KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

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Economic Survey, 2021

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ECONOMIC SURVEY 2021

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About KNBS

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is the principal agency of the Government for collecting, analysing and disseminating statistical data, and the custodian of official statistical information. The Bureau is also responsible for the co-ordination of the National Statistical System (NSS) in the country.

The functions of KNBS as defined in the Statistics Act No. 4 of 2006 are:
- Planning, authorizing, co-ordinating and supervising all official statistical programmes undertaken within the national statistical system;
- Establishing standards and ensuring the use of best practices and methods in the production and dissemination of statistical information across the national statistical system;
- Collecting, compiling, analyzing, abstracting and disseminating statistical information on the matters specified in the First Schedule;
- Conducting the Population and Housing Census every ten years, and such other censuses and surveys as the Board may determine;
- Maintaining a comprehensive and reliable national socio-economic database.
- Developing and maintaining sampling frames of the Bureau;
- Collaborating with and assisting the county governments or any other institutions in the production of official statistics;
- Providing technical advice on statistics to other state entities;
- Promoting co-ordination among producers, users and suppliers of official statistics by forming appropriate sector committees; and
- 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 Labour Force Survey (QLFS) 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

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

Mission

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

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.

Data Sources

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

Accuracy and Reliability

All censuses and surveys conducted by the Bureau are based on international standards and methods. Sampling and non-sampling errors that may occur in a census or survey are always disclosed. Data from administrative sources are subject to international best practices on statistics and are verified and validated through sectoral Technical Working Groups.

Periodicity

The Economic Survey report is an annual publication. However, the data may also be presented on quarterly and monthly basis for the review period.

Consistency

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

Accessibility

KNBS reports are disseminated through various platforms. The platforms include the KNBS website: www.knbs.or.ke, publications, press releases and social media. More information is also available from both headquarter and the county offices.

Timeliness

The report is produced annually, at most 150 days after the end of the review year. Quarterly information is released at most 90 days after the review quarter.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2G	Second Generation
3G	Third Generation
4G	Fourth Generation
ADNOC	Abu Dhabi National Oil Corporation
AFA	Agriculture and Food Authority
AfDB	African Development Bank
AG	Attorney General
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AIA	Appropriation In Aid
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AMEL	Aircraft Maintenance Engineers License
AMOS	Approved Maintenance Organizations
AOC	Air Operator Certificate
ASEAN	Association of South Eastern Asia Nations
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
ATCOs	Air Traffic Controllers
ATOS	Approved Training Organizations
ATPL	Air Transport Pilot License
BEC	Broad Economic Category
BH	Boreholes
BOP	Balance of Payments
Bps	Bits per second
BTL	Bilateral Tubal Ligation
CAK	Communications Authority of Kenya
CBA	Collective Bargaining Agreement
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CBR	Central Bank Rate
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CECM	County Executive Committee Members
CFS	Container Freight Station
CIP	Census of Industrial Production
CIPI	Construction Input Price Indices
CMA	Capital Markets Authority
CMC	Cabin-Crew Member Certificate
COA	Certificate of Air Worthiness
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPC	Central Product classifications
CPI	Consumer Price Indices
CPIMS	Child Protection Information management Systems
CPL	Commercial Pilot License

CTU	Cane Testing Units
DBK	Development Bank of Kenya
DDOS	Distributed Denial of Service
DES	Dietary Energy Supply
ODPP	Office of Director of Public Prosecutions
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
DTSs	Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives
DWT	Deadweight Tons
EA	Environmental Audit
EAC	East African Community
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMDE	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EMS	Expedited Mail Service
EOPS	Early Oil Pilot Scheme
EPP	Emergency Power Producers
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
EPRA	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FOB	Free on Board
FP	Family Planning
FttH	Fibre to the Home
FttO	Fibre to the Office
FY	Financial Year
GB	General Business
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GNDI	Gross National Disposable Income
GNI	Gross National Income
GoK	Government of Kenya
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
Ha	Hectares
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology

ID	Identity Card
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Industrial Development Bank
IDR	Import Dependency Ratio
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IP	Internet Protocol
IPP	Independent Power Producers
IPTV	Internet-Protocol Televisions
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification for All Economic Activities
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IT	Information Technology
IUCD	Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
JKIA	Jomo Kenyatta International Airport
KCAA	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KEPH	Kenya Essential Package for Health
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board
KE-CIRT/CC	Kenya Computer Incident Response Team/Coordination Centre
KenGen	Kenya Electricity Generating Company
KenInvest	Kenya Investment Authority
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KG	Kilograms
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KPC	Kenya Pipeline Corporation
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KPRL	Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KSh	Kenya Shillings
KUCCPS	Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
kV	Kilo Volts
KW	Kilo watt

KWh	Kilo Watt Hour
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KYDP	Kenya Youth Development Policy
L	Overall liquidity
LAPSSET	Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTM	Long Term Mean
M1	Narrow Money supply
M2	Broad Money supply (Money suplied by CBK, Commercial Banks and Micro Finance Institutions
M3	Extended Broad Money Supply(M2 plus Foreign Currency Holdings by Residents)
MAM	March April May long rains
Mbps	Megabits Per Second
MCA	Members of County Assembly
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MDP	Management Development Programmes
MGR	Meter Gauge Railway
MIA	Moi International Airport
MM	Millimitres
MNP	Mobile Numbers Ported
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOTIHUDPW	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTP III	Third Medium Term Plan
MW	Mega Watts
n.e.c	not elsewhere classified
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NBK	National Bank of Kenya
NCC	Nairobi City County
NDE	New Digital Economy
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NIC	National Industrial Credit
NPS	National Police Service
NSE	Nairobi Securities Exchange
NSS	National Statistical System

NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NTSA	National Transport and Safety Authority
NWCPC	National Water Corporation and Pipeline Corporation
NYS	National Youth Service
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OND	October November December
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PCK	Postal Corporation of Kenya
PCR	Pupil Completion Rate
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPL	Private Pilot License
PSTR	Primary to Secondary Transition Rate
PSUT	Physical Supply and Use Tables
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PWD	Persons with Disability
PWSD	Persons with Severe Disabilities
RBA	Retirement Benefits Authority
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SASRA	Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEEA	System of Environmental Economic Accounts
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLD	Second Level Domain
SMS	Short Messaging Services
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPL	Student Pilot License
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Self-Sufficiency Ratio
SUA	Supply and Utilization Account
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
TEUs	Twenty-foot Equivalent Units
TVET	Technical Vocational Educational Training
TVETA	Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority
TJ	Tera Joules
TOT	Total Rainfall
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSC	Teachers Service Commission

TWI	Trade Weighted Index
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UFAA	Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
US/USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax
VHF	Very High Frequency
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WPP	Water Purification Points
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

Summary and Outlook

International Scene

World real GDP contracted by 4.2 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 2.7 per cent in 2019. The contraction was mainly attributed to slowdown in economic activities due to emergence of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Real GDP in Advanced Economies is estimated to have contracted by 5.8 per cent in the period under review compared to 1.7 per cent growth in 2019. This was due to accelerated collapse in economic activity driven by sharp declines in demand and supply of services. Sub Saharan Africa economies contracted by 1.9 per cent in 2020 compared to a real GDP growth of 3.2 per cent in 2019. East African Community (EAC) real GDP contracted by 0.2 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 6.2 per cent recorded in 2019.

Global inflation eased from 3.5 per cent in 2019 to 3.2 per cent in 2020 largely due to significant decline in oil prices. World trade volume contracted by 10.3 per cent in 2020 compared to 1.0 per cent growth in 2019, a reflection of pronounced weakness in aggregate demand. The decline in trade volume was as a result of lockdowns and restriction of movements coupled with border closures that notably constrained consumption of a wide variety of goods. World current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 0.5 per cent in 2019 to 0.2 per cent in 2020. This was mainly attributed to weak external demand and decline in oil prices. Global employment levels deteriorated substantially during the review period. Unemployment rate stood at 6.5 per cent in 2020 from 5.5 per cent in 2019.

Economic Performance

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have contracted by 0.3 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 5.0 per cent in 2019. The contraction was spread across all sectors of the economy but was more dismal in accommodation and food serving activities, education, professional and administrative service activities. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities were however more vibrant in 2020 despite a contraction in global demand in 2020. The sector grew by 4.6 per cent in 2020 compared to 2.3 per cent growth in 2019.Manufacturing sector growth slowed down from 2.8 per cent in 2019 to 0.2 per cent in 2020. Despite most sectors recording contraction in growths, the economy was somewhat supported by accelerated growths in agricultural production (4.8 per cent), construction activities (11.8 per cent), financial and insurance activities (5.6 per cent) and health services activities (6.7 per cent).

In the review period, monetary policy was premised on the need to cushion the economy from the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures, supporting liquidity and credit access. Central Bank Rate (CBR) was reviewed downwards from 8.50 per cent in November 2019 to 8.25 per cent in January 2020 and maintained 7.00 per cent until the end of 2020. The weighted average interest rates for commercial bank loans and advances declined from 12.24 per cent in 2019 to 12.02 per cent in 2020.

Agriculture remained the dominant sector, accounting for 23.0 per cent of the total value of the economy in 2020. Industry related activities accounted for 17.1 per cent of the total contribution in GDP growth in the same period. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 10,255.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 10,753.0 billion in 2020. Similarly, gross domestic expenditure at current prices increased from KSh 11,123.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 11,667.7 billion in 2020. Gross National Disposable Income increased from KSh 10,630.4 billion in 2019 to KSh 11,100.4 billion in 2020. Gross domestic product per capita in constant prices however declined from KSh 183,664.1 in 2019 to KSh 179,021.6 in 2020.

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

In 2020, total employment outside small-scale agriculture and pastoral activities stood at 17.4 million, down from 18.1 million recorded in 2019. In the same period, wage employment in the private sector declined by 10.0 per cent from 2,063.2 thousand jobs in 2019 to stand at 1,856.5 thousand jobs. Within the public sector, wage employment increased from 865.2 thousand in 2019 to 884.6 thousand in 2020. During the review period, informal sector employment is estimated to have contracted to 14.5 million jobs.

The nominal wage bill for private and public sectors declined from KSh 2,279.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 2,197.6 billion in 2020 mainly due to a decrease of 6.6 per cent wage bill in the private sector. The share of County governments wage payments to total public sector wage payments improved to 23.1 per cent in 2020 compared to 22.0 per cent in 2019. Nominal average earnings grew by 3.0 per cent to KSh 801.7 thousand whereas real average earnings per employee declined by 1.5 per cent to 740,493.9 in the review period. Inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 5.3 per cent in 2019 to 5.4 per cent in 2020.

Money, Banking and Finance

During the review period, the government through the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) adopted an accommodative monetary policy stance in order to spur economic growth and cushion the banking system from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) revised the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 8.50 per cent in 2019 to 8.25 per cent in January 2020 and revised it further in March, and 7.00 per cent in April 2020 and retained it at this level till the end of the year under review.

Broad money supply (M3) and total domestic credit expanded from KSh 3,524.0 billion and KSh 3,660.5 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 3,990.9 billion and KSh 4,340.9 billion as at the end of December 2020, respectively. Net foreign assets declined from KSh 806.4 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 748.6 billion as at the end of December 2020.

Interest rates generally declined during the review period. The lending rate for commercial banks' loans and advances reduced from 12.24 per cent in December 2019 to 12.02 per cent in December 2020, while the average deposit rate reduced to 6.30 per cent in December 2020 from 7.11 per cent in December 2019. Similarly, the savings rate and the 91-day Treasury bill rate reduced to 2.70 per cent and 5.29 per cent respectively in December 2020. The interbank rate declined to 5.29 per cent in December 2020.

Total assets under life insurance business grew by 10.5 per cent to KSh 499.1 billion in December 2020 while total assets of the general insurance businesses grew by 1.8 per cent to KSh 193.5 billion over the same period. Assets of Deposit Taking Savings and Credit

Cooperatives (DTSs) increased by 13.5 per cent to KSh 630.9 billion in 2020, while deposits and loans increased by 13.1 per cent and 12.2 per cent, respectively. Pension sub-sector assets grew by 1.9 per cent to KSh 1,322.6 as at the end of June 2020. The NSE 20 share index declined for the third consecutive year to 1,868 points in 2020.

Public Finance

The total National Government expenditure is expected to grow by 16.0 per cent from KSh 2,947.6 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 3,419.3 billion in 2020/21. Recurrent and development expenditures are also estimated to grow by 21.8 per cent and 11.5 per cent, to KSh 2,740.8 billion and KSh 678.4 billion, respectively. Total revenue, including grants, is expected to grow by 6.5 per cent from KSh 1,816.0 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 1,933.6 billion, during the review. Total ordinary revenue is estimated to grow by 9.0 per cent to KSh 1,892.6 billion, while tax revenue is estimated to increase by 8.8 per cent to KSh 1,669.8 billion, over the same period. Expense is estimated from KSh 2,493.3 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 2,727.0 billion in 2020/21. Total stock of public debt rose by 14.3 per cent to KSh 6,057.8 billion as at end of June 2020, with public external debt accounting for 55.3 per cent of the total debt.
Expenditure by County Governments is expected to increase by 11.8 per cent to KSh 466.4 billion in 2020/21, while revenue is estimated to increase by 13.8 per cent to KSh 416.3 billion.

Total revenue for the General Government increased by 4.7 per cent to KSh 2,138.9 billion in 2019/20, where tax revenue and other revenue accounted for 72.1 per cent and 24.8 per cent, respectively. Expense rose from KSh 2,213.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 2,693.7 billion in 2019/20 with compensation of employees, and use of goods and services accounting for 33.5 per cent and 18.8 per cent, respectively. Expenditure on net acquisition of non-financial assets declined by 22.2 per cent to KSh 371.4 billion in 2019/20. Net borrowing increased by 43.0 per cent to KSh 926.3 billion in 2019/20.

International Trade and Balance of Payments

The balance of trade deficit narrowed from KSh 1,209.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 999.9 billion in 2020. This improved performance resulted from a 7.9 per cent increase in total exports to KSh 643.7 billion coupled with a 9.0 per cent decline in the value of imports to KSh 1,643.6 billion in 2020.

The increase in total exports was largely driven by an increase in domestic exports from KSh 520.8 billion in 2019 to KSh 567.4 billion in 2020. Export earnings of horticultural products, tea; and titanium ores and concentrates contributed to the increase in domestic exports by 10.6, 14.8 and 20.5 per cent, respectively. Expenditure on principal imports of petroleum products, industrial machinery and road motor vehicles declined from a combined value of KSh 657.2 billion in 2019 to KSh 514.2 billion in 2020. Consequently, expenditure on imports declined from KSh 1,806.3 billion in 2019 to KSh 1,643.6 billion in 2020.

The Current Account improved from a deficit of KSh 539.2 billion in 2019 to a deficit of KSh 491.7 billion in 2020. The increase in the value of exports relative to the decline in imports, valued on f.o.b basis, led to the narrowing of the Current account deficit during the year in review. Despite this, there was marked reduction in net receipts from services from KSh 178.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 37.5 billion in 2020. The financial account recorded reduced net inflows from a surplus of KSh 610.8 billion in 2019 to a surplus of KSh 321.9 billion in 2020. Net FDI inflows reduced from a surplus of KSh 90.9 billion in 2019 to a surplus of KSh 53.3 billion in 2020. In contrast, net inflows of other investments increased from a surplus of KSh 380.9 billion to KSh 396.5 billion on account of increased disbursements to government.

Overall, the Balance of Payments deteriorated from a surplus of KSh 111.4 billion in 2019 to a deficit of KSh 152.5 billion in 2020. During the review period, the Kenyan Shilling depreciated against major currencies exchanging at KSh 106.5, KSh 121.7 and KSh 136.7 against the US dollar, the Euro and Pound Sterling, respectively.

Agriculture Sector

In 2020, Agriculture sector recorded mixed performance. Sector growth decelerated to 5.4 per cent compared to 3.0 per cent in 2019. The observed performance is attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with inadequate short rains during the year under review. Aggregate maize production declined by 4.3 per cent from 44.0 million bags in 2019 to 42.1 million bags in 2020. Similarly, coffee production declined from 45.0 thousand tonnes in 2018/19 to 36.9 thousand tonnes in 2019/20. The volume of horticultural exports decreased by 4.5 per cent from 328.3 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 313.6 thousand tonnes in 2020. The volume of marketed milk increased by 2.1 per cent from 668.2 million litres in 2019 to 682.3 million litres in 2020. Tea production increased by 24.1 per cent from 458.8 thousand tonnes in the 2019 to 569.5 thousand tonnes in the 2020 on account of adequate rainfall in tea growing areas. The availability of mature sugar cane resulted in the volume of sugar cane deliveries increasing from 4.4 million tonnes in 2019 to 6.0 million tonnes in 2020. Overall value of marketed agricultural production increased by 9.3 per cent from KSh 466.3 billion in 2019 to KSh 509.7 billion in 2020.

Environment and Natural Resources

The share to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the environment and natural resources sector during the review period was 4.0 per cent up from 3.7 per cent recorded in the previous period. The total Gross Value Added (GVA) from the sector grew by 11.9 per cent from KSh 380.5 billion recorded in 2019 to KSh 425.8 billion in 2020. The fisheries sub-sector registered a slight improvement in performance in the review period with the total value of fish landed increasing from KSh 23.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 26.2 billion, largely attributed to an increase of KSh 1.9 billion in the value of freshwater fish landed. Total value of mineral production declined by 5.8 per cent from 24.1 billion in 2019 to 22.7 billion in 2020. Total forest area increased marginally from 4,228.8 thousand hectares in 2019 to 4,231.9 thousand hectares in 2020. During the review period, area under government forest plantation stock increased from 147.6 thousand hectares in 2019 to 149.6 thousand hectares.

Total development expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services is expected to increase from KSh 44.5 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 55.2 billion in 2020/21. The rainfall distribution, both in time and space, during long rains season March-April-May (MAM) 2020 was generally good over most parts of the country. The October –November- December (OND) Short Rains seasonal rainfall was below normal over most parts of the country

Energy Sector

Murban crude oil prices dropped from a mean of USD 64.92 in 2019 to a mean of USD 41.45 in 2020. This was occasioned by to lack of general agreement on oil production levels between two of the largest oil producers (Russia and Saudi Arabia), and the US delay in cutting back on oil production. During the review period, the total import bill of petroleum products decreased to KSh 209.1 billion. Similarly, the total value of petroleum products exported, including re-exports, increased by 2.2 per cent to KSh 42.6 billion in 2020.

Total installed electricity capacity increased from 2,818.9 MW in 2019 to 2,836.7 MW in 2020. Total electricity demand declined by 0.2 per cent to 11,603.6 GWh in 2020. Similarly, domestic demand for electricity declined from 8,854.0 GWh in 2019 to 8,796.4 GWh in 2020. Thermal electricity generation declined by 42.5 per cent to 754.5 GWh while wind electricity generation dropped by 14.8 per cent to 1,331.4 GWh in the review period. Electricity imports also declined by 35.5 per cent to 136.7 GWh. However, hydro electricity generation increased by 32.1 per cent to 4,232.7 GWh mainly due to favourable rainfall experienced in 2020. Estimated production of biomass wood (firewood, charcoal and wastes/scraps was 142,673.1 TJ in the review period.

The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew by 6.6 per cent to 1,502,943 in 2019/20 from 1,409,256 in 2018/19. The Early Oil Pilot Scheme (EOPS) project commissioned in June 2018 was closed on 2nd June 2020.

Manufacturing Sector

During the year under review, the manufacturing sector real value added declined by 0.1 per cent, compared to an increase of 2.5 per cent in 2019. The value of output increased by 2.8 per cent from 2.3 trillion in 2019 to 2.4 trillion in 2020.

The volume of output for the sector grew by 1.0 per cent in 2020, mainly attributed to increased production of sugar, other non-metallic mineral products which include cement, food products not elsewhere classified (nec) which comprise tea, chemical and chemical products and pharmaceutical products. Leather and related products, beverages, motor vehicle, trailers and semi-trailers, rubber and dairy products sub sectors recorded declines in the review period.

The total credit advanced to the sector by commercial banks and industrial financial institutions rose from KSh 366.9 billion in 2019 to KSh 410.3 billion in 2020. Employment in the formal manufacturing sector decreased by 10.3 per cent to 316.9 thousand in 2020. Similarly, the number of local employees in EPZ enterprises dropped by 7.7 per cent to 55,736 in 2020. Total sales by Export Processing Zone (EPZ) enterprises increased by 4.3 per cent to KSh 80.5 billion in 2020 while imports contracted by 7.5 per cent to KSh 36.8 billion in 2020. The value of export of articles of apparels under African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) decreased by 8.3 per cent to KSh 42.3 billion in 2020 mainly due to inadequate supply of raw materials and the market lockdown in the USA. Overall, annual inflation as measured by Producer Price Index (PPI) increased to 101.88 in 2020 from 101.81 in 2019.

Construction Sector

Construction sector registered a growth of 11.8 per cent in 2020 compared to growth of 5.6 per cent in 2019. Cement consumption rose significantly from 6.1 million tonnes in 2019 to 7.4 million tonnes in 2020 representing an increase of 21.3 per cent. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector grew by 3.4 per cent from KSh 115.8 billion in 2019 to KSh 119.7 billion in 2020. The number of completed public residential buildings built by the State Department for Housing and National Housing Corporation (NHC) were 2,332 and 338, respectively in the year under review. The value of public buildings completed increased substantially to KSh 9,084.3 million in 2020, compared to KSh 1,509.1 million in 2019.

The total length of roads under bitumen rose by 1.8 per cent to 22.6 thousand kilometres as at June 2020, from 22.2 thousand kilometres in June 2019. The length of roads categorised as super highway increased to 157 kilometres in the same period. The construction of the Nairobi Expressway, which is a 108-kilometre lane-length, with an estimated construction cost of KSh 60.0 billion was 10.0 per cent complete as at 31st December, 2020. In 2020, the construction of a 2.1 kilometres floating bridge across Likoni-Channel was completed at a cost of KSh 2.0 billion. Wage employment in the sector grew by 33.0 per cent from 173.3 thousand persons in 2019 to 230.5 thousand persons in 2020.

Tourism Sector

Overall, the tourism sector indicators registered declines with tourism earnings decreasing by 43.9 per cent to KSh 91.7 billion in 2020. The declines were attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in introduction of containment measures by governments across the world to curb the spread of the virus. The Government suspended international passenger flights between March and July and introduced a number of restrictions such as curfews, movement, social gatherings among others, to contain the spread of the virus. As a result, international visitor arrivals decreased by 71.5 per cent to stand at 579.6 thousand in 2020.

During the period under review, hotel bed-nights occupancy rate contracted by 58.0 per cent to 3,803.0 thousand. The number of international and local conferences held declined by 87.0 per cent and 75.2 per cent to 28 and 1,176 respectively, in 2020. Visitors to national parks and game reserves declined by 65.1 per cent to 1,037.0 thousand in 2020. Similarly, the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites declined by 83.8 per cent from 990.2 thousand in 2019 to 160.7 thousand in 2020. Number of trainees pursuing hospitality and tourism courses at the Kenya Utalii College declined by 76.4 per cent from 3,086 in 2019 to 729 in 2020. This was mainly attributed to the closure of learning institutions by the government to curb the spread of COVID-19.

Transport and Storage

The performance of the transportation and storage sector was adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in the review period. This was due to restriction measures put in place to curb the spread of the virus. The value of output from transport and storage sector reduced by 5.2 per cent to KSh 1,973.3 billion in 2020, a reversal from the 10.7 per cent growth recorded in 2019. The volume of cargo transported through the MGR dropped by 5.8 per to 628 thousand tonnes while revenue earned from MGR cargo stream rose by 15.7 per cent to KSh 1,114 million in 2020. The volume of freight transported through Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) grew by 4.8 per cent to 4.4 million tonnes, however, revenue earned declined by 19.2 per cent to KSh 10.5 billion in the review period. Total cargo throughput at the Port of Mombasa contracted by 0.9 per cent to 34,116 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. Similarly, container traffic decreased by 4.0 per cent to 1,359.6 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in the same period.

The total volume of white petroleum products transported through the pipeline declined by 3.1 per cent to 6,806.8 thousand cubic metres in 2020. The volume of commercial air traffic passengers dropped by 62.5 per cent to 4.5 million in 2020. The number of domestic passengers handled at various airports decreased by 53.1 per cent to 2.3 million while international passengers reduced by 70.4 per cent to 2.1 million in 2020. Volume of cargo transported through various airports decreased by 8.9 per cent to 341.4 thousand tonnes while mail traffic increased by 33.8 per cent to 1,457.5 thousand tonnes in 2020. The number of newly registered motor vehicles and motor cycles increased by 6.0 per cent to 346,729 in 2020 largely due to growth in the number of newly registered motor cycles.

Information and Communication Technology

The value of output from ICT sector increased by 2.5 per cent to KSh 538.3 billion in 2020, a slower growth compared to the 5.8 per cent registered in 2019. Mobile cellular telephone and mobile money subscriptions stood at 126.15 and 66.68 in 2020 compared to 111.10 and 60.92 per 100 persons in 2019, respectively. Total domestic telephone traffic increased from 58.7 billion minutes in 2019 to 60.3 billion minutes in 2020 whereas the International telephone traffic declined marginally from 1,054.0 million minutes in 2019 to 1,024.4 million minutes in 2020.Total mobile money transfers grew by 20.0 per cent in 2020, one of the largest increments recorded in the last 5 years to stand at KSh 5.2 trillion. Furthermore, value of the mobile commerce transactions grew by 35.0 per cent to KSh 9.4 trillion in the same period. This increment was driven by preferences to cashless transactions in the wake of COVID-19 and the reduction of mobile money transfer tariffs. Number of domestic SMSs sent increased by 4.4 per cent to 68.1 billion while international SMS sent declined by 8.3 per cent to 36.3 million SMSs in 2020.

Internet subscribers grew by 7.81 percentage points from 83.38 per cent in 2019 to 91.19 per cent in 2020. The number of Internet service providers grew from 302 in 2019 to 366 in 2020 driven by demand of internet services during the period under review. Furthermore, the demand for internet services experienced in the review period led to increased total fixed and wireless internet and broadband subscribers by 12.0 and 16.8 per cent to 44.4 million and 25.8 million, respectively. In the review period, 49.5 per cent of the available bandwidth capacity was utilised compared to 43.5 per cent in 2019. Digital TV subscribers increased by 7.2 per cent to 5.5 million in 2020 compared to a 11.5 per cent decline registered in 2019. Average online newspaper visitors per day increased by 28.0 per cent in 2020 compared to an increase of 1.8 per cent in 2019.

Education and Training

Total expenditure for the Ministry of Education is expected to go up by 8.9 per cent to KSh 506.2 billion in 2020/21 financial year. Recurrent expenditure for the Ministry is expected to increase by 7.1 per cent to KSh 481.2 billion in 2020/21. Development expenditure is expected to increase by KSh 9.7 billion to KSh 25.0 billion in 2020/21, mainly attributable to increase in funding for the implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures in educational institutions. Total number of schools increased marginally from 89,337 in 2019 to 90,145 in 2020. Number of registered public pre-primary schools went up by 2.7 per cent from 28,383 in 2019 to 29,148 in 2020. During the review period, the number of private primary schools increased by 1.5 per cent to 9,191, while the number of public primary schools declined to 23,246 from 23,286 in 2019. Number of public teacher training colleges grew from 27 in 2019 to 30 in 2020, while the number of national polytechnics increased by one to 12 in 2020.

Enrolment in Pre-Primary 1 and 2 increased by 3.4 per cent to 2.8 million in 2020 from 2.7 million in 2019. Total enrolment in primary schools stood at 10.2 million in 2020 from 10.1 million in 2019. Total enrolment in secondary schools recorded a growth of 8.0 per cent to 3,520.4 thousand in 2020 of which 1,768.9 thousand were girls. The total number of teacher trainees rose by 10.5 per cent from 11,111 in 2019 to 12,276 in 2020, while enrolment in TVET institutions increased by 4.8 per cent from 430,598 in 2019 to 451,205 in 2020. Total enrolment in public and private universities is expected to increase by 7.3 per cent to 546.7 thousand in 2020/21 from 509.5 thousand reported in 2019/20 academic year.

Total number of teachers in public primary schools slightly declined from 218,760 in 2019 to 218,077 in 2020. Total number of teachers in public secondary schools and teacher training colleges increased by 7.6 per cent to 113.2 thousand in 2020. The number of HELB loan applicants recorded a growth of 30.4 per cent from 298.0 thousand in 2018/19 to 388.7 thousand in 2019/20 academic year. The number of loan beneficiaries increased by 19.1 per cent from 293.2 thousand in 2018/19 to 349.2 thousand in 2019/20. During the same period, the amount of loans awarded to successful loans applicants increased by 29.9 per cent from KSh 11.7 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 15.2 billion in 2019/20, mainly on account of an increase in the amount of loans awarded to applicants from TVET institutions. Government capitation to HELB rose by 17.1 per cent to KSh 8.2 billion in 2019/20. The number of research license applications reduced by 8.2 per cent to 6,077 in 2019/20, while the number of research licenses granted by National Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) increased by 7.7 per cent to 6,481 in 2019/20.

Health and Vital Statistics

National Government expenditure on health services rose by 34.5 per cent to KSh 103.1 billion in 2019/20 while that of County Governments' grew by 16.0 per cent to KSh 106.7 billion in the same period. The ratio of Government expenditure on health to total expenditure stood at 6.2 per cent in 2019/20.

National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) membership increased by 6.0 per cent to 22.0 million in 2019/20. Consequently, NHIF members' receipts grew by 5.7 per cent to KSh 59.5 billion in 2019/20. The amount of benefits payout increased by 1.8 per cent to KSh 54.4 billion during the review period.

Total cases of diseases reported in health facilities decreased by 31.6 per cent to 60.0 million in 2020. Diseases of the respiratory system and malaria accounted for 27.6 per cent and 19.1 per cent of the total disease caseload, respectively, in the same period. As at 31st December, 2020, the number of confirmed COVID-19 positive cases and related deaths were 96,612 and 1,756, respectively.

The number of health facilities increased from 13,700 in 2019 to 14,600 in 2020. Hospital beds increased by 9.6 per cent to 82,091 while hospital cots increased by 7.7 per cent to 8,946 in the review period. There was a general increase in the number of registered health professionals per 100,000 population for all cadres except medical laboratory technicians, whose number remained constant.

The total number of medical students in universities increased by 13.5 per cent to 22,200 while the total number of medical graduates and post-graduates decreased by 69.9 per cent to 1,396, in 2020. Similarly, the number of Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) middle level medical graduates decreased by 67.4 per cent to 4,114 in the 2019/20 academic year.
Birth registration coverage rate declined from 76.2 per cent in 2019 to 71.5 per cent in 2020 while death registration coverage rate declined from 39.1 per cent to 36.8 per cent, over the same period. The proportion of registered births and deaths reported to have occurred in a health facility were 97.7 per cent and 53.4 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

Governance, Peace and Security

The total number of crimes reported to the Police declined by 25.4 per cent to 69,645 cases in 2020. Similarly, the number of offenders reported to the police to have committed offences declined by 21.0 per cent to 65,083 persons in 2020. However, homicide, corruption and offences against morality slightly increased by 4.7, 2.3 and 13.7 per cent, respectively during the review period. The declines were attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures such as restriction of movement and curfews. The total cases reported against child protection, also declined by 16.1 per cent to 146,881 in 2020. On the contrary, cases reported on child trafficking and victims of violence such as child pregnancy, defilement, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and physical abuse went up during the review period.

The number of cases reported by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) to the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) for investigations, declined by 36.2 per cent to 2,221cases in year 2019/20. The Commission recovered assets worth KSh 12.1 billion during the same period. Cases filed by various courts declined by 30.3 per cent to 337,510 in 2019/20 and those disposed of decreased by 38.2 per cent to 289,728 during the same period.

The prison population, declined by 60.7 per cent to 86,119 in 2020. Similarly, the number of offenders serving probation sentence and aftercare decreased by 58.9 per cent and 83.6 per cent to 4,730 and 92, respectively, in 2020. However, the number of offenders under community service more than doubled from 6,614 in 2019 to 16,641 in 2020.

The number of issued passports and work permits decreased by 51.0 per cent and 34.7 per cent, to 219,090 and 5,851, respectively, in 2020. Similarly, the number of registered foreign nationals decreased by 29.7 per cent to 19,034 persons in 2020 while that of refugees and asylum seekers went up by 3.1 per cent to 504,854 during the same period. The number of registered persons with disabilities decreased by 16.3 per cent from 45,411 in 2018/19 to 38,010 in 2019/20.

Gender, Economic and Social Inclusion

National Government expenditure for social services is expected to decrease by 17.2 per cent from KSh 77.7 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 64.3 billion in 2020/21. Similarly, total development expenditure on social services is expected to significantly decrease by 55.3 per cent from KSh 24.6 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 11.0 billion in 2020/21. However, total recurrent expenditure is expected to increase slightly by 0.4 per cent during the period under review.

Loan disbursements by Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Uwezo Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) are expected to amount to KSh 2.8 billion, KSh 541.1 million and KSh 575.0 million, respectively, in 2020/21. The total amount of grants disbursed by the National Government Affirmative Action Fund(NGAAF) in three of their programmes (Social Economic Empowerment, Value Addition Initiatives and Bursaries Scholarships for vulnerable students), is expected to increase from KSh 758.9 million in 2019/20 to KSh 788.0 million in 2020/21. The reported total value of tenders awarded under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) is expected to rise from KSh 22.8 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 26.5 billion in 2020/21. Women, Youths and Persons with Disabilities entrepreneurs are expected to be awarded tenders worth KSh 13.8 billion, KSh 10.7 billion and KSh 2.0 billion, respectively, in 2020/21. The number of service women and men recruited to the National Youth Service (NYS) decreased by 30.5 per cent and 35.0 per cent, respectively, in 2020.

In 2020, the proportion of women in the following key selected positions in the public service, remained constant, compared to 2019; Cabinet Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Heads of Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices, Regional Commissioners and County Commissioners at, 33.3, 18.6, 53.3, 12.5 and 12.8 per cent, respectively. The National Assembly did not meet the minimum one-third gender rule requirement in 2019 and in 2020 as well, however, this was met at the National level by the County Assemblies. There were two women governors for both 2019 and 2020. However, the number of women deputy governors increased to 8 in 2020 from 7 in 2019. Moreover, the number of CECMs declined from 434 in 2019 to 431 in 2020, with the proportion of women declining marginally from 31.8 per cent to 31.3 per cent.

The amount disbursed through Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Older Persons Cash Transfers and Cash Transfers to Persons with Severe Disabilities are expected to reduce from KSh. 7.1 billion, KSh18.4 billion and KSh 816.6 million to to KSh 7.0 billion, KSh. 18.3 billion and KSh. 814.8 million, respectively from 2019/20 to 2020/21. However, the amount disbursed for Hunger and Safety Net Programme is expected to increase from KSh 3.4 billion to KSh. 3.5 billion during the same period. The number of registered employers by National Social Security Fund (NSSF) stood at 82,261 in 2020. The total number of registered members, annual contributions and annual benefits paid decreased by 23.9, 2.4 and 10.2 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

2021 Outlook

Globally, most of the developing economies are projected to experience a more challenging recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic compared to their developed economies counterpart. This is largely so because of the uneven access to COVID-19 vaccine which is therefore likely to impact negatively on the full resumption of economic activities in the developing economies. The global economic growth is expected to rebound to 5.6 per cent in 2021. Consequently, the volume of world merchandise trade is projected to expand by 8.0 per cent in 2021 after a contraction of 5.3 per cent in 2020. The growth in the world trade is expected to boost external demand for Kenya's products and thereby likely to augment the country's economic growth.

Domestically, oil prices have been rising significantly in response to the global price rise. On average, the international oil prices are likely to be higher by over 50 per cent in 2021 compared to 2020. Effectively then, oil prices in Kenya will probably remain high and therefore counterproductive to economic growth. On average, inflation was lower in the first quarter of 2021 compared to a similar quarter of 2020. However, there was a significant rise in the inflation rate during the second quarter and it is likely that this trend will continue in the second half of 2021 partly due to higher energy and transportation prices.

The country has so far experienced below normal rainfall in the first half of 2021. However, the weather forecast points to the possibility of the short rains being better in most parts of the country later in the year. Output of the agriculture sector, which is largely rain fed, is therefore likely to be lower than the 2020 level. Full resumption of activities in the education sector and the hotel industry, that were almost halted for the better part of 2020, is likely to significantly boost the growth. To a lesser extent, other key sectors like manufacturing and transportation are likely to rebound and support the country's economic growth. Given that most of the key macroeconomic indicators will most probably remain stable and supportive of growth in 2021, the economy is therefore expected to record a significant rebound in 2021.

Table 0: Key Economic and Social Indicators, 2016-2020

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
1	Population	(Million)	44.3	45.3	46.4	47.6	48.7
2	Growth of GDP at Constant Prices	(Per cent)	4.2	3.8	5.6	4.9	-0.3
3	GDP at Market Prices :	(KSh Mn)	7,594,063.6	8,483,396.5	9,340,306.7	10,255,654.4	10,752,991.5
4	Total value of petroleum products	(KSh Mn)	197,590.7	265,253.6	327,777.6	316,603.4	209,132.3
5	Trade balance	(KSh Mn)	-857,244.6	-1,138,568.1	-1,150,155.8	-1,209,658.0	-999,853.9
6	Money Supply (M3)	(KSh Mn)	2,764,507.0	3,030,646.0	3,337,832.0	3,524,026.2	3,990,901.0
7	Total domestic credit	(KSh Mn)	2,973,172.0	3,279,317.4	3,450,151.0	3,660,541.0	4,340,942.0
8	Balance of Payments (current account balance) …...........	(KSh Mn)	-409,550.4	-588,145.5	-505,528.1	-539,172.6	-491,656.8
9	Coffee-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	39.7	33.7	36.8	45.0	36.9
10	Tea-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	473.0	439.9	493.0	458.9	569.5
11	Fresh Horticultural Produce exports	('000 tonnes)	261.1	304.1	322.6	328.3	313.6
12	Maize-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	265.8	239.2	441.5	316.7	261.3
13	Wheat-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	215.9	156.9	330.3	348.8	280.8
14	Sugar-cane production	('000 tonnes)	7,151.7	4,751.6	5,262.2	4,606.1	6,799.9
15	Milk sold centrally	(Mn litres)	650.3	591.4	652.3	685.9	684.4
16	Manufacturing output	(KSh Mn)	2,003,566.4	2,109,602.2	2,216,546.9	2,309,174.7	2,374,233.6
17	Construction output	(KSh Mn)	957,493.3	1,074,220.6	1,229,130.0	1,366,986.0	1,625,938.5
18	Cement Consumption	('000 tonnes)	6,310.1	5,857.9	5,948.7	6,129.1	7,375.6
19	Petroleum Consumption	('000 tonnes)	5,044.2	5,170.6	5,189.2	5,207.1	4,678.5
20	Electricity consumption	(GWh)	8,053.2	8,410.1	8,702.3	8,854.0	8,796.4
21	Tourism earnings	(KSh Mn)	99,690.0	119,900.0	157,386.2	163,559.7	91,722.1
22	New registration of motor vehicles and cycles …........	(Number)	213,715	282,672	297,289	327,176	346,729
23	Rail freight	(`000 tonnes)	1,380.0	1,147.0	3,544.0	4,826.0	5,046.0
24	Air passengers handled	('000) No.	9,791.9	10,118.2	11,721.7	12,011.0	4,450.1
25	Mobile Subscriptions	('000) No.	38,982.0	42,815.1	49,501.5	54,556.0	61,409.0
26	Total mobile money transfer........................	KSh Bn	3,356.0	3,638.0	3,984.0	4,346.0	5,214.0
27	Wage employment	('000) No.	2,683.2	2,792.6	2,859.8	2,928.4	2,741.1
28	Education-primary enrolment	('000) No.	10,279.7	10,403.7	10,542.5	10,072.0	10,170.1
29	Education-secondary enrolment	('000) No.	2,720.6	2,830.8	2,942.7	3,260.0	3,520.4
30	Education-University enrolment	('000) No.	537.7	522.1	519.5	509.5	546.7
31	Education-other post secondary enrolment (TIVET+TTC) ….......	('000) No.	237.6	309.5	402.2	462.3	469.1
32	Registered doctors and dentists	(Number)	11,533	12,133	12,904	13,378	14,136
33	GDP Per capita (Current):	(KSh)	171,472.0	187,271.4	201,299.7	215,454.9	220,891.4
34	GDP Per capita (Constant):	(KSh)	171,472.0	174,035.7	179,474.2	183,703.1	179,021.6
37	Recurrent Revenue and Grants	(KSh Mn)	1,466,532.0	1,549,875.8	1,733,668.8	1,816,009.1	1,933,567.6
38	Total National Government Expenditure ..	(KSh Mn)	2,047,351.8	2,282,995.6	2,573,286.8	2,896,569.8	2,900,696.2
35	Net lending/borrowing (% of GDP) at Current Market Prices …......	(Per cent)	-7.1	-7.4	-6.9	-7.4	-8.3
39	External Debt Service Charge as % of GDP2	(Per cent)	1.0	1.2	2.4	3.5	2.1
40	External Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods & Services ….........	(Per cent)	7.8	9.9	20.0	31.6	21.5

	INDEX NUMBERS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016-2020 Anuual % rate of change
41	Export volumes: (2009=100)	111.6	109.2	110.9	110.8	119.6	1.7
42	Import volumes: (2009=100)	100.6	109.9	100.6	107.1	108.7	2.0
43	Terms of trade	78.8	75.5	68.0	68.0	76.3	-0.8
44	NSE 20 Share: (1966=100)	3,186	3,172	2,834	2,654	1,868	-12.5
45	Consumer Price Index: (Feb 2019=100)..............................	86.7	93.6	98.0	103.2	108.7	5.8
46	Real wages: (June 2009=100)...	93.9	91.4	94.1	96.6	94.2	0.1
47	Agriculture terms of trade: (2001 =100)	49.3	49.9	47.5	44.6	47.8	-0.8
48	Producer Price Index: (Mar 2019=100)................................	95.4	99.8	100.6	101.8	101.9	1.7

* Provisional.

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INTERNATIONAL SCENE

International Scene

Chapter 01

Overview

World real GDP contracted by 4.2 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 2.7 per cent in 2019, a performance that was worse than the 2008/2009 global financial crisis period. The contraction was mainly attributed to slowdown in economic activities due to emergence of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). There was a significant decline in oil prices, and uncertainty in financial markets after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic caused unprecedented health and economic crisis during the review period, as activities were severely affected by containment measures instituted to mitigate.

1.2. In advanced economies, an accelerated collapse in economic activity in April 2020 was largely driven by sharp declines in demand and supply of services. However, a lull in COVID-19 outbreaks during the second half of the year under review enabled little recovery as retail sale activities picked up shortly before resurgence of the pandemic towards the end of the year. The pandemic disproportionately affected vulnerable economies in the Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs), particularly, economies with heavy reliance on tourism such as Maldives, Seychelles, Caribbean, those that had large domestic outbreaks such as India, Mexico, Argentina and Peru, and those that faced sharp declines in industrial commodity exports due to weak external demand.

1.3. The onset of the pandemic somehow delayed in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and even after the first case was reported in SSA, its impact was less severe compared to other regions of the world. The impact of the pandemic was projected to be worse than it actually was, as most countries showed some signs of recovery as the year progressed. The recovery was attributable to swift response by countries that implemented accommodative monetary and fiscal policies and stimulus programmes thereby cushioning the economies against steeper contraction.

1.4. Real GDP in Advanced Economies is estimated to have contracted by 5.8 per cent in 2020 compared to a 1.7 per cent growth in 2019. Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) contracted by 2.2 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 3.6 per cent in 2019, while Sub-Saharan Africa economies contracted by 1.9 per cent in the year under review compared to an expansion of 3.2 per cent in 2019.

1.5. World inflation eased from 3.5 per cent in 2019 to 3.2 per cent in 2020. For the EMDEs, inflation remained the same in 2019 and 2020 to stand at 5.1 per cent. In advanced economies, inflation slowed from 1.4 per cent in 2019 to 0.8 per cent in 2020 partly attributed to weak demand, and significant decline in oil prices. On the contrary, inflation in Sub-Saharan Africa increased to 10.8 per cent in 2020 up from 8.5 per cent in 2019. Average Murban Adnoc crude oil prices slowed from USD 64.92 in 2019 to USD 41.45 in 2020.

1.6. World merchandise trade volume contracted by 10.3 per cent in 2020 compared to 1.0 per cent growth in 2019, a reflection of pronounced weakness in aggregate demand mainly as a result of lockdowns and restriction of movements that notably constrained consumption of a wide variety of goods. Furthermore, global trade was affected by the border closures and supply chain disruptions as a consequence of restricted interaction among economies. Similarly, the trade in services such as international travel services suffered huge losses due to cessation of air transportation services for the better part of 2020. Whereas COVID-19 was the major contributor to depressed global trade in 2020, unresolved tensions between the United States and China as well as uncertainty surrounding Brexit also continued to influence international trade.

1.7. World current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 0.5 per cent in 2019 to 0.2 per cent in 2020. This was mainly attributed to weak external demand and decline in oil prices.

1.8. In the review period, global employment levels deteriorated substantially due to increased inactivity as individuals were affected by closures of businesses or reduced number of working hours as the economies grappled with the downturns brought about by COVID-19. Inactive individuals due to the pandemic effects were reported to be 81 million persons in the review period. In addition, the labour force participation rate slowed from 60.7 per cent in 2019 to 58.7 per cent in 2020. Unemployment rate rose from 5.5 per cent in 2019 to 6.5 per cent in 2020.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Regional Economic Analysis

1.9. Table 1.1 presents the macroeconomic performance of selected economies in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The OECD bloc recorded a contraction of 5.5 per cent in 2020 compared to a real GDP growth of 1.6 per cent in 2019. The contraction was attributed to weakened global demand due to the containment measures by most countries within the significantly limited economic activity during the review period.

1.10. Overall inflation stood at 1.5 per cent in 2020 down from 1.9 per cent in 2019. Most member countries registered a rise in unemployment due to job losses and inactivity brought about by effects of COVID-19 pandemic. The unemployment rate rose to 7.2 per cent in 2020 from 5.4 per cent reported in 2019.

Euro Area

1.11. The Euro Area economy contracted by 7.5 per cent in 2020 compared to real GDP growth of 1.3 per cent in 2019. Stringent COVID-19 containment measures such as lockdowns and restriction of movements greatly affected economic activity in this region. Service sectors, particularly tourism activities were immensely affected by cessation of movement in 2020. During the review period, unemployment rate rose to 8.1 per cent from 7.5 per cent in 2019. The overall inflation was 1.6 per cent in 2020 down from 1.7 per cent in 2019. The easing of inflation was due to fall in energy prices and slightly lower prices for non-energy industrial goods. However, the prices for services, food, alcohol and tobacco rose, in the review period. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP slightly reduced to stand at 3.0 per cent in 2020 compared to a surplus of 3.1 per cent in 2019 due to a relatively weak export demand in the review period.

United States of America

1.12. The USA economy registered a contraction of 3.7 per cent in 2020 compared to a real GDP growth of 2.2 per cent in 2019. The contraction was attributed to a slump in personal spending, exports and business investment. Activity in restaurants, shopping centres and movie theatres were greatly affected. Unemployment rate rose by 4.6 per cent during the year under review to stand at 8.1 per cent. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP was 3.4 per cent in 2020 compared to a deficit of 2.2 per cent in 2019.

United Kingdom

1.13. The United Kingdom economy contracted by 11.2 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 1.3 per cent in 2019. This was the largest annual contraction since the great frost of 1709. The contraction was attributed to weak business investment and subdued private consumption due to COVID-19 containment measures. Inflation increased to 5.9 per cent in 2020 compared to 2.1 per cent in 2019. The unemployment rate worsened by 0.8 percentage points to 4.6 per cent in 2020. The current account deficit expressed as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 2.6 per cent in 2020 from a deficit of 4.3 per cent of the GDP in 2019.

Japan

1.14. Despite effective management of COVID-19 coupled with fiscal support, Japan's economy contracted by 5.3 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 0.7 per cent in 2019. The contraction was majorly attributed to a decline in household consumption, slowdown in external demand and private investment due to uncertainty brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the review period, inflation rate was 0.9 per cent compared to 0.6 per cent recorded in 2019. The unemployment rate rose to 2.8 per cent in 2020 compared to 2.4 per cent reported in 2019. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 3.0 per cent in 2020 from 3.6 per cent in 2019.

Germany

1.15. Germany recorded 5.5 per cent contraction in 2020 compared to a real GDP growth of 0.6 per cent in 2019. Subdued external demand was the key contributor to the contraction as major trading partners were severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Substantial fall in business investment was also responsible to the contraction although construction activity largely remained resilient. Despite the Government implementing measures such as short–time employment offers to reduce permanent layoffs, the unemployment rate worsened to stand at 4.2 per cent in 2020 compared to 3.1 per cent in 2019. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP narrowed by 0.2 per cent to stand at 7.0 per cent in 2020 from 7.2 per cent in 2019.

Table 1.1: Key Economic Indicators for Selected OECD Countries, 2018-2020

	2018	2019+	2020*
World Real GDP Growth	3.5	2.7	-4.2
World Inflation	3.6	3.5	3.2
World Trade Growth2	3.7	1	-10.3
Real GDP Growth			
United States of America	2.9	2.2	-3.7
United Kingdom	1.3	1.3	-11.2
Japan	0.8	0.7	-5.3
Germany	1.3	0.6	-5.5
Euro Area	1.9	1.3	-7.5
Total OECD	2.3	1.6	-5.5
Inflation (GDP Deflator)			
United States of America	2.4	1.8	1.1
United Kingdom	2.2	2.1	5.9
Japan	-0.1	0.6	0.9
Germany	1.7	2.2	1.4
Euro Area	1.4	1.7	1.6
Total OECD	2.3	1.9	1.5
Current Account Balance as % of GDP			
United States of America	-2.2	-2.2	-3.4
United Kingdom	-3.7	-4.3	-2.6
Japan	3.6	3.6	3
Germany	7.5	7.2	7
Euro Area	3.5	3.1	3
Total OECD	0.3	0.3	0.2
Unemployment Rate			
United States of America	3.9	3.7	8.1
United Kingdom	4.1	3.8	4.6
Japan	2.4	2.4	2.8
Germany	3.4	3.1	4.2
Euro Area	8.2	7.5	8.1
Total OECD	5.3	5.4	7.2

Source: **OECD Economic Outlook No.108, IMF World Economic Outlook datasets (April 2021)

* Provisional

+Revised

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

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

1.16. The emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa (BRIICS) recorded an average contraction of 2.9 per cent in 2020 compared to a real GDP growth rate of 3.0 per cent in 2019. Inflation rate eased to 3.2 per cent in 2020 compared to 3.7 per cent in 2019. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP improved to 0.9 per cent in 2020 from a deficit of 2.8 per cent in 2019. The economy of Brazil contracted by 4.1 per cent in 2020 compared to a real GDP growth of 1.1 per cent in 2019. The contraction was attributed to the plunge in domestic demand and weakened investment due to uncertainty brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Russian economy registered a contraction of 3.1 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 1.3 per cent recorded in 2019. The contraction was occasioned by a drop in exports, investment activity and consumer demand coupled with the collapse in global oil demand and concerns about oil storage capacity. Inflation rate stood at 3.4 per cent in 2020 compared to 4.5 per cent in 2019. The Indonesian economy experienced its first recession since 1998 by registering a contraction of 2.1 per cent in 2020 compared to a real GDP growth of 5.0 per cent in 2019. Inflation eased to 2.0 per cent in 2020 compared to 2.8 per cent in 2019. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 0.4 per cent in 2020 compared to 2.7 per cent in 2019.

1.17. China reported a stronger than expected real GDP growth of 2.3 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 6.1 per cent in 2019. Despite being the first country to report COVID-19, China was the only country in the BRIICS that recorded a positive GDP growth. The growth was boosted by investment, in particular, debt and stimulus fueled infrastructure investment coupled with increased external demand for masks and other COVID-19 related materials and equipment. Inflation eased slightly to 2.4 per cent in 2020 from 2.9 per cent recorded in 2019. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP increased to 2.0 per cent in 2020 compared to 1.0 per cent recorded in 2019. India recorded a contraction of 8.0 per cent in 2020, one of the steepest contractions among the G20 economies particularly in the second quarter of 2020, from 4.2 per cent growth in 2019. While agriculture sector benefited from favorable weather conditions, the depressed performance was occasioned by one of the tightest lockdowns, which affected manufacturing and service sectors. Inflation stood at 6.2 per cent in 2020 compared to 4.8 per cent in 2019. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP was 1.0 per cent in 2020 compared to a deficit of 0.9 per cent in 2019.

1.18. The South Africa economy contracted by 7.0 per cent in 2020 compared to a real GDP a growth of 0.2 per cent in 2019. The contraction was attributed to low household consumption and restrained private investment triggered by the stringent COVID-19 containment measures and frequent power outages. South Africa suffered the most severe COVID-19 outbreak in Sub-Saharan Africa which prompted strict containment measures that consequently led to very low economic activity for the better part of 2020. Inflation stood at 3.3 per cent in 2020 from 4.1 per cent in 2019. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP stood at 2.2 per cent in 2020 compared to a deficit of 3.0 per cent in 2019.

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

1.19. Sub-Saharan Africa's real GDP is estimated to have contracted by 1.9 per cent in 2020 compared to 3.2 per cent growth in 2019 owing to COVID-19 pandemic in the region which negatively affected a number of activities such as tourism earnings, international trade and debt burden level. Inflation rose from 8.5 per cent in 2019 to 10.8 per cent in 2020; reflecting higher food prices, impact of currency depreciation and COVID-19-related disruptions to local and imported food supplies. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP slightly increased to 3.7 per cent in 2020 from 3.6 per cent recorded in 2019. The widening of the deficit was majorly due to decline in exported goods especially for the oil exporting countries, increase in importation of medical supplies and postponement of direct investment by foreigners.

East African Community (EAC)

1.20. East African Community (EAC) real GDP contracted by 0.2 per cent in 2020 from a growth of 6.2 per cent recorded in 2019. COVID-19 affected the East Africa Community members in many ways such as having negative effects on tourism earnings, falling commodity prices and waning financial flows, consequently worsening the region's fiscal and current account balances. In addition, disruptions in supply chains affected food production and trade distribution in the region. Inflation rose from 4.0 per cent in 2019 to 4.5 per cent in 2020; partly due to currency depreciation and increase in prices of imported food products. Current account deficit widened to 5.7 per cent in 2020 from 5.2 per cent recorded in 2019, partly attributed to low demand for exports and decline in remittances.

1.21. Tanzania's real GDP is estimated to have grown by 1.0 per cent in 2020 compared to 7.0 per cent growth in 2019. Rwanda's economy contracted by 0.2 per cent in 2020 compared to 9.4 per cent growth in 2019 with her current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowing from 12.4 per cent in 2019 to 12.2 per cent in 2020. Uganda's economy is estimated to have contracted by 2.1 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 6.7 per cent in 2019. Inflation rate stood at 3.8 per cent during the review period compared to 2.9 per cent in 2019. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 9.1 per cent compared to a deficit of 6.5 per cent in 2019.

Southern African Development Community

1.22. Southern African Development Community (SADC) recorded a contraction of 4.9 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 1.2 per cent in 2019. The contraction was majorly attributed to slowdown in activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. South Africa, the largest economy in the region was the worst hit by the pandemic as strict containment measures were implemented to curb the spread of the COVID-19. Inflation rose from 9.6 per cent in 2019 to 12.2 per cent in 2020, mainly due to easing of monetary policies and reduction in government expenditure. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 2.3 per cent in 2019 to 4.2 per cent in 2020, which is beyond the 3.0 per cent macroeconomic convergence target set for the region.

West African Economic and Monetary Union

1.23. Real GDP of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) is estimated to have grown by 1.1 per cent in the year 2020 compared to a growth of 6.0 per cent in the 2019. The decelerated growth was mainly attributed to onset of COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 which halted most of economic activities in the region. The slowdown was evidenced in reduction in tourism earnings and decline in prices of exported commodities; majorly oil and metals. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 5.0 per cent in 2019 to 5.8 per cent in 2020. Inflation increased to 2.2 per cent in 2020 compared to 0.6 per cent recorded in 2019, reflecting increase in prices of imported food products as disruptions in global supply continued during the review period.

Central African Economic and Monetary Community

1.24. Real GDP of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) is estimated to have contracted by 3.1 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 2.0 per cent in 2019. The contraction was mainly as a result of major slowdown in most of activities coupled with collapse of oil prices. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 2.8 per cent in 2019 to 7.5 per cent in 2020, partly attributed to increase in prices of imported food products. Equatorial Guinea's economy recorded the biggest contraction of 5.8 per cent mainly owing to collapse in oil prices.

Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation and Current Account Balances for Selected Regions and Countries, 2018-2021

	Real GDP Growth Rates				Inflation				Current Account Balance (Percent of GDP)			
	2018	2019[+]	2020[*]	2021[1]	2018	2019[+]	2020[*]	2021[1]	2018	2019[+]	2020[*]	2021[1]
BRIICS	**3.8**	**3**	**-2.9**	**6**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**-0.6**	**-0.3**	**1.3**	**1.1**
Brazil..................	1.3	1.1	-4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	4.6	-2.2	-2.8	-0.9	-0.6
Russia.................	2.5	1.3	-3.1	3.8	2.9	4.5	3.4	4.5	6.9	3.8	2.2	3.9
India..................	6.1	4.2	-8	12.5	3.4	4.8	6.2	4.9	-2.1	-0.9	1	-1.2
Indonesia...........	5.2	5	-2.1	4.3	3.3	2.8	2	2	-2.9	-2.7	–0.4	-1.3
China.................	6.6	6.1	2.3	8.4	2.1	2.9	2.4	1.2	0.2	1	2	1.6
South Africa........	0.8	0.2	-7	3.1	4.6	4.1	3.3	4.3	-3.5	-3	2.2	-0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	**3.3**	**3.2**	**-1.9**	**3.4**	**8.4**	**8.5**	**10.8**	**9.8**	**-2.7**	**-3.6**	**-3.7**	**-3.7**
EAC-5	**6.5**	**6.2**	**-0.2**	**5.7**	**3.6**	**4**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**-5.4**	**-5.2**	**-5.7**	**-5.7**
Kenya.................	5.9	5	-0.3	1	8	5.3	5.4	5.1	-5.7	-5.3	-4.5	-4.6
Tanzania............	7	7	1	2.7	3.5	3.4	3	3.3	-3	-2.3	-2.7	-4.3
Uganda...............	6.1	6.7	-2.1	6.3	2.6	2.9	3.8	5.2	-6.8	-6.5	-9.1	-8.4
Rwanda..............	8.6	9.4	-0.2	5.7	1.4	2.4	8	2.5	-7.9	-12.4	-12.2	-12.5
Burundi..............	1.6	1.8	-1.3	2.8	-2.8	-0.7	7.3	4.1	-14.5	-11.7	-13.3	-15.7
SADC	**2**	**1.2**	**-4.9**	**2.7**	**8.3**	**9.6**	**12.2**	**9.4**	**-2.4**	**-2.3**	**-4.2**	**-4**
WAEMU	**6.4**	**6**	**1.1**	**5.2**	**1**	**0.6**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**-5.5**	**-5**	**-5.8**	**-5.5**
CEMAC	**0.9**	**2**	**-3.1**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**-3**	**-2.8**	**-7.5**	**-5.3**
ASEAN-5	**5.3**	**4.9**	**-3.4**	**4.9**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**1.4**	**2.3**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**0.3**
Indonesia............	5.2	5	-2.1	4.3	3.3	2.8	2	2	-2.9	-2.7	-0.4	-1.3
Malaysia.............	4.8	4.3	-5.6	6.5	1	0.7	-1.1	2	2.2	3.4	4.4	3.8
Philippines..........	6.3	6	-9.5	6.9	5.2	2.5	2.6	3.4	-2.5	-0.1	3.2	-0.4
Thailand.............	4.2	2.4	-6.1	2.6	1.1	0.7	-0.8	1.3	5.6	7.1	3.3	0.5
Vietnam.............	7.1	7	2.9	6.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.9	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.4
Maghreb	**3**	**2.1**	**-8.8**	**14.7**	**4.3**	**2.3**	**3**	**4.9**	**–7.3**	**-7**	**-7.3**	**-5.9**
Algeria................	1.4	0.8	-6	2.9	4.3	2	2.4	4.9	-9.6	-10.1	-10.5	-7.7
Libya..................	17.9	9.9	-59.7	131	-1.2	4.6	22.3	18.2	1.8	-0.3	-11.4	3.9
Mauritania...........	2.1	5.9	-2.2	3.1	3.1	2.3	1.8	3	-13.8	-10.6	-11.6	-11.3
Morocco.............	3	2.2	-7	4.5	1.6	0.2	-0.9	0.8	-5.3	-4.1	-2.2	-3.8
Tunisia...............	2.7	1	-8.8	3.8	7.3	6.7	5.5	6	-11.2	-8.5	-6.8	-9.5
Mashreq[2]	**4.8**	**4.3**	**1.4**	**2**	**18.8**	**11.8**	**8.4**	**7.2**	**–6.7**	**-6.8**	**-4.3**	**-5.1**
Egypt..................	5.3	5.6	3.6	2.5	20.9	13.9	5.7	6.3	-2.4	-3.6	-3.1	-4
Jordan.................	1.9	2	-2	2	4.5	0.7	-0.3	2.5	-6.9	-2.3	-8.1	-8.3
Lebanon.............	-1.9	-6.9	-25	..	4.6	2.9	150.4	..	-28.2	-27.4	-14.3	..

Source: World Economic Outlook, April,2021 and Regional Economic Outlook April 2021 - Various Issues except Kenya whose accounts are shown

* Provisional

[+] Revised

[1] Projections

[2] Excludes Syria due to unavailability of data

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

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

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

Association of South Eastern Asia Nations

1.25. Real GDP in the Association of South Eastern Asia Nations (ASEAN-5) is estimated to have contracted by 3.4 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 4.9 per cent in 2019 owing to lockdown, decline in tourism and travel earnings and geopolitical uncertainty in the region. Inflation eased from 2.1 per cent in 2019 to 1.4 per cent in 2020. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 1.1 per cent in 2019 to 1.8 per cent in 2020. Performance in the region was dampened by significant contraction in growth in the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia which contracted by 9.5, 6.1 and 5.6 per cent, respectively. Thailand was severely affected by drought in addition to the negative effects of the pandemic. Vietnam is the only country in the region that recorded a positive real GDP growth of 2.9 per cent. This was majorly attributed to Vietnam's manufacturing sector which remained solid on the back of steady export demand. Furthermore, Vietnam recorded low COVID-19 infection rate over the period under review, mainly attributed to swift introduction of containment measures by the government.

Maghreb

1.26. Real GDP growth of the Maghreb region is estimated to have contracted by 8.8 per cent in 2020 compared to 2.1 per cent growth in 2019. The major contraction was due to a sharp decline in oil price exported, as most of the economies heavily rely on oil exports. Inflation rose from 2.3 per cent in 2019 to 3.0 per cent in 2020. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened from 7.0 per cent in 2019 to 7.3 per cent in 2020. In the period under review, all the countries in the region recorded a contraction in real GDP. Libya recorded the highest contraction of 59.7 per cent followed by Tunisia and Morocco at 8.8 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively. The dismal performance was attributed to the volatility of oil prices which fell sharply, political instability and decline in tourism earnings. The real GDP growth of Algeria and Mauritania contracted by 6.0 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively compared to 0.8 per cent and 5.9 per cent growth in 2019, respectively. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP for all the countries in the region widened in 2020.

Mashreq

1.27. During the period under review, real GDP growth of Mashreq bloc expanded by 1.4 per cent compared to 4.3 per cent in 2019. The growth in the bloc largely emanated from the solid performance of Egypt. Egypt maintained accommodative monetary policies and strong foreign exchange buffers amidst the pandemic. Inflation rate of the bloc eased from 11.8 per cent in 2019 to 8.4 per cent in 2020. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed from 6.8 per cent in 2019 to 4.3 per cent in 2020. The narrowing of the current account deficit in the bloc was partly attributed to substantial support from Gulf Cooperative Council (GCC) in terms of remittances. Egypt recorded the highest real GDP growth in the region of 3.6 per cent while Jordan and Lebanon recorded a contraction of 2.0 per cent and 25.0 per cent respectively in the review period.

Outlook 1.28. The global GDP is projected to grow by 4.2 per cent in 2021 supported by roll out of COVID-19 vaccines and easing of COVID-19 restriction. On the other hand, growth will be held back by weak external demand, delay in distributing COVID-19 vaccines and resurge of new cases coupled with the viral modification.

1.29. The GDP for advanced economies is projected to pick up in 2021 to stand at 3.9 per cent after an estimated contraction of 5.8 per cent in 2020. Prospects in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDE) where infections are rising rapidly has significantly worsened. The EMDE excluding China are projected to incur a greater loss of output over 2020-21 relative to the pre-pandemic projections. The average growth of EMDE is expected to be 6.7 per cent in 2021. Prospects for China are much stronger than for most of the countries in this group with the economy projected to grow by about 8.0 per cent in 2021 supported by resumption of production and exports.

1.30. The average real GDP for BRIICS is expected to grow by 6.0 per cent in 2021. In Russia growth is envisioned to pick up modestly in 2021 to 3.8 per cent as the country grapples with renewed acceleration in COVID-19 infections. The growth is expected to be supported by a rise in industrial commodity prices, as well as the continuation of supportive policy measures. Brazil's economy is projected to grow by 3.7 per cent in 2021 mainly supported by investments attributed to high liquidity provisions and low interest rates.

1.31. Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to rebound unevenly to an average of 3.4 per cent in 2021. While the rebound in private consumption and investment is forecast to be slower than previously envisioned, export growth is expected to accelerate in line with the rebound in economic activity among major trading partners. Activity is expected to be dampened by low oil prices, falling public investment due to weak government revenues, constrained private investment due to firm failures, and subdued foreign investor confidence.

1.32. The real GDP of ASEAN-5 economy is projected to grow by 4.9 per cent in 2021. The accelerated growth is set to be supported by an increase in domestic demand. In the Maghreb economy the real GDP is expected to be 14.7 per cent in 2021 while that of Mashreq is projected to grow by 2.4 per cent in the same period.

B

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Economic Performance

Chapter 02

Overview

Kenya's economy was adversely affected by the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) and the consequent containment measures both domestically and Internationally. These significantly slowed down economic activities in 2020. During the review period, the government's priority was premised on the need to safeguard the lives of Kenyans and Kenyan residents while at the same time cushioning the economy from the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, the health crisis required the introduction of temporal restrictive measures to curb the spread of the virus resulting to serious negative impacts on some key sectors of the economy. The temporal measures included ban of local and international travel, cessation of movement in and out of some counties and zones, closure of educational facilities, leisure and eating places. The restriction in movement and the need for social distancing led to disruption in labour supply while a reduction in household disposable incomes led to reduced demand for goods and services. Accordingly, many businesses especially those related to tourism and educational activities closed down during the second quarter of 2020. Pick up of economic activities resumed in the third quarter of 2020 though not to the full extent. Further improvements were notable during the fourth quarter of 2020 but by and large the containment measures constrained the economy from realizing its full potential. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated to have contracted by 0.3 per cent in 2020 compared to a revised growth of 5.0 per cent in 2019.

2.2. As a result, economic performance of accommodation and food serving activities, education, professional and administrative service activities was dismal in 2020. The economy was somewhat supported by accelerated growths in agricultural production, construction activities, and health services. The agriculture sector benefitted from favourable weather conditions that prevailed for the better part of the year though the sector's growth was constrained by a contraction in forestry activities. The construction sector's growth was largely buoyed by the continued investment in public infrastructure during the review period as evidenced in a sharp increase in demand for construction materials. The health sector was mainly driven by the national and county governments' spending on the COVID-19 mitigation measures. In addition, the economy was shielded from a steeper slump by strong performances in financial and insurance, public administration and information and communication activities.

2.3. During the period under review, monetary policy was premised on the need to cushion the economy from the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures, supporting liquidity and credit access. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was reviewed downwards from 8.50 per cent in November 2019 to 8.25 per cent in January 2020 and later to 7.25 per cent and 7.00 per cent in March and April 2020, respectively. The CBR was maintained at 7.00 per cent until the end of 2020. The weighted average interest rates for commercial bank loans and advances was 12.02 per cent in 2020 compared to 12.24 per cent in 2019. The average interbank rates declined from 6.03 per cent in December 2019 to 3.27 per cent in June 2020, but increased to 5.29 per cent in December 2020. The interest rates were therefore more favourable to economic activities in 2020. Inflation rate however rose from 5.3 per cent in 2019 to 5.4 per cent in 2020 mainly attributed to moderate increase in food prices. The current account deficit narrowed from KSh 536.8 billion in 2019 to KSh 512.5 billion in 2020.

This was because of decline in imports due to a weakened demand. The Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20-share index dropped to 1,868 points in December 2020 from 2,654 points in December 2019. Fiscal policy responses to boost the economy included a reduction in personal income taxes from 30 per cent to 25 per cent and Value Added Tax (VAT) from 16 per cent to 14 per cent to support consumption while a cut in the corporation tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent was instituted to support investment. Other fiscal measures included increased spending on targeted projects in key sectors and in the health sector.

2.3. International crude oil prices fell significantly from an average of USD 64.92 in 2019 to USD 41.45 in 2020. This was mainly as a result of decreased global demand of oil coupled with limited storage capacity.

Sectoral Analysis

Sectoral Analysis

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

2.4. Activities of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing were more vibrant in 2020 than in 2019 but the sector's exports were negatively impacted on by contraction in global demand. Real gross value added of the sector grew by 4.8 per cent in 2020 compared to a revised growth of 2.6 per cent in 2019. This was mainly on account of favorable weather conditions in 2020 which improved production of food crops such as beans, rice, sorghum and millet and, livestock and related products such as milk and meat. However, the output of some key food crops was notably lower than the projected production partly due to underperformance of the short rains as well as reduced demand from restaurants and learning institutions that remained closed for significant part of 2020. Maize production went down from a revised production of 44.0 million bags in 2019 to 42.1 million bags in 2020, while the quantity of potatoes decreased to 1.9 million bags in 2020 from 2.0 million bags in 2019.

2.5. There was mixed performance in the production of cash crops during the review period. Tea production increased by 24.1 per cent from 458.8 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 569.5 thousand tonnes in 2020. The volume of cane deliveries, in tonnes, increased from 4.4 million in 2019 to 6.0 million in 2020. Coffee production and horticultural exports declined by 18.0 per cent and 4.5 per cent to stand at 36.9 and 313.6 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2020. However, earnings from horticultural produce increased by 3.9 per cent to stand at KSh 150.2 billion in 2020. The increase in the earnings was mainly attributed to better international export prices for the horticultural products in the review period.

2.6. The performance of the sector was further supported by growth in dairy activities where the volume of marketed milk increased from 668.2 million litres in 2019 to 682.3 million litres in 2020.

Manufacturing

2.7. Activities in the manufacturing sector slowed down in 2020 mainly due to COVID-19 containment measures. The sector's real Gross Value Added (GVA) is estimated to have contracted by 0.1 per cent in 2020 compared to 2.5 per cent growth in 2019. The decelerated growth was on account of significant decline in production in key subsectors. In the manufacture of food products, activities that posted notable contractions include; processing of coffee (-12.6%); manufacture of beverages (-16.7%); processing of dairy products (-5.7%); manufacture of bakery products (-3.5%); manufacture of grain mill products (-6.4%) and processed and preserved fish (-3.8%). Nonetheless, there was notable increase in manufacture of sugar and processing of tea by 36.9 per cent and 22.8 per cent, respectively.

2.8. In the review period, activities of manufacture of non-food products showed mixed performance. There was an increase in manufacture of chemical and chemical products (9.3%), manufacture of pharmaceuticals (5.6%) and manufacture of basic metals (1.1%). On the other hand, manufacture of leather and wood products contracted during the review period. Credit advanced to enterprises in manufacturing sector increased by 12.0 per cent to KSh 409.3 billion in 2020.

Construction

2.9 The construction sector grew by 11.8 per cent in the period under review compared to a growth of 5.6 per cent in 2019. The accelerated growth was attributed to the continued investments in road infrastructure by the Government and expanded construction in the housing sub-sector. The accelerated growth was further supported by ongoing rehabilitation of the Metre Gauge Railway (MGR). Cement consumption increased by 23.3 per cent from 5,933.3 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 7,312.7 thousand tonnes in 2020, also reflected growth in the sector. The number of residential buildings completed by the State Department for Housing during the period under review were 2,332 units while 2,032 units were under construction. Importation of timber and wood products, bitumen and cement, construction related materials, increased by 69.6, 15.2 and 3.4 per cent, respectively. Credit advanced to the building and construction sector grew by 3.4 per cent to KSh 119.7 billion in the period under review.

Electricity Supply

2.10. The sector contracted by 0.5 per cent in 2020 compared to a 1.7 per cent growth recorded in 2019. The decelerated growth was attributed to decline in total electricity generated from 11,620.7 Gigawatt Hour (GWh) in 2019 to 11,603.6 GWh in 2020, in part due to lower demand from large scale consumers. During the period under review, 92.3 per cent of electricity was generated from renewable sources. The sector's growth was supported by hydro generation which increased by 32.1 per cent to 4,332.7 GWh due to sufficient rainfall during the review period. Thermal and wind generation however declined by 42.6 per cent to 754.5 GWh and 14.8 per cent to 1,331.4 GWh, respectively in 2020. In addition, electricity imports declined by 35.5 per cent to 136.7 GWh in 2020 while exports slightly increased by 2.1 per cent to 16.5 GWh.

Transportation and Storage

2.11. In 2020, the sector's performance was constrained by the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures including restriction of movement across the borders as well as and within the country, social distance in public service vehicles and arrangements of working remotely. Real GVA of the sector contracted by 7.8 per cent compared to 6.3 per cent growth in 2019. The sector was supported from a deeper contraction by an increase in freight transport through the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) from 4,159 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 4,418 thousand tonnes in 2020. Total cargo throughput at the Port of Mombasa remained more or less at the same level as 2019 recording a minimal decline of 0.9 per cent to stand at 34,116 thousand metric tonnes in 2020.

2.12. The contraction in the sector's growth was reflected in decline in consumption of light diesel by 3.0 per cent to stand at 2,143.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. Revenue generated from railway transport declined from KSh 15,860 million in 2019 to KSh 12,552 million in 2020. Similarly, commercial passenger traffic by air declined by 62.5 per cent from 12.0 million in 2019 to 4.5 million in 2020. The number of newly registered motor vehicles declined by 14.2 per cent from 109,751 in 2019 to 94,128 to 2020.

Information and Communication

2.13. Information and Communication sector's growth slowed to 4.8 per cent in 2020 compared to 7.5 per cent growth in 2019. The growth was mainly supported by increased uptake of digital services as the COVID-19 measures which resulted in increased remote working and learning activities remotely as well as rise in cashless payments for financial transactions. The total number of mobile money and commerce transactions increased by 20.0 per cent and 35.0 per cent to stand at KSh 5.2 trillion and KSh 9.4 billion, respectively in 2020. Internet service providers increased from 302 in 2019 to 366 in 2020 while internet subscriptions increased by 11.7 per cent to 44.4 million over the same period. The total number of utilized bandwidths increased from 2.7 million megabits per second in 2019 to 4.0 million megabits per second in 2020. There was however a decline of 8.6 per cent in fibre to office broadband subscription while international incoming telephone traffic declined by 21.4 per cent in the review period. The number of ICT equipment exported and imported declined to KSh 1.4 billion and KSh 53.3 billion, respectively in 2020. Consequently, investment by telecommunication operators declined by 38.2 per cent to stand at KSh 35.6 billion in 2020.
Financial and Insurance Activities

2.14. Real GVA of the financial and insurance sector expanded by 5.6 per cent in 2020 compared to 6.9 per cent growth in 2019. During the review period, Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) introduced accommodative monetary policies in an effort to cushion the economy and financial sector from systemic issues from COVID-19. Financial activities sub sector grew by 4.2 per cent in 2020 compared to 6.2 per cent growth in 2019 arising from increase in domestic credit and credit advanced to national Government and private sector. Domestic credit grew by 18.6 per cent from KSh 3,660.5 billion as at December 2019 to KSh 4,340 billion as at December 2020. Credit to national Government grew significantly by 50.9 per cent to KSh 1,358.4 while that of private sector grew by 8.4 per cent to stand at KSh 2,891.3 billion as at December 2020. Broad money supply increased from KSh 3,524.0 billion as at December 2019 to KSh 3,990.9 billion as at December 2020. Overall liquidity grew by 14.2 per cent in the review period to stand at KSh 5,742.7 billion in December 2020.

2.15. Insurance activities recorded a growth of 10.5 per cent in 2020 compared to 9.5 per cent growth in 2019 as evidenced by 2.7 per cent growth in net premium income.

Accommodation and Food Services

2.16. This sector was adversely hit by the COVID -19 pandemic since its operations often depend on close contact between persons. During the period under review, international travels were restricted while domestic travel was negatively impacted on by restriction of movement to and from some counties and zones for some months during the review period. The number of international visitor arrivals declined sharply from 2,035.4 thousand in 2019 to 579.6 thousand in 2020. Most hotels and restaurants on the other hand, either closed or scaled down their operations due to public health measures taken to prevent the spread of the pandemic as well significant reduction in the number of patrons. The number of hotel night beds occupied declined by 58.0 per cent to stand at 3803.0 thousand in 2020 while the total number of conferences reduced from 4,961 in 2019 to 1,204 in 2020. As a result, the real value added for this sector contracted by 47.7 per cent in 2020 compared to 14.3 per cent growth in 2019.

2.17. Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 provide GDP by activity in current prices and the share of various sectors to GDP for the period 2016-2020. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 10,255.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 10,753.0 billion in 2020. Agriculture remained the dominant sector in the economy accounting for about 23.0 per cent of GDP. Other sectors that contributed significantly to the economy in 2020 were Transportation and Storage (10.8 per cent); Real Estate (9.3 per cent); Wholesale and Retail Trade (8.1 per cent); Manufacturing (7.6 per cent); Financial and Insurance Activities (6.5 per cent); and Construction (7.0 per cent). Taxes on products contributed to the GDP with a share of 8.0 per cent.

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2016 - 2020

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,521,434	1,772,490	1,897,475	2,171,071	2,478,303
Growing of crops	1,072,482	1,293,474	1,356,544	1,543,999	1,782,191
Animal production	307,167	314,308	341,275	354,702	383,014
Support activities to agriculture	16,627	19,403	22,643	24,985	25,618
Forestry & logging	94,562	102,617	125,979	189,816	224,688
Fishing & aquaculture	30,595	42,687	51,034	57,569	62,792
Mining and quarrying	81,280	71,675	68,909	72,745	77,547
Manufacturing	707,880	741,376	785,369	807,814	818,353
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	390,145	424,039	452,182	466,178	471,061
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	317,736	317,337	333,186	341,636	347,293
Electricity supply	142,630	156,737	157,521	161,317	160,468
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	58,206	59,271	59,648	60,366	60,763
Construction	389,251	455,833	545,654	614,725	751,404
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	628,416	713,561	762,968	841,264	868,926
Transportation and storage	773,852	862,956	1,056,264	1,202,882	1,164,661
Land transport	599,415	691,544	858,653	981,767	996,098
Air transport including support services	83,571	73,479	85,203	97,223	49,516
All other transport including postal and courier activities	90,866	97,933	112,407	123,892	119,047
Accommodation and food service activities	70,250	85,252	100,019	119,462	78,052
Information and communication	206,755	223,497	240,120	258,813	272,702
Telecommunications	134,032	147,279	157,667	173,043	189,728
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	72,723	76,218	82,452	85,770	82,974
Financial and insurance activities	588,924	634,089	622,625	653,933	696,788
Financial activities	474,853	509,667	480,309	496,177	517,959
Insurance activities	114,070	124,423	142,315	157,755	178,829
Real estate	705,877	792,515	881,622	946,860	996,051
Professional, scientific and technical activities	146,624	154,320	163,959	176,085	156,095
Administrative and support service activities	77,825	83,429	97,502	108,884	92,785
Public administration and defence	410,099	442,962	493,180	549,217	592,075
Education	338,011	365,477	399,515	430,699	406,911
Pre-primary and Primary education	155,976	184,303	208,393	214,121	206,750
General secondary education	93,654	98,828	109,878	119,397	107,897
Higher and other education	88,380	82,346	81,245	97,180	92,264
Human health and social work activities	156,846	175,811	188,778	199,393	216,853
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18,281	22,440	24,541	27,184	21,170
Other service activities	109,694	122,146	135,539	144,865	124,335
Activities of households as employers;	55,130	59,870	65,710	68,917	72,064
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-260,609	-241,384	-215,414	-226,631	-214,117
All economic activities	**6,926,656**	**7,754,323**	**8,531,502**	**9,389,865**	**9,892,187**
Taxes on products	667,408	729,074	808,805	865,790	860,805
GDP at market prices	**7,594,064**	**8,483,396**	**9,340,307**	**10,255,654**	**10,752,992**

* Provisional

Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
	Percentage Contribution to GDP				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.0	20.9	20.3	21.2	23.0
Growing of crops	14.1	15.2	14.5	15.1	16.6
Animal production	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
Support activities to agriculture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forestry & logging	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.1
Fishing & aquaculture	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Mining and quarrying	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	9.3	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.6
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.4
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2
Electricity supply	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Construction	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.0	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.1
Transportation and storage	10.2	10.2	11.3	11.7	10.8
Land transport	7.9	8.2	9.2	9.6	9.3
Air transport including support services	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7
Information and communication	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Telecommunications	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	7.8	7.5	6.7	6.4	6.5
Financial activities	6.3	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.8
Insurance activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Real estate	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Public administration and defence	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Education	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.8
Primary education	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9
General secondary education	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Higher and other education	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Human health and social work activities	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other service activities	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
Activities of households as employers;	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-3.4	-2.8	-2.3	-2.2	-2.0
All economic activities	**91.2**	**91.4**	**91.3**	**91.6**	**92.0**
Taxes on products	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.0
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* Provisional

2.18. Table 2.3 and Table 2.4 present details on GDP at 2016 constant prices and the growth rates for the period 2016-2020, respectively. Real GDP in absolute terms declined from KSh 8,742.4 billion in 2019 to KSh 8,714.8 billion in 2020, representing a contraction of 0.3 per cent compared to 5.0 per cent growth in 2019. However, there was a significant growth in some of the key sectors of the economy such as Public Administration and Defence, Human Health Activities, and Construction which expanded by 5.3 per cent, 6.7 per cent and 11.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2016 Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,521,433	1,501,817	1,587,784	1,629,733	1,707,611
Growing of crops	1,072,482	1,061,320	1,129,072	1,164,824	1,234,262
Animal production	307,167	286,095	299,210	304,550	315,407
Support activities to agriculture	16,627	18,753	21,269	23,139	23,343
Forestry & logging	94,562	97,686	96,678	93,941	91,219
Fishing & aquaculture	30,595	37,963	41,554	43,280	43,380
Mining and quarrying	81,280	83,907	79,986	83,386	88,984
Manufacturing	707,880	712,807	738,305	756,711	756,149
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	390,145	395,912	417,709	428,625	424,175
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	317,736	316,895	320,597	328,086	331,974
Electricity supply	142,630	150,627	156,679	159,283	158,442
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	58,206	56,323	57,743	58,840	59,987
Construction	389,251	413,717	438,962	463,626	518,532
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	628,416	655,259	694,215	730,684	727,833
Transportation and storage	773,852	801,274	849,165	902,904	832,527
Land transport	599,415	636,887	670,319	712,966	692,147
Air transport including support services	83,571	70,189	74,769	77,498	36,624
All other transport including postal and courier activities	90,866	94,197	104,078	112,440	103,756
Accommodation and food service activities	70,250	76,883	88,863	101,584	53,114
Information and communication	206,755	223,445	241,178	259,279	271,804
Telecommunications	134,032	150,030	163,634	178,567	197,232
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	72,723	73,415	77,544	80,712	74,572
Financial and insurance activities	588,924	612,981	629,731	673,042	710,594
Financial activities	474,853	493,036	497,023	527,734	550,015
Insurance activities	114,070	119,945	132,708	145,307	160,579
Real estate	705,877	753,420	802,728	856,588	891,574
Professional, scientific and technical activities	146,624	152,058	160,325	171,469	148,249
Administrative and support service activities	77,825	79,064	86,819	92,731	76,362
Public administration and defence	410,099	426,049	459,667	505,329	532,340
Education	338,011	365,689	389,114	407,579	363,618
Pre-primary and Primary education	155,976	177,217	193,608	198,557	180,036
General secondary education	93,654	96,613	102,370	110,533	92,322
Higher and other education	88,380	91,859	93,136	98,490	91,260
Human health and social work activities	156,846	166,956	176,043	187,037	199,637
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18,281	21,292	22,089	23,979	18,154
Other service activities	109,694	114,000	118,593	124,449	100,205
Activities of households as employers;	55,130	55,957	56,797	57,649	58,513
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	-260,609	-245,063	-254,198	-278,418	-272,958
All economic activities	**6,926,656**	**7,178,460**	**7,580,588**	**7,967,464**	**8,001,274**
Taxes on products	667,408	705,356	747,016	774,949	713,498
GDP at market prices	**7,594,064**	**7,883,816**	**8,327,604**	**8,742,413**	**8,714,771**

* Provisional

Table 2.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Percentage Changes (growth)

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing … … … … … … … … … … … …	1.4	-1.3	5.7	2.6	4.8
Growing of crops … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	0.0	-1.0	6.4	3.2	6.0
Animal production … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	6.8	-6.9	4.6	1.8	3.6
Support activities to agriculture … … … … … … … … … … … …	-7.2	12.8	13.4	8.8	0.9
Forestry & logging … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	6.9	3.3	-1.0	-2.8	-2.9
Fishing & aquaculture … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	-9.9	24.1	9.5	4.2	0.2
Mining and quarrying … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	-9.1	3.2	-4.7	4.3	6.7
Manufacturing … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.5	-0.1
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco … … … … … … …	2.2	1.5	5.5	2.6	-1.0
Other manufacturing and repair and installation … … … … …	1.5	-0.3	1.2	2.3	1.2
Electricity supply … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	4.1	5.6	4.0	1.7	-0.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management … … … … … … …	2.8	-3.2	2.5	1.9	2.0
Construction … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.6	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs … … … … … … … … … … …	2.3	4.3	5.9	5.3	-0.4
Transportation and storage … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	8.3	3.5	6.0	6.3	-7.8
Land transport … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	7.0	6.3	5.2	6.4	-2.9
Air transport including support services … … … … … … … …	22.7	-16.0	6.5	3.7	-52.7
All other transport including postal and courier activities … …	5.5	3.7	10.5	8.0	-7.7
Accommodation and food services … … … … … … … … … … …	6.9	9.4	15.6	14.3	-47.7
Information and communication … … … … … … … … … … … …	10.2	8.1	7.9	7.5	4.8
Telecommunications … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	13.2	11.9	9.1	9.1	10.5
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities …	5.1	1.0	5.6	4.1	-7.6
Financial and insurance activities … … … … … … … … … … …	3.6	4.1	2.7	6.9	5.6
Financial activities … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	3.7	3.8	0.8	6.2	4.2
Insurance activities … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	3.0	5.2	10.6	9.5	10.5
Real estate … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	9.8	6.7	6.5	6.7	4.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities … … … … … …	3.1	3.7	5.4	7.0	-13.5
Administrative and support service activities … … … … … … …	3.4	1.6	9.8	6.8	-17.7
Public administration and defence … … … … … … … … … … …	6.0	3.9	7.9	9.9	5.3
Education …	1.5	8.2	6.4	4.7	-10.8
Primary education … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	0.9	13.6	9.2	2.6	-9.3
General secondary education … … … … … … … … … … … …	3.4	3.2	6.0	8.0	-16.5
Higher and other education … … … … … … … … … … … … …	0.6	3.9	1.4	5.7	-7.3
Human health and social work activities … … … … … … … … …	9.5	6.4	5.4	6.2	6.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation … … … … … … … … … … …	14.9	16.5	3.7	8.6	-24.3
Other service activities … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.9	-19.5
Activities of households as employers; … … … … … … … … … …	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured … … …	0.2	-6.0	3.7	9.5	-2.0
All industries at basic prices	**4.4**	**3.6**	**5.6**	**5.1**	**0.4**
Taxes on products … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	2.4	5.7	5.9	3.7	-7.9
GDP at market prices	**4.2**	**3.8**	**5.6**	**5.0**	**-0.3**

* Provisional

2.19. Table 2.5 presents sources of economic growth for the period 2016-2020 which show that there was a significant shift in sector contributions to growth in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Services, and Education sectors accounted for the bulk of the contraction. However, growths in Agriculture, Construction, Financial and Insurance and Real Estate cushioned the economy from deeper contraction.

Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2016-2020

Percentage Changes (growth)

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.8	-6.8	19.4	10.1	-281.7
Growing of crops	-0.1	-3.9	15.3	8.6	-251.2
Animal production	6.4	-7.3	3.0	1.3	-39.3
Support activities to agriculture	-0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	-0.7
Forestry & logging	2.0	1.1	-0.2	-0.7	9.8
Fishing & aquaculture	-1.1	2.5	0.8	0.4	-0.4
Mining and quarrying	-2.7	0.9	-0.9	0.8	-20.2
Manufacturing	4.3	1.7	5.7	4.4	2.0
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2.8	2.0	4.9	2.6	16.1
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	1.5	-0.3	0.8	1.8	-14.1
Electricity supply	1.8	2.8	1.4	0.6	3.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.5	-0.6	0.3	0.3	-4.2
Construction	7.0	8.4	5.7	5.9	-198.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	4.6	9.3	8.8	8.8	10.3
Transportation and storage	19.3	9.5	10.8	13.0	254.6
Land transport	12.7	12.9	7.5	10.3	75.3
Air transport including support services	5.0	-4.6	1.0	0.7	147.9
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.0	31.4
Accommodation and food services	1.5	2.3	2.7	3.1	175.4
Information and communication	6.2	5.8	4.0	4.4	-45.3
Telecommunications	5.1	5.5	3.1	3.6	-67.5
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	22.2
Financial and insurance activities	6.7	8.3	3.8	10.4	-135.9
Financial activities	5.6	6.3	0.9	7.4	-80.6
Insurance activities	1.1	2.0	2.9	3.0	-55.2
Real estate	20.5	16.4	11.1	13.0	-126.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	84.0
Administrative and support service activities	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.4	59.2
Public administration and defence	7.5	5.5	7.6	11.0	-97.7
Education	1.6	9.6	5.3	4.5	159.0
Primary education	0.4	7.3	3.7	1.2	67.0
General secondary education	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	65.9
Higher and other education	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.3	26.2
Human health and social work activities	4.4	3.5	2.0	2.7	-45.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.5	21.1
Other service activities	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	87.7
Activities of households as employers;	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-3.1
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	-0.2	5.4	-2.1	-5.8	-19.8
All industries at basic prices	**94.9**	**86.9**	**90.6**	**93.3**	**-122.3**
Taxes on products	5.1	13.1	9.4	6.7	222.3
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

*Provisional

2.20. Production accounts for all industries at current prices for the period 2016-2020 are presented in Table 2.6. The total value of output increased from KSh 15,574.4 billion in 2019 to KSh 16,245.1 billion in 2020. Intermediate consumption declined from KSh 6,364.5 billion in 2019 to KSh 6,352.9 billion in 2020. Total value addition to the economy rose to KSh 9,892.2 billion in 2020.

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2016-2020

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing					
Output at basic prices	1,861,293.3	2,161,306.4	2,299,659.7	2,619,312.3	2,990,505.8
Intermediate consumption	339,859.8	388,816.3	402,185.2	448,241.1	512,203.0
Value added, gross	1,521,433.6	1,772,490.1	1,897,474.6	2,171,071.3	2,478,302.8
Compensation of employees	129,753.9	153,173.4	163,855.1	184,196.3	206,633.2
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	1,391,679.6	1,619,316.7	1,733,619.5	1,986,875.0	2,271,669.6
Mining and quarrying					
Output at basic prices	139,627.5	141,012.3	136,425.2	141,312.5	151,610.1
Intermediate consumption	58,347.7	69,337.3	67,516.5	68,567.6	74,062.8
Value added, gross	81,279.8	71,675.0	68,908.6	72,744.9	77,547.3
Compensation of employees	1,941.1	14,475.0	15,471.5	17,004.3	15,592.6
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	79,338.7	57,200.0	53,437.2	55,740.6	61,954.7
Manufacturing					
Output at basic prices	2,003,566.4	2,109,602.2	2,216,546.9	2,309,174.7	2,374,233.6
Intermediate consumption	1,295,686.0	1,368,226.5	1,431,178.2	1,501,360.3	1,555,880.2
Value added, gross	707,880.4	741,375.7	785,368.7	807,814.4	818,353.5
Compensation of employees	172,207.6	190,338.9	206,419.9	218,349.5	215,563.9
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	535,672.8	551,036.9	578,948.8	589,465.0	602,789.6
Electricity, gas and water supply					
Output at basic prices	249,704.4	267,454.5	270,644.5	276,385.3	276,063.0
Intermediate consumption	48,869.0	51,446.5	53,475.3	54,702.4	54,832.1
Value added, gross	200,835.4	216,007.9	217,169.2	221,682.9	221,230.9
Compensation of employees	34,481.7	38,664.3	41,686.5	44,466.6	45,196.5
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	166,353.7	177,343.6	175,482.7	177,216.2	176,034.4
Construction					
Output at basic prices	957,493.3	1,074,220.6	1,229,130.0	1,366,986.0	1,625,938.5
Intermediate consumption	568,242.1	618,388.1	683,476.2	752,260.7	874,534.6
Value added, gross	389,251.1	455,832.6	545,653.8	614,725.3	751,403.9
Compensation of employees	249,679.8	294,487.5	352,677.0	397,694.5	467,263.2
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	139,571.3	161,345.1	192,976.8	217,030.8	284,140.7
Wholesale and retail trade					
Output at basic prices	1,210,257.3	1,342,702.3	1,465,228.5	1,604,748.4	1,646,666.3
Intermediate consumption	581,841.3	629,141.7	702,260.5	763,484.4	777,740.6
Value added, gross	628,416.0	713,560.6	762,968.0	841,264.0	868,925.7
Compensation of employees	194,980.6	219,945.6	275,818.4	306,540.9	257,590.1
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	433,435.4	493,615.0	487,149.5	534,723.1	611,335.6
Transportation and storage					
Output at basic prices	1,465,949.7	1,625,039.2	1,880,796.9	2,082,169.9	1,973,313.8
Intermediate consumption	692,097.8	762,082.9	824,533.3	879,288.2	808,652.7
Value added, gross	773,851.9	862,956.3	1,056,263.6	1,202,881.7	1,164,661.1
Compensation of employees	168,812.8	191,131.7	212,354.2	259,887.6	255,831.3
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	605,039.1	671,824.6	843,909.4	942,994.1	908,829.8
Accomodation and Food Services					
Output at basic prices	195,168.3	229,018.7	277,731.0	346,938.9	171,968.1
Intermediate consumption	124,918.4	143,766.4	177,711.9	227,476.6	93,916.3
Value added, gross	70,249.9	85,252.3	100,019.1	119,462.4	78,051.9
Compensation of employees	33,658.9	36,388.3	39,639.4	43,273.9	28,816.5
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	36,591.0	48,863.9	60,379.7	76,188.5	49,235.4
Information and communication					
Output at basic prices	432,139.3	462,012.6	494,269.2	522,621.8	535,514.1
Intermediate consumption	225,384.4	238,515.6	254,149.3	263,808.7	262,812.5
Value added, gross	206,754.9	223,497.0	240,119.9	258,813.2	272,701.6
Compensation of employees	74,562.8	83,750.4	95,132.8	101,835.1	97,309.4
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	132,192.0	139,746.6	144,987.1	156,978.1	175,392.1
Financial and insurance activities					
Output at basic prices	802,729.4	865,756.1	864,482.3	910,492.1	939,629.7
Intermediate consumption	213,805.7	231,666.8	241,857.7	256,559.3	242,841.6
Value added, gross	588,923.7	634,089.3	622,624.6	653,932.8	696,788.1
Compensation of employees	124,345.0	135,321.8	136,426.9	147,642.4	153,758.1
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	464,578.7	498,767.5	486,197.7	506,290.4	543,030.0

* Provisional

+ Revised

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2016-2020 (Cont'd)

Current Prices KSh Million

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Real estate					
Output at basic prices… … … … … … … … … … … .	774,890.9	864,898.1	962,638.1	1,035,989.1	1,092,311.1
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … … … … .	69,013.9	72,382.6	81,016.5	89,129.2	96,260.4
Value added, gross… … … … … … … … … … … … ..	705,877.0	792,515.5	881,621.7	946,860.0	996,050.8
Compensation of employees… … … … … … … … ..	64,029.8	71,424.0	79,475.0	85,478.1	90,172.5
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross… … … … ..	641,847.2	721,091.5	802,146.6	861,381.8	905,878.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities					
Output at basic prices… … … … … … … … … … … .	211,854.6	226,976.6	244,042.9	262,729.7	231,613.9
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … … … … .	65,230.4	72,656.2	80,083.7	86,644.4	75,519.2
Value added, gross… … … … … … … … … … … … ..	146,624.1	154,320.4	163,959.2	176,085.2	156,094.7
Compensation of employees… … … … … … … … ..	38,387.7	41,550.5	44,352.1	49,318.6	44,601.0
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross… … … … ..	108,236.4	112,769.9	119,607.1	126,766.6	111,493.7
Administrative and support service activities					
Output at basic prices… … … … … … … … … … … .	113,022.4	120,522.4	139,970.3	155,697.1	132,645.1
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … … … … .	35,197.3	37,093.1	42,468.1	46,813.6	39,859.8
Value added, gross… … … … … … … … … … … … ..	77,825.0	83,429.3	97,502.2	108,883.5	92,785.3
Compensation of employees… … … … … … … … ..	41,487.2	47,152.4	52,842.6	59,423.7	50,295.8
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross… … … … ..	36,337.8	36,276.9	44,659.6	49,459.8	42,489.4
Public administration and defence					
Output at basic prices… … … … … … … … … … … .	641,838.3	705,299.8	776,605.9	854,486.5	910,132.4
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … … … … .	231,739.1	262,337.8	283,425.5	305,269.7	318,057.7
Value added, gross… … … … … … … … … … … … ..	410,099.2	442,962.0	493,180.4	549,216.8	592,074.7
Compensation of employees… … … … … … … … ..	316,324.4	334,220.7	367,383.6	403,598.6	428,601.9
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross… … … … ..	93,774.8	108,741.3	125,796.8	145,618.2	163,472.8
Education					
Output at basic prices… … … … … … … … … … … .	510,766.7	550,958.0	603,676.0	648,449.6	578,295.5
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … … … … .	172,756.0	185,480.7	204,160.8	217,751.0	171,384.7
Value added, gross… … … … … … … … … … … … ..	338,010.7	365,477.2	399,515.2	430,698.7	406,910.8
Compensation of employees… … … … … … … … ..	279,235.3	314,694.5	358,634.2	383,249.5	372,786.1
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross… … … … ..	58,775.4	50,782.7	40,880.9	47,449.1	34,124.7
Health and social work					
Output at basic prices… … … … … … … … … … … .	258,387.6	285,712.0	300,199.6	320,007.6	348,597.2
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … … … … .	101,541.2	109,901.1	111,422.1	120,614.5	131,744.5
Value added, gross… … … … … … … … … … … … ..	156,846.4	175,810.8	188,777.5	199,393.0	216,852.7
Compensation of employees… … … … … … … … ..	115,224.0	126,233.9	138,350.1	150,823.9	167,971.0
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross… … … … ..	41,622.4	49,576.9	50,427.4	48,569.2	48,881.7
Other service activities					
Output at basic prices… … … … … … … … … … … .	228,130.9	253,783.0	278,112.2	296,898.2	266,047.9
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … … … … .	45,025.5	49,328.0	52,322.5	55,932.7	48,479.4
Value added, gross… … … … … … … … … … … … ..	183,105.5	204,455.0	225,789.6	240,965.5	217,568.5
Compensation of employees… … … … … … … … ..	92,703.3	103,213.4	114,218.3	122,782.6	123,474.7
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross… … … … ..	90,402.2	101,241.6	111,571.4	118,182.9	94,093.8
Less: Financial services indirectly measured…					
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … … … … .	260,608.8	241,384.2	215,414.2	226,631.1	214,117.3
Value added, gross… … … … … … … … … … … … ..	-260,608.8	-241,384.2	-215,414.2	-226,631.1	-214,117.3
All industries at basic prices					
Output at basic prices… … … … … … … … … … … .	12,056,820.3	13,286,274.6	14,440,159.1	15,754,399.9	16,245,086.2
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … … … … .	5,130,164.6	5,531,951.9	5,908,657.4	6,364,535.3	6,352,899.2
Gross value added at basic prices… … … … … … … ..	6,926,655.7	7,754,322.7	8,531,501.7	9,389,864.5	9,892,187.0
Other taxes on production … … … … … … … … … ..	211,532.2	224,818.9	246,468.0	260,332.9	277,594.8
Less: Subsidies… … … … … … … … … … … …..					
Compensation of employees… … … … … … … … ..	2,131,816.0	2,396,166.1	2,694,737.6	2,975,566.2	3,021,457.9
Gross operating surplus/mixed income… … … … …	4,583,307.5	5,133,337.7	5,590,296.1	6,153,965.5	6,593,134.3
Total economy					
Taxes on products… … … … …	667,407.9	729,073.8	808,804.8	865,789.8	860,804.6
Subsidies on products… … … … …					
GDP at market prices	**7,594,063.6**	**8,483,396.5**	**9,340,306.5**	**10,255,654.3**	**10,752,991.6**

* Provisional

+ Revised

2.21. Table 2.7 and table 2.8 presents components of expenditure on GDP at current prices and the share of each component to GDP at market prices, respectively. Gross domestic expenditure grew by 3.9 per cent to KSh 11.6 trillion in 2020. Government final consumption expenditure increased by 8.6 per cent to stand at KSh 1.4 trillion in 2020. The share of government final consumption and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) increased slightly during the review period.

Table 2.7: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2016-2020

Current Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure category	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020***
Government final consumption expenditure… .	957,593.9	1,046,433.6	1,153,405.5	1,261,504.9	1,369,787.0
Private final consumption expenditure… … … ..	5,704,205.0	6,495,722.0	7,099,419.0	7,839,414.5	8,003,646.5
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH[2]… ..	98,215.9	113,943.1	102,229.3	107,460.1	115,512.3
Gross fixed capital formation … … … … … … …	1,472,621.0	1,687,832.9	1,783,811.4	1,920,884.5	2,079,760.1
Changes in inventories… … … … … … … … …	-3,288.4	65,133.2	25,965.2	38,930.4	35,357.9
Gross domestic expenditure	**8,229,347.4**	**9,409,064.7**	**10,164,830.3**	**11,168,194.4**	**11,604,063.8**
Exports of goods and services… … … … … … …	1,006,194.1	1,080,501.3	1,171,459.0	1,169,967.1	1,040,673.7
Imports of goods and services… … … … … … …	1,641,477.8	1,973,102.0	2,042,984.6	2,081,480.5	1,900,597.5
Discrepancy [1]… … … … … … … … … … … … .	-0.3	-33,067.9	47,002.3	-1,027.0	8,852.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	**7,594,063.5**	**8,483,396.0**	**9,340,307.0**	**10,255,654.0**	**10,752,992.0**

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

Table 2.8: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2016-2020

Percentage contribution to GDP

Expenditure category	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020***
Government final consumption expenditure…	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.7
Private final consumption expenditure… … … .	75.1	76.6	76.0	76.4	74.4
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH… ..	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Gross fixed capital formation … … … … … … …	19.4	19.9	19.1	18.7	19.3
Changes in inventories… … … … … … … … …	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
Gross domestic expenditure	**108.4**	**110.9**	**108.8**	**108.9**	**107.9**
Exports of goods and services… … … … … … …	13.2	12.7	12.5	11.4	9.7
Imports of goods and services… … … … … … …	21.6	23.3	21.9	20.3	17.7
Discrepancy … … … … … … … … … … … …	0.0	-0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[*] Provisional
[+] Revised

2.22. Table 2.9 presents components of expenditure on GDP valued at 2016 constant prices. Real private consumption expenditure, which accounts for the bulk of total demand contracted by 2.9 per cent in 2020, compared to 5.0 per cent growth in 2019. Real Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) increased from KSh 1,645.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 1,701.4 billion in 2020. The real value of exports and imports of goods and services contracted by 8.2 per cent and 8.5 per cent, respectively during the review period.

Table 2.9: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2016-2020

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Government final consumption expenditure ..	957,593.9	1,017,294.1	1,088,333.0	1,164,134.9	1,214,499.1
Private final consumption expenditure	5,704,204.5	5,977,927.0	6,281,580.0	6,588,723.0	6,406,639.5
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH ...	98,215.9	109,418.7	93,682.4	97,098.3	101,244.8
Gross fixed capital formation	1,472,621.0	1,590,554.9	1,584,335.3	1,644,958.6	1,701,434.8
Changes in inventories	-3,288.4	54,910.4	22,633.4	35,704.1	35,258.9
Gross domestic expenditure	**8,229,346.9**	**8,750,105.0**	**9,070,564.0**	**9,530,618.9**	**9,459,077.1**
Exports of goods and services	1,006,193.8	995,953.8	1,063,400.8	1,029,822.8	945,289.1
Imports of goods and services	1,641,477.8	1,845,374.5	1,871,835.1	1,905,651.8	1,744,076.4
Discrepancy [1]	0.5	-16,868.3	65,474.3	87,623.1	54,481.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	**7,594,063.5**	**7,883,816.0**	**8,327,604.0**	**8,742,413.0**	**8,714,771.0**

[1] Difference between GDP production approach and GDP expenditure approach

* Provisional

\+ Revised

Table 2.10: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2016-2020

Percentage Changes (growth)

Expenditure category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Government final consumption expenditure ...	5.3	6.2	7.0	7.0	4.3
Private final consumption expenditure	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.9	-2.8
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	-0.8	11.4	-14.4	3.6	4.3
Gross fixed capital formation	-3.8	8.0	-0.4	3.8	3.4
Gross domestic expenditure	**3.0**	**6.3**	**3.7**	**5.1**	**-0.8**
Exports of goods and services	-6.6	-1.0	6.8	-3.2	-8.2
Imports of goods and services	-7.4	12.4	1.4	1.8	-8.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	**4.2**	**3.8**	**5.6**	**5.0**	**-0.3**

* Provisional

\+ Revised

2.23. The value additions to fixed assets (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) in current prices increased from KSh 1,920.9billion in 2019 to KSh 2,079.8 billion in 2020 as presented in Table 2.11a. The value for buildings other than dwellings increased by 22.6 per cent to KSh 218.7 billion in 2020. Table 2.11b provides details on the contribution to GFCF by type of asset. In the review period, dwellings and other structures contributed 32.4 per cent and 29.0 per cent to GFCF, respectively.

Table 2.11a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2016-2020

Current Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Dwellings	401,847.1	438,881.2	494,867.3	544,309.8	673,101.8
Buildings other than dwellings	134,090.8	144,429.4	162,595.5	178,414.9	218,723.9
Other structures	331,930.1	424,860.6	483,791.2	541,020.7	602,998.2
Transport equipment	208,995.5	257,057.2	242,356.0	273,876.5	218,783.9
ICT equipment	95,099.5	108,145.9	88,813.1	95,562.7	92,961.1
Other machinery and equipment	246,477.5	270,777.6	270,493.2	259,353.3	237,642.7
Animal resources yielding repeat products	17,498.0	8,741.2	13,623.7	8,728.4	17,829.3
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	8,268.9	8,922.0	9,614.9	10,001.4	10,410.0
Intellectual property products	28,413.6	26,017.9	17,656.6	9,616.7	7,309.2
Total	**1,472,621**	**1,687,833**	**1,783,811**	**1,920,884**	**2,079,760**

* Provisional

+ Revised

Table 2.11b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2016-2020

Percentage Contribution

Type of Asset	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Dwellings	27.3	26.0	27.7	28.3	32.4
Buildings other than dwellings	9.1	8.6	9.1	9.3	10.5
Other structures	22.5	25.2	27.1	28.2	29.0
Transport equipment	14.2	15.2	13.6	14.3	10.5
ICT equipment	6.5	6.4	5.0	5.0	4.5
Other machinery and equipment	16.7	16.0	15.2	13.5	11.4
Animal resources yielding repeat products	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Intellectual property products	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* Provisional

+ Revised

2.24. Real GFCF and its growth by type of asset for the period 2016-2020 is presented in Tables 2.12a and 2.12b. The value of real GFCF expanded by 2.7 per cent to stand at KSh 1,701.4 billion in 2020. Generally, real value of additions to transport and ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and intellectual property products contracted during the period under review. However, growth in the value of dwellings and buildings other than dwellings improved during the review period.

Table 2.12a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2016-2020

Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Dwellings	401,847.1	419,096.0	441,612.0	464,649.9	541,283.4
Buildings other than dwellings	134,090.8	139,951.2	147,587.3	155,435.6	181,252.9
Other structures	331,930.1	373,632.3	392,376.6	414,507.1	440,321.1
Transport equipment	208,995.5	249,659.2	232,650.0	259,773.0	206,323.4
ICT equipment	95,099.5	103,509.2	80,868.6	87,675.9	86,014.6
Other machinery and equipment	246,477.5	261,448.0	250,929.3	237,184.0	214,960.2
Animal resources yielding repeat products	17,498.0	8,390.4	12,428.4	8,016.5	15,707.0
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	8,268.9	8,406.3	8,623.1	8,669.6	8,701.1
Intellectual property products	28,413.6	26,462.4	17,260.1	9,047.0	6,871.1
Total	**1,472,621.0**	**1,590,554.9**	**1,584,335.2**	**1,644,958.6**	**1,701,434.7**

* Provisional

+ Revised

Table2.12b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2016-2020

				Percentage Changes (growth)	
Type of Asset	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020***
Dwellings...	5.5	4.3	5.4	5.2	16.5
Buildings other than dwellings...	5.7	4.4	5.5	5.3	16.6
Other structures...	45.0	12.6	5.0	5.6	6.2
Transport equipment...	-41.5	19.5	-6.8	11.7	-20.6
ICT equipment...	2.4	8.8	-21.9	8.4	-1.9
Other machinery and equipment...	-8.2	6.1	-4.0	-5.5	-9.4
Animal resources yielding repeat products...	15.7	-52.0	48.1	-35.5	95.9
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products...	-0.8	1.7	2.6	0.5	0.4
Intellectual property products...	-45.1	-6.9	-34.8	-47.6	-24.1
Total	**-3.8**	**8.0**	**-0.4**	**3.8**	**3.4**

* Provisional

+ Revised

2.25. Table 2.13 and Table 2.14 presents the relationship between the GDP and Gross National Income (GNI) for the period 2016-2020. The GNI valued at current prices grew by 4.8 per cent to stand at KSh 10,573.3 billion in 2020 from KSh 10,091.5 billion in 2019. Gross domestic product per capita increased from KSh 215,454.9 in 2019 to KSh 220,891.4 in 2020. Primary incomes receivable from the rest of the world decreased from KSh 22.3 billion in 2019 to KSh 15.2 billion in the year under review. Current transfers receivable from the rest of the world decreased by 1.7 per cent to stand at KSh 535.3 billion in 2020. Gross National Disposable Income increased from KSh 10,630.4 billion in 2019 to KSh 11,100.4 billion in 2020.

Table 2.13: Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, 2016-2020

					Current Prices - KSh Million
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020***
Current Prices, KSh Million					
Compensation of employees................................	2,131,816.0	2,396,166.0	2,694,737.8	2,975,566.3	3,021,458.0
Consumption of fixed capital................................	940,837.0	1,095,186.3	1,246,988.4	1,365,850.8	1,496,078.4
Net operating surplus...	3,849,752.6	4,258,019.9	4,584,776.1	5,043,447.3	5,369,651.0
Taxes on products...	671,657.9	734,023.8	813,804.8	870,789.8	865,804.6
Gross domestic product at market prices........	**7,594,063.5**	**8,483,396.0**	**9,340,307.0**	**10,255,654.0**	**10,752,992.0**
Primary incomes					
Receivable from the rest of the world..................	10,099.1	14,563.3	20,135.2	22,273.2	15,197.3
Payable to rest of the world................................	-112,651.2	-170,568.2	-161,135.3	-186,410.2	-194,892.3
Gross national income at market prices..........	**7,491,511.5**	**8,327,391.1**	**9,199,306.9**	**10,091,516.9**	**10,573,297.0**
Current transfers					
Receivable from the rest of the world..................	333,477.1	466,247.6	511,848.0	544,457.2	535,310.5
Payable to rest of the world................................	-5,191.9	-5,787.4	-4,850.5	-5,574.5	-8,202.5
Gross national disposable income..................	**7,819,796.6**	**8,787,851.3**	**9,706,304.4**	**10,630,399.6**	**11,100,405.0**
Per capita, KSh					
Gross domestic product at market prices................	171,472.0	187,271.4	201,299.7	215,454.9	220,891.4
Gross national income at market prices.................	169,156.4	183,827.6	198,260.9	212,006.7	217,200.0
Constant prices					
GDP at market prices, KSh Million........................	7,594,063.5	7,883,816.0	8,327,604.0	8,742,413.0	8,714,771.0
Per capita..	171,472.0	174,035.7	179,474.2	183,664.1	179,021.6
- Annual percentage change..................................	1.9	1.5	3.1	2.3	-2.5

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Table 2.14: National Disposable Income and Saving, 2016-2020

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Gross national disposable income.................	**7,819,796.6**	**8,787,851.3**	**9,706,304.4**	**10,630,399.6**	**11,100,405.0**
Consumption of fixed capital...............................	940,837.0	1,095,186.3	1,246,988.4	1,365,850.8	1,496,078.4
Net national disposable income.....................	**6,878,959.6**	**7,692,665.1**	**8,459,316.1**	**9,264,548.9**	**9,604,326.6**
Final consumption expenditure...........................	6,760,014.8	7,656,098.6	8,355,053.8	9,208,379.5	9,488,945.8
Private	5,704,205.0	6,495,722.0	7,099,419.0	7,839,414.5	8,003,646.5
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Householuds...	98,215.9	113,943.1	102,229.3	107,460.1	115,512.3
General government..	957,593.9	1,046,433.6	1,153,405.5	1,261,504.9	1,369,787.0
Saving, net...	**118,944.8**	**36,566.4**	**104,262.3**	**56,169.4**	**115,380.9**
Financing of capital formation					
Saving, net...	118,944.8	36,566.4	104,262.3	56,169.4	115,380.9
Capital transfers from abroad, net.........................	20,878.0	19,046.0	26,593.0	21,146.0	14,023.0
Total...	**139,822.8**	**55,612.4**	**130,855.3**	**77,315.4**	**129,403.9**
Gross fixed capital formation...............................	1,472,621.0	1,687,832.9	1,783,811.4	1,920,884.5	2,079,760.1
Consumption of fixed capital...............................	-940,837.0	-1,095,186.3	-1,246,988.4	-1,365,850.8	-1,496,078.4
Changes in inventories..	-3,288.4	65,133.2	25,965.2	38,930.4	35,357.9
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing(-)....................	-388,672.8	-602,167.4	-431,932.9	-516,648.8	-489,635.8
Total...	**139,822.8**	**55,612.4**	**130,855.3**	**77,315.4**	**129,403.9**

* Provisional

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Table 2.15 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Current prices – KSh million

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommodation & Food services	Transport and storage	Information and communication	Financial & insurance
2016		1,521,434	81,280	707,880	200,835	389,251	628,416	70,250	773,852	206,755	588,924
2017		1,772,490	71,675	741,376	216,008	455,833	713,561	85,252	862,956	223,497	634,089
2018		1,897,475	68,909	785,369	217,169	545,654	762,968	100,019	1,056,264	240,120	622,625
2019		2,171,071	72,745	807,814	221,683	614,725	841,264	119,462	1,202,882	258,813	653,933
2020		2,478,303	77,547	818,353	221,231	751,404	868,926	78,052	1,164,661	272,702	696,788
2016	1	387,655	20,804	170,337	49,025	96,425	155,396	17,351	186,956	48,475	133,353
	2	425,628	20,495	173,294	49,534	93,574	148,757	16,869	187,526	46,922	137,760
	3	356,134	20,712	176,914	50,636	98,208	155,347	17,729	208,081	55,217	152,003
	4	352,017	19,270	187,336	51,640	101,044	168,916	18,301	191,289	56,141	165,807
2017	1	455,717	18,853	185,976	52,926	105,861	170,280	19,803	203,224	53,646	148,549
	2	525,600	17,227	178,513	53,536	110,531	170,796	19,925	207,655	51,430	155,550
	3	414,509	17,059	178,723	54,655	116,065	185,667	21,568	227,799	58,806	161,469
	4	376,665	18,536	198,164	54,891	123,376	186,817	23,957	224,278	59,614	168,522
2018+	1	490,237	18,903	199,902	53,780	128,305	189,364	24,266	249,125	56,499	147,452
	2	553,221	17,210	189,065	55,318	130,708	186,473	23,254	260,081	55,110	149,766
	3	447,489	15,751	189,071	53,864	141,169	194,297	24,069	274,585	62,650	154,836
	4	406,528	17,045	207,331	54,207	145,472	192,834	28,431	272,473	65,861	170,571
2019+	1	532,858	18,783	205,725	54,743	148,239	202,786	28,722	293,615	62,519	151,042
	2	599,090	18,536	198,675	56,187	150,400	203,388	25,837	311,430	59,168	156,898
	3	532,697	16,621	195,004	57,358	160,679	214,736	27,690	307,070	67,648	166,608
	4	506,426	18,805	208,410	53,395	155,408	220,354	37,213	290,767	69,479	179,386
2020*	1	672,901	19,922	270,896	54,532	180,353	212,228	34,128	294,385	65,698	166,335
	2	681,847	20,232	180,015	52,061	183,125	209,264	16,322	265,105	60,407	164,118
	3	568,927	17,294	171,393	56,318	191,651	206,193	13,084	299,735	70,299	173,053
	4	554,628	20,100	196,050	58,320	196,275	241,241	14,518	305,437	76,298	193,282

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* Provisional

Table 2.15: Gross Domestic Product by Activity (Cont'd)

Current prices – KSh million

Year	Quarter	Public administration	Professional, admin and support services	Real estate	Education	Health	Other services	FISIM	All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP at market prices	GDP, seasonally adjusted
2016		410,099	224,449	705,877	338,011	156,846	183,105	-260,609	6,926,656	667,408	7,594,064	
2017		442,962	237,750	792,515	365,477	175,811	204,455	-241,384	7,754,323	729,074	8,483,396	
2018		493,180	261,461	881,622	399,515	188,778	225,790	-215,414	8,531,502	808,805	9,340,307	
2019		549,217	284,969	946,860	430,699	199,393	240,966	-226,631	9,389,864	865,790	10,255,654	
2020		592,075	248,880	996,051	406,911	216,853	217,569	-214,117	9,892,187	860,805	10,752,992	
2016	1	99,134	52,501	168,454	84,416	34,712	44,066	-59,816	1,689,245	146,826	1,836,072	1,830,691
	2	107,453	56,193	173,817	84,571	37,853	44,687	-63,372	1,741,562	163,043	1,904,605	1,853,742
	3	99,628	58,801	179,151	84,807	39,679	46,894	-67,238	1,732,703	171,946	1,904,649	1,929,512
	4	103,884	56,953	184,455	84,215	44,603	47,458	-70,182	1,763,145	185,593	1,948,738	1,988,208
2017	1	104,066	55,293	189,730	92,438	38,731	49,803	-59,713	1,885,181	180,698	2,065,879	2,052,907
	2	115,038	59,639	195,199	91,507	42,266	49,789	-60,827	1,983,374	178,421	2,161,795	2,099,777
	3	110,165	61,857	200,864	91,202	45,055	52,167	-60,495	1,937,135	177,276	2,114,410	2,142,585
	4	113,693	60,960	206,723	90,331	49,758	52,695	-60,348	1,948,633	192,679	2,141,312	2,193,962
2018+	1	114,705	60,357	212,776	101,526	42,764	54,548	-53,058	2,091,452	193,772	2,285,224	2,262,969
	2	127,754	65,292	218,249	101,490	46,240	54,978	-51,893	2,182,317	199,057	2,381,373	2,312,200
	3	123,897	66,800	223,142	100,019	47,842	57,589	-53,278	2,123,790	200,526	2,324,316	2,362,381
	4	126,824	69,013	227,454	96,481	51,931	58,675	-57,185	2,133,943	215,450	2,349,393	2,406,893
2019+	1	126,898	66,790	231,185	96,031	45,192	59,750	-54,075	2,270,803	198,616	2,469,419	2,446,192
	2	143,119	72,126	234,890	97,763	48,810	59,736	-53,193	2,382,860	219,611	2,602,471	2,529,935
	3	138,044	71,447	238,567	110,271	50,364	61,301	-56,059	2,360,046	214,687	2,574,732	2,617,708
	4	141,155	74,606	242,218	126,635	55,027	60,178	-63,303	2,376,156	232,875	2,609,032	2,667,558
2020*	1	134,825	63,195	245,842	114,823	47,611	61,139	-51,349	2,587,461	237,110	2,824,572	2,786,526
	2	150,733	58,513	248,560	84,809	56,056	49,383	-50,820	2,429,729	182,777	2,612,506	2,544,022
	3	150,335	58,338	250,372	94,820	55,345	56,388	-51,990	2,381,556	204,763	2,586,319	2,638,622
	4	156,182	68,835	251,278	112,459	57,841	50,658	-59,959	2,493,441	236,155	2,729,596	2,789,243

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* Provisional

Table 2.16 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2016 Prices – KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity & water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommodation & Food Services	Transport and storage	Information and communication	Financial & insurance
2016		1,521,433	81,280	707,880	200,835	389,251	628,416	70,250	773,852	206,755	588,924
2017		1,501,817	83,907	712,807	206,950	413,717	655,259	76,883	801,274	223,445	612,981
2018		1,587,784	79,986	738,305	214,422	438,962	694,215	88,863	849,165	241,178	629,731
2019		1,629,733	83,386	756,711	218,123	463,626	730,684	101,584	902,904	259,279	673,041
2020		1,707,611	88,984	756,149	218,429	518,532	727,833	53,114	832,527	271,804	710,594
2016	1	406,483	20,142	172,429	49,292	92,735	156,496	17,954	184,426	48,997	138,006
	2	431,899	20,292	174,758	49,371	96,938	146,618	17,260	185,155	46,896	139,147
	3	347,086	20,238	177,120	50,657	98,725	157,954	17,475	211,018	54,992	150,373
	4	335,966	20,608	183,574	51,515	100,853	167,348	17,560	193,253	55,870	161,396
2017	1	406,302	20,945	178,428	50,407	101,673	162,341	18,784	198,495	53,257	142,407
	2	422,846	21,254	175,185	51,496	101,694	153,316	18,350	195,367	50,790	147,129
	3	345,059	20,530	174,647	52,237	104,346	166,363	19,043	207,907	59,051	156,365
	4	327,609	21,179	184,547	52,810	106,004	173,238	20,706	199,505	60,347	167,079
2018+	1	423,098	21,870	187,632	52,487	108,357	170,690	21,935	206,945	57,093	146,213
	2	445,341	20,268	180,342	53,065	108,842	163,064	21,264	208,400	54,870	148,476
	3	366,861	18,196	179,287	54,353	112,286	176,077	21,126	218,992	63,589	157,455
	4	352,484	19,653	191,045	54,517	109,477	184,383	24,537	214,827	65,627	177,587
2019+	1	443,601	21,604	192,249	54,079	113,365	178,606	25,356	221,111	62,528	155,082
	2	459,624	21,680	187,763	53,867	114,855	173,497	23,748	226,704	59,008	160,416
	3	369,305	19,191	183,885	55,171	119,094	185,378	23,633	229,169	68,114	172,134
	4	357,204	20,912	192,814	55,005	116,312	193,203	28,847	225,920	69,630	185,409
2020*	1	462,637	22,984	196,398	54,878	125,847	187,285	23,305	225,901	66,004	166,752
	2	482,068	22,626	178,982	51,343	124,370	166,207	10,265	188,629	60,535	167,484
	3	384,826	20,539	180,704	55,299	133,732	176,199	8,653	205,923	70,320	177,294
	4	378,079	22,835	200,065	56,910	134,584	198,142	10,891	212,075	74,945	199,065

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* Provisional

Table 2.16: Gross Domestic Product by Activity (Cont'd)

Year	Quarter	Public administration	Professional, admin and support services	Real estate	Education	Health	Other services	FISIM	All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP at market prices	GDP, seasonally adjusted
2016		410,099	224,449	705,877	338,011	156,846	183,105	-260,609	6,926,656	667,408	7,594,064	
2017		426,049	231,122	753,420	365,689	166,956	191,249	-245,063	7,178,460	705,356	7,883,816	
2018		459,667	247,144	802,728	389,114	176,043	197,479	-254,198	7,580,588	747,016	8,327,604	
2019		505,329	264,200	856,588	407,579	187,037	206,076	-278,418	7,967,464	774,949	8,742,413	
2020		532,340	224,611	891,574	363,618	199,637	176,873	-272,958	8,001,274	713,498	8,714,771	
2016	1	99,311	53,197	170,667	84,198	35,315	44,997	-63,480	1,711,164	153,890	1,865,055	1,856,064
	2	107,929	56,392	174,919	84,175	38,305	45,037	-63,832	1,751,260	167,679	1,918,939	1,889,426
	3	99,755	58,549	178,595	84,793	39,605	46,616	-65,582	1,727,970	167,311	1,895,281	1,915,765
	4	103,104	56,311	181,696	84,844	43,621	46,456	-67,715	1,736,261	178,527	1,914,788	1,935,051
2017	1	101,827	53,782	184,222	90,637	37,945	47,870	-57,292	1,792,031	173,066	1,965,097	1,950,539
	2	111,183	57,462	186,886	90,879	40,951	46,989	-58,777	1,812,998	168,367	1,981,364	1,949,847
	3	105,339	60,230	189,687	91,803	42,416	48,417	-62,429	1,781,012	175,131	1,956,143	1,979,196
	4	107,700	59,648	192,625	92,370	45,645	47,974	-66,566	1,792,419	188,792	1,981,211	2,005,791
2018+	1	107,773	57,885	195,701	97,794	40,005	48,578	-60,428	1,883,626	183,188	2,066,814	2,046,555
	2	119,262	61,509	198,924	96,541	43,643	48,166	-59,982	1,911,996	188,858	2,100,854	2,067,576
	3	115,123	62,920	202,293	97,260	44,520	50,019	-63,847	1,876,512	182,848	2,059,359	2,092,268
	4	117,509	64,829	205,810	97,519	47,874	50,716	-69,941	1,908,454	192,123	2,100,577	2,120,998
2019+	1	117,462	62,095	209,474	101,543	42,292	51,597	-66,498	1,985,545	180,397	2,165,942	2,146,393
	2	132,113	66,799	212,809	99,806	46,284	51,350	-64,436	2,025,888	198,796	2,224,683	2,192,991
	3	126,855	66,074	215,815	102,677	47,528	52,346	-68,734	1,967,635	190,696	2,158,331	2,194,339
	4	128,898	69,232	218,491	103,553	50,933	50,783	-78,750	1,988,396	205,060	2,193,456	2,206,743
2020*	1	122,116	62,281	220,839	103,390	45,440	50,816	-64,577	2,072,296	189,607	2,261,903	2,235,934
	2	135,694	48,438	222,600	77,422	50,842	40,019	-64,771	1,962,753	157,381	2,120,133	2,094,238
	3	134,786	53,054	223,774	84,766	50,007	45,600	-67,132	1,938,344	174,539	2,112,883	2,153,901
	4	139,744	60,838	224,361	98,040	53,349	40,437	-76,479	2,027,881	191,970	2,219,852	2,229,078

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* Provisional

Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2016 Prices – KSh Million

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommodation & restaurant	Transport and storage	Information and communication	Financial & insurance
2016		1.4	-9.1	1.9	3.7	5.8	2.3	6.9	8.3	10.2	3.6
2017		-1.3	3.2	0.7	3.0	6.3	4.3	9.4	3.5	8.1	4.1
2018		5.7	-4.7	3.6	3.6	6.1	5.9	15.6	6.0	7.9	2.7
2019		2.6	4.3	2.5	1.7	5.6	5.3	14.3	6.3	7.5	6.9
2020		4.8	6.7	-0.1	0.1	11.8	-0.4	-47.7	-7.8	4.8	5.6
2016	1	1.5	-15.6	3.7	4.4	6.1	-0.4	7.3	8.7	9.7	2.5
	2	1.6	-12.0	3.3	2.8	3.3	0.8	5.2	7.9	9.3	0.7
	3	1.3	-8.6	0.0	2.4	6.1	2.5	7.4	8.5	9.3	5.7
	4	1.0	1.1	0.7	5.2	7.7	6.3	7.7	8.0	12.2	5.2
2017	1	0.0	4.0	3.5	2.3	9.6	3.7	4.6	7.6	8.7	3.2
	2	-2.1	4.7	0.2	4.3	4.9	4.6	6.3	5.5	8.3	5.7
	3	-0.6	1.4	-1.4	3.1	5.7	5.3	9.0	-1.5	7.4	4.0
	4	-2.5	2.8	0.5	2.5	5.1	3.5	17.9	3.2	8.0	3.5
2018+	1	4.1	4.4	5.2	4.1	6.6	5.1	16.8	4.3	7.2	2.7
	2	5.3	-4.6	2.9	3.0	7.0	6.4	15.9	6.7	8.0	0.9
	3	6.3	-11.4	2.7	4.1	7.6	5.8	10.9	5.3	7.7	0.7
	4	7.6	-7.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.4	18.5	7.7	8.7	6.3
2019+	1	4.8	-1.2	2.5	3.0	4.6	4.6	15.6	6.8	9.5	6.1
	2	3.2	7.0	4.1	1.5	5.5	6.4	11.7	8.8	7.5	8.0
	3	0.7	5.5	2.6	1.5	6.1	5.3	11.9	4.6	7.1	9.3
	4	1.3	6.4	0.9	0.9	6.2	4.8	17.6	5.2	6.1	4.4
2020*	1	4.3	6.4	2.2	1.5	11.0	4.9	-8.1	2.2	5.6	7.5
	2	4.9	4.4	-4.7	-4.7	8.3	-4.2	-56.8	-16.8	2.6	4.4
	3	4.2	7.0	-1.7	0.2	12.3	-5.0	-63.4	-10.1	3.2	3.0
	4	5.8	9.2	3.8	3.5	15.7	2.6	-62.2	-6.1	7.6	7.4

+ Revised

* Provisional

Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity (Cont'd)

Constant 2016 prices – Growth Rates

Year	Quarter	Public administration	Professional, admin and support services	Real estate	Education	Health	Other services	FISIM	All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP at market prices	GDP, seasonally adjusted
2016		6.0	3.2	9.8	1.5	9.5	4.9	0.2	4.4	2.4	4.2	
2017		3.9	3.0	6.7	8.2	6.4	4.4	-6.0	3.6	5.7	3.8	
2018		7.9	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.3	3.7	5.6	5.9	5.6	
2019		9.9	6.9	6.7	4.7	6.2	4.4	9.5	5.1	3.7	5.0	
2020		5.3	-15.0	4.1	-10.8	6.7	-14.2	-2.0	0.4	-7.9	-0.3	
2016	1	5.2	3.4	9.1	1.6	10.5	4.6	1.8	4.0	2.3	3.8	3.7
	2	7.6	3.3	10.2	1.6	9.8	4.8	0.6	4.0	1.9	3.8	3.9
	3	8.2	5.1	10.3	1.3	10.9	5.4	0.0	4.8	1.3	4.4	4.5
	4	3.0	1.1	9.6	1.4	7.1	4.7	-1.4	4.9	3.9	4.8	4.7
2017	1	2.5	1.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	6.4	-9.7	4.7	12.5	5.4	5.1
	2	3.0	1.9	6.8	8.0	6.9	4.3	-7.9	3.5	0.4	3.3	3.2
	3	5.6	2.9	6.2	8.3	7.1	3.9	-4.8	3.1	4.7	3.2	3.3
	4	4.5	5.9	6.0	8.9	4.6	3.3	-1.7	3.2	5.7	3.5	3.7
2018+	1	5.8	7.6	6.2	7.9	5.4	1.5	5.5	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.9
	2	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.2	6.6	2.5	2.1	5.5	12.2	6.0	6.0
	3	9.3	4.5	6.6	5.9	5.0	3.3	2.3	5.4	4.4	5.3	5.7
	4	9.1	8.7	6.8	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.1	6.5	1.8	6.0	5.7
2019+	1	9.0	7.3	7.0	3.8	5.7	6.2	10.0	5.4	-1.5	4.8	4.9
	2	10.8	8.6	7.0	3.4	6.1	6.6	7.4	6.0	5.3	5.9	6.1
	3	10.2	5.0	6.7	5.6	6.8	4.7	7.7	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.9
	4	9.7	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.4	0.1	12.6	4.2	6.7	4.4	4.0
2020*	1	4.0	0.3	5.4	1.8	7.4	-1.5	-2.9	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.2
	2	2.7	-27.5	4.6	-22.4	9.8	-22.1	0.5	-3.1	-20.8	-4.7	-4.5
	3	6.3	-19.7	3.7	-17.4	5.2	-12.9	-2.3	-1.5	-8.5	-2.1	-1.8
	4	8.4	-12.1	2.7	-5.3	4.7	-20.4	-2.9	2.0	-6.4	1.2	1.0

+ Revised

* Provisional

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

Chapter 03

Overview

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has put the world population at great health risk and adversely affected business operations in 2020. In Kenya, confirmation of the existence of the disease, necessitated taking drastic measures by the Government, to curb the spread of the virus and to minimize the risk of infections at workplaces. Consequently, cessation of movement in and out of some regions, closure of some businesses with high-exposure and reduction of business operating hours due to introduction of curfew, adversely affected employment in several sectors. Total employment outside small-scale agriculture and pastoralist activities contracted by 4.1 per cent to 17.4 million in 2020.

