KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Keeping you informed

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2020

Economic Survey 2020

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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 2006 are:

- Planning, authorising, coordinating and supervising all official statistical programmes undertaken within the NSS;
- Establishing standards and promoting the use of best practices and methods in the production and dissemination of statistical information across the NSS;
- Collecting, compiling, analysing, abstracting and disseminating statistical information on the matters specified in the First Schedule of the Statistics Act, 2006;
- Conducting the Population and Housing Census every ten years, and such other censuses and surveys as the Board may determine; and
- Maintaining a comprehensive and reliable national socio-economic database.

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".

Core Values:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Quality

The Economic Survey report is an annual publication prepared by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics that provides socio-economic information covering a five-year period. Statistics presented in Economic Survey reports are produced in line with internationally sound and scientific methods that are anchored on the fundamental principles of producing official statistics.

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 recorded a decelerated growth of 2.9 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 3.5 per cent in 2018. Advanced economies are estimated to have expanded by 1.2 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 2.2 per cent in 2018. Sub-Saharan Africa's growth slightly slowed to 3.1 per cent in the review period from 3.3 per cent growth in 2018. The growth was mostly supported by favourable weather conditions that led to increased agricultural production as well as high infrastructural investments. Globally, the inflation rate eased from 2.3 per cent in 2018 to 2.0 percent in 2019, mainly attributable to decline in energy prices; reduction in world trade prices of food and agricultural raw materials; and modest wage levels in most countries.

The growth in global trade volume slowed from an expansion of 3.7 per cent in 2018 to 1.2 per cent in 2019. Decelerated growth was highly pronounced in the advanced economies and the EMDE's such as China and South Asia. The world's current account surplus as per cent of GDP remained at 0.4 per cent in 2019, similar to 2018. The overall fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP stood at a deficit of 3.2 per cent in 2019 compared to a deficit of 2.9 per cent in 2018. In the same year, unemployment rate was estimated at 5.4 per cent compared to a 5.3 per cent growth in 2018. The slowdown in unemployment rate was mainly from the high income countries.

Economic Performance

The real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have expanded by 5.4 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 6.3 per cent in 2018. The growth was spread across all sectors of the economy but was more pronounced in service-oriented sectors. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector accounted for a sizeable proportion of the slowdown, from 6.0 per cent growth in 2018 to 3.6 per cent in 2019. The manufacturing sector grew by 3.2 per cent in 2019 compared to 4.3 per cent growth in 2018. Despite most sectors recording decelerated growths, the economy was supported by accelerated growths in Financial and Insurance (6.6 per cent) and Real Estate activities (5.3 per cent).

Nominal GDP increased from KSh 8,892.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 9,740.4 billion in 2019. Agriculture remained the dominant sector, accounting for slightly over a third of the total value of the economy. The bulk of the growth recorded in 2019 was explained by service activities while Agriculture Forestry and Fishing activities, and industry related activities accounted for 14.1 and 16.3 per cent of the growth, respectively, in 2019. Total aggregate demand that entails total consumption in the economy combined with investments and net exports increased by 9.5 per cent from KSh 9,213.5 billion in 2018 to KSh 10,092.2 billion in 2019.

Gross National Income (GNI) grew by 9.1 per cent from KSh 8,745.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 9,544.0 billion in 2019. Similarly, Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) grew by 9.0 per cent to stand at KSh 10,082.9 billion in 2019. The GDP per capita increased from KSh 191,789 in 2018 to KSh 204,783 2019.

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

In 2019, total new jobs generated in the economy were 846.3 thousand of which 78.4 thousand were in the modern sector while 767.9 in the informal sector. Wage employment in the private sector increased by 2.3 from 2017.0 thousand persons in 2018 to 2063.1 thousand persons in

2019. Within the public sector, wage employment increased from 842.9 thousand persons in 2018 to 865.2 thousand persons in 2019.

The nominal wage bill for private and public sectors rose from KSh 2,058.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 2,279.0 billion in 2019. The private sector wage bill went up by 10.6 per cent to stand at KSh 1,609.3 billion in 2019, while the public sector wage bill rose by 10.8 per cent. The share of County Government wage payments to the total public sector was 21.5 per cent in 2019. Nominal average earnings in the modern sector per person increased from KSh 719,924.6 per annum in 2018 to KSh 778,248.0 per annum in 2019. The annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 4.7 per cent in 2018 to 5.2 per cent in 2019.

Money, Banking and Finance

During the review period, the Government through Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) reviewed the Central Bank Rate (CBR) downwards from 9.00 per cent in July 2018 to 8.50 per cent in November 2019 signaling an easing of monetary policy with the aim of boosting economic growth. Similarly, the capping of bank interest rates previously enshrined in section 33B of the 2016 Banking Act, was repealed in November through enactment of the Finance Act, 2019. Generally, nominal and real interest rates reduced in 2019 with the 91-Day Treasury bill decreasing to 7.17 per cent from 7.34 per cent as at December 2018. Similarly, the inter-bank, savings and lending rates declined by 2.12, 1.11 and 0.27 points respectively, over the same period. However, the interest rate spread increased to 5.14 per cent as at December 2019 from 5.09 per cent as at December 2018. Annual average inflation rate rose to 5.20 per cent in 2019 compared to 4.69 per cent recorded in 2018 but remained within the CBK medium-term target of 5.0 per cent, with a range of plus or minus 2.5 per cent.

Extended broad money supply (M3) grew to KSh 3,524.0 billion as at December 2019 from KSh 3,337.8 billion as at December 2018. Total domestic credit grew by 6.1 per cent to KSh 3,660.5 billion in 2019 compared to a growth of 5.2 per cent in 2018. Overall liquidity of the banking system grew by 8.3 per cent to KSh 4,927.1 billion in 2019. However, the currency outside banks contracted to KSh 157.7 billion in September 2019 from KSh 196.9 billion in June 2019 after demonetization of the one thousand shilling note following the CBK gazette notice dated 31st May, 2019.

The Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20-Share index dropped to 2,654 points as at December 2019 from 2,834 points as at December 2018, while bond turnover increased to KSh 652.0 billion in 2019 from KSh 563.0 billion in 2018. Assets of pension funds grew to KSh 1,324.6 billion as at December 2019 from KSh 1,166.5 billion as at December 2018. The growth was mainly attributable to major holdings of Government securities. In the insurance sector, assets of life insurance business grew to KSh 451.9 billion while liabilities stood at KSh 399.7 billion. The total assets of general insurance business increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 190.1 billion in 2019.

Public Finance Summary

In 2019/20, the National Government expenditure is expected to grow by 10.6 per cent to KSh 3,256.1 billion from KSh 2,944.8 billion spent in 2018/19. Recurrent and development outlays are estimated to grow by 3.0 per cent and 42.0 per cent, to KSh 2,447.2 billion and KSh 808.9 billion, respectively, during the review period. Total revenue is expected to grow by 21.4 per cent to KSh 2,131.1 billion. Total ordinary revenue is expected to grow by 10.3 per cent to KSh 1,893.9 billion, of which tax revenue is estimated at KSh 1,771.4 billion. The total stock of public debt stood at KSh 5,301.6 billion as at end of June 2019, with external debt accounting

for 57.0 per cent of the total debt stock. In 2019/20, a total of KSh 640.8 billion is expected to be spent on public debt servicing.
County Governments' expenditure is expected to increase by 19.2 per cent to KSh 483.4 billion from actual expenditure of KSh 405.5 billion in 2018/19. Current transfers from National Government to the County Governments, inclusive of conditional grants, is estimated to increase marginally to KSh 373.6 billion in 2019/20 from KSh 372.5 in 2018/19.

The. Consolidated General Government total revenue amounted to KSh 2,043.0 billion in 2018/19 with tax revenue accounting for 76.3 per cent. Expense grew by 14.1 per cent to KSh 2,585.6 billion with compensation of employees, and use of goods and services accounting for 33.0per cent and 13.5 per cent of the total expense, respectively.

International Trade and Balance of Payments

During the review period, the total exports declined by 2.9 per cent in the value of exports to KSh 596.7 billion, while total imports increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 1,806.3 billion, over the same period. As a result, the balance of trade deteriorated by 5.2 per cent to a deficit of KSh 1,209.7 billion. The total value of trade transactions increased from KSh 2,378.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 2,403.0 billion in 2019. Horticulture; tea; articles of apparel and clothing accessories; coffee; and iron and steel, remained the leading export earners, collectively accounting for 59.0 per cent of the total value of domestic exports. On the other hand, major imports included: petroleum products; industrial machineries; iron and steel; road motor vehicles; plastics in primary and non-primary form; and pharmaceutical products, which collectively accounted for 49.5 per cent of the total import bill.

In 2019, Africa remained the leading destination of the country's exports accounting for 37.6 per cent of the total exports at KSh 224.2 billion, with exports to EAC partner states accounting for 62.6 per cent of the total exports to Africa. Europe was the second leading destination of exports, accounting for 25.4 per cent of the total exports at KSh 151.3 billion. The share of export earnings from European Union (EU) stood at 22.4 per cent of the total export earnings, mainly due to horticultural products. Netherlands, United Kingdom and Germany were the three major export destinations within the EU region in 2019. Asia was the main source of imports in 2019, accounting for 63.8 per cent of the total value of imports, with China, India, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Japan and Saudi Arabia being the main sources of imports from the region.

The overall Balance of Payments position improved from a surplus of KSh 103.4 billion in 2018 to a surplus of KSh 106.4 billion in 2019, on account of a build-up in official reserves. The current account balance worsened to a deficit of KSh 567.0 billion in 2019 from a deficit of KSh 511.3 billion in 2018. The financial account net inflows declined by 3.9 per cent from a surplus of KSh 662.0 billion in 2018 to a surplus of KSh 636.3 billion in 2019. This was mainly occasioned by declines in net inflows of direct investment and other investment liabilities.

Agriculture Sector

In 2019, the country experienced a mixed weather phenomenon. This was characterized by drought during the first half of the year, followed by high rainfall in the second half of the year. This culminated in reduced production of selected crops and pasture for livestock. Consequently, the agriculture sector performance decelerated from 6.1 per cent in 2018 to 3.6 per cent in 2019. The value of marketed production at current prices contracted by 6.5 per cent from KSh 498.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 465.7 billion in 2019. Maize production reduced from 44.6 million bags in 2018 to 39.8 million bags in 2019.

Tea production decreased by 6.9 per cent to 458.5 thousand tonnes in 2019, while sugar cane production decreased by 12.5 per cent to 4.6 million tonnes over the same period. However, total quantity of coffee produced increased by 8.7 per cent from 41.4 thousand tonnes in 2017/18 to 45.0 thousand tonnes in 2018/19. The export quantities of fresh horticultural quantities increased slightly by 1.8 per cent from 322.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 328.3 thousand tonnes in 2019. The quantity of formally marketed milk increased by 5.3 per cent from 634.3 million litres in 2018 to 668.2 million litres in 2019. Total paddy rice production rose by 42.6 per cent from 112.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 160.6 thousand tonnes in 2019.

Environment and Natural Resources

The environment and natural resources sector's share to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the review period remained at 3.2 per cent. Total Gross Value Added (GVA) from the sector grew by 7.1 per cent from KSh 286.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 307.2 billion in 2019. Total earnings from mineral production declined by 5.5 per cent from KSh 30.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 29.1 billion. Earnings from fish landings decreased from KSh 25.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 23.7 billion in 2019. Total development expenditure on water and related services is projected to increase by 47.3 per cent from KSh 31.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 45.8 billion in 2019/20.

In 2019, area under government forest plantation stocking increased significantly from 141.6 thousand hectares in 2018 to 147.6 thousand hectares in 2019. There was enhanced rainfall in all parts of the country during the October November December (OND) short rains season with all weather stations receiving total rainfall above their Long-Term Means (LTMs).

Energy Sector

Annual average Murban Adnoc crude oil prices dropped from 71.48 USD in 2018 to 64.92 USD in 2019. The drop was mainly as a result of increased oil production in the US, production cuts by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and continued sanctions on Iran and Venezuela's oil production. In Kenya, the total import bill of petroleum products decreased to KSh 316.6 billion. The total value of petroleum products exported, including re-exports, increased by 12.1 per cent to KSh 43.6 billion in 2019.

In 2019, wind power increased more than fourfold to 1,562.7 GWh compared to 1,313.3 GWh for thermal oil. As a result, total electricity generated including imports expanded by 3.9 per cent to 11,620.7 GWh in 2019. Total installed electricity capacity increased from 2,711.7 MW in 2018 to 2,818.9 MW in 2019. The addition of the Olkaria V geothermal power plant to the national grid in 2019 expanded the country's geothermal capacity by 25.0 per cent to 828.4 MW. Under the rural electrification programme, the number of customers connected expanded by 5.8 per cent to 1,409,256 in 2018/19 from 1,332,209 in the 2017/18, mainly drawn from domestic and small commercial categories.

Manufacturing Sector

During the year under review, the manufacturing sector real value added increased by 3.2 per cent, which was a slower growth compared to 4.3 per cent recorded in 2018. The volume of output for the sector rose by 2.0 per cent in 2019. The growth was attributed to increased production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, animal and vegetables fats and oils and pharmaceuticals sub-sectors. However, there was decline in production of wood and products of wood, sugar, electrical equipment and other non-metallic mineral products among others. The value of output of the sector increased by 6.6 per cent from KSh 2.4 trillion in 2018 to

2.6 trillion in 2019. The amount of credit advanced to the sector by commercial banks and industrial financial institutions rose from KSh 335.7 billion in 2018 to KSh 366.9 billion in 2019.
The formal employment in the manufacturing sector rose by 1.6 per cent from 347.9 thousands in 2018 to 353.3 thousands in 2019. During the year under review, formal employment in the manufacturing sector accounted for 12.1 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in the formal sector in the country.

Total sales by the EPZ enterprises dropped marginally from KSh 77.2 billion in 2018 to KSh 77.1 billion in 2019. Imports by EPZ enterprises increased by 15.8 per cent while purchases of local goods and services dropped by 7.0 per cent in 2019.

Construction Sector

Construction sector registered a growth of 6.4 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 6.9 per cent in 2018. Index of Government expenditure on roads increased from 415.4 to 456.8 due to major road projects undertaken in 2019. Total government expenditure on roads is expected to rise by 10.0 per cent to KSh 169.9 billion in 2019/20 from KSh 154.5 billion in 2018/19. Development expenditure is also expected to rise by 15.5 per cent to KSh 111.7 billion in 2019/20.

The construction of Phase 2A section 1 of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) from Nairobi to Naivasha was completed in September 2019 at a cost of KSh 150.0 billion. Kenya Roads Board (KRB) is expected to disburse to various agencies and County Governments a total of KSh 58.2 billion in 2019/2020. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the sector grew by 1.6 per cent to KSh 115.8 billion in 2019. The sector's total wage employment went up by 1.5 per cent to 221.6 thousand persons in 2019.

Tourism Sector

Tourism earnings grew by 3.9 per cent from KSh 157.4 billion in 2018 to KSh 163.6 billion in 2019. During the period under review, hotel bed-night occupancy expanded by 6.3 per cent to 9,160.8 thousand. The number of international visitor arrivals increased by 0.4 per cent to 2,035.4 thousand in 2019, which was a slower growth compared to a 14.0 per cent rise in 2018. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves grew by 3.7 per cent to 2,975.2 thousand, while the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites declined slightly by 1.6 per cent to 990.2 thousand in 2019.

The number of international and local conferences held rose by 6.9 per cent and 14.4 per cent to 218 and 4,743 respectively, in 2019. The number of trainees pursuing hospitality and tourism courses at the Kenya Utalii College grew by 9.8 per cent from 2,465 in 2018 to 2,706 in 2019. Students taking professional courses increased by 7.4 per cent from 851 in 2018 to 914 in 2019 with those taking short professional courses constituting 71.6 per cent of total trainees.

Transport and Storage

The year in review experienced improved performance in the transport and storage sector with the value of output increasing by 12.1 per cent to KSh 1,399.4 billion. This was as a result of reduced international oil prices, growth in tourism and general expansion in all modes of transport. Total commercial passenger traffic through the airports increased by 3.4 per cent to 12.1 million in 2019. Domestic passengers handled at the airports increased by 2.1 per cent to 4.9 million while international passengers increased by 4.3 per cent to 7.2 million in 2019.

Total cargo throughput at the Mombasa Port increased by 11.3 per cent to 34.4 million tonnes while container traffic handled increased by 7.7 per cent to 1.4 million TEUs in 2019.

Total pipeline throughput increased by 11.1 per cent to 7,025.9 thousand cubic metres in 2019. The volume of exports through the pipeline increased by 20.4 per cent to 2,358.8 thousand cubic metres while the volume of white products transported for domestic consumption increased by 7.0 per cent to 4,667.1 thousand cubic metres in 2019. The number of newly registered motor vehicles and motor cycles increased by 7.6 per cent and 11.4 per cent to 109,751 units and 217,425 units in 2019, respectively. The volume of freight transported using the Standard Gauge Railway increased by 43.5 per cent to 4,159 tonnes in 2019. Revenue earned from SGR increased almost three-fold to KSh 11,864 million during the review period. Passenger journeys using SGR dropped slightly to 1,599 thousand while revenue earned from transporting passengers rose by 6.6 per cent to KSh 1,718 million in 2019.

Information and Communication Technology

The value of Information and Communication Technology sector expanded by 10.3 per cent from KSh 387.2 billion in 2018 to KSh 427.0 billion in 2019. Mobile cellular penetration increased by 7.9 per cent to 114.70 per 100 inhabitants in 2019 which was a slower growth compared to 12.3 per cent growth registered in 2018. In the year under review, total mobile telephone subscriptions increased by 10.2 per cent to 54.6 million in 2019. However, Mobile money subscriptions decreased from 31.6 million in 2018 to 29.0 million in 2019 due to reevaluation of the platform. Total transfers through mobile money grew by 9.1 per cent from KSh 3,984 billion in 2018 to KSh 4,346 billion in 2019.

International telephone traffic increased from 1,037.4 million minutes in 2018 to 1,054.0 million minutes in 2019. Domestic traffic on the other hand, increased from 55.9 billion minutes in 2018 to 58.7 billion minutes in 2019. Total wired subscriptions rose by 40.9 per cent to 427.7 thousand largely due to growth of fixed fibre optic subscriptions, which expanded by 52.9 per cent to 268.8 thousand in 2019. Cable TV subscriptions declined by 5.6 per cent to 160,200 while direct to home satellite subscriptions expanded by 14.6 per cent to 1.3 million subscribers in 2019.

Education and Training

Total expenditure for the Ministry of Education is expected to increase to KSh 496.8 billion in 2019/20 from 455.1 billion in 2018/19. Recurrent expenditure is expected to go up by 9.4 per cent to KSh 468.4 billion in 2019/20, while development expenditure is expected to increase by 5.5 per cent to KSh 28.3 billion in 2019/20. During the review period, the total number of schools reduced by 2.5 per cent to 89,337. The number of primary and secondary schools declined by 14.7 per cent and 8.2 per cent to 32,344 and 10,463, respectively, in 2019.

The number of pre-primary schools increased by 10.0 per cent to 46,530 in the same period. The total number of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions increased by 10.3 per cent to 2,191 in 2019 while that of universities remained constant at 63 during the review period.

The total number of pupils enrolled in pre-primary 1 and 2 stood at 2.7 million in 2019. Enrolment in primary schools declined by 4.5 per cent to 10.1 million in 2019, while that of secondary schools grew by 10.8 per cent to 3.3 million in 2019. Enrolment of teacher trainees decreased by 25.1 per cent to 31,737, while that of TVET institutions went up by 19.7 per cent to 430,598 in 2019. University enrolment is expected to decline by 1.9 per cent to 509,473 in 2019/20. The total number of candidates who sat for KCPE in 2019 recorded an increase of 2.7 per cent to 1,088,989 in 2019, while those who sat for KCSE went up by 6.1 per cent to 693,770 in 2019. The number of candidates who scored C+ (plus) and above grew by 38.4 per cent to 125,835 in 2019. The total number of public primary school teachers increased marginally to 218,760 in 2019, while that of public secondary school teachers increased by 6.0 per cent to 105,234 in 2019.

The number of loan beneficiaries from public universities in the period under review reduced by 6.5 per cent to stand at 203,662 in 2018/19 while that of private universities significantly increased to 24,761 in 2018/19. The number of loans beneficiaries grew by 44.8 per cent to 64,826 in 2018/19. Government capitation to HELB was reduced by 7.9 per cent to KSh 7.0 billion in 2018/19, while loan repayments declined by 12.0 per cent to KSh 4.4 billion in 2018/19. The number of license applications grew by 43.4 per cent to 6,623 in 2018/19, while that of licenses granted by NACOSTI increased by 34.8 per cent to 6,015 in 2018/19.

Health and Vital Statistics

The overall expenditure on health services by the National Government is expected to rise by 50.9 per cent to KSh 115.8 billion in 2019/20 while that of County Governments' is expected to grow by 24.6 per cent to KSh 114.7 billion in 2019/20. Total membership of the National Hospital Insurance Fund grew by 10.6 per cent to 8.5 million, while payouts increased by 36.8 per cent to KSh 53.4 billion in 2018/19.

In 2019, out of the 13,790 health facilities in the country, levels 4, 5, and 6 hospitals collectively accounted for 5.8 per cent. Diseases of the respiratory system continued to be the leading cause of outpatient disease incidence reported in public health facilities. Pneumonia remained the leading cause of infants and children under-five admissions to health facilities for the period 2017 to 2019.

In 2019, 96.3 per cent of the 1,178,260 registered births occurred in health facilities. Birth registration coverage in 2019 increased to 75.7 per cent. Low death registration coverage of 43.0 per cent was recorded in 2019.

Governance, Peace and Security

Total number of crimes reported to police increased by 5.8 per cent from 88,268 in 2018 to 93,411 in 2019. Crimes reported on other offences against persons were highest and accounted for 29.1 per cent of all crimes reported to the police followed by stealing which accounted for 14.9 per cent in the review period. The number of persons reported to the police for having committed crime rose by 7.9 per cent from 76,235 in 2018 to 82,288 in 2019.

The number of corruption reports referred for investigation by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) increased by 20.2 per cent from 2,898 in 2017/18 to 3,482 in 2018/19. In 2018/19, 32.9 per cent of the number of ethics and corruption reports forwarded to the Office of Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) were accepted compared to 61.7 per cent accepted in 2017/18. The value of public assets recovered by EACC was KSh 4.5 billion while value of loss averted was KSh 14.5 billion in 2019.

The number of cases filed in courts increased by 20.4 per cent from 402,243 in 2017/18 to 484,349 in 2018/19. Similarly, the number of cases disposed of went up by 26.7 per cent from 370,488 in 2017/18 to 469,359 in 2018/19. The number of pending cases continued to increase and stood at 586,084 in 2018/19.The number of magistrates rose by 9.6 per cent to 503 in 2019 with number of resident magistrates decreasing by 36.1 per cent to 92 in 2019 partly due to promotions. Total prison population declined by 2.0 per cent to 219,295 persons in 2019 while daily average prison population reduced marginally from 53,765 in 2018 to 53,348 in 2019.

The number of applications made for national identification cards grew by 28.7 per cent to 1,245,192 in 2019 while the number of national identity cards produced rose by 21.9 per cent to 1,031,422 in the same period. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers increased by 3.8 per cent in 2019 to 489,747 in 2019

Gender and Development

National Government expenditure for the social services is expected to increase from KSh 58.1 billion disbursed in 2018/19 to KSh 71.4 billion in 2019/20. Total recurrent expenditure is expected to increase from KSh 37.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 42.9 billion in 2019/20. Total development expenditure is expected to rise from KSh 20.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 28.5 billion in 2019/20.

The Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Uwezo Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) are expected to disburse loans worth KSh 3.5 billion, KSh 250 million and KSh 600.0 million, respectively, in 2019/20. The total value of tenders awarded under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) is expected to rise from KSh 30.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 32.7 billion in 2019/20. Women, Youths and Persons with Disabilities entrepreneurs are expected to be awarded tenders worth KSh 17.3 billion, KSh 13.6 billion and KSh 1.9 billion, respectively, in 2019/20. The number of service women and men recruited to the National Youth Service (NYS) decreased by 31.9 and 27.9 per cent to 3,301 and 8,893 in 2019, respectively.

Only Members of County Assembly met the threshold of a two-third gender rule at 33.6 per cent in 2019 for the elective positions. The percentage of women Governors reduced from to 4.3 per cent in 2019 while that of women Deputy Governors increased to 17.4 per cent in the same period. The Chief Administrative Secretaries comprised 33.3 per cent of women in the appointive decision. The percentage of women in County Executive Committee Members declined marginally to 31.5 per cent in 2019. In the Judiciary, the proportion of women magistrates increased from 46.6 per cent to 53.3 per cent in 2019.

The amount disbursed through Cash Transfer programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, and Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities is expected to reduce from 2.7 per cent and 43.4 per cent to KSh 7.1 billion and KSh 408.2 million in 2019/20, respectively. Direct cash disbursement for Older Persons is expected to increase marginally to KSh 18.3 billion in 2019. The number of female and male elderly persons beneficiaries is expected to reduce to 467,265 and 297,379 in 2019/20, respectively. The total number of men and women caregivers for Persons with Severe Disabilities is expected to reduce 27,265 and 6,829, respectively, in 2019/20.

The number of members of the National Social Security Fund registered increased by 2.4 per cent to 4.2 million in 2019. The number of women and men registered members increased from 1.1 million and 2.97 million in 2018 to 1.2 million and 3.0 million in 2019, respectively. The percentage of female students pursuing engineering courses decreased from 25.4 to 23.4

per cent in 2018/19.

2020 Outlook

Performance of Kenya's economy in 2020, like most economies all over the world, will largely be determined by how long life and economic activities are going to be disrupted by the Coronavirus disease (Covid-19). Most of the economic activities have so far been slowed down by restrictions resulting from containment and cessation of sections of the population, the nationwide curfew and stoppage of international passenger travel. The first case of Covid-19 in the country was confirmed on the 12th March 2020 and a raft of precautionary and preventives measures have increasingly been implemented to counter the impact of pandemic on the population as well as socioeconomic aspects.

Weak global economy is also likely to negatively impact on Kenya's exports, more so horticultural products and the tourism sector. The global economy was projected to remain suppressed in 2020 due to slowdown in industrial output, weak business confidence and increased trade tensions, even before the rapid spread of the Coronavirus disease into a worldwide pandemic. The onset of the long rains was timely during the first quarter of 2020 while the rains were well spread across the country. Weather forecast points to a possibility of near normal long rains in most parts of the country while most of key agricultural zones are expected to receive slightly above normal rainfall in 2020. However, growth of the horticulture sub-sector is expected to be constrained by impacts of the covid-19; primarily suppressed external demand and increased costs of production arising from operational challenges. Earlier in the year, the country experienced invasion of the desert locusts, mostly in the arid and semi-arid areas, but the government has so far managed to mitigate their negative impact on the economy particularly in the agriculture sector.

The restriction of movement of population has significantly slowed performance of activities of Transportation and storage, Education, Accommodation and food services. Other sectors whose activities have been restrained, albeit at a lesser degree, include Manufacturing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Public administration and defence; and Mining and quarrying. Demand for Financial and insurance services, Real estate and Other services are also expected to be suppressed due to slowdown in economic activities and declining disposable incomes. However, increasing demand for health services is likely to boost the performance of the Human health and social work sector.
During the first quarter of 2020, inflation was significantly higher compared to a similar quarter of 2019 on account of higher food and beverage prices. The scenario is likely to be replicated for some of the remaining months, leading to edging upwards of inflation in 2020 but remain well within the central bank's target. Fall in oil prices and a reduction in Value Added Tax (VAT) rate are likely to be supportive of low inflation as well as cushion the consumers from rising cost of living to a certain extent. However, the weakening of Kenya Shilling against the US Dollar is likely to result to rise in prices of imports and somehow contribute to the rise in inflation.

In the short term, the government's fiscal policies in national budget are likely to focus on re-orientation of expenditure to initiatives aimed at control and eventual elimination of the Covid-19 in the country. Overall, factors against accelerated growth are likely to outweigh pro-growth aspects by far in 2020.

Table 0: Key Economic and Social Indicators, 2015-2019

	DESCRIPTION	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1	Population	(Million)	43.3	44.3	45.4	46.5	47.6
2	Growth of GDP at Constant Prices	(Per cent)	5.7	5.9	4.8	6.3	5.4
3	GDP at Market Prices :	(KSh Mn)	6,284,184.9	7,022,963.1	8,165,842.2	8,892,110.9	9,740,360.0
4	Total value of petroleum products	(KSh Mn)	226,125.7	197,590.7	265,253.6	327,777.6	316,603.4
5	Trade balance	(KSh Mn)	-996,912.9	-857,244.6	-1,138,568.1	-1,150,155.8	-1,209,658.0
6	Money Supply (M3)	(KSh Mn)	2,658,165.5	2,764,507.0	3,030,646.0	3,337,832.0	3,524,026.2
7	Total domestic credit	(KSh Mn)	2,793,891.9	2,973,172.0	3,279,317.4	3,450,151.0	3,660,541.0
8	Balance of Payments (current account balance)	(KSh Mn)	-434,028.4	-409,550.4	-588,145.5	-511,336.9	-566,993.2
9	Coffee-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	32.2	39.7	33.7	36.8	33.6
10	Tea-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	399.2	473.0	439.9	493.0	458.9
11	Fresh Horticultural Produce exports	('000 tonnes)	238.7	261.1	304.1	322.6	328.3
12	Maize-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	295.3	265.8	239.2	441.5	316.7
13	Wheat-marketed production	('000 tonnes)	227.3	215.9	156.9	330.3	348.8
14	Sugar-cane production	('000 tonnes)	7,164.8	7,151.7	4,751.6	5,262.2	4,606.1
15	Milk sold centrally	(Mn litres)	615.9	650.3	535.7	634.3	668.2
16	Manufacturing output	(KSh Mn)	1,977,169.4	2,131,907.0	2,255,686.7	2,409,980.5	2,568,757.5
17	Construction output	(KSh Mn)	804,219.4	826,005.9	1,036,308.3	1,104,968.1	1,197,295.6
18	Cement Consumption	('000 tonnes)	5,708.8	6,310.1	5,857.9	5,948.7	5,933.3
19	Petroleum Consumption	('000 tonnes)	4,738.5	5,044.2	5,170.6	5,189.2	5,207.1
20	Electricity consumption	(GWh)	7,826.4	8,053.2	8,410.1	8,702.3	8,854.0
21	Tourism earnings	(KSh Mn)	84,600.0	99,690.0	119,900.0	157,386.2	163,559.7
22	New registration of motor vehicles and cycles	(Number)	247,181	213,715	282,672	297,289	327,176
23	Rail freight	(`000 tonnes)	1,542.0	1,380.0	1,147.0	3,544.0	4,821.0
24	Air passengers handled	('000) No.	8,993.2	9,791.9	10,118.2	11,721.7	12,079.3
25	Mobile Subscriptions	('000) No.	37,716.0	38,982.0	42,815.1	49,501.5	54,556.0
26	Total mobile money transfer	KSh Bn	2,816.0	3,356.0	3,638.0	3,984.0	4,346.0
27	Wage employment	('000) No.	2,598.5	2,683.1	2,792.5	2,860.5	2,928.3
28	Education-primary enrolment	('000) No.	10,090.8	10,279.7	10,403.7	10,542.5	10,072.0
29	Education-secondary enrolment	('000) No.	2,559.0	2,720.6	2,830.8	2,942.7	3,260.0
30	Education-University enrolment	('000) No.	510.7	537.7	522.1	519.5	509.4
31	Education-other post secondary enrolment (TIVET+TTC)	('000) No.	183.8	237.6	309.5	402.2	461.7
32	Registered doctors and dentists	(Number)	10,300	11,533	12,133	12,904	13,378
33	GDP Per capita (Current):	(KSh)	145,183.9	158,576.7	180,206.1	191,788.7	204,783.0
34	GDP Per capita (Constant):	(KSh)	93,842.4	97,108.7	99,460.2	103,455.4	106,244.4
37	Recurrent Revenue and Grants	(KSh Mn)	1,284,387.1	1,465,474.5	1,550,055.2	1,746,300.3	1,935,706.3
38	Total National Government Expenditure	(KSh Mn)	1,591,959.3	1,816,188.0	2,018,655.9	2,223,927.2	2,703,710.9
35	Net lending/borrowing (% of GDP) at Current Market Prices	(Per cent)	-7.7	-8.2	-8.1	-7.5	-9.9
39	External Debt Service Charge as % of GDP2	(Per cent)	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.6	3.6
40	External Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods & Services	(Per cent)	10.8	7.8	9.9	20.0	30.2

	INDEX NUMBERS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015-2019 Annual % rate of change
41	Export volumes: (2009=100)	105.4	111.6	109.2	110.9	110.8	1.3
42	Import volumes: (2009=100)	102.5	100.6	109.9	100.6	107.1	1.1
43	Terms of trade	76.0	78.8	75.5	68.0	68.0	-2.6
44	NSE 20 Share: (1966=100)	4,040	3,186	3,172	2,834	2,654	-8.6
45	Consumer Price Index: (Feb 2009=100)	159.6	169.7	183.2	191.8	201.8	6.6
46	Real wages: (June 2009=100)	93.7	93.9	91.4	94.1	96.6	0.8
47	Agriculture terms of trade: (2001 =100)	50.2	49.3	49.9	47.5	43.5	-3.4

* Provisional.

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INTERNATIONAL SCENE

International Scene

Chapter 01

Overview

World real GDP recorded a decelerated growth of 2.9 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 3.5 per cent in 2018, the slowest growth since the 2007/2008 global financial crisis. The deceleration in growth was recorded in both advanced economies (particularly the Euro Area) and Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs). This was mainly attributed to continuous policy uncertainty, declines in global trade and investment, and a slowdown in labour productivity. The uncertainty in policy led to trade tensions between China and USA, and between the European Union (EU) and United Kingdom (UK), with the manufacturing sector being the hardest hit. Advanced economies are estimated to have expanded by 1.2 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 2.2 per cent in 2018. Sub-Saharan Africa's growth slightly slowed to 3.1 per cent in the review period from 3.3 per cent growth in 2018. The growth was mostly supported by favorable weather conditions that led to increased agricultural production as well as high infrastructural investments.

1.2. In the review period, the inflation rate for the advanced economies was 1.4 per cent while the EMDE's recorded an inflation rate of 5.0 per cent. Globally, easing of the inflation rate from 2.3 per cent in 2018 to 2.0 percent in 2019, was mainly attributable to decline in energy prices; reduction in world trade prices of food and agricultural raw materials; and modest wage levels in most countries. High levels of crude oil production in USA softened the weak supply experienced in some of oil producing countries affected trade sanctions and political tensions such as Iran, Venezuela and Libya . In 2019, annual average Murban Adnoc crude oil prices dropped from US Dollars 71.48 in 2018 to US Dollars 64.92 in 2019. The global price of agricultural raw materials declined by 5.7 per cent in 2019 as compared to a 1.9 per cent increase in 2018.

1.3. The growth in global trade volume slowed to 1.2 per cent in 2019 compared to an expansion of 3.7 per cent in 2018. Decelerated growth was highly pronounced in the advanced economies and the EMDE's such as China and South Asia. The slowed trade was echoed by the persistent trade policy uncertainties and restrictions among most of the countries; contraction in manufacturing activities; decline in air freight and passenger transport. The recent structural changes and self-sufficiency in technology led to decrease in demand of imports especially from China which further had a negative impact on global trade. The prolonged uncertainty on Brexit also slowed trade especially in the Euro area.

1.4. The world's current account surplus remained at 0.4 per cent in 2019, as in 2018. The most notable driver of current account changes in 2019 was the decline in oil prices and value of manufactured products. The overall fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP stood at a deficit of 3.2 per cent in 2019 compared to a deficit of 2.9 per cent in 2018.

1.5. The global labour force participation rate slowed to 60.7 per cent in 2019 compared to 61.4 per cent in 2018. The slowdown was attributed to decline in global economic activities especially in manufacturing sector coupled with increased automation. About 3.3 billion of the 5.7 billion of the working age population were employed, translating to 57.4 per cent of the working population. In the same year, unemployment rate was estimated at 5.4 per cent compared to a 5.3 per cent growth in 2018. The slowdown in unemployment rate was mainly from the high income countries.

Regional Economic Analysis

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

1.6. 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 slowdown real GDP growth of 2.3 per cent in 2018 compared to 1.7 per cent in 2019. The decelerated growth was attributed to a weak demand and heightened trade uncertainties. However, among the OECD member countries, only Japan recorded accelerated growth in the review period.

1.7. Overall inflation stood at 2.0 per cent in 2019 down from a rate of 2.3 per cent in 2018. The ease in inflation was due to a down-turn in energy price pressures, subdued growth and improvement in monetary policies targeting prices. Most member countries registered a strong job growth, which helped in lowering unemployment rate in the member countries from 5.3 per cent in 2018 to 5.2 per cent in 2019.

Euro Area

1.8. The Euro Area registered a slowed real GDP growth of 1.2 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 1.9 per cent in 2018. The slowdown was attributed to the deterioration in external demand, persistent global trade tensions and enduring uncertainty surrounding Brexit which severely hampered exports. During the review period, the labour market remained robust with reduction in unemployment. The unemployment rate improved from 8.2 per cent in 2018 to 7.6 per cent in 2019. The overall inflation was 1.2 per cent in 2019 down from 1.8 per cent in 2018. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP decreased from 3.6 per cent in 2018 to 3.2 per cent in 2019.

United States of America

1.9. The USA economy slowed to 2.3 per cent in 2019 from 2.9 per cent in 2018. The decelerated growth was mainly driven by increased tariffs on imported goods, high trade tensions and slowed investment. During the review period, inflation was 1.8 per cent compared to 2.4 per cent recorded in 2018. The unemployment rate improved from 3.9 per cent in 2018 to 3.7 per cent in 2019. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP was 2.5 per cent in 2019 compared to a deficit of 2.4 per cent in 2018.

United Kingdom

1.10. The United Kingdom economy grew by 1.2 per cent in the review period compared to a growth of 1.4 per cent in 2018. The economy was affected by slowed aggregate demand due to Brexit–related uncertainties. However, household consumption growth remained resilient supported by continued growth in real household incomes. Inflation rose to 2.3 per cent in 2019 compared to 1.7 per cent in 2018. The unemployment rate improved by 0.3 percentage points to 3.8 per cent in 2019. The current account deficit expressed as a percentage of GDP stood at 4.5 per cent in 2019 compared to 4.3 per cent of the GDP in 2018.

Japan

1.11. Japan's economy is estimated to have expanded by 1.0 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 0.8 per cent in 2018. The accelerated growth was mainly attributed to a moderate recovery of private consumption and robust business investment. However, the economy suffered from acute weakness in manufacturing sector and exports, particularly to China, alongside declining consumer confidence. During the review period, inflation rate was 0.5 per cent compared to 1.0 per cent recorded in 2018. The unemployment rate remained at 2.4 per cent in 2019. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP stood at 3.5 per cent in the period under review.

Germany

1.12. The economic growth in Germany slowed to 0.6 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 1.5 per cent in 2018. The slowdown was attributed to a substantial hit from the stagnation of global trade, with declines in export orders and industrial production. Overall inflation rate stood at 1.4 per cent in the review period compared to 1.7 per cent rate in 2018. Employment growth slowed over the course of 2019 but remained positive. The unemployment rate stood at 3.1 per cent in 2019 compared to 3.4 per cent in 2018. The current account surplus as a percentage of GDP fell to 7.3 per cent in 2019 from 7.5 per cent in 2018.

Table 1.1: Key Economic Indicators for Selected OECD Countries, 2017-2019

	2017	2018+	2019*
World Real GDP Growth…… ….	3.4	3.5	2.9
World Inflation …… … … … … …	2.8	2.3	2.0
World Trade Growth[2] … … … … …	2.7	3.7	1.2
Real GDP Growth			
United States of America … … … ….	2.4	2.9	2.3
United Kingdom … … … … … … ….	1.9	1.4	1.2
Japan … … … … … … … … … … … …	1.9	0.8	1.0
Germany...	2.8	1.5	0.6
Euro Area … … … … … … … … … …	2.7	1.9	1.2
Total OECD … … … … … … … ….	2.7	2.3	1.7
Inflation (GDP Deflator)			
United States of America … … … …	1.9	2.4	1.8
United Kingdom … … … … … … ….	1.9	1.7	2.3
Japan … … … … … … … … … … … …	-0.5	1.0	0.5
Germany...	1.1	1.7	1.4
Euro Area … … … … … … … … … …	1.0	1.8	1.2
Total OECD … … … … … … … … …	1.6	2.3	2.0
Current Account Balance as % of GDP			
United States of America … … … …	-2.3	-2.4	-2.5
United Kingdom … … … … … … …	-3.5	-4.3	-4.5
Japan … … … … … … … … … … ….	4.2	3.5	3.5
Germany...	8.1	7.5	7.3
Euro Area … … … … … … … … … …	3.7	3.6	3.2
Total OECD … … … … … … … ….	0.3	0.3	0.2
Unemployment Rate			
United States of America … … … …	4.4	3.9	3.7
United Kingdom … … … … … … …	4.4	4.1	3.8
Japan … … … … … … … … … … ….	2.8	2.4	2.4
Germany...	3.8	3.4	3.1
Euro Area … … … … … … … … … …	9.1	8.2	7.6
Total OECD … … … … … … … ….	6.3	5.3	5.2

Source: **OECD Economic Outlook No.106

* Provisional

+Revised

1 Projections

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

Assumptions Underlying Projections

The cut-off date for information used in the projection is November 2019.

The projections assume unchanged exchange rates from those prevailing on 18th October 2019.

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

1.13. The emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa (BRIICS) recorded an average real GDP growth of 3.0 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 3.8 per cent in 2018. Brazil's economy grew by 1.1 per cent, slightly slower than 2018 which recorded a growth of 1.3 per cent. Inflation rate stood at 3.7 per cent in 2019, similar to that of 2018. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP worsened to 2.7 per cent in 2019, up from 2.2 per cent in 2018. The economy of Russia registered a 1.3 per cent real GDP growth in 2019 compared to 2.5 per cent recorded in 2018. The slowdown was occasioned by a weak demand and cuts in oil production together with a continuation of international economic sanctions. Inflation rate stood at 4.5 per cent in 2019 compared to 2.9 per cent in 2018. The Indonesia's real GDP growth grew by 5.0 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 5.2 per cent in 2018. The slowdown in growth was mainly due to a slow pace of investment growth occasioned by postponement of government projects. Inflation stood at 2.8 per cent in 2019 compared to 3.3 per cent in 2018, partly due to decline in fuel and electricity prices. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP stood at 2.7 per cent in 2019 compared to 2.9 per cent in 2018.

1.14. In China, real GDP grew by 6.1 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 6.6 per cent in 2018. The slowed growth was mainly attributed to US-China trade tensions, decline in public investment and industrial production. Inflation rate rose by 2.9 per cent in 2019 compared to a 2.1 per cent growth in 2018. This was mainly ascribed to increased prices of consumption goods. Current account surplus as a percentage of GDP widened by 1.0 per cent in 2019 compared to 0.4 per cent recorded in 2018, due to a decline in import demand. The Indian economy experienced a decelerated growth of 4.2 per cent in 2019 from a 6.1 per cent growth in 2018, mainly attributable to the 2019 election related uncertainties Inflation stood at 4.5 per cent in 2019 compared to 3.4 per cent in 2018, partly due to reduction in oil prices. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP was 0.6 per cent in 2019.

1.15. South Africa's economy grew by 0.2 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 0.8 per cent in 2018. The slowdown in growth was mainly attributed to a contraction in mining and agriculture sectors. Mining sector performance was curtailed by electricity shortages and prolonged labour strikes. On the other hand, agricultural production was adversely affected by erratic weather conditions as well as a prolonged debate on land reform. Household and government consumption remained key drivers of the growth. Inflation stood at 4.1 per cent in 2019 from 4.6 per cent in 2018. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP stood at 2.5 per cent in 2019 compared to a deficit of 9.3 per cent in 2018.

Sub-Saharan Africa

1.16. Real GDP growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) stood at 3.1 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 3.3 per cent in 2018. The growth was however supported by favourable weather conditions which boosted agricultural production and exports, cyclical recovery of most of the countries from recession and improved investors' confidence. Inflationary pressures increased to 8.4 per cent in 2019 from 8.3 per cent in 2018. Current account deficit widened to 4.0 per cent 2019 compared to 2.5 per cent in 2018. This was due to trade shocks emanating from decline in oil prices which affected the oil producing countries in the region.

East African Community

1.17. The real GDP in the East African Community (EAC) bloc grew by 5.9 per cent in 2019 compared to 6.6 per cent growth in 2018. The deceleration in growth was generally recorded in all the countries in the bloc. In 2019, Rwanda recorded the highest real GDP growth rate of 10.1 per cent in 2019 in the bloc, supported by strong growth in the private sector and infrastructure. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened by 9.2 per cent in 2019 compared to 8.0 per cent in 2018. This was partly attributed to increased imports as international prices of agricultural produce declined in the review period. In Uganda, real GDP grew by 4.9 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 6.1 per cent in 2018. The infrastructural projects, however, led to increase in importation of capital goods, which resulted to widening of the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP to 9.5 per cent in 2019 from 8.9 per cent in 2018.

1.18. Tanzania recorded a decelerated growth of real GDP of 6.3 per cent in 2019 compared to a 7.0 per cent growth in 2018. Nevertheless, the economy was characterized by a robust private consumption, substantial public spending, strong investment growth and an upturn in exports. Financial sector vulnerabilities as a result of increased non-performing loans weighed on the economy's growth. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 3.2 per cent in 2019 from 3.5 per cent in 2018. Burundi's real GDP growth improved from 1.6 per cent in 2018 to 1.8 per cent in 2019 while the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 16.4 per cent 2019compared to 15.0 per cent in 2018.

Southern African Development Community

1.19. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) recorded a real GDP growth of 1.1 per cent in 2019 compared to a 2.1 per cent in 2018. This was as a result of decline in agricultural production and depressed performance of manufacturing sector which was adversely affected by electricity shortages. The bloc's inflation rate rose to 9.0 per cent in 2019 compared to 7.7 per cent in 2018. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP widened to 3.2 per cent in 2019 compared to 2.5 per cent in 2018.

West African Economic and Monetary Union

1.20. Real GDP growth of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) is estimated to have decelerated to 6.1 per cent in 2019 compared to 6.5 per cent in 2018. Inflation rate fell from 1.0 per cent in 2018 to negative 0.3 per cent in 2019. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP narrowed to 5.3 per cent in 2019 from 5.5 per cent in 2018.

Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC)

1.21. During the period under review, the real GDP growth of the CEMAC bloc improved slightly to 1.8 per cent compared to a growth of 1.7 per cent in 2018. The growth was mainly supported by increased oil production such as Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Republic of Congo. In 2019, Cameroon economy recorded a real GDP growth of 3.7 per cent, the highest in the bloc. On the other hand, Equatorial Guinea's economy contracted by 6.1 per cent in 2019, being the lowest in the region. Inflation rate for the region was at 1.7 per cent in 2019, which was within the region's convergence criteria of 3.0 per cent. Current account deficit as percentage of GDP was 2.2 per cent in 2019 compared to 2.3 per cent in 2018 partly attributed to strong fiscal adjustments policies and increase in oil exports.

Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth, Inflation and Current Account Balances for Selected Regions and Countries, 2017-2020

	Real GDP Growth Rates				Inflation				Current Account Balance (Percent of GDP)			
	2017	2018+	2019*	2020[1]	2017	2018+	2019*	2020[1]	2017	2018+	2019*	2020[1]
BRIICS	**3.9**	**3.8**	**3**	**-2.2**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**3.1**	**-0.5**	**-0.4**	**-0.8**	**-0.9**
Brazil	1.3	1.3	1.1	-5.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	-0.7	-2.2	-2.7	-1.8
Russia	1.8	2.5	1.3	-5.5	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.1	2.1	6.8	3.8	0.7
India	7.0	6.1	4.2	1.9	3.6	3.4	4.5	3.3	-2.1	-1.1	-0.6	-1.4
Indonesia	5.1	5.2	5.0	0.5	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	-1.6	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2
China	6.8	6.6	6.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.9	3.0	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.5
South Africa	1.4	0.8	0.2	-5.8	5.3	4.6	4.1	2.4	-3.4	-9.3	-2.5	-2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	**3.0**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**–1.6**	**10.7**	**8.3**	**8.4**	**9.3**	**-2.2**	**-2.5**	**-4.0**	**-4.7**
EAC-5	**5.6**	**6.6**	**5.9**	**2.0**	**6.5**	**3.5**	**3.8**	**4.5**	**-5.1**	**-5.2**	**-5.4**	**-5.9**
Kenya	4.8	6.3	5.4	1.0	8.0	4.7	5.2	5.1	-7.2	-5.8	-5.8	-4.6
Tanzania	6.8	7.0	6.3	2.0	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.9	-2.9	-3.5	-3.2	-3.8
Uganda	5.0	6.3	4.9	3.5	5.6	2.6	2.9	3.9	-4.5	-7.2	-9.5	-9.7
Rwanda	6.1	8.6	10.1	3.5	4.8	1.4	2.4	6.9	-7.5	-8.0	-9.2	-16.2
Burundi	0.5	1.6	1.8	-5.5	16.6	-2.8	-0.7	8.0	-14.2	-15.0	-16.4	-17.1
SADC	**2.3**	**2.1**	**1.1**	**-3.4**	**9.8**	**7.7**	**9.0**	**9.6**	**-2.5**	**-2.5**	**-3.2**	**-4.0**
WAEMU	**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.1**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**-0.3**	**1.6**	**-4.8**	**-5.5**	**-5.3**	**-5.9**
CEMAC	**0.3**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**-1.7**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**-4.7**	**-2.3**	**-2.2**	**-7.1**
ASEAN-5	**5.6**	**6.6**	**4.8**	**-0.6**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**-0.5**
Indonesia	5.1	5.2	5.0	0.5	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	-1.6	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2
Malaysia	5.7	4.7	4.3	-1.7	3.8	1.0	0.7	0.1	2.8	2.1	3.3	-0.1
Philippines	6.7	6.2	5.9	0.6	2.9	5.2	2.5	1.7	-0.7	-2.7	-0.1	-2.3
Thailand	4.1	4.2	2.4	-6.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	-1.1	9.6	5.6	6.9	5.2
Vietnam	6.9	7.1	7.0	2.7	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	-0.6	1.9	4.0	0.7
Maghreb	5.6	3.0	1.9	-6.2	5.3	4.3	2.2	3.5	–8.0	-7.3	-6.8	-12.6
Algeria	1.3	1.4	0.7	-5.2	5.6	4.3	2.0	3.5	-13.2	-9.6	-9.6	-18.3
Libya	64.0	17.9	9.9	-58.7	28.0	-1.2	4.6	22.3	8.0	1.8	-0.3	-6.6
Mauritania	3.5	2.1	5.9	-2.0	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.9	-10.0	-13.8	-10.6	-17.3
Morocco	4.2	3.0	2.2	-3.7	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.3	-3.4	-5.3	-4.1	-7.8
Tunisia	1.9	2.7	1.0	-4.3	5.3	7.3	6.7	6.2	-10.2	-11.2	-8.8	-7.5
Mashreq2	3.9	4.8	4.7	1.0	20.8	18.8	12.4	6.0	–9.5	-6.7	-5.8	-5.4
Egypt	4.1	5.3	5.6	2.0	23.5	20.9	13.9	5.9	-6.1	-2.4	-3.6	-4.3
Jordan	2.1	1.9	2.0	-3.7	3.3	4.5	0.3	0.2	-10.8	-7.0	-2.8	-5.8
Lebanon	0.9	-1.9	-6.5	-12.0	4.5	4.6	2.9	17.0	-26.5	-26.7	-20.6	-12.6

Source: World Economic Outlook, April,2020 and Regional Economic Outlook April 2020 - 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

1.22. The real GDP of the Association of South Eastern Asia Nations (ASEAN-5) expanded by 4.8 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 6.6 per cent in 2018. Performance in the region was curtailed by slower growths in Thailand, Malaysia and Philippines. Both Philippines' and Malaysia's economies experienced slowed growth in real GDP of 5.9 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively, in 2019 compared to a growth of 6.2 per cent and 4.7 per cent, respectively, in 2018. This was due to delays in most of the public infrastructural projects and a decline in exports. Thailand's real GDP growth stood at 2.4 per cent in the review period, being the lowest growth in the region. Similarly, Vietnam's and Indonesia's economies recorded slight slowdowns to grow at 7.0 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively, in 2019 compared to growths of 7.1 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively, in 2018. Despite the slowdown in global trade and a decline in public investment, these economies adopted accommodative fiscal and monetary policies to support private consumption.

Maghreb

1.23. Real GDP growth of Maghreb region decelerated markedly to 1.9 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 3.0 per cent in 2018. In Algeria, the economy decelerated to by 0.7 per cent from 1.4 per cent in 2018. However, the growth was supported by increased government spending coupled with growth in non-hydrocarbon sector. Libya's economy experienced a growth of 9.9 per cent in 2019 compared to accelerated growth of 17.9 per cent in 2018. This was attributed to macroeconomic instability experienced in the country as a result of civil war. Inflation rate for Libya increased to 4.6 per cent in 2019 from a deflationary pressure of 1.2 per cent in 2018, partly due to appreciation of the local currency. Current account deficit as a percentage of GDP was 0.3 per cent in 2019 compared to a surplus of 1.8 per cent in 2018. Tunisia and Morocco experienced decelerated growths in real GDP of 1.0 per cent and 2.2 per cent in 2019, respectively, from growths of 2.7 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively, in 2018. This was mainly attributed to a decline in agricultural production, almost unsustainable public debts and a reduction in oil demand especially by the Euro area, which is the main importer of oil from Morocco. Likewise, high public debts slowed down economic growth in Tunisia. There was a significant boost in economic growth in Mauritania from 2.1 per cent in 2018 to 5.9 per cent in 2019. This was mainly as a result of increased investment in oil and mining activities.

Mashreq

1.24. The real GDP of Mashreq bloc expanded by 4.7 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 4.8 per cent in 2018. The growth was supported by impressive performance of tourism, investment and exports. Egypt. recorded a real GDP growth of 5.6 per cent in 2019, compared to a growth of 5.3 per cent in 2018. Lebanon real GDP growth contracted by 6.5 per cent in 2019. Jordan real GDP growth expanded by 2.0 per cent in 2019 compared to 1.9 per cent growth in 2018.

Outlook

1.25. Global growth has fallen sharply due to a slowdown in industrial output, weak business confidence and increased trade tensions. Although global growth was earlier projected to remain at 3.0 per cent in 2020-21, the existing Covid-19 pandemic is likely to constrain the world economy further downwards.

1.26. The GDP for advanced economies are projected to contract by 6.1 per cent in 2020 but expected to pick up to 4.5 per cent in 2021. GDP growth in Japan is set to contract to 5.2 per cent in 2020. Stronger social spending is projected to help the economy recover after the end of the pandemic. The average growth for Emerging and Developing Economies(EMDE) is expected to be at 1.0 per cent in 2020.

1.27 The average Real GDP growth for BRIICS is expected to contract by 2.2 per cent in 2020. Although GDP growth in India was expected to pick up from just under 6.0 per cent in 2019, due to pandemic, it is projected to slowdown the growth to about 1.9 per cent in 2020. Reductions in corporate borrowing costs and taxes, income support schemes for rural farmers are however expected to foster investment and private consumption and hence help the economy pick up after the end of the pandemic. In Brazil, GDP is projected to contract by 5.3 per cent in 2020 amidst the Covid 19 pandemic. The economy is however set to gradually recover and pick up to 2.9 per cent in 2021. Lower real interest rates will provide support for private consumption, while an approved pension reform and better prospects for progress in structural reform will lift confidence and support investment.

1.28. The spread of the Covid 19 pandemic to Sub Saharan Africa coupled with the continued deterioration in oil price is also expected to significantly affect growth in the region. As a result, real GDP in sub-Saharan Africa is projected to contract by 1.6 percent in 2020, the lowest level of growth on record. This is about 5.2 percentage points lower than envisaged in the October 2019.

1.29. The real GDP growth of ASEAN-5 economy is projected to contract by 0.6 per cent in 2020. In the Maghreb economy the real GDP is expected to contract by 6.2 per cent in 2020 while that of Mashreq is projected to grow by 1.0 per cent in the same period.

B

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Economic Performance

Chapter 02

Overview

Economic activity remained vibrant in 2019 though the performance was slower relative to 2018. The real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have expanded by 5.4 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 6.3 per cent in 2018. The growth was spread across all sectors of the economy but was more pronounced in service-oriented sectors. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector accounted for a sizeable proportion of the slowdown, from 6.0 per cent growth in 2018 to 3.6 per cent in 2019. This was mainly on account of suppressed long rains that disrupted the normal planting season in key agricultural zones. Similarly, the manufacturing sector grew by 3.2 per cent in 2019 compared to 4.3 per cent growth in 2018, partly owing to constrained supply of raw materials from agricultural activities. Performance in service activities was boosted by accelerated growths in Financial and Insurance (6.6 per cent) and Real Estate activities (5.3 per cent).

2.2. The period under review was characterized by moderate build up in inflationary pressures that mainly emanated from increased food prices. Consequently, inflation rose from 4.7 per cent in 2018 to 5.2 per cent in 2019. Monetary indicators pointed to a deliberate effort by the Central Bank of Kenya to support economic growth during the period under review. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was reviewed downwards from 9.00 per cent in July of 2018 to 8.50 per cent in November 2019. During the review period, interest rates were largely favourable to economic activity in 2019 compared to 2018. Interest on commercial bank loans and advances was 12.24 per cent in December 2019 compared to 12.51 per cent in December 2018. Similarly, the inter-bank rate declined to 6.03 per cent in December 2019 from 8.15 per cent in December 2018.

2.3. The slowed growth in 2019 was also reflected in other macroeconomic indicators. The current account balance worsened from a deficit of KSh 511.3 billion in 2018 to a deficit of KSh 567.0 billion in 2019. Likewise, the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20-Share index dropped to 2,654 points in December 2019 from 2,801 points in December 2018. Nevertheless, credit to the private sector rose by 7.1 per cent from KSh 2,490.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 2,667.9 billion in 2019 partly due to the conducive borrowing environment that preceded the repeal of the law that provided for capping of interest rates in November 2019.

2.4. International crude oil prices dropped significantly from an average of US Dollars 71.48 per barrel in 2018 to US Dollars 64.92 per barrel in 2019. This was mainly as a result of increased oil production by the US as well as reduced exports from some of the oil rich countries due to sanctions. The resultant effect more than compensated for the production cut from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Sectoral Analysis

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

2.5. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector grew by 3.6 per cent in 2019 compared to 6.0 per cent in 2018. The decelerated growth was occasioned by insufficient rainfall that led to constrained agricultural production in 2019. Relatively lower supply of key food crops in 2019 was manifest in moderate increases in their prices compared to 2018. However, the sector benefitted from modest increase in production of potatoes, rice, wheat and significantly improved production of drought resistant crops such as sorghum and millet in 2019.

2.6. During the year under review, production of cash crops showed mixed performances. Production of coffee rose from 41.4 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 45.0 thousand tonnes in 2019 and somewhat cushioned the sector from a steeper decline. On the other hand, the volume of tea produced declined from 493.0 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 458.8 thousand tonnes during the period under review. Similarly, total cane production declined by 12.5 per cent to 4.6 million tonnes in 2019, further exacerbating the underperformance in the cash crops sub-sector.

2.7. Horticultural activities were mainly supported by growths in output of exported fruits (8.3 per cent) and cut flowers (7.8 per cent) in 2019. However, the volume of vegetables exported declined by 15.2 per cent during the same period owing to unfavourable weather conditions that characterized the first half of 2019, resulting to lower production.

2.8. In addition, the sector's growth was supported by improved performance in the dairy sub-sector. The volume of milk deliveries to processors increased by 5.3 per cent from 634.3 million litres in 2018 to 668.2 million litres in 2019.

Manufacturing

2.9. The manufacturing sector slowed to 3.2 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 4.3 per cent in 2018. The overall growth was curtailed by notable decline in production in some key sub-sectors. Some of the sub-sectors that recorded significantly high declines include production of tea (6.9 per cent), sugar (10.2 per cent), processed and preserved fish (5.8 per cent) and, processed and preserved fruits and vegetables (3.7 per cent). Nonetheless, there was notable increase in activities for a number of manufacturing subsectors in 2019. In the manufacture of food products, some of the activities that posted enhanced production include manufacture of cooking fat (10.6 per cent); processing of dairy products (5.4 per cent); manufacture of bread (3.9 per cent); processing of meat and meat products (5.3 per cent); manufacture of beverages (8.2 per cent) and manufacture of grain mill products (3.6 per cent).

2.10. The sector's performance was also steered by marked growths in a number of activities in the manufacture of non-food products. These were in manufacture of transport equipment (21.4 per cent); chemical and chemical products (5.9 per cent); basic metals (3.9 per cent) and pharmaceuticals (6.0 per cent). Credit advanced to enterprises involved in manufacturing activities rose by 9.3 per cent to stand at KSh 366.9 billion in 2019, a further indication of increased activity in the sector during the period under review.

Electricity Supply

2.11. Electricity supply grew by 7.9 per cent compared to a growth of 10.5 per cent in 2018. The slowed growth was evident in the slowdown in total electricity generation, which increased by 3.2 per cent in 2019 compared to 9.1 per cent growth in 2018. This was largely on account of 19.6 per cent decline in electricity generated from hydroelectric sources, mainly due to insufficient rainfall experienced during the long rains season that considerably affected production from the Seven Folks dams. Generation of hydroelectricity dropped from 3,986.4 Gigawatt Hour (GWh) in 2018 to 3,205.3 GWh in 2019. The shortfall in hydroelectricity was partly offset by 62.7 per cent increase in electricity imports in 2019. The sector's growth was supported by 15.0 per cent decline in thermal generation, which is normally counterproductive to value addition due to its dependence on expensive inputs of petroleum fuels. The decline in electricity generated from thermal sources was compensated by a substantial injection of wind energy into the grid from 375.6 GWh in 2018 to 1,562.7 GWh in 2019.

Construction

2.11. Construction activities continued to be an important sector in the economy despite recording a slower growth for the fourth year running. The gross value added for the construction sector was estimated to have risen by 6.4 per cent in 2019 compared to 6.9 per cent in 2018. The decelerated growth recorded over the years was attributable to the gradual cessation of activities related to the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) that was completed in the year under review. The slowdown in the sector's performance was reflected in consumption of cement, which declined marginally from 5,948.7 thousand tonnes to 5,933.3 thousand tonnes in 2018 and 2019, respectively. Nonetheless, the sector's growth was comparatively strong mainly supported by investments in road construction and development of housing projects under the affordable housing programme of the Big Four agenda. During the period under review, the total length of roads paved increased by 14.2 per cent to 21,295.1 kilometres in 2019. Uptake of credit in the construction sector grew by 1.6 per cent in 2019 compared to a 1.8 per cent growth in 2018.

Transportation and Storage

2.12. Transportation and Storage sector expanded by 7.8 per cent in 2019 compared to 8.5 per cent growth in 2018. The sector's performance benefitted from low international oil prices and the continued expansion of transportation infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports. Increased activity in the transportation sector was evidenced by 1.2 per cent increase in consumption of light diesel in 2019, a major input in most transportation activities. Most sub-sectors in transportation and storage recorded notable growths during the review period. Total cargo throughput and the number of ships docking at the port of Mombasa increased by 11.3 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively, in 2019. Total passenger traffic by air increased from 11.7 million in 2018 to 12.1 million in 2019. In 2019, the volume of pipeline throughput increased by 11.1 per cent mainly attributed to completion of the new Nairobi-Mombasa 20-inch multi-product pipeline. In railway transportation, the volume of freight transported through the SGR increased by 43.5 per cent from 2,899 tonnes in 2018 to 4,159 tonnes in 2019.

Information and Communication

2.13. Over time, the Information and Communication sector has continued to thrive and fuel economic activity through enhanced efficiency in production processes. However, the sector's growth slowed to 8.8 per cent in 2019 from 11.3 per cent in 2018. The growth was anchored on the rapid expansion of the telecommunication sub-sector through introduction of new products as well as leveraging on economies of scale associated with high levels of mobile cellular penetration. The total number of mobile subscriptions increased by 10.2 per cent to stand at 54.6 million subscribers in the period under review. In the same breath, the number of domestic call minutes increased from 55.9 billion minutes in 2018 to 58.7 billion minutes in 2019. Mobile money transfer increased by 9.1 per cent to KSh 4,346.0 billion in 2019 from KSh 3,984.0 billion in 2018. The sector's performance was also enhanced by increased access to internet services in 2019. The number of internet service providers increased from 256 in 2018 to 302 in 2019. Total utilized bandwidth increased profoundly during the year under review to stand at 2.7 million megabits per second.

Financial and Insurance Activities

2.14. Financial and Insurance sector remained on a growth trajectory to expand by 6.6 per in 2019 compared to 5.3 per cent growth in 2018. Financial services sub-sector grew by 5.7 per cent in 2019 relative to 4.8 per cent recorded in 2018. Domestic credit grew by 7.5 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 6.4 per cent in 2018. Credit to National Government slowed down by 4.8 per cent from KSh 859.1 billion as at December 2018 to KSh 900.4 billion as at December 2019 to avoid crowding out the private sector in accessing credit. Consequently, credit to the private sector rose by 7.1 per cent from KSh 2,490.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 2,667.9 billion in 2019. Broad Money Supply increased from KSh 3,337.8 billion in December 2018 to KSh 3,524.0 billion in December 2019. Overall liquidity grew by 8.1 per cent to stand at KSh 4,927.1 billion during the review period.

2.15. In the insurance sub-sector, net premium from life insurance increased from KSh 80.4 billion in 2018 to KSh 90.5 billion while general insurance business recorded a decelerated growth of 1.1 per cent in 2019.

Accommodation and Food Services

2.16. Accommodation and Food Service activities were vibrant in spite of pockets of insecurity concerns experienced during the year under review. The sector gross value added rose by 10.3 per cent compared to 16.6 per cent growth in 2018. The growth of the sector in the period under review was supported by heightened security, relaxation of travel advisories by governments of key tourism markets and political stability that prevailed in the country. Tourism earnings grew by 3.9 per cent from KSh 157.4 billion in 2018 to KSh 163.6 billion in 2019. The slowed growth was evident in the marginal growth of 0.4 per cent in the number of international visitor arrivals to stand at 2.1 million visitors in 2019. Hotel bed night occupancy increased from 8.6 million in 2018 to 9.2 million in 2019. Further, the sector's performance was boosted by conference tourism that expanded by 14.0 per cent in 2019.

2.17 Table 2.1 presents the GDP by activity at current prices for the period 2015-2019 while Table 2.2 provides the contribution of the various sectors to nominal GDP for the same period. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 8,892.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 9,740.4 billion in 2019. Agriculture remained the dominant sector, accounting for slightly over a third of the total value of the economy. Other sectors that accounted for notable contribution to the total economy included Transport and Storage (8.5 per cent); Wholesale and Retail trade (7.6 per cent); and Manufacturing (7.5 per cent). Taxes on Products also contributed significantly to the GDP with a share of 8.5 per cent.

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2015-2019

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,897,346.8	2,182,198.3	2,844,263.2	3,032,084.7	3,326,299.2
Growing of crops	1,446,375.9	1,700,542.1	2,325,549.4	2,466,172.2	2,709,493.6
Animal production	293,602.7	321,402.1	342,237.7	361,319.9	389,038.1
Support activities to agriculture	37,371.1	33,520.5	38,999.2	46,023.9	53,309.9
Forestry & logging	79,697.4	91,824.6	100,869.1	114,988.8	125,642.6
Fishing & aquaculture	40,299.8	34,909.0	36,607.8	43,579.9	48,815.0
Mining and quarrying	54,584.2	59,149.1	61,224.9	67,647.8	67,329.6
Manufacturing	588,895.6	654,456.2	659,140.6	690,592.4	734,609.1
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	230,908.8	261,361.0	271,773.2	284,680.6	289,282.1
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	357,986.7	393,095.2	387,367.4	405,911.8	445,326.9
Electricity supply	89,358.4	131,617.5	141,254.8	154,339.3	163,642.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	46,813.7	50,500.3	56,046.2	60,595.0	65,377.4
Construction	307,562.8	360,802.6	453,332.3	485,582.9	541,760.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	473,395.1	506,657.3	601,680.2	669,179.4	740,411.2
Transportation and storage	510,487.6	565,828.7	601,202.8	723,204.9	830,582.2
Land transport	379,320.1	409,406.4	423,347.6	495,966.4	570,302.1
Air transport including support services	18,896.1	26,246.6	25,006.8	39,047.2	38,370.8
All other transport including postal and courier activities	112,271.5	130,175.7	152,848.4	188,191.3	221,909.3
Accommodation and food service activities	49,356.2	51,644.8	56,496.9	66,827.2	71,811.0
Information and communication	91,200.0	104,765.0	109,109.8	115,102.9	116,355.1
Telecommunications	52,410.0	62,466.6	66,663.1	69,892.9	68,846.6
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	38,790.1	42,298.4	42,446.7	45,210.0	47,508.5
Financial and insurance activities	423,956.1	496,333.9	552,372.9	563,069.0	582,926.1
Financial activities	326,609.0	386,056.9	438,597.0	446,882.7	463,578.8
Insurance activities	97,347.1	110,277.0	113,775.8	116,186.3	119,347.3
Real estate	474,317.6	532,668.5	575,069.3	625,859.4	675,302.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	55,812.4	60,608.6	64,820.9	71,116.1	77,869.0
Administrative and support service activities	63,849.3	68,081.6	71,375.5	79,359.6	85,047.8
Public administration and defence	267,644.6	276,410.2	280,216.8	299,319.8	352,859.0
Education	308,128.0	309,512.8	326,553.1	385,263.4	413,611.4
Pre-primary and Primary education	137,520.8	137,030.5	163,415.3	196,561.8	204,072.7
General secondary education	107,461.7	98,028.0	84,241.6	103,640.4	123,480.3
Higher and other education	63,145.4	74,454.3	78,896.2	85,061.1	86,058.4
Human health and social work activities	108,022.7	119,775.3	125,454.0	133,994.4	149,483.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,044.6	8,868.1	9,652.2	10,826.5	11,734.9
Other service activities	39,485.7	43,187.6	47,827.8	54,475.5	62,126.4
Activities of households as employers;	30,624.9	32,370.1	34,666.0	37,836.8	39,743.3
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-163,306.1	-199,410.1	-188,205.6	-181,156.5	-197,428.8
All economic activities	**5,725,580.1**	**6,416,026.2**	**7,483,554.5**	**8,145,120.6**	**8,911,452.5**
Taxes on products	558,604.8	606,936.9	682,287.7	746,990.4	828,907.5
GDP at market prices	**6,284,184.9**	**7,022,963.1**	**8,165,842.2**	**8,892,110.9**	**9,740,360.0**

* Provisional

+ Revised

Table 2.2: Contribution to Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2015-2019

	Percentage Contribution to GDP				
Industry	**2015**	**2016**	**2017+**	**2018+**	**2019***
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.2	31.1	34.8	34.1	34.1
Growing of crops	23.0	24.2	28.5	27.7	27.8
Animal production	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.0
Support activities to agriculture	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Forestry & logging	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Fishing & aquaculture	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Mining and quarrying	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Manufacturing	9.4	9.3	8.1	7.8	7.5
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	5.7	5.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
Electricity supply	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Construction	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6
Transportation and storage	8.1	8.1	7.4	8.1	8.5
Land transport	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.9
Air transport including support services	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
All other transport including postal and courier activities	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3
Accommodation and food service activities	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Information and communication	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Telecommunications	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.0
Financial activities	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.8
Insurance activities	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
Real estate	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Public administration and defence	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6
Education	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.2
Primary education	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
General secondary education	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3
Higher and other education	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Human health and social work activities	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Activities of households as employers;	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-2.6	-2.8	-2.3	-2.0	-2.0
All economic activities	**91.1**	**91.4**	**91.6**	**91.6**	**91.5**
Taxes on products	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* Provisional

\+ Revised

2.18 Table 2.3 and Table 2.4 present GDP valued at 2009 prices and the real GDP growth rates, respectively, for the period 2015 to 2019. Real GDP in absolute terms increased from KSh 4,792.2 billion in 2018 to KSh 5,049.3 billion 2019, representing a growth rate of 5.4 per cent in the review period compared to 6.3 per cent in 2018. Most sectors of the economy posted slowed growths in 2019 compared to the performance in 2018. However, performance in the period under review was, to a considerable extent, supported by accelerated growths in Financial and Insurance Activities (6.6 per cent) and Public Administration and Defence (8.1

per cent).

Table 2.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2015-2019

Constant 2009 Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	900,420.6	942,576.9	957,418.5	1,014,421.4	1,050,758.2
Growing of crops	638,720.3	681,274.5	694,643.8	744,691.7	773,094.1
Animal production	173,545.5	177,732.7	177,994.6	182,278.9	188,189.2
Support activities to agriculture	24,641.2	20,007.2	19,458.4	19,746.6	19,813.3
Forestry & logging	43,377.1	46,916.1	48,957.9	49,973.8	51,613.0
Fishing & aquaculture	20,136.6	16,646.5	16,363.7	17,730.4	18,048.6
Mining and quarrying	41,809.0	45,774.4	47,813.5	49,110.9	50,325.3
Manufacturing	428,153.3	441,320.6	444,468.2	463,713.8	478,390.6
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	162,637.0	168,898.9	170,762.6	184,937.1	191,190.1
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	265,516.3	272,421.7	273,705.6	278,776.7	287,200.5
Electricity supply	68,499.1	75,039.0	81,705.5	90,279.0	97,367.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	31,654.2	33,491.8	34,379.0	35,066.2	36,738.3
Construction	211,314.0	232,246.2	251,806.5	269,083.7	286,232.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	311,746.4	323,433.1	342,056.3	365,644.8	389,900.1
Transportation and storage	274,754.9	292,628.7	313,749.3	340,372.5	366,814.3
Land transport	183,734.3	192,137.5	196,348.9	204,641.3	214,257.9
Air transport including support services	21,274.8	20,972.6	22,098.8	23,174.9	23,236.2
All other transport including postal and courier activities	69,745.8	79,518.6	95,301.6	112,556.2	129,320.2
Accommodation and food service activities	43,086.3	48,802.8	55,776.2	65,034.4	71,745.3
Information and communication	149,968.5	164,797.9	182,984.5	203,712.9	221,552.2
Telecommunications	118,964.9	132,540.9	149,785.0	169,852.5	186,715.1
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	31,003.6	32,257.0	33,199.4	33,860.3	34,837.1
Financial and insurance activities	251,441.9	268,821.1	275,932.3	290,503.7	309,536.5
Financial activities	216,553.8	232,134.6	236,861.9	248,165.7	262,421.8
Insurance activities	34,888.2	36,686.5	39,070.3	42,337.9	47,114.7
Real estate	333,537.5	362,724.3	384,955.1	400,794.9	422,194.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	42,187.6	44,358.3	46,381.9	48,855.2	51,840.0
Administrative and support service activities	50,113.0	52,059.7	53,627.2	57,060.1	59,253.3
Public administration and defence	157,834.1	166,666.8	174,482.4	186,215.7	201,207.6
Education	281,542.1	296,340.1	311,722.5	329,716.8	347,642.0
Pre-primary and Primary education	113,890.9	117,305.3	121,198.7	127,012.1	131,151.7
General secondary education	117,010.9	122,122.5	131,402.1	140,088.9	152,410.6
Higher and other education	50,640.3	56,912.3	59,121.6	62,615.7	64,079.7
Human health and social work activities	72,744.6	76,205.9	79,476.3	82,936.5	87,785.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5,268.8	5,551.5	5,938.4	6,337.3	6,837.2
Other service activities	27,551.0	29,212.5	31,254.6	33,347.2	35,545.3
Activities of households as employers;	19,006.9	19,273.0	19,581.4	19,894.7	20,213.0
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	-109,826.0	-110,331.3	-105,546.9	-106,455.7	-112,953.8
All economic activities	**3,592,808.1**	**3,810,993.6**	**3,989,962.6**	**4,245,645.9**	**4,478,926.0**
Taxes on products	469,093.4	489,705.0	517,414.5	546,527.6	570,383.5
GDP at market prices	**4,061,901.5**	**4,300,698.6**	**4,507,377.1**	**4,792,173.5**	**5,049,309.5**

* Provisional

\+ Revised

Table 2.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2015-2019

Percentage Changes (growth)

Industry	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.3	4.7	1.6	6.0	3.6
Growing of crops	7.2	6.7	2.0	7.2	3.8
Animal production	2.2	2.4	0.1	2.4	3.2
Support activities to agriculture	1.9	-18.8	-2.7	1.5	0.3
Forestry & logging	1.0	8.2	4.4	2.1	3.3
Fishing & aquaculture	-8.6	-17.3	-1.7	8.4	1.8
Mining and quarrying	12.3	9.5	4.5	2.7	2.5
Manufacturing	3.6	3.1	0.7	4.3	3.2
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	6.0	3.9	1.1	8.3	3.4
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	2.2	2.6	0.5	1.9	3.0
Electricity supply	11.5	9.5	8.9	10.5	7.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	2.7	5.8	2.6	2.0	4.8
Construction	13.8	9.9	8.4	6.9	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	5.9	3.7	5.8	6.9	6.6
Transportation and storage	8.0	6.5	7.2	8.5	7.8
Land transport	6.3	4.6	2.2	4.2	4.7
Air transport including support services	-1.1	-1.4	5.4	4.9	0.3
All other transport including postal and courier activities	16.4	14.0	19.8	18.1	14.9
Accommodation and food services	-1.3	13.3	14.3	16.6	10.3
Information and communication	7.4	9.9	11.0	11.3	8.8
Telecommunications	8.6	11.4	13.0	13.4	9.9
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	3.0	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.9
Financial and insurance activities	9.4	6.9	2.6	5.3	6.6
Financial activities	10.1	7.2	2.0	4.8	5.7
Insurance activities	5.1	5.2	6.5	8.4	11.3
Real estate	7.2	8.8	6.1	4.1	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.6	5.1	4.6	5.3	6.1
Administrative and support service activities	1.5	3.9	3.0	6.4	3.8
Public administration and defence	5.5	5.6	4.7	6.7	8.1
Education	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.4
Primary education	1.7	3.0	3.3	4.8	3.3
General secondary education	8.4	4.4	7.6	6.6	8.8
Higher and other education	4.6	12.4	3.9	5.9	2.3
Human health and social work activities	5.8	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.5	5.4	7.0	6.7	7.9
Other service activities	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.7	6.6
Activities of households as employers;	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	13.5	0.5	-4.3	0.9	6.1
All industries at basic prices	**6.1**	**6.1**	**4.7**	**6.4**	**5.5**
Taxes on products	2.8	4.4	5.7	5.6	4.4
GDP at market prices	**5.7**	**5.9**	**4.8**	**6.3**	**5.4**

* Provisional

+Revised

2.19 Table 2.5 presents sources of growth for the period 2015 to 2019. During the period under review, growth attributable to service activities was about two thirds of the overall growth. Agriculture Forestry and Fishing activities, and industry related activities accounted for 14.1 and 16.3 per cent of the growth, respectively, in 2019. Some of the specific service activities that significantly contributed to growth in 2019 include Wholesale and Retail Trade (9.4 per cent); Transport and Storage (10.3 per cent); Finance and Insurance (7.4 per cent); Public Administration and Defence (5.8 per cent) and Real Estate (8.3 per cent).

Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2015-2019

Percentage Changes (growth)

Industry	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.8	17.7	7.2	20.0	14.1
Growing of crops	19.5	17.8	6.5	17.6	11.0
Animal production	1.7	1.8	0.1	1.5	2.3
Support activities to agriculture	0.2	-1.9	-0.3	0.1	0.0
Forestry & logging	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.6
Fishing & aquaculture	-0.9	-1.5	-0.1	0.5	0.1
Mining and quarrying	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	6.8	5.5	1.5	6.8	5.7
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4.2	2.6	0.9	5.0	2.4
Other manufacturing and repair and installation	2.6	2.9	0.6	1.8	3.3
Electricity supply	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.7
Construction	11.7	8.8	9.5	6.1	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	7.9	4.9	9.0	8.3	9.4
Transportation and storage	9.3	7.5	10.2	9.3	10.3
Land transport	4.9	3.5	2.0	2.9	3.7
Air transport including support services	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0
All other transport including postal and courier activities	4.5	4.1	7.6	6.1	6.5
Accommodation and food services	-0.3	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.6
Information and communication	4.7	6.2	8.8	7.3	6.9
Telecommunications	4.3	5.7	8.3	7.0	6.6
Publishing, broadcasting, other IT and information activities	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	9.8	7.3	3.4	5.1	7.4
Financial activities	9.1	6.5	2.3	4.0	5.5
Insurance activities	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.9
Real estate	10.2	12.2	10.8	5.6	8.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9
Public administration and defence	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.8
Education	6.0	6.2	7.4	6.3	7.0
Primary education	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.6
General secondary education	4.1	2.1	4.5	3.1	4.8
Higher and other education	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.6
Human health and social work activities	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other service activities	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9
Activities of households as employers;	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	-5.9	-0.2	2.3	-0.3	-2.5
All industries at basic prices	**94.1**	**91.4**	**86.6**	**89.8**	**90.7**
Taxes on products	5.9	8.6	13.4	10.2	9.3
GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

*Provisional

+ Revised

2.20 The annual production accounts in current prices for the period 2015 to 2019 are presented in table 2.6. The value of output increased by 8.6 per cent from KSh 13,788.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 14,970.7 billion in 2019. Intermediate consumption increased by 7.4 per cent to stand at KSh 6,059.3 billion in 2019. Total value addition to the economy in nominal terms increased from KSh 8,145.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 8,911.5 billion in 2019.

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2015-2019

Current Prices, KSh Million

Industry	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing					
Output at basic prices	2,212,670.7	2,530,971.2	3,267,598.3	3,503,811.0	3,830,753.4
Intermediate consumption	315,323.9	348,772.9	423,335.1	471,726.3	504,454.1
Value added, gross	1,897,346.9	2,182,198.3	2,844,263.2	3,032,084.7	3,326,299.2
Compensation of employees	209,470.7	233,317.7	308,996.6	335,805.9	364,013.2
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	1,687,876.2	1,948,880.7	2,535,266.7	2,696,278.9	2,962,286.1
Mining and quarrying					
Output at basic prices	91,476.6	99,953.2	106,971.8	117,302.4	121,428.2
Intermediate consumption	36,892.4	40,804.1	45,746.9	49,654.6	54,098.6
Value added, gross	54,584.2	59,149.1	61,224.9	67,647.8	67,329.6
Compensation of employees	17,853.5	20,050.3	22,415.6	25,212.4	28,786.9
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	36,730.7	39,098.8	38,809.3	42,435.4	38,542.7
Manufacturing					
Output at basic prices	1,977,169.4	2,131,906.6	2,255,686.7	2,409,980.5	2,568,757.5
Intermediate consumption	1,388,273.9	1,477,450.5	1,596,546.1	1,719,388.2	1,834,148.5
Value added, gross	588,895.6	654,456.2	659,140.6	690,592.4	734,609.1
Compensation of employees	163,392.4	174,767.8	189,219.5	205,961.6	218,287.7
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	425,503.2	479,688.4	469,921.1	484,630.8	516,321.3
Electricity, gas and water supply					
Output at basic prices	208,879.2	252,365.8	267,432.0	281,860.5	289,867.4
Intermediate consumption	72,707.1	70,248.0	70,131.1	66,926.2	60,847.4
Value added, gross	136,172.1	182,117.8	197,300.9	214,934.2	229,020.0
Compensation of employees	28,426.2	33,487.1	36,395.2	39,307.6	43,824.5
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	107,745.9	148,630.7	160,905.8	175,626.7	185,195.5
Construction					
Output at basic prices	804,219.4	826,005.9	1,036,308.3	1,104,968.1	1,197,295.6
Intermediate consumption	496,656.6	465,203.3	582,975.9	619,385.1	655,535.2
Value added, gross	307,562.8	360,802.6	453,332.3	485,582.9	541,760.4
Compensation of employees	185,234.9	188,669.9	282,227.8	259,001.9	274,343.5
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	122,327.8	172,132.7	171,104.5	226,581.1	267,416.8
Wholesale and retail trade					
Output at basic prices	839,519.0	902,639.8	1,044,893.7	1,155,498.3	1,269,150.8
Intermediate consumption	366,124.0	395,982.5	443,213.5	486,318.9	528,739.7
Value added, gross	473,395.0	506,657.3	601,680.2	669,179.4	740,411.2
Compensation of employees	178,893.5	198,946.1	229,161.5	265,575.0	293,274.2
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	294,501.6	307,711.2	372,518.7	403,604.4	447,137.0
Transportation and storage					
Output at basic prices	956,867.3	1,012,050.7	1,092,258.8	1,248,601.7	1,399,449.5
Intermediate consumption	446,379.6	446,222.0	491,056.0	525,396.9	568,867.3
Value added, gross	510,487.6	565,828.7	601,202.8	723,204.9	830,582.2
Compensation of employees	145,491.8	152,913.0	166,577.6	185,542.3	202,730.6
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	364,995.9	412,915.7	434,625.2	537,662.6	627,851.6
Accomodation and Food Services					
Output at basic prices	116,720.2	134,506.8	157,597.0	186,456.8	207,149.1
Intermediate consumption	67,364.1	82,862.1	101,100.1	119,629.6	135,338.1
Value added, gross	49,356.2	51,644.8	56,496.9	66,827.2	71,811.0
Compensation of employees	33,887.2	35,256.6	38,141.7	40,574.9	43,167.5
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	15,469.0	16,388.2	18,355.1	26,252.2	28,643.5
Information and communication					
Output at basic prices	280,434.0	311,894.7	345,636.8	387,160.5	426,990.4
Intermediate consumption	189,234.0	207,129.7	236,526.9	272,057.6	310,635.3
Value added, gross	91,200.0	104,765.0	109,109.8	115,102.9	116,355.1
Compensation of employees	62,602.5	71,234.2	80,374.4	90,610.7	98,894.0
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	28,597.5	33,530.8	28,735.5	24,492.2	17,461.1
Financial and insurance activities					
Output at basic prices	555,690.2	621,269.4	689,315.0	695,655.7	718,459.4
Intermediate consumption	131,734.1	124,935.6	136,942.1	132,586.6	135,533.3
Value added, gross	423,956.1	496,333.9	552,372.9	563,069.0	582,926.1
Compensation of employees	83,194.4	88,275.2	126,918.0	132,543.4	143,380.4
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	340,761.7	408,058.6	425,454.9	430,525.6	439,545.6

* Provisional

\+ Revised

Table 2.6: Annual Production Accounts by Industry Cont'd, 2015-2019

Current Prices KSh Million

Industry	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Real estate					
Output at basic prices	531,735.4	601,937.2	655,078.1	710,325.6	767,280.2
Intermediate consumption	57,417.8	69,268.8	80,008.8	84,466.2	91,977.8
Value added, gross	474,317.6	532,668.5	575,069.3	625,859.4	675,302.3
Compensation of employees	40,820.0	44,831.3	48,657.6	53,768.4	58,426.2
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	433,497.6	487,837.1	526,411.7	572,090.9	616,876.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities					
Output at basic prices	74,811.6	80,434.8	86,796.8	94,747.8	103,207.9
Intermediate consumption	18,999.2	19,826.2	21,975.9	23,631.6	25,338.9
Value added, gross	55,812.3	60,608.6	64,820.9	71,116.1	77,869.0
Compensation of employees	32,551.0	34,298.4	37,067.2	40,535.5	43,786.7
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	23,261.3	26,310.2	27,753.8	30,580.6	34,082.3
Administrative and support service activities					
Output at basic prices	75,865.7	80,656.0	85,440.4	94,987.5	102,180.3
Intermediate consumption	12,016.4	12,574.4	14,064.9	15,627.9	17,132.5
Value added, gross	63,849.3	68,081.6	71,375.5	79,359.6	85,047.8
Compensation of employees	32,114.0	47,440.4	54,199.3	61,130.1	68,722.2
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	31,735.3	20,641.1	17,176.2	18,229.6	16,325.7
Public administration and defence					
Output at basic prices	499,173.7	520,587.5	621,478.4	671,974.4	733,206.5
Intermediate consumption	231,529.1	244,177.3	341,261.6	372,654.6	380,347.5
Value added, gross	267,644.5	276,410.2	280,216.8	299,319.8	352,859.0
Compensation of employees	203,751.2	208,239.4	208,619.6	238,954.7	273,847.7
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	63,893.4	68,170.8	71,597.2	60,365.2	79,011.3
Education					
Output at basic prices	537,607.6	561,142.9	608,709.9	701,059.2	760,764.4
Intermediate consumption	229,479.6	251,630.1	282,156.7	315,795.8	347,153.0
Value added, gross	308,128.0	309,512.8	326,553.1	385,263.4	413,611.4
Compensation of employees	294,325.0	291,689.1	317,079.1	372,816.8	404,962.8
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	13,803.0	17,823.6	9,474.1	12,446.6	8,648.7
Health and social work					
Output at basic prices	185,697.8	210,344.9	236,832.3	264,589.4	297,713.2
Intermediate consumption	77,675.2	90,569.6	111,378.4	130,595.0	148,230.0
Value added, gross	108,022.7	119,775.3	125,454.0	133,994.4	149,483.2
Compensation of employees	107,038.6	121,068.0	136,060.4	151,694.0	174,371.7
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	984.0	-1,292.7	-10,606.4	-17,699.6	-24,888.4
Other service activities					
Output at basic prices	117,002.0	127,929.3	141,628.1	159,577.5	177,074.6
Intermediate consumption	38,846.9	43,503.5	49,482.2	56,438.7	63,469.9
Value added, gross	78,155.1	84,425.8	92,145.9	103,138.8	113,604.6
Compensation of employees	62,863.6	69,652.5	78,313.6	87,508.6	95,990.0
Operating surplus/mixed income, gross	15,291.5	14,773.3	13,832.3	15,630.2	17,614.6
Less: Financial services indirectly measured ...					
Intermediate consumption	163,306.1	199,410.1	188,205.6	181,156.5	197,428.8
Value added, gross	-163,306.1	-199,410.1	-188,205.6	-181,156.5	-197,428.8
All industries at basic prices					
Output at basic prices	10,065,539.8	11,006,596.7	12,699,662.4	13,788,556.9	14,970,728.4
Intermediate consumption	4,339,959.8	4,590,570.5	5,216,107.9	5,643,436.3	6,059,275.9
Gross value added at basic prices	5,725,580.0	6,416,026.2	7,483,554.5	8,145,120.6	8,911,452.5
Other taxes on production	168,335.7	186,118.9	208,482.1	216,244.0	246,468.1
Less: Subsidies...					
Compensation of employees	1,881,910.6	2,014,137.0	2,360,424.6	2,586,543.7	2,830,809.9
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	3,675,333.8	4,215,770.3	4,914,647.8	5,342,332.8	5,834,174.5
Total economy					
Output at basic prices	10,065,539.8	11,006,596.7	12,699,662.4	13,788,556.9	14,970,728.4
Taxes on products less subsidies on products	558,604.8	606,936.9	682,287.7	746,990.4	828,907.5
Intermediate consumption	4,339,959.8	4,590,570.5	5,216,107.9	5,643,436.3	6,059,275.9
GDP at market prices	**6,284,184.8**	**7,022,963.1**	**8,165,842.2**	**8,892,110.9**	**9,740,360.0**

* Provisional

\+ Revised

2.21 Table 2.7 presents the components of expenditure on the GDP while Table 2.8 shows the share of each component to GDP. Total aggregate demand that entails total consumption in the economy combined with investments and net exports increased by 9.5 per cent from KSh 9,213.5 billion in 2018 to KSh 10,092.2 billion in 2019. The proportion of final consumption to total aggregate demand remained unchanged at 95.5 per cent in 2019. The share of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in the GDP declined from 17.3 per cent in 2018 to 16.8

per cent in 2019. Contribution of export and import of goods and services declined slightly during the review period.

Table 2.7: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2015-2019

Current Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure category	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Government final consumption expenditure ...	885,292.6	908,698.8	1,053,747.3	1,164,464.4	1,271,396.8
Private final consumption expenditure	4,907,346.9	5,483,790.6	6,603,962.9	7,253,188.7	7,945,663.4
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH [2] ...	47,726.1	52,412.1	62,148.5	71,692.6	89,741.8
Gross fixed capital formation	1,358,366.4	1,238,163.9	1,492,884.4	1,535,716.1	1,631,870.7
Changes in inventories	-9,406.0	43,909.7	61,415.5	59,999.0	63,116.7
Gross domestic expenditure	**7,189,326.1**	**7,726,975.1**	**9,274,158.6**	**10,085,060.9**	**11,001,789.4**
Exports of goods and services	1,041,509.9	1,006,194.1	1,080,501.3	1,171,459.1	1,171,940.4
Imports of goods and services	1,734,754.6	1,641,477.7	1,973,102.1	2,042,984.6	2,081,480.4
Discrepancy [1]	-211,896.4	-68,728.5	-215,715.6	-321,424.4	-351,889.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	**6,284,184.9**	**7,022,963.1**	**8,165,842.2**	**8,892,110.9**	**9,740,360.0**

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

[2] Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

* Provisional

+ Revised

Table 2.8: Contribution to Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2015-2019

Percentage contribution to GDP

Expenditure category	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Government final consumption expenditure	14.1	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.1
Private final consumption expenditure	78.1	78.1	80.9	81.6	81.6
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Gross fixed capital formation	21.6	17.6	18.3	17.3	16.8
Changes in inventories	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6
Gross domestic expenditure	**114.4**	**110.0**	**113.6**	**113.4**	**113.0**
Exports of goods and services	16.6	14.3	13.2	13.2	12.0
Imports of goods and services	27.6	23.4	24.2	23.0	21.4
Discrepancy	-3.4	-1.0	-2.6	-3.6	-3.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* Provisional

+ Revised

2.22 Table 2.9 and Table 2.10 presents the components of GDP expenditure valued at 2009 prices and the annual percentage changes, respectively, for the period 2015-2019. The real value of private consumption, which accounts for the bulk of total demand grew by 5.0 per cent in 2019 compared to 6.5 per cent in 2018.The value of exports of goods and services contracted marginally (0.2 per cent) while that of imports declined by 2.0 per cent in 2019. The growth of real value of GFCF almost doubled in the period under review.