3.2. Overall, the nominal wage bill declined from KSh 2,277.1 billion in 2019 to KSh 2,241.5 billion in 2020, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. Nominal average earnings grew by 7.8 per cent to KSh 838.1 thousand in 2020. Real average earnings per employee decreased by 1.5 per cent to 740,493.9 in 2020. Inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 5.3 per cent in 2019 to 5.4 per cent in 2020.

3.3. Total employment outside small-scale agriculture and pastoral activities stood at 17.4 million in 2020 down from 18.1 million recorded in 2019 as shown in Table 3.1. Wage employment in the modern sector went down by 6.4 per cent to 2,741.1 thousand persons in 2020. The informal sector employment is estimated to have contracted to 14.5 million jobs and accounted for 83.4 per cent of the total employment outside of small-scale agriculture. Further, the total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector declined from 162.7 thousand in 2019 to 156.1 thousand in 2020.

Table 3.1: Total Recorded Employment[1], 2016 - 2020

'000

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Modern Establishments					
Wage Employees	2,683.2	2,792.6	2,859.8	2,928.4	2,741.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	132.5	139.4	152.2	162.7	156.1
Sub -Total	**2,815.7**	**2,932.0**	**3,012.0**	**3,091.1**	**2,897.2**
Informal Sector[2]	12,749.9	13,539.6	14,283.6	15,051.6	14,508.0
TOTAL	**15,565.6**	**16,471.6**	**17,295.6**	**18,142.7**	**17,405.2**

* Provisional

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

[2] Estimated

Employment in the Modern Sector

3.4. Analysis of modern sector wage employment by industry and sector for the period 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 3.2. Total wage employment in the sector declined by 6.4 per cent from 2,928.3 thousand jobs in 2019 to 2,741.1 thousand jobs in 2020.

3.5. **Private Sector:** During the review period, the share of private sector employment to total employment declined to 67.7 per cent in 2020 compared to 70.5 per cent in 2019. Overall, private sector wage employment recorded a decline of 10.0 per cent from 2,063.2 thousand jobs in 2019 to 1,856.5 thousand jobs in 2020, mainly attributed to the effects of COVID-19.

3.6. In 2020, the industries that accounted for the highest wage employment in the private sector were: manufacturing; agriculture, forestry and fishing; and wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles at 15.8, 15.1 and 13.5 per cent, respectively. Over the same period, most industries recorded negative growths in employment with the exception of activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use class which recorded a 0.5 per cent growth and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies which recorded no change from 2019. Accommodation and food service activities sector was the most affected with a decline of 38.7 per cent in 2020. This was followed by administrative and support service activities, transportation and storage and education at 25.0, 21.5 and 20.8 per cent, respectively. The drastic fall in employment in accommodation and food service sector could mainly be attributable to public health measures instituted by the Government to contain the spread of coronavirus in the country. Some of these measures led to closure of entertainment businesses and eateries forcing most establishments within the sector to lay off workers. In addition, travel restrictions and ban of night travels led to loss of business by most hotels and rooming places. Consequently, many businesses in the sector retrenched their workers while others closed down due to lack of business.

3.7. **Public Sector:** Wage employment in the public sector registered a slowed growth of 2.2 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 2.7 per cent in 2019. Education had the highest share of employment in the public sector accounting for 43.2 per cent, followed by public administration and defense; compulsory social security at 35.1 per cent, respectively, in the review period. Human health and social work activities recorded the highest growth of 5.8 per cent in 2020, mainly attributable to the hiring of more health workers to enhance the fight against the spread of COVID-19. Similarly, financial and insurance activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; education; and construction activities, recorded growths of 5.0, 4.3, 3.5 and 3.4 per cent, respectively, in 2020. In contrast: employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning; manufacturing; and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation sectors declined by 5.4, 4.9 and 4.2 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2016 - 2020

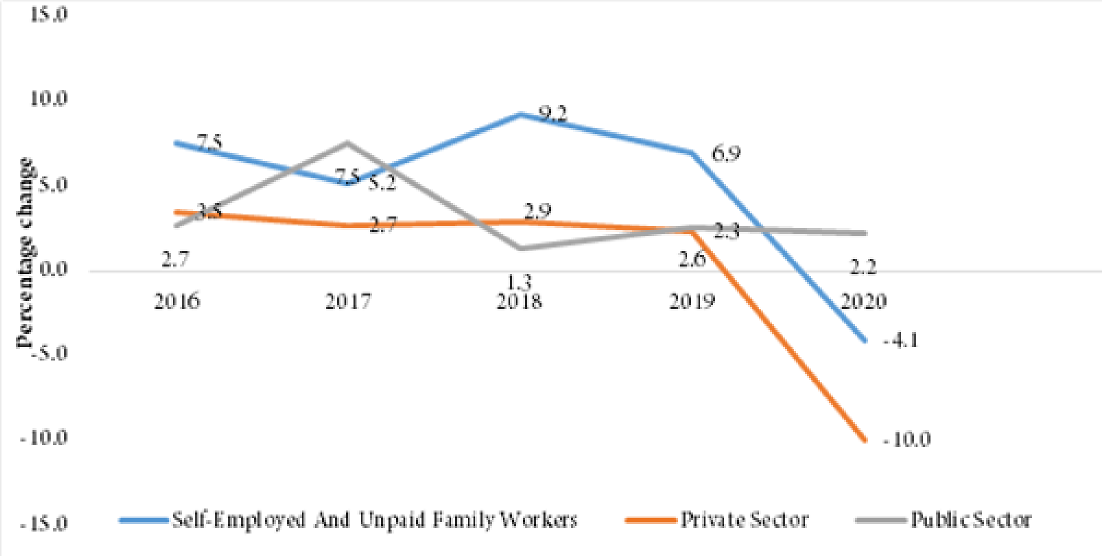
'000

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Percentage change
PRIVATE SECTOR:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294.5	289.8	294.3	296.7	280.6	-5.4
Mining and quarrying	14.5	14.4	14.6	15.2	13.7	-9.9
Manufacturing	315.1	317.5	321.3	329.0	293.8	-10.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	-5.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4.6	4.6	5.6	5.9	5.5	-6.8
Construction	199.1	204.9	209.8	212.7	212.4	-0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	238.5	249.3	258.9	267.7	249.7	-6.7
Transportation and storage	67.8	68.9	71.0	73.9	58.0	-21.5
Accommodation and food service activities	75.9	78.2	79.9	81.2	49.8	-38.7
Information and communication	115.2	122.4	129.3	130.4	117.2	-10.1
Financial and insurance activities	65.0	63.5	64.0	65.9	65.0	-1.4
Real estate activities	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.7	-15.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	58.3	60.4	62.4	64.3	57.0	-11.4
Administrative and support service activities	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	4.8	-25.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	196.9	212.1	223.9	228.7	181.1	-20.8
Human health and social work activities	95.7	102.2	108.0	114.6	103.6	-9.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.4	-13.7
Other service activities	33.2	34.7	36.3	38.0	32.8	-13.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	114.4	115.4	115.8	116.4	117.0	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**1,908.5**	**1,959.5**	**2,017.0**	**2,063.2**	**1,856.5**	**-10.0**
PUBLIC SECTOR:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42.2	42.3	42.3	41.9	41.7	-0.5
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0
Manufacturing	26.5	26.4	26.6	24.3	23.1	-4.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16.3	17.9	18.0	18.5	17.5	-5.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7.9	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.1	-4.2
Construction	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.1	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0
Transportation and storage	18.0	19.0	19.7	18.6	18.7	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.0
Information and communication	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.0	12.6	5.0
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	3.1
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	247.6	294.1	296.5	304.6	310.1	1.8
Education	349.4	349.6	354.9	369.1	381.9	3.5
Human health and social work activities	33.9	40.6	40.7	43.4	45.9	5.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	4.3
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	**774.7**	**833.1**	**842.8**	**865.2**	**884.6**	**2.2**
TOTAL WAGE EMPLOYMENT	**2,683.2**	**2,792.6**	**2,859.8**	**2,928.4**	**2,741.1**	**-6.4**

* Provisional.

3.8. Figure 3.1 shows percentage changes in wage employment in Public, Private and Self-employed from 2016 to 2020. The number of self-employed and unpaid family workers declined by 4.1 per cent in 2020 compared to an increase of 6.9 per cent in 2019.

Figure 3.1 Percentage Changes in Wage Employment in Public, Private and Self-employed, 2016 - 2020



3.9. Table 3.3 presents details on wage employment in the public sector by type of employer. Overall, there was a decelerated growth in employment in the public sector of 2.2 per cent in 2020 compared to a 2.7 per cent growth in 2019. The Teachers Service Commission (TSC) the largest employer in the public sector registered a growth of 2.0 per cent in employment in 2020. County governments' employment increased by 7.7 per cent to stand at 204.6 thousand in the review period. Employment in ministries, other extra-budgetary institutions and parastatal bodies declined by 0.5 per cent each in 2020. Similarly, employment in Corporations controlled by the Government registered a negative growth of 0.4 per cent, in the review period.

Table 3.3: Wage Employment in the Public Sector, 2016 - 2020

'000

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Annual Percentage Change
Ministries and other exra-budgetary institutions[1] ..	179.7	197.6	206.4	207.2	206.1	-0.5
Teachers Service Commission	297.8	302.9	313.6	324.5	331.1	2.0
Parastatal Bodies[2]	94.5	110.1	96.7	96.2	95.7	-0.5
Corporations controlled by the Government[3]	45.4	47.0	47.5	47.3	47.1	-0.4
County governments	157.3	175.5	178.7	190.0	204.6	7.7
TOTAL	**774.7**	**833.1**	**842.9**	**865.2**	**884.6**	**2.2**

* Provisional.

1 Includes employees of Judiciary and Parliament.

2 Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.

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

3.10. Details on wage employment by industry and sex is presented in Table 3.4. In 2020, total wage employment declined by 6.4 per cent with employment of females declining by 10.3 per cent and that of males declining by 4.0 per cent. Males accounted for about two-thirds of total wage employment in the modern sector. Females accounted for 14.6, 17.7 and 21.3 per cent of total workforce in the mining and quarrying, transportation and storage and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sectors, respectively. However, females accounted for 56.1 per cent of workforce in human health and social work and 47.1 per cent of workforce in the agriculture sector. Overall, casual employment registered a negative growth of 35.7 per cent and accounted for 15.2 per cent of the total wage employment. The contraction in casual wage employment was mainly attributable to the effect of COVID-19 pandemic that led to movement restrictions, reduced working time and closure of businesses.

Table 3.4: Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2019 and 2020

`000

	Male		Female		Total	
INDUSTRY	**2019**	**2020***	**2019**	**2020***	**2019**	**2020***
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	178.9	170.6	159.7	151.7	338.6	322.3
Mining and quarrying	13.7	12.3	2.2	2.1	15.9	14.4
Manufacturing	263.7	236.0	89.6	80.9	353.3	316.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19.1	17.7	4.7	4.8	23.8	22.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11.5	11.1	3.9	3.5	15.4	14.6
Construction	163.6	165.8	57.9	55.7	221.5	221.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	183.1	174.2	86.1	77.0	269.2	251.2
Transportation and storage	76.1	63.1	16.4	13.6	92.5	76.7
Accommodation and food service activities	53.0	33.7	29.9	17.8	82.9	51.5
Information and communication	85.5	75.4	46.8	43.7	132.3	119.1
Financial and insurance activities	43.7	42.6	34.2	35.0	77.9	77.6
Real estate activities	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.4	4.4	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	46.9	46.2	23.9	17.5	70.8	63.7
Administrative and support service activities	5.0	3.6	1.4	1.2	6.4	4.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	182.5	208.9	122.1	101.2	304.6	310.1
Education	339.8	338.0	258.0	225.0	597.8	563.0
Human health and social work activities	67.4	65.7	90.6	83.8	158.0	149.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.0	4.6	2.4	2.2	7.4	6.8
Other service activities	21.0	18.3	17.0	14.5	38.0	32.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	38.8	39.0	77.6	78.0	116.4	117.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	1,802.0	1,730.1	1,126.5	1,011.0	2,928.4	2,741.1
Of which: Regular	1,365.2	1,467.1	915.9	857.4	2,281.1	2,324.5
Casual	436.8	263.0	210.6	153.6	647.4	416.6

Wage Earnings in the Modern Sector

3.11. Wage payments by industry in the modern sector for the period 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 3.5. The nominal wage bill declined from KSh 2,279.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 2,197.6 billion in 2020. The private sector wage bill decreased by 6.6 per cent to KSh 1,503.6 billion in 2020, while the public sector wage bill rose by 3.7 per cent to KSh 694.0 billion in the same period. The contribution of the public sector to total wage bill in the modern sector rose from 29.4 per cent in 2019 to 31.6 per cent in 2020.

Table 3.5: Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2016 - 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	80,709.7	87,915.3	98,220.6	109,613.1	105,614.7
Mining and quarrying	6,593.2	7,373.1	7,896.0	9,600.8	8,896.1
Manufacturing	124,454.7	139,106.8	154,247.0	174,362.8	164,038.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,529.4	8,163.4	9,015.6	10,129.8	10,330.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	961.3	1,079.2	1,449.5	1,658.4	1,589.2
Construction	120,959.5	129,121.5	140,913.3	152,690.8	161,078.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	147,356.5	169,098.0	192,234.7	219,873.4	218,416.2
Transportation and storage	81,540.8	90,105.8	99,258.8	111,084.2	88,221.2
Accommodation and food service activities	30,100.1	32,538.5	34,685.2	36,862.4	21,373.3
Information and communication	98,261.6	111,453.1	126,498.7	137,106.0	132,533.2
Financial and insurance activities	109,094.0	111,658.3	117,989.0	128,416.9	133,010.1
Real estate activities	1,088.1	1,187.6	1,277.1	1,359.2	1,199.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	61,335.1	69,341.0	77,556.1	86,714.2	82,569.1
Administrative and support service activities	7,585.5	8,540.2	9,495.8	10,620.0	8,085.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	176,528.2	197,516.5	215,223.6	227,896.7	177,642.6
Human health and social work activities	73,170.6	84,684.5	96,890.5	111,236.9	109,037.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,786.4	3,092.6	3,413.3	3,737.7	3,430.2
Other service activities	25,982.3	30,332.7	34,802.1	40,045.4	37,232.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	24,687.6	26,952.8	29,185.5	31,637.8	34,173.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,642.2	4,036.4	4,484.4	4,838.7	5,113.3
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**1,183,366.8**	**1,313,297.3**	**1,454,737.0**	**1,609,485.1**	**1,503,584.1**
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,572.5	17,833.6	18,333.7	20,062.1	21,302.7
Mining and quarrying	250.0	261.4	276.8	319.0	349.5
Manufacturing	23,339.5	23,325.0	24,344.6	24,423.1	24,779.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	22,019.9	23,674.7	24,235.3	26,945.6	26,627.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5,091.6	5,839.8	5,824.9	6,171.8	6,084.5
Construction	5,669.8	6,173.1	6,250.7	7,161.6	7,861.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,589.6	1,827.7	2,080.7	2,283.1	2,605.9
Transportation and storage	28,854.2	30,799.2	31,789.0	33,706.8	34,771.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2,133.8	2,464.0	2,864.0	3,507.8	3,964.4
Information and communication	1,424.0	1,457.5	1,518.2	1,701.9	1,812.8
Financial and insurance activities	18,822.0	18,339.4	20,532.4	22,856.6	24,216.6
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,886.0	5,190.6	5,568.3	6,385.6	7,439.1
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	128,273.1	156,353.3	170,631.0	184,694.8	175,640.2
Education	204,086.1	211,256.8	235,545.7	262,788.2	278,624.1
Human health and social work activities	38,639.1	48,453.3	52,754.2	64,509.2	75,744.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,850.0	1,783.8	1,779.9	2,035.2	2,222.1
Other service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**503,501.1**	**555,033.2**	**604,329.3**	**669,552.3**	**694,045.9**
TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	**1,686,867.9**	**1,868,330.5**	**2,059,066.3**	**2,279,037.4**	**2,197,630.0**

* Provisional

[1] Annualised June wages.

3.12. A summary of wage payments in the public sector by type of employer is presented in Table 3.6. Wage earnings in the Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions recorded the highest increase of 6.4 per cent to KSh 152.5 billion in 2020. Similarly, total wage payments for TSC increased by 5.2 per cent to KSh 241.1 billion in 2020 and accounted for 34.8 per cent of the total wage payments by the public sector. Wage payments by County governments rose by 2.8 per cent to KSh 147.9 billion in 2020.

Table 3.6: Total Wage Payments in the Public Sector, 2016 - 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions[1] ..	95,402.6	107,989.0	121,088.3	143,290.7	152,461.6
Teachers Service Commission	173,721.1	180,901.3	202,176.4	229,191.2	241,142.1
Parastatal Bodies[2]	84,350.7	91,521.0	93,830.4	92,878.5	92,451.2
Majority Control by the Government[3]	53,648.3	60,322.4	60,951.4	60,333.0	60,055.4
County Governments	96,378.3	114,299.4	126,282.9	143,859.0	147,935.6
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**503,501.1**	**555,033.2**	**604,329.3**	**669,552.3**	**694,045.9**

* Provisional.

[1] Includes employees of Judiciary and Parliament.

[2] Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.

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

3.13. Annual average earnings for the period 2016 - 2020 are presented in Table 3.7. In the year under review, annual average earnings grew by 3.0 per cent to KSh 801.7 thousand compared to an increase of 8.1 per cent in 2019. This translates to an average monthly earning of KSh 66,803.3 Annual average earnings in the private sector increased by 3.8 per cent to 809.9 thousand in 2020, while that of the public sector recorded a growth of 1.4 per cent, over the same period. The slower growth in average earnings could be due to implementation of pay cuts by employers in response to the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 3.7: Average Wage Earnings, 2016 – 2020

KSh

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	274,049.3	303,399.8	333,781.6	369,443.3	376,329.8
Mining and quarrying	453,206.1	513,360.1	540,008.7	631,213.0	649,873.2
Manufacturing	395,007.8	438,168.1	480,058.2	529,912.1	558,307.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,463,985.8	1,613,312.0	1,747,216.0	1,899,820.0	2,052,500.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	210,354.0	235,386.0	257,042.0	282,240.0	290,473.3
Construction	607,561.7	630,177.5	671,815.6	717,755.7	758,453.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	617,753.6	678,269.3	742,485.4	821,477.7	874,784.6
Transportation and storage	1,203,429.8	1,308,364.8	1,398,523.7	1,502,417.0	1,522,105.5
Accommodation and food service activities	396,554.6	415,943.8	433,879.9	454,070.9	428,829.9
Information and communication	852,839.5	910,542.6	978,690.3	1,051,571.8	1,130,713.5
Financial and insurance activities	1,677,517.7	1,759,562.7	1,844,010.0	1,947,716.7	2,045,207.3
Real estate activities	265,659.8	281,424.2	294,540.4	310,382.7	323,347.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,052,295.3	1,147,554.5	1,243,763.7	1,349,343.6	1,448,250.2
Administrative and support service activities	1,393,880.0	1,484,227.4	1,565,150.4	1,658,850.1	1,688,308.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	896,491.7	931,440.0	961,150.1	996,661.7	980,708.3
Human health and social work activities	764,256.0	828,851.1	896,968.5	970,509.8	1,052,848.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	601,034.2	641,752.4	682,669.4	727,743.2	775,896.9
Other service activities	783,612.9	874,366.6	957,892.4	1,053,187.9	1,135,263.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	215,885.3	233,630.7	251,955.3	271,769.4	292,280.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2,992,746.0	3,163,332.0	3,334,152.0	3,519,080.0	3,699,960.0
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**620,040.0**	**670,327.7**	**721,230.1**	**780,072.9**	**809,886.2**
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	416,034.3	421,219.1	433,001.5	479,060.9	511,470.3
Mining and quarrying	397,378.9	406,580.2	427,174.7	479,654.5	519,280.4
Manufacturing	881,901.1	882,017.9	915,622.5	1,004,156.6	1,073,626.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,346,867.1	1,322,016.5	1,345,282.0	1,457,147.2	1,518,954.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	647,288.6	629,225.0	621,391.7	652,965.2	669,139.8
Construction	712,739.5	729,244.4	730,392.5	810,870.0	864,611.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,196,994.4	1,260,480.7	1,369,759.3	1,547,867.2	1,720,098.4
Transportation and storage	1,600,876.0	1,618,793.2	1,615,868.1	1,812,289.7	1,856,066.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,462,490.4	1,587,634.9	1,777,768.7	2,120,817.5	2,310,239.2
Information and communication	763,519.9	764,701.5	789,519.2	873,650.3	930,604.3
Financial and insurance activities	1,662,717.8	1,629,590.0	1,719,491.1	1,899,332.6	1,919,514.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	659,876.6	834,240.7	874,685.9	983,002.0	1,118,322.07
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	518,021.9	531,643.6	575,465.8	606,318.2	566,446.16
Education	584,082.8	604,281.7	663,712.9	712,026.1	729,514.11
Human health and social work activities	1,139,156.5	1,193,786.7	1,295,057.3	1,487,998.2	1,649,584.39
Arts, entertainment and recreation	774,061.8	772,221.8	793,547.2	867,878.1	916,337.61
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	**649,905.6**	**666,241.1**	**716,934.7**	**773,840.4**	**784,545.6**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**628,662.9**	**669,108.4**	**719,964.0**	**778,231.5**	**801,708.3**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	530,799.0	546,428.5	586,551.5	691,615.0	739,581.7
Teachers Service Commission	583,393.3	597,282.3	644,765.0	706,201.0	728,407.3
Parastatal Bodies[2]	893,064.1	831,516.4	970,019.5	965,557.0	965,557.0
Majority Control by the Government[3]	1,180,554.0	1,283,772.0	1,282,282.4	1,276,383.4	1,276,383.4
County governments	612,609.1	651,178.7	706,817.6	756,957.3	722,881.7
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**649,905.6**	**666,241.1**	**716,934.7**	**773,840.4**	**784,545.6**

* 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. Table 3.8 presents the percentage change in wage employment and average earnings for 2020/2015 and 2020/2019. During the five-year period, total wage employment rose by 5.5 per cent. The public sector recorded a higher growth in wage employment of 17.3 per cent compared to the private sector, which recorded a growth of 0.7 per cent. Over the last one year, accommodation and food service activities sector recorded a drop of 38.7 per cent in wage employment within the private sector. Almost all industries in the private sector have been recording growths in average earnings over the last five years.

3.15. Real average earnings are analyzed to present the effects of inflationary pressures on workers' earnings over a period. This gives the real value of their earnings given the prevailing inflation rates. Table 3.9 shows the estimated real average earnings for the period 2016 to 2020. Real average earnings in the private sector decreased by 0.7 per cent to KSh 748,043.9 in 2020. Similarly, real average earnings in the public sector decreased by 3.1 per cent to KSh 724,649.0 during the review period.

Table 3.8: Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1], percentage changes, 2020/2015 and 2020/2019

	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE EARNINGS	
	2020/2015*	2020/2019*	2020/2015*	2020/2019*
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-4.6	-5.4	48.0	1.9
Mining and quarrying	-0.7	-9.9	52.8	3.0
Manufacturing	-5.1	-10.7	50.5	5.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16.3	-5.7	46.6	8.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	37.5	-6.8	44.4	2.9
Construction	19.1	-0.1	26.8	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.2	-6.7	54.1	6.5
Transportation and storage	-10.5	-21.5	29.2	1.3
Accommodation and food service activities	-33.3	-38.7	10.6	-5.6
Information and communication	6.8	-10.1	44.1	7.5
Financial and insurance activities	3.7	-1.4	25.9	5.0
Real estate activities	-7.5	-15.9	24.1	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	-11.4	46.5	7.3
Administrative and support service activities	-7.7	-25.0	23.8	1.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-
Education	-4.2	-20.8	10.8	-1.6
Human health and social work activities	13.5	-9.6	47.1	8.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-2.2	-13.7	34.9	6.6
Other service activities	3.5	-13.7	53.4	7.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2.5	0.5	43.6	7.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	27.3	0.0	28.3	5.1
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**0.7**	**-10.0**	**38.0**	**3.8**
PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-2.8	-0.5	29.7	6.8
Mining and quarrying	16.7	0.0	39.0	8.3
Manufacturing	-12.8	-4.9	27.3	6.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9.4	-5.4	15.4	4.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	26.4	-4.2	6.2	2.5
Construction	15.2	3.4	29.3	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.4	0.0	58.9	11.1
Transportation and storage	5.1	0.5	23.7	2.4
Accommodation and food service activities	21.4	0.0	78.7	8.9
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	27.7	6.5
Financial and insurance activities	13.5	5.0	17.9	1.1
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13.6	3.1	77.9	13.8
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	0.0	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	30.8	1.8	15.0	-6.6
Education	12.6	3.5	35.2	2.5
Human health and social work activities	32.3	5.8	56.8	10.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-4.0	4.3	23.0	5.6
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	**17.3**	**2.2**	**28.1**	**1.4**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**5.5**	**-6.4**	**34.9**	**3.0**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	16.0	-0.5	45.5	6.9
Teachers Service Commission	13.9	2.0	31.8	3.1
Parastatal Bodies[2]	1.7	-0.5	15.5	0.0
Majority Control by the Government[3]	3.8	-0.4	15.5	0.0
County governments	39.9	7.7	29.0	-4.5
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**17.3**	**2.2**	**28.1**	**1.4**

* Provisional.

[1] Annualised June earnings

[2] Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.

[3] Refers to institutions where the Government has over 50 per cent shareholding but does not fully own them.

Table 3.9: Estimated Real Average Wage Earnings[1], 2016 – 2020

KSh

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	316,049.7	320,401.2	338,030.9	356,885.6	347,598.7
Mining and quarrying	522,663.8	542,126.8	546,883.4	609,757.6	600,258.2
Manufacturing	455,546.1	462,721.4	486,169.7	511,900.0	515,683.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,688,353.9	1,703,715.8	1,769,459.3	1,835,243.7	1,895,800.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	242,592.5	248,576.1	260,314.3	272,646.4	268,296.9
Construction	700,675.7	665,490.3	680,368.3	693,358.6	700,548.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	712,429.5	716,276.9	751,937.8	793,555.1	807,998.6
Transportation and storage	1,387,865.5	1,381,680.6	1,416,328.0	1,451,348.7	1,405,899.5
Accommodation and food service activities	457,329.9	439,251.7	439,403.5	438,636.7	396,090.6
Information and communication	983,544.3	961,566.0	991,149.7	1,015,828.1	1,044,388.5
Financial and insurance activities	1,934,611.4	1,858,161.9	1,867,485.6	1,881,512.3	1,889,064.8
Real estate activities	306,374.4	297,194.2	298,290.1	299,832.5	298,661.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,213,568.4	1,211,859.0	1,259,597.7	1,303,478.4	1,337,682.6
Administrative and support service activities	1,607,503.8	1,567,397.8	1,585,075.9	1,602,464.6	1,559,413.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,033,886.6	983,634.4	973,386.2	962,784.4	905,835.5
Human health and social work activities	881,384.7	875,296.7	908,387.6	937,521.4	972,468.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	693,147.8	677,713.7	691,360.2	703,006.7	716,660.6
Other service activities	903,708.2	923,362.8	970,087.0	1,017,389.3	1,048,591.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	248,971.5	246,722.5	255,162.9	262,531.7	269,789.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,451,409.4	3,340,593.0	3,376,598.1	3,399,463.8	3,417,484.4
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**715,066.3**	**707,890.3**	**730,411.9**	**753,557.6**	**748,043.9**
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	479,795.1	444,822.6	438,513.9	462,777.3	472,421.8
Mining and quarrying	458,280.5	429,363.4	432,613.0	463,350.7	479,635.6
Manufacturing	1,017,059.8	931,442.8	927,279.0	970,024.5	991,660.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,553,285.8	1,396,097.3	1,362,408.4	1,407,617.7	1,402,989.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	746,491.0	664,484.4	629,302.5	630,770.4	618,054.0
Construction	821,972.8	770,108.5	739,691.0	783,307.9	798,602.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,380,443.9	1,331,113.2	1,387,197.4	1,495,254.0	1,588,776.4
Transportation and storage	1,846,223.7	1,709,504.2	1,636,439.3	1,750,688.6	1,714,364.4
Accommodation and food service activities	1,686,629.3	1,676,599.8	1,800,401.0	2,048,729.3	2,133,862.6
Information and communication	880,535.8	807,552.4	799,570.3	843,954.3	859,556.8
Financial and insurance activities	1,917,543.3	1,720,906.0	1,741,381.5	1,834,772.8	1,772,967.8
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	761,008.2	880,988.3	885,821.3	949,589.0	1,032,943.1
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	597,413.1	561,434.9	582,791.9	585,709.0	523,200.5
Education	673,598.4	638,143.3	672,162.4	687,823.8	673,818.9
Human health and social work activities	1,313,741.8	1,260,681.9	1,311,544.3	1,437,420.0	1,523,645.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	892,693.3	815,494.2	803,649.6	838,378.3	846,379.3
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	**749,509.1**	**703,574.7**	**726,061.8**	**747,537.0**	**724,649.0**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**725,010.8**	**706,602.7**	**729,129.7**	**751,778.8**	**740,493.9**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:	-	-	-	-	-
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	612,148.4	577,048.2	594,018.7	668,106.5	683,117.9
Teachers Service Commission	672,803.3	630,751.8	652,973.3	682,196.7	672,796.6
Parastatal Bodies[2]	1,029,933.7	878,111.4	982,368.5	932,737.0	891,841.0
Majority Control by the Government[3]	1,361,483.8	1,355,709.6	1,298,606.7	1,232,998.1	1,178,937.1
County governments	706,496.6	687,668.2	715,815.9	731,227.8	667,692.8
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**749,509.1**	**703,574.7**	**726,061.8**	**747,537.0**	**724,649.0**

* Provisional.

[1] Average earnings adjusted for the rise in consumer prices (Base year 2019). Annualised June earnings deflated by June CPI

[2] Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.

[3] Refers to institutions where the Government has over 50 per cent shareholding but does not fully own them.

3.16. Table 3.10 shows changes in wage employment, prices and real earnings from 2016 to 2020. Overall, wage employment declined to negative 6.4 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 2.4 per cent in 2019. The inflation rate stood at 4.6 per cent in June 2020, compared to 4.8 per cent recorded in June 2019 while the real average earnings decreased by 1.5 per cent in 2020 compared to 3.1 per cent in 2019.

Table 3.10: Changes in Wage Employment, Prices and Real Earnings, 2016 – 2020

Per cent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Wage employment	3.3	4.1	2.4	2.4	-6.4
Average earnings at current prices	9.4	2.5	7.6	7.9	3.0
Consumer prices (Inflation rates)[1]	5.8	9.2	4.3	4.8	4.6
Real average earnings...	0.0	-2.5	3.2	3.1	-1.5

* Provisional

[1] June inflation using the Feb 2019=100 base

3.17. The informal sector represents an important part of the economy and plays a major role in employment creation, production and income generation. The Kenya informal sector is broadly characterized by units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees. In 2020, the number of persons estimated to have been engaged in the informal sector reduced to 14.5 million from 15.1 million persons in 2019 as shown in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Activity[1], 2016- 2020

000

Activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Manufacturing	2,596.2	2,728.9	2,878.8	3,044.9	2,933.9
Construction	322.9	348.6	367.8	385.2	371.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants.	7,612.5	8,111.3	8,557.1	9,005.6	8,681.8
Transport and Communications[2]	399.7	422.3	445.5	470.2	453.2
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,239.0	1,316.1	1,388.2	1,462.5	1,409.9
Others	579.7	612.6	646.2	683.2	657.7
TOTAL	**12,749.9**	**13,539.6**	**14,283.6**	**15,051.6**	**14,508.0**
Urban	4,511.8	4,801.9	5,070.7	5,337.4	5,143.8
Rural	8,238.1	8,737.6	9,212.9	9,714.2	9,364.1

* Provisional

[1] Estimated

[2] Includes mainly support services to transport activity

3.18. Table 3.12 presents gazetted monthly minimum wages of the agricultural industry for the last five years. As shown in the table, there has been no review of minimum wages since 2018 and therefore no new minimum wages were gazetted in 2020.

Table 3.12: Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages for Agricultural Industry, 2016 – 2020

KSh

Type of Employee	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unskilled employees… … … … … … … … … …	5,437	6,416	6,736	6,736	6,736
Stockman, Herdsman and Watchman … … … …	6,279	7,409	7,779	7,779	7,779
Skilled And Semi-Skilled Employees:					
House servant or cook … … … … … … … … …	6,207	7,224	7,585	7,585	7,585
Farm foreman … … … … … … … … … … … … …	9,808	11,574	12,152	12,152	12,152
Farm clerk … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	9,808	11,574	12,152	12,152	12,152
Section foreman … … … … … … … … … … … …	6,350	7,492	7,867	7,867	7,867
Farm artisan … … … … … … … … … … … … … .	6,498	7,668	8,051	8,051	8,051
Tractor driver … … … … … … … … … … … … …	6,891	8,131	8,538	8,538	8,538
Combine harvester driver … … … … … … … …	7,592	8,958	9,406	9,406	9,406
Lorry driver or car driver … … … … … … … … .	7,967	9,401	9,871	9,871	9,871
AVERAGE	**7,284**	**8,585**	**9,014**	**9,014**	**9,014**

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

3.19. Table 3.13 presents average gazetted monthly basic minimum wages in urban areas. Wages remained the same as in 2019 since there have been no reviews since 2018. Average monthly basic minimum wages for Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu cities were higher than the rest of the towns.

Table 3.13: Average Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages in Urban Areas in 2019 and 2020

KSh

Occupation	Nairobi , Mombasa & Kisumu Cities		All former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru		All other towns	
	2019	2020*	2019	2020*	2019	2020*
General labourer including cleaner, sweeper, gardener, children's ayah, house servant, day watchman, messenger	13,572.88	13,572.88	12,522.72	12,522.72	7,240.96	7,240.96
Miner, stone cutter, turn boy .waiter, cook, logger, line cutter	14,658.84	14,658.84	13,005.67	13,005.67	8,366.35	8,366.35
Night watchman	15,141.95	15,141.95	14,037.98	14,037.98	8,636.30	8,636.30
Machine attendant, sawmill sawyer, machine assistant, mass production machinist, shoe cutter, bakery worker, bakery assistant, tailor's assistant	15,383.45	15,383.45	14,315.28	14,315.28	11,602.87	11,602.87
Machinist (made-to-measure), shoe upper preparer, chaplis maker, vehicle service worker (petrol and service stations), bakery plant hand, laundry operator, junior clerk, wheeled tractor driver (light)	17,560.99	17,560.99	16,428.30	16,428.30	13,431.29	13,431.29
Printing machine operator, bakery machine operator, plywood machine operator, sawmill dresser, shop assistant, machine tool operator, dough maker, table hand baker or confectioner, copy -typist, driver (cars and light vans)	18,319.51	18,319.51	16,907.89	16,907.89	13,975.29	13,975.29
Pattern designer (draughts-man), garment and dress cutter, single hand oven man, charge-hand baker, general clerk, telephone operator, receptionist, storekeeper	20,904.92	20,904.92	19,112.05	19,112.05	16,295.95	16,295.95
Tailor, driver (medium sized vehicle)	23,039.42	23,039.42	21,175.14	21,175.14	18,881.21	18,881.21
Dyer, crawler tractor driver, salesman	25,435.20	25,435.20	23,731.79	23,731.79	21,418.48	21,418.48
Saw doctor, caretaker (buildings)	28,147.61	28,147.61	26,283.29	26,283.29	24,485.11	24,485.11
Cashier, driver (heavy commercial vehicle) salesman - driver	30,627.45	30,627.45	28,822.13	28,822.13	27,023.96	27,023.96
Ungraded artisan	18,319.51	18,319.51	16,907.89	16,907.89	13,975.29	13,975.29
Artisan Grade III	23,039.47	23,039.47	21,175.14	21,175.14	18,845.56	18,845.56
Artisan Grade II	24,884.06	24,884.06	23,731.79	23,731.79	21,418.48	21,418.48
Artisan Grade I	30,627.45	30,627.45	28,822.13	28,822.13	27,023.96	27,023.96
Average	**21,310.85**	**21,310.85**	**19,798.61**	**19,798.61**	**16,841.40**	**16,841.40**

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

[1] Excluding Housing Allowance

3.20. Table 3.14 shows the number of collective bargaining agreements registered by the Industrial Court in 2019 and 2020. The total number of agreements registered decreased to 172 in 2020 from 263 recorded in 2019. Similarly, the number of unionisable employees covered by the agreements decreased to 16,138 in 2020 from 47,465 in 2019. The information and communication activities recorded a high increase in the number of agreements while the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles had the highest decline in number of agreements registered. Overall, an average monthly basic wage of KSh 34,016 was offered from the agreements in 2020.

Table 3.14: Collective Bargaining Agreements Registered by the Industrial Court, 2019 and 2020

	Agreements (Number)		Unionsable employees (Number)		Average basic wages (KSh)		Average monthly allowances offered[1] (KSh)	
Activity	**2019**	**2020***	**2019**	**2020***	**2019**	**2020***	**2019**	**2020***
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	10	2	16,581	2,958	98,545.0	18,434.3	27,489.0	4,160.0
Mining And Quarrying	5		670		20,453.0		11,700.0	0.0
Manufacturing	44	42		7,819		33,380.4	0.0	11,327.0
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply							0.0	0.0
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities …	8	6	109	3,296	34,780.0	51,546.0	12,825.0	25,237.4
Construction	8	5	989	81	22,894.0	19,632.9	16,606.3	9,405.2
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles …	88	1	20,267	60	162,859.0	22,605.8	11,303.0	6,550.0
Transportation And Storage	24	6	3,680	888	134,547.0	56,457.0	18,300.0	11,525.7
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	5		580		23,400.0		13,861.8	0.0
Information And Communication	6	67	1,200	67	26,800.0	54688 43	16,860.0	5,504.5
Financial And Insurance Activities	20	28	953	950	6,540.4	33,932.5	10,414.0	16,700.0
Real Estate Activities							-	-
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities							-	-
Administrative And Support Service Activities							-	-
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security …							-	-
Education	29		1,727		76,438.0		13,429.6	-
Human Health And Social Work Activities	8	12	542	14	4,480.0	40,540.8	17,840.0	14,081.7
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	5		103		36,891.0		16,763.2	-
Other Service Activities	3		64		10,773.0		17,895.0	-
Activities Of Extraterritorial Organizations And Bodies …		3		5		29,611.7		15,626.0
Total/ Average	**263**	**172**	**47,465**	**16,138**	**50,723.1**	**34,015.7**	**10,804.6**	**6,005.9**

Source :Ministry of Labour & Social Protection: Central Planning and Monitoring Unit

*Provisional

[1] Includes Housing, Leave and Travel allowances

Consumer Price Index

3.21. Annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 5.3 per cent in 2019 to 5.4 percent in 2020. COVID-19 containment measures resulted in disruption of some distribution chains as well as price increases mainly in the transport sector in 2020. As a result, the Government instituted interventions mainly in the form of tax reliefs under the COVID-19 Economic Stimulus Programme which were timely in cushioning vulnerable households.

3.22. During the review period, newly rebased CPI and rates of inflation were published with effect from March 2020. The base period of February 2009 was revised to February 2019. The CPI rebasing was necessitated by change in consumer behavior, tastes and preferences over time, as reflected in the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) report. The new indices, therefore, reflect the most recent household consumption patterns. Table 3.15 presents weights for the new overall CPI as well as the sub-indices.

Table 3.15: New weights for the Nairobi income groups, rest of urban and Kenya

Division	Name	Nairobi Lower Income	Nairobi Middle Income	Nairobi Upper Income	%Shares (Nairobi combined)	%Shares (Rest of Urban)	%Shares (Kenya)
01	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages................................	36.32	21.65	16.81	29.30	35.48	32.91
02	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics.............	2.37	4.74	1.81	3.07	3.51	3.33
03	Clothing and Footwear...	3.39	2.05	1.63	2.75	3.17	2.99
04	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels.....	16.95	15.40	13.02	15.99	13.63	14.61
05	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance …	3.11	3.48	5.12	3.47	3.93	3.74
06	Health..	1.90	2.88	8.21	2.96	2.88	2.91
07	Transport..	9.25	14.14	17.63	11.81	8.11	9.65
08	Information and Communication..............................	8.57	8.32	7.61	8.37	7.36	7.78
09	Recreation, Sport and Culture..................................	1.70	0.87	1.35	1.39	1.96	1.72
10	Education Services..	4.92	7.61	3.25	5.59	5.54	5.56
11	Restaurants and Accommodation Services..................	4.62	11.62	14.54	8.04	8.14	8.10
12	Insurance and Financial Services..............................	1.90	3.69	5.09	2.85	1.81	2.24
13	Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services …	4.99	3.56	3.94	4.41	4.48	4.45
	Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

3.23. Table 3.16a shows changes in Consumer Price Indices (CPI) in the broad Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) divisions in 2019 and 2020. Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which constitute 32.9 per cent of total household expenditure recorded an inflation of 9.07 per cent while Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels recorded an annual inflation of 2.3 per cent. The Transport index recorded inflation of 8.9 per cent mainly due to the COVID-19 travel regulations that saw public transporters carry half their passenger capacity.

Table 3.16a: National Consumer Price Indices and Rates of Inflation by COICOP Divisions, 2019 & 2020

Broad Item Group	Share (%)	2019	2020	% Change 2020/ 2019
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages...	32.91	107.03	116.73	9.07
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics...	3.33	103.53	109.98	6.23
Clothing and Footwear...	2.99	101.05	103.50	2.43
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels...	14.61	101.00	103.33	2.31
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance...	3.74	101.08	103.00	1.91
Health...	2.91	100.56	102.69	2.11
Transport ...	9.65	102.40	111.50	8.89
Information and Communication ...	7.78	100.49	101.11	0.62
Recreation, Sport and Culture ...	1.72	100.61	103.02	2.40
Education Services ...	5.56	100.19	101.74	1.55
Restaurants and Accommodation Services...	8.10	101.03	104.01	2.95
Insurance and Financial Services...	2.24	100.18	100.94	0.76
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services...	4.45	101.28	103.59	2.28
Weighted average of all Items	**100.00**	**103.16**	**108.69**	**5.4**

3.24. Table 3.16b presents details of inflation in respect to the COICOP classes of the food and non-alcoholic beverages division. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses recorded the highest inflation of 23.8 per cent. This was followed by ready-made food and other foods (such as coriander leaves and others) whose inflation stood at 18.9 per cent. Fruits and nuts inflation stood at 18.2 per cent in 2020.

Table 3.16b: Consumer Price Indices for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, 2019 -2020

Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Share (%)	2019	2020	% Change 2020/2019
Cereals and cereal products ...	8.865	106.58	111.75	4.85
Live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals ...	4.777	101.61	104.64	2.99
Fish and other seafood ...	1.317	105.29	115.90	10.08
Milk, other dairy products and eggs ...	4.960	103.68	107.11	3.31
Oils and fats ...	1.738	100.33	102.01	1.68
Fruits and nuts...	2.005	112.80	133.36	18.23
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses ...	6.103	117.93	146.02	23.82
Sugar, confectionery and desserts ...	1.525	100.33	103.49	3.15
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. ...	0.228	107.71	128.02	18.85
Fruit and vegetable juices ...	0.141	101.15	103.04	1.86
Coffee and coffee substitutes ...	0.009	101.73	102.35	0.61
Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion ...	0.344	101.40	103.00	1.58
Cocoa drinks ...	0.044	100.84	102.16	1.30
Water ...	0.236	100.81	103.04	2.21
Soft drinks ...	0.495	102.10	105.05	2.88
Other non-alcoholic beverages ...	0.001	100.95	102.52	1.55
Serices for processing primary goods for food and non-	0.122	100.59	102.19	1.59

n.e.c not elsewhere classified

3.25. Table 3.16c presents the annual average retail prices of selected consumer goods in the CPI basket. The most notable price declines were those of kerosene, cabbages, diesel and petrol by 17.89, 10.46, 8.72 and 6.56 per cent, respectively in 2020. However, retail prices of kales (Sukuma wiki), maize grain-loose and gas increased substantially over the review period.

Table 3.16c: Annual Average Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods in the Consumer Price Basket, 2016 - 2020

KSh per Unit

ITEM	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	% change
Beef - with bones	1 Kg	399.59	410.28	439.04	426.66	436.76	2.37
Offals - Matumbo	1 Kg	244.11	254.12	262.87	253.69	260.46	2.67
Bread,White..	400 Gms	49.16	49.55	50.24	48.41	48.29	- 0.25
Maize grain- loose..................................	1 Kg	42.77	57.66	49.20	47.20	49.79	5.49
Milk - Packeted.......................................	1/2 Litre	53.51	59.60	60.59	49.73	48.72	- 2.03
Sugar...	1 Kg	118.21	137.82	132.62	116.21	113.94	- 1.95
Wheat Flour..	2 kg	124.25	131.29	122.28	121.94	119.37	- 2.11
English Potatoes.....................................	1 Kg	77.05	81.14	67.86	71.07	67.28	- 5.34
Kales - Sukuma-wiki	1 Kg	40.06	52.82	50.75	44.19	49.08	11.07
Cabbages	1 Kg	59.13	66.52	40.84	43.02	38.52	- 10.46
Petrol (Super)...	1 Litre	90.28	99.30	110.86	110.50	103.25	- 6.56
Diesel..	1 Litre	77.44	86.02	104.78	102.89	93.91	- 8.72
Kerosene	1 Litre	54.60	66.99	90.06	102.97	84.55	- 17.89
Electricity...	200 KW/h	3,394.30	3,727.71	4,269.52	4,647.00	4,561.80	- 1.83
Electricity...	50 KW/h	533.20	597.33	813.72	809.05	789.55	- 2.41
Gas	13 Kg	2,154.80	2,075.32	2,173.40	2,024.75	2,047.28	1.11

3.26. Table 3.17 presents annual inflation rate segmented into Nairobi (lower, middle and upper) income groups, Nairobi overall as well as the rest of urban areas. Nairobi lower income group recorded the highest annual inflation of 6.2 per cent while Nairobi middle and upper income groups each recorded 2.6 per cent inflation in 2020.

Table 3.17: Annual Inflation, 2016-2020

Per cent

Income Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Nairobi Lower Income..	6.8	8.6	4.6	5.3	6.2
Nairobi Middle Income...	4.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	2.6
Nairobi Upper Income..	4.6	3.4	5.9	5.9	2.6
Nairobi	6.1	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.7
Rest of Urban Towns..	6.4	8.2	4.6	5.2	5.9
Overall Inflation	**6.3**	**8.0**	**4.7**	**5.3**	**5.4**

Note:

1. Nairobi Lower Income Group constitute of Households spending KSh. 46,355 or less per month in February 2015 (they are 70.89% of the households).
2. Nairobi Middle-Income Group consitute of Households spending between KSh. 46,356 up to and including KSh. 184,394 per month in February 2015 (they are 25.58% of the households).
3. Nairobi Upper Income Group consitute of Households spending above KSh. 184,395 per month in February 2015 (they are 3.53% of the households).

3.27. Table 3.18 presents details of the annual average CPI for Nairobi lower income group. The index was highest in December 2020 at 113.06 and lowest at 107.50 in January 2020. The movement in the index was mainly driven by food and transport indices.

Table 3.18: Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi Lower Income Group, 2016-2020

February 2019=100

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	83.95	90.10	95.90	98.72	107.50
February	83.84	92.07	97.36	100.00	108.36
March	84.75	94.20	99.26	101.83	108.85
April	85.58	96.15	100.34	102.91	109.88
May	86.10	96.55	101.23	103.63	109.93
June	87.19	95.01	100.25	104.06	109.70
July	87.41	93.89	98.87	104.33	110.01
August	87.36	94.62	98.02	104.37	109.90
September	87.46	94.28	98.43	104.54	110.04
October	88.18	94.27	97.17	104.90	110.40
November	89.00	93.99	97.20	105.76	111.31
December	89.21	94.53	97.84	106.58	113.06
Annual average	**86.67**	**94.14**	**98.49**	**103.47**	**109.91**

3.28. Tables 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22 and 3.23 present five years' series of CPI for the Nairobi middle and upper income groups, overall Nairobi, rest of urban areas and the aggregated national indices, respectively.

Table 3.19: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Middle Income Group, 2016- 2020

February 2019=100

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	85.51	89.07	94.73	99.62	102.99
February	85.01	90.08	95.28	100.00	103.34
March	85.24	90.82	95.70	100.23	103.52
April	85.35	92.05	95.92	100.62	104.04
May	85.72	92.37	96.63	101.04	103.74
June	86.31	91.47	96.63	101.30	104.14
July	86.66	91.41	96.32	101.50	103.37
August	87.00	91.97	97.28	101.67	103.49
September	87.26	92.10	98.39	101.93	103.63
October	87.27	92.51	98.08	102.05	104.42
November	87.51	92.64	98.36	102.38	104.76
December	87.96	93.33	99.09	102.71	105.65
Annual average	**86.40**	**91.65**	**96.87**	**101.25**	**103.92**

Table 3.20: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Upper Income Group, 2016- 2020

February 2019=100

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	86.98	90.58	94.08	100.19	102.65
February	86.92	91.02	94.83	100.00	103.41
March	86.93	91.19	94.98	100.52	103.42
April	87.77	91.21	94.98	100.77	103.69
May	87.97	91.33	95.20	101.30	104.00
June	88.14	90.99	96.22	101.51	103.84
July	88.58	91.22	96.19	101.74	103.79
August	89.42	91.64	98.76	101.82	104.55
September	89.65	91.55	100.17	101.92	104.26
October	89.62	92.22	98.82	101.97	104.60
November	89.96	92.46	98.87	102.26	104.59
December	90.23	93.20	100.53	102.66	105.10
Annual average	**88.51**	**91.55**	**96.97**	**101.39**	**103.99**

Table 3.21: Consumer Price Indices, Overall Nairobi, 2016-2020

February 2019=100

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	88.19	89.90	95.59	98.96	105.48
February	88.06	91.61	96.83	100.00	106.16
March	88.31	93.38	98.36	101.16	106.50
April	88.85	95.11	99.22	101.92	107.27
May	89.34	95.49	100.05	102.52	107.24
June	90.25	94.13	99.35	102.87	107.22
July	91.03	93.27	98.24	103.11	107.14
August	91.11	93.96	97.89	103.20	107.21
September	91.53	93.73	98.48	103.39	107.30
October	92.10	93.83	97.41	103.64	107.79
November	92.72	93.65	97.50	104.26	108.41
December	93.72	94.23	98.20	104.88	109.74
Annual average	**90.44**	**93.52**	**98.09**	**102.49**	**107.29**

Table 3.22: Consumer Price Indices, the Rest of Urban Areas, 2016-2020

February 2019=100

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	84.52	90.69	94.16	99.34	107.25
February	84.39	92.15	95.49	100.00	107.89
March	84.63	93.52	96.70	101.81	108.17
April	85.15	95.15	98.31	102.65	109.36
May	85.62	96.08	99.35	103.52	109.57
June	86.49	95.07	98.34	103.98	109.01
July	87.24	94.12	97.61	104.34	109.22
August	86.19	94.62	98.35	104.64	109.54
September	87.73	93.87	99.62	104.77	109.48
October	88.27	92.81	99.02	105.19	110.89
November	88.86	92.56	98.67	105.82	112.46
December	89.82	93.01	99.28	106.66	113.38
Annual average	**86.58**	**93.64**	**97.91**	**103.56**	**109.69**

Table 3.23: Consumer Price Indices Kenya, 2016-2020

February 2019=100

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	84.47	90.37	94.74	99.66	106.51
February	84.31	91.93	96.03	100.00	107.17
March	84.75	93.46	97.37	101.54	107.47
April	85.34	95.13	98.68	102.34	108.49
May	85.81	95.84	99.63	103.11	108.60
June	86.71	94.69	98.74	103.52	108.27
July	87.26	93.78	97.86	103.83	108.35
August	87.33	94.35	98.16	104.04	108.57
September	87.63	93.81	99.16	104.20	108.57
October	88.17	93.22	98.38	104.54	109.60
November	88.80	93.00	98.20	105.17	110.78
December	89.48	93.50	98.84	105.92	111.87
Annual average	**86.67**	**93.59**	**97.98**	**103.16**	**108.69**

Money, Banking and Finance

Chapter
04

Overview

During the first half of 2020, an accommodative monetary policy stance was adopted to cushion the banking system from the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In March 2020, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) reduced the Central Bank Rate (CBR) to 7.25 per cent, from 8.25 per cent in February 2020 and 9.00 per cent in December 2019. In its efforts to support the economy, the CBK further lowered the CBR to 7.00 per cent in April 2020 and made it remain at this level till the end of the year. During the review period, the CBK in consultation with commercial banks agreed on emergency measures on extension and restructuring of loans to cushion borrowers from the adverse economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

4.2. As a result of reduction in the CBR by the Central Bank of Kenya, there was a general decline in the interest rates during the review period. The lending rate for commercial banks' loans and advances reduced from 12.24 per cent in December 2019 to 12.02 per cent in December 2020, while the average deposit rate reduced to 6.30 per cent in December 2020 from 7.11 per cent in December 2019. The savings rate of interest reduced to 2.70 per cent in December 2020 from 4.02 per cent in December 2019. The interbank rate increased from 2.98 per cent in June 2019 to 3.27 per cent in June 2020. The 91-day Treasury bill rate decreased from 6.03 per cent in December 2019 to 5.29 per cent in December 2020.

4.3. Net foreign assets reduced from KSh 806.4 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 748.6 billion as at the end of December 2020. Following accommodative monetary policy action in the first quarter of 2020, total domestic credit expanded by 18.6 per cent and 8.4 per cent to KSh 4,340.9 billion and KSh 2,891.3 billion, respectively, as at the end of December 2020. Broad money supply (M3) expanded from KSh 3,524.0 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 3,990.9 billion as at the end of December 2020. Total assets under life insurance business grew by 10.5 per cent to stand at KSh 499.1 billion in December 2020 while total assets of the general insurance businesses grew by 1.8 per cent to KSh 193.5 billion over the same period. The NSE 20 share index continued to decline for the third consecutive year to 1,868 points in 2020

Selected Monetary Indicators

4.4. Table 4.1 shows selected monetary indicators from 2016 to 2020. Net foreign assets declined significantly by 7.2 per cent to stand at KSh 748.6 billion as at the end of December 2020 from KSh 806.4 billion as at the end of December 2019. Domestic credit to the National Government grew by 50.9 per cent to KSh 1,358.4 billion as at December 2020 compared to a growth of 4.8 per cent as at end of December 2019. Credit to the private sector expanded by 8.4 per cent to KSh 2,891.3 billion as at end of December 2020. Broad money supply (M3) grew by 13.2 per cent to KSh 3,990.9 billion as at the end of December 2020 from KSh 3,524.0 billion as at the end of December 2019.

4.5. Commercial banks' liquidity ratio was at 56.5 per cent as at the end of December 2020 up from 52.6 per cent as at the end of December 2019. This was significantly higher than the statutory requirement of 20.0 per cent. The increased liquidity ratio was attributed to growth in liquid assets compared to the growth of short-term deposit liabilities. On the other hand, advances to deposit ratio declined from 79.4 per cent as at the end of December 2019 to 75.8 per cent as at the end of December 2020.

Table 4.1: Monetary Indicators, 2016 - 2020

As at end of:		Net Foreign Assets[1] (KSh Million)	Domestic Credit (KSh million)			Broad Money Supply[4] (M3) (KSh Million)	Commercial Bank Liquidity Ratio[5] (Per cent)	Advances/ Deposits Ratio (per cent)
			Private[2] and other public bodies	National Government[3]	Total			
2016	Dec	495,522	2,451,817	581,649	3,033,467	2,785,923	45.1	89.0
2017	Dec	518,393	2,530,592	748,726	3,279,318	3,030,646	46.4	84.1
2018	Dec	716,108	2,591,038	859,113	3,450,151	3,337,832	50.6	78.4
2019	Dec	806,441	2,760,158	900,383	3,660,541	3,524,026	52.6	79.4
2020*	Mar	769,721	2,828,938	1,051,699	3,880,637	3,661,011	53.0	78.6
	Jun	887,470	2,864,751	1,159,900	4,024,650	3,863,633	54.9	75.8
	Sep	751,260	2,941,438	1,227,370	4,168,808	3,843,500	55.5	76.6
	Dec	748,602	2,982,546	1,358,397	4,340,942	3,990,901	56.5	75.8

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

[1] Includes reserve position at IMF

[2] Includes interest in suspense in non-performing loans

[3] Includes Government deposits with Crown Agents

[4] See Table 4.2 and 4.3 for details

[5] Commercial Banks' liquid assets as a percentage of deposit liabilities

* Provisional

4.6. Table 4.2 shows changes in the value of components of money supply. Money supply (M1) which includes currency outside banks and demand deposits, recorded an accelerated growth of 12.8 per cent to KSh 1,720.3 billion as at the end of December 2020 compared to 3.2 per cent increase registered as at the end of December 2019. Similarly, quasi money, money supply (M2), broad money supply (M3) and overall liquidity (L) grew by 10.9, 11.9, 13.2 and 16.6 per cent, respectively, in the same period. The bench-mark monetary policy aggregate (M3) increased from KSh 3,524.0 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 3,990.9 billion as at the end of December 2020.

Table 4.2: Money and Quasi-Money Supply, 2016 – 2020

KSh Million

		Money (M1)	Quasi-Money+	M2	M3	L
2016	Dec	1,298,697	1,076,380	2,375,077	2,785,923	3,730,110
2017	Dec	1,385,918	1,165,894	2,551,811	3,030,646	4,104,802
2018	Dec	1,477,526	1,278,447	2,755,973	3,337,832	4,550,971
2019	Dec	1,525,237	1,379,115	2,904,352	3,524,026	4,927,141
2020	Jan	1,524,030	1,391,678	2,915,709	3,527,005	4,957,775
	Feb	1,568,052	1,402,049	2,970,101	3,596,050	5,051,668
	Mar	1,595,107	1,423,750	3,018,857	3,661,011	5,180,182
	Apr	1,595,268	1,443,383	3,038,651	3,695,953	5,227,100
	May	1,602,094	1,479,236	3,081,331	3,752,781	5,311,081
	Jun	1,666,550	1,534,707	3,201,257	3,863,633	5,416,072
	Jul	1,683,552	1,553,156	3,236,708	3,905,444	5,514,168
	Aug	1,655,723	1,527,030	3,182,753	3,846,971	5,508,924
	Sep	1,665,778	1,514,748	3,180,526	3,843,500	5,519,778
	Oct	1,741,975	1,481,554	3,223,529	3,922,750	5,615,435
	Nov	1,759,898	1,478,291	3,238,189	3,952,313	5,673,496
	Dec	1,720,337	1,529,886	3,250,223	3,990,901	5,742,695

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

Notes:

(a) **M1** comprises of currency outside banks plus all demand deposits except; those of the National Government, Commercial Banks and Non Residents deposits

(b) **Quasi Money**: Refers to near money. It comprises of call plus 7 days deposits, savings and time deposits.

(c) Broad Money, **M2,** comprise of M1 and Quasi money.

(d) Broad Money, **M3**, comprises M2 and foreign currency holdings by residents.

(e) Overall Liquidity, **L**, comprises M3 and Treasury Bill holdings by the non-bank public.

(f) + Revised

Consolidated Accounts of the Banking System

4.7. Table 4.3 shows the total assets and liabilities of the banking system (which includes the CBK and commercial banks) from 2016 to 2020. The entire banking sector assets grew by 13.9 per cent from KSh 4,467.0 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 5,089.5 billion as at the end of December 2020. The growth was mainly driven by 50.9 per cent and 8.4 per cent increase in uptake of credit by the National Government and the private sector, respectively. Growth in the total liabilities was driven by significant increases in broad money (M1), quasi-money, foreign currency deposits, and treasury bill holdings at 12.8, 10.9, 19.5 and 25.0 per cent, respectively. Notable growths were also recorded in currency outside banks and other deposits held at the Central Bank.

Table 4.3: Consolidated Accounts of the Banking System, 2016 – 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*			
LIABILITIES-	**December**	**December**	**December**	**December**	**March**	**June**	**September**	**December**
1. Money (M1):								
1.1 Demand Deposits	1,033,742	1,119,100	1,175,478	1,253,254	1,306,191	1,349,875	1,370,974	1,385,986
1. 2 Other Deposits at Central Bank.........	55,129	41,389	71,704	73,371	90,659	105,814	77,169	100,670
1.3 Currency outside banks	209,826	225,429	230,344	198,612	198,256	210,862	217,635	233,681
Sub-Total	**1,298,697**	**1,385,918**	**1,549,229**	**1,525,237**	**1,595,107**	**1,666,550**	**1,665,778**	**1,720,337**
2. Quasi-Money(MS):								
2.1 Call + 7 days Notice Deposits	154,504	167,189	145,522	160,398	185,075	185,738	172,059	178,160
2.2 Savings Deposits	149,863	162,167	177,709	189,358	192,938	207,271	204,812	211,116
2.3 Time Deposits	772,013	835,393	955,216	1,029,360	1,045,737	1,141,698	1,137,877	1,140,609
Sub-Total (quasi-money banks)	**1,076,380**	**1,164,748**	**1,278,447**	**1,379,115**	**1,423,750**	**1,534,707**	**1,514,748**	**1,529,886**
Broad Money Supply(M2)	**2,375,077**	**2,551,811**	**2,755,973**	**2,904,352**	**3,018,857**	**3,201,257**	**3,180,526**	**3,250,223**
3. Foreign Currency Deposits	410,846	478,834	581,859	619,675	642,154	662,375	662,974	740,678
Broad Money Supply(M3)	**2,785,923**	**3,030,646**	**3,337,832**	**3,524,026**	**3,661,011**	**3,863,633**	**3,843,500**	**3,990,901**
5. Treasury Bill Holdings	944,187	1,074,156	1,213,138	1,403,114	1,519,171	1,552,439	1,676,279	1,751,795
Overall Liquidity(L)	**3,730,110**	**4,104,802**	**4,550,971**	**4,927,141**	**5,180,182**	**5,416,072**	**5,519,778**	**5,742,695**
6. Other Items Net(OIN)	743,065	767,065	828,426	942,956	989,348	1,048,487	1,076,568	1,098,643
TOTAL LIABILITIES (M3+OIN)	**3,528,988**	**3,797,711**	**4,166,259**	**4,466,982**	**4,650,359**	**4,912,120**	**4,920,068**	**5,089,544**
ASSETS-								
7. Net Foreign Assets[1]	495,522	518,393	716,108	806,441	769,721	887,470	751,260	748,602
8. Domestic Credit:								
8.1 National Govt. (Net)	581,649	748,726	859,113	900,383	1,051,699	1,159,900	1,227,370	1,358,397
8.2 Other Public Bodies	104,719	112,399	100,950	92,284	90,924	88,400	88,675	91,204
8.3 Private Sector[2]	2,347,098	2,418,192	2,490,088	2,667,874	2,738,014	2,776,351	2,852,763	2,891,342
Sub-Total	**3,033,467**	**3,279,317**	**3,450,151**	**3,660,541**	**3,880,637**	**4,024,650**	**4,168,808**	**4,340,942**
TOTAL ASSETS...	**3,528,988**	**3,797,710**	**4,166,259**	**4,466,982**	**4,650,359**	**4,912,120**	**4,920,068**	**5,089,544**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

* Provisional

Notes:

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

(b) Treasury Bill holdings by the non-bank public is not included in total liabilities of the banking system.

[1] Net Foreign Assets includes Government reserve position in the IMF and deposits with Crown Agents

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

Sources of Change in Money Supply

4.8. Table 4.4 presents the changes in money supply and their sources for the period 2016 to 2020. In 2020, broad money supply (M3) increased by KSh 466.9 billion compared to an increase of KSh 186.2 registered in 2019. However, net foreign assets reduced by KSh 57.8 billion in 2020. The growth in M3 was attributed to KSh 458.0 billion and KSh 223.4 billion increases in domestic credit to the National Government and the private sector respectively. Foreign currency deposits grew by KSh 121.0 billion while quasi money grew by KSh 150.8 billion in the review period.

Table 4.4: Changes in Money Supply and the Sources, 2016 – 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
MONEY SUPPLY CHANGES					
1 Currency plus demand deposits (M1).. ..	286,130	87,220	90,463	47,711	195,100
2 Quasi-money	-190,980	89,514	113,699	100,667	150,771
3 Foreign Currency Deposits	-14,093	67,988	103,025	37,816	121,004
4 Broad Money supply (M3)..	81,057	244,723	307,187	186,194	466,875
SOURCES OF CHANGES					
5 Net foreign assets	3,778	22,871	197,715	90,333	-57,839
6 All Domestic Credit					
(a) to National Government (net)	67,676	167,077	110,387	41,271	458,013
(b) to other public sector	22,272	7,680	-11,450	-8,666	-1,080
(c) to private sector	114,794	71,094	71,896	177,785	223,468
7 Other Items (Net)	-127,463	-24,000	-61,361	-114,529	-155,687
8 Total sources of change (5+6+7)	81,057	244,723	307,187	186,194	466,875

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

* Provisional

Selected Financial Aggregates in Real Values

4.9. Real values of selected financial aggregates for the period 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 4.5. Broad Money supply (M3) increased in real terms from KSh 1,721.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 1,743.7 billion in 2020. Similarly, total commercial bank credit to the private sector grew by 6.1 per cent to KSh 1,380.9 billion in 2020. Total liabilities of the banking system grew by 8.3 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 1.3 per cent in 2019.

Table 4.5: Trends in the Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates[1], 2016 - 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
1 Money Supply (M3)....	1,578,105	1,655,601	1,724,889	1,720,968	1,743,685
2 Overall Liquidity (L)....	2,117,090	2,242,398	2,354,976	2,406,183	2,471,631
3 Commercial bank credit to private sector ..	1,382,305	1,382,428	1,285,058	1,301,159	1,380,946
4 Total commercial bank credit	1,720,685	1,776,606	1,831,395	1,874,687	1,993,167
5 Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities	1,697,221	1,765,907	1,764,615	1,775,160	1,898,510
6 Total liabilities of banking system	1,979,883	2,047,960	2,152,994	2,181,463	2,362,961
Memorandum item:					
7 Line 5 as per cent of line 6	85.0	85.7	86.2	82.0	80.3

* Provisional

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

Nominal and Real Interest Rates

4.10. During the year under review, the CBK, in an effort to support the economy from the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic lowered the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 7.25 per cent in March 2020 to 7.0 per cent in April through to December 2020. As a result, most nominal interest rates declined in June 2020. The loans to deposits interest rate spread widened to 5.73 per cent as at the end of December 2020 from 5.14 per cent as at the end of December 2019. Inter-bank lending rate reduced to 5.29 per cent as at the end of December 2020 from 6.03 per cent as at the end of December 2019. The savings rate fell during the review period to close at 2.70 per cent as end of December 2020 from 4.15 per cent as at the end of June 2020 and 4.02 per cent as at the end of December 2019. The 91-Day Treasury bill rate dropped to 6.90 per cent at end of December 2020 from 7.17 per cent as at the end of December 2019.

Table 4.6: Nominal Principal Interest Rates, 2016-2020

Per cent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	December	December	December	December	June	December
CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA						
91- day Treasury Bills Rate	8.44	8.01	7.34	7.17	7.14	6.90
Central Bank Rate..	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.50	7.00	7.00
Repo rate..	..	7.75	7.72	7.45	3.80	6.93
Inter-bank rate..	5.92	7.27	8.15	6.03	3.27	5.29
COMMERCIAL BANKS[1]						
Average deposits..	7.33	8.22	7.41	7.11	6.86	6.30
Savings deposits..	6.37	6.91	5.13	4.02	4.15	2.70
Loan and Advances (maximum)	13.69	13.64	12.51	12.24	11.89	12.02
Overdraft..	13.49	13.54	12.17	11.67	11.24	11.51
Loans-Deposits Spread..	6.36	5.41	5.09	5.14	5.02	5.73

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

[1]Weighted average commercial bank interest rates

.. Data not available

4.11. Table 4.7 shows the selected real principal interest rates from 2016 to 2020. The average real interest rate for commercial bank deposits declined to 0.68 per cent in 2020 from 1.29 per cent in 2019. Similarly, real interest rate for loans and advances dropped to 6.40 per cent from 6.42 per cent, over the same period.

Table 4.7: Selected Real Principal Interest Rates, 2016-2020

Per cent

	Year	Nominal Interest	Inflation Rate	Real Interest[1]
Average Interest Rate for 91-day Treasury Bills	2016	8.44	6.35	2.09
	2017	8.01	4.50	3.51
	2018	7.34	5.71	1.63
	2019	7.17	5.82	1.35
	2020	6.90	5.62	1.28
Commercial bank deposits (average)	2016	7.33	6.35	0.98
	2017	8.22	4.50	3.72
	2018	7.41	5.71	2.72
	2019	7.11	5.82	1.29
	2020	6.30	5.62	0.68
Commercial bank loans and advances (maximum)	2016	13.69	6.35	7.34
	2017	13.64	4.50	9.14
	2018	12.51	5.71	6.71
	2019	12.24	5.82	6.42
	2020	12.02	5.62	6.40
Inter-Bank Rate	2016	5.92	6.35	-0.43
	2017	7.27	4.50	2.77
	2018	8.15	5.71	2.44
	2019	6.03	5.82	0.21
	2020	5.29	5.62	-0.33

Note: Interest rates are as at December

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

4.12. The assets and liabilities of the CBK for the period 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 4.8. Total assets and liabilities grew by 7.6 per cent in 2020 to KSh 1,221.2 billion compared to a growth of 6.7 per cent in 2019. On the assets side, a notable growth was observed in balances with external banks which rose to KSh 638.9 billion as at the end of December 2020 from KSh 560.3 billion as at the end of December 2019.

Table 4.8: Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities, 2016 - 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*			
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	March	June	September	December
ASSETS								
1. Foreign Exchange:-								
1.1 Balances with External Banks	580,215	485,322	392,126	316,693	258,609	280,904	202,239	200,502
1.2 Securities...............................	131,717	229,344	414,902	560,287	583,503	723,867	713,331	638,788
1.3 Other Investments	36,232	38,693	40,304	56,101	55,111	89,770	61,924	85,285
1.4 Special Drawing Rights	3,747	1,487	2,577	5,974	4,541	3,256	8,588	2,868
TOTAL	**751,911**	**754,846**	**849,909**	**939,056**	**901,765**	**1,097,796**	**986,082**	**927,442**
2. Advances & Disc. to Banks	43,229	28,292	53,210	50,685	50,519	59,374	87,863	70,018
3. Direct Advances & Overdraft to the Government ………	29,956	42,335	64,843	63,730	54,190	126,873	139,020	132,877
4. Other Assets including Treasury Bills & Bonds …………	83,622	80,507	95,627	81,476	83,608	93,563	84,595	90,827
TOTAL ASSETS	**908,718**	**905,980**	**1,063,590**	**1,134,946**	**1,090,082**	**1,377,606**	**1,297,560**	**1,221,165**
LIABILITIES :								
1. Capital	5,000	5,000	5,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
2.General Reserve Fund....................	111,919	129,062	123,982	119,494	119,494	119,494	158,535	158,535
3. Currency-								
3.1 Notes	254,784	270,593	279,192	249,572	237,389	248,363	258,695	280,991
3.2 Coins & RTGs2.......................	7,951	8,566	9,107	9,373	9,390	9,429	9,426	9,553
Total Currency	**262,734**	**279,159**	**288,299**	**258,945**	**246,779**	**257,792**	**268,121**	**290,544**
4. Deposits								
4.1 Government	181,804	144,903	207,553	276,335	203,054	245,439	344,679	197,796
4.2 Local Banks1	148,411	159,619	203,725	202,148	198,730	169,091	184,087	179,321
4.3 External Banks	130,329	127,717	110,417	105,754	101,188	179,707	181,183	188,958
4.4 Other	55,129	41,389	71,704	73,371	90,659	105,814	77,169	100,670
Total Deposits	**515,673**	**473,628**	**593,398**	**657,607**	**593,632**	**700,050**	**787,118**	**666,744**
5. Other Liabilities+	13,392	19,132	52,910	63,900	95,177	265,269	48,787	70,341
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**908,718**	**905,980**	**1,063,590**	**1,134,946**	**1,090,082**	**1,377,606**	**1,297,560**	**1,221,165**

*Provisional

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

[2] Includes currency in suspense in Real Time Gross settlement(RTGs)

+The series for Other Liabilities has been revised backwards to highlight item 2, General Reserve Fund

4.13. Table 4.9a shows credit advanced by commercial banks to various sectors of the economy from 2016 to 2020. Commercial banks' credit increased by 13.8 per cent from KSh 3,841.5 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 4,371.4 billion as at the end of December 2020. Credit advanced to the National Government increased by 28.3 per cent to KSh 1,392.1 billion as at the end of December 2020 while credit advanced to the County Government increased by 31.5 per cent to KSh 5.7 billion as at the end of December 2020. Credit advanced to parastatals bodies and other public entities decreased by 2.8 per cent from KSh 88.0 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 85.6 billion as at the end of December 2020. Credit advanced to the agriculture, transport, storage and communication and manufacturing increased by 15.3, 13.6 and 12.0 per cent to KSh 93.4 billion, KSh 212.1 billion and KSh 409.3 billion, respectively, as at the end of December 2020. On the other hand, credit advanced to mining and quarrying decreased by 12.9 per cent from KSh 13.9 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 12.1 billion as at the end of December 2020.

Table 4.9a: Commercial Banks' Bills, Loans and Advances[1], 2016–2020

KSh Million

	2016 Dec	2017 Dec	2018 Dec	2019 Dec	2020* Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2]	697,530	817,775	956,267	1,084,808	1,392,132
County Government (net)	3,807	3,975	4,342	4,299	5,654
Enterprises, Parastatal bodies and other Public entities ..	100,912	108,424	96,608	87,985	85,550
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**802,249**	**930,174**	**1,057,217**	**1,177,091**	**1,483,336**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture	91,582	84,697	83,005	80,990	93,418
Mining and Quarrying	17,329	16,470	14,700	13,852	12,065
Manufacturing	278,165	314,176	334,618	365,351	409,293
Building and Construction	106,694	111,985	114,015	115,800	119,700
Transport, Storage and Communication	204,635	190,531	172,695	186,665	212,059
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	382,876	417,376	429,314	467,420	485,042
Real Estate	341,125	370,732	368,710	374,089	406,789
Financial Institutions	85,652	82,082	96,482	96,877	103,720
Other Business	361,157	315,720	346,249	400,709	451,493
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**1,869,216**	**1,903,769**	**1,959,787**	**2,101,754**	**2,293,580**
Community and Personal Services (including Non-Profit Making Institutions) ... ……………………… ..	390,906	385,078	411,738	434,761	453,951
Other Activities (nec)	83,515	127,076	115,190	127,867	140,486
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**3,145,886**	**3,318,907**	**3,543,932**	**3,841,474**	**4,371,353**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

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

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

* Provisional

4.14. The share of total credit advanced to the public sector increased from 30.6 per cent as at the end of December 2019 to 33.9 per cent as at the end of December 2020 as shown in Table 4.9b. However, the share of total credit advanced to the private enterprises decreased from 54.7 per cent as at the end of December 2019 to 52.5 per cent as at the end of December 2020.

Table 4.9b: Commercial Banks' Bills, Loans and Advances Sector Shares[1] 2016–2020

Per cent

	2016 Dec	2017 Dec	2018 Dec	2019 Dec	2020 Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR					
National Government [2]	22.2	24.4	27.0	28.2	31.8
County Government	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Enterprises, Parastatal bodies and other Public entities	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.0
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**25.5**	**27.8**	**29.8**	**30.6**	**33.9**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES					
Agriculture	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	8.8	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4
Building and Construction	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7
Transport, Storage and Communication	6.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	12.2	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.1
Real Estate	10.8	11.1	10.4	9.7	9.3
Financial Institutions	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4
Other Business	11.5	9.4	9.8	10.4	10.3
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**59.5**	**56.9**	**55.3**	**54.7**	**52.5**
Community and Personal Services (including Non-Profit Making Institutions)	12.4	11.5	11.6	11.3	10.4
Other Activities (nec)	2.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.2
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

[1] Commercial banks, bills, loans and advances excludes portfolio investment by private enterprises and bank deposits placed with non-bank financial institutions

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

4.15. Table 4.10 shows commercial banks deposit liabilities and liquid assets for the period 2016 to 2020. Deposit liabilities increased by 12.8 per cent to KSh 4,100.9 billion as at the end of December 2020 from KSh 3,635.0 billion as at the end of December 2019 while liquid assets increased by 21.2 per cent to KSh 2,316.0 billion as at the end of December 2020 from KSh 1,911.3 billion as at the end of December 2019. Overall liquidity ratio increased from 52.6 per cent as at the end of December 2019 to 56.5 per cent as at the end of December 2020.

Table 4.10: Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets, 2016–2020

	Deposit Liabilities[1] (KSh Million)	Liquid Assets[2] (KSh Million)	Overall Liquidity Ratio (Per cent)
2016 December	2,771,711	1,269,312	45.8
2017 December	3,068,346	1,444,155	47.1
2018 December	3,414,706	1,726,988	50.6
2019 December	3,634,996	1,911,337	52.6
2020 January	3,627,790	1,937,657	53.4
February...............	3,688,460	1,983,461	53.8
March..................	3,767,235	1,995,125	53.0
April....................	3,823,842	2,038,917	53.3
May.....................	3,849,735	2,071,670	53.8
June.....................	3,984,600	2,188,663	54.9
July......................	4,029,402	2,238,959	55.6
August..................	3,982,726	2,239,132	56.2
September............	3,987,433	2,214,167	55.5
October................	4,039,499	2,244,134	55.6
November............	4,106,860	2,310,762	56.3
December.............	4,100,921	2,315,961	56.5

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

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

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

Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives

4.16. Table 4.11 presents the key performance indicators of the Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives (DTSs) for the period 2016 to 2020. Assets increased by 13.5 per cent from KSh 555.9 billion in 2019 to KSh 630.9 billion in 2020. Deposits increased by 13.1 per cent to KSh 431.1 billion while loans and advances increased by 12.2 per cent to KSh 450.8 billion, in 2020. On the contrary, capital reserves decreased from KSh 175.2 billion in 2019 to KSh 142.9 billion in 2020.

Table 4.11: Performance Indicators for Depoit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives, 2016-2020

KSh Million

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Assets	393,499	442,919	497,276	555,917	630,884
Deposits	272,579	305,305	342,296	381,081	431,094
Loans and Advances	288,921	320,494	358,617	401,994	450,841
Capital Reserves	74,899	84,117	107,113	175,183	142,907

* provisional

Capital Markets

4.17. Table 4.12 shows performance of the secondary market for the period 2016 to 2020. The total number of shares traded increased from 4.8 billion in 2019 to 5.3 billion in 2020 while the value of shares traded decreased by 3.2 per cent to KSh 149.0 billion in 2020 from KSh 154.0 billion in 2019. The NSE 20 share index continued to decline for the third consecutive year to 1,868 points in 2020. A significant drop in the index of more than 5.0 per cent was recorded in 13th March 2020 which caused the NSE to close temporarily as per the trading rules. Market capitalization decreased by 8.0 per cent to KSh 2,337.0 billion while total bond turnover increased by 6.1 per cent to KSh 692.0 billion in 2020.

Table 4.12: Gross Secondary Market Statistics, 2016–2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Equities Market					
Total No. of Shares Traded (million)	5,813	7,065	6,336	4,832	5,260
Total No. of Deals	300,455	284,982	307,597	247,815	263,907
Total Value of Shares Traded (KSh billion)	147	172	176	154	149
NSE 20 Share Index (Base Jan 1966=100)	3,186	3,712	2,834	2,654	1,868
Market Capitalization (KSh billion)	1,932	2,522	2,102	2,540	2,337
Fixed Income Securities Market					
Total bond Turnover (KSh billion)	433	429	563	652	692
Capital Markets, Licensed/ approved Institutions					
Securities Exchange (NSE)	1	1	1	1	1
Central Depositories (CDSC)	1	1	1	1	1
Investment Banks	14	14	14	16	15
Stockbrokers	10	10	10	10	10
Investment advisers	13	14	12	14	14
Fund Managers	28	26	26	25	24
Collective Investment Schemes	23	23	23	24	23
Authorized depositories/Custodians	14	14	15	19	18
Credit Rating Agencies	3	3	3	4	5
Venture Capital Companies	1	0	0	9	10
Real Estae Investment Trust(REIT) Managers	8	8	8	3	3
Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Trustees	3	3	3	16	14
Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOPS)	11	14	14	1	3
Authorized Real Estate Investment Trusts	3	1	1	3	2
Non-Dealing Online Foreign Exchange Broker	..	..	1	2	4
Money Manager	..	..	..	1	1
Total	**133**	**132**	**143**	**149**	**148**

Source: Capital Markets Authority

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Selected Insurance Indicators

4.18. Table 4.13 presents indicators for life insurance business from 2016 to 2020. Total assets of the life insurance business grew by 10.5 per cent to KSh 499.1 billion in 2020 while total liabilities grew by 11.7 per cent to KSh 446.5 billion over the same period. The value of shareholders' funds grew slightly by 0.9 per cent in 2020 compared to 26.1 per cent growth in 2019. Investments grew by 11.2 per cent to KSh 461.9 billion in 2020 while benefits payment increased by 21.2 per cent to KSh 65.5 billion over the same period. The amount of gross premium income in the reinsurance life business, declined from KSh 3.8 billion in 2019 to KSh 3.1 billion in 2020. Similarly, commissions and management expenses declined by 17.3 per cent and 36.5 per cent, respectively. However, in the same year, benefits payment and shareholders' funds recorded growths of 29.7 per cent and 22.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 4.13: Performance Indicators of the Life Insurance Business, 2016-2020

KSh Million

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Life Business					
Gross Premium Income..............	73,062	82,971	87,408	97,669	102,116
Net Premium Income.................	67,579	77,165	80,360	90,545	95,799
Benefits Payment	36,985	45,912	52,670	54,056	65,520
Commissions..............................	5,598	5,357	4,888	5,926	6,114
Management Expenses...............	12,011	12,020	13,928	15,023	14,084
Shareholders' Funds.....................	45,258	45,962	41,352	52,128	52,592
Total Assets................................	305,389	353,608	392,262	451,868	499,132
Total Liabilities...........................	260,131	307,646	350,910	399,740	446,540
Investments................................	271,906	318,922	354,778	415,350	461,881
Reinsurance-Life					
Gross Premium Income..............	2,393	2,771	3,254	3,792	3,146
Net Premium Income.................	2,069	2,445	2,919	3,393	2,817
Benefits Payment........................	1,038	1,208	1,293	1,553	2,015
Commissions..............................	606	672	781	989	818
Management Expenses...............	291	313	329	381	242
Shareholders' Funds.....................	4,643	5,164	6,322	7,038	8,642
Total Assets................................	8,983	9,923	12,137	13,342	15,076
Total Liabilities...........................	4,340	4,759	5,815	6,304	6,434
Investments................................	8,529	9,029	10,626	12,101	13,941

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority

* Provisional

4.19. Table 4.14 presents indicators of the general insurance business for 2016 to 2020. In general, under the general insurance business, total assets grew by 1.8 per cent to KSh 193.5 billion in 2020 compared to a growth of 2.4 per cent in 2019. Similarly, total liabilities and investments increased from KSh 116.8 billion and KSh 125.9 billion in 2019 to KSh 121.0 billion and KSh 132.2 billion, respectively, in 2020. Commissions declined by 9.9 per cent to KSh 5.5 billion while management expenses declined by 4.8 per cent to KSh 28.5 billion during the review period. In the reinsurance general business, total liabilities declined from KSh 19.0 billion in 2019 to KSh18.2 billion in 2020. In contrast, total assets grew by 6.8 per cent to KSh 53.6 billion in 2020 from KSh 50.2 billion in 2019. Claims incurred and commissions increased significantly by 34.4 per cent and 31.6 per cent to KSh 15.9 billion and KSh 6.6 billion, respectively, in 2020.

Table 4.14: Performance Indicators of the General Insurance Business, 2016 - 2020

KSh Million

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Business					
Gross Premium Income...........	121,674	124,709	127,512	129,450	129,054
Net Premium Income..............	89,213	87,552	91,963	91,566	91,159
Net Earned Premium Income....	86,148	90,044	91,084	90,667	90,176
Claims Incurred	53,701	54,861	56,928	57,601	57,362
Commissions..........................	6,718	6,819	6,600	6,082	5,482
Management Expenses.............	26,120	27,808	30,144	29,956	28,511
Shareholders' Funds................	67,018	70,397	72,042	73,352	72,549
Total Assets............................	172,809	179,023	185,691	190,132	193,526
Total Liabilities.......................	105,792	108,626	113,649	116,781	120,977
Investments............................	113,637	117,483	123,175	125,946	132,191
Reinsurance-General business					
Gross Premium Income...........	15,267	17,494	17,692	20,984	23,089
Net Premium Income..............	14,498	16,778	16,168	19,498	21,312
Net Earned Premium Income....	14,846	15,931	16,381	18,001	25,300
Claims Incurred.......................	7,993	9,218	10,264	11,793	15,853
Commissions..........................	4,167	4,560	4,515	4,993	6,571
Management Expenses.............	1,522	1,900	2,098	3,363	2,525
Shareholders' Funds................	23,369	26,640	29,419	31,247	35,372
Total Assets............................	38,069	42,290	44,945	50,204	53,607
Total Liabilities.......................	14,701	15,650	15,526	18,957	18,235
Investments............................	29,243	32,763	35,658	39,367	44,720

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority

Pension Funds

4.20. Total assets of the pension funds increased by 1.9 per cent from KSh 1,298.2 billion as at the end of December 2019 to KSh 1,322.6 billion as at the end of June 2020. The slow growth in the assets during the period was attributed to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic which negatively impacted on the financial markets and the wider economy.

Table 4.15: Assets of the Pension Funds, 2016-2020

KSh Billion

Asset item	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20
Government Securities	349.2	353.5	394.2	423.7	459.7	518.4	563.4	581.8
Quoted Equities	159.1	180.4	210.2	241.5	201.5	203.6	234.6	187.5
Immovable Property	178.4	204.6	226.7	229.3	229.9	233.6	238.5	246.1
Guaranteed Funds	129.6	103.7	143.0	159.6	167.5	186.5	201.6	221.4
Listed Corporate Bonds	47.0	46.8	42.0	41.5	40.3	34.5	19.6	9.2
Fixed Deposits	24.6	45.5	32.9	31.6	36.4	40.0	39.4	44.8
Offshore	7.0	9.7	12.8	15.0	13.1	7.2	6.3	5.9
Cash	12.9	13.9	13.0	19.0	12.7	15.8	15.0	21.8
Unquoted Equities	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.5
Private Equity	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
Real Estate Investment Trusts(REITs)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3
Commercial paper, non-listed bonds by private companies	..	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**912.7**	**963.1**	**1,080.1**	**1,166.7**	**1,166.5**	**1,244.9**	**1,298.2**	**1,322.6**

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority

.. Data not available

Banking and finance

Developments in the financial sector

4.21. The Central Bank of Kenya Amendment Bill, 2020 was published on 19th June 2020, with the principal objective allowing the Central Bank of Kenya to supervise and to regulate the digital financial products and services. This is in line with possible revisions in the definition of traditional credit sources as well as to loop in deposits held by Mobile Network Operators (MNOs).

Pensions

4.22. In 2020, Section 38 of the Retirement Benefits Act was amended to allow members of retirement benefits schemes to access a portion of their accrued benefits for purposes of purchasing residential houses. This would not only enable members to utilize a portion of their accrued benefits for home ownership but also to support the post COVID-19 public works programmes. The guidelines were gazetted through a Legal Notice number 192 of 2020.

Public Finance

Chapter 05

Overview

The Budget Policy Statement (BPS) for the year 2020/21 sets out strategic priorities and policy goals that guide the National and County Governments in preparing their budgets for the subsequent financial year and the medium term. The Policy Statement informs Government interventions to maintain fiscal stability and improve liquidity to the private sector, including initiating innovative products to boost credit to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). In addition, the budget programme for the period 2020/21 is aligned to the Big Four Agenda as prioritized in the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III). The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the resulting containment measures adversely affected economic activities in the country in 2020. To this end, the 2020/21 budget aims at stimulating economic recovery where the Government intends to roll out the post COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) in order to mitigate the adverse impact of the pandemic on the economy and further reposition the economy on a steady and sustainable growth path.

5.2. **Overall Fiscal Results:** In the fiscal year 2020/21, total National Government expenditure is expected to grow by 16.0 per cent from KSh 2,947.6 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 3,419.3 billion in 2020/21. Recurrent and development expenditures are estimated to grow by 21.8 per cent and 11.5 per cent, to KSh 2,740.8 billion and KSh 678.4 billion, respectively in 2020/21. Total revenue, including grants, is expected to grow by 6.5 per cent from KSh 1,816.0 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 1,933.6 billion in 2020/21. Similarly, expense is estimated to grow by 9.4 per cent from KSh 2,493.3 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 2,727.0 billion in 2020/21. Total ordinary revenue is estimated to grow by 9.0 per cent to KSh 1,892.6 billion, while tax revenue is estimated to increase by 9.0 per cent to KSh 1,669.8 billion, over the same period. The total stock of public debt stood at KSh 6,057.8 billion as at the end of June 2020, with public external debt accounting for 55.3 per cent of the total debt. In 2020/21, a total of KSh 713.3 billion is expected to be spent on servicing public debt.

5.3. Expenditure by County Governments is expected to increase by 11.8 per cent from KSh 417.2 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 466.4 billion in 2020/21. Compensation of employees is estimated to increase by 1.6 per cent to KSh 170.1 billion, accounting for 36.5 per cent of total County Governments' expenditure. Revenue is estimated to increase to KSh 416.3 billion in 2020/21 from KSh 365.7 billion received in 2019/20, translating to a growth of 13.8 per cent.

National Government

5.4. Table 5.1 details the statement of National Government operations for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. During 2020/21, total revenue is expected to grow by 6.5 per cent to KSh 1,933.6 billion, while expense is estimated to grow by 9.4 per cent to KSh 2,727.0 billion. Net acquisition of non-financial assets is expected to decrease by 5.3 per cent to KSh 99.6 billion during the review period. Gross operating balance is estimated to widen by 17.2 per cent from KSh 677.3 in 2019/20 to KSh 793.5 billion in 2020/21. Net borrowing is also estimated to deteriorate by 14.1 per cent to KSh 893.0 billion, over the same period.

Table 5.1: Statement of National Government Operations, 2016/17-2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
1. Revenue[1]	1,466,532.05	1,549,875.82	1,733,668.82	1,816,009.10	1,933,567.64
2. Expense	1,816,187.99	2,018,655.91	2,223,927.23	2,493,299.05	2,727,036.15
2.1 Current Expenditure	1,462,394.12	1,766,703.26	1,929,382.36	2,058,544.89	2,294,679.69
2.2 Capital Transfers	353,793.87	251,952.65	294,544.87	434,754.17	432,356.45
3. Gross Operating Balance (1-2)	**-349,655.94**	**-468,780.09**	**-490,258.40**	**-677,289.95**	**-793,468.51**
4. Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets(net)[2]	223,827.45	191,994.61	185,064.82	105,141.01	99,569.28
5. Net lending/Borrowing (3-4)...	**-573,483.39**	**-660,774.70**	**-675,323.22**	**-782,430.97**	**-893,037.79**
FINANCING (6-7)...	**-618,002.94**	**-614,662.82**	**-613,823.76**	**-717,804.68**	**-694,440.02**
6. Net Acquisition of financial assets	17,808.26	18,301.34	16,942.82	21,804.67	29,925.38
6.1. Domestic	17,808.26	18,301.34	16,942.82	21,804.67	29,925.38
6.2. External	-	-	-	-	-
7. Net Incurrence of liabilities	**661,897.43**	**707,526.84**	**723,820.11**	**739,609.34**	**724,365.40**
7.1. Domestic	276,152.79	352,549.94	309,302.58	399,178.01	377,572.33
7.2. Foreign	385,744.64	354,976.90	414,517.54	340,431.33	346,793.07
MEMORANDUM ITEMS:					
8. Public debt redemption	216,943.22	344,334.90	475,483.17	280,451.50	499,662.41
8.1. External	44,839.00	150,282.37	266,241.02	101,599.73	137,707.38
8.2. Internal	172,104.23	194,052.52	209,242.15	178,851.77	361,955.03

* Provisional

+Revised Budget estimates

[1] includes grants

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

5.5. Table 5.2 presents the key fiscal ratios from 2016/17 to 2020/21. Gross operating balance as a percentage of revenue is estimated to worsen to a deficit of 41.0 per cent in 2020/21 from a deficit of 37.3 per cent in 2019/20. Net borrowing position as a percentage of revenue is estimated to deteriorate from a deficit of 43.1 per cent to a deficit of 46.2 per cent. Over the same year, net borrowing position as a percentage of total expenditure is expected to improve slightly from 27.0 per cent to 26.6 per cent. The ratio of net short-term borrowing to acquisition of non-financial assets is estimated to deteriorate to negative 115.6 per cent, while net borrowing to GDP ratio is estimated to worsen to negative 8.31in the review period.

Table 5.2: Analysis of Key Fiscal Ratios, 2016/17 - 2020/21

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
Gross operating balance as a % of Revenue	-27.02	-29.28	-27.35	-37.30	-41.04
Gross operating balance as a % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) …	-172.61	-238.15	-258.09	-644.17	-796.90
Ratio of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) to Current Expenditure …	15.31	10.87	9.59	0.05	0.04
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Revenue	-42.67	-41.58	-37.95	-43.09	-46.19
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Total Expenditure	-26.82	-25.23	-22.88	-26.97	-26.61
External Grants and Loans as % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) …	183.91	199.26	199.36	342.64	159.68
Net Short-Term Borrowing as % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) …	47.79	90.84	38.60	-68.35	-115.59
Revenue as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	18.24	17.39	17.69	17.29	17.98
Total Government Expenditure as % of GDP at Current Market Prices …	28.40	28.91	30.06	28.06	31.80
Net lending/Borrowing as % of GDP at Current Market Prices …	-7.13	-7.41	-6.89	-7.45	-8.31

*Provisional

+Revised estimates

5.6. Table 5.3 provides a comparison of National Government budgetary estimates with the actual out-turns for the period 2017/18 to 2020/21 and revised budget estimates for 2020/21. In 2019/20, actual revenue collected was 14.2 per cent higher than the budgeted amount of KSh 1,573.4 billion. Absorption of recurrent expenditure was 2.1 per cent less than the budgeted amount of KSh 2,291.4 in 2019/20, while that of development expenditure was 2.3 per cent higher than the budgeted amount. Over the same period, an additional 5.8 per cent of the budgeted external financing was realized.

Table 5.3: Comparison of National Government Budget Estimates with Actual Out-turns, 2017/18 – 2020/21

KSh Million

	2017/18			2018/19		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Budget	Actual	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue .. .. … … …	1,650,989.40	1,522,275.68	-128,713.72	1,794,522.17	1,704,362.53	-90,159.64
Recurrent Expenditure[1] .. .. … … .	2,107,177.12	2,083,677.89	-23,499.23	1,947,932.11	2,375,052.84	427,120.74
Recurrent Balance .. .. … … ..	-456,187.72	-561,402.21	-105,214.49	-153,409.94	-670,690.32	-517,280.38
Development Expenditure … … … … …	670,621.48	492,387.11	-178,234.37	607,199.40	569,745.19	-37,454.21
External Financing (Net)[2] .. .. … … … ….	390,326.54	382,577.14	-7,749.40	479,840.96	368,947.00	-110,893.96
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net) … ..	-736,482.66	-671,212.18	65,270.48	-280,768.38	-871,488.51	-590,720.13
	2019/20*			**2020/21+**		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Printed Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue .. .. … … …	1,573,418.45	1,796,189.36	222,770.91	1,060,668.91	1,892,646.88	831,977.97
Recurrent Expenditure[1] .. .. … … .	2,291,413.24	2,339,114.26	47,701.02	2,700,588.01	2,740,849.15	40,261.15
Recurrent Balance .. .. … … ..	-717,994.79	-542,924.90	175,069.89	-1,639,919.10	-848,202.28	791,716.82
Development Expenditure … … … … …	594,943.67	608,460.56	13,516.90	589,704.98	678,424.41	88,719.43
External Financing[2] (Net) .. .. … … … ….	340,431.33	360,251.07	19,819.74	346,793.07	387,713.84	40,920.77
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net) … ..	-972,507.12	-791,134.39	181,372.73	-1,882,831.00	-1,138,912.85	743,918.16

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Revised budget estimates

[1] Recurrent expenditure consists of current expenditure , acquisition of non financial assets (net), Consolidated Fund Services and current transfers to county

[2] Includes external grants

5.7. National Government's gross receipts on recurrent account from 2016/17 to 2020/21 is presented in Table 5.4. Total ordinary revenue is estimated to grow by 5.4 per cent from KSh 1,796.2 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 1,892.6 billion in 2020/21. Total tax revenue is estimated to increase by 9.0 per cent from KSh 1,532.2 billion to KSh 1,669.8 billion, over the same period. During the same period, income tax is estimated to decline by 3.1 per cent to KSh 685.0 billion, while Value Added Tax (VAT) is estimated to increase by 25.5 per cent to KSh 481.6 billion. The decrease in income tax is partly because of tax measures instituted to cushion the public from the severe effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Some of these measures included: lowering maximum Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) band from 30.0 per cent to 25.0 per cent; 100 per cent tax relief for low-income earners (persons earning gross monthly income of up to KSh 24,000); decrease of Value-Added-Tax (VAT) rate from 16.0 per cent to 14.0 per cent; and lowering corporate tax rate for resident companies from 30.0 per cent to 25.0 per cent. The non-tax revenue is expected to account for 11.8 per cent of the ordinary revenue in 2020/21.

Table 5.4: National Government Gross Receipts on the Recurrent Account, 2016/17 - 2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains1	**625,050.38**	**640,546.17**	**685,329.95**	**707,146.57**	**685,013.95**
Income tax from individuals (P.A.Y.E) ..	337,661.39	363,305.11	393,439.73	399,411.48	376,991.47
Income tax from corporations (other income tax)	287,388.99	277,241.06	291,890.22	307,735.09	308,022.48
Value Added Tax (VAT) ..	**339,033.92**	**357,128.74**	**414,143.41**	**383,713.19**	**481,611.59**
VAT on domestic goods and services	194,233.86	206,242.94	230,775.54	213,884.17	262,864.82
VAT on imported goods and services	144,800.06	150,885.81	183,367.86	169,829.02	218,746.77
Taxes on other goods and services..	**249,382.05**	**274,126.48**	**292,413.82**	**290,102.09**	**340,501.96**
Taxes on financial and capital transactions 2	11,190.88	28,928.42	13,258.70	13,758.24	17,575.28
Excise taxes	165,474.08	167,753.13	196,608.90	198,031.61	244,807.09
Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use the goods or to perform services and activities	1,383.67	1,580.25	2,222.19	1,809.97	2,466.60
Taxes on goods and services collected as AIA	71,333.42	75,864.67	80,324.03	76,502.27	75,653.00
Taxes on international trade transactions…	**131,829.98**	**138,285.55**	**152,374.87**	**151,274.15**	**162,704.39**
Custom duties	89,943.34	93,685.38	106,874.93	98,022.24	106,762.07
Other taxes on international trade and transactions	41,886.64	44,600.17	45,499.94	53,251.91	55,942.32
TOTAL TAX REVENUE..	**1,345,296.32**	**1,410,086.94**	**1,544,262.05**	**1,532,236.00**	**1,669,831.89**
Social security contributions	746.86	510.96	475.37	507.64	492.43
Property income	32,497.01	26,833.34	29,718.58	118,541.89	43,560.17
Sale of goods and services	15,470.12	16,094.97	24,767.80	19,284.54	19,760.48
Fines penalties and forfeitures	1,930.44	2,078.74	2,601.59	2,266.90	1,811.80
Ministerial Appropriation in Aid..	42,728.72	60,754.12	20,210.49	20,282.31	28,127.15
Other receipts not elsewhere classified	901.00	5,916.61	91,931.14	103,070.07	129,062.95
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE..	**94,274.15**	**112,188.73**	**169,704.97**	**263,953.35**	**222,814.98**
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE..	**1,439,570.48**	**1,522,275.68**	**1,713,967.02**	**1,796,189.36**	**1,892,646.88**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

\+ Revised Estimates

1 What was initially classified under capital gains tax has been reclassified under taxes on financial and capital transactions

2Taxes on financial and capital transactions include what was initially Capital Gain Tax,Second Hand motor vehicle tax and stamp duty which was previously classified under "Other taxes not elsewhere classified".

5.8. Import duties levied on selected categories of commodities for calendar years 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 5.5. Total import duty collected on selected commodities declined by 18.7 per cent to KSh 84.5 billion in 2020. This was due to the decline in imports caused by disruptions in air and sea cargo trade as a result of COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. During the review period, the import duty collected from transport equipment and basic materials declined by 44.8 per cent and 31.0 per cent, respectively.

Table 5.5: Import Duty Collections on Selected Categories of Commodities[2], 2016 – 2020

KSh Million

End-Use Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Food, drinks and tobacco	18,540.89	24,204.83	23,944.30	25,190.24	21,751.92
Basic materials	5,203.49	5,242.27	6,280.80	6,729.61	4,645.22
Fuels	1,195.70	1,380.31	2,539.23	1,707.49	1,698.59
Chemicals	3,862.54	4,050.77	4,412.57	4,933.82	4,229.26
Textiles	2,288.59	2,653.99	3,931.42	4,357.12	4,195.69
Semi-manufactures[1]	4,994.29	5,126.76	6,515.45	6,607.99	6,506.46
Metals	8,594.05	6,386.79	9,547.60	10,950.90	9,913.57
Transport equipment	16,252.85	16,597.57	17,462.38	18,504.73	10,222.17
Machinery	9,319.10	8,736.77	10,304.67	10,916.16	9,760.01
Miscellaneous commodities	9,246.60	9,852.98	12,854.18	13,987.41	11,568.90
TOTAL	**79,498.10**	**84,233.04**	**97,792.60**	**103,885.48**	**84,491.79**

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

[1] Excludes non-metallic mineral manufactures

5.9. Table 5.6 presents excise revenue collected from locally manufactured commodities and services for calendar years 2016 to 2020. Total excise revenue collected from locally manufactured commodities and services amounted to KSh 102.7 billion in 2020, a decline of 12.1 per cent from KSh 116.9 billion collected in 2019. Excise revenue levied went down across most of the sub categories with notable declines of 57.6 per cent and 31.2 per cent in financial transactions and beer categories, respectively. The decrease in excise revenue from beer could be attributed to the closure of bars and other entertainment joints owing to the COVID-19 restrictions while that of financial transactions was as a result of waivers in some transactional costs. During the review period, excise revenue from airtime increased by 30.1 per cent to KSh 37.2 billion.

Table 5.6: Excise Revenue Levied[3] on Commodities and Services[1], 2016 – 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Beer	24,443.46	24,842.54	27,627.32	27,772.48	19,112.87
Wines and Spirits	10,681.38	8,772.87	11,477.89	13,637.28	15,684.42
Mineral Water, Soft Drinks and Juices	3,318.56	3,464.11	4,156.94	3,743.25	5,216.29
Cigarettes	12,440.94	13,052.09	12,804.50	12,236.22	11,466.16
Airtime	15,540.89	16,129.29	26,285.35	28,609.96	37,210.80
Financial Transactions	11,312.92	13,701.09	10,101.61	27,479.40	11,656.32
Other Commodities[2]	2,642.24	2,881.04	829.79	3,379.01	2,368.45
TOTAL	**80,380.39**	**82,843.03**	**93,283.40**	**116,857.62**	**102,715.30**

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

[1] Locally manufactured commodities

[2] Includes revenue from betting,cosmetics internet and plastic shopping bags

[3] Data presented for calender years

5.10. In 2020/21, external loan disbursements are expected to increase by 1.9 per cent to KSh 346.8 billion as highlighted in Table 5.7. On the other hand, external grants disbursements are estimated to increase by 109.6 per cent to more than double in the review period.

Table 5.7: National Government Financing of Non-Financial Assets, 2016/17 - 2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
EXPENDITURE:					
Acquisition of Non financial Assets (Net)	223,827.45	191,994.61	185,064.82	105,141.01	99,569.28
TOTAL	**223,827.45**	**191,994.61**	**185,064.82**	**105,141.01**	**99,569.28**
FINANCING:	**688,859.00**	**735,126.98**	**743,521.93**	**759,429.09**	**765,286.17**
External Grants	26,961.57	27,600.14	19,701.81	19,819.74	40,920.76
LONG TERM BORROWING:	**554,928.59**	**533,128.12**	**652,376.60**	**811,477.05**	**839,460.03**
External Borrowing	385,744.64	354,976.90	414,517.54	340,431.33	346,793.07
Long-Term Domestic Borrowing (Net)	169,183.95	178,151.22	237,859.06	471,045.71	492,666.95
SHORT TERM BORROWING:	**106,968.84**	**174,398.72**	**71,443.52**	**-71,867.70**	**-115,094.63**
Treasury Bills (Net)	151,172.51	117,549.48	70,965.05	-61,689.78	-123,344.76
Other Short-Term Borrowing (Net)	-44,203.67	56,849.24	478.47	-10,177.92	8,250.13
CHANGE IN CASH BALANCES[1]: Increase=(-)	-465,031.55	-543,132.37	-558,457.11	-654,288.07	-665,716.88
TOTAL	**223,827.45**	**191,994.61**	**185,064.82**	**105,141.01**	**99,569.28**

Source: The National Treasury and Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional.

+ Revised estimates

1 Balancing item

5.11. Table 5.8 presents National Government expenditure classified by functions of government from 2016/17 to 2020/21. Total expenditure is expected to grow by 16.0 per cent to KSh 3,419.3 billion in 2020/21. Recurrent and development expenditures are estimated to grow by 21.8 per cent and 11.5 per cent, to KSh 2,740.8 billion and KSh 678.4 billion, respectively. Expenditure on economic affairs is expected to increase by 8.7 per cent to KSh 529.3 billion, partly attributed to a significant increase in allocation to fuel and energy. Outlays on health and education for the same period are estimated to increase by 16.2 per cent and 8.9 per cent, to KSh 119.8 billion and KSh 506.2 billion in 2020/21, respectively. The increase in health expenditure was mainly because of purchases of goods and services to support the management of COVID-19. Expenditure on housing and community amenities is expected to grow by 15.3 per cent to KSh 100.3 billion in the same period.

5.12. Outlays on public debt transactions in 2020/21 are estimated at KSh 958.4 billion, accounting for 28.0 per cent of the total budgeted expenditure. Current transfers to other levels of government inclusive of conditional grants to County Governments are estimated at KSh 369.2 billion, translating to 10.8 per cent of the total expenditure during the review period. Expenditure on general public services is estimated to grow by 53.7 per cent to KSh 426.4 billion during the review period.

Table 5.8: National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2017/18-2020/21

KSh Million

	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20*			2020/21+		
	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total
General public services	**166,588.45**	**61,547.32**	**228,135.76**	**161,097.87**	**60,516.70**	**221,614.57**	**210,942.30**	**66,413.28**	**277,355.59**	**324,128.17**	**102,260.69**	**426,388.86**
Public debt transactions	**668,225.04**	-	**668,225.04**	**846,358.14**	-	**846,358.14**	**717,653.50**	-	**717,653.50**	**958,402.99**	-	**958,402.99**
Transfers of general character betw. levels of govt.	**345,681.02**	-	**345,681.02**	**372,481.38**	-	**372,481.38**	**325,278.06**	-	**325,278.06**	**369,207.99**	-	**369,207.99**
Defense	**146,267.88**	-	**146,267.88**	**142,264.75**	-	**142,264.75**	**138,018.08**	-	**138,018.08**	**145,323.96**	-	**145,323.96**
Public order and safety	**135,076.32**	**14,968.47**	**150,044.80**	**150,161.52**	**16,410.78**	**166,572.31**	**162,874.32**	**9,303.49**	**172,177.82**	**162,125.45**	**8,186.27**	**170,311.72**
Economic affairs	**91,434.01**	**290,143.90**	**381,577.91**	**104,900.19**	**339,139.19**	**444,039.38**	**114,589.19**	**372,469.06**	**487,058.25**	**171,267.67**	**358,039.15**	**529,306.82**
General economic, commercial & labour affairs	10,693.62	7,843.01	18,536.63	10,002.44	8,082.84	18,085.27	9,955.51	16,822.75	26,778.26	22,068.12	16,672.63	38,740.75
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	25,652.29	18,059.14	43,711.43	28,341.19	25,850.55	54,191.74	20,175.08	32,497.95	52,673.03	48,445.06	57,778.12	106,223.18
Fuel and energy	1,880.10	76,265.13	78,145.23	2,359.56	50,750.55	53,110.11	2,330.66	49,743.72	52,074.37	6,125.12	75,725.14	81,850.26
Mining, manufacturing and construction	1,381.25	130.00	1,511.25	1,000.16	324.13	1,324.29	577.44	337.55	914.99	637.14	312.00	949.14
Transport	45,605.96	176,166.24	221,772.20	53,172.48	231,741.55	284,914.03	69,233.89	256,379.29	325,613.18	75,951.63	183,508.25	259,459.88
Communication	3,578.90	11,082.13	14,661.03	6,229.87	21,453.44	27,683.31	6,498.90	16,078.73	22,577.63	8,399.11	19,732.20	28,131.32
Other industries	2,641.90	598.25	3,240.14	3,794.50	936.13	4,730.63	5,817.71	609.08	6,426.79	9,641.48	4,310.80	13,952.28
Environmental protection	**9,022.78**	**2,309.75**	**11,332.53**	**4,947.38**	**2,389.38**	**7,336.75**	**9,799.08**	**1,520.06**	**11,319.14**	**13,625.24**	**2,477.90**	**16,103.14**
Housing and community amenities	**9,936.95**	**53,019.47**	**62,956.42**	**13,441.84**	**70,813.96**	**84,255.81**	**13,166.75**	**73,827.25**	**86,994.00**	**14,520.58**	**85,792.68**	**100,313.25**
Health	**28,635.25**	**33,206.03**	**61,841.28**	**42,472.11**	**34,211.92**	**76,684.03**	**60,802.30**	**42,322.87**	**103,125.17**	**52,746.97**	**67,057.22**	**119,804.19**
Outpatient services	804.86	8,368.20	9,173.06	2,650.04	9,364.00	12,014.04	2,637.35	6,681.24	9,318.59	3,991.28	8,670.22	12,661.50
Hospital services	13,618.56	503.06	14,121.61	22,952.41	487.23	23,439.64	26,905.60	1,772.78	28,678.38	27,577.87	2,169.83	29,747.70
Public health services	7,735.58	23,067.24	30,802.82	9,897.75	23,993.11	33,890.86	12,741.91	32,361.84	45,103.75	4,274.12	47,417.07	51,691.19
Health expenditure not elsewhere classified	6,476.26	1,267.53	7,743.79	6,971.91	367.58	7,339.49	18,517.44	1,507.01	20,024.45	16,903.70	8,800.09	25,703.79
Recreation, culture and religion	**5,572.94**	**2,827.51**	**8,400.45**	**6,847.85**	**1,458.13**	**8,305.98**	**4,466.07**	**10,127.99**	**14,594.06**	**4,126.00**	**14,198.67**	**18,324.67**
Education	**391,359.77**	**21,095.18**	**412,454.96**	**428,200.60**	**26,879.24**	**455,079.84**	**449,349.24**	**15,320.38**	**464,669.62**	**481,117.34**	**25,039.31**	**506,156.65**
Administration	17,344.40	1,793.46	19,137.86	2,148.72	-	2,148.72	2,668.28	-	2,668.28	3,308.61	-	3,308.61
Pre-primary and primary education	168,416.45	4,605.32	173,021.77	165,667.43	3,871.03	169,538.47	178,965.28	574.52	179,539.80	180,039.91	4,953.00	184,992.91
Secondary education	103,519.09	2,510.09	106,029.18	135,263.34	2,724.53	137,987.88	138,827.34	2,678.90	141,506.24	151,280.09	7,899.80	159,179.89
Tertiary education	99,959.37	12,143.26	112,102.62	108,271.52	19,938.54	128,210.06	113,113.50	11,885.52	124,999.02	129,478.69	11,905.11	141,383.79
Education expenditure not elsewhere classified	2,120.47	43.05	2,163.52	16,849.59	345.13	17,194.71	15,774.84	181.44	15,956.29	17,010.04	281.40	17,291.44
Social protection	**85,877.49**	**13,269.47**	**99,146.96**	**101,879.19**	**17,925.90**	**119,805.09**	**132,175.37**	**17,156.17**	**149,331.55**	**44,256.79**	**15,372.52**	**59,629.31**
TOTAL OUTLAYS[1]	**2,083,677.89**	**492,387.11**	**2,576,065.00**	**2,375,052.84**	**569,745.19**	**2,944,798.04**	**2,339,114.26**	**608,460.56**	**2,947,574.82**	**2,740,849.15**	**678,424.41**	**3,419,273.56**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Revised estimates

[1]Total in this Table vary from that in Table 5.9 by disposal of non financial assets and disposal of financial assets

5.13. Table 5.9 presents National Government expenditure by economic classification from 2016/17 to 2020/21. Total expenditure less disposal of non-financial assets is expected to increase by 15.7 per cent to KSh 3,356.2 billion in 2020/21. Total expense is expected to increase by 9.4 per cent to KSh 2,727.0 billion in 2020/21, accounting for 81.3 per cent of the total expenditure. Total consumption expenditure on goods and services is expected to grow by 12.7 per cent to KSh 840.5 billion during the review period. Similarly, total current grants are expected to grow by 11.8 per cent to KSh 798.6 billion in 2020/21. Over the same period, expenditure on interest payments is estimated to increase by 4.9 per cent to KSh 458.7 billion. On the contrary, net expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets is estimated to decrease by 5.3 per cent to KSh 99.6 billion. During the same period, KSh 432.4 billion is expected to be allocated to capital transfers for public corporations and extra budgetary units to finance priority public development projects.

Table 5.9: Economic Analysis of National Government Expenditure, 2016/17-2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
Expense					
Consumption expenditure on goods and services:					
Compensation of employees	419,797.77	482,905.41	527,191.25	536,884.94	597,599.37
Use of Goods and Services	206,909.14	233,159.20	215,089.28	208,879.69	242,881.68
Total Consumption Expenditure	**626,706.91**	**716,064.60**	**742,280.54**	**745,764.63**	**840,481.05**
Subsidies	29,970.48	55,477.04	60,278.98	61,372.62	64,136.94
Interest:					
Domestic	171,323.40	239,469.90	272,351.03	315,362.00	339,992.18
External	62,387.48	84,420.24	103,372.13	121,840.00	118,748.39
Total Interest	**233,710.88**	**323,890.14**	**375,723.16**	**437,202.00**	**458,740.58**
Current Grants:					
International organisations	2,619.73	3,517.71	3,858.25	4,175.27	4,268.01
General Government units	192,267.13	235,485.20	282,388.28	358,157.38	395,158.14
County Governments	302,198.52	345,681.02	372,481.38	325,278.06	369,207.99
Other Grants	3,517.27	11,625.02	15,479.98	26,758.62	29,929.62
Total Current Grants	**500,602.65**	**596,308.96**	**674,207.89**	**714,369.32**	**798,563.77**
Social benefits	66,755.73	71,983.70	75,889.99	97,399.85	126,395.26
Other expense	4,647.47	2,978.81	1,001.80	2,436.47	6,362.10
Total Current Expenditure	**1,462,394.12**	**1,766,703.26**	**1,929,382.36**	**2,058,544.89**	**2,294,679.69**
Capital Grants (Transfers)	353,793.87	251,952.65	294,544.87	434,754.17	432,356.45
1 Total Expense	**1,816,187.99**	**2,018,655.91**	**2,223,927.23**	**2,493,299.05**	**2,727,036.15**
2 Acquisition of Non Financial Assets (net)	**223,827.45**	**191,994.61**	**185,064.82**	**105,141.01**	**99,569.28**
Building and structures	183,762.76	153,621.59	195,387.73	131,685.54	126,872.58
Machinery and equipment	36,518.50	26,368.68	24,320.78	13,840.38	15,804.69
Inventories	6,294.56	10,879.50	8,352.30	567.28	11,799.75
Non- produced assets & Land	5,480.32	3,903.08	5,232.20	5,926.40	8,172.60
Less Disposal of Non financial assets	(8,228.69)	(2,778.24)	(48,228.19)	(46,878.59)	(63,080.33)
3 Equity Participation and on-lending	**17,808.26**	**18,301.34**	**16,942.82**	**21,804.67**	**29,925.38**
4 Public Debt Redemption	216,943.22	344,334.90	470,634.98	280,451.50	499,662.41
Total Outlays (1+2+3+4)	**2,274,766.93**	**2,573,286.76**	**2,896,569.85**	**2,900,696.23**	**3,356,193.23**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional.

+ Revised Budget Estimates

5.14. Table 5.10 presents National Government outstanding debt by source as at 30th June for the period between 2016 and 2020. Total stock of public debt rose by 14.3 per cent from KSh 5,301.6 billion as at end of June 2019, to KSh 6,057.8 billion as at the end of June 2020, with external debt accounting for 55.3 per cent of the total debt. External debt increased by 10.8 per cent to KSh 3,350.6 billion, while domestic debt rose by 18.8 per cent to KSh 2,707.3 billion, as at the end of June 2020. The stock of debt from China rose by 8.8 per cent to KSh 719.4 billion, accounting for 72.4 per cent of the total debt from bilateral lenders.

5.15. In the multilateral debt category, stock of debt attributed to International Development Association/International Fund for Agricultural Development (IDA/IFAD) rose by 50.5 per cent to KSh 889.9 billion as at the end of June, 2020. The stock of debt from African Development Bank (AfDB) grew by 14.9 per cent to KSh 263.7 billion. Outstanding debt due to commercial banks declined by 21.0 per cent to KSh 372.6 billion as at the end of June 2020. The stock of Treasury bonds and bills accounted for 36.6 per cent and 14.6 per cent of the overall debt, respectively as at end of June 2020. Whereas the stock of Treasury bonds increased by 26.9 per cent to KSh 2,219.4 billion, the stock of Treasury bills decreased by 7.0 per cent to KSh 887.60 billion during the review period.

Table 5.10: National Government Outstanding Debt by Source, 2016-2020

KSh Million

Outstanding as at 30th June	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
EXTERNAL DEBT:					
Lending Countries:					
Germany	30,935.11	31,669.11	34,149.33	37,276.69	30,486.93
Japan	94,413.95	91,455.62	97,713.22	135,229.21	76,115.15
France	59,371.47	63,262.08	60,803.04	72,567.94	79,719.38
USA	4,035.13	3,497.23	2,672.67	2,089.28	1,579.55
Netherlands	2,349.99	1,752.72	983.02	343.19	54.68
Denmark	1,540.67	1,355.76	1,049.23	874.88	604.16
Finland	269.38	1,711.78	1,642.15	1,796.41	1,427.41
China	313,127.34	478,606.83	560,534.48	661,058.54	719,359.13
Belgium	7,468.84	9,938.02	10,198.56	11,590.96	11,974.77
Other	34,838.82	39,319.32	45,642.22	73,232.15	72,374.75
Total(bilateral)	**548,350.70**	**722,568.47**	**815,387.92**	**996,059.25**	**993,695.91**
International Organisations:					
IDA/IFAD	504,490.39	526,579.50	524,854.74	591,253.15	889,916.59
EEC/EIB	21,073.19	20,399.45	19,544.23	17,240.62	16,795.86
IMF	84,847.00	77,637.37	71,588.41	49,208.15	110,605.19
ADF/AfDB	179,226.58	197,490.09	204,706.87	229,638.40	263,748.67
Other multilateral	9,204.40	22,282.33	9,151.67	27,054.50	35,768.72
Total(multilateral)	**798,841.56**	**844,388.74**	**829,845.92**	**914,394.82**	**1,316,835.02**
Commercial Banks	154,346.23	426,685.45	426,452.14	471,733.98	372,615.43
International Sovereign Bond	278,031.05	285,207.18	479,987.50	624,019.63	649,786.64
Suppliers' Credit	16,628.00	15,303.14	16,725.20	16,931.81	17,630.96
TOTAL EXTERNAL	**1,796,197.54**	**2,294,152.98**	**2,568,398.68**	**3,023,139.49**	**3,350,563.97**
INTERNAL DEBT:					
Treasury Bills[1]	587,478.70	744,154.90	878,621.65	954,250.00	887,142.00
Treasury Bonds	1,152,041.17	1,331,975.09	1,511,872.67	1,748,602.57	2,219,444.00
Non Interest bearing debts[2]	25,559.00	24,448.76	23,338.76	22,228.76	21,674.00
Others(includes stocks)	50,391.63	11,131.70	64,447.02	60,854.77	49,267.00
Less government deposits[3] and on-lending..	-408,389.00	-434,475.22	-509,038.00	-507,429.01	-470,228.00
TOTAL INTERNAL (net)	**1,407,081.50**	**1,677,235.21**	**1,969,242.09**	**2,278,507.09**	**2,707,299.00**
TOTAL DEBT	**3,203,279.04**	**3,971,388.19**	**4,537,640.77**	**5,301,646.58**	**6,057,862.97**

Source: The National Treasury and Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional

[1] Excludes Repo Bills

[2] Pre-1997 Government Overdraft debt(Repo T-bills)

[3] Government deposits in Central Bank and Commercial Banks

5.16. National Government debt servicing charges, and receipts from interest and loan repayments from 2015/16 to 2019/20 are shown in Table 5.11. Net servicing charges on internal and external debt declined by 15.7 per cent to KSh 713.3 billion in 2019/20. In the same period, the receipts on interest and loan repayments declined by 13.1 per cent to KSh 4.4 billion. Net charges on external debt servicing decreased by 39.5 per cent to KSh 223.4 billion in 2019/20, while net domestic debt servicing charges increased by 2.8 per cent to KSh 489.8 billion.

Table 5.11: National Government Debt Servicing, 2015/16-2019/20

KSh Million

Year	Debt Servicing Charges			Interest and Loan Repayment Receipts	Net Servicing Charges		
	External	Internal	Total	Internal	External	Internal	Total
2015/16	78,104.86	360,120.36	438,225.22	2,683.19	78,104.86	357,437.17	435,542.03
2016/17	107,226.48	343,427.63	450,654.11	4,865.74	107,226.48	338,561.89	445,788.37
2017/18	234,702.61	433,522.43	668,225.04	4,507.32	234,702.61	429,015.11	663,717.72
2018/19	369,613.15	481,593.18	851,206.33	5,055.62	369,613.15	476,537.56	846,150.71
2019/20*	223,439.82	494,213.71	717,653.53	4,395.80	223,439.82	489,817.91	713,257.73

Source: The National Treasury
* Provisional

5.17. The ratio of external debt servicing charges to foreign exchange earnings from exports of goods and services is an indicator of the economy's ability to service external debt. As shown in Table 5.12, the percentage of debt servicing charges to export earnings declined to 21.5 per cent compared to 31.6 per cent recorded in 2018/19.

Table 5.12: National Government Debt Service Charges and Earnings from Export of Goods and Services, 2015/16-2020/21

	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
2015/16	78,104.86	1,006,194.14	7.8
2016/17	107,226.48	1,080,501.25	9.9
2017/18	234,702.61	1,171,459.05	20.0
2018/19	369,613.15	1,169,967.15	31.6
2019/20*	223,439.82	1,040,673.71	21.5

* Provisional.
[1] Includes debt redemption and Interest Payment.

County Governments

5.18. Table 5.13 presents County Governments annual revenue by source for 2019/20 and 2020/21. County Governments' revenue is estimated to grow by 13.8 per cent to KSh 416.3 billion in 2020/21 from actual receipts of KSh 365.7 billion in 2019/20. In addition, County Governments' target to collect KSh 52.4 billion in own source revenue in 2020/21, compared to KSh 35.6 billion realized in 2019/20. The National Government transferred an additional KSh 7.7 billion, which was not part of the County Allocation of Revenue Act, 2019 (CARA) allocations to the counties. This was part of emergency response measures to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 5.13: County Government Revenues, 2019/20-2020/21

KSh Million

	Equitable Share Grant		Conditional Grant[1]		Annual Local Revenue		Total Revenue	
County	**2019/2020***	**2020/21+**	**2019/2020***	**2020/21+**	**2019/2020***	**2020/21+**	**2019/2020***	**2020/21+**
Baringo	4,657.42	5,127.30	553.71	752.87	301.66	346.09	5,512.79	6,226.25
Bomet	5,033.49	5,507.10	701.54	832.35	201.51	275.92	5,936.54	6,615.37
Bungoma	8,128.80	8,956.95	1,140.47	876.59	777.46	700.00	10,046.72	10,533.54
Busia	5,496.34	6,108.45	726.08	865.23	225.83	350.00	6,448.25	7,323.68
Elgeyo Marakwet	3,529.23	3,861.30	545.25	735.21	131.10	80.00	4,205.58	4,676.51
Embu	3,934.22	4,557.60	1,003.32	1,012.40	509.65	909.00	5,447.19	6,479.00
Garissa	6,422.04	7,026.30	1,245.95	1,651.83	109.92	150.00	7,777.91	8,828.13
Homa Bay	6,161.69	6,741.45	582.68	719.52	274.60	385.51	7,018.96	7,846.48
Isiolo	3,876.37	4,177.80	664.58	942.48	122.08	113.69	4,663.02	5,233.96
Kajiado	5,872.40	6,393.30	881.98	939.28	616.80	1,500.00	7,371.18	8,832.58
Kakamega	9,517.34	10,571.10	1,494.41	1,545.69	1,180.81	2,113.00	12,192.57	14,229.79
Kericho	4,917.78	5,443.80	775.25	780.03	473.73	644.06	6,166.76	6,867.89
Kiambu	8,620.57	9,843.15	2,762.21	1,436.75	2,466.26	3,669.55	13,849.04	14,949.46
Kilifi	9,546.27	10,602.75	1,203.89	1,807.24	788.78	1,100.00	11,538.94	13,509.99
Kirinyaga	3,876.37	4,272.75	631.35	602.77	374.74	400.00	4,882.45	5,275.52
Kisii	7,116.31	7,817.55	1,315.24	1,266.83	333.15	650.00	8,764.71	9,734.38
Kisumu	6,248.47	6,836.40	1,518.56	1,215.05	804.35	1,579.17	8,571.38	9,630.62
Kitui	8,070.94	8,862.00	1,096.65	833.88	408.29	-	9,575.87	9,695.88
Kwale	7,116.31	7,659.30	973.15	1,164.15	254.45	365.64	8,343.90	9,189.09
Laikipia	3,818.51	4,810.80	528.76	715.83	727.96	1,006.88	5,075.23	6,533.51
Lamu	2,372.10	2,753.55	490.48	770.20	108.91	100.00	2,971.49	3,623.75
Machakos	7,087.38	8,039.10	1,858.99	1,263.71	1,376.17	1,729.80	10,322.55	11,032.61
Makueni	6,769.18	7,279.50	921.47	825.71	465.94	1,065.00	8,156.58	9,170.21
Mandera	9,343.78	10,222.95	898.25	1,158.45	124.96	-	10,366.99	11,381.40
Marsabit	6,190.61	6,868.05	639.24	1,070.97	126.71	150.00	6,956.56	8,089.02
Meru	7,347.74	8,102.40	1,185.86	1,178.05	383.30	600.00	8,916.90	9,880.45
Migori	6,190.61	6,868.05	1,099.22	745.25	305.69	292.00	7,595.53	7,905.30
Mombasa	7,057.95	7,437.75	1,117.07	2,076.40	3,260.01	5,252.45	11,435.03	14,766.60
Murang'a	5,756.69	6,456.60	814.16	865.83	580.30	900.00	7,151.16	8,222.43
Nairobi City County	11,446.44	15,951.60	417.31	869.61	8,715.07	14,402.00	20,578.82	31,223.21
Nakuru	9,575.20	9,748.20	1,968.31	1,228.94	2,551.21	1,800.00	14,094.73	12,777.14
Nandi	4,888.85	5,380.50	815.84	772.17	283.19	405.41	5,987.87	6,558.08
Narok	7,347.74	7,121.25	801.60	785.35	2,345.48	3,133.92	10,494.82	11,040.52
Nyamira	4,397.07	4,905.75	672.30	900.98	185.57	250.00	5,254.94	6,056.73
Nyandarua	4,454.93	4,905.75	624.90	856.79	379.48	830.00	5,459.31	6,592.54
Nyeri	4,946.71	5,095.65	1,013.27	1,182.60	664.86	1,000.00	6,624.83	7,278.25
Samburu	4,223.50	3,987.90	575.38	602.39	215.67	280.31	5,014.56	4,870.61
Siaya	5,293.84	5,855.25	617.18	870.51	179.43	1,100.00	6,090.45	7,825.76
Taita/Taveta	3,876.37	4,399.35	624.33	1,120.24	296.04	363.00	4,796.73	5,882.59
Tana River	5,351.70	5,602.05	592.34	919.77	64.47	72.60	6,008.51	6,594.42
Tharaka -Nithi	3,587.08	3,861.30	596.39	866.92	270.15	325.00	4,453.62	5,053.22
Trans Nzoia	5,264.91	5,791.95	919.06	733.14	356.08	500.00	6,540.06	7,025.09
Turkana	9,633.06	10,571.10	658.70	1,295.35	176.23	150.00	10,467.98	12,016.45
Uasin Gishu	5,785.62	6,045.15	1,096.87	877.39	779.33	991.00	7,661.82	7,913.54
Vihiga	4,252.43	4,525.95	852.04	737.84	148.20	216.10	5,252.67	5,479.89
Wajir	7,810.59	8,545.50	581.07	1,288.48	60.42	-	8,452.07	9,833.98
West Pokot	4,570.64	5,000.70	567.13	813.58	65.20	168.35	5,202.97	5,982.63
Total[2]	**286,783.59**	**316,500.00**	**43,363.80**	**47,372.61**	**35,551.15**	**52,415.45**	**365,698.55**	**416,288.06**

Source: Office of the Controller of Budget

+Approved Estimates

[1]Conditional grants are monetary transfers from one level of Government to another, either through competitive project grants or through more general block grants, which place conditions on the use of the transferred funds by the recipient Government.

[2]Kshs.26.22 billion as equitable share of the revenue raised nationally which was a balance from FY 2019/20 was disbursed in FY

5.19. County Governments' expenditure by economic classification for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21 is presented in Table 5.14. County Governments' expenditure is expected to grow by 11.8 per cent from KSh 417.2 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 466.4 billion in 2020/21. Expenditure on compensation of employees is estimated to increase by 1.7 per cent to KSh 170.1 billion in 2020/21. Over the same period, outlay on use of goods and services is expected to decline by 1.7 per cent to KSh 84.4 billion. Expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets, is estimated at KSh 111.0 billion with building and structures category estimated to rise by 31.0 per cent to KSh 91.8 billion in 2020/21.

Table 5.14: Economic Classification of County Governments Expenditure, 2016/17 - 2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
Compensation of Employees	**117,767.64**	**150,526.27**	**155,833.81**	**167,311.37**	**170,068.06**
Salaries	87,233.99	112,115.30	114,796.79	122,096.61	125,191.35
Allowances	28,673.89	35,088.75	37,723.26	40,631.41	40,384.80
Social Contributions	1,859.76	3,322.22	3,313.76	4,583.36	4,491.91
Use of goods and services	**70,879.15**	**74,033.21**	**88,944.57**	**85,904.58**	**84,432.14**
Utilities, Supplies and Services	2,073.12	2,128.84	3,050.88	2,415.19	2,354.75
Printing , Advertising and Information Supplies and Services	2,813.14	2,269.85	2,825.15	2,680.27	3,365.80
Rentals	1,657.73	1,426.07	2,295.70	1,799.54	2,344.50
Communication, Supplies and Services	721.81	777.67	831.77	777.09	1,188.40
Transportation Costs	13,309.25	13,474.53	14,063.19	15,861.19	13,488.20
Training Expenses	3,854.77	4,307.96	7,261.60	3,671.13	4,411.45
Hospitality Supplies and Services	5,097.58	5,210.77	6,300.42	6,232.56	5,826.75
Insurance	5,359.23	6,889.76	6,390.80	7,850.34	9,037.48
Specialised Materials	11,450.18	11,797.26	14,096.59	14,688.70	14,152.10
Office and General Supplies and Services and Materials	1,774.43	1,756.93	2,202.19	2,202.23	2,519.53
Fuel Oil and Lubricants	2,740.61	2,676.42	3,312.88	3,280.36	3,421.38
Other Operating Expenses	14,750.40	15,531.06	18,986.53	17,196.85	14,947.61
Routine Maintenance	5,276.91	5,786.09	7,326.87	7,249.14	7,374.20
Subsidies	387.09	106.58	980.21	818.97	1,239.78
Interest	6,819.50	3,652.36	5,607.34	8,537.25	4,144.92
Grants	12,454.56	13,986.57	34,216.97	49,659.29	81,949.16
Other Expense	40,356.44	9,639.88	9,351.32	4,703.87	619.30
Social Benefits	10,282.42	7,639.18	2,025.57	2,360.47	2,855.78
Acquisition of Non-financial Assets	**84,887.80**	**66,336.42**	**96,959.00**	**84,427.99**	**110,995.52**
Buildings and Structures	70,374.24	52,937.88	77,548.44	70,064.35	91,766.67
Plant and Machinery	10,420.25	9,247.47	12,473.17	9,775.68	12,193.05
Inventories	1,336.22	1,757.06	2,214.96	1,749.40	1,869.67
Non- Produced Assets & Land	2,757.08	2,394.01	4,722.42	2,838.56	5,166.12
Acquisition of Financial Assets	**6,612.00**	**10,477.02**	**11,612.93**	**13,429.75**	**10,057.01**
Total	**350,446.59**	**336,397.48**	**405,531.74**	**417,153.55**	**466,361.67**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Approved Estimates

General Government

5.20. Table 5.15 details the classification of expenditure by functions of County Governments, from 2016/17 to 2020/21. Expenditure on general public services is estimated to increase by 16.2 per cent to KSh 159.2 billion in 2020/21, accounting for 34.1 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on economic affairs function is expected to grow by 7.0 per cent to KSh 87.5 billion, while expenditure on health is estimated to grow by 6.5 per cent to KSh 113.7 billion in 2020/21. In addition, expenditure on education is estimated to grow by 12.4 per cent to KSh 35.2 billion in 2020/21.

Table 5.15: Expenditure of County Governments Classified by Functions, 2016/17 - 2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
General Public Services	145,768.03	130,647.39	133,667.56	137,001.84	159,160.33
Economic Affairs	67,319.94	58,715.78	88,250.79	81,821.80	87,513.97
General Economic Affairs	13,331.83	12,945.02	17,386.02	15,664.84	15,842.88
Agriculture	12,963.41	11,783.83	21,055.53	21,792.72	25,187.91
Transport	38,407.28	29,496.22	45,608.79	39,924.98	43,487.05
Other Economic Affairs	2,617.42	4,490.72	4,200.45	4,439.25	2,996.13
Environmental Protection	10,164.82	10,809.34	14,391.45	11,840.48	13,271.70
Housing and Community Ammenities	24,814.79	22,671.51	37,915.84	38,986.15	46,427.92
Health	70,774.35	83,978.29	92,023.58	106,727.14	113,678.12
Recreation, Culture and Religion	6,454.43	4,869.95	5,965.27	7,619.42	8,848.85
Education	24,609.43	23,754.34	31,038.16	31,285.14	35,155.92
Social Protection	540.80	950.87	2,279.09	1,871.57	2,304.85
Total	**350,446.59**	**336,397.48**	**405,531.74**	**417,153.55**	**466,361.67**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Approved Estimates

5.21. Total revenue for General Government sector increased by 4.7 per cent to KSh 2,138.9 billion in 2019/20 as presented in Table 5.16. Tax revenue and other revenue accounted for 72.1 per cent and 24.8 per cent of the total revenue, respectively. Expense rose from KSh 2,213.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 2,693.7 billion in 2019/20 with compensation of employees, and use of goods and services accounting for 33.5 per cent and 18.8 per cent of the total expense, respectively. Expenditure on net acquisition of non-financial assets declined by 22.2 per cent to KSh 371.4 billion in 2019/20. Net borrowing by General Government increased by 43.0 per cent to KSh 926.3 billion in 2019/20.

Table 5.16: General Government[1] Consolidated[2] Statemement of Operations, 2016/17 - 2020/21

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Revenue	**1,512,828.19**	**1,661,784.65**	**1,804,761.93**	**2,042,968.98**	**2,138,792.78**
Tax revenue	1,147,236.09	1,286,814.89	1,350,988.58	1,557,817.34	1,542,740.75
Social contributions	41,551.71	45,704.32	55,354.32	15,558.25	46,494.79
Grants:					
International organisation	29,596.68	25,903.99	27,600.14	47,483.00	19,819.74
Other revenue	294,443.71	303,361.46	370,818.89	422,110.39	529,737.50
Sale of Goods & Services	119,079.23	122,583.60	122,292.96	230,556.31	255,080.60
Property income	45,873.89	53,892.51	52,965.75	43,445.92	127,228.28
Ministerial AIA	62,398.11	75,881.13	139,056.53	99,379.85	20,282.31
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	12,443.68	17,555.26	18,414.57	3,018.68	2,288.44
Other transfers NEC	54,648.79	33,448.97	38,089.08	45,709.63	124,857.88
Expense	**1,426,498.36**	**1,578,274.92**	**1,800,999.47**	**2,213,109.05**	**2,693,679.56**
Compensation of employees	622,268.55	670,762.20	784,526.08	851,682.87	903,425.06
Use of goods and services	415,166.74	408,853.15	439,545.94	348,579.16	505,869.43
CFC/Depreciation	13,914.36	14,537.86	15,029.16	17,455.53	21,844.21
Interest	225,287.27	243,616.09	329,429.36	382,705.62	446,992.86
Subsidies	42,568.02	53,950.42	64,547.92	61,259.19	62,191.59
Grants:					
International Organisation	2,744.44	2,619.73	3,517.71	3,858.25	4,175.27
Other General Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social benefits	87,974.91	104,527.19	117,296.33	136,476.37	106,150.29
Other expense	16,574.08	79,408.29	47,106.97	411,092.05	643,030.85
Net Operating Balance	**86,329.82**	**83,509.73**	**3,762.46**	**-170,140.07**	**-554,886.78**
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	**405,355.54**	**421,070.30**	**378,082.48**	**477,674.91**	**371,416.55**
Acquisition of fixed assets	399,957.63	425,753.35	373,873.01	522,107.19	432,477.32
Inventories	6,185.47	7,630.78	12,636.56	10,567.26	2,316.69
Non-produced Assets and Land	18,381.65	10,452.73	9,380.32	10,684.18	5,345.35
Disposal of non-financial assets	-19,169.21	-22,766.56	-17,807.40	-65,683.72	-68,722.81
Net lending/Borrowing	**-319,025.71**	**-337,560.58**	**-374,320.02**	**-647,814.98**	**-926,303.33**
Net Financial Worth	**-436,194.06**	**-693,548.49**	**-683,734.29**	**-706,009.45**	**-759,912.35**
Transactions in Financial assets	**264,618.14**	**269,299.29**	**298,035.90**	**310,539.64**	**453,484.65**
Currency and deposits	189,861.24	47,199.76	105,712.40	-67,330.04	72,525.89
Debt securities	21,484.01	40,675.14	51,631.34	2,483.97	20,952.82
Loans	41,784.49	24,420.26	28,778.36	28,555.75	0.00
Equity and investment fund shares	-5.88	447.07	2,430.69	-659.41	43,018.58
Accounts receivable	11,494.28	156,557.06	109,483.10	347,489.37	316,987.36
Transactions in Liabilities	**700,812.20**	**962,847.78**	**981,770.19**	**1,016,549.09**	**1,213,397.00**
Debt securities	350,705.06	320,356.46	490,481.02	521,153.58	409,355.94
Domestic	350,705.06	320,356.46	295,700.70	308,824.11	409,355.94
Foreign	0.00	0.00	194,780.33	212,329.48	0.00
Loans	322,550.71	456,335.66	301,091.77	161,703.18	461,360.71
Equity and investment fund shares	-	51,452.25	48,892.78	2,203.83	86,237.94
Accounts payable	27,556.43	134,703.41	141,304.62	331,488.49	256,442.41

Source: The National Treasury, Central Bank of Kenya and KNBS

*Provisional

[1] Refers to netting out of Intra-sectoral transactions to avoid double counting.

[2] Consists of the National & County governements, and State-owned state corporations classified as non-market producers in the Public Sector Institutional Table.

International Trade and Balance of Payments

Chapter 06

Overview

The year 2020 started normally, until March when the first case of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was reported in the country. The COVID-19, which started in Wuhan, China in 2019 took the world by surprise and by early 2020, spread exponentially to the rest of the world. It was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020. Consequently, there were serious disruptions to normal world trade that affected both the supply and demand sides of the global economy. In Kenya, the Government ordered temporary closure of international boundaries, imposed curfews and restricted movements. These policy measures affected both international and domestic trade, tourism and international travel. As a result, the year registered reduced international trade with the sharpest drop occurring in the second quarter of 2020. Global merchandise trade contracted by more than 20 per cent relative to the same quarter of 2019. In the third quarter of 2020, trade trends were still negative on a year-on-year basis, but relatively better than during the second quarter of the same year. The sharp decline in international trade during 2020 was widespread globally but more pronounced in developed countries.

6.2. In Kenya, total volume of trade declined to KSh 2,287.2 billion in 2020 from KSh 2,403.0 billion in 2019, following a higher decline in imports coupled with a moderate growth in total exports. This resulted to an improved balance of trade from a deficit of KSh 1,209.7 billion in 2019 to a deficit of KSh 999.9 billion in 2020.

6.3. Total export earnings increased by 7.9 per cent to KSh 643.7 billion in 2020 mainly on account of increases in the value of domestic exports of tea, horticulture, coffee, titanium ores and concentrates. Conversely, the value of total imports went down by 9.0 per cent to KSh 1,643.6 billion in 2020. The decline in total import value was mainly due to decreases in import value of petroleum products, industrial machinery and road motor vehicles.

6.4. During the review period, the current account deficit improved to KSh 512.5 billion from KSh 536.8 billion recorded in 2019, mainly on account of a 7.6 per cent increase in exports and 8.7 per cent decrease in imports valued on free on board (f.o.b) basis. Net inflows of international trade in services decreased by 79.0 per cent from a surplus of KSh 178.0 billion in 2019 to a surplus of KSh 37.5 billion in 2020. Travel restrictions imposed during the review period to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the country and the rest of the world mainly caused the depressed performance of the services sector. Despite economic hardships abroad, diaspora remittances remained robust increasing to KSh 330.8 billion in 2020 from KSh 289.5 billion in 2019. Net financial inflows declined by 43.0 per cent from KSh 607.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 346.5 billion in 2020. Other investment inflows registered a surplus of KSh 396.6 billion in net inflows in the review period, reflecting an increase of 4.1 per cent. Net foreign direct investment inflows declined by 11.9 per cent from a surplus of KSh 87.5 billion in 2019 to a surplus of KSh 77.1 billion in 2020. These developments, coupled with a draw-down in reserve assets led to deterioration in the overall Balance of Payments (BOP) position to a deficit of KSh 152.5 billion from a surplus of KSh 111.4 billion in 2019.

Balance of Trade

6.5. Table 6.1 illustrates the balance of international merchandise trade for the period 2016 to 2020. Volume of trade went down to KSh 2,287.3 billion in 2020 from KSh 2,403.0 billion in 2019, representing a 4.8 per cent decline. Total exports increased by 7.9 per cent to KSh 643.7 billion in 2020 from KSh 596.7 billion in 2019 mainly on account of increased value of domestic exports. Earnings from domestic exports increased by 8.9 per cent to KSh 567.4 billion in 2020. On the contrary, total imports, on cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f) valuation exhibited a decline of 9.0 per cent from KSh 1,806.3 billion in 2019 to KSh 1,643.6 billion in 2020. These developments led to an improvement in trade balance from a deficit of KSh 1,209.7 billion in 2019 to a deficit of KSh 999.9 billion in 2020. Similarly, the export to import cover ratio improved from 33.0 per cent in 2019 to 39.2 per cent in 2020.

Table 6.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2016-2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
EXPORTS (f.o.b) :					
Domestic Exports[1]	510,042.3	534,392.8	542,856.5	520,787.4	567,370.4
Re-exports	71,519.0	63,511.3	71,459.2	75,889.3	76,335.8
Total	**581,561.3**	**597,904.1**	**614,315.7**	**596,676.6**	**643,706.2**
IMPORTS (c.i.f) :					
Commercial[1]	1,396,792.0	1,682,573.6	1,705,062.1	1,758,963.8	1,590,249.1
Government	42,013.9	53,898.5	59,409.3	47,370.8	53,310.9
Total	**1,438,805.9**	**1,736,472.1**	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**
BALANCE OF TRADE	**-857,244.6**	**-1,138,568.1**	**-1,150,155.8**	**-1,209,658.0**	**-999,853.9**
TOTAL TRADE	**2,020,367.2**	**2,334,376.2**	**2,378,787.2**	**2,403,011.2**	**2,287,266.2**
COVER RATIO[2] (in percentage)	**40.4**	**34.4**	**34.8**	**33.0**	**39.2**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & 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. Table 6.2 presents export and import unit price indices of commodity groups for the period 2016 to 2020. All exports price index increased slightly from 145.1 in 2019 to 146.1 in 2020. The increase was largely on account of increase in export price indices of inedible crude materials (36.9 %); beverages and tobacco (13.3%); and manufactured goods (12.6%). During the period under review, all imports price index declined by 10.3 per cent to 191.4 from 213.4 in 2019. This was due to a drop in import price indices of all commodity groupings except, animal and vegetable oils and fats; and miscellaneous manufactured articles whose import price index increased by 36.0 per cent and 23.2 per cent, respectively, in 2020.

Table 6.2: Export and Import Price Indices, 2016-2020

2009=100

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	145.5	169.6	150.4	144.0	135.0
Beverages and tobacco	161.3	167.9	164.7	154.1	174.6
Crude materials (inedible)	103.1	113.9	141.1	146.9	201.1
Mineral fuels	114.9	108.3	167.4	152.6	147.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	156.4	125.8	114.4	157.3	135.0
Chemicals	185.4	116.0	156.2	123.4	126.1
Manufactured goods	108.3	132.3	109.4	106.2	119.6
Machinery and transport equipment	243.9	213.4	254.7	188.9	100.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	184.1	190.6	189.2	200.2	172.0
All Exports	**142.5**	**150.4**	**151.1**	**145.1**	**146.1**
Non-oil Exports	142.9	151.2	150.8	145.0	146.0
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	168.6	191.3	260.0	274.5	205.2
Beverages and tobacco	149.6	125.2	176.0	191.8	170.7
Crude materials (inedible)	156.9	152.3	187.1	181.1	167.1
Mineral fuels	94.9	125.3	159.5	147.8	101.1
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	135.4	148.8	126.5	109.1	148.4
Chemicals	142.8	161.2	184.5	190.8	158.6
Manufactured goods	145.0	147.0	151.5	152.0	159.0
Machinery and transport equipment	292.3	331.1	339.5	335.1	295.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	150.1	159.3	160.8	177.3	218.5
All imports	**180.8**	**199.2**	**222.1**	**213.4**	**191.4**
Non-oil Imports	209.4	221.6	241.8	233.4	219.7

* Provisional

Terms of Trade

6.7. The terms of trade for the period 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 6.3. The terms of trade for all items increased to 76.3 in 2020 from 68.0 in 2019. This was occasioned by a marginal increase in all exports price index coupled with a notable decline in all imports price index. Terms of trade for non-oil items slightly rose by 4.4 percentage points to 66.5 per cent in 2020.

Table 6.3: Terms of Trade[1], 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
All Items	78.8	75.5	68.0	68.0	76.3
Non-oil Items	68.2	68.2	62.4	62.1	66.5

* Provisional

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

Quantum Indices

6.8. Table 6.4 presents quantum indices for the period 2016 to 2020. During the review period, quantum index of all exports rose by 7.9 per cent to 119.6. Similarly, quantum index of non-oil exports rose by 8.0 per cent to 121.1 in 2020. The rise was due to increase in quantum indices of all export commodity groups except inedible crude materials and manufactured goods that declined by 23.9 per cent and 12.3 per cent, respectively, in 2020.

6.9. All imports quantum index increased slightly to 108.7 in 2020 from 107.1 in 2019 occasioned by mixed performances in quantum indices of all import commodities. Similarly, the quantum index of non-oil import commodities increased to 103.5 in 2020 from 101.2 in 2019.

Table 6.4: Quantum Indices, 2016-2020

2009=100

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	119.6	113.7	130.0	121.2	147.4
Beverages and tobacco	84.8	75.3	78.5	75.2	78.3
Crude materials (inedible)	182.6	178.9	149.1	142.7	108.6
Mineral fuels	64.0	70.0	39.0	53.9	56.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	66.4	58.4	79.3	69.2	127.1
Chemicals	74.3	115.0	92.1	117.1	124.3
Manufactured goods	99.8	75.2	85.5	94.8	83.1
Machinery and transport equipment	60.9	38.1	39.5	66.5	101.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	98.4	96.3	98.0	90.7	109.1
All Exports	**111.6**	**109.2**	**110.9**	**110.8**	**119.6**
Non-oil Exports	112.6	109.9	112.6	112.1	121.1
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	76.5	148.7	77.2	76.3	94.9
Beverages and tobacco	149.1	164.4	149.9	148.3	123.5
Crude materials (inedible)	112.9	109.6	108.8	137.5	140.0
Mineral fuels	132.3	133.3	127.3	135.3	135.7
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	142.8	167.0	170.3	199.1	229.9
Chemicals	154.6	144.1	134.7	129.7	169.1
Manufactured goods	161.7	163.2	184.9	183.0	171.4
Machinery and transport equipment	64.0	61.7	57.2	62.6	60.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	173.7	194.3	210.1	181.1	133.4
All imports	**100.6**	**109.9**	**100.6**	**107.1**	**108.7**
Non-oil Imports	94.3	105.2	94.7	101.2	103.5

* Provisional

Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports

6.10. Quantities of principal domestic exports for the period 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 6.5. Quantities of domestic exports of horticultural products and tea rose by 124.7 thousand metric tonnes and 100.6 thousand metric tonnes, respectively, in 2020. Similarly, quantities of essential oils; animal and vegetable oils; and sugar confectionery exported increased by 14.7, 15.8 and 43.4 per cent, respectively, in the review period. Notably, the quantity of cement exported almost doubled to 120.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2020, while quantities of maize exports more than doubled to 6.6 thousand metric tonnes over the same period.

6.11. On the contrary, export quantities of titanium ores and concentrates, and soda ash dropped significantly by 25.8 thousand metric tonnes and 26.5 thousand metric tonnes, respectively, in 2020. Similarly, the quantity of salt exported reduced slightly from 266.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2019 to 264.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. In addition, quantities of exported coffee, automatic data processing machines, and leather declined by 10.9, 36.9 and 45.3 per cent, respectively, in 2020.

Table 6.5: Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports, 2016-2020

Commodity	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Fish and fish preparations..	Tonne	5,995.0	5,321.1	7,250.2	8,844.3	8,418.3
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	3,191.5	5,419.7	2,673.3	3,128.8	6,640.6
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	1,479.5	1,648.0	2,281.6	2,032.1	2,748.6
Horticulture	Tonne	501,573.0	457,201.3	497,416.9	467,602.7	592,068.2
Sugar confectionery	Tonne	28,836.4	31,064.0	29,042.3	34,800.7	49,901.5
Coffee, unroasted	Tonne	45,303.4	43,469.4	44,679.6	48,735.1	43,407.0
Tea	Tonne	479,969.3	467,032.9	501,785.7	475,502.9	576,052.9
Margarine and shortening	Tonne	17,786.7	18,102.2	19,523.1	20,795.4	20,863.3
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	19,788.8	25,463.4	27,685.3	32,116.6	35,493.7
Beer made from malt	000' Lt.	31,331.9	28,593.7	33,965.1	21,739.2	18,583.4
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures..	Tonne	25,367.2	21,439.3	21,775.2	20,295.0	24,081.7
Hides and skins	Tonne	2,777.0	1,105.2	1,221.4	1,662.4	1,083.3
Sisal	Tonne	9,594.8	7,441.3	8,552.7	8,834.9	9,386.3
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	104,492.9	92,408.4	147,615.1	159,663.3	163,996.5
Fluorspar	Tonne	48,662.0	8,925.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt	Tonne	306,323.5	320,441.9	311,816.6	266,402.0	264,615.3
Soda ash	Tonne	258,702.7	342,639.3	294,305.6	254,714.3	228,199.8
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	614,609.0	533,762.5	563,835.2	425,502.4	399,743.0
Metal scrap	Tonne	10,657.3	12,647.3	14,211.7	12,726.7	12,462.0
Animal and Vegetable oils	Tonne	57,274.7	36,058.8	56,507.7	85,936.2	99,506.4
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	000' Lt.	17,456.1	4,871.6	1,698.4	1,123.7	1,189.6
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	13,203.9	14,337.9	15,162.4	13,514.3	14,963.6
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	13,378.5	13,876.5	13,085.6	12,576.7	13,258.1
Essential oils	Tonne	81,769.0	88,158.4	101,972.5	124,860.6	143,252.4
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Tonne	5,309.4	5,194.0	5,105.2	5,211.6	5,696.7
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	2,314.2	2,455.3	2,873.8	2,659.5	3,698.1
Leather	Tonne	21,656.6	24,270.6	23,141.6	15,775.4	8,626.3
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	309.3	263.3	279.4	415.7	375.4
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	62,373.8	32,769.6	33,860.5	27,018.9	22,695.0
Textile yarn	Tonne	1,552.5	1,921.1	1,797.9	1,916.1	2,048.1
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Tonne	11,018.2	7,763.8	7,245.7	8,285.7	8,894.7
Glassware	Tonne	11,373.2	14,192.8	14,558.3	16,572.0	18,518.9
Cement	Tonne	420,157.2	387,593.1	144,275.3	61,658.0	120,023.5
Iron and steel	Tonne	139,018.8	108,717.4	110,471.6	149,325.2	151,053.1
Metal containers	Tonne	3,569.0	2,456.1	1,931.7	3,120.3	3,939.3
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	4,580.9	7,211.6	5,121.9	4,083.3	4,550.7
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	9,689.6	6,224.5	3,550.5	3,741.8	3,677.1
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	10,740.6	11,480.2	12,107.6	11,955.7	10,223.6
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	25,031.0	33,050.0	8,560.0	23,335.0	14,724.4
Footwear	'000' Pairs	37,175.6	34,480.2	34,411.0	39,268.7	35,518.7
Printed matter	Tonne	6,724.5	4,909.2	5,643.8	4,544.1	5,173.0
Articles of plastic	Tonne	47,381.7	43,306.8	33,900.9	43,563.5	47,750.1

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

Quantities of Principal Imports

6.12. Quantities of principal imports for the period 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 6.6. During the review period, there was a marked decline in the quantities of imported unmilled wheat; sugars, molasses, and honey; and second-hand clothing of 5.8, 23.1 and 34.0 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the quantity of petroleum products and the number of road motor vehicles imported reduced by 11.6 per cent and 14.0 per cent to 5,514.3 million litres and 94,569 units, respectively, in 2020.

6.13. Quantities of imported animal and vegetable fats and oils; cement clinkers; and iron and steel went up by 20.0, 10.7 and 9.0 per cent to 1.2 million tonnes, 2.0 million tonnes and 1.7 million tonnes, respectively, in the same period. Similarly, the quantities of imported plastics in primary and non-primary forms and chemical fertilizers increased from 501.5 thousand tonnes and 768.8 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 569.4 thousand tonnes and 836.1 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2020. Imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products further increased to 39.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 from 32.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2019.

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2016-2020

Commodity	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	1,362,309.1	1,854,953.8	1,736,691.7	1,998,852.1	1,882,450.5
Rice	Tonne	507,998.7	625,142.7	599,338.8	608,601.9	605,147.5
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	148,558.1	1,327,971.7	529,558.3	228,783.5	273,472.2
Wheat flour	Tonne	15,925.1	13,951.2	22,641.7	987.8	4,942.9
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	Tonne	377,333.7	1,119,609.4	408,383.0	627,167.6	482,070.2
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	93,952.1	104,972.5	92,864.5	102,742.1	89,959.0
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	21,452.5	20,124.7	24,145.6	24,344.6	26,867.4
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	131,940.8	135,868.4	177,160.0	184,555.2	121,778.2
Petroleum products	Mn. Lt.	5,478.2	5,542.1	5,471.3	6,234.9	5,514.3
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Tonne	71,780.5	87,123.6	177,988.8	150,110.7	198,441.6
Liquefied propane and butane	Tonne	167,056.8	198,481.9	240,484.3	304,407.7	321,183.9
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	Tonne	750,512.0	850,497.4	867,296.9	1,006,481.3	1,208,218.6
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Tonne	279,396.5	279,539.7	315,055.3	342,366.9	360,441.3
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	38,003.8	43,330.6	52,511.7	44,341.8	49,431.7
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	25,872.9	24,790.8	29,847.8	32,377.7	39,389.1
Essential oils & pefumes	Tonne	56,046.4	64,353.3	64,187.5	72,427.3	73,134.0
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	671,780.8	853,113.0	632,074.6	768,824.9	836,071.9
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	469,426.3	453,783.5	471,676.2	501,451.4	569,396.2
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	16,781.4	17,986.0	20,340.1	15,606.0	25,809.7
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	49,766.6	50,075.8	49,330.3	49,388.6	54,012.7
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	000' No.	7,757.1	8,123.6	10,476.2	10,182.3	10,985.2
Paper and Paperboard	Tonne	348,684.8	365,370.7	400,137.1	359,150.6	317,842.0
Textile yarn	Tonne	23,572.1	19,696.1	21,917.8	21,828.1	18,874.3
Cement Clinkers	Tonne	2,002,864.6	1,504,626.5	2,016,670.0	1,813,898.4	2,008,427.2
Iron and steel	Tonne	1,443,869.2	1,374,712.5	1,313,822.2	1,594,243.5	1,737,982.6
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	51,397.1	46,035.8	46,321.9	40,226.0	48,470.2
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	103,980.8	69,821.4	59,363.5	45,920.2	47,972.2
Hand & machine tools	Tonne	11,648.6	9,471.9	11,932.9	12,731.6	14,438.8
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	60,269.9	45,873.3	45,327.4	42,730.3	45,064.1
Industrial Machinery[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	000' No.	1,025.3	1,245.3	498.4	1,089.2	938.3
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.	145.9	199.7	204.2	231.4	232.9
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	000' No.	108.1	151.2	159.7	198.9	210.9
Road Motor Vehicles	No.	85,067.0	94,464.0	101,964.0	109,933.0	94,569.0
Aircraft and associated equipment[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	18,205.2	19,263.2	18,185.4	9,403.7	9,205.4
Furniture and parts thereof[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed matter	Tonne	18,100.2	8,876.4	14,150.5	13,835.5	6,298.5
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	50,648.6	42,345.5	42,043.2	38,540.8	37,569.8

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

[1] Items have different units of measurements

Values of Principal Exports

6.14. The value of principal domestic exports for the period 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 6.7. The value of domestic exports increased by 8.9 per cent to KSh 567.4 billion in 2020, mainly on account of increase in the value of domestic exports of horticulture and tea. During the period under review, export value of horticultural products increased by 10.6 per cent to KSh 136.0 billion and accounted for 24.0 per cent of the total domestic export earnings. Tea was the second leading foreign exchange earner after horticulture, accounting for 23.0 per cent of the total domestic export value in 2020. The value of domestic exports of animal and vegetable oils; tobacco and tobacco manufactures and; titanium ores and concentrates went up by 58.8, 25.4 and 20.5 per cent to KSh 10.4 billion, KSh 16.3 billion and KSh 16.7 billion, respectively, in 2020. Notably, domestic exports of maize, which had declined by 1.0 per cent in 2019, more than doubled to KSh 1.1 billion in 2020.

6.15. On the other hand, the values of domestic exports of articles of apparel and clothing accessories; soda ash; leather; iron and steel; and fish and fish preparations, declined in 2020. This decline resulted to slowdown in the growth of earnings from domestic exports. Additionally, the value of domestic exports of paper and paperboard declined for the second consecutive year to KSh 4.3 billion in 2020.

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2016-2020

KSh Million

Commodity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Fish and fish preparations	1,898.9	2,124.8	2,975.0	3,412.8	2,739.1
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	510.8	766.4	513.8	508.7	1,147.7
Meals and flours of wheat	64.5	72.0	88.9	94.3	150.8
Horticulture	110,338.3	113,349.4	124,266.8	122,916.3	135,959.7
Sugar confectionery	4,894.6	5,073.0	4,854.6	4,884.5	5,721.1
Coffee, unroasted	21,371.4	23,452.7	23,094.9	20,309.9	22,242.7
Tea	124,496.7	147,250.8	138,835.5	113,550.7	130,353.4
Margarine and shortening	2,125.9	2,368.1	2,705.2	3,492.1	3,803.0
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	4,328.8	5,985.2	5,938.6	6,740.1	7,510.7
Beer made from malt	2,316.4	2,520.9	2,641.1	1,695.3	1,573.3
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	14,573.9	13,735.7	13,988.0	13,024.0	16,334.1
Hides and skins (undressed)	170.6	51.1	66.1	152.2	56.2
Sisal	1,762.0	1,220.3	1,399.0	1,459.0	1,514.5
Stone, sand and gravel	725.6	578.9	791.5	769.6	855.3
Fluorspar	842.5	158.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt	4,336.6	4,039.6	4,141.1	3,870.7	4,806.4
Soda ash	5,432.3	7,090.7	6,663.8	6,113.0	5,198.1
Titanium ores and concentrates	11,043.1	13,792.7	15,364.2	13,852.5	16,687.9
Metal scrap	2,490.1	3,328.0	3,943.1	3,388.6	3,082.3
Animal and Vegetable oils	6,040.0	4,356.0	5,338.4	6,516.9	10,347.1
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	1,604.9	405.4	197.6	109.0	132.4
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	1,817.5	2,171.8	2,653.3	2,197.1	2,248.3
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13,190.4	10,951.5	10,445.0	10,326.7	10,964.5
Essential oils	9,139.3	10,113.1	11,850.7	13,391.3	15,811.9
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	1,995.2	1,636.8	1,815.5	2,005.3	2,022.3
Insecticides and fungicides	2,034.1	1,716.3	1,981.8	1,871.3	2,662.8
Leather	4,605.3	5,088.3	4,420.4	2,947.9	2,086.4
Wood manufactures n.e.s	107.0	135.2	149.1	148.4	120.9
Paper and paperboard	4,994.5	4,855.0	5,626.7	4,716.1	4,265.4
Textile yarn	636.9	859.0	798.6	835.3	1,052.3
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	3,017.8	2,080.9	1,962.4	2,192.3	2,506.1
Glassware	606.7	924.1	927.3	1,069.2	1,245.9
Cement	4,360.2	3,505.2	1,482.6	679.0	1,148.2
Iron and steel	13,182.9	11,716.7	12,344.0	15,697.6	14,889.0
Metal containers.	575.5	511.5	393.0	669.0	768.6
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	646.5	1,077.1	557.4	525.0	538.6
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	2,708.8	1,907.3	867.7	1,083.9	1,272.8
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	2,553.3	2,562.4	2,821.7	2,813.4	2,195.1
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	336.9	167.4	243.7	299.4	359.1
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.	6,285.2	1,517.7	1,966.6	2,114.5	2,474.3
Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles	1,494.2	947.9	1,315.7	1,121.9	950.3
Furniture and parts thereof;	1,214.6	1,068.5	1,025.2	1,293.7	1,094.9
Footwear	3,473.1	3,229.5	3,369.0	3,825.9	4,210.1
Printed matter	5,205.0	5,682.6	6,859.9	3,241.2	5,578.8
Articles of plastics	9,906.7	8,800.8	7,200.1	6,759.5	7,581.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories.	30,741.1	32,447.6	34,328.4	34,767.7	32,918.4
SUB-TOTAL	**446,196.8**	**467,394.9**	**475,213.1**	**443,452.9**	**491,182.2**
All other Commodities	63,845.4	66,997.9	67,643.4	77,334.5	76,188.2
GRAND TOTAL	**510,042.3**	**534,392.8**	**542,856.5**	**520,787.4**	**567,370.4**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

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

Values of Principal Imports

6.16. Table 6.8 presents the value of principal commodities imported for the period 2016 to 2020. In 2020, expenditure on imports reduced to KSh 1,643.6 billion from KSh 1,806.3 billion in 2019. This decline was mainly occasioned by a 34.6 per cent drop in the import bill of petroleum products, largely contributed by low prices and low consumption, stemming from industrial slow-downs and travel restrictions in the wake of COVID-19. Despite the decline, petroleum products accounted for 12.2 per cent of the total value of imports during the review period at KSh 201.1 billion. Expenditure on principal imports of industrial machinery and road motor vehicles similarly declined by 10.0 per cent and 11.9 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

6.17. On the other hand, values of imported animal and vegetable oils and fats; and medicinal and pharmaceutical products rose by 57.1 per cent and 15.5 per cent to KSh 94.1 billion and KSh 75.9 billion, respectively, in 2020. In addition, there was an increase in expenditure on imported insecticides and fungicides (46.9%); edible products and preparations (25.5%); and miscellaneous chemical products (18.3%), during the review period.

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports, 2016-2020

KSh Million

Commodity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Wheat, unmilled	28,882.9	42,400.1	42,898.5	51,346.5	48,934.0
Rice	14,200.0	26,781.9	25,589.5	25,062.6	26,336.1
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	3,636.6	40,265.0	12,008.4	6,297.3	7,460.2
Wheat flour	766.7	618.2	823.0	43.9	213.7
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	22,037.0	61,626.8	22,508.3	33,257.3	26,920.5
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	12,461.1	11,941.7	11,034.9	13,060.7	16,393.8
Textile fibres and their waste	6,365.3	5,386.8	6,549.5	6,584.7	6,584.6
Second - hand clothing	12,859.4	13,061.3	16,933.2	17,770.2	12,242.0
Petroleum Products	183,842.1	234,896.0	295,059.6	307,468.6	201,141.7
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	3,979.4	4,780.5	7,429.0	7,914.4	8,969.9
Liquefied propane and butane	7,894.8	11,748.7	15,090.0	16,042.4	15,384.5
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	53,284.9	68,553.5	59,425.9	59,891.7	94,105.2
Organic & inorganic chemicals	22,677.1	26,046.6	30,318.5	26,485.6	27,955.7
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	7,080.5	7,670.8	8,747.1	8,565.3	8,952.1
Medicinal & Pharmaceauticals Products	60,454.6	55,623.4	59,746.4	65,758.0	75,918.8
Essential oils & perfumes	19,413.1	21,926.9	22,859.6	24,229.1	21,124.6
Chemical Fertilizers	23,064.0	29,159.2	23,492.3	27,011.3	27,413.8
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	59,318.9	61,308.0	68,868.4	66,498.2	69,232.9
Insecticides and fungicides	11,381.3	11,892.1	14,034.0	11,255.8	16,538.1
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	14,061.7	15,873.2	16,071.2	15,024.4	17,770.3
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	14,269.5	14,027.7	16,273.1	16,118.1	15,585.4
Paper and Paperboard	30,064.9	33,009.8	41,852.7	34,707.6	29,063.7
Textile yarn	4,137.2	3,881.6	4,939.6	4,660.2	3,706.4
Cement Clinkers	8,365.3	6,544.6	9,576.3	8,378.1	8,646.4
Iron and Steel	75,469.1	83,579.8	97,686.4	104,111.9	105,100.6
Non-ferrous metals	14,353.0	16,902.2	16,424.7	14,014.6	16,010.4
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	17,140.8	13,436.6	11,221.7	9,398.9	10,094.6
Hand & machine tools	2,848.2	2,626.2	2,749.4	2,930.9	3,257.3
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	11,916.4	9,258.3	10,975.9	9,351.3	9,622.4
Industrial Machinery	253,541.1	238,366.3	252,461.4	257,635.1	231,854.3
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	8,917.8	8,477.6	9,298.0	7,006.0	9,188.0
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	18,959.4	25,233.2	11,725.2	17,955.5	14,012.3
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.	28,693.9	32,014.7	25,512.0	26,055.3	25,911.8
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles	9,078.3	9,016.6	10,103.4	11,129.6	11,998.5
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	8,246.7	11,432.1	11,316.0	13,273.1	13,630.8
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	356.9	434.0	505.3	600.0	662.3
Road Motor Vehicles	85,839.5	85,219.9	92,585.9	92,140.5	81,181.4
Aircraft and associated equipment	7,753.3	11,311.6	16,159.5	22,146.0	9,094.4
Prefabricated buldings	4,641.3	4,112.3	5,181.7	2,704.7	3,447.0
Furniture and parts thereof	7,131.7	7,965.3	8,802.7	8,402.8	7,218.6
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	9,590.5	12,692.1	12,952.0	11,393.4	8,788.3
Printed matter	5,707.5	8,876.7	7,544.8	8,185.2	4,949.7
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	7,802.4	8,248.1	8,880.0	8,575.4	7,997.4
SUB-TOTAL	**1,202,486.3**	**1,398,227.9**	**1,444,215.0**	**1,480,442.1**	**1,360,614.4**
All other Commodities	236,319.6	338,244.2	320,256.5	325,892.5	282,945.6
GRAND TOTAL	**1,438,805.9**	**1,736,472.1**	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports

6.18. Unit prices of principal domestic exports for the period 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 6.9. In the year under review, export prices of horticulture and tea went down by 12.6 per cent and 5.2 per cent to sell at KSh 229.6 per kilogramme and KSh 226.3 per kilogramme, respectively. Similarly, export prices of construction materials, such as cement; wire products; and iron and steel deteriorated by 13.1, 7.9 and 6.2 per cent, respectively, during the review period. A kilogramme of sugar confectionery fetched KSh 114.6 in 2020 compared to KSh 140.4 in 2019, translating to 18.3 per cent decline. The price per tonne of exported maize rose from KSh 162,571.2 in 2019 to KSh 172,836.7 in 2020.

6.19. Export prices of unroasted coffee, rose from KSh 416.7 per kilogramme in 2019 to KSh 512.4 in 2020. Moreover, beer made from malt exchanged for KSh 84.7 per litre while tobacco and tobacco manufactures exchanged for KSh 678.3 per kilogramme, in 2020. Notably, the average unit price of automatic data processing machine rose significantly from KSh 12,832.6 in 2019 to KSh 24,388.3 in 2020.

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2016-2020

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Fish and fish preparations	Kg	316.8	399.3	410.3	385.9	325.4
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)[1]	Tonne	160,052.3	141,418.5	192,206.8	162,571.2	172,836.7
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	43,610.4	43,716.5	38,981.5	46,418.9	54,849.9
Horticulture	Kg	220.0	247.9	249.8	262.9	229.6
Sugar confectionery	Kg	169.7	163.3	167.2	140.4	114.6
Coffee, unroasted	Kg	471.7	539.5	516.9	416.7	512.4
Tea	Kg	259.4	315.3	276.7	238.8	226.3
Margarine and shortening	Kg	119.5	130.8	138.6	167.9	182.3
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Kg	218.8	235.1	214.5	209.9	211.6
Beer made from malt	Lt.	73.9	88.2	77.8	78.0	84.7
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Kg	574.5	640.7	642.4	641.7	678.3
Hides and Skins(undressed)	Kg	61.4	46.2	54.1	91.5	51.9
Sisal	Tonne	183,642.7	163,996.2	163,578.0	165,138.0	161,350.2
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	6,943.6	6,264.8	5,361.9	4,820.4	5,215.2
Fluorspar	Tonne	17,313.4	17,794.7	..	..	..
Salt	Tonne	14,156.8	12,606.2	13,280.5	14,529.7	18,163.9
Soda Ash	Tonne	20,998.4	20,694.4	22,642.4	23,999.5	22,778.8
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	17,967.7	25,840.5	27,249.4	32,555.6	41,746.5
Metal scrap	Tonne	233,651.9	263,139.1	277,455.0	266,260.5	247,336.7
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	105.5	120.8	94.5	75.8	104.0
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	Lt.	91.9	83.2	116.3	97.0	111.3
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	137.7	151.5	175.0	162.6	150.2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Kg	985.9	789.2	798.2	821.1	827.0
Essential oils	Kg	111.8	114.7	116.2	107.2	110.4
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Kg	375.8	315.1	355.6	384.8	355.0
Insecticides and fungicides	Kg	879.0	699.0	689.6	703.6	720.0
Leather	Kg	212.6	209.6	191.0	186.9	241.9
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	345,992.5	513,422.3	533,695.6	357,019.3	322,007.6
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	80,073.0	148,155.3	166,172.4	174,546.6	187,942.0
Textile yarn	Kg	410.2	447.1	444.2	435.9	513.8
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Kg	273.9	268.0	270.8	264.6	281.8
Glassware	Kg	53.3	65.1	63.7	64.5	67.3
Cement	Tonne	10,377.5	9,043.5	10,276.1	11,012.3	9,566.1
Iron and steel	Tonne	94,827.9	107,772.1	111,738.8	105,123.7	98,568.1
Metal containers	Tonne	161,239.4	208,254.2	203,475.9	214,415.3	195,106.5
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc	Tonne	141,121.0	149,362.0	108,817.1	128,561.0	118,359.0
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	279,561.1	306,417.4	244,390.9	289,670.4	346,131.1
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	237,724.1	223,197.1	233,052.5	235,319.3	214,712.9
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	13,460.2	5,065.7	28,469.8	12,832.6	24,388.3
Footwear	Pair	93.4	93.7	97.9	97.4	118.5
Printed matter	Kg	774.0	1,157.5	1,215.5	713.3	1,078.5

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

[1] Mainly seeds

Unit Prices of Principal Imports

6.20. The unit prices of principal imports for the period 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 6.10. The price of imported petroleum products declined significantly from KSh 49.3 per litre in 2019 to KSh 36.5 per litre in 2020. This decline was mainly occasioned by a noteworthy decline in the demand for transportation and weakened economic prospects in 2020. Similarly, import prices of liquefied propane and butane fell from KSh 52.7 per kilogramme in 2019 to KSh 47.9 per kilogramme in 2020. Import prices of wheat flour went down by 2.6 per cent while that of unmilled maize slightly declined to KSh 27.3 per kilogramme in 2020. Other commodities whose import prices declined in 2020 were insecticides and fungicides (11.2%); iron and steel (7.4%) and cement clinkers (6.8%).

6.21. The cost of edible products and preparations in the international market rose by 43.4 per cent to KSh 182,235.9 per tonne, in 2020. Similarly, import prices of rice; and sugars, molasses and honey increased by 5.7 per cent and 5.3 per cent to KSh 43,520.2 and KSh 55,843.5 per tonne, respectively. During the review period, import price of bicycles, second-hand clothing and prefabricated buildings went up by 4.1, 4.4 and 30.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2016-2020

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	21,201.4	22,857.8	24,701.3	25,688.0	25,994.8
Rice	Tonne	27,952.9	42,841.2	42,696.2	41,180.7	43,520.2
Maize, unmilled	Tonne	24,479.6	30,320.7	22,676.3	27,525.0	27,279.6
Wheat flour	Tonne	48,142.5	44,312.8	36,348.7	44,400.6	43,230.2
Sugars, mollases and honey	Tonne	58,179.2	54,956.6	55,012.7	53,027.7	55,843.5
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	132,632.1	113,760.3	118,828.2	127,121.1	182,235.9
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	296,716.3	267,671.1	271,251.3	270,477.4	245,075.9
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	97,463.4	96,132.1	95,581.2	96,286.5	100,526.7
Petroleum products	Lt.	33.6	42.4	53.9	49.3	36.5
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Kg	55.4	54.9	41.7	52.7	45.2
Liquefied propane and butane	Kg	47.3	59.2	62.7	52.7	47.9
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	71.0	80.6	68.5	59.5	77.9
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Kg	81.2	93.2	96.2	77.4	77.6
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	186.3	177.0	166.6	193.2	181.1
Medicinal & pharmaceauticals products	Kg	2,336.6	2,243.7	2,001.7	2,031.0	1,927.4
Essential oils & pefumes	Kg	346.4	340.7	356.1	334.5	288.8
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	34,332.7	34,179.8	37,167.0	35,133.3	32,788.8
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	126,364.7	135,104.0	146,007.8	132,611.5	121,590.0
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	678,208.8	661,189.6	689,964.2	721,247.3	640,773.3
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	282,553.4	316,984.0	325,788.2	304,207.9	329,002.5
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	No.	1,839.5	1,726.8	1,553.3	1,583.0	1,418.8
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	86,223.8	90,346.0	104,596.0	96,638.1	91,440.7
Cement clinkers	Tonne	4,176.7	4,349.6	4,748.6	4,618.8	4,305.0
Iron and steel	Tonne	52,268.7	60,798.0	74,352.8	65,304.9	60,472.7
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	279,256.2	367,154.0	354,577.9	348,396.7	330,314.7
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	164,845.6	192,442.3	189,034.3	204,678.8	210,425.1
Hand & machine tools	Kg	244.5	277.3	230.4	230.2	225.6
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	197,717.9	201,822.6	242,147.7	218,844.5	213,528.0
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	18,491.4	20,263.0	23,523.7	16,484.5	14,933.1
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	No.	56,509.7	57,241.5	55,420.4	57,352.2	58,517.2
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	No.	3,301.7	2,869.7	3,164.6	3,016.1	3,141.2
Road motor vehicles	No.	1,009,081.6	902,141.2	908,025.1	838,151.5	858,435.9
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	254,944.3	213,479.7	284,934.8	287,624.1	374,460.3
Printed matter	Tonne	315,328.0	1,000,031.7	533,179.7	591,604.8	785,850.4
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	154,049.8	194,780.0	211,211.3	222,501.3	212,867.6

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

Composition of Exports

6.22. Domestic exports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) for the period 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 6.11. During the year under review, domestic exports rose by 8.9 per cent to KSh 567.4 billion from KSh 520.8 billion in 2019. Food and beverages category grew by 14.3 per cent and was the dominant category accounting for 46.4 per cent of the total domestic exports in 2020. The increase was on account of growth in the value of both primary and processed food and beverages for industry and household consumption. Earnings from domestic exports of non-food industrial supplies increased from KSh 124.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 134.9 billion in 2020. Another category which exhibited an upward trend was the consumer goods, whose domestic export value increased by 3.9 per cent to KSh 148.7 billion in 2020, largely due to increase in exports of non-durable commodities.

6.23. Earnings from domestic export of fuel and lubricants, reduced by 3.8 per cent to KSh 5.9 billion in 2020. The decrease is attributed to the decline in the exports of primary and other processed fuel and lubricants. Similarly, the value of domestic exports under machinery and other equipment category declined by 5.4 per cent to KSh 9.5 billion in the same period.

Table 6.11: Domestic Exports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2016-2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**229,987.1**	**256,256.8**	**258,728.0**	**230,315.0**	**263,273.7**
Primary	188,542.1	212,307.2	212,923.7	180,015.7	207,727.1
For Industry	23,917.4	26,920.6	25,380.9	22,720.5	25,643.5
For Household Consumption	164,624.8	185,386.5	187,542.8	157,295.2	182,083.6
Processed	41,445.0	43,949.7	45,804.4	50,299.2	55,546.6
For Industry	3,605.6	3,335.6	3,939.6	4,079.2	4,756.0
For Household Consumption	37,839.3	40,614.1	41,864.8	46,220.0	50,790.6
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**125,074.9**	**126,525.7**	**127,684.5**	**124,660.4**	**134,917.0**
Primary	45,111.3	48,683.9	49,201.5	46,260.8	50,849.0
Processed	79,963.6	77,841.9	78,483.0	78,399.6	84,067.9
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**5,256.8**	**5,527.2**	**5,379.5**	**6,175.8**	**5,943.8**
Primary	13.0	48.1	48.5	1,691.5	25.4
Processed	5,243.8	5,479.1	5,331.0	4,484.3	5,918.5
Motor Spirit	139.7	63.5	62.7	149.3	12.5
Other	5,104.0	5,415.6	5,268.3	4,335.0	5,905.9
MACHINERY & OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**13,330.0**	**7,172.2**	**6,810.3**	**10,073.8**	**9,529.2**
Machinery & Other Capital Equipment	11,911.6	5,939.1	5,407.4	7,981.1	7,819.0
Parts and Accessories	1,418.5	1,233.1	1,402.9	2,092.6	1,710.2
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**5,868.6**	**4,479.6**	**6,089.4**	**6,365.7**	**4,975.1**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	517.5	260.0	224.7	381.2	164.6
Other	3,563.1	2,113.7	3,472.6	3,429.7	4,810.5
For Industry	3,474.4	2,012.5	3,352.5	3,188.7	1,772.0
Non-Industrial	88.8	101.3	120.1	241.0	284.2
Parts and Accessories	1,787.9	2,105.9	2,392.2	2,554.7	2,754.3
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**130,448.3**	**134,415.6**	**138,145.3**	**143,173.4**	**148,714.1**
Durable	1,347.3	1,510.2	1,354.9	1,666.7	1,548.3
Semi-Durable	35,753.6	35,739.7	35,353.7	36,861.9	36,967.9
Non-Durable	93,347.3	97,165.6	101,436.7	104,644.8	110,197.9
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**76.6**	**15.6**	**19.5**	**23.3**	**17.6**
TOTAL	**510,042.3**	**534,392.8**	**542,856.5**	**520,787.4**	**567,370.4**
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	45.09	47.95	47.66	44.22	46.40
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	24.52	23.68	23.52	23.94	23.78
Fuel and Lubricants	1.03	1.03	0.99	1.19	1.05
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	2.61	1.34	1.25	1.93	1.68
Transport Equipment	1.15	0.84	1.12	1.22	0.88
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	25.58	25.15	25.45	27.49	26.21
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

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

Composition of Imports

6.24. Composition of imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) for the period 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 6.12. During the period under review, import expenditure went down to KSh 1,643.6 billion from KSh 1,806.3 billion in 2019, following a decline in all import categories except non-food industrial supplies. The value of imported non-food industrial supplies increased by 5.8 per cent to KSh 639.0 billion, in 2020. Notably, the value of imported fuel and lubricants declined significantly to KSh 224.6 billion in 2020 from KSh 334.5 billion in 2019, in spite of a progressive increase over the last four years. The drastic drop is largely attributed to travel restrictions occasioned by COVID-19, leading to low demand and consumption of petroleum products.

Table 6.12: Total Imports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2016-2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**119,134.2**	**250,067.0**	**176,149.5**	**186,763.6**	**176,314.5**
Primary	51,683.9	117,580.6	88,962.3	87,431.4	80,460.9
For Industry	38,953.0	92,555.1	63,494.5	67,078.9	64,378.7
For Household Consumption	12,730.9	25,025.5	25,467.8	20,352.4	16,082.2
Processed	67,450.3	132,486.5	87,187.2	99,332.2	95,853.6
For Industry	15,212.7	57,566.4	19,260.3	28,253.1	22,375.9
For Household Consumption	52,237.6	74,920.1	67,926.9	71,079.1	73,477.7
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**518,933.2**	**551,420.7**	**610,090.4**	**604,125.1**	**638,952.3**
Primary	30,459.2	29,245.2	34,146.9	36,937.2	28,370.1
Processed	488,474.1	522,175.5	575,943.5	567,187.8	610,582.2
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**209,458.5**	**282,687.8**	**338,671.3**	**334,184.1**	**224,582.3**
Primary	3,799.6	4,784.8	7,482.5	5,112.8	6,192.4
Processed	205,658.9	277,902.9	331,188.8	329,071.3	218,389.9
Motor Spirit	53,148.6	70,873.9	86,977.6	92,003.2	70,082.6
Other	152,510.3	207,029.0	244,211.2	237,068.1	148,307.3
MACHINERY AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**312,080.5**	**310,776.6**	**290,556.0**	**324,531.8**	**278,805.9**
Machinery and Other Capital Equipment	251,203.9	260,185.6	237,848.5	262,767.6	222,521.9
Parts and Accessories	60,876.6	50,591.0	52,707.5	61,764.2	56,284.0
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**147,469.3**	**197,405.9**	**189,104.3**	**190,545.2**	**163,588.9**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	50,047.7	53,895.0	58,200.3	60,287.0	49,180.3
Other	58,736.6	103,199.0	90,282.5	80,751.9	114,408.6
Industrial	48,950.7	90,421.7	77,632.5	65,602.5	57,141.3
Non-Industrial	9,785.8	12,777.2	12,650.0	15,149.4	15,164.8
Parts and Accessories	38,685.0	40,311.9	40,621.5	49,506.3	42,102.4
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**127,473.4**	**138,920.2**	**148,661.7**	**156,442.9**	**157,065.1**
Durable	23,763.5	25,802.0	31,010.1	30,979.7	31,132.7
Semi-Durable	31,556.3	39,638.4	41,413.6	42,698.0	44,166.4
Non-Durable	72,153.7	73,479.8	76,238.0	82,765.2	81,766.0
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**4,256.9**	**5,194.1**	**11,238.3**	**9,742.0**	**4,251.1**
TOTAL	**1,438,805.9**	**1,736,472.1**	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	8.28	14.40	9.98	10.34	10.73
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	36.07	31.76	34.58	33.44	38.88
Fuel and Lubricants	14.56	16.28	19.19	18.50	13.66
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	21.69	17.90	16.47	17.97	16.96
Transport Equipment	10.25	11.37	10.72	10.55	9.95
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	8.86	8.00	8.43	8.66	9.56
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.30	0.30	0.64	0.54	0.26
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

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

Direction of Trade

6.25. The value of total exports by destination for the period 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 6.13. In 2020, exports to Africa rose by 9.8 per cent to KSh 246.1 billion from KSh 224.2 billion in 2019. Africa contributed 38.2 per cent to the total export earnings in 2020, remaining the largest market for the county's exports. Exports to East Africa region increased from KSh 140.4 billion in 2019 to KSh 158.3 billion in 2020, accounting for 64.3 per cent of the total exports to Africa.

6.26. Exports to Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan jointly amounted to KSh 120.6 billion compared to KSh 99.9 billion in 2019, reflecting a growth of 20.8 per cent. Uganda remained the largest export destination accounting for 29.3 per cent of the total exports to Africa. Export earnings from South Sudan almost doubled from KSh 12.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 23.2 billion 2020, while the value of exports to Rwanda went up by 8.8 per cent over the same period. In addition, the value of exports to Ethiopia and Sudan rose by 32.4 and 42.0 per cent, respectively, in 2020.

6.27. Total value of exports to Asia marginally increased from KSh 156.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 157.6 billion in 2020. This sustained performance was majorly due to improvement in the domestic exports of tea to Pakistan, India and Jordan. Despite the overall increase in export earnings from Asia, exports to the United Arab Emirates and Afghanistan declined by 11.0 per cent and 36.2 per cent, respectively, in 2020. The decline was largely attributable to a decrease in re-exports of kerosene type jet fuel to the United Arab Emirates and domestic exports of tea to Afghanistan.

6.28. Earnings from exports to Europe amounted to KSh 171.5 billion, accounting for 26.6 per cent of the total export earnings in the review period. Notably, the value of exports to Germany considerably increased from KSh 11.3 billion in 2019 to KSh 14.5 billion in 2020, majorly driven by increase in domestic exports of coffee and pineapples to this destination. In addition, the value of exports to the United Kingdom increased by 24.4 per cent from KSh 40.1 billion in 2019 to KSh 49.9 billion in 2020, on account of increased domestic exports of tea, vegetables and cut flowers.

6.29. The value of exports to America decreased from KSh 56.1 billion in 2019 to KSh 52.3 billion in 2020. Specifically, export earnings to the United States of America fell from KSh 51.9 billion in 2019 to KSh 49.4 billion in 2020. The decline is partly attributed to the decrease in the value of domestic exports of shelled macadamia nuts, and articles of apparel and clothing accessories.

Table 6.13: Values of Total Exports[1] by Destination, 2016-2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE:					
European Union					
Belgium	5,394.9	6,025.5	6,344.5	7,368.5	6,855.7
Finland	1,412.0	1,029.8	736.9	811.3	984.4
France	6,412.1	7,773.3	7,924.8	7,864.4	9,150.6
Germany	11,864.5	11,740.9	11,160.4	11,306.2	14,533.4
Italy	3,733.4	3,408.7	3,968.0	3,479.6	3,589.4
Netherlands	43,492.3	43,891.8	46,365.2	48,004.8	48,737.6
Spain	2,301.7	2,963.0	4,443.5	4,436.5	5,372.5
Sweden	3,066.1	2,863.0	2,829.3	1,975.3	2,252.6
United Kingdom[3]	37,581.4	38,552.7	40,192.1	40,082.3	
Poland	1,804.1	2,213.9	2,220.4	2,652.5	2,375.2
Other	4,205.0	5,152.8	5,016.7	5,413.5	5,435.0
Total EU	**121,267.5**	**125,615.3**	**131,201.7**	**133,394.9**	**99,286.4**
United Kingdom[3]					49,920.9
Other Western Europe	9,631.5	8,945.7	9,146.4	7,027.2	9,224.4
Total Western Europe	**130,899.0**	**134,561.0**	**140,348.1**	**140,422.1**	**158,431.7**
EASTERN EUROPE:					
Russian Federation	6,995.5	7,996.8	8,572.7	6,348.3	8,008.5
Kazakhstan	3,027.8	3,432.6	2,949.2	3,226.9	3,783.2
Other	611.4	995.3	863.3	1,313.1	1,295.3
Total Eastern Europe	**10,634.7**	**12,424.8**	**12,385.3**	**10,888.3**	**13,087.0**
TOTAL EUROPE	**141,533.7**	**146,985.7**	**152,733.3**	**151,310.5**	**171,518.7**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	43,353.9	47,269.9	47,341.0	51,921.6	49,378.0
Canada	5,729.0	3,633.9	3,140.1	2,926.4	1,244.4
Other	3,807.7	3,860.8	5,392.4	1,227.6	1,677.6
TOTAL AMERICA	**52,890.6**	**54,764.6**	**55,873.5**	**56,075.6**	**52,300.0**
AFRICA					
EAC					
Uganda	63,488.3	63,421.5	62,628.8	64,106.1	72,219.6
Tanzania	35,686.9	29,265.2	29,972.2	33,864.9	31,833.0
Rwanda	17,499.6	17,124.0	17,842.2	23,174.9	25,211.3
South Sudan		16,844.2	12,967.7	12,574.7	23,194.7
Burundi	7,242.2	7,382.0	6,592.6	6,725.9	5,878.8
Total EAC	**123,917.1**	**134,037.0**	**130,003.5**	**140,446.4**	**158,337.3**
Rest of Africa					
South Africa	4,149.0	2,758.6	4,387.0	3,312.2	3,480.9
Egypt	20,618.5	19,005.2	20,125.1	18,927.4	18,983.0
Somalia	18,041.9	19,745.1	15,145.3	11,841.8	11,394.4
South Sudan	16,406.4				
Ethiopia	9,141.6	8,230.4	6,677.7	7,104.4	9,403.7
Sudan	5,360.7	6,906.5	6,201.6	5,824.1	8,269.5
Democratic R of Congo	20,035.5	18,879.3	15,177.1	13,466.0	14,298.1
Zambia	5,171.6	3,869.0	5,290.3	4,364.1	4,440.4
Other[2]	15,325.3	14,209.7	14,595.2	18,961.0	17,523.0
TOTAL AFRICA	**238,167.6**	**227,640.8**	**217,602.7**	**224,247.4**	**246,130.2**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	1,757.2	1,523.7	2,173.9	2,123.5	1,626.3
Israel	1,064.1	747.5	922.1	592.4	623.5
Jordan	1,059.3	1,593.7	1,449.3	1,338.6	2,701.9
Saudi Arabia	6,727.3	7,845.7	10,018.5	8,903.1	8,150.0
United Arab Emirates	30,974.3	26,370.1	35,008.8	38,685.0	34,434.9
Yemen Arab Republic	4,802.9	6,387.3	4,890.3	4,977.6	4,691.5
Other	4,140.4	6,906.6	9,244.2	9,367.2	7,231.4
Total Middle East	**50,525.4**	**51,374.7**	**63,707.1**	**65,987.3**	**59,459.5**
FAR EAST					
China(Mainland)	10,061.0	9,997.5	11,132.9	15,160.3	14,794.5
India	11,918.6	5,981.7	9,100.9	5,404.4	7,686.2
Indonesia	934.3	1,190.9	1,092.3	1,084.0	861.0
Japan	4,071.2	4,504.8	5,072.5	5,478.0	4,789.8
Korea Republic (South Korea)	1,869.4	2,352.5	2,828.4	2,350.7	2,359.4
Pakistan	40,254.3	64,057.8	59,387.4	45,239.5	54,656.5
Singapore	356.8	375.4	525.0	1,962.1	665.0
Afghanistan	10,685.8	3,146.8	3,772.7	3,609.3	2,301.5
Thailand	1,727.2	5,000.8	7,258.0	2,771.4	2,082.7
Other	8,132.1	14,477.4	17,041.5	6,916.5	7,966.9
Total Far East	**90,010.5**	**111,085.7**	**117,211.5**	**89,976.2**	**98,163.5**
TOTAL, ASIA	**140,536.0**	**162,460.3**	**180,918.5**	**155,963.5**	**157,623.0**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIC					
Australia	2,203.3	2,284.8	2,878.8	2,411.8	2,351.5
Other	3,920.1	1,291.7	1,520.7	3,035.9	261.1
TOTAL Australia & Oceania	**6,123.4**	**3,576.5**	**4,399.5**	**5,447.7**	**2,612.6**
All Other Countries	1,045.3	1,213.3	1,269.4	1,585.4	873.8
Aircraft and Ships Stores	1,264.8	1,262.9	1,518.7	2,046.7	12,647.9
Total All Other Counties n.e.s	**2,310.2**	**2,476.2**	**2,788.0**	**3,632.0**	**13,521.6**
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	**581,561.3**	**597,904.1**	**614,315.7**	**596,676.6**	**643,706.2**

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

6.30. Table 6.14 highlights the value of imports by country of origin for the period 2016 to 2020. In the period under review, imports from Asia declined by 9.5 per cent from KSh 1,151.7 billion in 2019 KSh 1,042.6 billion in 2020. Despite this decrease, Asia remained the leading source of imports accounting for 63.4 per cent of the total import expenditure in 2020. The decline is partly attributed to a reduction in the value of imported petroleum products from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

6.31. Total value of imports from the Far East marginally rose to KSh 846.1 billion in 2020 from KSh 829.7 billion in 2019. This was mainly on account of increased imports of crude palm oil from Malaysia and Indonesia. Conversely, there was a decrease in the value of imports from China and Japan of 4.1 per cent and 11.9 per cent, respectively, in 2020.

6.32. The value of imports from Europe slightly increased from KSh 307.4 billion in 2019 to KSh 309.4 billion in 2020. The growth was largely driven by an increase in the value of imported premium gas oil from the Netherlands; vaccines for human medicine from Belgium; and iron and steel from the Russian Federation. On the other hand, there was a notable decline in imports from Germany (13.4%), United Kingdom (17.2%) and Ireland (60.1%), during the review period.

6.33. In 2020, the import bill attributable to America contracted by 9.4 per cent to KSh 96.6 billion from KSh 106.7 billion in 2019. This decline is partly as a result of reduced imports of wheat from the United States of America; and aeroplanes and other aircrafts from Canada.

Table 6.14: Values of Imports by Origin[1], 2016-2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE					
European Union					
Germany	43,353.4	42,988.8	46,599.2	46,439.1	40,206.5
United Kingdom[2]	33,487.1	30,050.2	31,555.4	35,265.9	
France	21,534.2	26,834.8	23,929.5	24,691.0	23,283.1
Italy	23,738.3	22,388.0	25,731.4	21,125.2	23,587.0
Netherlands	16,510.4	19,539.5	19,364.1	31,926.0	41,884.7
Belgium	13,496.4	15,364.0	16,204.8	14,586.9	18,580.2
Spain	11,023.2	10,696.4	10,586.1	11,475.8	10,079.4
Poland	6,020.5	6,354.3	4,620.3	5,375.4	5,422.0
Sweden	5,843.6	6,255.5	7,338.6	5,972.4	6,286.0
Czech Republic	3,300.0	4,442.6	4,078.6	2,550.6	3,588.0
Denmark	4,251.5	3,763.6	4,307.1	4,083.4	3,954.8
Ireland	6,948.6	3,255.8	6,651.8	10,134.1	4,044.9
Austria	2,707.3	2,343.9	2,593.9	4,711.1	2,787.1
Finland	3,339.3	2,122.7	2,972.2	3,979.4	5,234.6
Hungary	2,493.6	1,252.5	1,781.2	2,480.8	996.0
Other	14,519.0	8,881.5	11,289.5	10,630.8	14,211.5
Total EU	**212,566.5**	**206,534.0**	**219,603.8**	**235,427.9**	**204,145.7**
United Kingdom[2]					29,190.4
Other Western Europe	23,835.6	29,696.4	32,878.5	30,167.3	29,571.0
Total Western Europe	**236,402.1**	**236,230.3**	**252,482.3**	**265,595.2**	**262,907.2**
EASTERN EUROPE					
Russian Federation	24,260.4	36,178.9	31,720.7	33,733.4	37,996.4
Ukraine	3,818.6	9,516.8	7,456.3	6,960.9	7,473.4
Other	842.5	788.9	901.7	1,070.8	1,024.2
Total Eastern Europe	**28,921.5**	**46,484.6**	**40,078.8**	**41,765.2**	**46,493.9**
TOTAL EUROPE	**265,323.5**	**282,714.9**	**292,561.0**	**307,360.4**	**309,401.1**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	47,819.0	57,377.4	53,245.1	62,271.7	56,306.3
Canada	7,806.5	9,902.0	8,920.4	13,891.5	10,436.2
Brazil	4,369.6	27,819.0	9,275.8	5,202.0	5,848.6
Mexico	2,307.6	21,139.6	1,885.3	2,190.3	5,039.1
Argentina	852.0	9,536.2	10,825.9	15,019.2	16,431.5
Other	2,035.5	2,772.3	1,701.5	8,098.5	2,561.2
TOTAL AMERICA	**65,190.1**	**128,546.7**	**85,853.9**	**106,673.3**	**96,623.0**
AFRICA					
South Africa	49,857.2	61,879.6	64,733.5	74,040.4	45,779.2
Egypt	30,042.7	35,382.6	36,338.9	42,571.1	44,853.5
Tanzania	13,329.1	18,224.6	18,011.9	27,699.7	27,881.0
Uganda	25,415.0	50,726.2	52,586.4	38,478.3	25,900.4
Swaziland	6,397.8	11,230.6	8,628.2	12,557.0	8,661.8
Mauritius	5,173.6	7,318.0	6,100.1	7,876.4	4,748.0
Rwanda	774.6	1,683.6	1,186.3	1,404.3	2,040.8
Zambia	4,200.6	7,739.4	6,884.6	6,685.1	3,616.8
Other[1]	12,103.0	17,209.6	15,727.7	22,885.4	21,796.7
TOTAL AFRICA	**147,293.6**	**211,394.2**	**210,197.8**	**234,197.6**	**185,278.2**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	6,134.3	13,169.1	10,419.3	6,089.1	4,847.2
Israel	5,027.0	6,292.6	6,302.3	5,061.2	4,453.2
Jordan	806.4	3,197.5	1,461.4	1,150.2	619.3
Saudi Arabia	69,259.1	114,606.9	172,703.0	127,164.8	69,002.4
United Arab Emirates	91,482.0	138,359.3	147,416.7	167,877.0	92,282.9
Bahrain	8,095.3	8,845.1	5,408.5	1,075.7	4,197.5
Oman	5,697.3	5,107.0	6,680.3	9,295.0	10,028.5
Other	8,186.1	3,822.8	5,324.8	4,306.3	11,045.5
Total Middle East	**194,687.5**	**293,400.4**	**355,716.3**	**322,019.2**	**196,476.5**
FAR EAST					
China	337,450.1	390,622.3	370,826.4	376,725.6	361,366.7
India	205,498.9	170,410.2	185,252.1	178,873.4	188,588.4
Indonesia	45,372.5	56,861.9	46,104.6	50,630.4	62,692.7
Japan	82,409.6	81,662.9	99,822.7	99,433.2	87,594.3
Korea South	14,210.6	17,595.4	18,983.1	14,813.1	20,436.4
Pakistan	18,175.1	25,496.6	21,454.6	24,848.2	21,449.4
Singapore	6,794.6	5,829.2	3,116.1	6,891.2	8,884.0
Taiwan	12,295.5	11,813.7	10,105.0	15,039.7	14,475.1
Malaysia	12,320.6	17,867.6	21,482.9	25,651.1	45,563.3
Thailand	12,059.5	21,006.7	19,971.5	19,339.4	15,370.1
Other	15,405.7	15,015.9	15,686.2	17,416.5	19,660.2
Total Far East	**761,992.7**	**814,182.4**	**812,805.2**	**829,661.8**	**846,080.4**
TOTAL, ASIA	**956,680.1**	**1,107,582.7**	**1,168,521.5**	**1,151,681.0**	**1,042,556.9**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA					
Australia	2,878.1	4,934.1	6,328.8	5,386.8	7,018.2
Other	1,190.1	1,093.3	887.1	754.5	496.9
TOTAL AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA	**4,068.1**	**6,027.4**	**7,215.9**	**6,141.3**	**7,515.0**
All Other Counties n.e.s	**250.4**	**206.2**	**121.3**	**281.0**	**2,185.9**
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	**1,438,805.9**	**1,736,472.1**	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**	**1,643,560.1**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

*Provisional

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

6.34. Trade with other African countries for the period 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 6.15. The value of total exports to Africa increased by 9.8 per cent to KSh 246.1 billion in 2020 from KSh 224.2 billion in 2019. Export earnings from the East African Community (EAC) went up by 12.7 per cent to KSh 158.3 billion in 2020 from KSh 140.4 billion in 2019. The countries that largely accounted for the increase are Rwanda, Uganda and South Sudan whose exports went up by 8.8, 12.7 and 84.5 per cent, respectively. The value of exports to COMESA rose from KSh 164.2 billion in 2019 to KSh 189.8 billion in 2020. Export earnings from Sudan and Ethiopia went up by 42.0 per cent and 32.4 per cent respectively, jointly contributing KSh 17.7 billion to total export earnings in 2020. Additionally, the value of exports to Nigeria increased by 43.3 per cent to KSh 4.0 billion in 2020 from KSh 2.8 billion in 2019. On the other hand, a decrease in re-exports of boring machinery and its parts resulted to reduced export earnings from Mozambique from KSh 3.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 901.4 million in 2020.

6.35. Import expenditure from Africa dropped by 20.9 per cent to KSh 185.3 billion in 2020. The decrease is largely attributed to notable decline in imports of iron and steel from South Africa and; milk and cream from Uganda, during the review period.

Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries[1], 2016-2020

KSh '000

	TOTAL EXPORTS					TOTAL IMPORTS				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)										
Tanzania … … … … … … … … …	35,686,942.1	29,265,238.4	29,972,186.8	33,864,855.0	31,832,967.6	13,329,096.0	18,224,635.4	18,011,924.9	27,699,677.8	27,880,998.1
Uganda … … … … … … … … … …	63,488,327.9	63,421,501.3	62,628,771.2	64,106,065.0	72,219,585.0	25,414,976.5	50,726,238.0	52,586,404.5	38,478,296.7	25,900,422.2
Rwanda … … … … … … … … … …	17,499,629.7	17,124,028.3	17,842,204.1	23,174,876.1	25,211,279.2	774,593.3	1,683,595.7	1,186,307.9	1,404,275.5	2,040,838.4
Burundi … … … … … … … … … …	7,242,222.6	7,381,994.2	6,592,609.1	6,725,941.6	5,878,806.4	68,353.0	59,481.4	67,760.4	65,077.9	355,335.9
South Sudan …..… … … …..		16,844,222.9	12,967,744.5	12,574,655.3	23,194,679.8		33,203.7	16,554.5	26,955.4	55,993.1
Total, EAC[2]	**123,917,122.3**	**134,036,985.2**	**130,003,515.7**	**140,446,393.1**	**158,337,318.0**	**39,587,018.7**	**70,727,154.1**	**71,868,952.3**	**67,674,283.2**	**56,233,587.6**
COMESA[3]										
Egypt … … … … … … … … … …	20,618,514.1	19,005,227.8	20,125,101.0	18,927,359.3	18,982,955.5	30,042,739.2	35,382,586.2	36,338,938.7	42,571,055.9	44,853,458.5
Congo, D.R … … … … … … … …	20,035,482.8	18,879,329.9	15,177,067.8	13,466,012.9	14,298,069.1	208,299.5	504,619.1	1,289,056.1	1,951,927.4	2,754,354.8
Ethiopia … … … … … … … … …	9,141,551.0	8,230,358.8	6,677,739.6	7,104,395.0	9,403,730.0	915,622.3	3,209,969.8	1,785,385.6	2,082,511.9	1,848,605.7
South Sudan … … … … … … … …	16,406,371.7					8,167.9				
Sudan … … … … … … … … … …	5,360,749.4	6,906,507.5	6,201,573.1	5,824,133.3	8,269,478.3	479,445.3	2,186,197.2	665,631.2	3,214,940.5	448,465.4
Zambia … … … … … … … … … …	5,171,559.3	3,868,968.5	5,290,334.9	4,364,091.9	4,440,422.1	4,200,643.5	7,739,372.0	6,884,645.3	6,685,124.1	3,616,770.2
Malawi … … … … … … … … … …	2,791,806.9	2,972,318.5	3,223,000.1	3,631,902.5	4,115,243.4	377,280.7	402,119.3	1,410,425.4	3,284,611.8	2,988,290.3
Zimbabwe … … … … … … … … …	914,061.8	1,506,220.0	1,146,964.4	979,212.1	1,136,964.4	1,256,194.3	2,946,018.2	1,767,851.0	4,314,144.0	5,664,150.7
Mauritius … … … … … … … … …	976,999.2	1,111,360.5	1,211,628.2	1,267,034.5	1,149,942.8	5,173,580.4	7,317,990.0	6,100,113.1	7,876,377.5	4,747,981.0
Djibouti … … … … … … … … …	1,318,177.8	779,675.1	641,115.9	675,277.3	728,207.2	3,010.4	47,183.9	980.2	112,828.0	4,658.3
Comoros … … … … … … … … …	1,127,581.9	559,762.0	444,515.6	247,215.9	145,384.3	1,247.0	788.5	2,064.2	15.2	14.4
Madagascar … … … … … … … …	205,534.7	328,854.2	353,157.0	658,126.8	216,939.1	801,749.3	1,644,846.4	749,642.9	2,105,015.4	1,898,424.6
Eritrea … … … … … … … … … …	117,935.2	175,703.0	129,399.0	140,220.3	73,329.8	0.0	3,034.7	0.0	0.0	32.2
Seychelles … … … … … … … … …	161,718.1	174,562.3	238,610.0	206,909.8	188,425.6	236.2	0.0	2,975.0	10,729.8	3,740.3
Swaziland … … … … … … … … …	24,153.7	56,433.0	222,192.4	33,316.3	59,923.3	6,397,799.6	11,230,575.2	8,628,195.8	12,557,040.1	8,661,804.9
Libya … … … … … … … … … … …	126,329.6	47,493.3	30,509.5	124,082.2	56,186.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.2
Sub-Total, COMESA	**84,498,527.1**	**64,602,774.4**	**61,112,908.6**	**57,649,290.1**	**63,265,201.2**	**49,866,015.6**	**72,615,300.7**	**65,625,904.4**	**86,766,321.6**	**77,490,873.7**
Total, COMESA	**172,728,707.3**	**169,374,521.2**	**161,144,237.4**	**164,230,828.2**	**189,769,551.6**	**76,123,938.4**	**125,117,819.5**	**119,482,931.8**	**126,740,927.1**	**105,843,463.3**
OTHER COUNTRIES										
Algeria … … … … … … … … … …	122,582.9	30,196.5	40,154.3	118,180.8	36,102.0	300,993.2	8,678.9	2,016.8	21,920.5	15,821.3
Angola … … … … … … … … … …	74,732.7	39,138.2	102,839.7	68,561.2	155,715.1	59,990.2	161,827.9	389,445.4	565.9	21,661.4
Ghana … … … … … … … … … …	534,358.5	542,356.5	1,258,065.2	596,630.9	914,241.4	205,282.7	202,174.3	187,016.9	135,309.1	229,304.4
Nigeria … … … … … … … … … …	2,559,421.9	2,649,018.9	2,231,631.4	2,806,310.8	4,021,785.0	459,985.4	425,429.2	663,467.8	1,113,014.4	184,672.2
Lesotho … … … … … … … … … …	28,801.5	325,832.2	13,717.5	11,235.6	9,472.4	1,829.2	1,173.2	2,416.8	3,188.4	2,321.5
Mozambique … … … … … … … …	2,358,729.7	1,215,776.0	1,214,261.6	3,652,744.9	901,447.5	2,363,996.9	3,173,283.8	3,243,683.6	2,521,151.1	2,090,593.8
Reunion … … … … … … … … … …	160,437.8	149,490.3	193,112.8	172,689.0	108,594.3	1,560.9	0.0	20.6	1,269.8	2,129.8
Somalia … … … … … … … … … …	18,041,853.6	19,745,139.3	15,145,272.3	11,841,821.1	11,394,369.6	57,562.7	102,618.7	954,489.9	485,778.4	58,819.5
South Africa … … … … … … … …	4,149,032.5	2,758,621.2	4,386,989.9	3,312,165.3	3,480,852.8	49,857,193.6	61,879,610.9	64,733,515.6	74,040,376.4	45,779,182.4
All Other African Countries … …	1,721,975.1	1,545,464.1	1,900,279.3	3,571,336.6	3,505,067.0	4,532,170.1	2,096,910.3	2,526,838.3	1,434,410.0	3,169,196.8
Sub-Total	**29,751,926.2**	**29,001,033.2**	**26,486,323.9**	**26,151,676.2**	**24,527,647.1**	**57,840,564.8**	**68,051,707.3**	**72,702,911.8**	**79,756,984.0**	**51,553,703.2**
TOTAL AFRICA	**238,167,575.6**	**227,640,792.8**	**217,602,748.1**	**224,247,359.5**	**246,130,166.3**	**147,293,599.2**	**211,394,162.1**	**210,197,768.5**	**234,197,588.9**	**185,278,164.5**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

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

[2] South Sudan joined EAC in April 2016

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

Balance of Payments

6.36. In 2020, the current account deficit improved to KSh 491.7 billion from KSh 539.2 billion recorded in 2019 as shown in Table 6.16. The narrowing of the current account deficit was mainly on account of 7.6 per cent increase in exports and 8.7 per cent decrease in imports valued on f.o.b basis. The increased export earnings were supported by growth in export values of horticulture and tea. Improvement in tea exports was due to increased production reflecting minimal disruptions in the international supply chain. Relatively low international oil prices during the review period partly contributed to reduced import bill on petroleum products which further occasioned reduction in import value.

6.37. Receipts from international trade in services declined by 30.6 per cent to KSh 396.5 billion from KSh 571.2 billion in 2019. Travel restrictions imposed during the review period to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic in the country and the rest of the world mainly caused the depressed performance of the services sector. Travel receipts declined by 43.9 per cent to KSh 57.6 billion in 2020. The ban on international passenger flights negatively affected transport services during the second quarter of 2020. However, diaspora remittances remained robust increasing to KSh 330.8 billion in 2020 from KSh 289.5 billion in 2019. The primary income account deficit improved by 4.6 per cent to KSh 158.8 billion in 2020 compared to KSh 166.5 billion in 2019. The current account deficit accounted for 4.6 per cent of the country's nominal GDP in 2020 compared to 5.3 per cent in 2019.

6.38. Financial inflows were lower in 2020 compared to 2019 but remained positive mainly due to other investment inflows which registered a surplus of KSh 396.5 billion in net inflows in the review period, reflecting an increase of 4.1 per cent. However, net foreign direct investment inflows declined by 41.4 per cent from a surplus of KSh 90.9 billion in 2019 to a surplus of KSh 53.3 billion in 2020. During the review period, there was a draw-down in reserve assets pushing the overall BOP position to a deficit of KSh 152.5 billion from a surplus of KSh 111.4 billion in 2019.

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2016-2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018+	2019	2020*
A. Current Account	**-409,550.4**	**-588,145.5**	**-505,528.1**	**-539,172.6**	**-491,656.8**
Goods: exports f.o.b	583,416.5	599,900.2	616,581.5	598,764.1	644,206.2
Goods: imports f.o.b	1,364,123.5	1,653,359.8	1,649,818.6	1,688,325.5	1,541,580.8
Services: credit	422,777.6	480,601.1	554,877.6	571,203.1	396,467.6
of which Travel	83,614.1	94,705.3	108,623.9	102,743.0	57,616.9
Services: debit	277,354.2	319,742.2	393,166.0	393,155.0	359,016.7
Balance on goods and services	-635,283.6	-892,600.8	-871,525.6	-911,513.3	-859,923.8
Primary income: credit	10,099.1	14,563.3	20,135.2	22,273.2	15,197.3
Primary income: debit	112,651.2	170,568.2	162,519.3	188,815.2	174,038.3
Balance on goods, services, and primary income	-737,835.6	-1,048,605.7	-1,012,525.7	-1,078,055.3	-1,018,764.8
Secondary income : credit	333,477.1	466,247.6	511,848.0	544,457.2	535,310.5
of which Diaspora Remittances	177,088.5	202,918.7	275,577.4	289,470.9	330,841.8
Secondary income: debit	5,191.9	5,787.4	4,850.5	5,574.5	8,202.5
B. Capital Account	**20,878.0**	**19,046.0**	**26,593.0**	**21,146.0**	**14,023.0**
Capital account: credit	20,878.0	19,046.0	26,593.0	21,146.0	14,023.0
Capital account: debit	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial Account	**-525,448.0**	**-574,793.8**	**-675,200.0**	**-610,831.4**	**-321,934.8**
Direct investment: assets	15,977.3	26,534.0	2,391.1	8,766.5	2,502.2
Direct investment: liabilities	68,901.4	130,931.8	155,434.4	99,689.6	55,786.8
Portfolio investment: assets	42,939.3	68,791.9	109,539.4	97,401.5	117,615.9
Equity and investment fund shares	41,283.6	68,077.3	104,145.8	80,829.1	90,146.8
Debt securities	1,655.7	714.6	5,393.7	16,572.4	27,469.1
Portfolio investment: liabilities	7,501.5	-12,785.4	178,795.1	228,302.9	-18,010.5
Equity and investment fund shares	5,759.0	-13,046.5	-29,670.1	1,377.8	-28,629.4
Debt securities	1,742.5	261.1	208,465.2	226,925.1	10,618.9
Financial derivatives: net	1,090.41	447.58	(5,289.11)	(8,062.26)	(7,728.18)
Other investment: assets	-21,016.2	18,517.4	92,519.9	58,552.0	110,745.1
Other debt instruments	-21,016.2	18,517.4	92,497.2	58,533.3	110,724.5
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank,	-27,960.6	20,751.9	90,609.0	55,709.5	109,485.7
Other sectors	6,944.3	-2,234.5	1,910.8	2,842.5	1,259.4
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs[2]	6,944.3	-2,234.5	1,910.8	2,842.5	1,259.4
Other investment: liabilities	488,035.8	570,938.2	540,131.8	439,496.6	507,293.7
Other equity	11.7	883.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Drawing Rights	-	-	-	-	
Other debt instruments	488,024.2	570,054.7	540,131.8	439,496.6	507,293.7
Central bank	-3,607.2	1,513.5	-17,426.6	-8.4	190.2
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	-26,658.3	12,147.3	13,696.1	57,581.4	59,663.7
General government	200,087.9	297,287.9	249,739.9	139,550.9	200,372.8
Other sectors	318,201.8	259,106.1	294,122.4	242,372.8	247,066.9
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs[2]	318,201.8	259,106.1	294,122.4	242,372.8	247,066.9
D. Net Errors and Omissions	**-126,636.7**	**-17,715.1**	**-103,619.6**	**18,598.9**	**3,215.0**
E. Overall Balance	**-10,138.8**	**12,020.9**	**-98,719.4**	**-111,403.7**	**152,483.9**
F. Reserves and Related Items	**10,138.8**	**-12,020.9**	**98,719.4**	**111,403.7**	**-152,483.9**
Reserve assets	3,321.4	-24,432.9	83,997.1	95,673.3	-87,470.8
Credit and loans from the IMF	-6,817.5	-12,412.0	-14,722.3	-15,730.4	65,013.1
Exceptional financing	-	-	-	-	-
Current Account balance as % of GDP	-5.4	-6.9	-5.4	-5.3	-4.6

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

* Provisional

+ Revised

[2]NPISHs: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

International Liquidity

6.39. The stock of gross foreign reserves held by the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) reduced from KSh 922.8 billion as at end of December 2019 to KSh 905.0 billion as at end of December 2020, as highlighted in Table 6.17. The stock of foreign liabilities by the Bank which comprise external banks' deposits and use of fund credit more than doubled to KSh 143.1 billion as at end of December 2020. This resulted to 11.1 per cent decline in the stock of net foreign assets held by CBK to KSh 759.7 billion as at end of December 2020. However, the reserve position in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) improved during the period under review to KSh 2.1 billion from KSh 1.9 billion as at the end of 2019. Consequently, Government reserves increased by 12.2 per cent to KSh 2.2 billion as at the end of December 2020.

Table 6.17: Central Monetary Authorities: Foreign Exchange Reserves+, 2016-2020

KSh Million

As at end of	Official Foreign Assets and Liabilities								
	Assets				Liabilities		Net Foreign Assets[1] of Central Bank	Reserves of Government[2]	**Gross Foreign Reserves[3] of Central Monetary Authorities**
	SDR Holdings	Foreign Exchange Reserves (Incl. cash + gold)	Reserve Position in IMF	Other Holdings (Crown Agents)	External Banks' Deposits	Use of Fund Credit			
2016..	2,872.4	768,293.4	1,843.0	48.0	17,272.8	77,196.3	676,696.7	1,891.0	773,056.8
2017..	1,491.8	751,960.7	1,967.5	48.4	18,991.6	69,815.9	664,644.9	2,015.8	755,468.3
2018..	2,579.3	822,603.8	1,899.1	47.5	17,455.2	52,132.8	755,595.1	1,946.5	827,129.6
2019..									
January	1,959.6	824,770.1	1,893.1	47.5	19,148.9	51,968.8	755,612.1	1,940.5	828,670.3
February	939.9	852,168.7	1,874.3	47.0	20,238.4	50,543.2	782,327.0	1,921.3	855,029.9
March	8,352.5	840,023.3	1,873.6	47.1	20,078.1	50,524.3	777,773.4	1,920.7	850,296.5
April	5,357.9	810,018.1	1,882.0	47.2	17,928.7	47,718.0	749,729.2	1,929.2	817,305.1
May	5,237.2	1,015,742.4	1,870.5	47.0	16,298.7	47,426.1	957,254.8	1,917.5	1,022,897.1
June	1,069.2	934,749.4	1,905.1	47.9	24,020.6	44,039.7	867,758.2	1,953.0	937,771.6
July	12,638.4	989,245.4	1,920.1	48.7	20,527.8	43,762.9	937,593.1	1,968.8	1,003,852.6
August	11,487.4	977,256.8	1,898.1	47.8	16,420.0	42,339.1	929,985.2	1,945.9	990,690.1
September	11,482.2	984,181.4	1,897.2	47.7	24,334.2	42,320.1	929,009.3	1,945.0	997,608.6
October	9,493.9	952,375.6	1,907.1	47.9	21,363.7	40,491.4	900,014.5	1,954.9	963,824.5
November	8,341.5	929,640.5	1,890.7	47.5	20,459.6	39,129.8	878,392.6	1,938.3	939,920.3
December	5,980.8	914,887.2	1,877.2	47.2	30,119.9	36,548.4	854,199.7	1,924.4	922,792.3
2020*..									
January	5,309.8	886,491.7	1,855.3	46.7	20,763.6	35,521.6	835,516.2	1,902.0	893,703.5
February	4,357.7	876,799.3	1,857.7	46.6	19,871.4	34,663.6	826,621.9	1,904.3	883,061.2
March	4,526.6	896,634.5	1,914.1	48.3	24,439.6	35,715.3	841,006.2	1,962.4	903,123.6
April	1,480.8	892,254.9	1,963.9	49.3	23,737.9	33,481.7	836,516.1	2,013.2	895,748.8
May	1,455.1	1,036,973.8	1,965.6	49.2	23,800.4	113,154.7	901,473.9	2,014.8	1,040,443.6
June	3,252.9	1,031,259.7	1,963.1	49.5	24,450.1	110,605.1	899,457.3	2,012.6	1,036,525.2
July	2,717.5	1,032,400.8	2,038.8	51.0	27,264.7	114,212.6	893,640.9	2,089.9	1,037,208.1
August	1,734.9	990,350.5	2,056.8	51.7	29,097.2	114,218.5	848,769.6	2,108.5	994,193.8
September	8,597.9	939,359.5	2,045.8	51.4	22,174.4	113,607.5	812,175.5	2,097.2	950,054.6
October	5,333.9	901,693.7	2,057.8	52.0	27,205.1	110,959.5	768,863.1	2,109.8	909,137.4
November	5,457.2	893,523.0	2,108.3	52.8	25,431.8	113,685.1	759,863.2	2,161.2	901,141.3
December	2,870.2	899,952.2	2,106.3	53.0	32,115.1	110,995.3	759,712.0	2,159.3	904,981.7

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional

+ Revised

[1] *Comprises SDR Holdings Plus Foreign Exchange Reserves less External Banks' Deposits and Use of Fund Credit*

[2] *Comprises Reserve Position in IMF plus Other Holdings*

[3] *Comprises SDRs; Cash and Gold Foreign Exchange of Central Bank Plus Reserves of Government constitute foreign assets, which are readily available for meeting external financial needs*

Foreign Exchange Rates of the Kenyan Shilling against Selected Currencies

6.40. The Kenyan Shilling depreciated against currencies of key trading countries as reflected by the Trade Weighted Index (TWI), which rose from 113.0 in 2019 to 115.4 in 2020, as presented in Table 6.18. The Kenyan Shilling weakened against the Euro, the Pound Sterling, the US Dollar and UAE Dirham by 6.5, 5.0, 4.4 and 4.4 per cent respectively, in 2020. However, the Kenyan Shilling appreciated against the South African Rand by 7.7 per cent. In the East Africa region, the Ugandan Shilling and the Tanzanian Shilling strengthened against the Kenyan Shilling by a magnitude of 3.8 per cent each, in the period under review.

Table 6.18: Foreign Exchange Rates[1] of the Kenyan Shilling against Selected Currencies, 2016-2020

Currency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
1 Euro[2]	112.33	116.73	119.63	114.18	121.65
1 US Dollar	101.50	103.41	101.29	101.99	106.47
1 Pound Sterling	137.66	133.20	135.25	130.18	136.73
1 UAE Dirham	27.64	28.15	27.58	27.77	28.99
1 Deutsche Mark	57.44	59.68	61.17	58.38	62.20
1 Dutch Guilder	50.97	52.97	54.29	51.81	55.20
1 French Franc	17.13	17.80	18.24	17.41	18.54
100 Italian Lira	5.80	6.03	6.18	5.90	6.28
1 Belgian Franc	2.78	2.89	2.97	2.83	3.02
1 Indian Rupee	1.51	1.59	1.48	1.45	1.44
1 Chinese Yuan	15.29	15.30	15.33	14.76	15.45
1 SA Rand	6.93	7.77	7.69	7.06	6.51
100 Japanese Yen	93.55	92.22	91.74	93.59	99.80
1 Saudi Riyal	27.06	27.57	27.01	27.19	28.37
1 Egyptian Pound[3]	10.14	5.80	5.69	6.07	6.74
TSh/KSh[4]	21.54	21.63	22.48	22.63	21.76
1 Pakistan Rupee[3]	0.98	0.98	0.84	0.68	0.66
1 Swedish Kroner	11.87	12.12	11.67	10.79	11.62
1 Swiss Franc	103.04	105.04	103.58	102.62	113.61
USh/KSh[4]	33.68	34.92	36.81	36.32	34.93
1 Congolese Franc[3]	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
100 Rwanda Francs[3]	7.53	8.11	8.50	8.82	8.86
Overall Trade Weighted Index, (2009=100)	**114.83**	**116.52**	**115.66**	**113.04**	**115.37**

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

Chapter 07

Agriculture Sector Review

Overview

The agriculture sector recorded mixed performance in the year 2020. Agriculture growth increased from 3.0 per cent recorded in 2019 to 5.4 per cent in 2020. This was despite the poor short rains, COVID-19 pandemic and desert locust incidence in various parts of the country. Tea production increased by 24.1 per cent from 458.8 thousand tonnes in the 2018/19 crop year to 569.5 thousand tonnes in the 2019/20 crop year on account of adequate rainfall in tea growing areas. The volume of sugar cane deliveries increased 4.4 million tonnes in 2019 to 6.0 million tonnes in 2020. This was largely attributed to availability of mature sugar cane. However, maize production decreased slightly from 44.0 million bags in 2019 to 42.1 million bags in 2020.

7.2 The volume of marketed milk increased by 2.1 per cent from 668.2 million litres in 2019 to 682.3 million litres in 2020. Coffee production declined from 45.0 thousand tonnes in 2018/19 to 36.9 thousand tonnes in 2019/20. Multiple factors affected coffee production such as poor weather conditions in the coffee growing areas, inadequate application of farm inputs by smallholder farmers and the shift in land use from coffee farming to real estate among others. The volume of horticultural exports decreased by 4.5 per cent from 328.3 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 313.6 thousand tonnes in 2020.

Agriculture Output and Input

7.3 Tables 7.1 shows agricultural output, intermediate consumption and value added at current and constant prices for the period 2016 to 2020. Output at current prices increased by 13.9 per cent from KSh 2,342.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 2,669.1 billon in 2020. Intermediate consumption and value added under current prices increased by 14.2 per cent and 13.9 per cent from KSh 418.9 billion and KSh 1,923.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 478.3.1 billion and KSh 2,180.9 billion, respectively, in 2020. Output at constant prices increased from KSh 1,849.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 1,957.5 billion in 2020. Value added and intermediate consumption grew by 5.4 per cent and 7.7 per cent from KSh 1,492.5 billion and KSh 357.1 billion in 2019 to KSh 1,573.0 billion and KSh 384.5 billion, respectively, in 2020.

Table 7.1: Agriculture Output and Input[1], 2016-2020

KSh Million; Base 2016=100

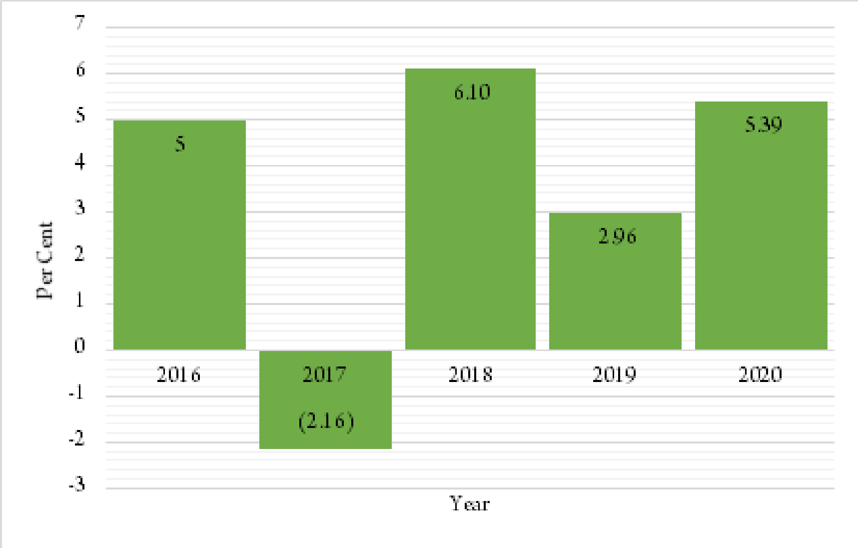
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
PRODUCTION AT CURRENT PRICES					
Output at basic prices … … … … … … … … …	1,714,411	1,992,705	2,099,266	2,342,571	2,669,134
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … …	318,135	365,519	378,805	418,885	478,311
Value added at basic prices, gross … … … … …	1,396,276	1,627,186	1,720,461	1,923,686	2,190,823
PRODUCTION CONSTANT PRICES					
Output … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	1,714,411	1,689,721	1,785,520	1,849,638	1,957,541
Intermediate consumption … … … … … … …	318,135	323,554	335,969	357,125	384,530
VALUE ADDED, GROSS … … … … … … …	1,396,276	1,366,168	1,449,552	1,492,513	1,573,011

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

* Provisional

[1]Excludes Forestry and Fishing

Figure 7.1: Real Agricultural Growth Rate, 2016 - 2020



Marketed Production 7.4. The earnings from marketed agricultural production from 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 7.2. Overall value of marketed agricultural production increased by 9.3 per cent from KSh 466.3 billion in 2019 to KSh 509.7 billion in 2020. Crops contributed the highest share of the marketed production in 2020, at 68.0 per cent. Favourable weather conditions resulted in higher production and hence higher earnings for various commodities.

7.5. Earnings from coffee increased marginally from KSh 10.2 billion in 2019 to KSh 10.8 billion in 2020. The decrease in the quantity of marketed coffee was outweighed by better coffee prices resulting in higher earnings. Similarly, earnings from tea increased by 17.4 per cent from KSh 104.1 billion in 2019 to KSh 122.2 billion in 2020. The effect of higher quantities of marketed tea far outweighed the effect of lower prices paid resulting in the observed increase in earnings. Earnings from sugar cane increased from KSh 17.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 25.2 billion in 2020. Earnings to farmers for dry pyrethrum flowers decreased by 16.8 per cent from a revised KSh 68.5 million in 2019 to KSh 57.0 million in 2020. This is attributed to lower production coupled with lower prices for the pyrethrum extract. The value of marketed maize decreased by 22.9 per cent from KSh 10.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 8.2 billion in 2020. Lower prices paid for the crop coupled with decreased quantities of marketed maize resulted in lower earnings during the review period. The lower prices may be partly due to the dampening effect of the maize imports during the review period. The value of marketed wheat similarly declined by 23.1 per cent from KSh 13.4 billion in 2019 to KSh 10.3 billion in 2020. The lower prices paid resulted in lower earnings received for marketed wheat. The value of horticulture exports increased from KSh 144.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 150.2 billion in 2020. This is explained by better international prices despite lower quantities exported during the year under review. The value of marketed milk increased by 10.4 per cent from 20,576.2 million in 2019 to 22,721.5 million in 2020. This is attributable to better prices for the milk produce.

Table 7.2: Recorded Marketed Agricultural Production at Current Prices, 2016-2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
CEREALS-					
Maize .. .. ………	7,891.2	8,478.7	9,986.9	10,681.2	8,232.5
Wheat .. .. ………	8,028.1	5,283.1	11,744.7	13,373.4	10,281.5
Others .. .. ………	7,266.2	5,965.1	7,268.0	11,818.3	11,756.5
Total .. …………	**23,185.4**	**19,726.9**	**28,999.6**	**35,872.9**	**30,270.5**
HORTICULTURE[1]-					
Cut flowers	70,829.5	82,248.9	113,165.2	104,141.8	107,508.6
Vegetables .. .. …	23,366.8	24,064.6	27,685.2	27,247.8	24,228.4
Fruits .. .. ………	7,317.3	9,009.3	12,831.1	13,189.0	18,426.9
Total .. …………	**101,513.5**	**115,322.8**	**153,681.5**	**144,578.6**	**150,163.9**
TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL CROPS					
Sugar-cane .. ……	24,221.3	20,133.8	20,985.5	17,576.9	25,207.3
Pyrethrum[2] .. .. …	22.0	19.2	28.5	68.5	57.0
Others .. .. ………	1,470.4	1,689.7	1,510.4	1,223.2	3,021.0
Total .. …………	**25,713.7**	**21,842.7**	**22,524.4**	**18,868.6**	**28,285.3**
PERMANENT CROPS-					
Coffee .. .. ………	16,192.3	16,037.1	14,837.7	10,164.8	10,817.4
Tea .. .. …………	116,547.3	134,826.0	127,669.3	104,072.6	122,161.6
Sisal .. .. …………	4,729.6	3,557.8	3,794.3	4,379.6	4,981.1
Total .. ………	**137,469.1**	**154,420.9**	**146,301.3**	**118,617.1**	**137,960.1**
TOTAL CROPS	**287,881.8**	**311,313.3**	**351,506.8**	**317,937.2**	**346,679.8**
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS-…….					
Cattle and Calves …	84,701.2	93,630.2	100,248.7	107,352.6	117,144.0
Goats and Sheep ….	5,767.4	6,782.4	7,758.8	7,591.4	8,527.1
Milk3 .. .. ……. …	23,020.1	23,047.9	23,026.7	20,576.2	22,721.5
Chicken and eggs …	8,788.4	10,674.8	12,069.2	9,227.8	10,686.7
Others .. .. ………	3,124.9	3,634.9	4,040.5	3,661.3	3,957.7
Total .. …	**125,401.9**	**137,770.2**	**147,143.9**	**148,409.3**	**163,037.1**
GRAND TOTAL .. ……………….	**413,283.7**	**449,083.6**	**498,650.8**	**466,346.4**	**509,716.8**

* Provisional.

[1]Data refers to fresh horticultural exports only

[2] Series revised from 2016 to 2019

[3] Series revised from 2017 to 2019

7.6. Trends in the quantum and price indices for selected agricultural commodities are shown in Table 7.3. The overall price index increased from 255.3 in 2019 to 269.4 in 2020. This increase is attributable to higher prices offered for some commodities such as milk, coffee and horticulture. Similarly, all crops price index increased from 183.2 in 2019 to 189.9 in 2020. The price index for permanent crops increased from 189.6 in 2019 to 198.2 in 2020 in response to better prices offered for coffee. The price index for livestock and products increased from 330.8 in 2019 to 352.7 in 2020. The overall quantum index increased from 262.7 in 2019 to 277.5 in 2020. The increase is attributable to favourable weather resulting in higher quantities of marketed agricultural produce. The quantum index for livestock and products rose from 359.3 in 2019 to 367.1 in 2020. Quantum index for all crops rose from 170.4 in 2019 to 192.0 in 2020. The quantum index for permanent crops rose from 141.7 in 2019 to 171.5 in 2020 in response to higher production recorded for some of the crops such as tea and sisal.

Table 7.3: Volume and Price Indices of Recorded Sales of Agricultural Production, 2016-2020

Base: 2001=100

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
QUANTUM INDICES[2]	Cereals	95.8	73.0	118.8	133.3	108.7
	Temporary Industrial Crops	166.0	117.1	129.4	111.2	174.2
	Horticulture [1]..	277.1	323.8	332.6	338.4	302.8
	Permanent Crops	146.6	136.0	152.0	141.7	171.5
	TOTAL CROPS	160.3	158.7	176.1	170.4	192.0
	Livestock and Products ..	328.2	321.3	348.2	359.3	367.1
	TOTAL	242.3	236.5	260.1	262.7	277.5
PRICE INDICES[2]	Cereals	213.4	255.6	182.4	236.9	226.3
	Temporary Industrial Crops	170.8	221.9	204.6	209.4	193.3
	Horticulture[1]	151.7	146.6	187.7	176.6	203.9
	Permanent Crops	216.9	261.9	222.2	189.6	198.2
	TOTAL CROPS	185.3	246.8	195.7	183.2	189.9
	Livestock and Products ..	321.7	331.2	333.0	330.8	352.7
	TOTAL ...	252.8	273.4	262.8	255.3	269.4

* Provisional.

[1]Data refers to fresh horticultural exports only

"[2] Indices of temporary industrial crops and Livestock and Products revised

7.7. Table 7.4 shows trends in average prices paid to farmers for selected agricultural commodities for the period 2016 to 2020. During the year under review, the price of coffee increased by 46.6 per cent from KSh 30,227.22 per 100 Kg in 2019 to KSh 44,304.00 per 100 Kg in 2020. This could be partly attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic where fewer buyers were involved in the virtual coffee auction thereby affecting demand for the product. Similarly, the price of seed cotton per 100Kg increased by 13.5 per cent from KSh 5,200.00 in 2019 to 5,903.77 in the same period. However, price for maize declined by 6.5 per cent to KSh 3,152.6 per 100Kg, while that of 100Kg of tea, wheat and sugar decreased by 5.5, 4.5 and 3.8 per cent respectively in the review period. Increased supply of tea in the global market contributed to the reduced prices of the crop. Price for a ton of sisal declined by 0.2 per cent while that of pyrethrin extract stagnated at KSh 25,000.00 per Kilo over the same period. The price of milk increased by 10.7 per cent from KSh 30,000.00 per 100 Litres in 2019 to KSh 3,320.05 per 100 Litres in 2020. Price for 100Kg of third grade beef increased marginally by 0.7 per cent from KSh 42,221.67 in 2019 to KSh 42,509.52 in 2020 and that of pig meat increased by 10.7 per cent to KSh 3,320.50 in 2020.

Table 7.4: Average Gross Commodity Prices[1] to Farmers, 2016-2020

KSh per Unit

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Coffee	100 Kg	40,815.54	47,547.71	40,286.41	30,227.22	44,304.00
Tea	100 Kg	24,732.35	30,652.18	25,896.47	22,681.04	21,414.38
Sisal	100 Kg	19,463.35	16,121.73	16,445.42	16,459.01	16,424.19
Sugar-cane	Tonne	3,386.81	4,237.25	3,959.00	3,853.00	3,707.00
Seed Cotton	100 Kg	4,200.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	5,200.00	5,903.77
Maize	100 Kg	2,968.80	3,987.33	2,261.83	3,372.59	3,152.59
Wheat	100 Kg	3,718.40	3,197.99	3,555.50	3,833.53	3,662.00
Beef (third grade)	100 Kg	35,904.54	38,090.90	38,122.72	42,221.67	42,509.52
Pig meat	100 Kg	22,666.04	23,172.37	23,191.73	23,295.92	25,933.31
Milk	100 Litres	3,543.00	3,897.30	3,530.00	3,000.00	3,320.50

* Provisional.

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

7.8. The performance of large and small farms in terms of marketed agricultural output is shown in Table 7.5. The share of marketed agricultural output for small farms increased marginally to 73.3 per cent in 2020. This is a reflection of the continued dominance of the smallholder sector in the marketing of agricultural produce during the year under review. The value of sales through small farms increased by 9.4 per cent from KSh 341.4 billion in 2019 to KSh 373.6 billion in 2020. Similarly, the value of sales by large farms increased by 8.9 per cent from KSh 125.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 136.1 billion in 2020.

Table 7.5: Recorded Sale of Produce from Large and Small Farms, 2016-2020

Year	Large Farms[1]		Small Farms		Total		Percentage Share of Small Farms
	KSh Mn.	Annual Percentage change	KSh Mn.	Annual Percentage change	KSh Mn.	Annual Percentage change	
2016	111,586.6	10.4	301,697.1	11.0	413,283.7	10.8	73.0
2017	119,905.3	7.4	329,178.2	9.1	449,083.6	8.7	73.3
2018	134,137.1	11.9	364,513.7	10.7	498,650.8	11.0	73.1
2019	124,980.8	(6.8)	341,365.6	(6.4)	466,346.4	(6.5)	73.2
2020*	136,094.4	8.9	373,622.4	9.5	509,716.8	9.3	73.3

* Provisional.

[1] 20 hectares and above

7.9. Trends in the quantum and price indices of agricultural inputs are reflected in Table 7.6. The overall quantum index of agriculture inputs increased from 356.8 in 2019 to 381.1 in 2020. The increase was attributed to higher volumes of input of fertilizers bags and manufactured feeds used during the review period. The quantum index for manufactured feeds similarly increased from 960.3 in 2019 to 988.7 in 2020. The quantum index for fuel and power declined from 155.4 in 2019 to 101.0 in 2020. The overall price index decreased from 192.1 in 2019 to 158.2 in 2020. The decrease is attributable to lower prices for some inputs such as fuel and power and manufactured feeds during the review period. The price index of fuel and power decreased from 127.1 in 2019 to 121.5 in 2020.

Table 7.6: Quantum and Price indices for Purchased inputs, 2016 – 2020

Base: 2001=100

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Quantum Indices					
Fertilizers	280.4	307.7	262.8	284.8	310.4
Fuel and Power	123.6	145.9	152.5	155.4	101.0
Bags	55.2	43.6	68.9	58.9	67.1
Manufactured Feeds ..	415.3	542.7	678.4	960.3	988.7
Seeds	158.9	185.2	187.3	224.9	221.2
Other Material Inputs ..	179.0	157.2	156.7	188.1	176.9
Total Material Inputs ..	**179.0**	**232.1**	**263.5**	**295.0**	**550.3**
Service Inputs	373.0	316.4	326.5	342.8	319.6
TOTAL INPUTS	**304.7**	**301.6**	**321.8**	**356.8**	**381.1**
Price Indices-					
Fertilizers	197.8	234.1	241.6	208.1	234.2
Fuel and Power	123.3	148.5	168.1	127.1	121.5
Bags	277.6	259.4	263.9	228.4	227.9
Manufactured Feeds ..	252.7	279.2	240.6	255.9	177.3
Seeds	159.4	175.9	163.3	172.2	221.5
Other Material Inputs ..	196.5	221.3	221.9	255.2	267.9
Total Material Inputs ..	**184.7**	**212.6**	**194.9**	**191.9**	**137.5**
Service Inputs	241.8	263.7	246.5	268.7	271.1
TOTAL INPUTS .. .	**196.6**	**208.9**	**196.0**	**192.1**	**158.2**

* Provisional

7.10. The total value of inputs purchased increased by 8.5 per cent from KSh 63.9 billion in 2019 to KSh 69.3 billion in 2020 as shown in Table 7.7. The value of fertilizer purchased increased by 3.2 per cent to KSh 16.2 billion in 2020. The value of fuel and power consumed in the agricultural sector increased by 2.4 per cent from KSh 16.8 billion in 2019 to KSh 17.2 billion in 2020. During the year under review, value of purchased manufactured feeds and certified seeds stood at KSh 9.9 billion and KSh 4.2 billion, respectively.

Table 7.7: Value of Purchased Agricultural Input[1], 2016 – 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
MATERIAL INPUTS-					
Fertilizers	13,930.7	17,612.1	14,950.4	15,697.9	16,207.8
Crop chemicals..	5,572.3	7,044.8	11,871.1	11,043.7	14,193.2
Livestock drugs and medicin	4,179.2	4,610.7	2,296.7	2,888.8	1,947.5
Fuel and power..	17,170.3	16,140.1	16,378.7	16,816.7	17,171.3
Bags	130.2	135.2	139.3	127.3	131.9
Manufactured feeds	8,628.3	9,519.1	7,900.0	7,669.7	9,865.6
Certified Seeds	3,384.9	4,194.7	3,540.3	4,167.4	4,184.2
Other material inputs	1,414.0	1,560.0	1,751.5	1,787.8	1,956.6
Total	54,409.8	60,816.7	58,828.2	60,199.4	65,657.9
SERVICE INPUTS	3,588.0	3,793.4	3,578.7	3,652.8	3,648.2
TOTAL INPUTS	**57,997.8**	**64,610.1**	**62,406.9**	**63,852.2**	**69,306.1**

* Provisional.

[1]Excluding labour

7.11. **Agriculture Terms of Trade:** Price indices and terms of trade for agriculture from 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 7.8. The general index of agricultural output prices expanded by 5.6 per cent from 167.3 in 2019 to 176.5 in 2020. The index of purchased consumer goods in rural areas rose by 4.0 per cent to 580.3 in 2020, while that of purchased inputs decreased by 7.0 per cent to 158.2 in the same period. This led to an improvement in the overall agriculture terms of trade from 44.6 in 2019 to 47.8 in 2020.

Table 7.8: Price Indices and Terms of Trade for Agriculture, 2016– 2020

Base: 2001=100

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
General Index of Agricultural Output Prices ………………	166.4	180.1	173.8	167.3	176.5
PRICE PAID					
Purchased Inputs .. .. ……………………………	196.6	208.1	196.0	192.1	158.2
Index of Purchased Consumer Goods-Rural Areas …	478.6	513.1	536.5	558.0	580.3
INDICES OF PRICES PAID .. .. ………………………	337.6	360.6	366.3	375.1	369.3
Agricultural Sector Terms of Trade …………………	49.3	49.9	47.5	44.6	47.8

* Provisional

Crops

7.12. **Crop production:** Table 7.9 shows estimates of production of selected food crops from 2016 to 2020. Estimated production of maize decreased by 4.3 per cent from 44.0 million bags in 2019 to 42.1 million bags in 2020. The decrease is mainly attributable to unfavorable weather conditions during the short rains of 2020. The short rains of 2019 were good especially in the marginal areas giving rise to overall increased production in 2019. Similarly, estimated production of beans increased by 3.6 per cent to 8.6 million bags in 2020. Estimated production of millet increased by 13.3 per cent to 1.7 million bags in 2020. Estimated production of potatoes decreased by 5.0 per cent to 1.9 million tonnes while that of sorghum increased by 9.4 per cent to 3.5 million bags in the period under review.

Table 7.9: Estimated Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2016– 2020

Crop	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Maize	Million bags	37.8	35.4	44.6	44.0	42.1
Beans	Million bags	8.1	9.4	9.3	8.3	8.6
Potatoes ..	Million tonnes	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
Sorghum .. .	Million bags	1.3	1.6	2.1	3.2	3.5
Millet………	Million bags	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives

* Provisional

7.13. The average retail market prices of selected food crops from 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 7.10. The average retail prices of finger millet, bananas, sorghum, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, beans and maize increased by 0.6, 4.3, 6.6, 11.7, 21.5, 23.5, 24.9 and 36.7 per cent respectively in March 2020. There was a decrease in average prices of all commodities in September 2020 except finger millet and beans compared to the corresponding period in 2019.

Table 7.10: Average Retail Market Prices of Selected Food Crops, 2016- 2020

KSh per Kg

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
CROP	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept
Maize… … … …	33.92	35.10	48.02	43.86	41.32	30.87	31.89	41.49	43.60	41.40
Beans … … … …	76.74	74.36	93.96	87.46	88.10	70.86	77.01	81.57	96.20	96.60
Finger Millet …	84.03	84.62	108.59	105.20	107.69	89.73	92.54	86.54	93.10	94.30
Sorghum… … …	54.36	52.58	72.65	64.85	73.41	54.68	64.37	61.89	68.60	72.20
Potatoes … … …	39.56	38.91	55.96	30.67	41.54	55.51	43.35	67.88	48.40	46.90
Cabbages … … …	25.71	31.73	37.54	29.79	32.87	26.28	20.73	25.43	25.60	21.90
Tomatoes … … …	70.23	52.60	73.84	79.82	65.29	63.76	77.20	70.11	93.80	57.90
Bananas … … …	37.36	41.82	49.18	50.68	45.57	50.81	45.08	48.72	47.00	46.90

7.14 Table 7.11 presents sale of selected crops to various marketing boards from 2016 to 2020. The quantity of wheat sold decreased by 19.5 per cent from 348.8 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 280.8 thousand tonnes in 2020. During the review period, the quantity of paddy rice sold increased by 5.9 per cent to 156.0 thousand tonnes. In contrast, the volumes of maize sold to marketing boards decreased by 17.5 per cent from 316.7 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 261.3 thousand tonnes in 2020. The quantity of tea sold increased by 24.1 per cent to 569.5 thousand tonnes in 2020, while coffee sales to marketing boards, declined by 18.0 per cent from 45.0 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 36.9 thousand tonnes in 2020. The quantity of sugar cane and sisal sold increased by 36.4 and 13.9 per cent respectively in 2020.

Table 7.11: Sale of Selected Crops to Marketing Boards, 2016– 2020

Crop	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Maize[1]	'000 Tonnes	265.8	239.2	441.5	316.7	261.3
Wheat[2]	'000 Tonnes	215.9	156.9	330.3	348.8	280.8
Coffee	'000 Tonnes	39.7	33.7	36.8	45.0	36.9
Tea	'000 Tonnes	473.0	439.9	493.0	458.9	569.5
Cotton[2]	'000 Tonnes	15.8	11.9	12.0	3.0	3.4
Sugar-cane[2]	Million Tonnes	7.2	4.8	5.3	4.4	6.0
Sisal	'000 Tonnes	24.3	22.5	23.1	26.6	30.3
Rice Paddy[2,+]	'000 Tonnes	78.8	83.6	117.8	147.3	156.0

* Provisional.

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

[2] Deliveries to factories/ginneries.

+ Series revised based on KIHBS 2015/16 data

7.15. **Wheat:** Table 7.12 presents production and importation of wheat from 2016 to 2020. Total amount of wheat produced locally and imported decreased by 3.3 per cent from 2.4 million tonnes in 2019 to 2.3 million tonnes in 2020. During the year under review, wheat production increased by 10.6 per cent from 366.2 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 405.0 thousand tonnes in 2020. The increased production is as a result of favourable weather conditions experienced during the year 2020 in wheat growing areas. On the hand, wheat imports decreased from 2.0 million tonnes in 2019 to 1.9 million tonnes in 2020.

Table 7.12: Production and Imports of Wheat, 2016– 2020

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production[1]	Imports	Total
2016	214.7	1,362.3	1,577.0
2017	165.2	1,855.0	2,020.2
2018	336.6	1,736.7	2,073.3
2019	366.2	1,998.9	2,365.1
2020*	405.0	1,882.5	2,287.5

* Provisional.

[1]Includes retention for seed.

7.16. **Coffee:** The overall area under coffee marginally increased from 10,019.6 thousand hectares in 2019 to 10,019.7 thousand hectares in 2020 as presented in Table 7.13. Coffee acreage under cooperatives constituted 79.2 per cent of total area under coffee. During the review period, production of coffee declined by 18.0 per cent to 36.9 thousand tonnes. Coffee production by cooperatives decreased by 16.2 per cent while that of estates likewise decreased by 22.0 per cent in 2020. The decreased coffee production was attributed to decrease in yields, where production under cooperatives declined by 17.0 per cent while that of estates declined by 22.5 per cent.

Table 7.13: Production, Area and Average Yield of Coffee by Type of Grower, 2015/2016-2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
AREA (Ha) '000-					
Co-operatives .. .	88.2	88.8	89.6	94.1	94.8
Estates	25.8	25.9	26.1	25.5	24.9
TOTAL	114	114.7	115.7	**119.6**	**119.7**
PRODUCTION (Tonnes) '000-					
Co-operatives	30.8	24.5	30.4	30.9	25.9
Estates	15.3	14.2	11	14.1	11
TOTAL	46.1	38.7	41.4	45	36.9
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha.)-					
Co-operatives	351	279	344	348	289
Estates	595	551	426	543	421

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Coffee Directorate

* Provisional.

Note:

The coffee year is from October to September

Yield is obtained by dividing current production by previous acreage three years ago

7.17. **Tea:** Table 7.14 shows the production, area and average yield of tea by type of grower from 2016 to 2020. During the year under review, the area planted with tea remained the same at 269.4 thousand hectares as the previous year 2019. However, tea production increased by 24.1 per cent to 569.5 thousand tonnes in 2020 from 458.9 thousand tonnes in 2019. The smallholder sub-sector registered an increase of 25.0 per cent from 258.1 thousand tons to 322.6 thousand tons while the estate sub-sector recorded an increase of 23.0 per cent from 200.7 thousand tons to 246.9 thousand tonnes. Consequently, the average yield increased from 2,502.5 Kg/Ha in 2019 to 2,695.4 Kg/Ha in 2020 for the estate sub-sector and from 1,866.2 Kg/Ha in 2019 to 2,286.3 Kg/Ha in 2020 for the smallholder sub-sector. Higher production was attributed to enhanced rainfall experienced during the first quarter of the year.

Table 7.14: Production, Area and Average Yield of Tea by Type of Grower, 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
AREA ('000 Ha)					
Smallholders	138.3	141.1	141.8	163.1	163.1
Estates	80.2	91.6	92.5	106.3	106.3
TOTAL	**218.5**	**232.7**	**234.3**	**269.4**	**269.4**
PRODUCTION ('000 Tonnes)					
Smallholders	265.6	246.1	272.5	258.1	322.6
Estates	207.4	193.7	220.5	200.7	246.9
TOTAL	**473.0**	**439.8**	**493.0**	**458.8**	**569.5**
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha)[1]					
Smallholders	2,086.4	1,913.7	2,030.6	1,866.2	2,286.3
Estates	2,908.8	2,603.5	2,932.2	2,502.5	2,695.4

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Tea Directorate

* Provisional

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

7.18. **Sugarcane:** Table 7.15 shows planted area, area harvested, production and average yield of sugarcane from 2016 to 2020. The area under cane production increased by 1.6 per cent to 200.5 thousand hectares in 2020 from 197.4 thousand hectares in 2019. Good payment from private owned mills motivated the farmers to expand the area under cane. The area harvested therefore increased by 24.9 per cent from 71.9 thousand hectares in 2019 to 89.8 thousand hectares in 2020. At the same time, total cane production increased by 47.8 per cent from 4.6 million tonnes in 2019 to 6.8 million tonnes in 2020. This was attributed to improved availability of mature cane for harvesting brought about by conducive weather pattern over the year. Consequently, the average yield increased by 20.9 per cent from 51.0 tonnes per hectare in 2019 to 61.6 tonnes per hectare in 2020.

Table 7.15: Planted Area, Area Harvested, Production and Average Yield of Sugarcane, 2016- 2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Area under cane ('000 Ha)..	220.8	191.2	202.4	197.4	200.5
Area harvested ('000 Ha)1..	85.8	67.7	73.1	71.9	89.8
Total Production ('000 Tonnes)....................................	7,151.7	4,751.6	5,262.2	4,606.1	6,799.9
Production by non-contracted farmers ('000 Tonnes)	1,816.7	1,004.3	1,233.1	938.8	1,264.2
Average yield (Tonnes/Ha)2..	62.2	55.3	55.1	51.0	61.6

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Sugar Directorate

* Provisional

[1] Excludes area harvested by non-contracted farmers

[2] Yield = (Total production - production by non-contracted farmers)/area harvested

7.19. Table 7.16 and Figure 7.2 show domestic sugar production and imports for the period 2016 to 2020. During the review period, total domestic sugar production increased by 36.9 per cent from 440.9 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 603.8 thousand tonnes in 2020 which was as a result of increased harvest and delivery of mature canes for crushing. Sugar imports declined by 3.1 per cent from 458.6 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 444.5 thousand tonnes in 2020. The decrease was mainly attributed to lower shipment of white refined sugar in 2020 as a result low consumption by the hotels, restaurants and cafes due to the COVID-19 pandemic effects.

Table 7.16: Production, Imports and Exports of Sugar, 2016-2020

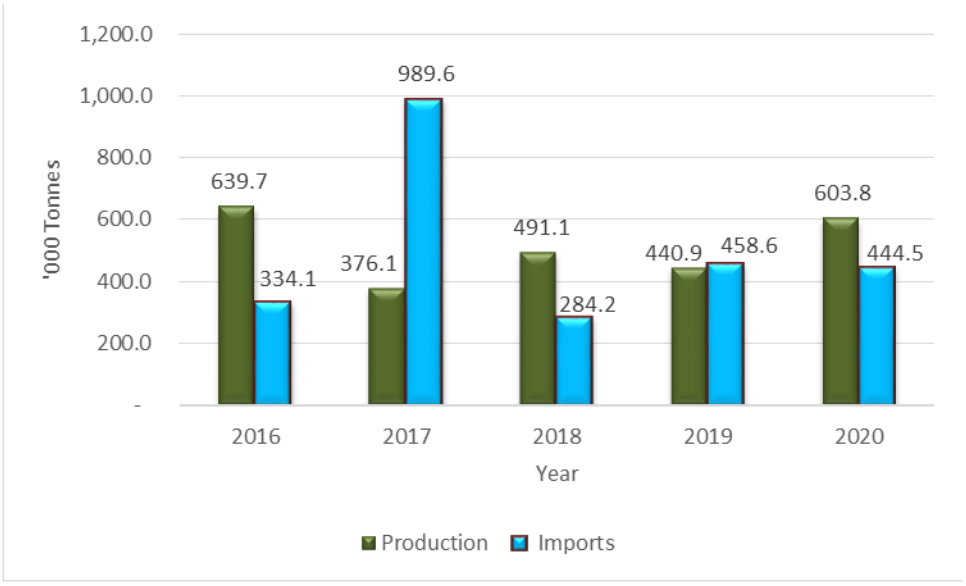
'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
2016………………..	639.7	334.1	0.1
2017………………..	376.1	989.6	0.4
2018………………..	491.1	284.2	2.0
2019………….	440.9	458.6	0.8
2020* ……….	603.8	444.5	2.4

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Sugar Directorate

* Provisional

Figure 7.2: Sugar Production and Imports, 2016-2020



7.20. **Horticulture:** Table 7.17 presents volume and earnings from exports of fresh horticultural produce from 2016 to 2020. During the year under review, earnings from exports of horticulture produce increased by 3.9 per cent from KSh 144.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 150.2 billion in 2020. The volume of horticulture exports declined by 4.5 per cent from 328.3 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 313.6 thousand tonnes in 2020. Export earnings from cut flowers increased by 3.2 per cent to KSh 107.5 billion in 2020 and accounted for 71.6 per cent of total fresh horticulture exports earnings. The high export earnings from cut flowers are attributed to better prices offered in the export market. Fruits in 2020 earned KSh 18.4 billion accounting for 12.3 per cent of fresh horticultural exports earnings. During the period under review, the value of vegetable exports decreased by 11.1 per cent from KSh 27.2 billon in 2019 to KSh 24.2 billion in 2020.

Table 7.17: Exports of Fresh Horticultural Produce[1], 2016-2020

	Cut Flowers		Fruits		Vegetables		Total	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Year	000 Tonnes	KSh billion	000 Tonnes	KSh billion	000 Tonnes	KSh billion	'000 Tonnes	KSh billion
2016……….	133.7	70.8	48.7	7.3	78.8	23.4	261.2	101.5
2017………	160.0	82.2	56.9	9.0	87.2	24.1	304.1	115.3
2018………	161.2	113.2	75.6	12.8	85.8	27.7	322.6	153.7
2019……	173.7	104.1	81.9	13.2	72.7	27.2	328.3	144.6
2020* ……	146.0	107.5	105.1	18.4	62.6	24.2	313.6	150.2

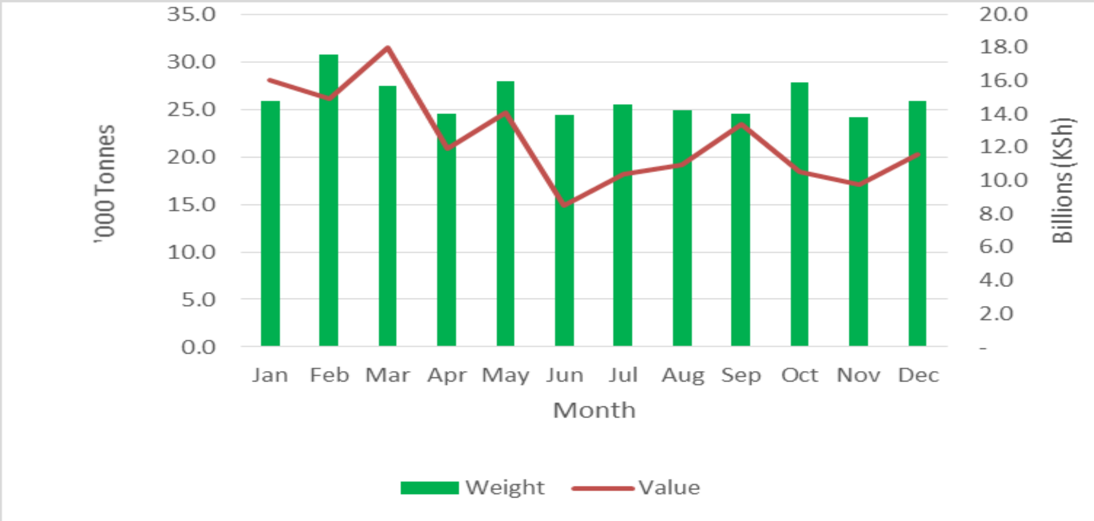
Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Horticulture Directorate

* Provisional.

[1] Excludes exports of processed horticultural produce and nuts.

7.21. Monthly quantity and value of horticultural exports for 2020 are as shown in Figure 7.3. The highest quantities of fresh horticultural exports of over 30.0 thousand tonnes were recorded in the month of February 2020. Export earnings from horticulture were highest in March 2020 and lowest in June, 2020.

Figure 7.3: Monthly Performance of Fresh Horticultural Exports, 2020



7.22 **Irrigation:** Table 7.18 presents data on the performance of various irrigation schemes across the country from 2015/16 to 2019/20. During the review period, all area cropped decreased by 2.3 per cent from 32.3 thousand hectares to 31.6 thousand hectares. However, the number of plot holders increased by 8.5 per cent from 15.7 thousand to 17.0 thousand in 2019/20. Paddy rice production rose by 12.6 per cent from 160.6 thousand tonnes in 2018/19 to 180.9 thousand tonnes in 2019/20. Paddy rice production from Mwea Irrigation Scheme increased by 17.3 per cent from 121.0 thousand tonnes in 2018/19 to 141.9 thousand tonnes in 2019/20, accounting for 78.0 per cent of total paddy rice production. The high production was attributed to good climatic conditions during the cropping season with efficient water distribution and management in the scheme and farmers practicing good crop husbandry. All other schemes registered slight increases in paddy production except West Kano, Bunyala, and South West Kano which recorded a decline of 39.5, 5.3 and 1.5 per cent respectively. Gross value of rice output from all scheme areas increased from KSh 10.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 10.5 billion in 2019/20, while payment to plot-holders decreased from KSh 6.4 billion to KSh 5.8 billion in 2019/20.

Table7.18: Rice Production of Irrigation Schemes, 2015/16-2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
MWEA-					
Area cropped-Hectares	10,629	17,146	23,076	25,710	25,911
Plot-holders-Number	7,178	7,178	7,684	7,684	7,684
Gross value of output-KSh Million	4,726	3,558	6,122	8,748	9,017
Payments to plot-holders-KSh Million .. .	3,938	1,816	3,522	5,759	5,177
ALL SCHEME AREAS-					
Area cropped-Hectares	14,586	21,949	27,383	32,324	31,591
Plot-holders-Number	13,055	16,326	14,028	15,688	17,020
Gross value of output-KSh Million	5,673	4,395	6,964	10,109	10,457
Payments to plot-holders-KSh Million .. .	4,591	2,169	3,849	6,374	5,801
CROPS PRODUCED - Tonnes					
Mwea-Paddy	78,760	59,291	89,960	120,996	141,920
Ahero-Paddy	6,494	7,752	4,596	8,473	9,600
W.Kano-Paddy	4,634	4,083	4,527	9,423	5,704
Bunyala-Paddy	4,522	3,632	3,741	3,686	3,492
South West Kano- Paddy..	7,100	6,440	7,386	8,184	8,062
North Kano Paddy	-	-	1,921	3,040	3,584
Bura Paddy	-	-	474	1,083	1,728
Tana Paddy	-	-	-	900	1,200
Lower Kinja Paddy..	-	-	-	4,800	5,600
TOTAL PADDY	101,510	81,198	112,605	160,585	180,890

Source: National Irrigation Authority
* Provisional

7.23. **Pyrethrum:** Production and earnings from Pyrethrum production are shown in Table 7.19. In 2020, pyrethrum production declined by 9.4 per cent from 314.6 tonnes in 2019 to 284.9 tonnes in 2020. The average price paid to farmers for the produce similarly declined by 8.2 per cent from KSh 217.77 per kilogramme in 2019 to KSh 200.0 per kilogramme. Earnings from sale of dry pyrethrum flowers during the review period consequently declined to KSh 57.0 million in 2020. Similarly, the production of pyrethrum extract declined from 7.4 tonnes in 2019 to 5.7 tonnes in 2020. The average price paid for pyrethrum extract declined to KSh 23,151 per kilogramme of the extract. Earnings from the sale of pyrethrum extract declined to KSh 131.9 million in 2020.

Table 7.19: Pyrethrum Flowers and Pyrethrum Extract Production, Prices and Value, 2016-2020

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Pyrethrum flowers (dry)						
Production… … … … … ..	Tonnes	239.3	147.6	187.9	314.6	284.9
Price … … … … … … … …	KSh/Kg	91.89	130.00	151.91	217.77	200.00
Value … … … … … … … ..	KSh million	22.0	19.2	28.5	68.5	57.0
Pyrethrum Extract						
Production… … … … …..	Tonnes	4.8	3.0	3.8	7.4	5.7
Price … … … … … … … …	KSh/Kg	25,010.08	24,990.35	24,980.19	24,999.26	23,151.35
Value … … … … … … … ..	KSh million	119.7	73.8	94.0	185.3	131.9

Source AFA, Ministry of Agriculture , livestock fisheries and cooperatives

* Provisional

7.24. **Dairy Produce:** Livestock slaughtered and dairy products for 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 7.19. During the period under review, the quantities of milk production decreased marginally from 685.9 million litres in 2019 to 684.4 million litres in 2020. Similarly, the quantities of processed milk and cream decreased by 6.9 per cent from 491.8 million litres in 2019 to 458.1 million litres in 2020. Production of processed butter and ghee, and cheese decreased by 6.5 per cent and 48.3 per cent to 947.0 tonnes and 158.0 tonnes, respectively, in 2020. This reduction was partly attributed to low demand for processed milk and milk products due to reduced disposable household income coupled with the closure of the hotel industry and other eateries during the COVID-19 lockdown period.

7.25. **Livestock slaughtered:** The number of cattle and calves slaughtered declined by 36.6 per cent from 3,080.8 thousand head in 2019 to 1,953.7 thousand head in 2020. Similarly, the number of pigs slaughtered declined by 4.1 per cent from 413.5 thousand in 2019 to 396.7 thousand head in 2020. Hotels and eateries where beef and pork are part of the menu were closed down reducing the demand for the commodity. However, the number of sheep and goats slaughtered increased by 6.5 per cent from 11,302.7 thousand head in 2019 to 12,040.2 thousand head in 2020.

Table 7.20: Livestock Slaughtered and Dairy products, 2016-2020

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Recorded Milk Production[1] ……..	Mn. Litres	648.2	591.4	652.3	685.9	684.4
Milk Processed						
Milk and cream………………..	Mn. Litres	448.6	410.6	468.4	491.8	458.1
Butter and ghee ……………. .	Tonnes	1,444.9	1,127.3	1,249.4	1,013.4	947.0
Cheese .. .. .. ………………	Tonnes	311.2	338.3	384.3	305.4	158.0
Livestock Slaughtered						
Cattle and Calves.. .. …………	'000 Head	2,460.2	2,590.0	2,781.7	3,080.8	1,953.7
Sheep and Goats .. .. ………	'000 Head	8,220.2	9,206.7	10,247.6	11,302.7	12,040.2
Pigs .. .. .. ………………	'000 Head	313.6	360.1	388.2	413.5	396.7

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

* Provisional

[1] Series revised from 2017 to 2019

7.26. **Agricultural Training:** Agricultural education is important in promoting the best practices in agricultural production. Trainings in this sector are geared towards incorporating the latest scientific advances and technology tools towards improving farmer operations and increased agricultural productivity. Table 7.21 shows enrolment levels for agricultural courses at various institutions in the country. Overall, the sector recorded increased enrolment in agricultural courses. Student enrolment at degree level increased by 17.0 per cent from 17,392 students in 2019 to 20,356 students in 2020. Enrolment at Egerton University for agricultural diploma courses also increased significantly from 47 students in 2019 to 233 students in 2020. Bukura Agricultural College registered a reduction in enrolment from 1,751 students in 2019 to 1,448 students in 2020, representing a 17.3 per cent decline. The Animal Health Training Institutes (AHTIs) together with the Athi River Meat Training Institute did not admit students in 2020. This was due to the closure of all learning institutions in the country occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic. Diploma, certificate and short-term certificate level courses offering institutions did not admit students during the review period.