Table 2.9: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2015-2019

Constant 2009 Prices - KSh Million

Expenditure category	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Government final consumption expenditure	604,354.0	638,182.7	663,152.8	700,443.6	734,790.8
Private final consumption expenditure	3,099,387.2	3,246,947.4	3,488,797.0	3,716,585.4	3,902,888.2
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	34,328.3	35,277.7	36,519.2	37,666.9	39,531.7
Gross fixed capital formation	882,676.9	801,203.5	867,847.0	879,105.9	900,252.2
Changes in inventories	-48,543.9	-4,168.4	18,987.7	11,415.6	12,122.9
Gross domestic expenditure	**4,572,202.5**	**4,717,442.9**	**5,075,303.8**	**5,345,217.3**	**5,589,585.6**
Exports of goods and services	800,053.0	782,459.1	734,124.2	762,597.0	760,934.7
Imports of goods and services	1,264,204.0	1,221,080.7	1,326,031.2	1,358,934.0	1,331,441.1
Discrepancy [1]	-46,150.1	21,877.3	23,980.3	43,293.2	30,230.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	**4,061,901.5**	**4,300,698.6**	**4,507,377.1**	**4,792,173.5**	**5,049,309.5**

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

* Provisional

+ Revised

Table 2.10: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2015-2019

Percentage Changes (growth)

Expenditure category	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Government final consumption expenditure	11.5	5.6	3.9	5.6	4.9
Private final consumption expenditure	5.2	4.8	7.4	6.5	5.0
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.1	5.0
Gross fixed capital formation	6.6	-9.2	8.3	1.3	2.4
Gross domestic expenditure	**5.9**	**3.2**	**7.6**	**5.3**	**4.6**
Exports of goods and services	6.2	-2.2	-6.2	3.9	-0.2
Imports of goods and services	1.2	-3.4	8.6	2.5	-2.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	**5.7**	**5.9**	**4.8**	**6.3**	**5.4**

* Provisional

+ Revised

2.23 The value of additions to fixed assets (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) in current prices increased from KSh 1,535.7 billion in 2018 to KSh 1,631.9 billion during the review period as shown in Table 2.11a. In 2019, there was minimal realignment in the contribution of the various categories to total GFCF compared to 2018.

Table 2.11a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2015-2019

Current Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Dwellings	257,321.8	270,288.8	340,606.3	323,229.5	339,987.1
Buildings other than dwellings	245,175.2	261,494.0	340,898.5	359,333.0	375,677.4
Other structures	180,303.8	166,104.1	181,949.0	245,743.5	276,553.2
Transport equipment	302,856.1	175,506.7	219,477.4	205,237.2	230,529.7
ICT equipment	73,406.8	79,052.1	93,805.5	79,093.8	82,383.0
Other machinery and equipment	251,647.9	232,367.7	259,474.9	259,061.9	256,322.6
Animal resources yielding repeat products	10,437.8	11,870.3	10,870.2	13,623.0	15,012.4
Tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	6,615.7	6,987.5	7,373.1	7,255.8	7,890.8
Intellectual property products	30,601.3	34,492.7	38,429.4	43,138.2	47,514.5
Total	**1,358,366.4**	**1,238,163.9**	**1,492,884.4**	**1,535,716.1**	**1,631,870.7**

* Provisional

+ Revised

Table 2.11b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2015-2019

Percentage Contribution

Type of Asset	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Dwellings	18.9	21.8	22.8	21.0	20.8
Buildings other than dwellings	18.0	21.1	22.8	23.4	23.0
Other structures	13.3	13.4	12.2	16.0	16.9
Transport equipment	22.3	14.2	14.7	13.4	14.1
ICT equipment	5.4	6.4	6.3	5.2	5.0
Other machinery and equipment	18.5	18.8	17.4	16.9	15.7
Animal resources yielding repeat products	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Intellectual property products	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* Provisional

\+ Revised

2.24 Table 2.12a and 2.12b presents the real value of GFCF components and the percentage changes for the period 2015-2019. Real GFCF grew by 2.4 per cent in 2019 to stand at KSh 900.3 billion. Generally, transport equipment, tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products recorded substantial improvements in growth. However, the GFCF of ICT equipment other machinery and equipment and buildings experienced a notable decline in the review period.

Table 2.12a: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2015-2019

Constant 2009 Prices - KSh Million

Type of Asset	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Dwellings	188,006.1	190,085.2	218,314.1	204,701.8	201,315.2
Buildings other than dwellings	182,274.6	188,150.0	224,964.4	230,981.7	227,975.8
Other structures	134,046.2	119,515.1	120,071.1	157,965.6	167,823.3
Transport equipment	218,524.5	123,996.9	148,144.2	126,112.8	146,642.5
ICT equipment	34,520.7	47,412.4	48,424.6	46,323.1	44,858.9
Other machinery and equipment	89,126.3	91,804.1	66,295.7	68,696.9	64,518.1
Animal resources yielding repeat products	6,104.4	6,942.2	6,173.0	7,220.2	7,632.7
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products	5,047.0	5,173.0	5,291.4	4,992.8	5,116.2
Intellectual property products	25,027.1	28,124.6	30,168.6	32,110.9	34,369.6
Total	**882,677.0**	**801,203.5**	**867,847.0**	**879,105.9**	**900,252.2**

* Provisional

\+ Revised

Table2.12b: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2015-2019

Percentage Changes (growth)

Type of Asset	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Dwellings… … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	9.3	1.1	14.9	-6.2	-1.7
Buildings other than dwellings… … … … … … … … … …	7.0	3.2	19.6	2.7	-1.3
Other structures… … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	32.4	-10.8	0.5	31.6	6.2
Transport equipment… … … … … … … … … … … … …	-3.2	-43.3	19.5	-14.9	16.3
ICT equipment… … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	-5.1	37.3	2.1	-4.3	-3.2
Other machinery and equipment… … … … … … … … …	-1.9	3.0	-27.8	3.6	-6.1
Animal resources yielding repeat products… … … … …	2.7	13.7	-11.1	17.0	5.7
Tree crop and plant resources yielding repeat products..	1.5	2.5	2.3	-5.6	2.5
Intellectual property products… … … … … … … … …	22.2	12.4	7.3	6.4	7.0
Total	**6.6**	**-9.2**	**8.3**	**1.3**	**2.4**

* Provisional

+ Revised

2.25 The relationship between GDP and National Income is presented in Tables 2.13 and 2.14. Gross National Income (GNI) grew by 9.1 per cent from KSh 8,745.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 9,544.0 billion in 2019. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) grew by 9.0 per cent to stand at KSh 10,082.9 billion in 2019. The GDP per capita increased from KSh 191,789 in 2018 to KSh 204,783 2019. Primary incomes receivable from the rest of the world increased marginally to stand at KSh 22.3 billion in 2019, while incomes payable to the rest of the world rose from KSh 166.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 218.6 billion in 2019. In 2019, current transfers receivable from the rest of the world stood at KSh 544.5 billion, out of which KSh 289.5 billion was in the form of remittances from abroad.

Table 2.13: Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, 2015-2019

Current Prices - KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Current Prices, KSh Million					
Compensation of employees..	1,881,910.6	2,014,137.0	2,360,424.6	2,586,543.7	2,830,809.9
Consumption of fixed capital..	815,724.1	861,021.8	1,186,697.4	1,318,019.9	1,491,595.8
Net operating surplus..	3,027,945.4	3,540,867.4	3,936,432.5	4,240,556.9	4,589,046.8
Taxes on products..	558,604.8	606,936.9	682,287.7	746,990.4	828,907.5
Gross domestic product at market prices.......	**6,284,184.9**	**7,022,963.1**	**8,165,842.2**	**8,892,110.9**	**9,740,360.0**
Primary incomes					
Receivable from the rest of the world....................	7,858.5	10,099.1	14,563.3	20,135.2	22,273.2
Payable to rest of the world..	-87,642.7	-112,651.2	-170,568.2	-166,944.0	-218,609.1
Gross national income at market prices..........	**6,204,400.7**	**6,920,411.0**	**8,009,837.3**	**8,745,302.1**	**9,544,024.1**
Current transfers					
Receivable from the rest of the world....................	345,217.9	333,039.1	465,762.6	511,848.0	544,457.2
Payable to rest of the world..	-6,217.3	-5,191.9	-5,787.4	-4,850.5	-5,574.5
Gross national disposable income..................	**6,543,401.3**	**7,248,258.2**	**8,469,812.6**	**9,252,299.7**	**10,082,906.8**
Per capita, KSh					
Gross domestic product at market prices................	145,183.9	158,576.7	180,206.1	191,788.7	204,783.0
Gross national income at market prices..................	143,340.7	156,261.1	176,763.4	188,622.2	200,655.2
Constant prices					
GDP at market prices, KSh Million...........................	4,061,901.4	4,300,698.6	4,506,927.4	4,796,616.8	5,053,442.0
Per capita..	93,842.4	97,108.7	99,460.2	103,455.4	106,244.4
- Annual percentage change..	4.9	3.5	2.4	4.0	2.7

* Provisional

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Table 2.14: National Disposable Income and Saving, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017+	2018+	2019*
Gross national disposable income	**6,543,401.3**	**7,248,258.2**	**8,469,812.6**	**9,252,299.7**	**10,082,906.8**
Consumption of fixed capital	815,724.1	861,021.8	1,186,697.4	1,318,019.9	1,491,595.8
Net national disposable income	**5,727,677.2**	**6,387,236.4**	**7,283,115.2**	**7,934,279.8**	**8,591,311.0**
Final consumption expenditure	5,840,365.7	6,444,901.5	7,719,858.7	8,489,345.8	9,306,802.0
Government final consumption expenditure	885,292.6	908,698.8	1,053,747.3	1,164,464.4	1,271,396.8
Private final consumption expenditure	4,907,346.9	5,483,790.6	6,603,962.9	7,253,188.7	7,945,663.4
Final consumption expenditure by NPISH	47,726.1	52,412.1	62,148.5	71,692.6	89,741.8
Saving, net	**-112,688.5**	**-57,665.1**	**-436,743.6**	**-555,066.0**	**-715,490.9**
Financing of capital formation					
Saving, net	-112,688.5	-57,665.1	-436,743.6	-555,066.0	-715,490.9
Capital transfers from abroad, net	25,718.0	20,878.0	19,046.0	26,593.0	21,146.0
Total	**-86,970.5**	**-36,787.1**	**-417,697.6**	**-528,473.0**	**-694,344.9**
Gross fixed capital formation	1,358,366.4	1,238,163.9	1,492,884.4	1,535,716.1	1,631,870.7
Consumption of fixed capital	-815,724.1	-861,021.8	-1,186,697.4	-1,318,019.9	-1,491,595.8
Changes in inventories	-9,406.0	43,909.7	61,415.5	59,999.0	63,116.7
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing(-)	-620,206.8	-457,839.0	-785,300.0	-806,168.2	-897,736.5
Total	**-86,970.5**	**-36,787.1**	**-417,697.6**	**-528,473.0**	**-694,344.9**

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
2015		1,897,347	54,584	588,896	136,172	307,563	473,395	49,356	510,488	91,200	423,956
2016		2,182,198	59,149	654,456	182,118	360,803	506,657	51,645	565,829	104,765	496,334
2017		2,844,263	61,225	659,141	197,301	453,332	601,680	56,497	601,203	109,110	552,373
2018		3,032,085	67,648	690,592	214,934	485,583	669,179	66,827	723,205	115,103	563,069
2019		3,326,299	67,330	734,609	229,020	541,760	740,411	71,811	830,582	116,355	582,926
2015	1	534,000	15,585	148,738	26,498	69,183	110,929	13,444	115,974	20,173	97,089
	2	518,224	12,524	149,153	31,461	75,824	116,800	10,579	122,522	19,430	102,277
	3	454,378	14,276	149,855	37,744	77,348	130,080	12,404	131,740	21,572	104,338
	4	390,746	12,199	141,150	40,468	85,208	115,586	12,929	140,252	30,026	120,252
2016	1	571,206	14,586	162,208	37,233	78,569	114,125	12,894	111,750	24,859	114,800
	2	657,521	13,980	171,662	51,357	90,787	120,131	10,756	143,429	22,494	122,641
	3	545,001	14,128	169,361	47,467	94,565	142,303	13,770	151,953	24,258	122,243
	4	408,470	16,455	151,225	46,062	96,881	130,097	14,225	158,697	33,154	136,651
2017+	1	822,782	15,405	168,241	43,038	95,307	133,162	15,486	119,479	27,947	142,564
	2	823,228	14,302	171,712	55,326	112,150	144,992	11,115	151,856	23,742	127,562
	3	703,604	15,758	168,060	50,778	115,126	172,133	14,501	155,799	24,659	144,513
	4	494,651	15,760	151,128	48,159	130,749	151,394	15,395	174,069	32,762	137,733
2018+	1	873,541	16,906	182,003	49,044	100,725	148,831	17,404	147,806	29,160	150,763
	2	854,435	15,685	182,033	61,500	120,114	161,883	12,205	176,722	25,058	129,362
	3	733,202	18,870	177,266	53,607	125,649	192,425	17,468	183,940	25,245	149,220
	4	570,907	16,186	149,290	50,783	139,096	166,040	19,750	214,737	35,640	133,723
2019*	1	1,015,862	17,344	179,181	51,126	114,386	164,464	19,192	157,213	30,502	154,973
	2	910,724	13,834	187,071	64,041	131,654	180,400	14,665	184,094	25,517	139,466
	3	781,785	17,279	189,944	59,079	135,542	208,476	19,230	198,301	25,707	162,122
	4	617,927	18,873	178,413	54,774	160,178	187,071	18,724	290,974	34,629	126,365

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* Provisional

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

Current prices – KSh million

Year	Quar-ter	Public admi-nistration	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
2015		267,645	119,662	474,318	308,128	108,023	78,155	-163,306	5,725,580	558,605	6,284,185	
2016		276,410	128,690	532,668	309,513	119,775	84,426	-199,410	6,416,026	606,937	7,022,963	
2017		280,217	136,196	575,069	326,553	125,454	92,146	-188,206	7,483,554	682,288	8,165,842	
2018		299,320	150,476	625,859	385,263	133,994	103,139	-181,156	8,145,121	746,990	8,892,111	
2019		352,859	162,917	675,302	413,611	149,483	113,605	-197,429	8,911,453	828,907	9,740,360	
2015	1	61,680	28,113	112,025	82,655	23,440	18,850	-34,980	1,443,395	127,051	1,570,446	1,489,263
	2	73,264	28,820	116,320	77,790	27,581	19,139	-41,144	1,460,563	140,784	1,601,347	1,552,004
	3	63,165	30,578	120,972	75,104	27,553	19,962	-38,023	1,433,047	147,978	1,581,026	1,600,011
	4	69,535	32,151	125,001	72,579	29,449	20,204	-49,159	1,388,575	142,791	1,531,366	1,662,041
2016	1	63,756	30,167	124,110	80,580	26,100	20,568	-47,688	1,539,822	136,166	1,675,988	1,604,755
	2	75,965	31,453	133,794	78,735	30,850	20,673	-52,945	1,723,283	150,248	1,873,531	1,787,942
	3	66,057	32,613	136,041	76,338	31,123	21,543	-49,027	1,639,737	163,975	1,803,711	1,819,640
	4	70,632	34,458	138,723	73,860	31,704	21,642	-49,750	1,513,185	156,548	1,669,733	1,827,474
2017+	1	62,097	31,691	140,498	80,655	28,397	22,505	-49,773	1,899,481	158,715	2,058,196	1,951,518
	2	72,797	33,682	142,053	80,981	32,341	22,411	-40,480	1,979,769	163,762	2,143,531	2,059,661
	3	69,339	33,977	143,820	82,081	31,966	23,452	-50,240	1,899,326	184,793	2,084,119	2,099,557
	4	75,984	36,847	148,698	82,835	32,750	23,777	-47,713	1,704,979	175,018	1,879,996	2,065,506
2018+	1	66,027	34,958	152,190	96,078	29,605	24,707	-46,070	2,073,677	173,569	2,247,246	2,141,714
	2	77,504	37,686	154,686	96,342	33,716	25,008	-37,170	2,126,769	179,873	2,306,642	2,202,213
	3	74,233	37,866	158,467	96,721	34,985	26,362	-50,373	2,055,152	199,883	2,255,035	2,274,317
	4	81,556	39,967	160,516	96,123	35,688	27,061	-47,543	1,889,522	193,665	2,083,187	2,287,946
2019*	1	77,519	38,404	165,477	102,277	33,182	27,764	-49,022	2,299,844	191,450	2,491,294	2,340,872
	2	90,199	40,698	169,254	101,469	38,054	27,885	-45,254	2,273,771	199,763	2,473,534	2,392,711
	3	87,166	40,855	170,105	101,161	38,578	28,946	-56,882	2,207,395	223,936	2,431,331	2,461,726
	4	97,974	42,960	170,467	108,705	39,670	29,009	-46,271	2,130,443	213,759	2,344,201	2,565,103

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* Provisional

Table 2.16 Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2009 Prices –KSh Million

Year	Quar-ter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity & water supply	Construc-tion	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommoda tion & Food Services	Transport and storage	Information and communica tion	Financial & insurance
2015		900,421	41,809	428,153	100,153	211,314	311,746	43,086	274,755	149,969	251,442
2016		942,577	45,774	441,321	108,531	232,246	323,433	48,803	292,629	164,798	268,821
2017		957,418	47,813	444,468	116,084	251,807	342,056	55,776	313,749	182,984	275,932
2018		1,014,421	49,111	463,714	125,345	269,084	365,645	65,034	340,372	203,713	290,504
2019		1,050,758	50,325	478,798	134,106	286,232	389,900	71,745	366,814	222,050	309,536
2015	1	278,159	11,264	110,681	24,065	48,368	73,285	11,863	60,081	36,374	61,036
	2	246,049	9,743	108,578	25,884	52,970	75,995	8,067	67,351	31,030	61,392
	3	194,167	10,518	105,799	25,483	54,538	86,325	10,145	73,543	33,838	64,906
	4	182,046	10,284	103,095	24,722	55,438	76,142	13,011	73,781	48,726	64,108
2016	1	288,094	11,918	112,256	26,535	52,841	75,408	12,844	65,028	40,313	65,774
	2	264,697	10,655	113,936	28,859	56,833	77,326	9,193	71,342	33,348	65,980
	3	198,189	11,402	109,983	27,198	59,926	89,876	11,505	76,528	37,021	69,060
	4	191,596	11,799	105,145	25,939	62,646	80,823	15,260	79,730	54,116	68,008
2017+	1	299,662	12,585	114,397	28,704	57,004	78,048	15,925	70,074	45,720	68,345
	2	265,974	11,093	114,432	31,260	61,996	81,242	10,334	76,257	37,098	68,139
	3	202,747	11,913	110,385	28,782	63,153	95,861	12,902	80,485	40,988	70,497
	4	189,035	12,222	105,255	27,338	69,654	86,906	16,614	86,934	59,179	68,952
2018+	1	319,767	12,976	118,014	30,450	60,797	82,444	18,042	74,614	51,772	71,065
	2	281,739	11,478	118,931	33,841	65,451	86,533	11,899	81,255	41,452	70,510
	3	216,486	12,289	115,999	31,108	67,790	102,885	14,899	87,332	45,020	74,095
	4	196,429	12,368	110,770	29,947	75,046	93,783	20,194	97,172	65,468	74,834
2019*	1	334,943	13,164	122,147	32,839	64,479	87,645	20,026	79,354	57,053	75,509
	2	289,853	12,047	123,641	36,299	70,160	93,321	13,337	87,392	44,701	74,170
	3	221,698	12,712	119,721	33,096	72,273	109,118	16,369	93,945	48,677	80,065
	4	204,265	12,402	113,288	31,872	79,320	99,817	22,014	106,123	71,618	79,792

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* Provisional

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

Constant 2009 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
2015		157,834	92,301	333,537	281,542	72,745	51,827	-109,826	3,592,808	469,093	4,061,901	
2016		166,667	96,418	362,724	296,340	76,206	54,037	-110,331	3,810,994	489,705	4,300,699	
2017		174,482	100,009	384,955	311,722	79,476	56,774	-105,547	3,989,963	517,414	4,507,377	
2018		186,216	105,915	400,795	329,717	82,937	59,579	-106,456	4,245,646	546,528	4,792,174	
2019		201,208	111,063	422,195	347,642	87,786	62,596	-112,954	4,479,800	570,383	5,050,184	
2015	1	37,435	21,928	80,806	70,040	16,329	12,735	-26,029	928,419	111,014	1,039,433	998,213
	2	43,972	22,325	82,628	70,460	18,610	12,754	-26,738	911,069	115,763	1,026,833	1,009,643
	3	37,235	23,450	84,296	70,503	18,429	13,167	-27,828	878,512	122,958	1,001,471	1,026,056
	4	39,193	24,598	85,808	70,539	19,376	13,171	-29,230	874,807	119,358	994,165	1,029,294
2016	1	39,693	22,702	88,537	73,841	17,106	13,297	-27,841	978,346	113,404	1,091,750	1,049,042
	2	47,133	23,601	89,946	74,052	19,579	13,283	-27,531	972,231	117,713	1,089,944	1,070,649
	3	39,275	24,387	91,388	74,572	19,482	13,751	-27,461	926,084	127,132	1,053,216	1,082,317
	4	40,565	25,728	92,853	73,876	20,039	13,706	-27,498	934,333	131,456	1,065,788	1,099,085
2017+	1	40,732	23,479	94,278	77,597	17,683	14,116	-27,431	1,030,917	118,019	1,148,936	1,104,650
	2	48,580	24,799	95,662	77,876	20,575	13,923	-26,017	1,013,223	125,078	1,138,301	1,118,993
	3	41,020	24,908	96,931	78,069	20,368	14,387	-26,766	966,631	133,176	1,099,806	1,132,168
	4	44,150	26,823	98,083	78,180	20,850	14,349	-25,333	979,191	141,142	1,120,333	1,152,027
2018+	1	42,986	24,926	99,114	81,577	18,409	14,628	-26,582	1,095,000	125,192	1,220,191	1,173,811
	2	51,546	26,655	99,957	81,854	21,283	14,566	-25,405	1,073,544	132,593	1,206,137	1,187,875
	3	43,949	26,561	100,619	82,400	21,451	15,107	-27,271	1,030,718	141,496	1,172,215	1,206,900
	4	47,735	27,774	101,105	83,886	21,794	15,278	-27,198	1,046,384	147,247	1,193,631	1,223,826
2019*	1	46,822	26,303	103,893	84,981	19,402	15,454	-27,815	1,156,198	131,016	1,287,214	1,239,212
	2	56,054	27,785	105,968	86,785	22,594	15,380	-27,253	1,132,235	137,940	1,270,175	1,253,140
	3	47,658	27,834	106,144	87,421	22,638	15,902	-29,133	1,086,135	147,500	1,233,635	1,269,534
	4	50,673	29,142	106,190	88,455	23,153	15,861	-28,754	1,105,233	153,927	1,259,160	1,288,412

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* Provisional

Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

Constant 2009 Prices –KSh Million

Year	Quar-ter	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity and water supply	Construc-tion	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommodation & restaurant	Transport and storage	Information and communication	Financial & insurance
2015		5.3	12.3	3.6	8.5	13.8	5.9	-1.3	8.0	7.4	9.4
2016		4.7	9.5	3.1	8.4	9.9	3.7	13.3	6.5	9.9	6.9
2017		1.6	4.5	0.7	7.0	8.4	5.8	14.3	7.2	11.0	2.6
2018		6.0	2.7	4.3	8.0	6.9	6.9	16.6	8.5	11.3	5.3
2019		3.6	2.5	3.3	7.0	6.4	6.6	10.3	7.8	9.0	6.6
2015	1	7.8	9.1	2.9	9.8	12.9	5.7	-10.5	8.3	8.9	10.1
	2	4.4	13.8	3.0	11.9	12.2	4.9	-1.9	9.0	8.3	8.8
	3	4.0	18.5	4.6	9.1	17.0	7.0	0.8	10.3	5.9	11.8
	4	4.5	8.6	3.9	3.5	13.2	6.0	7.4	4.8	6.8	7.0
2016	1	3.6	5.8	1.4	10.3	9.2	2.9	8.3	8.2	10.8	7.8
	2	7.6	9.4	4.9	11.5	7.3	1.8	14.0	5.9	7.5	7.5
	3	2.1	8.4	4.0	6.7	9.9	4.1	13.4	4.1	9.4	6.4
	4	5.2	14.7	2.0	4.9	13.0	6.1	17.3	8.1	11.1	6.1
2017+	1	4.0	5.6	1.9	8.2	7.9	3.5	24.0	7.8	13.4	3.9
	2	0.5	4.1	0.4	8.3	9.1	5.1	12.4	6.9	11.2	3.3
	3	2.3	4.5	0.4	5.8	5.4	6.7	12.1	5.2	10.7	2.1
	4	-1.3	3.6	0.1	5.4	11.2	7.5	8.9	9.0	9.4	1.4
2018+	1	6.7	3.1	3.2	6.1	6.7	5.6	13.3	6.5	13.2	4.0
	2	5.9	3.5	3.9	8.3	5.6	6.5	15.1	6.6	11.7	3.5
	3	6.8	3.2	5.1	8.1	7.3	7.3	15.5	8.5	9.8	5.1
	4	3.9	1.2	5.2	9.5	7.7	7.9	21.5	11.8	10.6	8.5
2019*	1	4.7	1.4	3.5	7.8	6.1	6.3	11.0	6.4	10.2	6.3
	2	2.9	5.0	4.0	7.3	7.2	7.8	12.1	7.6	7.8	5.2
	3	2.4	3.4	3.2	6.4	6.6	6.1	9.9	7.6	8.1	8.1
	4	4.0	0.3	2.3	6.4	5.7	6.4	9.0	9.2	9.4	6.6

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* Provisional

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

Constant 2009 prices – Kshs million

Year	Quar-ter	Public admi-nistration	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
2015		5.5	2.5	7.2	4.9	5.8	3.9	13.5	6.1	2.8	5.7	
2016		5.6	4.5	8.8	5.3	4.8	4.3	0.5	6.1	4.4	5.9	
2017		4.7	3.7	6.1	5.2	4.3	5.1	-4.3	4.7	5.7	4.8	
2018		6.7	5.9	4.1	5.8	4.4	4.9	0.9	6.4	5.6	6.3	
2019		8.1	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.1	6.1	5.5	4.4	5.4	
2015	1	-1.4	7.0	6.3	4.4	5.2	3.8	13.3	6.2	1.9	5.7	2.2
	2	9.1	4.0	6.9	4.7	6.1	3.8	13.1	5.9	2.7	5.6	1.1
	3	8.8	0.7	7.0	4.9	6.2	6.0	12.7	6.8	1.3	6.1	1.6
	4	5.7	-1.0	8.6	5.6	5.8	1.8	14.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.3
2016	1	6.0	3.5	9.6	5.4	4.8	4.4	7.0	5.4	2.2	5.0	1.9
	2	7.2	5.7	8.9	5.1	5.2	4.2	3.0	6.7	1.7	6.1	2.1
	3	5.5	4.0	8.4	5.8	5.7	4.4	-1.3	5.4	3.4	5.2	1.1
	4	3.5	4.6	8.2	4.7	3.4	4.1	-5.9	6.8	10.1	7.2	1.5
2017+	1	2.6	3.4	6.5	5.1	3.4	6.2	-1.5	5.4	4.1	5.2	0.5
	2	3.1	5.1	6.4	5.2	5.1	4.8	-5.5	4.2	6.3	4.4	1.3
	3	4.4	2.1	6.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	-2.5	4.4	4.8	4.4	1.2
	4	8.8	4.3	5.6	5.8	4.0	4.7	-7.9	4.8	7.4	5.1	1.8
2018+	1	5.5	6.2	5.1	5.1	4.1	3.6	-3.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	1.9
	2	6.1	7.5	4.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	-2.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.2
	3	7.1	6.6	3.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	1.9	6.6	6.2	6.6	1.6
	4	8.1	3.5	3.1	7.3	4.5	6.5	7.4	6.9	4.3	6.5	1.4
2019*	1	8.9	5.5	4.8	4.2	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.6	4.7	5.5	1.3
	2	8.7	4.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	7.3	5.5	4.0	5.3	1.1
	3	8.4	4.8	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.3	6.8	5.4	4.2	5.2	1.3
	4	6.2	4.9	5.0	5.4	6.2	3.8	5.7	5.6	4.5	5.5	1.5

+ Revised

* Provisional

Employment, Earnings and Consumer Prices

Chapter 03

Overview

Employment in Kenya is categorized into three sectors namely: formal (modern), informal - which includes those employed in the household sector and, small-scale agriculture and pastoralist activities. In 2019, total employment excluding those engaged in small-scale farming and pastoralist activities, is estimated to have increased from 17.3 million in 2018 to 18.1 million. Total new jobs generated in the economy were 846.3 thousand in 2019. The informal sector was estimated to have created 767.9 thousand new jobs in 2019 compared to 744.1 thousand new jobs created in 2018. Wage employment in the modern sector recorded a 2.4 per cent growth in 2019 compared to a 2.8 per cent growth in 2018, translating to 67.8 thousand new jobs in the same period. During the period under review, the total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector was estimated to have increased from 152.2 thousand in 2018 to 162.7 thousand in 2019.

3.2. Overall, the nominal wage bill for private and public sectors rose from KSh 2,058.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 2,279.0 billion in 2019. Nominal average earnings in the modern sector per person increased from KSh 719,924.6 per annum in 2018 to KSh 778,248.0 per annum in 2019. The annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 4.7 per cent in 2018 to 5.2 per cent in 2019. Real average earnings increased by 2.3 per cent in 2019 compared to 3.2 per cent recorded the previous year.

Employment

3.3. Table 3.1 presents total estimated employment outside small-scale agriculture and pastoralist activities. As shown in the table, total employment stood at 18.1 million persons in 2019 up from 17.3 million in 2018. Employment in the modern sector increased by 2.6 per cent to 3,091.1 thousand persons in 2019 from 3,012.1 thousand persons in 2018. In the year under review, a total of 67.8 thousand jobs were created in the modern sector. The informal sector created 767.9 thousand new jobs, which constituted 90.7 per cent of total new jobs created outside of small-scale agriculture. Further, the total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector was estimated to have increased from 152.2 thousand persons in 2018 to 162.7 thousand persons in 2019.

Table 3.1: Total Estimated Employment[1], 2015 - 2019

'000

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Modern Establishments					
Wage Employees	2,598.5	2,683.1	2,792.5	2,859.9	2,928.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	123.2	132.5	139.4	152.2	162.7
Sub -Total	**2,721.7**	**2,815.6**	**2,931.9**	**3,012.1**	**3,091.1**
Informal Sector[2]	12,036.8	12,749.9	13,539.6	14,283.6	15,051.6
TOTAL	**14,758.5**	**15,565.6**	**16,471.4**	**17,295.8**	**18,142.7**

* Provisional

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

[2] Estimated

Formal Sector Employment

3.4. Wage employment in the modern sector by industry and sector for the period 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 3.2. Total wage employment in the modern sector of the economy increased from 2,860.5 thousand jobs in 2018 to 2,928.3 thousand jobs in 2019.

3.5. **Private Sector:** There have been notable increase in the share of private sector employment in the modern sector over the last five years. During the review period, the share of the private sector employment remained at 70.5 per cent as recorded in 2018. Overall, the private sector created 46.1 thousand jobs in 2019 compared to 57.6 thousand jobs created in 2018.

3.6. In 2019, the leading industries providing wage employment in the private sector were manufacturing; agriculture, forestry and fishing; and wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, accounting for 15.9, 14.4 and 13.0 per cent of the total private sector employment, respectively. There was, however, a suppressed growth in agriculture, forestry and fishing industries at 0.8 per cent in 2019 compared to 1.6 per cent realized in 2018. The slower growth in agriculture, forestry and fishing industries mainly resulted from changing and unpredictable rain seasons, which greatly affected farming activities. Employment in human health and social work activities recorded the highest growth at 6.1 per cent in 2019. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; administrative and support service activities; and other services activities, registered increases in employment by 5.4, 4.9 and 4.7 per cent, respectively.

3.7. **Public Sector:** During the review period, wage employment in the public sector registered a 2.6 per cent growth compared to an increase of 1.2 per cent recorded in 2018. Leading activities that contributed to the increase in employment levels in the public sector were Education; and Public administration and defense; compulsory social security, which accounted for 42.7 per cent and 35.2 per cent, respectively. Human health and social work activities recorded the highest growth (6.4 per cent) in employment. This was followed by Arts, entertainment and recreation; and Education activities, which grew by 4.5 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively, in 2019.

Table 3.2: Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2015- 2019

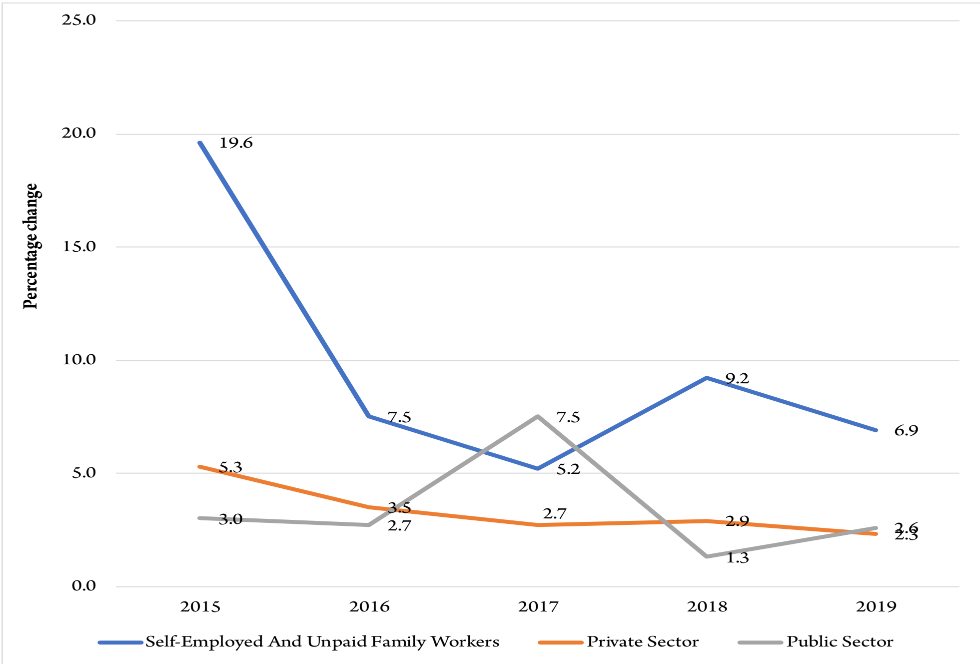
'000

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	Percentage change
PRIVATE SECTOR:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294.0	294.5	289.8	294.3	296.7	0.8
Mining and quarrying	13.8	14.5	14.4	14.6	15.2	4.1
Manufacturing	309.5	315.0	317.4	321.3	329.0	2.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	1.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4.0	4.6	4.6	5.6	5.9	5.4
Construction	178.4	199.1	204.9	209.8	212.7	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	230.7	238.5	249.3	258.9	267.7	3.4
Transportation and storage	64.8	67.8	68.9	71.0	73.9	4.1
Accommodation and food service activities	74.7	75.9	78.2	79.9	81.2	1.6
Information and communication	109.7	115.2	122.4	129.3	130.4	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	62.7	65.0	63.5	64.0	65.9	3.0
Real estate activities	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	56.7	58.3	60.4	62.4	64.3	3.0
Administrative and support service activities	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	4.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	189.1	196.9	212.1	223.9	228.7	2.1
Human health and social work activities	91.3	95.7	102.2	108.0	114.6	6.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	2.0
Other service activities	31.7	33.2	34.7	36.3	38.0	4.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	114.1	114.4	115.4	115.8	116.4	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**1,844.3**	**1,908.4**	**1,959.4**	**2,017.0**	**2,063.1**	**2.3**
PUBLIC SECTOR:						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42.9	42.2	42.3	42.3	41.9	-1.1
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.6
Manufacturing	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.6	24.3	-8.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16.0	16.3	17.9	18.0	18.5	2.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	7.2	7.9	9.3	9.4	9.5	0.8
Construction	7.9	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.8	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	-2.9
Transportation and storage	17.8	18.0	19.0	19.7	18.6	-5.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.7
Information and communication	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3
Financial and insurance activities	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.6	11.7	0.3
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	2.0
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	237.1	247.6	294.1	296.5	304.6	2.7
Education	339.3	349.4	349.6	355.2	369.4	4.0
Human health and social work activities	34.7	33.9	40.6	40.7	43.4	6.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5
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	**754.2**	**774.7**	**833.1**	**842.9**	**865.2**	**2.6**
TOTAL WAGE EMPLOYMENT	**2,598.5**	**2,683.1**	**2,792.5**	**2,859.9**	**2,928.3**	**2.4**

* Provisional.

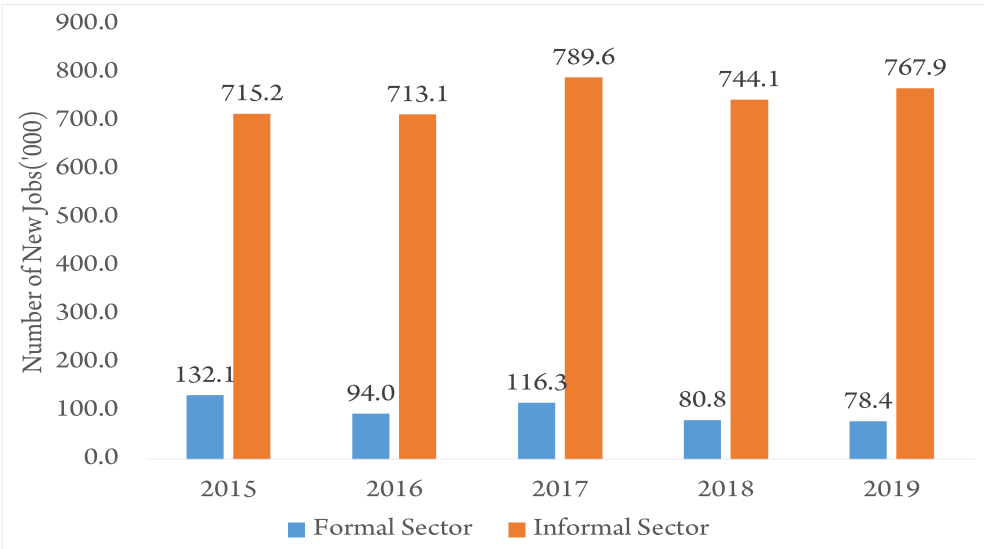
3.8. Figure 3.1 shows percentage changes in wage employment in public and private sectors and self-employed and unpaid family workers for the period 2015 to 2019. The growth in employment for self-employed and unpaid family workers was 6.9 per cent in 2019 compared to 9.2 per cent in 2018.

Figure 3.1: Percentage changes in wage employment in Public, Private and Self-employed, 2015-2019



3.9 Figure 3.2 shows new jobs created in the formal and informal sectors for the period 2015 to 2019.

Figure 3.2: Formal and Informal New jobs Created, 2015-2019



3.10. Table 3.3 presents data on wage employment in the public sector by type of employer. Overall, there was a 2.6 per cent growth in employment in the public sector in 2019 compared to 1.2 per cent in 2018. The Teachers Service Commission (TSC), which is the largest employer in the public sector, registered a growth of 3.5 per cent in employment in 2019. County governments' employment level registered the highest rise of 6.4 per cent in the review period to stand at 190.0 thousand persons. Employment in corporations controlled by government declined by 0.4 per cent while that of Parastatal bodies declined by 0.5 per cent in 2019. During the year under review, employment in ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions, registered a decelerated growth of 0.3 per cent compared to an increase of 4.5 per cent in 2018.

Table 3.3: Wage Employment in the Public Sector, 2015– 2019

'000

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	Annual Percentage Change
Ministries and other exra-budgetary institutions[1] ..	177.7	179.7	197.6	206.4	207.1	0.3
Teachers Service Commission	290.7	297.8	302.9	313.6	324.5	3.5
Parastatal Bodies[2]	94.2	94.5	110.1	96.7	96.2	-0.5
Corporations controlled by the Government[3]	45.3	45.4	47.0	47.5	47.3	-0.4
County governments	146.3	157.3	175.5	178.7	190.0	6.4
TOTAL	**754.2**	**774.7**	**833.1**	**842.9**	**865.2**	**2.6**

* 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.

3.11. Wage employment by industry and sex is presented in Table 3.4. In 2019, male employees accounted for 64.5 per cent of the total wage employment in the modern sector. Majority of female employees were working in Education, Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Public administration and defence. Overall, casual employment registered a growth of 6.0 per cent and accounted for 23.4 per cent of the total wage employment.

Table 3.4: Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2018 and 2019

`000

INDUSTRY	Male 2018	Male 2019*	Female 2018	Female 2019*	Total 2018	Total 2019*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	225.5	215.0	111.2	123.6	336.6	338.6
Mining and quarrying	13.6	13.3	1.7	2.6	15.2	15.9
Manufacturing	259.1	292.2	88.7	61.1	347.9	353.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14.7	19.6	8.5	4.2	23.2	23.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12.0	13.4	3.0	2.0	15.0	15.4
Construction	124.9	184.3	93.5	37.2	218.4	221.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	201.2	190.0	59.2	79.2	260.4	269.2
Transportation and storage	71.4	80.7	19.3	11.8	90.7	92.5
Accommodation and food service activities	59.7	52.1	21.8	30.8	81.5	82.9
Information and communication	89.5	83.9	41.7	48.4	131.2	132.3
Financial and insurance activities	49.2	40.9	26.4	36.7	75.6	77.6
Real estate activities	3.5	2.2	0.8	2.2	4.3	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	51.7	53.5	17.1	17.3	68.8	70.8
Administrative and support service activities	5.8	4.8	0.3	1.6	6.1	6.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	199.7	163.6	96.8	141.0	296.5	304.6
Education	318.0	317.0	261.1	281.1	579.1	598.1
Human health and social work activities	66.0	71.4	82.8	86.6	148.7	158.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.3	4.6	1.9	2.8	7.2	7.4
Other service activities	25.1	23.0	11.2	15.0	36.3	38.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	48.3	62.0	67.5	54.4	115.8	116.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.3
TOTAL	1,845.2	1,888.1	1,014.8	1,040.2	2,859.9	2,928.3
Of which: Regular	1,408.4	1,410.4	804.2	831.5	2,212.5	2,241.9
Casual	436.8	477.7	210.6	208.7	647.4	686.4

Wage Earnings in the Modern Sector

3.12. Total wage payments by industry in the modern sector for the period 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 3.5. The nominal wage bill rose from KSh 2,058.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 2,279.0 billion in 2019, an increase of 10.7 per cent. The private sector wage bill went up by 10.6 per cent to stand at KSh 1,609.3 billion in 2019, while the public sector wage bill rose by 10.8 per cent. Contribution of the public sector to the total wage bill in the modern sector remained at the same of 29.4 per cent as in 2018.

Table 3.5: Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2015 - 2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
RIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	74,769.2	80,709.7	87,915.3	98,221	109,613.1
Mining and quarrying	5,883.2	6,593.2	7,373.1	7,896	9,600.8
Manufacturing	114,806.7	124,454.7	139,106.8	154,247	174,362.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,021.1	6,529.4	8,163.4	9,016	10,129.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	798.5	961.3	1,079.2	1,449	1,658.4
Construction	106,706.0	120,959.5	129,121.5	140,913	152,690.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	130,920.7	147,356.5	169,098.0	192,235	219,873.4
Transportation and storage	76,319.4	81,540.8	89,873.1	99,070	110,951.5
Accommodation and food service activities	28,955.8	30,100.1	32,538.5	34,685	36,862.4
Information and communication	86,086.2	98,261.6	111,453.1	126,499	137,106.0
Financial and insurance activities	101,893.5	109,094.0	111,658.3	117,989	128,416.9
Real estate activities	1,040.8	1,088.1	1,187.6	1,277	1,359.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	56,046.2	61,335.1	69,341.0	77,556	86,714.2
Administrative and support service activities	7,057.5	7,585.5	8,540.2	9,496	10,620.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	167,352.3	176,528.2	197,516.5	215,224	227,896.7
Human health and social work activities	65,323.5	73,170.6	84,684.5	96,891	111,236.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,575.8	2,786.4	3,092.6	3,413	3,737.7
Other service activities	23,446.0	25,982.3	30,332.7	34,802	40,045.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	23,219.8	24,687.6	26,952.8	29,185	31,637.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,309.8	3,642.2	4,036.4	4,484	4,838.7
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**1,082,532.0**	**1,183,366.8**	**1,313,064.6**	**1,454,547.7**	**1,609,352.4**
JBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,926.7	17,572.5	17,828.1	18,299.3	20,006.4
Mining and quarrying	237.2	250.0	261.4	276.3	318.1
Manufacturing	22,331.9	23,339.5	23,317.8	24,298.8	24,355.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	21,088.0	22,019.9	23,667.4	24,189.7	26,870.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4,556.9	5,091.6	5,838.0	5,814.0	6,154.7
Construction	5,257.6	5,669.8	6,171.2	6,239.0	7,141.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,436.1	1,589.6	1,827.1	2,076.8	2,276.8
Transportation and storage	26,645.6	28,854.2	30,960.8	33,566.1	35,703.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,844.0	2,133.8	2,463.2	2,858.6	3,498.1
Information and communication	1,363.7	1,424.0	1,457.1	1,515.4	1,697.1
Financial and insurance activities	18,097.5	18,822.0	18,333.8	19,792.6	21,892.0
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,732.9	3,886.0	5,189.0	5,557.8	6,367.9
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	116,771.7	128,273.1	156,305.1	170,310.3	184,489.3
Education	183,120.1	204,086.1	211,191.7	235,103.1	262,495.7
Human health and social work activities	36,506.1	38,639.1	48,438.4	52,655.0	64,330.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,827.2	1,850.0	1,783.3	1,776.6	2,029.5
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	**461,743.3**	**503,501.1**	**555,033.2**	**604,329.3**	**669,626.8**
OTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	**1,544,275.3**	**1,686,867.9**	**1,868,097.8**	**2,058,877.0**	**2,278,979.2**

* Provisional

[1] Annualised June wages.