Table 7.21: Enrolment in Agricultural Training Institutions, 2016-2020

Number

	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEGREE LEVEL -Public Universities															
All Universities	10,165	6,930	17,095	14,835	9,386	24,221	10,715	7,450	18,165	10,626	6,766	17,392	12,913	7,443	20,356
DIPLOMA LEVEL -Public Universities															
Egerton	459	206	665	116	80	196	25	6	31	37	10	47	169	64	233
DIPLOMA LEVEL - MOA															
Bukura Institute of Agriculture	705	326	1,031	791	406	1,197	887	498	1,385	1,079	672	1,751	891	557	1,448
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	23	19	42	27	13	40	23	18	41	19	20	39	-	-	-
Total	**728**	**345**	**1,073**	**818**	**419**	**1,237**	**910**	**516**	**1,426**	**1,098**	**692**	**1,790**	**891**	**557**	**1,448**
DIPLOMA - Animal Health Training Institutes[1]															
Kabete	-	-	-	101	19	120	81	18	99	96	38	134	-	-	-
Ndomba	-	-	-	41	9	50	48	13	61	59	10	69	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**142**	**28**	**170**	**129**	**31**	**160**	**155**	**48**	**203**	**-**	**-**	**-**
CERTIFICATE LEVEL-															
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	64	59	123	54	65	119	64	68	132	84	62	146	-	-	-
Animal Health Training Institutes-															
Kabete	91	13	104	35	18	53	70	20	90	77	28	105	-	-	-
Nyahururu	52	24	76	46	28	74	45	26	71	50	28	78	-	-	-
Ndomba	118	28	146	95	25	120	91	39	130	81	33	114	-	-	-
Total	**261**	**65**	**326**	**176**	**71**	**247**	**206**	**85**	**291**	**208**	**89**	**297**	**-**	**-**	**-**
SHORT-TERM VOCATIONAL COURSES-															
Naivasha Dairy Training School	214	103	317	201	84	285	128	73	201	48	45	93	-	-	-
Athi River M.T. School	44	12	56	41	23	64	47	22	69	72	21	93	-	-	-
Total	**258**	**115**	**373**	**242**	**107**	**349**	**175**	**95**	**270**	**120**	**66**	**186**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives; Public Universities and other Institutions

* Provisional

[1]Diploma courses at the Animal Health Training Institutes (AHTIs) were introduced in 2017.

Societies and Unions in Agricultural activities

7.27. Co-operative societies have played a significant role in socio-economic development of nations for centuries and are a reminder to the international community that it is possible to pursue both economic viability and social responsibility. In Kenya, co-operative societies have been important in socio-economic development of the country especially in agriculture, forestry, finance, consumer/retail, insurance, housing, health, industrial and general utility sectors, among others. The role of co-operative societies in agricultural value chains cannot be over emphasized as they play a pivotal role in supporting channeling farm inputs to improve production, provide market linkages and facilitate post-harvest management. On the other hand, Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCOs) form an integral part of the financial services sector in Kenya.

7.28. Table 7.22 shows the number of registered agricultural societies and unions for the period 2016 to 2020. Number of societies and unions increased by 22.0 per cent from 21,002 registered in 2019 to 25,627 in 2020. The increase was mainly from the 'Other Non-Agricultural Societies' which increased by 55.0 per cent from 4,091 in 2019 to 6,342 in 2020. Despite the increase in the registered societies, those engaged with cotton, farm purchase, and fisheries remained constant at 62,126 and 118 respectively. The number of Savings and Credit societies grew by 12.0 per cent from 10,463 in 2019 to 11,723 in 2020. There was no new agricultural union registered in 2020.

Table 7.22: Number of Societies and Unions, 2016 – 2020

Number

TYPE OF SOCIETY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Agricultural:					
Coffee	613	616	651	659	662
Sugar-cane	199	206	211	211	214
Pyrethrum	146	147	149	150	152
Cotton	62	62	62	62	62
Dairy	465	518	623	639	641
Multi-produce	2,222	2,289	2,364	2,399	2,729
Farm Purchase	118	118	122	126	126
Fisheries	99	111	116	118	118
Other Agricultural Societies	1,706	1,843	1,916	1,983	2,757
Sub- Total	**5,629**	**5,910**	**6,214**	**6,347**	**7,461**
Non-Agricultural:					
Savings and Credit	9,567	10,029	10,231	10,463	11,723
Other Non-Agricultural Societies	3,279	3,913	4,002	4,091	6,342
Sub- Total	**12,846**	**13,942**	**14,233**	**14,554**	**18,065**
Unions (Agricultural)	98	99	100	101	101
GRAND TOTAL	**18,573**	**19,951**	**20,547**	**21,002**	**25,627**

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

* Provisional

Food Balance Sheet

7.29. Food Balance Sheets (FBS) are used to measure food consumption from the supply side. They are generally constructed for primary crops, livestock and fish commodities. In this regard, food balance sheets show the primary level quantities of commodities where all derived commodities are converted back to their primary equivalent. The FBS provides information of food situation in a country based on domestic food supply of the food commodities, domestic food utilization and per capita values for the supply of all food commodities (in kilograms per person per year) and the corresponding calories, proteins and fat contents.

FBS Indicators

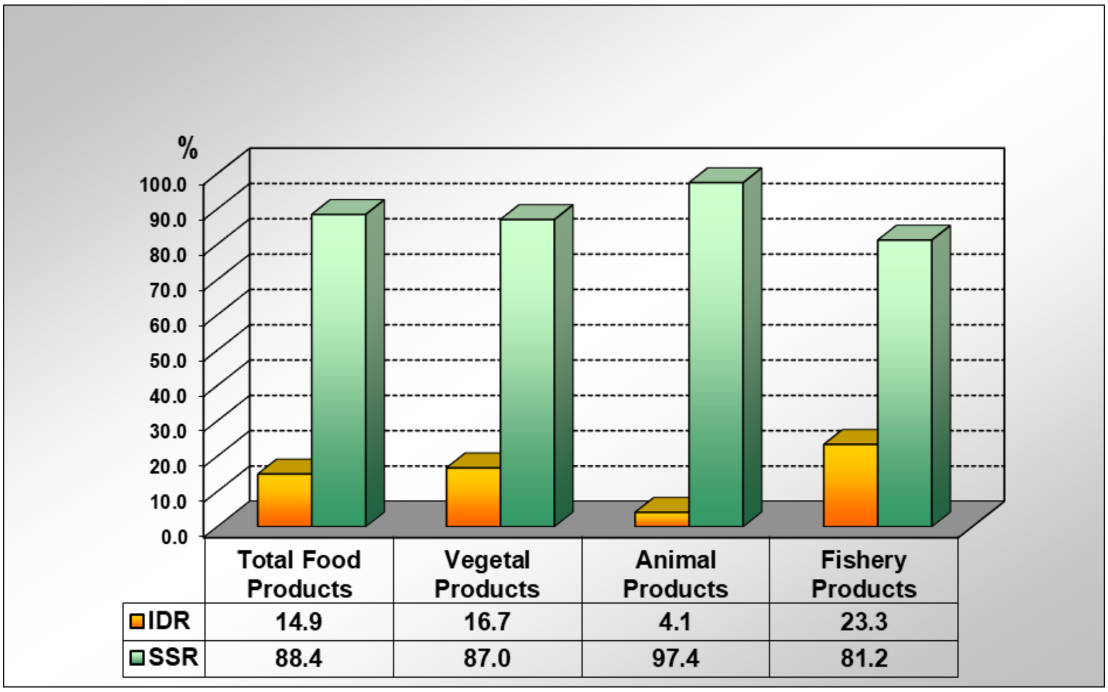
7.30. The food balance sheet indicators for the period 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 7.23 and Figure 7.4. The total per caput daily supply of calories increased by 5.7 per cent from 2,171.7 thousand calories in 2019 to 2,295.9 thousand calories in 2020. The bulk of contribution usually comes from vegetal products. During the period under review, per caput caloric daily supply from vegetal products was 2,178.4 thousand calories, an increase of 11.8 per cent from 1,948.5 thousand calories in 2019. The increase was mainly from maize, rice and sugar together with their products. On the other hand, per caput daily caloric supply from animal products decreased by 2.6 per cent from 223.2 thousand calories in 2019 to 217.5 thousand calories in 2020. This was largely attributable to decreased production of bovine meat and its products whose per caput caloric daily supply reduced by 10 thousand calories in the review period. Proteins and fats also registered increases of 3.4 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively, in the per caput daily supply. Overall, Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) increased by 0.7 per cent from 87.8 per cent in 2019 to 88.4 per cent in 2020 while Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) decreased by 10.7 per cent from 14.9 per cent in 2019 to 16.5 per cent in 2020.

Table 7.23: Food Balance Sheet, 2016-2020

Indicator		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Per Caput Daily Supply	Calories - '000	2,105.1	2,130.2	2,243.0	2,171.7	2,295.9
	Proteins - Grams	64.9	67.1	68.1	61.9	64.0
	Fats - Grams	52.2	47.3	46.3	46.2	49.2
SSR - Per Cent	**Total**	**92.6**	**87.2**	**89.1**	**87.8**	**88.4**
	Vegetable Products	90.9	84.5	87.3	86.5	87.0
	Animal Products	99.8	98.7	97.6	95.3	97.4
	Fishery Products	81.5	82.2	77.4	79.9	81.2
IDR - Per Cent	**Total**	**11.2**	**18.5**	**15.4**	**16.5**	**14.9**
	Vegetable Products	13.9	22.5	18.1	18.6	16.7
	Animal Products	0.5	1.5	2.9	5.3	4.1
	Fishery Products	30.6	27.6	27.0	25.2	23.3
Per Caput Caloric Daily Supply	Vegetable Products - '000 calories	1,826.1	1,863.9	1,982.4	1,948.5	2,078.4
	Of which Cereals - '000 calories	885.6	953.4	1,033.2	1,014.4	1,087.3
	Animal Products - '000 calories	279.0	266.3	260.6	223.2	217.5

*Provisional

Figure 7.4: Import Dependency and Self-Sufficiency Ratios, 2020



7.31. Caloric supply by the main food groups for the year 2020 is as shown in Figure 7.5. The contribution of the various food commodities to the total per caput daily caloric supply shows that cereals continue to be the main source of calories, followed by pulses, sugar & sweeteners and starchy roots at 47.4, 8.7, 8.2 and 6.6 per cent, respectively.

Figure 7.5: Caloric Supply by Main Food Groups, 2020

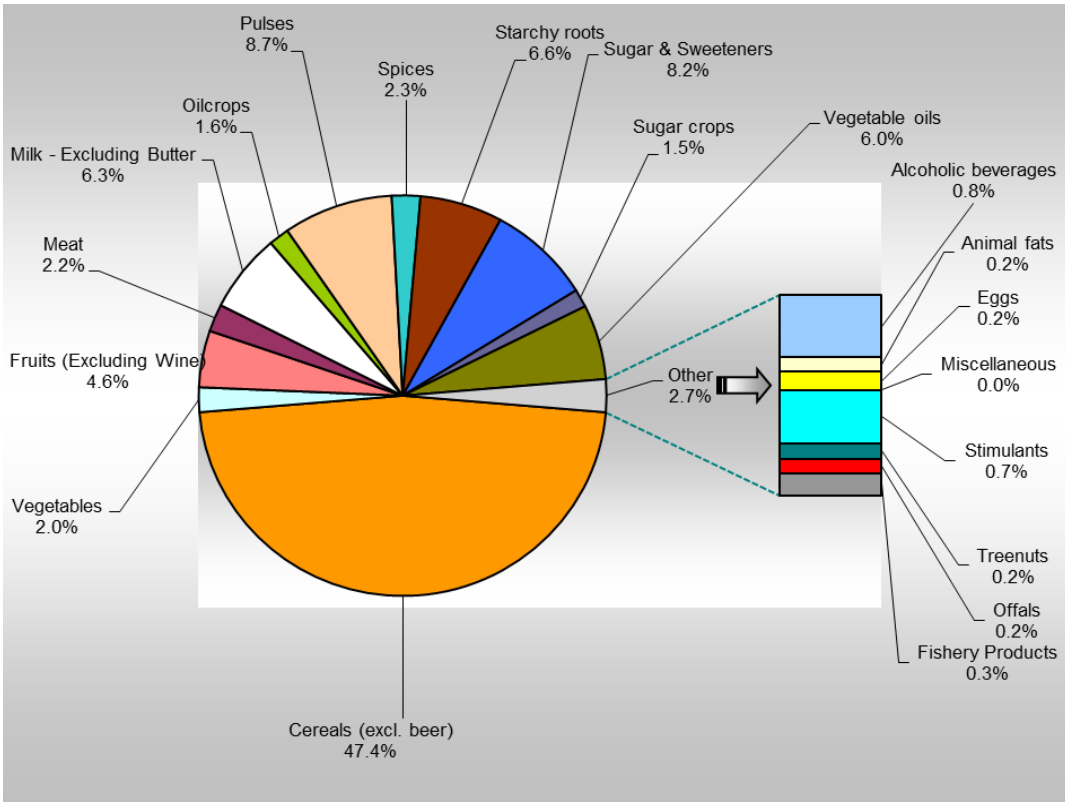


Table 7.24 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2020

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population('000): 48,680

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													2296	64	49
Vegetable prod.													2078	50	36
Animal prod.													218	14	13
Cereals (excl. beer)	4878	3289	121	-17	8063	144	144	461	99	31	7185	148	1087	29	11
Wheat and products	405	1926	5	178	2148	0	4	0	21	27	2095	43.0	313	9	5
Barley and products	35	2	22	-54	69	51	0	0	1	0	17	0.3	3	0	0
Maize and products	3789	337	9	-99	4215	41	88	429	67	0	3590	73.7	570	15	7
Rye and products	0	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	2	0	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	153	10	0	53	110	16	15	7	2	0	70	1.4	12	0	0
Sorghum and products	315	59	77	41	255	36	33	25	5	0	156	3.2	27	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	0	1	-27	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0.5	4	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	181	953	2	-106	1238	0	4	0	2	3	1229	25.3	158	3	0
Starchy roots	3473	2	1	0	3474	0	274	0	107	3	3090	63	151	1	0
Potatoes and products	1860	0	1	0	1860	0	186	0	107	2	1565	32.1	63	1	0
Cassava and products	898	1	0	0	899	0	17	0	0	1	881	18.1	53	0	0
Sweet potatoes	686	0	0	0	686	0	69	0	0	0	617	12.7	33	0	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	20	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	17	0.4	1	0	0
Yams	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.2	1	0	0
Sugar crops	6802	0	0	0	6802	4834	0	0	0	0	1968	40	33	0	0
Sugar cane	6802	0	0	0	6802	4834	0	0	0	0	1968	40.4	33	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	645	485	19	178	933	28	0	0	0	5	900	18	189	0	0
Sugar non-centrifugal	23	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	23	0.5	4	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	604	483	19	178	891	28	0	0	0	5	859	17.6	182	0	0
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Honey	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.4	3	0	0
Pulses	1229	90	79	-6	1247	0	180	0	9	0	1057	22	200	13	1
Beans, Dry & Products	774	3	9	-21	790	0	158	0	0	0	632	13.0	120	8	1
Peas, Dry & Products	0	68	23	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	45	0.9	9	1	0
Pulses, Other and products	455	19	47	15	412	0	23	0	9	0	381	7.8	72	4	0
Treenuts	35	1	2	-8	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	1	5	0	0
Nuts and products	35	1	2	-8	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	0.9	5	0	0
Oilcrops	180	78	10	-16	265	81	6	0	21	2	154	3	37	1	3
Soyabeans & Products	2	23	0	0	26	0	0	0	20	0	5	0.1	1	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	16	51	2	0	65	0	1	0	1	0	63	1.3	13	1	1
Sunflower seed	0	3	0	-17	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Rape and Mustardseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Coconuts - Incl Copra	110	1	5	0	106	23	5	0	0	0	78	1.6	20	0	2
Sesame seed	11	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.2	3	0	0
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops, Other	41	0	1	0	40	38	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	244	1079	149	206	969	169	0	0	0	486	314	6	139	0	17
Soyabean Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Groundnut Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sunflowerseed Oil	5	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.2	5	0	1
Rape and Mustard Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	1	0	0
Palmkernel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palm Oil	0	1069	128	206	735	169	0	0	0	486	81	1.7	39	0	5
Coconut Oil	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.2	4	0	0
Sesameseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olive & Residue Oil	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Maize Germ Oil	14	3	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0.4	9	0	1
Oilcrops Oil, Other	217	1	21	0	196	1	0	0	0	0	195	4.0	80	0	10

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2020 Population('000): 48,680

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
Vegetables	3812	36	96	8	3745	0	206	0	0	1	3538	73	46	3	0
Tomatoes and products	1046	21	4	0	1063	0	105	0	0	0	959	19.7	11	1	0
Onions, Dry	197	2	0	0	199	0	20	0	0	0	180	3.7	4	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2569	13	92	8	2482	0	82	0	0	1	2399	49.3	31	2	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	3870	42	320	-23	3616	1	155	0	0	93	3367	69	105	1	1
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	0	9	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.2	0	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	99	1	1	0	99	0	5	0	0	0	94	1.9	1	0	0
Grapefruit and products	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	14	0	0	0	121	2.5	2	0	0
Bananas	1856	0	0	0	1856	0	0	0	0	93	1763	36.2	60	1	0
Plantains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Apples and products	0	17	2	0	15	0	2	0	0	0	13	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	330	0	184	-23	170	0	33	0	0	0	137	2.8	2	0	0
Dates	18	7	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0.5	2	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1430	3	131	0	1301	0	101	0	0	0	1200	24.7	39	0	1
Stimulants	606	4	629	-639	621	0	0	0	0	0	621	13	16	0	0
Coffee and products	37	4	53	-585	574	0	0	0	0	0	574	11.8	14	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	0	0	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	1	0	0
Tea (including mate)	570	0	576	-52	46	0	0	0	0	0	46	0.9	1	0	0
Spices	271	2	1	0	273	0	0	0	0	0	273	6	52	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	270	2	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	272	5.6	52	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	655	19	19	0	655	0	0	0	0	27	627	13	19	0	0
Wine	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.1	0	0	0
Barley Beer	340	7	19	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	328	6.7	8	0	0
Beverages, fermented	262	0	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	262	5.4	6	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	30	0.6	5	0	0
Alcohol, non food	17	11	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	27	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat	565	2	42	0	525	0	0	0	0	0	525	11	51	3	4
Meat & Products, Bovine	244	0	1	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	243	5.0	26	2	2
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	160	0	12	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	149	3.1	14	1	1
Meat & Products, Pig	27	2	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat & Products, Poultry	69	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	69	1.4	5	0	0
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	64	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	64	1.3	6	0	0
Offals	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	2	4	1	0
Offals, Edible	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	1.5	4	1	0
Animal fats	41	0	1	21	19	12	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0
Fats, Animals, Raw	40	0	1	21	19	12	0	0	0	0	6	0.1	3	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	4049	199	3	8	4237	39	0	14	0	0	4185	86	146	8	9
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	4049	199	3	8	4237	39	0	14	0	0	4185	86.0	146	8	9
Eggs	86	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	4	0	83	2	6	0	0
Eggs and products	86	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	4	0	83	1.7	6	0	0
Fish & sea food	148	42	8	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	182	4	7	1	0
Freshwater fish	124	19	2	0	141	0	0	0	0	0	141	2.9	5	1	0
Demersal fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pelagic fish	0	21	3	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.4	1	0	0
Marine fish, other	20	2	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	0.4	1	0	0
Crustaceans	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Molluscs other	2	0	1	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	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Infant food	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 7.24 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2019

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2019 Population('000): 47,564

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													2172	62	46
Vegetable prod.													1949	48	33
Animal prod.													223	14	13
Cereals (excl. beer)	4618	3401	102	483	7434	129	203	424	81	51	6547	138	1014	29	11
Wheat and products	366	2022	8	210	2170	0	98	0	19	47	2007	42.2	307	10	5
Barley and products	86	4	26	5	60	42	1	0	1	0	16	0.3	3	0	0
Maize and products	3582	258	4	96	3740	40	51	395	54	1	3200	67.3	520	15	7
Rye and products	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	135	6	0	40	100	14	16	6	2	0	62	1.3	11	0	0
Sorghum and products	288	142	58	138	234	32	35	23	4	0	139	2.9	25	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	1	2	-24	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0.5	4	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	161	969	1	22	1106	0	2	0	1	3	1099	23.1	145	3	0
Starchy roots	3830	1	2	0	3829	0	316	0	85	4	3424	72	170	2	0
Potatoes and products	1979	0	2	0	1977	0	202	0	85	3	1688	35.5	69	1	0
Cassava and products	845	0	0	0	846	0	20	0	0	1	825	17.3	51	0	0
Sweet potatoes	977	0	0	0	977	0	92	0	0	0	884	18.6	49	1	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	19	0	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	18	0.4	1	0	0
Yams	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.2	1	0	0
Sugar crops	4607	1	0	0	4608	3586	0	0	0	0	1022	21	18	0	0
Sugar cane	4607	1	0	0	4608	3586	0	0	0	0	1022	21.5	18	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	526	499	12	167	846	45	0	0	0	4	797	17	162	0	0
Sugar non-centrifugal	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	22	0.5	4	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	489	499	12	167	809	45	0	0	0	4	760	16.0	156	0	0
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Honey	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.3	2	0	0
Pulses	1143	64	13	-36	1231	0	190	0	7	-2	1035	22	200	13	1
Beans, Dry & Products	747	15	1	-20	782	0	149	0	0	0	632	13.3	122	9	1
Peas, Dry & Products	0	40	9	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	31	0.6	6	0	0
Pulses, Other and products	396	9	3	-16	418	0	41	0	7	-2	372	7.8	71	4	0
Treenuts	35	1	1	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	1	4	0	0
Nuts and products	35	1	1	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	0.7	4	0	0
Oilcrops	180	8	0	0	188	61	7	0	4	2	114	2	28	0	2
Soyabeans & Products	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	15	8	0	0	23	0	1	0	1	0	21	0.4	5	0	0
Sunflower seed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Rape and Mustardseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Coconuts - Incl Copra	110	0	0	0	110	22	6	0	0	0	83	1.7	20	0	2
Sesame seed	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.2	3	0	0
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops, Other	41	0	0	0	41	39	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	223	911	125	194	816	153	0	0	0	388	275	6	124	0	15
Soyabean Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Groundnut Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sunflowerseed Oil	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	2	0	0
Rape and Mustard Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cottonseed Oil	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	1	0	0
Palmkernel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palm Oil	0	882	104	194	585	153	0	0	0	360	72	1.5	36	0	5
Coconut Oil	6	28	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	28	7	0.1	3	0	0
Sesameseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olive & Residue Oil	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Maize Germ Oil	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.3	7	0	1
Oilcrops Oil, Other	196	1	21	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	175	3.7	74	0	9

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2019 Population('000): 47,564

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
Vegetables	**3058**	**29**	**77**	**8**	**3003**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2855**	**60**	**38**	**1**	**0**
Tomatoes and products	568	19	4	0	583	0	65	0	0	0	518	10.9	6	0	0
Onions, Dry	117	1	0	0	117	0	6	0	0	0	111	2.3	3	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2374	10	74	8	2302	0	75	0	0	1	2226	46.8	30	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	**3642**	**38**	**261**	**-22**	**3441**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3287**	**69**	**104**	**1**	**1**
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	4	0.1	0	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	89	1	2	0	88	0	4	0	0	0	83	1.7	1	0	0
Grapefruit and products	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	14	0	0	0	120	2.5	2	0	0
Bananas	1716	0	0	0	1716	0	0	0	0	0	1715	36.1	59	1	0
Plantains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Apples and products	0	17	1	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	15	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	335	0	178	-22	179	0	38	0	0	0	141	3.0	2	0	0
Dates	27	5	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	0.7	3	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	1337	2	79	0	1260	0	90	0	0	0	1170	24.6	37	0	1
Stimulants	**503**	**12**	**530**	**-624**	**609**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**609**	**13**	**16**	**0**	**0**
Coffee and products	45	2	54	-573	565	0	0	0	0	0	565	11.9	15	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	1	0	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	1	0	0
Tea (including mate)	459	9	476	-49	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	0.9	1	0	0
Spices	**265**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**266**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**266**	**6**	**52**	**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	264	1	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	266	5.6	52	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	**622**	**22**	**53**	**0**	**591**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**575**	**12**	**18**	**0**	**0**
Wine	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.1	0	0	0
Barley Beer	335	11	43	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	304	6.4	8	0	0
Beverages, fermented	234	4	0	0	237	0	0	0	0	0	237	5.0	5	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	37	0	10	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	0.6	5	0	0
Alcohol, non food	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat	**598**	**2**	**12**	**0**	**588**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**588**	**12**	**60**	**5**	**4**
Meat & Products, Bovine	329	0	1	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	328	6.9	36	3	3
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	107	0	10	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	97	2.0	9	1	1
Meat & Products, Pig	14	1	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.3	3	0	0
Meat & Products, Poultry	89	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	89	1.9	6	1	0
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	59	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	59	1.2	6	0	0
Offals	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**74**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**0**
Offals, Edible	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	1.6	5	1	0
Animal fats	**38**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**18**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**
Fats, Animals, Raw	37	0	0	19	18	12	0	0	0	0	6	0.1	3	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	**3984**	**265**	**1**	**0**	**4248**	**35**	**198**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**4000**	**84**	**142**	**7**	**9**
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	3984	265	1	0	4248	35	198	14	0	1	4000	84.1	142	7	9
Eggs	**86**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**83**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**0**
Eggs and products	86	1	0	0	87	0	0	0	3	0	83	1.8	6	0	0
Fish & sea food	**147**	**46**	**9**	**0**	**184**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**184**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**0**
Freshwater fish	122	23	2	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	142	3.0	5	1	0
Demersal fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pelagic fish	0	21	3	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.4	1	0	0
Marine fish, other	22	2	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0.5	1	0	0
Crustaceans	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0	0	0
Molluscs other	2	0	2	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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Infant food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Environment and Natural Resources

Chapter 08

Overview

In 2020, the Government through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF) continued to intensify environmental conservation measures aimed at improving management and protection of natural resources for sustainable economic growth. During the year, the Government extended the moratorium on logging in public and community forests and submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The NDCs aim at providing priority framework for adaptation and mitigation measures for the period 2020 to 2030.

8.2. During the year under review, total development expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services is expected to increase from KSh 44.5 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 55.2 billion in 2020/21. Total forest area increased marginally from 4,228.8 thousand hectares in 2019 to 4,231.9 thousand hectares in 2020. Overall Government forest plantations stocking increased by 2.0 thousand hectares from 147.6 thousand hectares in 2019 to 149.6 thousand hectares in 2020. Total value of fish production increased from KSh 23.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 26.2 billion in 2020. Total value of minerals declined from KSh 24.1 billion in 2019 to KSh 22.7 billion in the review period. Rainfall performance was far above normal in most parts of the country during the long rains season March-April-May (MAM) 2020.

Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added

8.3. The total Gross Value Added from the environment and natural resources sector increased from KSh 380.5 billion in 2019 to KSh 425.8 during the review period. This resulted in an increase to the overall share of the environment and natural resources sector to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 3.7 per cent in 2019 to 4.0 per cent in the year 2020. Gross Value Added from the mining and quarrying sector grew by 6.6 per cent from KSh 72.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 77.5 billion in 2020. Similarly, Fishing and Aquaculture sector registered a growth of 9.1 per cent to stand at KSh 62.8 billion during the period under review.

Table 8.1: Trends in Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added at Current Prices, 2016 – 2020.

KSh Million

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forestry and Logging	94,562.1	102,617.4	125,979.4	189,816.3	224,687.6
Fishing and Aquaculture	30,595.0	42,687.2	51,033.8	57,569.3	62,792.2
Mining and Quarrying	81,279.8	71,675.0	68,908.6	72,744.9	77,547.3
Water Supply[1]	58,205.5	59,270.7	59,648.4	60,365.6	60,763.4
Total	**264,642.4**	**276,250.2**	**305,570.3**	**380,496.1**	**425,790.4**
GDP at Market Prices	7,594,063.6	8,483,396.5	9,340,306.7	10,255,654.4	10,752,991.5
Resource as per cent of GDP	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.0

[1] Includes Sewerage and Waste Management

Water Supply

8.4. Access to adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to economic development and the well-being of the population. In 2020/21, the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation in collaboration with the County Governments undertook programmes geared towards increasing the number of households with access to an improved water source. Some of the initiatives undertaken include rehabilitation and expansion of existing water supply schemes, construction of water storage dams and pans, and drilling of boreholes across the country.

8.5. In pursuit of the policy to increase access to improved water sources, the Government continued to construct and maintain modest Water Purification Points (WPPs) as shown in Table 8.2. The number of WPPs increased by 11 points to reach 334 points in 2020/21 from 323 points in 2019/20. The increase was mainly attributed to the construction of water supplies across the major towns through the Kenya Towns Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

8.6. The total number of boreholes which are mainly done by the private sector, is expected to increase by 2,019 to 21,027 boreholes in 2020/21 from 19,008 boreholes in 2019/20 as shown in Table 8.2. The demand for boreholes in both the public and private sectors has been increasing.

Table 8.2: Water Purification Points and Boreholes Drilled, 2016/17 - 2020/21[1]

Number

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
Water Purification Points (WPPs)	248	258	315	323	334
Boreholes (BH) Total	**13,567**	**14,628**	**15,418**	**19,008**	**21,027**
Public	1,832	1,902	1,957	2,249	2,511
Private Sector	11,825	12,726	13,461	16,759	18,516

Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation

[1] Cumulative

* Provisional

8.7. Table 8.3 shows the development expenditure on water supplies and related services over the financial years 2016/17 to 2020/21. The total development expenditure is expected to increase by 24.0 per cent from KSh 44.5 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 55.2 billion in 2020/21. This is mainly attributed to increased budget for water projects under the Big Four Agenda and initiatives aimed at curbing spread of COVID-19 disease by making water available, especially in the informal settlements.

8.8. During the five-year period, high expenditure was also maintained on Water Development despite some declines that were recorded in 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years. Expenditure on Water Development is expected to increase by 12.8 per cent to KSh 36.4 billion in 2020/21, accounting for 65.9 per cent of the total development expenditure on water supplies and related services. This is due to increased budgetary support to Water Works Development Agencies across the country in their functional role of expanding and rehabilitating the existing water supply projects across the country.

8.9. The allocation to National Irrigation Authority (NIA) is expected to grow from KSh 6.9 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 11.8 billion in 2020/21 in line with the Government policy of increasing the area under irrigation across the country. Positive growths in expenditure were also recorded in other activities such as Special Water Programmes, Irrigation Development and National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority.

Table 8.3: Development Expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services by the National Government, 2016/17 - 2020/21

KSh Million

Sector	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21*
Water Development	34,829.1	22,532.0	21,253.7	32,247.0	36,389.7
Training of Water Development Staff	31.0	31.0	60.0	68.0	72.0
Rural Water Supplies	620.2	1,442.4	1,260.0	2,548.0	1,769.0
Miscellaneous and Special Water Programmes	373.7	996.4	720.3	620.0	1,000.0
National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority	1,891.7	1,660.8	1,150.0	1,380.0	2,900.0
Irrigation Development	245.0	480.0	1,177.0	713.7	1,317.0
National Irrigation Authority	5,860.0	9,366.6	5,510.0	6,907.3	11,753.0
TOTAL	**43,850.7**	**36,509.2**	**31,131.0**	**44,484.0**	**55,200.7**

Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation

* Provisional

8.10. Table 8.4 shows the volumes of water abstracted under permit from 2016 to 2020. Surface water abstraction has increased from 30.7 billion cubic meters in 2016 to 32.1 billion cubic meters in 2020. The ground water abstraction rose from 211.7 million cubic meters in 2019 to 227.6 million cubic meters in 2020.

Table 8.4: Annual Volume of Water Abstracted under permit, 2016 - 2020

Million Cubic Meters

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Surface Water	30,674.4	30,743.8	31,195.3	32,075.3	32,097.5
Groundwater	102.9	140.6	175.6	211.7	227.6
Total	**30,777.3**	**30,884.5**	**31,370.9**	**32,286.9**	**32,325.1**

Source: Water Resources Authority

Fisheries

8.11. Fishery resources remain a major source of food for the general populace and income for local fishing communities, and as an export commodity. Over the last five years, fish production from fresh water sources remained the major source of fish landed accounting for over 80 per cent of the total fish output. Fish output from marine sources contributed a relatively small share mainly due to inadequate technology necessary for fishing in deep waters.

8.12. The fisheries sub-sector registered a slight improvement in performance as presented in Table 8.5. Total quantity of fish landed increased by 0.5 thousand metric tonnes from 149.2 thousand metric tonnes in 2019 to 149.7 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 partly owing to measures aimed at encouraging optimal exploitation of fishery products. The quantity of fish landed from freshwater sources increased by 2.0 per cent in the review period. However, fish landings from marine sources declined by 7.2 per cent in the year 2020.

8.13. Fish output from fish farming increased by 7.6 per cent from 18.5 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 19.9 thousand tonnes in 2020. This accounted for 16.1 per cent of total fish production from fresh water sources and 13.3 per cent of total fish landings in the country.

8.14. Total value of fish landed increased from KSh 23.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 26.2 billion in 2020. This was largely attributed to an increase of KSh 1.9 billion in the value of freshwater fish landed coupled with increased price of fish during the review period.

Table 8.5: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2016 – 2020

	2016	2017+	2018+	2019	2020*
Quantities - Tonnes:					
Freshwater fish					
Lake Victoria	98,666	92,727	98,150	90,743	86,659
Lake Turkana	7,926	4,021	7,587	7,031	13,190
Lake Naivasha	1,064	1,689	2,287	3,087	2,216
Lake Baringo	141	155	145	203	162
Lake Jipe	106	112	131	157	197
Lake Kanyaboli	110	127	203	300	264
Lake Kenyatta	30	45	14	140	167
Tana River dams	444	422	297	394	283
Tana River Delta	30	115	46	94	63
Aquaculture	14,952	12,356	15,120	18,542	19,945
Turkwel Dam	39	35	34	50	107
Riverline	5	10	320	380	411
Small Dams	-	300	339	459	358
SUB-TOTAL	**123,513.0**	**112,114.0**	**124,673.0**	**121,580.0**	**124,021.4**
Marine Sources					
Marine fish	21,190.0	19,357.0	20,133.0	21,647.0	20,201.0
Crustaceans	772.0	1,646.0	1,600.0	1,933.0	1,574.3
Molluscs	2,203.0	2,281.0	2,101.0	2,064.0	1,909.1
Marine Industrial	-	449.0	1,038.5	1,994.0	1,972.0
SUB-TOTAL	**24,165.0**	**23,733.0**	**24,872.5**	**27,638.0**	**25,656.4**
GRAND TOTAL	**147,678.0**	**135,847.0**	**149,545.5**	**149,218.0**	**149,677.8**
Value - KSh Million					
Freshwater fish	19,735.4	18,656.1	20,113.8	18,724.4	20,585.1
Marine fish	3,424.4	2,976.2	3,016.0	2,865.3	3,335.7
Crustaceans	887.7	916.9	999.2	1,126.7	866.8
Molluscs	378.5	397.9	442.7	485.5	629.4
Marine Industrial	-	126.4	252.6	405.8	794.0
TOTAL	**24,425.9**	**23,073.5**	**24,824.2**	**23,607.8**	**26,211.0**

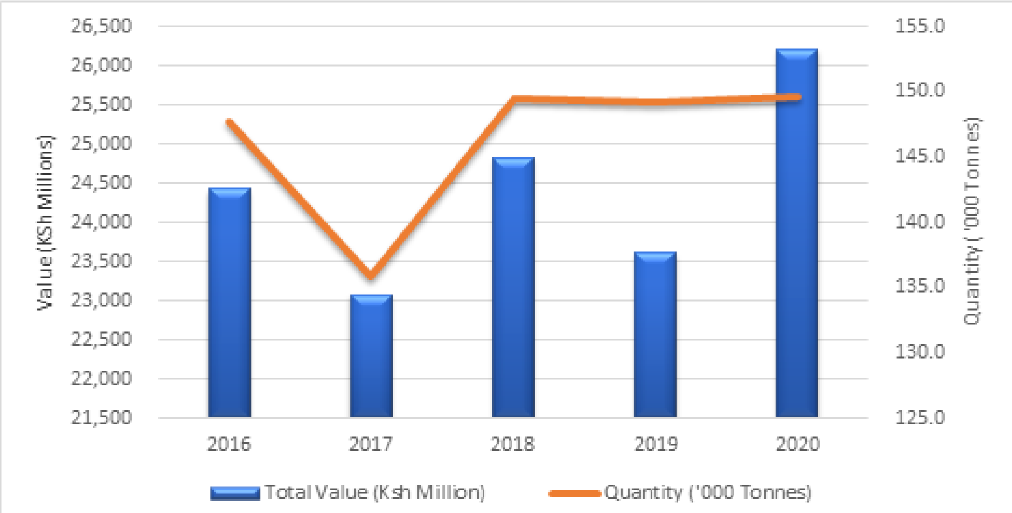
Source: Kenya Fisheries Service

* Provisional

+ Revised

8.15. Figure 8.1 shows the trend in the value and quantities of fish landings from 2016 to 2020. Quantity of fish production in the country increased slightly by 0.3 per cent during the review period. The overall value of fish produced in the review period increased by 11.0 per cent compared to the year 2019.

Figure 8.1: Total Value and Quantity of Fish Landed, 2016 - 2020



Forestry

8.16. During the period under review, total forest area increased from 4,228.8 thousand hectares in 2019 to 4,231.9 thousand hectares in 2020 as shown in Table 8.6. This was mainly attributed to an increase in area under public plantation forest which grew by 2.1 per cent in 2020 from 148.8 thousand hectares in 2019 to 151.9 thousand hectares in 2020. The national percentage forest cover remained at 7.29 per cent of the total land in 2020.

Table 8.6: Status of Forests, 2016 - 2020

'000 Ha

Category of forest cover type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Natural Forests					
Indegenous mixed trees	3,884.4	3,925.0	3,925.0	3,925.0	3,925.0
Bamboo	58.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
Mangroves	52.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Sub Total (Natural Forests)	**3,994.4**	**4,033.0**	**4,033.0**	**4,033.0**	**4,033.0**
Public Plantation forests	140.8	142.4	144.3	148.8	151.9
Private plantation forests	50.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0
Total Forest Area	**4,185.2**	**4,222.4**	**4,224.3**	**4,228.8**	**4,231.9**
Grassland and Bushland	41,100.0	41,100.0	41,000.0	41,000.0	41,000.0
Total Area for Country	58,037.0	58,037.0	58,037.0	58,037.0	58,037.0
Forest percentage	7.21	7.28	7.28	7.29	7.29

Source: Kenya Forest Service

* Provisional

8.17. Details of government forest plantation stocking from 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 8.7. The overall stock increased from 147.6 thousand hectares in 2019 to 149.6 thousand hectares in 2020. During the review period, the area planted declined to 4.3 thousand hectares compared to 7.2 thousand hectares in 2019.

8.18. There was no clear felling of forests for the second consecutive year due to existence of the Government's moratorium on logging and extraction of timber from all public and community-based forests. The area affected by planting failures and fire damages increased from 1.2 thousand hectares in 2019 to 2.3 thousand hectares in the review period.

Table 8.7: Government Forest Plantation Stocking, 2016 - 2020

'000 Ha

Forest Stocking	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Previous Year Plantation Area[1]. . . .	130.5	131.4	135.1	141.6	147.6
Area Planted.	10.3	11.0	9.2	7.2	4.3
Total	**140.8**	**142.4**	**144.3**	**148.8**	**151.9**
Area Clear felled	6.8	5.2	0.9	-	-
Planting failures/fire damages	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.2	2.3
Total Area	**131.4**	**135.1**	**141.6**	**147.6**	**149.6**

Source: Kenya Forest Service

* Provisional

[1] Opening stock at the beginning of the year

8.19. Table 8.8 presents recorded sales of forest products. Total sales of timber from Government forests increased from 10.7 thousand true cubic meters in 2019 to 80.0 thousand true cubic meters in 2020. There was a notable increase in sales of both softwood and hardwood timber despite the ban on forest logging. This increase is attributable to forest products arising from creation of electricity way leaves.

8.20. Sale of fuelwood and charcoal increased from 2.1 thousand stacked cubic meters in 2019 to 4.1 thousand stacked cubic meters in 2020. The number of power poles sold increased by 37.1 per cent from 13.2 thousand in 2019 to 18.1 thousand poles in 2020.

Table 8.8: Recorded Sale of Government Forest Products, 2016 – 2020

Forest Products Sold	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Timber - '000 true cu. metres-					
Soft wood	966.4	798.4	30.9	1.5	44.1
Hard wood	70.9	83.4	113.3	9.2	35.9
TOTAL	**1,037.3**	**881.8**	**144.2**	**10.7**	**80.0**
Fuelwood/charcoal (000 stacked cu. Metres)..	147.2	53.7	9.6	2.1	4.1
Power Poles (000)	23.0	34.2	29.2	13.2	18.1

Source: Kenya Forest Service

* Provisional

Mining

8.21. Table 8.9 shows the quantity and value of mineral production in the country from 2016 to 2020. Most of the major minerals recorded a decline in 2020. The total quantity of the titanium ore minerals produced declined by 9.5 per cent from 486.2 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 440.0 thousand tonnes in 2020. Soda ash production declined by 9.7 per cent from 282.0 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 254.6 thousand tonnes in 2020. Quantity of crushed refined soda produced in the review period dropped drastically to 159.6 thousand tonnes from 388.5 thousand tonnes recorded in the previous period. The decline is attributed to decrease in demand for minerals in the external market due to COVID-19 pandemic.

8.22. Total earnings from mineral production, as indicated in Table 8.9 declined by 5.8 per cent from 24.1 billion in 2019 to 22.7 billion in 2020. The value of the titanium ore minerals produced declined from KSh 19.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 19.5 billion in 2020. This slight decline in value despite notable reduction in the quantity produced was as a result of 28.2 per cent increase in the average export price of the titanium ore and concentrates as shown in Table 8.10. The value of diatomite produced in the review period increased by 6.8 per cent from KSh 51.5 million in 2019 to KSh 55.0 million in 2020.

Table 8.9: Quantity and Value of Mineral Production, 2016 - 2020

Mineral	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Quantity - Tonnes					
Soda Ash+	303,618.0	303,580.0	294,856.0	282,049.4	254,578.8
Fluorspar[1]	42,656.0	6,945.0	-	-	-
Salt	23,425.0	43,245.1	28,841.0	13,727.9	4,702.7
Crushed Refined Soda	741,000.0	538,952.2	511,976.7	388,460.0	159,553.5
Carbon Dioxide	15,493.0	11,855.0	11,000.0	11,111.0	16,256.5
Diatomite	1,237.6	1,406.0	1,548.3	921.0	928.1
Gold (**in Kgs**)	196.9	502.6	472.0	394.9	149.9
Gemstones (cut)[2] **in '000 carrats**	5,466.0	22,955.0	14,500.4	19,796.0	5,186.7
Gemstones (rough)[2]	518.2	1,247.7	508.8	403.7	55.6
Titanium Ore Minerals	**457,531.0**	**643,494.0**	**597,736.0**	**486,152.0**	**439,960.0**
Illmenite	359,885.0	491,003.0	463,000.0	352,000.0	334,900.0
Rutile	69,975.0	87,167.0	98,132.0	85,796.0	72,836.0
Zircon	27,671.0	65,324.0	36,604.0	48,356.0	32,224.0
Value - KSh million					
Soda Ash+	1,709.2	1,659.7	1,809.9	1,776.7	1,603.7
Fluorspar[1]	868.8	129.7	-	-	-
Salt	218.5	98.9	185.2	17.2	5.9
Crushed Refined Soda	494.4	1,108.9	579.9	435.1	178.7
Carbon Dioxide	831.8	589.4	225.8	286.9	455.2
Diatomite	75.2	79.4	87.6	51.5	55.0
Gold	970.3	1,510.8	2,041.3	1,408.0	685.1
Gemstones(cut)[2]	77.5	128.6	107.5	84.9	91.7
Gemstones (rough)[2]	936.0	238.3	416.5	440.0	100.6
Titanium Ore Minerals	**10,087.1**	**18,526.8**	**20,297.6**	**19,643.0**	**19,487.9**
Illmenite	2,438.7	7,719.0	6,618	5,425.0	6,623.4
Rutile	5,372	6,646.1	8,470	9,587.0	8,804.4
Zircon	2,276	4,161.7	5,210	4,631.0	4,060.1
Total	**16,268.8**	**24,070.5**	**25,751.3**	**24,143.3**	**22,663.8**

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mining and Mining Companies

* Provisional

[1] Flourspar mining ceased operations

[2] Gemstones include corondum,garnets and vermiculite

+ Revised

8.23. Average export prices of soda ash and titanium ore minerals are shown in Table 8.10. Average export price per ton of the Titanium Ore minerals increased by 27.9 per cent from KSh 32.6 thousand in 2019 to KSh 41.7 thousand in 2020. However, the average export price of soda ash decreased by 5.1 per cent during the review period.

Table 8.10: Average Export Prices of Minerals, 2016 - 2020

KSh per tonne

Mineral	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Soda Ash	20,998	20,694	22,642	23,999	22,779
Fluorspar[1]	17,313	17,795	-	-	-
Titanium Ore and Concentrates	17,968	25,840	27,249	32,556	41,747

[1] Flourspar mining ceased operations

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority

Wildlife 8.24. Wildlife contributes substantially to the national economy through tourism as a prime tourist attraction. Generally, populations of many wildlife species in the Kenya rangelands have declined over the years owing to factors such as habitat loss, land-use changes within fragile areas leading to land fragmentation and loss of habitat for wildlife, poaching and drought, including other climate change related factors.

8.25. Wildlife species whose population numbers showed substantial decline during the review period include giraffe, impala, Thomson's gazelle, Burchell's zebra, Grant's gazelle, topi, and kudus as shown in Table 8.11(a). Wildlife species that showed stability in numbers during the review period include ostrich, warthog, hunter's hartebeest, gerenuk, eland, elephants, and grevy's zebra.

Table 8.11(a): Wildlife Population Estimates in the Kenya Rangelands, 2016 – 2020

'000 Number

Species[1]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Buffalo	18.7	17.8	19.6	19.1	19.5
Burchell's Zebra	110.0	104.5	108.8	107.5	105.0
Eland	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5
Gerenuk	12.0	11.4	10.8	10.7	10.7
Giraffe[2]	18.6	17.0	19.9	18.0	17.3
Grant's Gazelle	112.1	106.5	105.3	103.9	101.0
Grevy's Zebra	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7
Hunters Hartebeest	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Impala	58.0	55.1	48.9	47.5	46.2
Kongoni	5.5	5.2	6.3	6.2	6.2
Kudu[3]	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.6	8.2
Oryx	10.0	9.5	12.3	12.2	12.2
Ostrich	28.4	26.9	27.2	27.5	28.1
Thomson's Gazelle	42.6	40.5	38.2	38.1	37.0
Topi	14.9	12.0	12.7	11.4	10.5
Warthog	15.2	14.4	13.5	14.0	14.5
Waterbuck	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Wildebeest	240.0	228.0	289.0	285.0	284.0

Source: Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing

* Provisional

[1] Derived using aerial sample surveys

[2] Includes the Masai and Reticulated Giraffes

[3] Includes the Greater and Lesser Kudus

8.26. Table 8.11(b) shows the population of endangered wildlife species in the country. The number of elephants in the country has declined from 34.5 thousand in 2019 to 34.1 thousand in 2020. Both the black rhino and white rhino have showed notable increase in population increasing from 794 to 853 and 645 to 750, respectively, during the review period. The number of lions based on a census of lions conducted in 2020 stood at 2,489. The number of roan antelopes in the country stood at 15 in 2020 up from 11 in 2019, signifying the continued threat of extinction of this wildlife species if not properly protected.

Table 8.11(b): Endangered Wildlife Population Estimates in Kenya[1], 2016 – 2020

Number

Species	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Elephant	35,364	34,214	33,519	34,487	34,125
Black Rhino	678	696	766	794	853
White rhino	441	450	622	645	750
Hirola Antelope	-	-	430	-	475
Mountain Bongo	125	125	125	100	96
Lion	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,489
Roan Antelope	23	16	19	11	15
Sable Antelope	60	60	60	60	51
Spotted hyena	2000 - 4000	2000 - 4000	2,000-4,000	2000 - 4000	5,147
Cheetah	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
African wild dog	865	865	865	865	865
Leopard	600	600	600	600	600

Source: Kenya Wildlife Service

* Provisional

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

Refuse Management

8.27. Table 8.12 shows solid waste management for the three cities of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. Quantities of solid waste generated in Nairobi City County increased by 19.2 per cent from 1,653 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 1,970.7 thousand tonnes in 2020. Similarly, the tonnage of waste generated from Mombasa County in the review period increased by 4.0 per cent while there was a minimal increase in tonnage of waste generated from Kisumu County from 220.4 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 224.8 thousand tonnes in 2020. About 24.8, 54.0 and 70.0 per cent of all solid waste generated in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu respectively was uncollected in 2020.

Table 8.12: Solid Waste Generation and Collection,[+] 2016 to 2020

'000 Tonnes

County		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Nairobi	Generated	1,275.7	1,262.0	1,326.9	1,653.0	1,970.7
	Collected	956.8	948.9	997.7	1,242.8	1,481.7
Mombasa	Generated	300.8	266.5	293.5	320.8	333.6
	Collected	138.3	66.8	164.3	147.8	153.3
Kisumu	Generated	206.6	211.2	215.8	220.4	224.8
	Collected	62.0	63.3	64.7	66.1	67.4

Source: Nairobi City, Kisumu & Mombasa County Governments

* Provisional

[+] Revised

Note: Solid waste generated for the three cities are estimates

Environment Impact Assessments

8.28. The number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) reported for the high-risk projects is as shown in Table 8.13. There was a major decrease in the number of EIAs reports for high-risk facilities in 2020. This was attributed to the slowed operations across sectors due to COVID-19 interruptions of several activities leading to few facilities applying for EIA licenses.

Table 8.13: Number of Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) by Sector, 2016-2020

Number

Sector	2016	2017	2018 +	2019	2020*
Transport and Communication	636	522	1,044	215	8
Energy	422	501	436	222	11
Tourism	11	8	14	6	2
Mining and Quarrying	28	51	66	65	3
Human settlements and Infrastructure ...	545	434	495	302	34
Agriculture and Forestry	21	31	38	28	9
Commerce and Industry	150	228	269	193	8
Water Resources	61	67	94	46	8
TOTAL	**1,874**	**1,842**	**2,456**	**1,077**	**83**

Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

* Provisional

`+ Revised

Environmental Audits (EAs)

8.29. The number of environmental audits carried out during the year 2020 dropped by 53.7 per cent to 2,038 from 4,397 environmental audits in 2019. During the same period, the energy sector recorded the highest number of environmental audits at 923 EAs. Generally, all the sectors recorded decline in the number of EAs except the human settlements and infrastructure sector, which increased by 10.5 per cent from 76 EAs in 2019 to 84 EAs in 2020.

Table 8.14: Number of Environmental Audits (EAs) by Sector, 2016-2020

Number

Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Transport and Communication	1,687	2,241	1,489	1,973	426
Energy	969	1,353	1,510	1,558	923
Tourism	133	173	117	159	70
Mining and Quarrying	10	19	38	44	36
Human settlements and Infrastructure	70	57	90	76	84
Agriculture and Forestry	57	58	65	104	63
Commerce and Industry	240	218	397	460	426
Water Resources	4	12	16	23	10
TOTAL	**3,170**	**4,131**	**3,722**	**4,397**	**2,038**

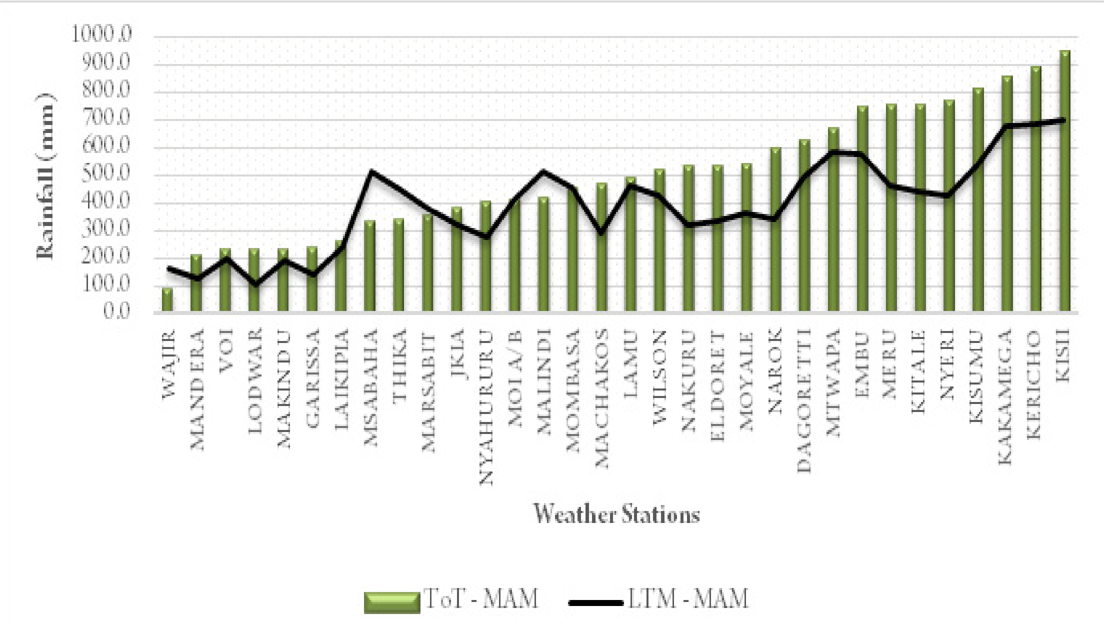
Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

* Provisional

Rainfall 8.30. The rainfall distribution, both in time and space, during Long Rains season March-April-May (MAM) 2020 was generally good over most parts of the country. As shown in Figure 8.2, several meteorological stations recorded rainfall that was more than 75 per cent of their seasonal Long-Term Means (LTMs) for the MAM season.

8.31. Some of the stations that recorded more than 500mm of rainfall during the season include Kisii (942.1mm), Kericho (887.3mm), Kisumu (807.3mm), Kakamega (849.3mm), Meru (745.4), Nyeri (761.5), Kitale (749.9mm), Embu (742.7mm), Mtwapa (664.9mm), Dagoretti (618.0mm), Narok (594.0mm), Moyale (536.0mm) and Nakuru (524.2mm). Several stations recorded between 200mm and 500mm with the lowest seasonal totals of 207.1mm and 79.6mm being recorded at Mandera and Wajir Meteorological Stations, respectively.

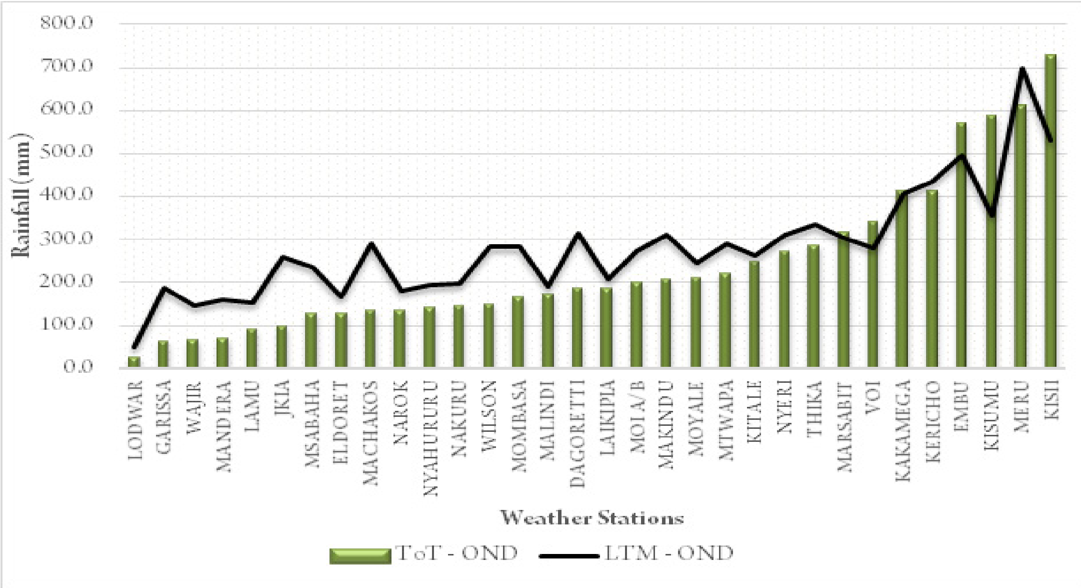
Figure 8.2: Long Rains (March April May) Performance, 2020



Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

8.32. The October –November- December (OND) Short Rains seasonal rainfall analysis indicates that the performance was below normal over most parts of the country as shown in Figure 8.3. Depressed rainfall was received in North Western, North Eastern, South Eastern, parts of Central Kenya including Nairobi as well as the Coastal region where several stations recorded below 100 per cent of their OND LTM. The poor Short Rains Seasonal rainfall performance in the country was mainly as a result of the La Nina conditions owing to the prevailing cooler than average Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) in the central and eastern Equatorial Pacific Ocean and the warmer than average Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) in the western Equatorial Pacific Ocean. The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) largely remained neutral during the season. The highest seasonal total rainfall amount of 728.3 mm was recorded at Kisii Meteorological Station. Other stations that recorded significant amounts of rainfall are Meru (612.9mm), Kisumu (588.6mm), Embu (572.2mm), Kericho (412.4mm), Kakamega (412.3mm) and Voi (342.4mm).

Figure 8.3: Short Rains (October November December) Performance, 2020



Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

8.33. The total rainfall received in 2020 across the meteorological regions in the country were relatively good for most of the regions compared to 2019 except the Coastal region where the mean annual rainfall decreased to 938.5 millimeters in 2020 from 1,482 millimeters recorded in 2019.

8.34. Table 8.15 shows that Western region received the highest mean annual rainfall of 1,971.7 millimeters. Mean annual rainfall recorded from the North Eastern region declined from 555.3 millimeters in 2019 to 427.0 millimeters in 2020. Similarly, the amount of rainfall received in Central region declined in the review period.

Table 8.15: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region

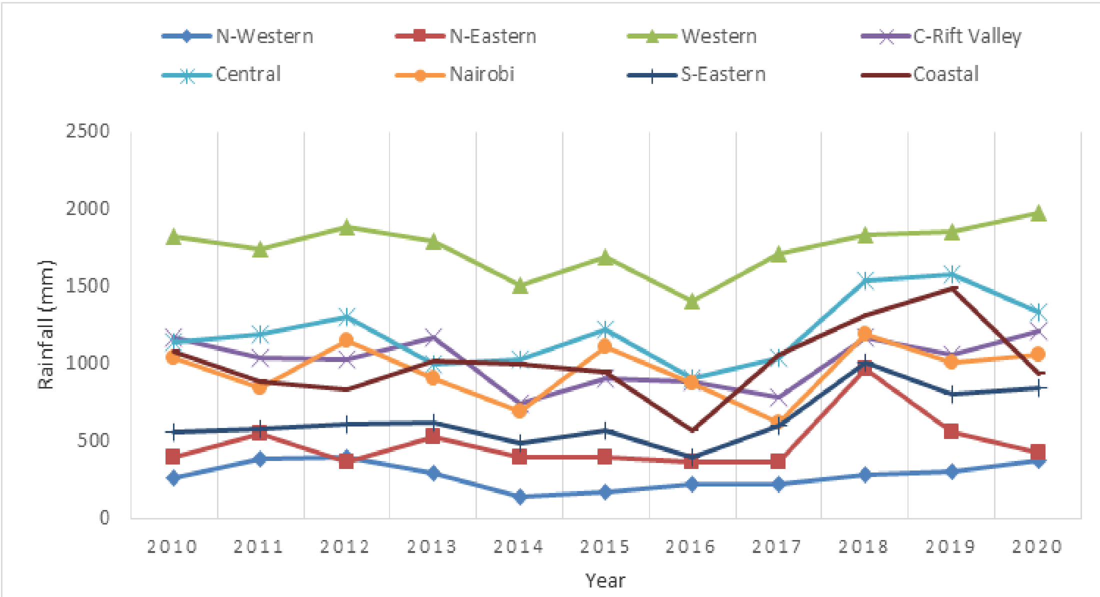
mm

Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
N-Western	261.2	388.9	399	296	139.3	170	219.3	226.23	282.7	309.5	380.8
N-Eastern	399.4	545.9	367.5	529	396.6	394.2	367	367.7	971.3	555.3	427.0
Western	1827.8	1744.8	1880	1793.6	1508.4	1690.8	1407.2	1715.1	1830.5	1855.1	1971.7
C-Rift Valley	1167.7	1037.9	1024.8	1173.5	744	901.8	888.7	786.3	1169.9	1062.6	1212.5
Central	1136.8	1191.7	1305.2	1000.5	1032.9	1224.3	908.4	1033.4	1540.2	1582.8	1334.2
Nairobi	1035.4	843.5	1154.5	902	686.8	1110	877.2	618.1	1195.5	1006.3	1061.0
S-Eastern	558.3	581.6	608.2	621	491.5	573.4	392.7	601.6	1004.2	807.9	843.1
Coastal	1081.1	888.7	829.6	1020.8	997.5	947.3	571.1	1061.2	1314.2	1482	938.5

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

8.35. Figure 8.4 shows the trends in the mean annual rainfall from the eight meteorological regions in the country. Western, Central Rift Valley, Nairobi, South Eastern and North Western regions received increased rainfall in 2020 compared to what the regions had received in the previous year.

Figure 8.4: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region



Temperature 8.36. The mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures for the eight meteorological regions in the country are shown in Table 8.16 below. Annual mean temperatures for the country decreased from 28.8 degrees Celsius in 2019 to 28.1 degrees Celsius in 2020. The highest maximum temperatures were recorded in the North Western region at 35.4 degrees Celsius while the lowest maximum temperatures were recorded in Central Rift Valley, Central and Nairobi at 24.1, 24.4 and 24.7 degrees Celsius, respectively.

8.37. The highest minimum temperatures during the year 2020 were experienced in the North Western Region followed by the Coastal region at 24.7 and 24.2 degrees Celsius, respectively. The Central Rift Valley region recorded the lowest minimum temperatures at 11.7 degrees Celsius.

Table 8.16: Mean Annual Maximum and Minimum Temperatures by Region

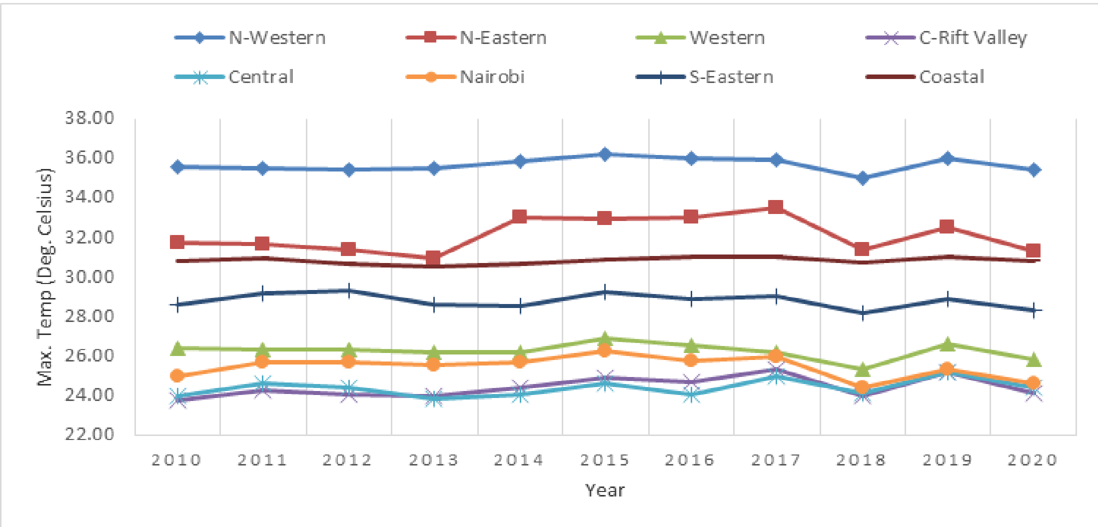
Deg. Celsius

Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Maximum Temperatures											
N-Western	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.9	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.4
N-Eastern	31.7	31.7	31.4	30.9	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.5	31.4	32.5	31.3
Western	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.9	26.6	26.2	25.3	26.6	25.8
C-Rift Valley	23.8	24.3	24.1	24.0	24.4	24.9	24.7	25.3	24.0	25.2	24.1
Central	24.0	24.6	24.4	23.9	24.0	24.6	24.0	25.0	24.1	25.2	24.4
Nairobi	25.0	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.7	26.3	25.8	26.0	24.4	25.3	24.7
S-Eastern	28.6	29.1	29.3	28.6	28.5	29.2	28.9	29.0	28.2	28.9	28.3
Coastal	30.8	30.9	30.6	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.7	31.0	30.8
Country	**28.2**	**28.5**	**28.4**	**28.1**	**28.5**	**29.0**	**28.7**	**29.0**	**27.9**	**28.8**	**28.1**
Minimum Temperatures											
N-Western	24.3	23.6	23.6	24.3	24.2	24.7	24.9	23.8	24.7	24.3	24.7
N-Eastern	21.6	21.4	21.0	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.4	22.5	20.6	21.6	21.7
Western	14.4	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.2	14.2	13.1	13.3	14.6	14.6
C-Rift Valley	10.9	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.7
Central	13.9	13.5	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.4	13.6	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.5
Nairobi	14.3	14.4	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.8	14.9
S-Eastern	17.3	17.3	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.3
Coastal	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.0	23.5	24.3	24.2
Country	**17.5**	**17.3**	**17.1**	**17.2**	**17.3**	**17.5**	**17.5**	**17.3**	**17.2**	**17.7**	**17.8**

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

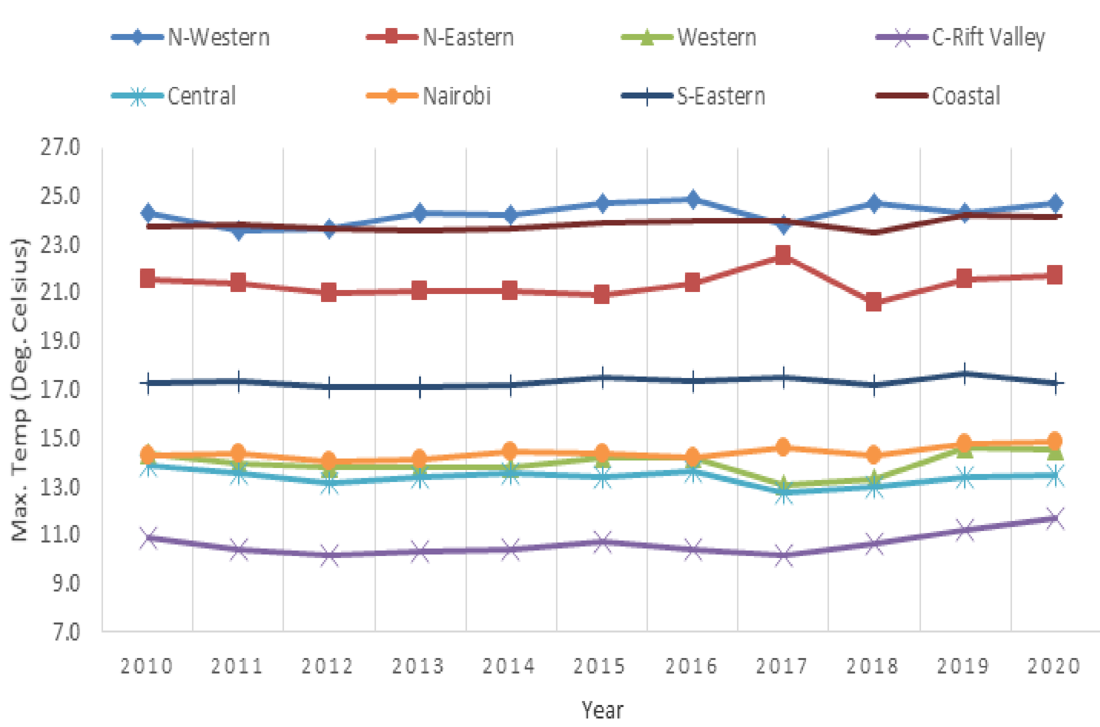
8.38. Figure 8.5 shows the trend of mean annual maximum temperatures for the eight meteorological regions in the country. From the figure below, the highest maximum temperatures are experienced from North Western part of the country followed by the North Eastern region. Central and the Central Rift Valley regions recorded the lowest maximum temperatures over the period. There was a general decline in mean maximum temperatures during the year 2020 for all the regions.

Figure 8.5: Mean Annual Maximum Temperatures



8.39. The minimum temperatures for the Central Rift Valley region recorded a noticeable increase during the year 2020 compared to the other meteorological regions which recorded minimal increase. South Eastern region recorded a slight decrease of the minimum temperatures as shown in Figure 8.6.

Figure 8.6: Mean Annual Minimum Temperatures



Energy Sector

Chapter 09

Overview

The demand for oil across the world fell rapidly as mitigation measures instituted against the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic slowed down economic activities in 2020. The initial outlook and uncertainty surrounding the trajectory and intensity of the pandemic led to lack of general agreement on oil production levels between two of the largest oil producers, namely, Russia and Saudi Arabia in early March of 2020. In addition, the US delay in cutting back on oil production, resulted in an oversupply of oil which led to an unprecedented collapse in oil prices. Consequently, the annual average Murban crude oil prices per barrel dropped from USD 64.92 in 2019 to USD 41.45 in 2020.

9.2. Total volume of petroleum products imported into the country dropped by 10.9 per cent to 5.7 million tonnes in 2020. During the same period, total exports of petroleum products rose by 7.1 per cent to 832.1 thousand tonnes. The total import bill of petroleum products decreased to KSh 209.1 billion in 2020 from KSh 316.6 billion in 2019.

9.3. The total installed electricity capacity increased slightly from 2,818.9 MW in 2019 to 2,836.7 MW in 2020. However, effective electricity generation capacity dropped by 1.1 per cent to 2,705.3 MW in 2020. Total electricity generation declined marginally from 11,620.7 GWh in 2019 to 11,603.6 GWh in 2020. Thermal generation dropped significantly by 42.5 per cent to 754.5 MW while wind power generation decreased by 14.8 per cent to 1,331.4 MW in 2020. There was a notable increase of 32.1 per cent in hydro generation to 4,232.7 GWh mainly due to favourable rainfall experienced in 2020. Thermal electricity generation has been on downward trend in an effort to scale access to clean energy hence saving the country from heavy expenditure on petroleum imports.

9.4. Total electricity demand decreased slightly from 11,620.7 GWh in 2019 to 11,603.6 GWh in 2020. Domestic demand for electricity decreased from 8,854.0 GWh in 2019 to 8,796.4 GWh in 2020. Sales to large and medium commercial category declined by 3.6 per cent to 4,281.0 GWh in the review period. Sales to the street lighting category increased by 16.7 per cent to 74.5 GWh in 2020. Transmission and distributive losses amounted to 2,790.7 GWh, accounting for 24.3 per cent of total domestic generation in 2020.

Petroleum

9.5. Table 9.1 presents quantities and values of exports and imports of petroleum products for the period 2016 to 2020. The quantity of petroleum products imported decreased by 10.9 per cent to 5.7 million tonnes in 2020. The volume of total petroleum exports increased from 776.6 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 832.1 thousand tonnes in 2020. The share of re-exports to total exports dropped marginally from 97.0 per cent in 2019 to 96.6 per cent in 2020.

9.6. Total import bill of petroleum products reduced to KSh 209.1 billion in 2020 from KSh 316.6 billion in 2019. This was mainly due to a reduction in mobility brought about by containment measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 coupled with the sharp fall in global oil prices in 2020. The value of total exports of petroleum products declined by 2.1 per cent to KSh 42.6 billion. The value of domestic exports of petroleum products increased by 44.4 per cent to KSh 5.2 billion in 2020. The value of net balance decreased from KSh 273.1 billion in 2019 to KSh 166.6 billion in 2020.

Table 9.1: Quantity and Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Petroleum Products, 2016-2020

Petroleum Products	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)					Value (KSh Million)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
IMPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1] … …	5,978.3	6,334.0	6,101.8	6,425.4	5,723.0	195,279.2	262,770.0	325,247.5	313,821.0	206,826.0
Lubricating Oils … …	9.1	11.2	10.0	10.9	9.4	1,741.4	1,999.0	1,955.9	2,139.8	1,796.3
Lubricating Greases …	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7	570.0	484.6	574.2	642.5	510.0
TOTAL	**5,990.0**	**6,347.7**	**6,114.4**	**6,439.6**	**5,735.1**	**197,590.7**	**265,253.6**	**327,777.6**	**316,603.4**	**209,132.3**
DOMESTIC EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1] … …	12.5	6.4	8.4	7.0	2.3	545.5	368.6	588.0	465.6	169.5
Lubricating Oils … …	20.5	25.9	19.3	16.1	25.8	4,134.9	4,618.4	3,646.9	3,100.0	5,001.3
Lubricating Greases ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	31.2	26.5	14.2	11.0	19.0
TOTAL… … … … … ….	**33.1**	**32.4**	**27.7**	**23.2**	**28.2**	**4,711.6**	**5,013.6**	**4,249.1**	**3,576.7**	**5,189.8**
RE-EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1] … …	1,062.6	809.7	705.6	743.2	802.7	38,163.2	31,079.4	33,264.5	37,945.9	37,145.8
Lubricating Oils … …	1.6	0.3	6.4	10.1	1.3	302.2	43.5	1,279.7	1,988.8	241.4
Lubricating Greases …	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.1	5.2	45.6	38.2	3.5
TOTAL… … … … … ….	**1,064.2**	**810.0**	**712.1**	**753.4**	**803.9**	**38,473.5**	**31,128.1**	**34,589.8**	**39,972.9**	**37,390.7**
TOTAL EXPORTS… …	**1,097.3**	**842.4**	**739.8**	**776.6**	**832.1**	**43,185.1**	**36,141.7**	**38,839.0**	**43,549.6**	**42,580.5**
NET BALANCE[2]… …						**154,405.5**	**229,111.9**	**288,938.6**	**273,053.7**	**166,551.9**

*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 Nations exports and imports over a certain period.

9.7. Table 9.2 presents a breakdown of supply and demand for petroleum products for the period 2016 to 2020. Total domestic demand for petroleum products decreased by 9.6 per cent to 4.7 million tonnes in 2020 as a result of reduction in mobility during the period of travel restrictions. Demand for Jet fuel and Aviation spirit recorded significant declines of 43.6 per cent and 81.4 per cent to 394.8 thousand tonnes and 1.9 thousand tonnes, respectively, mainly due to suspension of domestic and international flights in the second and third quarter of 2020. Liquified Petroleum Gas(LPG) recorded a 4.5 per cent increase to 326.2 thousand tonnes while demand for Illuminating kerosene dropped to 127.0 thousand tonnes in 2020. This development points to possible substitution of kerosene for LPG following government policy to promote use of clean energy. Net imports of petroleum fuel decreased by 14.0 per cent from 5.7 million tonnes in 2019 to 4.9 million tonnes in 2020.

Table 9.2: Petroleum Supply and Demand, 2016-2020

'000 Tonnes

Petroleum Fuels	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
DEMAND -					
Liquefied petroleum gas … … … … … … … … …	151.7	189.3	222.3	312.1	326.2
Motor gasoline (premium) … … … … … … … …	1,227.2	1,267.4	1,359.0	1,434.3	1,395.3
Aviation spirit … … … … … … … … … … … …	4.8	3.8	18.8	10.2	1.9
Jet/turbo fuel … … … … … … … … … … … … …	619.2	649.7	674.4	699.4	394.8
Illuminating kerosene … … … … … … … … … …	371.7	448.0	339.4	168.3	127.0
Light diesel oil … … … … … … … … … … … …	2,318.3	2,086.2	2,173.1	2,198.7	2,157.6
Heavy diesel oil … … … … … … … … … … … …	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.8
Fuel oil … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	350.9	525.0	402.0	382.8	273.9
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND … … … … … … … …	**5,044.3**	**5,170.6**	**5,189.2**	**5,207.1**	**4,678.5**
Exports of petroleum fuels … … … … … … … … …	12.5	6.4	8.4	7.0	2.3
TOTAL DEMAND … … … … … … … … … … … …	**5,056.7**	**5,177.0**	**5,197.6**	**5,214.1**	**4,680.8**
SUPPLY -					
Net imports of petroleum fuels … … … … … … …	4,915.7	5,524.2	5,396.3	5,682.2	4,920.4
Adjustment[1] … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	-141.0	347.2	198.6	468.1	239.5
TOTAL SUPPLY … … … … … … … … … … … …	**5,056.7**	**5,177.0**	**5,197.6**	**5,214.1**	**4,680.8**

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

* Provisional.

[1] Adjustment for inventory changes and losses

9.8. Net domestic sales of petroleum fuels by consumer category for the period 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 9.3. Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels decreased by 9.6 per cent in 2020 to 4.7 million tonnes due to movement restrictions imposed by the Government to curb the spread of COVID-19. All sectors except Government and power generation registered declines in net domestic sales of petroleum products in 2020. Fuel sales to Government increased by 37.8 per cent to 21.5 thousand tonnes in 2020. Similarly, fuel sales for power generation more than doubled from 29.1 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 75.8 thousand tonnes in 2020. Net domestic sales to the tourism sector decreased by 53.2 per cent in 2020 to 6.5 thousand tonnes while domestic sales to the aviation sector decreased by 44.8 per cent to 392.7 thousand tonnes.

Table 9.3: Net Domestic Sale of Petroleum Fuels by Consumer Category, 2016-2020

'000 Tonnes

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Agriculture	35.2	57.4	59.7	25.7	24.8
Retail pump outlets and road transport..	3717.6	3541.2	3743.0	3752.0	3650.5
Rail transport	43.0	11.8	12.3	19.0	11.4
Tourism[1]	5.1	9.1	9.5	13.9	6.5
Marine (excl. Naval Forces)	2.3	6.2	5.1	5.6	1.1
Aviation (excl. Government)	598.4	644.5	671.4	710.8	392.7
Power Generation	15.3	44.7	34.2	29.1	75.8
Industrial, Commercial and Other	615.9	837.2	635.1	635.5	494.4
Government	11.3	18.5	18.7	15.6	21.5
Balancing Item	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**5044.2**	**5170.6**	**5189.2**	**5207.1**	**4678.5**

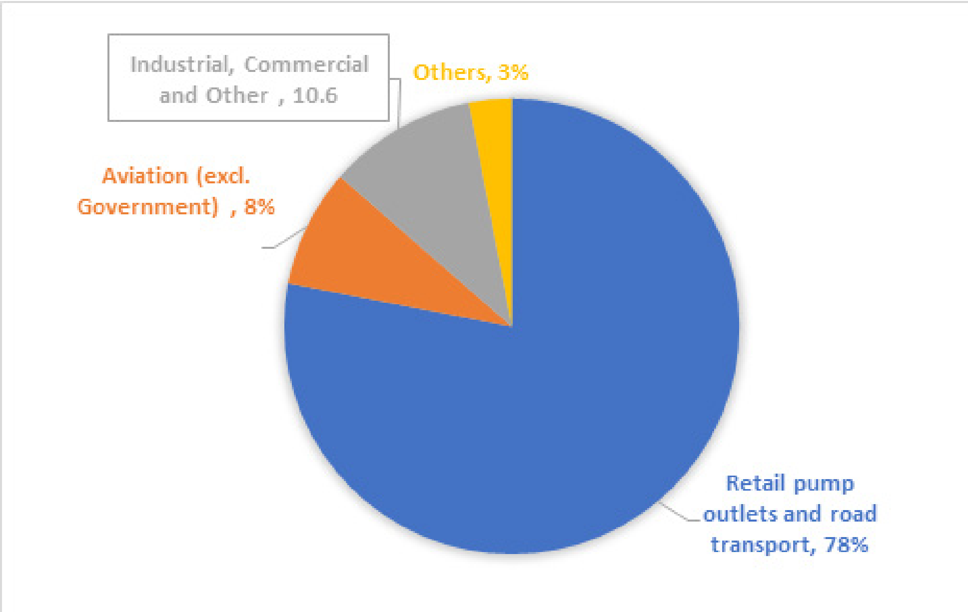
Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mining and Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority

* Provisional

[1] Comprises sales to tour operators

9.9. Figure 9.1 depicts the proportion of petroleum fuels sales to major consumer categories in 2020. Sales to retail pump outlets and road transport had the highest share of 78.0 per cent of the total petroleum fuels sold in 2020. This was followed by industrial, commercial and other category; and aviation category at 10.6 per cent and 8.4 per cent of total sales, respectively.

Figure 9.1: Sale of Petroleum Fuels by Major Consumer Category, 2020



9.10. Average wholesale prices of petroleum fuels in Mombasa for the period 2016 to 2020 for the month of December are presented in Table 9.4. Prices for all the fuels were lower in December 2020 compared to December 2019. Wholesale price for illuminating kerosene decreased by 23.2 per cent to KSh 71,740 per tonne in 2020. Similarly, prices of light diesel oil and motor spirit (premium) decreased by 13.9 per cent and 5.6 per cent to KSh 80,010 per tonne and KSh 95,000 per tonne, respectively, in the review period.

Table 9.4: Wholesale Prices[1] of Petroleum Fuels in Mombasa, for the month of December, 2016-2020

KSh per Tonne

Product	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Motor Spirit (Premium)..	89,690	99,660	109,340	100,660	95,000
Illuminating kerosene.. .. ………	59,050	66,910	101,020	93,460	71,740
Light diesel oil .. .. … …..	82,710	87,930	108,080	92,930	80,010

Source: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority

[1]Including duties and VAT.

9.11. During the period under review, the mitigation measures against the spread of COVID-19 pandemic that slowed down economic activities led to a decline in global demand for oil. The uncertainty and lack of general agreement on oil production levels between the two largest oil producers, namely, Russia and Saudi Arabia in early March 2020 coupled with the US delay in cutting back on oil production resulted to oversupply of oil. These developments led to an unprecedented collapse in oil prices. Oil prices began to rebound as nations emerged from lock-down and OPEC agreed to significant cuts in crude oil production in July 2020.

9.12. Table 9.5 presents prices of Murban crude oil for the period 2016 to 2020. The average annual price of Murban crude oil decreased sharply from a mean of USD 64.92 per barrel in 2019 to a mean of USD 41.45 per barrel in 2020. This was occasioned by a lower demand for crude oil globally on account of an unexpected reduction in mobility. The highest price of the Murban crude oil at USD 66.09 per barrel was recorded in January 2020 while the lowest price at USD 17.66 per barrel was recorded in April 2020.

Table 9.5: Average Murban ADNOC Prices[1], 2016-2020

US$/BBL

Month/Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January… … … … … ….	29.95	55.35	66.28	60.81	66.09
February… … … … …..	33.00	56.10	65.98	65.64	55.53
March… … … … ………	38.20	52.60	66.31	68.60	33.92
April… … … … … … ….	42.00	53.40	70.97	73.05	17.66
May… … … …… … …..	47.35	51.45	76.71	69.70	25.17
June… … … …… … ….	49.05	47.30	73.22	62.75	37.05
July… … … … …. … ….	44.60	48.60	76.00	64.86	43.42
August… … … ……… ..	48.85	48.85	74.91	60.16	45.19
September… …… … ….	45.50	55.70	78.75	62.39	41.54
October… …… … …… …	51.35	63.83	81.28	60.88	40.08
November… … …… …..	46.15	63.65	68.05	63.48	42.61
December… … …. … ….	54.15	62.06	59.33	66.66	49.17
Annual average	**44.18**	**54.91**	**71.48**	**64.92**	**41.45**

Source : OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report

[1] Abu Dhabi free on board (fob) Prices

ADNOC : Abu Dhabi National Oil Company

US$/BBL: US Dollars per Barrel

9.13. Domestic average retail prices of selected petroleum products from 2016 to 2020 are given in Table 9.6. During the period under review, the average prices of motor spirit premium and light diesel oil recorded decreases of 5.8 per cent and 8.7 per cent to KSh 103.28 per litre and KSh 93.96 per litre, respectively. Domestic average price of illuminating kerosene recorded a significant decrease of 17.3 per cent to KSh 84.6 per litre while the average price of a 13 Kg LPG cylinder dropped by 4.8 per cent to KSh 2,056.8 in 2020.

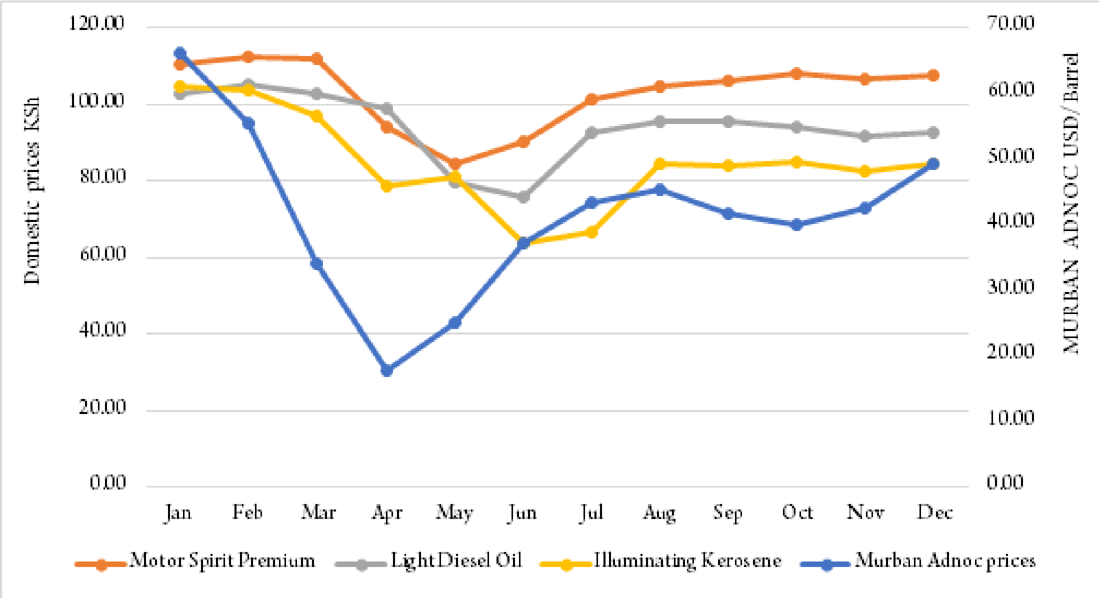
Table 9.6: Average Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Fuels, 2016-2020

Year	Month	KSh per Litre			KSh per 13 Kg cylinder
		Motor Spirit Premium	Light Diesel Oil	Illuminating Kerosene	Liqufied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
2016	January	89.52	77.66	47.11	2,343.86
	March	86.46	66.68	43.13	2,277.48
	June	87.07	74.69	59.1	2,231.38
	September	92.28	83.42	60.08	2,029.12
	December	95.08	88.18	64.52	1,983.06
	Annual Average[1]	**90.22**	**77.83**	**54.68**	**2,154.81**
2017	January	96.88	85.2	64.41	1,989.50
	March	99.98	88.94	67.16	1,988.19
	June	99.72	88.89	65.91	2,093.48
	September	97.87	86.56	64.43	2,082.65
	December	103.24	91.74	70.57	2,136.84
	Annual Average[1]	**100.20**	**89.03**	**67.02**	**2,075.29**
2018	January	107.17	95.79	75.74	2,140.37
	March	108.33	98.82	78.41	2,169.19
	June	113.07	104.21	86.69	2,176.31
	September	117.54	108.97	109.25	2,187.21
	December	114.30	111.89	106.15	2,193.42
	Annual Average[1]	**111.93**	**103.65**	**90.06**	**2,169.07**
2019	January	104.99	103.10	102.56	2,193.13
	March	102.13	97.47	97.63	2,191.84
	June	115.82	105.57	105.48	2,192.25
	September	113.57	103.90	101.44	2,141.31
	December	109.91	102.28	102.81	2,101.16
	Annual Average[1]	**109.63**	**102.92**	**102.29**	**2,161.26**
2020	January	110.61	102.81	104.46	2,144.81
	February	112.58	105.37	103.65	2,055.30
	March	112.07	102.93	96.72	2,065.98
	April	94.09	98.84	78.59	2,077.88
	May	84.58	79.67	81.08	2,075.87
	June	90.34	75.88	63.79	2,078.50
	July	101.37	92.81	66.41	2,075.00
	August	104.83	95.57	84.60	2,060.15
	September	106.30	95.45	84.09	2,033.57
	October	108.13	93.85	84.67	2,017.77
	November	106.72	91.64	82.58	2,019.88
	December	107.69	92.75	84.50	1,977.36
	Annual Average[1]	**103.28**	**93.96**	**84.60**	**2,056.84**

[1] Twelve month average

9.14. The trend of monthly prices of Murban ADNOC oil and domestic fuel prices for 2020 is shown in Figure 9.2. The price of Murban crude oil decreased significantly from a mean of USD 64.92 per barrel in 2019 to a mean of USD 41.45 per barrel in 2020. The prices of Murban crude oil fluctuated in the review period, with the highest prices recorded in January and the lowest being recorded in April. Domestic prices of motor spirit premium, light diesel oil and illuminating kerosene, also fluctuated with a general a decline in mean prices during the review period.

Figure 9.2: International Crude Oil Prices against Domestic Fuel Prices, 2020



Electricity 9.15. Table 9.7a presents information on installed and effective capacity of electricity by source for the period 2016 to 2020. Total installed capacity of electricity increased slightly to 2,836.7 MW in 2020 from 2,818.9 MW in 2019. Geothermal installed capacity of electricity increased by 4.2 per cent to 863.1 MW while solar capacity increased by 3.0 per cent to 52.5 MW in 2020. Similarly, hydro capacity rose by 7.8 MW to 834.0 MW in 2020. However, thermal capacity decreased slightly to 749.1 MW in 2020. Co-generation installed capacity dropped drastically from 28.0 MW in 2019 to 2.0 MW in 2020 due to decommissioning of Mumias Sugar power plant in February 2020 following expiry of its Power Purchase Agreement.

9.16. Total effective capacity of electricity declined by 31.2 MW to 2,705.3 MW due to drastic drop in co-generation. In addition, geothermal effective capacity declined by 10.9 MW to 805.1 MW in 2020. On the other hand, effective solar capacity expanded by 3.4 per cent to 52.2 MW in 2020. Effective capacity of hydro and wind remained at the same level.

Table 9.7a: Installed and Effective Capacity of Electricity by Source, 2016-2020

MW

Year	INSTALLED CAPACITY						Total	EFFECTIVE CAPACITY						Total
	Hydro	Thermal Oil	Geo-thermal	Wind	Co-gene-ration	Solar		Hydro	Thermal Oil	Geo-thermal	Wind	Co-gene-ration	Solar	
2016	818.7	801.6	652.0	26.1	28.0	0.6	**2,327.0**	797.5	762.9	644.0	26.0	23.5	0.2	**2,254.1**
2017	826.2	806.9	652.0	26.1	28.0	0.7	**2,339.9**	805.0	765.8	644.0	25.5	23.5	0.6	**2,264.4**
2018	826.2	807.7	663.0	336.1	28.0	50.7	**2,711.7**	805.0	768.2	655.0	335.5	23.5	50.6	**2,637.8**
2019	826.2	749.3	828.4	336.1	28.0	51.0	**2,818.9**	805.0	716.0	816.0	325.5	23.5	50.4	**2,736.4**
2020*	834.0	749.1	863.1	336.1	2.0	52.5	**2,836.7**	805.0	715.5	805.1	325.5	2.0	52.2	**2,705.3**

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 cen

3. Effective capacity refers to the maximum electric output a power station is expected to achieve given current operating constraints

9.17. Details on local generation and imports of electricity for the period 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 9.7b. Total electricity generation declined by 17.1 GWh to 11,603.6 GWh in 2020. Thermal electricity generation declined by 42.5 per cent to 754.5 GWh due to a significant reduction in thermal electricity generation by KenGen in 2020. Wind electricity generation dropped by 14.8 per cent to 1,331.4 GWh in the review period. Geothermal electricity generation decreased by 3.3 per cent to 5,059.8 GWh. However, hydro electricity generation increased by 32.1 per cent to 4,232.7 GWh mainly due to favourable rainfall experienced in 2020. Electricity imports also declined by 35.5 per cent to 136.7 GWh in 2020.

Table 9.7b: Generation and imports of Electricity, 2016-2020

GWh

Year	GENERATION									Imports	**Total**
	Hydro	Thermal oil				Geo thermal	Co-gene-ration	Wind	Solar		
		KenGen	IPP	EPP	Total						
2016	3,959.9	539.4	905.3	26.2	1,470.9	4,484.2	0.1	56.4	-	86.3	**10,057.7**
2017	2,776.8	998.2	1,535.8	0.0	2,534.1	4,756.3	1.9	61.3	-	229.6	**10,359.9**
2018	3,986.4	755.8	790.1	0.0	1,545.8	5,127.8	2.5	375.6	13.68	130.3	**11,182.0**
2019	3,205.3	668.9	644.3	0.0	1,313.3	5,234.7	0.3	1,562.7	92.3	212.0	**11,620.7**
2020*	4,232.7	120.6	633.9	0.0	754.5	5,059.8	0.2	1,331.4	88.4	136.7	**11,603.6**

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

* Provisional

Notes:

IPP: Independent Power Producers

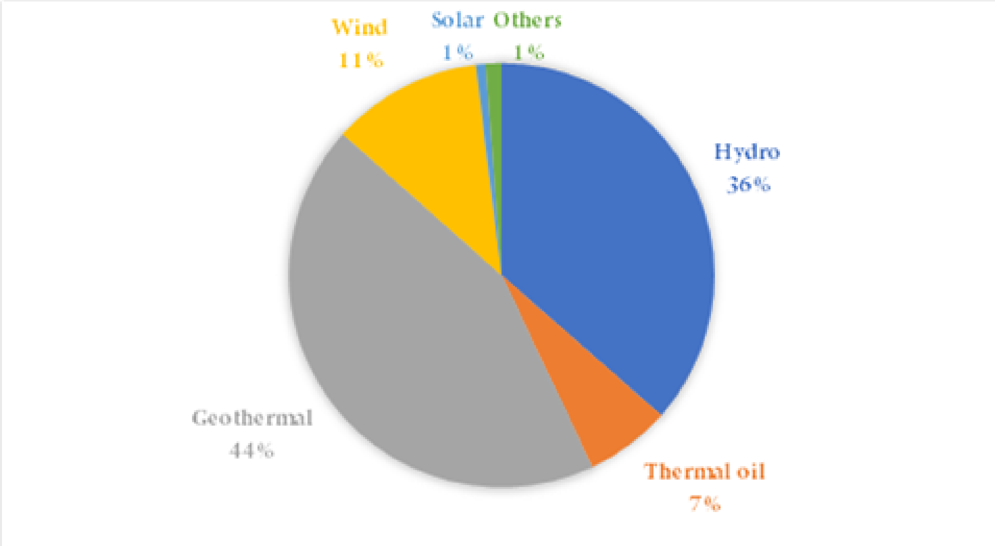
EPP: Emergency Power Producers

1 Gigawatt hour = 1,000,000 kilowatt hours

- Negligible

9.18. Figure 9.3 presents the proportion of electricity generated by source in 2020. In the review period, 92.3 per cent of electricity was generated from renewable sources. Electricity generation from geothermal, hydro and wind power sources accounted for 43.6, 36.5 and 11.5 per cent of electricity, respectively in 2020. Generation of electricity from thermal sources, which is the only non- renewable source accounted for 6.5 per cent of total electricity generation in 2020.

Figure 9.3: Proportion of Electricity Generation by Source, 2020



9.19. Demand and supply of electricity for 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 9.8. Total domestic demand for electricity declined by 57.6 GWh to 8,796.4 GWh in 2020. The demand for electricity registered growth in all categories except large and medium (commercial and industrial) category whose demand declined by 3.6 per cent to 4,281.0 GWh in 2020. Demand for street lighting and rural electrification categories increased by 16.7 per cent and 7.5 per cent to 74.5 GWh and 611.9 GWh, respectively, in 2020. Similarly, demand for domestic and small commercial category increased by 49.0 GWh to 3,829.1 GWh in 2020, possibly attributed to the working from home measures instituted to counter the spread of COVID-19. Large and medium (commercial and industrial) category accounted for 48.7 per cent of total domestic demand for electricity in 2020, while domestic and small commercial category accounted for 43.5 per cent.

9.20. Local electricity generation increased by 0.5 per cent to 11,466.9 GWh in 2020. Electricity imports declined by 35.5 per cent to 136.7 GWh while exports increased by 2.1 per cent to 16.5 GWh in 2020. Electricity transmission and distributive losses were 2,790.7 GWh in 2020, accounting for 24.3 per cent of total electricity supply.

Table 9.8: Electricity Demand and Supply, 2016-2020

GWh

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Domestic and Small Commercial	3,315.7	3,528.3	3,665.9	3,780.1	3,829.1
Large & Medium (Commercial and Industrial)..	4,146.3	4,199.0	4,336.5	4,441.0	4,281.0
Off-peak	31.8	42.2	30.4	..	..
Street Lighting	46.3	60.1	68.2	63.9	74.5
Rural Electrification	513.1	580.6	601.3	569.0	611.9
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**8,053.2**	**8,410.1**	**8,702.3**	**8,854.0**	**8,796.4**
Exports to Uganda & Tanzania	**39.1**	**12.3**	**35.2**	**16.2**	**16.5**
Transmission[1] and Distribution losses	1,965.4	1,937.5	2,444.5	2,750.5	2,790.7
TOTAL DEMAND = TOTAL SUPPLY[2]	**10,057.7**	**10,359.9**	**11,182.0**	**11,620.7**	**11,603.6**
Less imports from Uganda and Tanzania	86.3	229.6	130.3	212.0	136.7
Local generation	**9,971.4**	**10,130.3**	**11,051.7**	**11,408.6**	**11,466.9**

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd

*Provisional

[1]Voltage losses in power transmission lines

[2]Total supply equals Total generation

.. Category dropped from classification

9.21. Table 9.9 presents average electricity yield by customer category for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. In 2019/20, the average yield for domestic and street lighting categories increased by 7.0 per cent and 4.6 per cent to KSh 17.51 and KSh 10.10, respectively. Average electricity yield for commercial industrial category also increased by 1.9 per cent to KSh 14.58 during the same period. However, the average electricity yield for exports category decreased significantly by 42.9 per cent to KSh 11.63 while that of small commercial category decreased by 13.6 per cent to KSh 20.25 in 2020.

Table 9.9: Average electricity yield[1] by Customer Category, 2015/16-2019/20

KSh/Unit

Category	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Domestic	16.31	17.80	16.30	16.36	17.51
Small Commercial	20.50	21.31	22.08	23.45	20.25
Commercial Industrial	12.39	13.06	14.09	14.31	14.58
Off Peak (Interruptible)	2.69	15.24	11.95	N/A	N/A
Street Lighting	8.55	7.53	7.08	9.66	10.10
Exports	16.36	15.59	17.48	20.38	11.63

* Provisional

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd

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

Energy Accounts

Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA)

9.22. Environmental Economic Accounts are systems of accounts used for accounting for natural resource utilization. The accounts take stock of natural resources from the point of extraction to intermediate use by industries, to final use, to residuals/waste which are eventually disposed back to the environment. In addition, the accounts seek to promote efficient natural resource accounting and ensure a country is able to track how much it has utilized, estimate reserves in the environment, and promote proper disposal of residuals for environmental sustainability. The System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) framework follows a similar accounting structure as the System of National Accounts (SNA). The concepts, definitions and classifications used in SEEA are consistent with the SNA in order to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics.

Energy Balance 2020

9.23. Table 9.10(a) shows energy balance for coke and coal and renewable feed stocks in 2020. Renewable feed stocks include wood charcoal, fuel wood and wastes or scraps. Total supply of coke and coal and renewable feed stocks was 146,173.0 Tera Joules (TJ) in 2020. About 98.5 per cent of renewable feed stocks was demanded by households in 2020.

9.24. Table 9.10 (b) presents electricity energy balance in 2020. In the review period, 99.0 per cent of all electricity supplied was produced domestically. Renewable energy generated accounted for 92.8 per cent of domestically produced electricity. Total electricity demanded locally was 31,667.0 TJ while electricity transmission and distribution losses amounted to 10,046.4 TJ.

9.25. Table 9.10(c) presents energy balance of petroleum fuels in 2020. During the review period, 20,865.3 TJ of petroleum fuels were supplied to the country mainly from imports. Over the same period, 19,815.6 TJ of petroleum fuels were demanded, with 68.2 per cent being used in road transport. Air transport and households each accounted for 8.3 per cent, of total petroleum demand.

Table 9.10(a): Energy Balance, 2020- Supply and Demand for Coke, Coal and Renewable feed stocks

TJ

Energy Products	Non-renewable feedstocks				
	Coal and Coke	Wood charcoal	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms	Wastes or scraps	**Sub-Total**
Domestic Production		10,989.43	127,128.51	4,555.15	142,673.09
Imports	3,504.12				3,504.12
Domestic Exports	3.60				3.60
Re-Exports	0.63				0.63
Stock changes					
Sub-total: Supply	**3,499.89**	**10,989.43**	**127,128.51**	**4,555.15**	**146,172.98**
Statistical differences	**1,179.28**	-	-	-	**1,179.28**
Sub-total: Demand	**2,320.62**	**10,989.43**	**127,128.51**	**4,555.15**	**144,993.70**
Industry	2,320.62	221.39	1,981.36	-	4,523.37
Households		10,768.04	125,147.15	4,555.15	140,470.33

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Table 9.10(b): Energy Balance, 2020-Supply and Demand for Electricity

TJ

Energy Products	Power Generation						Electrical energy distribution
	Geothermal	Hydro	Wind	Solar	Co-generation	Thermal	
Domestic Production	18,215.21	15,237.58	4,792.90	318.31	0.65	2,716.20	41,280.86
Imports	..	..	..	..	..	..	492.05
Domestic Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.47
Sub-total: Supply	**18,215.21**	**15,237.58**	**4,792.90**	**318.31**	**0.65**	**2,716.20**	**41,713.44**
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10,046.43**
Sub-total: Demand	**18,215.21**	**15,237.58**	**4,792.90**	**318.31**	**0.65**	**2,716.20**	**31,667.01**
Sub-total: Energy transformation	**18,215.21**	**15,237.58**	**4,792.90**	**318.31**	**0.65**	**2,716.20**	**41,280.86**
Electricity plants (Kengen)	14,689.29	15,042.65	169.31	-	-	434.10	30,335.35
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs) ……	3,525.92	194.93	4,623.59	316.94	0.65	2,061.45	10,723.48
Electricity plants (Off-grid))	-	-	-	1.37	-	220.66	222.03
Sub-total: Energy demand	..	..	..	..	..	..	**31,667.01**
Electricity:							
Domestic and Small Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,784.71
Large and Medium Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,411.42
Street Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	268.14
Rural electrification	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,202.72

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

.. Data not available

Table 9.10 (c): Energy Balance, 2020-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	Other Gas Oils n.e.c	Fuel oils n.e.c.	Lubricating Oils	Lubricating Greases	Other Oils n.e.c.	Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, except natural gas	
Imports	8,196.33	7.85	2,843.83	67.73	16.91	10,177.67	13.29	0.01	1,294.67	39.41	11.21	345.30	1,343.84	0.00	**24,358.04**
Domestic Exports	0.00		1.76	1.35	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.36	108.07	0.25	9.50	5.21	0.00	**128.00**
Re-Exports	2.08	0.42	3,199.13	0.00	0.00	134.50	0.10	0.00	17.51	5.31	0.06	1.04	4.55	0.00	**3,364.71**
Stock changes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total: Supply	**8,194.24**	**7.43**	**-357.06**	**66.38**	**16.43**	**10,043.17**	**13.19**	**-0.01**	**1,275.79**	**-73.98**	**10.90**	**334.76**	**1,334.07**	**0.00**	**20,865.32**
Statistical differences	**-3,405.28**	**-7.39**	**-3,649.64**	**-465.85**	..	**-6,833.23**	**5.55**	..	**84.09**	**-480.40**	**-25.96**	..	**-46.94**	**0.00**	**-14,473.88**
Sub-total: Energy demand	**11,599.52**	**14.82**	**3,292.59**	**532.23**	..	**16,876.40**	**7.64**	..	**1,191.70**	**406.42**	**36.86**	..	**1,381.02**	**0.00**	**35,339.20**
Agriculture	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.48	..	80.86	0.00	..	1.50	4.61	0.00	..	0.70	..	**108.34**
Mining & Quarying	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	51.15	0.00	..	57.76	1.08	0.00	..	0.11	..	**110.64**
Manufacturing	7.51	0.00	0.00	8.57	..	197.42	0.00	..	286.79	9.31	0.00	..	59.04	..	**568.64**
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply …	0.04	0.00	0.04	13.27	..	6.47	6.50	..	290.85	2.37	0.00	..	0.00	..	**319.53**
Construction	0.22	0.00	0.00	5.66	..	194.29	0.00	..	7.11	4.29	0.00	..	1.31	..	**212.88**
Transport and Storage	5,761.60	6.87	1,640.88	0.68	..	7,849.06	0.00	..	45.88	184.17	18.43	..	16.04	..	15,523.61
Road Transport	5,703.57	2.40	2.35	0.53	..	7,537.58	0.00	..	45.88	183.92	18.43	..	11.64	..	**13,506.29**
Rail Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	..	43.34	0.00	..	0.00	0.13	0.00	..	4.29	..	**47.81**
Air Transport	0.00	4.48	1,638.50	0.00	..	0.00	0.00	..	0.00	0.02	0.00	..	0.00	..	**1,643.00**
Other Transport	58.03	0.00	0.03	0.11	..	268.14	0.00	..	0.00	0.10	0.00	..	0.11	..	**326.52**
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	7.86	0.00	..	0.46	0.34	0.00	..	18.41	..	**27.47**
Other Commercial Sectors	39.13	1.08	0.00	51.30	..	570.08	0.82	..	452.37	14.44	0.00	..	76.14	..	**1,205.35**
Public Administration and Defense	8.28	0.00	10.80	0.20	..	70.16	0.32	..	3.12	1.64	0.00	..	1.40	..	**95.91**
Households	..	..	..	451.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,191.82	..	**1,643.22**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

.. Data not available

Energy Physical Supply and Use Tables (PSUT)

9.26. Table 9.11 (a) presents physical energy supplied and used in 2020. During this period, a total of 393,545.9 TJ was supplied with 46.1 per cent being extracted from the environment while 7.2 per cent were imported mainly in the form of petroleum fuels. Households transformed 127,128.5 TJ to firewood while KenGen transformed 30,335.3 TJ of energy to electricity.

9.27. Physical energy used by sector is presented in Table 9.11(b). In 2020, households utilized 72.3 per cent of all energy used, mainly in form of firewood. The use of 5.3 per cent of energy remained undefined and could not be allocated to any sector.

Table 9.11(a): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2020

TJ

Industries	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:					
Solar	-	-	-	318.31	**318.3**
Wind	-	-	-	4,792.90	**4,792.9**
Hydro	-	-	-	15,237.58	**15,237.6**
Geo-Thermal	-	-	-	18,215.21	**18,215.2**
Biogas	-	-	-	0.65	**0.7**
Biomass Wood	-	-	-	142,673.1	**142,673.1**
Sub-total	-	-	-	**181,237.7**	**181,237.7**
IMPORTS:					
Electricity	-	-	492.05	-	**492.0**
Coal and Coke	-	-	3,504.12	-	**3,504.1**
Motor Spirit Premium	-	-	8,196.33	-	**8,196.3**
Aviation gasoline	-	-	7.85	-	**7.8**
Jet fuel	-	-	2,843.83	-	**2,843.8**
Illuminating Kerosene	-	-	67.73	-	**67.7**
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	-	-	16.91	-	**16.9**
Light Diesel Oil	-	-	10,177.67	-	**10,177.7**
Heavy Diesel Oil	-	-	13.29	-	**13.3**
Other Gas Oils n.e.c	-	-	0.01	-	**0.0**
Fuel oils n.e.c	-	-	1,294.67	-	**1,294.7**
Lubricating Oils	-	-	39.41	-	**39.4**
Lubricating Greases	-	-	11.21	-	**11.2**
Other petroleum oils n.e.c	-	-	345.30	-	**345.3**
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	-	-	1,343.84	-	**1,343.8**
Sub-total	-	-	**28,354.2**	-	**28,354.2**
ENERGY PRODUCTS:					
Electricity plants (Kengen)	30,335.3	-	-	-	**30,335.3**
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	10,723.5	-	-	-	**10,723.5**
Electricity plants (Off-grid)	222.0	-	-	-	**222.0**
Oil refineries	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	-	10,989.43	-	-	**10,989.4**
Firewood	-	127,128.51	-	-	**127,128.5**
Sub-total	**41,280.9**	**138,117.9**	-	-	**179,398.8**
RESIDUALS:					-
Other	-	4,555.15	-	-	**4,555.1**
TOTAL SUPPLY	**41,280.9**	**142,673.1**	**28,354.2**	**181,237.7**	**393,545.9**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Table 9.11(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2020

TJ

INDUSTRIES	SIEC	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Construction	Transport and Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Commercial Sectors	Public Administration and Defense	Undefined	Households	Accumulation/ Stock	Rest of the World	Flows to the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:																-
Solar	**7000**				318.31											**318.3**
Wind	**7000**				4,792.90											**4,792.9**
Hydro	**7000**				15,237.58											**15,237.6**
Geo-Thermal	**7000**				18,215.21											**18,215.2**
Co-Generation	**7000**				0.65											**0.7**
Biomass Wood				10,989.43								131,683.7				**142,673.1**
ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:																
Petroleum:																
Motor Spirit Premium	**4651**	20.20	0.54	7.51	0.04	0.22	5,761.60	0.40	39.13	8.28			2,356.3	2.1		**8,196.3**
Aviation gasoline	**4652**	-	-	-	-	-	6.87	-	1.08	-			(0.5)	0.4		**7.8**
Jet fuel	**4653**	-	-	-	0.04	-	1,640.88	-	-	10.80			(2,008.8)	3,200.9		**2,843.8**
Illuminating Kerosene	**4669**	0.48	-	8.57	13.27	5.66	0.68	-	51.30	0.20		451.40	(465.2)	1.4		**67.7**
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	**4691**						-						16.4	0.5		**16.9**
Light Diesel Oil	**4671**	80.86	51.15	197.42	6.47	194.29	7,849.06	7.86	570.08	70.16			1,015.8	134.5		**10,177.7**
Heavy Diesel Oil	**4672**	-	-	-	6.50	-	-	-	0.82	0.32			5.5	0.1		**13.3**
Other Gas Oils n.e.c							-						(0.0)	0.0		**0.0**
Fuel oils n.e.c.	**4680**	1.50	57.76	286.79	290.85	7.11	45.88	0.46	452.37	3.12			130.0	18.9		**1,294.7**
Lubricating Oils	**4692**	4.61	1.08	9.31	2.37	4.29	184.17	0.34	14.44	1.64			(296.2)	113.4		**39.4**
Lubricating Greases	**4692**	-	-	-	-	-	18.43	-	-	-			(7.5)	0.3		**11.2**
Other petroleum oils n.e.c.	**4699**						-						334.8	10.5		**345.3**
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	**4630**	0.70	0.11	59.04	-	1.31	16.04	18.41	76.14	1.40		1,191.82	(30.9)	9.8		**1,343.8**
Coal and Coke				2,320.62									1,179.28	4.2		**3,504.1**
Electricity:	**7000**															
Domestic and Small Commercial-IC											4,495.0	9,289.7				**13,784.7**
Large and Medium Commercial -IC											15,411.42					**15,411.4**
Street Lighting-F											268.14					**268.1**
Rural electrification-F											681.6	1,521.2				**2,202.7**
Other														59.47		**59.5**
Biomass:																
Firewood				1,981.36								125,147.15				**127,128.5**
Charcoal				221.39								10,768.04				**10,989.4**
Wood/Process Waste	**5119**															-
Farm residue/Animal crop residue	**5130**															-
RESIDUALS:																
Extraction												4,555.15				**4,555.1**
Transformation																-
Losses															10,046.4	**10,046.4**
Other																-
TOTAL USE		**108.3**	**110.6**	**16,081.4**	**38,884.2**	**212.9**	**15,523.6**	**27.5**	**1,205.3**	**95.9**	**20,856.1**	**284,608.1**	**2,229.0**	**3,556.4**	**10,046.4**	**393,545.9**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Rural Electrification

Developments in the Energy Sector

9.28. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew by 6.6 per cent to 1,502,943 in 2019/20 from 1,409,256 in 2018/19, mainly drawn from domestic and small commercial categories. Conversely, revenue realized declined by 6.5 per cent from KSh 10.8 billion in 2018/19 to KSh10.1 billion in 2019/20.

Electricity Generation and Transmission

9.29. In 2020, the Government completed Olkaria V geothermal power plant with an installed capacity of 172.3 MW. Further, the Government through KenGen has 4 ongoing geothermal projects with a total estimated capacity of 314 MW and Gitaru solar power project with an estimated capacity of 42.5 MW.

9.30. Development of 20 projects comprising of transmission lines and sub-stations is ongoing and due for completion between 2021 and 2022. The Mwingi-Sultan Kitui 132kV transmission line was completed in 2020 covering a total of 46 kilometres. The Nairobi North 220/66kV sub-station was also completed during the same period. Seven transmission lines with a combined length of 1,280.0 kilometres and two sub-stations are expected to be completed in 2021.

Oil Exploration

9.31. During the review period, several studies to determine how the 10 discovered Lokichar oil fields are to be developed were completed while others were ongoing. Tullow Oil and Joint Venture partners submitted a draft Field Development Plan (FDP) for phase 1 development in 2020. In addition, exploration and appraisal plan for phase 2 was submitted in January 2020. The draft FDP includes development of first three fields with a production target of approximately 60,000 barrels per day and a phase 2 development of the remaining seven discovered fields reaching approximately 100,000 barrels per day.

9.32. The Early Oil Pilot Scheme (EOPS) project commissioned in June 2018 was closed on 2nd June 2020 after a two-year period. Discovered crude oil in South Lokichar field was found to be waxy and required a heated 820-kilometre-long crude oil pipeline to transport it from Lokichar to Lamu Port. The pipeline was expected to be 18 inches in diameter and should have one pumping station at the start of the pipeline and 16 intermediate stations spread along the route.

Manufacturing Sector Review

Chapter 10

Overview

In 2020, performance of the manufacturing sector was adversely affected by a general slowdown in economic activities, largely due to measures instituted by the government to curb the spread of COVID-19. These measures resulted in reduced demand for manufactured products locally and internationally. The sector's real value added contracted by 0.1 per cent compared to a growth of 2.5 per cent in 2019. The share of manufacturing sector GDP, was 7.6 per cent in 2020, while sector's volume of output expanded by 1.0 per cent in 2020 from a revised growth of 1.8 per cent in 2019. In 2020, subsectors that registered major growths volume of output include manufacture of: sugar; other non-metallic mineral products which includes cement; food products not elsewhere classified (nec) that includes tea, chemical and chemical products; and pharmaceutical products. However, subsectors such as manufacture of; leather and related products, beverages, motor vehicle, trailers and semi-trailers, rubber and dairy products recorded significant declines in the review period.

10.2. The industrial financial institutions' credit to the manufacturing sector declined from KSh 1.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 1.1 billion in 2020. However, over the same period, credit by other commercial banks to the sector increased to KSh 409.2 billion. Total sales in Export Processing Zone (EPZ) enterprises increased by 4.3 per cent to KSh 80.5 billion in 2020 while the value of domestic sales contracted from KSh 8.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 6.7 billion in 2020. Exports from EPZ increased by 7.6 per cent to KSh 73.8 billion whereas imports enterprises contracted by 7.5 per cent to KSh 36.8 billion in the same period.

Formal Employment

10.3. The number of persons in the formal manufacturing employment decreased by 10.3 per cent from 353.3 thousand in 2019 to 316.9 thousand in 2020. Similarly, the number of local employees in EPZ enterprises dropped by 7.7 per cent to 55,736 in 2020.

Manufacturing Output

10.4. Table 10.1 shows the manufacturing sector's value of output, intermediate consumption, value added and compensation of employees from 2016 to 2020. The value of output increased by 2.8 per cent to KSh 2.4 trillion while intermediate consumption increased by 3.6 per cent to KSh 1.6 trillion in 2020. This resulted to a 1.3 per cent rise in the value added in 2020. During the year under review, the compensation of employees reduced by 1.3 per cent to KSh 215.6 billion

Table 10.1: Manufacturing Output, Compensation of Employees and Value Added at Current Prices, 2016-2020

Current Prices - KSh Million

YEAR	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added	Compensation of Employees
2016…..	2,003,566	1,295,686	707,880	172,208
2017…..	2,109,602	1,368,227	741,376	190,339
2018 …..	2,216,547	1,431,178	785,369	206,420
2019…..	2,309,175	1,501,360	807,814	218,349
2020*	2,374,234	1,555,880	818,353	215,564

Quantum Indices

10.5. Details of quantum indices and the respective percentage changes for manufacturing from 2016 to 2020 are shown in Tables 10.2 and 10.3 respectively. Further, Table 10.4 presents details on production of selected commodities over the five-year period. The manufacturing sector volume of output increased by 1.0 per cent in 2020 from a revised growth of 1.8 per cent in 2019. The major drivers of this growth were manufacture of: sugar; pharmaceutical products; other non-metallic mineral products which include cement production; chemical and chemical products and food products not elsewhere classified (nec) which include processing of tea. However, key sub-sectors such as manufacture of; leather and related products, beverages, motor vehicle, trailers and semi-trailers, rubber and dairy products recorded declines.

Table 10.2: Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2016-2020

Base: 2017=100

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Meat and Meat Products	94.7	100.0	107.3	112.9	88.8
Processing and preserving of fish	108.5	100.0	107.1	100.9	97.1
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	101.5	100.0	103.8	87.0	86.5
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	97.9	100.0	104.8	115.0	116.4
Dairy Products	113.8	100.0	122.4	126.4	119.2
Grain Mill Products	92.7	100.0	106.9	111.7	104.5
Bakery Products	92.5	100.0	108.1	113.3	109.3
Sugar	169.4	100.0	130.6	117.2	160.5
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	85.7	100.0	101.9	111.4	111.3
Food Products not elsewhere classified	107.8	100.0	112.2	107.1	111.9
Prepared Animal Feeds	92.0	100.0	93.5	93.7	96.8
Total Food Products	**111.7**	**100.0**	**110.3**	**110.7**	**112.2**
Beverages	100.0	100.0	105.2	111.7	93.1
Tobacco Products	104.6	100.0	98.6	103.8	108.9
Beverages and Tobacco	**100.6**	**100.0**	**104.1**	**110.5**	**95.6**
Textiles	102.2	100.0	102.7	108.5	104.4
Wearing Apparel	94.7	100.0	102.1	104.0	104.2
Leather and Related Products	107.6	100.0	102.7	103.3	82.7
Wood and Products of Wood	115.2	100.0	77.8	52.2	51.0
Paper and Paper Products	90.7	100.0	104.0	105.1	104.3
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	100.3	100.0	99.2	98.7	98.6
Refined Petroleum Products	100.9	100.0	99.1	99.2	87.1
Chemical and Chemical Products	100.2	100.0	102.6	106.9	116.9
Pharmaceutical Products	101.1	100.0	110.5	112.3	118.6
Rubber Products	98.2	100.0	97.0	95.5	87.8
Plastic Products	104.5	100.0	94.9	101.5	103.8
Rubber and Plastic Products	**94.4**	**100.0**	**95.0**	**101.2**	**103.2**
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	108.6	100.0	98.6	100.0	119.5
Basic Metals	96.1	100.0	106.7	109.6	110.8
Fabricated Metal Products, , except machinery and equipme	102.6	100.0	96.2	92.3	93.8
Electrical Equipment	83.0	100.0	90.4	84.3	81.1
Machinery and Equipment nec	90.1	100.0	105.0	110.1	113.1
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	131.9	100.0	113.7	138.1	125.9
Manufacture of furniture	104.5	100.0	102.6	106.0	105.1
Other Manufacturing	99.9	100.0	103.4	104.3	106.1
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	98.1	100.0	102.6	99.3	97.4
Overall	**100.8**	**100.0**	**105.6**	**107.5**	**108.6**

* Provisional

Items in bold refers to independent divisions

Table 10.3: Percentage Change in Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2016-2020

Percentage Change

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	Weight	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Meat and Meat Products	1.1	10.9	5.6	7.3	5.2	-21.4
Processing and preserving of fish	0.3	-10.0	-7.9	7.1	-5.8	-3.8
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	1.5	8.8	-1.5	3.8	-16.2	-0.6
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	4.6	0.1	2.2	4.8	9.8	1.1
Dairy Products	3.7	2.6	-12.1	22.4	3.3	-5.7
Grain Mill Products	10.4	3.2	7.9	6.9	4.4	-6.4
Bakery Products	3.1	-1.3	8.1	8.1	4.8	-3.5
Sugar	3.2	1.0	-41.0	30.6	-10.2	36.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1.2	7.7	16.7	1.9	9.3	0.0
Food Products not elsewhere classified	11.7	14.7	-7.2	12.2	-4.6	4.5
Prepared Animal Feeds	2.4	2.2	8.7	-6.5	0.2	3.3
Total Food Products	**43.1**	**6.3**	**-10.5**	**10.3**	**0.3**	**1.4**
Beverages	6.1	5.7	0.0	5.2	6.2	-16.7
Tobacco Products	1.2	-16.2	-4.4	-1.4	5.3	4.9
Beverages and Tobacco	**7.3**	**1.9**	**-0.6**	**4.1**	**6.1**	**-13.4**
Textiles	1.3	-7.1	-2.2	2.7	5.6	-3.7
Wearing Apparel	2.7	17.3	5.6	2.1	1.9	0.1
Leather and Related Products	1.3	11.4	-7.1	2.7	0.6	-19.9
Wood and Products of Wood	1.1	-13.9	-13.2	-22.2	-33.0	-2.3
Paper and Paper Products	4.5	9.4	10.3	4.0	1.1	-0.7
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	2.7	-1.3	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1
Refined Petroleum Products	0.4	1.7	-0.9	-0.9	0.2	-12.2
Chemical and Chemical Products	6.6	-0.2	-0.2	2.6	4.2	9.3
Pharmaceutical Products	2.1	20.6	-1.1	10.5	1.6	5.6
Rubber Products	0.2	2.6	1.8	-3.0	-1.5	-8.0
Plastic Products	4.3	8.4	-4.3	-5.1	7.0	2.3
Rubber and Plastic Products	**4.5**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**-5.0**	**6.6**	**1.9**
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	6.4	5.8	-7.9	-1.4	1.4	19.5
Basic Metals	7.8	13.9	4.0	6.7	2.7	1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	1.7	-20.2	-2.5	-3.8	-4.1	1.7
Electrical Equipment	1.3	3.5	20.5	-9.6	-6.7	-3.8
Machinery and Equipment nec	0.6	-27.1	11.0	5.0	4.8	2.8
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	2.1	-31.9	-24.2	13.7	21.4	-8.8
Manufacture of furniture	1.0	0.0	-4.4	2.6	3.4	-0.9
Other Manufacturing	0.8	-2.9	0.1	3.4	0.9	1.7
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment.	0.8	4.9	2.0	2.6	-3.2	-2.0
Overall	**100.0**	**4.6**	**-0.8**	**5.6**	**1.8**	**1.0**

* Provisional

10.6. The quantity of processed food rose by 1.4 per cent in 2020. Sugar production and manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified which comprise tea and coffee among others recorded significant growths of 36.9 and 4.5 per cent, respectively during the review period. Other agro-processing sub-sectors which recorded growths during the period were manufacture of animal and vegetable fats and prepared animal feeds. However, grain mill products, dairy, bakery and meat and meat products recorded declines in 2020.

10.7. Animal and vegetable fats and oil sub-sector registered a slowed growth of 1.1 per cent in 2020 compared with 9.8 per cent in 2019. The production of cooking oil increased from 256.8 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 269.8 thousand tonnes in 2020 as shown in Table 10.4. Similarly, the quantity of manufactured edible fats and margarine increased from 270.4 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 288.1 thousand tonnes in 2020. The dairy sub-sector declined by 5.7 per cent mainly due to decrease of processed liquid milk from 488.5 to 456.8 million litres in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

10.8. The grain milling sub-sector recorded a decline of 6.4 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 4.4 per cent in 2019. Production of wheat flour contracted by 10.3 per cent to 1,231.6 thousand tonnes in 2020 as presented in Table 10.4. Maize flour production also dropped from 707.4 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 657.6 thousand tonnes in 2020. Similarly, manufacture of bakery products registered a decline of 3.5 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 4.8 per cent in 2019. Quantities of biscuits produced declined to 13.6 thousand tonnes during the period under review.

10.9. Sugar production recovered from a 10.2 per cent drop in 2019 to a significant growth of 36.9 per cent in 2020. As presented in Table 10.4, the quantity of sugar produced rose from 440.9 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 603.8 thousand tonnes in 2020.

10.10. Production of foods not elsewhere classified which includes tea and coffee increased by 4.5 per cent during the period under review. Production of milled coffee dropped from 44.9 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 36.9 thousand tonnes in 2020. The quantity of prepared animal feeds registered a growth of 3.3 per cent in 2020.

10.11. During the review period, the beverages and tobacco sub-sector contracted by 13.4 per cent compared to a growth of 6.1 per cent registered in 2019. The decline was as a result of reduced production of malt liquors and malt, spirits and soft drinks by 29.5, 22.0 and 6.3 per cent, respectively. Production of soft drinks (sodas) decreased to 550.6 million litres in 2020 from 592.5 million litres in 2019. However, production of tobacco products increased by 4.9 per cent in 2020.

Table 10.4: Production of Selected Commodities, 2016 - 2020

Commodity	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Processed Milk	Litres (Millions)	448.5	383.2	468.2	488.5	456.8
Wheat flour[1]	Tonnes ('000)	1,133.1	1,230.9	1,331.8	1,372.7	1,231.6
Maize flour[1]	,,	609.7	669.4	686.9	707.4	657.6
Biscuits	,,	12.1	13.0	14.9	14.8	13.6
Cooking oil	,,	208.3	215.0	235.5	256.8	269.8
Edible fats and magarine	,,	256.1	258.5	259.8	270.4	288.1
Sugar	,,	638.3	376.1	491.1	440.9	603.8
Coffee - milled	,,	39.7	38.6	41.4	44.9	36.9
Tea	,,	471.2	439.9	493.0	458.9	569.5
Soft drinks (sodas)	Litres (Millions)	505.1	570.9	581.5	592.5	550.6
Blankets	Number ('000)	2,930.2	2,670.7	2,606.8	2,553.9	2,416.4
Assembled vehicles	Number	6,541.0	4,877.0	5,653.0	7,802.0	7,725.0
Galvanized sheets	Tonnes ('000)	268.7	262.8	270.4	274.4	247.7

* Provisional

[1] Produced by formal Millers

10.12. The textile sub-sector declined by 3.7 per cent in the year under review. This was as a result of the decline in the production of woven fabrics, blankets, sacks and bags of textile by 20.3, 5.4 and 2.0 per cent, respectively. However, production of knitting yarn; and twine, cordage and ropes increased by 0.8 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively. The wearing apparel sub-sector grew marginally by less than 1.0 per cent in 2020 as a result of increased production of babies' garments.

10.13. Leather and related products sub-sector contracted by 19.9 per cent in 2020 mainly due to a 39.3 per cent drop in production of finished leather. Similarly, production of shoes with uppers of leather and footwear with uppers of textile materials (canvas) declined by 21.3 per cent and 26.7 per cent, respectively during the review period.

10.14. Wood and products of wood sub-sector recorded a decline in production of 2.3 per cent in 2020. This decrease was attributed to a decline in production of block boards by 6.3 per cent. Paper and paper products sub-sector contracted marginally by 0.7 per cent in the same period as a result of decrease in volumes of cartons, labels of paper and exercise books.

10.15. Refined petroleum products sub-sector recorded a 12.2 per cent drop in production in 2020 mainly due to a decline in the production of bitumen. Chemical and chemical products sub-sector registered a growth of 9.3 per cent in 2020. This was mainly due to increased production of industrial gases (hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and rare gases) which increased by 25.1 per cent in the review period. The production of paints and vanishes rose by 11.4 per cent in 2020. In the same year, the production soap, cleaning preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations increased by 4.0 per cent.

10.16. Pharmaceutical products sub-sector expanded by 5.6 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 1.6 per cent in 2019. The growth was attributed to increased production of tablets, capsules and syrups by 8.2, 1.2 and 1.1 per cent, respectively in 2020.

10.17. Production of rubber and plastic products grew marginally by 1.9 per cent in 2020. The growth was due to increased production of articles of conveyance or packing of goods; self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil; tableware and kitchenware by 11.5, 0.8 and 2.2 per cent respectively. In the same period, output volumes of retreaded pneumatic tyres of rubber, plastic pipes, plastic bags/sacks and builders ware of plastics decreased by 8.0, 4.1, 8.7 and 2.2 per cent respectively.

10.18. Basic metals sub-sector recorded a growth of 1.1 per cent in 2020 supported by increased production of iron bars and rods by 7.9 per cent. Production of corrugated iron sheets decreased by 9.8 per cent from 274.4 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 247.7 thousand tonnes in 2020. Production in fabricated metal products sub-sector recorded a marginal increase of 1.7 per cent in 2020.

10.19. Manufacture of electrical equipment dropped by 3.8 per cent in 2020 due to decreased production of electrical cables and electrical conductors. During the review period manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified increased by 2.8 per cent. In addition, assembly of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers declined by 8.8 per cent in 2020. The number of assembled motor vehicles reduced from 7,802 units in 2019 to 7,725 units in 2020.

10.20. The production of other non-metallic mineral products, which is mainly comprised of cement, increased significantly by 19.5 per cent in 2020.

Cement Production and Utilization

10.21. Cement production and utilization from 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 10.5. Cement production increased significantly by 21.3 per cent to 7,473.6 thousand tonnes in 2020. This was mainly due to expansions by cement producers. Similarly, cement consumption and stocks rose by 20.3 per cent to 7,375.6 thousand tonnes in 2020. Cement exports to Uganda and Tanzania declined by 36.6 per cent in 2020, while cement exported to all other countries rose significantly to 108.5 thousand tonnes in 2020 from 42.0 thousand tonnes in 2019. During the same period, import of cement decreased by 16.5 per cent to 22.0 thousand tonnes.

Table 10.5: Cement Production and Utilization, 2016 – 2020

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Consumption and Stocks	Exports to Uganda and Tanzania	Exports to All Other Countries
2016	6,715.4	15.1	6,310.1	325.0	95.4
2017	6,230.3	14.7	5,857.9	299.3	89.1
2018	6,069.9	23.0	5,948.7	43.5	100.8
2019	6,163.0	26.4	6,129.1	18.2	42.0
2020*	7,473.6	22.0	7,375.6	11.5	108.5

* Provisional.

Producer Prices

10.22. The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures the average change in the price of goods as they leave the factory. Over time, the production patterns and the industrial structure changes and there is need to review the index to closely reflect the reality. Consequently, PPI was re-based in 2019 to update the changes in the structure of the manufacturing sector.

10.23. As shown in Table 10.6, overall inflation as measured by Producer Price Index (PPI) rose by 0.07 to 101.9 in 2020. Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products recorded the highest price increase of 10.4 per cent in 2020 mainly due to increased demand brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Manufacture of wearing apparel had the highest price decrease of 5.0 per cent in 2020.

Table 10.6: Producer Price Indices, 2016- 2020

March 2019= 100

Division	Description	Weights	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	% Change 2020 / 19
07	Mining of metal ores[1]	1.52	..	..	..	102.82	107.24	4.30
08	Mining and Quarrying … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	0.81	97.91	93.99	99.00	102.12	101.42	-0.69
10	Manufacture of food products … … … … … … … … … … … …	37.30	97.42	106.51	104.62	103.63	103.33	-0.28
11	Manufacture of beverages … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	5.61	93.23	96.00	98.60	101.90	105.30	3.34
12	Manufacture of tobacco products … … … … … … … … … … …	1.01	100.24	100.49	100.10	100.24	103.93	3.68
13	Manufacture of textiles … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	1.34	100.63	100.05	100.08	100.15	102.56	2.41
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel … … … … … … … … … … …	2.47	100.15	100.41	100.13	100.03	95.03	-5.00
15	Manufacture of leather and related products … … … … … …	1.10	98.29	98.45	99.92	100.58	105.20	4.59
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture … … … … … … … …	1.02	73.96	76.54	92.91	96.98	97.79	0.84
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products … … … … … … … …	3.74	89.42	91.67	97.44	98.46	95.37	-3.13
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media… … … … … … ..	2.64	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.14	102.68	2.54
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products … … … ..	6.41	92.76	96.49	102.14	103.17	107.29	4.00
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products[1]	1.52	..	..	..	99.39	109.69	10.36
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products … … … … … …	4.41	93.46	93.06	93.92	99.38	97.15	-2.24
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products … … … …	5.91	103.63	102.40	100.43	100.18	102.41	2.23
24	Manufacture of basic metals … … … … … … … … … … … … …	6.99	89.21	93.95	96.74	100.19	97.39	-2.79
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment … … … … … … … … … … … …	2.02	91.34	94.01	99.88	100.52	99.51	-1.01
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment[1]	1.30	..	..	..	100.12	100.48	0.36
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles … … … … … … … … … … … …	1.92	96.96	97.60	97.37	97.63	94.84	-2.85
35	Electricity …	9.23	97.31	102.22	99.13	102.21	99.84	-2.32
36	Water …	1.72	96.66	104.01	98.92	100.00	100.30	0.30
	Total	**100.00**	**95.40**	**99.78**	**100.61**	**101.81**	**101.88**	**0.07**
	Overall percentage change		**0.20**	**4.59**	**0.87**	**1.19**	**0.07**	

1 Products introduced after the rebasing

*provisional

10.24. The average producer prices of selected products from 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 10.7. Producer prices for a bale of maize flour declined by 5.4 per cent to KSh 1,245, in 2020. Similarly, producer prices for paints and plastic water tank reduced by 2.4 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively in 2020.

Table 10.7 Average Producer Prices of Selected Products, 2016-2020

KSh/Unit

Product	Units of Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Vegetable oils… … … …	20 Litres	3,908.7	3,950.6	3,997.2	3,940.8	3,965.4
Milk… … … … … … …	Crate 18 packets each 500 Ml	672.3	696.9	692.4	714.1	720.3
Sugar… … … … … … …	One Tonne	71,353.9	96,606.3	80,198.7	80,198.7	80,194.2
Wheat flour… … … … …	12 packets each 2Kg	1,303.6	1,317.4	1,329.7	1,531.6	1,534.2
Maize Flour… … … … …	12 packets each 2Kg	1,116.9	1,199.1	1,172.6	1,316.3	1,244.7
Paints… … … … … ….	4 Litres	2,135.7	2,263.4	2,305.0	2,024.7	1,975.6
Ballast… … … … … … …	One Tonne	890.4	792.5	792.5	792.5	797.4
Plastic water tank… … …	5000 litre capacity	32,531.9	32,779.1	32,130.2	31,874.3	31,311.5
Cement… … … … … …	One Tonne	12,370.3	12,223.2	12,130.3	12,069.7	12,187.4
Steel bars… … … … … …	1 Kg	77.1	80.7	86.2	85.5	86.0

*Provisional

Credit to Manufacturing Sector

10.25. Table 10.8 gives the approved credits in the manufacturing sector by both commercial banks and other industrial financial institutions from 2016 to 2020. In the year under review, total credit approved rose to KSh 410.3 billion from KSh 366.9 billion in 2019. However, the total amount of credit advanced by industrial financial institutions decreased from KSh 1.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 1.1 billion in 2020. Similarly, the total number of projects funded by these institutions went down from 395 in 2019 to 320 in 2020.

10.26. The Industrial Development Bank Capital Limited funded two start up projects in water bottling and food processing and four existing ones in paper and pulp, plastics, textiles and dairy processing. The value of manufacturing projects approved dropped significantly to KSh 85.5 million in 2020. The decrease was attributed to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy.

10.27. Development Bank of Kenya (DBK) approved three expansion projects in the manufacturing sector worth KSh 100.9 million in 2020. This was an increase from one project approved in 2019 worth KSh 94.0 million. The activities funded were in the manufacture of zip fasteners, textiles and industrial chemicals.

10.28. Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC) approved credit worth KSh 100.9 million in 2020 for three manufacturing projects. The loan amount dropped by 84.2 per cent from KSh 640.0 million approved in 2019 as a result of disruptions in the corporation's sector by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 10.8: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions, 2016 - 2020

	Number of Projects					Approved credit (KSh Million)				
Institution	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
IDB Capital limited................................	3	3	8	8	6	129.8	200.1	551.8	330.0	85.5
Development Bank of Kenya..................	6	3	3	1	3	292.3	130.5	230.0	94.0	100.9
Kenya Industrial Estates Limited............	325	280	225	380	308	165.3	181.0	243.7	602.7	809.0
Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation …..........................	4	7	4	6	3	495.6	791.0	315.0	640.0	100.9
Sub - total..	**338**	**293**	**240**	**395**	**320**	**1,083.0**	**1,302.6**	**1,340.5**	**1,666.7**	**1,096.3**
All other commercial banks[1]…............	-	-	-	-	-	274,726	314,046	334,388	365,257	409,192
TOTAL..	**338**	**293**	**240**	**395**	**320**	**275,809**	**315,348**	**335,729**	**366,924**	**410,288**

* Provisional

[1] Source: Central Bank of Kenya (excludes DBK).

10.29. Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) continued with its mandate of financing and facilitation of development of small scale and micro enterprises in 2020. In the year under review, all the loans advanced were for expansion of already existing projects. The loans advanced increased from KSh 602.7 million in 2019 to KSh 809.0 million in 2020. On the other hand, the number of manufacturing projects financed decreased to 308 in 2020. The manufacturing of food and food products had the highest share of 54.8 per cent during the review period.

Table 10.9: Industrial Projects Approved by Kenya Industrial Estates, 2016-2020

Descriptions	Number of Projects					Advanced Loans (KSh '000)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Manufacture of food products	107	93	56	137	136	66,133	53,391	79,244	241,827	443,210
Manufacture of beverages	2	-	1	2	-	690	-	9,000	850	-
Manufacture of animal feeds	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	22,550	-	-
Manufacture of food products nec	1	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-
Manufacture of textiles and apparel	66	43	36	66	42	21,658	20,700	26,535	118,235	89,200
Manufacture of leather and related products	2	11	3	8	-	5,350	765	10,680	10,533	-
Manufacture of wood and Products of wood and cork except furniture	22	39	20	31	39	12,621	27,782	12,630	22,835	55,562
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	16	10	13	29	10	9,836	26,858	11,650	78,740	6,375
Manufacture of Chemicals and chemical products	3	3	5	3	11	1,115	6,000	4,450	12,340	61,300
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products .	5	7	4	-	-	1,700	4,490	1,570	-	-
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	81	66	72	93	60	39,260	32,669	57,769	106,902	135,590
Manufacture of furniture	13	-	5	-	-	3,810	-	4,000	-	-
Manufacture of Electricals and Accessories	-	-	-	9	10	-	-	-	9,675	17,800
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	6	-	-	1	-	2,725	-	-	450	-
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment .	1	8	4	1	-	325	8,300	3,600	300	-
TOTAL...	**325**	**280**	**225**	**380**	**308**	**165,292**	**180,954**	**243,678**	**602,686**	**809,037**

Source: Kenya Industrial Estates Ltd

* Provisional

- means no project

10.30. Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest) registered a total of 21 manufacturing projects in the year under review. The projects had a capital cost of KSh 4.9 billion in 2020 as shown in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10: Industrial Projects[1] Registered by Kenya Investments Authority, 2016 - 2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Number of Projects	43	39	47	43	21
Capital Cost (KSh billion)	11.1	26.5	14.4	35.1	4.9

* Provisional

[1]Figures presented are only for projects for investors registered with the Authority

Export Processing Zones

10.31. Table 10.11 shows selected key performance indicators under EPZ program from 2016 to 2020. The indicators include the number of gazetted zones, operating enterprises, employment, export, cumulative capital investment among others. The performance indicators that reported positive growths were gazette zones, operating enterprises, exports, investment and local purchases.

10.32. The number of gazetted zones in 2020 increased by 2 from 74 to 76, out of which 71 were privately owned and 5 were public. The five public zones were in the following counties; Machakos, Mombasa, Kwale and Homabay.

Table 10.11: Selected EPZ Performance Indicators, 2016-2020

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Gazetted Zones	Number	65	71	72	74	76
Enterprises Operating	"	111	131	136	137	138
Employment - Locals	"	52,947	54,764	57,099	60,390	55,736
- Expatriates	"	618	722	644	665	651
Total Workers	"	**53,565**	**55,486**	**57,743**	**61,055**	**56,387**
Export	KSh Million	64,151	60,729	72,390	68,572	73,795
Domestic Sales[1]	"	4,418	6,541	4,880	8,617	6,736
Total Sales	"	**68,569**	**67,270**	**77,270**	**77,189**	**80,531**
Imports	"	30,160	30,305	34,229	39,840	36,847
Local Purchases of Goods and Services	"	10,742	11,089	10,385	9,761	11,990
Capital Investment	"	88,977	95,278	105,066	107,877	114,727

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)

* Provisional

[1] Includes sales to duty free shops

10.33. The total sales by EPZ enterprises increased by 4.3 per cent to KSh 80.5 billion in 2020. Exports increased by 7.6 per cent to KSh 73.8 billion in 2020 mainly boosted by tea blending and packaging, food processing and pharmaceutical products. The value of domestic sales EPZ enterprises contracted from KSh 8.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 6.7 billion in 2020, while imports decreased to KSh 36.8 billion during the same period.

10.34. Employment of locals in the EPZ decreased by 7.7 per cent to 55, 736 persons in 2020 from 60,390 persons in 2019. This contraction was brought about by measures put in place to curb the effects of COVID-19. The apparel and garment enterprises cater for the bulk of employment in the EPZ program.

African Growth and Opportunity Act

10.35. Table 10.12 shows performance under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which is an initiative of the United States of America (USA). Its main goal is to increase exports especially of apparels from accredited Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries. The value of export of articles of apparels decreased by 8.3 per cent to KSh 42.3 billion in 2020 mainly due to inadequate supply of imported raw material (mainly fabric) and the market lockdown in the USA. Similarly, direct employment generated by this sub-sector contracted by 8.7 per cent to 45,205 persons in the year under review. Capital investment rose to KSh 19.1 billion in 2020 from KSh 18.1 billion in the year 2019, a 5.8 per cent increase.

Table 10.12: Selected EPZ Garment / Apparel Performance Indicators under AGOA, 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	% Change
Number of Enterprises	21	21	22	24	28	16.7
Number of Employees	42,496	43,987	46,248	49,489	45,205	-8.7
Capital Investment (KSh Million)	15,300	15,880	16,146	18,065	19,108	5.8
Exports (KSh Million)	34,410	33,051	41,578	46,066	42,254	-8.3

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority

*Provisional

The Construction Sector

Chapter 11

Overview

In 2020, the Government continued to invest in development of road transport infrastructure while also working with the private sector to expand the housing sub-sector. A good transport network remains a key driver in creating and supporting the business environment that facilitates investment, growth and job creation. As at June 2020, the total bitumen roads were 22.6 thousand kilometres, an increase of 6.1 per cent from 21.3 thousand kilometres in June 2019. The length of roads categorised as super highway increased to 157 kilometres in the same period. In 2020, the construction sector registered a growth of 11.8 per cent compared to a growth of 5.6 per cent recorded in 2019. Cement consumption, a key input to construction activities rose significantly from 6.1 million tonnes in 2019 to 7.4 million tonnes in 2020 representing an increase of 21.3 per cent.

11.2 During the review period, the construction of the Nairobi Expressway, which is a 108-kilometre lane-length, with an estimated construction cost of KSh 63.8 billion was 16.6 per cent complete as at 31st December, 2020. In 2020, the construction of a 2.1 kilometres floating bridge across Likoni-Channel was completed at a cost of KSh 2.0 billion while the Kibwezi – Kitui – Migwani road was at 73.0 per cent completion as at 31st December, 2020. Wage employment in the sector grew by 33.0 per cent from 173.3 thousand persons in 2019 to 230.5 thousand persons in 2020. Employment level in the public sector rose by 3.0 per cent from 8,832 persons in 2019 to 9,093 persons in 2020 while private sector employment recorded 34.5 per cent increase from 164.5 thousand persons in 2019 to 221.4 thousand persons in 2020.

11.3. The State Department for Housing and National Housing Corporation (NHC) completed 2,332 and 338 units respectively, of public residential buildings. The value of public buildings completed increased significantly to KSh 9,084.3 million in 2020 from KSh 1,509.1 million recorded in 2019. Total value of completed private buildings in Nairobi City County increased by 6.4 per cent from KSh 94.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 100.0 billion in 2020. The State Department of Housing is expected to receive KSh 18.1 billion in the period 2020/21, which is a 35.1 per cent decrease from KSh27.9 billion received in the period 2019/20. The total length of paved (under bitumen) roads was 22.6 thousand kilometres as at June 2020, an increase of 1.8 per cent from 22.2 thousand kilometres in June 2019. The total expenditure on roads is expected to decrease by 18.5 per cent from KSh 207.2 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 168.9 billion in 2020/21.

11.4. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector grew by 3.4 per cent from KSh 115.8 billion in 2019 to KSh 119.7 billion in 2020. The index of reported public building works completed increased by substantially from 38.5 points in 2019 to 70.8 points in 2020 as a result of several housing projects completed by the State Department for Housing in pursuit of the Government's Big-4 Agenda. The index of Government expenditure on roads decreased by 16.5 per cent from 592.9 points in 2019 to 494.8 points in 2020. The index of reported private building works completed in Nairobi City County increased marginally by 1.0 per cent from 471.7 points in 2019 to 476.2 points in 2020.

Key Construction Indicators

11.5. As shown in Table 11.1, index of Government expenditure on roads decreased by 16.5 per cent from 592.9 points in 2019 to 494.8 points in 2020 due to the reduced allocation of funds to the infrastructure sector. The index of reported private building works completed in Nairobi City County increased marginally by 1.0 per cent from 471.7 points in 2019 to 476.2 points in 2020. During the same period, the index of reported public building works completed increased by 83.9 per cent from 38.5 points in 2019 to 70.8 points in 2020 as a result of several housing projects completed by State Department for Housing. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector grew by 3.4 per cent from KSh 115.8 billion in 2019 to KSh 119.7 billion in 2020 mainly due to increased financing of real estate development. Cement consumption, a key input to construction activities rose significantly from 6.1 million tonnes in 2019 to 7.4 million tonnes in 2020 representing an increase of 21.3 per cent. Wage employment in the sector grew by 33.0 per cent from 173.3 thousand persons in 2019 to 230.5 thousand persons in 2020. Employment level in the public sector rose by 3.4 per cent from 8.8 thousand in 2019 to 9.1 thousand persons in 2020. Similarly, private sector employment rose by 34.5 per cent from 164.5 thousand persons in 2019 to 221.4 thousand persons in 2020.

Table 11.1: Selected Key Economic Indicators in the Construction Sector, 2016-2020

1982=100

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Index of reported private building works completed in Nairobi City County...	409.3	443.1	466.2	471.7	476.2
Index of reported public building works completed in major towns.................	69.2	59.4	57.9	38.5	70.8
Index of government expenditure on roads..	462.8	388.0	415.4	592.9	494.8
1 Index of Employment..	269.9	278.0	284.1	286.9	381.6
Cement consumption ('000 tonnes)	6,310.1	5,857.9	5,948.7	6,129.1	7,375.6
Private Employment ('000 persons)	155.0	159.4	163.0	164.5	221.4
Public Employment ('000 persons)	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.1
Loans and Advances from Commercial Banks to the sector (KSh Million).......	104,825.8	111,985.2	114,014.9	115,800.3	119,700.0

* Provisional

Cost of Construction Inputs

11.6. Annual percentage changes in cost of materials and labour from 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 11.2. Labour cost rose by 4.0 per cent in 2020 compared to 4.5 per cent in 2019, due to successful Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) reached between unions in the sector and the employers and the general upward review of salaries and wages for workers in the sector. The percentage change in total cost of materials was 0.8 per cent in 2020 compared to 5.3 per cent in 2019. The variation in the index was mainly attributable to the adjustment in fuel prices, a key component of the index, by the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA). The year witnessed a drop in the prices of industrial diesel, automobile diesel fuel and petrol especially in the months of June and July 2020 with a resulting decrease of 4.6 per cent in the cost of materials for Civil Engineering. There were increases in the prices of timber, hydrated lime and reinforcement steel. Similarly, the cost of materials for residential and non-residential buildings increased by 2.4 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

Table 11.2: Percentage Changes in Construction Cost of Materials and Labour, 2016 – 2020

Percentage

Materials	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Residential Buildings.........	1.9	3.8	3.3	6.4	2.4
Non-Residential Buildings	1.6	1.8	2.9	1.8	2.3
All Buildings......................	1.8	2.9	3.1	4.9	2.4
Civil Engineering	1.8	3.2	2.9	4.3	-4.6
Total Cost of Material	1.8	3.0	3.1	5.3	0.8
Labour Cost	7.9	6.6	5.3	4.5	4.0

11.7. Table 11.3 shows the monthly average basic wages for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the construction sector from 2016 to 2020. This is obtained from prevailing registered CBAs between the Kenya Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors, normally reviewed every two years, the last one being 2019/2020. During this period, basic wages for the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers increased by 4.0 per cent as agreed upon in the CBAs.

Table 11.3: Monthly Average Basic Wages in the Construction Industry, 2016 – 2020

KSh

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Category of Workers in the Construction Sector.....					
Unskilled..	20,174	21,497	22,586	23,651	24,609
Semi-Skilled..	27,902	29,757	31,348	32,748	34,074
Skilled...	40,187	42,794	45,171	47,137	49,025

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

Construction of Buildings

11.8. Table 11.4 presents the number of reported private buildings in Nairobi City County (NCC) and residential public buildings completed for the period 2016 to 2020. The number of completed public residential buildings built by the State Department for Housing and National Housing Corporation (NHC) were 2,332 and 338, respectively in the year under review. At the same time, construction of 2,032 housing units by State Department of Housing was ongoing at a cost of KSh 3,670.3 million. The total number of completed private residential and non-residential buildings in NCC rose by 16.3 per cent from 13,976 units in 2019 to 16,248 units in 2020.

Table 11.4: Reported Number of Private and Public Buildings Completed, 2016 – 2020

Number

Year	Private (Nairobi City County)			Public Residential		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	National Housing Corporation	State Department of Housing	Total
2016....................	8,806	1,462	**10,268**	240	822	**1,062**
2017....................	9,864	2,038	**11,902**	0	1,164	**1,164**
2018....................	10,785	1,940	**12,725**	180	250	**430**
2019....................	11,802	2,174	**13,976**	100	430	**530**
2020*..................	13,221	3,027	**16,248**	2,332	338	**2,670**

Source: Nairobi City County, National Housing Corporation and The State Department of Housing

* Provisional

11.9. Table 11.5 shows reported value of new private buildings and public buildings completed in Nairobi City County (NCC) and public buildings completed by State Department of Housing and National Housing Corporation (NHC) for the period 2016 to 2020. Total value of completed private buildings in Nairobi City County increased by 6.4 per cent from KSh 94.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 100.0 billion in 2020. In 2020, the value of public buildings completed increased substantially to KSh 9,084.3 million compared to KSh 1,509.1 million in 2019. This is mainly due to construction of low-cost houses by the State Department of Housing.

Table 11.5: Reported Value of Private and Public Buildings Completed, 2016 – 2020

KSh Million

Year	Private (Nairobi City County)			Public Residential		
	Residential	Non- Residential	Total	National Housing Corporation	State Department for Housing	Total
2016........	67,624.9	10,124.8	**77,749.7**	879.0	2,907.4	**3,786.4**
2017........	74,347.1	11,781.3	**86,128.4**	0.0	2,347.0	**2,347.0**
2018........	77,722.2	12,405.2	**90,127.4**	816.0	730.3	**1,546.3**
2019........	80,346.5	13,635.8	**93,982.3**	370.2	1,138.8	**1,509.1**
2020*.......	85,239.6	14,801.7	**100,041.3**	1,737.3	7,347.0	**9,084.3**

Source: Nairobi City County, National Housing Corporation and the State Department for Housing

11.10. Table 11.6 shows the value of private building plans approved and completed buildings issued with certificate of occupancy by Nairobi City County (NCC) for the period 2016 to 2020. The value of building plans approved decreased by 26.0 per cent from KSh 207.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 153.6 billion in 2020. The value of completed buildings issued with certificate of occupancy by NCC increased by 6.4 per cent to KSh 100.0 billion in 2020.

Table 11.6: Value of Private Building Plans Approved and Reported Building Works Completed in Nairobi City County, 2016 – 2020

KSh Million

Year	Building Plans Approved	Building Works Completed[1]
2016..	308,361.4	77,749.7
2017..	240,752.0	86,128.4
2018..	210,296.7	90,127.4
2019..	207,624.9	93,982.3
2020*.......................................	153,575.4	100,041.3

Source: Nairobi City County

*Provisional

[1] Exclude extensions

Government Credit and Expenditures on Housing

11.11. Investment in housing and related infrastructure and services impacts on the national income by triggering forward and backward linkages through additional investments in building materials production, transportation, marketing and informal sector, which is involved in fabrication of construction materials.

11.12. Table 11.7 presents housing loans advanced by the National Housing Corporation by County from 2017/18 to 2019/20. Notably no loans were disbursed during the period under review. In 2018/19, loans amounting to KSh 106.0 million were disbursed to 49 individuals in 16 counties.

Table 11.7: Housing Loans Advanced by National Housing Corporation by County, 2017/18-2019/20

	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20	
County	**Number of Loans**	**KSh '000'**	**Number of Loans**	**KSh '000'**	**Number of Loans**	**KSh '000'**
Bungoma....................	1	1,500.0	1	525.0	-	-
Embu..........................	1	1,800.0	1	2,500.0	-	-
Kajiado........................	4	10,050.0	5	6,287.5	-	-
Kakamega...................	-	-	5	10,650.0	-	-
Kiambu.......................	5	18,650.0	5	12,300.0	-	-
Kirinyaga....................	2	4,600.0	-	-	-	-
Kisii.............................	-	-	3	7,400.0	-	-
Kisumu........................	2	3,850.0	5	8,560.0	-	-
Kitui............................	2	3,400.0	-	-	-	-
Machakos....................	8	16,880.0	1	7,200.0	-	-
Makueni......................	1	2,300.0	-	-	-	-
Marsabit......................	1	3,000.0	-	-	-	-
Meru...........................	3	5,100.0	-	-	-	-
Migori.........................	-	-	1	3,000.0	-	-
Mombasa....................	1	3,000.0	-	-	-	-
Murang'a.....................	-	-	3	7,000.0	-	-
Nairobi City................	8	17,540.0	8	18,350.0	-	-
Nakuru........................	4	9,300.0	6	11,400.0	-	-
Nyandarua..................	-	-	1	3,000.0	-	-
Vihiga..........................	-	-	2	5,000.0	-	-
Taita Taveta	2	3,150.0	1	1,750.0	-	-
Trans Nzoia................	-	-	1	1,100.0	-	-
Uasin Gishu.................	1	1,050.0	-	-	-	
Total..........................	**46**	**105,170.0**	**49**	**106,022.5**	**Nil**	**Nil**

Source: National Housing Corporation

11.13. Table 11.8 shows approved and actual National Government expenditure on housing from 2016/17 to 2019/20. In 2020/21, the Housing Department expects to receive KSh 18,125.3 million, a 34.9 per cent decrease from KSh 27,851.4 million in 2019/20. The actual expenditure as a percentage of budget estimate declined from 92.5 per cent in 2018/19 to 89.5 per cent in 2019/20.

Table 11.8: Government Expenditure on Housing, 2016/17 – 2020/21

Year	Expenditure in KSh Million		Actual as a Percentage of Approved Expenditure
	Approved	Actual	
2016/17	17,497.7	15,242.7	87.1
2017/18	18,409.9	16,130.0	87.6
2018/19	26,810.0	24,793.0	92.5
2019/20*	27,851.4	24,930.2	89.5
2020/21+	18,125.3		

Source: State Department for Housing

* Provisional

+D13Budget Estimates

Road Construction

11.14. The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure has continued to facilitate provision, maintenance and management of road infrastructure in support of Vision 2030 aspirations in order to provide safe, efficient, accessible and sustainable transportation services. Table 11.9 presents National Government expenditure on roads from the financial years 2016/17 to 2020/21. The development expenditure for 2020/21 is projected at KSh 107.0 billion whereas maintenance and recurrent expenditure is expected to rise from KSh 57.7 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 61.8 billion in 2020/21. The total expenditure on roads is expected to decrease by 18.5 per cent from KSh 207.2 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 168.9 billion in 2020/21.

Table 11.9: National Government Expenditure on Roads, 2016/17 - 2020/21

KSh Million

Financial Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
Development:					
Trunk and primary Roads (A,B and C)… … … … … …	63,887.0	52,029.0	47,760.6	77,098.0	62,600.0
Secondary and Minor Roads (D and E) … … … … … …	29,291.5	40,869.0	37,784.2	59,106.0	35,420.0
Miscellaneous Roads (Including Urban)… … … … … …	20,004.0	11,883.6	11,116.5	13,251.0	9,002.0
Sub-total..	**113,182.5**	**104,781.6**	**96,661.3**	**149,455.0**	**107,022.0**
Recurrent:					
Maintenance & Repair… … … … … … … … … … … … …	60,468.6	53,830.0	57,815.8	57,738.0	61,833.0
Total..	**173,651.1**	**158,611.6**	**154,477.2**	**207,193.0**	**168,855.0**

Source: State Department for Infrastructure and Kenya Roads Board

*Provisional

+Budget Estimates

11.15. There has been continued development of rural roads under the R2000 programme, which involves gravelling roads surfaces by use of low-volume-sealed roads technology with cobblestone. The programme includes a contracting model that includes maintenance component in the roads construction contracts that guarantee maintenance and sustenance of motorable road surfaces. As shown in Table 11.10, several road works under the program were executed by rehabilitation, routine maintenance and gravelling of new roads. During the period under review, 4.6 thousand kilometres of additional length of roads were ongoing out of which, 4.4 thousand kilometres were completed at an estimated construction cost of KSh 316.3 billion.

Table 11.10: Status of ongoing R2000 Programme for the Period, 2017-2020

Year	2017				2018				2019				2020*			
County	Additional (Km)	Total Length at Start	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)	Additional (Km)	Total Length at Start	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)	Additional (Km)	Total Length at Start	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)	Additional (Km)	Total Length at Start	Work Done (Km)	Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million)
Mombasa	12.2	12.2	12.2	866.1												
Kwale	74.0	74.0	1.0	3,024.6	73.0	146.0	40.3	6,293.3	-	105.7	34.9	6,293.3	22.2	93.0	57.7	4,188.1
Kilifi	178.3	197.0	43.5	7,815.0	44.9	198.4	114.5	7,815.0	-	83.9	32.6	7,815.0	154.2	205.5	186.4	8,506.7
Tana River	15.0	15.0	2.5	761.6	2.5	15.0	2.6	761.6	-	12.4	10.1	761.6	-	2.4	2.4	761.6
Lamu													-	-	-	-
Taita Taveta													136.0	136.0	42.8	6,020.7
Garisa	7.3	7.3	0.4	519.9	-	6.9	6.9	519.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wajir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.0	90.0	24.5	4,027.5	-	65.5	32.8	4,027.5
Manderra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.0	70.0	3.3	2,800.0	3.3	66.7	3.6	3,222.8
Marsabit	110.0	110.0	110.0	5,007.9	20.0	20.0	7.9	980.4	-	12.1	4.9	980.4	12.8	20.0	13.9	980.4
Isiolo	82.1	82.1	6.3	3,946.1	8.0	83.9	42.2	4,310.9	-	41.6	4.0	4,310.9	44.1	81.7	45.8	3,946.1
Meru	226.0	280.7	54.5	13,964.6	94.5	320.7	196.0	17,749.2	-	124.7	61.4	17,894.0	286.2	349.5	177.1	16,176.3
Tharaka Nithi	61.5	88.5	10.6	3,526.1	67.6	145.5	39.5	6,025.8	-	106.0	38.1	6,025.8	42.8	110.7	35.4	3,470.0
Embu	107.9	119.1	28.2	5,485.3	6.2	97.1	56.3	4,239.1	-	40.8	8.4	4,239.1	88.8	121.2	88.7	5,803.6
Kitui	85.0	85.0	1.5	3,821.3	41.5	125.0	18.4	5,090.2	-	106.6	11.7	5,090.2	-	94.9	47.6	3,821.3
Machakos	170.4	191.9	84.1	7,439.6	36.6	144.4	74.7	6,123.2	7.5	77.2	19.1	6,123.2	121.3	179.4	70.9	7,406.1
Makueni	87.1	105.8	16.2	4,200.2	76.2	165.8	47.7	7,534.5	-	118.1	26.1	7,534.5	89.4	181.5	101.6	7,123.5
Nyandarua	58.7	58.7	9.3	3,148.1	72.8	122.2	38.7	4,648.1	-	83.5	22.4	4,648.1	33.9	95.0	10.5	5,573.2
Nyeri	213.9	213.9	105.5	9,887.4	193.4	301.8	163.5	17,065.4	-	138.3	37.5	17,065.4	412.4	513.2	311.8	20,675.5
Kirinyaga	64.0	64.0	9.8	2,804.9	158.8	213.0	87.5	9,653.8	-	125.5	19.1	9,653.8	161.3	267.7	188.9	11,580.8
Muranga	238.0	238.0	41.1	11,848.4	178.1	375.0	149.2	18,156.8	-	225.8	92.6	18,156.8	229.6	362.8	233.9	18,501.6
Kiambu	263.1	263.1	51.8	12,529.2	328.8	540.1	258.4	24,487.8	-	334.2	98.1	26,546.8	262.2	498.4	404.6	24,579.5
Turkana	153.0	153.0	0.3	6,948.7	0.3	153.0	17.1	6,948.7	-	135.9	13.7	6,948.7	30.7	153.0	43.0	6,948.7
West Pokot	160.0	160.0	45.6	6,605.9	45.6	160.0	72.3	6,605.9	-	87.7	43.9	6,605.9	36.1	80.0	56.2	3,236.6
Samburu													51.0	51.0	49.1	2,025.2
Trans Nzoia	14.1	50.0	-	2,045.4	111.0	161.0	40.6	7,003.3	-	120.4	10.8	7,003.3	-	109.7	2.8	1,300.1
Uasin Gishu	295.2	340.5	176.5	17,742.2	231.0	395.0	174.5	18,715.9	-	220.5	63.0	18,715.9	287.7	445.3	298.0	21,547.2
Elgeyo - Marakwet	17.1	47.7	45.0	2,470.1	69.3	72.0	71.3	5,198.2	-	0.7	0.7	5,198.2	231.0	231.0	142.1	10,412.7
Nandi	178.2	180.0	32.2	8,119.3	-	147.8	-	6,657.8	32.2	180.0	42.8	7,854.0		137.2	50.6	2,978.1
Baringo	216.6	262.0	134.7	10,294.8	64.7	192.0	30.3	9,476.3	-	161.7	49.1	9,476.3	293.4	406.0	270.6	16,253.0
Laikipia	120.0	120.0	34.6	5,912.4	34.6	120.0	72.4	6,682.1	-	47.6	6.3	6,682.1	156.1	197.4	178.6	7,268.8
Nakuru	255.7	257.0	38.7	8,459.0	81.7	300.1	96.1	12,394.6	-	204.0	52.7	12,394.6		151.3	63.3	3,090.1
Narok	20.0	20.0	6.7	720.3	128.7	142.0	30.8	5,125.2	-	111.2	35.3	5,125.2	206.1	282.0	183.1	10,132.9
Kajiado	70.0	70.0	-	3,037.6	135.0	205.0	92.6	7,837.6	-	112.4	68.7	7,837.6	161.3	205.0	127.7	9,786.0
Bomet	188.2	188.2	17.5	7,131.7	17.5	188.2	95.5	7,131.7	-	92.7	78.2	7,131.7	216.9	231.4	161.7	9,885.8
Kericho	181.2	183.0	42.0	8,913.8	72.0	213.0	68.3	10,299.8	-	144.7	97.6	10,299.8	132.2	179.2	141.7	8,091.1
Kakamega	82.0	111.3	29.8	4,986.9	86.6	168.0	96.9	8,404.5	-	71.1	11.2	8,404.5	128.7	188.6	155.3	7,966.9
Vihiga	84.0	84.0	57.0	3,195.2	-	27.0	8.1	977.6	-	18.9	2.5	977.6	30.1	46.5	26.5	1,932.7
Bungoma	163.7	166.5	64.2	8,810.6	32.7	135.0	67.0	5,936.2	-	68.0	19.1	5,936.2	86.1	135.0	92.6	6,110.9
Busia	55.2	63.0	27.0	3,168.6	-	36.0	27.4	2,980.5	-	8.6	7.1	2,980.5	33.5	35.0	29.7	1,680.3
Siaya	53.8	69.0	25.0	3,212.5	-	44.0	21.7	3,612.5	-	22.3	11.4	3,612.5		10.9	9.8	253.3
Kisumu	48.0	48.0	4.3	2,005.2	-	43.7	9.1	1,726.8	5.4	40.0	8.0	1,726.8	111.0	143.0	77.2	5,690.8
Homa Bay	139.0	139.0	12.7	4,644.9	12.7	139.0	21.5	4,644.9	-	117.5	22.7	4,644.9	46.3	141.0	27.1	5,051.6
Kisii	261.3	280.0	32.9	12,699.1	61.5	308.6	168.2	15,145.8	-	140.4	83.0	15,145.8	80.6	138.0	16.4	6,776.5
Migori	29.3	33.0	31.7	1,536.0	98.7	100.0	18.4	2,390.0	-	81.6	17.2	2,390.0	106.6	171.0	50.0	7,185.3
Nyamira	71.8	88.6	41.0	4,717.6	41.6	89.2	54.3	5,438.4	-	34.9	19.1	5,438.4	80.2	96.0	73.3	4,319.1
Nairobi City	3.3	8.0	7.3	721.0	7.5	8.2	7.8	921.0	-	0.4	0.4	921.0	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,915.0**	**5,328.0**	**1,495.1**	**238,695.2**	**2,735.6**	**6,568.5**	**2,706.1**	**303,710.4**	**205.1**	**4,120.0**	**1,313.3**	**313,417.9**	**4,606.1**	**7,409.6**	**4,382.6**	**316,289.1**

Source: Kenya Rural Roads Authority

*Provisional

11.16. As presented in Table 11.11, approximately 161,451.5 kilometres of the road network in Kenya is classified. The surface types of these roads are classified as either paved or unpaved. As at June 2020, the length of roads categorised as super highway roads increased to 157 kilometres. This was as result of reclassification of roads in class 'A' that were upgraded after successful construction. The length of International Trunk roads, National Trunk roads and Primary roads under bitumen increased to 5.1 thousand kilometres, 7.6 thousand kilometres and 5.5 thousand kilometres, respectively by June 2020. The total paved roads were 22.6 thousand kilometres by June 2020, an increase of 6.1 per cent from 21.3 thousand kilometres in June 2019.

Table 11.11: Kilometres of Roads by Type and Classification as at 30th June, 2016 - 2020

Kilometres

Surface Type/Year	Earth/Gravel (Unpaved)					Bitumen(Paved)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Road Class										
Super Highway (S)............	-	-	-	-		80.90	80.90	80.90	80.90	157.00
International Trunk Roads (A)...	3,700.00	3,427.00	3,008.30	2,623.30	2,538.75	3,917.40	4,191.00	4,609.00	4,994.00	5,078.55
National Trunk Roads (B)............	7,625.00	7,062.00	6,743.00	6,260.00	8,797.99	3,226.40	3,789.00	4,109.00	4,592.00	7,622.99
Primary Roads (C)	18,706.20	17,325.00	17,131.10	15,950.00	15,899.00	2,739.30	4,120.50	4,313.90	5,495.00	5,546.00
Secondary Roads (D)............	10,602.10	9,819.00	9,424.23	9,224.23	8,550.60	521.20	1,304.50	1,698.77	1,898.77	1,225.14
Sub-total..................................	**40,633.30**	**37,633.00**	**36,306.63**	**34,057.53**	**35,786.34**	**10,485.20**	**13,485.90**	**14,811.57**	**17,060.67**	**19,629.68**
Minor Roads (E)............	13,276.40	12,973.78	12,842.76	12,642.76	10,538.98	771.20	1,073.72	1,204.85	1,404.85	717.00
Special Purpose Roads (F)............	9,309.80	9,185.88	9,122.20	9,057.20	8,953.70	315.80	439.34	503.50	568.50	465.00
Unclassified Roads (G)............	85,198.40	84,624.94	84,524.90	84,398.90	83,523.80	1,461.40	2,034.94	2,135.09	2,261.09	1,837.00
Sub-total..................................	**107,784.60**	**106,784.60**	**106,489.86**	**106,098.86**	**103,016.48**	**2,548.40**	**3,548.00**	**3,843.44**	**4,234.44**	**3,019.00**
Grand Total................................	**148,417.90**	**144,417.60**	**142,796.49**	**140,156.39**	**138,802.82**	**13,033.60**	**17,033.90**	**18,655.01**	**21,295.11**	**22,648.68**

Source: Kenya Roads Boards

* Provisional

Some road classes will be classfied to a higher class after construction and upgrading

A superhighway (S)-Highway connecting two or more cities/towns meant to carry safely a large volume of traffic at the highest legal speed of operation.

International Trunk Road (A) -Roads forming strategic routes and corridors, connecting international boundaries at identified immigration entry and exit points and international terminals such as international air or sea ports.

National Trunk Road (B) - Roads forming important national routes,linking national trading or economic hubs, County headquarters and other nationally important centres to each other and to the national capital or to Class A roads.

Primary Road (C) - Roads forming important regional routes,linking County headquarters or other regionally important centers, to each other and to Class A or B roads. Required to collect regional and local traffic and channel it to class A and B roads.

Secondary Road (D) - Roads linking constituency headquarters,Municipal or Town Council Centers and other towns to each other and to higher class roads. Required to collect local traffic from lower class roads and channel it to the higher class roads.

Minor Road (E)- Major Feeder Roads linking important Constituency centres to each other and meant to carry local traffic and to channel it to class D roads.

11.17. Table 11.12 presents information on major road works being constructed, maintained, improved, and rehabilitated during the financial year 2020/21. Overall, a total of KSh 168.0 billion is expected to be utilised on road works in progress covering a total distance of 5,997.3 kilometres. A total of KSh 4.2 billion is expected to be used to build 7.72 kilometres of bridges, while KSh 144.1 billion is earmarked for the construction and improvement of 3,625.4 kilometres of roads. A total of KSh 7.5 billion is expected to be used to build 279.4 kilometres of dualling. Lastly, KSh 12.2 billion has been earmarked for upgrading of 2,084.8 kilometres of roads.

11.18. Some of the major road construction projects ongoing in Kenya include the Nairobi Expressway, which is a proposed four-lane toll dual carriageway connecting the James Gichuru Road to the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), which is planned to have 10 points of interchange when complete. The Expressway has 108-kilometre lane length and was at 16.6 per cent completion by 31st December 2020 at an estimated construction cost of KSh 63.8 billion. Another milestone achieved was the construction of the floating bridge across Likoni Channel, which is 2.1 kilometres constructed at a cost of KSh 2.0 billion. The Kibwezi – Kitui – Migwani road was at 73.0 per cent completion by 31st December 2020. Other ongoing roads include Lokitaung Junction to Lodwar road, which was at 82.2 per cent completion and Nairobi Western Bypass at 33.0 per cent completion during the same period. Notably the upgraded Kainuk Bridge and the Narok – Sekenani road were completed during the period under review.

Table 11.12: Selected Road Works in Progress as at December 2020

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Amount (KSh Million)
Bridge/ Interchange Constructed			
Kainuk Bridge (Including Fibre Optic civil works)	5.60	97.0	897.65
Floating Bridge Across Likoni Channel	2.12	100.0	1,962.00
Interchange at Ahero Jn(A1/B1	-	86.0	671.88
Interchange at Kericho Jn(B1/C23)	-	100.0	671.88
Sub total	**7.72**		**4,203.41**
Roads under Construction			
Kibwezi - Mutomo - Kitui	384.00	73.0	18,404.89
Capacity enhancement of James Gichuru - Rironi (25.3km)	156.00	33.0	16,366.59
Kisii – Ahero	384.00	61.0	9,467.00
Isebania - Kisii	368.00	40.0	8,597.82
Lokitaung Junction – Kalobeiyei River (Lot2)	160.00	58.0	8,454.76
Lodwar - Lokitaung Junction (Lot1)	160.00	82.2	8,334.77
Nuno-Modogashe (A13)	270.00	97.0	7,209.44
Loichangamatak – Lodwar (Lot0)	100.00	60.0	6,782.44
Mombasa – Kwa Jomvu Rd (A109)	80.00	82.2	6,016.87
Kalobeiyei River — Nadapal (88 km) road section	176.00	62.0	2,307.40
Eldoret Bypass	64.00	35.0	5,079.52
Chiakariga – Meru (C92)	110.00	99.0	4,667.64
Kitale – Endebes - Suam	90.00	46.8	4,474.99
Kisumu - Kakamega	141.60	99.0	4,452.05
Kakamega - Kaburengu (Webuye) New	80.00	97.0	4,168.69
Uplands - Githunguri	94.00	41.0	3,988.06
Mwache – Tsunza – Mteza	35.80	5.0	3,790.00
Nairobi Western Bypass	77.20	33.0	3,140.00
Posta (Naibor) - Kisima- Maralal	130.00	50.0	2,689.25
Kisumu Boys - Mamboleo	18.40	89.0	2,565.08
Magongo (A109L) Road: Phase II	23.10	56.9	2,420.33
Nyaru - Iten	128.00	65.0	2,241.82
Narok - Sekenani	164.00	98.0	2,194.33
Mteza – Kibundani Section	27.20	41.0	1,520.00
James Gichuru junction – Rironi (Uhuru Highway)	26.00	46.0	1,305.00
Ugunja-Nyadorera-Ruambwa	53.48	96.0	1,241.81
Mau Narok-Kisiriri (B18)	68.00	57.0	1,222.22
Busia – Malaba	56.60	80.0	961.36
Sub total	**3,625.38**		**144,064.11**
Dualling			-
Mombasa - Mariakani Road (Lot 1: Msa - Kwa Jomvu)	45.80	86.0	5,130.00
Mombasa - Mariakani Road (Lot 2: Kwa Jomvu - Mariakani)	121.60	9.0	1,960.14
Athi River - Machakos Turnoff Road	40.00	74.0	221.00
Thika - Kenol - Marua Lot 2 (Sagana - Marua Section)	72.00	-	200.00
Sub total	**279.40**		**7,511.14**
Upgrading			-
Informal Settlements Road Program	816.00	-	3,800.00
Lokitaung Junction to Lodwar	160.00	89.0	2,572.40
Lodwar-Loichangamatak (50 km) road section	100.00	76.0	1,900.60
Loichangamatak - Lokichar (40 km) road section	80.00	2.0	1,241.00
Garsen - Witu - Lamu Road(C112)	270.00	66.0	800.00
Mau Mau Road Lot 1A	210.00	2.0	605.00
Makupa Bridge and Approaches	2.80	-	400.00
Njabini-Kinyona	137.60	2.0	250.00
Naivasha - Njabini	64.00	8.0	250.00
Rehabilitation & Improvement of Thika - Magumu Road	136.00	1.0	250.00
James Gichuru - JKIA Expressway (Nairobi Expressway)	108.40	15.0	170.00
Sub total	**2,084.80**		**12,239.00**
Grand Total	**5,997.30**		**168,017.66**

Source: Kenya National Highways Authority and Kenya Urban Roads Authority

Rail Statistics

11.19. Table 11.13 presents the status of construction and rehabilitation of Meter Gauge Railways (MGRs). The revitalization of Thika-Nanyuki line was successfully completed as at 31st December 2020. The revamping of Longonot-Malaba route with a total length of 465.0 kilometres was ongoing with 85.0 per cent completion by December 2020 while the Naivasha ICD to Longonot link which is 23.4 kilometres was 85.0 per cent complete in the same period. During the period under review, the Nairobi Commuter Rail Rehabilitation project which includes rehabilitation of Nairobi-Konza line, Makadara-Embakasi line, Nairobi-Kikuyu line and Makadara-Ruiru line with percentage completion of 73.2, 88.3, 59.3 and 80.0 per cent, respectively by December 2020.

Table 11.13: The Status of Rehabilitation of MGRs as at 31st December 2020

Routes	Length in Kilometres	Percentage Completion
Thika- Nanyuki..	177.2	100.0
ICD Naivasha – MGR Longonot Link.......	23.4	85.0
Longonot – Malaba Line...........................	465	85.0
Nakuru – Kisumu	216.7	85.0
Nairobi – Kikuyu	31	59.3
Nairobi – Konza	75	73.2
Makadara – Embakasi	7.2	88.3
Makadara – Ruiru	26	80.0

Source: Kenya Railways

Tourism Sector

Chapter 12

Overview

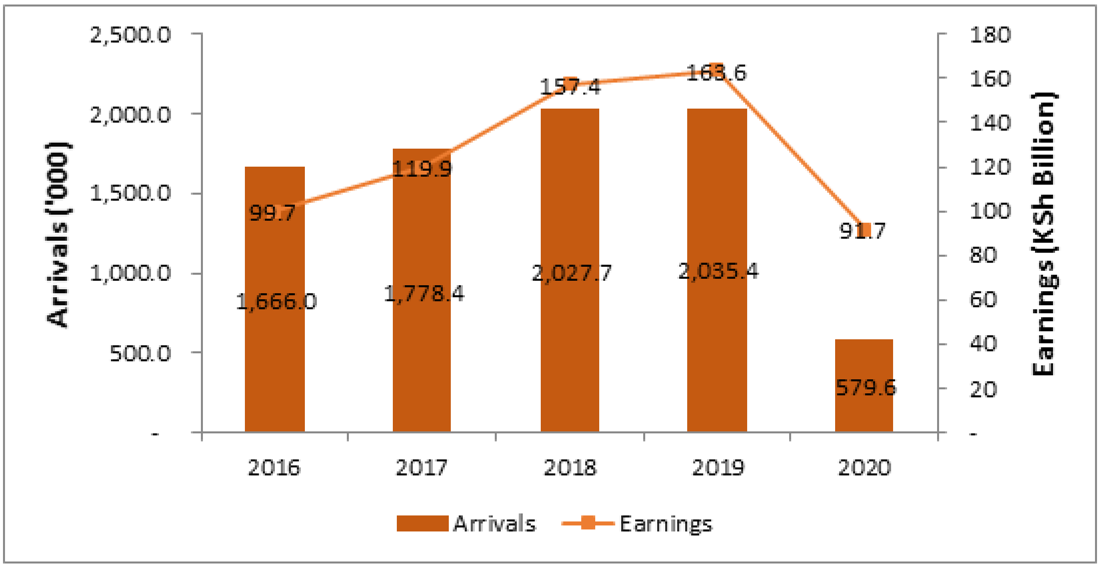
The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in late 2019 resulted in governments across the Globe introducing containment measures which included travel restrictions, social distancing measures, and isolation guidelines. These measures negatively affected all the tourism key performance indicators. During the period under review, international arrivals and domestic departures declined mainly due to travel restrictions put in place to contain the spread of the virus. The Kenyan Government suspended international passenger flights from 25th March to 31st July 2020 to contain the spread of COVID-19 which led to the number of international visitor arrivals declining by 71.5 per cent from 2,035.4 thousand in 2019 to 579.6 thousand in 2020. Consequently, tourism earnings declined by 43.9 per cent from KSh 163.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 91.7 billion in 2020. Domestic tourism was equally constrained by restriction of movement of persons within Nairobi Metropolitan and Mombasa as well as suppression of most socio-economic activities during the second and third quarter of 2020.

12.2. During 2020 hotel bed-nights occupancy contracted by 58.0 per cent to 3,803.0 thousand. The number of international and local conferences held declined by 87.0 per cent and 75.2 per cent to 28 and 1,176 respectively, in 2020. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves declined by 65.1 per cent to 1,037.0 thousand in 2020. Similarly, the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites declined by 83.8 per cent from 990.2 thousand in 2019 to 160.7 thousand in 2020.

Visitor Arrivals

12.3. International visitor arrivals dropped significantly by 71.5 per cent from 2,035.4 thousand in 2019 to 579.6 thousand in 2020 as shown in Figure 12.1. Consequently, tourism earnings declined by 43.9 per cent from KSh 163.6 billion in 2019 to KSh 91.7 billion in 2020.

Figure 12.1: Number of International Visitor Arrivals and Tourism Earnings, 2016-2020



12.4. Monthly international visitor arrivals through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Moi International Airport (MIA) are depicted in Figures 12.2(a) and 12.2 (b), respectively. International visitor arrivals through the JKIA in January and February 2020 stood at 113.1 thousand and 106.4 thousand compared to 107.0 thousand and 107.1 thousand recorded during the same months in 2019. Visitor arrivals declined to 43.3 thousand in March 2020 when Kenya reported its first case of COVID-19 and remained relatively low up to July 2020. The last five months of 2020 recorded gradual increase in visitor arrivals through JKIA to stand at 43.2 thousand in December. Similarly, international visitor arrivals through MIA in January and February 2020 declined marginally to 12.2 thousand and 11.1 thousand compared to 15.7 thousand and 12.9 thousand recorded in January and February 2019, respectively. A decline of 63.9 per cent was recorded in March 2020 and the number of international arrivals remained low up to July 2020. Overall, visitor arrivals through JKIA dropped by 72.0 per cent to 399.9 thousand in 2020 while visitor arrivals through MIA contracted by 70.1 per cent to 34.1 thousand during the same period. The contraction in visitor arrivals through JKIA and MIA was mainly attributed to travel restriction measures put in place in our tourist source markets and suspension of international passenger flights by the Kenyan government to mitigate the spread of the virus.

Figure 12.2(a): Number of Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through JKIA, 2019-2020

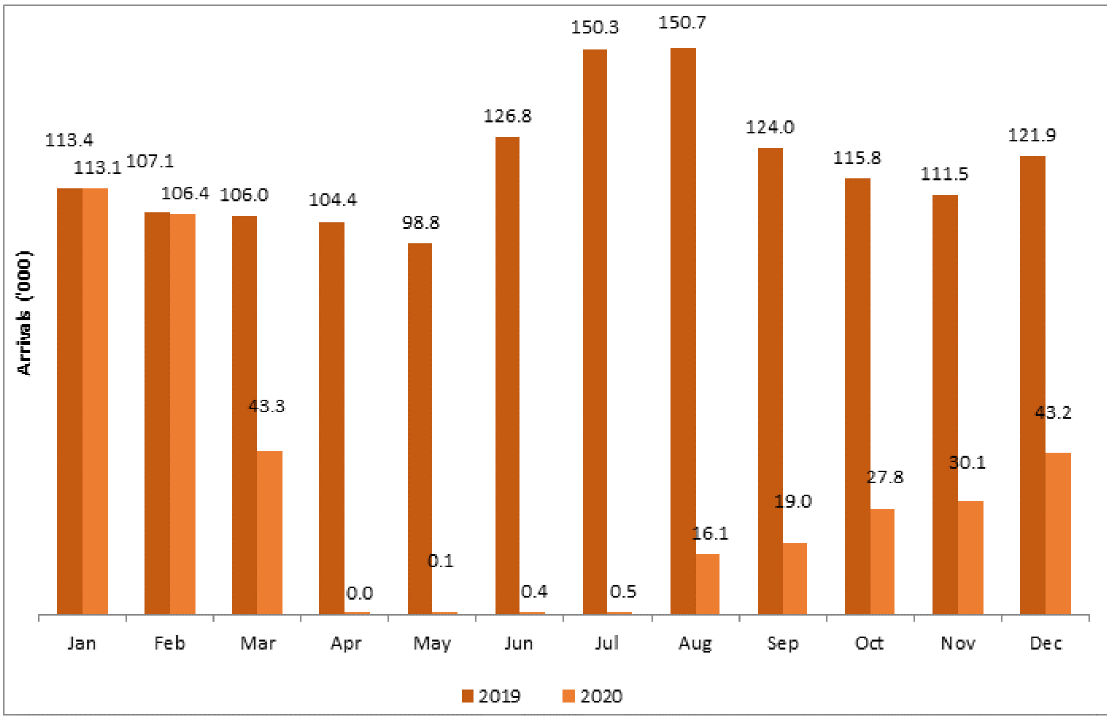
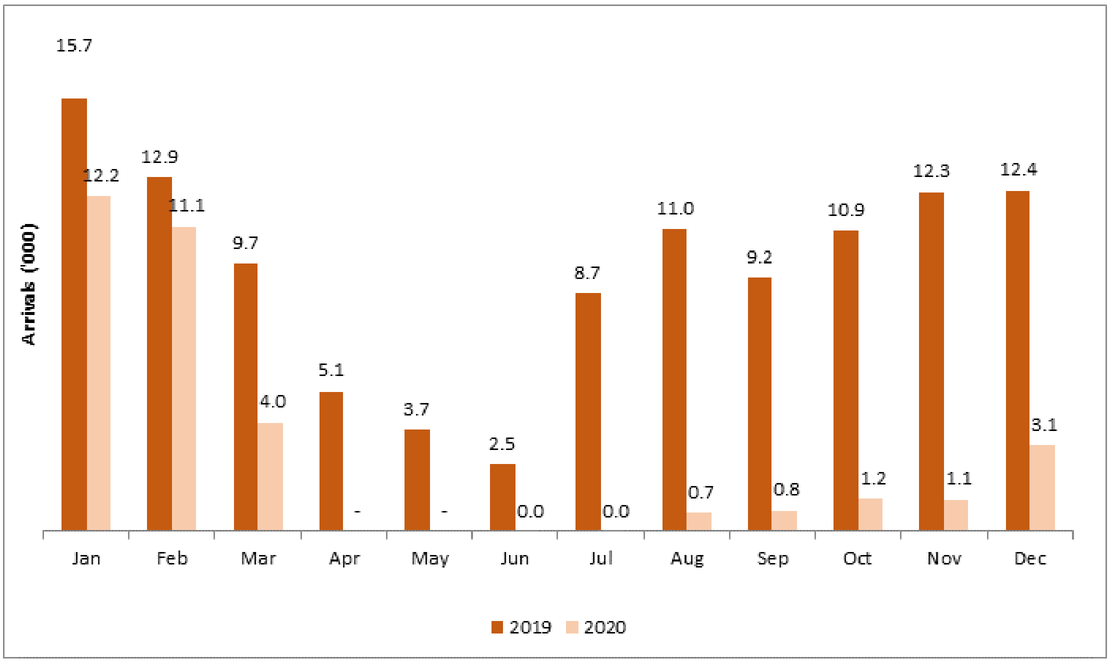
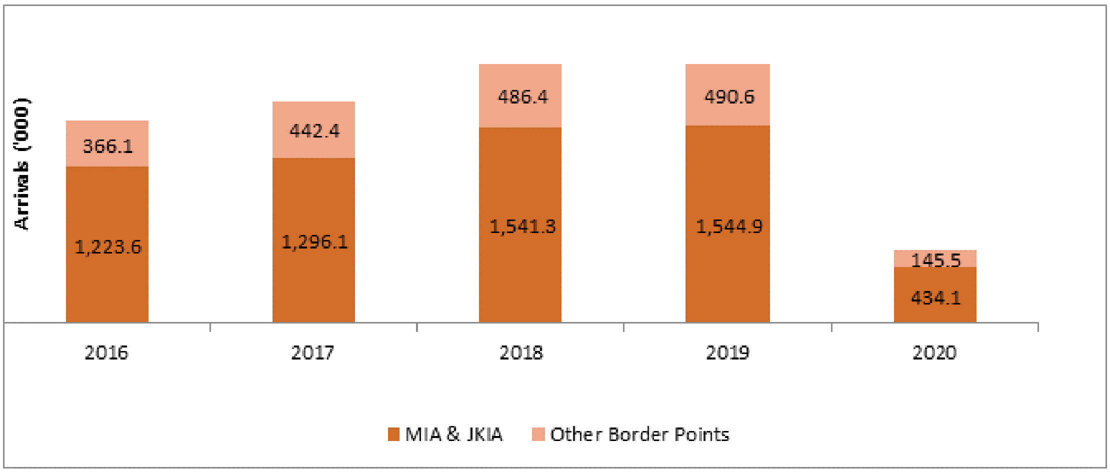


Figure 12.2(b): Number of Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA, 2019-2020



12.5. The number of international visitor arrivals through MIA, JKIA and other border points for the period 2016 to 2020 are shown in Figure 12.2 (c). The combined international visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA declined by 71.9 per cent to 434.1 thousand, jointly accounting for 74.9 per cent of total arrivals in 2020. Similarly, visitor arrivals through other border points contracted by 70.3 per cent to 145.5 thousand in 2020.

Figure 12.2(c): Number of International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2016-2020



12.6. Table 12.1 presents international visitor arrivals by quarter and purpose of visit from 2016 to 2020. During the period under review, visitor arrivals for all the quarters declined. International visitor arrivals during the first quarter decreased by 18.7 per cent from 479.1 thousand in 2019 to 389.6 thousand in 2020. International visitor arrivals in the second and third quarter declined by 99.7 per cent and 91.9 per cent to 1.2 thousand and 48.1 thousand respectively, in 2020. The drastic drops in international visitor arrivals during the second and third quarter were mainly due to the suspension of international passenger flights between 25th March and 31st July, 2020. During the fourth quarter, the magnitude of decline in international visitor arrivals slowed down to 71.8 per cent from 498.5 thousand in 2019 to 140.7 thousand in 2020. This was mainly attributed to lifting of the suspension of international passenger flights on 1st August 2020 and relaxation of some restrictive measures put in place to curb the spread of the corona virus.

12.7. Overall, the number of international visitor arrivals dropped by 71.5 per cent from 2,035.4 thousand in 2019 to 579.6 thousand in 2020. The number of visitors on holiday decreased from 1,288.9 thousand in 2019 to 134.9 thousand in 2020. Similarly, the number of visitors on transit decreased by 78.5 per cent to 37.2 thousand, while those on business decreased by 37.5 per cent to 171.1 thousand in 2020. Visitors on holiday constituted 23.3 per cent of total international arrivals as shown in Figure 12.2(d). The share of visitors under "Other" and on business was 40.8 per cent and 29.5 per cent of total arrivals in 2020, respectively.

Table 12.1: Number of International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2016-2020

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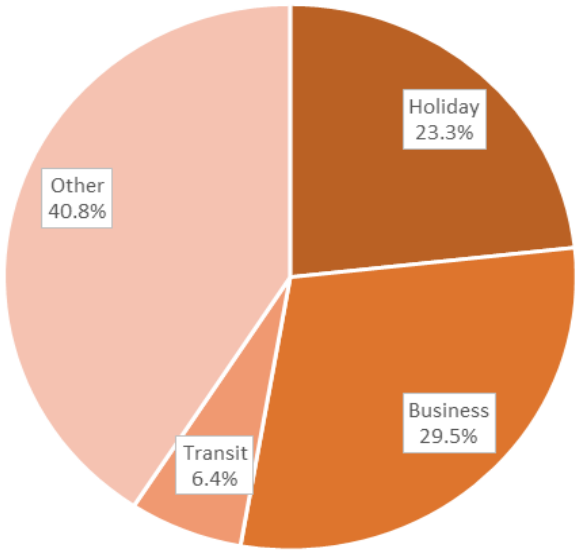
Quarter	Purpose	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
1st Qtr.	Holiday	280.0	306.1	350.4	317.5	90.7
	Business........	50.2	70.6	62.1	67.7	115.0
	Transit	20.5	25.5	26.0	33.8	25.0
	Other	33.0	21.4	35.1	60.1	159.0
	TOTAL	**383.7**	**423.7**	**473.5**	**479.1**	**389.6**
2nd Qtr.	Holiday	248.8	280.8	315.2	279.2	0.3
	Business........	56.3	64.9	56.6	62.3	0.4
	Transit	23.0	43.8	24.8	40.4	0.1
	Other	39.8	33.3	53.0	79.3	0.5
	TOTAL	**367.8**	**422.7**	**449.6**	**461.2**	**1.2**
3rd Qtr.	Holiday	355.5	335.0	446.1	361.8	11.2
	Business........	68.2	63.1	80.6	83.5	14.2
	Transit	22.2	18.7	22.6	53.3	3.1
	Other	45.5	77.7	50.4	98.0	19.6
	TOTAL	**491.3**	**494.4**	**599.7**	**596.6**	**48.1**
4th Qtr.	Holiday	312.6	296.0	386.1	329.8	32.7
	Business........	49.3	46.1	57.9	60.3	41.5
	Transit	23.2	16.9	23.6	45.4	9.0
	Other	38.0	78.8	37.3	63.0	57.4
	TOTAL	**423.2**	**437.6**	**504.9**	**498.5**	**140.7**
Annual	Holiday	1,196.8	1,217.8	1,497.7	1,288.4	134.9
	Business........	224.0	244.7	257.2	273.8	171.1
	Transit	88.9	104.8	97.1	172.9	37.2
	Other1	156.3	211.2	175.8	300.4	236.5
	TOTAL	**1,666.0**	**1,778.4**	**2,027.7**	**2,035.4**	**579.6**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Service

*Provisional

[1]"Other" category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.

Figure 12.2(d): International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2020



Visitor Departures

12.8. Table 12.2 presents details on international visitor departures by purpose of visit and quarter for the period 2016 to 2020. The number of departing visitors declined significantly by 70.2 per cent from 1,898.0 thousand in 2019 to 565.0 thousand in 2020. The decline in international visitor departures was recorded in all quarters with the second and third quarters recording drops of 98.3 per cent and 91.7 per cent, respectively. Departing visitors on holiday declined by 94.4 per cent to 65.5 thousand, while visitors on transit and business decreased by 89.4 per cent and 56.6 per cent to 15.8 and 115.9 thousand, respectively in 2020.

Table 12.2: Number of International Visitor Departures by Purpose of Visit, 2016-2020

'000

Quarter	Purpose......	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
1st Qtr.	Holiday	238.4	259.6	314.4	298.8	45.5
	Business	56.7	63.6	55.7	65.6	80.6
	Transit	25.7	29.7	23.3	28.3	11.0
	Other1	36.3	44.7	31.5	50.6	255.6
	Total...........	**357.1**	**397.6**	**424.9**	**443.3**	**392.7**
2nd Qtr.	Holiday	231.7	261.3	285.2	257.2	0.8
	Business	52.4	58.1	51.2	59.2	1.4
	Transit	21.4	29.2	22.5	33.5	0.2
	Other1	37.1	41.4	48.0	66.7	4.5
	Total...........	**342.5**	**390.1**	**406.9**	**416.6**	**6.9**
3rd Qtr.	Holiday	325.0	297.0	424.2	352.0	5.5
	Business	64.8	70.3	76.6	83.1	9.7
	Transit	21.1	31.6	21.5	48.1	1.3
	Other1	56.2	68.5	48.0	89.0	30.9
	Total...........	**467.1**	**467.4**	**570.3**	**572.2**	**47.4**
4th Qtr.	Holiday	302.4	273.2	347.6	318.2	13.7
	Business	46.8	54.4	52.2	59.4	24.2
	Transit	22.0	25.4	21.3	39.4	3.3
	Other1	30.3	35.3	33.6	48.9	76.8
	Total...........	**401.6**	**388.2**	**454.7**	**465.9**	**118.0**
Annual	Holiday	1,097.5	1,091.1	1,371.5	1,226.3	65.5
	Business	220.8	246.4	235.7	267.3	115.9
	Transit	90.2	115.8	88.6	149.3	15.8
	Other1	159.8	190.0	161.0	255.1	367.8
	Total...........	**1,568.3**	**1,643.3**	**1,856.8**	**1,898.0**	**565.0**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

*Provisional

[1]"Others" category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.

12.9. Table 12.3 shows the number of departing visitors by country of residence and purpose of visit from 2018 to 2020. During the review period, the share of departing residents of Africa was the highest at 37.6 per cent followed by residents of Europe with a share of 32.7 per cent. Departing residents of Europe and African countries decreased by 87.6 per cent and 91.7 per cent to 64.5 thousand and 48.8 thousand, respectively in 2020. Similarly, departing residents of Asia and North America declined by 89.7 per cent and 88.1 per cent to 25.2 thousand and 29.0 thousand, respectively.

Table 12.3: Number of Departing Visitors by Country of Residence and Purpose of Visit, 2018-2020

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Country of Residence	Holiday			Business			Transit			Total[1]		
	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*
Germany	55.3	46.1	2.8	9.5	10.1	4.9	3.6	5.6	0.7	68.4	61.8	8.4
United Kingdom	135.9	116.3	6.3	23.3	25.4	11.0	8.8	14.2	1.5	168.0	155.8	18.8
Switzerland	9.8	9.0	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.1	12.2	12.0	1.8
Italy	43.0	32.3	2.1	7.4	7.0	3.8	2.8	3.9	0.5	53.2	43.3	6.4
France	34.8	34.3	2.0	6.0	7.5	3.5	2.3	4.2	0.5	43.0	46.0	5.9
Scandinavia	42.1	35.7	2.6	7.2	7.8	4.6	2.7	4.3	0.6	52.1	47.8	7.8
Other Europe	109.5	113.4	5.1	18.8	24.7	9.1	7.1	13.8	1.2	135.4	152.0	15.5
TOTAL EUROPE	**430.3**	**387.1**	**21.4**	**74.0**	**84.4**	**37.9**	**27.9**	**47.1**	**5.2**	**532.2**	**518.6**	**64.5**
USA	163.1	156.2	8.1	28.0	34.0	14.4	10.6	19.0	2.0	201.7	209.2	24.5
Canada	30.5	26.2	1.5	5.2	5.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	0.4	37.7	35.1	4.5
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	**193.6**	**182.3**	**9.6**	**33.3**	**39.8**	**17.0**	**12.6**	**22.2**	**2.3**	**239.4**	**244.3**	**29.0**
Uganda	106.8	96.7	5.5	18.4	21.1	9.8	6.9	11.8	1.3	132.1	129.5	16.6
Tanzania	129.1	96.7	4.8	22.2	21.1	8.5	8.4	11.8	1.2	159.7	129.6	14.5
Burundi	17.2	16.6	1.0	3.0	3.6	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.2	21.3	22.3	2.9
Rwanda	20.8	24.2	1.9	3.6	5.3	3.3	1.3	3.0	0.5	25.7	32.5	5.7
South Sudan	12.9	14.2	1.1	2.2	3.1	2.0	0.8	1.7	0.3	15.9	19.1	3.4
Other Africa	214.5	190.4	10.3	36.9	41.5	18.2	13.4	23.2	2.5	264.8	255.0	31.0
TOTAL AFRICA	**501.3**	**438.8**	**24.7**	**86.2**	**95.7**	**18.2**	**32.1**	**53.4**	**6.0**	**619.6**	**587.9**	**48.8**
India	91.9	76.6	3.4	15.8	16.7	6.0	6.0	9.3	0.8	113.6	102.6	10.1
Japan	9.5	8.8	0.4	1.6	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	11.8	11.7	1.3
Israel	4.5	3.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	5.5	4.4	0.5
Other Asia	102.6	93.5	4.4	17.6	20.4	7.8	6.7	11.4	1.1	126.9	125.3	13.2
TOTAL ASIA	**208.5**	**182.2**	**8.4**	**35.8**	**39.7**	**14.8**	**13.5**	**22.2**	**2.0**	**257.8**	**244.1**	**25.2**
Australia and New Zealand	23.3	20.7	0.9	4.0	4.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	0.2	28.8	27.7	2.6
All Other Countries	14.6	15.1	0.6	2.5	3.3	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.1	18.0	20.3	1.8
TOTAL	**1,371.5**	**1,226.3**	**65.5**	**235.7**	**267.3**	**115.8**	**88.6**	**149.3**	**15.8**	**1,695.8**	**1,642.9**	**197.2**

Source: Directorate of Immigration Services

*Provisional

[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

12.10. Table 12.4 presents the number of visitor-days stayed by purpose of visit for the period 2016 to 2020. The total visitor-days stayed reduced significantly from 19,936.9 thousand in 2019 to 4,663.2 thousand in 2020. The number of visitor-days stayed for those on holiday contracted by 87.4 per cent to 2,023.0 thousand while visitor days for those on business reduced by 26.7 per cent to 2,565.9 thousand. The average length of stay for all visitors shortened from 12.1 days in 2019 to 9.0 days in 2020.

Hotel Bed Occupancy

Table 12.4: Number of Visitor-Days Stayed by Purpose of Visit, 2016-2020

'000

Purpose	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Holiday … … … … … … … … … … …	15,412.0	15,321.0	16,258.0	16,064.5	2,023.0
Business … … … … … … … … … … …	2,937.0	3,277.0	3,135.0	3,501.6	2,565.9
Transit… … … … … … … … … … … …	226.0	290.0	222.0	370.7	74.3
Total … … … … … … … … … … … …	**18,575.0**	**18,888.0**	**19,615.0**	**19,936.9**	**4,663.2**
Average length of stay in days … …	13.2	13.0	11.6	12.1	9.0

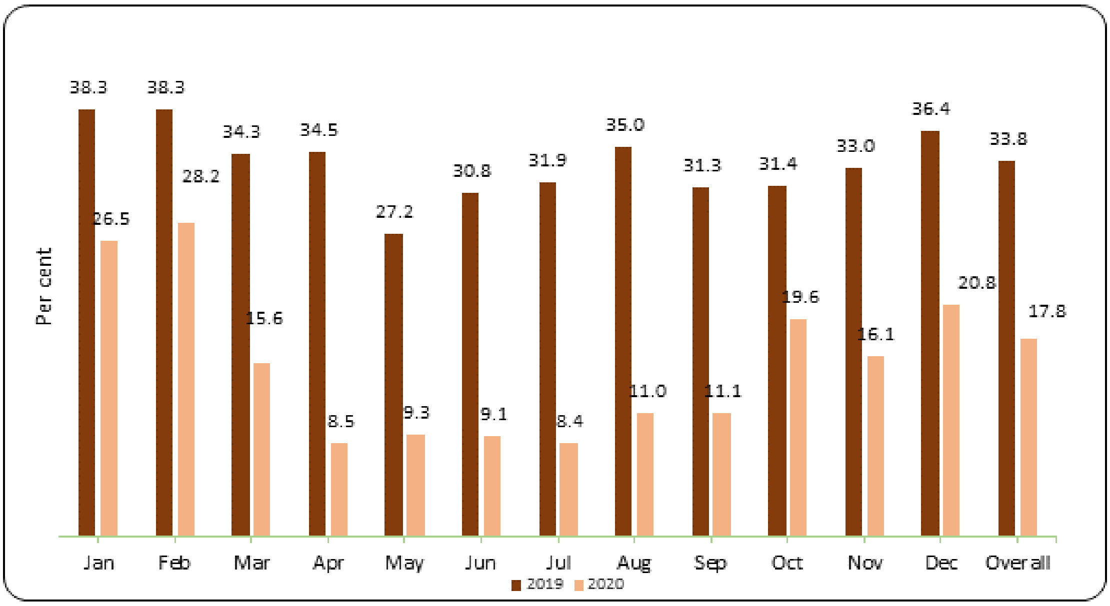
* Provisional

Number of visitor day stayed means number of days visitors stays in the country

PISCES system captures date when a person enters and leaves the country there by giving the length of stay

12.11. Figure 12.3 shows monthly hotel bed occupancy rates for 2019 and 2020. Hotel bed occupancy was highest in February at 28.2 per cent followed by January at 26.5 per cent in 2020. There was a high decline in hotel bed occupancy from March to September 2020 compared to the corresponding period in 2019. This was mainly due to the measures put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19.

Figure 12.3: Monthly Hotel Bed Occupancy Rates, 2019-2020



12.12. Table 12.5 presents bed-night occupancy in hotels by visitors' country of residence from 2016 to 2020. The number of bed-nights occupied declined by 58.0 per cent from 9,058.2 thousand in 2019 to 3,803.0 thousand in 2020. The number of hotel bed nights occupied by residents of Kenya decreased by 36.6 per cent to 2,567.0 thousand to account for 67.5 per cent of total hotel bed nights occupied in 2020. Bed-nights occupancy by nationals from Europe and Asia decreased by 73.1 per cent and 84.7 per cent to 719.0 thousand and 108.7 thousand, respectively, in 2020. Similarly, bed night occupancy by residents of Africa dropped by 75.4 per cent from 607.1 thousand in 2019 to 149.4 thousand in 2020. Available hotel bed nights declined by 20.5 per cent from 26,835.7 thousand in 2019 to 21,326.1 thousand in 2020, partly attributed to closure of hotel facilities due to challenging business environment. Due to the depressed arrival of visitors and COVID-19 containment measures, hotel bed occupancy rate declined from 33.8 per cent in 2019 to 17.8 per cent in 2020.

Table 12.5: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2016-2020

Country of Residence	2016	2017	2018	2019+	2020*
Domestic Tourism					
Kenya Residents	**3,495.9**	**3,645.1**	**4,559.8**	**4,047.3**	**2,567.0**
International Tourism					
Permanent Occupants[1]	87.0	127.5	44.7	99.0	30.1
Germany	685.4	762.7	934.2	1,132.6	182.7
Switzerland	63.2	78.3	85.3	109.4	20.4
United Kingdom	211.6	258.6	285.6	341.3	81.1
Italy	88.3	91.6	103.1	184.6	117.4
France	89.9	97.1	193.3	166.7	56.5
Scandinavia	76.5	80.1	109.6	101.7	41.0
Other Europe	344.4	395.6	566.7	639.0	219.7
EUROPE	**1,559.3**	**1,764.1**	**2,277.7**	**2,675.4**	**719.0**
Uganda	77.4	76.8	81.1	105.8	32.7
Tanzania	58.3	51.0	58.9	77.5	23.6
East and Central Africa	105.3	110.7	133.4	171.0	35.7
West Africa	59.3	67.0	74.7	84.0	18.8
North Africa	32.0	40.3	28.4	35.8	10.7
South Africa	70.6	65.5	74.9	92.0	17.5
Other Africa	49.8	34.6	54.0	41.0	10.5
AFRICA	**452.6**	**445.9**	**505.5**	**607.1**	**149.4**
U.S.A	254.3	287.3	346.0	426.9	122.3
Canada	43.3	54.6	69.3	81.2	21.2
Other America	25.6	39.4	44.6	47.1	12.0
AMERICA	**323.2**	**381.3**	**459.9**	**555.3**	**155.5**
Japan	39.1	42.4	48.2	64.2	13.2
India	120.3	165.1	167.2	202.2	28.9
Middle East	49.4	46.2	54.7	71.0	17.2
China	131.9	192.3	230.5	297.2	26.4
Other Asia	45.5	45.9	58.0	77.8	23.0
ASIA	**386.2**	**491.8**	**558.6**	**712.4**	**108.7**
Australia and New Zealand	46.9	71.1	78.2	89.9	13.4
All Other Countries	97.5	247.4	133.5	271.8	59.9
Total-Occupied	**6,448.5**	**7,174.2**	**8,617.9**	**9,058.2**	**3,803.0**
Total-Available	**21,258.5**	**22,987.1**	**26,500.6**	**26,835.7**	**21,326.1**
Occupancy rate %	**30.3**	**31.2**	**32.5**	**33.8**	**17.8**

*Provisional

+Revised

[1]Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew

12.13. Table 12.6 shows hotel bed-nights occupancy by zone for the period 2016 to 2020. In 2020, hotel bed-nights in the Coastal Beach decreased by 57.0 per cent to 1,502.6 thousand and accounted for the highest proportion of total hotel bed-nights occupancy at 39.5 per cent. Over the same period, the number of hotel bed-nights occupied in Nairobi High Class dropped by 59.9 per cent from 1,430.6 thousand in 2019 to 573.7 thousand in 2020. Similarly, the number of hotel bed-nights occupied in Masailand decreased by 78.6 to 171.2 thousand in 2020.

Table 12.6: Number of Hotel Bed-Nights by Zone, 2016-2020

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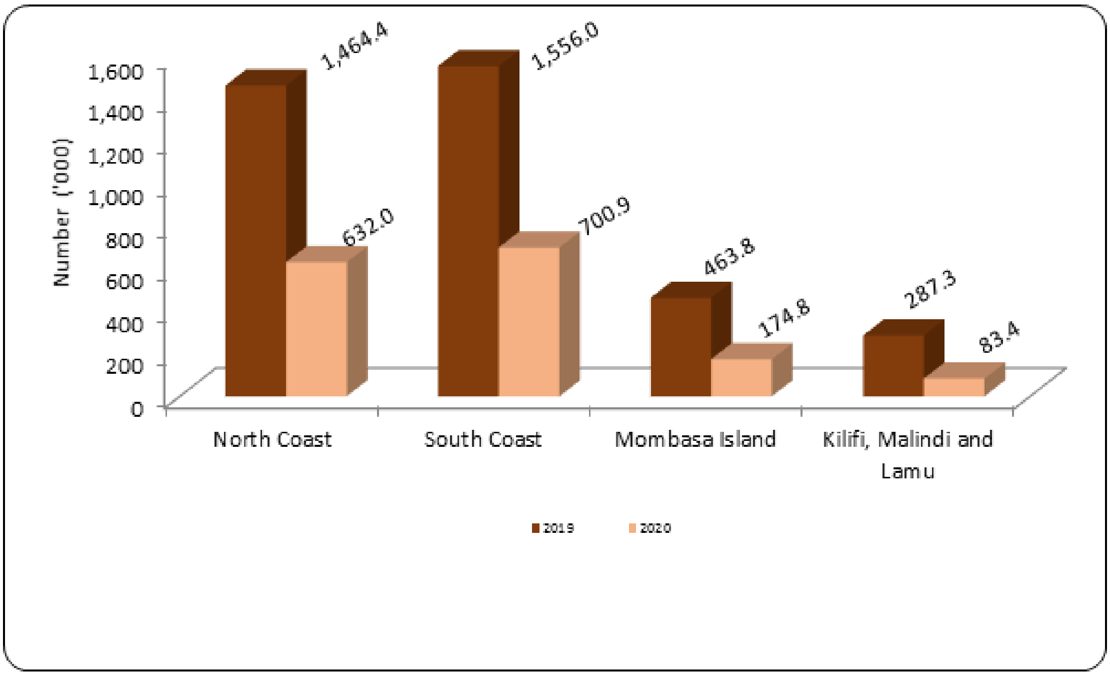
Zone	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Coastal Beach	2,286.3	2,670.4	3,329.0	3,491.3	1,502.6
Coastal Other	197.2	209.0	280.4	285.1	87.2
Coastal Hinterland	177.5	173.8	107.5	112.0	110.0
Nairobi High Class	1,076.3	1,165.5	1,371.7	1,430.6	573.7
Nairobi Other	445.1	507.3	657.0	774.3	318.3
Central	691.6	745.5	1,128.5	947.9	421.2
Masailand	655.5	732.1	827.0	801.0	171.2
Nyanza Basin	325.4	295.2	226.0	382.5	181.2
Western	493.6	572.0	560.3	695.0	357.4
Northern	100.0	103.3	130.6	138.6	80.3
Total-Occupied	**6,448.5**	**7,174.2**	**8,617.9**	**9,058.2**	**3,803.0**
Total-Available	**21,258.5**	**22,987.1**	**26,500.6**	**26,835.7**	**21,326.1**

*Provisional

12.14. Figure 12.4 shows the number of bed-nights occupied along the coastal strip, excluding the Coastal hinterland in 2019 and 2020. Bed-night occupancy in the North Coast declined by 56.8 per cent from 1,464.4 thousand in 2019 to 632.0 thousand in 2020. Similarly, bed-night occupancy within Mombasa Island declined by 62.3 per cent from 463.8 thousand bed-nights in 2019 to 174.8 thousand bed-nights in 2020. Bed-night occupancy in the South Coast declined by 55.0 per cent from 1,556.0 thousand in 2019 to 700.9 thousand in 2020. Similarly, bed-night occupancy in Kilifi, Malindi and Lamu decreased by 71.0 per cent to 83.4 thousand during the review period.

Figure 12.4: Bed-Nights Occupancy at the Coast, 2019-2020



12.15. Table 12.7 presents hotel bed-nights occupied by area and country of residence for 2019 and 2020. In 2020, Kenyan residents dominated hotel bed nights' occupancy in all areas accounting for 56.2, 61.0 and 65.4 per cent of bed occupancy in Nairobi, Coast and Game lodges, respectively. Residents of USA mainly preferred Nairobi and Game lodges accounting for 7.9 per cent and 9.8 per cent of hotel bed occupancy in those areas respectively, while residents of Germany, France and other European countries preferred the Coast.

Table 12.7: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Area and Country of Residence, 2019-2020

'000

Country of Residence	Nairobi		Coast		Lodges[2]		Others		Total	
	2019	2020*	2019	2020*	2019	2020*	2019	2020*	2019	2020*
Permanent Occupants[1] ...	8.5	5.1	19.0	3.8	19.1	1.4	52.3	19.8	99.0	30.1
Germany ...	65.2	13.0	961.2	155.8	49.5	8.8	56.7	5.2	1,132.6	182.7
Switzerland ...	11.9	4.2	74.7	12.9	11.9	2.0	10.8	1.3	109.4	20.4
United Kingdom ...	94.0	28.8	142.6	38.8	63.0	7.5	41.8	6.1	341.3	81.1
Italy ...	16.1	7.9	135.1	106.4	12.9	1.9	20.5	1.2	184.6	117.4
France ...	32.5	9.2	81.4	36.4	29.3	7.7	23.5	3.2	166.7	56.5
Scandinavia ...	31.1	10.5	31.3	24.1	20.6	3.3	18.6	3.1	101.7	41.0
Other Europe ...	88.1	18.2	429.9	191.5	62.6	5.6	58.5	4.4	639.0	219.7
Kenya ...	862.5	501.0	1,626.5	1,036.3	224.2	164.6	1,334.1	865.1	4,047.3	2,567.0
Uganda ...	46.4	18.5	30.6	4.2	7.3	0.3	21.4	9.6	105.8	32.7
Tanzania ...	42.1	15.8	19.6	2.2	5.2	0.4	10.5	5.3	77.5	23.6
East & Central Africa ...	108.3	28.7	35.1	4.9	10.7	0.2	16.8	1.8	171.0	35.7
West Africa ...	54.4	15.3	13.9	2.9	6.4	0.2	9.3	0.4	84.0	18.8
North Africa ...	20.0	8.0	6.9	1.9	3.2	0.5	5.7	0.3	35.8	10.7
South Africa ...	54.0	12.0	19.8	3.3	7.4	1.3	10.8	0.9	92.0	17.5
Other Africa ...	19.4	6.2	11.2	2.2	3.8	0.9	6.5	1.2	41.0	10.5
USA ...	166.6	70.0	57.8	12.8	128.3	24.7	74.3	14.7	426.9	122.3
Canada ...	34.3	11.7	12.4	4.6	19.6	2.9	15.0	1.9	81.2	21.2
Other America ...	16.9	7.2	8.1	1.4	15.3	2.7	6.8	0.7	47.1	12.0
Japan ...	28.2	7.6	10.0	2.8	15.1	1.8	11.0	0.9	64.2	13.2
India ...	65.6	12.3	33.2	8.8	58.9	4.1	44.4	3.6	202.2	28.9
Middle East ...	34.5	12.6	15.1	2.5	9.7	1.3	11.7	0.8	71.0	17.2
China ...	79.5	18.3	31.7	3.1	102.3	1.8	83.7	3.2	297.2	26.4
Other Asia ...	31.0	15.3	14.3	5.9	13.5	0.6	19.0	1.2	77.8	23.0
Australia & New Zealand ..	38.3	7.8	14.8	2.3	20.8	2.2	16.1	1.1	89.9	13.4
All Other Countries ...	155.6	26.5	51.9	28.0	19.0	2.9	45.4	2.5	271.8	59.9
Total	**2,204.8**	**892.0**	**3,888.4**	**1,699.9**	**939.7**	**251.5**	**2,025.3**	**959.7**	**9,058.2**	**3,803.0**
Percentage Share	**24.3**	**23.5**	**42.9**	**44.7**	**10.4**	**6.6**	**22.4**	**25.2**	**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

12.16. Table 12.8 presents the number of bed-nights occupied and type of catering offered in the accommodation facilities located in national parks and game reserves from 2018 to 2020. Bed-nights occupied in game lodges declined by 73.2 per cent from 939.7 thousand in 2019 to 251.5 thousand in 2020. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied in national parks declined by 84.0 per cent from 690.0 thousand in 2019 to 110.2 thousand in 2020. Similarly, hotel bed-night occupancy in game reserves decreased by 43.4 per cent from 249.7 thousand in 2019 to 141.3 thousand in 2020. Bed-nights occupied by East African Community (EAC) residents dropped by 30.2 per cent from 236.8 thousand in 2019 to 165.2 thousand in 2020 while those occupied by Non-EAC residents declined by 87.7 per cent from 702.9 thousand in 2019 to 86.3 thousand in 2020.

Table 12.8: Bed Night Occupied in Game Lodges[1], 2018-2020

'000

	Bed-Nights Occupied								
	Non-EAC Residents			EAC Residents			Total		
	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*	2018	2019	2020*
Game Reserves ………	186.0	154.0	42.6	141.1	95.6	98.7	327.1	249.7	141.3
National Parks ………	508.1	548.8	43.7	122.4	141.2	66.5	630.5	690.0	110.2
TOTAL ………………	**694.1**	**702.9**	**86.3**	**263.5**	**236.8**	**165.2**	**957.6**	**939.7**	**251.5**
Full Catering ………	635.6	554.7	80.8	157.1	156.6	111.7	792.7	711.2	192.5
Self Service ………	58.4	148.2	5.5	106.4	80.2	53.5	164.9	228.4	59.0

* Provisional

[1]Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves

EAC means East African Community

National Parks and Game Reserves

12.17. Table 12.9 presents the number of visitors to national parks and game reserves from 2016 to 2020. Number of visitors to national parks and game reserves contracted by 65.1 per cent to 1,037.0 thousand in 2020. All national parks and game reserves registered a decline in the number of visitors during the review period. The highest decline was registered in Haller Park at 89.9 per cent followed by Impala Sanctuary (Kisumu) and Lake Nakuru National Park at 80.6 and 78.2 per cent, respectively. The Nairobi National Park registered the least decline in the number of visitors at 2.2 per cent in 2020.

Table 12.9: Number of Visitors to national parks and game reserves, 2016 - 2020

'000

Park /Reserve	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Nairobi National Park………………	153.1	154.5	196.7	208.2	203.6
Nairobi Safari Walk ………………	149.3	165.9	158.7	123.3	75.9
Nairobi Mini Orphanage ………	390.4	367.7	414.8	385.0	120.5
Amboseli …………………………	114.6	145.5	175.8	191.7	55.1
Tsavo (West) …………………	50.2	55.3	74.1	61.3	25.0
Tsavo (East) …………………	84.8	120.5	167.0	177.9	75.1
Aberdare ………………………	41.3	43.7	43.2	46.9	17.7
Lake Nakuru …………………	214.7	216.0	242.0	233.0	50.9
Masai Mara ……………………	146.3	172.7	291.2	286.0	71.5
Haller's Park …………………	121.1	117.9	165.8	301.6	30.6
Malindi Marine ………………	31.5	31.6	29.1	28.8	12.5
Lake Bogoria …………………	90.8	67.6	74.6	72.4	2.9
Meru ………………………………	19.8	16.7	18.8	17.7	6.3
Shimba Hills …………………	21.2	24.0	25.6	24.2	10.6
Mt. Kenya ……………………	19.1	20.2	25.9	24.8	13.5
Samburu ………………………	10.8	11.1	11.4	12.7	4.5
Kisite/Mpunguti ……………	34.4	38.4	50.3	53.3	32.5
Mombasa Marine ……………	29.5	32.2	39.8	40.8	21.1
Watamu Marine ……………	33.9	43.5	67.5	72.6	43.8
Hell's Gate …………………	154.4	206.5	165.8	165.6	35.1
Impala Sanctuary (Kisumu) ……	256.5	200.2	309.4	306.8	59.5
Mt. Longonot ………………	64.5	88.0	60.1	60.1	24.4
Others[1] …………………………	52.6	45.6	61.4	80.6	44.4
TOTAL ……………………	**2,284.7**	**2,385.2**	**2,868.9**	**2,975.2**	**1,037.0**

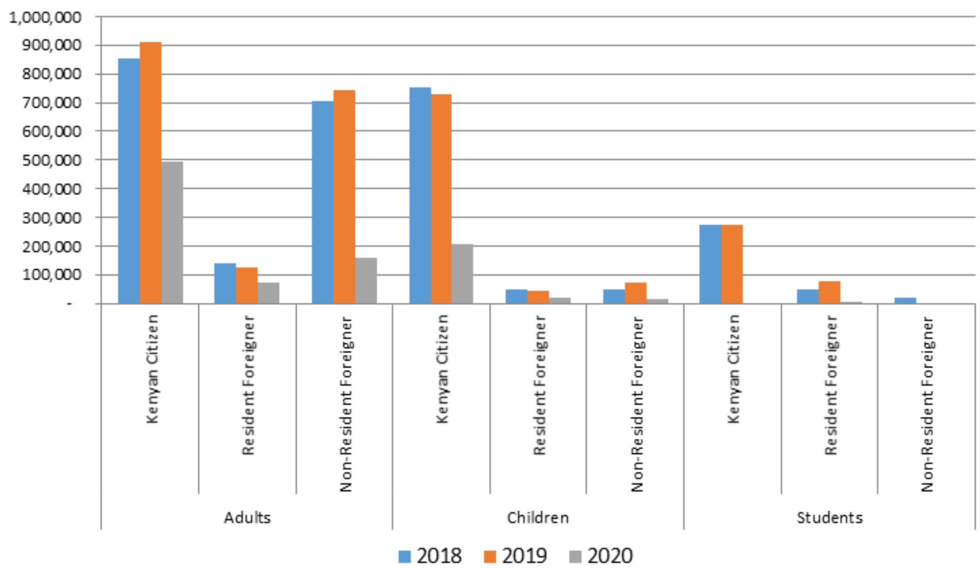
Source: Kenya Wildlife Services

* Provisional

[1]Others include Arabuko Sokoke, Ol-Donyo Sabuk, Marsabit, Saiwa swamp, Sibiloi, Bamburi, Chyulu, Ruma National Park, Mwea National Reserve, Central Island National Park, Kiunga, Mt.Elgon, Nasolot, Ndere and Kakamega.

12.18. The number of adults, children, and students, both Kenyans resident and non-resident foreigners, visiting the national parks and game reserves declined in 2020 as shown in Figure 12.5. Kenyan citizens constituted the largest number of visitors to national parks and game reserves. The number of Kenyan children visiting the national parks and game reserves declined due to measures put in place to curb the spread of the virus, in particular, the closure of learning institutions, which affected organized student tours.

Figure 12.5: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2018-2020



Note: Resident foreigner refers to foreigner expecting to and/or have stayed in Kenya for more than 12 months

Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites

12.19. Table 12.10 shows the number of visitors to selected museums, snake parks and historical sites from 2016 to 2020. The number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites declined significantly by 83.8 per cent from 990.2 thousand in 2019 to 160.7 thousand in 2020. In the period under review, all categories of the selected sites recorded a decline in visitors apart from Takwa ruins which recorded a slight increase from 0.8 thousand in 2019 to 1.0 thousand in 2020. Visitors to major sites such as Nairobi National museum, Fort Jesus and Kisumu museum declined by 83.4, 86.6 and 92.3 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

Table 12.10: Number of Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2016-2020

'000

Name of Facility/Site	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Nairobi National Museum	278.7	222.9	220.0	239.7	32.1
Nairobi Snake Park	26.1	28.7	19.4	19.6	3.1
Nairobi Gallery	..	..	5.7	5.9	2.2
Fort Jesus	150.5	130.5	229.2	195.7	43.4
Kisumu Museum	199.2	128.1	184.6	172.7	13.4
Kitale Museum	55.8	62.8	66.6	59.6	11.1
Gede Ruins	55.6	62.6	89.0	92.4	12.4
Meru	19.9	16.9	21.1	19.2	2.4
Lamu	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.1
Jumba la Mtwana	7.3	7.3	9.8	11.3	4.9
Olorgessaile	0.4	2.0	3.3	12.6	1.1
Kariandusi	12.3	13.9	22.2	23.8	1.4
Hyrax Hill	29.1	20.7	24.7	18.7	5.2
Karen Blixen	35.8	42.4	48.7	51.0	11.9
Malindi	31.8	22.1	30.8	37.1	4.0
Kilifi Mnarani	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.5	0.9
Kabarnet	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.3
Kapenguria	12.4	11.5	13.4	12.8	2.9
Swahili House	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Narok	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.1
German Post	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Takwa Ruins	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0
Rabai	..	..	4.5	5.0	0.7
Lamu Port	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.5
Maralal	..	..	1.5	1.7	0.4
Kipini Site	..	..	..	0.2	..
Total	**797.5**	**923.5**	**782.0**	**990.2**	**160.7**

Source: National Museums of Kenya

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Conference Tourism

12.20. Table 12.11 presents indicators of conference tourism from 2018 to 2020. The number of international conferences held declined from 218 in 2019 to 28 in 2020. Consequently, the number of delegates attending international conferences reduced significantly from 72,011 in 2019 to 1,044 in 2020. Local conferences held dropped by 75.2 per cent from 4,743 in 2019 to 1,176 in 2020 while number of delegates attending local conferences decreased by 88.5 per cent to 80,139 in 2020. Conference capacity utilization declined from 12.6 per cent in 2019 to 5.2 per cent in 2020. This was as a result of adoption of virtual technology for conferencing in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 12.11: Indicators of Conference Tourism, 2018-2020

	2018		2019		2020*	
	Local	International	Local	International	Local	International
Number of conferences ……………………	4,147	204	4,743	218	1,176	28
Number of delegates ………………………	647,042	67,743	696,864	72,011	80,139	1,044
Number of delegate days …………………	726,371	127,150	778,356	135,110	317,569	19,321
Number of delegate days available …………	7,161,896	7,161,896	7,233,515	7,233,515	6,510,163	6,510,163
Percentage Occupancy ……………………	10.1	1.8	10.8	1.8	4.9	0.3
Conference Capacity Utilization (Percentage)	11.9		12.6		5.2	

* Provisional

Number of delegates day available means maximum number of delegates the confrence facility is designed to hod in a aday

Training in Hospitality

12.21. The number of trainees pursuing hospitality and tourism courses at the Kenya Utalii College declined by 76.4 per cent from 3,086 in 2019 to 729 in 2020 as shown in Table 12.12. The reduction in the number of trainees is attributable to the disruption of the academic calendar following Government directive to close learning institutions as one of the measures to contain the spread of COVID-19. Students pursuing professional courses decreased by 60.6 per cent from 1,504 in 2019 to 592 in 2020 mainly as a result of scaling down of quarterly courses from four to one in 2020. The trainees attending in-service refresher course decreased by 89.6 per cent from 1,313 to 137 mainly due to conducting training in one region instead of the whole country. The College did not train students on Management Development Programmes (MDP) in 2020.

Table 12.12: Kenya Utalii College Graduates, 2016-2020

Number

Year	In- Service			Professional Courses			Grand
Year	Refresher	MDP[2]	Sub-Total	Regular Courses	Short Courses	Sub-Total	Total
2016	1,120	242	1,362	467	835	1,302	2,664
2017	1,249	255	1,504	449	908	1,357	2,861
2018	1,130	253	1,383	229	622	851	2,234
2019	1,313	269	1,582	465	1,039	1,504	3,086
2020*	137	0	137	378	214	592	729

Source: Kenya Utalii College

* Provisional

[2] MDP - Management Development Programmes

Transport and Storage

Chapter 13

Overview During the review period, the transport sector undertook policy and institutional reforms identified as critical for effective and efficient service delivery. The Integrated National Transport Policy was reviewed to incorporate non-motorized transport facilities at the design stage of transport infrastructure. To promote e-mobility, excise duty for electric vehicles was reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. The Traffic Act was reviewed to provide regulations for the Digital Taxis Hailing Apps. In addition, Digital Hailing Services Rules 2020 were developed to regulate the operations of the online taxis. Kenya Railways undertook the construction, upgrading and rehabilitation of the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) network and refurbishment and launch of the Nairobi Central Station. Diesel Multiple Units (DMUs) were acquired to facilitate commuter rail transport services within the Nairobi City.

13.2. The performance of the transportation and storage sector was adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in the review period. This was due to restriction measures put in place by the Government to curb the spread of the virus. Measures taken included the restriction of movement within the Nairobi Metropolitan area, Mombasa and Mandera, imposition of curfew and social distancing in public areas especially public service vehicles. Further, the Government encouraged employers to allow their employees to work remotely which led to lower passenger traffic for all modes of transport. In addition, the cessation of domestic and international passenger flights between March and July, 2020 adversely affected the performance of the air transport. Consequently, the value of output from the transport and storage sector declined by 5.2 per cent to KSh 1,973.3billion in 2020, a reversal from the 10.7 per cent growth registered in 2019.

13.3. The number of newly registered motor vehicles and motor cycles increased by 6.0 per cent to 346,729 in 2020 mainly on account of growth in the number of newly registered motor cycles. The number of reported traffic accidents rose by 24.2 per cent to 8,919 in 2020. The disbursement of funds from Kenya Roads Board (KRB) to road agencies for maintenance of roads is projected to rise by 23.5 per cent to KSh 76.3 billion in 2020/21.

13.4. The volume of cargo transported through the MGR dropped by 5.8 per to 628 thousand tonnes in 2020. However, revenue earned from MGR cargo stream rose by 15.7 per cent to KSh 1,114 million in 2020. The number of passengers transported through MGR dropped by more than half to 1.9 million passengers in 2020. Consequently, revenue from MGR passenger stream declined by half to KSh 82 million in 2020. The volume of freight transported through Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) went up by 4.8 per cent to 4.4 million tonnes, however, revenue earned declined by 19.2 per cent to KSh 10.5 billion in 2020. The number of passengers handled via SGR declined by almost half to 0.8 million while revenue from passenger transport stream dropped by 47.1 per cent to KSh 0.9 billion in 2020.

13.5. Total cargo throughput at the Port of Mombasa contracted by 0.9 per cent to 34,116 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. Similarly, container traffic decreased by 4.0 per cent to 1,359.6 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2020. The number of ships that docked at the Port declined by 3.2 per cent to 1,621 in 2020. There was a slight increase in the volume of import traffic from 27,558 thousand metric tonnes in 2019 to 27,771 metric tonnes in 2020. Exports handled at the Port declined by 1.7 per cent to 4,205 thousand metric tonnes in 2020.

13.6. The total volume of white petroleum products transported through the pipeline declined by 3.1 per cent to 6,806.8 thousand cubic metres in 2020. The volume of petroleum exports transported through the pipeline increased by 12.6 per cent to 2,655.5 thousand cubic metres in 2020. Total volume of white petroleum products transported for domestic consumption decreased by 11.1 per cent to 4,151.3 thousand cubic metres in 2020.

13.7. The volume of commercial air traffic passengers dropped by 62.5 per cent to 4.5 million in 2020. The number of domestic passengers handled at various airports decreased by 53.1 per cent to 2.3 million passengers in 2020. International passenger air traffic dipped by 70.4 per cent to 2.1 million in 2020. Total volume of cargo transported through various airports decreased by 8.9 per cent to 341.4 thousand tonnes in 2020. The volume of mail traffic at the airports increased by 33.8 per cent to 1,457.5 thousand tonnes in 2020. Total aircraft movements declined by nearly half to 199,013 in 2020.The decline in aircraft movements arose from the suspension of local and international flights and fear of travel due to COVID-19 concerns.

Value of Output

13.8. Table 13.1 presents the value of output in the transport and storage sector from 2016 to 2020. The value of output from transport sector reduced by 5.2 per cent from KSh 2,082.2 billion in 2019 to KSh 1,973.3 billion in 2020. The value of output from road transport sub-sector increased by 1.0 per cent from KSh 1,532.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 1,546.8 billion and accounted for 78.4 per cent of the total output in 2020. The value of output from services incidental to transport declined by 2.9 per cent to KSh 205.1 billion in the review period. The value of output from air transport sub-sector reduced by 48.7 per cent to KSh 111.0 billion in 2020. Similarly, output from pipeline transport, railway transport and water transport sub-sectors declined by 16.3 per cent, 15.3 per cent and 4.3 per cent to KSh 26.7 billion, KSh 12.6 billion and KSh 52.5 billion, respectively, during the same period. Output from postal and courier services sub-sector also reduced by 10.7 per cent to KSh 18.7 billion during the review period.

Table 13.1: Transport and Storage - Value of Output, 2016 – 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Road Transport	1,044,334	1,194,999	1,377,138	1,531,990	1,546,794
Railway Transport	4,927	4,601	11,497	14,828	12,552
Water Transport	42,738	45,957	52,750	54,868	52,482
Air Transport	183,118	169,626	202,000	216,376	111,010
Services Incidental to Transport ...	146,771	163,550	186,224	211,248	205,075
Pipeline Transport	24,403	26,828	30,019	31,879	26,667
Postal & Courier Services	19,657	19,478	21,169	20,982	18,734
Total	**1,465,950**	**1,625,039**	**1,880,797**	**2,082,170**	**1,973,314**

* Provisional.

+ Revised estimates

Road Transport

13.9. Table 13.2 presents details on road maintenance funds by source approved by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) from 2016/17 to 2020/21. Actual funds disbursed rose from KSh 56.8 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 61.8 billion in 2019/20. The disbursement of funds from KRB for maintenance of roads is projected to rise by 23.5 per cent from KSh 61.8 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 76.3 billion in 2020/21. The Fuel Levy Funds are expected to increase by 23.5 per cent from KSh 61.3 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 75.7 billion in 2020/21. There is however, no change expected in the amount of funds disbursed from Transit Toll over the review period.

Table 13.2: Road Maintenance Funds by Source, 2016/17 - 2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21**
Fuel Levy	60,469	63,474	56,260	61,283	75,709
Transit Toll	459	474	539	550	550
Total	**60,928**	**63,948**	**56,799**	**61,833**	**76,259**

Source: Kenya Roads Board

* Provisional.

** Estimates

13.10. The total value of output from road transport sub-sector grew by 1.0 per cent from KSh 1,532.0 billion in 2019 to KSh 1,546.8 billion in 2020 as shown in Table 13.3. The value of output from passenger traffic increased by 0.8 per cent from KSh 926.7 billion in 2019 to KSh 934.2 billion in 2020 while output from road freight traffic rose by 1.2 per cent to KSh 612.6 billion during the review period.

Table 13.3 Road Transport Output, 2016 to 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Passenger Traffic	632,274	727,871	835,109	926,650	934,164
Freight Traffic	412,060	467,128	542,029	605,340	612,630
Total Road Traffic Earnings...	**1,044,334**	**1,194,999**	**1,377,138**	**1,531,990**	**1,546,794**

* Provisional.

\+ Revised estimates

New Registration of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles

13.11. Table 13.4 presents the number of newly registered motor vehicles and motor cycles for the period 2016 to 2020. There was a 6.0 per cent increase in the number of newly registered units from 327,176 in 2019 to 346,729 in 2020 largely due to increase in newly registered motorcycles.

13.12. The number of newly registered motor vehicles decreased by 14.2 per cent from 109,751 units in 2019 to 94,128 units in 2020. The highest decline was recorded for mini-buses/*matatus* at 43.9 per cent from 1,932 units in 2019 to 1,084 units in 2020. Panel vans and pickups reduced by 40.5 per cent to 6,065 units while buses and coaches decreased by 32.8 per cent to 900 units in 2020. Other significant reductions in new registrations were recorded for saloon cars and station wagons that declined by 22.2 per cent and 20.1 per cent to 7,754 units and 57,962 units in 2020, respectively. Trailers however, increased by 45.3 per cent to 2,382 units while wheeled tractors increased by 40.2 per cent to 2,545 units in 2020.

13.13. The number of newly registered motor cycles increased by 16.2 per cent from 217,425 in 2019 to 252,601 in 2020. The increase was mainly attributed to a 17.4 per cent growth in motor and auto cycles registered from 210,103 units in 2019 to 246,705 units in 2020. Three wheelers reduced by 19.5 per cent to 5,896 units in 2020.

Table 13.4: New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles, 2016 - 2020

Number

Type of Vehicle/Motor Cycle	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Saloon Cars	12,490	11,376	10,504	9,971	7,754
Station Wagons	46,123	55,322	64,179	72,512	57,962
Panel Vans, Pick-ups, etc	12,722	9,866	11,220	10,189	6,065
Lorries/Trucks	9,632	7,460	6,514	6,518	6,476
Buses and Coaches	1,765	1,072	1,065	1,339	900
Mini-buses/Matatu	519	459	812	1,932	1,084
Trailers	2,829	1,953	2,083	1,639	2,382
Wheeled Tractors	2,478	2,703	4,040	1,815	2,545
Other vehicles	1,618	860	1,619	3,836	8,960
Total Motor Vehicles	**90,176**	**91,071**	**102,036**	**109,751**	**94,128**
Motor and Auto Cycles	119,724	186,434	188,994	210,103	246,705
Three Wheelers	3,815	5,167	6,259	7,322	5,896
Total Motor Cycles	**123,539**	**191,601**	**195,253**	**217,425**	**252,601**
Total Units Registered	**213,715**	**282,672**	**297,289**	**327,176**	**346,729**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority

* Provisional.

Road Licenses

13.14. Table 13.5 presents the number of Public Service Vehicle (PSV) licenses and driving licenses issued for the period 2016 to 2020. The number of PSV licenses issued declined by 22.5 per cent from 63,938 in 2019 to 49,560 in 2020. This decline was mainly attributed to restriction of movement by Government to curb the spread of COVID-19 that resulted in the reduction in uptake of PSV licenses. The number of PSV licenses issued to *matatus* dropped by 23.0 per cent from 47,183 in 2019 to 36,323 in 2020 while those issued to buses dropped by 17.5 per cent from 8,969 in 2019 to 7,401 in 2020. The number of PSV licenses issued to mini-buses declined by 25.0 per cent from 7,786 in 2019 to 5,836 in 2020. The number of driving licenses issued more than doubled from 140,279 in 2019 to 303,278 in 2020. The sharp increase is partly attributed to sensitization and mass enrollment of smart driving licenses in various counties carried out by the National Transport and Safety Authority.

Table 13.5: Road Transport Licenses Issued, 2016 – 2020

Number

Type of License	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
PSV Licenses					
Matatus (0-14 seaters)	17,926	37,382	36,815	47,183	36,323
Buses (34 and above seaters)	7,210	12,064	13,273	8,969	7,401
Mini Buses[1] (15-33 seaters)	8,213	4,246	7,861	7,786	5,836
Total	**33,349**	**53,692**	**57,949**	**63,938**	**49,560**
Driving Licenses[2]					
Original	93,528	219,333	152,349	..	..
Duplicate	26,956	70,689	10,600	..	..
Foreign	2,902	1,129	1,400	..	..
Total	**123,386**	**291,151**	**164,349**	**140,279**	**303,278**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)

.. data not available

* Provisional.

[1] Includes Tour Vans

[2] In 2019, NTSA introduced a new system for capturing information on application and issuance of driving licenses

Road Traffic Accidents

13.15. Table 13.6(a) shows the number of reported road traffic accidents, persons injured and fatalities for the period 2016 to 2020. The number of reported traffic accidents rose by 24.2 per cent to 8,919 while the number of reported road traffic casualties increased by 7.8 per cent to 16,970 in 2020. The reported fatalities from road accidents rose by 10.8 per cent from 3,586 in 2019 to 3,975 in 2020. Similarly, the number of persons that were seriously injured increased by 15.5 per cent to 8,026 while the number of persons that were slightly injured dropped by 4.6 per cent to 4,969 in the review period.

Table 13.6(a): Reported Road Traffic Accidents, 2016 – 2020

Number

	2016+	2017+	2018+	2019	2020*
Total Number of Reported Traffic Accidents..	5,296	4,452	5,158	7,184	8,919
Persons Killed or Injured:-	**13,159**	**11,215**	**12,877**	**15,747**	**16,970**
of which:					
Killed..	2,965	2,919	3,158	3,586	3,975
Seriously Injured..............................	4,691	3,950	4,673	6,952	8,026
Slightly Injured................................	5,503	4,346	5,046	5,209	4,969

Source: Kenya Police, Traffic Department

* Provisional.

+ Revised

13.16. Table 13.6(b) presents the number of casualties from reported road accidents by type and class for the period 2016 to 2020. Pedestrian casualties increased by 8.0 per cent from 2,950 in 2019 to 3,186 in 2020. Those seriously injured increased by 17.3 per cent to 1,498 and accounted for 47.0 per cent of all pedestrian casualties. Drivers involved in road accidents increased by 20.0 per cent to 1,753 while those seriously injured increased by 26.6 per cent to 824 in 2020. Passenger casualties reduced by 21.0 per cent to 5,670 in the review period. Pillion passenger casualties increased by 48.2 per cent to 2,332 in 2020. The number of pedal cyclist casualties in road accidents increased by 22.7 per cent from 172 in 2019 to 211 in 2020. The number of motor cyclists involved in accidents increased by 58.4 per cent from 2,410 in 2019 to 3,818 in 2020. For all types of casualties presented, motor cyclist category had the highest growth for all classes with increases in those killed, seriously injured and slightly injured recorded at 56.7 per cent, 59.7 per cent and 57.0 per cent, respectively.

Table 13.6 (b) Casualties from Reported Road Accidents by Type and Class, 2016 - 2020

Number

Type	Classes	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Pedestrians	Killed	1,097	1,060	1,205	1,390	1,383
	Seriously Injured	974	673	851	1,277	1,498
	Slightly Injured	355	203	256	283	305
	Total	**2,426**	**1,936**	**2,312**	**2,950**	**3,186**
Drivers	Killed	350	314	306	345	347
	Seriously Injured	534	459	496	651	824
	Slightly Injured	401	292	307	465	582
	Total	**1,285**	**1,065**	**1,109**	**1,461**	**1,753**
Passengers	Killed	729	773	746	704	580
	Seriously Injured	2,122	1,838	2,093	2,771	2,143
	Slightly Injured	4,380	3,513	4,087	3,705	2,947
	Sub-Total	**7,231**	**6,124**	**6,926**	**7,180**	**5,670**
Pillion Passengers	Killed	217	219	247	348	439
	Seriously Injured	412	403	499	836	1,319
	Slightly Injured	173	173	206	390	574
	Sub-Total	**802**	**792**	**952**	**1,574**	**2,332**
Pedal Cyclists	Killed	71	57	63	74	90
	Seriously Injured	65	33	36	76	100
	Slightly Injured	17	15	6	22	21
	Sub-Total	**153**	**105**	**105**	**172**	**211**
Motor Cyclists	Killed	501	496	591	725	1,136
	Seriously Injured	584	544	698	1,341	2,142
	Slightly Injured	177	150	184	344	540
	Sub-Total	**1,262**	**1,190**	**1,473**	**2,410**	**3,818**
All	Killed	2,965	2,919	3,158	3,586	3,975
	Seriously Injured	4,691	3,950	4,673	6,952	8,026
	Slightly Injured	5,503	4,346	5,046	5,209	4,969
	Grand Total	**13,159**	**11,215**	**12,877**	**15,747**	**16,970**

Source: Kenya Police, Traffic Department

* Provisional.

Railway Transport

13.17. Table 13.7 (a) presents information on MGR traffic for the period 2016 to 2020. The volume of cargo transported through MGR dropped by 5.8 per cent from 667 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 628 thousand tonnes in 2020. Revenue earned from MGR cargo stream however rose by 15.7 per cent from KSh 963 million in 2019 to KSh 1,114 million in 2020. This was partly attributed to increase in the volume of high value cargo transported in the review period. The number of passengers transported through MGR declined by more than half from 4.0 million in 2019 to 1.9 million in 2020. The decrease in number of passengers is largely attributed to restrictions of movement by the Government to combat the spread of COVID-19. Consequently, revenue from MGR passenger stream declined by half from KSh 167 million in 2019 to KSh 82 million in 2020.

Table 13.7 (a): Meter Gauge Railway Traffic, 2016-2020

	Unit	2016	2017+	2018	2019	2020*
Freight:						
Tonnes	000	1,380	1,147	645	667	628
Tonne-km	Million	1,141	857	314	375	393
Revenue	KSh Million	4,793	3,001	1,123	963	1,114
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	4.20	3.50	3.58	2.57	2.83
Passenger:						
Journeys	000	2,793	2,397	2,824	4,025	1,897
Passenger-Km	Million	113	88	130	146	50
Revenue	KSh Million	134	81	132	167	82
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	1.18	0.92	1.02	1.14	1.64

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation

* Provisional

\+ Revised

13.18. Table 13.7 (b) presents information on SGR for the period 2017 to 2020. The volume of freight transported through the SGR increased by 4.8 per cent from 4.2 million tonnes in 2019 to 4.4 million tonnes in 2020. The revenue realised from SGR freight however, reduced by 19.6 per cent from KSh 13,013 million in 2019 to KSh 10,460 million in 2020.This decline is mainly on account of discounts and promotional rates introduced following the commencement of Mombasa-Naivasha SGR cargo services. The number of passengers handled through the SGR declined by 49.2 per cent to 812 thousand in 2020. This decline was largely attributed to the suspension of SGR passenger rail services from April to May 2020 due to measures instituted by the Government to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduction in passenger numbers resulted in a sharp decline in revenue which dropped by 47.8 per cent from KSh 1,717 million in 2019 to KSh 896 million in 2020.

Table 13.7 (b): Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2017-2020

	Unit	2017+	2018	2019	2020*
Freight:					
Tonnes	000	-	2,899	4,159	4,418
Tonne-km	Million	-	1,361	1,959	2,095
Revenue	KSh Million	-	4,091	13,013	10,460
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh		3.01	6.64	4.99
Passenger:					
Journeys	000	699	1,666	1,599	812
Passenger-Km	Million	229	786	746	374
Revenue	KSh Million	628	1,611	1,717	896
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	2.74	2.05	2.30	2.40

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation

* Provisional

+ Revised

Water Transport

13.19. Table 13.8 presents the volume of traffic handled at the Port of Mombasa for the period 2016 to 2020. Total cargo throughput at the Port dropped by 0.9 per cent from 34,440 thousand metric tonnes in 2019 to 34,116 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. Container traffic decreased by 4.0 per cent from 1,416.7 thousand Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2019 to 1,359.6 thousand TEUs in 2020. The number of ships that docked at the Port dropped by 3.2 per cent from 1,675 in 2019 to 1,621 in 2020.

13.20. The volume of import traffic increased from 27,558 thousand metric tonnes in 2019 to 27,771 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. Imports of dry general cargo rose marginally to 11,199 thousand metric tonnes while the volume of dry bulk cargo imported increased by 6.0 per to 8,254 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. The volume of bulk liquids imported declined by 3.0 per cent to 8,318 thousand metric tonnes during the same period. The number of motor vehicles landed decreased by 18.3 per cent from 123,826 units in 2019 to 101,220 units in 2020. Volume of imported cargo in transit rose by 2.2 per cent to 9,446 thousand metric tonnes in 2020.

13.21. The volume of exports handled at the Port reduced from 4,277 thousand metric tonnes in 2019 to 4,205 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. Exports of dry bulk reduced by 21.1 per cent from 602 thousand metric tonnes in 2019 to 475 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. Dry general exports increased slightly by 1.4 per cent to 3,670 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 while exports of bulk liquids rose by 9.1 per cent from 55 thousand metric tonnes in 2019 to 60 thousand metric tonnes in 2020. Volume of transit out of the country increased by 3.1 per cent to 725 thousand metric tonnes during the period under review. The volume of trans-shipment dropped by 18.6 per cent to 2,031 thousand metric tonnes in 2020 from 2,495 thousand metric tonnes in 2019.

Table 13.8: Traffic Handled at Mombasa Port, 2016 – 2020

	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Container Traffic	TEUs	1,091,371	1,189,957	1,303,862	1,416,654	1,359,579
Ships Docking	No.	1,607	1,767	1,605	1,675	1,621
Imports	**000' MT**					
Dry General	"	8,992	9,505	9,782	11,198	11,199
Dry Bulk	"	6,447	7,920	7,929	7,784	8,254
Bulk Liquids	"	7,677	8,179	7,764	8,576	8,318
Total Imports	**000' MT**	**23,116**	**25,604**	**25,475**	**27,558**	**27,771**
Of which Transit In	"	7,217	7,903	8,873	9,244	9,446
Motor Vehicles landed	No.	97,726	114,133	123,168	123,826	101,220
Exports	**000' MT**					
Dry General	"	3,022	3,167	3,347	3,620	3,670
Dry Bulk	"	606	547	733	602	475
Bulk Liquids	"	51	80	45	55	60
Total Exports........................	**000' MT**	**3,679**	**3,794**	**4,125**	**4,277**	**4,205**
Of which Transit Out	"	531	734	731	703	725
Total Imports and Exports	**000' MT**	**26,795**	**29,398**	**29,600**	**31,835**	**31,976**
Trans-shipment	"	589	874	1,247	2,495	2,031
Restows..	"	0	73	76	110	109
Grand Total..........................	"	**27,384**	**30,272**	**30,923**	**34,440**	**34,116**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority

* Provisional.

MT - Metric Tonnes

TEUs - Twenty-foot Equivalent Units

Pipeline Transport

13.22. Table 13.9 shows the volume of white petroleum products transported through pipeline for the period 2016 to 2020. Total pipeline throughput decreased by 3.1 per cent from 7,025.9 thousand cubic metres in 2019 to 6,806.8 thousand cubic metres in 2020. The volume of petroleum exports transported through pipeline increased by 12.6 per cent to 2,655.5 thousand cubic metres in 2020. This was largely due to a 26.9 per cent increase in motor spirit premium exports from 948.3 thousand cubic metres in 2019 to 1,203.4 thousand cubic metres in 2020. The volume of illuminating kerosene transported for export fell by 11.9 per cent from 56.1 thousand cubic metres in 2019 to 49.4 thousand cubic metres in 2020 while the volume of light diesel exports increased by 8.8 per cent from 1,136.7 thousand cubic metres in 2019 to 1,236.7 thousand cubic metres in 2020. The volume of jet fuel exports transported reduced by 23.7 per cent to 166.0 thousand cubic metres during the same period.

13.23. Total volume of white petroleum products transported for domestic consumption using the pipeline reduced by 11.1 per cent from 4,667.1 thousand cubic metres in 2019 to 4,151.3 cubic metres in 2020. This reduction was partly attributed to a fall in demand as a result of movement restrictions imposed by the Government to combat COVID-19. Motor spirit transported for local consumption reduced slightly from 1,690.3 thousand cubic metres in 2019 to 1,677.4 thousand cubic metres in 2020. The volume of jet fuel transported for local consumption reduced by 42.5 per cent from 935.7 thousand cubic metres in 2019 to 538.2 thousand cubic metres in 2020. Similarly, the volume of illuminating kerosene transported through the pipeline for local consumption dropped by 17.4 per cent from 166.1 thousand cubic metres in 2019 to 137.2 cubic metres in 2020 while the volume of light diesel transported for local consumption fell by 4.1 per cent to 1,798.5 thousand cubic metres in 2020.

Table 13.9: Pipeline Throughput of White Petroleum Products, 2016 – 2020

'000 Cubic Metres

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Exports[1]					
Motor Spirit (Premium) … … … … …	696.3	744.2	739.3	948.3	1,203.4
Kerosene Illuminating Oil … … … … …	66.2	60.4	60.8	56.1	49.4
Light Diesel Oil … … … … … … … … …	857.2	938.8	926.6	1,136.7	1,236.7
Jet Fuel … … … … … … … … … … … …	234.6	238.4	232.7	217.7	166.0
Sub-Total.................................	**1,854.3**	**1,981.8**	**1,959.5**	**2,358.8**	**2,655.5**
Domestic Consumption[2]					
Motor Spirit (Premium) … … … … …	1,177.6	1,228.8	1,368.4	1,690.3	1,677.4
Kerosene Illuminating Oil … … … … …	450.1	446.9	316.9	166.1	137.2
Light Diesel Oil … … … … … … … … …	1,537.4	1,616.4	1,772.0	1,875.0	1,798.5
Jet Fuel … … … … … … … … … … … …	853.5	881.8	904.7	935.7	538.2
Sub-Total.................................	**4,018.6**	**4,173.9**	**4,362.0**	**4,667.1**	**4,151.3**
Grand Total.......................................	**5,872.9**	**6,155.7**	**6,321.5**	**7,025.9**	**6,806.8**

Source: Kenya Pipeline Company

* Provisional.

[1] Exports in this table implies transit petroleum products destined to neighbouring countries and are different from exports reported in Chapter 6 : International Trade and Balance of Payments

[2] Excludes fuels transported by Kenya Railways or consumed in the Coastal region.

Note: The figures may differ from those in Chapter 9 (Energy) due to different definition and classification of throughput in the context of international trade.Furthermore Chapter 9 data are in'000 tonnes whereas conversion of cubic metres to tonnes varies with product.

Air Transport

13.24. The volume of commercial passenger traffic by airport for the period 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 13.10. Total passenger traffic dropped by 62.5 per cent from 12.0 million in 2019 to 4.5 million in 2020. Similarly, the number of domestic passengers handled decreased by more than half from 4.9 million in 2019 to 2.3 million in 2020. International passenger traffic dropped by 70.4 per cent from 7.1 million in 2019 to 2.1 million in 2020. The drastic drop in passenger traffic was largely due to the suspension of domestic and international flights as well as measures to curb the spread of the COVID-19.

13.25. The number of passengers handled at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) dropped by 65.9 per cent from 8.2 million in 2019 to 2.8 million in 2020. Similarly, the number of passengers handled at Moi International Airport (MIA) dropped by more than half from 1.5 million in 2019 to 0.7 million in 2020.

Table 13.10: Commercial Passenger Traffic[1] by Airport, 2016 – 2020

'000 Number

Year	Category	Sub-Category	JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total Passenger Traffic
2016	Domestic	Arrivals...............	900.6	479.9	716.8	2,097.2
		Departures.........	739.0	478.5	704.9	1,922.4
		Sub-Total........	**1,639.5**	**958.4**	**1,421.7**	**4,019.6**
	International	Arrivals...............	2,682.4	140.1	8.8	2,831.3
		Departures.........	1,571.7	139.4	12.0	1,723.1
		In Transit..........	1,217.8	0.0	0.0	1,217.8
		Sub-Total........	**5,472.0**	**279.5**	**20.8**	**5,772.3**
	Total...		**7,111.5**	**1,237.9**	**1,442.5**	**9,791.9**
2017	Domestic	Arrivals...............	807.4	469.4	798.2	2,074.9
		Departures.........	668.9	474.6	778.6	1,922.1
		Sub-Total........	**1,476.3**	**944.0**	**1,576.8**	**3,997.1**
	International	Arrivals...............	2,868.3	149.1	11.6	3,029.0
		Departures.........	1,675.0	153.5	12.4	1,840.8
		In Transit..........	1,251.3	0.0	0.0	1,251.3
		Sub-Total........	**5,794.5**	**302.6**	**24.0**	**6,121.1**
	Total...		**7,270.8**	**1,246.6**	**1,600.8**	**10,118.2**
2018	Domestic	Arrivals...............	841.6	514.4	1,108.5	2,464.5
		Departures.........	730.7	490.3	1,095.6	2,316.7
		Sub-Total........	**1,572.3**	**1,004.7**	**2,204.1**	**4,781.1**
	International	Arrivals...............	3,147.5	187.8	30.2	3,365.5
		Departures.........	1,873.3	220.7	17.2	2,111.2
		In Transit..........	1,426.0	0.0	37.9	1,463.9
		Sub-Total........	**6,446.8**	**408.5**	**85.3**	**6,940.6**
	Total...		**8,019.1**	**1,413.2**	**2,289.4**	**11,721.7**
2019	Domestic	Arrivals...............	880.0	523.6	1,091.0	2,494.6
		Departures.........	739.7	527.4	1,103.4	2,370.5
		Sub-Total........	**1,619.7**	**1,051.0**	**2,194.4**	**4,865.1**
	International	Arrivals...............	3,244.5	211.6	43.4	3,499.5
		Departures.........	1,924.6	222.0	17.1	2,163.7
		In Transit..........	1,394.1	51.7	36.9	1,482.7
		Sub-Total........	**6,563.2**	**485.3**	**97.4**	**7,145.9**
	Total...		**8,182.9**	**1,536.3**	**2,291.8**	**12,011.0**
2020*	Domestic	Arrivals...............	442.9	246.9	481.5	1,171.3
		Departures.........	423.3	241.5	482.2	1,147.0
		Sub-Total........	**866.2**	**488.4**	**963.7**	**2,318.3**
	International	Arrivals...............	936.8	72.3	2.9	1,012.0
		Departures.........	662.6	85.5	3.2	751.3
		In Transit..........	345.6	22.9	0.0	368.5
		Sub-Total........	**1,945.0**	**180.7**	**6.1**	**2,131.8**
	Total...		**2,811.2**	**669.1**	**969.8**	**4,450.1**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority

* Provisional

[1] Passenger traffic inludes residents

Cargo and Mail Traffic

13.26. The volume of commercial cargo and mail traffic handled at various airports for the period 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 13.11. Total volume of cargo handled at airports decreased by 8.9 per cent from 374.7 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 341.4 thousand tonnes in 2020. Loaded cargo traffic declined by 12.9 per cent from 290.2 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 252.9 thousand tonnes in 2020 mainly due to closure of European airports to horticulture. Total cargo landed however, increased by 4.9 per cent to 88.6 thousand tonnes in 2020. Cargo traffic handled at JKIA dropped by 8.2 per cent from 357.3 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 327.9 thousand tonnes in 2020. Cargo traffic handled at MIA declined by more than half from 3.1 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 1.4 thousand tonnes in 2020. Other domestic airports experienced a 15.4 per cent decline in cargo traffic from 14.3 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 12.1 thousand tonnes in 2020. Mail traffic rose by 36.4 per cent to 1.5 thousand tonnes in 2020 mainly attributable to mail traffic handled at JKIA.

Table 13.11: Commercial Cargo and Mail Traffic by Airport, 2016 - 2020

Tonnes

Year	Category	Cargo Traffic				Mail Traffic		
		JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total Cargo	JKIA	MIA	Total Mail
2016	Landed.........	32,916.2	1,684.8	11,926.6	46,527.6	247.8	1.8	249.6
	Loaded.........	198,344.0	1,295.9	3,321.8	202,961.7	290.2	3.5	293.7
	Total.....	**231,260.2**	**2,980.7**	**15,248.4**	**249,489.3**	**538.0**	**5.3**	**543.3**
2017	Landed.........	49,443.1	2,404.0	11,631.0	63,478.1	434.7	1.8	436.5
	Loaded.........	223,565.7	1,194.6	2,533.2	227,293.5	179.5	1.0	180.5
	Total.....	**273,008.8**	**3,598.6**	**14,164.2**	**290,771.6**	**614.2**	**2.8**	**617.0**
2018	Landed.........	74,574.4	1,064.0	11,836.0	87,474.4	613.7	0.3	614.0
	Loaded.........	266,257.8	2,971.1	2,046.0	271,274.9	222.6	1.0	223.6
	Total.....	**340,832.2**	**4,035.1**	**13,882.0**	**358,749.3**	**836.3**	**1.3**	**837.6**
2019	Landed.........	69,610.8	731.8	14,131.5	84,471.9	639.0	-	639.0
	Loaded.........	287,645.3	2,336.0	205.9	290,190.0	450.1	0.0	450.1
	Total.....	**357,256.1**	**3,067.8**	**14,337.4**	**374,661.9**	**1,089.1**	**0.0**	**1,089.1**
2020*	Landed.........	76,281.4	189.1	12,084.2	88,554.7	538.2	-	538.2
	Loaded.........	251,623.9	1,192.1	47.7	252,863.7	919.1	0.2	919.3
	Total.....	**327,905.3**	**1,381.2**	**12,131.9**	**341,418.4**	**1,457.3**	**0.2**	**1,457.5**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority

* Provisional

Aircraft Movements

13.27. Information on international and domestic aircraft movements for the period 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 13.12. Total aircraft movements declined by 47.0 per cent from 375,499 in 2019 to 199,013 in 2020. Total landings dropped by 46.8 per cent to 83,548 while total take-offs reduced by 46.9 per cent to 84,779 in 2020. Total over-flights also decreased by 47.8 per cent to 30,686 in 2020.

13.28. Domestic flights reduced by 43.9 per cent to 123,048 while international flights reduced by 53.5 per cent to 45,279 in 2020. The share of domestic aircraft traffic to total movements rose from 58.4 per cent in 2019 to 61.8 per cent in 2020 while that of international aircraft movements went down from 25.9 per cent in 2019 to 22.8 per cent in 2020. The decline in the share of international aircraft movements was mainly due to stringent international requirements following restrictions in global aviation.

Table 13.12: Domestic and International Aircraft Movements, 2016 – 2020

Number

Type	Movement	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Domestic	Landings.............	102,186	103,922	113,803	108,836	61,060
	Take-offs............	102,617	103,909	115,435	110,430	61,988
	Total..............	**204,803**	**207,831**	**229,238**	**219,266**	**123,048**
International	Landings.............	46,685	47,038	47,918	48,260	22,488
	Take-offs............	46,344	46,459	48,183	49,172	22,791
	Total..............	**93,029**	**93,497**	**96,101**	**97,432**	**45,279**
Total	Landings.............	148,871	150,960	161,721	157,096	83,548
	Take-offs............	148,961	150,368	163,618	159,602	84,779
	Sub-Total.......	**297,832**	**301,328**	**325,339**	**316,698**	**168,327**
	Over-flights........	46,739	52,848	58,005	58,801	30,686
	Grand Total...	**344,571**	**354,176**	**383,344**	**375,499**	**199,013**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority

* Provisional

Selected Aviation Industry Indicators

13.29. Performance of selected aviation indicators for the period 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 13.13. The number of aviation personnel licenses issued rose by 9.3 per cent from 10,518 in 2019 to 11,495 in 2020. Private Pilot Licenses issued increased by 23.9 per cent from 1,351 in 2019 to 1,674 in 2020. The number of Student Pilot Licenses increased by 9.8 per cent from 2,947 in 2019 to 3,236 in 2020. Cabin Crew Member Certificates (CMC) and Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AMEL) also grew by 7.8 per cent and 6.6 per cent to 2,448 and 873, respectively, during the review period. The number of Valid Operational Licenses declined by 2.8 per cent from 1,378 in 2019 to 1,340 in 2020. On the other hand, there was a 52.2 per cent growth in the number of Approved Maintenance Organizations (AMOs) from 69 in 2019 to 105 in 2020. The number of Aircrafts with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness (COA) issued dropped by 8.9 per cent to 735 in while Air Operator Certificates (AOCs) declined by 6.7 per cent to 84 in 2020. The number of Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) also declined by 5.0 per cent from 301 in 2019 to 286 in 2020.

Table 13.13: Selected Aviation Industry Indicators, 2016 - 2020

Number

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Aviation Personnel Licenses					
Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) … … … … … … … ….	1,062	1,116	1,165	1,375	1,435
Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) … … … … … … … … … …	1,563	1,607	1,641	1,756	1,829
Private Pilot Licence (PPL) … … … … … … … … … … … …	1,255	1,316	1,349	1,351	1,674
Student Pilot Licence (SPL) … … … … … … … … … … … …	2,543	2,710	2,905	2,947	3,236
Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC) … … … … … … … …	1,942	2,090	2,140	2,270	2,448
Aircraft Maintainance Engineers (AMEL) … … … … … ….	694	738	775	819	873
Total...	**9,059**	**9,577**	**9,975**	**10,518**	**11,495**
Valid Operational Licenses					
Aircraft with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness (COA) … ..	763	749	804	807	735
Air Operator Certificates (AOCs) … … … … … … … … … …	70	87	89	90	84
Approved Maintainance Organisations (AMOS) … … ….	139	143	161	69	105
Approved Training Organisations (ATOS) … … … … ….	22	19	22	22	19
Flight Dispatcher Licence … … … … … … … … … … … … …	208	186	211	311	317
Scheduled Airlines … … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….	77	79	79	79	80
Total...	**1,279**	**1,263**	**1,366**	**1,378**	**1,340**
Aerodrome Category					
International-Class A … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….	8	8	8	8	8
Domestic (Regional)- Class B … … … … … … … … … ….	23	23	23	23	23
Air strips-Class C … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….	430	440	440	440	440
Heliports/Helipads-Class D … … … … … … … … … … ….	14	20	20	20	20
Total...	**475**	**491**	**491**	**491**	**491**
CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers					
Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) … … … … … … … … … …	159	177	175	212	206
Air Worthiness Inspectors … … … … … … … … … … … …	27	24	32	25	26
Flight Operations … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	20	21	30	25	21
Personnel Licensing … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….	9	10	10	11	9
Others …	25	25	25	28	24
Total...	**240**	**257**	**272**	**301**	**286**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority

* Provisional

Postal Services

13.30. The general trend postal services indicators from 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 13.14. The number of post offices continued to reduce falling further by 1.7 per cent from 585 in 2019 to 575 in 2020. The number of private courier operators increased by 18.3 per cent to 788 while licensed courier operators increased by 14.8 per cent to 263 in 2020. Total number of installed private letter boxes remained the same while those rented fell by 1.3 per cent to 370 thousand in 2020. There was however, a 2.1 per cent rise in the number of private bags rented from 531 in 2019 to 542 during the review period.

13.31. The volume of Expedited Mail Service (EMS) handled dropped by 39.5 per cent from 898 thousand in 2019 to 543 thousand in 2020. The volume of accepted EMS items handled decreased by 39.2 per cent to 348 thousand while delivered EMS items reduced by 40.2 per cent to 195 thousand in 2020. Total registered and insured items posted decreased by 76.4 per cent from 543 thousand in 2019 to 128 thousand in 2020. Domestic registered and insured items posted decreased by 80.2 per cent to 93 thousand while international registered and insured items posted reduced by 52.7 per cent to 35 thousand in 2020. Total unregistered correspondence decreased by 37.6 per cent from 53 million in 2019 to 85 million in 2020. Domestic unregistered correspondence reduced by 29.0 per cent to 44 million and accounted for 83.0 per cent of total unregistered correspondence in the 2020. International unregistered correspondence dropped by 60.9 per cent to 9 million during the same period.