3.13. 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 18.3 per cent in the public sector rising from KSh 121.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 143.3 billion in 2019. Similarly, total wage payments for County governments increased by 13.9 per cent from KSh 126.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 143.9 billion in 2019. Wage payments by TSC rose by 13.4 per cent to KSh 229.2 billion, accounting for 34.2 per cent of the total wage payments by the public sector.

Table 3.6: Total Wage Payments in the Public Sector[1], 2015 - 2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions[1]	90,275.2	95,402.6	107,989.0	121,088.3	143,290.7
Teachers Service Commission	160,720.4	173,721.1	180,901.3	202,176.4	229,191.2
Parastatal Bodies[2]..	78,704.7	84,350.7	91,521.0	93,830.4	92,923.6
Majority Control by the Government[3]	50,057.4	53,648.3	60,322.4	60,951.4	60,362.3
County governments	81,985.6	96,378.3	114,299.4	126,282.9	143,859.0
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**461,743.3**	**503,501.1**	**555,033.2**	**604,329.3**	**669,626.8**

* Provisional.

[1] Includes employees of Judiciary, Parliament, constitutional and Independent offices

[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.

3.14. Table 3.7 presents annual average earnings for the period 2015-2019. Overall, annual average earnings grew by 8.1 per cent to KSh 778,248.0 in 2019. This translates to an average monthly earning of KSh 64,854.0. The annual average earnings in the private sector increased by 8.2 per cent to 780.1 thousand in 2019, compared to a growth of 7.9 in the public sector, over the same period.

3.15. Table 3.8 presents the percentage change in wage employment and average earnings over the five-year period, between 2019/2014 and 2019/2018. Total wage employment rose by 17.9 per cent over the five-year period. The public sector recorded a higher growth in wage employment of 18.1 per cent compared to the private sector, which recorded 17.8 per cent. Over the last one year, all industries in the private sector recorded growths in average earnings.

3.16. 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 2015 to 2019. Real average earnings per employee in the private sector increased by 2.3 per cent from KSh 373,066.2 in 2018 to KSh 381,746.3 in 2019. Similarly, real average earnings per employee in the public sector increased by 2.1 per cent to KSh 378,744.6 in 2019.

Table 3.7: Average Wage Earnings per Employee, 2015- 2019

KSh

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	254,274.7	274,049.3	303,399.8	333,781.6	369,443.3
Mining and quarrying	425,268.8	453,206.1	513,360.1	539,997.7	631,213.0
Manufacturing	370,925.6	395,058.0	438,217.8	480,109.0	529,968.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,399,604.0	1,463,985.8	1,613,312.0	1,747,216.0	1,899,820.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	201,136.0	210,354.0	235,386.0	257,042.0	282,240.0
Construction	597,973.4	607,561.7	630,177.5	671,815.6	717,755.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	567,591.9	617,753.6	678,269.3	742,485.4	821,477.7
Transportation and storage	1,177,969.1	1,203,429.8	1,304,985.7	1,395,859.5	1,500,622.1
Accommodation and food service activities	387,737.5	396,554.6	415,943.8	433,879.9	454,070.9
Information and communication	784,763.9	852,839.5	910,542.6	978,690.3	1,051,571.8
Financial and insurance activities	1,624,448.0	1,677,517.7	1,759,562.7	1,844,010.0	1,947,716.7
Real estate activities	260,652.5	265,659.8	281,424.2	294,540.4	310,382.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	988,468.6	1,052,295.3	1,147,554.5	1,243,763.7	1,349,343.6
Administrative and support service activities	1,363,245.9	1,393,880.0	1,484,227.4	1,565,150.4	1,658,850.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	885,101.5	896,491.7	931,440.0	961,150.1	996,661.7
Human health and social work activities	715,536.5	764,256.0	828,851.1	896,968.5	970,509.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	575,076.5	601,034.2	641,752.4	682,669.4	727,743.2
Other service activities	739,900.7	783,612.9	874,366.6	957,892.4	1,053,187.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	203,473.4	215,885.3	233,630.7	251,955.3	271,769.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2,883,096.0	2,992,746.0	3,170,786.8	3,522,729.3	3,801,048.7
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**586,949.1**	**620,053.0**	**670,222.3**	**721,174.2**	**780,060.3**
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	394,286.8	416,034.3	421,089.2	432,187.8	477,731.2
Mining and quarrying	373,538.0	397,378.9	406,454.8	426,372.0	478,323.2
Manufacturing	843,573.8	881,901.1	881,745.9	913,901.8	1,001,369.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,315,696.0	1,346,867.1	1,321,608.8	1,342,754.0	1,453,102.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	629,840.0	647,288.6	629,031.0	620,224.0	651,152.8
Construction	668,740.0	712,739.5	729,019.5	729,020.0	808,619.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,082,241.8	1,196,994.4	1,260,092.0	1,367,185.3	1,543,570.9
Transportation and storage	1,500,059.7	1,600,876.0	1,627,290.2	1,706,202.9	1,919,633.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,293,140.0	1,462,490.4	1,587,145.3	1,774,428.0	2,114,930.9
Information and communication	728,877.8	763,519.9	764,465.6	788,035.5	871,225.4
Financial and insurance activities	1,628,201.3	1,662,717.8	1,629,087.5	1,700,980.5	1,875,118.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	628,540.2	659,876.6	833,983.4	873,042.2	980,273.55
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	492,398.2	518,021.9	531,479.7	574,384.4	605,643.40
Education	539,771.3	584,082.8	604,095.3	661,897.3	710,542.42
Human health and social work activities	1,051,715.4	1,139,156.5	1,193,418.5	1,292,623.6	1,483,868.06
Arts, entertainment and recreation	745,206.0	774,061.8	771,983.7	792,056.0	865,469.23
Other service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**612,252.8**	**649,905.6**	**666,241.1**	**716,934.7**	**773,926.8**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**594,293.1**	**628,672.3**	**669,034.4**	**719,924.6**	**778,248.0**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	508,131.9	530,799.0	546,428.5	586,551.5	691,848.8
Teachers Service Commission	552,843.3	583,393.3	597,282.3	644,765.0	706,201.0
Parastatal Bodies[2]	835,786.7	893,064.1	831,516.4	970,019.5	965,557.0
Majority Control by the Government[3]	1,104,838.2	1,180,554.0	1,283,772.0	1,282,282.4	1,276,383.4
County governments	560,324.3	612,609.1	651,178.7	706,817.6	756,957.3
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**612,252.8**	**649,905.6**	**666,241.1**	**716,934.7**	**773,926.8**

* Provisional.

[1] Annualised June earnings

[2] Refers to Government wholly-owned corporations.

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

Table 3.8: Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1], percentage changes, 2019/2014 and 2019/2018

	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE EARNINGS	
	2019/2014*	2019/2018*	2019/2014*	2019/2018*
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.1	0.8	60.1	10.7
Mining and quarrying	24.6	4.1	70.1	16.9
Manufacturing	9.2	2.4	59.4	10.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	39.5	1.9	52.3	8.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	68.6	5.4	60.1	9.8
Construction	30.6	1.4	35.6	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	22.3	3.4	58.1	10.6
Transportation and storage	19.0	4.1	42.5	7.5
Accommodation and food service activities	13.2	1.6	25.6	4.7
Information and communication	27.0	0.9	43.8	7.4
Financial and insurance activities	13.4	3.0	29.5	5.6
Real estate activities	12.8	2.3	30.1	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	16.3	3.0	49.6	8.5
Administrative and support service activities	30.6	4.9	34.2	6.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-
Education	37.2	2.1	20.1	3.7
Human health and social work activities	34.5	6.1	48.4	8.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18.6	2.0	37.2	6.6
Other service activities	24.6	4.7	60.6	9.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	3.8	0.5	46.1	7.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	18.2	0.0	41.6	7.9
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**17.8**	**2.3**	**32.9**	**8.2**
PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-2.0	-1.1	21.2	10.5
Mining and quarrying	2.8	2.6	28.1	12.2
Manufacturing	-7.0	-8.5	18.7	9.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	28.8	2.6	10.4	8.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	46.5	0.8	3.4	5.0
Construction	15.3	3.2	20.9	10.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	41.0	-2.9	42.6	12.9
Transportation and storage	5.8	-5.5	28.0	12.5
Accommodation and food service activities	16.5	2.7	63.6	19.2
Information and communication	5.8	1.3	19.5	10.6
Financial and insurance activities	11.8	0.3	15.2	10.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10.1	2.0	56.0	12.3
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	0.0	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	26.4	2.7	23.0	5.4
Education	15.5	4.0	31.6	7.3
Human health and social work activities	32.1	6.4	41.1	14.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-2.6	4.5	16.1	9.3
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	**18.1**	**2.6**	**37.1**	**7.9**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**17.9**	**2.4**	**31.0**	**8.1**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:				
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	14.9	0.3	46.8	18.0
Teachers Service Commission	15.2	3.5	36.8	9.5
Parastatal Bodies[2]	2.9	-0.5	22.0	-0.5
Majority Control by the Government[3]	5.1	-0.4	22.0	-0.5
County governments	44.1	6.4	61.1	7.1
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**18.1**	**2.6**	**37.1**	**7.9**

* 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 per Employee[1], 2015 - 2019

KSh

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
PRIVATE SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	158,466.1	161,433.4	163,654.9	172,666.5	180,798.3
Mining and quarrying	265,031.0	266,968.7	276,908.2	279,342.9	308,903.3
Manufacturing	231,163.9	232,715.6	236,376.2	248,362.2	259,356.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	872,244.8	862,385.6	870,226.0	903,841.5	929,734.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	125,349.6	123,912.6	126,968.0	132,968.8	138,122.7
Construction	372,661.9	357,894.5	339,919.9	347,532.8	351,255.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	353,728.0	363,898.2	365,860.8	384,090.5	402,015.1
Transportation and storage	734,120.1	708,900.7	703,913.8	722,083.5	734,375.1
Accommodation and food service activities	241,641.2	233,597.2	224,361.5	224,447.7	222,213.4
Information and communication	489,071.4	502,379.5	491,149.8	506,280.2	514,618.7
Financial and insurance activities	1,012,369.4	988,170.2	949,114.2	953,913.4	953,174.5
Real estate activities	162,440.8	156,491.4	151,801.2	152,366.9	151,895.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	616,021.8	619,872.3	618,994.8	643,403.7	660,342.4
Administrative and support service activities	849,586.1	821,088.6	800,597.3	809,658.3	811,808.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-
Education	551,602.6	528,093.6	502,421.9	497,206.6	487,746.7
Human health and social work activities	445,928.3	450,197.9	447,085.1	464,005.2	474,948.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	358,392.5	354,049.4	346,163.4	353,147.5	356,143.3
Other service activities	461,112.2	461,600.5	471,636.3	495,521.4	515,409.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	126,806.3	127,170.9	126,021.2	130,337.5	132,998.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1,796,769.3	1,762,927.7	1,710,333.3	1,822,321.3	1,860,158.9
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	**365,791.6**	**365,252.7**	**361,520.2**	**373,066.2**	**381,746.3**
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	245,722.8	245,072.1	227,137.0	223,572.4	233,792.3
Mining and quarrying	232,792.0	234,082.7	219,243.1	220,563.9	234,082.0
Manufacturing	525,722.2	519,498.8	475,616.7	472,764.9	490,050.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	819,952.6	793,394.8	712,880.3	694,611.8	711,120.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	392,521.5	381,296.3	339,301.5	320,844.2	318,661.5
Construction	416,764.3	419,851.3	393,235.6	377,124.8	395,722.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	674,462.0	705,109.8	679,697.9	707,250.2	755,393.4
Transportation and storage	934,849.6	943,023.1	877,765.9	882,625.2	939,431.3
Accommodation and food service activities	805,895.6	861,504.7	856,111.6	917,918.4	1,035,005.8
Information and communication	454,242.7	449,764.3	412,355.4	407,653.8	426,360.7
Financial and insurance activities	1,014,708.5	979,452.1	878,735.4	879,923.7	917,646.2
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	391,711.4	388,711.4	449,853.5	451,628.1	479,726.7
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	306,866.6	305,149.6	286,682.0	297,131.2	296,390.0
Education	336,389.9	344,063.9	325,851.1	342,402.0	347,725.6
Human health and social work activities	655,437.8	671,039.4	643,734.0	668,679.1	726,176.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	464,418.5	455,974.2	416,410.6	409,733.6	423,543.7
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	**381,561.0**	**382,837.9**	**359,372.7**	**370,873.1**	**378,744.6**
TOTAL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR	**370,368.4**	**370,330.0**	**360,879.4**	**372,419.7**	**380,859.4**
MEMORANDUM ITEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:					-
Ministries and other extra-budgetary institutions	316,672.0	312,676.1	294,745.4	303,425.3	338,577.3
Teachers Service Commission	344,536.5	343,657.7	322,176.1	333,539.4	345,601.0
Parastatal Bodies[2]	520,869.2	526,074.5	448,522.8	501,794.8	472,524.7
Majority Control by the Government[3]	688,544.3	695,425.3	692,471.0	663,329.6	624,637.1
County governments	349,198.8	360,867.8	351,248.0	365,639.4	370,440.1
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**381,561.0**	**382,837.9**	**359,372.7**	**370,873.1**	**378,744.6**

* Provisional.

[1] Average earnings adjusted for the rise in consumer prices(Base year 2009). 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.

3.17. Table 3.10 shows changes in wage employment, prices and real earnings from 2015 to 2019. Wage employment recorded an increase of 2.4 per cent in 2019, with average earnings at current prices growing by 8.1 per cent. The inflation rate using the CPI based in Feb 2009 stood at 5.7 per cent in June 2019, compared to 4.3 per cent recorded in June 2018 while the real average earnings increased by 2.3 per cent compared to a growth of 3.2 per cent recorded in 2018.

Table 3.10: Changes in Wage Employment, Prices and Real Earnings, 2015 – 2019

Per cent

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Wage employment … … … … … ……	4.6	3.3	4.1	2.4	2.4
Average earnings at current prices … …	3.0	6.1	2.5	7.6	8.1
Consumer prices (Inflation rates)[1] …	7.0	5.8	9.2	4.3	5.7
Real average earnings … … … … … ……	-6.6	0.0	-2.6	3.2	2.3

* Provisional

[1] June inflation using the Feb 2009=100 base

Informal sector employment

3.18. The informal sector represents an important part of the economy and plays a major role in employment creation, production and income generation. The Kenyan informal sector covers mainly small-scale activities that are normally semi organized, unregulated and use low and simple technologies. With the shrinking job creation in the formal sector, majority of the youth who exit from learning institutions and individuals who leave formal employment easily join the informal sector. As shown in Table 3.11, the informal sector has registered steady growth in employment over the last five years. In 2019, the number of persons estimated to have been engaged in the informal sector went up by 5.4 per cent to 15.1 million. However, this was a slower growth compared to the 5.5 per cent registered in 2018.

Table 3.11: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Activity[1], 2015- 2019

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Activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Manufacturing	2,438.8	2,596.2	2,728.9	2,878.8	3,044.9
Construction	307.2	322.9	348.6	367.8	385.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants.	7,196.6	7,612.5	8,111.3	8,557.1	9,005.6
Transport and Communications[2]	376.2	399.7	422.3	445.5	470.2
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,168.5	1,239.0	1,316.1	1,388.2	1,462.5
Others	549.5	579.7	612.6	646.2	683.2
TOTAL	**12,036.8**	**12,749.9**	**13,539.6**	**14,283.6**	**15,051.6**
Urban	4,271.4	4,511.8	4,801.9	5,070.7	5,337.4
Rural	7,765.4	8,238.1	8,737.6	9,212.9	9,714.2

* Provisional

[1] Estimated

[2] Includes mainly support services to transport activity

Minimum Wages and Collective Bargaining Agreements

3.19. Table 3.12 presents gazetted monthly minimum wages in respect of the agricultural industry for the last five years. In 2019, there were no new minimum wages gazetted.

Table 3.12: Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages for Agricultural Industry, 2015 – 2019

KSh

Type of Employee	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Unskilled employees … … … … … … … … … ..	5,437	5,437	6,416	6,736	6,736
Stockman, Herdsman and Watchman… … …	6,279	6,279	7,409	7,779	7,779
Skilled And Semi-Skilled Employees:					
House servant or cook … … … … … … … ..	6,207	6,207	7,224	7,585	7,585
Farm foreman… … … … … … … … … … …	9,808	9,808	11,574	12,152	12,152
Farm clerk … … … … … … … … … … … …	9,808	9,808	11,574	12,152	12,152
Section foreman… … … … … … … … … …	6,350	6,350	7,492	7,867	7,867
Farm artisan… … … … … … … … … … … ..	6,498	6,498	7,668	8,051	8,051
Tractor driver … … … … … … … … … …	6,891	6,891	8,131	8,538	8,538
Combine harvester driver … … … … … … ..	7,592	7,592	8,958	9,406	9,406
Lorry driver or car driver … … … … … … ..	7,967	7,967	9,401	9,871	9,871
AVERAGE	**7,284**	**7,284**	**8,585**	**9,014**	**9,014**

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

3.20. As shown in Table 3.13 the average gazette monthly basic minimum wages in urban areas were not revised in 2019. The average monthly basic minimum wages for Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu cities were higher than in other county headquarters and in all other towns.

Table 3.13: Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages in Urban Areas (Excluding Housing Allowance), 2017- 2018

KSh

Occupation	Nairobi , Mombasa & Kisumu Cities		All former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru		All other towns	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
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
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

3.21 Table 3.14 shows the number of collective bargaining agreements registered by the Industrial Court in 2018 and 2019. The total number of agreements registered in 2019 was 263 compared to 313 in 2018. The registered agreements covered 47,465 unionisable employees. Overall, the agreements registered an average monthly basic wage of KSh 50,723 in 2019.

Table 3.14: Collective Bargaining Agreements Registered by the Industrial Court, 2018 and 2019

Activity[1]	Agreements (Number)		Unionsable employees (Number)		Average basic wages (KSh)		Average monthly allowances offered[1] (KSh)	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	3	10	1,227	16,581	23,236	98,545	5,757	27,489
Mining And Quarrying	3	5	661	670	19,379	20,453	12,930	11,700
Manufacturing	130	44	24,852	-	26,604	-	11,399	-
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	2	-	830	-	138,789	-	22,430	-
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	7	8	758	109	38,429	34,780	13,792	12,825
Construction	8	8	1,709	989	24,451	22,894	11,715	16,606
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	25	88	7,308	20,267	20,138	162,859	9,563	11,303
Transportation And Storage	19	24	3,569	3,680	125,617	134,547	16,248	18,300
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	16	5	1,250	580	22,212	23,400	14,121	13,862
Information And Communication	6	6	1,541	1,200	25,186	26,800	16,827	16,860
Financial And Insurance Activities	26	20	1,909	953	64,359	6,540	18,317	10,414
Real Estate Activities	3	-	122	-	19,178	-	8,159	-
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	3	-	21	-	28,057	-	9,258	-
Administrative And Support Service Activities	5	-	19,798	-	16,238	-	5,807	-
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3	-	10,131	-	73,397	-	24,010	-
Education	32	29	3,055	1,727	28,131	76,438	11,180	13,430
Human Health And Social Work Activities	11	8	4,679	542	40,209	4,480	12,349	17,840
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	5	5	681	103	29,170	36,891	12,344	16,763
Other Service Activities	6	3	638	64	23,466	10,773	11,423	17,895
Activities Of Extraterritorial Organizations And Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Average	**313**	**263**	**84,739**	**47,465**	**41,381**	**50,723**	**13,033**	**15,791**

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

*Provisional

[1] Includes Housing, Leave and Travel allowances

Consumer Price Index

3.22 The annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased from 4.7 per cent in 2018 to 5.2 per cent in 2019. The upsurge in inflation was mainly attributable to rise in transportation, food and beverage prices arising from constrained domestic supply due to less favourable weather conditions in first half of 2019. Weather conditions gradually improved over the remaining part of the year causing drops in food prices as well as the overall inflation. In aggregate, however the 2019 annual inflation ended up being slightly higher than that recorded in 2018. Prudent macroeconomic policies as well as a relatively stable Kenya Shilling against the major currencies especially the US Dollar also helped in containing the inflation.

3.23. Table 3.15a shows changes in Consumer Price Indices (CPI) in the broad Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) divisions between 2015 and 2019. Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages; Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels; and Transport jointly constitute 63 per cent of total household expenditure and are hence the key determinants of inflation. In this regard, food and non-alcoholic beverages recorded an inflation of 6.43 per cent while housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels index recorded 4.82 per cent. The transport index recorded an increase of 7.56 per cent compared to its value for 2018.

Table 3.15a: Consumer Price Indices and Inflation by Divisions, 2015-2019

February 2009=100

Broad Item Group	Share (%)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change 2019/ 2018
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	36.03	188.22	207.19	234.90	238.13	253.45	6.43
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.06	153.42	173.69	179.18	187.07	201.57	7.75
Clothing & Footwear	7.43	142.19	148.20	153.70	159.97	163.15	1.99
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	18.30	145.81	148.21	152.84	172.37	180.68	4.82
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	6.16	142.34	147.98	152.66	159.41	162.82	2.14
Health	3.13	139.82	145.50	150.35	157.31	161.79	2.84
Transport	8.67	160.61	160.94	167.20	184.28	198.20	7.56
Communication	3.82	77.83	79.40	79.68	81.04	83.84	3.46
Recreation & Culture	2.25	145.27	151.45	153.83	156.14	156.95	0.52
Education	3.14	130.26	135.68	139.70	146.75	148.89	1.45
Restaurant & Hotels	4.49	168.08	177.34	187.01	196.81	202.05	2.66
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	4.52	139.41	145.18	150.42	156.85	161.03	2.66
Weighted average of all Items	**100.00**	**159.60**	**169.68**	**183.23**	**191.82**	**201.81**	**5.2**

3.24 Table 3.15b presents a breakdown of inflation in respect to the COICOP classes of food and non-alcoholic beverages. Among the food items, fruits recorded the highest inflation of 11.9 per cent, followed by fish and seafood at 9.4 per cent. Similarly, vegetables' inflation stood at 8.2 percent in 2019. However, Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery; recorded a decrease of 9.7 per cent in 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 3.15b: Consumer Price Indices for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, 2015 -2019

Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Share (%)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change 2019/2018
Bread and cereals	10.52	147.88	152.81	171.56	173.62	183.99	6.0
Meat	5.68	174.24	178.12	184.20	196.61	204.22	3.9
Fish and Sea foods	1.32	198.31	211.43	229.90	250.40	273.97	9.4
Milk, Cheese and Eggs	4.96	181.47	181.02	199.45	202.09	217.88	7.8
Oils and fats	1.69	161.90	163.80	173.90	178.11	178.50	0.2
Fruits	2.38	233.28	287.70	352.55	336.64	376.80	11.9
Vegetables	5.68	297.19	373.90	452.81	448.69	485.38	8.2
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	2.33	152.29	164.57	189.82	181.64	163.97	-9.7
Food products n.e.c.	0.11	144.70	147.55	146.76	148.52	153.33	3.2
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0.38	125.10	130.20	132.99	137.02	140.98	2.9
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	1.00	143.97	153.92	157.41	160.16	163.32	2.0

Table 3.15c presents the annual average retail prices of selected consumer goods in the CPI basket. The highest price declines were realized in prices of sugar, kales (sukuma–wiki), maize grain and packeted milk which declined by 17.2, 10.8, 7.4 and 7.1 per cent, respectively in 2019. However, retail prices of English potatoes, kerosene and electricity increased substantially over the review period.

Table 3.15c: Annual Average Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods in the Consumer Price Basket, 2015 - 2019

KSh per Unit

ITEM	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change
Beef - with bones	1 Kg	392.53	399.59	410.28	439.04	452.25	3.01
Offals - Matumbo	1 Kg	236.56	244.11	254.12	262.87	273.80	4.16
Bread,White	400 Gms	48.86	49.16	49.55	50.24	50.94	1.39
Maize grain - loose	1 Kg	43.09	42.77	57.66	49.20	45.56	-7.40
Milk - Packeted	1/2 Litre	52.68	53.51	59.60	60.59	56.26	-7.14
Sugar	1 Kg	109.24	118.21	137.82	132.62	109.87	-17.15
Wheat Flour	2 kg	129.05	124.25	131.29	122.28	125.72	2.81
English Potatoes	1 Kg	63.04	77.05	81.14	67.86	77.59	14.33
Kales - Sukuma-wiki	1 Kg	38.37	40.06	52.82	50.75	45.27	-10.80
Cabbages	1 Kg	42.87	59.13	66.52	40.84	42.21	3.35
Petrol (Super)	1 Litre	94.65	90.28	99.30	110.86	109.76	-0.99
Diesel	1 Litre	81.02	77.44	86.02	104.78	102.63	-2.05
Kerosene	1 Litre	58.40	54.60	66.99	90.06	102.64	13.97
Electricity	200 KW/h	3,466.85	3,394.30	3,727.71	4,269.52	4,639.80	8.67
Electricity	50 KW/h	531.11	533.20	597.33	813.72	809.05	-0.57
Gas	13 Kg	2,506.73	2,154.80	2,075.32	2,173.40	2,161.26	-0.56

3.25. Table 3.16 presents annual inflation rate segmented into Nairobi lower, middle and upper-income groups as well as the rest of urban areas. Nairobi-upper income group recorded the highest annual inflation of 5.9 per cent, while Nairobi lower income and the rest of urban areas each recorded inflation of 5.3 and 5.2 per cent, respectively in 2019.

Table 3.16: Annual Inflation, 2015-2019

Per cent

Income Group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018
Nairobi Lower Income Inflation	6.9	6.8	8.6	4.6	5.3
Nairobi Middle Income Inflation	4.3	4.1	6.1	5.7	5.2
Nairobi Upper Income Inflation	2.6	4.6	3.4	5.9	5.9
Nairobi Inflation	6.1	6.1	3.4	4.9	5.3
Rest of Urban Towns Inflation	6.9	6.4	8.2	4.6	5.2
Overall Inflation	**6.6**	**6.3**	**8.0**	**4.7**	**5.2**

Note:

1: The lower income group comprises households with monthly expenditure below KSh 23, 670 in October 2005

2: The middle income group comprises households with monthly expenditure between KSh 23,671 and KSh 119,999 in October 2005

3 The upper income group comprises households with monthly expenditure above KSh 120,000 in October 2005

3.26. Table 3.17 shows the annual average CPI for Nairobi lower income group. The index was highest in April 2019 at 213.25 and lowest at 197.09 in January 2019. This trend in the lower income index (which is largely dependent on food prices) reflects the mild drought condition that was experienced over the first quarter of 2019, but which improved gradually over the remaining part of the year.

Table 3.17: Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi Lower Income Group, 2015-2019

February 2009=100

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	155.65	167.60	179.88	191.45	197.09
February	156.51	167.38	183.80	194.37	199.65
March	158.81	169.19	188.07	198.16	204.40
April	161.85	170.86	191.95	200.32	213.25
May	162.09	171.89	192.75	202.10	211.34
June	162.47	174.08	189.69	200.15	209.87
July	162.74	174.51	187.45	197.39	209.49
August	162.78	174.40	188.90	195.70	206.77
September	163.13	174.60	188.23	196.50	206.40
October	164.26	176.05	188.21	193.99	207.20
November	166.02	177.67	187.64	194.06	208.03
December	167.48	178.10	188.73	195.33	210.84
Annual average	**161.98**	**173.03**	**187.94**	**196.63**	**207.03**

3.27. Tables 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21 and 3.22 present a five years' series of CPI for the Nairobi middle and upper income groups, overall Nairobi, rest of urban areas and the aggregated national indices.

Table 3.18: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Middle Income Group, 2015- 2019

February 2009=100

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	136.19	144.24	150.25	159.79	168.04
February	136.25	143.39	151.94	160.71	168.68
March	137.09	143.78	153.20	161.43	170.25
April	137.74	143.97	155.28	161.79	173.05
May	138.95	144.59	155.81	163.00	172.81
June	140.70	145.59	154.29	162.99	172.82
July	141.17	146.18	154.19	162.48	172.86
August	141.66	146.76	155.14	164.10	171.90
September	142.04	147.19	155.36	165.96	171.96
October	141.93	147.22	156.04	165.44	172.21
November	141.75	147.61	156.27	165.92	172.85
December	145.22	148.37	157.44	167.16	174.43
Annual average	**140.06**	**145.74**	**154.60**	**163.40**	**171.82**

Table 3.19: Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Upper Income Group, 2015- 2019

February 2009=100

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	136.86	144.30	150.27	156.07	166.21
February	136.66	144.19	150.99	157.31	165.89
March	137.07	144.21	151.28	157.56	167.16
April	137.67	145.61	151.30	157.57	168.84
May	138.96	145.93	151.51	157.92	168.62
June	139.25	146.21	150.94	159.61	168.82
July	141.35	146.94	151.32	159.58	172.86
August	143.53	148.33	152.02	163.82	172.59
September	143.35	148.71	151.87	166.18	172.66
October	143.05	148.68	152.99	163.92	172.40
November	142.70	149.23	153.38	164.01	172.70
December	143.34	149.68	154.61	166.77	175.65
Annual average	**140.32**	**146.84**	**151.87**	**160.86**	**170.37**

Table 3.20: Consumer Price Indices, Overall Nairobi, 2015-2019

February 2009=100

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	150.24	168.36	171.62	182.48	188.91
February	150.87	168.11	174.88	184.85	190.90
March	152.75	168.58	178.27	187.76	194.75
April	155.12	169.62	181.57	189.41	201.87
May	155.63	170.55	182.28	191.00	200.43
June	156.34	172.29	179.69	189.66	199.38
July	156.72	173.78	178.06	187.54	199.27
August	156.96	173.92	179.36	186.87	197.07
September	157.30	174.74	178.93	187.99	196.81
October	158.07	175.82	179.12	185.96	197.44
November	159.29	177.01	178.78	186.14	198.21
December	161.20	178.91	179.89	187.46	200.73
Annual average	**155.87**	**172.64**	**178.54**	**187.26**	**197.15**

Table 3.21: Consumer Price Indices, the Rest of Urban Areas, 2015-2019

February 2009=100

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	155.67	168.36	180.65	187.57	197.87
February	156.42	168.11	183.55	190.20	199.19
March	158.04	168.58	186.28	192.62	201.83
April	161.20	169.62	189.52	195.82	208.73
May	163.03	170.55	191.38	197.89	209.51
June	163.34	172.29	189.38	195.88	207.82
July	163.26	173.78	187.48	194.43	206.65
August	163.66	171.68	188.48	195.90	205.09
September	164.15	174.74	186.98	198.44	204.90
October	164.98	175.82	184.87	197.24	205.40
November	165.55	177.01	184.38	196.53	206.25
December	167.18	178.91	185.27	197.75	207.60
Annual average	**162.21**	**172.45**	**186.52**	**195.02**	**205.07**

Table 3.22: Consumer Price Indices Kenya, 2015-2019

February 2009=100

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	153.43	165.37	176.93	185.47	194.18
February	154.14	165.06	179.98	188.00	195.78
March	155.86	165.92	182.98	190.62	198.91
April	158.70	167.07	186.24	193.18	205.90
May	159.98	167.99	187.64	195.05	205.77
June	160.46	169.76	185.39	193.31	204.34
July	160.57	170.84	183.60	191.59	203.61
August	160.90	170.97	184.72	192.18	201.78
September	161.33	171.56	183.66	194.14	201.57
October	162.13	172.62	182.50	192.60	202.12
November	162.97	173.85	182.08	192.25	202.94
December	164.72	175.18	183.05	193.51	204.77
Annual average	**159.60**	**169.68**	**183.23**	**191.82**	**201.81**

Developments 3.27. In 2019, KNBS launched a Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) which provides information about the Kenyan labour market activities for the population aged 5 years and above. The first four quarterly reports, have been released and are available in the KNBS website. Key indicators include labour force participation, employment, unemployment, Labour underutilization and inactivity .

3.28. The CPI used in this chapter is based on baskets of goods and services which were observed to dominate household expenditures during the 2005/06 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS). The proportion of households in the relevant income groups and baskets provided the significance (weight) of the ranges. The KNBS has since conducted the 2015/16 KIHBS which provided the basis to update the consumption baskets. Following international best practices, the plutocratic approach where, proportion of expenditures as opposed to proportion of households on products will be used, to weigh the significance of sub-indices in the newly rebased CPI. The new inflation measures have been operationalized.

Money, Banking and Finance

Chapter
04

Overview

The Government through Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) reviewed the Central Bank Rate (CBR) downwards from 9.00 per cent in July 2018 to 8.50 per cent in November 2019 to ease monetary policy with the aim of boosting economic growth. In the review period, the capping of bank interest rates previously enshrined in section 33B of the 2016 Banking Act, was repealed through enactment of the Finance Act, 2019. The repeal is expected to enhance access to commercial bank credit by the private sector. Generally, nominal and real interest rates reduced in 2019 with the 91-Day Treasury bill decreasing to 7.17 per cent from 7.34 per cent as at December 2018. Similarly, the inter-bank, savings and lending rates declined by 2.12, 1.11 and 0.27 points respectively, over the same period. However, the interest rate spread increased to 5.14 per cent as at December 2019 from 5.09 per cent as at December 2018. Annual average inflation rate rose to 5.20 per cent in 2019 compared to 4.69 per cent recorded in 2018 but remained within the medium-term target of 5.0 per cent, with a range of plus or minus 2.5 per cent.

4.2. Extended broad money supply (M3) grew to KSh 3,524.0 billion as at December 2019 from KSh 3,337.8 billion as at December 2018. Total domestic credit grew by 6.1 per cent to KSh 3,660.5 billion in 2019 compared to a growth of 5.2 per cent in 2018. Overall liquidity of the banking system grew by 8.3 per cent to KSh 4,927.1 billion in 2019 from KSh 4,551.0 billion in 2018. However, the currency outside banks contracted to KSh 157.7 billion in September 2019 from KSh 196.9 billion in June 2019 after demonetization of the one thousand shilling note following the CBK gazette notice dated the 31st May, 2019.

4.3. In the capital markets, the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) 20-Share index dropped to 2,654 points as at December 2019 from 2,834 points as at December 2018, while bond turnover increased to KSh 652.0 billion in 2019 from KSh 563.0 billion in 2018. Assets of pension funds grew to KSh 1,324.6 billion as at December 2019 from KSh 1,166.5 billion as at December 2018. The growth was mainly attributable to major holdings of Government securities. In the insurance sector, assets of life insurance business grew to KSh 451.9 billion while liabilities stood at KSh 399.7 billion. The total assets of general insurance business increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 190.1 billion in 2019.

Selected Monetary Indicators

4.4. Table 4.1 shows selected monetary indicators from 2015 to 2019. Broad money supply (M3), increased by 5.6 per cent to KSh 3,524.0 billion as at December 2019 compared to an increase of 10.1 per cent as at December 2018. The total domestic credit grew to KSh 3,660.5 billion from KSh 3,450.2 billion over the same period. Credit to the National Government recorded a decelerated growth of 4.8 per cent to KSh 900.4 billion in 2019 compared to a growth of 14.7 per cent in 2018. Credit to the private sector and other public bodies rose by 6.5 per cent to KSh 2,760.2 billion in 2019 from KSh 2,591.0 billion in 2018.

4.5. Net foreign assets increased by 12.6 per cent to KSh 806.4 billion as at December 2019 compared to a significant growth of 38.1 per cent recorded as at December 2018. Similarly, extended broad money supply (M3) recorded a growth of 5.6 per cent in 2019 from KSh 3,337.8 billion in 2018. Commercial banks liquidity ratio rose from 50.6 per cent in 2018 to 52.6 per cent in 2019 mainly attributable to the easing of monetary policy and resulted to a marginal growth of credit to the private sector.

Table 4.1: Monetary Indicators, 2015 - 2019

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]	Advances/ Deposits Ratio (per cent)
			Private[2] and other public bodies	National Government[3]	Total			
2015	Dec	491,461	2,269,898	524,026	2,793,924	2,658,166	43.0	86.7
2016	Dec	495,165	2,380,402	592,770	2,973,172	2,764,507	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*	Mar	721,967	2,612,693	973,277	3,585,970	3,415,324	52.3	77.4
	Jun	941,926	2,670,649	881,591	3,552,240	3,564,230	52.5	77.1
	Sep	837,448	2,748,695	863,328	3,612,023	3,473,390	52.1	80.6
	Dec	806,441	2,760,158	900,383	3,660,541	3,524,026	52.6	79.4

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 per cent of deposit liabilities

4.6. Money supply (M1) and quasi money rose by 3.2 per cent and 7.9 per cent to KSh 1,525.2 billion and KSh 1,379.1 billion, respectively in 2019 as shown in Table 4.2. Extended money supply (M3) and broad money supply (M2) recorded slowed growths of 5.6 per cent and 5.4 per cent, down from significant growths of 10.1 per cent and 8.0 per cent, respectively in 2018. As at December 2019, overall liquidity (L), grew by 8.3 per cent to KSh 4,927.1 billion from KSh 4,551.0 billion as at December 2018.

Table 4.2: Money and Quasi Money Supply, 2015 – 2019

KSh Million

		Money (M1)	Quasi-Money+	M2	M3	L
2015	Dec … … … ..	1,023,047	1,229,703	2,252,750	2,666,701	3,399,353
2016	Dec … … … ..	1,310,016	1,050,186	2,360,202	2,764,507	3,708,694
2017	Dec … … … ..	1,387,063	1,164,748	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	Jan … … … …	1,464,557	1,293,082	2,757,639	3,344,283	4,595,378
	Feb … … … ..	1,461,012	1,287,545	2,748,557	3,333,476	4,625,174
	Mar … … … ..	1,520,263	1,318,146	2,838,409	3,415,324	4,696,890
	Apr … … … ..	1,501,685	1,323,773	2,825,458	3,404,388	4,711,387
	May … … … .	1,495,747	1,342,542	2,838,289	3,416,236	4,749,892
	Jun … … … ..	1,575,496	1,368,241	2,943,737	3,564,230	4,895,960
	Jul … … … …	1,510,782	1,381,836	2,892,618	3,509,435	4,864,372
	Aug … … … ..	1,469,142	1,388,187	2,857,329	3,465,475	4,842,082
	Sep … … … ..	1,459,729	1,406,263	2,865,991	3,473,390	4,864,591
	Oct … … … ..	1,479,014	1,413,154	2,892,168	3,517,540	4,907,356
	Nov … … … .	1,460,223	1,389,210	2,849,432	3,461,978	4,862,254
	Dec … … … ..	1,525,237	1,379,115	2,904,352	3,524,026	4,927,141

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

Notes:

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

Consolidated Accounts of the Banking System

4.7. In 2019, total assets and liabilities of the banking system that includes the CBK and commercial banks grew by 7.2 per cent to KSh 4,467.0 billion in 2019 compared to a growth of 9.7 per cent in 2018 as shown in Table 4.3. The slowed growth mainly attributable to decelerated growths in foreign currency deposits and demand deposits. Foreign currency deposits grew by 6.5 per cent to KSh 619.7 billion as at December 2019 while demand deposits grew by 6.6 per cent to KSh 1,253.3 billion as at December 2019. Currency outside banks dropped to KSh 157.7 billion as at September 2019 from KSh 230.3 billion as at December 2018 but grew to KSh 198.6 billion as at December 2019. The drop in currency outside banks was partly attributed to the demonetization of the one thousand shilling note after the CBK gazette notice dated 31st May, 2019. Treasury bill holdings grew marginally from KSh 1,213.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 1,403.1 billion in 2019.

Table 4.3: Consolidated Accounts of the Banking System, 2015 – 2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*			
LIABILITIES-	**December**	**December**	**December**	**December**	**March**	**June**	**September**	**December**
1. Money (M1):								
1.1 Demand Deposits	760,564	1,033,742	1,119,100	1,175,478	1,208,894	1,212,727	1,190,562	1,253,254
1. 2 Other Deposits at Central Bank......	60,702	55,129	41,389	71,704	86,156	165,828	111,436	73,371
1.3 Currency outside banks	191,300	209,826	225,429	230,344	225,213	196,941	157,731	198,612
Sub-Total	**1,012,567**	**1,298,697**	**1,385,918**	**1,549,229**	**1,520,263**	**1,575,496**	**1,459,729**	**1,525,237**
2. Quasi-Money(MS):								
2.1 Call + 7 days Notice Deposits	156,819	139,016	154,181	123,686	127,526	132,373	136,051	133,425
2.2 Savings Deposits	444,777	394,283	437,294	350,802	361,695	375,441	385,874	378,424
2.3 Time Deposits	1,019,330	903,608	1,002,180	803,959	828,924	860,426	884,336	867,264
Sub-Total (quasi-money banks)	**1,229,703**	**1,050,186**	**1,164,748**	**1,278,447**	**1,318,146**	**1,368,241**	**1,406,263**	**1,379,115**
Broad Money Supply(M2)	**2,252,750**	**2,360,202**	**2,551,811**	**2,755,973**	**2,838,409**	**2,943,737**	**2,865,991**	**2,904,352**
3. Foreign Currency Deposits	413,950	404,305	478,834	581,859	576,915	620,493	607,399	619,675
Broad Money Supply(M3)	**2,666,701**	**2,764,507**	**3,030,646**	**3,337,832**	**3,415,324**	**3,564,230**	**3,473,390**	**3,524,026**
5. Treasury Bill Holdings	732,652	944,187	1,074,156	1,213,138	1,281,566	1,331,730	1,391,201	1,403,114
Overall Liquidity(L)	**3,399,353**	**3,708,694**	**4,104,802**	**4,550,971**	**4,696,890**	**4,895,960**	**4,864,591**	**4,927,141**
6. Other Items Net(OIN)	618,652	703,830	767,065	828,426	892,613	929,937	976,081	942,956
TOTAL LIABILITIES (M3+OIN)	**3,285,353**	**3,468,337**	**3,797,711**	**4,166,259**	**4,307,937**	**4,494,167**	**4,449,472**	**4,466,982**
ASSETS-								
7. Net Foreign Assets[1]	491,461	495,165	518,393	716,108	721,967	941,926	837,448	806,441
8. Domestic Credit:								
8.1 National Govt. (Net)[2]	525,094	592,770	748,726	859,113	973,277	881,591	863,328	900,383
8.2 Other Public Bodies	82,447	104,719	112,399	100,950	99,725	95,906	99,843	92,284
8.3 Private Sector[3]	2,186,350	2,275,683	2,418,192	2,490,088	2,512,968	2,574,743	2,648,852	2,667,874
Sub-Total	**2,793,892**	**2,973,172**	**3,279,317**	**3,450,151**	**3,585,970**	**3,552,240**	**3,612,023**	**3,660,541**
TOTAL ASSETS...	**3,285,353**	**3,468,337**	**3,797,710**	**4,166,259**	**4,307,937**	**4,494,167**	**4,449,472**	**4,466,982**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

* Provisional

Notes:

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

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

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

[2] Includes Government reserve position in the IMF and deposits with Crown Agents

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

4.8. Net foreign assets increased by 12.6 per cent to KSh 806.4 billion as at December 2019 which was a deceleration compared to a growth of 38.1 per cent recorded as at December 2018. Domestic credit advanced to the national government increased by 4.8 per cent from KSh 859.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 900.4 billion in 2019. Credit advanced to other public bodies declined from KSh 101.0 billion in 2018 to KSh 92.3 billion in 2019. Total credit advanced to the private sector, mainly in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants; and transport, storage and communication sectors grew by 7.1 per cent.

Sources of Change in Money Supply

4.9. Table 4.4 presents the changes in money supply and their sources for the period 2015 to 2019. Extended broad money supply (M3) increased by KSh 186.2 billion in 2019 compared to a growth of KSh 307.2 billion in 2018. The slowed growth was as a result of decelerated growths in all its components. Foreign currency deposits grew by KSh 37.8 billion in 2019 and was significantly lower than KSh 103.0 billion recorded in 2018. The main source of growth in extended broad money supply (M3) in 2019 was an increase of KSh 177.8 billion in credit advanced to the private sector from an increase of KSh 71.9 billion credit advanced to the sector in 2018.

Table 4.4: Changes in Money Supply and the Sources, 2015 – 2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
MONEY SUPPLY CHANGES					
1 Currency plus demand deposits (M1)	84,890	286,969	77,047	90,463	47,711
2 Quasi-money	171,545	-179,517	114,562	113,699	100,667
3 Foreign Currency Deposits	73,875	-9,646	74,529	103,025	37,816
4 Broad Money supply (M3)	330,310	97,806	266,139	307,187	186,194
SOURCES OF CHANGES					
5 Net foreign assets	11,806	3,704	23,228	197,715	90,333
6 All Domestic Credit					
(a) to National Government (net)	145,778	67,676	155,956	110,387	41,271
(b) to other public sector	34,045	22,272	7,680	-11,450	-8,666
(c) to private sector	301,891	89,332	142,509	71,896	177,785
7 Other Items (Net)	-163,210	-85,178	-63,235	-61,361	-114,529
8 Total sources of change (5+6+7)	330,310	97,806	266,139	307,187	186,194

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

* Provisional

Selected Financial Aggregates in Real Values

4.10. Table 4.5 summarises Real values of selected financial aggregates for the period 2015 to 2019. In real terms, all financial aggregates recorded growth except M3 which decreased from KSh 1,724.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 1,721.0 billion in the review period. Total commercial bank credit to the private sector grew by 1.3 per cent to KSh 1,301.2 billion in 2019, from a contraction of 7.0 per cent in 2018. Total liabilities of the banking system grew at slower rate of 1.3 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth 5.1 per cent recorded in 2018.

Table 4.5: Trends in the Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates[1], 2015-2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1 Money Supply (M3)....	1,618,931	1,578,105	1,655,601	1,724,889	1,720,968
2 Overall Liquidity (L)....	2,058,537	2,117,090	2,242,398	2,354,976	2,406,183
3 Commercial bank credit to private sector	1,391,056	1,382,305	1,382,428	1,285,058	1,301,159
4 Total commercial bank credit	1,709,836	1,720,685	1,776,606	1,831,395	1,874,687
5 Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities	1,696,167	1,697,221	1,765,907	1,764,615	1,775,160
6 Total liabilities of banking system	1,994,529	1,979,883	2,047,960	2,152,994	2,181,463
Memorandum item:					
7 Line 5 as per cent of line 6	85.0	85.7	86.2	82.0	81.4

* Provisional

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

Nominal and Real Interest Rates

4.11. Nominal interest rates for the period 2015 to 2019 are indicated in Table 4.6. The CBK lowered the Central Bank Rate (CBR) to 8.50 per cent in November 2019 from 9.00 per cent in December 2018 to boost economic growth against a backdrop of inflationary expectations. Although the capping of bank interest rates was removed through the enactment of the Finance Act, 2019, interest on commercial bank loans and advances reduced to 12.24 per cent as at December 2019 from 12.51 per cent as at December 2018. The loans-deposits interest rate spread reduced to 5.14 per cent as at end of December 2019 from 5.09 per cent as at December 2018. The cost of borrowing between banks as indicated by the inter-bank rate fell from a high of 8.15 per cent as at December 2018 to 2.98 per cent as at June 2019 and rose to 6.03 per cent as at December 2019.