13.32. The volume of parcels handled went down by 23.2 per cent to 43 thousand largely due to a 60.6 per cent decline in international parcels posted in 2020. Domestic parcels posted however, rose by 30.4 per cent from 23 thousand in 2019 to 30 thousand in 2020. Money order issued, which comprised PostaPay, nearly doubled from 1,194 in 2019 to 2,271 in 2020. Domestic international financial services were discontinued in 2019.

Table 13.14: Postal Services, 2016 – 2020

Item	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Post Offices..	No.	623	623	592	585	575
Private Courier Operator Outlets..	No.	976	997	1,027	666	788
Licensed Courier Operators..	No.	179	186	216	229	263
Total Private Letter Boxes:						
Installed	'000	422	444	549	552	552
Rented..	'000	385	365	373	375	370
Private Bags Rented..	No.	845	846	439	531	542
Total EMS Items Handled:	**'000**	**1,977**	**1,950**	**851**	**898**	**543**
Accepted	'000	990	1,000	444	572	348
Delivered	'000	987	950	407	326	195
Total Registered and Insured Items Posted:... .	**'000**	**921**	**881**	**696**	**543**	**128**
Domestic	'000	802	745	609	469	93
International	'000	119	136	87	74	35
Unregistered correspondence handled :...	**Millions**	**70**	**61**	**74**	**85**	**53**
Domestic	Millions	64	53	56	62	44
International	Millions	6	8	18	23	9
Parcels handled :	**'000**	**80**	**68**	**66**	**56**	**43**
Domestic - Posted..	'000	53	54	38	23	30
International - Posted	'000	27	14	28	33	13
Money Orders Issued[1]	**'000**	**1,851**	**1,085**	**2,658**	**1,194**	**2,271**
Domestic (IFS)	'000	439	420	260	-	-
PostaPay	'000	1,412	665	2,398	1,194	2,271
Inter-state (IFS)	'000	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-

Source: Postal Corporation of Kenya/Communication Authority of Kenya

*Provisional

IFS - International Financial Services

Grain Storage for Leasing

Storage

13.33. Table 13.15 presents grain storage capacity for leasing available at the National Cereals and Produce Board by county as at 1st January, 2021. The highest available space was in Uasin Gishu County while the lowest available space was in Tana River and Migori Counties.

Table 13.15: Grain Storage Capacity Available for Leasing by County as at 1st January, 2021

Number

County	90 Kg Bag	50 Kg Bag
Uasin Gishu	365,000	657,000
TransNzoia	100,000	180,000
West Pokot	120,000	216,000
Embu	50,000	90,000
Kitui	100,000	180,000
Laikipia	50,000	90,000
Baringo	70,000	126,000
Nakuru	210,000	378,000
Kisumu	50,000	90,000
Migori	25,000	45,000
Homa Bay	30,000	54,000
Bungoma	95,000	171,000
Kakamega	150,000	270,000
Kiambu	120,000	216,000
Makueni	50,000	90,000
Kajiado	50,000	90,000
Machakos	188,000	338,400
Taita Taveta	120,000	54,000
Tana River	25,000	45,000
Total	**1,968,000**	**3,380,400**

Source: National Cereals and Produce Board

Container Freight Stations

Developments in the Transport and Storage Sector

13.34. The number of container freight stations at the Port of Mombasa increased by one from 15 in 2019 to 16 in 2020. The number of Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) rose by 27.6 per cent from 107,144 in 2019 to 136,695 in 2020.

13.35. During the review period, the transport sector undertook policy and legal frameworks identified as critical for effective and efficient service delivery. Institutional reforms were undertaken to enable the sector to fast track the achievement of the sector objectives. In 2020, the Integrated National Transport Policy was reviewed to incorporate non-motorized transport facilities at the design stage of transport infrastructure, mainstream climate change issues and other emerging issues and innovations in the sub-sector.

Regulation of Digital Taxis Hailing Apps

13.36. During the review period, the Traffic Act was reviewed to provide regulations for the Digital Taxis Hailing Apps. The State Department for Transport also developed Digital Hailing Services rules 2020 to regulate the operations of the online taxis.

Environment and Climate Change

13.37. As a signatory to the Paris Climate Change Agreement of 2016, Kenya committed to reduce carbon emissions by promoting green transport or e-mobility. The State Department for Transport has prioritized the uptake of electric mobility. Consequently, during the review period, a proposal to reduce excise duty for e-vehicles led to reduction of Excise duty for electric vehicles from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. In addition, standards for electric motor vehicles and motor cycles were developed.

Air Transport

13.38. The Government is in the process of restructuring the civil aviation sector in Kenya. To actualize the restructuring process, the National Aviation Management Bill 2020 was prepared and tabled in the National Assembly for consideration in 2020. The Bill aims at consolidating aviation assets through establishment of the National Civil Aviation Council, the Kenya Aviation Corporation and its operating entities.

Shipping and Maritime

13.39. In 2020, the process of restructuring the Kenya National Shipping Line (KNSL) was commenced with the aim of increasing participation in seaborne transport. A committee for restructuring KNSL was established and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Mediterranean Shipping Company (MSC) and KNSL was signed. Negotiations for the takeover of container terminal 2 by KNSL from KPA were finalized and the Terminal Operation Agreement developed. The process of reviewing policy, legal and institutional framework of KNSL was also initiated in the review period.

Railway Transport

13.40. During the period under review, Kenya Railways undertook the construction, upgrading and rehabilitation of the MGR network. This included rehabilitation of 177.2 kilometres of the Thika- Nanyuki branch line; rehabilitation and expansion of Nairobi Commuter Rail (NCR) service system; acquisition of five Diesel Multiple Units (DMUs); upgrading of 7.4 kilometres of the Madaraka - Embakasi track; and refurbishment of Nairobi Central Station.

Water Transport

13.41. Construction of phase II of the second container terminal reached 63.0 per cent by end of 2020. The construction of the first three berths and associated infrastructure for the proposed Lamu Port was ongoing and the project progress had reached 86.0 per cent by the end of the review period. The first berth was ready for commissioning and operationalization while the other berths were expected to be ready by 2021. During the period under review, the construction of the first berth at Dongo Kundu was implemented. In 2020, the Naivasha Internal Container Depot was operationalized with the aim of serving the transit markets and the local population of Central and Western Regions.

Information and Communication Technology

Chapter 14

Overview

During the period under review, uptake of most digital services increased as a result of measures put in place to contain the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Activities of teleworking, online learning, online video streaming and e-commerce increased across the country and as a result the uptake of digital tools went up significantly. The internet-based and bandwidth intensive activities increased demand for high quality connectivity while at the same time calling for digital reinforcement of a more inclusive approach to close the digital divide.

14.2. Total domestic traffic increased from 58.7 billion minutes in 2019 to 60.3 billion minutes in 2020 while International telephone traffic decreased from 1.1 billion minutes in 2019 to 1.0 billion minutes in 2020. Coverage of the fourth generation (4G) network increased by 42.0 per cent to 25,191 transceivers in the country while the value of mobile commerce transactions increased by 20.0 per cent to KSh 9.4 trillion in 2020. Similarly, Short Messaging Services (SMSs) sent grew from 65.3 billion in 2019 to 68.1 billion in 2020.

14.3. The undersea bandwidth capacity increased by 29.6 per cent to 8.1 million Mbps in 2020 out of which, 49.5 per cent was utilized. Total fixed and wireless internet subscriptions increased by 11.7 per cent to 44.4 million subscriptions in 2020. Fibre to home broadband subscriptions increased by 67.6 per cent to 340,271 while fibre to the office broadband subscriptions decreased by 8.6 per cent to 60,079 in 2020 partly owing to COVID-19 mitigation measures that encouraged working from home.

Value of Output

14.4. Details on value of output, intermediate consumption and value added for the ICT sector at current prices is presented in Table 14.1. The value of output from the ICT sector rose by 2.5 per cent to KSh 535.5 billion in 2020 compared to a growth of 5.7 per cent registered in 2019. The intermediate consumption of the sector declined by 0.4 per cent to KSh 262.8 billion in the year under review compared to a growth of 3.8 per cent recorded in 2019. The value addition from the ICT sector increased by 5.4 per cent in 2020 to KSh 272.7 billion, lower than the 7.8 per cent registered in 2019.

Table 14.1: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of the Information and Communication Sector, 2016 - 2020

KSh Million

Year	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added
2016	432,139	225,384	206,755
2017	462,013	238,516	223,497
2018	494,269	254,149	240,120
2019	522,622	263,809	258,813
2020*	535,514	262,813	272,702

*Provisional

+Revised estimates

Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services

14.5. Details on the performance of the fixed and mobile network services from 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 14.2. Fixed telephony registered a slight increase from 120 thousand in 2019 to 121 thousand in 2020. Fixed wireline connections decreased by 22.3 per cent to 16 thousand connections and wireless connections increased minimally to 1,066 during the same period.

14.6. The increase in utilization of mobile telephony services was mainly attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in restriction of most physical social interactions for the better part of 2020. Mobile telephony capacity increased by 9.0 per cent to 96.7 million erlangs[1] in response to the rising demand. During the period under review, the Government offered 360 MHz spectrum of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) to mobile operators and other service providers, to boost the increased demand for telecommunications services. Mobile subscriptions increased by 12.6 per cent to 61.4 million, while the Mobile Numbers Ported (MNPs) increased by 32.1 per cent to 1,437 in 2020. The increase in MNPs was mainly on account of subscribers changing from one operator to another in search of more convenient tariffs.

14.7. Mobile money transfer agents and transactions have recorded steady growth in the last five years. During the review period, total amount of mobile money transfers grew by 20.0 per cent, the largest increment recorded in the last 5 years, to stand at KSh 5.2 trillion in 2020. This is partly attributed to preferences of cashless transactions in the wake of COVID-19 and the reduction of mobile money transfer tariffs. The value of the mobile commerce transactions grew by 35.0 per cent to KSh 9.4 trillion in the same period.

Table 14.2: Fixed and Mobile Network Services, 2016 - 2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019+	2020*
Fixed Telephony					
Fixed line Capacity ('000)[1] … … … … … …	179	144	144	120	121
Total Connections … … … … … … … … … … …..	**72,774**	**69,897**	**22,567**	**21,600**	**17,069**
Wireline Connections … … … … … … … … … … … …	72,400	69,600	21,516	20,588	16,003
Wireless Connections[1] … … … … … … … … … … … … …	374	297	1,047	1,012	1,066
Mobile Telephony					
Mobile Telephone Capacity ('000) … … … … … … … ….	71,600	70,000	85,950	88,700	96,700
Spectrum Offered for IMT systems					
Total amount of spectrum offered in MHz	..	..	360	360	360
Block < 1GHz..	..	..	190	190	190
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz...	..	..	170	170	170
Spectrum Licensed for IMT systems	..	..	260	320	320
Block < 1GHz..	..	..	90	150	150
Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz...	..	..	170	170	170
Connections ('000) … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	**38,982**	**42,815**	**49,502**	**54,556**	**61,409**
Post Paid Subscriptions ('000)+ … … … … … … … … … …	1,413	1,415	1,241	1,289	1,242
Pre Paid Subscriptions ('000) … … … … ….. … … … … …	37,569	41,401	48,261	51,557	60,167
Mobile Numbers Ported	1,315	2,575	1,916	1,088	1,437
Mobile Money					
Transfer Agents … … … … … … … … … … ….	165,908	182,472	205,745	224,108	264,390
Transfer Service Subscribers ('000) … ….	31,997	30,005	31,627	28,976	32,460
Total Deposits through Agents (KSh Billion) +	1,536	2,194	2,464	2,584	3,231
Total Transfer from Subscriber to Subscriber (KSh Billion)	1,818	2,204	2,780	2,858	3,324
Total Transfers, (KSh Billion) … … … … … … … … … … …	3,356	3,638	3,984	4,346	5,214
Number of Total Transactions in Million	1,526	1,543	1,740	1,839	1,863
Value of Mobile Commerce Transactions (KSh Billion)	1,750	3,246	6,077	6,957	9,392
Number of Mobile Commerce Transactions ('000)[2]	928, 174	1,400,715	2,098,627	2,237,837	..

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya/ Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional

+ Revised

1 Includes Local Loop Operators. In addition, the wireless connections were decommissioned in 2015 and recommissioned in 2016

.. Data not available

2 Number of Mobile commerce transactions were decommissioned in 2020

Voice Call Traffic

14.8. Details of telephone call traffic from 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 14.3. International traffic emanating from mobile has been rising steadily while incoming traffic has been declining over the last five years. Outgoing telephone traffic increased by 10.1 per cent from 447.3 million minutes in 2019 to 492.5 million minutes in 2020. On the other hand, incoming international traffic declined by 12.3 per cent, with traffic from fixed telephone registering the largest decline of 21.4 per cent from 24.6 million minutes in 2019 to 19.3 million minutes in 2020. The decline may be attributed to the impact of COVID-19 coupled with the use of other communication channels such as WhatsApp, Skype, Google meet among others, to cut expenditure.

14.9. Outbound roaming traffic increased by 21.8 per cent to 293.0 million minutes in the period under review. Inbound roaming on the other hand, declined by 10.8 per cent in 2020 compared to a rise of 33.7 per cent in 2019. The decline may be attributed to low number of non-residents in the country due to travel restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19. Similarly, inbound broadband roaming decreased by 62.1 per cent to 84.0 GB while outbound broadband roaming increased by 42.2 per cent to 78.3 GB in 2020.

14.10. Total domestic traffic increased from 58.7 billion minutes in 2019 to 60.3 billion minutes in 2020. The largest growth was recorded in mobile to fixed telephone traffic which increased by 11.5 per cent to 65,398 million minutes in 2020. All calls emanating from fixed telephone declined due to preference of using mobile telephone over fixed telephone.

14.11. International outgoing fixed Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) increased by 64.7 per cent to 2.7 million minutes in 2020 against a decline of 42.4 per cent registered in 2019. The significant increase was attributed to increased communication with those outside the country partly due to travel restrictions instituted in 2020.

Table 14.3: Telephone Call Traffic, 2016 - 2020

Minutes '000

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
International Calls					
a. Total International Outgoing Telephone Traffic………………….	**482,482**	**453,610**	**437,827**	**447,342**	**492,451**
International Outgoing Mobile (b+c)………………………….	473,292	446,760	422,012	432,421	481,955
International Outgoing Fixed………………………..	9,190	6,850	15,815	14,921	10,496
b. Mobile Traffic to East African Countries (EAC)	174,564	189,167	197,133	207,326	230,272
c. Mobile traffic to other countries	298,727	257,593	224,879	225,095	251,683
d. Total International Incoming Telephone Traffic………………….	**713,969**	**603,110**	**599,523**	**606,687**	**531,985**
International Incoming Mobile (e+f) …………………….	705,299	593,810	569,425	582,102	512,657
International Incoming Fixed…………………….	8,670	9,300	30,098	24,585	19,328
e. Mobile Traffic from East African Countries (EAC)	230,487	184,368	265,756	320,677	285,557
f. Mobile traffic from other countries	474,812	409,441	303,669	261,425	227,100
Total International Telephone Traffic (a+d)……	**1,196,451**	**1,056,720**	**1,037,351**	**1,054,029**	**1,024,436**
Voice Roaming					
(i) Roaming by Home Subscribers Abroad (Outbound Roaming)………	143,529	161,459	192,763	240,678	293,027
(ii) Roaming by Foreign Subscribers Abroad (Inbound Roaming)…….	122,023	140,149	169,550	226,741	202,328
Total Voice Roaming (i+ii) ………..	**265,552**	**301,608**	**362,313**	**467,419**	**495,355**
Broadband Roaming					
Mobile broadband internet traffic Inbound roaming	45,815	65,223	140,450	221,675	84,045
Mobile broadband internet traffic Outbound roaming	13,922	18,468	25,357	55,058	78,287
Domestic Calls					
Total Fixed to Fixed Telephone Traffic (a+b)……	**2,513**	**2,597**	**2,345**	**2,291**	**1,717**
Fixed wireless to Fixed wireless (a) ………	877	1,314	1,257	1,243	997
Fixed to Fixed telephone (b)……………………	1,636	1,283	1,088	1,048	720
Fixed to Mobile telephone……………………..	41,394	43,353	41,586	23,210	19,753
Mobile to Mobile telephone……………………	42,070,692	43,944,431	55,772,953	58,646,518	60,164,844
Mobile to Fixed telephone………………………..	63,240	88,787	71,684	58,642	65,398
Total Domestic Traffic…………………………………………….	**42,177,839**	**44,079,168**	**55,888,568**	**58,730,661**	**60,251,712**
International Outgoing Fixed VoIP ……………………	3,938	2,865	2,883	1,662	2,737

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

*Provisional

Message Services Traffic

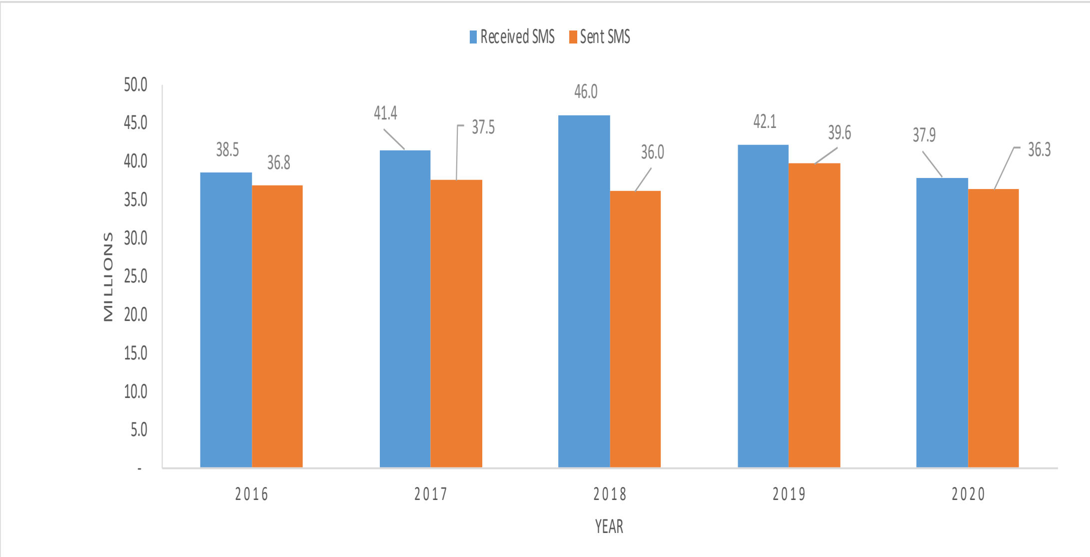
14.12. Information on message service traffic is presented in Table 14.4. The domestic Short Messaging Services (SMS) increased for the third year running despite the existence of Over The Top services (OTTs). The number of SMSs sent increased by 4.3 per cent in the review period compared to a 7.4 per cent rise in 2019. However, SMSs sent and received from outside Kenya declined by 8.3 and 10.1 per cent in 2020, respectively. Figure 14.1 shows the international SMSs received have been greater than Sent SMSs over the last five years.

Table 14.4: Message Service Traffic, 2016 - 2020

Number '000

Messages	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Total SMS sent	**46,342,335**	**65,719,297**	**63,412,634**	**65,280,461**	**68,112,877**
Domestic...	46,305,545	65,681,804	63,376,674	65,240,872	68,076,554
International	36,790	37,493	35,960	39,589	36,323
International SMS received ...	38,478	41,390	45,955	42,144	37,894

Figure 14.1: International SMS Sent and Received Traffic, 2016 - 2020



Internet Services

14.13. The usage of internet in 2020 increased as most social interactions, learning activities, entertainment among others embraced online platforms mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. During the period under review, the number of licensed Internet Service Providers (ISPs) increased by 21.2 per cent to 366 as shown in Table 14.5. Similarly, terrestrial mobile subscriptions rose by 11.6 per cent to 43.7 million while the wireless data subscriptions increased by 44.4 per cent to 103,598 in the same period. This was also boosted by the Google loon services offered in unconnected parts of Kenya thus providing wider signal coverage. Total fixed wired internet subscriptions rose by 35.5 per cent to 579, 449 with Fibre optic growing by 49.0 per cent to 400,355 subscriptions in 2020.

Table 14.5: Internet Providers and Subscriptions, 2016 - 2020

Number

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Licensed Internet Services Providers (ISPs)[1] … …	242	219	256	302	366
Total Wireless Internet Subscriptions … … … … …	**26,559,184**	**33,166,725**	**45,401,832**	**39,229,398**	**43,812,041**
Terrestrial Mobile Data … … … … … … … …	26,528,876	33,076,894	45,333,942	39,156,202	43,707,173
Terrestrial Wireless Data[2] … … … … … … …	29,724	89,062	66,343	71,725	103,598
Satellite Data … … … … … … … … … … … …	584	769	1,547	1,471	1,270
Total Fixed (Wired) Internet Subscriptions … … …	**124,637**	**198,472**	**303,608**	**427,692**	**579,449**
Fixed Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) Data …	2,483	1,953	976	751	870
Fixed Fibre Optic Data[3] … … … … … … … …	36,015	99,643	175,824	268,753	400,355
Fixed Cable Modem (Dial Up) Data[3] … … …	86,139	96,876	126,808	158,188	178,224
Total Fixed and Wireless Internet Subscriptions …	**26,683,821**	**33,365,197**	**45,705,440**	**39,657,090**	**44,391,490**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

[1]Also includes Application Service Providers (ASPs)

[2] Includes other fixed wired such as Radio

[3]Definition was changed in 2016

Broadband Services

14.14. Table 14.6 presents broadband services for the period 2016 to 2020. The uptake of internet services increased in 2020 in light of COVID-19 pandemic mitigation measures that greatly reduced physical contact. To meet the internet demand, bandwidth capacity was increased by 29.6 per cent to 8.1 million Mbps in 2020. The increase of capacity enhanced networks with resiliency and redundancy to handle the sudden surges and new patterns in internet traffic.

14.15. The bandwidth utilization increased by 47.4 per cent to 4.0 million Mbps indicating increased usage of the internet in 2020. Satellite bandwidth capacity reduced slightly to 5,460 Mbps in 2020 from 5,520 Mbps in 2019.

14.16. Broadband subscriptions had a mixed performance depending on the type of technology demanded in 2020. During the period under review, subscriptions of Fibre to the Office (FttO) and Other fixed wired broadband declined by 8.6 per cent and 52.4 per cent, respectively as a result of people working remotely to curb the spread of COVID-19. However, Fibre to the Home (FttH) subscriptions recorded an increase of 67.6 per cent to 340,271 in 2020.

14.17. Total active mobile broadband categorization was restructured in 2019 to measure the services rather than the devices. In the mobile data category, broadband increased by 60.8 per cent to 10.8 million subscribers in 2020 driven by the demand from internet during the pandemic. All categories of speeds for Fixed broadband were increased to meet the demand as seen in Table 14.6. Compilation on the utilized mobile and fixed broadband data commenced in the period under review. In 2020, 1.2 million GB and 551.5 million GB of fixed and mobile broadband were utilized, respectively.

Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2016 - 2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Capacity in Megabits Per Second (Mbps)					
Undersea Bandwidth Capacity ……………….	2,028,270	3,182,592	4,559,850	6,241,840	8,091,430
Satellite Bandwidth Capacity ………………….	473	559	5,720	5,520	5,460
1. Total Available Bandwidth Capacity………………	**2,028,743**	**3,183,151**	**4,565,570**	**6,247,360**	**8,096,890**
Utilized Bandwidth in Mbps					
Undersea Bandwidth ………………..	860,300	916,287	1,137,100	2,717,560	4,008,010
Satellite Bandwidth ………	270	448	5,222	2,700	2,580
2. Total Utilized Bandwidth……………………	**860,570**	**916,735**	**1,142,322**	**2,720,260**	**4,010,590**
Broadband Subscriptions					
Copper line (Dial-up, DSL and xDSL) …	2,483	1,953	976	751	835
Fibre to the Home ……………………………	15,853	63,276	129,979	203,038	340,271
Fibre to the Office ……………………………	23,402	36,367	45,845	65,715	60,079
Cable modem…………………………………….	86,139	96,876	126,808	158,188	178,224
Other fixed wired broadband	..	6,700	7,479	1,690	804
3.Total Fixed (Wired)- Broadband ……………	**127,877**	**205,172**	**311,087**	**429,382**	**580,213**
4. Satellite broadband…………………………	445	769	1,547	1,425	1,215
5. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband……………	29,556	82,362	58,864	60,436	92,746
6. Total Active mobile broadband (a+b+c+d)[1]	**12,546,559**	**16,926,599**	**21,543,425**	**21,595,570**	**25,114,693**
GSM mobile phones (a) …………………	11,151,664	15,934,100	20,518,223	-	-
GSM modems (b) …………………………	1,394,895	992,499	1,025,202	-	-
Data and Voice mobile broadband (c)…….	-	-	-	14,849,704	14,270,593
Data only mobile broadband (d)…………….	-	-	-	6,745,866	10,844,100
7. Total wireless broadband (4+5+6)	**12,576,560**	**17,009,730**	**21,603,836**	**21,657,431**	**25,208,654**
8. Total fixed and wireless broadband (3+7)	**12,704,437**	**17,214,902**	**21,914,923**	**22,086,813**	**25,788,867**
9. Fixed Broadband by speed[2]					
<256 Kbps …………………………………………	862	854	570	9,748	10,126
512 Kbps ………………………………………………..	4,808	2,927	505	-	-
1 Mbps ………………………………………………..	22,702	14,459	8,905	-	-
2 Mbps ………………………………………………..	33,574	96,391	87,772	-	-
> 2 Mbps ………………………………………………..	91,046	173,672	273,746	-	-
=> 256 Kbps to <2 Mbps	-	-	-	10,693	14,743
=> 2 Mbps to < 10 Mbps	-	-	-	278,461	390,351
=> 10 Mbps to < 30 Mbps	-	-	-	104,827	143,990
=>30 Mbps to < 100Mbps	-	-	-	94,582	121,671
'=> 100Mbps				2,594	3,436
10. Utilized Mobile and Fixed Broadband					
Fixed broadband internet traffic	-	-	-	-	1,195,934
Mobile broadband internet traffic	-	-	-	-	551,463,956

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

[1] New categorization starts in 2019 while old category ends in 2018

[2] Fixed broadbands speed category has changed in 2019 from the old tier (from 2015 to 2018)

-mean compillation of respective data hadn't commenced/decommissioned

GSM: Global System for Mobile Communications

CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access

Tariffs 14.18. Table 14.7 presents information on fixed and mobile charges from 2016 to 2020. Installation fees have largely remained the same over the last five years. Installation fees for copper solutions was decommissioned in 2019. Installation fees for Microwave and Fibre solutions remained constant at KSh 65,000 and KSh 7,000, respectively. The average price of on-net calls, off-net calls, SMS remained unchanged at KSh 2.83, KSh 3.07 and KSh 1.10, respectively in the review period.

Table 14.7: Fixed and Mobile Charges, 2016 - 2020

KSh

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Fixed Charges					
Installation Fees					
Business and Residential Telephone Service… … … … …	4,699.00	5,496.00	5,496.00	5,496.00	5,496.00
Copper Solutions… … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	-	7,000.00	7,000.00	-	-
Microwave Solutions… … … … … … … … … … … … …	-	80,000.00	85,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Fibre Solutions… … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	-	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Monthly Susbcription for Residential Telephone Service…	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00
Monthly Susbcription for Business Telephone Service… …	1,000.00	580.00	580.00	580.00	580.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Fixed local call… …	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Mobile local call… …	9.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Mobile Charges					
Lowest recharge card value… … … … … … … … … … … …	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average price of a one minute Mobile to Mobile local call…	3.08	3.00	-	-	-
Average price of a one minute Mobile to Fixed local call… …	3.25	3.21	-	-	-
Average price of one on-net call	-	-	3.00	2.83	2.83
Average price of one off-net call	-	-	3.46	3.07	3.07
Average price of a message via SMS… … … … … … … … …	1.25	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.10

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

- mean compillation of respective data hadn't commenced/ decommissioned

1. All averages are unweighted
2. Compilation of average prices billed per minute originating from mobile were phased out and compilation of average price of one on-net or off-net calls were introduced in 2018

14.19. The average prices of a one-minute call from mobile phones in Kenya to other countries for the period 2016 to 2020, are presented in Table 14.8. In 2020, most international tariffs remained constant with only Somalia and South Africa reducing their rates by KSh 6.67 and KSh 4.00, respectively. In 2019, the operators changed the pricing for other African and European countries with each country having its own rate.

Table 14.8: Average International Call Rates from Mobile Phone and Fixed Telephone, 2016- 2020

KSh per Minute

Countries	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Calls originating from Mobile					
Uganda	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Rwanda	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00
Burundi	45.00	75.00	68.33	83.33	83.33
Tanzania	31.67	31.67	33.33	41.67	41.67
Ethiopia	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
Somalia	53.33	60.00	53.33	60.00	53.33
South Sudan	16.67	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
South Africa	18.00	18.00	22.00	26.00	22.00
Other African Countries	30.00	30.00	30.00	-	-
USA	4.67	5.00	5.00	5.33	5.33
Germany	36.67	36.67	40.00	40.00	40.00
Switzerland	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Italy	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
France	36.67	36.67	40.00	40.00	40.00
United Kingdom	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Other European Countries	38.33	26.67	26.67	-	-
India	4.67	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
China	4.67	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Japan	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Calls originating from Fixed telephone					
USA	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
United Kingdom	-	5.00	6.00	5.50	5.50
India	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
China		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

*Provisional

-mean compillation of respective data hadn't commenced/ decommissioned

Kenyan Domains

14.20. Total registered Kenyan domains continued to increase for the fifth year in a row to stand at 101,123 in 2020 as shown in Table 14.9. Second Level Domain (SLD) had the highest increase of 15.9 per cent followed by Institution of Higher Learning at 8.2 per cent. However, network devices registered the largest drop of 46.9 per cent to 51 domains followed by personal websites and email at 16.9 per cent to 182 in 2020. The slow uptake was due to inability to execute physical marketing activities for the domains due to measures imposed on movement and gathering in the review period. The number of registrars declined by 6.4 per cent from 203 in 2019 to 190 in 2020.

Table 14.9: Registered Kenyan Domains, 2016 - 2020

Number

Domain	Users	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
.ac.ke	Institutions of Higher Education	726	768	891	889	962
.co.ke	Companies	58,165	68,430	77,820	87,243	93,776
.go.ke	Government entities	363	414	502	565	606
.info.ke	Information e.g. blogs	144	374	443	155	156
.me.ke	Personal websites & email	326	386	345	219	182
.mobi.ke	Mobile content	44	126	180	40	43
.ne.ke	Network Devices	175	466	277	96	51
.or.ke	Non profit making organisations or NGO's	1,860	1,981	1,976	1,831	1,930
.sc.ke	Lower & middle institutions of learning	833	1,027	1,212	902	838
.ke	Second Level Domain (SLD)	..	..	2,098	2,226	2,579
TOTAL		**62,636**	**73,972**	**85,744**	**94,166**	**101,123**
Number of registrars		367	372	382	203	190
Domain renewal fee in KSh		580	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
Average annual fee to operate domain (Domain registration fee) in KSh		650	650	650	650	650
Second Level Domain Registration and Renewal fee in KSh		-	-	5,800	5,000	5,000

Source: Kenya Network Information Centre

* Provisional

_collection of data hadn't started

Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers

14.21. Information on media frequencies and mobile transceivers from 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 14.10. The number of self-provisioning broadcasters and the broadcast signal distributors remained the same for the lustrum time. The number of TV frequencies increased by 3 to 330 frequencies in 2020. Radio FM frequencies declined by 9 to stand at 908 in 2020 from 917 in 2019.

14.22. The total number of digital subscriptions increased by 7.2 per cent in 2020 a turnaround from a decrease of 11.5 per cent recorded in 2019. The increase was attributed to the restrictions of movement of persons which resulted in more people staying at home and hence demand for broadcast entertainment. Internet protocol TV had the highest increase of 18.4 per cent to 16,303 subscriptions in 2020 from 13,765 in 2019.

14.23. The total number of mobile transceivers increased by 4.8 per cent to 258,356 in 2020 compared to a 14.6 per cent growth registered in 2019. The second generation (2G) declined by 5.3 per cent to 153,318 transceivers, partly due to availability of 4G network enabled by Google loons which were set up in unconnected areas of the country in the review period.

Table 14.10: Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers, 2016 - 2020

Number

	2016	2017	2018	2019+	2020*
TV Frequencies	312	333	324	327	330
Radio FM Frequencies	687	740	850	917	908
Digital Distributors					
Self-Provisioning Broadcast Signal Distributors	3	3	3	3	3
Broadcast Signal Distributors	2	2	2	2	2
Total Digital Signal Distributors	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Digital TV Stations	**63**	**89**	**120**	**146**	**122**
Number of Households connected to Cable TV[1]	280,429	296,906	290,968	290,968	-
Digital Subscriptions					
Cable TV	95,493	79,938	169,698	160,200	178,224
Direct to Home Satellite	350,626	476,225	1,110,563	1,272,459	1,389,839
Digital Terrestrial Televisions (STBs)+	3,905,656	4,334,166	4,512,690	3,701,241	3,935,960
Internet-Protocl TV (IPTV)	5	18	23,076	13,765	16,303
Total Digital Subscriptions	**4,351,780**	**4,890,347**	**5,816,027**	**5,147,665**	**5,520,326**
Radio Stations					
English and Kiswahili	110	109	111	127	129
All Vernacular Languages	63	67	67	72	75
Total Radio Stations	**173**	**176**	**178**	**199**	**204**
Mobile Transceivers by Technology					
2G	92,562	137,560	154,250	161,867	153,318
3G	30,818	42,716	53,557	66,990	79,847
4G	-	3,873	7,469	17,744	25,191
Total Mobile Transceivers	**123,380**	**184,149**	**215,276**	**246,601**	**258,356**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

+Revised

STBs- Set Top Boxes

[1]Households connected to cable Tv data were decommissioned in 2020

Employment, Investment and Revenue

14.24. Table 14.11 presents details on employment, investment and revenue of telecommunication operators and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) from 2016 to 2020. Although the economy was negatively affected by the pandemic, causing a slowed growth to most sectors, ISPs registered a 9.6 per cent growth to KSh 40.0 billion in 2020 from KSh 36.5 billion in 2019.

14.25. In 2020, value of investment by the telecommunication operators declined by 38.2 per cent to KSh 35.6 billion. The number of employees in telecommunications increased marginally from 8,639 in 2019 to 8,728 in 2020. Revenue from telecommunication operators increased from KSh 283.2 billion in 2019 to KSh 285.1 billion in 2020.

Table 14.11: Employment, Investment and Revenue, 2016 - 2020

Type of Operators	2016	2017	2018	2019+	2020*
Employment (Number)					
Telecommunication Operators[1]	6,178	6,907	7,016	8,639	8,728
Internet Service Providers (ISPs)[2]	8,448	9,031	10,803	10,035	10,556
Annual Investment[3] (KSh Billion)					
Telecommunication Operators[1]	52	39	42	57	36
Internet Service Providers (ISPs)[2]	2	2	3	2	3
Annual Revenue[3] (KSh Billion)					
Telecommunication Operators[1]	233	247	271	283	285
Internet Service Providers (ISPs)[2]	19	21	30	37	40

* Provisional

[1] Includes Mobile network operators (MNOs) and Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs)

[2] Include Application Service Providers (ASPs)

[3] As at June

`+ Revenue for Operators revised

Information Society

14.26**.** Table 14.12 presents key indicators used for measuring information society for the total population as well as population above 3 years. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants in total population decreased marginally to 4 users in every 10,000 people in 2020. Mobile cellular penetration grew by 15.1 percentage points to 126.15 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2020 implying that most people had more than one mobile cellular subscription. Bits per second per capita increased by 44.1 per cent to 86.4 thousand Bps.

14.27. For the population three years and above, all indicators except fixed telephone lines improved mainly due to the demand for internet services. Mobile penetration increased by 12.35 percentage points to 136.12 subscriptions in 2020 from 123.77 subscriptions in 2019. Bits per second per capita increased from 64.7 thousand in 2019 to 93.2 thousand while internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased by 8.43 percentage points to 98.40 in 2020.

Table 14.12: Key Indicators for Measuring Information Society, 2016 - 2020

Represents Total Population	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants … … … … … … … … …	0.16	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.04
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants … …	87.86	94.29	106.51	111.10	126.15
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants … … … … … …	59.86	73.04	97.69	82.48	90.00
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed) …	60.14	73.48	98.34	83.38	91.19
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person) … … … … … … … … … …	20,337.70	21,168.70	25,773.45	59,969.34	86,389.65
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless) … … … …	28.35	37.46	46.49	45.53	51.78
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired) …	28.63	38.09	47.15	46.44	52.98
Mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	72.11	66.08	68.05	60.92	66.68
Represents Population of Three (3) years and above					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants … … … … … … … … …	0.18	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.04
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants … …	95.37	102.14	115.16	123.77	136.12
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitnats … … … … … …	64.98	79.12	105.62	89.00	97.11
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed) …	65.28	79.60	106.33	89.97	98.40
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person) … … … … … … … … … …	22,077.21	22,932.25	27,865.02	64,710.08	93,219.13
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless) … … … …	30.77	40.58	50.26	49.13	55.88
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired) …	31.08	41.26	50.98	50.11	51.11

*Provisional

International Trade in ICT Equipment

14.28. International trade in ICT equipment based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is presented in Table 14.13. The value of ICT exports declined by 9.8 per cent while imports reduced by 9.2 per cent to KSh 1.4 billion and KSh 53.3 billion, respectively during the review period. Exports of monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for televisions and imports of office machines declined by 47.3 and 69.4 per cent, respectively in 2020.

Table 14.13: International Trade in ICT Equipment, 2016 - 2020

KSh Million

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Exports					
Office machines … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	65.8	80.3	154.8	70.1	81.6
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc … … … …	442.1	231.8	347.0	498.8	651.4
Part and accessories … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	55.7	29.2	49.4	40.0	36.9
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television …	398.0	251.6	211.7	205.8	108.6
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting … … … … … … … …	22.1	10.8	22.0	17.6	11.1
Recording equipments … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	7.0	3.0	11.3	2.0	1.8
Telecommunications equipment … … … … … … … … … … … … …	1,209.3	653.3	587.9	723.4	513.9
Total	**2,200.0**	**1,260.0**	**1,384.1**	**1,557.7**	**1,405.3**
Imports					
Office machines … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	1,298.7	2,194.8	2,115.6	3,291.3	1,006.9
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc … … … …	18,959.4	25,233.2	11,725.2	17,955.5	14,012.3
Part and accessories … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	700.8	830.0	668.0	680.1	840.0
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television …	5,771.0	5,857.3	8,073.4	9,684.7	10,735.2
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting … … … … … … … …	1,190.8	190.6	628.5	309.7	431.7
Recording equipments … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	344.0	572.3	558.2	701.7	323.1
Telecommunications equipment … … … … … … … … … … … … …	28,693.9	32,014.7	25,512.0	26,055.2	25,911.6
Total	**56,958.6**	**66,892.9**	**49,281.1**	**58,678.2**	**53,260.8**

*Provisional

Newspaper Circulation and Online Newspaper Readership

14.29**.** Circulation of hardcopy newspapers by various media houses and average online newspaper visitors is shown in Table 14.14. In 2020, newspaper circulation declined as majority of users preferred the digital newspapers. In the year under review, 62.9 million English daily copies were circulated compared to 77.9 million copies circulated in 2019 while the weekly Kiswahili newspaper was suspended. Average online visitors per day increased by 28.0 per cent to stand at 3.7 million in 2020.

Table 14.14: Local Daily/Weekly Newspapers in Circulation, 2016 – 2020

'000 Copies

Newspapers[1]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Daily Newspapers					
English ………………………………	94,348	89,631	87,121	77,923	62,853
Kiswahili ………………………………	4,401	3,961	4,524	3,896	3,459
Weekly Newspapers					
English ………………………………	13,741	12,917	12,232	11,582	9,890
Kiswahili ………………………………	1,413	1,272	1,169	935	-
Average online visitors per day [2]	1,862,943	2,852,031	2,857,738	2,910,561	3,726,615

Source: Various Media Houses

* Provisional

[1]Excludes free newspaper copies

_means compilation of respective data was decommissioned

Cybersecurity

14.30. Table 14.15 shows the number of cyber attacks' advisories issued and online crime reported to the National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team/Coordination Centre (KE-CIRT/CC). In 2020, the increased use of internet exposed more users to cyber-attacks resulting in increased cyber advisories by 54.2 per cent to 81,727. Online fraud increasing more than five-folds from 51 in 2019 to 270 in 2020 while cases of phishing more than tripled from 102 in 2019 to 338 in 2020. Reported online crime rose by 39.7 per cent to 139.9 million with malware recording the highest growth of 45.4 per cent to 124.2 million in the review period.

Table 14.15: Cyber Security Advisories and Reported Online Crimes, 2017 - 2020

Numbers

Cyberattacks[1]	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Cyber Security Advisories				
Malware[2] … … … … … … …	231	5,452	5,951	5,810
System vulnerabilities … … … … … …	187	14,360	43,034	72,076
Botnet/DDoS Attack[3]… … … … … …	191	563	1,568	1,128
Online Impersonation … … … … … …	336	335	285	562
Online abuse… … … … … … … …	261	2,700	513	262
Website application attack… … … … ..	73	1,213	1,509	1,281
Phishing[4]… … … … … … … …	-	-	102	338
Online Fraud… … … … … … …	-	-	51	270
Total	**1,279**	**24,623**	**53,013**	**81,727**
Types of Online Crime Reported				
Malware[2] … … … … … … … …	-	18,233,047	85,416,510	124,168,113
Botnet/DDoS[3]… … … … … … …	-	3,389,880	4,407,478	4,060,899
Web Application Attacks … … … … …	-	3,842,609	10,284,596	11,589,947
System vulnerabilities … … … … … …	-	9,477	93,398	114,675
Total	**-**	**25,475,013**	**100,201,982**	**139,933,634**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

_means compilation of respective data hadnt started compilation

[1]Cyberattacks indicators compilation started in 2017

[2]Refers to a software designed with the intention of damaging services, stealing data etc

[3]Botnets refers to a collection of internet-connected devices whose security been breached. They are used to perform distributed denial of service (DDOS) attack.

[4]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

C

SOCIAL SCENE

Education and Training

Chapter 15

Overview

In the period under review, the Government through the Ministry of Education continued with the implementation of the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) in which the first cohort that was in Grade 3 in 2019 proceeded to Grade 4 in 2020. During the review period, the calendar for basic education and tertiary education started as scheduled. However, learning was disrupted in March 2020 when the Government of Kenya closed all learning institutions in the efforts to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. As a way of ensuring continuity of learning, the Government through the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders adopted and encouraged virtual (online) teaching and learning, and community-based learning among other learning platforms. The face-to-face learning resumed on 5th October, 2020 for universities, middle-level colleges, while that of primary school Grade 4 and Standard 8, secondary school Form 4 resumed on 12th October, 2020. Further, learning in all other grades in primary and secondary schools resumed fully in January 2021. Due to the disruptions of the 2020 school calendar, Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) and Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) examinations for 2020 were rescheduled to be taken in the months of March and April 2021. During the review period, there was no intake in all the Teacher Training Institutions across the country.

15.2. The total expenditure for the Ministry of Education is expected to go up by 8.9 per cent from KSh 464.7 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 506.2 billion in 2020/21 financial year. Recurrent expenditure for the Ministry is expected to increase by 7.1 per cent to KSh 481.2 billion in 2020/21. Development expenditure is expected to increase by KSh 9.7 billion from KSh 15.3 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 25.0 billion in 2020/21, mainly attributable to increase in funding for the implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures in educational institutions.

15.3. The total number of schools increased marginally from 89,337 in 2019 to 90,145 in 2020. Number of registered public pre-primary schools went up by 2.7 per cent from 28,383 in 2019 to 29,148 in 2020. During the review period, the number of private primary schools increased by 1.5 per cent to 9,191, while the number of public primary schools declined to 23,246 from 23,286 in 2019. Number of public teacher training colleges went up from 27 in 2019 to 30 in 2020, while the number of national polytechnics increased by one to 12 in 2020.

15.4. Enrolment in Pre-Primary 1 and 2 increased by 3.7 per cent to 2.8 million in 2020 from 2.7 million in 2019. Total enrolment in primary schools stood at 10.2 million in 2020 from 10.1 million in 2019. Total enrolment in secondary schools recorded a growth of 8.0 per cent to 3,520.4 thousand in 2020 of which 1,768.9 thousand were girls. The total number of teacher trainees rose by 10.5 per cent from 11,111 in 2019 to 12,276 in 2020, while enrolment in TVET institutions increased by 4.8 per cent 430,598 in 2019 to 451,205 in 2020.

Expenditure for the Ministry of Education

15.5. Table 15.1 presents the expenditure for the Ministry of Education during the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. Total expenditure for the Ministry of Education is expected to go up by 8.9 per cent from KSh 464.7 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 506.2 billion in 2020/21. Total recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 7.1 per cent to KSh 481.2 billion in 2020/21. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department of Vocational and Technical Training is expected to increase significantly by 48.8 per cent from KSh 12.5 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 18.6 billion in 2020/21. This growth is partly due to continued Government efforts to support Technical and Vocational Education and Training. The recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education is expected to go up by 6.0 per cent to KSh 89.1 billion in 2020/21, while that of Teachers Service Commission is expected to increase by 3.8 per cent from KSh 255.8 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 265.5 billion in 2020/21. Similarly, recurrent expenditure for the State Department of University Education is expected to increase by 11.3 per cent to KSh 107.8 billion in the same period.

15.6. Total development expenditure for the Ministry is expected to increase by KSh 9.7 billion from KSh 15.3 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 25.0 billion in 2020/21, mainly on account of development expenditure for the State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education, which is expected to increase by KSh 9.4 billion in 2020/21. This is mainly attributable to increased funding in support of infrastructure development in primary and secondary schools to combat the spread of COVID-19. Development expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) is expected to increase from KSh 271.6 million in 2019/20 to KSh 600 .0 million in 2020/21, while that for the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training is expected to increase by 17.8 per cent to KSh 6.3 billion in 2020/21. The expected increase in development expenditure for TSC and State Department of Vocational and Technical Training is attributed to increased funding for the implementation of measures required in educational institutions to combat spread of COVID-19 during the face-to-face learning.

Table 15.1: Expenditure for the Ministry of Education, 2016/17 - 2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education...........	54,977.03	83,922.18	87,966.70	84,099.19	89,128.76
Teachers Service Commission..	190,947.22	217,614.31	240,738.30	255,792.62	265,492.58
State Department for University Education..............................	54,025.03	87,311.67	91,661.66	96,847.07	107,757.16
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training.........	2,479.53	2,511.60	7,777.79	12,517.11	18,637.90
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	..	..	56.16	115.82	150.94
Sub Total	**302,428.82**	**391,359.77**	**428,200.60**	**449,371.81**	**481,167.34**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education...........	8,188.86	9,064.74	7,462.33	3,409.04	12,770.00
Teachers Service Commission..	6.34	5.94	16.69	271.64	600.00
State Department for University Education..............................	9,106.74	3,569.62	10,155.01	6,294.96	5,375.60
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training.........	5,746.18	8,454.88	9,245.20	5,344.73	6,293.71
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	..	..	..	..	..
Sub Total	**23,048.12**	**21,095.18**	**26,879.24**	**15,320.38**	**25,039.31**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**325,476.94**	**412,454.95**	**455,079.84**	**464,692.19**	**506,206.65**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Revised budget estimates

.. Data not available

Educational Institutions

15.7. Table 15.2 shows the number of educational institutions by category from 2016 to 2020. The total number of schools stood at 90,145 as at March 2020, which was a marginal increase from 89,337 reported in 2019. Number of registered public pre-primary schools grew by 2.7 per cent from 28,383 in 2019 to 29,148 in 2020. During the review period, the number of private primary schools increased by 1.5 per cent to 9,191. The number of public teacher training colleges increased to 30 in 2020. The overall number of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions increased by 7.5 per cent from 2,140 in 2019 to 2,301 in 2020. The number of national polytechnics increased by one to 12 in 2020 after Nyandarua Technical and Vocational College was elevated to a National Polytechnic. During the same period, the total number of private chartered universities and universities with Letter of Interim Authority increased to 33 in 2020.

Table 15.2: Educational Institutions by Category[1], 2016 – 2020

Number

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Schools:					
Registered Pre-Primary :					
Public	25,175	25,381	25,589	28,383	29,148
Private	16,073	16,398	16,728	18,147	18,147
Sub Total	**41,248**	**41,779**	**42,317**	**46,530**	**47,295**
Primary:					
Public	22,939	23,584	24,241	23,286	23,246
Private	10,263	11,858	13,669	9,058	9,191
Sub Total	**33,202**	**35,442**	**37,910**	**32,344**	**32,437**
Secondary:					
Public	8,592	9,111	9,643	8,933	9,112
Private	1,350	1,544	1,756	1,530	1,301
Sub Total	**9,942**	**10,655**	**11,399**	**10,463**	**10,413**
Total	**84,392**	**87,876**	**91,626**	**89,337**	**90,145**
Teacher Training Colleges:					
Pre-primary:					
Public +	26	26	26	26	-
Private	121	235	240	240	-
Sub Total	**147**	**276**	**266**	**266**	**-**
Primary:					
Public	27	27	27	27	30
Private	105	108	110	88	89
Sub Total	**132**	**135**	**137**	**115**	**119**
Secondary[2]	3	3	3	3	3
Total	**282**	**414**	**406**	**384**	**122**
TVET Institutions					
Public Vocational Training Centres+	816	899	982	1,149	1,156
Private Vocational Training Centres	29	47	47	47	83
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges	62	91	101	191	230
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges	382	627	628	742	820
National Polytechnics	11	11	11	11	12
Total	**1,300**	**1,962**	**1,769**	**2,140**	**2,301**
Universities[3]					
Public	30	31	31	31	31
Private	30	30	32	32	33
Total	**60**	**61**	**63**	**63**	**64**

Source : Ministry of Education / Council of Governors/TVET Authority

* Provisional

[1] Data for 2020 is as at the Month of March 2020

[2] Public diploma teacher training colleges

[3] Includes public chartered universities, private chartered universities and universities with Letter of Interim Authority

[+] Revised

Pre-Primary Education

15.8. Table 15.3 shows pupil enrolment and number of teachers in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres from 2016 to 2020. Enrolment in Pre-primary 1 and 2 increased by 3.7 per cent to 2.8 million in 2020 from 2.7 million in 2019. In 2020, enrolment of boys in ECDE centres accounted for 50.7 per cent of the total enrolment. The number of trained teachers in ECDE centres recorded a growth of 3.1 per cent from 92,359 in 2019 to 95,241 in 2020. During the review period, the number of trained male teachers registered an increase of 6.5 per cent while that of female teachers increased by 2.1 per cent to 79,657. The number of female teachers accounted for 83.6 per cent of all trained teachers in ECDE centres.

Table 15.3: Pupil Enrolment and Number of Teachers in ECDE Centres, 2016 – 2020

Number

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Enrolment					
Boys[1] … … … … … … … … … …	1,634,194	1,681,530	1,730,237		
Girls[1] … … … … … … … … … …	1,565,647	1,612,283	1,660,308		
TOTAL… … … … … … … … …	**3,199,841**	**3,293,813**	**3,390,545**		
Boys[2] Pre-Primary 1 and 2			..	1,393,719	1,436,924
Girls[2] Pre-Primary 1 and 2			..	1,344,868	1,395,973
TOTAL… … … … … … …				**2,738,587**	**2,832,897**
Trained Teachers					
Male … … … … … … … … … …	15,366	17,746	18,703		
Female … … … … … … … … …	82,351	89,192	94,000		
Sub Total… … … … … … … …	**97,717**	**106,938**	**112,703**		
Trained Teachers[3]					
Male……………………………………			..	14,634	15,584
Female…………………………………			..	77,725	79,657
Sub Total				**92,359**	**95,241**
Untrained Teachers					
Male … … … … … … … … …	2,606	2,445	2,294		
Female … … … … … … … … …	10,496	8,893	8,158		
Sub Total… … … … … … … …	**13,102**	**11,338**	**10,452**		
TOTAL… … … … … … … … … …	**110,819**	**118,276**	**123,155**	**92,359**	**95,241**

Source: Ministry of Education

* Provisional

.. data not available

[1] Comprises number of pupils enrolled in baby class, middle class and pre-unit under 8.4.4 System

[2] Comprises of number pupils enroled in pre-primary 1 and 2 under Competency Based Curriculum

[3] Number of teachers under Competency Based Curriculum

Primary Education

15.9. Primary school enrolment by class and sex from 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 15.4a. Total enrolment in primary schools stood at 10.2 million, which is an increase from 10.1 million reported in 2019. Enrolment in Grade 1 to Grade 4 under the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) stood at 5.1 million, accounting for 49.9 per cent of total primary enrolment. Enrolment in Standard 8 stood at 1,163.8 thousand in 2020, out of which boys were 581.3 thousand and girls were 582.5 thousand.

Table 15.4a: Primary School Enrolment by Class and Sex[1], 2016 – 2020

Number ('000)

Class	2016			2017**			2018**			2019			2020*		
	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**
Standard/Grade 1	696.8	655.8	**1,352.6**	705.9	664.4	**1,370.3**	716.1	674.1	**1,390.2**	661.0	620.1	**1,281.1**	647.0	609.6	**1,256.6**
Standard/Grade 2	686.7	650.7	**1,337.4**	695.7	655.2	**1,350.9**	704.9	663.9	**1,368.8**	658.2	618.9	**1,277.1**	669.4	623.7	**1,293.0**
Standard/Grade 3	684.3	653.9	**1,338.2**	693.3	652.9	**1,346.2**	702.4	661.6	**1,364.0**	637.0	605.5	**1,242.5**	655.7	618.3	**1,274.0**
Standard/Grade 4	693.4	669.3	**1,362.7**	694.2	665.4	**1,359.7**	703.4	674.4	**1,377.8**	665.8	635.6	**1,301.4**	641.2	605.4	**1,246.6**
Standard 5	667.7	651.2	**1,318.9**	681.1	667.5	**1,348.6**	690.0	676.2	**1,366.2**	657.4	643.7	**1,301.2**	679.6	644.8	**1,324.5**
Standard 6	658.1	650.8	**1,308.9**	669.8	655.2	**1,325.0**	678.5	663.8	**1,342.4**	650.4	645.4	**1,295.7**	666.1	649.3	**1,315.4**
Standard 7	646.1	650.9	**1,297.0**	656.1	652.9	**1,309.0**	664.6	661.5	**1,326.1**	646.3	647.8	**1,294.1**	651.1	645.0	**1,296.1**
Standard 8	486.2	477.8	**964.0**	497.7	496.3	**994.0**	504.3	502.8	**1,007.1**	529.7	549.2	**1,079.0**	581.3	582.5	**1,163.8**
TOTAL	**5,219.3**	**5,060.3**	**10,279.7**	**5,293.9**	**5,109.8**	**10,403.7**	**5,364.3**	**5,178.3**	**10,542.5**	**5,105.8**	**4,966.3**	**10,072.0**	**5,191.4**	**4,978.7**	**10,170.1**

Source : Ministry of Education

*Provisional

**Estimates

[1] The data for 2020 is as at March 2020

15.10. The variation of primary school enrolment during the 2020 school year is presented in Table 15.4b. The analysis in this section is therefore to provide an insight of effects of COVID 19 pandemic on the 2020 school year enrolment. The overall enrolment in primary schools declined from 10.2 million pupils in March 2020 to 10.0 million pupils in March 2021. Enrolment in private schools decreased by 11.1 per cent whereas that of public schools increased by 0.6 per cent. The reduction in enrolment mainly affected upper primary grade 5 to 8, with grade 8 being the most affected. This decline can partly be attributed to school dropouts, due to over-age, teenage pregnancies, early marriages and other socioeconomic factors such as employment as a result of prolonged closure of schools. The total number of schools that reopened in 2021 went down by 2.7 per cent mainly on account of reduction in the number of private schools which failed to reopen.

Table 15.4b: Primary School Enrolment Variation During the 2020 School Year, March 2020 and March 2021

Grade	Number of Schools / Sex	March 2020 Public	March 2020 Private	Total 2020	March 2021 Public	March 2021 Private	Total 2021	Variation Public	Variation Private	Variation Total	Total Variation %
	Number of Schools	23,246	9,191	**32,437**	23,392	8,160	**31,552**	146	(1,031)	(885)	-2.7
Grade 1	Boys	520,640	126,362	**647,002**	535,616	114,587	**650,203**	14,976	(11,775)	3,201	0.5
	Girls	486,347	123,297	**609,644**	499,342	110,844	**610,186**	12,995	(12,453)	542	0.1
Grade 2	Boys	549,753	119,604	**669,357**	554,689	106,748	**661,437**	4,936	(12,856)	(7,920)	-1.2
	Girls	507,636	116,032	**623,668**	513,714	103,459	**617,173**	6,078	(12,573)	(6,495)	-1.0
Grade 3	Boys	541,941	113,723	**655,664**	547,500	101,124	**648,624**	5,559	(12,599)	(7,040)	-1.1
	Girls	507,626	110,681	**618,307**	514,459	98,860	**613,319**	6,833	(11,821)	(4,988)	-0.8
Grade 4	Boys	536,595	104,577	**641,172**	540,857	92,205	**633,062**	4,262	(12,372)	(8,110)	-1.3
	Girls	503,257	102,156	**605,413**	509,925	89,566	**599,491**	6,668	(12,590)	(5,922)	-1.0
Grade 5	Boys	578,140	101,486	**679,626**	578,024	90,078	**668,102**	(116)	(11,408)	(11,524)	-1.7
	Girls	546,063	98,777	**644,840**	548,988	87,832	**636,820**	2,925	(10,945)	(8,020)	-1.2
Grade 6	Boys	572,005	94,129	**666,134**	571,744	82,196	**653,940**	(261)	(11,933)	(12,194)	-1.8
	Girls	556,711	92,573	**649,284**	558,170	80,381	**638,551**	1,459	(12,192)	(10,733)	-1.7
Grade 7	Boys	564,967	86,137	**651,104**	561,713	76,019	**637,732**	(3,254)	(10,118)	(13,372)	-2.1
	Girls	559,355	85,668	**645,023**	558,638	75,088	**633,726**	(717)	(10,580)	(11,297)	-1.8
Grade 8	Boys	500,024	81,302	**581,326**	494,044	73,263	**567,307**	(5,980)	(8,039)	(14,019)	-2.4
	Girls	502,266	80,235	**582,501**	495,511	73,156	**568,667**	(6,755)	(7,079)	(13,834)	-2.4
Total	**Boys**	**4,364,065**	**827,320**	**5,191,385**	**4,386,279**	**736,273**	**5,122,552**	**22,214**	**(91,047)**	**(68,833)**	**-1.3**
	Girls	**4,169,261**	**809,419**	**4,978,680**	**4,201,334**	**719,232**	**4,920,566**	**32,073**	**(90,187)**	**(58,114)**	**-1.2**
Overal Total		**8,533,326**	**1,636,739**	**10,170,065**	**8,587,613**	**1,455,505**	**10,043,118**	**54,287**	**(181,234)**	**(126,947)**	**-1.2**

Source: Ministry of Education

Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE)

15.11. The Government of Kenya laid out prevention measures to contain the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19), which affected the school calendar and therefore, registered KCPE candidates did not sit for the exams in 2020. The candidates sat for KCPE in March 2021. Table 15.5 presents the number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and Mean Scores by Subject in KCPE from 2016 to 2020. The number of KCPE examination centres increased by 2.4 per cent from 27,807 in 2019 to 28,467 in 2020. During the same period, the number of registered KCPE candidates increased by 9.1 per cent to 1.2 million in 2020 from 1.1 million in 2019. In 2020, the number of registered male candidates were 596,566 while that of registered female candidates were 595,161.

Table 15.5: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and Mean Scores by Subject in KCPE[1], 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Examination Centres	25,611	26,284	27,157	27,807	28,467
Registered KCPE Candidates					
Male… … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	478,703	503,527	531,434	546,370	596,566
Female… … … … … … … … … … …… … … …	473,688	499,919	529,276	542,619	595,161
Total	**952,391**	**1,003,446**	**1,060,710**	**1,088,989**	**1,191,727**
Candidates who Sat for KCPE					
Male… … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	473,684	498,775	529,215	546,371	..
Female… … … … … … … … … … …… … … …	478,706	494,943	531,495	542,618	..
Total	**952,390**	**993,718**	**1,060,710**	**1,088,989**	**..**
Subject	**Mean Score (%)**				
English					
English Language… … … … ……… … … …	50.52	47.63	54.69	53.47	..
English Composition … … ……… … … …	40.26	39.60	39.39	39.91	..
Kiswahili					
Kiswahili Lugha… … … … … … … … … …	49.20	48.38	51.60	44.54	..
Kiswahili Insha… … … … … … … … … …	48.27	47.88	46.88	51.73	..
Mathematics… … … … … … ……… … … …	45.39	51.14	43.13	49.09	..
Science … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	61.82	55.61	58.96	56.79	..
Social Studies and Religious Education					
Social Studies… … … … … … … ……… …	57.38	57.22	53.89	54.25	..
Religious Education … … … … … … … …	70.99	69.79	73.08	62.32	..

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

* Provisional

.. Data not available

[1]KCPE was not done in 2020 but was done in March 2021

15.12. The number of registered KCPE special needs candidates by sex and type of disability from 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 15.6. The number of registered KCPE special needs candidates increased by 11.0 per cent from 2,414 in 2019 to 2,680 in 2020. The number of male candidates with special needs registered for KCPE in 2020 were 56.8 per cent of total number of special needs candidates. Number of registered candidates who were physically handcapped accounted for 44.8 per cent followed by those who were deaf, with low vision and blind at 27.5, 3.6 and 4.1 per cent, respectively.

Table 15.6: Registered KCPE Candidates with Special Needs by Sex and Type of Disability, 2016-2020

Number

Type of Disability	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blind	43	44	87	47	40	87	60	44	104	76	50	126	77	34	111
Low Vision	246	193	439	296	231	527	319	244	563	325	281	606	359	273	632
Deaf	396	330	726	381	368	749	418	373	791	415	377	792	392	344	736
Physically Handicapped[1]	367	331	698	425	293	718	590	447	1037	506	384	890	694	507	1201
Total	**1,052**	**898**	**1,950**	**1,149**	**932**	**2,081**	**1,387**	**1,108**	**2,495**	**1,322**	**1,092**	**2,414**	**1,522**	**1,158**	**2,680**

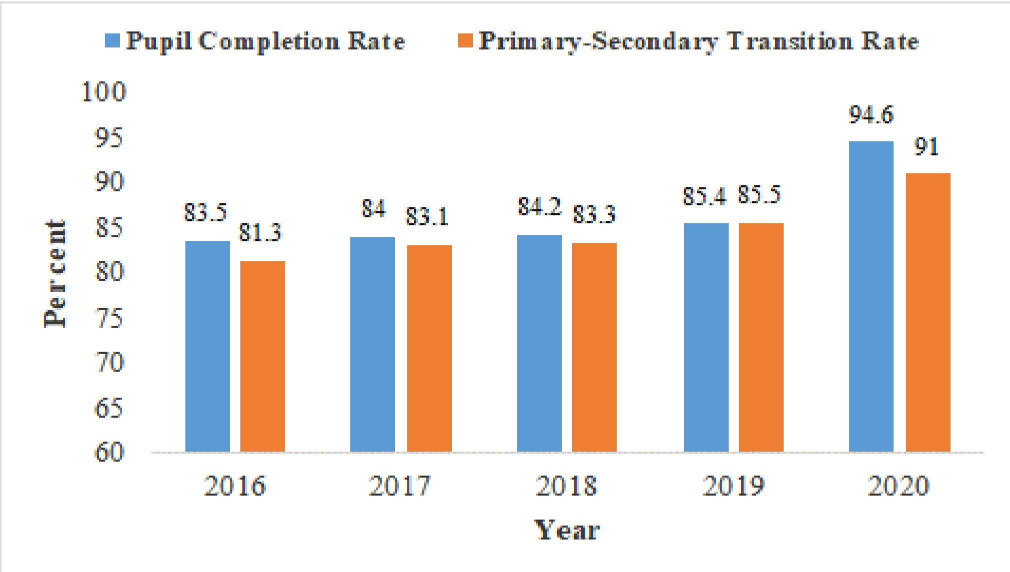
Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

* Provisional

[1] Physical handcap only in writing

15.13. Figure 15.1 illustrates the Pupil Completion Rate (PCR) and Primary to Secondary Transition Rate (PSTR) from 2016 to 2020. In 2020, the PCR increased by 9.2 percentage points to 94.6 per cent from 85.4 per cent in 2019. The PSTR stood at 91.0 per cent in 2020, representing a rise of 5.5 percentage points. The increase is attributed to Government policy to ensure 100 per cent transition of all pupils from primary to secondary education. The transition rate presented is based on enrolment of Standard 8 pupils in 2019 and enrolment of Form 1 students in 2020.

Figure 15.1: Pupil Completion Rate and Primary to Secondary Transition Rate, 2016 - 2020



15.14. The number of teachers in public primary schools by qualification or category and sex from 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 15.7. Total number of teachers slightly declined from 218,760 in 2019 to 218,077 in 2020. The decline is mainly on account of a decrease in number of female teachers. In the review period, majority of teachers in public primary schools are certificate holders accounting for 81.6 per cent. Those with diploma, degree and postgraduate qualification accounted for 9.9, 8.2 and 0.2 per cent, respectively. During the review period, the number of teachers who were certificate holders increased by 1.3 per cent to 178,024. The number of teachers with diploma level of education declined by 12.1 per cent from 24,604 in 2019 to 21,632 in 2020. During the same period, number of teachers with bachelors' degree increased from 17,891 in 2019 to 17,930 in 2020 whereas teachers with postgraduate degrees increased by 2.1 per cent to 491 in 2020 from 481 in 2019.

Table 15.7: Public Primary School Teachers[1] by Qualification/Category and Sex, 2016 – 2020

Number

Qualification/	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
Category	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Master and Doctorate Degrees	217	342	559	201	328	529	192	307	499	188	293	481	197	294	491
Bachelor Degree	9,140	9,817	18,957	9,043	9,669	18,712	8,730	9,434	18,164	8,576	9,315	17,891	8,627	9,303	17,930
Diploma	22,000	24,760	46,760	16,491	18,164	34,655	13,272	14,461	27,733	11,561	13,043	24,604	9,821	11,811	21,632
Certificate	75,959	75,317	151,276	80,873	83,321	164,194	82,670	87,601	170,271	84,293	91,419	175,712	84,469	93,555	178,024
Contract Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	6	62	66	6	72	-	-	-
TOTAL	**107,316**	**110,236**	**217,552**	**106,608**	**111,482**	**218,090**	**104,920**	**111,809**	**216,729**	**104,684**	**114,076**	**218,760**	**103,114**	**114,963**	**218,077**

Source: Teachers Service Commision

* Provisional

[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases

Note: 'Teachers Service Commission (TSC) implemented the changes in categorization of teachers in public primary and secondary schools and the teacher training colleges into new grades in July 2017

Secondary Education

15.15. Table 15.8a presents secondary schools' enrolment by class and sex from 2016 to 2020. Total enrolment in secondary schools recorded a growth of 8.0 per cent to 3,520.4 thousand in 2020 of which 50.3 per cent were girls. The increase was attributed to the Government policy of ensuring 100 per cent transition from primary to secondary schools.

Table 15.8a: Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Class and Sex[1], 2016 – 2020

Number ('000')

	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
Class	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Form 1… …	382.8	375.1	757.9	405.5	396.1	801.5	414.6	411.4	826.0	423.2	438.2	861.4	487.1	494.4	981.5
Form 2… …	372.5	357.9	730.4	386.4	372.3	758.7	408.7	392.5	801.2	450.8	457.3	908.1	455.9	466.5	922.4
Form 3… …	345.0	324.3	669.4	356.0	335.7	691.7	369.4	348.5	717.9	389.0	387.9	776.9	434.8	434.1	868.9
Form 4… …	296.6	266.3	562.9	303.0	275.9	578.9	312.6	285.0	597.6	363.1	350.5	713.6	373.8	373.9	747.7
TOTAL	**1,396.9**	**1,323.6**	**2,720.6**	**1,450.8**	**1,380.0**	**2,830.8**	**1,505.3**	**1,437.4**	**2,942.7**	**1,626.1**	**1,634.0**	**3,260.0**	**1,751.5**	**1,768.9**	**3,520.4**

Source : Ministry of Education

* Provisional

[1]The data for 2020 is as at March 2020

15.16. Table 15.8b presents variation in secondary school enrolment during the 2020 school year. Total secondary enrolment decreased by 5.7 per cent from 3.5 million in March 2020 to 3.3 million in March 2021 when the schools fully reopened. The number of students who did not resume learning when schools reopened were 233,300 which is 6.6 per cent of the total number of students enrolled in March 2020. The number of secondary schools which reopened in March 2021 increased by 0.4 per cent.

Table 15.8b: Changes in Secondary School Enrolment by Sex, March 2020 and March 2021

		Number of Students		
Enrolment Dates	**Schools**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
March 2021 Public	9,180	1,556,516	1,553,357	3,109,873
March 2021 Private	1,278	93,609	109,839	203,448
Total 2021	**10,458**	**1,650,125**	**1,663,196**	**3,313,321**
March 2020 Public	9,112	1,664,033	1,664,864	3,328,897
March 2020 Private	1,301	104,268	113,456	217,724
Total 2020	**10,413**	**1,768,301**	**1,778,320**	**3,546,621**
Variation Public	68	-107,517	-111,507	-219,024
Variation Private	-23	-10,659	-3,617	-14,276
Variation Total	45	-118,176	-115,124	-233,300
Total Variation %	0.4	-6.7	-6.5	-6.6

Source: Ministry of Education

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

15.17. Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education examinations for school calendar year were done in March and April 2021. Table 15.9 Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and Mean Grade in KCSE from 2016 to 2020. The number of KCSE examination centres increased by 1.4 per cent from 10,289 in 2019 to 10,437 in 2020. Number of registered KCSE candidates increased by 7.6 per cent to 752,933 in 2020 from 699,706 in 2019. Number of female candidates registered for KCSE stood at 369,529 in 2020, accounting for 49.1 per cent of the total number of registered KCSE candidates.

Table 15.9: Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and KCSE Mean Grade, 2016 - 2020

Number

	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
Examination Centres	9,154			9,701			10,078			10,289			10,437		
Registered KCSE	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Candidates	302,742	274,514	577,256	317,570	298,021	615,591	340,978	323,502	664,480	357,079	342,627	699,706	383,404	369,529	752,933
KCSE Grade															
A.............................	58	83	141	81	61	142	201	114	315	360	271	631	..	..	..
A-............................	2,685	1,960	4,645	1,813	901	2,714	2,180	1,239	3,419	3,625	2,172	5,797	..	..	..
B+...........................	6,581	4,394	10,975	4,596	2,748	7,344	5,179	3,119	8,298	8,223	5,144	13,367	..	..	..
B.............................	10,204	7,012	17,216	7,738	4,890	12,628	10,100	6,398	16,498	14,688	9,804	24,492	..	..	..
B-............................	13,649	10,096	23,745	11,631	7,754	19,385	15,666	10,681	26,347	20,401	14,977	35,378	..	..	..
C+...........................	17,238	14,969	32,207	15,828	12,032	27,860	20,301	15,772	36,073	24,732	21,438	46,170	..	..	..
C.............................	22,960	21,832	44,792	21,506	18,968	40,474	25,903	24,138	50,041	31,040	32,117	63,157	..	..	..
C-............................	30,979	30,047	61,026	31,206	29,834	61,040	35,700	35,729	71,429	40,323	43,112	83,435	..	..	..
D+...........................	41,632	39,319	80,951	45,522	42,925	88,447	48,628	48,237	96,865	49,930	51,863	101,793	..	..	..
D.............................	57,487	54,648	112,135	68,572	66,978	135,550	72,878	75,419	148,297	67,974	69,841	137,815	..	..	..
D-............................	77,718	72,211	149,929	88,040	91,341	179,381	81,248	84,103	165,351	76,176	76,226	152,402	..	..	..
E.............................	18,077	15,322	33,399	18,345	17,191	35,536	16,793	14,061	30,854	16,389	12,944	29,333	..	..	..
Total[1]	**299,268**	**271,893**	**571,161**	**314,878**	**295,623**	**610,501**	**334,777**	**319,010**	**653,787**	**353,861**	**339,909**	**693,770**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

* Provisional

.. Data not available

[1]Number of Candidates who Sat for KCSE by Sex

15.18. Table 15.10 presents the number of registered KCSE special needs candidates by sex and type of disability from 2016 to 2020. The number of registered KCSE special needs candidates increased by 12.9 per cent from 1,672 in 2019 to 1,888 in 2020. The number of male registered KCSE candidates with special needs increased from 936 to 1,061 while that of females increased from 736 to 827, over the same period. Number of registered KCSE candidates who were physically handicapped accounted for 37.7 per cent of the total number of special needs candidates followed by those who were deaf and with low vision at 29.8 per cent and 26.5 per cent, respectively. Candidates who were blind accounted for 6.0 per cent of the total number of special needs candidates.

Table 15.10: Registered KCSE Special Needs Candidates by Sex and Type of Disability, 2016-2020

Number

Type of Disability	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blind..............................	63	38	101	52	33	85	62	51	113	70	40	110	57	56	113
Low Vision.....................	164	122	286	200	176	376	235	177	412	208	185	393	273	228	501
Deaf...............................	233	154	387	250	183	433	274	187	461	262	256	518	312	251	563
Physically Handicapped.	258	154	412	314	199	513	297	216	513	396	255	651	419	292	711
Total.............................	**718**	**468**	**1,186**	**816**	**591**	**1,407**	**868**	**631**	**1,499**	**936**	**736**	**1,672**	**1,061**	**827**	**1,888**

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

* Provisional

Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges

15.19. The number of teachers in public secondary schools and teacher training colleges by qualification or category and sex from 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 15.11. Total number of teachers public secondary increased by 7.6 per cent from 105.2 to 113.2 thousand in 2020. The number of female teachers recorded a higher increase of 9.0 per cent compared to an increase of 6.5 per cent for male teachers. Female teachers accounted for 41.5 per cent of the total number of teachers. Teachers with bachelors' degree constituted 95.5 per cent of the total secondary school teachers in public schools while diploma holders accounted for 2.9 per cent. The number of teachers with bachelors' degree recorded a growth of 8.5 per cent from 99.6 thousand in 2019 to 108.1 thousand in 2020. However, all other categories of teachers declined, with masters and doctorates decreasing by 10.2 per cent, and diploma holder teachers decreasing by 8.4 per cent.

Table 15.11: Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges by Qualification/Category and Sex1, 2016 – 2020

Number

Qualification/ Category	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters and Doctorate Degrees	1,346	1,107	2,453	1,285	1,075	2,360	1,085	930	2,015	1,024	896	1,920	909	816	1,725
Bachelors Degree	46,952	30,704	77,656	51,614	34,341	85,955	55,313	37,554	92,867	59,074	40,551	99,625	63,481	44,628	108,109
Post Graduate Diploma in Education	37	18	55	34	18	52	10	6	16	9	6	15	6	5	11
Diploma	4,914	3,732	8,646	3,643	2,814	6,457	2,343	1,969	4,312	1,951	1,663	3,614	1,763	1,547	3,310
Contract Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	8	62	52	8	60	-	-	-
TOTAL	**53,249**	**35,561**	**88,810**	**56,576**	**38,248**	**94,824**	**58,805**	**40,467**	**99,272**	**62,110**	**43,124**	**105,234**	**66,159**	**46,996**	**113,155**

Source : Teachers Service Commission

* Provisional

[1]Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases

Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions

15.20. Table 15.12 presents enrolment of teacher trainees in teacher training colleges by year of study and sex from 2016 to 2020. The total number of teacher trainees rose by 10.5 per cent from 11,111 in 2019 to 12,276 in 2020, mainly on account of an increase in number of male teacher trainees. The number of teacher trainees in secondary diploma teacher training colleges declined by 40.2 per cent to 1,218 in 2020 from 2,037 in 2019. Female teacher trainees in diploma teacher training colleges accounted for 45.1 per cent of the total enrolment in 2020. Enrolment of first year's teacher trainees in diploma teacher training colleges stood at 254 in 2020, which is a decline of 36.8 per cent from 402 in 2019.

Table 15.12: Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year of Study and Sex, 2016 - 2020

Number

Type of Institution/ Certification	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public primary (P1)										
1st Year… … … … …	4,489	5,945	4,623	6,123	4,715	6,276	-	-	-	-
2nd Year… … … … …	5,074	5,786	5,226	5,959	5,103	6,137	4,615	6,496	5,527	6,749
Sub Total (a) … … … …	**9,563**	**11,731**	**9,849**	**12,082**	**9,818**	**12,413**	**4,615**	**6,496**	**5,527**	**6,749**
Total Public P1 … … …	**21,294**		**21,931**		**22,231**		**11,111**		**12,276**	
Private primary (P1).	**8,401**	**9,372**	**8,418**	**9,449**	**8,435**	**9,527**	**8,593**	**9,996**	**1,846**	**2,598**
Total Private P1 … … .	**17,773**		**17,867**		**17,962**		**18,589**		**4,444**	
Sub Total[1] (b)… … … .	**17,964**	**21,103**	**18,267**	**21,531**	**18,253**	**21,940**	**13,208**	**16,492**	**7,373**	**9,347**
Diploma										
1st Year… … … … …	573	558	453	330	420	302	213	189	121	133
2nd Year… … … … …	392	369	418	401	319	237	381	273	257	223
3rd Year… … … … …	404	344	402	329	465	415	453	528	291	193
Sub Total (c)… … … …	**1,369**	**1,271**	**1,273**	**1,060**	**1,204**	**954**	**1,047**	**990**	**669**	**549**
Total[2]… … … … … … …	**19,333**	**22,374**	**19,540**	**22,591**	**19,457**	**22,894**	**14,255**	**17,482**	**8,042**	**9,896**
Grand Total … … … …	**41,707**		**42,131**		**42,351**		**31,737**		**17,938**	

Source: Ministry of Education

*Provisional

Notes

1. Sub Total[1](b) = Sub Total (a) + Private primary (P1)

2. Total[2] = Sub Total[1](b) + Sub Total (c)

Enrolment in TVET Institutions

15.21. Table 15.13 shows data on student enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions by sex from 2016 to 2020. Total enrolment in TVET institutions increased by 4.8 per cent from 430.6 thousand reported in 2019 to 451.2 thousand in 2020. The enrolment of female students in TVET institutions accounted for 42.8 per cent of the total enrolment during the review period. Enrolment in national polytechnics declined by 14.7 per cent to 87.1 thousand in 2020 from 102.1 thousand in 2019. In 2020, majority of national polytechnics recorded decline in student numbers except Kenya Coast and Kitale National Polytechnics that recorded notable growth in enrolment. During the same period, Nyandarua Technical Training College was elevated to a national polytechnic and its enrolment stood at 1,398 in 2020. Enrolment in other TVET institutions increased from 328.5 thousand in 2019 to 364.1 thousand in 2020, representing an increase of 10.8 per cent. Enrolment of male students in Public Technical and Vocational Colleges rose by 16.9 per cent to 76.4 thousand in 2020, while that of female students grew by 14.7 per cent to 53.6 thousand in 2020.

Table 15.13: Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2016 – 2020

Number

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020*	
Institution	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Kenya Technical Training College	2,806	2,114	1,750	1,219	1,730	1,374	4,871	2,157	2,791	2,232
Kisumu National Polytechnic… … … … … …	2,941	1,415	3,608	1,887	5,137	3,113	6,407	4,349	6,212	4,303
Eldoret National Polytechnic… … … … … …	3,793	2,174	4,965	3,215	7,875	6,040	8,827	6,561	8,238	6,308
Meru National Polytechnic … … … … … …	744	287	2,727	1,990	4,730	3,113	5,810	4,155	5,440	4,016
North Eastern National Polytechnic … … …	613	428	256	200	690	449	898	381	634	409
Kenya Coast National Polytechnic … … … …	736	1,142	822	1,318	4,033	2,957	4,107	3,011	4,787	3,039
Kitale National Polytechnic … … … … … …	907	512	978	673	2,860	1,998	3,973	2,970	4,437	3,494
Kisii National Polytechnic … … … … … … …	1,733	1,217	2,219	1,810	3,654	3,137	5,446	4,792	1,834	1,872
Kabete National Polytechnic … … … … … …	2,048	979	2,607	1,051	7,034	3,642	11,711	6,260	6,940	4,328
Nyeri National Polytechnic … … … … … …	1,218	646	1,874	1,282	2,625	1,807	3,709	2,926	3,393	2,704
Sigalagala National Polytechnic … … … … …	1,001	762	2,399	1,868	4,140	3,208	4,475	4,282	4,462	3,844
Nyandarua National Polytechnic...................	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	958	440
Sub Total … … … … … … … … … … … …	**18,540**	**11,676**	**24,205**	**16,513**	**44,508**	**30,838**	**60,234**	**41,844**	**50,126**	**36,989**
Total		**30,216**		**40,718**		**75,346**		**102,078**		**87,115**
Other TVET Institutions										
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges[1]	17,589	9,569	29,584	17,982	49,454	34,948	65,347	46,763	76,416	53,648
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges[1]	27,280	30,298	35,951	38,689	41,623	43,997	39,484	41,376	41,879	42,446
Vocational Traning Colleges[2] … … … … … …	46,340	34,565	59,756	44,685	66,894	47,590	81,421	54,129	89,663	60,038
Sub Total	**91,209**	**74,432**	**125,291**	**101,356**	**157,971**	**126,535**	**186,252**	**142,268**	**207,958**	**156,132**
Total		**165,641**		**226,647**		**284,506**		**328,520**		**364,090**
Grand Total		**195,857**		**267,365**		**359,852**		**430,598**		**451,205**

Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)

* Provisional

[1] Formerly Technical Training Institutes

[2] Formerly Youth Polytechnics

.. Data not available

University Education

15.22. The number of Government sponsored students placed to universities and TVET institutions by Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS) disaggregated by programme and sex from 2016/17 to 2020/21 is presented in Table 15.14. Placement of students to pursue degree, diploma, certificate and artisan courses rose by 5.9 per cent to 217.4 thousand in 2020/21 academic year, mainly on account of an increase in the number of students who met the minimum requirements for the various programmes during the 2019 KCSE. The number of students placed by KUCCPS to public universities increased by 32.1 per cent to 95,075 in 2020/21 from 71,977 in 2019/20 academic year, while those placed in private universities significantly increased by 58.5 per cent to 27,756 in 2020/21. The growth is attributed to the increase in number of students who scored the minimum university entry mean grade of C+ (plus) in 2019 KCSE. Female students placed to universities to pursue degree courses accounted for 43.0 per cent in 2020/21 compared with 41.2 per cent in 2019/20 academic year. Placements of students to pursue diploma courses went down by 12.5 per cent from 64,539 in 2019/20 to 56,455 in 2020/21. Similarly, students placed to pursue certificate and artisan courses reduced by 27.4 per cent and 16.6 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

Table 15.14: Government Sponsored Students Placed to Universities and TVET Institutions by Programme and Sex, 2016/2017 - 2020/2021

Number

Programme	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Degree															
Public Universities....	41,382	30,744	**72,126**	39,487	31,474	**70,961**	33,163	22,731	**55,894**	42,939	29,038	**71,977**	55,373	39,702	**95,075**
Private Universities...	6,123	4,861	**10,984**	10,409	6,953	**17,362**	7,346	5,310	**12,656**	9,672	7,839	**17,511**	14,677	13,079	**27,756**
Sub-Total.........................	**47,505**	**35,605**	**83,110**	**49,896**	**38,427**	**88,323**	**40,509**	**28,041**	**68,550**	**52,611**	**36,877**	**89,488**	**70,050**	**52,781**	**122,831**
Diploma............................	9,168	8,431	**17,599**	14,110	14,151	**28,261**	31,530	25,954	**57,484**	35,024	29,515	**64,539**	26,165	30,290	**56,455**
Certificate.........................	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,425	16,095	**32,520**	20,896	22,766	**43,662**	13,531	18,181	**31,712**
Artisan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,802	2,096	**4,898**	4,264	3,458	**7,722**	2,965	3,477	**6,442**
Grand Total.....................	**56,673**	**44,036**	**100,709**	**64,006**	**52,578**	**116,584**	**91,266**	**72,186**	**163,452**	**112,795**	**92,616**	**205,411**	**112,711**	**104,729**	**217,440**

Source: Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS)

*Provisional

15.23. Student enrolment in universities from 2017/18 to 2020/21 academic years is shown in Table 15.15. Total enrolment in public and private universities is expected to increase by 7.3 per cent to 546.7 thousand in 2020/21 from 509.5 thousand reported in 2019/20 academic year. The growth in university enrolment is attributed to increases in number of Government sponsored students placed to universities by KUCCPS aggregated by inclusion of final years' students whose academic year was negatively affected by COVID-19 pandemic constraints and were yet to graduate as at January 2021. Enrolment in public universities is expected to go up by 9.5 per cent to 452.1 thousand in 2020/21 from 412.8 thousand in 2019/20 academic year. Some public universities recorded a decline in number of students partly due to delays in admission of first year students for the 2020/21 academic year. Private universities enrolment is expected to reduce by 2.1 per cent to 94,610 in 2020/21 from 96,628 in 2019/20.

Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2017/18 – 2020/21

Number

INSTITUTION	2017/18 Male	2017/18 Female	2018/19 Male	2018/19 Female	2019/20 Male	2019/20 Female	2020/21* Male	2020/21* Female
Public Universities								
University of Nairobi+	43,535	24,422	50,061	20,454	47,222	15,741	42,556	12,932
Kenyatta	39,263	32,770	34,270	30,329	32,592	25,727	38,425	31,227
Moi	18,972	18,935	16,682	15,314	15,228	13,716	15,177	13,428
Egerton	6,917	4,676	8,972	6,320	9,710	7,136	10,340	7,649
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	25,621	15,724	21,421	16,319	19,554	14,616	21,740	15,004
Maseno+	9,383	7,217	9,762	7,455	10,782	8,126	13,064	9,787
Masinde Muliro	9,842	6,985	11,802	8,240	11,261	7,771	10,435	8,220
Technical University of Kenya+	8,642	3,025	9,142	3,447	5,823	2,782	8,695	3,372
Technical University of Mombasa	6,038	2,200	6,430	2,595	6,768	2,515	7,231	2,769
Dedan Kimathi	4,261	1,925	4,607	2,063	5,346	2,515	5,418	2,628
Chuka	9,032	6,067	7,505	5,643	7,791	5,526	7,548	5,197
Karatina	3,585	2,700	3,565	2,781	3,471	2,652	3,436	2,657
Kisii+	11,581	8,322	8,072	6,188	7,140	4,652	10,157	6,562
Meru	3,466	1,400	3,177	1,620	3,198	1,745	4,866	2,657
Multimedia	2,986	1,746	3,296	1,996	3,110	1,921	3,598	2,122
South Eastern	4,856	3,264	4,767	3,283	4,618	2,981	4,870	3,224
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	5,798	3,331	5,881	3,433	5,103	2,988	4,266	2,390
Laikipia+	4,247	3,572	4,015	3,447	3,152	2,705	4,435	3,632
University of Eldoret+	8,067	6,390	7,586	5,945	7,028	5,773	8,070	6,625
Kabianga+	4,169	3,618	3,838	3,401	3,720	3,166	3,512	2,970
Pwani	2,792	2,238	3,919	2,894	3,593	2,669	3,943	2,690
Masai Mara	5,879	5,096	4,363	3,809	4,557	3,981	4,657	3,864
Kibabii	4,314	2,842	4,226	2,020	3,676	2,600	4,898	3,418
Embu+	3,052	2,428	3,624	2,563	4,028	2,799	4,861	3,266
Machakos	4,656	2,941	4,502	2,978	4,242	2,667	5,667	3,695
Murang'a+	2,068	1,304	2,734	1,429	3,724	2,020	4,471	1,830
Rongo	2,831	2,235	2,839	2,154	3,650	2,381	3,509	2,409
Kirinyaga	1,265	944	2,004	1,275	2,991	1,620	4,762	2,363
Co-operative	1,009	1,127	1,402	1,466	1,951	1,919	2,355	2,346
Taita Taveta	1,614	751	1,979	800	2,108	966	2,263	1,046
Garissa	862	333	929	372	1,031	530	884	394
University Constituent Colleges[2]	..	..	2,142	1,698	3,382	2,384	5,505	4,102
SUB-TOTAL	**260,603**	**180,528**	**259,514**	**173,731**	**251,550**	**161,290**	**275,614**	**176,475**
Private Universities	**43,253**	**37,675**	**46,764**	**39,453**	**51,494**	**45,134**	**50,257**	**44,353**
GRAND TOTAL	**522,059**		**519,462**		**509,468**		**546,699**	

Source: Individual Universities/ Commission for University Education

* Provisional

[1] Enrolment excludes Diploma/Certificate students

[2] Includes Kaimosi, Alupe, Turkana, Tom Mboya, Tharaka-Nithi and Bomet

.. Data not Available

+In 2018/19, some universities revised data for 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 academic years while in 2019/20 Maseno University, Technical University of Kenya, Kisii University, University of Embu and University of Kabianga revised data for 2018/19 academic year

15.24. Enrolment of students pursuing diploma and certificate courses in public and private universities from 2018/19 to 2020/21 academic years is presented in Table 15.16. Total number of students enrolled in diploma and certificate courses declined by 6.5 per cent to 55,351 in 2020/21. Enrolment of male students for diploma and certificate in public universities is estimated to rise by 13.7 per cent to 20,592 in 2020/21, while that of female students is expected to increase by 26.2 per cent to 16,652 in 2020/21. Number of diploma and certificate students in private universities is estimated to decline by 35.1 per cent to 18,107 in 2020/21.

Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Diploma and Certificate Courses Students by Sex, 2018/19 – 2020/21

Number

INSTITUTION	2018/19		2019/20+		2020/21*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public Universities						
University of Nairobi	2,642	175	3,187	251	2,328	111
Kenyatta	9,215	5,316	3,261	2,734	2,989	2,631
Moi	304	377	317	384	146	126
Egerton	435	336	445	380	365	375
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	1,565	1,234	846	345	794	378
Maseno	504	562	432	580	472	596
Masinde Muliro	532	545	76	39	15	16
Technical University of Kenya	1,898	919	1,584	1,200	1,457	2,881
Technical University of Mombasa	765	450	1,396	914	5,328	3,447
Dedan Kimathi	255	168	360	201	379	280
Chuka	815	842	1,057	1,147	1,149	1,238
Karatina	152	126	107	92	-	-
Kisii	1,112	1,031	801	821	660	568
Meru	290	214	318	118	622	299
Multimedia	340	356	395	422	427	438
South Eastern	20	8	15	4	14	4
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	600	761	183	410	86	234
Laikipia	197	263	107	87	-	-
University of Eldoret	121	209	115	199	73	150
Kabianga	137	125	124	147	111	124
Pwani	152	114	45	48	88	76
Masai Mara	106	104	131	154	72	108
Kibabii	142	159	218	256	382	436
Embu	87	166	207	267	190	250
Machakos	258	251	373	315	318	350
Murang'a	106	66	95	59	132	107
Rongo	540	414	508	415	137	189
Kirinyaga	115	72	60	70	24	42
Co-operative	252	303	493	535	1,361	785
Taita Taveta	40	68	346	245	36	19
Garissa	218	80	282	161	239	145
University Constituent Colleges[1]	169	151	224	198	198	249
SUB-TOTAL	**24,084**	**15,965**	**18,108**	**13,198**	**20,592**	**16,652**
Private Universities	**14,205**	**13,853**	**13,504**	**14,375**	**8,828**	**9,279**
GRAND TOTAL	**68,107**		**59,185**		**55,351**	

Source: Individual Universities/ Commission for University Education

* Provisional

+Revised

[1]Includes Kaimosi, Alupe, Turkana, Tom Mboya, Tharaka-Nithi and Bomet

Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes

15.25. Registration of universities and other institutions offering degree programmes by category from 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 15.17. The number of public constituent university colleges increased from 6 in 2019 to 7 in 2020 due the establishment of an additional public constituent university college. The number of chartered private universities increased from 19 to 20 in 2020, while the number of universities with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA) remained 13.

Table 15.17: Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes by Category, 2016 - 2020

Number

Category of Institutions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Public					
Chartered universities… … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	30	31	31	31	31
University constituent colleges… … … … … … … … … … … … .	3	5	6	6	7
University campuses established … … … … … … … … … … … …	115	168	111	64	64
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes … … … … … … … .	2	2	3	4	1
Private					
Chartered universities… … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	17	18	18	19	20
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority… … … … … … … ..	12	12	14	13	13
University constituent colleges… … … … … … … … … … … … .	5	5	5	5	3
Newly registered universities… … … … … … … … … … … … … .	1	-	-	-	-
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes … … … … … … … .	2	2	3	3	3

Source: Commission for University Education

* Provisional

15.26. Table 15.18 shows the number of approved programmes by category of institution from 2016 to 2020. The number of approved public university programmes declined by 12.8 per cent from 3,605 in 2019 to 3,142 in 2020. The decline is attributed to the discontinuation of programmes following a quality assurance audit by the Commission for University Education. During the review period, the number of approved private university programmes increased by 5.0 per cent from 635 in 2019 to 667 in 2020. The number of approved public university constituent college degree programmes went up from 106 in 2019 to 123 in 2020, while those of private university constituent programmes went up from 28 in 2019 to 30 in 2020. The increase in approved programmes in public and private constituent colleges and private universities is attributed to approval of new programmes by the Commission for University Education.

Table 15.18: Approved Programmes by Category of Institution, 2016 - 2020

Number

Programme by Category of Institution	2016	2017	2018+	2019	2020*
Public University Degree Programmes	2,066	2,807	3,703	3,605	3,142
Public University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	106	108	79	106	123
Private University Degree Programmes	620	630	587	635	667
Private University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	21	22	33	28	30
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority Degree Programmes	64	70	70	87	76
Registered Private University Degree Programmes	4	4	-	-	-
Degree Programmes for Collaboration with Universities	41	45	4	5	-
Validated Diploma Programmes[1]	101	103	-	-	-
Diploma Programmes - Public Universities[2]	..	..	319	429	-
Diploma Programmes - Private Universities[2]	..	..	215	241	-
Certificate Programmes - Public Universities[2]	..	..	..	148	-
Certificate Programmes - Private Universities[2]	..	..	..	99	-

Source: Commission for University Education

* Provisional

+Revised

.. Data not available

[1]Commission currently does not regulate diploma programmes

[2]Diploma and certificate programmes approved by universities' senates

Education Loans

15.27. Table 15.19 shows HELB loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans awarded from 2015/16 to 2019/20 academic years. The number of loans applicants recorded a growth of 30.4 per cent to 388.7 thousand in 2019/20 from 298.0 thousand in 2018/19 academic year. The increase was mainly attributed to increase in number of loan applicants from TVET institutions and private universities. In 2019/20 academic year, male loans applicants accounted for 57.9 per cent of all loans' applicants. The number of loan beneficiaries increased by 19.1 per cent from 293.2 thousand in 2018/19 to 349.2 thousand in 2019/20. During the same period, the amount of loans awarded to successful loans applicants increased by 29.9 per cent from KSh 11.7 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 15.2 billion in 2019/20, mainly on account of an increase of amount of loans awarded to applicants from TVET institutions. Amount of loans awarded to female applicants accounted for 41.8 per cent of the total amount of loans awarded in 2019/20.

15.28. In 2019/20, the number of HELB loan applicants from public universities stood at 215.4 thousand, representing an increase of 3.9 per cent from the previous year. Number of male loans applicants from public universities recorded an increase of 4.7 per cent to 128.3 thousand in 2019/20, while that of female applicants recorded an increase of 2.7 per cent to 87,075 in 2019/20. The total number of loan beneficiaries from public universities recorded an increase of 3.8 per cent from 203.7 thousand in 2018/19 to 211.5 thousand in 2019/20. In the year under review, 98.2 per cent of all loan applicants from public universities were awarded loans. The amount of loans awarded to applicants from public universities went up by

5.6 per cent to KSh 9.5 billion in 2019/20.

15.29. The number of male loan applicants from private universities increased significantly by 58.0 per cent to 22,752 in 2019/20, while that of female loan applicants grew by 41.2 per cent to 15,489 in 2019/20. The growth is attributed to continuous Government initiative to support students pursuing degree courses in private universities. Number of loan beneficiaries from private universities increased by 43.9 per cent from 24,711 in 2018/19 to 35,548 in 2019/20. During the same period, ninety-three per cent of all loan applicants from private universities were awarded loans. Amount awarded to loan applicants from private universities increased from KSh 1.2 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 1.7 billion in 2019/20.

15.30. During the year under review, the Government sustained support to students pursuing technical and vocational courses in TVET institutions through provision of student loans. As a result, the number of HELB loan applicants from TVET institutions more than doubled from 65,320 in 2018/19 to 135,046 in 2019/20. The number of student loan beneficiaries from TVET institutions increased by 57.5 per cent to 102.1 thousand in 2019/20. Consequently, the total amount of loans awarded to students in TVET institutions increased significantly from KSh 1.6 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 4.1 billion in the same period.

Table 15.19: HELB Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Number of Loans Applicants			Number of Loans Beneficiaries			Amount of Loans Awarded (KSh Million)		
Academic Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total									
2015/16....................	132,246	72,513	**204,759**	127,913	69,116	**197,029**	4,944.7	2,628.4	**7,573.1**
2016/17....................	163,887	89,042	**252,928**	158,537	86,089	**244,626**	6,125.4	3,326.9	**9,452.3**
2017/18....................	162,094	118,950	**281,044**	158,737	117,086	**275,823**	6,375.0	4,683.9	**11,058.9**
2018/19....................	171,851	126,138	**297,989**	168,852	124,397	**293,249**	6,787.7	4,897.9	**11,685.6**
2019/20*..................	224,991	163,692	**388,683**	201,217	147,983	**349,200**	8,853.4	6,356.9	**15,210.3**
Public Universities									
2015/16....................	119,225	64,662	**183,887**	115,194	61,514	**176,708**	4,607.8	2,413.7	**7,021.5**
2016/17....................	137,476	74,026	**211,501**	134,726	72,545	**207,271**	5,403.0	2,909.3	**8,312.2**
2017/18....................	130,285	91,531	**221,816**	127,605	90,283	**217,888**	5,368.5	3,797.7	**9,166.2**
2018/19....................	122,522	84,777	**207,299**	120,094	83,568	**203,662**	5,320.2	3,644.6	**8,964.8**
2019/20*..................	128,321	87,075	**215,396**	125,838	85,703	**211,541**	5,693.0	3,776.1	**9,469.1**
Private Universities									
2015/16....................	3,198	2,344	**5,542**	2,896	2,095	**4,991**	112.0	80.3	**192.3**
2016/17....................	4,086	2,958	**7,044**	3,718	2,692	**6,410**	149.1	108.0	**257.1**
2017/18....................	7,384	5,844	**13,228**	7,341	5,812	**13,153**	313.9	249.3	**563.3**
2018/19....................	14,402	10,968	**25,370**	14,081	10,680	**24,761**	661.3	494.3	**1,155.6**
2019/20*..................	22,752	15,489	**38,241**	20,438	15,110	**35,548**	963.7	695.0	**1,658.7**
TVET institutions									
2015/16....................	9,823	5,507	**15,330**	9,823	5,507	**15,330**	224.9	134.4	**359.3**
2016/17....................	22,326	12,058	**34,383**	20,093	10,852	**30,945**	573.3	309.6	**883.0**
2017/18....................	24,425	21,575	**46,000**	23,791	20,991	**44,782**	692.6	636.8	**1,329.4**
2018/19....................	34,927	30,393	**65,320**	34,677	30,149	**64,826**	806.1	759.0	**1,565.2**
2019/20*..................	73,918	61,128	**135,046**	54,941	47,170	**102,111**	2,196.7	1,885.8	**4,082.5**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

*Provisional

15.31. The number of bursary applicants, beneficiaries and the amounts awarded by HELB to students in public universities, private universities and TVET institutions from 2015/16 to 2019/20 is shown in Table 15.20. The total number of bursary applicants increased by 31.5 per cent from 201.6 thousand in 2018/19 to 265.2 thousand in 2019/20. During the same period, the number of applicants awarded bursary went up by 4.4 per cent to 40,235 in 2019/20, translating to 15.2 per cent of all bursary applicants. The amount of bursary awarded grew by 7.1 per cent from KSh 222.7 million in 2018/19 to KSh 238.5 million in 2019/20.

15.32. The number of bursary applicants from public universities increased by 18.7 per cent from 145,561 in 2018/19 to 172,818 in 2019/20 out of which 10.6 per cent were awarded bursaries. Applicants awarded bursaries in 2019/20 declined by 9.7 per cent to 18,250. Amount of bursaries awarded to applicants from public universities decreased by 1.7 per cent from KSh 126.5 million in 2018/19 to KSh 124.3 million in 2019/20. The number of male HELB bursary applicants from public universities increased by 13.5 per cent to 100.8 thousand in 2019/20, compared to that of female bursary applicants that grew by 26.9 per cent to 72,058 in the same period. Number of bursary applicants from private universities recorded a significant growth of 60.8 per cent to 23,757 in 2019/20. The number of bursary applicants from private universities who were awarded bursaries stood at 2,828 in 2019/20, representing 12.0 per cent of all bursary applicants from private universities. Bursary applicants from TVET institutions significantly grew from 41,273 in 2018/19 to 68,589 in 2019/20. During the review period, the number of applicants from TVET institutions who were awarded bursaries stood at 19,157. Amount of bursary awarded to applicants from TVET institutions increased from KSh 84.0 million in 2018/19 to KSh 95.7 million in 2019/20.

Table 15.20: HELB Bursary Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount Awarded by Sex, 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Number of Bursary Applicants			Number of Applicants Awarded Bursary			Amount of Bursary Awarded (KSh Million)		
Academic Year	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Total									
2015/16	24,994	9,991	**34,985**	20,501	9,991	**30,492**	143.4	72.9	**216.3**
2016/17	152,953	90,580	**243,532**	24,309	11,344	**35,653**	173.1	81.3	**254.4**
2017/18	162,094	118,950	**281,044**	21,714	12,735	**34,449**	149.4	89.7	**239.1**
2018/19	121,568	80,043	**201,611**	24,363	14,163	**38,526**	141.0	81.7	**222.7**
2019/20*	152,428	112,736	**265,164**	25,090	15,145	**40,235**	149.7	88.8	**238.5**
Public Universities									
2015/16	15,171	4,484	**19,655**	10,678	4,484	**15,162**	64.8	26.4	**91.2**
2016/17	130,627	78,522	**209,149**	13,967	5,985	**19,952**	93.6	40.1	**133.7**
2017/18	130,285	91,531	**221,816**	12,470	6,321	**18,791**	87.3	45.2	**132.5**
2018/19	88,772	56,789	**145,561**	13,593	6,607	**20,200**	83.7	42.8	**126.5**
2019/20*	100,760	72,058	**172,818**	11,380	6,870	**18,250**	78.0	46.3	**124.3**
Private Universities									
2015/16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2016/17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2017/18	7,384	5,844	**13,228**	526	316	**842**	4.1	2.5	**6.7**
2018/19	8,907	5,870	**14,777**	1,356	691	**2,047**	8.0	4.3	**12.3**
2019/20*	13,081	10,676	**23,757**	1,764	1,064	**2,828**	11.6	6.9	**18.5**
TVET Institutions									
2015/16	9,823	5,507	**15,330**	9,823	5,507	**15,330**	78.5	46.5	**125.0**
2016/17	22,326	12,058	**34,383**	10,342	5,359	**15,701**	79.5	41.2	**120.8**
2017/18	24,425	21,575	**46,000**	8,718	6,098	**14,816**	58.0	42.0	**100.0**
2018/19	23,889	17,384	**41,273**	9,414	6,865	**16,279**	49.3	34.7	**84.0**
2019/20*	38,587	30,002	**68,589**	11,946	7,211	**19,157**	60.1	35.7	**95.7**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

*Provisional

15.33. Table 15.21 shows data on Government capitation to HELB, loan repayments, and loans and bursaries awarded from 2015/16 to 2019/20. Government capitation to HELB rose by 17.1 per cent from KSh 7.0 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 8.2 billion in 2019/20. During the review period, loan repayments recorded an increase of 2.0 per cent to KSh 4.4 billion in 2019/20. During the review period, loans repayment accounted for 34.5 per cent of total HELB funding from Government capitation and loans repayment. Total amount of student loans and bursaries awarded increased by 29.4 per cent from KSh 11.9 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 15.4 billion in 2019/20.

Table 15.21: Government Capitation to HELB, HELB Loan Repayments and Loans / Bursaries Awarded, 2015/16 - 2019/20

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
2015/16................	5,858.0	192.0	3,982.6	10,032.6	7,573.1	216.3	7,789.4
2016/17................	6,177.8	237.0	4,143.0	10,557.8	9,452.3	254.4	9,706.7
2017/18................	7,651.8	237.0	4,954.2	12,843.0	11,058.9	232.5	11,291.3
2018/19................	7,045.7	237.0	4,360.7	11,643.3	11,685.6	210.4	11,896.0
2019/20*................	8,225.0	237.0	4,448.9	12,910.9	15,210.3	238.5	15,448.8

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

*Provisional

Research and Development

15.34. Table 15.22 shows the number of research license applications and licenses granted by the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI), disaggregated by nationality from 2015/16 to 2019/20. The number of research license applications reduced by 8.2 per cent to 6,077 in 2019/20 from 6,623 in 2018/19. The decline is partly attributed to closure of various learning institutions and COVID-19 pandemic constraints. Number of research license applicants from Non-African Nations recorded a significant decline of 49.2 per cent to 240 in 2019/20. The reduction is due to international travel restrictions instituted by the Government to contain the spread of COVID-19. The number of research licenses granted increased by 7.7 per cent from 6,015 in 2018/19 to 6,481 in 2019/20. The increase was mainly due to rise in the number of research licences granted to Kenyan and East African Community (EAC) Citizens and the processing of pending research license applications from previous years.

Table 15.22: Research License Applications and Licenses Granted by Nationality, 2015/16 - 2019/20

Number

Nationality	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20*	
	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted
Kenyan/EAC Citizens	3,931	3,615	4,336	3,982	4,162	4,075	6,081	5,559	5,779	6,155
African Non-EAC Citizens	54	18	51	35	72	75	70	59	58	53
Non-African Nationals	375	254	314	248	384	311	472	397	240	273
Total	**4,360**	**3,887**	**4,701**	**4,265**	**4,618**	**4,461**	**6,623**	**6,015**	**6,077**	**6,481**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

* Provisional

15.35. Details of the number of individual research licences granted by nationality, research category and sex from 2015/16 to 2019/20 are presented in Table 15.23. Total number of individual research licenses granted increased by 6.9 per cent from 5,719 in 2018/19 to 6,112 in 2019/20. Male researchers accounted for 53.3 per cent of all individual researchers who were granted licenses in 2019/20. The number of research licenses granted to Kenyan and East African Community (EAC) male researchers increased by 12.6 per cent to 3,100 in 2019/20, while those granted to female researchers rose by 6.2 per cent to 2,692 in 2019/20. During the review period, research licenses granted to researchers from Kenya/EAC who were pursuing undergraduate or diploma programmes recorded a significant increase from 188 in 2018/19 to 787 in 2019/20, while those who were pursuing doctorate programmes reduced by 8.2 per cent to 928 in 2019/20.

Table 15.23: Individual Research Licenses Granted by Nationality, Research Category and Sex, 2015/16 - 2019/20

Number

Nationality/Research Category	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenyan/EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	13	8	**21**	38	46	**84**	47	74	**121**	64	124	**188**	346	441	**787**
Master	1,457	1,446	**2,903**	1,505	1,487	**2,992**	1,490	1,448	**2,938**	2,039	1,933	**3,972**	2,094	1,865	**3,959**
Doctorate	17	31	**48**	389	345	**734**	407	350	**757**	583	428	**1,011**	571	357	**928**
Post-Doctorate	300	259	**559**	28	19	**47**	42	36	**78**	67	51	**118**	89	29	**118**
Sub-Total	**1,787**	**1,744**	**3,531**	**1,960**	**1,897**	**3,857**	**1,986**	**1,908**	**3,894**	**2,753**	**2,536**	**5,289**	**3,100**	**2,692**	**5,792**
African Non-EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	1	2	**3**	1	2	**3**	4	-	**4**	4	-	**4**	0	0	**0**
Master	3	4	**7**	13	13	**26**	12	5	**17**	13	12	**25**	30	14	**44**
Doctorate	1	-	**1**	2	2	**4**	22	18	**40**	14	2	**16**	6	3	**9**
Post-Doctorate	5	1	**6**	1	-	**1**	1	-	**1**	5	4	**9**	0	0	**0**
Sub-Total	**10**	**7**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**34**	**39**	**23**	**62**	**36**	**18**	**54**	**36**	**17**	**53**
Non-African Nationals:															
Undergraduate and Diploma	17	30	**47**	9	10	**19**	10	10	**20**	9	23	**32**	2	10	**12**
Master	10	12	**22**	15	20	**35**	10	22	**32**	27	27	**54**	13	13	**26**
Doctorate	48	40	**88**	49	40	**89**	46	67	**113**	50	49	**99**	33	58	**91**
Post-Doctorate	30	37	**67**	40	37	**77**	62	59	**121**	102	89	**191**	71	67	**138**
Sub-Total	**105**	**119**	**224**	**113**	**107**	**220**	**128**	**158**	**286**	**188**	**188**	**376**	**119**	**148**	**267**
TOTAL	**1,902**	**1,870**	**3,772**	**2,090**	**2,021**	**4,111**	**2,153**	**2,089**	**4,242**	**2,977**	**2,742**	**5,719**	**3,255**	**2,857**	**6,112**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

* Provisional

15.36. Table 15.24 shows the number of individual research licenses granted by field of study and sex from 2015/16 to 2019/20. The number of research licenses granted to researchers under health and biological sciences more than doubled from 621 in 2018/19 to 1,372 in 2019/20. The increase in number of research licenses granted in this field of study is attributed to a rise in number of researchers undertaking research on COVID-19 and related studies. Researchers whose studies were under agriculture and natural resources sciences went up significantly from 143 in 2018/19 to 303 in 2019/20. In 2019/20, the number of research licenses granted under humanities and social sciences went down by 8.6 per cent to 3,985, and accounted for 65.2 per cent of all individual research licenses granted, while health and biological sciences accounted for 22.4 per cent.

15.37. The number of institutional research licenses granted by field of study and nationality from 2015/16 to 2019/20 are shown in Table 15.25. Overall, the number of institutional research licenses granted increased by 24.7 per cent from 296 in 2018/19 to 369 in 2019/20. Kenyan and East African Community research institutions accounted for 98.4 per cent of all research institutions that were granted research licenses in 2019/20.

Table 15.24: Individual Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Sex, 2015/16 - 2019/20

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences … …	17	16	**33**	37	34	**71**	47	33	**80**	78	65	**143**	174	129	**303**
Earth and Space Sciences … … … … … … … …	55	36	**91**	81	51	**132**	84	66	**150**	149	112	**261**	34	28	**62**
Health and Biological Sciences … … … … … …	79	78	**157**	167	172	**339**	186	241	**427**	317	304	**621**	669	703	**1,372**
Humanities and Social Sciences … … … … … …	1,686	1,693	**3,379**	1,675	1,673	**3,348**	1,714	1,651	**3,365**	2,229	2,133	**4,362**	2,158	1,827	**3,985**
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences … … … … …	46	31	**77**	89	62	**151**	84	68	**152**	136	79	**215**	163	130	**293**
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences … … …	19	16	**35**	41	29	**70**	38	30	**68**	68	49	**117**	58	39	**97**
TOTAL … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	**1,902**	**1,870**	**3,772**	**2,090**	**2,021**	**4,111**	**2,153**	**2,089**	**4,242**	**2,977**	**2,742**	**5,719**	**3,256**	**2,856**	**6,112**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

* Provisional

Table 15.25: Institutional Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Nationality, 2015/16 - 2019/20

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20*		
	Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total	Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total	Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total	Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total	Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Non-Kenyan /EAC Institutions	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences ..	-	-	**-**	3	1	**4**	11	5	**16**	11	2	**13**	24	1	**25**
Earth and Space Sciences … … … … … … …	3	3	**6**	8	7	**15**	6	8	**14**	15	4	**19**	7	1	**8**
Health and Biological Sciences … … … … …	11	6	**17**	24	12	**36**	44	17	**61**	106	10	**116**	185	1	**186**
Humanities and Social Sciences … … … … …	68	19	**87**	85	9	**94**	113	7	**120**	129	9	**138**	145	3	**148**
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences … … … … ..	-	1	**1**	3	-	**3**	4	-	**4**	3	1	**4**	2	-	**2**
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences … …	2	2	**4**	2	-	**2**	3	1	**4**	6	-	**6**	-	-	**-**
TOTAL … … … … … … … … … … … … …	**84**	**31**	**115**	**125**	**29**	**154**	**181**	**38**	**219**	**270**	**26**	**296**	**363**	**6**	**369**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

* Provisional

Government Funding to Public and Private Universities

15.38. Government funding to universities and number of students funded from 2018/19 to 2020/21 is shown in Table 15.26. The funding to public universities is expected to rise by 2.2 per cent from KSh 41.0 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 41.9 billion in 2020/21. Funding to public university constituent colleges is expected to increase by 12.3 per cent to KSh 2.0 billion in 2020/21. During the review period, funding to all public universities is expected to increase.

Table 15.26: Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2018/19 – 2020/21

	2018/19				2019/20				2020/21*			
INSTITUTION	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	9,912	14,909	24,821	5,028.15	9,912	14,909	24,821	5,091.47	11,106	16,076	27,182	5,231.81
Kenyatta	..	..	27,834	3,011.42	..	..	27,834	3,059.91	..	..	33,341	3,160.14
Moi	11,350	12,886	24,236	3,173.82	11,350	12,886	24,236	3,224.70	8,957	9,840	18,797	3,244.03
Egerton	5,700	8,398	14,098	1,608.84	6,642	9,572	16,214	2,080.55	6,642	9,572	16,214	2,102.13
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	7,370	9,887	17,257	2,703.88	8,334	10,424	18,758	2,814.54	8,334	10,424	18,758	2,835.11
Maseno	5,163	7,020	12,183	1,572.63	5,163	7,020	12,183	1,600.31	5,576	7,937	13,513	1,622.93
Masinde Muliro	5,029	8,626	13,655	1,648.79	5,029	8,626	13,655	1,679.29	4,781	7,892	12,673	1,695.39
Technical University of Kenya	2,982	8,232	11,214	1,760.75	2,982	8,232	11,214	1,858.53	2,410	6,708	9,118	1,886.46
Technical University of Mombasa	1,776	4,838	6,614	891.16	1,776	4,838	6,614	906.90	2,041	5,888	7,929	924.04
Dedan Kimathi	1,767	3,496	5,263	703.17	2,075	4,181	6,256	875.80	2,075	4,181	6,256	892.58
Chuka	4,126	6,128	10,254	1,256.80	4,387	7,103	11,490	1,281.15	4,387	7,103	11,490	1,296.78
Karatina	2,477	3,172	5,649	688.83	2,398	3,150	5,548	721.66	2,398	3,150	5,548	723.10
Kisii	2,926	4,691	7,617	1,069.51	2,926	4,691	7,617	1,088.48	3,508	5,836	9,344	1,116.40
Meru	1,491	2,802	4,293	672.28	1,491	2,802	4,293	685.06	1,674	3,259	4,933	693.97
Multimedia	1,831	3,526	5,357	415.95	1,831	3,526	5,357	576.18	1,760	3,468	5,228	591.96
South Eastern	2,414	3,912	6,326	744.38	2,414	3,912	6,326	908.37	2,307	3,831	6,138	911.12
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	2,350	4,307	6,657	966.18	1,895	3,681	5,576	984.14	1,895	3,681	5,576	985.69
Laikipia	2,514	3,077	5,591	847.32	2,514	3,077	5,591	863.24	2,349	2,655	5,004	865.23
University of Eldoret	4,669	5,697	10,366	1,855.08	4,669	5,697	10,366	1,890.13	4,242	5,180	9,422	1,891.50
Kabianga	2,787	3,263	6,050	743.51	2,787	3,263	6,050	756.52	2,299	2,652	4,951	781.73
Pwani	2,491	3,527	6,018	691.55	2,491	3,527	6,018	724.25	2,474	3,692	6,166	749.45
Masai Mara	3,676	4,356	8,032	993.54	3,676	4,356	8,032	1,012.85	3,457	3,934	7,391	1,014.42
Kibabii	1,563	2,569	4,132	599.02	1,563	2,569	4,132	610.36	1,509	2,576	4,085	627.05
Embu	1,776	2,822	4,598	508.55	1,776	2,822	4,598	580.19	2,138	3,385	5,523	600.23
Machakos	3,044	4,859	7,903	938.97	3,044	4,859	7,903	957.03	2,564	4,016	6,580	967.73
Murang'a	1,325	2,591	3,916	433.06	1,325	2,591	3,916	471.06	1,430	3,632	5,062	498.75
Rongo	1,751	2,331	4,082	515.24	1,751	2,331	4,082	540.63	1,602	2,410	4,012	551.93
Kirinyaga	1,262	2,082	3,344	301.33	1,262	2,082	3,344	326.82	1,593	3,123	4,716	346.58
Co-operative	1,299	1,229	2,528	215.47	1,405	1,511	2,916	239.21	1,405	1,511	2,916	265.48
Taita Taveta	808	1,868	2,676	354.38	808	1,868	2,676	391.03	838	1,921	2,759	392.31
Garissa	151	390	541	237.96	217	490	707	406.97	217	490	707	408.75
University Constituent Colleges1	1,509	2,094	3,603	852.86	1,842	2,438	4,280	1,810.09	2,122	2,958	5,080	2,032.66
SUB-TOTAL	**99,289**	**149,585**	**276,708**	**38,004.36**	**101,735**	**153,034**	**282,603**	**41,017.40**	**100,090**	**152,981**	**286,580**	**41,907.42**
Private Universities	**11,163**	**16,620**	**27,783**	**1,848.51**	**17,024**	**24,315**	**41,339**	**1,188.23**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
GRAND TOTAL	**110,452**	**166,205**	**304,491**	**39,852.88**	**118,759**	**177,349**	**323,942**	**42,205.63**	**100,090**	**152,981**	**286,580**	**41,907.42**

Source: Universities Fund

* Provisional

.. Data not available

[1]Includes Kaimosi, Alupe, Turkana, Tom Mboya, Tharaka-Nithi, Bomet, Mama Ngina and Koitalel Arap Samoei

Research Funding

15.39. Table 15.27 presents the number of research funding applications, successful applications or ongoing research projects by sex of principal investigator of research project and amount of funds disbursed from 2016/17 to 2019/20 financial years. The number of applications for masters and doctorates' research funding received by National Research Fund stood at 1,046 in 2019/20 financial year of which 44.6 per cent of the principal investigators were females. In the same year, the number of successful applications for masters and doctorates' research funding were 172 of with 33.7 per cent of the principal investigators being females. Amount of funds disbursed for the successful research funding applications was KSh 59.9 million in 2019/20. During the same period, the number of applications for multidisciplinary research funding was 811 of which only 58 were successful. In 2019/20, the amount of funds disbursed for the successful multidisciplinary research funding applications stood at KSh 506.73 million.

Table15.27: Number of Research Fund Applications, Successful Applications/Ongoing Research Projects by Sex of Principal Investigator of Research Project and Amount of Funds Disbursed, 2016/17 - 2019/20

	Number of Applications[1]			Number of Successful Applications/Ongoing Research Projects[1]			Amount of Funds Disbursed[1] (KSh Million)		
Research Category	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters and Doctorates									
2016/17	435	327	**762**	188	145	**333**	117.09	77.23	**194.33**
2017/18	-	-	-	120	98	**218**	41.68	26.87	**68.55**
2018/19	-	-	-	120	98	**218**	41.68	26.87	**68.55**
2019/20*	579	467	**1,046**	114	58	**172**	46.47	13.42	**59.88**
Multdisciplinary									
2016/17	..	..	**511**	112	46	**158**	690.98	283.79	**974.77**
2017/18	-	-	-	112	46	**158**	345.49	141.90	**487.39**
2018/19	-	-	-	112	46	**158**	345.49	141.90	**487.39**
2019/20*	..	..	**811**	41	17	**58**	347.88	158.85	**506.73**

Source: National Research Fund (NRF)

*Provisional

.. Data not available

[1]Male and female refers to the sex of the principal investigator of research project

Adult Education

15.40. Enrolment of learners in adult education centres by sex and County from 2018 to 2020 is shown in Table 15.28. Total adult education enrolment decreased by 13.7 per cent from 209,082 in 2019 to 180,395 in 2020. Female adult learners recorded the highest decrease of 15.8 per cent compared to the decline of male adult learners at 9.2 per cent. Nairobi City County recorded the highest enrolment of adult learners at 14,655, while Lamu County recorded the lowest enrolment of 853.

Table 15.28: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2018 - 2020

	2018			2019			2020*		
County	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	1,405	2,174	3,579	1,701	2,470	4,171	1,085	1,631	2,716
Kwale	767	3,089	3,856	691	3,112	3,803	568	3,039	3,607
Kilifi	1,521	7,181	8,702	1,521	7,181	8,702	1,682	6,175	7,857
Tana River	938	3,103	4,041	348	1,151	1,499	921	2,617	3,538
Lamu	368	636	1,004	282	454	736	297	556	853
Taita/Taveta	823	1,364	2,187	461	1,863	2,324	228	921	1,149
Garissa	1,693	4,227	5,920	3,286	3,211	6,497	2,601	2,097	4,698
Wajir	1,327	1,335	2,662	1,327	1,335	2,662	1,453	1,422	2,875
Mandera	1,532	2,156	3,688	1,641	2,129	3,770	1,482	2,038	3,520
Marsabit	464	965	1,429	464	965	1,429	1,449	2,056	3,505
Isiolo	333	861	1,194	1,103	3,968	5,071	336	729	1,065
Meru	981	2,358	3,339	1,966	5,199	7,165	1,799	4,234	6,033
Tharaka-Nithi	419	1,379	1,798	421	589	1,010	442	1,579	2,021
Embu	786	1,962	2,748	785	2,303	3,088	715	1,852	2,567
Kitui	1,469	6,633	8,102	1,542	6,719	8,261	1,374	6,185	7,559
Machakos	972	4,833	5,805	827	4,447	5,274	906	3,868	4,774
Makueni	1,427	6,891	8,318	1,381	7,882	9,263	1,118	6,529	7,647
Nyandarua	980	2,843	3,823	874	2,852	3,726	543	1,692	2,235
Nyeri	777	2,491	3,268	790	2,657	3,447	550	2,051	2,601
Kirinyaga	510	1,107	1,617	472	1,065	1,537	351	868	1,219
Murang'a	666	2,812	3,478	583	1,836	2,419	560	1,879	2,439
Kiambu	1,170	2,949	4,119	1,062	2,941	4,003	1,023	2,572	3,595
Turkana	2,159	2,657	4,816	1,952	2,487	4,439	2,159	2,657	4,816
West Pokot	703	1,105	1,808	4,214	6,053	10,267	1,401	1,867	3,268
Samburu	1,262	2,084	3,346	1,125	2,037	3,162	1,147	1,833	2,980
Transnzoia	527	2,187	2,714	971	3,050	4,021	964	1,516	2,480
Uasin Gishu	1,249	2,346	3,595	1,309	1,960	3,269	1,764	2,271	4,035
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1,416	2,277	3,693	881	1,078	1,959	881	1,078	1,959
Nandi	1,737	2,692	4,429	1,953	2,958	4,911	1,682	2,636	4,318
Baringo	1,410	2,591	4,001	1,580	3,301	4,881	1,537	3,203	4,740
Laikipia	591	1,760	2,351	638	1,583	2,221	518	1,259	1,777
Nakuru	2,733	4,206	6,939	2,733	4,206	6,939	3,028	4,358	7,386
Narok	813	1,227	2,040	790	2,657	3,447	963	1,712	2,675
Kajiado	2,734	5,663	8,397	2,334	4,549	6,883	1,994	2,843	4,837
Kericho	1,370	2,818	4,188	1,300	2,369	3,669	1,190	2,103	3,293
Bomet	1,254	2,959	4,213	598	1,327	1,925	512	1,197	1,709
Kakamega	2,055	4,647	6,702	869	1,925	2,794	800	1,484	2,284
Vihiga	698	2,260	2,958	599	2,088	2,687	550	1,956	2,506
Bungoma	1,932	3,337	5,269	1,764	3,226	4,990	1,706	3,041	4,747
Busia	1,526	4,137	5,663	1,160	2,599	3,759	625	1,478	2,103
Siaya	702	1,772	2,474	615	1,518	2,133	562	1,645	2,207
Kisumu	2,595	5,060	7,655	1,224	3,246	4,470	1,449	3,210	4,659
Homa Bay	1,831	4,468	6,299	1,396	3,123	4,519	1,039	2,620	3,659
Migori	1,864	3,646	5,510	1,581	3,035	4,616	1,406	2,709	4,115
Kisii	2,079	4,981	7,060	2,330	5,042	7,372	1,710	3,807	5,517
Nyamira	2,018	4,505	6,523	2,193	4,452	6,645	1,909	3,688	5,597
Nairobi City	7,056	8,065	15,121	5,860	7,387	13,247	6,479	8,176	14,655
TOTAL	**65,642**	**146,799**	**212,441**	**65,497**	**143,585**	**209,082**	**59,458**	**120,937**	**180,395**

Source: Ministry of Education

* Provisional

Health and Vital Statistics

Chapter 16

Overview

Emergence of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has caused unparalleled stretch in health systems and economic disruptions across the entire globe. In Kenya, the first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in March, 2020. This led the Government to institute several measures aimed at containing the spread of the virus. These measures included banning of international flights, temporary closure of restaurants and bars, night-to dawn curfew, suspension of learning in all educational institutions, restrictions of movement in some counties among other measures. These had adverse effects on the economy and health sector with reported drop in healthcare services utilization in the country. This can be corroborated by the decline in the number of cases of diseases reported in health facilities as well as in-patient admissions. As an emergency response to the pandemic, the National Government disbursed KSh 7.7 billion to the counties for COVID-19 support.

16.2. National Government expenditure on health services rose by 34.5 per cent to KSh 103.1 billion in 2019/20, with development expenditure accounting for 41.0 per cent. County Governments' expenditure on health services grew by 16.0 per cent to KSh 106.7 billion in 2019/20, of which 83.5 per cent was on recurrent expenditure. The ratio of Government expenditure on health to total expenditure stood at 6.2 per cent in 2019/20. Expenditure on health services is expected to grow by 6.5 per cent to KSh 113.7 billion in 2020/21.

16.3. National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) membership increased by 6.0 per cent to 22.0 million in 2019/20. Consequently, NHIF members' contributions grew by 5.7 per cent to KSh 59.5 billion in 2019/20. The amount of benefits payout increased by 1.8 per cent to KSh 54.4 billion.

16.4. The number of health facilities increased from 13,700 in 2019 to 14,600 in 2020. The number of hospital beds increased by 9.6 per cent to 82,091 while hospital cots increased by 7.7 per cent to 8,946 in the review period. Majority (45.0%) of these hospital beds and cots were in public health facilities.

16.5. Deliveries in health facilities increased by 1.8 per cent to 1.2 million in 2020 with normal deliveries accounting for 82.8 per cent. There was a general decline in the uptake of modern contraceptive methods except pills in 2020.

16.6. Total number of cases of diseases reported in health facilities decreased by 31.6 per cent to 60.0 million in 2020. Diseases of the respiratory system and malaria accounted for 27.6 per cent and 19.1 per cent of the total disease caseload, respectively. As at 31st December, 2020, the number of confirmed COVID-19 positive cases and related deaths were 96,612 and 1,756, respectively.

16.7. The number of registered health professionals per 100,000 population went up for all the cadres except medical laboratory technicians, which remained constant. Registered nurses had the highest ratio of 130.6 per 100,000 population while nutrition and dietetics technicians had the lowest ratio at 2.0 per 100,000 population in 2020.

16.8. The total number of medical students in universities increased by 13.5 per cent to 22,200 while the total number of medical graduates and post-graduates decreased by 69.9 per cent to 1,396 in 2020. Similarly, the number of middle level medical graduates from Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) decreased by 67.4 per cent to 4,114 in the 2019/20 academic year.

16.9. The number of registered births decreased from 1,186,144 in 2019 to 1,138,667 in 2020. The proportion of births reported to have occurred in health facilities increased to 97.7 per cent in 2020 from 95.6 per cent in 2019. The sex ratio at birth in 2020 was 104 males for every 100 female, based on registered births.

16.10. Registration of deaths in the country has remained low over the years. In 2020, a total of 184,185 deaths were registered compared to 191,495 in 2019 with more than half (53.4 %) of the reported deaths occurring in health facilities. In 2020, male deaths accounted for 56.6 per cent of total deaths with sex ratio recorded at 130 male deaths in 100 female deaths.

16.11. Birth registration coverage rate for 2020 was 71.5 per cent compared to 76.2 per cent recorded in 2019. Death registration coverage rate declined from 39.1 per cent in 2019 to 36.8 per cent in 2020.

Government Expenditure on Health Services

16.12. National Government expenditure on health services for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21 is presented in Table 16.1. In 2019/20, development expenditure on health services increased by 23.7 per cent to KSh 42.3 billion, with public health services accounting for 76.5 per cent. During the review period, recurrent expenditure on health services increased from KSh. 42.5 billion to KSh 60.8 billion, out of which 44.3 per cent went to hospital services. Expenditure on health services is expected to rise by 16.2 per cent to KSh 119.8 billion in 2020/21, with development expenditure accounting for 56.0 per cent.

Table 16.1: National Government Expenditure on Health Services, 2016/17 – 2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
Recurrent					
Outpatient services … … … … ..	1,308.7	804.9	2,650.0	2,637.4	3,991.3
Hospital services … … … … … .	13,159.6	13,618.6	22,952.4	26,905.6	27,577.9
Public health services … … … …	6,365.7	7,735.6	9,897.8	12,741.9	4,274.1
Health expenditure n.e.c … … ..	8,973.0	6,476.3	6,971.9	18,517.4	16,903.7
Sub-Total … … … … … … … … .	**29,806.9**	**28,635.3**	**42,472.1**	**60,802.3**	**52,747.0**
Development					
Outpatient services … … … … ..	10,319.4	8,368.2	9,364.0	6,681.2	8,670.2
Hospital services … … … … … .	5,725.1	503.1	487.2	1,772.8	2,169.8
Public health services … … … …	5,103.2	23,067.2	23,993.1	32,361.8	47,417.1
Health expenditure n.e.c … … ..	5,651.3	1,267.5	367.6	1,507.0	8,800.1
Sub-Total … … … … … … … … .	**26,799.1**	**33,206.0**	**34,211.9**	**42,322.9**	**67,057.2**
TOTAL … … … … … … … … …	**56,606.0**	**61,841.3**	**76,684.0**	**103,125.2**	**119,804.2**

Source: The National Treasury

*Provisional

+Estimates

16.13. Table 16.2. presents county Governments' expenditure on health services from 2016/17 to 2020/21. In 2019/20, recurrent expenditure on health services increased by 17.4 per cent to KSh 89.1 billion but is expected to decrease to KSh 88.9 billion in 2020/21. Expenditure on health services is expected to grow by 6.5 per cent to KSh 113.7 billion in 2020/21, of which 78.2 per cent will be spent on recurrent expenditure. In the same period, development expenditure increased by 9.4 per cent to KSh 17.6 billion and is expected to grow by 40.7 per cent to 24.7 billion in 2020/21.

Table 16.2: County Governments' Expenditure on Health Services, 2016/17 – 2020/21

KSh Million

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
Recurrent…………………………	56,936.9	71,813.3	75,940.0	89,139.2	88,933.8
Development………………………	13,837.5	12,165.0	16,083.6	17,588.0	24,744.3
TOTAL………………………………	**70,774.4**	**83,978.3**	**92,023.6**	**106,727.1**	**113,678.1**

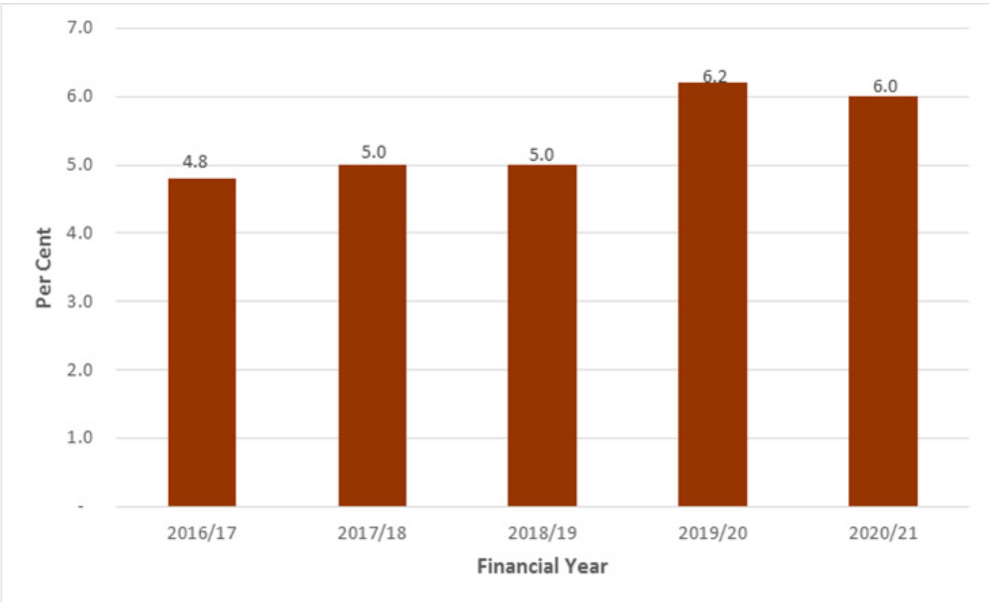
Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

\+ Estimates

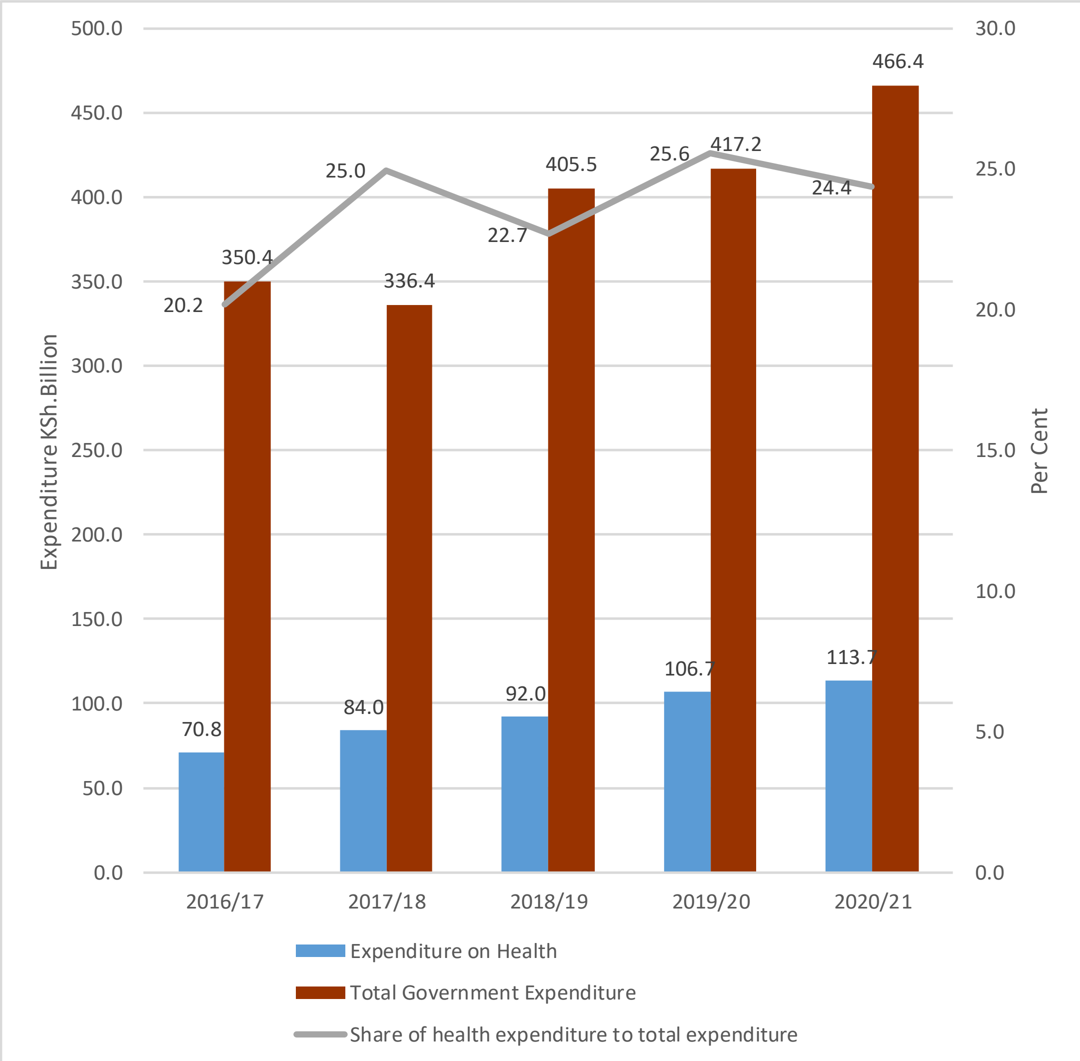
16.14. Figure 16.1 shows the share of Government expenditure on health to total Government expenditure for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. In the period under review, the ratio of Government expenditure on health to total Government expenditure was 6.2 per cent. In 2020/21, this proportion is expected to marginally decrease to 6.0 per cent.

Figure 16.1: Share of Total Government Expenditure on Health to Total Government Expenditure, 2016/17 – 2020/21



16.15. Figure 16.2 illustrates county Governments' health expenditure for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. Expenditure on health expanded by 16.0 per cent to KSh 106.7 billion in 2019/20 with the share of expenditure on health to total expenditure increasing from 22.7 per cent in 2018/19 to 25.6 per cent in 2019/20. The counties' expenditure on healthcare services is estimated to decrease marginally to 24.4 per cent in 2020/21.

Figure 16.2: County Governments' Expenditure on Health, 2016/17 – 2020/21



National Hospital Insurance Fund

16.16. Table 16.3 shows the membership of the NHIF for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. Total membership comprising of principal members and their dependents increased by 6.0 per cent to 22.0 million in 2019/20.

Table 16.3: NHIF Principal Members and Dependents, 2015/16 -2019/20

Number

Members	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Principal Members[1] …	5,871,794	6,729,281	7,554,025	8,959,350	9,501,085
Dependents[2] … … …..	7,721,409	8,849,005	9,933,543	11,781,545	12,493,927
Total……………………………	**13,593,203**	**15,578,286**	**17,487,568**	**20,740,895**	**21,995,012**

Source: National Hospital Insurance Fund

* Provisional

[1] A registered NHIF contributor

[2] A declared child or spouse of a member

16.17. Table 16.4 shows the NHIF principal members by sector for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. Membership in the formal sector grew by 3.6 per cent compared to 8.3 per cent growth in the informal sector during the period under review. In the formal sector, membership from the private sector accounted for 74.0 per cent while micro-insurance constituted 84.2 per cent in the informal sector.

Table 16.4: NHIF Principal Members by Sector, 2015/16 - 2019/20

Number

Sector	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Formal					
Private … ……… … …	2,549,563	2,812,730	2,926,262	3,175,400	3,285,334
Public … ……… … … .	915,346	970,395	1,021,248	1,108,910	1,154,348
Sub-Total … …	**3,464,909**	**3,783,125**	**3,947,510**	**4,284,310**	**4,439,682**
Informal					
Micro-Insurance[1] … .	2,116,800	2,493,439	2,905,905	3,907,017	4,262,354
Sponsored Progams[2]..	290,085	452,717	700,610	768,023	799,049
Sub-Total … … ..	**2,406,885**	**2,946,156**	**3,606,515**	**4,675,040**	**5,061,403**
Total … … … … … ….	**5,871,794**	**6,729,281**	**7,554,025**	**8,959,350**	**9,501,085**

Source: National Hospital Insurance Fund

* Provisional

[1]Members in the informal sector paying for themselves a monthly contribution fixed at KSh 500

[2] Members whose NHIF contributions are paid by donors, well-wishers, National and County Governments or development partners.

16.18. NHIF receipts and payouts for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20 are presented in Table 16.5. Members' contributions grew by 5.7 per cent to KSh 59.5 billion in 2019/20 while the amount of benefits payout increased by 1.8 per cent to KSh 54.4 billion. The proportion of payouts to receipts decreased from 94.9 per cent in 2018/19 to 91.4 per cent in 2019/20.

Table 16.5: Annual NHIF Contributions and Benefits Paid Out, 2015/16-2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Members Contribution					
National Scheme[1]	28,477.9	29,858.6	33,041.6	30,971.8	31,254.6
Other Schemes[2]	4,898.6	5,213.3	12,369.3	25,315.3	28,245.5
Total	**33,376.5**	**35,071.6**	**45,410.9**	**56,287.2**	**59,500.1**
Benefits paid out					
National Scheme[1]	10,248.8	21,963.8	29,486.9	37,716.1	29,971.1
Other Schemes[2]	4,810.6	4,560.3	9,574.4	15,708.5	24,391.5
Total	**15,059.4**	**26,524.2**	**39,061.3**	**53,424.5**	**54,362.6**
Payout ratio (%)	**45.1**	**75.6**	**86.0**	**94.9**	**91.4**

Source: National Hospital Insurance Fund

* Provisional

[1]Contributions and benefits package are negotiated between the Government and NHIF. It covers formal and informal sectors.

[2] Contributions and benefits package are negotiated between interested institutions and NHIF. It is exclusively for the formal sector and offers benefits on top of those provided by the national scheme

Health Infrastructure

16.19. Table 16.6 shows the number of health facilities by level, type and ownership. The number of health facilities increased by 5.9 per cent to 14,600 in 2020 with level 2 facilities accounting for 77.9 per cent of the total health facilities. This level comprised of dispensaries (51.4%), medical clinics (45.5%) and the stand-alone facilities (3.0%). During the year under review, the Government owned 82.4 per cent of the dispensaries while 94.4 per cent of the medical clinics were owned by the private sector.

16.20. Level 3 health facilities, which increased from 2,313 in 2019 to 2,355 in 2020, accounted for 16.1 per cent of the total facilities. Most of the health centres (79.9 %) were owned by the Government while private sector owned 93.8 per cent of the nursing homes. Hospitals, which are levels 4, 5 and 6, accounted for 6.0 per cent of the total facilities. The Government and private sector combined owned 86.0 per cent of the primary health care hospitals.

Table 16.6: Operational Health Facilities by Level, Type and Ownership, 2016 – 2020

Number

KEPH Level[1]	Type of Health Facility	Ownership	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Level 2	Dispensary	MoH … … ….	4,019	4,350	4,459	4,652	4,818
		Private … ….	121	126	138	147	153
		FBO[3] … … … .	792	812	819	829	843
		NGO … … ….	20	21	23	27	36
	Sub-Total … … … … … … … … … … … …		**4,952**	**5,309**	**5,439**	**5,655**	**5,850**
	Medical Clinic	MoH … … ….	11	11	13	14	20
		Private … ….	3,570	3,902	4,193	4,427	4,890
		FBO … … … …	10	11	16	17	23
		NGO … … ….	217	233	238	240	245
	Sub-Total … … … … … … … … … … … …		**3,808**	**4,157**	**4,460**	**4,698**	**5,178**
	Stand Alone	MoH … … ….	34	34	34	34	35
		Private … ….	137	143	149	169	188
		FBO … … ….	22	22	22	22	22
		NGO … … ….	85	86	90	93	99
	Sub-Total … … … … … … … … … … … …		**278**	**285**	**295**	**318**	**344**
	Total … … … … … … … … … … … … …		**9,038**	**9,751**	**10,194**	**10,671**	**11,372**
Level 3	Medical Centre	MoH … … ….	0	0	0	0	0
		Private … ….	387	469	582	685	719
		FBO … … ….	3	3	7	8	9
		NGO … … ….	20	21	23	24	18
	Sub-Total … … … … … … … … … … … …		**410**	**493**	**612**	**717**	**746**
	Health Centre	MoH … … ….	1,014	1,023	1,028	1,039	1,093
		Private … ….	10	11	12	13	14
		FBO … … … …	198	201	202	204	214
		NGO … … ….	30	37	37	39	47
	Sub-Total … … … … … … … … … … … …		**1,252**	**1,272**	**1,279**	**1,295**	**1,368**
	Nursing Home	MoH … … ….	0	0	0	0	0
		Private … …...	194	214	249	286	226
		FBO … … ….	5	5	5	5	5
		NGO … … ….	8	8	9	10	10
	Sub-Total … … … … … … … … … … … …		**207**	**227**	**263**	**301**	**241**
	Total … … … … … … … … … … … … …		**1,869**	**1,992**	**2,154**	**2,313**	**2,355**
Level 4	Primary Care Hospital	MoH … … ….	358	353	354	356	357
		Private … …...	202	231	269	303	373
		FBO … … ….	100	101	106	109	106
		NGO … … ….	12	12	12	14	13
	Total … … … … … … … … … … … … …		**672**	**697**	**741**	**782**	**849**
Level 5	Secondary Care Hospital	MoH … … ….	9	13	13	13	13
		Private … ….	2	2	2	2	2
		FBO … … … …	3	3	3	3	3
		NGO … … ….	0	0	0	0	0
	Total … … … … … … … … … … … … …		**14**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**
Level 6	Tertiary Referral Hospital[2]	MoH … … ….	4	6	6	6	6
		Private … ….	0	0	0	0	0
		FBO … … ….	0	0	0	0	0
		NGO … … ….	0	0	0	0	0
	Total … … … … … … … … … … … … …		**4**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Grand total … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …			**11,597**	**12,464**	**13,113**	**13,790**	**14,600**

Source: Kenya Master Health Facility List, Ministry of Health

*Provisional

[1]KEPH Level - Kenya Essential Package for Health.

[2] Comprehensive and Specialized Hospitals

[3] FBO - Faith Based Organization

Note: KEPH Level 1 are community facilities

16.21. Table 16.7 shows the trend in the number of hospital beds and cots by ownership, for the period 2016 to 2020. In the review period, the number of hospital beds increased by 9.6 per cent to 82,091 while hospital cots increased by 7.7 per cent to 8,946. In the year 2020, majority (45.0%) of the hospital beds and cots were in public health facilities.

Table 16.7: Hospital Beds and Cots by Ownership, 2016 - 2020

Number

Ownership	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020*	
	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots	Beds	Cots
Public............	35,254	3,633	35,439	3,693	35,556	3,723	36,267	3,773	37,069	3,867
Private...........	15,725	1,952	17,777	2,159	21,835	2,557	24,154	2,903	30,496	3,493
FBO..............	13,002	1,430	13,061	1,443	13,253	1,472	13,323	1,476	13,277	1,421
NGO............	863	127	918	127	957	130	1,124	151	1,249	165
Total............	**64,844**	**7,142**	**67,195**	**7,422**	**71,601**	**7,882**	**74,868**	**8,303**	**82,091**	**8,946**

Source: Kenya Master Health Facility List, Ministry of Health

* Provisional

Deliveries in Health Facilities

16.22. The mode of deliveries in health facilities for the period 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 16.8. The number of deliveries in health facilities increased by 1.8 per cent to 1.2 million in 2020. Normal delivery accounted for 82.8 per cent of deliveries during the same period. There was a 10.0 per cent increase in the number of deliveries through caesarean section (C-Section) during the review period, representing 16.1 per cent of total deliveries.

Table 16.8: Mode of Delivery in Health Facilities, 2016 – 2020

Number

Mode of delivery	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Normal delivery … … … … …..	859,022	754,547	939,910	970,267	973,882
Breech[1] … … … … … … … ….	9,242	6,939	9,171	8,724	9,209
Caesarean Section[2] … … …..	131,037	130,799	155,191	171,856	189,119
Assisted Vaginal Delivery[3]..	7,359	6,897	3,832	4,660	4,015
Total … … … … … … … ….	**1,006,660**	**899,182**	**1,108,104**	**1,155,507**	**1,176,225**

Source: Kenya Health Information System (DHIS 2), 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

16.23. The uptake of modern contraceptives in health facilities for the period 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 16.9. Family Planning (FP) Injections was the most popular method of contraception with 2.3 million clients followed by Pills Combined Oral Contraceptive, which had 681.6 thousand clients in 2020. Permanent family planning methods recorded low uptake with the number of females undergoing Sterilization Tubal Ligation decreasing to 4,435 while male Sterilization Vasectomy recorded 334 clients during the review period. There was a general decline in the uptake of modern contraceptive methods, except for pills which increased.

Table 16.9: Uptake of Modern Contraceptives in Health Facilities, 2016 - 2020

Number

Contraceptive Method	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
FP Injections[1]					
New clients… … … … … … … … …	627,442	546,370	694,486	714,518	616,529
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … .	2,047,908	1,492,329	1,783,518	1,879,317	1,649,594
IUCD Insertion[2]					
New clients… … … … … … … … …	159,075	156,319	187,558	174,142	111,977
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … ..	69,888	61,805	80,409	78,366	48,151
Implants Insertion					
New clients… … … … … … … … …	388,256	369,137	498,018	514,213	376,242
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … .	122,354	123,214	194,236	218,768	160,760
Pills Combined Oral Contraceptive					
New clients… … … … … … … … …	160,108	101,151	173,501	237,743	249,637
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … ..	364,126	188,659	268,030	378,651	431,981
Pills Progestin Only					
New clients… … … … … … … … …	88,648	73,953	86,602	92,924	121,518
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … ..	100,921	64,896	74,813	78,673	106,685
Sterilization BTL[3]					
New clients… … … … … … … … …	11,627	9,149	10,814	8,971	4,435
Sterilization Vasectomy					
New clients… … … … … … … … …	919	807	646	658	334

Source: Kenya Health Information System (DHIS 2), Ministry of Health

* Provisional

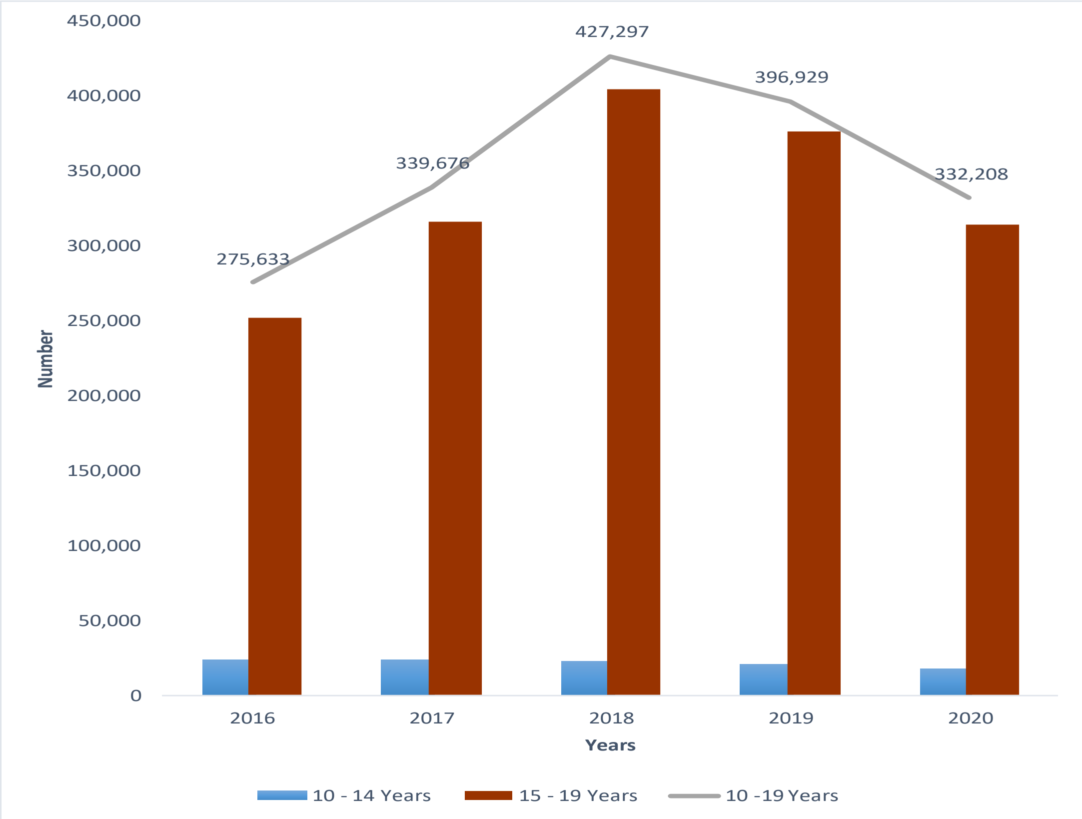
[1]FP - Family Planning

[2]IUCD - Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (also known as coil)

[3]BTL - Bilateral Tubal Ligation

Teenage Pregnancy 16.24. Figure 16.3 presents the national trend in the number of adolescents (age 10 –19) presenting with pregnancy at first antenatal care (ANC) visit for the period 2016 to 2020. The number of adolescents presenting with pregnancy at first ANC visit declined nationally by 16.3 per cent to 332,208 in 2020. Majority (94.7%) were those aged 15 – 19 years.

Figure 16.3: Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at 1st ANC Visit, 2016-2020



Morbidity 16.25. Table 16.10 presents outpatient disease caseloads reported in health facilities across all ages during the period 2016 to 2020. The total number of cases of diseases reported in health facilities decreased by 31.6 per cent to 60.0 million in 2020. Diseases of the respiratory system and malaria accounted for 27.6 per cent and 19.1 per cent of the total disease caseload, respectively. These two diseases have continued to present the leading outpatient disease caseloads over the years.

Table 16.10: Cases of Diseases Reported in Health Facilities, 2016-2020

Disease	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Disease of the Respiratory System	19,621,737	34.7	14,482,269	31.3	21,957,171	29.3	21,974,043	25.0	16,562,227	27.6
Malaria...	8,325,387	14.7	7,958,213	17.2	10,020,721	13.4	13,073,008	14.9	11,460,477	19.1
Diseases of the Skin (Incl. Ulcers)...	4,409,229	7.8	3,261,935	7.0	4,372,923	5.8	4,452,158	5.1	4,272,067	7.1
Diarrhoea Diseases...	2,892,638	5.1	2,601,827	5.6	3,069,095	4.1	3,564,833	4.1	2,626,159	4.4
Urinary Tract Infections...	1,697,479	3.0	1,555,733	3.4	2,188,576	2.9	2,517,536	2.9	2,490,689	4.2
Pneumonia...	1,616,913	2.9	1,208,592	2.6	1,776,108	2.4	1,968,554	2.2	1,562,970	2.6
Accidents (Road Trafic)...	1,311,911	2.3	1,135,456	2.5	411,704	0.6	480,993	0.5	247,252	0.4
Rheumatism, Joint Pains etc...	1,572,172	2.8	1,246,731	2.7	1,825,551	2.4	2,182,264	2.5	2,367,990	3.9
Intestinal Worms...	763,793	1.4	763,635	1.7	1,182,013	1.6	1,236,924	1.4	1,099,106	1.8
Eye Infection/Condition...	1,004,923	1.8	656,451	1.4	939,572	1.3	1,013,862	1.2	1,120,623	1.9
All Other Diseases	13,287,042	23.5	11,400,776	24.6	27,069,439	36.2	35,303,784	40.2	16,193,186	27.0
TOTAL...	**56,503,224**	100.0	**46,271,618**	100.0	**74,812,873**	100.0	**87,767,959**	100.0	**60,002,746**	100.0

Source: Kenya Health Information System (DHIS 2), Ministry of Health

* Provisional

16.26. Table 16.11a shows the leading causes of infants' admissions recorded in health facilities for the period 2018 to 2020. The total cases of infants' admissions in health facilities decreased significantly from 64,774 in 2019 to 37,470 in 2020. Low birth weight, was the leading cause of infant admissions at 10.3 per cent. Birth asphyxia and birth trauma followed closely accounting for 10.1 per cent while pneumonia was third at 8.8 per cent in 2020.

Table 16.11a: Leading Causes of Infants Admissions in Health Facilities, 2018 - 2020

2018			2019			2020*		
Condition	Number	%	Condition	Number	%	Condition	Number	%
Pneumonia… … … … … … … … … … … …	12,293	18.8	Pneumonia… … … … … … … … … … … …	11,018	17.0	Low birth weight	3,870	10.3
Low birth weight… … … … … … … … …	9,535	14.6	Low birth weight… … … … … … … … …	9,081	14.0	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	3,789	10.1
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma…	8,655	13.3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma…	8,239	12.7	Pneumonia	3,305	8.8
Diarrhoeal diseases… … … … … … …	3,635	5.6	Diarrhoeal diseases… … … … … … …	3,891	6.0	Bacterial sepsis of newborn	2,720	7.3
Confirmed malaria… … … … … … … …	1,929	3.0	Confirmed malaria… … … … … … … …	2,301	3.6	Confirmed malaria	1,939	5.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities… … …	1,554	2.4	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities… … …	1,177	1.8	Respiratory distress of newborn	1,525	4.1
Meningitis… … … … … … … … … … … …	1,065	1.6	Malnutrition… … … … … … … … … … …	947	1.5	Neonatal aspiration	1,456	3.9
Malnutrition… … … … … … … … … … …	852	1.3	Meningitis… … … … … … … … … … … …	936	1.4	Gastroenteritis and colitis	1,333	3.6
Anaemias… … … … … … … … … … … … …	564	0.9	Anaemias… … … … … … … … … … … … …	650	1.0	Neonatal jaundice	895	2.4
Lower respiratory infections… … …	804	1.2	Sepsis… … … … … … … … … … … … … …	636	1.0	Febrile convulsions	605	1.6
Other Causes[1] … … … … … … … … … …	24,414	37.4	Other Causes[1] … … … … … … … … … …	25,898	40.0	Other Causes[1] … … … … … … … … … …	16,033	42.8
Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … …	**65,300**	**100.0**	**Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … …**	**64,774**	**100.0**	**Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … …**	**37,470**	**100**

Source: Kenya Health Information System (DHIS 2), Ministry of Health

* Provisional

[1] Appendix 16.1

16.27. Table 16.11b shows the leading causes of admissions for children under-five years in health facilities for the period 2018 to 2020. Nationally, the total admissions recorded in the health facilities for the under-five increased by 2.7 per cent to 117,441 in 2020. Pneumonia accounted for the highest number of admissions at 12.9 per cent followed by malaria at 10.0 per cent in 2020.

Table 16.11b: Leading Causes of Under-five Admissions in Health Facilities, 2018 - 2020

2018			2019			2020		
Condition	Number	%	Condition	Number	%	Condition	Number	%
Pneumonia… … … … … … … … … … … …	23,935	20.6	Pneumonia… … … … … … … … … … … …	21,383	18.7	Pneumonia	15,127	12.9
Low birth weight… … … … … … … … …	9,727	8.4	Confirmed Malaria… … … … … … … …	11,321	9.9	Confirmed Malaria	11,787	10.0
Confirmed Malaria… … … … … … … …	9,304	8.0	Low birth weight… … … … … … … … …	9,263	8.1	Bacterial sepsis of newborn	9,209	7.8
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma…	8,862	7.6	Diarrhoeal diseases… … … … … … …	8,875	7.8	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	5,737	4.9
Diarrhoeal diseases… … … … … … …	8,393	7.2	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma…	8,465	7.4	Gastroenteritis and colitis	5,081	4.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities…	2,379	2.0	Anaemias… … … … … … … … … … … … …	2,187	1.9	Other preterm infants	3,904	3.3
Meningitis… … … … … … … … … … … …	2,147	1.8	Malnutrition… … … … … … … … … … …	2,086	1.8	Neonatal jaundice	3,819	3.3
Anaemias… … … … … … … … … … … … …	2,115	1.8	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities… …	1,818	1.6	Low birth weight	3,066	2.6
Malnutrition… … … … … … … … … … …	1,876	1.6	Meningitis… … … … … … … … … … … …	1,777	1.6	Neonatal aspiration of meconium	2,562	2.2
Lower respiratory infections… … …	1,609	1.4	Sepsis… … … … … … … … … … … … … …	1,599	1.4	Febrile convulsions	2,543	2.2
Other Causes[1] … … … … … … … … … …	45,859	39.5	Other Causes[1] … … … … … … … … … …	45,574	39.9	Other Causes[1] … … … … … … … … … …	54,606	46.5
Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … …	**116,206**	**100.0**	**Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … …**	**114,348**	**100.0**	**Total**	**117,441**	**100.0**

Source: Kenya Health Information System (DHIS 2), Ministry of Health

*Provisional

[1]Appendix 16.1

COVID-19 Pandemic

16.28. The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak begun in China in December, 2019 while the first case in Kenya was reported on 12th March, 2020. Table 16.12 presents the number of confirmed positive cases and deaths due to COVID-19 by month. Since the confirmation of the first case in the country, the number of infections and deaths continued to rise, with a total of 96,612 confirmed positive cases as at 31st December, 2020. The number of confirmed COVID-19 related deaths in the same period was 1,756. The first spike was experienced in the month of July with 14,594 confirmed positive cases and 317 deaths. The month of November witnessed the highest number of confirmed positive cases and deaths at 28,296 and 388, respectively. The number of confirmed cases and deaths due to COVID-19 in Kenya were much lower compared to other African countries during the year under review. South Africa recorded 1,057,161 confirmed positive cases and 28,469 deaths while Morocco recorded 439,193 confirmed positive cases and 7,388 deaths during the same period (as reported by WHO Africa Regional Office).

Table 16.12: Confirmed COVID-19 Positive Cases and Deaths by Month, 2020

Number

Month	Confirmed Positive Cases	Deaths
March	84	5
April	350	18
May	1,694	57
June	4,723	125
July	14,594	317
August	12,856	248
September	4,412	128
October	17,157	307
November	28,296	388
December	12,446	163
Total	**96,612**	**1,756**

Source: Kenya Health Information System (DHIS 2), Ministry of Health

Health Professionals

16.29. Table 16.13 shows the number of registered health professionals by cadre from 2016 to 2020. There was a general increase in the number of registered health professionals in all cadres during the period under review. The number of registered nurses was the highest at 63,580 in 2020, followed by enrolled nurses and clinical officer technologists who were 38,120 and 22,930, respectively.

16.30. In the review period, the proportion of registered health professionals per 100,000 population went up for all the cadres except that of laboratory technicians, which remained constant. Registered nurses had the highest ratio of 130.6 per 100,000 population while nutrition and dietetics technicians had the lowest ratio at 2.0 per 100,000 population. The proportion of medical officers and clinical officers stood at 26.3 and 48.6 per 100,000 population, respectively during the same period.

Table 16.13: Registered Health Professionals by Cadre, 2016-2020

Professional by Cadre	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020*	
	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population	Number	No. Per 100,000 Population
Medical Practitioners and Dentists										
Medical Officers	10,377	23.4	10,922	24.1	11,647	25.1	12,090	25.4	12,792	26.3
Dentists	1,156	2.6	1,211	2.7	1,257	2.7	1,288	2.7	1,344	2.8
Pharmacists and Pharmtechs										
Pharmacists	3,169	7.1	3,373	7.4	3,512	7.6	3,825	8.0	4,069	8.4
Pharmaceutical Technologists	8,673	19.5	9,358	20.6	10,126	21.8	10,815	22.7	11,429	23.5
Nurses										
Graduate Nurses	4,002	9.0	4,819	10.6	5,961	12.8	7,242	15.2	7,959	16.3
Registered Nurses	47,480	107.0	51,420	113.2	57,564	123.9	58,247	122.5	63,580	130.6
Enrolled Nurses	22,820	51.4	23,068	50.8	23,783	51.2	28,822	60.6	38,120	78.3
Clinical Officers										
Graduate Clinical Officers	164	0.4	285	0.6	428	0.9	608	1.3	715	1.5
Clinical Officer Technologists	16,917	38.1	18,396	40.5	20,216	43.5	21,131	44.4	22,930	47.1
Public Health Officers and Technicians										
Public Health Officers	1,684	3.8	3,064	6.7	3,506	7.5	4,390	9.2	5,824	12.0
Public Health Technicians	348	0.8	717	1.6	1,029	2.2	1,328	2.8	1,614	3.3
Medical Laboratory Techs										
Laboratory Technologists	9,956	22.4	10,603	23.3	11,687	25.1	13,144	27.6	14,219	29.2
Laboratory Technicians	2,793	6.3.	3,062	6.7	3,602	7.8	3,886	8.2	3,979	8.2
Nutritionists and Dieticians										
Nutritionists and Dieticians	1,853	4.2	2,106	4.6	3,066	6.6	3,570	7.5	3,795	7.8
Nutrition and Dietetic Technologists	2,608	5.9	3,122	6.9	4,430	9.5	5,282	11.1	5,775	11.9
Nutrition and Dietetic Technicians	500	1.1	619	1.4	813	1.7	921	1.9	951	2.0

Source: Health Regulatory Bodies
* Provisional

Medical Training

16.31. Table 16.14 shows the number of middle level medical graduates by course from Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) from 2015/16 to 2019/20 academic years. The number of middle level medical graduates decreased by 67.4 per cent from 12,605 in the 2018/19 academic year to 4,114 in the 2019/20 academic year. Most of the students who were expected to take up exams and graduate in December 2020 did not do so due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The remaining students are expected to graduate in April, 2021. Diploma holders accounted for 66.4 per cent of the graduates, with majority attaining a diploma in community health nursing at 1,342 in 2019/20.

16.32. The number of graduates who had attained certificate level decreased by 63.6 per cent to 1,033 in 2019/20 academic year while the number of graduates with higher diploma decreased from 517 in 2018/19 to 348 in 2019/20 academic year. Nursing and clinical medicine and surgery accounted for 77.9 per cent of graduates who attained higher diploma in the 2019/20 academic year.

Table 16.14: KMTC Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates, 2015/16-2019/20

Number

Programme	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Certificate in;					
Community Health Nursing	248	245	613	801	156
Medical Engineering	70	64	123	283	243
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	54	106	115	171	63
Health Records & Information Technology	857	1,125	1,758	1,248	441
Environmental Health Sciences	-	104	194	93	32
Nutrition & Dietetics	341	294	314	241	94
Health Promotion for the Deaf	-	-	-	-	4
Sub-Total	**1,570**	**1,938**	**3,117**	**2,837**	**1,033**
Diploma in;					
Community Health Nursing	2,165	2,848	2,728	3,308	1,342
Nutrition & Dietetics	237	322	386	514	115
Environmental Health Sciences	509	477	329	462	120
Medical Laboratory Sciences	369	404	347	422	264
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	1,044	991	1,789	1,629	139
Medical Engineering Technology	90	93	92	139	33
Community Oral Health	42	45	40	42	27
Dental Technology	32	33	45	66	19
Health Records & Information Technology	524	423	519	710	108
Occupational Therapy	42	47	123	124	29
Orthopaedic Technology	20	27	25	23	12
Neurophysiology Technology	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	356	468	400	634	166
Physiotherapy	110	168	128	232	57
Medical Imaging Sciences	159	132	115	220	68
Optometry	22	28	15	37	15
Mental Health & Psychiatry Nursing	87	98	78	190	75
Health Education & Promotion	-	-	134	374	49
Orthopaedic and Trauma Medicine	-	-	38	125	95
Sub-Total	**5,808**	**6,604**	**7,331**	**9,251**	**2,733**
Higher Diploma in;					
Pharmacy	-	-	1	-	-
Environmental Health Sciences [1]	1	5	-	-	-
Medical Laboratory Sciences [2]	17	5	11	26	-
Nursing	138	153	142	142	107
Clinical Medicine & Surgery [4]	136	133	162	178	164
Medical Engineering [5]	-	16	12	57	-
Medical Imaging Sciences	36	46	28	38	9
Community Health & HIV/AIDs Care	19	4	1	2	-
Health Education & Promotion	9	-	7	-	-
Medical Education	27	27	45	45	48
Orthopaedic Manual Therapy	30	24	12	18	-
Health Systems Management	-	10	-	11	6
Orthopaedic Technology (Orthotics)	-	-	-	-	14
Sub-Total	**413**	**423**	**421**	**517**	**348**
Total	**8,042**	**8,962**	**10,869**	**12,605**	**4,114**

Source: Kenya Medical Training College, Ministry of Health

* Provisional

[1] Includes food science and inspection, epidemiology, solid waste and occupational health

[2] Includes clinical chemistry, haematology, histology, parastology, virology, microbiology, bacterialogy and blood transfusion sciences

[3] Includes mental & Psychiatry Nursing, Community Health Nursing, pallistive care,nephrology, anaesthetic, intensive care,ophthalmic and Peri-Operative nursing

[4] Includes paediatrics, orthopaedics, anesthesia, lungs & skin, ENT & audiology, mental health & psychiatry, reproductive health, opthalmology, advanced refraction & low vision and opthamology & cataract surgery

[5] Includes Therapeutic equipment option, diagnostic equipment

16.33. Table 16.15 shows the number of Health sciences' students enrolled in public and private universities by course and sex for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. The total number of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students increased by 13.5 per cent to 22,200 in 2020/21, with male students accounting for 56.2 per cent of the total students. The number of undergraduate students increased by 10.9 per cent to 19,040 while the number of postgraduate students increased by 32.7 per cent to 3,160 in 2020/21. The number of students pursuing medicine and surgery remained highest at 4,466, despite an 8.0 per cent decrease in enrollment in 2020/21. Medicine and surgery was the most popular course among male undergraduate students, while nursing was the most popular course among female students in 2020/21.

Table 16.15: Health Sciences' Students Enrollment in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex as at 31st December, 2016/17– 2020/21

Number

Undergraduate Students	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Medicine & Surgery… … … … … … …	2,394	1,683	4,077	1,653	1,327	2,980	2,318	1,429	3,747	3,149	1,707	4,856	2,936	1,530	4,466
Dental Surgery… … … … … … … … …	204	208	412	119	108	227	182	117	299	193	96	289	231	114	345
Pharmacy… … … … … … … … … … …	822	690	1512	768	573	1,341	1032	717	1,749	1,218	791	2,009	1,025	609	1,634
Nursing… … … … … … … … … … … …	1,414	2,411	3,825	1,212	1,780	2,992	1,583	1,865	3,448	1,766	1,862	3,628	1,921	1,982	3,903
Clinical Medicine and Surgery… … … …	476	336	812	552	436	988	867	677	1,544	1076	793	1,869	786	576	1,362
Public Health… … … … … … … … …	319	324	643	346	348	694	235	218	453	207	188	395	636	473	1,109
Medical Laboratory Sciences… … … …	868	516	1,384	623	469	1,092	698	526	1,224	613	438	1,051	1,158	689	1,847
Nutrition & Dietetics… … … … … …	364	512	876	369	570	939	419	585	1,004	274	578	852	250	574	824
Environmental Health… … … … … …	789	801	1,590	384	310	694	280	237	517	202	172	374	485	405	890
Physiotheraphy… … … … … … … …	148	146	294	118	117	235	76	126	202	151	171	322	191	269	460
Occupational Therapy… … … … … …	22	17	39	24	36	60	19	30	49	11	14	25	29	41	70
Health Records Management… … … …	228	237	465	191	248	439	228	328	556	254	319	573	569	695	1,264
Health System Management… … … …	..	..	..	240	281	521	282	367	649	245	241	486	94	74	168
Community Health and Development…	..	..	..	252	337	589	237	303	540	164	261	425	293	337	630
Medical Psychology…… … … … … …	42	51	93	17	28	45	16	23	39	16	5	21	31	37	68
Sub-Total… … … … … … … … … …	**8,090**	**7,932**	**16,022**	**6,868**	**6,968**	**13,836**	**8,472**	**7,548**	**16,020**	**9,539**	**7,636**	**17,175**	**10,635**	**8,405**	**19,040**
Postgraduate students… … … … … …	1,427	955	**2,382**	1,310	841	**2,151**	1,713	775	**2,488**	1,660	722	**2,382**	1,843	1,317	**3,160**
Total… … … … … … … … … … … …	**9,517**	**8,887**	**18,404**	**8,178**	**7,809**	**15,987**	**10,185**	**8,323**	**18,508**	**11,199**	**8,358**	**19,557**	**12,478**	**9,722**	**22,200**

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya

*Provisional

.. Data not available

16.34. Table 16.16 shows the number of health sciences' graduates in public and private universities by course and sex for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. The total number of graduates and post-graduates decreased significantly by 69.9 per cent to 1,396 in 2020/21. This was due to the suspension of education services and resultant closure of learning institutions brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. All the health sciences' courses recorded a decrease in the number of graduates in the year 2020/21. Although nursing recorded a decrease in the number of graduates, it accounted for the largest share of health sciences' undergraduates at 24.5 per cent in 2020/21.

Table 16.16: Health Sciences' Graduates in Public and Private Universities1 by Course and Sex as at 31st December, 2016/17– 2020/21

Number

Graduates	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Medicine & Surgery…	172	148	320	212	202	414	225	116	341	335	293	628	65	37	102
Dental Surgery…	9	16	25	16	17	33	21	15	36	39	30	69	9	12	21
Pharmacy…	116	93	209	168	135	303	208	171	379	136	123	259	35	14	49
Nursing…	428	712	1,140	477	656	1,133	379	691	1,070	403	497	900	97	182	279
Clinical Medicine and Surgery…	98	78	176	95	56	151	116	81	197	92	127	219	68	47	115
Public Health…	191	189	380	234	196	430	267	209	476	188	195	383	65	83	148
Medical Laboratory Sciences…	320	268	588	275	216	491	286	233	519	160	128	288	56	32	88
Nutrition & Dietetics…	203	323	526	160	305	465	202	283	485	102	254	356	7	35	42
Environmental Health…	163	100	263	159	136	295	192	158	350	171	164	335	14	28	42
Physiotherapy…	6	6	12	10	5	15	2	14	16	21	18	39	18	18	36
Occupational Therapy…	..	..	..	4	6	10	15	20	35	9	10	19	7	4	11
Health Records Management…	72	64	136	51	53	104	67	73	140	86	97	183	37	37	74
Health System Management…	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	66	144	-	-	-
Community Health and Development…	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	115	178	53	75	128
Sub-Total…	**1,778**	**1,997**	**3,775**	**1,861**	**1,983**	**3,844**	**1,980**	**2,064**	**4,044**	**1,883**	**2,117**	**4,000**	**531**	**604**	**1,135**
Postgraduate …	202	198	**400**	163	208	**371**	210	216	**426**	312	328	**640**	181	80	**261**
Total…	**1,980**	**2,195**	**4,175**	**2,024**	**2,191**	**4,215**	**2,190**	**2,280**	**4,470**	**2,195**	**2,445**	**4,640**	**712**	**684**	**1,396**

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya

*Provisional

.. Data not available

Birth Registration

16.35. In the last five years, birth registration generally improved with more births being registered in health facilities. Higher proportions of births occurrence in health facilities implies improved skilled delivery and overall infant and maternal wellbeing. There are a number of initiatives aimed at improving birth registration in the country that have been undertaken: Free maternity in public hospitals; introduction of NEMIS (National Education Management Information System) which requires all school going children to have a birth certificate ; Maternal and Child Health (MCH); and outpatient clinics strategy to provide for the registration of unregistered infants at the point of immunization.

16.36. Table 16.17 shows registered births by place of occurrence for 2016 to 2020. The proportion of births reported to have occurred in health facilities increased from 95.6 per cent in 2019 to 97.7 per cent in 2020. This may be attributed to the Free Maternity Programme in public health facilities launched in 2014, implementation of Universal Health Care (UHC) and the general focus on health care both at county and national levels.

Table 16.17: Registered Births by Place of Occurrence, 2016 - 2020

Year	Health Facility (Per Cent)	Community (Per Cent)	Total (Number)
2016	92.3	7.7	948,351
2017	92.6	7.4	923,487
2018	94.7	5.3	1,138,654
2019	95.6	4.4	1,186,144
2020*	97.7	2.3	1,138,667

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

16.37. In 2020, the proportion of registered male births was 51.1 per cent compared to 50.9 per cent in 2019, as presented in Table 16.18. In the last 5 years, the proportion of registered male births was higher than that of registered female births yielding a sex ratio of more than 100. The sex ratio was 104 in 2020 compared to 103 in 2019.

Table 16.18: Registered Births[1] by Sex, 2016 – 2020

Year	Male (Per Cent)	Female (Per Cent)	Total Registered (Number)	Sex Ratio (Males Per 100 Females)
2016	51.1	48.9	948,351	104
2017	51.2	48.8	923,487	105
2018	51.2	48.8	1,138,654	105
2019	50.9	49.1	1,186,144	103
2020*	51.1	48.9	1,138,667	104

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

[1]Registered Births are current cases of births registered within six months from the date of occurrence

16.38. Table 16.19 presents registered births by age of mother for the period 2016-2020. Women aged 20 – 24 years accounted for the highest proportion of registered births across all the years followed by women aged 25-29 years. In 2020, women aged 20-24 years accounted for 30.4 per cent of registered births while those aged 25-29 years accounted for 25.3 per cent of registered births in the same year. Women in the age category of 30-34 years accounted for 18.7 per cent of the registered births while adolescents aged 15-19 years accounted for 11.0 per cent of the registered births.

Table 16.19: Registered Birth by Age of Mother, 2016 – 2020

Per Cent

Age of Mother	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
<15......................................	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.21	0.19
15 - 19.................................	12.27	11.69	11.78	11.84	10.99
20 - 24.................................	30.24	29.78	29.03	29.86	30.37
25 - 29.................................	27.43	27.33	26.42	25.42	25.28
30 - 34.................................	16.85	17.65	18.52	18.17	18.74
35 - 39.................................	8.20	8.33	8.87	8.24	8.64
40 - 44.................................	2.20	2.07	2.41	2.35	2.30
45 - 49.................................	0.30	0.37	0.38	0.26	0.21
50+......................................	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.01
Age Not Stated/Unknown...	2.10	2.31	2.15	3.61	3.26
Total (Number)................	**948,351**	**923,487**	**1,138,654**	**1,186,144**	**1,138,667**

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

16.39. Registered births by marital status of mother are shown in Table 16.20. During the period under review, married women accounted for 86.9 per cent of registered births, while single women accounted for 12.3 per cent of registered births. Widowed and divorced women accounted for 0.4 per cent and 0.1 per cent of registered births, respectively over the same period.

Table 16.20: Registered Births by Marital Status of Mother, 2016 – 2020

Per Cent

Marital Status	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Married..	87.4	86.4	85.4	87.3	86.9
Single...	11.2	12.0	13.5	11.9	12.3
Divorced...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Widowed...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unknown/ Not Stated................	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total (Number)....................	**948,351**	**923,487**	**1,138,654**	**1,186,144**	**1,138,677**

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

16.40. Kenya has been recording low death registration over the years as shown in Table 16.21. This may be attributed to the fact that most deaths occur in the community and subsequent registration for these events tends to be low, having an impact on the overall registration of events. In 2020, a total of 184,185 deaths were registered compared to 191,495 deaths in 2019 with more than half of the reported deaths (53.4 %) occurring in a health facility.

Table 16.21: Registered Deaths[1] by Place of Occurrence, 2016 - 2020

Year	Health Facility (Per Cent)	Community[2] (Per Cent)	Total (Number)
2016	57.1	42.9	189,930
2017	53.1	46.9	190,877
2018	58.8	41.2	192,019
2019	57.4	42.6	191,495
2020*	53.4	46.6	184,185

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

[1]Registered deaths within six months

[2]Community Death Registration are those that occur outside the health facilities

16.41. Registered male deaths accounted for 56.6 per cent of total registered deaths in 2020 as presented in Table 16.22. The sex ratio at death has exhibited an upward trend over the last five years, rising to 130 in 2020.

Table 16.22: Registered Deaths by Sex, 2016 - 2020

Year	Male (Per Cent)	Female (Per Cent)	Total (Number)	Sex Ratio (Males Per 100 Females)
2016	54.8	45.2	189,930	121
2017	55.2	44.8	190,877	123
2018	55.5	44.5	192,019	124
2019	55.6	44.4	191,495	125
2020*	56.6	43.4	184,185	130

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

Death Registration

16.42. Table 16.23 presents the nymber of deaths by sex and age. Overall, the numbers of registered male deaths were more compared to those of females. More male deaths were registered across all age categories except for under one and 75 and above age categories where more female deaths were registered. During the year under review, the highest number of registered male deaths was recorded within the 55-74 age category at 26,434 deaths while the highest number of registered female deaths was recorded among females aged 75 years and above at 21,786 deaths.

Table 16.23: Registered Deaths by Age and Sex, 2016 - 2020

Number

Age Group	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	11,009	10,466	**21,475**	9,484	10,411	**19,895**	10,598	9,752	**20,350**	10,655	10,175	20,830	9,148	9,647	18,795
1 - 4	4,388	3,823	**8,211**	3,763	4,425	**8,188**	3,958	3,345	**7,303**	4,191	3,427	7,618	3,641	2,163	5,804
5 - 14	6,785	5,241	**12,026**	3,809	4,796	**8,605**	7,017	5,316	**12,333**	3,960	3,069	7,029	3,475	2,619	6,094
15 - 24	11,489	9,570	**21,059**	5,366	7,011	**12,377**	11,383	9,026	**20,409**	6,074	3,988	10,062	5,935	3,597	9,532
25 - 34	13,290	10,069	**23,359**	9,551	11,536	**21,087**	13,671	9,578	**23,249**	10,726	7,456	18,182	10,385	6,767	17,152
35 - 44	12,267	8,390	**20,657**	9,652	13,456	**23,108**	12,518	8,788	**21,306**	12,156	7,932	20,088	12,163	7,426	19,589
45 - 54	4,712	3,848	**8,560**	8,365	12,414	**20,779**	4,558	3,680	**8,238**	11,091	7,032	18,123	11,506	7,160	18,666
55 - 74	22,041	15,750	**37,791**	16,523	22,714	**39,237**	23,020	16,485	**39,505**	25,643	18,215	43,858	26,434	17,438	43,872
75+	18,149	18,643	**36,792**	19,086	18,515	**37,601**	19,595	19,731	**39,326**	20,289	22,782	43,071	19,479	21,786	41,265
Age Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,083	1,551	2,634	2,017	1,399	3,416
Total	**104,130**	**85,800**	**189,930**	**85,599**	**105,278**	**190,877**	**106,318**	**85,701**	**192,019**	**105,868**	**85,627**	**191,495**	**104,183**	**80,002**	**184,185**

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

16.43. Table 16.24 presents trends in birth and death registration for the period 2016 to 2020. A total of 1,138,667 births were registered in 2020 translating to a birth registration coverage rate of 71.5 per cent. Death registration coverage rate declined from 39.1 per cent in 2019 to 36.8 per cent in 2020 with 184,185 deaths registered in 2020 compared to 191,495 registered in 2019.

Table 16.24: Trends of Birth and Death Registration in Kenya, 2016-2020

Year	Births			Deaths		
	Registered (Number)	Expected Births (Number)	Coverage (Per Cent)	Registered (Number)	Expected Deaths (Number)	Coverage (Per Cent)
2016	948,351	1,478,910	64.1	189,930	453,286	41.9
2017	923,487	1,515,301	60.9	190,877	463,607	41.2
2018	1,138,654	1,551,693	73.4	192,019	473,927	40.5
2019	1,186,144	1,556,157	76.2	191,495	489,492	39.1
2020*	1,138,667	1,592,715	71.5	184,185	500,808	36.8

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

Appendix 16.1: Out Patient Diseases reported in the Health facilities

1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	28	Road Traffic Injuries	55	Measles
2	Suspected Malaria	29	Chicken Pox	56	Rickets
3	Confirmed Malaria (only Positive cases)	30	Overweight (BMI >25)	57	Chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Downs, Edwards syndromes, etc)
4	Malaria in pregnancy	31	Mumps	58	Congenital Anomalies
5	Malaria	32	Other Bites	59	Tryponosomiasis
6	Disease of the skin	33	Violence related injuries	60	Physical Disability
7	Other Dis. Of Respiratory System	34	Brucellosis	61	Cerebral Palsy
8	Diarrhoea	35	Mental Disorders	62	Tetanus
9	Urinary Tract Infection	36	Dog Bites	63	Other Meningitis
10	Fevers	37	Epilepsy	64	Fistula (Birth related)
11	Arthritis, Joint pains etc.	38	Abortion	65	Other Central Nervous System Conditions
12	Pneumonia	39	Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhoea)	66	Meningococcal Meningitis
13	Other injuries	40	Malnutrition	67	Kalazar (Leishmaniaisis)
14	Hypertension	41	Disease of Puerperium and Childbirth	68	Cholera
15	Intestinal worms	42	Poisoning	69	Autism
16	Ear Infections/ Conditions	43	Central Nervous System Conditions	70	Viral Haemorrhagic Fever
17	Eye Infections	44	Jiggers Infestation	71	Plague
18	Dental Disorders	45	Cardiovascular conditions	72	Poliomyelitis (AFP)
19	Asthma	46	Bilharzia	73	Neonatal Tetanus
20	Tonsilitis	47	Tuberculosis	74	Yellow fever cases
21	Diabetes	48	Sexual Violence	75	Dracunculosis (Guinea Worm)
22	Typhoid fever	49	Newly Diagnosed HIV	76	All other diseases
23	Muscular skeletal conditions	50	Neoplasms		
24	Other Eye conditions	51	Snake Bites		
25	Sexually Transmitted Infections	52	Other Convulsive Disorders		
26	Anaemia cases	53	Deaths due to Road Traffic Injuries		
27	Burns	54	Hepatitis		

Governance, Peace and Security

Chapter 17

Overview

The administration of justice, access to legal remedies and dispute resolution were severely disrupted in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic whose first case was confirmed in Kenya on 13th March 2020. The Government put in place several measures to prevent and to control spread of the virus which included cessation of movements, nationwide curfew, control of public transportation, suspension of all public gatherings, cushioning citizens against the loss of income; a directive instructing government offices, businesses and companies to allow employees where possible to work from home with the exception of employees working in critical and essential services. In an effort to combat the COVID-19, the Ministry of Health (MOH) also issued protocols for infection prevention and control. The MOH measures included robust testing, contact tracing and treatment response, keeping social distance, handwashing, sanitization and wearing of face masks. The National Council on Administration of Justice i.e. the judiciary, the Police and the Office of the Public Prosecutor, suspended all court sittings except for urgent matters. The Judiciary intensified use of the Information Communication Technology (ICT) to enable judges and magistrates to deal with cases, including e-filing of judgments, video conference remand hearings for prisoners in custody, and the delivery of court judgments through video conferencing and skype. The National Police Service developed guidelines for the disposal of criminal matters at police stations, except for serious matters which had to be forwarded to the courts. This was aimed at reducing the number of pre-trial detentions and ensuring that citizens access justice.

17.2. There was a decline of 25.4 per cent in the number of crimes reported to the Police from 93,411in 2019 to 69,645 in 2020. There was also a decline in all the offences with the exception of homicide, corruption and offences against morality which increased by 4.7, 2.3 and 13.7 per cent respectively in 2020. Cases involving stealing accounted for 12.5 per cent while offences against morality accounted for 13.1 per cent of all reported crimes in the period under review. Nairobi recorded the highest number of cases, which accounted for 8.4 per cent followed by Kiambu and Meru command stations at 6.3 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively, in 2020. The number of persons reported to the police to have committed offences declined by 21.0 per cent to 65,083 in 2020. The number of male and female offenders decreased by 19.6 per cent and 27.1 per cent, respectively. The number of offenders reported to have committed homicides went up by 11.3 per cent to 2,494 in 2020 out of which persons reported to have committed murder and manslaughter accounted for the highest share of 75.3 per cent.

17.3. There was a general decrease in the number of cases reported against child protection, from 175,087 cases in 2019 to 146,881 cases in 2020. Most notably, was a decrease in cases of children in need of registration at 44.9 per cent and children in conflict with the law at 42.4 per cent in 2020. This could be attributed to the work-from-home directive that led to the closure of offices for the most part of the year during the period under review. However, there were significant increases in cases such as child trafficking, child pregnancy, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), physical abuse and cases of internally displaced children which increased from 2,329; 735; 74; 2,189 and 67 cases, in 2019 to 2,523; 1,122; 139; 3,884 and 205 respectively in 2020. Police repossessed 167 illegally held firearms in 2020 compared to 884 in 2019. Similarly, 69 firearms were surrendered in 2020 compared to 160 in 2019 while 3,878 rounds of ammunition were recovered in 2020 down from 14,086 rounds in 2019. The quantity of dangerous drugs seized increased to 10,909 kilograms in 2020 from 6,533 kilograms in 2019.

17.4. The number of reports forwarded by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) to the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) for investigations decreased by 36.2 per cent to 2,221 in year 2019/20. There were 163 files in 2019/20 forwarded by the EACC to the ODPP with recommendation to prosecute representing 30.3 per cent decline, and out of which 41 files were accepted. Also, during the same period, ODPP accepted 20 files which were recommended for closure while 56 files were returned to the EACC for further investigations. The proportion of reports awaiting action by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) decreased from 21.8 per cent in 2018/19 to 17.8 per cent in 2019/20. The EACC traced public assets worth KSh 25.3 billion and recovered others worth KSh 12.1 billion in 2019/2020. The commission also averted loss of assets worth KSh 10.0 billion during the same period. The number of cases filed by various courts declined by 30.3 per cent to 337,510 in 2019/20. Similarly, cases disposed of decreased by 38.2 per cent to 289,728 in 2019/20 while pending cases increased by 8.2 per cent to 633,866 in 2019/20.

17.5. The prison population declined by 60.7 per cent to 86,119 in 2020 with the number of convicted and un-convicted prisoners decreasing by 62.1 per cent and 60.0 per cent to 29,306 and 56,813 respectively in 2020. The number of offenders serving probation sentence declined by 58.9 per cent from 11,515 in 2019 to 4,730 in 2020 while that of offenders under community service and those serving aftercare decreased from 17,067 and 560 in 2019 to 15,666 and 92 respectively in 2020. The significant decline was attributed to case order in 2017 to review the sentences of offenders serving death sentence or life imprisonment to definite terms which resulted into early releases. Secondly, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government reviewed cases of remandees to alternative non-custodial sentencing, affordable bails, and re -trials to avoid congestion in prisons. Further, there was no admission of prisoners for about seven months and alternative dispute resolutions were encouraged.

17.6. The number of passports issued in 2020 decreased by 51.0 per cent to 219,090 while number of registered foreign nationals decreased by 29.7 per cent to 19,034. The number of work permits issued decreased by 34.7 per cent to 5,851 while the renewed work permits increased by 8.5 per cent to 11,395 in 2020. The decline was attributed to reduced demand for travel documents due to travel restrictions imposed to control spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The population of refugees and asylum seekers went up by 3.1 per cent to 504,854 in 2020 where child and adult refugee population increased marginally from 267,908 and 221,839 in 2019 to 270,245 and 234,609, respectively, in 2020. The number of Persons with Disabilities who were registered by National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) decreased by 16.3 per cent from 45,411 in 2018/19 to 38,010 in 2019/20. This was partly attributed to fewer medical assessments due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Public Safety, Law and Order

17.7. Table 17.1 presents the number of crimes reported to the police from 2016 to 2020. In the period under review, there was a general decline in most of the cases reported to the police with an exception of offences under morality, murder and corruption. The total number of crimes reported declined by 25.4 per cent from 93,411 in 2019 to 69,645 in 2020. The number of crimes reported to the police involving other offences against persons decreased by 29.1 per cent in 2020 and accounted for 27.7 per cent of all reported crimes. Cases involving stealing, went down by 37.6 per cent from 13,954 in 2019 to 8,709 in 2020. There was a slight increase in reported cases of offences against morality by 13.7 per cent from 8,051 in 2019 to 9,153 in 2020. All these offences could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures such as restriction of movement and curfews that led to the reduction of crimes committed as well as crime reporting to the police. In addition, homicide offences increased by 4.7 per cent from 2,971 in 2019 to 3,111 in 2020.

Table 17.1: Crimes Reported to the Police, 2016 – 2020

Number

Crimes[1]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Homicide … … … … … … … … … … … …	2,751	2,774	2,856	2,971	3,111
Offences against morality … … … … … … .	6,228	5,492	7,233	8,051	9,153
Other offences against persons … … … … .	22,295	22,515	25,049	27,196	19,288
Robbery … … … … … … … … … … … … .	2,697	2,713	2,935	2,858	2,384
Breakings … … … … … … … … … … … …	5,621	6,131	5,970	5,976	4,252
Theft of stock … … … … … … … … … … ..	1,918	2,136	2,077	1,962	1,556
Stealing … … … … … … … … … … … … ..	10,361	11,656	12,845	13,954	8,709
Theft by servant … … … … … … … … … …	2,440	2,632	2,477	2,226	1,467
Theft of Vehicles and other thefts … … …	1,355	1,404	1,370	1,298	1,031
Dangerous drugs … … … … … … … … … .	6,160	5,565	8,021	8,011	4,477
Traffic offences … … … … … … … … … …	139	69	213	341	186
Criminal damage … … … … … … … … … .	4,307	4,262	4,783	4,852	3,530
Economic crimes … … … … … … … … … .	3,503	3,695	4,100	4,786	3,488
Corruption … … … … … … … … … … … .	92	75	119	130	133
Offences involving police officers … … … .	57	86	174	77	64
Offences involving tourists … … … … … …	15	15	93	48	26
Other penal code offences … … … … … …	7,047	6,772	7,953	8,674	6,790
Total	**76,986**	**77,992**	**88,268**	**93,411**	**69,645**

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

[1] Refer to appendix 17.1 for detailed description of crimes

17.8. Crimes reported to the police by command stations for the period 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 17.2. All police command stations recorded declines in reported crimes except Lamu, Taita Taveta, Garissa, Kisumu and Samburu. Nairobi, Kiambu, Nakuru, Machakos, Meru, Kisii, Kisumu and Mombasa command police stations jointly accounted for 40.1 per cent of all the crimes reported in 2020. Kakamega police command station recorded the highest decline of 53.4 per cent in crimes reported to the police from 2,621 in 2019 to 1,221 in 2020. Other command stations that recorded significant declines in reported crimes were Nandi, Murang'a, Kericho, Makueni and Kajiado at 44.3, 36.7, 36.3, 35.9 and 34.0 per cent, respectively. There were slight increases in crimes reported in Kisumu from 2,188 in 2019 to 2,390 in 2020 while Lamu and Samburu increased from 339 and 363 to 380 each in the same period.

Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to Police by Command Station, 2016-2020

Number

S /No	Command station	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
1	Mombasa	3,034	2,847	3,108	3,374	2,231
2	Kwale...	1,037	851	996	1,060	910
3	Kilifi	2,254	1,692	2,525	2,394	1,798
4	Tana River...	453	402	368	529	396
5	Lamu...	434	385	434	339	380
6	Taita Taveta	755	679	720	860	863
7	Garrissa...	525	452	489	488	498
8	Wajir...	343	425	664	356	243
9	Mandera...	254	446	337	363	305
10	Marsabit...	675	736	743	783	621
11	Isiolo...	507	368	513	619	431
12	Meru...	5,117	5,151	5,689	6,077	4,163
13	Tharaka-Nithi...	722	846	969	1,077	925
14	Embu...	1,433	1,633	1,726	1,819	1,528
15	Kitui...	1,679	1,946	2,514	2,190	1,716
16	Machakos	2,452	2,633	3,090	3,314	2,842
17	Makueni	1,630	1,593	1,818	2,037	1,306
18	Nyandarua...	1,473	1,402	1,620	1,768	1,323
19	Nyeri...	1,792	1,657	1,910	2,002	1,482
20	Kirinyaga...	1,656	1,613	2,158	1,762	1,452
21	Muranga'...	2,260	2,402	3,070	3,284	2,079
22	Kiambu...	6,006	5,603	6,932	6,597	4,353
23	Turkana...	927	1,092	978	733	629
24	West Pokot...	795	670	657	562	463
25	Samburu...	361	432	436	363	380
26	Trans Nzoia...	1,457	1,674	1,888	2,388	1,419
27	Uasin Gishu	2,068	2,072	1,999	2,376	1,948
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet... ..	579	633	661	633	434
29	Nandi...	1,105	1,148	1,235	2,066	1,151
30	Baringo...	827	821	882	836	678
31	Laikipia...	1,061	1,220	1,100	1,163	983
32	Nakuru	4,133	4,313	4,329	4,730	3,492
33	Narok...	1,308	1,110	1,180	849	719
34	Kajiado...	1,435	1,650	1,540	1,678	1,107
35	Kericho...	1,568	1,524	1,722	1,819	1,158
36	Bomet...	897	850	1,195	1,433	1,262
37	Kakamega...	2,382	1,584	2,180	2,621	1,221
38	Vihiga...	886	764	1,003	1,024	923
39	Bungoma...	2,422	2,269	2,686	2,811	2,007
40	Busia...	1,633	1,639	1,762	1,789	1,309
41	Siaya...	1,470	1,321	1,520	1,583	1,280
42	Kisumu	2,026	1,858	2,363	2,188	2,390
43	Homa Bay	1,400	1,332	1,719	1,803	1,735
44	Migori...	1,303	1,281	1,305	1,323	1,246
45	Kisii...	2,180	2,218	2,734	3,552	2,602
46	Nyamira	1,055	1,091	1,440	1,523	1,265
47	Nairobi City	4,954	7,434	7,128	8,246	5,844
48	KAPU [1]...	141	129	94	84	66
49	Railways Police [1]... ..	122	101	139	143	89
Kenya		**76,986**	**77,992**	**88,268**	**93,411**	**69,645**

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

[1] Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU) and Railways Police are fully fledged police command stations

17.9. Table 17.3 presents the number of firearms and ammunition recovered or surrendered, and drugs seized for the period 2016 to 2020. In 2020, Police repossessed 167 illegally held firearms compared to 884 repossessed in 2019. A total of 69 firearms were surrendered in 2020 compared to 160 surrendered in 2019. Police recovered 3,878 rounds of ammunition in 2020 down from 14,086 rounds of ammunition recovered in 2019. The quantity of dangerous drugs seized increased to 10,909 kilograms in 2020 from 6,533 kilograms in 2019.

Table 17.3: Firearms and Ammunition Recovered or Surrendered and Drugs Seized, 2016–2020

Number

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Firearms Recovered					
Rifles	85	53	41	751	118
Pistols	152	65	53	97	34
Toy Pistols	199	65	72	36	15
Total	**436**	**183**	**166**	**884**	**167**
Firearms Surrendered					
Rifles	8	2	19	104	48
Pistols	-	1	-	56	21
Total	**8**	**3**	**19**	**160**	**69**
Ammunition (Rounds)					
Recovered	4,694	2,653	1,314	11,987	1,869
Surrendered	17	2	-	2,099	2,009
Total	**4,711**	**2,655**	**1,314**	**14,086**	**3,878**
Dangerous Drugs[1] seized (kg)	..	4,510	3,386	6,533	10,909

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

[1] Prohibited harmful non-pharmaceutical narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances listed in the First Schedule of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act No. 4 of 1994

.. Data not available

17.10. Table 17.4 provides the number of persons reported to have committed offences by sex and command stations from 2016 to 2020. There was a decline of 21.0 per cent in the number of persons reported to the police to have committed offences from 82,398 in 2019 to 65,083 in 2020. During the review period, the number of male and female offenders decreased by 19.6 per cent and 27.1 per cent respectively. Nairobi City County accounted for the highest number of persons reported to have committed crimes at 7.6 per cent in 2020 followed by Kiambu, Nakuru and Kisii counties at 5.2, 5.1 and 4.7 per cent, respectively. The highest increase in the number of persons reported to have committed crime was recorded in Kitui County from 943 persons in 2019 to 1,382 persons in 2020. Other stations that recorded increases in the number of persons who committed crimes included Samburu, Siaya, Taita Taveta, Isiolo, and Nakuru. On the contrary, Nairobi City County had the highest decrease in the number of persons reported to have committed crime from 8,210 in 2019 and 4,918 reported in 2020.

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by sex and Command Stations, 2016–2020

S/No	Command station	2016 Male	2016 Female	2016 Total	2017 Male	2017 Female	2017 Total	2018 Male	2018 Female	2018 Total	2019 Male	2019 Female	2019 Total	2020* Male	2020* Female	2020* Total
1	Mombasa ………	2,426	806	3,232	2,435	578	3,013	2,253	420	2,673	2,747	601	3,348	1,920	424	2,344
2	Kwale ………	740	103	843	431	126	557	633	138	771	743	71	814	827	108	935
3	Kilifi………	1,583	475	2,058	1,814	283	2,097	1,537	343	1,880	2,122	348	2,470	1,483	353	1,836
4	Tana River………	324	70	394	374	44	418	310	79	389	398	89	487	373	86	459
5	Lamu………	313	35	348	412	41	453	374	45	419	531	84	615	365	58	423
6	Taita Taveta ………	561	143	704	608	87	695	501	94	595	586	90	676	752	148	900
7	Garissa ………	71	262	333	389	154	543	152	54	206	458	64	522	420	121	541
8	Wajir………	141	107	248	268	36	304	296	101	397	302	56	358	247	20	267
9	Mandera ………	149	29	178	271	31	302	45	5	50	306	48	354	214	47	261
10	Marsabit………	695	49	744	403	105	508	567	135	702	453	192	645	522	65	587
11	Isiolo ………	346	78	424	276	82	358	343	180	523	303	102	405	447	70	517
12	Meru………	4,339	1,134	5,473	3,772	1,113	4,885	3,093	1,443	4,536	3,407	1,451	4,858	2,146	651	2,797
13	Tharaka-Nithi………	721	99	820	688	184	872	900	205	1,105	979	182	1,161	829	208	1,037
14	Embu………	695	428	1,123	1,029	446	1,475	1,584	370	1,954	987	417	1,404	1,319	221	1,540
15	Kitui………	1,225	370	1,595	1,380	281	1,661	1,395	291	1,686	856	87	943	1,148	234	1,382
16	Machakos ………	1,929	287	2,216	1,792	320	2,112	1,247	192	1,439	1,478	544	2,022	1,685	326	2,011
17	Makueni………	1,203	221	1,424	990	183	1,173	1,630	187	1,817	1,434	298	1,732	997	217	1,214
18	Nyandarua ………	1,360	249	1,609	1,486	275	1,761	947	189	1,136	1,422	269	1,691	1,208	182	1,390
19	Nyeri………	1,257	301	1,558	1,342	247	1,589	905	268	1,173	1,905	384	2,289	1,227	121	1,348
20	Kirinyaga ………	1,171	478	1,649	1,554	314	1,868	984	321	1,305	899	233	1,132	783	292	1,075
21	Muranga'………	1,741	366	2,107	2,150	330	2,480	2,246	237	2,483	2,145	309	2,454	1,449	234	1,683
22	Kiambu………	3,707	1,235	4,942	3,773	1,575	5,348	4,125	2,175	6,300	4,270	1,528	5,798	2,470	892	3,362
23	Turkana ………	403	18	421	1,056	106	1,162	579	134	713	566	134	700	595	82	677
24	West Pokot………	657	90	747	464	142	606	635	175	810	411	92	503	357	109	466
25	Samburu………	276	58	334	234	53	287	233	68	301	126	17	143	273	91	364
26	Trans Nzoia ………	1,304	171	1,475	1,189	546	1,735	1,250	615	1,865	1,805	534	2,339	1,500	220	1,720
27	Uasin Gishu………	1,861	396	2,257	1,434	439	1,873	1,187	305	1,492	1,671	313	1,984	1,476	170	1,646
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet………	471	83	554	324	60	384	215	25	240	499	60	559	450	57	507
29	Nandi………	884	163	1,047	724	229	953	783	227	1,010	921	259	1,180	739	281	1,020
30	Baringo………	698	290	988	579	133	712	850	174	1,024	643	89	732	578	97	675
31	Laikipia ………	884	188	1,072	739	127	866	793	175	968	1,072	177	1,249	1,014	150	1,164
32	Nakuru………	2,787	986	3,773	3,038	775	3,813	2,340	603	2,943	2,391	416	2,807	2,765	569	3,334
33	Narok………	1,260	380	1,640	1,266	210	1,476	1,024	214	1,238	718	105	823	677	74	751
34	Kajiado………	1,194	125	1,319	756	186	942	636	127	763	1,016	218	1,234	787	254	1,041
35	Kericho………	1,277	243	1,520	1,075	184	1,259	1,104	200	1,304	1,101	199	1,300	445	92	537
36	Bomet………	820	174	994	636	78	714	1,197	138	1,335	1,258	187	1,445	1,243	143	1,386
37	Kakamega ………	2,901	1,676	4,577	677	103	780	3,186	541	3,727	3,553	619	4,172	2,051	313	2,364
38	Vihiga ………	882	145	1,027	498	140	638	995	139	1,134	975	140	1,115	954	118	1,072
39	Bungoma ………	1,099	458	1,557	2,111	407	2,518	2,432	406	2,838	2,649	538	3,187	1,834	286	2,120
40	Busia ………	1,195	246	1,441	1,749	423	2,172	1,402	330	1,732	1,261	363	1,624	1,159	180	1,339
41	Siaya ………	894	394	1,288	1,226	163	1,389	1,349	305	1,654	862	134	996	1,264	143	1,407
42	Kisumu………	1,388	371	1,759	1,409	363	1,772	1,366	446	1,812	1,980	383	2,363	974	343	1,317
43	Homa Bay………	1,256	193	1,449	956	205	1,161	1,603	344	1,947	1,394	186	1,580	1,453	186	1,639
44	Migori………	290	70	360	290	119	409	1,251	226	1,477	1,242	301	1,543	1,142	224	1,366
45	Kisii………	1,701	358	2,059	2,142	344	2,486	2,143	343	2,486	2,568	447	3,015	2,567	520	3,087
46	Nyamira ………	612	206	818	822	148	970	1,185	252	1,437	932	266	1,198	914	193	1,107
47	Nairobi City………	4,581	1,646	6,227	4,342	1,285	5,627	4,887	1,325	6,212	6,709	1,501	8,210	3,890	1,028	4,918
48	KAPU [1] ………	132	22	154	62	20	82	68	12	80	57	13	70	59	31	90
49	Railways [1] ………	104	24	128	129	34	163	130	24	154	125	24	149	44	16	60
	Total	**58,508**	**16,499**	**75,007**	**57,564**	**13,857**	**71,421**	**60,890**	**15,345**	**76,235**	**67,236**	**15,162**	**82,398**	**54,035**	**11,048**	**65,083**

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

[1] Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU) and Railways Police are fully fledged police command stations

Note: The number of persons reported to have committed offences may differ with that of crimes reported to the Police (Table 17.1) because a person may commit more than one crime or a crime may be committed by more than one person.

17.11. Table 17.5 presents the number of persons reported to have committed crimes by sex and type of crime from 2016 to 2020. The number of persons reported to the Police to have committed crimes against morality increased by 21.2 per cent from 7,064 in 2019 to 8,565 in 2020. Persons reported to have committed offences of defilement increased by 26.0 per cent from 5,397 in 2019 to 6,801 in 2020, and accounted for 79.4 per cent of all crimes against morality while incest increased by 23.8 per cent over the same period. Similarly, persons reported to have committed rape increased by 2.4 per cent to 973 in 2020 and accounted for 11.4 per cent of all persons reported to have committed offence against morality. The number of persons reported to have committed assault and causing disturbance declined by 19.4 per cent and 40.4 per cent to 13,139 and 3,887, respectively, in 2020.

17.12. The total number of persons reported to have committed homicides went up by 11.3 per cent from 2,240 in 2019 to 2,494 in 2020. Persons reported to have committed murder and manslaughter accounted for the highest share of homicides at 75.3 per cent during the period under review followed by persons reported to have caused death by dangerous driving who were 290, and they accounted for 11.6 per cent of persons reported to have committed homicide. The number of persons reported to have committed infanticide, murder and manslaughter increased by 44.4, 16.6 and 5.4 per cent, respectively.

17.13. The total number of persons reported to have committed robbery, breakings and theft decreased by 25.3 per cent from 25,559 in 2019 to 19,103 in 2020 with general stealing and breakings accounting for 40.6 per cent and 22.8 per cent, within this category, respectively. Persons reported to have committed theft of stock, theft by servant and theft of vehicles & other thefts decreased by 13.8, 22.2 and 29.4 per cent, respectively, while robberies declined by 4.7 per to 2,924 in 2020.

17.14. The total number of persons reported to the police for crimes related to dangerous drugs, criminal damage, economic crimes, corruption and offences involving police officers decreased by 33.8 per cent from 16,166 persons in 2019 to 10,706 persons in 2020. The number of persons reported to have been involved in acts of corruption decreased from 388 in 2019 to 195 persons in 2020, representing a decline of 49.7 per cent. Similarly, the number of persons reported to have committed offences relating to dangerous drug declined by 40.9 per cent from 6,867 in 2019 to 4,060 in 2020 while those reported to have committed economic crime reduced from 4,383 in 2019 to 3,077 in 2020. Moreover, the number of police officers reported to have been involved in crime declined from 179 in 2019 to 79 in 2020.

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2016-2020

Numbe

Offence	2016 Male	2016 Female	2016 Total	2017 Male	2017 Female	2017 Total	2018 Male	2018 Female	2018 Total	2019 Male	2019 Female	2019 Total	2020* Male	2020* Female	2020* Tota
Against morality															
Rape ………………………	750	173	923	694	90	784	875	46	921	923	27	950	924	49	973
Defilement ……………	3,956	556	4,512	3,252	235	3,487	4,494	273	4,767	5,094	303	5,397	6,512	289	6,801
Incest ……………………	257	31	288	234	53	287	277	31	308	240	21	261	288	35	323
Unnatural/sodomy ……	74	7	81	90	17	107	67	4	71	89	2	91	52	2	54
Bestiality ………………	39	5	44	23	3	26	5	0	5	20	0	20	16	3	19
Indecent assault ………	147	8	155	217	28	245	131	10	141	208	40	248	235	32	267
Abduction ……………	48	5	53	66	72	138	40	12	52	60	11	71	59	11	70
Bigamy ………………	11	2	13	15	53	68	9	3	12	25	1	26	53	5	58
Sub-total	**5,282**	**787**	**6,069**	**4,591**	**551**	**5,142**	**5,898**	**379**	**6,277**	**6,659**	**405**	**7,064**	**8,139**	**426**	**8,565**
Other offences against persons															
Assault ………………	10,838	3,720	14,558	10,256	3,353	13,609	11,331	4,757	16,088	12,350	3,954	16,304	10,280	2,859	13,139
Creating disturbance ….	4,624	1,548	6,172	4,575	1,342	5,917	4,499	1,244	5,743	5,166	1,351	6,517	3,212	675	3,887
Affray (scuffle) …………	576	316	892	544	247	791	419	198	617	474	210	684	668	229	897
Sub-total	**16,038**	**5,584**	**21,622**	**15,375**	**4,942**	**20,317**	**16,249**	**6,199**	**22,448**	**17,990**	**5,515**	**23,505**	**14,160**	**3,763**	**17,923**
Homicide															
Murder ………………	1,236	203	1,439	1,213	222	1,435	1,126	1,207	2,333	1,275	252	1,527	1,558	223	1,781
Manslaughter …………	49	9	58	48	11	59	31	73	104	80	12	92	83	14	97
Infanticide ……………	9	26	35	5	21	26	11	9	20	9	27	36	9	43	52
Procuring abortion ……	4	28	32	17	18	35	6	6	12	7	45	52	23	27	50
Concealing Birth ………	13	61	74	7	31	38	22	4	26	4	54	58	7	43	50
Suicide ………………	224	78	302	330	91	421	147	155	302	160	36	196	138	36	174
Causing death by dange	218	28	246	243	21	264	171	235	406	257	22	279	264	26	290
Sub-total	**1,753**	**433**	**2,186**	**1,863**	**415**	**2,278**	**1,514**	**1,689**	**3,203**	**1,792**	**448**	**2,240**	**2,082**	**412**	**2,494**
Robery, Breakings and Theft															
Robbery ………………	2,096	475	2,571	2,192	317	2,509	2,343	332	2,675	2,716	351	3,067	2,502	422	2,924
Breakings ……………	4,760	885	5,645	5,318	555	5,873	4,767	507	5,274	5,162	561	5,723	3,878	468	4,346
Theft of stock …………	1,682	245	1,927	1,606	203	1,809	1,647	243	1,890	1,699	161	1,860	1,472	131	1,603
General Stealing ………	7,769	2,107	9,876	9,096	1,942	11,038	8,472	1,965	10,437	9,428	2,196	11,624	6,339	1,421	7,760
Theft by servant ………	1,575	834	2,409	1,553	682	2,235	1,440	652	2,092	1,507	577	2,084	1,142	480	1,622
Theft of vehicle & other th	1,050	162	1,212	958	129	1,087	932	112	1,044	1,066	135	1,201	772	76	848
Sub-total	**18,932**	**4,708**	**23,640**	**20,723**	**3,828**	**24,551**	**19,601**	**3,811**	**23,412**	**21,578**	**3,981**	**25,559**	**16,105**	**2,998**	**19,103**
Dangeruos Drugs, Criminal Damage, Economic Crimes and Corruption															
Dangerous Drugs ………	5,071	923	5,994	3,949	570	4,519	5,449	884	6,333	5,945	922	6,867	3,451	609	4,060
Criminal Damage ………	3,455	884	4,339	3,302	822	4,124	3,071	1,009	4,080	3,536	813	4,349	2,688	607	3,295
Economic crimes ………	2,389	717	3,106	2,501	717	3,218	2,319	732	3,051	3,402	981	4,383	2,324	753	3,077
Corruption ……………	82	15	97	221	54	275	105	56	161	296	92	388	161	34	195
Offences involving Police	126	93	219	59	12	71	458	133	591	131	48	179	67	12	79
Sub-total	**11,123**	**2,632**	**13,755**	**10,032**	**2,175**	**12,207**	**11,402**	**2,814**	**14,216**	**13,310**	**2,856**	**16,166**	**8,691**	**2,015**	**10,706**

Source: National Police Service

*Provisional

Note: The number of persons reported in this table are those reported to have committed serious crimes and may not be the same as those in Table 17.4

Ethics and Corruption

17.15. Table 17.6 presents the number of reports investigated by the EACC, status and outcomes of the investigation for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. The total number of reports for investigation decreased by 36.2 per cent from 3,482 in 2018/19 to 2,221 in 2019/20. Similarly, reports referred to public organization for appropriate action more than halved from 921 in 2018/19 to 448 in 2019/20 while complainants advised on where to channel their grievances decreased from 3,803 to 2,308 over the same period. Reports whose investigation were completed and forwarded to the ODPP declined by 30.3 per cent from 234 to in 2018/19 to 163 in 2019/20 due partly due to change of focus by the commission to prioritize cases which were more complex and take a longer time to finalize in terms of investigations.

Table 17.6: Reports Handled by EACC and Action Taken, 2015/2016-2019/2020

Number

S/No	Action Taken	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020*
1	Reports for investigation....................................	3,856	3,735	2,898	3,482	2,221
2	Reports referred to public organizations [1]	848	736	493	921	448
3	Reports pending for more information............	55	64	86	226	125
4	Complainants advised on where to report [2] ...	2,616	3,045	2,207	3,803	2,308
5	Reports with no further action (terminated).....	542	575	527	876	814
6	Reports forwarded to ODPP..............................	167	143	183	234	163

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

* Provisional

[1] Aggregate of categories "Reports referred to other investigative agencies" and "Reports referred to public service organizations for administrative intervention" in previous reports

[2] Aggregate of categories "Complainants advised on the right authority to report to" and "Complainants advised to seek civil redress" in previous reports

17.16. Table 17.7 shows the number of reports investigated by the EACC and forwarded to the ODPP for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. Forty-one out of forty-four files forwarded by the EACC to the ODPP in 2019/20 with recommendation to prosecute were accepted compared to 77 out of 78 in the previous year. Files recommended for closure and accepted by ODPP decreased from 31 to 20 over the same period, representing a drop of 35.5 per cent. In 2019/20, the number of files returned to the EACC for further investigations slightly decreased to 56 from 59 in 2018/19. The proportion of reports awaiting action by the ODPP to the total reports forwarded decreased from 21.8 per cent in 2018/19 to 17.8 per cent in 2019/20.

Table 17.7: Files Forwarded to the Office of Director of Public Prosecution and Action Taken, 2015/2016-2019/2020

Number

S/No	Action Taken	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020*
1	Recommendation to prosecute accepted	117	89	113	77	41
2	Recommendation to prosecute not accepted	5	8	6	1	3
3	Recommendation for administrative or other action accepted	3	7	9	13	9
4	Recommendation for administrative or other action not accepted	1	0	1	0	3
5	Recommendation for closure accepted	25	25	31	31	20
6	Recommendation for closure not accepted	2	1	2	2	2
7	Files returned for further investigations	14	13	18	59	56
8	Reports awaiting DPP's [1] action	0	0	3	51	29
	Total	**167**	**143**	**183**	**234**	**163**

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

* Provisional

[1] DPP - Director of Public Prosecution

17.17. The total value of public assets traced, recovered and loss averted from 2015/16 to 2019/20 is shown in table 17.8. The EACC traced public assets worth KSh 25.3 billion and recovered others worth KSh 12.1 billion in 2019/2020 compared to assets worth KSh 2.7 billion traced and KSh 4.5 billion recovered in 2018/19. The increase in the value of public assets traced and recovered was mainly attributed to the shift in focus to high priority cases by the commission. The commission averted loss of assets worth KSh 10.0 billion in 2019/20 compared to KSh 14.5 billion the previous year.

Table 17.8: Value of Public Assets Traced, Recovered and Loss Averted by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 2015/2016-2019/2020

KSh Million

Financial Year	Value of public assets traced	Value of public assets recovered	Loss Averted[1]
2015/2016.................	3,614.1	420.6	1,244.2
2016/2017.................	4,913.1	256.0	6,181.5
2017/2018.................	2,320.1	3,812.9	4,702.0
2018/2019.................	2,699.8	4,500.0	14,489.0
2019/2020*................	25,328.0	12,120.1	10,000.0

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

*Provisional

[1] Loss averted refers to total value of public assets where an attempted illegal acquisition was detected and foiled through pre-emptive investigations by the EACC

Environmental Crimes

17.18. The total number of environmental crimes reported to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for the period 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 17.9. The number of environmental crimes reported declined by 67.2 per cent from 396 in 2019 to 130 in 2020 with air pollution recording the highest proportion at 43.8 per cent followed by illegal movement or dumping of waste with a share of 27.7 per cent of all recorded crimes. Air pollution cases and those involving illegal movement and dumping of waste significantly reduced from 157 and 227 in 2019 to 57 and 36, respectively, over the same period. The decrease was due to implementation of the COVID-19 precautionary measures such as working from home that resulted in reduced reports by the public and inspections by NEMA.

Table 17.9: Environmental Crimes Reported to NEMA, 2016–2020

Number

Type of cases	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Air Pollution	74	97	156	157	57
Water Pollution	17	11	41	11	24
Soil Pollution	11	23	2	1	13
Illegal movement or dumping of waste	229	253	328	227	36
Total	**331**	**384**	**527**	**396**	**130**

Source: National Environment Management Authority

* Provisional

Prosecution of Murder Cases

17.19. Number of murder cases registered and convictions obtained in the High Court for the period 2016 to 2020 are presented in Table 17.10. In 2020, the number of murder cases registered stood at 1,018 compared to 1,171 in 2019 representing a reduction of 7.7 per cent. Nairobi High Court station registered the highest number of murder cases at 82 followed by Homa Bay (68) and Nakuru (57). Murder cases that were concluded with a conviction decreased from 243 in 2019 to 83 in 2020 owing to reduced court hearing sessions occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic. A third of all High Court stations handling murder cases had no convictions. In addition, Nairobi recorded the highest number of murder convictions at 10 followed by Chuka and Kiambu High Court stations which had nine and seven convictions, respectively.

Table 17.10: Registered Murder Cases and Convictions obtained by Court Station, 2016 – 2020

Number

High Court Station	2016		2017		2018		2019*		2020	
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
Nairobi1	184	11	67	27	66	33	85	34	82	10
Mombasa	40	1	25	21	24	8	22	8	15	0
Kisumu	30	10	32	41	22	26	43	5	30	5
Eldoret	92	13	70	10	90	10	62	25	41	6
Kitale	3	5	17	10	26	2	40	7	33	6
Kakamega	55	0	50	25	43	18	77	4	48	2
Bungoma	28	14	35	37	18	32	30	15	32	2
Meru	77	35	104	0	79	12	87	21	35	0
Machakos	23	1	32	9	35	10	39	1	39	1
Kericho	28	18	16	8	28	4	43	6	25	0
Nyeri	11	0	10	3	12	2	21	5	13	4
Kisii	34	0	27	7	32	20	44	8	34	6
Embu	21	6	20	20	24	20	19	12	25	2
Malindi	14	6	16	3	18	2	25	5	42	0
Nakuru	52	2	56	17	88	26	57	14	57	1
Busia	34	24	33	4	34	14	20	1	24	5
Garissa	20	1	15	0	12	2	10	1	8	0
Homa Bay	18	17	37	10	39	12	32	0	68	0
Murang'a	32	1	28	1	27	7	35	7	34	-
Kerugoya	19	1	10	2	10	4	9	0	30	6
Bomet	20	8	23	1	24	6	28	1	16	0
Kajiado	21	0	8	13	10	5	20	5	14	0
Kitui	15	14	18	7	23	4	21	4	12	0
Voi	4	1	10	3	12	2	16	1	16	1
Lodwar	21	11	14	11	16	4	5	2	14	0
Naivasha	44	8	22	2	25	1	21	4	21	0
Chuka	..	..	6	2	18	1	19	3	19	9
Garsen	..	..	3	2	20	2	8	4	11	1
Kabarnet	..	..	18	1	20	5	27	2	2	0
Kapenguria	..	..	11	0	6	14	9	5	15	3
Kiambu	..	..	37	0	45	5	54	1	47	7
Marsabit	..	..	8	3	6	4	16	5	14	1
Migori	..	..	17	15	21	8	13	1	16	0
Nanyuki	..	..	10	13	20	8	19	2	11	0
Narok	..	..	6	4	8	6	13	8	8	2
Nyamira	..	..	9	4	12	0	22	3	19	1
Siaya	..	..	33	18	28	16	29	11	19	2
Makueni	..	..	3	0	24	2	31	2	29	0
Total	**940**	**208**	**956**	**354**	**1,065**	**357**	**1,171**	**243**	**1,018**	**83**

Source: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

* Provisional

1 Nairobi High Court is Milimani High Court

.. Data not available

R - Registered murder cases, C - Murder convictions obtained

The Judiciary

17.20. The number of cases handled by various courts from 2015/16 to 2019/20 are presented in Table 17.11. The number of cases filed in courts decreased by 30.3 per cent from 484,349 in 2018/19 to 337,510 in 2019/20. Similarly, the number of cases disposed of, decreased from 469,359 in 2018/19 to 289,728 in 2019/20. The number of pending cases increased by 8.2 per cent to 633,866 in 2019/20 from 586,084 in 2018/19. Most of the pending cases were in the Magistrates' Courts at 76.6 per cent while the High Courts at were at 16.2 per cent.

Table 17.11: Cases Filed, Disposed of and Pending by various Courts, 2015/2016–2019/2020

Number

Financial Year	Status of Cases	Supreme Court	Court of Appeal	High Court	Employment & Labour Relations Court	Environment and Land Court	Magistrate Courts	Kadhis Court	Total
2015/16	Filed	38	1,374	41,999	6,159	5,329	404,158	3,735	462,792
	Disposed of	23	1,530	39,854	3,892	3,497	376,360	1,447	426,603
	Pending	68	2,861	127,958	11,309	20,875	333,014	3,256	499,341
2016/17	Filed	38	1,578	20,553	6,082	9,770	300,655	5,504	344,180
	Disposed of	16	1,052	27,987	3,668	6,307	260,319	4,833	304,182
	Pending	90	3,387	120,524	13,723	24,338	373,350	3,927	539,339
2017/18	Filed	61	2,013	25,049	5,645	5,834	356,085	7,556	402,243
	Disposed of	39	1,195	37,682	3,661	7,887	313,362	6,662	370,488
	Pending	112	4,205	107,891	15,707	22,285	416,073	4,821	571,094
2018/19	Filed	96	2,540	30,695	2,672	4,494	435,413	8,439	484,349
	Disposed of	89	1,300	36,998	4,228	7,162	413,332	6,250	469,359
	Pending	119	5,445	101,588	14,151	19,617	438,154	7,010	586,084
2019/20*	Filed	72	2,620	23,602	2,015	3,156	298,838	7,207	337,510
	Disposed of	76	1,074	22,735	3,568	5,518	251,496	5,261	289,728
	Pending	115	6,991	102,455	12,598	17,255	485,496	8,956	633,866

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

17.21. Table 17.12 presents the number of judges, magistrates, kadhis and practicing lawyers for the period 2016 to 2020. The total number of judicial officers decreased by 4.4 per cent from 709 in 2019 to 678 in 2020. The number of male judges decreased from 90 to 85 while female judges increased from 63 to 67. On the other hand, the number of magistrates and kadhis reduced from 503 and 53 in 2019 to 474 and 52 in 2020, respectively. However, the number of practicing lawyers increased by 11.1 per cent from 10,768 in 2019 to 11,960 in 2020.

Table 17.12: Distribution of Kadhis, Magistrates, Judges and Practicing Lawyers, 2016 –2020

Number

Judicial Officers and Practising Lawyers	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Judges															
Supreme Court Judges..................	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	4	2	6
Court of Appeal Judges................	18	7	25	15	7	22	12	7	19	12	7	19	12	7	19
High Court Judges.........................	59	37	96	48	37	85	42	40	82	45	40	85	42	40	82
Employment & Labor Judges.......	-	-	-	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12
Environment & Land Judges.........	-	-	-	21	13	34	21	13	34	20	10	30	19	14	33
Sub-Total....................................	**82**	**46**	**128**	**97**	**63**	**160**	**88**	**66**	**154**	**90**	**63**	**153**	**85**	**67**	**152**
Magistrates															
Chief Magistrates..........................	28	21	49	28	20	48	26	19	45	32	26	58	30	22	52
Senior Principal Magistrate...........	35	26	61	33	22	55	33	22	55	45	32	77	38	26	64
Principal Magistrate......................	43	22	65	41	21	62	41	23	64	51	36	87	53	37	90
Senior Resident Magistrate...........	77	79	156	76	78	154	75	76	151	79	110	189	73	106	179
Resident Magistrate......................	39	68	107	36	66	102	69	75	144	27	65	92	28	61	89
Sub-Total....................................	**222**	**216**	**438**	**214**	**207**	**421**	**244**	**215**	**459**	**234**	**269**	**503**	**222**	**252**	**474**
Kadhis															
Chief Kadhi..................................	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Senior Principal Kadhi..................	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Principal Kadhi.............................	2	-	2	10	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10	9	-	9
Senior Resident Kadhi..................	11	-	11	19	-	19	19	-	19	20	-	20	20	-	20
Resident Kadhi.............................	30	-	30	23	-	23	23	-	23	21	-	21	21	-	21
Sub-Total....................................	**45**	**-**	**45**	**55**	**-**	**55**	**54**	**-**	**54**	**53**	**-**	**53**	**52**	**-**	**52**
Total Magistrates & Kadhis	**267**	**216**	**483**	**269**	**207**	**476**	**298**	**215**	**513**	**287**	**269**	**556**	**274**	**252**	**526**
Total Judicial Officers.................	**349**	**262**	**611**	**366**	**270**	**636**	**386**	**281**	**667**	**377**	**332**	**709**	**359**	**319**	**678**
Practising Lawyers........................	**4,803**	**3,428**	**8,231**	**5,122**	**3,858**	**8,980**	**5561**	**4232**	**9,893**	**5,993**	**4,775**	**10,768**	**6,494**	**5,466**	**11,960**

Source: Judiciary, Law Society of Kenya

* Provisional

Note: The Employment and Labour Court, and Environment and Land Court were operationalized in 2017 Both courts are established at same level as the High Court

Prisons

17.22. The number of persons committed to prison from 2016 to 2020 by sex is shown in Table 17.13. The total prison population declined by 60.7 per cent from 219,295 in 2019 to 86,119 in 2020. Similarly, the number of convicted and un-convicted prisoners decreased by 62.1 per cent and 60.0 per cent to 29,306 and 56,813, respectively, in 2020. There was significant decline across all the categories of prisoners resulting in a drop in the prison population per 100,000 people from 461.0 in 2019 to 176.9 in 2020. This was attributed to case order in 2017 to review the sentences of offenders serving death sentence or life imprisonment to definite terms which resulted into early release. Additionally, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government reviewed cases of remandees to alternative non-custodial sentencing, providing affordable bails, and re-trials to avoid congestion which led to decrease in the number of both convicted and un-convicted prisoners. Furthermore, prisons were not admitting prisoners for about seven months as alternative dispute resolution where applicable was encouraged.

Table 17.13: Persons Committed to Prison by Sex, 2016 – 2020

Number

Categories of Prisoners	2016 Male	2016 Female	2017 Male	2017 Female	2018 Male	2018 Female	2019 Male	2019 Female	2020* Male	2020* Female
Sentenced to:										
Less than 1 Month	16,956	1,337	18,758	1,531	16,365	1,657	16,400	1,643	3,563	522
1 Month to < 2 years	42,001	8,767	43,218	5,796	48,299	7,865	42,712	7,627	17,254	2,854
2 yrs or more	11,003	402	8,547	561	7,852	492	7,797	538	4,642	321
Life imprisonment	1,087	120	1,108	74	973	8	507	4	128	2
Death sentence	742	18	769	42	379	6	114	5	20	0
Total Convicted Prisoners	**71,789**	**10,644**	**72,400**	**8,004**	**73,868**	**10,028**	**67,530**	**9,817**	**25,607**	**3,699**
	82,433		**80,404**		**83,896**		**77,347**		**29,306**	
Committed for civil debt	431	103	326	113	497	103	503	145	178	22
Committed to remand	117,687	9,573	117,203	10,122	127,834	11,388	129,049	12,251	52,446	4,167
Total unconvicted prisoners	**118,118**	**9,676**	**117,529**	**10,235**	**128,331**	**11,491**	**129,552**	**12,396**	**52,624**	**4,189**
	127,794		**127,764**		**139,822**		**141,948**		**56,813**	
Total Persons Committed to Prisons	**189,907**	**20,320**	**189,929**	**18,239**	**202,199**	**21,519**	**197,082**	**22,213**	**78,231**	**7,888**
	210,227		**208,168**		**223,718**		**219,295**		**86,119**	
Previously convicted	13,897	827	16,371	1,453	15,826	1,161	16,484	2,265	7,780	391
Deaths (Excluding Executions)	178	9	166	10	108	11	80	3	72	6
Prison population per 100,000 Population	**467.1**		**446.8**		**467.6**		**461.0**		**176.9**	

Source: Kenya Prison Service

* Provisional

17.23. Table 17.14 shows daily average prison population by sex, for the period 2016 to 2020. Daily average population of prisoners decreased significantly from 53,348 in 2019 to 20,718 in 2020. The daily average population of convicted inmates declined by 62.1 per cent from 29,796 in 2019 to 11,294 in 2020 while that of the un-convicted inmates reduced by 60.0 per cent from 23,552 in 2019 to 9,424 in 2020. Overall, the daily average population of male prisoners decreased by 60.9 per cent from 49,771 in 2019 to 19,452 in 2020 while that of female prisoners decreased by 64.6 per cent from 3,577 to 1,266 over the same period.

Table 17.14: Daily Average Population of Prisoners by Sex, 2016-2020

Number

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Convicted Prisoners					
Males	27,078	30,280	30,246	28,289	10,727
Females	1,889	1,469	1,525	1,507	567
Sub-Total.....................	**28,967**	**31,749**	**31,771**	**29,796**	**11,294**
Unconvicted Prisoners					
Males	20,060	18,156	20,141	21,482	8,725
Females	1,873	1,785	1,853	2,070	699
Sub-Total.....................	**21,933**	**19,941**	**21,994**	**23,552**	**9,424**
Total	**50,900**	**51,690**	**53,765**	**53,348**	**20,718**

Source: Kenya Prison Service

* Provisional

17.24. The number of convicted persons from 2016 to 2020 by age and sex are presented in Table 17.15. Convicted prison population decreased by 62.1 per cent from 77,347 in 2019 to 29,306 in 2020. The prison population comprised of the youth aged 25 years and below and accounted for 43.8 per cent of the total prison population. There was a decrease among convicted prisoners among all age cohorts due to the changes implemented as a result of COVID-19. The number of convicted child prisoners (under 18 years) decreased by 73.0 per cent from 1,285 in 2019 to 347 in 2020. Similarly, the number of young-adult-prisoners of college age (18-25 years) decreased by 62.9 per cent from 33,684 in 2019 to 12,487 in 2020 while those aged 26 years and above decreased by 61.1 per cent from 42,378 to 16,472 inmates over the same period.

Table 17.15: Convicted Persons Committed to Prison by Age and Sex, 2016-2020

Number

		Age						
Year	Sex	Under 16	16 -17	18-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50	Total
2016	Male	92	1,665	12,040	22,444	29,557	5,991	71,789
	Female...	19	211	1,343	2,818	5,256	997	10,644
	Total...	**111**	**1,876**	**13,383**	**25,262**	**34,813**	**6,988**	**82,433**
2017	Male	108	1,393	11,886	24,559	28,384	6,070	72,400
	Female...	6	31	865	2,560	3,849	693	8,004
	Total...	**114**	**1,424**	**12,751**	**27,119**	**32,233**	**6,763**	**80,404**
2018	Male	118	2,028	13,572	22,428	29,280	6,442	73,868
	Female...	13	82	1,126	2,448	5,342	1,017	10,028
	Total...	**131**	**2,110**	**14,698**	**24,876**	**34,622**	**7,459**	**83,896**
2019	Male	57	1,162	10,831	19,597	30,503	5,380	67,530
	Female...	11	55	932	2,324	5,313	1,182	9,817
	Total...	**68**	**1,217**	**11,763**	**21,921**	**35,816**	**6,562**	**77,347**
2020*	Male	64	255	3,998	7,275	11,972	2,043	25,607
	Female...	1	27	355	859	2,085	372	3,699
	Total...	**65**	**282**	**4,353**	**8,134**	**14,057**	**2,415**	**29,306**

Source: Kenya Prison Service

* Provisional

17.25. Table 17.16 provides data on convicted prisoners by type of offence and sex, from 2016 to 2020. There was a general decrease of the number of persons convicted due to various offences from 2019 to 2020. Liquor offences accounted for the highest number of convicted male and female prisoners at 22.1 per cent of inmates followed by offences relating to property at 13.5 per cent, and order and administration of Lawful Authority at 3.7 per cent. The number of offenders charged with other cases declined significantly, from 18,439 in 2019 to 7,751 in 2020.

Table 17.16: Prisoners Convicted by Type of Offence and Sex, 2016-2020

Number

Type of Offence[1]	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Liquor offences	20,967	7,969	28,936	20,879	5,145	26,024	19,163	6,698	25,861	15,716	6,406	22,122	4,440	2,028	6,468
Order and administration of lawful authority .	9,113	355	9,468	8,143	366	8,509	10,274	460	10,734	9,334	420	9,754	3,823	178	4,001
Related to property	8,269	334	8,603	7,953	353	8,306	8,065	415	8,480	8,011	416	8,427	3,762	186	3,948
Against person	5,084	369	5,453	6,211	318	6,529	6,043	401	6,444	5,398	438	5,836	2,693	224	2,917
Drugs related	4,264	114	4,378	5,243	154	5,397	4,733	136	4,869	4,993	273	5,266	1,509	112	1,621
Injurious to public	3,127	132	3,259	3,186	139	3,325	2,855	197	3,052	2,869	211	3,080	1,411	87	1,498
Employment	3,992	297	4,289	4,093	169	4,262	6,636	185	6,821	2,506	191	2,697	420	10	430
Attempts & conspiracies	1,308	23	1,331	1,593	40	1,633	1,528	68	1,596	1,624	53	1,677	633	23	656
Registration of persons2	111	2	113	97	6	103	83	4	87	49	0	49	16	0	16
Other cases	15,554	1,049	16,603	15,002	1,314	16,316	14,488	1,464	15,952	17,030	1,409	18,439	6,900	851	7,751
Total	**71,789**	**9,595**	**65,830**	**72,400**	**8,004**	**80,404**	**73,868**	**10,028**	**83,896**	**67,530**	**9,817**	**77,347**	**25,607**	**3,699**	**29,306**

Source: Kenya Prison Service

* Provisional

[1] As categorised in Appendix 17.2

[2] Refers to offences outlined in the Registration of Persons Act Cap 107 such as illegal registrations

Probation and Aftercare

17.26 Table 17.17 shows the number of offenders serving probation sentence, community service and aftercare by sex and type of offence for 2019 and 2020. The total number of offenders serving probation sentence declined by 58.9 per cent from 11,515 in 2019 to 4,730 in 2020. The male offenders serving probation sentence decreased by 62.6 per cent from 9,632 in 2019 to 3,602 in 2020 while the female offenders reduced by 40.1 per cent to 1,128 in 2020. The offenders serving probation sentence who had committed murder, manslaughter, rape, assault, robberies and offences related to dangerous drugs declined from 298, 169, 524, 999, 371 and 897 in 2019 to 21, 36, 96, 691, 35 and 502, respectively, in 2020.

The total number of offenders under community service increased significantly from 6,614 in 2019 to 16,641 in 2020, affirming the drastic measures taken by the justice institutions to use community service orders as an alternative to jail terms due to COVID-19. However, offenders serving aftercare decreased from 560 in 2019 to 92 in 2020.

Table 17.17: Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2019 and 2020

Number

Offence	Offenders Serving Probation Sentence								Offenders Serving Community Service								Offenders Serving Aftercare							
	2019				2020*				2019				2020*				2019				2020*			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Murder (including attempt)	230	23	45	-	9	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	128	10	29	2	27	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rape (including attempt)	452	24	46	2	41	52	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	61	19	4	-	10	20	-	-
Assault	783	38	175	3	470	29	183	9	52	2	41	-	257	-	36	-	7	9	1	1	-	4	-	-
Other offences against persons	988	48	199	19	80	3	78	1	74	2	84	-	19	2	16	2	14	11	2	1	-	3	-	-
Robbery and Allied offences	309	15	47	-	25	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	20	1	1	-	8	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
Breakings	263	51	29	-	261	88	7	3	4	-	-	-	114	-	10	-	2	8	1	-	-	3	-	-
Theft of Stock	76	7	4	-	76	12	7	-	7	-	2	-	48	1	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
General stealing	1,272	144	205	15	302	76	23	12	36	5	34	-	477	13	24	-	10	55	2	1	-	20	-	-
Theft of M/vehicle	18	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Theft of M/vehicles parts	14	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Theft from m/vehicles	12	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of bicycles	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by servant	105	5	29	-	44	-	7	2	15	-	5	-	224	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous drugs1	746	44	100	7	407	39	51	5	544	3	158	-	339	6	73	-	6	10	1	-	-	6	-	1
Handling stolen property	45	6	4	-	18	3	6	-	18	-	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corruption	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Causing death by dangerous driving	25	2	3	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against property	326	30	78	4	623	12	126	4	133	3	66	-	484	6	66	1	1	30	-	1	-	-	-	-
All other penal code offences	3,233	147	810	26	798	78	561	19	3,252	57	2,004	6	10,839	133	2,395	22	184	59	12	4	-	3	-	-
TOTAL	**9,035**	**597**	**1,805**	**78**	**3,199**	**403**	**1,069**	**59**	**4,140**	**72**	**2,396**	**6**	**12,852**	**165**	**2,624**	**25**	**316**	**207**	**29**	**8**	**11**	**80**	**-**	**1**

Source: Probation and Aftercare Department

* Provisional

[1] See Appendix 17.1

17.27 Table 17.18 presents the number of police, prisons and probation officers by sex from 2016 to 2020. The total number of police officers decreased by 1.4 per cent from 101,926 in 2019 to100,481 in 2020. Similarly, the probation officers decreased by 4.2 per cent from 803 in 2019 to 769 in 2020. On the contrary, the number of prison officers increased by 17.6 per cent from 24,049 in 2019 to 28,272 in 2020. The proportions of female officers in the National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service, and the Department of Probation and Aftercare Services were 13.8, 21.6 and 51.2 per cent, respectively, in 2020.

Table 17.18: Police, Prisons and Probation Officers, 2016–2020

Number

Year	Sex	National Police Service Officers			Prison Officers			Probation Officers
		Kenya Police	Administration Police	Total	in Adult Prisons	in Juvenile Prisons	Total	
2016	Male	36,274	36,510	72,784	17,249	308	17,557	303
	Female	6,375	5,826	12,201	3,491	91	3,582	251
	Total	**42,649**	**42,336**	**84,985**	**20,740**	**399**	**21,139**	**554**
2017	Male	39,945	31,774	71,719	18,984	341	19,325	414
	Female	6,949	5,095	12,044	4,079	132	4,211	417
	Total	**46,894**	**36,869**	**83,763**	**23,063**	**473**	**23,536**	**831**
2018	Male	51,143	40,682	91,825	19,619	348	19,967	407
	Female	8,102	5,940	14,042	4,385	89	4,474	417
	Total	**59,245**	**46,622**	**105,867**	**24,004**	**437**	**24,441**	**824**
2019	Male	58,145	29,934	88,079	19,280	345	19,625	395
	Female	10,077	3,770	13,847	4,262	162	4,424	408
	Total	**68,222**	**33,704**	**101,926**	**23,542**	**507**	**24,049**	**803**
2020*	Male	57,051	29,612	86,663	21,749	406	22,155	375
	Female	10,053	3,765	13,818	5,908	209	6,117	394
	Total	**67,104**	**33,377**	**100,481**	**27,657**	**615**	**28,272**	**769**

Source: National Police Service, Kenya Prison Service and Department of Probation and Aftercare Service

* Provisional

Immigration

17.28. The number of passports and work permits issued, and foreign nationals registered for the period 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 17.19. The number of passports issued in 2020 was 219,090 translating to 51.0 per cent decline from 2019. Registration of foreign nationals declined by 29.7 per cent from 27,092 in 2019 to 19,034 in 2020. This was attributable to reduced demand for the travel documents occasioned by COVID-19 restrictions on international travel as well as work-from-home measures implemented to contain the spread of Corona virus. Work permits issued decreased by 34.7 per cent to 5,851 in 2020 while those renewed increased from 10,501 in 2019 to 11,395 in 2020.

Table 17.19: Passports and Work Permits Issued, and Foreign Nationals Registered, 2016-2020

Number

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Passports issued………………	156,040	136,990	241,095	446,954	219,090
Foreign Nationals Registered[1] .	37,033	29,318	32,332	27,092	19,034
Work permits issued[2]…………	5,851	8,366	9,465	8,967	5,851
Work Permits Renewed ………	9,547	10,551	12,160	10,501	11,395

Source: Department of Immigration

* Provisional

[1] Means the same as "Aliens registered" in previous reports

[2] Means the same as "Entry permits" in previous reports

National Identity Cards

17.29. Table 17.20 presents data on identity card applications made, produced and collected by county from 2016 to 2020 for persons Not Previously Registered (NPRs). In 2020, the number of applications for new identity cards decreased by 47.9 per cent from 1,244,257 in 2019 to 648,553 while Identity (ID) cards produced and those collected reduced by 22.2 per cent and 19.0 per cent respectively as a result of COVID-19 measures. Arid and Semi-Arid counties experienced low number of applications with Lamu recording the highest decrease at 80.0 per cent. West Pokot, Elgeyo/Marakwet and Samburu also experienced reduced applications at 73.8, 70.7 and 69.4 per cent, respectively. Contrastingly, applications in Garissa county increased by 35.3 per cent from 4,363 in 2019 to 5,901 in 2020. This rise was largely as a result of Government's verification exercise undertaken in Garissa and Wajir counties for persons with double registration where those found to have been registered more than once were re-registered as NPRs hence the increased applications.

17.30. Tana River County had the highest increase in the number of ID cards produced which more than doubled from 3,184 in 2019 to 7,738 in 2020 mainly due to a Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) conducted in 2020. Other ASAL counties that registered increased production of ID cards were Wajir, Isiolo , Mandera , Turkana and Lamu at 9.9, 59.0, 36.0, 12.6, and 7.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 17.20: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2016 - 2020

Number

S/No	County	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
1	Mombasa............	24,046	21,640	17,547	21,298	12,793	26,165	23,255	16,760	19,194	13,004	22,966	24,165	16,105	15,305	14,251
2	Kwale....................	37,846	21,808	22,139	27,608	11,924	38,688	27,311	19,204	15,862	13,971	33,417	29,828	17,751	28,602	16,222
3	Kilifi........................	54,127	41,483	36,771	42,151	19,282	50,026	41,641	30,936	33,902	18,505	55,187	43,175	30,050	20,491	20,828
4	Tana River............	12,301	6,850	4,477	9,945	5,737	10,196	9,577	4,626	3,184	7,738	6,481	11,533	4,281	2,670	6,872
5	Lamu....................	4,539	2,408	1,712	3,815	763	6,129	9,827	1,585	2,420	2,595	4,069	4,149	1,807	1,952	2,638
6	Taita/Taveta.........	9,566	9,258	7,631	9,934	5,903	10,556	3,248	7,147	8,012	6,039	9,728	9,649	6,590	7,751	6,409
7	Garissa................	19,831	6,242	9,753	4,363	5,901	13,813	18,341	10,744	6,563	5,443	7,785	8,781	4,266	2,322	3,614
8	Wajir.....................	20,886	9,189	10,156	10,275	8,022	17,188	15,187	7,611	4,776	9,260	14,201	9,248	7,436	2,406	7,683
9	Mandera..............	16,901	13,563	7,059	14,206	7,702	33,518	18,977	8,534	7,241	9,846	24,926	8,539	5,075	3,772	9,561
10	Marsabit..............	11,667	6,656	9,739	8,485	4,564	12,930	10,599	5,419	6,386	6,191	9,858	7,513	5,704	3,499	6,673
11	Isiolo.....................	3,728	3,446	3,209	4,097	3,394	4,094	5,414	3,232	1,858	2,954	2,221	5,131	3,367	1,274	2,442
12	Meru......................	73,747	25,892	35,678	26,947	24,842	70,354	47,667	23,422	35,056	21,182	36,206	24,309	21,470	21,296	2,442
13	Tharaka-Nithi.......	20,736	7,557	9,354	9,506	5,587	21,680	9,805	6,726	11,060	6,986	18,920	9,284	5,817	8,308	8,935
14	Embu....................	26,404	13,670	11,554	16,733	8,365	24,742	15,929	10,322	17,167	9,138	17,101	17,011	9,030	13,323	10,052
15	Kitui.......................	46,591	38,491	34,656	44,712	18,950	48,371	38,547	30,831	42,339	19,817	45,740	39,898	30,299	36,727	22,364
16	Machakos............	41,294	37,870	28,695	40,316	15,958	36,323	37,535	27,080	33,773	18,065	30,487	37,450	24,032	29,190	18,379
17	Makueni...............	33,376	36,014	29,629	39,646	14,924	37,069	36,002	28,311	35,487	17,550	33,468	36,313	22,459	32,396	19,112
18	Nyandarua...........	29,285	21,095	14,420	23,326	9,789	25,114	21,368	11,535	18,435	10,276	22,892	21,335	10,544	15,627	12,819
19	Nyeri.....................	30,081	18,006	14,744	18,369	14,857	26,764	19,628	12,326	18,758	11,412	23,090	17,865	11,997	17,603	11,859
20	Kirinyaga.............	27,517	16,164	10,905	15,633	8,269	21,869	18,733	9,622	14,187	8,196	15,581	16,186	8,500	11,380	8,279
21	Murang'a..............	54,021	31,176	20,100	28,709	16,486	43,570	33,699	17,615	27,827	17,715	36,605	53,748	17,097	25,592	18,035
22	Kiambu.................	64,134	47,335	34,439	45,410	29,802	58,070	52,095	31,888	42,866	32,233	47,227	48,415	30,507	37,818	31,418
23	Turkana................	26,556	18,396	17,138	17,192	10,165	15,026	15,567	12,929	10,263	11,555	16,611	13,721	10,402	8,609	11,448
24	West Pokot..........	34,517	19,050	16,776	19,149	5,026	29,275	22,019	13,613	12,240	6,721	23,094	23,039	12,404	7,948	9,784
25	Samburu.............	8,868	7,964	4,385	9,037	2,761	8,125	6,982	3,872	4,936	3,614	7,058	6,275	3,122	3,752	5,034
26	Trans Nzoia.........	28,092	30,731	30,885	30,999	15,994	28,586	31,169	24,337	24,344	16,820	23,019	26,701	20,171	16,779	15,727
27	Uasin Gishu........	31,005	31,223	20,614	26,393	13,725	25,288	33,989	19,627	25,197	14,722	24,026	31,792	19,641	19,580	16,126
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet.	17,368	12,319	11,708	18,554	5,440	14,214	15,931	10,700	11,798	6,096	14,778	14,851	9,147	12,596	7,660
29	Nandi...................	32,215	29,253	21,283	22,015	10,706	22,143	33,559	18,454	22,961	10,884	20,637	31,696	17,437	17,228	12,710
30	Baringo................	25,833	20,979	13,863	21,953	11,707	16,275	24,455	14,162	16,321	10,974	16,716	23,074	11,060	13,746	12,665

Source: National Registration Bureau
NPR - Not Previously Registred
.. Data not available

Table 17.20: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2016-2020 Cont'd

		NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
S/No	County	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
31	Laikipia	18,137	12,059	8,289	13,580	7,608	17,597	13,434	8,679	11,112	7,227	15,601	14,310	8,027	9,086	7,889
32	Nakuru	76,607	59,682	38,437	55,031	35,073	62,504	60,685	35,078	46,648	34,649	56,198	57,533	31,258	41,458	36,547
33	Narok	30,753	23,007	17,316	30,875	17,568	31,614	29,905	16,518	20,416	17,763	27,515	25,886	15,967	17,440	17,941
34	Kajiado	18,529	19,447	15,964	18,690	14,749	20,600	18,430	16,379	17,075	14,401	15,152	18,179	13,620	15,107	10,375
35	Kericho	30,801	28,353	18,048	29,123	13,255	23,979	30,260	16,199	23,711	13,925	23,086	29,638	15,258	18,936	17,027
36	Bomet	24,076	27,136	15,888	24,875	15,183	22,741	28,717	17,008	18,405	14,542	19,357	29,545	15,778	15,321	16,504
37	Kakamega	59,574	62,483	51,897	70,331	25,373	55,388	59,022	45,909	57,284	30,753	51,356	58,715	39,673	50,688	38,116
38	Vihiga	19,812	17,932	16,509	25,730	12,568	19,585	19,481	14,298	18,147	13,662	14,093	18,104	12,907	15,281	15,284
39	Bungoma	55,514	53,513	44,867	58,973	24,128	52,781	50,665	36,390	39,804	30,464	42,983	50,029	31,405	33,603	30,876
40	Busia	30,280	25,726	26,352	29,779	14,859	33,511	30,074	22,736	23,080	15,223	32,681	32,577	22,261	21,937	16,903
41	Siaya	45,097	35,677	19,340	26,619	13,995	41,453	36,528	16,580	23,406	13,569	38,887	34,140	16,170	19,422	15,477
42	Kisumu	39,774	46,898	25,829	33,831	16,027	39,613	43,027	18,958	29,920	17,280	35,158	40,842	19,228	25,039	18,416
43	Homa Bay	34,782	43,788	19,088	28,831	13,621	36,599	43,094	16,785	24,588	15,080	33,881	38,296	15,160	20,927	17,443
44	Migori	40,649	37,348	25,138	32,875	16,220	41,090	34,270	19,800	21,213	17,363	36,770	31,805	17,955	20,086	18,560
45	Kisii	40,140	40,732	32,603	40,233	19,910	40,567	38,418	28,728	38,640	21,100	37,381	41,478	25,659	30,138	23,222
46	Nyamira	24,085	22,443	16,653	21,461	10,150	19,506	18,824	14,318	17,580	11,018	18,342	18,010	13,151	15,101	10,869
47	Nairobi City	74,233	71,316	63,671	71,190	48,016	75,273	69,203	57,602	64,920	49,779	78,569	69,095	51,674	73,360	51,386
48	Foreign Office[1]	..	881	743	1,454	912	532	654	884	1,060	607	532	654	884	1,060	607
	Total	**1,529,921**	**1,234,149**	**967,651**	**1,244,257**	**648,553**	**1,431,094**	**1,322,747**	**846,019**	**1,031,422**	**687,907**	**1,241,637**	**1,263,510**	**763,603**	**883,532**	**715,483**

Source: National Registration Bureau

NPR - Not Previously Registred

[1] These are produced in Nairobi for Kenyans abroad who applied through foreign office

.. Data not available

Voter Registration

17.31. Table 17.21 presents the number of registered voters by County in 2019 and 2020. The number of registered voters increased by 0.2 per cent from 19,677,349 in 2019 to 19,712,745 in 2020. Registration of voters in Marsabit, West Pokot and Samburu Counties remained the same between 2019 and 2020 while those in other counties increased marginally. Nairobi City County had the highest proportion of total registered voters at 11.5 per cent while Lamu County had the least with only 0.4 per cent of the registered voters.

Table 17.21: Registered Voters, 2019 and 2020

Number

S/no	Name of County, Special domains	No.of Constituencies	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2019			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2020*		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Mombasa	6	327,962	257,912	585,874	329,377	259,157	588,534
2	Kwale	4	135,468	146,061	281,529	135,668	146,225	281,893
3	Kilifi	7	241,725	269,841	511,566	243,929	271,894	515,823
4	Tana River	3	58,002	60,412	118,414	58,057	60,485	118,542
5	Lamu	2	37,503	32,276	69,779	37,564	32,347	69,911
6	Taita Taveta	4	81,769	74,846	156,615	82,036	75,072	157,108
7	Garissa	6	85,964	77,347	163,311	86,183	77,451	163,634
8	Wajir	6	85,518	77,366	162,884	85,690	77,441	163,131
9	Mandera	6	90,309	85,302	175,611	90,309	85,306	175,615
10	Marsabit	4	72,188	69,639	141,827	72,188	69,639	141,827
11	Isiolo	2	38,393	36,969	75,362	38,397	36,980	75,377
12	Meru	9	357,549	348,918	706,467	358,249	349,538	707,787
13	Tharaka-Nithi	3	107,026	106,523	213,549	107,041	106,540	213,581
14	Embu	4	156,163	154,337	310,500	156,526	154,637	311,163
15	Kitui	8	224,575	250,408	474,983	224,712	250,562	475,274
16	Machakos	8	319,586	302,335	621,921	320,146	302,814	622,960
17	Makueni	6	212,312	212,709	425,021	212,692	212,950	425,642
18	Nyandarua	5	167,191	170,215	337,406	167,264	170,280	337,544
19	Nyeri	6	226,620	231,927	458,547	227,280	232,462	459,742
20	Kirinyaga	4	175,884	174,332	350,216	176,251	174,560	350,811
21	Murang'a	7	292,512	296,946	589,458	293,053	297,346	590,399
22	Kiambu	12	588,032	597,937	1,185,969	588,972	598,811	1,187,783
23	Turkana	6	81,863	110,500	192,363	82,300	110,803	193,103
24	West Pokot	4	87,540	93,052	180,592	87,540	93,052	180,592
25	Samburu	3	37,962	45,321	83,283	37,962	45,321	83,283
26	Trans Nzoia	5	177,587	162,508	340,095	177,756	162,603	340,359
27	Uasin Gishu	6	234,465	216,210	450,675	234,662	216,376	451,038
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	4	92,448	88,696	181,144	92,560	88,783	181,343
29	Nandi	6	179,226	168,258	347,484	179,426	168,395	347,821
30	Baringo	6	117,045	117,321	234,366	117,539	117,707	235,246
31	Laikipia	3	126,247	120,652	246,899	126,284	120,693	246,977
32	Nakuru	11	486,863	464,046	950,909	487,410	464,522	951,932
33	Narok	6	175,866	166,591	342,457	176,034	166,692	342,726
34	Kajiado	5	214,679	196,874	411,553	214,863	196,994	411,857
35	Kericho	6	194,675	182,488	377,163	195,157	182,776	377,933
36	Bomet	5	164,500	158,604	323,104	164,816	158,837	323,653
37	Kakamega	12	367,249	379,962	747,211	368,222	380,850	749,072
38	Vihiga	5	129,895	144,580	274,475	130,263	144,919	275,182
39	Bungoma	9	284,068	275,823	559,891	285,288	276,849	562,137
40	Busia	7	171,218	181,229	352,447	171,659	181,609	353,268
41	Siaya	6	211,589	247,850	459,439	212,504	248,754	461,258
42	Kisumu	7	266,277	274,999	541,276	266,306	275,023	541,329
43	Homa Bay	8	223,026	256,317	479,343	223,753	256,906	480,659
44	Migori	8	187,213	201,911	389,124	187,391	202,027	389,418
45	Kisii	9	273,148	276,876	550,024	273,719	277,255	550,974
46	Nyamira	4	140,130	139,539	279,669	140,469	139,751	280,220
47	Nairobi City	17	1,245,370	1,010,282	2,255,652	1,246,238	1,011,144	2,257,382
	Sub total	**290**	**9,952,400**	**9,715,047**	**19,667,447**	**9,971,705**	**9,731,138**	**19,702,843**
48	Diaspora	10	2,769	1,621	4,390	2,769	1,621	4,390
49	Prisons	103	5,200	312	5,512	5,200	312	5,512
	Total		**9,960,369**	**9,716,980**	**19,677,349**	**9,979,674**	**9,733,071**	**19,712,745**

Source: Independent Electoral and Bounderies Commission

* Provisional

Refugees in Kenya

17.32. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya by age and sex from 2016 to 2020 is presented in Table 17.22. The proportion of male refugees and asylum seekers in 2020 was 51.1 per cent. The population of refugees and asylum seekers grew by 3.1 per cent from 489,747 in 2019 to 504,854 in 2020. Child refugee population marginally increased from 267,908 in 2019 to 270,245 in 2020 while adult refugee population increased from 221,839 in 2019 to 234,609 in 2020.

Table 17.22: Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Age and Sex, 2016-2020

Number

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Children (< 18 yrs)					
Male	149,972	134,109	132,999	140,159	141,221
Female......................	134,173	138,994	122,178	127,749	129,024
Sub Total-children	**284,145**	**273,103**	**255,177**	**267,908**	**270,245**
Adults (18+ yrs)					
Male	100,781	103,299	105,318	109,652	116,914
Female......................	109,937	112,013	111,229	112,187	117,695
Sub Total-adults	**210,718**	**215,312**	**216,547**	**221,839**	**234,609**
Total (all ages)	494,863				
Male	250,753	237,408	238,317	249,811	258,135
Female......................	244,110	251,007	233,407	239,936	246,719
Total	**494,863**	**488,415**	**471,724**	**489,747**	**504,854**

Source: Refugee Affairs Secretariat

*Provisional

17.33. Table 17.23a shows the distribution of registered refugees and asylum seekers by location of residence and sex. The total number of refugees and asylum seekers increased from 489,737 in 2019 to 503,854 in 2020. The rise was as a result of 3.1, 3.8 and 2.8 per cent increase in Dadaab, Kakuma and Urban Centres, respectively. During the same period, 84.0 per cent of all registered refugees and asylum seekers resided in Garissa and Turkana camps.

Table 17.23a: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Location and Sex, 2016-2020

	Location	Alinjugur Camp	Dadaab Camp	Kakuma Camp	Urban centres	
Years	County/ City	Garissa County	Garissa County	Turkana Count	Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Nakuru	Total
2016	Male	47,522	87,323	82,279	33,629	250,753
	Female	48,457	89,462	72,668	33,523	244,110
	Total	95,979	176,785	154,947	67,152	494,863
2017	Male	-	120,639	86,578	33,317	240,534
	Female	-	117,513	98,576	31,792	247,881
	Total	-	238,152	185,154	65,109	488,415
2018	Male	-	101,857	99,650	36,810	238,317
	Female	-	106,776	87,699	38,932	233,407
	Total	-	208,633	187,349	75,742	471,724
2019	Male	-	106,194	102,868	40,749	249,811
	Female	-	110,957	90,816	38,163	239,936
	Total	-	217,151	193,684	78,912	489,747
2020*	Male	-	109,478	106,768	41,889	258,135
	Female	-	113,942	93,768	39,009	246,719
	Total	-	223,420	200,536	80,898	504,854

Source: Refugee Affairs Secretariat

*Provisional

17.34. The distribution of registered refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin is shown in Table 17.23b. Somalia remained the country of origin with highest number of refugees and asylum seekers accounting for 54.0 per cent of all registered refugees in Kenya followed by South Sudan at 24.6 per cent. Burundi recorded the highest increase of refugee and asylum seekers of 7.6 per cent from 15,098 in 2019 to 16520 in 2020. Refugee and asylum seekers from other countries of origin also increased slightly from 795 in 2019 to 904 in 2020.

Table 17.23b: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Country of Origin, 2016 – 2020

Number

Country of Origin	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Somalia	326,562	284,346	257,318	264,265	272,490
South Sudan	88,391	111,612	115,286	121,553	123,968
Democratic Republic of Congo	29,317	35,710	41,305	43,576	45,266
Ethiopia	27,237	27,880	27,701	28,416	29,204
Burundi	8,461	12,828	13,322	15,098	16,520
Sudan	9,306	10,008	10,106	9,926	10,109
Uganda	1,970	2,482	2,412	2,499	2,626
Eritrea	1,590	1,341	1,803	1,831	1,896
Rwanda	1,630	1,642	1,740	1,788	1,871
Other	399	566	731	795	904
Total	**494,863**	**488,415**	**471,724**	**489,747**	**504,854**

Source: Refugee Affairs Secretariat

*Provisional

Child Protection

17.35. Table 17.24a presents the number of child protection cases. There was a general decrease in the number of child protection cases reported, from 175,087 in 2019 to 146,881 in 2020. This was partly attributed to the work-from-home directive that led to the closure of Government offices for the most part of the period under review. Cases of vulnerable children decreased by 37.2 per cent from 9,064 in 2019 to 5,694 in 2020 while those of children in need of registration decreased from 1,955 in 2019 to 1,076 in Similarly, cases related to Violence Against Children (VAC) declined by 11.2 per cent in the period under review. There were however, significant rise in cases of child labour (55.4%)and child pregnancy (52.7%) in the same period. Cases of FGM rose to 139 in 2020 from 74 in 2019, while gender based violence in terms of physical abuse recorded 3,884 cases in 2020 from 2,189 in 2019. Additionally, cases related to sick children increased to 74 in 2020 from 34 cases in 2019 while cases of internally displaced children increased to 205 in 2020 from 67 in 2019.

Table 17.24a: Child Protection Cases Reported by Sex, 2016 -2020

Number

Case Categories[1]	2016 Male	2016 Female	2016 Total	2017 Male	2017 Female	2017 Total	2018 Male	2018 Female	2018 Total	2019 Male	2019 Female	2019 Total	2020* Male	2020* Female	2020* Total
Child Custody															
Abandoned	1,518	1,353	2,871	1,391	1,317	2,708	3,406	3,005	6,411	3,825	3,518	7,343	2,441	2,356	4,797
Custody	6,319	6,124	12,443	5,561	5,249	10,810	12,760	12,294	25,054	12,122	12,442	24,564	10,068	9,790	19,858
Disputed paternity	154	135	289	141	118	259	275	243	518	243	222	465	158	140	298
Parental child abduction	564	507	1,071	576	559	1,135	1,487	1,436	2,923	1,472	1,443	2,915	1,099	1,088	2,187
Sub Total - Child Custody	**8,555**	**8,119**	**16,674**	**7,669**	**7,243**	**14,912**	**17,928**	**16,978**	**34,906**	**17,662**	**17,625**	**35,287**	**13,766**	**13,374**	**27,140**
Child in need of Registration															
Birth Registration	285	228	513	215	224	439	1,010	931	1,941	820	855	1,675	407	453	860
Inheritance /Succession	124	67	191	108	75	183	166	148	314	148	132	280	112	104	216
Sub Total - Children in need of registraion	**409**	**295**	**704**	**323**	**299**	**622**	**1,176**	**1,079**	**2,255**	**968**	**987**	**1,955**	**519**	**557**	**1,076**
Child trafficking															
Abduction	309	297	606	252	243	495	506	548	1,054	696	662	1,358	572	678	1,250
Child Labour	295	227	522	159	86	245	206	217	423	314	377	691	606	468	1,074
Trafficked child	18	33	51	21	38	59	78	105	183	62	95	157	44	70	114
Unlawful confinement	11	9	20	8	1	9	37	29	66	61	62	123	33	52	85
Sub total - Child Trafficking	**633**	**566**	**1,199**	**440**	**368**	**808**	**827**	**899**	**1,726**	**1,133**	**1,196**	**2,329**	**1,255**	**1,268**	**2,523**
Children in conflict with the law															
Child Delinquency	403	198	601	252	114	366	784	373	1,157	746	423	1,169	386	304	690
Child offender	296	149	445	150	28	178	367	95	462	931	280	1,211	705	203	908
Child radicalization	9	4	13	48	53	101	29	20	49	18	19	37	12	9	21
Child truancy	999	435	1,434	773	441	1,214	2,060	1,278	3,338	2,021	1,433	3,454	875	821	1,696
Drug and Substance Abuse	107	31	138	53	6	59	99	15	114	119	40	159	104	52	156
Sub Total - Children in conflict with the law	**1,814**	**817**	**2,631**	**1,276**	**642**	**1,918**	**3,339**	**1,781**	**5,120**	**3,835**	**2,195**	**6,030**	**2,082**	**1,389**	**3,471**
Displaced Children															
Internally displaced child	156	143	299	12	10	22	6	11	17	21	46	67	108	97	205
Refugee Children	-	3	3	157	116	273	136	124	260	141	140	281	58	47	105
Sub total - displaced children	**156**	**146**	**302**	**169**	**126**	**295**	**142**	**135**	**277**	**162**	**186**	**348**	**166**	**144**	**310**

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

.. Data not available

* Provisional

[1] See Appendix 3

Table 17.24a: Child Protection Cases Reported by Sex, 2016 -2020, cont ..