Table 4.6: Nominal Principal Interest Rates, 2015-2019

Per cent

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	December	December	December	December	June	December
CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA						
91- day Treasury Bills Rate	9.81	8.44	8.01	7.34	6.94	7.17
Central Bank Rate..	11.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	8.50
Repo rate..........................	9.23	..	7.75	7.72	4.23	7.45
Inter-bank rate....................	7.27	5.92	7.27	8.15	2.98	6.03
COMMERCIAL BANKS[1]						
Average deposits..................	8.02	7.33	8.22	7.41	7.19	7.11
Savings deposits..................	1.56	6.37	6.91	5.13	4.77	4.02
Loan and Advances (maximum).	18.30	13.69	13.64	12.51	12.47	12.24
Overdraft..........................	18.48	13.49	13.54	12.17	12.12	11.67
Loans-Deposits Spread..........	10.28	6.36	5.41	5.09	5.28	5.14

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

[1]Weighted average commercial bank interest rates

.. Data not available

4.12. During the review period, all real interest rates dropped as shown in Table 4.7. Real interest rates reflect the true cost of borrowing, saving and return on investment in securities. The average real interest rate for commercial bank deposits declined to 1.29 per cent in 2019 from 2.72 per cent in 2018. Similarly, real interest rate for loans and advances decreased to 6.42 per cent from 7.82 per cent, over the same period.

Table 4.7: Selected Real Principal Interest Rates, 2015-2019

Per cent

	Year	Nominal Interest	Inflation Rate	Real Interest[1]
Average Interest Rate for 91-day Treasury Bills	2015	9.81	8.01	1.80
	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
Commercial bank deposits (average)	2015	1.56	8.01	-6.45
	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
Commercial bank loans and advances (maximum)	2015	18.30	8.01	10.29
	2016	13.69	6.35	7.34
	2017	13.64	4.50	9.14
	2018	12.51	5.71	7.82
	2019	12.24	5.82	6.42
Inter-Bank Rate	2015	7.27	8.01	-0.74
	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

Note: Interest rates are as at December

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

4.13. In 2019, assets and liabilities of the CBK increased by 6.7 per cent to KSh 1,087.1 billion as shown in Table 4.8. Growth in assets was driven by increased holdings of foreign exchange in other investments and securities which grew by 39.2 per cent and 35.0 per cent, respectively. As at December 2019, holdings of foreign securities stood at KSh 560.3 billion, representing 59.7 per cent of total assets of the CBK.

4.14. On the liabilities side, total deposit liabilities increased by 10.8 per cent to KSh 657.6 billion in 2019. Deposit liabilities of Government increased by 33.1 per cent to KSh 276.3 billion in 2019, constituting 25.4 per cent of total liabilities of the CBK. The CBK increased its paid-up capital twice in 2019, from KSh 5.0 billion in March to KSh 20.0 billion in June, and KSh 35.0 billion in September in order to support its operations. The demonetization of one thousand shilling note by end September 2019, reduced value of notes held by CBK to KSh 197.5 billion as at September 2019 but rose to KSh 249.1 billion as at December 2019.

Table 4.8: Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities, 2015 to 2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*			
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	March	June	September	December
ASSETS								
1. Foreign Exchange:-								
1.1 Balances with External Banks	585,544	580,215	485,322	392,126	346,406	421,009	342,283	316,693
1.2 Securities	133,828	131,717	229,344	414,902	464,727	502,854	571,501	560,287
1.3 Other Investments	44,266	36,232	38,693	40,304	37,673	123,724	52,428	56,101
1.4 Special Drawing Rights	1,489	3,813	1,487	2,577	8,343	1,008	11,478	5,974
TOTAL	**765,127**	**751,911**	**754,846**	**849,909**	**857,149**	**1,048,595**	**977,691**	**939,056**
2. Advances & Disc. to Banks	16,858	46,713	28,292	53,210	52,329	58,667	57,251	50,685
3. Direct Advances & Overdraft to the Government … … …	45,233	29,956	42,335	64,843	36,912	57,364	68,251	63,730
4. Other Assets including Treasury Bills & Bonds … … … …	71,277	37,914	80,507	50,937	41,791	36,626	35,401	33,661
TOTAL ASSETS	**885,202**	**866,494**	**905,980**	**1,018,899**	**988,180**	**1,201,252**	**1,138,594**	**1,087,131**
LIABILITIES :								
1. Capital	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	35,000	35,000
2. Currency-								
2.1 Notes	233,703	254,784	270,593	279,192	262,766	240,073	197,524	249,082
2.2 Coins	7,228	7,951	8,566	9,107	9,157	9,436	9,542	9,863
Total Currency	**240,931**	**262,734**	**279,159**	**288,299**	**271,923**	**249,509**	**207,066**	**258,945**
3. Deposits								
3.1 Government	177,905	181,804	144,903	207,553	173,912	280,215	282,575	276,335
3.2 Local Banks1	151,499	148,411	159,619	203,725	184,554	190,262	200,699	202,148
3.3 External Banks	143,741	130,329	127,717	110,417	109,676	107,605	106,180	105,754
3.4 Other	29,634	55,129	41,389	71,704	86,156	165,828	111,436	73,371
Total Deposits	**502,778**	**515,673**	**473,628**	**593,398**	**554,297**	**743,911**	**700,890**	**657,607**
4. Other Liabilities	136,493	83,087	148,194	132,202	156,960	187,832	195,638	135,579
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**885,202**	**866,494**	**905,980**	**1,018,899**	**988,180**	**1,201,252**	**1,138,594**	**1,087,131**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

*Provisional

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

4.15. Table 4.9a presents credit advanced by commercial banks to various sectors from 2015 to 2019. Commercial banks' credit grew by 8.3 per cent from KSh 3,543.9 billion as at December 2018 to KSh 3,838.8 billion as at December 2019. Credit advanced to manufacturing sector increased by 9.2 per cent from KSh 334.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 365.4 billion in 2019 while credit advanced to Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants increased by 8.9 per cent to KSh 467.4 billion in 2019. Credit advanced to agriculture decreased from KSh 83.0 billion as at December 2018 to KSh 81.0 billion as at December 2019. In the public sector, commercial banks credit to the National Government increased by 13.4 per cent to KSh 1,084.8 billion while credit advanced to Enterprises, Parastatal bodies and other Public entities decreased by 8.9 per cent to KSh 88.0 billion as at December 2019.

Table 4.9a: Commercial Banks' Bills, Loans and Advances[1], 2015–2019

KSh million

	2015 Dec	2016 Dec	2017 Dec	2018 Dec	2019* Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR:					
National Government (net)[2]	583,727	709,866	817,775	956,267	1,084,808
County Government (net)	1,149	3,807	3,975	4,342	4,299
Enterprises, Parastatal bodies and other Public entiti	45,173	100,912	108,424	96,608	87,985
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**630,049**	**814,585**	**930,174**	**1,057,217**	**1,177,091**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES:					
Agriculture	85,925	90,081	84,697	83,005	80,990
Mining and Quarrying	20,776	16,802	16,470	14,700	13,852
Manufacturing	290,069	275,018	314,176	334,618	365,351
Building and Construction	106,307	104,826	111,985	114,015	115,800
Transport, Storage and Communication	171,643	201,270	190,531	172,695	186,665
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	378,043	380,683	417,376	429,314	467,420
Real Estate	282,586	337,352	370,732	368,710	374,089
Financial Institutions	61,042	85,212	82,082	96,482	96,877
Other Business	402,179	356,304	315,720	346,249	400,709
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**1,798,569**	**1,847,548**	**1,903,769**	**1,959,787**	**2,101,754**
Community and Personal Services (including Non-Profit Making Institutions)	360,292	389,591	385,078	411,738	434,761
Other Activities (nec)	84,890	79,886	127,076	115,190	127,867
TOTAL BILLS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	**2,873,800**	**3,127,888**	**3,318,907**	**3,543,932**	**3,838,797**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional

[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

4.16. Table 4.9b shows percentage share of commercial banks credit to the public and private sector for the period 2015 to 2019. The share of loans and advances to the private sector was the highest and increased from 55.3 per cent as at December 2018 to 64.1 per cent as at December 2019. Similarly, the share of loans and advances to the public sector increased to 35.9 per cent as at December 2019 from 29.8 per as at December 2018. The share of credit to the National Government increased from 27.0 per cent in 2018 to 33.1 per cent in 2019.

Table 4.9b: Commercial Banks' Bills, Loans and Advances Sector Shares[1] 2015–2019

Per cent

	2015 Dec	2016 Dec	2017 Dec	2018 Dec	2019 Dec
PUBLIC SECTOR					
National Government [2]	20.3	22.7	24.4	27.0	33.1
County Government	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Enterprises, Parastatal bodies and other Public entities	1.6	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.7
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	**21.9**	**26.0**	**27.8**	**29.8**	**35.9**
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES					
Agriculture	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.5
Mining and Quarrying	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	10.1	8.8	9.4	9.4	11.1
Building and Construction	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.5
Transport, Storage and Communication	6.0	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	13.2	12.2	12.5	12.1	14.3
Real Estate	9.8	10.8	11.1	10.4	11.4
Financial Institutions	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.0
Other Business	14.0	11.4	9.4	9.8	12.2
TOTAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES	**62.6**	**59.1**	**56.9**	**55.3**	**64.1**
Community and Personal Services (including Non-Profit Making Institutions)	12.5	12.5	11.5	11.6	13.3
Other Activities (nec)	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.3	3.9
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] Credit to National Government includes investments in Government Securities

4.17. Commercial banks deposit liabilities and liquid assets for the period 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 4.10. Deposit liabilities recorded a decelerated growth of 6.5 per cent as at December 2019 compared to a growth of 11.3 per cent as at December 2018. Liquid assets increased by 10.7 per cent to KSh 1,911.3 billion as at December 2019 from KSh 1,727.0 billion as at December 2018. The overall liquidity ratio rose to 52.6 per cent as at December 2019 compared to a 50.6 per cent increase recorded as at December 2018.

Table 4.10: Commercial Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets, 2015–2019

	Deposit Liabilities (KSh Million)	Liquid Assets[1] (KSh Million)	Overall Liquidity Ratio (Per cent)
2015 December	2,661,140	1,162,557	43.7
2016 December	2,771,711	1,269,312	45.8
2017 December	3,068,724	1,444,155	47.1
2018 December	3,414,706	1,726,988	50.6
2019 January	3,404,274	1,754,821	51.5
February	3,395,457	1,769,700	52.1
March	3,481,816	1,822,315	52.3
April	3,454,071	1,823,344	52.8
May	3,481,686	1,807,436	51.9
June	3,586,103	1,884,343	52.5
July	3,556,082	1,879,851	52.9
August	3,565,697	1,897,043	53.2
September	3,572,394	1,860,730	52.1
October	3,636,819	1,885,180	51.8
November	3,562,445	1,861,567	52.3
December	3,634,996	1,911,337	52.6

Source: Central Bank of Kenya.

Note: Deposit liabilities and liquid assets are calculated as an average of three day's balances.

[1] 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

4.18. Table 4.11 presents key performance indicators of deposit taking savings and credit co-operatives (DTSs) for the period 2015 to 2019. During the review period, all the performance indicators of DTS increased with capital reserves recording the highest growth of 63.5 per cent to KSh 175.2 billion in 2019. Total liabilities in form of deposits increased by 11.3 per cent from KSh 342.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 381.1 billion in 2019. Loans and advances increased by 12.1 per cent to KSh 402.0 billion in 2019. On the other hand, capital reserves increased by 63.5 per cent to KSh 175.2 billion in 2019.

Table 4.11: Performance Indicators for Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives, 2015-2019

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Assets	342,848	393,499	442,919	497,276	555,917
Deposits	237,440	272,579	305,305	342,296	381,081
Loans and Advances	251,080	288,921	320,494	358,617	401,994
Capital Reserves	62,459	74,899	84,117	107,113	175,183

Source: Sacco Society Regulatory Authority(SASRA)

* Provisional

Capital Markets

4.19. The capital market is mainly dominated by the equities and partly bond. Table 4.12 shows the performance of the secondary market for the period 2015 to 2019. The NSE 20-Share index reduced from 2,834 points as at December 2018 to 2,654 points as at December 2019. Total number of shares traded declined further by 23.7 per cent to 4.8 billion in 2019 compared to a decline of 10.3 per cent in 2018. Similarly, total value of shares traded decreased to KSh 154.0 billion in 2019 from KSh 176.0 billion in 2018. Total bond turnover increased by 15.8 per cent to KSh 652.0 billion in 2019 from KSh563 billion in 2018. Market capitalization increased from KSh 2,102.0 billion in 2018 to KSh 2,540.0 billion in 2019. The total number of licensed/approved institutions in the capital market increased from 143 in 2018 to 149 in 2019.

Table 4.12: Gross Secondary Market Statistics, 2015–2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Equities Market					
Total No. of Shares Traded (million)	6,812	5,813	7,065	6,336	4,832
Total No. of Deals	406,632	300,453	284,982	305,597	247,815
Total Value of Shares Traded (KSh billion)	209	147	172	176	154
NSE 20 Share Index (Base Jan 1966=100)	4,040	3,186	3,712	2,834	2,654
Market Capitalization (KSh billion)	2,054	1,932	2,522	2,102	2,540
Fixed Income Securities Market					
Total bond Turnover (KSh billion)	305	433	436	563	652
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	16
Stockbrokers	9	10	10	10	10
Investment advisers	17	13	14	14	14
Fund Managers	25	28	26	27	25
Collective Investment Schemes	20	23	23	24	24
Authorized depositories/Custodians	14	14	14	15	19
Credit Rating Agencies	3	3	3	4	4
Venture Capital Companies	1	1	0	0	0
REIT Managers	6	8	8	9	9
REIT Trustees	3	3	3	3	3
Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOPS)	11	11	14	14	16
Authorized Real Estate Investment Trusts	..	3	1	1	1
Authorised Securities Dealer	..	..	..	2	3
Non Dealing Online Foreign Exchange Broker	..	..	..	1	2
Money Manager	..	..	..	1	1
Total	**125**	**133**	**132**	**143**	**149**

Source: Capital Markets Authority

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Selected Insurance Indicators

4.20. Table 4.13 presents indicators for life insurance business for 2015 to 2019. Total assets of life insurance business increased by 15.2 per cent to KSh 451.9 billion in 2019, while total liabilities grew by 13.9 per cent to KSh 399.7 billion in the same period. Gross premium income and net premium income of life insurance business grew by 11.7 per cent and 12.7 per cent respectively, in 2019. In the reinsurance life insurance, gross premium income, total assets and total liabilities recorded slower growths of 16.5, 9.9 and 8.4 per cent respectively, in 2019.

Table 4.13: Performance Indicators for Life Insurance Business, 2015-2019

KSh Million

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Life Business					
Gross Premium Income......	61,243	73,062	82,971	87,408	97,669
Net Premium Income..........	56,514	67,579	77,165	80,360	90,545
Benefits Payment	28,264	36,985	45,912	52,670	54,056
Commissions.............................	5,078	5,598	5,357	4,888	5,926
Management Expenses........	11,176	12,011	12,020	13,928	15,023
Shareholders' Funds.............	36,259	45,258	45,962	41,352	52,128
Total Assets................................	268,976	305,389	353,608	392,262	451,868
Total Liabilities.......................	232,717	260,131	307,646	350,910	399,740
Investments................................	242,750	271,906	318,922	354,778	415,350
Reinsurance-Life					
Gross Premium Income......	2,087	2,393	2,771	3,254	3,792
Net Premium Income..........	1,813	2,069	2,445	2,919	3,393
Benefits Payment....................	767	1,038	1,208	1,293	1,553
Commissions.............................	533	606	672	781	989
Management Expenses........	249	291	313	329	381
Shareholders' Funds.............	4,124	4,643	5,164	6,322	7,038
Total Assets................................	8,044	8,983	9,923	12,137	13,342
Total Liabilities.......................	3,920	4,340	4,759	5,815	6,304
Investments................................	7,713	8,529	9,029	10,626	12,101

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority

* Provisional

4.21. Table 4.14 presents indicators for general insurance business for 2015 to 2019. Total assets of general insurance increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 190.1 billion in 2019, while total liabilities increased by 2.8 per cent to KSh 116.8 billion in the same period. Investments, gross premium income and claims incurred from general insurance recorded decelerated growths of 2.2, 1.5 and 1.2 per cent respectively, in 2019. However, commissions paid declined by 7.9 per cent to KSh 6.1 billion while management expenses declined marginally to KSh 30.0 billion in the review period.

4.22. Total assets of reinsurance general business grew by 11.7 per cent in 2019 compared to an increase of 6.3 per cent in 2018. Shareholders' funds grew by 6.2 per cent to KSh 31.2 billion in 2019 while management expenses increased significantly by 60.3 per cent to KSh 3.4 billion in the same period.

Table 4.14: Performance Indicators for General Insurance Business, 2015 - 2019

KSh Million

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
General Business					
Gross Premium Income	112,134	121,674	124,709	127,512	129,450
Net Premium Income	82,986	89,213	87,552	91,963	91,566
Net Earned Premium Income	79,578	86,148	90,044	91,084	90,667
Claims Incurred	49,131	53,701	54,861	56,928	57,601
Commissions	5,986	6,718	6,819	6,600	6,082
Management Expenses	24,531	26,120	27,808	30,144	29,956
Shareholders' Funds	65,984	67,018	70,397	72,042	73,352
Total Assets	163,977	172,809	179,023	185,691	190,132
Total Liabilities	97,992	105,792	108,626	113,649	116,781
Investments	111,067	113,637	117,483	123,175	125,946
Reinsurance-General business					
Gross Premium Income	16,357	15,267	17,494	17,692	20,984
Net Premium Income	15,728	14,498	16,778	16,168	19,498
Net Earned Premium Income	15,000	14,846	15,931	16,381	18,001
Claims Incurred	8,616	7,993	9,218	10,264	11,793
Commissions	4,186	4,167	4,560	4,515	4,993
Management Expenses	1,615	1,522	1,900	2,098	3,363
Shareholders' Funds	21,800	23,369	26,640	29,419	31,247
Total Assets	36,220	38,069	42,290	44,945	50,204
Total Liabilities	14,420	14,701	15,650	15,526	18,957
Investments	28,306	29,243	32,763	35,658	39,367

Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority

* Provisional

Pension Funds

4.23. Total assets of pension fund rose to KSh 1,324.6 billion as at December 2019 from KSh 1,166.5 billion as at December 2018 as shown in Table 4.15. Most assets of the fund were held in government securities, immovable assets and quoted equities which accounted for 42.5, 18.0 and 17.7 per cent of the total assets respectively, in 2019.

Table 4.15: Assets of Pension Funds, 2015-2019

KSh Million

Investment item	Dec-15	Jun-16	Dec-16	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
Government Securities	242,430	211,850	349,150	353,470	394,190	423,700	459,680	518,400	563,350
Quoted Equities	186,810	129,680	159,070	180,350	210,170	241,460	201,510	203,630	234,610
Immovable Property	150,780	126,520	178,420	204,600	226,720	229,320	229,910	233,640	238,540
Guaranteed Funds	99,400	101,890	129,580	103,670	142,970	159,630	167,450	186,460	201,614
Listed Corporate Bonds	48,090	39,420	46,950	46,830	41,990	41,510	40,280	34,450	19,590
Fixed Deposits	55,610	28,310	24,570	45,490	32,880	31,620	36,390	40,040	40,020
Offshore	7,160	5,270	6,960	9,680	12,770	15,030	13,130	7,240	6,320
Cash	11,260	8,710	12,930	13,910	12,950	18,990	12,720	15,780	14,120
Unquoted Equities	2,770	62,570	3,950	3,910	4,060	3,780	3,790	3,720	4,944
Private Equity	170	..	220	250	322	420	860	910	969
Real Estate Investment Trusts(REITs)	..	..	840	888	1,030	1,010	710	590	473
Commercial paper, non-listed bonds by private companies	..	..	..	2	62	220	60	60	59
Un-Classified/Others	9,620	117,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**814,100**	**831,780**	**912,640**	**963,050**	**1,080,114**	**1,166,690**	**1,166,490**	**1,244,920**	**1,324,609**

Source: Retirement Benefits Authority

.. Data not available

Developments in the financial sector

Money and banking

4.24. During the year under review, new generation notes were introduced in line with the Constitution of Kenya 2010 which provides guidance on the features and elements that should appear in the Kenyan currency. The Central Bank of Kenya in a Gazette notice dated 31st May, 2019, commenced the demonetization of one thousand shilling note effective from 1st June 2019 to 30th September 2019. During the period of demonetization, the CBK started distribution of the new generation banknotes.

4.25. The Finance Act, 2019 was enacted in November 2019 which repealed section 33B of the Banking Act, 2016 that provided for capping of bank interest rates. The repealing of section 33B of the Banking Act is expected to enhance access to credit by the private sector. The banking sector experienced one merger and two acquisitions in 2019. Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) Group PLC acquired 100 percent shareholding of National Bank of Kenya Limited (NBK), Transnational Bank Limited was acquired by Access Bank of Nigeria while National Industrial Credit (NIC) Group PLC and Commercial Bank of Africa merged. As at end of December 2019 there were 41 commercial banks, 1 mortgage finance company, 14 microfinance banks, 9 representative offices of foreign banks, 69 foreign exchange bureaus, 19 money remittance providers and 3 credit reference bureaus.

Pension funds

4.26. In 2019, the Retirement Benefits Act Section 37 was amended reducing the period to exit from a guaranteed fund asset class to one year or less as provided in the exit clause of the deposit administration agreements. Similarly, Section 45A of the Act was repealed to provide for the transfer of funds to the Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority (UFAA) if within a period of two years from the completion of winding up proceedings in respect of a scheme, the liquidator is unable to trace any member of the scheme.

Capital markets

4.27. During the review period, the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) Derivatives Market (NEXT) was launched in July 2019, with the aim of facilitating trading of futures contracts in the Kenyan market. NEXT commenced operations with initial offers for index futures contracts on the NSE 25 Share Index and Single Stock Futures on five companies listed in the NSE.

Public Finance

Chapter 05

Overview

The 2019/20 budget was aligned to the medium term fiscal policy to create fiscal space for the implementation of the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) of the Vision 2030 and the Big Four Agenda, to support the business environment, job creation and promotion of a broad-based inclusive growth. The Government continued to pursue a fiscal consolidation path to ensure a sustainable fiscal position and public debt level. The framework aims at a gradual reduction of the fiscal deficit geared towards creating fiscal space over the medium term through enhanced domestic resource mobilization, rationalization of recurrent spending while improving the efficiency of public investment.

5.2. Overall Fiscal Results: In 2019/20, the National Government expenditure is expected to grow by 10.6 per cent to KSh 3,256.1 billion from KSh 2,944.8 billion spent in 2018/19. Recurrent and development outlays are estimated to grow by 3.0 per cent and 42.0 per cent, to KSh 2,447.2 billion and KSh 808.9 billion, respectively, during the review period. Total revenue is expected to grow by 21.4 per cent to KSh 2,131.1 billion. Total ordinary revenue is expected to grow by 10.3 per cent to KSh 1,893.9 billion, of which tax revenue is estimated at KSh 1,771.4 billion. The total stock of public debt stood at KSh 5,301.6 billion as at end of June 2019, with external debt accounting for 57.0 per cent of the total debt stock. In 2019/20, a total of KSh 640.8 billion is expected to be spent on public debt servicing.

5.3. County governments' expenditure is expected to increase by 19.2 per cent to KSh 483.4 billion from actual expenditure of KSh 405.5 billion in 2018/19. Current transfers from National Government to the county governments, inclusive of conditional grants, is estimated to increase marginally to KSh 373.6 billion in 2019/20 from KSh 372.5 in 2018/19.

National Government

5.4. The statement of operations for the National Government for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20 is presented in Table 5.1. In 2019/20, total revenue is expected to grow by 10.8 per cent to KSh 1,935.7 billion. Over the same period, total expense is estimated to grow by 21.6 per cent to KSh 2,703.7 billion. Spending on acquisition of non-financial assets (net) is expected to increase by 8.3 per cent to KSh 200.4 billion in the review period. Gross operating balance, is estimated to widen by 60.8 per cent to KSh 768.0 billion in 2019/20. Similarly, net borrowing is also estimated to increase by 46.1 per cent to KSh 968.4 billion, over the same period.

Table 5.1: Statement of National Government Operations, 2015/16-2019/20

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
1. Revenue[1]	1,284,387.13	1,465,474.47	1,550,055.18	1,746,300.30	1,935,706.31
2. Expense	1,591,959.31	1,816,187.99	2,018,655.91	2,223,927.23	2,703,710.90
2.1 Current Expenditure	1,372,253.58	1,462,394.12	1,766,703.26	1,929,382.36	2,216,651.57
2.2 Capital Transfers	219,705.73	353,793.87	251,952.65	294,544.87	487,059.33
3. Gross Operating Balance (1-2)	**-307,572.18**	**-350,713.53**	**-468,600.73**	**-477,626.93**	**-768,004.59**
4. Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets(net)[2]	174,078.54	223,827.45	191,994.61	185,064.82	200,403.47
5. Net lending/Borrowing (3-4)	**-481,650.72**	**-574,540.97**	**-660,595.34**	**-662,691.75**	**-968,408.06**
FINANCING (6-7)	**-482,422.88**	**-618,002.94**	**-614,662.82**	**-613,823.76**	**-610,429.44**
6. Net Acquisition of financial assets	180,977.17	43,894.49	92,864.12	16,942.82	35,649.59
6.1. Domestic	180,977.17	43,894.49	92,864.12	16,942.82	35,649.59
6.2. External	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Net Incurrence of liabilities	663,400.05	661,897.43	707,526.93	630,766.58	646,079.03
7.1. Domestic	358,414.55	276,152.79	352,549.93	309,302.58	292,618.76
7.2. Foreign	304,985.50	385,744.64	354,977.00	321,464.00	353,460.27
MEMORANDUM ITEMS:					
8. Public debt redemption	222,896.68	216,943.22	344,334.90	470,634.98	255,073.01
8.1. External	35,633.36	44,839.00	150,282.37	250,282.53	131,382.47
8.2. Internal	187,263.32	172,104.23	194,052.52	220,352.45	123,690.54

* 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 key fiscal ratios for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. Gross operating balance as a percentage of revenue is estimated to worsen to negative 39.7 per cent in 2019/20 from negative 27.4 per cent in 2018/19. In 2019/20, net borrowing position as a percentage of revenue is estimated to worsen to negative 50.0 from negative 37.3 in 2018/19. Net borrowing position as a percentage of total expenditure is expected to deteriorate from negative 22.6 per cent to negative 30.3 per cent. The ratio of net short-term borrowing to acquisition of non-financial assets is estimated to decline in the review period. Net borrowing as a ratio of GDP is estimated to worsen to negative 9.94 in 2019/20.

Table 5.2: Analysis of Key Fiscal Ratios, 2015/16 - 2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
Gross operating balance as a % of Revenue	-25.74	-27.02	-29.28	-27.35	-39.68
Gross operating balance as a % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net)	-187.22	-172.61	-238.15	-258.09	-383.23
Ratio of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net) to Current Expenditure	12.69	15.31	10.87	9.59	9.04
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Revenue	-39.49	-42.67	-41.58	-37.95	-50.03
Net lending/Borrowing as % of Total Expenditure	-24.65	-26.82	-25.23	-22.88	-30.31
External Grants and Loans as % of Acquisition of Non financial assets (net)	192.20	183.91	199.26	199.36	197.23
Net Short-Term Borrowing as % of Acquisition of nonfinancial assets (net)	143.50	47.79	90.84	38.60	-26.93
Revenue as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	20.44	20.87	18.98	19.64	19.87
Total Government Expenditure as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	32.58	32.51	31.55	33.12	33.43
Net lending/Borrowing as % of GDP at Current Market Prices	-7.66	-8.18	-8.09	-7.45	-9.94

*Provisional

+Revised estimates

5.6. Comparison of National Government budget estimates with the actual out-turns of revenue and expenditure for the period 2016/17 to 2019/20, and revised budget estimates for 2018/19, are presented in Table 5.3. In 2018/19, actual revenue collected was KSh 1,698.8

billion, which was 95.7 per cent of the target. Level of absorption of recurrent expenditure was 81.6 per cent of the budgeted amount of KSh 1,947.9 in 2018/19, while that of development expenditure was 93.8 per cent. Over the same period, 76.9 per cent of the budgeted external financing was realized.

Table 5.3: Comparison of National Government Budget Estimates with Actual Out-turns, 2016/17 – 2019/20

KSh Million

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Budget	Actual	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,514,988.77	1,439,570.48	-111,050.01	1,650,989.40	1,522,455.04	-128,534.36
Recurrent Expenditure[1]	1,734,402.94	1,657,215.49	-77,187.45	2,107,177.12	2,083,677.89	-23,499.23
Recurrent Balance	-219,414.18	-253,276.74	-33,862.56	-456,187.72	-549,857.35	-93,669.63
Development Expenditure	761,705.00	625,780.13	-135,924.87	670,621.48	492,387.11	-178,234.37
External Financing (Net)[2]	477,762.82	411,648.62	-66,114.19	390,326.54	382,577.14	-7,749.40
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	-503,356.35	-467,408.24	35,948.11	-736,482.66	-659,667.32	76,815.34
	2018/19*			2019/20+		
	Budget	Actual	Difference	Printed Budget	Revised Budget	Difference
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,794,522.17	1,698,817.30	-95,704.87	2,115,901.81	1,893,902.31	-221,999.50
Recurrent Expenditure[1]	1,947,932.11	2,375,052.84	427,120.74	2,398,752.53	2,447,191.75	48,439.22
Recurrent Balance	-153,409.94	-676,235.55	-522,825.61	-282,850.72	-553,289.44	-270,438.72
Development Expenditure	607,199.40	569,745.19	-37,454.21	652,347.55	808,889.04	156,541.49
External Financing[2] (Net)	479,840.96	368,947.00	-110,893.96	370,097.90	395,264.27	25,166.37
Balance for Domestic Financing (Net)	-280,768.38	-877,033.74	-596,265.36	-565,100.37	-966,914.21	-401,813.84

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 governments

[2] Includes external grants

5.7. Table 5.4 details the National Government's gross receipts on recurrent account from 2015/16 to 2019/20. Total ordinary revenue is estimated to grow by 11.5 per cent to KSh 1,893.9 billion, in 2019/20. Total tax revenue is estimated to increase by 4.4 per cent to KSh 1,612.8 billion, over the same period. Income tax is estimated to grow by 7.4 per cent to KSh 736.3 billion, while Value Added Tax (VAT) is estimated to reduce by 0.1 per cent to KSh 412.6 billion. Non-tax revenue is expected to account for 14.8 per cent of the total ordinary revenue in 2019/20.

Table 5.4: National Government Gross Receipts on the Recurrent Account, 2015/16 - 2019/20

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains[1]	**560,761.63**	**625,050.38**	**640,593.25**	**685,389.32**	**736,268.02**
Income tax from individuals (P.A.Y.E)	313,355.51	337,661.39	350,630.83	393,361.50	395,411.48
Income tax from corporations (other income tax)	247,406.13	287,388.99	289,962.42	292,027.82	340,856.54
Value Added Tax (VAT)	**289,213.47**	**339,033.92**	**356,855.92**	**413,186.11**	**412,629.14**
VAT on domestic goods and services	160,316.92	194,233.86	206,257.33	230,599.89	240,721.82
VAT on imported goods and services	128,896.55	144,800.06	150,598.59	182,586.22	171,907.31
Taxes on other goods and services	**209,374.01**	**249,382.05**	**274,155.95**	**293,371.75**	**321,562.11**
Taxes on financial and capital transactions[2]	14,480.78	11,190.88	28,933.89	13,357.42	20,652.99
Excise taxes	140,212.41	165,474.08	167,777.13	196,588.32	203,996.27
Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use the goods or to perform services and activities	1,539.58	1,383.67	1,580.25	2,222.19	2,430.55
Taxes on goods and services collected as AIA	53,141.24	71,333.42	75,864.67	81,203.82	94,482.30
Taxes on international trade transactions	**121,880.73**	**131,829.98**	**138,475.78**	**153,187.08**	**142,374.12**
Custom duties	79,637.85	89,943.34	93,921.45	107,701.83	93,442.04
Other taxes on international trade and transactions	42,242.87	41,886.64	44,554.33	45,485.26	48,932.09
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	**1,181,229.84**	**1,345,296.32**	**1,410,080.90**	**1,545,134.27**	**1,612,833.39**
Social security contributions	459.42	746.86	510.96	475.37	557.10
Property income	22,808.14	32,497.01	26,480.01	26,428.84	128,660.00
Sale of goods and services	14,859.71	15,470.12	15,992.38	21,923.38	16,702.96
Fines penalties and forfeitures	1,470.15	1,930.44	2,371.57	2,994.27	1,510.45
Ministerial Appropriation in Aid	32,044.38	42,728.72	60,754.12	99,379.85	133,359.91
Other receipts not elsewhere classified	1,918.81	901.00	6,265.09	2,481.32	278.48
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	**73,560.61**	**94,274.15**	**112,374.14**	**153,683.03**	**281,068.91**
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	**1,254,790.45**	**1,439,570.48**	**1,522,455.04**	**1,698,817.30**	**1,893,902.31**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Revised budget estimates

P.A.Y.E - Pay As You Earn

AIA- Appropriation in Aid

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. Table 5.5 presents details of import duty levied on selected categories of commodities from 2015 to 2019. Total import duty collected on the selected commodities registered a growth of 3.1 per cent to KSh 100.8 billion in 2019. During the review period, import duty realised from fuels declined by 32.8 per cent to KSh 1.7 billion, while that from transport equipment grew by 6.0 per cent. Import duty collected from machinery increased by 5.9 per cent to KSh 10.9 billion, while that from metals decreased by 17.8 per cent to KSh 7.9 billion, during the review period.

Table 5.5: Import Duty Collections on Selected Categories of Commodities, 2015 – 2019

KSh Million

End-Use Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Food, drinks and tobacco	16,163.83	18,540.89	24,204.83	23,944.30	26,120.51
Basic materials	3,710.74	5,203.49	5,242.27	6,280.80	6,729.61
Fuels	1,413.23	1,195.70	1,380.31	2,539.23	1,707.49
Chemicals	3,970.02	3,862.54	4,050.77	4,412.57	4,933.82
Textiles	1,638.48	2,288.59	2,653.99	3,931.42	4,357.12
Semi-manufactures[1]	4,772.37	4,994.29	5,126.76	6,515.45	5,677.71
Metals	5,315.61	8,594.05	6,386.79	9,547.60	7,844.48
Transport Equipment	19,310.19	16,252.85	16,597.57	17,462.38	18,504.73
Machinery	6,934.12	9,319.10	8,736.77	10,304.67	10,916.16
Miscellaneous commodities	7,924.10	9,246.60	9,852.98	12,854.18	13,987.41
TOTAL	**71,152.69**	**79,498.10**	**84,233.04**	**97,792.60**	**100,779.06**

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

[1] Excludes non-metallic mineral manufactures

5.9. Excise revenue collected from domestically manufactured commodities and services from 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 5.6. The total excise revenue collected from domestically manufactured commodities and services amounted to KSh 116.9 billion in 2019, reflecting a growth of 25.3 per cent. Excise revenue from wines and spirits grew by 18.8 per cent to KSh 13.6 billion, while that from mineral water, soft drinks and juices declined by 10.0 per cent. Receipts from financial transactions more than doubled to KSh 27.5 billion in 2019, while excise revenue from airtime increased by 8.8 per cent from KSh 26.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 28.6 billion in 2019.

Table 5.6: Excise Revenue Levied on Commodities and Services[1], 2015 - 2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Beer	19,525.74	24,443.46	24,842.54	27,627.32	27,772.48
Wines and Spirits	6,148.36	10,681.38	8,772.87	11,477.89	13,637.28
Mineral Water, Soft Drinks and Juices ..	2,514.64	3,318.56	3,464.11	4,156.94	3,743.25
Cigarettes	12,230.19	12,440.94	13,052.09	12,804.50	12,236.22
Airtime	14,138.80	15,540.89	16,129.29	26,285.35	28,609.96
Financial Transactions	7,222.07	11,312.92	13,701.09	10,101.61	27,479.40
Other commodities[2]	902.15	2,642.24	2,881.04	829.79	3,379.01
TOTAL	**62,681.95**	**80,380.39**	**82,843.03**	**93,283.40**	**116,857.62**

Source: Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

[1] Domestically manufactured commodities and services

[2] Includes revenue from jewelry, cosmetics and locally assembled vehicles

5.10. Table 5.7 shows the financing of investment on non-financial assets by the National Government for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. External loan disbursements are expected to increase by 10.0 per cent to reach KSh 353.5 billion in 2019/20. Long-term domestic borrowing is projected to increase to KSh 346.6 billion in 2019/20 compared to KSh 237.9 billion in 2018/19. On the other hand, external grants receipts are estimated to decrease by 12.0 per cent to KSh 41.8 billion in the review period.

Table 5.7: National Government Financing of Non-Financial Assets, 2015/16 - 2019/20

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
EXPENDITURE:					
Acquisition of Non financial Assets (Net)… … …	174,078.54	223,827.45	191,994.61	185,064.82	200,403.47
TOTAL	**174,078.54**	**223,827.45**	**191,994.61**	**185,064.82**	**200,403.47**
FINANCING:	**692,996.73**	**687,801.41**	**735,127.07**	**679,036.00**	**687,883.03**
External Grants .. .. … … … … … … …..	29,596.68	25,903.99	27,600.14	47,483.00	41,804.01
LONG TERM BORROWING:	**413,598.41**	**554,928.59**	**533,128.22**	**567,847.32**	**700,054.11**
External Borrowing ..… … … … … … …..	304,985.50	385,744.64	354,977.00	321,464.00	353,460.27
Long-Term Domestic Borrowing (Net)….. … … ..	108,612.91	169,183.95	178,151.22	237,859.06	346,593.84
SHORT TERM BORROWING:	**249,801.64**	**106,968.84**	**174,398.71**	**71,443.52**	**-53,975.08**
Treasury Bills (Net) …. … … … … … ….… … … .	242,092.15	151,172.51	117,549.48	70,965.05	-50,828.99
Other Short-Term Borrowing (Net) … … … … …	7,709.49	-44,203.67	56,849.24	478.47	-3,146.09
CHANGE IN CASH BALANCES[1]: Increase=(-)… …	-518,918.19	-463,973.97	-543,132.46	-501,709.02	-487,479.56
TOTAL	**174,078.54**	**223,827.45**	**191,994.61**	**185,064.82**	**200,403.47**

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 for the period 2016/17 to 2019/20. Total expenditure is expected to grow by 10.6 per cent to KSh 3,256.1 billion in 2019/20. Recurrent and development expenditures are estimated to grow by 3.0 per cent and 42.0 per cent, to KSh 2,447.2 billion and KSh 808.9 billion, respectively. Expenditure on economic affairs is expected to increase by 32.3 per cent to KSh 587.3 billion, partly attributable to a significant increase in allocation for fuel and energy. Outlays on environmental protection and health for the same period are estimated to increase by 84.8 per cent and 50.9 per cent, to KSh 13.6 billion and KSh 115.8 billion in 2019/20, respectively. Expenditure on housing and community amenities is expected to grow by 27.6 to KSh 107.5 billion in on account of investments to support the Big Four Agenda.

5.12. Outlays on public debt transactions in 2019/20 are estimated at KSh 696.6 billion, accounting for 21.4 per cent of the total budgeted expenditure. Current transfers to county governments, inclusive of conditional grants, is estimated at KSh 373.6.7 billion, translating to 11.5 per cent of the total expenditure during the review period. Expenditure on education and general public services during the review period are estimated to grow by 9.2 per cent and 56.1 per cent, respectively. Expenditure on social protection is estimated to grow by 34.9 per cent to KSh 161.6 billion geared towards improving the welfare of vulnerable groups.

Table 5.8: National Government Expenditure Classification by Functions of Government, 2016/17-2019/20

KSh Million

	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19*			2019/20+		
	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total	Recurrent Account	Development Account	Total
General public services	145,684.37	83,510.92	229,195.29	166,588.45	61,547.32	228,135.76	161,097.87	60,516.70	221,614.57	239,055.36	106,853.42	345,908.78
Public debt transactions	450,654.10	-	450,654.10	668,225.04	-	668,225.04	846,358.14	-	846,358.14	696,554.16	-	696,554.16
Transfers of general character betw. levels of govt	302,198.52	-	302,198.52	345,681.02	-	345,681.02	372,481.38	-	372,481.38	373,595.06	-	373,595.06
Defense	129,207.21	-	129,207.21	146,267.88	-	146,267.88	142,264.75	-	142,264.75	158,993.57	-	158,993.57
Public order and safety	118,800.70	17,431.71	136,232.41	135,076.32	14,968.47	150,044.80	150,161.52	16,410.78	166,572.31	166,092.32	13,733.56	179,825.89
Economic affairs	86,556.53	400,242.51	486,799.04	91,434.01	290,143.90	381,577.91	104,900.19	339,139.19	444,039.38	126,579.69	460,751.41	587,331.09
General economic, commercial & labour affairs	14,252.94	8,386.24	22,639.18	10,693.62	7,843.01	18,536.63	10,002.44	8,082.84	18,085.27	13,397.43	25,327.55	38,724.97
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	19,624.08	20,718.25	40,342.33	25,652.29	18,059.14	43,711.43	28,341.19	25,850.55	54,191.74	20,671.50	39,079.02	59,750.52
Fuel and energy	2,179.19	80,950.85	83,130.04	1,880.10	76,265.13	78,145.23	2,359.56	50,750.55	53,110.11	7,204.38	121,792.94	128,997.32
Mining, manufacturing and construction	622.59	930.00	1,552.58	1,381.25	130.00	1,511.25	1,000.16	324.13	1,324.29	551.49	447.78	999.27
Transport	44,345.30	260,420.78	304,766.08	45,605.96	176,166.24	221,772.20	53,172.48	231,741.55	284,914.03	71,848.37	246,356.20	318,204.56
Communication	4,099.25	25,613.25	29,712.50	3,578.90	11,082.13	14,661.03	6,229.87	21,453.44	27,683.31	6,654.60	27,136.92	33,791.52
Other industries	1,433.17	3,223.14	4,656.32	2,641.90	598.25	3,240.14	3,794.50	936.13	4,730.63	6,251.92	611.00	6,862.92
Environmental protection	8,238.41	3,065.47	11,303.88	9,022.78	2,309.75	11,332.53	4,947.38	2,389.38	7,336.75	9,696.45	3,859.44	13,555.89
Housing and community amenities	7,026.65	55,524.63	62,551.28	9,936.95	53,019.47	62,956.42	13,441.84	70,813.96	84,255.81	14,364.33	93,125.91	107,490.25
Health	29,806.89	26,799.07	56,605.96	28,635.25	33,206.03	61,841.28	42,472.11	34,211.92	76,684.03	50,715.21	65,035.32	115,750.53
Outpatient services	1,308.66	10,319.44	11,628.10	804.86	8,368.20	9,173.06	2,650.04	9,364.00	12,014.04	3,213.63	7,609.54	10,823.17
Hospital services	13,159.55	5,725.14	18,884.69	13,618.56	503.06	14,121.61	22,952.41	487.23	23,439.64	25,567.34	2,969.19	28,536.53
Public health services	6,365.65	5,103.20	11,468.85	7,735.58	23,067.24	30,802.82	9,897.75	23,993.11	33,890.86	4,308.36	52,250.53	56,558.88
Health expenditure not elsewhere classified	8,973.02	5,651.28	14,624.31	6,476.26	1,267.53	7,743.79	6,971.91	367.58	7,339.49	17,625.89	2,206.06	19,831.95
Recreation, culture and religion	6,423.00	2,503.84	8,926.84	5,572.94	2,827.51	8,400.45	6,847.85	1,458.13	8,305.98	4,102.68	14,569.00	18,671.68
Education	302,428.82	23,048.12	325,476.95	391,359.77	21,095.18	412,454.96	428,200.60	26,879.24	455,079.84	468,445.99	28,346.25	496,792.24
Administration	13,676.43	307.69	13,984.12	17,344.40	1,793.46	19,137.86	2,148.72	0.00	2,148.72	3,477.83	4.00	3,481.83
Pre-primary and primary education	134,792.90	2,276.91	137,069.81	168,416.45	4,605.32	173,021.77	165,667.43	3,871.03	169,538.47	180,049.34	2,636.67	182,686.01
Secondary education	88,032.82	5,031.64	93,064.46	103,519.09	2,510.09	106,029.18	135,263.34	2,724.53	137,987.88	139,258.27	5,573.60	144,831.87
Tertiary education	65,042.47	15,403.77	80,446.24	99,959.37	12,143.26	112,102.62	108,271.52	19,938.54	128,210.06	128,678.19	19,628.55	148,306.73
Education expenditure not elsewhere classified	884.20	28.11	912.31	2,120.47	43.05	2,163.52	16,849.59	345.13	17,194.71	16,982.35	503.44	17,485.79
Social protection	70,190.30	13,653.85	83,844.15	85,877.49	13,269.47	99,146.96	101,879.19	17,925.90	119,805.09	138,996.93	22,614.73	161,611.65
TOTAL OUTLAYS[1]	**1,657,215.49**	**625,780.13**	**2,282,995.62**	**2,083,677.89**	**492,387.11**	**2,576,065.00**	**2,375,052.84**	**569,745.19**	**2,944,798.04**	**2,447,191.75**	**808,889.04**	**3,256,080.79**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Revised estimates

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

5.13. Table 5.9 presents the National Government expenditure by economic classification from 2015/16 to 2019/20. Total expenditure less disposals is expected to increase by 10.3 per cent to KSh 3,194.8 billion in 2019/20. The total expense is expected to increase by 21.6 per cent to KSh 2,703.7 billion. Consumption expenditure on goods and services is expected to grow by 14.2 per cent to KSh 847.6 billion in the review period. Current grants are expected to grow by 11.1 per cent to KSh 749.4 billion in 2019/20. Over the same period, payments of interests is estimated to increase by 17.5 per cent to KSh 441.5 billon. Net expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets is estimated to grow by 8.3 per cent to KSh 200.4 billion, with expenditure on acquisition of building and structures expected to increase by 16.1 per cent to KSh 226.9 billion in 2019/20. During the same period, KSh 487.1 billion is 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, 2015/16-2019/20

KSh Million

		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
	Expense					
	Consumption expenditure on goods and services:					
	Compensation of employees	410,807.04	419,797.77	482,905.41	527,191.25	598,869.53
	Use of Goods and Services	198,947.90	206,909.14	233,159.20	215,089.28	248,718.75
	Total Consumption Expenditure............	**609,754.94**	**626,706.91**	**716,064.60**	**742,280.54**	**847,588.28**
	Subsidies	30,324.21	29,970.48	55,477.04	60,278.98	61,650.91
	Interest:					
	Domestic	172,857.04	171,323.40	239,469.90	272,351.03	290,539.91
	External	42,471.50	62,387.48	84,420.24	103,372.13	150,941.24
	Total Interest..	**215,328.54**	**233,710.88**	**323,890.14**	**375,723.16**	**441,481.15**
	Current Grants:					
	International organisations	2,744.44	2,619.73	3,517.71	3,858.25	5,312.98
	General Government units	174,424.02	192,267.13	235,485.20	282,388.28	352,649.35
	County Governments	264,038.64	302,198.52	345,681.02	372,481.38	373,595.06
	Other Grants	10,398.21	3,517.27	11,625.02	15,479.98	17,806.53
	Total Current Grants................................	**451,605.31**	**500,602.65**	**596,308.96**	**674,207.89**	**749,363.93**
	Social Benefits	58,120.99	66,755.73	71,983.70	75,889.99	109,157.03
	Other Expense	7,119.59	4,647.47	2,978.81	1,001.80	7,410.27
	Total Current Expenditure	**1,372,253.58**	**1,462,394.12**	**1,766,703.26**	**1,929,382.36**	**2,216,651.57**
	Capital Grants (Transfers)	219,705.73	353,793.87	251,952.65	294,544.87	487,059.33
1	**Total Expense**	**1,591,959.31**	**1,816,187.99**	**2,018,655.91**	**2,223,927.23**	**2,703,710.90**
2	**Acquisition of Non Financial Assets(net)**	**174,078.54**	**223,827.45**	**191,994.61**	**185,064.82**	**200,403.47**
	Building and structures	151,974.19	183,762.76	153,621.59	195,387.73	226,864.45
	Machinery and equipment	31,533.32	36,518.50	26,368.68	24,320.78	25,023.91
	Inventories	1,735.19	6,294.56	10,879.50	8,352.30	553.96
	Non- produced assets & Land	8,005.05	5,480.32	3,903.08	5,232.20	9,204.97
	Less Disposal of Non financial assets	(19,169.21)	(8,228.69)	(2,778.24)	(48,228.19)	(61,243.82)
3	**Equity Participation and on-lending**	**39,248.00**	**17,808.26**	**18,301.34**	**16,942.82**	**35,649.59**
4	**Public Debt Redemption**	**222,896.68**	**216,943.22**	**344,334.90**	**470,634.98**	**255,073.01**
	Total Outlays (1+2+3+4)	**2,028,182.54**	**2,274,766.93**	**2,573,286.76**	**2,896,569.85**	**3,194,836.97**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional.