Number

Case Categories [1]	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sub Total - Children in conflict with the law	**1,814**	**817**	**2,631**	**1,276**	**642**	**1,918**	**3,339**	**1,781**	**5,120**	**3,835**	**2,195**	**6,030**	**2,082**	**1,389**	**3,471**
Violence against children (VAC)															
Child Marriage	46	401	447	10	276	286	26	800	826	34	622	656	62	701	763
Child pregnancy	-	498	498	-	346	346	-	771	771	-	735	735	37	1,085	1,122
Defilement	95	883	978	81	893	974	250	2,647	2,897	321	2,421	2,742	453	2,808	3,261
Emotional Abuse	306	342	648	199	257	456	431	569	1,000	529	680	1,209	440	573	1,013
FGM	-	103	103	-	37	37	-	111	111	-	74	74	-	139	139
Harmful cultural practice	11	57	68	7	11	18	15	22	37	22	20	42	22	18	40
Incest	10	39	49	11	38	49	21	95	116	61	109	170	30	128	158
Neglect	22,354	21,610	43,964	16,430	15,779	32,209	42,154	39,847	82,001	57,279	54,587	111,866	48,861	46,969	95,830
Online Abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	2	10
Physical Abuse/Violence	627	578	1,205	592	551	1,143	1,143	1,164	2,307	1,051	1,138	2,189	1,952	1,932	3,884
Sexual assault	15	55	70	25	107	132	37	105	142	40	103	143	39	110	149
Sexual Exploitation & abuse	12	111	123	8	72	80	48	153	201	41	91	132	29	92	121
Sodomy	46	1	47	45	2	47	99	3	102	94	20	114	83	5	88
Sub total - Violence Against Children	**23,522**	**24,678**	**48,200**	**17,408**	**18,369**	**35,777**	**44,224**	**46,287**	**90,511**	**59,474**	**60,600**	**120,074**	**52,016**	**54,562**	**106,578**
Vulnerable Children															
Child Affected by HIV/AIDS	111	104	215	39	33	72	98	94	192	126	101	227	100	72	172
Child headed household	102	119	221	20	19	39	47	42	89	63	83	146	42	55	97
Child of imprisoned parent(s)	118	114	232	64	52	116	134	146	280	132	135	267	51	54	105
Child out of school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	220	553	158	214	372
Child Mother	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	19
Child with disability	148	115	263	69	50	119	118	112	230	162	98	260	169	176	345
Children on the streets	502	109	611	297	54	351	608	147	755	492	135	627	248	101	349
Missing Child (Lost & Found)	493	438	931	444	403	847	1,113	1,042	2,155	1,376	1,109	2,485	620	704	1,324
Mother (Relative) Offer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	19	9	11	20
Orphaned Children	1,347	1,220	2,567	858	857	1,715	2,094	2,159	4,253	2,131	2,315	4,446	1,422	1,395	2,817
Sick Child (Chronic Illness)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	34	62	12	74
Destitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	33	89
Sub total - Vulnerable Children	**2,821**	**2,219**	**5,040**	**1,791**	**1,468**	**3,259**	**4,212**	**3,742**	**7,954**	**4,842**	**4,222**	**9,064**	**2,939**	**2,844**	**5,783**
TOTAL	**37,910**	**36,840**	**74,750**	**29,076**	**28,515**	**57,591**	**71,848**	**70,901**	**142,749**	**88,076**	**87,011**	**175,087**	**72,743**	**74,138**	**146,881**

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

.. Data not available

* Provisional

[1] See Appendix 3

17.36. Table 17.24b presents various child protection intervention approaches that were applied to dispose of cases reported to the Department of Children Services. The number of cases handled by repatriation and reunification decreased by 35.2 per cent from 3,374 in 2019 to 2,185 in 2020 while those that went through legal processes declined by 42.2 per cent to 3,142 in 2020. Similarly, cases handled by diversion and counselling reduced by 19.1 per cent from 4,621 in 2019 to 3,739 in 2020. The department also had a significant reduction in the number of pending cases which went down by 59. 4 per cent from 14,889 in 2019 to 6,042 in 2020. Cases referred to alternative family care, referred to other agencies, and those handled by family reconciliation and support reduced by 56.1, 35.5 and 35.1 per cent, respectively. There were significant decreases in cases related to adoption, release on license and early release from 166, 56 and 30 in 2019 to 16,3 and 1, respectively, in 2020. On the other hand, there were slight increases in a number of interventions such as registration from 122 in 2019 to 333 in 2020, police diversion from 291 in 2019 to 635 in 2020 and open cases from 37,038 in 2019 to 61,920 in 2020.

Table 17.24b: Child Protection Interventions by Sex, 2016 -2020

Number

Intervention Categories [1]	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Repatriation and reunification															
Reintegration	278	562	840	266	219	485	213	203	416	239	159	398	100	77	177
Repatriation	212	278	490	339	241	580	277	221	498	258	181	439	99	86	185
Reunited	908	910	1,818	773	752	1,525	1,226	1,162	2,388	1,256	1,281	2,537	911	892	1,803
Sub total - Repatriation and reunification	**1,398**	**1,750**	**3,148**	**1,378**	**1,212**	**2,590**	**1,716**	**1,586**	**3,302**	**1,753**	**1,621**	**3,374**	**1,110**	**1,055**	**2,165**
Legal Processes															
Judicial Orders	560	658	1,218	188	224	412	348	402	750	196	256	452	146	196	342
Legal Aid	684	646	1,330	430	567	997	610	860	1,470	730	791	1,521	384	433	817
Release on expiry of an order	16	16	32	12	8	20	1	1	2	3	5	8	3	1	4
Release on license	12	14	26	11	6	17	1		1	43	13	56	3	-	3
Release on revocation of an order/earlier	56	12	68	4	8	12	3	8	11	6	24	30	1	-	1
Release to Parent(s)	982	984	1,966	828	772	1,600	815	776	1,591	1,028	986	2,014	481	601	1,082
Supervision with court orders	202	296	498	254	188	442	236	195	431	172	170	342	60	148	208
Supervision Without Court Orders	524	846	1,370	684	408	1,092	703	431	1,134	601	414	1,015	307	378	685
Sub total - legal processes	**3,036**	**3,472**	**6,508**	**2,411**	**2,181**	**4,592**	**2,717**	**2,673**	**5,390**	**2,779**	**2,659**	**5,438**	**1,385**	**1,757**	**3,142**
Diversion and Counselling															
Police Diversion	..	..	..	31	28	59	44	40	84	105	186	291	272	363	635
Professional counseling	2,574	2,334	4,908	1,818	1,853	3,671	2,209	2,280	4,489	2,204	2,026	4,230	1,419	1,685	3,104
Sub total - diversion and counselling	**2,574**	**2,334**	**4,908**	**1,849**	**1,881**	**3,730**	**2,253**	**2,320**	**4,573**	**2,309**	**2,212**	**4,521**	**1,691**	**2,048**	**3,739**
Pending cases															
Case Dropped Out (Lost to follow up)	..	..	..	1,503	1,423	2,926	3,476	3,215	6,691	2,540	2,581	5,121	1,782	1,738	3,520
Case Open	..	..	..							19,226	17,812	37,038	31,121	30,799	61,920
Pending				3,134	2,898	6,032	7,454	7,019	14,473	7,632	7,357	14,989	2,489	2,553	5,042
Sub Total - pending cases				**3,134**	**2,898**	**6,032**	**7,454**	**7,019**	**14,473**	**7,632**	**7,357**	**14,989**	**2,489**	**2,553**	**5,042**
TOTAL	**126,540**	**129,448**	**255,988**	**60,343**	**58,355**	**118,698**	**71,848**	**70,902**	**142,750**	**88,076**	**87,011**	**175,087**	**72,746**	**74,128**	**146,874**

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

.. Data Missing

* Provisional

[1] See Appendix 4

Note: 1. Majority of the cases received more than 1 interventions and therefore inteventions do not neccesarily equal number of cases

2. Pending cases represent those have not yet been intervened and closed

3. Cases dropped out(Lost to follow up) represent cases in which the complainant did not have interests in following up with non criminal case.

4. Open cases are those that are in the process on intervention for cases reported within the last 1 year.

Table 17.24b: Child Protection Interventions by Sex, 2016 -2020 cont ...

Number

Intervention Categories [1]	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alternative Family Care (AFC)															
Adoption	84	88	172	62	73	135	76	43	119	63	103	166	6	10	16
Committed to CCIs	1,284	1,174	2,458	1,052	1,010	2,062	1,243	1,243	2,486	1,067	956	2,023	405	412	817
Committed to statutory institution	226		502	234	126	360	248	182	430	127	139	266	55	30	85
Foster Care	54	142	196	141	136	277	120	138	258	79	98	177	57	58	115
Guardianship	370	298	668	290	289	579	222	253	475	315	368	683	218	206	424
Sub Total - Alternative Family Care	**2,018**	**1,978**	**3,996**	**1,779**	**1,634**	**3,413**	**1,909**	**1,859**	**3,768**	**1,651**	**1,664**	**3,315**	**741**	**716**	**1,457**
Refferal to other agencies															
Placement in school	426	448	874	481	446	927	534	604	1,138	516	677	1,193	157	182	339
Referred to Court / Khadhi	5,604	5,344	10,948	4,887	4,967	9,854	4,414	4,701	9,115	3,873	4,225	8,098	2,696	2,774	5,470
Referred to other government agencies	11,404	10,886	22,290	9,515	10,229	19,744	10,073	11,379	21,452	9,009	10,553	19,562	5,878	7,300	13,178
Referred to other non-state agencies	1,668	1,742	3,410	1,531	1,347	2,878	1,814	1,814	3,628	1,434	1,557	2,991	808	739	1,547
Registration	1,080	1,196	2,276	492	439	931				66	56	122	158	175	333
Rescue and Placement	672	396	1,068	432	516	948	456	564	1,020	322	369	691	114	220	334
Sub total - refferal to other agencies	**20,854**	**20,012**	**40,866**	**17,338**	**17,944**	**35,282**	**17,291**	**19,062**	**36,353**	**15,220**	**17,437**	**32,657**	**9,811**	**11,390**	**21,201**
Family Reconciliation and support															
Child Maintenance	12,578	12,970	25,548	10,265	9,765	20,030	9,567	9,059	18,626	9,746	9,232	18,978	5,807	5,648	11,455
Family support	1,638	1,548	3,186	1,512	1,483	2,995	2,001	1,801	3,802	2,451	2,493	4,944	2,613	2,667	5,280
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	13,170	13,982	27,152	13,512	12,703	26,215	16,916	15,965	32,881	15,847	15,339	31,186	9,643	9,360	19,003
Parents Bonded	478	634	1,112	382	340	722	604	533	1,137	636	580	1,216	376	447	823
Reconciliation	4,324	4,536	8,860	4,653	4,460	9,113	5,452	5,519	10,971	5,790	5,619	11,409	3,908	3,689	7,597
Written Promise	1,202	1,508	2,710	627	431	1,058	492	291	783	496	405	901	269	261	530
Sub total - family reconciliation & Support	**33,390**	**35,178**	**68,568**	**30,951**	**29,182**	**60,133**	**35,032**	**33,168**	**68,200**	**34,966**	**33,668**	**68,634**	**22,616**	**22,072**	**44,688**
Case Open	..	..	..							19,226	17,812	37,038	31,121	30,799	61,920
Pending	..	..	..	3,134	2,898	6,032	7,454	7,019	14,473	7,632	7,357	14,989	2,489	2,553	5,042
Sub Total - pending cases				**3,134**	**2,898**	**6,032**	**7,454**	**7,019**	**14,473**	**7,632**	**7,357**	**14,989**	**2,489**	**2,553**	**5,042**
TOTAL	**126,540**	**129,448**	**255,988**	**60,343**	**58,355**	**118,698**	**71,848**	**70,902**	**142,750**	**88,076**	**87,011**	**175,087**	**72,746**	**74,128**	**146,874**

Persons with Disabilities

17.37. Disability refers to a person's lack or diminished capacity to perform on their own, one or more of daily activities considered necessary for ordinary life of a human being such as moving around, communicating, feeding, bathing and dressing. Persons with such functional limitations owing to a health condition are deemed to be Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). However, identifying PWDs from the population depends on the method and criteria applied. Data presented in this section is based on the medical model premised on the International Classification of Function (ICF 2001, WHO).

17.38. The Persons Living with Disability Act No. 14 of 2003 mandates the National Council for Persons with Disability vide section 7, Sub section 1(c) to register PWDs in Kenya. The following forms of disabilities are recognized; visual, hearing, physical, mental, albinism, autism, cerebral pulse and epilepsy. The registration process involves assessment by a medical panel at a public hospital of level four or above; review by Ministry of Health Medical Board which makes recommendation to the National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPWD) on whether or not to register; and NCPWD registers those recommended and issues them identification card for PWDs.

17.39. The number of Persons with Disabilities registered by type of disabilities and sex for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20 is presented in Table 17.25. The number of PWDs registered decreased by 16.3 per cent from 45,411 in 2018/2019 to 38,010 in 2019/20. The reduction was partly attributed to fewer medical assessments due to COVID-19 pandemic. The Council recorded a decline in registration of persons with visual, hearing, physical, mental and other disabilities by 26.3, 10.9, 18.2, 18.2 and 7.4 per cent, respectively, in the period under review. Registration of persons with albinism and epilepsy decreased by 26.4 per cent and 23.4 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the number of persons with autism increased by 15.7 per cent from 587 in 2018/2019 to 679 in 2019/2020. Similarly, the number of those registered for experiencing cerebral palsy increased by 4.1 per cent from 3,165 recorded in 2019 to 3.297 in 2020. The number of female PWDs registered were lower than the male PWDs registered across the five-year period.

Table 17.25: Persons with Disabilities Registered by Type of Disability and Sex, 2015/16-2019/20

Number

Type of Disability	2015/16*			2016/17*			2017/18*			2018/19*			2019/20*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Persons with Any Disability	**34,902**	**23,320**	**58,222**	**34,988**	**21,280**	**56,268**	**23,756**	**14,507**	**38,263**	**27,782**	**17,629**	**45,411**	**23,249**	**14,761**	**38,010**
Visual															
Blind	961	654	1,615	675	440	1,115	509	287	796	511	261	772	425	254	679
Other visual disability	3,759	2,579	6,338	3,449	2,138	5,587	2,542	1,563	4,105	2,966	1,838	4,804	2,170	1,259	3,429
Sub total	**4,720**	**3,233**	**7,953**	**4,124**	**2,578**	**6,702**	**3,051**	**1,850**	**4,901**	**3,477**	**2,099**	**5,576**	**2,595**	**1,513**	**4,108**
Hearing															
Deaf-able to talk	317	192	509	332	182	514	171	92	263	175	120	295	176	120	296
Deaf-Uses sign language	2,264	1,611	3,875	1,983	1,342	3,325	1,173	772	1,945	1,284	952	2,236	1,340	955	2,295
Other Hearing disability	1,892	1,417	3,309	1,903	1,336	3,239	1,162	841	2,003	1,387	1,003	2,390	1,025	768	1,793
Sub total	**4,473**	**3,220**	**7,693**	**4,218**	**2,860**	**7,078**	**2,506**	**1,705**	**4,211**	**2,846**	**2,075**	**4,921**	**2,541**	**1,843**	**4,384**
Physical	**19,486**	**12,569**	**32,055**	**20,144**	**11,818**	**31,962**	**13,375**	**7,898**	**21,273**	**15,973**	**9,731**	**25,704**	**13,124**	**7,970**	**21,094**
Mental	**6,573**	**4,474**	**11,047**	**6,478**	**4,106**	**10,584**	**4,302**	**2,786**	**7,088**	**4,889**	**3,315**	**8,204**	**3,871**	**2,834**	**6,705**
All Other disabilities															
Albinism	181	172	353	236	174	410	226	127	353	236	181	417	165	142	307
Autism	270	86	356	378	141	519	369	103	472	436	151	587	488	191	679
Cerebral palsy	1,364	1,287	2,651	1,403	1,326	2,729	1,368	1,291	2,659	1,621	1,544	3,165	1,687	1,610	3,297
Epilepsy	1,705	1,307	3,012	1,758	1,215	2,973	1,136	803	1,939	1,351	965	2,316	947	777	1,724
Sub total	**3,520**	**2,852**	**6,372**	**3,775**	**2,856**	**6,631**	**3,099**	**2,324**	**5,423**	**3,644**	**2,841**	**6,485**	**3,287**	**2,720**	**6,007**

Source: National Council for Persons with Disabilities

*Provisional

17.40. Table 17.28 presents the cumulative number of registered PWDs by sex and type of disability. The total number of registered Persons with Disabilities stood at 500,038 as at 30th June 2020 representing an increase of 8.2 per cent from 462,028 as at 30th June 2019. Majority of the PWDs as at 30th June, 2020 were males (284,813) compared to females (215,425). A higher proportion of registered PWDs were those assessed to have physical disabilities at 56.9 per cent. In addition, those with mental and hearing disabilities were 18.2 per cent and 12.5 per cent, respectively, while those with visual disabilities accounted for 11.8 per cent of all the PWDs.

Table 17.26: Registered Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability and Sex as at 30th June, 2016-2020

Number

Type of Disability	As at 30th June 2016*			As at 30th June 2017*			As at 30th June 2018*			As at 30th June 2019*			As at 30th June 2020*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Persons with Any Disability	**174,838**	**147,248**	**322,086**	**209,826**	**168,528**	**378,354**	**233,582**	**183,035**	**416,617**	**261,364**	**200,664**	**462,028**	**284,613**	**215,425**	**500,038**
Visual Disabilities															
Blind	6,218	5,096	11,314	6,893	5,536	12,429	7,402	5,823	13,225	7,913	6,084	13,997	8,338	6,338	14,676
Other visual disability	13,963	12,582	26,545	17,412	14,720	32,132	19,954	16,283	36,237	22,920	18,121	41,041	25,090	19,380	44,470
Sub total	**20,181**	**17,678**	**37,859**	**24,305**	**20,256**	**44,561**	**27,356**	**22,106**	**49,462**	**30,833**	**24,205**	**55,038**	**33,428**	**25,718**	**59,146**
Hearing Disabilities															
Deaf-able to talk	4,298	3,672	7,970	4,630	3,854	8,484	4,801	3,946	8,747	4,977	4,066	9,043	5,153	4,186	9,339
Deaf-Uses sign language	10,029	8,338	18,367	12,012	9,680	21,692	13,185	10,452	23,637	14,469	11,404	25,873	15,809	12,359	28,168
Other Hearing disabilities	8,044	7,312	15,356	9,947	8,648	18,595	11,109	9,489	20,598	12,496	10,492	22,988	13,521	11,260	24,781
Sub total	**22,371**	**19,322**	**41,693**	**26,589**	**22,182**	**48,771**	**29,095**	**23,887**	**52,982**	**31,942**	**25,962**	**57,904**	**34,483**	**27,805**	**62,288**
Physical	**100,189**	**84,064**	**184,253**	**120,333**	**95,882**	**216,215**	**133,708**	**103,780**	**237,488**	**149,681**	**113,511**	**263,192**	**162,805**	**121,481**	**284,286**
Mental	**32,398**	**26,048**	**58,446**	**38,876**	**30,154**	**69,030**	**43,178**	**32,940**	**76,118**	**48,067**	**36,255**	**84,322**	**51,938**	**39,089**	**91,027**
All Other disabilities															
Albinism	2,610	2,554	5,164	2,846	2,728	5,574	3,072	2,855	5,927	3,308	3,036	6,344	3,473	3,178	6,651
Autism	859	467	1,326	1,237	608	1,845	1,606	711	2,317	2,042	862	2,904	2,530	1,053	3,583
Cerebral palse	3,153	2,994	6,147	4,556	4,320	8,876	5,924	5,611	11,535	7,545	7,155	14,700	9,232	8,765	17,997
Epilepsy	8,006	7,049	15,055	9,764	8,264	18,028	10,900	9,067	19,967	12,251	10,032	22,283	13,198	10,809	24,007
Sub total	**14,628**	**13,064**	**27,692**	**18,403**	**15,920**	**34,323**	**21,502**	**18,244**	**39,746**	**25,146**	**21,085**	**46,231**	**28,433**	**23,805**	**52,238**

Source: National Council for Persons with Disabilities

*Provisional

Appendix 17.1: Classification of Offences by the National Police Service

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 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 Violance c) Carjacking d) Robbed of M/V e) Cattle Rustling
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
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 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

Appendix 17.2: Description of Offences

Order and administration of lawful authority	Treason, incitement to mutiny, aiding civil disobedience
Injurious to public	Stealing government property, stealing by person in public service, stealing from state corporation
Against person	Assault, grievous harm, murder etc
Related to property	Theft, robbery with violence, arson
Attempts and conspiracies	Attempts to commit offences, neglect to prevent offence, conspiracies to commit offences
Employment Act	Employment of aliens without permit
Drugs related	Possession, manufacture, trafficking etc of any quantity
[illegible]	[illegible]

Appendix 17.3: Definition of Child Protection Cases

	Case Category	Definition
1	Abandonment	A child deserted willingly by a parent, guardian or the person who has actual legal custody without any regard for the child's welfare (The Children Act 2001)
2	Abduction	Any child who by force, inducement, or by any deceitful means is moved from a place of safety to another where his/her welfare is at risk. Abduction or kidnapping by strangers (from outside the family, natural or legal guardians) who steal a child for criminal purposes which may include extortion ,illegal adoption, human trafficking& murder
3	Custody	Custody in respect to a child, means much of the parental rights and duties as relate to the possession of the child (The Children Act 2001)
4	Physical abuse/Violence	Deliberate trauma, physical injury caused by punching, beating, kicking, burning, biting or otherwise harming a child which results in injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns, cuts etc. (Handbook for Child Protection Practice Report, 2000)
5	Birth Registration	Every child shall have a right to a name and nationality and where a child is deprived of his/her identity the Government shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to establishing his/her identity.(The Children Act 2001; Births and Deaths Registration, The Constitution of Kenya,2010)
6	Children on the streets	Street Living Children: children who ran away from their families and live alone on the streets. Street Working Children: children who spend most of their time on the streets, fending for themselves, but returning home on a regular basis. Children from Street Families: children who live on the streets with their families (The State of the World's Children Report, 2006)
7	Child labor	Any situation where a child provides labor in exchange for payment and includes— a) when a child provides labour as an assistant to another person and his labour is deemed to be the labour of that other person for the purposes of payment; (b)where a child's labour is used for gain by any individual or institution whether or not the child benefits directly or indirectly; and c) where there is in existence a contract for services where the party providing the services is a child whether the person using the services does so directly or by an agent. (The Children Act 2001) using the services does so directly or by an agent. (The Children Act 2001)
8	Child of imprisoned parent(s)	A child whose parent(s) are imprisoned (whether a child is either in prison with the parent (s) or in the community. (Children of Imprisoned Parents Report, 2011)
9	Sexual exploitation and abuse	It is the involvement of a child in acts of sexual exploitation and abuse through prostitution, inducement or coercion to engage in any sexual activity, and exposure to obscene materials (pornography). (The Children Act 2001, Sexual Offences Act, For purposes of this document it excludes defilement, sexual assault and sodomy.
10	Parental child abduction	Removal of a minor from the custody of the child's natural parent or guardians without authorization or knowledge of the other parent or guardian. This is when a family relative (usually parents) has unauthorized custody of a child without parental agreement and contrary to family law ruling, which largely removes the child from care, access and contact of the other parent and family side. Occurring around parental separation or divorce, such parental or familial child abduction may include parental alienation, a form of child abuse seeking to disconnect a child from targeted parent and denigrated side of family. (Hague Convention of Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, 1980)
11	Trafficked child	A recruited, transported, transferred, harbored or receipted child by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, or deception. (NPA for Combating Human Trafficking 2013-2017)
12	Child affected by HIV/AIDS	Refers to a child who is suffering with HIV /AIDS or whose parent(s)/ caregivers/ are suffering from HIV/AIDS. (Operational- MOH)
13	Child offender	A minor who commits an offence and is found guilty by a court of law (The Children Act 2001)
14	Disputed paternity	Disagreement between two parents/ guardians on the biological relationship between a child and that of the father (The Children Act 2001)
15	Defilement	Committing an act which causes penetration with a child (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
16	Child living with disability	A child with a physical, mental or any other impairment who is significantly restricted in his or her ability to perform daily living activities either "continuously or periodically for extended periods" and, as a result of these restrictions, requires assistance with daily living activities. (Promoting the Rights of Children with Disabilities Report, 2007)
17	Drug and substance abuse	A habitual patterned use of a drug in which the user consumes the substance in amounts or with methods which are harmful to themselves. (The Alcohol Drinks Control Act (2010))

	Case Category	Definition
18	Child pregnancy	Refers to a girl below the age of 18 conceiving and (having the embryo developing in her womb) and carrying the pregnancy. (The Children Act, 2001)
19	Child marriage	A union/cohabitation/any arrangement made for a man and a woman, either or both of whom have not attained the age of eighteen years, whether in a monogamous or polygamous situation. (The Marriage Act, 2014)
20	Emotional abuse	An ongoing emotional maltreatment or emotional neglect of a child also called psychological abuse and which seriously damages a child's emotional health and development. It can involve many forms including threats, humiliation and exposure to domestic violence; (Hidden in plain sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children Report, UNICEF 2014.)
21	Harmful cultural practice	Social norms, practices, traditions that are in violation of natural justice and written law. This refers to all behavior, attitudes and or practices which negatively affect the fundamental rights of children, such as their right to life, health, dignity, education, and physical integrity. These include Taboo Children (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC); The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC); (The Children Act, 2001)
22	Female Genital Mutilation	This is a harmful cultural practices, a procedure that intentionally involves partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organ for non-medical reasons. (Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011); The Children Act, 2001)
23	Incest	An indecent act which causes penetration, committed by any male/female with a male/female child who is to his/her knowledge his/her daughter/son, or grandmother/grandfather. (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
24	Inheritance	An action of passing ownership property or money upon one's death to his/her children (heir) who is entitled to succeed as guided by a will or state law. (The Law of Succession Act, 1972; Trustees (Perpetual succession Act, 1987))
25	Internally displaced child	A child who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his/her country's borders. (Prevention, Protection & Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities, 2012; Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to IDPs,2006; UN guiding Principles on Internal)
26	Missing (Lost/Lost & found) children	This is a child whose whereabouts are unknown to their parents, guardians or legal custodian. (The Children Act, 2001)This child can be reported as missing child or a child who has been found but cannot trace his/her home.
27	Neglect	It refers to failure a person having parental responsibility, custody, charge or care of a child to provide adequate food, clothing, education, immunization, shelter and medical care in a manner likely to cause injury to his health and development. (The Children Act, 2001)
28	Online Child Abuse	Refers to children exposed to the production, distribution and consumption of child sexual abuse material; victimize children through live streaming their sexual abuse; and groom children online for sexual exploitation
29	Orphaned	An orphan is a child whose mother or father or both have died. A vulnerable is a child below 18yrs currently at high risk of lacking adequate care and protection. (UNCRC, The Children Act, 2001)
30	Refugee child	A child who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for one of the reasons of being a refugee. (Refugee Act, 2006; The Children Act, 2001)
31	Sexual assault	Refers to unlawful (a) penetration of the genital organs of a child with -any part of the body of another person or of that person; or an object manipulated by another or that person except where such penetration is carried out for proper and professional hygienic or medical purposes; (b) a person's manipulation any part of his or her body or the body of another person that causes penetration of the genital organ into or by any part of the other child's body.(Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
32	Child sodomy	Refers to having a carnal knowledge of any child against the order of nature.(Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
33	Child truancy	Refers to a child who stays away from school without a good reason, or is falling into bad associations. (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)
34	Child delinquency	Refers to a child of a certain age, who has violated a criminal law or engaged in a disobedient, indecent or immoral conduct. A delinquent child is usually in need of rehabilitation. (The Children Act, 2001)

	Case Category	Definition
35	Unlawful confinement	Unjustly holding of a child in an institution, residence or other against their will through use of threats, duress, force or deception a) beyond the legally provided duration, or b) against the best interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
36	Child Offer	Refers to a child that is voluntarily offered for adoption or care by a parent or relative for reasons where the parent is unable to offer the child basic protection and services.
37	Child out of School	A child within the school going age who for any reasons is unable to access education services.
38	Sick Child(Chronic Illness)	A child suffering from chronic disease and in need of support.
39	Child headed household	This is a family in which a minor (child or adolescent) has become the head of the household and takes care of all other members are under 18 years. (The Children Act, 2001)
40	Child radicalization	This is a process by which a child is indoctrinated to adopt increasingly extreme social or religious views, ideas, beliefs, practices, attitude and aspirations that reject or undermine contemporary ideas and expression of freedom of choice which may have negative impact on the child's growth and development. (The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT) – The Hague, 2013)

Appendix 17.4: Definition of Child Protection Interventions

No.	Mode of Intervention	Definition
1	Adoption	The legal transfer of parental rights and responsibility for a child which is permanent (The Adoption Regulations, 2006, Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005); National AFC Standards, 2015; The children Act, 2001)
2	Committed to CCIs	Committing or placement to a home or institution which has been established by a person, corporate or unincorporated, a religious organization or a non-governmental organization and has been granted approval by the National Council of children's Services (NCCS) to manage a program for the care, protection, rehabilitation or control of children. (The Children Act, 2001)
3	Committed to statutory Institution	Committing or placement to an institution which has been established by the government to safeguard and advance the welfare of children and their families. They provide care, protection, rehabilitation or control of children. (The Children Act, 2001)
4	Professional counseling	A process of assisting and guiding a child by a trained person on a professional basis to resolve either personal, social or psychological problem and difficulties (The Children Act, 2001)
5	Family support	Refers to an integrated network of government, community-based resources and services that promotes and protects the health, well-being, rights and development of all children and pays special attention to those who are vulnerable or at risk, strengthening their families and parenting practices. (NGLI- Investing in Families: Supporting Parents to Improve Outcomes for Children Report, 2013)
6	Foster care	The placement of a child with a person who is not the child's parent, relative or guardian and who is willing to undertake the care and maintenance of that child. (The Children Act, 2001)
7	Guardianship	Refers to the legal relationship created when a person or institution appointment by will or deed by a parent of the child or by an order of the court to assume parental responsibility for the child upon the death of the parent of the child either alone or in conjunction with the surviving parent of the child or the father of a child born out of wedlock who has acquired parental responsibility for the child in accordance with the provisions of the Children Act. (The Children Act, 2001)
8	Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	Refers to an agreement entered into by both parents, guardians and any person who assumes parental responsibility; stipulating parental responsibilities of each party towards a child. This JPA must be in the format provided in the Children Act. (The Children Act, 2001)
9	Judicial orders	The orders that are issued by the court in any proceedings concerning the well-being and protection of a child (e.g. Exclusion Order) (The Children Act, 2001)
10	Legal aid	Refers to the court granting provision of legal representation to a child who is brought before a court and is unrepresented to access the judicial system.(The Children Act, 2001)
11	Child maintenance	Refers to provision of basic necessities (food, clothing, a home, education, Medical Care) and welfare of children (The Children Act, 2001)
12	Parents bonded	Refers to bonding of parents by court to exercise proper care and control of children under their care (Operational)
13	Placement in school	Enrolment of children in appropriate educational facilities (Operational)
14	Reunited	Refers to bringing back together a child with the family or guardian or other persons who assumes parental responsibility in respect to a child after they have been separated for some time (The Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005); National AFC Standards, 2015; The children Act, 2001)
15	Reconciliation	Refers to mediating of family disputes involving children and their parents, guardians or other persons who have parental responsibility in respect of the children, and promote family reconciliation; accept a decision or action set as condition of reconciliation. (The Children Act, 2001)
16	Referred to Court/Khadhi	Passing a child's matter/case to the Court/Khadhi, for more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
17	Referred to other Government agencies	Passing a child's matter/case to Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Police, Ministry of Interior & Internal coordination, Probation, Other Sub-county children officers, which has more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)

No.	Mode of Intervention	Definition
18	Referred to other non-state agencies	Passing a child's matter/case to other agencies- INGOs, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, who have more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
19	Reintegrated	Is the gradual, result oriented and community supervised process of helping a child adjust, settle and adopt the life in his/her family system. Child reintegration is the planned, structured and result oriented rehabilitation program undertaken by the institution to ensure successful placement and reunification of a child into their family and community or to another family based on alternative care placements. (Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005; Alternative Family Care Standards, 2015)
20	Repatriated	The process of returning a lost, unaccompanied or run-away child back to the place of origin after thorough, in-depth analysis of conditions surrounding the family or home or place (Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005; Alternative Family Care Standards, 2015)
21	Release to parent(s)	Refers to taking a child to a place of safety by an authorized officer without reference to the court, the parent or guardian or any person who has parent al responsibility in respect of the child may applies for the release of the child from the place of safety into his care. (The Children Act, 2001)
22	Rescue and placement	Refers to removal of a child from an abusive environment (place/family) and the place of safety into his care. (The Children Act, 2001) interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
23	Supervision with Court Orders	Overseeing of a child's rehabilitation by a Children officer or any other authorized officer as ordered by a court. (The Children Act, 2001)
24	Supervision Without Court Orders	Overseeing of a child's rehabilitation by a Children Officer or any other authorized officer in the best interest of the child when the child has not passed through the juvenile justice system). (The Children Act, 2001)– done to either child or parent
25	Written promise	Refers to a commitment by a child to adhere to good morals/behavior and is supervised by the Children Officer or any authorized officer in the best interest of the child (Operational)
26	Release on revocation of an order/ Early Release	A child released from a holding center before the expiry of an earlier set period, triggered by another order revoking the earlier order (The Children Act, 2001)
27	Release on expiry of an order	A child released at the end of holding or committal period (The Children Act,2001)
28	Release on license	A child released temporarily from an institution (on license) (The Children Act,2001)

Gender, Economic and Social Inclusion

Chapter 18

Overview

Kenya recognizes the importance of building an inclusive society that empowers the marginalized groups (women, children, youth, older people, persons with disabilities and geographical/regional inclusion) to reduce poverty and increase their participation in the economy. To achieve this the Government has put in place various programmes and measures that include gender mainstreaming, affirmative action, gender-responsive budgeting, availing catalytic funds that support vulnerable groups, provision of social protection schemes (social assistance, social security and social health insurance) among others. COVID-19 pandemic has put a burden on the Government and the society in general, leading to rising inequality among women and men as more jobs, livelihood and income were lost during the period under review. The Government took up different containment measures including introduction of economic stimulus programmes to cushion women and men, girls and boys and the economy at large, from the devastating effects of the pandemic.

18.2. National Government expenditure for social services is expected to decrease by 17.2 per cent from KSh 77.7 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 64.3 billion in 2020/21. Similarly, total development expenditure on social services is expected to significantly decrease by 55.3 per cent from KSh 24.6 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 11.0 billion in 2020/21. However, total recurrent expenditure is expected to increase slightly by 0.4 per cent during the period under review.

18.3. Loan disbursements by Women Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund are expected to increase by 1.4, 26.0 and 21.5 per cent, respectively in 2020/21. The total amount of grants disbursed by the National Government Affirmative Action Fund in three of their programmes (Social Economic Empowerment, Value Addition Initiatives and Bursaries Scholarships for vulnerable students), is expected to increase by 3.8 per cent from KSh 758.9 million in 2019/20 to KSh 788.0 million in 2020/21.

18.4. The total amount of public procurement reserved for youth, women and persons with disabilities (PWD) groups is expected to go down by 34.0 per cent from KSh 61.7 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 40.7 billion in 2020/21. During the same period, the reported value of tenders awarded to youth, women and PWD groups through public procurement is expected to go up by 16.0 per cent. However, the reported total number of tenders awarded is expected to decrease by 3.0 per cent from 26,051 in 2019/20 to 25,278 in 2020/21.

18.5. The total number of recruited service women and men by National Youth Service declined by 34.0 per cent from 12,194 in 2019 to 8,046 in 2020. Recruited service women decreased by 30.5 per cent from 3,301 in 2019 to 2,294 in 2020 and service men declined by 57.8 per cent from 8,893 to 3,752 during the same period.

18.6. In 2020, the proportion of women in key selected positions in the public service such as the Cabinet Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Heads of Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices, Regional Commissioners and County Commissioners was at, 33.3 per cent, 18.6, 53.3, 12.5 and 12.8 per cent, respectively. The National Assembly did not meet the minimum one-third gender rule requirement in 2020. Nationally, one-third gender rule requirement for members of the County Assemblies was met. However, eight County Assemblies did not meet the minimum one-third gender rule requirement. During the period under review, the proportion of women in the positions of Supreme Court Judges and High Court Judges increased to 33.3 per cent and 48.8 per cent, respectively from 28.6 per cent and 47.1 per cent, respectively in 2019. The number of County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) declined from 434 in 2019 to 431 in 2020. Nationally, the proportion of women in CECMs positions declined marginally from 31.8 per cent to 31.3 per cent during the same period.

Government Expenditure on Social Services

18.7. The Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children is expected to reduce from KSh 7.1 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 7.0 billion in 2020/21. Similarly, the amounts disbursed through Older Persons Cash Transfers is expected to decrease from KSh18.4 billion to KSh18.3 billion in 2020/21, while that of Persons with Severe Disabilities is expected to decrease from KSh 816.6 million to KSh 814.8 million during the same period. However, the amount disbursed for Hunger and Safety Net Programme is expected to increase by 2.9 per cent from KSh 3.4 billion to KSh 3.5 billion during the same period.

18.8. The number of registered employers by National Social Security Fund (NSSF) stood at 82,261 in 2020. The total number of registered members decreased by 23.9 per cent from 379,421 in 2019 to 288,692 in 2020. Similarly, there was a decline in the annual contributions and annual benefits paid by 2.4 per cent and 10.2 per cent to KSh 14.7 billion and KSh 4.4 billion in 2020, respectively.

18.9. National Government expenditure on social services for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21 is shown in Table 18.1. Total expenditure is expected to decline by 17.2 per cent from KSh 77.7 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 64.3 billion in 2020/21. Similarly, total development expenditure is expected to significantly decrease by 55.3 per cent from KSh 24.6 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 11.0 billion in 2020/21. However, recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 0.4 per cent during the period under review.

18.10. Recurrent expenditures for the State Department for Labour and State Department for Social Protection are expected to increase by 48.3 per cent and 7.3 per cent, respectively in 2020/21. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Public Service is expected to more than double from KSh 8.1 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 17.2 billion in 2020/21. On the other hand, recurrent expenditures for State Department for Youth and State Department for Gender are expected to decrease by 89.7 and 34.7 per cent, respectively during the same period.

18.11. Development expenditure for the State Department for Labour is expected to increase by 105.7 per cent while that of the State Department for Public Service is expected to increase by 77.7 per cent in 2020/21. However, development expenditure for State Department for Social Protection, State Department for Youth and State Department for Gender are expected to decrease during the same period by 79.3, 70.0 and 5.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 18.1: National Government Expenditure on Social Services, 2016/17 - 2020/21

Ksh. Million

Financial Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21+
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour	1,392.76	1,741.78	1,720.10	1,863.08	2,764.33
State Department for Social Protection	6,976.39	13,195.00	18,716.39	28,943.48	31,055.07
State Department for Public Service	13,370.77	13,997.74	15,426.29	8,093.80	17,215.45
State Department for Youth				12,729.76	1,309.36
State Department for Gender	693.77	1,210.57	1,281.00	1,497.02	977.98
TOTAL	**22,433.69**	**30,145.09**	**37,143.78**	**53,127.15**	**53,322.19**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
State Department for Labour	384.19	306.61	1,003.41	1,188.47	2,444.40
State Department for Social Protection	13,657.85	9,350.95	12,835.71	12,337.04	2,548.23
State Department for Public Service	14,518.15	11,187.83	4,510.63	705.66	1,254.06
State Department for Youth				7,829.28	2,352.49
State Department for Gender	3,430.00	3,187.75	2,628.50	2,515.70	2,374.00
TOTAL	**31,990.19**	**24,033.14**	**20,978.25**	**24,576.15**	**10,973.18**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**54,423.88**	**54,178.23**	**58,122.03**	**77,703.30**	**64,295.37**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+Revised Estimates

Economic Empowerment

18.12. **Women Enterprise Fund (WEF):** Table18.2a provides data on Women Enterprise Fund Loans Disbursements from 2016/17 to 2020/21. Grants from the Government are expected to decrease by 13.3 per cent from KSh 375.2 million in 2019/20 to KSh 325.2 million in 2020/21. The amount of loans disbursed is expected to increase slightly by 1.4 per cent to KSh 2.827 billion in 2020/21. Outstanding loans are expected to increase by 12.4 per cent, whereas, loans repayments are expected to decrease by 14.5 per cent during the same period.

8.13. The number of groups benefiting from the fund is expected to slightly increase by 1.2 per cent from 10,962 in 2019/20 to 11,099 in 2020/21. Likewise, the total number of beneficiaries is expected to go up by 2.7 per cent from 122,636 in 2019/20 to 125,969 in 2020/21. The number of women and men loan beneficiaries is also expected to increase slightly by 2.9 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively during the same period. Women made up the majority of beneficiaries (80 per cent) in 2019/2020. In 2020/21, women are also expected to form the larger proportion of total beneficiaries at 80.2 per cent.

Table 18.2a: Women Enterprise Fund Loans Disbursement, 2016/17-2020/21

Financial Year	Number of Groups	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Amount Repaid (KSh Million)	Outstanding Loan (KSh Million)	GoK[1] Grant(KSh Million)
		Female	Male	Total				
2016/17	11,323	121,724	21,481	143,205	2,212.4	2,156.0	2,127.4	915.2
2017/18	9,502	97,973	17,289	115,262	2,187.3	1,957.2	2,390.8	673.0
2018/19	13,490	129,432	22,841	152,273	3,085.5	2,626.4	2,871.5	534.5
2019/20*	10,962	98,109	24,527	122,636	2,787.6	2,717.8	3,174.5	375.2
2020/21 **	11,099	100,970	24,999	125,969	2,827.3	2,324.7	3,567.0	325.2

Source: Women Enterprise Fund

* Provisional

** Estimates

[1] GoK Grant (Development and Recurrent Allocation by the National Government)

18.14. Table 18.2b gives details of WEF loans disbursement by sector from 2018/19 to 2020/21. The number of groups in table banking is expected to significantly go up from 1,123 in 2019/20 and 2,416 in 2020/21. Loans advanced to manufacturing, and building and construction sectors are each expected to increase slightly by 1.4 per cent in 2020/21. Loans advanced to the table banking sector is expected to increase significantly from KSh 278.8 million to KSh 622.0 million during the same period while those advanced for agriculture, forestry and fisheries are expected to decrease by 13.1 per cent.

Table 18.2b: Women Enterprise Fund Loan Disbursement by Sector, 2018/19 - 2020/21

Sector	2018/19		2019/20*		2020/21**	
	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	2,968	678.8	3,786	975.7	3,285	848.2
Manufacturing	405	92.6	149	27.9	153	28.3
Building and Construction	175	40.1	141	27.9	110	28.3
Other Service Activities[1]	9,942	2,274.0	5,763	1,477.4	5,134	1,300.6
Table Banking[2]			1,123	278.8	2,416	622.0
Total	**13,490**	**3,085.5**	**10,962**	**2,787.6**	**11,099**	**2,827.3**

Source: Women Enterprise Fund

* Provisional

**Estimates

[1]Other Service Activities include,cybercafe, retail tade, event management, catering, hairdressing, tents & chairs for hire.

[2]For the FY 2018/19 Table banking was captured in the system as others hence the merged rows/cells.

18.15. **Uwezo Fund:** Table 18.3 shows loans disbursed by Uwezo Fund to women, youth and PWDs groups from 2016/17 to 2020/21. The Government grant is expected to decrease significantly by 67.5 per cent from KSh 418.4 million in 2019/20 to KSh 136.0 million in 2020/21. Total loans disbursed is expected to increase by 26.0 per cent from KSh429.3 million in 2019/20 to KSh 541.1 million in 2020/21. The amount of loans disbursed in 2020/21 to women, youth and PWDs groups are expected to increase by 20.6, 42.5 and 46.8 per cent, respectively, during the period under review. The total number of groups benefiting from the fund is expected to increase by 24.9 per cent from 4,142 in 2019/20 to 5,173 in 2020/21. The number of women, youth and PWDs groups benefiting from the fund is also expected to increase by 18.7, 43.4 and 34.0 per cent, respectively, in 2020/21.

18.16. The number of members benefiting from the fund is expected to increase from 44,094 in 2019/20 to 69,978 in 2020/21. Similarly, the number of women and men loan beneficiaries is expected to increase by 55.2 per cent and 67.3 per cent, to 48,827 and 21,151, respectively, during the same period.

Table 18.3: Uwezo Fund Loans Disbursement to Women, Youth and PWD, 2016/17-2020/21

Financial Year	Number of Groups				Members			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)				GoK[1] Grants (KSh Million)
	Women	Youth	PWD	Total	Female	Male	Total	Women Groups	Youth Groups	PWD Groups	Total	
2016/17+	3,461	1,359	127	4,947	45,115	18,130	63,245	363.9	126.9	12.1	502.9	500.0
2017/18+	3,747	1,472	138	5,357	56,188	22,580	78,768	338.3	118.0	11.3	467.6	565.0
2018/19+	1,121	440	41	1,603	5,617	2,259	7,876	110.2	38.5	3.7	152.4	445.0
2019/20*	3,060	976	106	4,142	31,453	12,641	44,094	325.6	94.6	9.1	429.3	418.4
2020/21**	3,631	1,400	142	5,173	48,827	21,151	69,978	392.8	134.8	13.4	541.1	136.0

Source: Uwezo Fund Oversight Board

* Provisional

**Estimates

[1] GoK Grant (Development and Recurrent Allocation by the National Government)

18.17. **Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF):** Government grant is expected to decrease by 43.4 per cent from KSh 634.6 million in 2019/20 to KSh 359.0 million in 2020/21 as shown in Table 18.4. In 2020/21, the amount repaid is expected to increase by 110.4 per cent from KSh 247.2 million in 2019/20 to KSh 520.0 million. The amount of loans disbursed by the fund is also expected to increase by 21.5 per cent during the same period. The total number of beneficiaries for the loan is also expected to increase by 21.5 per cent in 2020/21. The number of women and men who are expected to receive the loans is expected to increase from 27,048 and 40,573 in 2019/20 to 32,860 and 49,291 in 2020/21, respectively. It is expected that 40.0 per cent of the total beneficiaries will be women in 2020/21.

Table 18.4: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Loan Disbursement, 2016/17- 2020/21

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Amount Repaid (KSh Million)	GoK[1] Grants (KSh Million)
	Female	Male	Total			
2016/17	20,116	30,175	50,291	352.7	432.0	596.8
2017/18	31,386	47,079	78,465	549.2	509.2	367.8
2018/19+	18,470	27,706	46,176	323.2	290.1	591.0
2019/20*	27,048	40,573	67,621	473.3	247.2	634.6
2020/21**	32,860	49,291	82,151	575.0	520.0	359.0

Source: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Board

* Provisional

** Estimates

+Revised

[1] GoK Grant (Development and Recurrent Allocation by the National Government)

18.18. **National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF):** The National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) is a flagship project for Vision 2030 under the Social Pillar. The Fund is meant to address the plight of vulnerable groups through enhanced access to financial facilities for socio-economic empowerment among women, youth, PWDs, needy children and the elderly in Kenya. Additionally, the Fund provides an avenue for promotion of enterprise and value addition. The Fund supports a number of programmes including socio-economic empowerment, bursary/scholarships to vulnerable students, table banking activities, civic education, value addition initiatives, nurturing of talent among others. Details of grant disbursement by NGAAF from 2016/17 to 2020/21 are presented in Table 18.5 for three programmes namely, socio-economic empowerment, value addition initiatives and bursaries/scholarships to vulnerable students.

18.19. In 2020/21, the Government grant is expected to remain at KSh 2.13 billion as it was in 2019/20. The total amount disbursed for the three programs is expected to increase slightly by 3.8 per cent from KSh 758.9 million in 2019/20 to KSh 788.0 million in 2020/21. The amount disbursed for Social Economic Empowerment is expected to go up by 3.9 per cent during the same period. Similarly, the number of groups for the same program is expected to increase slightly by 1.8 per cent, whereas, the total numbers of beneficiaries is expected to go up by 2.4 per cent from 143,100 in 2019/20 to 146,492 in 2020/21.

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8.20. The amount disbursed for value addition initiatives is expected to go up by 10.9 per cent from KSh 178.5 million in 2019/20 to KSh 198.0 million in 2020/21. The number of groups is also expected to go up by 3.0 per cent from 602 in 2019/20 to 620 in 2020/21. Similarly, the number for women and men beneficiaries is expected to increase by 5.7 and 6.6 per cent, respectively during the review period.

18.21. A slight decrease of 1.1 per cent is expected in the amount disbursed through bursaries and scholarships for vulnerable students to KSh 260.0 million in 2020/21 from KSh 262.9 million in 2019/20. The total number of beneficiaries is also expected to decrease by 8.7 per cent in the same period. Women beneficiaries are expected to increase by 8.8 per cent, while the number of men beneficiaries is expected to decline by 33.3 per cent in 2020/21.

Table 18.5: National Government Affirmative Action Fund Support by Programme, 2016/17-2020/21

Financial Year	Grants for Social Economic Empowerment					Grants for Value Addition Initiatives					Grants for Bursaries and Scholarship for Vulnerable Students				Total Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	GoK[1] Grants (KSh Million)
	Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)		
		Female	Male	Total			Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total			
2016/17	3,645	346,275	24,700	370,975	387.7	..	..	..	..	..	20,250	13,269	33,519	387.7	775.3	2,130.0
2017/18	2,244	119,680	19,375	139,055	387.7	..	..	..	..	..	11,605	7,736	19,341	387.7	775.3	2,130.0
2018/19	1,142	107,352	21,809	129,161	259.7	505	7,620	5,080	12,700	101.1	12,379	13,002	25,381	216.6	577.5	2,065.0
2019/20*	4,961	106,358	36,742	143,100	317.5	602	4,816	7,236	12,052	178.5	18,376	13,096	31,472	262.9	758.9	2,130.0
2020/21**	5,051	112,482	34,010	146,492	330.0	620	5,090	7,710	12,800	198.0	19,992	8,738	28,730	260.0	788.0	2,130.0

Source: National Government Affirmative Action Fund

..Missing Data

* Provisional

**Estimates

[1] GoK Grant (Development Allocation by the National Government)

[2] Value addition is change in physical state or form of the product

18.22. **Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO):** Table 18.6a presents the amount reserved and awarded by Public Procuring Entities under AGPO from 2016/17 to 2020/21. The total amount of public procurement reserved for youth, women and PWDs groups stood at KSh 40.7 billion in 2020/21. During the same period, the reported value of tenders awarded to youth, women and PWD groups through public procurement was KSh 26.5 billion. The amount reserved by Ministries/State Departments and County Assemblies is expected to increase to KSh 7.3 billion and KSh 1.0 billion, respectively in 2020/21. During the same period, the amount awarded by procuring entities is expected to increase for State Corporations and County Assemblies to KSh 14.4 billion and KSh 0.5 billion, respectively.

18.23. Table 18.6b shows the number and value of tenders awarded to youth, women and PWDs groups as reported by various public procurement entities from 2016/17 to 2020/21. The total numbers of tenders awarded were 26,051 in 2019/20 and are expected to reach 25,278 in 2020/21. The number of tenders awarded to women and PWDs groups is expected to reach 13,078 and 1,789, respectively in 2020/21. The number of tenders awarded to youth groups is expected to reach 10,411 in the review period. The value of tenders awarded to youth, women and PWDs groups is expected to reach KSh 10.7 billion, KSh 13.8 billion and KSh 2.0 billion, respectively in 2020/21.

Table 18.6a: Amount Reserved and Awarded by Public Procuring Entities under AGPO, 2016/17-2020/21

Category of Procuring Entities	2016/17+			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20*			2020/21**		
	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Millions	Amount Awarded KSh Millions	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Millions	Amount Awarded KSh Millions	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Millions	Amount Awarded KSh Millions	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Millions	Amount Awarded KSh Millions	Number of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved KSh Millions	Amount Awarded KSh Millions
Ministries/State Departments	42	16,160.3	15,523.8	28	19,674.8	12,618.0	35	15,048.3	13,535.3	29	5,279.7	5,213.4	30	7,306.1	5,102.0
State Corporations	94	26,024.7	6,480.0	83	33,471.7	9,424.4	97	29,132.9	10,350.3	162	32,720.2	9,953.0	162	13,563.4	14,386.2
Commissions & Independent Offices	17	4,237.8	828.9	12	1,924.6	492.1	17	4,610.1	774.4	18	2,950.1	581.0	18	1,258.0	356.2
Universities & Colleges	25	1,072.9	1,024.2	29	1,734.0	804.0	31	1,715.5	1,290.2	56	3,649.2	1,453.9	60	1,931.3	920.2
Counties Executives	9	3,268.6	1,314.6	9	6,542.2	3,405.0	15	8,644.7	4,152.9	30	16,321.6	5,409.4	30	15,619.3	5,232.9
County Assemblies	4	301.4	19.8	6	265.6	51.1	6	473.3	36.6	11	740.3	206.7	20	1,014.1	476.6
Sub-Total	**191**	**51,065.7**	**25,191.3**	**167**	**63,612.9**	**26,794.6**	**201**	**59,624.8**	**30,139.7**	**306**	**61,661.1**	**22,817.5**	**320**	**40,692.2**	**26,474.2**

Source: Public Procurement Regulatory Authority

*Provisional

**Estimates

+Revised

Table 18.6b: Tender Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2016/17-2020/21

	Financial Year	2016/17+		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20*		2020/21**	
Category	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…..	3899	7,508.6	2630	6,066.8	2,742	5,707.6	1,629	3,228.0	2,296	1,901.0
	State Corporations…..	5641	2,982.4	5234	3,832.0	5,943	3,962.2	4,749	3,359.9	4,982	5,241.7
	Commissions…..	882	332.2	752	228.0	898	332.0	713	193.6	286	95.9
	Universities & Colleges..	3088	509.1	1621	374.8	1,935	400.7	1,897	592.6	1,078	268.6
	County Executives….	468	710.4	1044	1,804.9	942	2,495.9	1,146	2,418.8	1,467	2,828.6
	County Assemblies…..	39	16.8	80	34.2	62	20.3	69	115.4	302	321.0
	Sub-Total	**14,017**	**12,059.5**	**11,361**	**12,340.7**	**12,522**	**12,918.7**	**10,203**	**9,908.3**	**10,411**	**10,656.8**
Women	Ministries…..	5101	7,703.1	2724	6,534.8	3,120	7,104.8	1,612	1,904.1	3,139	3,141.0
	State Corporations…..	7278	3,094.4	8220	5,153.0	8,674	5,801.8	7,242	5,584.0	6,453	7,533.6
	Commissions…..	953	473.3	906	228.8	1,043	367.0	759	334.9	577	239.6
	Universities & Colleges..	3556	474.6	1788	402.6	3,242	813.3	3,141	784.1	1,515	602.9
	County Executives….	283	554.4	856	1,290.1	848	1,445.6	1,112	2,229.0	1,154	2,162.2
	County Assemblies…..	17	2.9	23	14.4	38	14.7	72	70.0	241	137.3
	Sub-Total	**17,188**	**12,302.7**	**14,517**	**13,623.6**	**16,965**	**15,547.2**	**13,938**	**10,906.1**	**13,078**	**13,816.6**
PWDs	Ministries…..	409	312.1	196	569.5	342	722.9	113	81.3	151	60.0
	State Corporations…..	689	403.2	918	439.5	1,076	586.3	1,052	1,009.2	1,221	1,610.9
	Commissions…..	106	23.4	97	35.2	151	75.4	151	52.5	28	20.8
	Universities & Colleges..	375	40.5	201	26.6	440	76.2	373	77.2	190	48.8
	County Executives….	27	49.8	77	310.0	151	211.4	185	761.6	151	242.1
	County Assemblies…..	2	0.1	6	2.5	4	1.6	36	21.3	48	18.3
	Sub-Total	**1,608**	**829.1**	**1,495**	**1,383.3**	**2,164**	**1,673.8**	**1,910**	**2,003.1**	**1,789**	**2,000.8**
Total		**32,813**	**25,191.3**	**26,916**	**26,794.6**	**31,651**	**30,139.7**	**26,051**	**22,817.5**	**25,278**	**26,474.2**

18.24. **National Youth Service:** Details of the number of service women and service men at the National Youth Service (NYS) from 2016 to 2020 are shown in Table 18.7. The data shows that the total number of recruited service women and men reduced by 34.0 per cent from 12,194 in 2019 to 8,046 in 2020. Recruited service women decreased by 30.5 per cent while service men declined by 35.3 per cent in the same period. The number of service men who proceeded to paramilitary training also dropped by 33.3 per cent from 11,714 in 2019 to 7,811

8.25. The number of service women and men engaged in the national service and Technical Vocational Training dropped by 1.1 per cent and 17.2 per cent, respectively, from 2019 to 2020. Moreover, the proportion of women recruited in national service went up by 12.1 per cent while that of men dropped by 5.9 per cent during the same period. There was a decline of 28.2 per cent of women compared to 12.4 per cent for men who joined Technical and Vocational Training (TVT) from 2019 to 2020.

Table 18.7: Number of Service Personnel by Sex, 2016-2020

Year	Numbers Recruited			Paramilitary Training			National Service			Technical and Vocational Training(TVT)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2016	2,758	7,840	10,598	2,748	7,803	10,551	..	..	..	..	..	..
2017	7,936	21,276	29,212	7,931	21,262	29,193	..	..	..	..	..	..
2018	4,850	12,335	17,185	4,690	12,160	16,850	4,590	11,893	16,483	9,450	22,050	31,500
2019	3,301	8,893	12,194	3,102	8,612	11,714	3,037	8,359	11,396	11,788	27,506	39,294
2020*	2,294	5,752	8,046	2,215	5,596	7,811	3,404	7,863	11,267	8,462	24,093	32,555

Source: National Youth Service

* Provisional

.. Missing Data

Decision Making

18.26. Various strategies have also been employed to enhance women's representation in leadership. They include development of a National Strategy for Supporting Greater Participation of Women in Elective Politics; a training curriculum on women's leadership that has been institutionalised in the Government's training institutions; launch of a democracy fund for women; media engagement on women's leadership; as well as, mentorship programmes at the higher learning institutions. Table 18.8 presents details of participation in selected decision-making positions in the public service for the period 2019 to 2020. The proportion of women in the positions of Cabinet Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Heads of Constitution Commissions and Independent Offices, Regional Commissioners and County Commissioners has remained the same between 2019 and 2020 at, 33.3, 18.6, 53.3, 12.5 and 12.8 per cent, respectively. Women Representation for the positions of Chief Administrative Secretaries, Diplomatic Corps, Deputy County Commissioners, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs increased slightly by 2.5, 4.0, 1.2, 0.3 and 1.0 per cent respectively, during the same period.

18.27. The number of women Governors did not change for the period under review, while the number of women Deputy Governors increased by one in 2020. Moreover, the number of women County Secretaries remained constant for 2019 and 2020, accounting for 10.6 per cent of the total County Secretaries. The total number of CECMs declined from 434 in 2019 to 431 in 2020. Nationally, the proportion of women in CECMs positions declined marginally from 31.8 per cent to 31.3 per cent during the period under review.

18.28. In the Legislature, the number of women in both the Senate and the National Assembly did not change during the review period. The National Assembly did not meet the minimum one-third gender rule requirement in both 2019 and 2020. The positions held by women in the County Assemblies, reduced to 2,186 in 2020 from 2,193 in 2019. There was no change in the number of clerks at county level. However, the proportion of women speakers at the County Assemblies reduced from 10.6 per cent in 2019 to 8.5 per cent in 2020. In the Judiciary, the proportion of women judges in the Supreme Court and High Court increased from 28.6 per cent and 47.1 per cent in 2019 to 33.3 per cent and 48.8 per cent in 2020, respectively.

Table 18.8: Participation in Selected Decision Making Positions in the Public Service, 2019-2020

Positions	2019				2020*			
	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)
Executive								
National								
Cabinet Secretaries	7	14	21	33.33	7	14	21	33.33
Chief Administrative Secretaries	8	19	27	29.63	9	19	28	32.14
Principal Secretaries	8	35	43	18.60	8	35	43	18.60
Diplomatic Corps[1]	18	46	64	28.13	18	38	56	32.14
Heads of Constitutional commissions and Independent offices	8	7	15	53.33	8	7	15	53.33
Regional Commissioners	1	7	8	12.50	1	7	8	12.50
County Commissioners.	6	41	47	12.77	6	41	47	12.77
Deputy County Commissioners	37	285	322	11.49	43	295	338	12.72
Assistant County Commissioners	348	721	1069	32.55	345	716	1061	32.52
Chiefs	392	3028	3420	11.46	403	3011	3414	11.80
Assistant Chiefs	1492	6505	7997	18.66	1593	6496	8089	19.69
County								
Governors	2	45	47	4.26	2	45	47	4.26
Deputy Governors	7	39	46	15.22	8	38	46	17.39
County Secretaries	5	42	47	10.64	5	42	47	10.64
County Executive Committee Members	138	296	434	31.80	135	296	431	31.32
Legislature								
National								
Senators	21	46	67	31.34	21	46	67	31.34
Members of Parliament	76	273	349	21.78	76	270	346	21.97
Speakers	0	2	2	-	0	2	2	-
County								
Members of County Assembly	737	1456	2193	33.61	736	1450	2186	33.67
Speakers	5	42	47	10.64	4	43	47	8.51
Clerks	1	46	47	2.13	1	46	47	2.13
Judiciary								
Supreme Court Judges	2	5	7	28.57	2	4	6	33.33
Court of Appeal Judges	7	12	19	36.84	7	12	19	36.84
High Court Judges	40	45	85	47.06	40	42	82	48.78
Magistrates	269	234	503	53.48	252	222	474	53.16
Kadhis	0	53	53	-	0	53	53	-

Source: State Department for Interior and Citizen Services, County Assemblies Forum, Cabinet Affairs Forum, National Assembly, Senate, Council of Governors, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Intenational Trade, Judiciary

[1]Ambassadors and High Commissioners

18.29. Table 18.9 presents the distribution of Elected and Nominated Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) by county and sex for 2019 and 2020 as at 31st December. The total number of women and men MCAs declined from 737 and 1,456 in 2019 to 736 and 1,450 in 2020 respectively. Nationally, the percentage of women members of County Assemblies remained relatively the same in 2019 and 2020. In 2020, Nyamira and Lamu counties had the highest percentage of women representation of MCAs each at 38.9 per cent, while Nandi County had the lowest at 23.5 per cent. Nationally, one-third gender rule requirement for members of the County Assemblies was met. However, eight County Assemblies did not meet the minimum one-third gender rule requirement..

Table 18.9: Members of the County Assemblies by Sex, 2019 and 2020

County Code	County	2019							2020*							
		Elected		Nominated		Total		Female %	Elected		Nominated		Total		Female %
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	Mombasa	4	26	10	2	14	28	33.3	4	26	10	1	14	27	34.1
2	Kwale	0	20	12	2	12	22	35.3	0	20	12	2	12	22	35.3
3	Kilifi	2	33	17	2	19	35	35.2	2	33	17	2	19	35	35.2
4	Tana River	2	13	5	3	7	2	77.8	2	13	5	3	7	16	30.4
5	Lamu	1	9	6	2	7	11	38.9	1	9	6	2	7	11	38.9
6	Taita/Taveta	1	19	11	2	12	21	36.4	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3
7	Garissa	1	29	17	3	18	32	36.0	1	29	17	3	18	32	36.0
8	Wajir	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3
9	Mandera	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3	0	30	16	2	16	32	33.3
10	Marsabit	0	20	8	2	8	22	26.7	0	20	8	2	8	22	26.7
11	Isiolo	0	10	6	1	6	11	35.3	0	10	6	1	6	11	35.3
12	Meru	2	43	21	2	23	45	33.8	2	43	21	2	23	45	33.8
13	Tharaka-Nithi	2	13	4	1	6	14	30.0	2	13	4	1	6	14	30.0
14	Embu	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3
15	Kitui	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3	6	34	12	2	18	36	33.3
16	Machakos	4	36	16	3	20	39	33.9	4	36	16	3	20	39	33.9
17	Makueni	1	29	15	3	16	32	33.3	1	28	15	3	16	31	34.0
18	Nyandarua	1	24	12	2	13	26	33.3	1	24	12	2	13	26	33.3
19	Nyeri	4	26	12	2	16	28	36.4	4	26	12	2	16	28	36.4
20	Kirinyaga	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3
21	Murang'a	1	34	16	2	17	36	32.1	2	33	16	2	18	35	34.0
22	Kiambu	1	30	59	3	30	62	32.6	1	59	29	3	30	62	32.6
23	Turkana	2	28	15	2	17	30	36.2	2	28	15	2	17	30	36.2
24	West Pokot	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3
25	Samburu	0	15	10	2	10	17	37.0	0	15	10	2	10	17	37.0
26	Trans Nzoia	1	24	11	3	12	27	30.8	1	24	11	3	12	27	30.8
27	Uasin Gishu	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0	1	28	15	2	16	30	34.8
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3	0	20	11	2	11	22	33.3
29	Nandi	1	24	7	2	8	26	23.5	1	24	7	2	8	26	23.5
30	Baringo	2	28	13	2	15	30	33.3	2	28	13	2	15	30	33.3
31	Laikipia	1	14	7	2	8	16	33.3	1	14	7	2	8	16	33.3
32	Nakuru	6	49	21	2	27	51	34.6	6	47	21	2	27	49	35.5
33	Narok	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0
34	Kajiado	0	25	14	2	14	27	34.1	0	25	14	2	14	27	34.1
35	Kericho	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0	1	29	15	2	16	31	34.0
36	Bomet	3	22	9	2	12	24	33.3	3	22	9	2	12	24	33.3
37	Kakamega	3	57	27	2	30	59	33.7	3	57	27	2	30	59	33.7
38	Vihiga	1	24	12	1	13	25	34.2	1	24	12	1	13	25	34.2
39	Bungoma	7	38	13	2	20	40	33.3	7	38	13	2	20	40	33.3
40	Busia	1	34	16	2	17	36	32.1	1	34	16	2	17	36	32.1
41	Siaya	5	25	10	2	15	27	35.7	5	25	10	2	15	27	35.7
42	Kisumu	5	30	11	2	16	32	33.3	5	30	11	2	16	32	33.3
43	Homa Bay	2	38	18	2	20	40	33.3	2	38	18	2	20	40	33.3
44	Migori	3	37	16	1	19	38	33.3	3	37	16	1	19	38	33.3
45	Kisii	2	43	22	2	24	45	34.8	2	42	22	2	24	44	35.3
46	Nyamira	1	19	13	3	14	22	38.9	1	19	13	3	14	22	38.9
47	Nairobi City	4	81	36	2	40	83	32.5	4	81	35	2	39	83	32.0
	National	**86**	**1330**	**681**	**97**	**737**	**1442**	**33.8**	**86**	**1354**	**650**	**96**	**736**	**1450**	**33.7**

Source: County Assemblies Forum

* Provisional

18.30. Table 18.10 presents the distribution of County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) by county and sex. The number of CECMs declined from 434 in 2019 to 431 in 2020. Nationally, the proportion of women in CECMs positions declined marginally from 31.8 per cent to 31.3 per cent during the period under review. In 2020, Migori County (66.7 per cent), Kilifi County (50.0 per cent) and Nyeri County (50.0 per cent) had the highest representation of women. Kitui remained the county with no representation of women for CECMs positions in the same year. A total of sixteen counties met the two third gender rule.

Table 18.10: County Executive Committee Members by sex, 2019 and 2020

County Code	County	2019				2020*			
		Female	Male	Total	Female %	Female	Male	Total	Female %
1	Mombasa	2	3	5	40.0	2	4	6	33.3
2	Kwale	3	5	8	37.5	3	5	8	37.5
3	Kilifi	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
4	Tana River	2	6	8	25.0	2	6	8	25.0
5	Lamu	2	3	5	40.0	2	3	5	40.0
6	Taita/Taveta	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
7	Garissa	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
8	Wajir	2	8	10	20.0	2	8	10	20.0
9	Mandera	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
10	Marsabit	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
11	Isiolo	2	4	6	33.3	2	4	6	33.3
12	Meru	4	7	11	36.4	4	7	11	36.4
13	Tharaka-Nithi	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6
14	Embu	3	7	10	30.0	2	7	9	22.2
15	Kitui	0	7	7	0.0	0	7	7	0.0
16	Machakos	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
17	Makueni	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
18	Nyandarua	4	7	11	36.4	4	7	11	36.4
19	Nyeri	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
20	Kirinyaga	3	5	8	37.5	3	5	8	37.5
21	Murang'a	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
22	Kiambu	2	8	10	20.0	2	8	10	20.0
23	Turkana	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
24	West Pokot	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
25	Samburu	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
26	Trans Nzoia	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
27	Uasin Gishu	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
29	Nandi	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
30	Baringo	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
31	Laikipia	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6
32	Nakuru	2	7	9	22.2	2	7	9	22.2
33	Narok	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
34	Kajiado	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
35	Kericho	3	6	9	33.3	3	6	9	33.3
36	Bomet	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
37	Kakamega	2	8	10	20.0	2	8	10	20.0
38	Vihiga	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
39	Bungoma	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
40	Busia	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
41	Siaya	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
42	Kisumu	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
43	Homa Bay	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
44	Migori	4	3	7	57.1	4	2	6	66.7
45	Kisii	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
46	Nyamira	2	7	9	22.2	2	7	9	22.2
47	Nairobi City	4	5	9	44.4	2	5	7	28.6
	National	**138**	**296**	**434**	**31.8**	**135**	**296**	**431**	**31.3**

Source: Council of Governors
*Provisional

Social Protection

18.31. Social protection systems cover a wide range of interventions that include direct and indirect transfers in cash or kind and access to social services. Social protection has three pillars: social assistance, social security and social health insurance. Social protection is designed to address lifecycle risks, through a mixture of schemes financed from general government revenues which include donor-funded support and contributory schemes.

18.32. **Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Fund (CT-OVC):** The amount of funds allocated and disbursed to Orphans and Vulnerable Children from 2016/17 to 2020/21 is shown in Table 18.11. The funds allocated for the programme is expected to decrease by 7.1 per cent from KSh 8.5 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 7.9 billion in 2020/21. The amount disbursed is also expected to decrease from KSh 7.1 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 7.0 billion in 2020/21.

18.33. Similarly, the number of beneficiary households is expected to reduce from 294,581 in 2019/20 to 293,665 in 2020/21. The number of women and men caregivers is expected to reduce marginally by 0.2 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively, during the same period. In 2020/21, women are expected to account for 80.0 per cent of the total number of caregivers.

Table 18.11: Disbursement of Funds to Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2016/17- 2020/21

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[1]			Allocation (KSh Million)	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)
	Female	Male	Total		
2016/17	..	..	352,000	8,071.6	7,106.0
2017/18	..	..	349,778	8,507.5	7,352.2
2018/19	271,288	69,128	340,416	8,305.3	7,257.8
2019/20*	234,761	59,820	294,581	8,478.2	7,065.5
2020/21**	234,271	59,394	293,665	7,900.0	7,048.0

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
.. Missing Data
*Provisional

18.34. **The Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT):** Disbursement of funds by Older Persons Cash Transfer programme from 2016/17 to 2020/21 is shown in Table 18.12. The funds allocated is expected to increase by 2.5 per cent from KSh 17.2 billion in 2019/20 to KSh 17.6 billion in 2020/21. However, the amount disbursed is expected to decrease from KSh 18.4 billion to KSh 18.3 billion during the same period. The total number of beneficiaries under the programme is expected to reduce from 763,638 in 2019/20 to 763,553 in 2020/21. The number of women benefiting from OPCT is expected to increase slightly by 0.1 per cent, whereas, that of men is expected to decrease slightly by 0.3 per cent during the period under review.

Table 18.12: Disbursement of Funds to Older Persons, 2016/17 - 2020/21

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Allocation (KSh Million)	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)
	Female	Male	Total		
2016/17	..	..	314,504	7,871.0	8,639.1
2017/18	..	..	792,268	14,452.4	11,245.8
2018/19	487,289	310,122	797,411	17,930.8	18,201.2
2019/20*	466,673	296,965	763,638	17,170.0	18,367.0
2020/21**	467,362	296,191	763,553	17,600.0	18,325.3

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
..Missing Data
*Provisional
**Estimates

18.35. **Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities (PWSD-CT):** Table 18.13 shows disbursement of funds by Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities from 2016/17 to 2020/20. The amount allocated and amount disbursed are expected to decrease by 7.6 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively, from 2019/20 to 2020/21. Likewise, The number of women caregivers is expected to decrease by 3.0 per cent from 6,817 in 2019/20 to 6,615 in 2020/21, while that of men caregivers is expected to increase marginally by 0.6 per cent from 27,159 to 27,333 during the same period. Men caregivers are expected to account for 80.5 per cent of the total number of caregivers in 2020/21.

Table 18.13: Disbursement of funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities, 2016/17 - 2020/21

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[1]			Allocation (KSh Million)	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)
	Female	Male	Total		
2016/17	..	..	46,917	1,200.0	1,094.5
2017/18	..	..	43,884	1,180.0	942.7
2018/19	8,583	34,268	42,851	1,190.0	721.8
2019/20*	6,817	27,159	33,976	1,190.0	816.6
2020/21**	6,615	27,333	33,948	1,100.0	814.8

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

.. Missing Data
*Provisional
**Estimates
[1]Total number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiaries households

18.36. **Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP):** This is an unconditional Government cash transfer programme implemented through the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in four counties in Kenya, namely; Turkana, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit. The programme aims at reducing extreme hunger and vulnerability by delivering regular and unconditional cash transfers to targeted households. Disbursement of funds by Hunger and Safety Net programme from 2016/17 to 2020/21 is shown in Table 18.14. Amount allocated is expected to remain the same for 2020/21 as it was in 2019/20. However, the amount disbursed is expected to increase by 2.9 per cent from KSh 3.398 billion to KSh 3.496 billion during the same period. The expected number of beneficiary household is expected to increase by 49.9 per cent in 2020/21. The number for women and men account holders is expected to increase from 77,487 and 49,541 in 2019/20 to 116,132 and 74,248 in 2020/21, respectively. It is expected that in 2020/21, women account holders will account for 61.0 per cent of the total account holders.

Table 18.14: Disbursement of Funds for Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)[1], 2016/17 - 2020/21

Financial Year	Number of Account Holders[2]			Allocation (KSh Million)	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)
	Female	Male	Total		
2016/17	120,031	76,741	196,772	3,298.30	4,611.10
2017/18	116,132	74,248	190,380	3,298.30	3,496.00
2018/19	88,494	56,578	145,072	3,848.30	3,605.30
2019/20*	77,487	49,541	127,028	3,848.30	3,398.20
2020/21**	116,132	74,248	190,380	3,848.30	3,496.00

Source: National Drought Management Authority, Ministry of Devolution and ASALs

*Provisional

** Estimates

[1] The programme runs in Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana Counties

[2] Total number of account holders is equivalent to the total number of beneficiary households

18.37. **National Social Security Fund (NSSF).** Details of membership, contribution and benefits by NSSF are presented in Table 18.15 below. The number of registered employers increased from 28,080 in 2019 to 82,261 in 2020. The increase is attributed to registration of employers that was done at the Registrar of Companies through the e-citizen platform that could not be uploaded to the NSSF system in 2019. However, the number of registered employees went down by 13.1 per cent from 2019 to 2020, whereby, women and men registered employees decreased by 17.6 per cent and 10.0 per cent, respectively. Similarly, registered voluntarily members declined by 36.3 per cent for the same period, whereby, women decreased by 33.6 percent, while men decreased by 38.1 per cent. Annual contributions and annual benefits paid dropped by 2.4 per cent and 10.2 per cent, respectively, in 2020.

Table 18.15: National Social Security Fund Membership, Contribution and Benefits by Sex, 2016- 2020

Details	2016+	2017+	2018+	2019	2020*
Registered Employers … … … … …	**29,748**	**40,557**	**44,205**	**28,080**	**82,261**
Registered Employees					
Female… … … … … … …	105,757	148,930	83,135	82,515	68,006
Male… … … … … … … … …	158,982	216,531	132,510	120,071	108,106
Sub Total… … … … … … …	**264,739**	**365,461**	**215,645**	**202,586**	**176,112**
Registered Voluntary Members					
Female… … … … … …	52,426	85,849	60,371	69,362	46,082
Male… … … … … … … … …	98,472	133,080	99,421	107,473	66,498
Sub Total… … … … … … …	**150,898**	**218,929**	**159,792**	**176,835**	**112,580**
Total Registered Members … … …	**415,637**	**584,390**	**375,437**	**379,421**	**288,692**
Annual Contribution (KSh Million)	**12,875**	**13,546.9**	**14,044.26**	**15,102.4**	**14,732.6**
Annual Benefits Paid (KSh Million)	**3,121.0**	**3,661.0**	**3,778.9**	**4,939.1**	**4,433.5**

Source: National Social Security Fund

* Provisional

+Revised

New Developments in the Sector

18.38. The Government enacted legislation on a number of issues to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. Sessional Paper No. 02 of 2019 on the National Policy on Gender and Development (NPGAD) and Sessional Paper No. 03 on the National Policy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) were adopted in December 2020. Furthermore, the second generation of Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on Women, Peace and Security (2020-2024) was launched in September 2020 and Women Economic Empowerment Strategy (2020-2025) has been put in place to increase women's access to economic resources and opportunities.

18.39. Further, the first generation of Gender Statistics Sector Plan (GSSP) 2019-2023, was launched in December 2020 which is part of the Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS). The KSDS forms a robust, comprehensive and coherent framework that is meant to strengthen statistical capacity across the entire National Statistical System (NSS). The GSSP on the other hand, is a basis for strengthening statistical capacity in the gender statistics sector in Kenya.

D

EMERGING ISSUES

Highlights on Rebasing of the Construction Input Price Index

Chapter 19

Background

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has, over the years been monitoring changes in the construction input prices through the quarterly Building Construction Index (BCI). The price index has primarily been used for analysis of price movements in the construction industry, for price escalation clauses in construction contracts, and for deflation of components of the national accounts. The BCI is made up of aggregated price indices for materials, labour and other types of costs. These take into account the relative weights for the different construction cost components.

19.2. Current weights used in the compilation of the BCI are based on the materials and labour inputs as used in 1972. The existing BCI suffers from a number of shortcomings including under coverage on account of data being collected only in Nairobi and; some materials and components becoming obsolete while new ones which have gained prominence but are not included in the BCI compilation. There has been a lot of technological advancement in the present-day construction which the index does not take into account. Therefore, there has been the need to rebase the index so as to represent the current construction cost situation more accurately. Rebasing of the BCI is also in tandem with the internationally accepted best practice for reviewing indices every 5 years.

19.3. In view of the aforementioned, the Bureau embarked on the process of rebasing the BCI, improvement of compilation methodology, the scope and the structure of the index. These changes informed the rebased index to be renamed *the Construction Input Price Index (CIPI)*. To compile the weights, data on construction was collected through the 2018 Census of Industrial Production (CIP) as well as from representative construction project models provided by experts (engineers, quantity surveyors) attached to the construction regulatory authorities. The two data sources were used to identify inputs and to generate weights that were used in the rebasing process. Prices' Data collection for the CIPI began in November 2019 which was the adopted as the base period.

Methodology

19.4. A nationwide Census of Industrial Production (CIP) was carried out in 2018 where construction data for all construction activities was collected. The construction inputs were categorized into four major components i.e. materials; equipment; labour and transport. Table 19.1 shows the types of construction activities and their respective proportions in the construction industry. As indicated in the table, civil engineering activities accounted for about half of the construction industry, while the shares of construction of buildings and specialized construction activities were 39.1 per cent and 10.4 per cent, respectively.

Table 19.1: Proportions of values in the Construction Works Done, 2018

Construction Activity	Proportion (%)
Construction of buildings	39.1
Civil engineering	50.5
Specialized construction activities	10.4
Total	**100.0**

19.5. Proportions for the four major construction input components are presented in Table 19.2. Materials constitute more than half of the construction inputs while equipment, labour, and transport & fuels shares were 20.3, 19.0 and 9.6 per cent, respectively.

Table 19.2: Proportion of Construction Inputs, 2018

Construction Component	Proportion (%)
Materials	51.1
Labour	19.0
Equipment	20.3
Transport & Fuels	9.6
Total	**100.0**

Deriving the weights of constituent inputs and sample of outlets

19.6. The Bureau engaged stakeholders in the construction sector, while deriving the basket of items to be used for both the construction of buildings and civil engineering projects. The stakeholders comprised of engineers and quantity surveyors from government agencies that regulate or take part in construction. The team guided the process of obtaining the quantities of materials, transport, labour and equipment that are required to build the selected construction models. The main procedure involved identifying a construction activity, listing its inputs and finally estimating the quantities required to complete it. To estimate the CIPI, the modified Laspeyres Price Index formula was used. The formula requires weights and prices of the inputs as the computation variables. Each individual commodity weight was calculated by dividing its total expenditure by the sum of all the commodities' expenditure as used in the construction project. The weight computation formula is mathematically expressed as:

$$W_i = \frac{P_{oi}Q_{oi}}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} P_{oi}Q_{oi}} \times 100$$

Where:

W_i - is the i^th input weight at the base period

P_{oi} - is the fourth quarter 2019 price of input ***i***

Q_{oi} - is the quantity of input ***i*** as used in construction project

Σ - is the summation of total expenditures used in the construction project

The first quarterly price data collection was done in November 2019 which was also taken as the base period for the new indices. The final weights derived for all the inputs were examined to ensure consistency and international comparability. Each of the selected inputs for inclusion in the CIPI was assigned a product code. The new weights generated for indices of construction of buildings and civil engineering are shown in Table 19.3 and Table 19.4 respectively. Sub-indices were aggregated to give overall construction index as presented in Table 19.5.

Table 19.3: Building Inputs' Weights, 2018

S No	Product	Weight (%)
1	Cement & Lime	14.18
2	Hard core	1.20
3	Quarry products (waste,dust & murram)	1.72
4	Sand	5.14
5	Ballast	4.50
6	BRC Mesh & Steel Reinforcement Bars	10.33
7	Stones (Machine Cut & Foundation Stones)	4.42
8	Damp Proofing & Anti-termite	0.12
9	Timber & Wood	3.70
10	Paving blocks	0.14
11	Roofing materials (Iron sheets,Tiles,Gutters,down-pipe&Nails	3.69
12	Doors	0.54
13	Windows	0.26
14	Glass & glass putty	0.41
15	Locks & iron mongery	0.24
16	Tiles (Wall & Floor)	1.25
17	Chip boards & Medium-density fibreboard	0.78
18	Paints	1.61
19	Sanitary fittings	0.16
20	Water fittings	0.35
21	Water wastes	0.12
22	Electrical fittings	0.51
	Total Materials	**55.36**
23	Equipment-Concrete Mixer	5.16
24	Equipment-Concrete poker / Vibrator	2.36
25	Equipment-Excavator & Pedestrian Roller	2.64
26	Compressors	3.04
	Total Equipment	**13.21**
27	Transport	5.99
28	Fuel	3.99
	Total Transport & Fuel	**9.98**
29	Casual	6.67
30	Watchman	2.01
31	Plumber/Electrician	0.52
32	Machine /Plant operators	0.91
33	Carpenter/Painter/Welder/Mechanic	3.53
34	Mason/Foreman	7.80
	Total Labour	**21.45**
	Overall Weight	**100.00**

Table 19.4: Civil Engineering Inputs' Weights, 2018

S No	Product	Weights (%)
1	Paving Grade Bitumen	1.70
2	Tackcoat	0.60
3	Ballast/Gravel & Graded crushed stones	6.42
4	Mix and Precoated chippings	5.27
5	Cement	1.05
6	Steel Reinforcement Bars	1.90
7	Timber & Wood	0.52
8	Concrete & Asphalts	8.83
9	Paving blocks	3.94
10	Culverts & Inverted block drains	5.19
11	Kerbs	3.15
12	Dense Bitumen Macadam (DBM)	7.76
13	Paint	0.74
	Total Materials	**47.08**
14	Pedestrian roller	6.39
15	Concrete mixer	1.05
16	Excavators	8.59
17	Motor graders	8.62
18	Compressors & Vibrators	2.24
	Total Equipment	**26.89**
19	Transport	4.30
20	Fuel	5.02
	Total Transport & Fuel	**9.32**
21	Construction casuals	1.80
22	Watchman & Related workers	1.90
23	Laboratory technologist & Drivers	2.17
24	Machine /plant operators /drivers	5.52
25	Carpenter/Painter/Welder/Mechanic	1.73
26	Site agent/Surveyor	2.12
27	Mason/foreman	1.48
	Total Labour	**16.71**
	Overall Weight	**100.00**

Table 19.5: Overall Construction Inputs' Weights, 2018

S No	Product	Weight(%)
	Materials	
1	Hardcore	0.58
2	Quarry products (waste,dust & murram)	0.83
3	Cement	7.41
4	Sand	2.49
5	Ballast/Gravel & Graded crushed stones	5.49
6	Mix and precoated chippings	2.71
7	Concrete & Asphalts	4.55
8	Timber & Wood	2.06
9	BRC MESH & Reinforcement Bars	5.99
10	Paving blocks	2.10
11	Culverts & Inverted block drains	2.67
12	Kerbs	1.62
13	Dense Bitumen Macadam (DBM)	5.19
14	Stones	2.14
15	Damp Proofing & Anti-termite	0.06
16	Roofing Materials	1.79
17	Doors	0.26
18	Windows	0.13
19	Glass & glass putty	0.20
20	Locks & iron mongery	0.12
21	Tiles	0.61
22	Chip boards & MDF	0.38
23	Paints	1.16
24	Sanitary fittings	0.08
25	Water fittings	0.17
26	Water wastes	0.06
27	Electrical fittings	0.25
	Equipment	
28	Pedestrian roller	4.57
29	Concrete mixer	3.04
30	Excavators	4.43
31	Motor graders	4.44
32	Compressors & Vibrators	3.77
	Transport and Fuels	
33	Transport Only	5.12
34	Fuel	4.52
	Labour	
35	Casual non skilled	4.16
36	Watchman & Related workers	1.95
37	Plumber/Electrician/drivers	1.37
38	Machine /plant operators	3.29
39	Carpenter/Painter/Welder/Mechanic	2.60
40	Site agent	1.09
41	Mason/foreman	4.54
1	**Materials**	**51.09**
2	**Labour**	**19.01**
3	**Equipment**	**20.26**
4	**Transport & Fuels**	**9.64**
	Overall Construction index	**100.00**

Sampling and Initiation Process of the Outlets

19.7. CIPI is compiled using prices paid for inputs to the construction process. A representative sample of 14 counties were selected based on the highest concentration of construction activities from the 2017 Gross County Product (GCP). The GCP covered county economic estimates from 2013 to 2017 and provided an indication of how much each county contributes to Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In each of the sampled counties, a list of outlets was also sampled for price collection. Among Outlets sampled for CIPI were the hardware stores, quarries, petrol stations as well as contractors that were registered with the relevant government authorities. Data for the index was collected from 274 outlets in the 14 selected counties.

Data Collection

19.8. Currently, the data used to compile the CIPI is collected on a quarterly basis. Price observations are done on the 15th day of the middle month of the respective quarter (i.e. February, May, August and November) with the first quarterly price data collection being done in November 2019, the base period for the index. Product specifications for all materials, labour, equipment, transport and fuel were well set out in the price collection questionnaire so as to ensure that only prices for the same products would be captured in the future.

Calculating the Index

19.9. Price relatives for each input are calculated using geometric means. The computation process of the indices is done using the modified Laspeyres formula i.e.

$$I_t = \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{oi} \times \frac{p_{1i}}{p_{0i}} \times \frac{p_{2i}}{p_{1i}} \times \ldots\ldots \frac{p_{t-1,i}}{p_{t-2,i}} \right)}_{\text{Last month index}} \times \underbrace{\left[\frac{p_{t,i}}{p_{t-1,i}} \right]}_{\text{STPR}}$$

Where-;

$I_{t,}$ - is the Index at time t (current quarter)

W_{oi} - is the weight of i^{th} input at the base period

$P_{t,i}$ - is the current quarter's price

$P_{t-1,i}$ - is the previous quarter's price

P_{1i} - is the first quarter's price

Poi - is the price at the base period

STPR = Short Term Price Relatives

Key Findings

19.10. The analysis of CIPI was done for three sub-indices i.e. building, civil engineering and specialized construction. The sub-indices were then aggregated to get the overall construction index. The indices were compiled for the four quarters of 2020 with the fourth quarter of 2019 as the base period.

Building Indices

19.11. The building indices movements are as shown in Table 19.6 where the overall index remained fairly constant from the third to the fourth quarter of 2020 at 100.91. However, there were notable increases in the indices of materials and labour that grew by 0.1 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively, while the index of equipment remained constant at 99.80 in the same period. The rise in the material index was as a result of an increase in prices of reinforcement steel bars, machine cut stones and timber. The index of transport and fuels went down by 1.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2020 compared to the third quarter of the same year. A significant drop in the transport and fuels' index was noted in the second quarter of 2020 and was attributed to a drop in the international crude oil prices.

Table 19.6: Quarterly Building Indices, 2020

Nov 2019=100

S No	Construction Component	Weight	Nov-19	Q1-2020	Q2-2020	Q3-2020	Q4-2020
1	Materials	55.36	100.00	100.50	100.33	101.00	101.06
2	Equipment	13.21	100.00	100.13	99.87	99.80	99.80
3	Transport and Fuels	9.98	100.00	99.57	89.99	94.92	93.52
4	Labour	21.45	100.00	100.19	102.64	104.16	104.66
	Building Index	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.29**	**99.73**	**100.91**	**100.91**

Civil Engineering Indices

19.11. The civil engineering index increased by 0.6 per cent from 103.97 in the third quarter to 104.55 in the fourth quarter of 2020. Over the same period, there were slight increases in the indices of civil engineering materials and equipment by 0.9 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively, while the transport and fuels' index went down by 0.4 per cent. The increase in the index of civil engineering materials was mainly attributed to increases in the cost of paving grade bitumen, tack-coat, dense bitumen macadam, reinforcement steel bars and timber. The drop in the index of transport and fuel was as a result of the drop in the prices of diesel in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Table 19.7: Quarterly Civil Engineering Indices

Nov 2019=100

SNo	Construction Component	Weight	Nov-19	Q1-2020	Q2-2020	Q3-2020	Q4-2020
1	Materials	47.08	100.00	102.10	100.82	106.17	107.08
2	Equipment	26.89	100.00	104.41	103.69	104.21	104.66
3	Transport and Fuels	9.32	100.00	97.48	87.02	93.64	93.30
4	Labour	16.71	100.00	100.25	102.05	102.55	102.56
	Overall Civil Engineering Index	**100.00**	**100.00**	**102.14**	**100.71**	**103.97**	**104.55**

Overall Construction Index

19.12. The overall construction index reflects a measure of the changes in prices of construction inputs at an aggregated level for materials, labour, equipment, transport and fuels from the building, civil engineering and specialized construction activities. As shown in Table 19.10, the overall construction index increased by 0.3 per cent from 102.37 in the third quarter to 102.64 in the fourth quarter of 2020. The indices of materials, labour and equipment went up by 0.5, 0.2 and 0.2 per cent, respectively, whereas the index of transport and fuels dropped by 0.9 per cent during the year under review. The second quarter of 2020, recorded a decline in the index of transport and fuels which was occasioned by the declining global crude oil prices.

Figure 19.1: Quarterly Overall Construction Indices, 2020

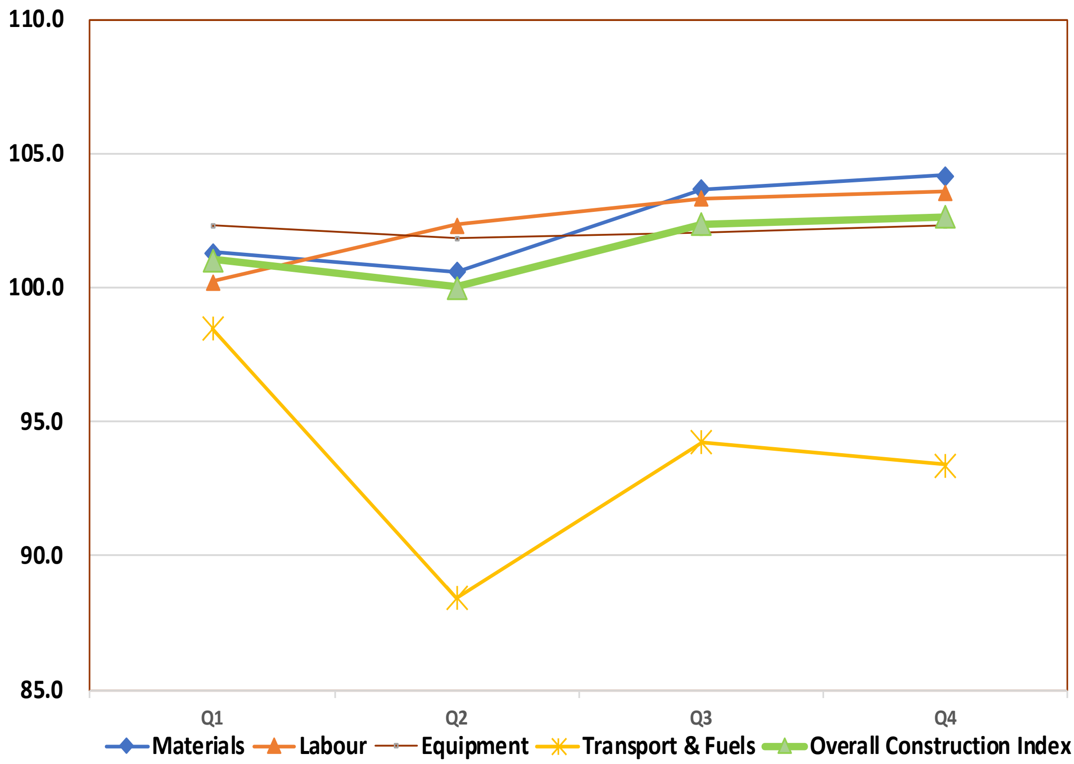


Table 19.8: Quarterly Building Indices, 2020

Nov 2019=100

S No	Product	Weight	Nov-19	Q1-2020	Q2-2020	Q3-2020	Q4-2020
1	Cement and Lime	14.18	100.00	99.73	98.45	97.24	96.31
2	Hard core	1.20	100.00	100.00	101.95	101.95	101.95
3	Quarry products (waste,dust and murram)	1.72	100.00	100.16	100.86	100.88	100.71
4	Sand	5.14	100.00	100.97	99.42	99.32	99.66
5	Ballast	4.50	100.00	100.27	101.24	101.64	101.40
6	BRC Mesh and Steel Reinforcement Bars	10.33	100.00	107.02	108.46	112.89	113.65
7	Stones (Machine Cut and Foundation Stones)	4.42	100.00	100.00	100.39	99.82	100.98
8	Damp Proofing and Anti-termite	0.12	100.00	100.38	100.43	99.90	97.82
9	Timber and Wood	3.70	100.00	102.79	101.48	99.65	99.94
10	Paving blocks	0.14	100.00	100.00	102.13	103.22	107.05
11	Roofing materials (Iron sheets,Tiles,Gutters,Down-pipe and Nails	3.69	100.00	83.70	84.14	88.80	89.54
12	Doors	0.54	100.00	100.07	99.18	99.19	98.63
13	Metal doors and windows	0.26	100.00	100.00	98.06	101.27	101.27
14	Glass and glass putty	0.41	100.00	100.42	99.56	98.86	99.13
15	Locks and iron mongery	0.24	100.00	99.75	99.73	99.17	102.86
16	Tiles (Wall and Floor)	1.25	100.00	102.56	101.93	101.08	100.89
17	Chip boards and Medium-density fibreboard	0.78	100.00	99.25	98.03	97.62	97.06
18	Paints	1.61	100.00	100.01	99.11	99.13	99.25
19	Sanitary fittings	0.16	100.00	99.88	99.54	99.21	100.43
20	Water fittings	0.35	100.00	99.71	98.94	99.17	98.56
21	Water wastes	0.12	100.00	99.98	98.87	97.40	97.20
22	Electrical fittings	0.51	100.00	99.84	99.78	100.30	98.06
	Total Materials	**55.36**	**100.00**	**100.50**	**100.33**	**101.00**	**101.06**
23	Equipment-Concrete Mixer	5.16	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24	Equipment-Concrete poker / Vibrator	2.36	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
25	Equipment-Excavator and Pedestrian Roller	2.64	100.00	100.11	99.96	99.63	99.63
26	Compressors	3.04	100.00	100.45	99.45	99.45	99.45
	Total Equipment	**13.21**	**100.00**	**100.13**	**99.87**	**99.80**	**99.80**
27	Transport	5.99	100.00	101.33	98.98	98.98	98.98
28	Fuel	3.99	100.00	96.93	76.50	88.83	85.32
	Total Transport and Fuel	**9.98**	**100.00**	**99.57**	**89.99**	**94.92**	**93.52**
29	Casual	6.67	100.00	100.00	101.53	105.38	105.38
30	Watchman	2.01	100.00	100.00	103.47	106.49	106.49
31	Plumber/Electrician	0.52	100.00	100.96	100.96	102.38	102.38
32	Machine /plant operators	0.91	100.00	100.38	100.38	100.38	100.38
33	Carpenter/Painter/Welder/Mechanic	3.53	100.00	100.92	102.84	102.86	104.54
34	Mason/foreman	7.80	100.00	100.00	103.67	103.67	104.29
	Total Labour	**21.45**	**100.00**	**100.19**	**102.64**	**104.16**	**104.66**
	Overall Building Cost Index	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.29**	**99.73**	**100.91**	**100.91**

Table 19.9: Quarterly Civil Engineering Indices, 2020

Nov 2019=100

S No	Product	Weights	Nov-19	Q1-2020	Q2-2020	Q3-2020	Q4-2020
1	Paving Grade Bitumen	1.70	100.00	101.47	98.53	105.88	110.29
2	Tackcoat	0.60	100.00	103.75	98.75	106.25	108.75
3	Ballast/Gravel and Graded crushed stones	6.42	100.00	100.00	99.27	101.51	101.10
4	Mix and precoated chippings	5.27	100.00	100.93	101.52	106.01	106.92
5	Cement	1.05	100.00	99.73	98.45	97.23	96.29
6	Steel Reinforcement Bars	1.90	100.00	100.00	103.88	106.43	107.05
7	Timber and Wood	0.52	100.00	102.76	101.17	99.42	100.00
8	Concrete and Asphalts	8.83	100.00	104.04	100.92	110.53	109.99
9	Paving blocks	3.94	100.00	99.76	99.03	98.78	98.78
10	Culverts and Inverted block drains	5.19	100.00	100.09	100.04	101.05	100.56
11	Kerbs	3.15	100.00	101.09	101.17	99.32	99.78
12	Dense Bitumen Macadam (DBM)	7.76	100.00	106.35	103.17	117.46	122.22
13	Paint	0.74	100.00	100.01	99.11	99.13	99.25
	Total Materials	**47.08**	**100.00**	**102.10**	**100.82**	**106.17**	**107.08**
14	Pedestrian roller	6.39	100.00	100.25	100.26	101.75	102.12
15	Concrete mixer	1.05	100.00	100.05	99.28	99.66	99.86
16	Excavators	8.59	100.00	99.93	99.93	99.93	99.93
17	Motor graders	8.62	100.00	113.39	113.50	113.78	114.98
18	Compressors and Vibrators	2.24	100.00	100.90	92.22	92.97	92.59
	Total Equipment	**26.89**	**100.00**	**104.41**	**103.69**	**104.21**	**104.66**
19	Transport	4.30	100.00	99.27	98.30	99.60	101.24
20	Fuel	5.02	100.00	95.96	77.36	88.53	86.49
	Total Transport and Fuel	**9.32**	**100.00**	**97.48**	**87.02**	**93.64**	**93.30**
21	Construction casuals	1.80	100.00	100.00	101.40	101.50	101.50
22	Watchman and Related workers	1.90	100.00	100.00	103.36	104.20	104.20
23	Laboratory technologist and Drivers	2.17	100.00	100.93	100.93	101.05	101.05
24	Machine /plant operators /drivers	5.52	100.00	100.16	101.40	101.97	101.97
25	Carpenter/Painter/Welder/Mechanic	1.73	100.00	100.46	101.88	103.36	103.36
26	Site agent/Surveyor	2.12	100.00	100.00	103.80	103.80	103.80
27	Mason/foreman	1.48	100.00	100.28	102.93	103.28	103.39
	Total Labour	**16.71**	**100.00**	**100.25**	**102.05**	**102.55**	**102.56**
	Overall Civil Engineering Index	**100.00**	**100.00**	**101.98**	**100.51**	**103.87**	**104.39**

Table 19.10: Quarterly Overall Construction Indices, 2020

Nov 2019=100

S No	Product	Weight	Nov-19	Q1-2020	Q2-2020	Q3-2020	Q4-2020
	Materials						
1	Hardcore	1.07	100.00	100.00	101.95	101.95	101.95
2	Quarry products (waste, dust and murram)	0.62	100.00	100.16	100.86	100.88	100.71
3	Cement	7.41	100.00	99.73	98.45	97.23	96.30
4	Sand	2.49	100.00	100.97	99.42	99.32	99.66
5	Ballast/Gravel and Graded crushed stones	5.49	100.00	100.13	100.22	101.57	101.25
6	Mix and precoated chippings	2.71	100.00	100.93	101.52	106.01	106.92
7	Concrete and Asphalts	4.55	100.00	104.04	100.92	110.53	109.99
8	Timber and Wood	2.06	100.00	102.78	101.32	99.53	99.97
9	Steel and Reinforced Bars	6.16	100.00	103.40	106.10	109.56	110.25
10	Paving blocks	3.03	100.00	99.88	100.53	100.93	102.79
11	Culverts and Inverted block drains	2.67	100.00	100.09	100.04	101.05	100.56
12	Kerbs	1.62	100.00	101.09	101.17	99.32	99.78
13	Dense Bitumen Macadam (DBM)	5.19	100.00	106.35	103.17	117.46	122.22
14	Stones	2.14	100.00	100.00	100.39	99.82	100.98
15	Damp Proofing and Anti-termite	0.28	100.00	100.38	100.43	99.90	97.82
16	Roofing Materials	0.34	100.00	83.70	84.14	88.80	89.54
17	Doors	0.12	100.00	100.07	99.18	99.19	98.63
18	Windows	0.13	100.00	100.00	98.06	101.27	101.27
19	Glass and glass putty	0.08	100.00	100.42	99.56	98.86	99.13
20	Locks and iron mongery	0.38	100.00	99.75	99.73	99.17	102.86
21	Tiles	0.73	100.00	102.56	101.93	101.08	100.89
22	Chip boards and Medium-density fibreboard	0.49	100.00	99.25	98.03	97.62	97.06
23	Paints	0.89	100.00	100.01	99.11	99.13	99.25
24	Sanitary fittings	0.08	100.00	99.88	99.54	99.21	100.43
25	Water fittings	0.05	100.00	99.71	98.94	99.17	98.56
26	Water wastes	0.06	100.00	99.98	98.87	97.40	97.20
27	Electrical fittings	0.25	100.00	99.84	99.78	100.30	98.06
	Equipment						
1	Pedestrian roller	4.57	100.00	100.18	100.12	100.72	100.91
2	Concrete mixer	3.04	100.00	100.02	99.63	99.82	99.93
3	Excavators	4.43	100.00	99.93	99.93	99.93	99.93
4	Motor graders	4.44	100.00	113.39	113.50	113.78	114.98
5	Compressors and Vibrators	3.77	100.00	100.57	95.86	96.24	96.05
	Transport and Fuels						
1	Transport	5.12	100.00	100.27	98.63	99.30	100.14
2	Fuel	4.52	100.00	96.43	76.94	88.67	85.92
	Labour						
1	Casual non skilled	4.16	100.00	100.00	101.46	103.38	103.38
2	Watchman and Related workers	1.95	100.00	100.00	103.41	105.31	105.31
3	Plumber/Electrician/drivers	1.37	100.00	100.94	100.94	101.69	101.69
4	Machine /plant operators	3.29	100.00	100.27	100.91	101.20	101.20
5	Carpenter/Painter/Welder/Mechanic	2.60	100.00	100.68	102.35	103.12	103.93
6	Site agent	1.09	100.00	100.00	103.80	103.80	103.80
7	Mason/foreman	4.54	100.00	100.14	103.29	103.47	103.82
1	**Materials**	**51.09**	**100.00**	**101.33**	**100.58**	**103.67**	**104.17**
2	**Labour**	**19.01**	**100.00**	**100.22**	**102.34**	**103.33**	**103.58**
3	**Equipment**	**20.26**	**100.00**	**102.33**	**101.84**	**102.07**	**102.30**
4	**Transport and Fuels**	**9.64**	**100.00**	**98.49**	**88.46**	**94.26**	**93.40**
	Overall Construction Index	**100.00**	**100.00**	**101.05**	**100.00**	**102.37**	**102.64**

Highlights of Report on Analysis of Nutritional Anthropometric Trends in Kenya

Chapter 20

Background

Household-based surveys such as the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys (KDHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) and Standardized Monitoring and Assessment in Relief and Transition (SMART[1]) are important sources of information on child health and nutritional status in Kenya. Anthropometric measures obtained from these surveys have been used to provide data for analysis of nutrition trends.

20.2. In 2012, the World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution endorsed a comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition, which specified six global nutrition targets for 2025. The WHA called upon Member States to begin reporting on the indicators from 2016 onwards. Further, 2020 Global Nutrition Report discusses the need for global data on hunger and malnutrition, informing the monitoring of the nutrition-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, the SDG II targets to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030, including achieving the WHA target on stunting and wasting by 2025. In Kenya, The Big Four Agenda targets to reduce malnutrition of children under 5 years by 27 per cent by 2022. This analysis seeks to examine trends in the distribution of children's nutritional status in Kenya and assess progress towards achieving the national and international calls to action to meet the set nutrition targets. The analysis performed follows the international guidelines for the generation of anthropometric indicators.[2]

Objectives

20.3. The main objective of the analysis is to examine the anthropometric trends of children under five years of age for the period 1993 to 2015 and predict future behaviour based on observed trends. Specific objectives are to: examine trends in the anthropometric nutrition indicators over the period in focus; estimate the Average Annual Reduction Rate (AARR) using the best applicable data; and predict prevalence of malnutrition for the years 2025 and 2030.

Data and Methodology

20.4. The analysis in this report made use of secondary data on nutrition from KDHS (1993, 1998, 2003, 2008/09, 2014), WMS (1994, 1997), KIHBS (2005/06, 2015/16), and MICS (2000). Households in these surveys were drawn from the national master sampling frame which ensures representativeness at national, rural/urban and at district/county levels. The data collection duration for the surveys ranged from three to twelve months. The target population for this analysis was children under five years. In order for this analysis to be done, KNBS survey data files were accessed and anthropometric measurements of children under the age of five were extracted. Height/length, weight, body circumferences (waist, hip, and limbs), age, sex, and oedema were all extracted. The data was combined into a single file and used to re-compute new national historical nutritional indices based on the WHO 2006 child growth reference population standards. The national trend analysis of the new indices was used to determine the Annual Average Rate of Reduction (AARR) for each indicator based on a log-linear regression (exponential growth model) as described in the United Nations International Children's Fund technical note, and also to predict malnutrition for 2025 and 2030.

20.5. Calculation of the anthropometric indices is based on child's age, sex, height and weight. These indicators are categorized as shown in Table 20.1. For example, Weight-for-Height (WHZ) was estimated from a combination of indices by sex and expressed as WHZ

Z-scores as shown below;

- Severe malnutrition, defined by WHZ < -3 SD and/or existing bilateral oedema,
- Moderate malnutrition, defined by WHZ < -2 SD and >-3 SD and no oedema
- Global malnutrition, defined by WHZ < -2 SD and/or existing bilateral oedema.[3]

Table 20.1: Reference Standards for Common Anthropometric Indices

Index	Nutritional problem measured	Indicator
Height-for-age	Severe stunting	HAZ <−3 SD
	Global stunting	HAZ <−2 SD
	Moderate stunting	HAZ >−3 SD and HAZ <−2 SD
Weight-for-age	Severe underweight	WAZ <−3 SD
	Global underweight	WAZ <−2 SD
	Moderate underweight	WAZ >−3 SD and WAZ <−2 SD
Weight-for-Height	Severe wasting	WHZ <−3 SD
	Global wasting	WHZ <−2 SD
	Moderate wasting	WHZ >−3 SD and WHZ <−2 SD
	Overweight	WHZ > 2 SD

Source: (DHS Program, 2019).

Note: Global stands for prevalence of all children with Z scores below –2, including those with Z scores below –3. That is, combining both the moderate and the severe.

SD- Standard Deviation

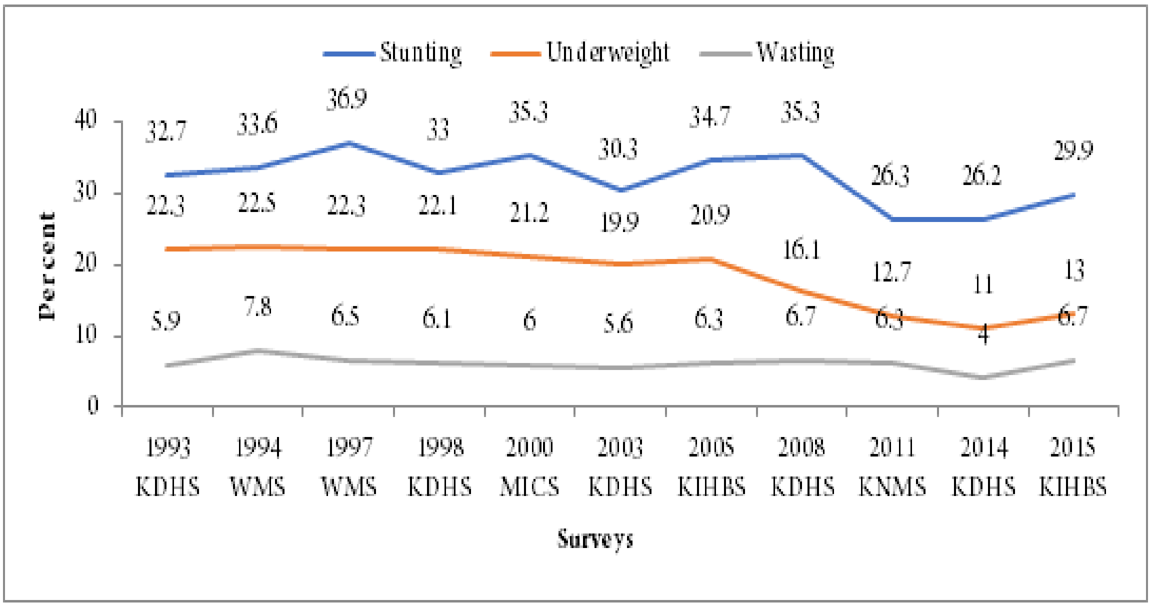
National Anthropometric Indicators Trends

20.6. This section presents results of the anthropometric indicators trends based on; published information; recalculated indicators based on the WHO reference standards and common target population across the surveys. In order to compare the anthropometric indicators across surveys, a common survey methodology should be applied. This study compare anthropometric indicators across different surveys although notable differences exist in survey target population and duration of data collection. Further it was noted that different growth reference standards for children were used in calculating the indices.

National Trends from the Published Information

20.7. The secondary data extracted from the surveys includes published data on malnutrition indicators. Anthropometric indicators for children under five years showed a downward trend in moderate stunting and wasting as shown in Figure 20.1. The trend in stunting since 1993 has been fluctuating across different surveys. It is notable that even within a single survey, the trend has not been steady. The last two KDHS reports indicate that there was decrease in stunting from 35.3 per cent in 2008 to 26.2 per cent in 2014. Similarly there was a decrease in stunting for the last two KIHBS reports from 34.7 per cent in 2005/06 to 29.9 per cent in 2015/16. In the same period, wasting according to KDHS decreased from 5.6 per cent to 4.0 per cent. However, wasting since 1994 has been steadily declining except in KDHS 2008 and KIHBS 2015/16. Generally, underweight has shown a decline across all the surveys.

Figure 20.1: National Trends of Malnutrition Indicators Published Between 1993 and 2015



Note: 1) KDHS – Kenya Demographic and Health Survey; WMS - Welfare Monitoring Survey; MICS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey; KIHBS - Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey; KNMS – Kenya National Micronutrient Survey

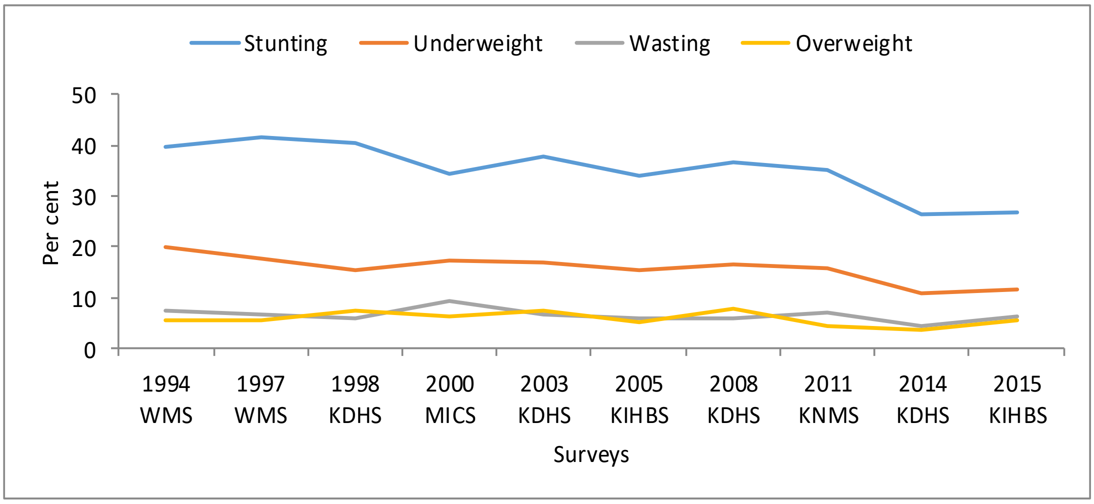
National Trends in Nutrition from Recalculated Indicators

20.8. For almost three decades, the recommended reference used to construct indicators for wasting, stunting, and underweight has been the National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) growth reference. The appropriateness and adequacy of this reference, which was established on the basis of a sample of formula-fed children residing in a relatively restricted geographic area in the United States raised some concerns. The limitations of this child growth reference standard has been noted and debated.[4]

20.9. In response to the limitations to the NCHS standard, WHO established a Working Group on infant growth in 1990, which recommended that international growth standards be developed to replace the NCHS child growth reference. The recommendation was endorsed in 1994 leading to the design and implementation of a study, which was conducted between 1997 and 2003 in six countries[5]: Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman, and the United States. The results of the study were released by WHO in April 2006 and have been the international reference since then.

20.10. The results presented applied the new standard to the data that had earlier been analysed using the previous standard. Table 20.2 and Figure 20.2 presents the indicators based on the re-calculated indices using the new standard. The application of the new standard resulted in new different estimates and prevalence rates in all cases. As represented in Figure 20.2, there was a notable unsteady decline in global stunting over the period from a high percentage recorded in 1994 Welfare Monitoring Survey to the lowest observed in KDHS 2014. Generally, wasting and overweight had almost a steady fluctuation.

Figure 20.2: National Trends in Malnutrition using Recalculated Anthropometric Indicators



20.11. As indicated in Table 20.2, the recalculated global underweight prevalence lies between 10 per cent and 20 per cent for the different surveys. Similarly the recalculated global overweight prevalence ranged between 3.8 per cent and 8.0 per cent. The published stunting prevalence in KIHBS 2005/6 changed from 34.7 per cent to 36.8 per cent while that of KDHS 2008 changed from 35.3 per cent to 34.4 per cent.

Table 20.2: Recalculated Trends Indicators using WHO 2006, for entire survey data[1]

	Stunting		Underweight		Wasting		Overweight
Survey	Global	Severe	Global	Severe	Global	Severe	Global
1993 KDHS	39.8	17.5	20.0	6.8	7.5	2.7	5.4
1994 WMS	41.8	18.9	17.8	5.6	6.6	2.4	5.4
1997 WMS	40.3	18.8	15.3	3.6	5.9	2.0	7.3
1998 KDHS	34.4	16.6	17.5	6.0	9.5	4.0	6.5
2000 MICS	37.7	17.7	16.8	6.5	6.8	2.8	7.6
2003 KDHS	34.2	14.0	15.5	4.6	6.0	2.5	5.2
2005/06 KIHBS	36.8	17.7	16.7	4.9	6.1	2.2	8.0
2008 KDHS	35.0	14.1	15.9	3.8	6.9	2.3	4.4
2014 KDHS	26.3	8.0	10.9	2.5	4.3	1.1	3.8
2015/16 KIHBS	26.7	10.3	11.8	2.5	6.5	2.1	5.5

Note: Global stands for prevalence of all children with Z scores below –2, including those with Z scores below –3. That is, combining both the moderate and the severe.

[1] the figures are different from published reports because of the use of WHO 2006 standard reference population. This recalculation does not consider the differences in target population.

Comparison of Anthropometric Indices using common Age Cohorts

20.12. In order to compare nutritional status of children using anthropometric indices across different surveys, a common age cohort database was constructed by excluding the population aged 0-5 months and therefore leaving the 6-59 months as a common age cohort within the datasets. The new computation of the anthropometric indices based on this new data is presented in Table 20.3 and Figures 20.3a, 20.3b and 20.3c.

Table 20.3: Recalculated Trend Indicators using WHO, 2006, for children aged 6-59 months

	Global prevalence for the harmonized target population				% change from non-harmonised to harmonised			
Survey	Stunting	Underweight	Wasting	Overweight	Stunting	Underweight	Wasting	Overweight
1993 KDHS	42.5	20.8	7.1	5.0	6.8	4.1	-4.2	-7.5
1994 WMS	42.0	17.8	6.5	5.4	0.2	0.0	-1.2	-0.3
1997 WMS	41.6	15.9	5.8	7.0	2.9	3.4	-2.9	-4.4
1998 KDHS	38.7	19.1	9.3	5.8	12.7	9.2	-2.6	-10.7
2000 MICS	39.4	17.3	6.8	7.3	4.3	3.2	0.1	-4.9
2003 KDHS	37.5	16.6	5.6	4.6	9.5	6.8	-5.1	-12.6
2004/05 KIHBS	37.2	16.6	6.0	8.1	-	-	-	-
2008 KDHS	37.5	17.1	6.5	4.1	7.1	7.3	-6.4	-8.1
2014 KDHS	28.1	11.5	4.2	3.2	6.8	5.2	-3.1	-14.9
2015/16 KIHBS	26.7	11.8	6.5	5.5	-	-	-	-

Note: Global stands for prevalence of all children with Z scores below –2, including those with Z scores below –3. That is, combining both the moderate and the severe.

20.13. Figure 20.3a shows comparison of stunting prevalence between children 0-59 and 6-59 in KDHS and MICS while Figure 20.3b compares underweight prevalence for the same cohort. In general, the trends in prevalence of stunting and underweight for children aged 6-59 months are higher than for children aged 0-59 months. Moreover, the results depict an upward trend in stunting and underweight prevalence for the surveys that previously had the 0-5 months old children. Results for 2014 KDHS show that the prevalence of stunting and underweight for children aged 6-59 months were 28.1 per cent and 11.5 per cent compared with 26.3 per cent and 10.9 per cent, respectively for children aged 0-59 months

Figure 20.3a: Comparison of stunting prevalence between children 0-59 and 6-59 months in KDHS and MICS

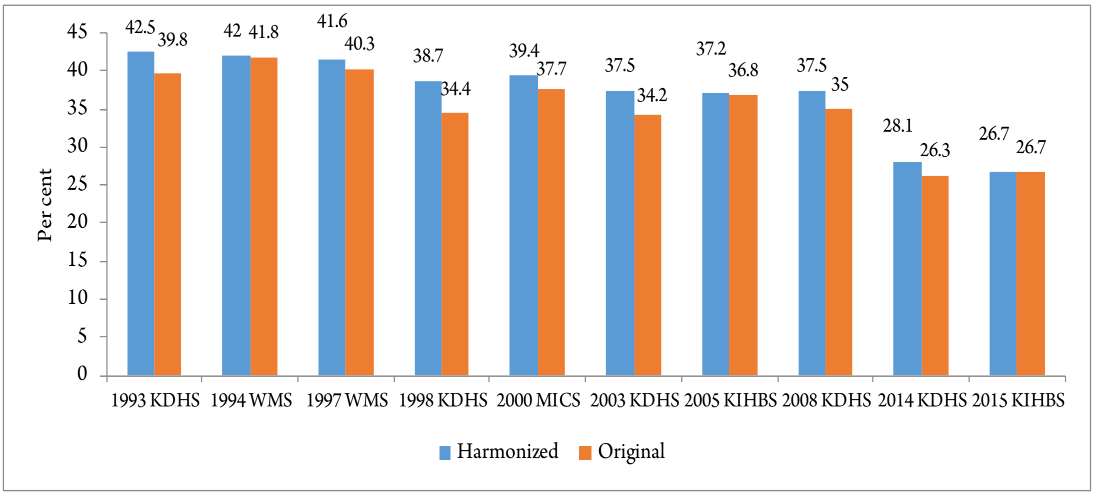
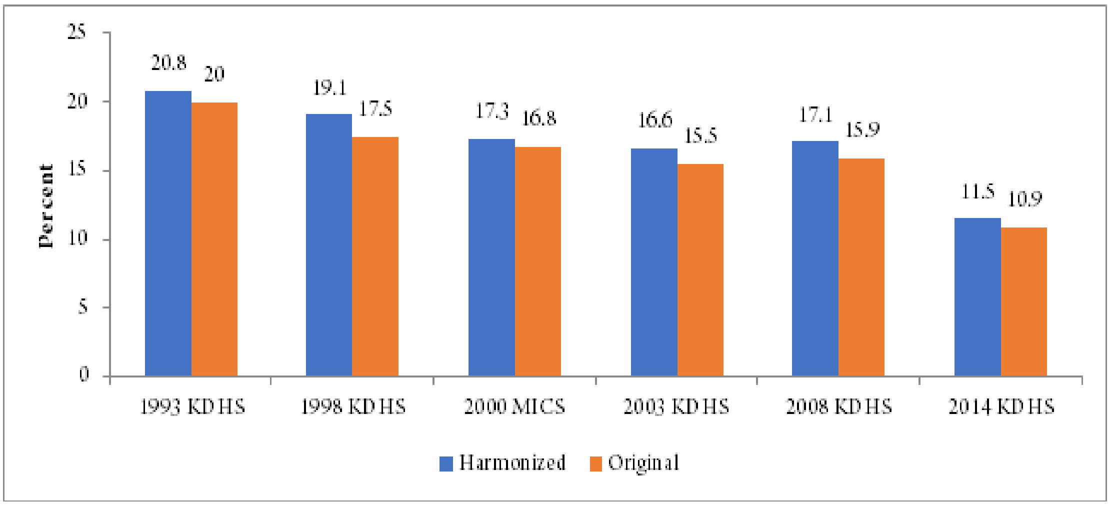
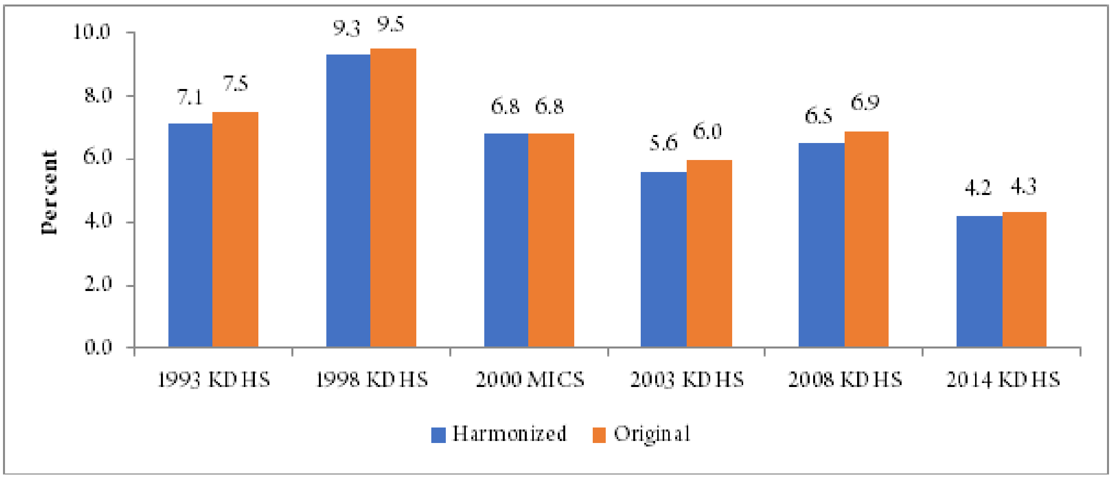


Figure 20.3b: Comparison of Underweight Prevalence between children 0-59 and 6-59 months in KDHS and MICS



20.14 Figure 20.3c shows that wasting prevalence depicted a downward trend, indicating that wasting in children 6-59 months is improving compared to children 0-59 months. Results for the 1998 KDHS showed that the prevalence improved from 9.5 per cent to 9.3 per cent.

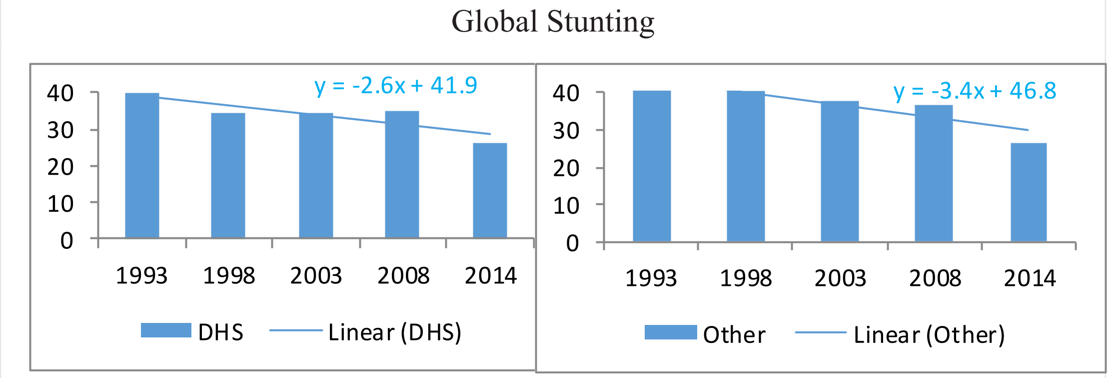
Figure 20.3c: Comparison of Wasting Prevalence between children 0-59 and 6-59 months in KDHS and MICS



Comparison of Anthropometric Indices from Surveys with Consumption and Surveys without Consumption

20.15. The WMS and the KIHBS were designed to collect data on household consumption expenditures integrated with other modules such as nutrition while the KDHS collects demographics and health data including the nutrition. In an attempt to investigate the differences that may occur due to the effect of collecting nutrition data with household consumption and without consumption, regression analysis was done using the two groups of data. Results showed that both sets of data have similar trends as shown in Figure 20.4. The rate of decline in global stunting in surveys with household consumption is higher than that of KDHS surveys. The two types of surveys differed in terms of target population and length of data collection. KDHS target population is always children aged 0-59 months while surveys with consumption mainly covers children aged 6-59 months with an exception of the MICS. This could partly explain the differences in the rate of reduction.

Figure 20.4: Comparison of Global Stunting in Surveys with Consumption versus KDHS



Note: Other represent the surveys that collected household consumption data alongside nutrition data

Average Annual Rate of Reduction of Malnutrition Prevalence

20.16. In order to improve nutritional status, the WHA endorsed six global targets to identify priority areas for action, inspire ambition at the country level and develop accountability frameworks[6]. Kenya is among the countries that endorsed the targets and is committed to monitoring progress on their achievement based on the available data. The progress on targets is monitored by calculating an average relative percentage change in prevalence of an indicator using a metric called the Average Annual Rate of Reduction (AARR). The AARR is the average relative per cent decrease per year in prevalence or rate. Thus, a positive sign indicates reduction or downward trend, while a negative sign indicates increase, or upward trend.

20.17. The global targets to monitor the progress are derived using the available data for children aged 0-59 months. KDHS data series was therefore utilized due to the fact that it has anthropometric information for children aged 0-59 months in the country. The recalculated anthropometric indices derived from the KDHS were used in determining the AARR for each indicator based on a log-linear regression (exponential growth) model as described in the United Nations Children's Fund technical note[7] for the prediction of malnutrition prevalence.

20.18. The results of AARR are shown in Table 20.4. The analysis shows that the stunting prevalence was reducing at a rate of 1.6 per cent, while underweight was declining at 2.5 per cent per annum. The AARR for overweight reduced at 2.1 per cent while wasting declined at 2.7 per cent.

Table 20.4: AARR for Global Prevalence using KDHS surveys

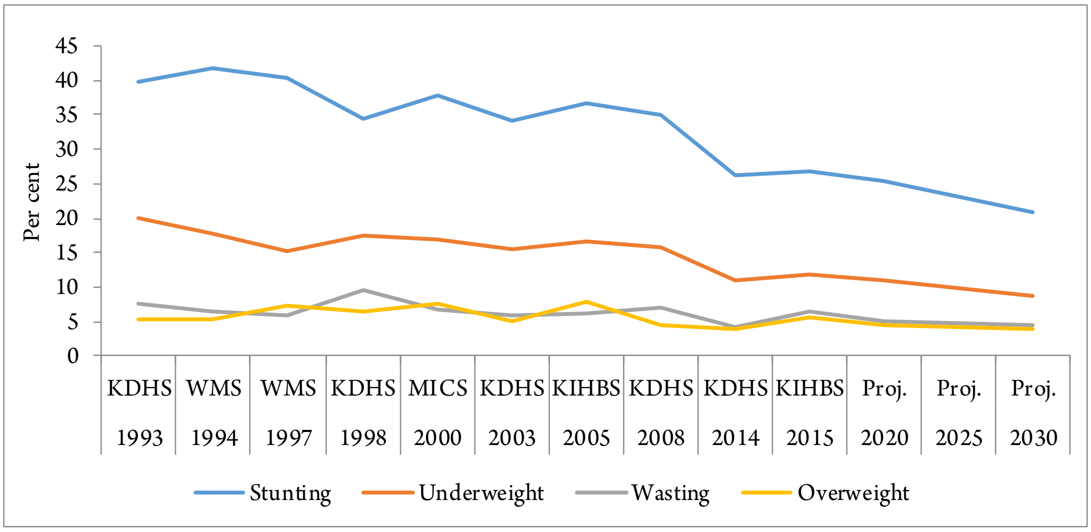
Indicator	AARR in %	p-value
Stunting	1.6	0.059
Underweight	2.5	0.022
Wasting	2.7	0.124
Overweight	2.1	0.072

20.19. It is predicted that if existent factors during the focus period remain constant, then by 2025, the analysis shows that global stunting for children aged 0-59 months would be about 23.8 per cent as shown in Table 20.5 against a calculated WHA target of 12.6 per cent, and would reduce further to about 22.0 per cent by 2030. Similarly, global underweight, wasting and overweight were forecasted to about 9.0, 3.6 and 3.1 per cent, respectively, by 2025 as also shown in Figure 20.5.

Table 20.5: Log-linear Prediction of Malnutrition Status, using KDHS surveys

Indicator	Projected Years			2025 Targets
	2020	2025	2030	
Stunting	25.8	23.8	22.0	WHA target of 12.6
Underweight	10.2	9.0	7.9	
Wasting	4.2	3.6	3.2	Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than five per cent
Overweight	3.5	3.1	2.8	No increase in childhood overweight

Figure 20.5: Projected Global Indicators at National Level

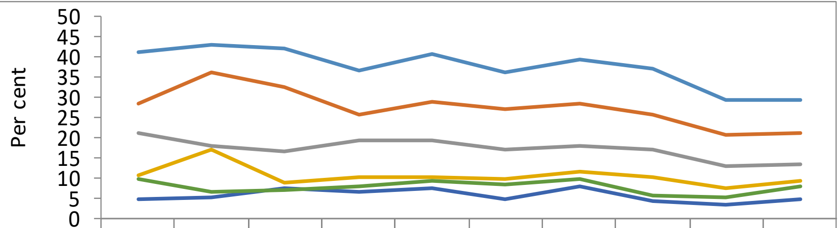


Notes: Global stands for prevalence of all children with Z scores below –2, including those with Z scores below –3. That is, combining both the moderate and the severe. Proj. Stands for projected

Recalculated Trends by Place of Residence

20.20. Figure 20.6 depict stunting and underweight trends by place of residence based on the recalculation. Generally, prevalence in stunting and underweight have been shown to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas across all the surveys. However, overweight prevalence is mostly high in urban areas than in rural areas. In rural areas, there was a decline in global stunting prevalence over the period, from a high of 42.9 per cent recorded in 1994 Welfare Monitoring Survey, to a low of 29.3 per cent observed in KDHS 2014.

Figure 20.6: Global Indicators by Place of Residence



	KDHS 1993	WMS 1994	WMS 1997	KDHS 1998	MICS 2000	KDHS 2003	KIHBS 2005	KDHS 2008	KDHS 2014	KIHBS 2015
Stunting-Rural	41.2	42.9	41.8	36.3	40.6	35.9	39.2	37.1	29.3	29.3
Stunting-Urban	28.3	35.9	32.2	25.5	28.9	26.8	28.1	25.4	20.6	20.9
Underweight-Rural	21.2	18	16.6	19.1	19	16.8	17.8	17.1	12.9	13.1
Underweight-Urban	10.6	16.8	8.5	10.3	9.9	9.8	11.4	10.3	7.2	9.1
Overweight-Rural	4.8	5.2	7.4	6.3	7.2	4.6	7.8	4.2	3.1	4.5
Overweight-Urban	9.8	6.6	6.7	7.7	9.1	8.2	9.5	5.5	5.2	7.6

Note: Global stands for prevalence of all children with Z scores below –2, including those with Z scores below –3. That is, combining both the moderate and the severe.

20.21. The average annual reduction rate for global stunting in rural and urban areas was 1.3 per cent and 1.2 per cent, respectively as shown in Table 20.6. Underweight in rural areas registered an annual rate of 2.1 per cent while overweight in urban areas was at a rate of 3.0 per cent.

Table 20.6: AARR for Global Prevalence by Residence

	Stunting		Underweight		Wasting		Overweight	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
AARR	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.7	1.7	2.5	3.0
p value	0.063	0.064	0.013	0.114	0.112	0.417	0.101	0.020

20.22. In conclusion, anthropometric indicators for children under the age of five years have seen a downward trend nationally. The stunting rate is forecast to be 23.8 per cent by 2025, while the WHA goal is 12.6 per cent, with a further reduction to 22.0 per cent by 2030. As a result, existing efforts to end all forms of malnutrition in children under 5 years of age will fall short of meeting the 2025 and 2030 targets. If Kenya is to meet global and national malnutrition targets, investment in the nutrition needs to be enhanced.