+ Revised Budget Estimates

5.14. Details of the National Government outstanding debt by source as at 30th June from 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 5.10. Total stock of public debt went up by 16.8 per cent to KSh 5,301.6 billion as at the end of June 2019. External debt, which accounted for 57.0 per cent of the total debt, grew by 17.7 per cent to stand at KSh 3,023.1 billion. Domestic debt rose by 15.7 per cent to KSh 2,278.5 billion, as at the end of June 2019. Bilaterally, stock of debt from Japan increased by 38.4 per cent to stand at KSh 135.2 billion.

5.15. In the multilateral debt category, stock of debt due from International Development Association/International Fund for Agricultural Development (IDA/IFAD) rose by 12.7 per cent to KSh 591.3 billion as at the end of June, 2019. Stock of debt from African Development Bank (AfDB) grew by 12.2 per cent to KSh 229.6 billion. The outstanding debt due to commercial banks rose by 10.6 per cent to stand at KSh 471.7 billion as at the end of June 2019. Internal debt from Treasury bonds and Treasury bills accounted for 33.0 per cent and 18.0 per cent of the overall debt position, respectively. Treasury bonds and bills rose by 15.6 per cent and 26.7 per cent to KSh 1,748.60 billion and KSh 954.3 billion, respectively, during the review period

Table 5.10: National Government Outstanding Debt by Source, 2015-2019

KSh Million

Outstanding as at 30th June	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
EXTERNAL DEBT:					
Lending Countries:					
Germany	22,558.54	30,935.11	31,669.11	34,149.33	37,276.69
Japan	79,016.83	94,413.95	91,455.62	97,713.22	135,229.21
France	59,032.26	59,371.47	63,262.08	60,803.04	72,567.94
USA	4,461.92	4,035.13	3,497.23	2,672.67	2,089.28
Netherlands	1,960.29	2,349.99	1,752.72	983.02	343.19
Denmark	1,437.14	1,540.67	1,355.76	1,049.23	874.88
Finland	71.43	269.38	1,711.78	1,642.15	1,796.41
China	252,039.33	313,127.34	478,606.83	560,534.48	661,058.54
Belgium	6,141.68	7,468.84	9,938.02	10,198.56	11,590.96
Other	18,337.23	34,838.82	39,319.32	45,642.22	73,232.15
Total (bilateral)	**445,056.63**	**548,350.69**	**722,568.48**	**815,387.92**	**996,059.24**
International Organisations:					
IDA/IFAD	418,596.27	504,490.39	526,579.50	524,854.74	591,253.15
EEC/EIB	20,624.97	21,073.19	20,399.45	19,544.23	17,240.62
IMF	86,149.90	84,847.00	77,637.37	71,588.41	49,208.15
ADF/AfDB	150,229.35	179,226.58	197,490.09	204,706.87	229,638.40
Other multilateral	9,030.22	9,204.40	22,282.33	9,151.67	27,054.50
Total (multilateral)	**684,630.72**	**798,841.56**	**844,388.74**	**829,845.91**	**914,394.81**
Commercial Banks	5,678.32	154,346.23	426,685.45	426,452.14	471,733.98
International Sovereign Bond	271,258.35	278,031.05	285,207.18	479,987.50	624,019.63
Suppliers' Credit	16,628.21	16,628.00	15,303.14	16,725.20	16,931.81
TOTAL EXTERNAL	**1,423,252.24**	**1,796,197.52**	**2,294,152.98**	**2,568,398.68**	**3,023,139.47**
INTERNAL DEBT:					
Treasury Bills[1]	318,928.15	587,478.70	744,154.90	878,621.65	954,250.00
Treasury Bonds	1,035,706.68	1,152,041.17	1,331,975.09	1,511,872.67	1,748,602.57
Non Interest bearing debts[2]	26,615.00	25,559.00	24,448.76	23,338.76	22,228.76
Others(includes stocks)	39,194.54	50,391.63	11,131.70	64,447.02	60,854.77
Less government deposits[3] & on-lending	-242,264.49	-408,389.00	-434,475.22	-509,038.00	-507,429.01
TOTAL INTERNAL (net)	**1,178,179.89**	**1,407,081.50**	**1,677,235.21**	**1,969,242.09**	**2,278,507.09**
TOTAL DEBT	**2,601,432.13**	**3,203,279.02**	**3,971,388.20**	**4,537,640.77**	**5,301,646.57**

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, and receipts from interest and loan repayments for the period 2014/15 to 2018/19 are shown in Table 5.11. Net servicing charges, on internal and external debt, grew by 26.6 per cent to KSh 842.4 billion in 2018/19. In the same period, receipts on interest and loan repayments rose by 37.6 per cent to KSh 3.9 billion. Net charges on external debt servicing grew by 50.7 per cent to KSh 353.7 billion in 2018/19, while net domestic debt servicing charges increased by 13.5 per cent to KSh 488.8 billion.

Table 5.11: National Government Debt Servicing, 2014/15-2018/19

KSh Million

Year	Debt Servicing Charges			Interest and Loan Repayment Receipts	Net Servicing Charges		
	External	Internal	Total	Internal	External	Internal	Total
2014/15........	112,687.54	287,636.17	400,323.71	2,897.37	112,687.54	284,738.80	397,426.34
2015/16........	78,104.86	360,120.36	589,855.19	2,683.19	229,734.82	357,437.18	587,172.00
2016/17........	107,226.48	343,427.63	450,654.10	2,369.25	107,226.48	341,058.38	448,284.86
2017/18........	234,702.61	433,522.43	668,225.04	2,852.78	234,702.61	430,669.65	665,372.26
2018/19*......	353,654.66	492,703.48	846,358.14	3,925.20	353,654.66	488,778.28	842,432.95

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

5.17. Table 5.12 shows the ratio of National Government external public debt servicing charges to earnings from export of goods and services from 2014/15 to 2018/19. 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. In 2018/19, the percentage of debt servicing charges to export earnings was 30.2 per cent compared to 20.0 per cent recorded in 2017/18.

Table 5.12: National Government Debt Service Charges and Earnings from Export of Goods and Services, 2014/15-2018/19

	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
2014/15.....	112,687.54	1,042,699.82	10.8
2015/16.....	78,104.86	1,006,155.73	22.8
2016/17.....	107,226.48	1,079,568.18	9.9
2017/18.....	234,702.61	1,173,323.01	20.0
2018/19*....	353,654.66	1,171,949.74	30.2

* Provisional.

[1] Includes debt redemption and Interest Payment.

County Governments

5.18. Table 5.13 presents the annual county governments' revenue by source for 2018/19 and 2019/20. County governments' revenue is estimated to increase by 4.0 per cent to KSh 429.5 billion in 2019/20 from actual receipts of KSh 412.8 billion in 2018/19. Equitable share grant allocation is expected to grow marginally to KSh 316.5 billion, while receipts from conditional grants allocation are expected to reduce by 2.4 per cent to KSh 57.1 billion in 2019/20. County governments target to collect KSh 55.9 billion in 2019/20, compared to KSh 40.3 billion realized in 2018/19.

Table 5.13: County Government revenue, 2018/19 – 2019/20+

KSh Million

	Equitable Share Grant		Conditional Grant[1]		Annual Local Revenue		Total Revenue	
County	2018/2019	2019/2020+	2018/2019	2019/2020+	2018/2019	2019/2020+	2018/2019	2019/2020+
Baringo	5,086.80	5,096.00	838.34	639.95	359.32	393.42	6,284.46	6,129.36
Bomet	5,934.60	5,507.00	916.77	809.61	205.48	275.92	7,056.85	6,592.53
Bungoma	8,949.00	8,894.00	1,306.67	1,429.49	788.33	878.66	11,044.00	11,202.15
Busia	5,966.00	6,014.00	950.44	836.92	292.73	454.50	7,209.18	7,305.42
Elgeyo Marakwet	3,768.00	3,861.00	797.91	670.45	141.86	152.00	4,707.77	4,683.45
Embu	4,458.80	4,304.00	1,090.70	1,181.46	629.43	900.00	6,178.93	6,385.46
Garissa	6,939.40	7,026.00	2,395.28	1,628.08	108.30	150.00	9,442.98	8,804.08
Homa Bay	6,688.20	6,741.00	924.23	980.43	101.97	207.59	7,714.40	7,929.02
Isiolo	3,925.00	4,241.00	873.80	790.66	161.77	155.86	4,960.57	5,187.52
Kajiado	5,997.40	6,425.00	987.34	992.77	1,076.70	1,793.86	8,061.44	9,211.63
Kakamega	10,330.60	10,413.00	1,854.89	1,706.86	858.34	1,157.46	13,043.83	13,277.31
Kericho	5,714.80	5,381.00	966.69	931.71	473.98	913.94	7,155.47	7,226.64
Kiambu	9,357.20	9,432.00	3,318.82	3,409.55	2,742.22	2,968.00	15,418.24	15,809.55
Kilifi	10,833.00	10,445.00	1,694.56	2,013.74	792.49	1,000.00	13,320.06	13,458.74
Kirinyaga	4,113.40	4,241.00	747.09	819.96	432.64	500.00	5,293.13	5,560.96
Kisii	7,693.00	7,786.00	1,507.88	1,555.93	342.65	500.00	9,543.53	9,841.93
Kisumu	6,908.00	6,836.00	2,074.55	1,877.54	842.82	1,438.48	9,825.37	10,152.02
Kitui	8,729.20	8,830.00	1,135.85	1,275.17	440.52	1,693.61	10,305.57	11,798.79
Kwale	7,536.00	7,786.00	1,328.48	1,410.64	315.03	325.00	9,179.51	9,521.64
Laikipia	4,113.40	4,178.00	788.51	597.46	815.79	1,006.88	5,717.70	5,782.33
Lamu	3,548.20	2,595.00	797.54	676.50	81.84	100.00	4,427.57	3,371.50
Machakos	8,321.00	7,754.00	2,252.35	2,190.68	1,557.23	2,212.66	12,130.58	12,157.34
Makueni	7,127.80	7,406.00	997.93	1,126.67	511.70	609.00	8,637.44	9,141.67
Mandera	10,142.20	10,223.00	1,110.01	1,063.20	94.23	200.00	11,346.44	11,486.20
Marsabit	7,002.20	6,773.00	936.96	873.98	124.10	150.00	8,063.26	7,796.98
Meru	8,007.00	8,039.00	1,331.35	1,354.34	550.09	825.00	9,888.44	10,218.34
Migori	6,719.60	6,773.00	1,412.63	1,441.38	376.22	450.00	8,508.45	8,664.38
Mombasa	8,226.80	7,058.00	1,618.05	2,428.42	3,705.40	3,452.76	13,550.25	12,939.18
Murang'a	6,248.60	6,298.00	832.49	934.89	704.03	960.00	7,785.12	8,192.89
Nairobi City County	15,794.20	15,920.00	944.99	880.93	10,248.43	17,316.30	26,987.62	34,117.23
Nakuru	9,451.40	10,476.00	2,384.11	2,496.55	2,814.63	3,100.00	14,650.14	16,072.55
Nandi	5,369.40	5,349.00	1,013.71	1,053.47	208.35	376.83	6,591.45	6,779.30
Narok	6,374.20	8,039.00	867.69	939.01	3,122.38	2,995.14	10,364.28	11,973.15
Nyamira	4,772.80	4,811.00	815.80	918.41	165.45	350.00	5,754.04	6,079.41
Nyandarua	4,929.80	4,874.00	969.57	819.53	403.40	630.00	6,302.77	6,323.53
Nyeri	5,024.00	5,412.00	1,305.24	1,304.09	819.81	1,000.00	7,149.06	7,716.09
Samburu	4,427.40	4,621.00	816.23	821.97	243.86	267.03	5,487.49	5,710.01
Siaya	6,028.80	5,792.00	844.30	750.54	189.67	420.00	7,062.77	6,962.54
Taita/Taveta	4,050.60	4,241.00	1,182.21	1,047.55	332.71	320.00	5,565.52	5,608.55
Tana River	5,557.80	5,855.00	1,005.16	838.06	62.65	66.00	6,625.60	6,759.06
Tharaka -Nithi	3,642.40	3,925.00	792.18	615.94	245.32	250.00	4,679.89	4,790.94
Trans Nzoia	5,620.60	5,760.00	1,168.73	1,216.06	370.82	500.00	7,160.15	7,476.06
Turkana	10,770.20	10,539.00	1,041.74	1,296.08	175.03	1,075.48	11,986.97	12,910.56
Uasin Gishu	5,934.60	6,330.00	1,490.43	1,471.49	918.94	900.00	8,343.97	8,701.49
Vihiga	4,458.80	4,653.00	1,046.14	1,149.23	177.23	192.09	5,682.18	5,994.32
Wajir	8,478.00	8,546.00	2,071.74	1,125.13	60.12	150.00	10,609.86	9,821.13
West Pokot	4,929.80	5,001.00	933.31	702.59	118.82	130.32	5,981.93	5,833.91
Total[2]	**314,000.00**	**316,500.00**	**58,481.38**	**57,095.06**	**40,304.83**	**55,863.78**	**412,786.22**	**429,458.85**

Source: Office of the Controller of Budget

+ Approved Estimates

[1] Includes Conditional Additional Allocations to county governments from National Government Revenue & Conditional Additional Allocations to County Governments from Loans and Grants

[2] The FY 2017/18 and 2018/19 totals include Ksh 4.0 Billion allocated to county governments as Conditional Grant under the KDSP (Level 2) Grant. There is no information on how it has been distributed to the respective County Governments as at the date of Print.

5.19. County governments' expenditure by economic classification for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20 is shown in Table 5.14. Expenditure is expected to increase from KSh 405.5 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 483.4 billion in 2019/20, a growth of 19.2 per cent. Compensation of employees is estimated to increase by 9.1 per cent to KSh 170.1 billion, accounting for 35.2 per cent of the total expenditure. Over the same period, outlay on use of goods and services is expected to grow by 7.8 per cent to KSh 95.9 billion. Expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets, is estimated at KSh 131.4 billion with the category of building and structures expected to increase by 36.3 per cent to KSh 105.7 billion in 2019/20, to support the agenda of providing affordable housing.

Table 5.14: Economic classification of County Governments Expenditure, 2015/16 - 2019/20

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
Compensation of Employees	**114,943.30**	**117,767.64**	**150,526.27**	**155,833.81**	**170,065.04**
Salaries	83,398.01	87,233.99	112,115.30	114,796.79	120,901.71
Allowances	28,342.60	28,673.89	35,088.75	37,723.26	44,144.91
Social contbributions	3,202.70	1,859.76	3,322.22	3,313.76	5,018.41
Use of goods and services	**67,370.85**	**70,879.15**	**74,033.21**	**88,944.57**	**95,879.52**
Utilities, Supplies and Services	2,984.93	2,073.12	2,128.84	3,050.88	2,792.56
Printing , Advertising and Information Supplies and Services	2,985.69	2,813.14	2,269.85	2,825.15	3,513.71
Rentals	1,617.53	1,657.73	1,426.07	2,295.70	2,503.34
Communication, Supplies and Services	787.93	721.81	777.67	831.77	1,322.89
Transportation costs	11,745.81	13,309.25	13,474.53	14,063.19	16,548.30
Training Expenses	3,505.32	3,854.77	4,307.96	7,261.60	5,635.44
Hospitality Supplies and Services	4,172.83	5,097.58	5,210.77	6,300.42	6,136.36
Insurance	4,490.18	5,359.23	6,889.76	6,390.80	8,446.72
Specialised Materials	11,649.31	11,450.18	11,797.26	14,096.59	15,824.69
Office and General Supplies and Services and materials	1,995.40	1,774.43	1,756.93	2,202.19	2,745.73
Fuel Oil and Lubricants	2,833.50	2,740.61	2,676.42	3,312.88	3,514.93
Other Operating Expenses	14,473.83	14,750.40	15,531.06	18,986.53	18,255.97
Routine Maintenance	4,128.60	5,276.91	5,786.09	7,326.87	8,638.89
Subsidies	701.93	387.09	106.58	980.21	872.37
Interest	7,121.41	6,819.50	3,652.36	5,607.34	5,444.57
Grants	8,215.42	12,454.56	13,986.57	34,216.97	60,914.91
Other expense	8,259.41	40,356.44	9,639.88	9,351.32	857.83
Social benefits	7,812.17	10,282.42	7,639.18	2,025.57	2,982.12
Acquisition of Non-financial Assets	**97,579.77**	**84,887.80**	**66,336.42**	**96,959.00**	**131,395.88**
Building and Structures	78,728.22	70,374.24	52,937.88	77,548.44	105,664.83
Plant and Machinery	13,718.62	10,420.25	9,247.47	12,473.17	16,199.74
Inventories	1,498.95	1,336.22	1,757.06	2,214.96	2,502.53
Non- produced assets & Land	3,633.99	2,757.08	2,394.01	4,722.42	7,028.79
Acquisition of Financial Assets	**5,001.42**	**6,612.00**	**10,477.02**	**11,612.93**	**15,021.07**
Total	**317,005.69**	**350,446.59**	**336,397.48**	**405,531.74**	**483,433.32**

Source: The National Treasury
* Provisional.
+Printed estimates

5.20. Table 5.15 details the classification of county governments' expenditure by functions, for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. Expenditure on general public services is estimated to increase by 9.2 per cent to KSh 146.0 billion in 2019/20, accounting for 30.2 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on health, which accounts for 23.7 per cent of the total budget, is estimated to grow by 24.6 per cent to KSh 114.7 billion, while expenditure on economic affairs function is expected to increase by 22.3 per cent to KSh 108.0 billion, in the review period. Expenditure on education is estimated to grow by 19.6 per cent to KSh 37.1 billion.

Table 5.15: Expenditure of County Governments Classified by Functions, 2015/16 - 2019/20

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
General Public Services	119,555.49	145,768.03	130,647.39	133,667.56	146,031.70
Economic Affairs	67,052.61	67,319.94	58,715.78	88,250.79	107,973.43
General Economic Affairs	18,547.94	13,331.83	12,945.02	17,386.02	21,476.17
Agriculture	11,169.44	12,963.41	11,783.83	21,055.53	33,016.14
Transport	21,404.53	38,407.28	29,496.22	45,608.79	46,329.63
Other Economic Affairs	15,930.70	2,617.42	4,490.72	4,200.45	7,151.50
Environmental Protection	13,724.13	10,164.82	10,809.34	14,391.45	18,962.99
Housing and Community Ammenities	16,749.80	24,814.79	22,671.51	37,915.84	46,300.99
Health	70,732.25	70,774.35	83,978.29	92,023.58	114,661.11
Recreation, Culture and Religion	6,527.41	6,454.43	4,869.95	5,965.27	9,789.83
Education	21,685.06	24,609.43	23,754.34	31,038.16	37,114.69
Social Protection	978.95	540.80	950.87	2,279.09	2,598.57
Total	**317,005.69**	**350,446.59**	**336,397.48**	**405,531.74**	**483,433.32**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Approved Estimates

General Government

5.21. Table 5.16 details the consolidated General Government statement of operations for the period 2014/15 to 2018/19. General Government total revenue amounted to KSh 2,043.0 billion in 2018/19 with tax revenue accounting for 76.3 per cent. Sale of goods and services, property income, and ministerial appropriation-in-aid accounted for11.3, 2.1and 4.9 per cent of the total revenue, respectively. Expense grew by 21.0 per cent to KSh 2,585.6 billion in 2018/19 with compensation of employees, and use of goods and services accounting for 33.0 per cent and 13.5 per cent of the total expense, respectively. Interest, grants and social benefit expenses accounted for 14.8, 5.4 and 5.5 per cent of the General Government total expense, respectively. Expenditure on net acquisition of non-financial assets grew by 26.3 per cent to KSh 477.7 billion in 2018/19. General Government net borrowing position rose to KSh 755.6 billion, partly attributable to the significant increase in the spending on acquisition of non-financial assets.

Table 5.16: Consolidated[1] General Government[2] Statement of Operations, 2014/15 – 2018/19

KSh Million

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18*	2018/19*
Revenue	**1,396,517.75**	**1,512,828.19**	**1,661,784.65**	**1,804,761.93**	**2,042,968.98**
Tax revenue	1,021,597.03	1,147,236.09	1,286,814.89	1,350,988.58	1,557,817.34
Social contributions	24,327.98	41,551.71	45,704.32	55,354.32	15,558.25
Grants:					
International organisation	28,117.49	29,596.68	25,903.99	27,600.14	47,483.00
Other revenue	322,475.25	294,443.71	303,361.46	370,818.89	422,110.39
Sale of Goods & Services	130,735.55	119,079.23	122,583.60	122,292.96	230,556.31
Property income	36,115.03	45,873.89	53,892.51	52,965.75	43,445.92
Ministerial AIA	56,705.93	62,398.11	75,881.13	139,056.53	99,379.85
Fines, Penalties &Forfeits	47,223.77	12,443.68	17,555.26	18,414.57	3,018.68
Other transfers NEC	51,694.96	54,648.79	33,448.97	38,089.08	45,709.63
Expense	**1,374,151.43**	**1,615,033.25**	**1,945,116.67**	**2,136,855.82**	**2,585,590.43**
Compensation of employees	565,049.02	622,268.55	670,762.20	784,526.08	851,682.87
Use of goods and services	385,918.19	415,166.74	408,853.15	439,545.94	348,579.16
CFC/Depreciation	12,553.52	13,914.36	14,537.86	15,029.16	17,455.53
Interest	173,186.76	225,287.27	243,616.09	329,429.36	382,705.62
Subsidies	31,153.46	42,568.02	53,950.42	64,547.92	61,259.19
Grants:					
International Organisation	2,807.70	2,744.44	2,619.73	3,517.71	3,858.25
Other General Government	145,439.43	188,534.89	366,841.75	335,856.36	372,481.38
Social benefits	46,681.82	87,974.91	104,527.19	117,296.33	136,476.37
Other expense	11,361.54	16,574.08	79,408.29	47,106.97	411,092.05
Net Operating Balance	**22,366.32**	**-102,521.65**	**-283,332.02**	**-332,093.89**	**-273,941.90**
Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	**545,267.39**	**405,355.54**	**421,070.30**	**378,082.48**	**477,674.91**
Acquisition of fixed assets	540,839.45	399,957.63	425,753.35	373,873.01	522,107.19
Inventories	9,806.33	6,185.47	7,630.78	12,636.56	10,567.26
Non-produced Assets and Land	18,312.92	18,381.65	10,452.73	9,380.32	10,684.18
Disposal of non-financial assets	-23,691.30	-19,169.21	-22,766.56	-17,807.40	-65,683.72
Net lending/Borrowing	**-522,901.08**	**-507,877.19**	**-704,402.33**	**-710,176.38**	**-751,616.81**
Net Financial Worth	**-515,293.04**	**-436,194.06**	**-693,548.49**	**-683,734.29**	**-679,512.15**
Transactions in Financial assets	**84,156.71**	**264,618.14**	**269,299.29**	**298,035.90**	**337,036.94**
Currency and deposits	37,385.83	189,861.24	47,199.76	105,712.40	-67,330.04
Debt securities	9,271.23	21,484.01	40,675.14	51,631.34	2,483.97
Loans	30,636.93	41,784.49	24,420.26	28,778.36	28,555.75
Equity and investment fund shares	859.40	-5.88	447.07	2,430.69	-659.41
Accounts receivable	6,003.32	11,494.28	156,557.06	109,483.10	347,489.37
Transactions in Liabilities	**599,449.75**	**700,812.20**	**962,847.78**	**981,770.19**	**1,016,549.09**
Debt securities	310,666.87	350,705.06	320,356.46	490,481.02	521,153.58
Domestic	127,892.59	350,705.06	320,356.46	295,700.70	308,824.11
Foreign	182,706.78	0.00	0.00	194,780.33	212,329.48
Loans	304,943.23	322,550.71	456,335.66	301,091.77	161,703.18
Equity and investment fund shares	-	-	51,452.25	48,892.78	2,203.83
Accounts payable	-16,160.35	27,556.43	134,703.41	141,304.62	331,488.49

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 In 2019, the balance of trade deteriorated by 5.2 per cent to a deficit of KSh 1,209.7 billion. This was occasioned by the decline of 2.9 per cent in value of exports and an increase by 2.4 per cent in the value of imports. Value of total trade transactions increased from KSh 2,378.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 2,403.0 billion in 2019.

6.2. During the review period, the value of exports decreased to KSh 596.7 billion in 2019 from KSh 614.4 billion in 2018. Horticulture; tea; articles of apparel and clothing accessories; coffee; and iron and steel, remained leading export earners, collectively accounting for 59.0 per cent of the total value of domestic export. On the other hand, imports increased to KSh 1,806.3 billion in 2019 from KSh 1,764.5 billion in 2018. Major imports included: petroleum products; industrial machineries; iron and steel; road motor vehicles; plastics in primary and non-primary form; and pharmaceutical products, which collectively accounted for 49.5 per cent of the total import bill.

6.3. The overall Balance of Payments position improved from a surplus of KSh 103.4 billion in 2018 to a surplus of KSh 106.4 billion in 2019, on account of a build-up in official reserves. The current account balance worsened to a deficit of KSh 567.0 billion in 2019 from a deficit of KSh 511.3 billion in 2018. The financial account net inflows declined by 3.9 per cent from a surplus of KSh 662.0 billion in 2018 to a surplus of KSh 636.3 billion in 2019. This was mainly occasioned by declines in net inflows of direct investment and other investment liabilities.

Balance of Trade 6.4. Table 6.1 presents the balance of international merchandise trade for the period 2015 to 2019. Value of total exports declined by 2.9 per cent to KSh 596.7 billion in 2019 from KSh 614.3 billion in 2018. This was as a result of a 4.1 per cent decrease in the value of domestic exports to KSh 520.8 billion. On the other hand, import expenditure (c.i.f) increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 1,806.3 billion in 2019. This resulted to worsening of the trade balance from a deficit of KSh 1,150.2 billion in 2018 to a deficit of KSh 1,209.7 billion in 2019. The total value of trade flows rose by 1.0 per cent to KSh 2,403.0 billion in 2019. The export to import cover ratio declined from 34.8 per cent in 2018 to 33.0 per cent in 2019.

Table 6.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2015-2019

KSh Million

	2015+	2016+	2017+	2018	2019*
EXPORTS (f.o.b) :					
Domestic Exports[1]	503,023.3	510,042.3	534,392.8	542,856.5	520,787.4
Re-exports	81,336.9	71,519.0	63,511.3	71,459.2	75,889.3
Total	**584,360.2**	**581,561.3**	**597,904.1**	**614,315.7**	**596,676.6**
IMPORTS (c.i.f) :					
Commercial[1]	1,544,447.4	1,396,792.0	1,682,573.6	1,705,062.1	1,758,963.8
Government	36,825.7	42,013.9	53,898.5	59,409.3	47,370.8
Total	**1,581,273.0**	**1,438,805.9**	**1,736,472.1**	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**
BALANCE OF TRADE	**-996,912.9**	**-857,244.6**	**-1,138,568.1**	**-1,150,155.8**	**-1,209,658.0**
TOTAL TRADE	**2,165,633.2**	**2,020,367.2**	**2,334,376.2**	**2,378,787.2**	**2,403,011.2**
COVER RATIO[2] (in percentage)	**37.0**	**40.4**	**34.4**	**34.8**	**33.0**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

*Provisional

+Revised

[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

6.5. Table 6.2 shows export and import unit price indices of commodity groups for the period 2015 to 2019. All exports price index declined from 151.1 in 2018 to 145.1 in 2019. The decline was occasioned by decreases in export price indices of all commodity groups except export price indices of animal and vegetable oils and fats; miscellaneous manufactured articles and inedible crude materials, which increased by 37.5, 5.8 and 4.1 per cent, respectively.

6.6. All imports price index decreased by 3.9 per cent from 222.1 in 2018 to 213.4 in 2019. This was partly attributed to the decline in import price indices of animal and vegetable oils and fats; mineral fuels; and inedible crude materials. Import price indices of food and live animals; beverages and tobacco; and miscellaneous manufactured articles went up by 5.6, 9.0 and 10.3 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

Table 6.2: Export and Import Price Indices, 2015-2019

2009=100

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	155.4	145.5	169.6	150.4	144.0
Beverages and tobacco	126.4	161.3	167.9	164.7	154.1
Crude materials, (inedible)	123.9	103.1	113.9	141.1	146.9
Mineral fuels	193.1	114.9	108.3	167.4	152.6
Animal and vegetable oils and fats . ..	135.9	156.4	125.8	114.4	157.3
Chemicals	155.0	185.4	116.0	156.2	123.4
Manufactured goods	117.0	108.3	132.3	109.4	106.2
Machinery and transport equipment ..	225.0	243.9	213.4	254.7	188.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ..	183.4	184.1	190.6	189.2	200.2
All Exports	**148.6**	**142.5**	**150.4**	**151.1**	**145.1**
Non-oil Exports	147.9	142.9	151.2	150.8	145.0
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	176.0	168.6	191.3	260.0	274.5
Beverages and tobacco	133.3	149.6	125.2	176.0	191.8
Crude materials, (inedible)	151.8	156.9	152.3	187.1	181.1
Mineral fuels	133.8	94.9	125.3	159.5	147.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats .. .	124.1	135.4	148.8	126.5	109.1
Chemicals	145.4	142.8	161.2	184.5	190.8
Manufactured goods	149.8	145.0	147.0	151.5	152.0
Machinery and transport equipment ..	275.5	292.3	331.1	339.5	335.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles .	169.2	150.1	159.3	160.8	177.3
All imports	**195.5**	**180.8**	**199.2**	**222.1**	**213.4**
Non-oil Imports	213.6	209.4	221.6	241.8	233.4

* Provisional

Terms of Trade

6.7. The terms of trade for the period 2015 t0 2019 is presented in Table 6.3. In 2019, the terms of trade for all items remained at 68.0 for the second year in a row. This was as a result of an almost equivalent rate of change in the price index of all exports and imports. Terms of trade for non-oil items worsened by 0.3 percentage points to 62.1 per cent in 2019, following higher decline in the price index of non-oil exports compared to that of non-oil imports.

Table 6.3: Terms of Trade, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
All Items	76.0	78.8	75.5	68.0	68.0
Non-oil Items	69.2	68.2	68.2	62.4	62.1

* Provisional

Quantum Indices

6.8. Quantum indices for the period 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 6.4. Quantum index of all exports declined marginally by 0.1 percentage points to 110.8 in 2019. Similarly, the quantum index of non-oil commodities exported decreased by 0.4 per cent to 112.1, during the review period. The decline was mainly occasioned by decreases exhibited in quantum indices of beverages and tobacco (4.2%), inedible crude materials (4.3%), food and live animals (6.8%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (7.4%) and animal and vegetable oils and fats (12.7%). Export quantum indices of machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, chemicals, and manufactured goods rose by 68.4, 38.2, 27.1 and 10.9 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

6.9. All imports quantum index rose by 6.5 per cent to 107.1 in 2019 from 100.6 in 2018. This was as a result of increase in the import quantum indices of inedible crude materials (26.4%); animal and vegetable oils and fats (16.9%); and machinery and transport equipment (9.4%).

Table 6.4: Quantum Indices, 2015-2019

2009=100

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
EXPORTS:					
Food and live animals	108.8	119.6	113.7	130.0	121.2
Beverages and tobacco	124.2	84.8	75.3	78.5	75.2
Crude materials, (inedible)	137.7	182.6	178.9	149.1	142.7
Mineral fuels	48.8	64.0	70.0	39.0	53.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats ..	58.4	66.4	58.4	79.3	69.2
Chemicals	89.0	74.3	115.0	92.1	117.1
Manufactured goods	106.6	99.8	75.2	85.5	94.8
Machinery and transport equipment	55.2	60.9	38.1	39.5	66.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	100.3	98.4	96.3	98.0	90.7
All Exports	**105.4**	**111.6**	**109.2**	**110.9**	**110.8**
Non-oil Exports	106.9	112.6	109.9	112.6	112.1
IMPORTS:					
Food and live animals	77.8	76.5	148.7	77.2	76.3
Beverages and tobacco	142.6	149.1	164.4	149.9	148.3
Crude materials, (inedible)	121.6	112.9	109.6	108.8	137.5
Mineral fuels	107.9	132.3	133.3	127.3	135.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats ..	137.8	142.8	167.0	170.3	199.1
Chemicals	156.6	154.6	144.1	134.7	129.7
Manufactured goods	161.7	161.7	163.2	184.9	183.0
Machinery and transport equipment	81.9	64.0	61.7	57.2	62.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	164.2	173.7	194.3	210.1	181.1
All imports	**102.5**	**100.6**	**109.9**	**100.6**	**107.1**
Non-oil Imports	100.9	94.3	105.2	94.7	101.2

* Provisional

Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports

6.10. Table 6.5 presents quantities of principal domestic exports for the period 2015 to 2019. Quantities of titanium ores and concentrates, and soda ash exports decreased by 24.5 per cent and 13.5 per cent to 425.5 thousand tonnes and 254.7 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2019. Exports in the manufacturing sector recorded mixed performance in 2019. Quantities of cement exports, which have been on a downward trend decreased further from 144.3 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 61.7 thousand tonnes in 2019. Quantities of salt exported reduced by 14.6 per cent to 266.4 thousand tonnes while quantities of iron and steel exports increased by 35.2 per cent to 149.3 thousand tonnes.

6.11. Quantities of coffee exports increased from 44.7 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 48.7 thousand tonnes in 2019. Tea exports reduced by 5.2 per cent to 475.5 thousand tonnes while the volume of horticultural products exports declined by 6.0 per cent to 467.6 thousand tonnes. Fish and fish preparations exports increased by 22.0 per cent to 8.8 thousand tonnes.

Table 6.5: Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports, 2015-2019

Commodity	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Fish and fish preparations	Tonne	10,800.7	5,995.0	5,321.1	7,250.2	8,844.3
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	2,006.9	3,191.5	5,419.7	2,673.3	3,128.8
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	3,249.7	1,479.5	1,648.0	2,281.6	2,032.1
Horticulture	Tonne	443,076.0	501,573.0	457,201.3	497,416.9	467,602.7
Sugar confectionery	Tonne	29,988.2	28,836.4	31,064.0	29,042.3	34,800.7
Coffee, unroasted	Tonne	43,599.5	45,303.4	43,469.4	44,679.6	48,735.1
Tea	Tonne	420,527.3	479,969.3	467,032.9	501,785.7	475,502.9
Margarine and shortening	Tonne	18,397.4	17,786.7	18,102.2	19,523.1	20,795.4
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	18,398.6	19,788.8	25,463.4	27,685.3	32,116.6
Beer made from malt	000 Lt.	64,565.1	31,331.9	28,593.7	33,965.1	21,739.2
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Tonne	15,961.2	25,367.2	21,439.3	21,775.2	20,295.0
Hides and skins	Tonne	2,271.9	2,777.0	1,105.2	1,221.4	1,662.4
Sisal	Tonne	9,014.7	9,594.8	7,441.3	8,552.7	8,834.9
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	38,678.2	104,492.9	92,408.4	147,615.1	159,663.3
Fluorspar	Tonne	70,096.0	48,662.0	8,925.8	0.0	0.0
Salt	Tonne	303,452.5	306,323.5	320,441.9	311,816.6	266,402.0
Soda ash	Tonne	272,520.5	258,702.7	342,639.3	294,305.6	254,714.3
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	493,201.1	614,609.0	533,762.5	563,835.2	425,502.4
Metal scrap	Tonne	5,813.6	10,657.3	12,647.3	14,211.7	12,726.7
Animal and Vegetable oils	Tonne	37,356.9	57,274.7	36,058.8	56,507.7	85,936.2
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	000 Lt.	19,246.0	17,456.1	4,871.6	1,698.4	1,123.7
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	14,733.1	13,203.9	14,337.9	15,162.4	13,514.3
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	13,095.2	13,378.5	13,876.5	13,085.6	12,576.7
Essential oils	Tonne	78,356.3	81,769.0	88,158.4	101,972.5	124,860.6
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Tonne	7,247.0	5,309.4	5,194.0	5,105.2	5,211.6
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	2,208.8	2,314.2	2,455.3	2,873.8	2,659.5
Leather	Tonne	23,329.1	21,656.6	24,270.6	23,141.6	15,775.4
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	529.4	309.3	263.3	279.4	415.7
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	33,208.0	62,373.8	32,769.6	33,860.5	27,018.9
Textile yarn	Tonne	1,648.3	1,552.5	1,921.1	1,797.9	1,916.1
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s	Tonne	16,678.9	11,018.2	7,763.8	7,245.7	8,285.7
Glassware	Tonne	13,106.3	11,373.2	14,192.8	14,558.3	16,572.0
Cement	Tonne	681,665.2	420,157.2	387,593.1	144,275.3	61,658.0
Iron and steel	Tonne	124,189.8	139,018.8	108,717.4	110,471.6	149,325.2
Metal containers	Tonne	2,542.4	3,569.0	2,456.1	1,931.7	3,120.3
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	Tonne	6,584.9	4,580.9	7,211.6	5,121.9	4,083.3
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	7,613.6	9,689.6	6,224.5	3,550.5	3,741.8
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	11,889.1	10,740.6	11,480.2	12,107.6	11,955.7
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No's	76,374.7	25,031.0	33,050.0	8,560.0	23,335.0
Footwear	'000' Pairs	32,634.4	37,175.6	34,480.2	34,411.0	39,268.7
Printed matter	Tonne	6,853.5	6,724.5	4,909.2	5,643.8	4,544.1
Articles of plastic	Tonne	52,629.4	47,381.7	43,306.8	33,900.9	43,563.5

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics /Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

Quantities of Principal Imports

6.12. Quantities of principal imports for the period 2015 to 2019 are shown in Table 6.6. Quantities of unmilled wheat imported in 2019 rose by 15.1 per cent to 1,998.9 thousand tonnes. Similarly, the volume of sugars, molasses and honey; and animal and vegetable fats and oils imported during the review period increased by 53.6 per cent and 16.0 per cent to 627.2 thousand tonnes and 1,006.5 thousand tonnes, respectively. In the same period, quantities of maize imports more than halved from 529.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 228.8 thousand tonnes in 2019. This could partly be attributed to increased domestic production of the commodity.

6.13. The volume of iron and steel; and chemical fertilizers imports went up by 21.3 per cent and 21.6 per cent to 1,594.2 thousand tonnes and 768.8 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2019. Imported quantities of paper and paper board; and cement clinkers dropped from 400.1 thousand tonnes and 2,016.7 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 359.2 thousand tonnes and 1,813.9 thousand tonnes, respectively, in 2019.

Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2015-2019

Commodity	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	1,421,784.9	1,362,309.1	1,854,953.8	1,736,691.7	1,998,852.1
Rice	Tonne	442,736.1	507,998.7	625,142.7	599,338.8	608,601.9
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	Tonne	490,023.7	148,558.1	1,327,971.7	529,558.3	228,783.5
Wheat flour	Tonne	16,306.1	15,925.1	13,951.2	22,641.7	987.8
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	Tonne	286,731.6	377,333.7	1,119,609.4	408,383.0	627,167.6
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s....	Tonne	93,869.0	93,952.1	104,972.5	92,864.5	102,742.1
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	21,459.3	21,452.5	20,124.7	24,145.6	24,344.6
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	110,659.0	131,940.8	135,868.4	177,160.0	184,555.2
Petroleum products	Mn. Lt.	5,120.0	5,478.2	5,542.1	5,471.3	6,234.9
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials ...	Tonne	116,450.0	71,780.5	87,123.6	177,988.8	150,110.7
Liquefied propane and butane	Tonne	129,395.5	167,056.8	198,481.9	240,484.3	304,407.7
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	Tonne	683,489.6	750,512.0	850,497.4	867,296.9	1,006,481.3
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Tonne	268,454.4	279,396.5	279,539.7	315,055.3	342,366.9
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Tonne	34,410.4	38,003.8	43,330.6	52,511.7	44,341.8
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Tonne	24,953.6	25,872.9	24,790.8	29,847.8	32,377.7
Essential oils & pefumes	Tonne	55,320.5	56,046.4	64,353.3	64,187.5	72,427.3
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	568,600.4	671,780.8	853,113.0	632,074.6	768,824.9
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	455,431.8	469,426.3	453,783.5	471,676.2	501,451.4
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	15,341.5	16,781.4	17,986.0	20,340.1	15,606.0
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s....	Tonne	52,804.2	49,766.6	50,075.8	49,330.3	49,388.6
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	"000"No	6,429.5	7,757.1	8,123.6	10,476.2	10,182.3
Paper and Paperboard	Tonne	331,136.1	348,684.8	365,370.7	400,137.1	359,150.6
Textile yarn..	Tonne	21,734.0	23,572.1	19,696.1	21,917.8	21,828.1
Cement Clinkers	Tonne	1,973,230.6	2,002,864.6	1,504,626.5	2,016,670.0	1,813,898.4
Iron and steel	Tonne	1,530,606.1	1,443,869.2	1,374,712.5	1,313,822.2	1,594,243.5
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	51,010.3	51,397.1	46,035.8	46,321.9	40,226.0
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	95,065.2	103,980.8	69,821.4	59,363.5	45,920.2
Hand & machine tools	Tonne	11,336.7	11,648.6	9,471.9	11,932.9	12,731.6
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	66,069.2	60,269.9	45,873.3	45,327.4	42,730.3
Industrial Machinery[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	"000"No	538.2	1,025.3	1,245.3	498.4	1,089.2
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	182.1	145.9	199.7	204.2	231.4
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled...	"000"No	161.6	108.1	151.2	159.7	198.9
Road Motor Vehicles	Nos.	109,781.0	85,067.0	94,464.0	101,964.0	109,933.0
Aircraft and associated equipment[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	30,010.2	18,205.2	19,263.2	18,185.4	9,403.7
Furniture and parts thereof[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed matter	Tonne	13,318.5	18,100.2	8,876.4	14,150.5	13,835.5
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	46,137.7	50,648.6	42,345.5	42,043.2	38,540.8

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

[1] Items have different units of measurements

Values of Principal Domestic Exports

6.14. Table 6.7 presents the value of principal domestic exports for the period 2015 to 2019. Earnings from domestic exports reduced by 4.1 per cent to 520.8 billion in 2019, as a result of declines in the value of tea, unroasted coffee and horticultural exports. The value of tea exports declined by 18.2 per cent from KSh 138.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 113.6 billion in 2019 while the value of horticultural exports declined by 1.1 per cent to KSh 122.9 billion. Earnings from unroasted coffee went down by 12.1 per cent to KSh 20.3 billion in 2019 albeit the increase in the quantities exported.

6.15. Export earnings from titanium ores and concentrates; and leather declined from 15.4 billion and 4.4 billion in 2018 to KSh 13.9 billion and KSh 2.9 billion, respectively, in 2019. Value of printed matter exports declined by more than half to KSh 3.2 billion in 2019. Exports of cement, which have been declining since 2016, decreased further from KSh 1.5 billion in 2018 to KSh 0.7 billion in 2019. Export value of iron and steel increased by 27.2 per cent to KSh 15.7 billion in 2019. Essential oils exports went up by 13.0 per cent to KSh 13.4 billion while export of animal and vegetable oils increased by 22.1 per cent in the same period.

Table 6.7: Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2015-2019

KSh Million

Commodity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Fish and fish preparations	3,286.6	1,898.9	2,124.8	2,975.0	3,412.8
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	312.3	510.8	766.4	513.8	508.7
Meals and flours of wheat	137.8	64.5	72.0	88.9	94.3
Horticulture	100,963.3	110,338.3	113,349.4	124,266.8	122,916.3
Sugar confectionery	5,475.2	4,894.6	5,073.0	4,854.6	4,884.5
Coffee, unroasted	20,579.7	21,371.4	23,452.7	23,094.9	20,309.9
Tea	123,024.5	124,496.7	147,250.8	138,835.5	113,550.7
Margarine and shortening	2,306.9	2,125.9	2,368.1	2,705.2	3,492.1
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	4,048.1	4,328.8	5,985.2	5,938.6	6,740.1
Beer made from malt	3,629.9	2,316.4	2,520.9	2,641.1	1,695.3
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	15,757.1	14,573.9	13,735.7	13,988.0	13,024.0
Hides and skins (undressed)	123.6	170.6	51.1	66.1	152.2
Sisal	1,517.0	1,762.0	1,220.3	1,399.0	1,459.0
Stone, sand and gravel	444.3	725.6	578.9	791.5	769.6
Fluorspar	1,427.7	842.5	158.8	0.0	0.0
Salt	4,694.4	4,336.6	4,039.6	4,141.1	3,870.7
Soda ash	6,247.4	5,432.3	7,090.7	6,663.8	6,113.0
Titanium ores and concentrates	9,420.3	11,043.1	13,792.7	15,364.2	13,852.5
Metal scrap	2,597.6	2,490.1	3,328.0	3,943.1	3,388.6
Animal and Vegatable oils	4,650.2	6,040.0	4,356.0	5,338.4	6,516.9
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	2,058.8	1,604.9	405.4	197.6	109.0
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	2,271.2	1,817.5	2,171.8	2,653.3	2,197.1
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11,199.3	13,190.4	10,951.5	10,445.0	10,326.7
Essential oils	9,822.0	9,139.3	10,113.1	11,850.7	13,391.3
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	2,419.5	1,995.2	1,636.8	1,815.5	2,005.3
Insecticides and fungicides	1,545.8	2,034.1	1,716.3	1,981.8	1,871.3
Leather	6,222.0	4,605.3	5,088.3	4,420.4	2,947.9
Wood manufactures n.e.s	124.2	107.0	135.2	149.1	148.4
Paper and paperboard	4,772.6	4,994.5	4,855.0	5,626.7	4,716.1
Textile yarn	721.1	636.9	859.0	798.6	835.3
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	3,400.4	3,017.8	2,080.9	1,962.4	2,192.3
Glassware	910.4	606.7	924.1	927.3	1,069.2
Cement	7,721.3	4,360.2	3,505.2	1,482.6	679.0
Iron and steel	12,290.4	13,182.9	11,716.7	12,344.0	15,697.6
Metal containers	575.5	575.5	511.5	393.0	669.0
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc.	992.1	646.5	1,077.1	557.4	525.0
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	2,659.4	2,708.8	1,907.3	867.7	1,083.9
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	2,633.3	2,553.3	2,562.4	2,821.7	2,813.4
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	236.4	336.9	167.4	243.7	299.4
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s.	2,021.9	6,285.2	1,517.7	1,966.6	2,114.5
Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles	1,624.2	1,494.2	947.9	1,315.7	1,121.9
Furniture and parts thereof;	1,421.1	1,214.6	1,068.5	1,025.2	1,293.7
Footwear	3,693.9	3,473.1	3,229.5	3,369.0	3,825.9
Printed matter	6,363.3	5,205.0	5,682.6	6,859.9	3,241.2
Articles of plastics	11,174.0	9,906.7	8,800.8	7,200.1	6,759.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	28,226.0	30,741.1	32,447.6	34,328.4	34,767.7
All other Commodities	65,279.1	63,845.4	66,997.9	67,643.4	77,334.5
GRAND TOTAL	**503,023.3**	**510,042.3**	**534,392.8**	**542,856.5**	**520,787.4**

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. The values of principal commodities imports for the period 2015 to 2019 are shown in Table 6.8. Total value of imports grew by 2.4 per cent to KSh 1,806.3 billion in 2019 mainly as a result of increased import expenditure on petroleum products; industrial machinery; sugar, molasses and honey; unmilled wheat; and iron and steel. Expenditure on petroleum products accounted for the largest share (17.0%) of the total import bill at KSh 307.4 billion. The value of industrial machinery imports rose from KSh 252.5 billion in 2018 to KSh 257.6 billion in 2019.

6.17. Value of imports of sugar, molasses and honey; and unmilled wheat grew by 47.8 per cent and 19.7 per cent to KSh 33.3 billion and KSh 51.3 billion, respectively, in 2019. Other commodities that recorded increases in import value during the review period included: iron and steel (6.6%); medicinal and pharmaceutical products (10.1%); aircraft and associated equipment (37.0%); and automatic data processing machines (53.1%). Import expenditure on maize almost halved to KSh 6.3 billion in 2019 from KSh 12.0 billion in 2018, partly due to increased domestic production. Rice imports decreased by 2.1 per cent to KSh 25.1 billion in 2019. Value of paper and paperboards; and organic and inorganic chemicals decreased by 17.1 per cent and 12.6 per cent to KSh 34.7 billion and KSh 26.5 billion, respectively, in 2019.

Table 6.8: Values of Principal Imports, 2015-2019

Commodity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Wheat, unmilled	35,663.3	28,882.9	42,400.1	42,898.5	51,346.5
Rice	13,369.9	14,200.0	26,781.9	25,589.5	25,062.6
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)	8,378.3	3,636.6	40,265.0	12,008.4	6,297.3
Wheat flour	901.6	766.7	618.2	823.0	43.9
Sugars, Mollases and Honey	15,545.5	22,037.0	61,626.8	22,508.3	33,257.3
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	10,645.8	12,461.1	11,941.7	11,034.9	13,060.7
Textile fibres and their waste.	6,623.2	6,365.3	5,386.8	6,549.5	6,584.7
Second - hand clothing	10,151.3	12,859.4	13,061.3	16,933.2	17,770.2
Petroleum Products	214,694.8	183,842.1	234,896.0	295,059.6	307,468.6
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	6,634.5	3,979.4	4,780.5	7,429.0	7,914.4
Liquefied propane and butane	7,879.1	7,894.8	11,748.7	15,090.0	16,042.4
Animal/vegetable fats and oils	47,038.3	53,284.9	68,553.5	59,425.9	59,891.7
Organic & inorganic chemicals	22,559.7	22,677.1	26,046.6	30,318.5	26,485.6
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	6,872.0	7,080.5	7,670.8	8,747.1	8,565.3
Medicinal & Pharmaceauticals Products	61,513.3	60,454.6	55,623.4	59,746.4	65,758.0
Essential oils & perfumes	20,900.9	19,413.1	21,926.9	22,859.6	24,229.1
Chemical Fertilizers	23,467.9	23,064.0	29,159.2	23,492.3	27,011.3
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	62,723.9	59,318.9	61,308.0	68,868.4	66,498.2
Insecticides and fungicides	11,334.8	11,381.3	11,892.1	14,034.0	11,255.8
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	14,416.5	14,061.7	15,873.2	16,071.2	15,024.4
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	13,343.4	14,269.5	14,027.7	16,273.1	16,118.1
Paper and Paperboard	29,316.1	30,064.9	33,009.8	41,852.7	34,707.6
Textile yarn	4,332.5	4,137.2	3,881.6	4,939.6	4,660.2
Cement Clinkers	9,548.2	8,365.3	6,544.6	9,576.3	8,378.1
Iron and Steel	88,153.1	75,469.1	83,579.8	97,686.4	104,111.9
Non-ferrous metals	14,672.3	14,353.0	16,902.2	16,424.7	14,014.6
Structures and parts of structures, n.e.s., of iron, steel or aluminium	14,338.0	17,140.8	13,436.6	11,221.7	9,398.9
Hand & machine tools	3,267.2	2,848.2	2,626.2	2,749.4	2,930.9
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	10,967.1	11,916.4	9,258.3	10,975.9	9,351.3
Industrial Machinery	211,724.4	253,541.1	238,366.3	252,461.4	257,635.1
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	8,664.3	8,917.8	8,477.6	9,298.0	7,006.0
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	11,211.7	18,959.4	25,233.2	11,725.2	17,955.5
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s.	29,444.0	28,693.9	32,014.7	25,512.0	26,055.3
Parts, n.e.s. and accessories of the motor vehicles	9,674.0	9,078.3	9,016.6	10,103.4	11,129.6
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	10,177.4	8,246.7	11,432.1	11,316.0	13,273.1
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	498.3	356.9	434.0	505.3	600.0
Road Motor Vehicles	117,637.3	85,839.5	85,219.9	92,585.9	92,140.5
Aircraft and associated equipment	83,093.8	7,753.3	11,311.6	16,159.5	22,146.0
Prefabricated buldings	6,999.9	4,641.3	4,112.3	5,181.7	2,704.7
Furniture and parts thereof	7,160.7	7,131.7	7,965.3	8,802.7	8,402.8
Quality control instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	9,650.8	9,590.5	12,692.1	12,952.0	11,393.4
Printed matter	5,059.8	5,707.5	8,876.7	7,544.8	8,185.2
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	8,556.3	7,802.4	8,248.1	8,880.0	8,575.4
All other Commodities+	272,467.8	236,319.6	338,244.2	320,256.5	325,892.5
GRAND TOTAL	**1,581,273.0**	**1,438,805.9**	**1,736,472.1**	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

+ Revised to include imports of Electricity and Small Scale Cross Border Trade

Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports

6.18. Table 6.9 presents unit prices of principal domestic exports for the period 2015 to 2019. Export prices of tea and unroasted coffee dropped for the second consecutive year by 13.7 per cent and 19.4 per cent to KSh 238.8 per kilogramme and KSh 417.7 per kilogramme, respectively, in 2019. Similarly, the price of one tonne of the maize dropped by 15.4 per cent to KSh 162,571.2. The unit price of titanium ores and concentrates exports rose by 19.5 per cent to KSh 32,555.6 per tonne, in 2019. A kilogramme of hides and skins exports in 2019 fetched KSh 91.5 compared to KSh 54.1 in 2018, translating to a 69.1 per cent increase.

6.19. The price of animal and vegetable oils exports decreased by 19.7 per cent to KSh 75.8 per kilogramme. The unit price of automatic data processing machines declined by 54.9 per cent to KSh 12,832.6. One tonne of wood manufactures; and iron and steel exports cost KSh 357,019.2 and KSh 105,123.7 in 2019, representing declines of 33.1 per cent and 5.9 per cent, respectively, compared to the unit price of KSh 533,422.3 and 111,738.8, recorded in 2018.

Table 6.9: Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2015-2019

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Fish and fish preparations	Kg	304.3	316.8	399.3	410.3	385.9
Maize(unmilled,excluding sweet corn)[1]	Tonne	155,621.6	160,052.3	141,418.5	192,206.8	162,571.2
Meals and flours of wheat	Tonne	42,402.6	43,610.4	43,716.5	38,981.5	46,418.9
Horticulture	Kg	227.9	220.0	247.9	249.8	262.9
Sugar confectionery	Kg	182.6	169.7	163.3	167.2	140.4
Coffee, unroasted	Kg	472.0	471.7	539.5	516.9	416.7
Tea	Kg	292.5	259.4	315.3	276.7	238.8
Margarine and shortening	Kg	125.4	119.5	130.8	138.6	167.9
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Kg	220.0	218.8	235.1	214.5	209.9
Beer made from malt	Lt.	56.2	73.9	88.2	77.8	78.0
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	Kg	987.2	574.5	640.7	642.4	641.7
Hides and Skins(undressed)	Kg	54.4	61.4	46.2	54.1	91.5
Sisal	Tonne	168,286.1	183,642.7	163,996.2	163,578.0	165,138.0
Stone, sand and gravel	Tonne	11,486.9	6,943.6	6,264.8	5,361.9	4,820.4
Fluorspar	Tonne	20,367.6	17,313.4	17,794.7	0.0	0.0
Salt	Tonne	15,470.0	14,156.8	12,606.2	13,280.5	14,529.7
Soda Ash	Tonne	22,924.5	20,998.4	20,694.4	22,642.4	23,999.5
Titanium ores and concentrates	Tonne	19,100.3	17,967.7	25,840.5	27,249.4	32,555.6
Metal scrap	Tonne	446,815.6	233,651.9	263,139.1	277,455.0	266,260.5
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	124.5	105.5	120.8	94.5	75.8
Alcohols and derivatives thereof	Lt.	107.0	91.9	83.2	116.3	97.0
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	154.2	137.7	151.5	175.0	162.6
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	Kg	855.2	985.9	789.2	798.2	821.1
Essential oils	Kg	125.4	111.8	114.7	116.2	107.2
Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	Kg	333.9	375.8	315.1	355.6	384.8
Insecticides and fungicides	Kg	699.9	879.0	699.0	689.6	703.6
Leather	Kg	266.7	212.6	209.6	191.0	186.9
Wood manufactures n.e.s	Tonne	234,694.4	345,992.5	513,422.3	533,695.6	357,019.3
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	143,717.9	80,073.0	148,155.3	166,172.4	174,546.6
Textile yarn	Kg	437.5	410.2	447.1	444.2	435.9
Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	Kg	203.9	273.9	268.0	270.8	264.6
Glassware	Kg	69.5	53.3	65.1	63.7	64.5
Cement	Tonne	11,327.2	10,377.5	9,043.5	10,276.1	11,012.3
Iron and steel	Tonne	98,965.0	94,827.9	107,772.1	111,738.8	105,123.7
Metal containers	Tonne	226,353.8	161,239.4	208,254.2	203,475.9	214,415.3
Wire products: nails screws, nuts, etc...	Tonne	150,658.8	141,121.0	149,362.0	108,817.1	128,561.0
Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	349,293.7	279,561.1	306,417.4	244,390.9	289,670.4
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	221,489.4	237,724.1	223,197.1	233,052.5	235,319.3
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No's	24,256.5	13,460.2	5,065.7	28,469.8	12,832.6
Footwear	Pair	113.2	93.4	93.7	97.9	97.4
Printed matter	Kg	928.5	774.0	1,157.5	1,215.5	713.3

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 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 6.10. One tonne of maize cost KSh 27,525.0 in 2019 compared to KSh 22,676.3 in 2018, representing an increase of 21.4 per cent. The price of one tonne of imported structures of iron, steel and aluminum rose from KSh 189,034.3 in 2018 to KSh 204,678.8 in 2019, whereas that of printed matter went up from KSh 533,179.7 in 2018 to KSh 591,604.8 in 2019. The import price of one kilogramme of residual petroleum products averaged KSh 52.7 in 2019 representing a 26.3 per cent increase, while one tonne of wheat cost KSh 27,525.0, representing a 4.0 per cent increase.

6.21. The average import price of one litre of petroleum products reduced from KSh 53.9 in 2018 to KSh 49.3 in 2019. The average unit cost of an imported road motor vehicle in 2019 was KSh 838,151.5 compared to KSh 908,025.1 in 2018, while unit price of automatic data processing machines decreased by 29.9 per cent to KSh 23,523.7 in 2019. In addition, imported commodities that exhibited declines in unit prices during the review period included: sugars, molasses and honey (3.6%); plastics in primary and non-primary forms (9.2%); paper and paperboard (7.6%); chemical fertilizers (5.5%); and iron and steel (12.2%). The price of animal and vegetable oils went down by 13.2 percent from KSh 68.5 per kilogramme in 2018 to KSh 59.5 in 2019.

Table 6.10: Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2015-2019

KSh/Unit

Commodity	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Wheat, unmilled	Tonne	25,083.5	21,201.4	22,857.8	24,701.3	25,688.0
Rice	Tonne	30,198.3	27,952.9	42,841.2	42,696.2	41,180.7
Maize, unmilled	Tonne	17,097.7	24,479.6	30,320.7	22,676.3	27,525.0
Wheat flour	Tonne	55,294.2	48,142.5	44,312.8	36,348.7	44,400.6
Sugars, mollases and honey	Tonne	54,069.6	58,179.2	54,956.6	55,012.7	53,027.7
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	Tonne	113,410.8	132,632.1	113,760.3	118,828.2	127,121.1
Textile fibres and their waste	Tonne	308,640.5	296,716.3	267,671.1	271,251.3	270,477.4
Second - hand clothing	Tonne	91,735.4	97,463.4	96,132.1	95,581.2	96,286.5
Petroleum products	Lt.	41.9	33.6	42.4	53.9	49.3
Residual petroleum products, n.e.s. and related materials	Kg	57.0	55.4	54.9	41.7	52.7
Liquefied propane and butane	Kg	60.9	47.3	59.2	62.7	52.7
Animal and vegetable oils	Kg	68.8	71.0	80.6	68.5	59.5
Organic & inorganic chemicals	Kg	84.0	81.2	93.2	96.2	77.4
Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials	Kg	199.7	186.3	177.0	166.6	193.2
Medicinal & pharmaceauticals products	Kg	2,465.1	2,336.6	2,243.7	2,001.7	2,031.0
Essential oils & pefumes	Kg	377.8	346.4	340.7	356.1	334.5
Chemical fertilizers	Tonne	41,273.1	34,332.7	34,179.8	37,167.0	35,133.3
Plastics in primary & non-primary forms	Tonne	137,724.1	126,364.7	135,104.0	146,007.8	132,611.5
Insecticides and fungicides	Tonne	738,832.9	678,208.8	661,189.6	689,964.2	721,247.3
Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	Tonne	273,018.2	282,553.4	316,984.0	325,788.2	304,207.9
Rubber tyres and inner tubes, for wheels of all kinds	No.	2,075.3	1,839.5	1,726.8	1,553.3	1,583.0
Paper and paperboard	Tonne	88,532.0	86,223.8	90,346.0	104,596.0	96,638.1
Cement clinkers	Tonne	4,838.9	4,176.7	4,349.6	4,748.6	4,618.8
Iron and steel	Tonne	57,593.6	52,268.7	60,798.0	74,352.8	65,304.9
Non-ferrous metals	Tonne	287,634.5	279,256.2	367,154.0	354,577.9	348,396.7
Structures and parts of structures of iron, steel or aluminium	Tonne	150,822.4	164,845.6	192,442.3	189,034.3	204,678.8
Hand & machine tools	Kg	288.2	244.5	277.3	230.4	230.2
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	Tonne	165,994.7	197,717.9	201,822.6	242,147.7	218,844.5
Automatic data proccessing machines and units thereof	No.	20,831.5	18,491.4	20,263.0	23,523.7	16,484.5
Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxilliary motor	No.	55,887.7	56,509.7	57,241.5	55,420.4	57,352.2
Bicycles, assembled or partly assembled	No.	3,082.6	3,301.7	2,869.7	3,164.6	3,016.1
Road motor vehicles	No.	1,071,563.3	1,009,081.6	902,141.2	908,025.1	838,151.5
Prefabricated buldings	Tonne	233,249.2	254,944.3	213,479.7	284,934.8	287,624.1
Printed matter	Tonne	379,908.7	315,328.0	1,000,031.7	533,179.7	591,604.8
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	Tonne	185,452.2	154,049.8	194,780.0	211,211.3	222,501.3

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional.

Composition of Exports

6.22. Composition of domestic exports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) for the period 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 6.11. Earnings from domestic exports declined by 4.1 per cent from KSh 541.5 billion in 2018 to KSh 520.8 billion in 2019. Food and beverage exports remained the prominent category of domestic exports, with a share of 44.2 per cent of total domestic export earnings. This was mainly as a result of increase in the value of exports of primary and processed food and beverages for industry and household consumption. The value of machinery and other capital equipment exports increased by 47.9 per cent from KSh 6.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 10.1 billion in 2019, boosting total export earnings. The value of domestic exports of transport equipment increased by 4.5 per cent to KSh 6.4 billion in 2019. This was on account of increase in the export value of parts and accessories.

6.23. Earnings from export of consumer goods went up by 3.6 per cent, from KSh 138.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 143.1 billion in 2019. Export earnings from fuel and lubricants increased by 14.8 per cent to KSh 6.2 billion in 2019. Domestic exports of non-food industrial supplies declined by 2.4 per cent to KSh 124.7 billion over the same period.

Table 6.11: Domestic Exports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2015-2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**224,255.4**	**229,987.1**	**256,256.8**	**258,728.0**	**230,315.0**
Primary	183,347.2	188,542.1	212,307.2	212,923.7	180,015.7
For Industry	22,955.6	23,917.4	26,920.6	25,380.9	22,720.5
For Household Consumption	160,391.6	164,624.8	185,386.5	187,542.8	157,295.2
Processed	40,908.3	41,445.0	43,949.7	45,804.4	50,299.2
For Industry	2,544.3	3,605.6	3,335.6	3,939.6	4,079.2
For Household Consumption	38,363.9	37,839.3	40,614.1	41,864.8	46,220.0
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**130,123.2**	**125,074.9**	**126,525.7**	**127,684.5**	**124,660.4**
Primary	41,315.2	45,111.3	48,683.9	49,201.5	46,260.8
Processed	88,808.0	79,963.6	77,841.9	78,483.0	78,399.6
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**7,208.7**	**5,256.8**	**5,527.2**	**5,379.5**	**6,175.8**
Primary	9.2	13.0	48.1	48.5	1,691.5
Processed	7,199.5	5,243.8	5,479.1	5,331.0	4,484.3
Motor Spirit	49.4	139.7	63.5	62.7	149.3
Other	7,150.1	5,104.0	5,415.6	5,268.3	4,335.0
MACHINERY & OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**9,586.6**	**13,330.0**	**7,172.2**	**6,810.3**	**10,073.8**
Machinery & Other Capital Equipment	7,623.8	11,911.6	5,939.1	5,407.4	7,981.1
Parts and Accessories	1,962.8	1,418.5	1,233.1	1,402.9	2,092.6
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**7,157.0**	**5,868.6**	**4,479.6**	**6,089.4**	**6,365.7**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	455.1	517.5	260.0	224.7	381.2
Other	3,755.0	3,563.1	2,113.7	3,472.6	3,429.7
For Industry	3,570.9	3,474.4	2,012.5	3,352.5	3,188.7
Non-Industrial	184.1	88.8	101.3	120.1	241.0
Parts and Accessories	2,946.9	1,787.9	2,105.9	2,392.2	2,554.7
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**124,661.3**	**130,448.3**	**134,415.6**	**138,145.3**	**143,173.4**
Durable	1,534.6	1,347.3	1,510.2	1,354.9	1,666.7
Semi-Durable	35,323.7	35,753.6	35,739.7	35,353.7	36,861.9
Non-Durable	87,803.0	93,347.3	97,165.6	101,436.7	104,644.8
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**31.1**	**76.6**	**15.6**	**19.5**	**23.3**
TOTAL	**503,023.3**	**510,042.3**	**534,392.8**	**542,856.5**	**520,787.4**
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	44.58	45.09	47.95	47.66	44.22
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	25.87	24.52	23.68	23.52	23.94
Fuel and Lubricants	1.43	1.03	1.03	0.99	1.19
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	1.91	2.61	1.34	1.25	1.93
Transport Equipment	1.42	1.15	0.84	1.12	1.22
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	24.78	25.58	25.15	25.45	27.49
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.01	0.02	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. Table 6.12 presents composition of imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) for the period 2015 to 2019. The value of non-food industrial supplies imports accounted for the largest portion of the total import bill, in spite of its share decreasing from 34.9 per cent in 2018 to 33.4 per cent in 2019. Value of imports of fuel and lubricants declined by 1.3 per cent to KSh 334.2 billion. Imports of machinery and other capital equipment rose by 11.7 per cent to KSh 324.5 billion in 2019. Imports of food and beverages; transport equipment; and consumer goods increased by 6.0 per cent, 0.8 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 6.12: Total Imports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2015-2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	**125,618.6**	**119,134.2**	**250,067.0**	**176,149.5**	**186,763.6**
Primary	68,097.7	51,683.9	117,580.6	88,962.3	87,431.4
For Industry	54,671.2	38,953.0	92,555.1	63,494.5	67,078.9
For Household Consumption	13,426.5	12,730.9	25,025.5	25,467.8	20,352.4
Processed	57,520.9	67,450.3	132,486.5	87,187.2	99,332.2
For Industry	10,979.8	15,212.7	57,566.4	19,260.3	28,253.1
For Household Consumption	46,541.0	52,237.6	74,920.1	67,926.9	71,079.1
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES (Non-Food)	**524,701.5**	**518,933.2**	**551,420.7**	**610,090.4**	**604,125.1**
Primary	29,358.7	30,459.2	29,245.2	34,146.9	36,937.2
Processed	495,342.8	488,474.1	522,175.5	575,943.5	567,187.8
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	**238,349.9**	**209,458.5**	**282,687.8**	**338,671.3**	**334,184.1**
Primary	3,789.4	3,799.6	4,784.8	7,482.5	5,112.8
Processed	234,560.5	205,658.9	277,902.9	331,188.8	329,071.3
Motor Spirit	57,035.5	53,148.6	70,873.9	86,977.6	92,003.2
Other	177,525.0	152,510.3	207,029.0	244,211.2	237,068.1
MACHINERY AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	**287,546.4**	**312,080.5**	**310,776.6**	**290,556.0**	**324,531.8**
Machinery and Other Capital Equipment	242,174.0	251,203.9	260,185.6	237,848.5	262,767.6
Parts and Accessories	45,372.4	60,876.6	50,591.0	52,707.5	61,764.2
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**266,875.7**	**147,469.3**	**197,405.9**	**189,104.3**	**190,545.2**
Passenger Motor Vehicles	56,138.1	50,047.7	53,895.0	58,200.3	60,287.0
Other	170,091.7	58,736.6	103,199.0	90,282.5	80,751.9
Industrial	158,163.6	48,950.7	90,421.7	77,632.5	65,602.5
Non-Industrial	11,928.0	9,785.8	12,777.2	12,650.0	15,149.4
Parts and Accessories	40,645.9	38,685.0	40,311.9	40,621.5	49,506.3
CONSUMER GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**126,220.7**	**127,473.4**	**138,920.2**	**148,661.7**	**156,442.9**
Durable	23,910.4	23,763.5	25,802.0	31,010.1	30,979.7
Semi-Durable	32,415.4	31,556.3	39,638.4	41,413.6	42,698.0
Non-Durable	69,894.9	72,153.7	73,479.8	76,238.0	82,765.2
GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	**11,960.4**	**4,256.9**	**5,194.1**	**11,238.3**	**9,742.0**
TOTAL	**1,581,273.0**	**1,438,805.9**	**1,736,472.1**	**1,764,471.5**	**1,806,334.6**
SHARES:					
Food and Beverages	7.94	8.28	14.40	9.98	10.34
Industrial Supplies (Non-Food)	33.18	36.07	31.76	34.58	33.44
Fuel and Lubricants	15.07	14.56	16.28	19.19	18.50
Machinery and other Capital Equipment	18.18	21.69	17.90	16.47	17.97
Transport Equipment	16.88	10.25	11.37	10.72	10.55
Consumer Goods not elsewhere specified	7.98	8.86	8.00	8.43	8.66
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.76	0.30	0.30	0.64	0.54
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. Table 6.13 presents the value of total exports by destination for the period 2015 to 2019. Africa remained the leading export destination, accounting for 37.6 per cent of the total exports with earnings amounting to KSh 224.2 billion in 2019. Total exports to East African Community (EAC) expanded by KSh 10.4 billion to KSh 140.4 billion and accounted for 23.5 per cent of the total exports.

6.26. The value of exports to Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda increased by 13.0 per cent, 29.9 per cent and 2.4 per cent to KSh 33.9 billion, KSh 23.2 billion and KSh 64.1 billion, respectively. The increase was partly on account of soap and crude palm oil. The value of exports to Somalia declined from KSh 15.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 11.8 billion in 2019, mainly occasioned by a decrease in domestic exports of cigarettes, during the review period.

6.27. Value of exports to Asia declined by 13.8 per cent to KSh 156.0 billion. The value of exports to the Middle East rose by 3.6 per cent to KSh 66.0 billion in 2019, mainly due to increase in the value of exports of goat meat. Exports to Far East declined by 23.2 per cent to KSh 90.0 billion in 2019, mainly attributable to decreases in the value of exports of horticultural products and tea. The value of exports to China (mainland) went up by 36.2 per cent due to increase in the value of exports of titanium ores and concentrates.

6.28. Value of exports to Europe decreased by 0.9 per cent to KSh 151.3 billion in 2019. However total value of exports to the European Union increased by 1.4 per cent to KSh 133.4 billion in 2019. This was occasioned by increased domestic exports of coffee and horticultural products to the region.

6.29. In the review period, total value of exports to the United States of America rose by 9.7 per cent to KSh 51.9 billion. The growth was partly attributed to increase in the value of domestic exports of titanium ores and concentrates, and articles of apparels and clothing accessories. The total value of exports to America increased from KSh 55.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 56.1 billion in 2019.

Table 6.13: Values of Total Exports by Destination, 2015-2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE:					
European Union					
Belgium	4,539.8	5,394.9	6,025.5	6,344.5	7,368.5
Finland	1,973.4	1,412.0	1,029.8	736.9	811.3
France	6,074.1	6,412.1	7,773.3	7,924.8	7,864.4
Germany	12,507.6	11,864.5	11,740.9	11,160.4	11,306.2
Italy	5,248.0	3,733.4	3,408.7	3,968.0	3,479.6
Netherlands	42,041.4	43,492.3	43,891.8	46,365.2	48,004.8
Spain	3,239.3	2,301.7	2,963.0	4,443.5	4,436.5
Sweden	2,510.1	3,066.1	2,863.0	2,829.3	1,975.3
United Kingdom	40,668.3	37,581.4	38,552.7	40,192.1	40,082.3
Poland	2,263.3	1,804.1	2,213.9	2,220.4	2,652.5
Other	4,866.9	4,205.0	5,152.8	5,016.7	5,413.5
Total	**125,932.3**	**121,267.5**	**125,615.3**	**131,201.7**	**133,394.9**
Other Western Europe	8,527.2	9,631.5	8,945.7	9,146.4	7,027.2
Total Western Europe	**134,459.5**	**130,899.0**	**134,561.0**	**140,348.1**	**140,422.1**
EASTERN EUROPE:					
Russian Federation	8,064.6	6,995.5	7,996.8	8,572.7	6,348.3
Kazakhstan	2,854.5	3,027.8	3,432.6	2,949.2	3,226.9
Other	564.9	611.4	995.3	863.3	1,313.1
Total Eastern Europe	**11,484.1**	**10,634.7**	**12,424.8**	**12,385.3**	**10,888.3**
TOTAL, EUROPE	**145,943.6**	**141,533.7**	**146,985.7**	**152,733.3**	**151,310.5**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	40,724.6	43,353.9	47,269.9	47,341.0	51,921.6
Canada	2,288.8	5,729.0	3,633.9	3,140.1	2,926.4
Other	7,575.2	3,807.7	3,860.8	5,392.4	1,227.6
TOTAL AMERICA	**50,588.6**	**52,890.6**	**54,764.6**	**55,873.5**	**56,075.6**
AFRICA					
EAC					
Uganda+	69,064.1	62,956.6	63,421.5	62,628.8	64,106.1
Tanzania+	34,249.6	35,569.7	29,265.2	29,972.2	33,864.9
Rwanda	17,949.8	17,499.6	17,124.0	17,842.2	23,174.9
South Sudan+			16,844.2	12,967.7	12,574.7
Burundi	6,595.0	7,242.2	7,382.0	6,592.6	6,725.9
Total EAC	**127,858.5**	**123,268.1**	**134,037.0**	**130,003.5**	**140,446.4**
Rest of Africa					
South Africa	4,338.4	4,149.0	2,758.6	4,387.0	3,312.2
Egypt	20,166.3	20,618.5	19,005.2	20,125.1	18,927.4
Somalia+	15,486.1	18,041.9	19,745.1	15,145.3	11,841.8
South Sudan+	17,149.3	16,406.4			
Ethiopia+	8,158.7	9,141.6	8,230.4	6,677.7	7,104.4
Sudan	5,966.9	5,360.7	6,906.5	6,201.6	5,824.1
Democratic R of Congo	20,673.4	20,035.5	18,879.3	15,177.1	13,466.0
Zambia	5,909.3	5,171.6	3,869.0	5,290.3	4,364.1
Other[1]	18,920.8	15,325.3	14,209.7	14,595.2	18,961.0
TOTAL AFRICA	**244,627.6**	**237,518.6**	**227,640.8**	**217,602.7**	**224,247.4**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST:					
Iran	1,151.8	1,757.2	1,523.7	2,173.9	2,123.5
Israel	1,448.8	1,064.1	747.5	922.1	592.4
Jordan	852.8	1,059.3	1,593.7	1,449.3	1,338.6
Saudi Arabia	5,551.1	6,727.3	7,845.7	10,018.5	8,903.1
United Arab Emirates	29,238.8	30,974.3	26,370.1	35,008.8	38,685.0
Yemen Arab Republic	4,022.5	4,802.9	6,387.3	4,890.3	4,977.6
Other	2,941.4	4,140.4	6,906.6	9,244.2	9,367.2
Total Middle East	**45,207.1**	**50,525.4**	**51,374.7**	**63,707.1**	**65,987.3**
FAR EAST					
China(Mainland)	8,470.7	10,061.0	9,997.5	11,132.9	15,160.3
India	8,954.1	11,918.6	5,981.7	9,100.9	5,404.4
Indonesia	1,323.5	934.3	1,190.9	1,092.3	1,084.0
Japan	4,054.4	4,071.2	4,504.8	5,072.5	5,478.0
Korea Republic (South Korea)	1,733.7	1,869.4	2,352.5	2,828.4	2,350.7
Pakistan	35,249.6	40,254.3	64,057.8	59,387.4	45,239.5
Singapore	1,404.5	356.8	375.4	525.0	1,962.1
Afghanistan	14,501.7	10,685.8	3,146.8	3,772.7	3,609.3
Thailand	2,070.7	1,727.2	5,000.8	7,258.0	2,771.4
Other	7,782.1	8,132.1	14,477.4	17,041.5	6,916.5
Total Far East	**85,544.9**	**90,010.5**	**111,085.7**	**117,211.5**	**89,976.2**
TOTAL, ASIA	**130,752.0**	**140,536.0**	**162,460.3**	**180,918.5**	**155,963.5**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIC					
Australia	2,313.3	2,203.3	2,284.8	2,878.8	2,411.8
Other	1,089.0	3,920.1	1,291.7	1,520.7	3,035.9
TOTAL Australia & Oceania	**3,402.4**	**6,123.4**	**3,576.5**	**4,399.5**	**5,447.7**
All Other Countries	800.3	1,045.3	1,213.3	1,269.4	1,585.4
Aircraft and Ships Stores	7,371.6	1,264.8	1,262.9	1,518.7	2,046.7
Total All Other Counties n.e.s	**8,171.9**	**2,310.2**	**2,476.2**	**2,788.0**	**3,632.0**
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	**583,486.0**	**580,912.3**	**597,904.1**	**614,315.7**	**596,676.6**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Kenya Revenue Authority
Total Exports=Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports
*Provisional
+Revised
[1]See Table 6.15 for details

6.30. Table 6.14 presents value of imports by country of origin for the period 2015 to 2019. The value of imports from Asia declined by 1.4 per cent from KSh 1,168.5 billion in 2018 to KSh 1,151.7 billion and accounted for 63.8 per cent of the total import bill. The decline was mainly as a result of decreases in the value of imports from Iran and Saudi Arabia, arising from reduced imports of petroleum products. On the other hand, import expenditure from United Arab Emirates rose from KSh 147.4 billion in 2018 to KSh 167.9 billion in 2019 on account of petroleum products, which in turn pushed up the overall import bill on petroleum products.

6.31. The value of imports from Far East Asia rose by 2.1 per cent to KSh 829.7 billion in 2019. Imports from China increased marginally by 1.6 per cent to KSh 376.7 billion. The value of imports from India declined by 3.4 per cent to KSh 178.9 billion in 2019, accounting for 9.9 per cent of all imports.

6.32. Expenditure on imports from the European Union increased by 7.2 per cent from KSh 219.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 235.4 billion in 2019. The growth was mainly driven by imports from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Ireland which rose by 11.8 per cent, 64.9 per cent and 52.4 per cent, respectively. This is partly attributable to imports of dredgers; aeroplane and other air crafts; and paper and paperboard. Imports from Italy shrunk by 17.9 per cent to KSh 21.1 billion mainly due to reduction in imports of roasted cereals and cereals products; and residual products, during the review period.

6.33. Value of imports from America expanded by 24.2 per cent to KSh 106.7 billion in 2019. During the review period, imports from United States of America increased from KSh 53.2 billion in 2018 to KSh 62.3 billion in 2019.

Table 6.14: Values of Imports by Origin, 2015-2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
EUROPE					
WESTERN EUROPE:					
European Union					
Belgium	4,539.8	5,394.9	6,025.5	6,344.5	7,368.5
Finland	1,973.4	1,412.0	1,029.8	736.9	811.3
France	6,074.1	6,412.1	7,773.3	7,924.8	7,864.4
Germany	12,507.6	11,864.5	11,740.9	11,160.4	11,306.2
Italy	5,248.0	3,733.4	3,408.7	3,968.0	3,479.6
Netherlands	42,041.4	43,492.3	43,891.8	46,365.2	48,004.8
Spain	3,239.3	2,301.7	2,963.0	4,443.5	4,436.5
Sweden	2,510.1	3,066.1	2,863.0	2,829.3	1,975.3
United Kingdom	40,668.3	37,581.4	38,552.7	40,192.1	40,082.3
Poland	2,263.3	1,804.1	2,213.9	2,220.4	2,652.5
Other	4,866.9	4,205.0	5,152.8	5,016.7	5,413.5
Total	**125,932.3**	**121,267.5**	**125,615.3**	**131,201.7**	**133,394.9**
Other Western Europe	8,527.2	9,631.5	8,945.7	9,146.4	7,027.2
Total Western Europe	**134,459.5**	**130,899.0**	**134,561.0**	**140,348.1**	**140,422.1**
EASTERN EUROPE:					
Russian Federation	8,064.6	6,995.5	7,996.8	8,572.7	6,348.3
Kazakhstan	2,854.5	3,027.8	3,432.6	2,949.2	3,226.9
Other	564.9	611.4	995.3	863.3	1,313.1
Total Eastern Europe	**11,484.1**	**10,634.7**	**12,424.8**	**12,385.3**	**10,888.3**
TOTAL, EUROPE	**145,943.6**	**141,533.7**	**146,985.7**	**152,733.3**	**151,310.5**
AMERICA					
U.S.A	40,724.6	43,353.9	47,269.9	47,341.0	51,921.6
Canada	2,288.8	5,729.0	3,633.9	3,140.1	2,926.4
Other	7,575.2	3,807.7	3,860.8	5,392.4	1,227.6
TOTAL AMERICA	**50,588.6**	**52,890.6**	**54,764.6**	**55,873.5**	**56,075.6**
AFRICA					
EAC					
Uganda[+]	69,064.1	62,956.6	63,421.5	62,628.8	64,106.1
Tanzania[+]	34,249.6	35,569.7	29,265.2	29,972.2	33,864.9
Rwanda	17,949.8	17,499.6	17,124.0	17,842.2	23,174.9
South Sudan[+]			16,844.2	12,967.7	12,574.7
Burundi	6,595.0	7,242.2	7,382.0	6,592.6	6,725.9
Total EAC	**127,858.5**	**123,268.1**	**134,037.0**	**130,003.5**	**140,446.4**
Rest of Africa					
South Africa	4,338.4	4,149.0	2,758.6	4,387.0	3,312.2
Egypt	20,166.3	20,618.5	19,005.2	20,125.1	18,927.4
Somalia[+]	15,486.1	18,041.9	19,745.1	15,145.3	11,841.8
South Sudan[+]	17,149.3	16,406.4			
Ethiopia[+]	8,158.7	9,141.6	8,230.4	6,677.7	7,104.4
Sudan	5,966.9	5,360.7	6,906.5	6,201.6	5,824.1
Democratic R of Congo	20,673.4	20,035.5	18,879.3	15,177.1	13,466.0
Zambia	5,909.3	5,171.6	3,869.0	5,290.3	4,364.1
Other[1]	18,920.8	15,325.3	14,209.7	14,595.2	18,961.0
TOTAL AFRICA	**244,627.6**	**237,518.6**	**227,640.8**	**217,602.7**	**224,247.4**
ASIA					
MIDDLE EAST:					
Iran	1,151.8	1,757.2	1,523.7	2,173.9	2,123.5
Israel	1,448.8	1,064.1	747.5	922.1	592.4
Jordan	852.8	1,059.3	1,593.7	1,449.3	1,338.6
Saudi Arabia	5,551.1	6,727.3	7,845.7	10,018.5	8,903.1
United Arab Emirates	29,238.8	30,974.3	26,370.1	35,008.8	38,685.0
Yemen Arab Republic	4,022.5	4,802.9	6,387.3	4,890.3	4,977.6
Other	2,941.4	4,140.4	6,906.6	9,244.2	9,367.2
Total Middle East	**45,207.1**	**50,525.4**	**51,374.7**	**63,707.1**	**65,987.3**
FAR EAST					
China(Mainland)	8,470.7	10,061.0	9,997.5	11,132.9	15,160.3
India	8,954.1	11,918.6	5,981.7	9,100.9	5,404.4
Indonesia	1,323.5	934.3	1,190.9	1,092.3	1,084.0
Japan	4,054.4	4,071.2	4,504.8	5,072.5	5,478.0
Korea Republic (South Korea)	1,733.7	1,869.4	2,352.5	2,828.4	2,350.7
Pakistan	35,249.6	40,254.3	64,057.8	59,387.4	45,239.5
Singapore	1,404.5	356.8	375.4	525.0	1,962.1
Afghanistan	14,501.7	10,685.8	3,146.8	3,772.7	3,609.3
Thailand	2,070.7	1,727.2	5,000.8	7,258.0	2,771.4
Other	7,782.1	8,132.1	14,477.4	17,041.5	6,916.5
Total Far East	**85,544.9**	**90,010.5**	**111,085.7**	**117,211.5**	**89,976.2**
TOTAL, ASIA	**130,752.0**	**140,536.0**	**162,460.3**	**180,918.5**	**155,963.5**
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIC					
Australia	2,313.3	2,203.3	2,284.8	2,878.8	2,411.8
Other	1,089.0	3,920.1	1,291.7	1,520.7	3,035.9
TOTAL Australia & Oceania	**3,402.4**	**6,123.4**	**3,576.5**	**4,399.5**	**5,447.7**
All Other Countries	800.3	1,045.3	1,213.3	1,269.4	1,585.4
Aircraft and Ships Stores	7,371.6	1,264.8	1,262.9	1,518.7	2,046.7
Total All Other Counties n.e.s	**8,171.9**	**2,310.2**	**2,476.2**	**2,788.0**	**3,632.0**
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	**583,486.0**	**580,912.3**	**597,904.1**	**614,315.7**	**596,676.6**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Kenya Revenue Authority

Total Exports=Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports

*Provisional

[+]Revised

[1]See Table 6.15 for details

6.34. Table 6.15 presents details on trade with other African countries for the period 2015 to 2019. Exports to African countries was KSh 224.2 billion in 2019 with Uganda remaining the leading export destination, accounting for 28.6 per cent of total exports to Africa. Exports to EAC increased by 8.0 per cent to KSh 140.4 billion in 2019. Exports to Rwanda and Tanzania increased by 29.9 per cent and 13.0 per cent, respectively. Exports to South Sudan declined by 3.1 per cent from KSh 13.0 billion in 2018 to KSh 12.6 billion in 2019. Value of exports to COMESA member states increased by 1.9 per cent to KSh 164.2 billion in 2019. The value of exports to Malawi increased by 12.7 per cent to 3.6 billion, while the value of exports to Mozambique more than doubled. The value of exports to Egypt and Democratic Republic of Congo contracted by 6.0 per cent and 11.3 per cent, respectively. Other notable declines were recorded in exports to South Africa and Somalia, contracting by 24.5 per cent and 21.8 per cent, respectively.

6.35. As shown in the table, the value of imports from Africa rose by 11.4 per cent to KSh 234.2 billion and accounted for 13.0 per cent of the total import bill. This was attributable to increase in imports from South Africa, which stood at KSh 74.0 billion representing. Value of imports from the EAC countries contracted by 5.8 per cent from KSh 71.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 67.7 billion in 2019. Value of imports from Uganda shrunk by 26.8 per cent to KSh 38.5 billion, in 2019.

Table 6.15: Trade with African Countries, 2015-2019

KSh '000

	TOTAL EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)										
Tanzania+	34,249,575.0	35,569,699.8	29,265,238.4	29,972,186.8	33,864,855.0	17,281,568.3	13,329,079.2	18,224,635.4	18,011,924.9	27,699,677.8
Uganda+	69,064,126.5	62,956,582.4	63,421,501.3	62,628,771.2	64,106,065.0	24,213,083.1	24,023,215.7	50,726,238.0	52,586,404.5	38,478,296.7
Rwanda	17,949,830.9	17,499,629.7	17,124,028.3	17,842,204.1	23,174,876.1	789,703.7	774,593.3	1,683,595.7	1,186,307.9	1,404,275.5
Burundi	6,594,983.3	7,242,222.6	7,381,994.2	6,592,609.1	6,725,941.6	223,662.6	68,353.0	59,481.4	67,760.4	65,077.9
South Sudan			16,844,222.9	12,967,744.5	12,574,655.3			33,203.7	16,554.5	26,955.4
Total, EAC[1]	**127,858,515.7**	**123,268,134.5**	**134,036,985.2**	**130,003,515.7**	**140,446,393.1**	**42,508,017.8**	**38,195,241.2**	**70,727,154.1**	**71,868,952.3**	**67,674,283.2**
COMESA[2]										
Egypt	20,166,293.2	20,618,514.1	19,005,227.8	20,125,101.0	18,927,359.3	25,816,668.5	30,042,739.2	35,382,586.2	36,338,938.7	42,571,055.9
Congo, D.R	20,673,353.1	20,035,482.8	18,879,329.9	15,177,067.8	13,466,012.9	127,763.1	208,299.5	504,619.1	1,289,056.1	1,951,927.4
Ethiopia+	8,158,710.2	9,141,551.0	8,230,358.8	6,677,739.6	7,104,395.0	853,489.2	905,520.2	3,209,521.9	1,785,385.6	2,082,511.9
South Sudan+	17,149,310.7	16,406,371.7				11,472.9	8,167.9			
Sudan	5,966,860.3	5,360,749.4	6,906,507.5	6,201,573.1	5,824,133.3	454,833.9	479,445.3	2,186,197.2	665,631.2	3,214,940.5
Zambia	5,909,279.1	5,171,559.3	3,868,968.5	5,290,334.9	4,364,091.9	3,894,810.7	4,200,643.5	7,739,372.0	6,884,645.3	6,685,124.1
Malawi	3,047,465.3	2,791,806.9	2,972,318.5	3,223,000.1	3,631,902.5	249,794.6	377,280.7	402,119.3	1,410,425.4	3,284,611.8
Zimbabwe	1,217,306.6	914,061.8	1,506,220.0	1,146,964.4	979,212.1	224,209.0	1,256,194.3	2,946,018.2	1,767,851.0	4,314,144.0
Mauritius	1,083,199.9	976,999.2	1,111,360.5	1,211,628.2	1,267,034.5	2,713,035.1	5,173,580.4	7,317,990.0	6,100,113.1	7,876,377.5
Djibouti	1,110,080.6	1,318,177.8	779,675.1	641,115.9	675,277.3	15,328.3	3,010.4	47,183.9	980.2	112,828.0
Comoros	1,103,877.4	1,127,581.9	559,762.0	444,515.6	247,215.9	8.4	1,247.0	788.5	2,064.2	15.2
Madagascar	449,832.9	205,534.7	328,854.2	353,157.0	658,126.8	2,433,745.0	801,749.3	1,644,846.4	749,642.9	2,105,015.4
Eritrea	449,632.4	117,935.2	175,703.0	129,399.0	140,220.3	67.6	0.0	3,034.7	0.0	0.0
Seychelles	321,580.8	161,718.1	174,562.3	238,610.0	206,909.8	64,171.4	236.2	0.0	2,975.0	10,729.8
Swaziland	103,827.4	24,153.7	56,433.0	222,192.4	33,316.3	7,161,710.9	6,397,799.6	11,230,575.2	8,628,195.8	12,557,040.1
Libya	131,594.1	126,329.6	47,493.3	30,509.5	124,082.2	181,901.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-Total, COMESA	**87,042,203.9**	**84,498,527.1**	**64,602,774.4**	**61,112,908.6**	**57,649,290.1**	**44,203,009.7**	**49,855,913.6**	**72,614,852.8**	**65,625,904.4**	**86,766,321.6**
Total, COMESA	**180,651,144.6**	**172,196,961.8**	**169,374,521.2**	**161,144,237.4**	**164,230,828.2**	**69,429,459.2**	**74,722,075.6**	**125,117,371.6**	**119,482,931.8**	**126,740,927.1**
OTHER COUNTRIES										
Algeria	361,858.8	122,582.9	30,196.5	40,154.3	118,180.8	799,088.8	300,993.2	8,678.9	2,016.8	21,920.5
Angola	102,377.3	74,732.7	39,138.2	102,839.7	68,561.2	24,676.1	59,990.2	161,827.9	389,445.4	565.9
Ghana	490,556.4	534,358.5	542,356.5	1,258,065.2	596,630.9	121,384.5	205,282.7	202,174.3	187,016.9	135,309.1
Nigeria	3,659,277.6	2,559,421.9	2,649,018.9	2,231,631.4	2,806,310.8	205,491.5	459,985.4	425,429.2	663,467.8	1,113,014.4
Lesotho	61,418.3	28,801.5	325,832.2	13,717.5	11,235.6	2,190.9	1,829.2	1,173.2	2,416.8	3,188.4
Mozambique	1,292,854.8	2,358,729.7	1,215,776.0	1,214,261.6	3,652,744.9	1,412,850.4	2,363,996.9	3,173,283.8	3,243,683.6	2,521,151.1
Reunion	127,091.2	160,437.8	149,490.3	193,112.8	172,689.0	3,560.7	1,560.9	0.0	20.6	1,269.8
Somalia+	15,486,067.1	18,041,853.6	19,745,139.3	15,145,272.3	11,841,821.1	31,272.8	57,562.7	102,618.7	954,489.9	485,778.4
South Africa	4,338,440.0	4,149,032.5	2,758,621.2	4,386,989.9	3,312,165.3	61,311,246.1	49,857,193.6	61,879,610.9	64,733,515.6	74,040,376.4
All Other African Countries	3,806,935.1	1,721,975.1	1,545,464.1	1,900,279.3	3,571,336.6	1,136,711.2	4,532,170.1	2,096,910.3	2,526,838.3	1,434,410.0
Sub-Total	**29,726,876.6**	**29,751,926.2**	**29,001,033.2**	**26,486,323.9**	**26,151,676.2**	**65,048,473.1**	**57,840,564.8**	**68,051,707.3**	**72,702,911.8**	**79,756,984.0**
TOTAL AFRICA	**244,627,596.1**	**237,518,587.7**	**227,640,792.8**	**217,602,748.1**	**224,247,359.5**	**151,759,500.5**	**145,891,719.6**	**211,393,714.2**	**210,197,768.5**	**234,197,588.9**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/Kenya Revenue Authority

* Provisional

+Revised

[1] South Sudan joined EAC in April 2016

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

Balance of Payments

6.36. The Balance of Payments (BOP) current account worsened by 10.9 per cent to KSh 567.0 billion from KSh 511.3 billion in 2018 as shown in Table 6.16. This was occasioned by a 2.9 per cent decline in merchandise exports to KSh 598.8 billion, a 2.3 per cent increase in merchandise imports (f.o.b) to KSh 1,688.3 billion and a 33.7 percent worsening on the primary income account to a deficit of KSh 196.3 billion, in the review period. Growth in imports was mainly due to increased importation of petroleum products, and machinery and other capital equipment, in the year under review.

6.37. Receipts from international trade in services went up by 3.3 per cent to KSh 573.2 billion in 2019 from KSh 554.9 billion in 2018. This boosted the net international trade in services to record a surplus of KSh 180.0 billion in 2019. Remittances from the diaspora increased by 5.0 per cent from KSh 275.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 289.5 billion in 2019. Consequently, receipts in the secondary income account grew by 6.4 per cent to KSh 544.5 billion. Primary income account deficit widened by 33.7 per cent to a deficit KSh 196.3 billion in 2019 from a deficit of KSh 146.8 billion in 2018. Consequently, the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP was 5.8 per cent in 2019.

6.38. Financial account net inflows decreased by 3.9 per cent to a surplus of KSh 636.3 billion in 2019. This was occasioned by decreases in foreign direct investment and other investment liabilities. Net inflows of foreign direct investment and other investment declined by 22.3 per cent and 14.4 per cent to KSh 115.1 billion KSh 386.8 billion, respectively, during the review period. Overall BOP position improved by 2.8 per cent to a surplus of KSh 106.4 billion on account of a build-up in reserve assets.

Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2015-2019

KSh Million

	2015+	2016+	2017+	2018+	2019*
A. Current Account	**-434,028.4**	**-409,550.4**	**-588,145.5**	**-511,336.9**	**-566,993.2**
Goods: exports f.o.b	586,140.1	583,416.5	599,900.2	616,581.5	598,764.1
Goods: imports f.o.b	1,408,739.8	1,364,123.5	1,653,359.8	1,649,818.6	1,688,325.5
Services: credit	455,369.8	422,777.6	480,601.1	554,877.6	573,176.4
of which Travel	71,081.1	83,614.1	94,705.3	108,623.9	102,743.0
Services: debit	326,014.9	277,354.2	319,742.2	393,166.0	393,155.0
Balance on goods and services	-693,244.8	-635,283.6	-892,600.8	-871,525.6	-909,540.0
Primary income: credit	7,858.5	10,099.1	14,563.3	20,135.2	22,273.2
Primary income: debit	87,642.7	112,651.2	170,568.2	166,944.0	218,609.1
Balance on goods, services, and primary income	-773,029.0	-737,835.6	-1,048,605.7	-1,018,334.4	-1,105,875.9
Secondary income : credit	345,217.9	333,477.1	466,247.6	511,848.0	544,457.2
of which Diaspora Remittances	154,068.3	177,088.5	202,918.7	275,577.4	289,470.9
Secondary income: debit	6,217.3	5,191.9	5,787.4	4,850.5	5,574.5
B. Capital Account	**25,718.0**	**20,878.0**	**19,046.0**	**26,593.0**	**21,146.0**
Capital account: credit	25,718.0	20,878.0	19,046.0	26,593.0	21,146.0
Capital account: debit	-	-	-	-	-
C. Financial Account	**-377,719.4**	**-525,448.0**	**-574,793.8**	**-662,047.4**	**-636,291.6**
Direct investment: assets	23,758.5	15,977.3	26,534.0	16,652.4	20,801.6
Direct investment: liabilities	60,843.6	68,901.4	130,931.8	164,708.4	135,897.0
Portfolio investment: assets	18,722.0	42,939.3	68,791.9	109,539.4	97,401.5
Equity and investment fund shares	996.0	41,283.6	68,077.3	104,145.8	80,829.1
Debt securities	17,726.0	1,655.7	714.6	5,393.7	16,572.4
Portfolio investment: liabilities	3,499.1	7,501.5	-12,785.4	172,819.3	231,233.4
Equity and investment fund shares	1,061.1	5,759.0	-13,046.5	-29,670.1	1,377.8
Debt securities	2,438.0	1,742.5	261.1	202,489.4	229,855.5
Financial derivatives: net	(1,594.95)	1,090.41	447.58	1,166.64	(529.92)
Other investment: assets	61,842.8	-21,016.2	18,517.4	95,398.0	58,399.7
Other debt instruments	61,842.8	-21,016.2	18,517.4	95,398.0	58,399.7
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank,	53,522.5	-27,960.6	20,751.9	90,609.0	55,709.5
Other sectors	8,320.3	6,944.3	-2,234.5	4,789.0	2,690.2
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs2	8,320.3	6,944.3	-2,234.5	4,789.0	2,690.2
Other investment: liabilities	416,104.9	488,035.8	570,938.2	547,276.2	445,234.2
Other equity	-274.6	11.7	883.5	447.6	198.0
Special Drawing Rights	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt instruments	416,379.6	488,024.2	570,054.7	546,828.7	445,036.2
Central bank	-217.0	-3,607.2	1,513.5	-17,426.6	-8.4
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	52,282.0	-26,658.3	12,147.3	13,696.1	57,581.4
General government	202,052.1	200,087.9	297,287.9	249,739.9	139,550.9
Other sectors	162,262.4	318,201.8	259,106.1	300,819.3	247,912.3
Nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs2	162,262.4	318,201.8	259,106.1	300,819.3	247,912.3
D. Net Errors and Omissions	**3,850.5**	**-126,636.7**	**-17,715.1**	**-73,879.3**	**15,915.0**
E. Overall Balance	**26,740.6**	**-10,138.8**	**12,020.9**	**-103,424.2**	**-106,359.5**
F. Reserves and Related Items	**-26,740.6**	**10,138.8**	**-12,020.9**	**103,424.2**	**106,359.5**
Reserve assets	-33,301.9	3,321.4	-24,432.9	88,701.8	90,629.1
Credit and loans from the IMF	-6,561.3	-6,817.5	-12,412.0	-14,722.3	-15,730.4
Exceptional financing	-	-	-	-	-
Current Account balance as % of GDP	-6.9	-5.8	-7.2	-5.8	-5.8

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

* Provisional

\+ Revised

[2]NPISHs: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

International Liquidity

6.39. Table 6.17 presents Foreign Exchange Reserve positions of Central Monetary Authorities for the period 2015 to 2019. Gross international reserves went up by 10.0 per cent to KSh 919.4 billion as at December 2019. This was mainly as a result of an increase in foreign exchange reserves of the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). Net foreign assets held by CBK increased by 11.4 per cent to KSh 850.7 billion as at the end of 2019. The reserve position in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) declined by 1.2 per cent to stand at KSh 1.9 billion as at the end of 2019. Use of Fund Credit of IMF declined by 29.9 per cent during the review period to KSh 36.5 billion.

Table 6.17: Central Monetary Authorities: Foreign Exchange Reserves, 2015-2019

KSh Million

As at end of	Official Foreign Assets and Liabilities								Gross Foreign Reserves[1] of Central Monetary
	Central Bank Of Kenya					Government			
	S.D.R.'s	Foreign Exchange (cash + gold)	External Banks' Deposits	Use of Fund Credit	Net Foreign Assets of Central Bank	Reserve Position in IMF	Other Holdings	Reserves of Government	
2015..	1,489.2	739,256.7	17,875.7	86,287.6	636,582.6	1,936.2	133.7	2,069.9	742,815.8
2016..	3,746.9	730,784.4	14,210.4	77,196.3	643,124.6	1,843.0	104.4	1,947.4	736,478.6
2017..	1,486.8	735,261.9	17,301.2	69,815.9	649,631.5	1,967.5	115.5	2,083.2	738,831.9
2018..									
January ..	863.7	742,067.7	17,386.4	70,176.7	655,368.3	1,995.9	121.6	2,117.4	745,048.9
February ..	2,775.5	740,109.8	18,047.5	68,666.2	656,171.6	1,980.3	121.5	2,101.8	744,987.0
March	2,677.6	915,089.2	20,057.2	68,031.7	829,678.0	1,962.0	118.7	2,080.7	919,847.5
April	1,592.0	930,264.2	16,082.2	65,915.0	849,858.9	1,930.8	115.0	2,045.8	933,902.0
May	5,356.0	920,230.1	18,999.5	64,645.8	841,940.9	1,923.9	112.5	2,036.4	927,622.6
June	2,065.1	882,616.4	17,546.7	60,676.5	806,458.3	1,902.1	110.2	2,012.3	886,693.8
July	1,438.2	894,967.0	18,548.4	59,601.0	818,255.7	1,887.6	109.9	1,997.5	898,402.7
August	5,377.1	869,858.6	20,763.6	58,677.9	795,794.2	1,887.4	109.2	1,996.6	877,232.3
September	5,392.8	863,207.1	18,323.1	58,601.0	791,675.8	1,884.9	110.5	1,995.4	870,595.3
October ...	3,340.5	845,204.7	18,087.8	56,539.5	773,917.9	1,883.7	108.3	1,992.0	850,537.3
November	5,811.0	827,600.4	19,618.3	55,982.0	757,811.0	1,899.1	109.5	2,008.5	835,419.9
December	2,576.6	831,298.2	18,173.1	52,132.8	763,568.9	1,899.1	109.5	2,008.5	835,883.4
2019..									
January ..	1,952.8	841,170.8	19,148.9	51,968.8	772,005.9	1,893.1	110.1	2,003.2	845,126.8
February ..	938.8	841,304.3	20,238.4	50,543.2	771,461.4	1,874.3	109.1	1,983.4	844,226.5
March	8,343.2	837,697.0	20,078.1	50,524.3	775,437.8	1,873.6	110.0	1,983.6	848,023.8
April	6,346.5	830,833.2	17,928.7	47,718.0	771,532.9	1,882.0	109.2	1,991.2	839,170.8
May	5,229.9	1,036,089.4	16,298.7	47,426.1	977,594.6	1,870.5	106.7	1,977.2	1,043,296.6
June	1,008.0	1,029,832.6	24,020.6	44,039.7	962,780.3	1,905.1	118.7	2,023.8	1,032,864.4
July	12,736.3	1,000,217.2	20,527.8	43,762.9	948,662.7	1,920.1	100.2	2,020.3	1,014,973.7
August	11,488.6	961,287.6	16,420.0	42,339.1	914,017.2	1,898.1	105.4	2,003.5	974,779.7
September	11,478.5	943,222.9	24,334.2	42,320.1	888,047.0	1,897.2	106.8	2,004.0	956,705.3
October ...	9,465.4	936,180.3	21,363.7	40,491.4	883,790.6	1,907.1	111.0	2,018.1	947,663.8
November	8,311.7	910,615.4	20,459.6	39,129.8	859,337.8	1,890.7	110.9	2,001.6	920,928.8
December	5,974.5	911,427.8	30,119.9	36,548.4	850,734.1	1,877.2	111.0	1,988.2	919,390.5

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

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

Foreign Exchange Rates

6.40. During the review period, the Kenyan Shilling gained against currencies of key trading countries with Trade Weighted Index (TWI) improving from 115.7 in 2018 to 113.0 in 2019, as shown in Table 6.18. This was mainly occasioned by strengthening of the Kenyan Shilling against the Euro, Pound Sterling, Chinese Yuan and Indian Rupee by 4.6, 3.8, 3.7 and 2.4 per cent, respectively. During the review period, the Kenyan Shilling weakened against the Japanese Yen (2.0%), the US Dollar (0.7%), UAE Dirham (0.7%) and Saudi Riyal (0.7%). Within the EAC bloc, Rwanda Francs and the Tanzania Shilling depreciated against the Kenyan Shilling by 3.7 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively, during the review period. On the other hand, Uganda Shilling gained against the Kenyan Shilling by 1.3 per cent.

Table 6.18: Foreign Exchange Rates[1] of the Kenyan Shilling against Selected Currencies, 2015-2019

Currency	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1 Euro[2]	108.96	112.33	116.73	119.63	114.18
1 US Dollar	98.18	101.50	103.41	101.29	101.99
1 Pound Sterling	150.17	137.66	133.20	135.25	130.18
1 UAE Dirham	26.73	27.64	28.15	27.58	27.77
1 Deutsche Mark	55.71	57.44	59.68	61.17	58.38
1 Dutch Guilder	49.44	50.97	52.97	54.29	51.81
1 French Franc	16.61	17.13	17.80	18.24	17.41
100 Italian Lira	5.63	5.80	6.03	6.18	5.90
1 Belgian Franc	2.70	2.78	2.89	2.97	2.83
1 Indian Rupee	1.53	1.51	1.59	1.48	1.45
1 Chinese Yuan	15.62	15.29	15.30	15.33	14.76
1 SA Rand	7.72	6.93	7.77	7.69	7.06
100 Japanese Yen	81.12	93.55	92.22	91.74	93.59
1 Saudi Riyal	26.17	27.06	27.57	27.01	27.19
1 Egyptian Pound[3]	12.77	10.14	5.80	5.69	6.07
TSh/KSh[4]	20.73	21.54	21.63	22.48	22.63
1 Pakistan Rupee[3]	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.84	0.68
1 Swedish Kroner	11.65	11.87	12.12	11.67	10.79
1 Swiss Franc	102.04	103.04	105.04	103.58	102.62
USh/KSh[4]	32.94	33.68	34.92	36.81	36.32
1 Congolese Franc[3]	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.06
100 Rwanda Francs[3]	7.09	7.53	8.11	8.50	8.82
Overall Trade Weighted Index, (2009=100)	**114.30**	**114.83**	**116.52**	**115.66**	**113.04**

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

* Provisional

1 Annual average

2 Countries in the Euro area included in the computation of Trade Weighted Fisher's Ideal Index are: Germany, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy.

3 Via US dollar Exchange Rates

4 Calculated as 1Kenya Shilling to Uganda or Tanzania shilling

Agriculture Sector Review

Chapter 07

Overview

The agriculture sector performance decelerated from 6.1 per cent recorded in 2018 to 3.6 per cent in 2019. Extreme weather phenomenon characterized by drought during the first half of the year, followed by high rainfall in the second half of the year culminated in reduced production of selected crops. Maize production declined from 44.6 million bags in 2018 to 39.8 million bags in 2019 largely attributed to drought in several areas coupled with the fall army worms infestation. Tea production decreased by 6.9 per cent to 458.5 thousand tonnes in 2019 from 493.0 thousand tonnes in 2018. Cane deliveries to factories declined from 5.3 million tonnes in 2018 to 4.6 million tonnes in 2019. The volume of horticultural exports increased by 1.8 per cent from 322.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 328.3 thousand tonnes in 2019. The quantities of milk deliveries made to dairy processors increased by 5.3 per cent from 634.3 million litres in 2018 to 668.2 million litres in 2019.

7.2. The value of marketed production at current prices for the first time in the last five years decreased by 6.5 per cent from KSh 498.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 465.7 billion in 2019. Earnings from sugarcane decreased by 16.6 per cent from KSh 21.0 billion in 2018 to KSh 17.6 billion in 2019, while pyrethrum earnings increased by 49.2 per cent from KSh 26.2 million in 2018 to KSh 39.1 million. During the year under review, coffee earnings decreased by 31.5 per cent from KSh 14.8 billion KSh 10.2 billion, mainly attributable to excess production of coffee globally, especially, in Brazil, which led to reduced average prices.

Agriculture Output and Input

7.3. Table 7.1 shows trends in agriculture output, intermediate consumption and value added at current and constant prices from 2015 to 2019, with Figure 7.1 illustrating trends in agriculture value added at constant prices for the same period. Output and intermediate consumption at current prices increased by 9.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent to KSh3,642.5 billion and 490.7 billion, respectively, in 2019. Value added at current prices increased by 9.7 per cent from KSh 2,873.5 billion in 2018 to KSh 3,151.8 billion in 2019. Output and intermediate consumption at constant prices increased by 3.6 per cent and 3.4 per cent to KSh 1232.7 billion and 251.6 billion, respectively, in 2019. Value added at constant prices increased by 3.6 per cent from KSh 946.7 billion in 2018 to KSh 981.1 billion in 2019.

Table 7.1: Agriculture Output and Input[1], 2015 -2019

KSh Million

	2015+	2016+	2017	2018	2019*
PRODUCTION AT CURRENT PRICES					
Output at basic prices… … … … … … … … … … … … …	2,083,490	2,392,700	3,116,427	3,331,598	3,642,542
Intermediate consumption… … … … … … … … … ….	306,140	337,235	409,641	458,082	490,700
Value added at basic prices, gross… … … … … … … …	1,777,350	2,055,465	2,706,786	2,873,516	3,151,842
PRODUCTION CONSTANT PRICES					
Output… … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	1,045,269	1,099,078	1,121,167	1,190,052	1,232,714
Intermediate consumption… … … … … … … … … …	208,362	220,063	229,071	243,335	251,618
Gross Value Added … …..… … … … … … … …..	836,907	879,014	892,097	946,717	981,097

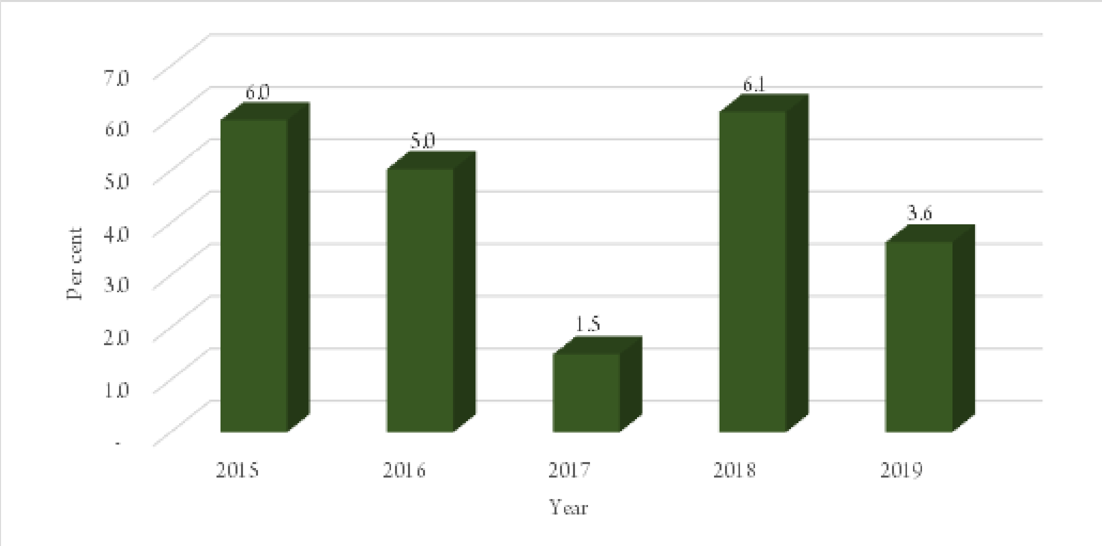
Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

* Provisional

+Revised

[1]Excludes Forestry and Fishing

Figure 7.1: Real Agriculture Growth Rate, 2015 -2019



Marketed Production

7.4. Table 7.2 presents earnings from marketed agricultural production at current prices from 2015 to 2019. The value of marketed production at current prices decreased by 6.5 per cent from KSh 498.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 465.7 billion in 2019. This was attributed to reduced value of marketed crops that contracted by 9.6 per cent from KSh 351.5 billion in 2018 to KSh 317.9 billion during the review period. The value of livestock and livestock products increased marginally from KSh 146.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 147.9 billion in 2019.

Table 7.2: Recorded Marketed Production at Current Prices, 2015-2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
CEREALS-					
Maize .. .. … … … … ..	8,506.0	7,891.2	8,478.7	9,986.9	10,681.2
Wheat .. .. … … … … ..	8,198.2	8,028.1	5,283.1	11,744.7	13,373.4
Others .. .. … … … ….	7,488.5	7,266.2	5,965.1	7,268.0	11,776.3
Total .. … … … … ….	**24,192.7**	**23,185.4**	**19,726.9**	**28,999.6**	**35,830.9**
HORTICULTURE[1]-					
Cut flowers .. .. … ….	62,937.5	70,829.5	82,248.9	113,165.2	104,141.8
Vegetables .. .. … … ..	20,939.5	23,366.8	24,064.6	27,685.2	27,247.8
Fruits .. .. … … … … ..	6,561.8	7,317.3	9,009.3	12,831.1	13,189.0
Total .. … … … … ….	**90,438.8**	**101,513.5**	**115,322.8**	**153,681.5**	**144,578.6**
TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL CROPS-					
Sugar-cane .. … … … ..	22,397.1	24,221.3	20,133.8	20,985.5	17,576.9
Pyrethrum .. .. … … …	51.0	37.9	26.5	26.2	39.1
Others .. .. … … … ….	1,516.8	1,470.4	1,689.7	1,510.4	1,223.2
Total .. … … … … ….	**23,964.9**	**25,729.6**	**21,850.0**	**22,522.1**	**18,839.2**
PERMANENT CROPS-					
Coffee .. .. … … … ….	12,074.7	16,192.3	16,037.1	14,837.7	10,164.8
Tea .. .. … … … … …	118,391.2	116,547.3	134,826.0	127,669.3	104,072.6
Sisal .. .. … … … … …	3,595.0	4,729.6	3,557.8	3,794.3	4,379.6
Total .. … … … …	**134,060.8**	**137,469.1**	**154,420.9**	**146,301.3**	**118,617.1**
TOTAL CROPS…	**272,657.3**	**287,897.7**	**311,320.6**	**351,504.5**	**317,865.7**
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS-… ….					
Cattle and Calves … … .	66,216.7	84,701.2	93,630.2	100,248.7	107,352.6
Goats and Sheep … … ..	4,854.7	5,767.4	6,782.4	7,758.8	7,591.4
Milk .. .. … … … … …	21,205.4	23,020.1	20,878.2	22,705.0	20,046.1
Chicken and eggs … … ..	6,005.9	8,788.4	10,674.8	12,069.2	9,227.8
Others .. .. … … … … .	2,562.1	3,124.9	3,634.9	4,040.5	3,661.3
Total .. … … …	**100,844.7**	**125,401.9**	**135,600.5**	**146,822.2**	**147,879.2**
GRAND TOTAL .. … … … … … … ….	**373,502.1**	**413,299.6**	**446,921.2**	**498,326.7**	**465,744.9**

* Provisional.

[1]Data refers to fresh Horticultural exports only

7.5. During the review period, the value of marketed maize increased by 7.0 per cent to KSh 10.7 billion, while that of wheat increased by 13.9 per cent to KSh 13.4 billion. The value of marketed fresh horticultural produce declined by 5.9 per cent from KSh 153.7 billion in 2018 to KSh 144.6 billion in 2019. This was mainly as a result of an 8.0 per cent contraction of the value of cut flowers from KSh 113.2 billion in 2018 to KSh 104.1 billion in 2019. Similarly, the value of vegetables decreased by 1.6 per cent to KSh 27.2 billion. However, during the review period, the value of fruits increased by 2.8 per cent from KSh 12.8 billion to KSh 13.2 billion. Earnings from sugarcane decreased by 16.2 per cent from KSh 21.0 billion in 2018 to KSh 17.6 billion in 2019, while pyrethrum earnings increased by 49.2 per cent from KSh 26.2 million in 2018 to KSh 39.1 million in 2019. During the year under review, coffee earnings decreased by 31.5 per cent from KSh 14.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 10.2 billion. This was mainly because of excess production of coffee globally, especially, in Brazil, which led to reduced average prices.

Likewise, earnings from tea reduced by 18.5 per cent from KSh 127.7 billion in 2018 to KSh 104.1 billion in 2019, on account of reduced export prices following a higher production of tea globally. Earnings from sisal increased by 15.4 per cent to KSh 4.4 billion in 2019. During the review period, the value of marketed milk decreased by 11.7 per cent from KSh 22.7 billion in 2018 to KSh 20.0 billion in 2019.

7.6. Table 7.3 presents quantum and price indices trends for marketed agricultural produce for the period 2015 to 2019. Overall, quantum index increased slightly from 259.1 in 2018 to 260.7 in 2019. During the review period, quantum indices for crops decreased from 176.0 in 2018 to 170.3. The quantum indices for cereals and horticultural crops increased from 118.8 and 332.6 in 2018 to 133.3 and 338.4 in 2019, respectively. However, quantum indices for temporary industrial crops and permanent crops decreased from 129.0 and 152.0 in 2018 to 110.5 and 141.7 in 2019, respectively. The quantum indices for livestock and products increased from 346.0 in 2018 to 355.3 in 2019. Overall, agricultural price index decreased from 263.6 in 2018 to 254.2 in 2019, while that for all crops decreased from 195.7 in 2018 to 180.9 in 2019. Price indices for cereals increased by 29.9 per cent from 182.4 in 2018 to 236.9 in 2019. For a second year running, the price indices of temporary and permanent crops declined. The price indices for temporary industrial crops, horticultural and permanent crops decreased by 8.6, 5.9 and 14.7 per cent, respectively. During the review period price indices for livestock and products decreased by 1.1 per cent.

Table 7.3: Volume and Price Indices of Sales to Marketing Boards, 2015 -2019

Base: 2001=100

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
QUANTUM INDICES	Cereals	103.5	95.8	73.0	118.8	133.3
	Temporary Industrial Crops ...	165.9	172.4	116.9	129.0	110.5
	Horticulture	251.8	277.1	323.8	332.6	338.4
	Permanent Crops	123.9	146.6	136.0	152.0	141.7
	TOTAL CROPS	143.5	160.3	158.7	176.0	170.3
	Livestock and Products	293.5	328.2	308.3	346.0	355.3
	TOTAL	216.8	242.3	230.1	259.1	260.7
PRICE INDICES	Cereals	209.3	213.4	255.6	182.4	236.9
	Temporary Industrial Crops	159.7	169.7	210.9	204.7	187.0
	Horticulture	148.9	151.7	146.6	187.7	176.6
	Permanent Crops	243.2	216.9	261.9	222.2	189.6
	TOTAL CROPS	197.9	184.1	245.5	195.7	180.9
	Livestock and Products	298.3	321.7	331.2	334.6	330.8
	TOTAL ...	246.9	252.2	272.9	263.6	254.2

* Provisional.

7.7. The average gross commodity prices paid to farmers for selected agricultural commodities from year 2015 to 2019 are shown in Table 7.4. In 2019, prices paid to farmers for coffee and tea decreased by 25.0 per cent and 12.4 per cent to KSh 30,227.22 and KSh 22,681.04 per 100 kilogramme, respectively. Similarly, the price paid to farmers for sugarcane decreased by 4.3 per cent to KSh 3,816.0 per tonne, in 2019. The decline was partly attributable to stiff competition from cheap sugar imports accumulated from 2017. However, the price decrease is in tandem with the decreasing ex-factory sugar prices which sugar price is the only variable in calculating cane price. With the introduction of Cane Testing Units (CTU) in all sugar factories, a cane payment formula that recognizes cane quality will be implemented soon. In

2019, the price paid for maize increased by 49.1 per cent to KSh 3,372.59 per 100 kilogramme, while the price of seed cotton increased by 13.0 per cent to KSh 5,200. Increases were also recorded in prices paid to farmers for wheat, sisal, beef meat (third grade) and pig meat. On the other hand, the price of milk per 100 litres decreased by 15.0 per cent from KSh 3,530 in 2018 to KSh 3,000 in 2019.

Table 7.4: Average Gross Commodity Prices[1] Paid to Farmers for Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2015- 2019

KSh per Unit

	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Coffee ………………………	100 Kg	37,480.02	40,815.54	47,547.71	40,286.41	30,227.22
Tea ………………………	100 Kg	29,656.27	24,732.35	30,652.18	25,896.47	22,681.04
Sisal ………………………	100 Kg	16,924.71	19,463.35	16,121.73	16,445.42	16,459.01
Sugar-cane ………………	Tonne	3,125.00	3,386.81	4,237.25	3,988.00	3,816.00
Pyrethrum (Pyrethrin equivalent) …….	Kg	12,570.82	12,906.70	12,625.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Seed Cotton ……………	100 Kg	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	5,200.00
Maize ………………………	100 Kg	2,870.08	2,968.80	3,987.33	2,261.83	3,372.59
Wheat ………………………	100 Kg	3,561.62	3,718.40	3,197.99	3,555.50	3,833.53
Beef (third grade) ………	100 Kg	30,510.49	35,904.54	38,090.90	38,122.72	42,221.67
Pig meat …………………	100 Kg	21,266.71	22,666.04	23,172.37	23,191.73	23,295.92
Milk ………………………	100 Litres	3,443.00	3,543.00	3,897.30	3,530.00	3,000.00

* Provisional.

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

7.8. Table 7.5 shows the performance of large and small farms in terms of marketed output. The value of the total sales decreased by 6.5 per cent to KSh 465.7 billion during the review period. The value of sales from large farms decreased by 6.8 per cent from KSh 133.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 124.8 billion in 2019. Similarly, the value of sales from small farms decreased by 6.3 per cent to KSh 340.9 billion during the same period. The share of small farms increased slightly to 73.2 per cent in 2019, reflecting the continued dominance of the smallholder sector in the marketing of agricultural produce.

Table 7.5: Recorded Sale of Produce from Large and Small Farms, 2015-2019

Year	Large Farms		Small Farms		Total		Percentage
	KSh Mn.	Annual Percentage change	KSh Mn.	Annual Percentage change	KSh Mn.	Annual Percentage change	Share of SmallFarms
2015	101,219.1	15.0	272,283.0	13.9	373,502.1	14.2	72.9
2016	111,590.9	10.4	301,708.7	11.0	413,299.6	10.8	73.0
2017	119,328.0	6.9	327,593.2	8.6	446,921.2	8.1	73.3
2018	133,932.8	12.2	363,958.6	11.1	497,891.4	11.4	73.1
2019*	124,819.6	(6.8)	340,925.3	(6.3)	465,744.9	(6.5)	73.2

* Provisional.

7.9. Table 7.6 presents the trend in quantum and price indices for purchased inputs for the period 2015 to 2019. Overall quantum index increased by 10.9 per cent from 321.8 in 2018 to 356.8 in 2019. The quantum index for fertilizers increased from 262.8 in 2018 to 284.8 in 2019, while that of fuel and power increased marginally from 152.5 in 2018 to 155.4 in 2019. Similarly, quantum index for service inputs increased by 5.0 per cent to 342.8 in 2019. Overall price index increased from 196.0 in 2018 to 200.1 in 2019. The price index for material inputs increased from 194.9 in 2018 to 199.9 in 2019, mainly due to higher prices for bags, seeds and manufactured feeds. Similarly, price index for service inputs increased by 9.0 per cent to 268.7 in 2019. The price index for fertilizers declined by 13.9 per cent from 241.6 in 2018 to 208.1 in 2019. The reduction in fertilizer prices is attributable to Government subsidy, during the review period. Similarly, the price index for fuel and power declined slightly from 168.1 in 2018 to 167.0 in 2019 because of lower international crude oil prices.

Table 7.6: Quantum and Price Indices for Purchased Inputs, 2015 – 2019

Base: 2001=100

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Quantum Indices					
Fertilizers .. .. .. … … … ..	245.0	280.4	304.9	262.8	284.8
Fuel and Power .. .. .. … ….	106.2	123.6	145.2	152.5	155.4
Bags .. .. … … … … ..	54.7	55.2	43.6	68.9	58.9
Manufactured Feeds .. .. ….	398.5	415.3	538.5	678.4	775.4
Certified Seeds .. .. … …	210.5	158.9	183.6	187.3	224.9
Other Material Inputs	151.5	179.0	153.6	156.7	188.1
Total Material Inputs	**177.5**	**179.0**	**230.3**	**263.5**	**295.0**
Service Inputs .. .. .. … … ..	320.5	373.0	320.1	326.5	342.8
TOTAL INPUTS	**302.6**	**304.7**	**368.2**	**321.8**	**356.8**
Price Indices-					
Fertilizers .. .. .. … … … ..	231.1	197.8	230.1	241.6	208.1
Fuel and Power .. .. .. … …	126.3	123.3	147.3	168.1	167.0
Bags .. .. … … … … ..	241.4	277.6	259.4	263.9	295.7
Manufactured Feeds	244.3	252.7	279.2	240.6	255.9
Certified Seeds .. .. … …	146.1	159.4	177.5	163.3	172.2
Other Material Inputs	201.3	196.5	225.2	221.9	255.2
Total Material Inputs	**185.9**	**184.7**	**192.4**	**194.9**	**199.9**
Service Inputs .. … … … … .	234.7	241.8	262.6	246.5	268.7
TOTAL INPUTS	**198.9**	**196.6**	**225.9**	**196.0**	**200.1**

* Provisional

7.10. The total value of inputs purchased increased from KSh 62.4 billion in 2018 to KSh 63.9 billion in 2019 as shown in Table 7.7. The value of fertilizer purchased increased by 5.0 per cent to KSh 15.7 billion in 2019. The value of fuel and power consumed in the agricultural sector increased by 2.7 per cent from KSh 16.4 billion in 2018 to KSh 16.8 billion in 2019. During the year under review, value of purchased manufactured feeds and certified seeds stood at KSh 7.7 billion and KSh 4.2 billion, respectively.

Table 7.7: Value of Purchased Agricultural Input[1], ~~2015 – 2019~~

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
MATERIAL INPUTS-					
Fertilizers	12,172.4	13,930.7	17,612.1	14,950.4	15,697.9
Crop chemicals..	4,771.4	5,572.3	7,044.8	11,871.1	11,043.7
Livestock drugs and medicines.. ..	3,606.6	4,179.2	4,610.7	2,296.7	2,888.8
Fuel and power..	14,414.7	17,170.3	16,140.1	16,378.7	16,816.7
Bags	128.8	130.2	135.2	139.3	127.3
Manufactured feeds	7,983.5	8,628.3	9,519.1	7,900.0	7,669.7
Certified Seeds	4,483.1	3,384.9	4,194.7	3,540.3	4,167.4
Other material inputs	1,197.0	1,414.0	1,560.0	1,751.5	1,787.8
Total	48,757.5	54,409.8	60,816.7	58,828.2	60,199.4
SERVICE INPUTS	3,082.6	3,588.0	3,793.4	3,578.7	3,652.8
TOTAL INPUTS	**51,840.1**	**57,997.8**	**64,610.1**	**62,406.9**	**63,852.2**

*Provisional.

[1]Excluding labour

7.11. Price indices and terms of trade for agriculture from 2015 to 2019 are shown in Table 7.8. The general index of agricultural output prices declined by 3.7 per cent from 173.8 in 2018 to 167.3 in 2019 because of reduced agricultural output prices. The index of purchased consumer goods in rural areas rose by 4.0 per cent to 558.0 in 2019, while that of purchased inputs increased by 8.0 per cent to 211.7 in the same period. This culminated in the deterioration in the overall agriculture terms of trade from 47.5 in 2018 to 43.5 in 2019.

Table 7.8: Price Indices and Terms of Trade for Agriculture, 2015– 2019

Base: 2001=100

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
General Index of Agricultural Output Prices	162.9	166.4	180.1	173.8	167.3
PRICE PAID					
Purchased Inputs	198.9	196.6	208.1	196.0	211.7
Index of Purchased Consumer Goods-Rural Areas	449.7	478.6	513.1	536.5	558.0
INDICES OF PRICES PAID	324.3	337.6	360.6	366.3	384.8
Agricultural Sector Terms of Trade	50.2	49.3	49.9	47.5	43.5

* Provisional

Crops

7.12. Table 7.9 shows estimates of production of major food crops over the last five years. Production of maize decreased by 10.8 per cent from 44.6 million bags in 2018 to 39.8 million bags in 2019. The decline is mainly attributable to unfavorable weather conditions, especially, in the maize growing areas. Similarly, production of beans dropped by 10.8 per cent to 8.3 million bags in 2019. Production of potatoes and sorghum increased by 5.3 per cent and 52.4 per cent, to 2.0 million tonnes and 3.2 million bags, respectively. Production of millet increased by 87.5 per cent to 1.5 million bags in 2019.

Table 7.9: Estimated Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2015– 2019

Crop	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Maize	Million bags	42.5	37.8	35.4	44.6	39.8
Beans	Million bags	8.5	8.1	9.4	9.3	8.3
Potatoes	Million tonnes	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.0
Sorghum	Million bags	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	3.2
Millet … … … .	Million bags	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives

* Provisional

7.13. The average retail market prices of selected food crops from 2015 to 2019 as shown in Table 7.10. The average retail prices of finger millet, cabbages and bananas decreased in March and September 2019 compared to the corresponding period in 2018. Although the prices of maize, beans and sorghum decreased in March 2019 compared to March 2018, their prices rose in September 2019, compared to the prices in September 2018. Potatoes and Tomatoes prices increased in both March and September 2019 compared to prices of similar periods in 2018.

Table 7.10: Average Retail Market Prices of Selected Food Crops, 2015- 2019

KSh per Kg

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
CROP	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept
Maize … … … … .	33.19	33.77	33.92	35.10	48.02	43.86	41.32	30.87	31.89	41.49
Beans … … … … .	77.56	77.08	76.74	74.36	93.96	87.46	88.10	70.86	77.01	81.57
Finger Millet … …	83.71	88.86	84.03	84.62	108.59	105.20	107.69	89.73	92.54	86.54
Sorghum … … … .	55.51	53.60	54.36	52.58	72.65	64.85	73.41	54.68	64.37	61.89
Potatoes … … … .	34.46	34.11	39.56	38.91	55.96	30.67	41.54	55.51	43.35	67.88
Cabbages … … …	38.86	22.17	25.71	31.73	37.54	29.79	32.87	26.28	20.73	25.43
Tomatoes … … …	68.09	55.03	70.23	52.60	73.84	79.82	65.29	63.76	77.20	70.11
Bananas … … … ..	37.26	37.46	37.36	41.82	49.18	50.68	45.57	50.81	45.08	48.72

7.14. Table 7.11 presents sales of agricultural produce to various marketing boards from 2015 to 2019. The quantity of wheat sold increased by 5.6 per cent from 330.3 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 348.8 thousand tonnes in 2019. During the review period, the quantity of paddy rice sold increased by 42.7 per cent to 60.2 thousand tonnes. In contrast, the volumes of maize sold to marketing boards decreased by 28.3 per cent from 441.5 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 316.7 thousand tonnes in 2019. The quantity of tea sold also decreased by 6.9 per cent to 458.9 thousand tonnes in 2019, while coffee sales to marketing boards, likewise declined by 8.7 per cent from 36.8 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 33.6 thousand tonnes in 2019.

Table 7.11: Sale of Selected Crops to Marketing Boards, 2015– 2019

Crop	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Maize[1] ...	000 Tonnes	295.3	265.8	239.2	441.5	316.7
Wheat[2] ...	000 Tonnes	227.3	215.9	156.9	330.3	348.8
Coffee ...	000 Tonnes	32.2	39.7	33.7	36.8	33.6
Tea ...	000 Tonnes	399.2	473.0	439.9	493.0	458.9
Cotton[2] ...	000 Tonnes	15.7	15.8	11.9	12.0	3.0
Sugar-cane[2] ...	Million Tonnes	7.2	7.2	4.8	5.3	4.6
Pyrethrum (extract equivalent) ..	Tonnes	3.7	3.3	1.9	0.3	0.3
Sisal ...	000 Tonnes	21.2	24.3	22.5	23.1	26.6
Rice Paddy[2]	000 Tonnes	43.7	38.1	30.4	42.2	60.2

* Provisional.

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

[2] Deliveries to factories/ginneries.

7.15. **Wheat:** Table 7.12 presents production and importation of wheat from 2015 to 2019. Production of wheat rose by 8.8 per cent from 336.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 366.2 thousand tonnes in 2019. Similarly, the quantity of wheat imported increased by 15.1 per cent from 1,736.7 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 1,998.9 thousand tonnes in 2019.

Table 7.12: Production and Imports of Wheat, 2015– 2019

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production[1]	Imports	Total
2015	238.6	1,421.8	1,660.4
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

* Provisional.

[1]Includes retention for seed.

7.16. **Coffee:** The area, production and average yield of coffee by type of grower for crop year 2014/15 to 2018/19 are presented in Table 7.13. The area under coffee production slightly increased by 0.5 per cent from 115.6 thousand hectares in 2017/18 to 116.2 thousand hectares in 2018/19. The increment was attributed to new planting in the counties through the purchase and distribution of free coffee seedlings by Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA)-Coffee Directorate, in collaboration with the County Governments. This translated to a 1.5 per cent growth in the area of coffee under co-operatives. The total quantity of coffee produced increased by 8.7 per cent from 41.4 thousand tonnes in 2017/18 to 45.0 thousand tonnes in 2018/19. The increase mainly came from newly planted trees (three years back) coming into production coupled with the usual cyclic nature of coffee production. Despite the decrease in area under coffee estates, production increased from 11.0 thousand tonnes to 14.1 thousand tonnes. These resulted in the average yield for estates and cooperatives increasing by 27.5 per cent and 0.9 per cent to 543.2 Kg/Ha and 347.4 Kg/Ha, respectively, during the review period.

Table 7.13: Production, Area and Average Yield of Coffee by Type of Grower, 2014/2015-2018/19

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*
AREA (Ha) '000-					
Co-operatives	87.8	88.2	88.8	89.5	90.8
Estates	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	25.4
TOTAL	**113.5**	**114.0**	**114.7**	**115.6**	**116.2**
PRODUCTION (Tonnes) '000-					
Co-operatives	27.2	30.8	24.5	30.4	30.9
Estates	14.8	15.3	14.2	11.0	14.1
TOTAL	**42.0**	**46.1**	**38.7**	**41.4**	**45.0**
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha.)-					
Co-operatives	319.3	361.1	279.0	344.4	347.4
Estates	601.6	619.4	552.5	426.0	543.2

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 3 years ago

7.17. **Tea:** Table 7.14 shows the production, area and average yield of tea by type of grower from 2015 to 2019. The area under tea increased by 15.0 per cent from 234.3 thousand hectares in 2018 to 269.4 thousand hectares in 2019. Tea production decreased by 6.9 per cent to 458.5 thousand tonnes in 2019 from 493.0 thousand tonnes in 2018. The smallholder sub-sector recorded a 5.3 per cent decrease in tea production from 272.5 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 258.1 thousand tonnes in 2019, while the estate sub-sector recorded a 9.0 per cent decrease in tea production to 200.7 thousand tonnes during the review period. Consequently, the average yield decreased from 2,383 kg/ha in 2018 to 1,888 kg/ha in 2019 for the estate sub-sector. Similarly, the smallholder sub- sector, the yield recorded decreased from 1,922 kg/ha in 2018 to 1,583 kg/ha during the period under review. The low production was mainly attributable to extreme weather phenomenon characterized by drought during the first half of the year.

Table 7.14: Production, Area and Average Yield of Tea by Type of Grower, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
AREA ('000 Ha)					
Smallholders	134.2	138.3	141.1	141.8	163.1
Estates	75.2	80.2	91.6	92.5	106.3
TOTAL	**209.4**	**218.5**	**232.7**	**234.3**	**269.4**
PRODUCTION ('000 Tonnes)					
Smallholders	237.6	265.6	246.1	272.5	258.1
Estates	161.6	207.4	193.7	220.5	200.7
TOTAL	**399.2**	**473.0**	**439.8**	**493.0**	**458.8**
AVERAGE YIELD (Kg/Ha)[1]					
Smallholders	1,926.0	2,086.4	1,744.0	1,922.0	1,583.0
Estates	2,459.7	2,909.0	2,115.0	2,383.0	1,888.0

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Tea Directorate

* Provisional

[1] Obtained by dividing current production by the area

7.18. **Sugarcane:** Table 7.15 shows the performance of sugarcane sub-sector from 2015 to 2019. The area under cane production decreased by 2.5 per cent from 202.4 thousand hectares in 2018 to 197.3 thousand hectares in 2019. The decrease was largely attributed to the closure of Mumias Sugar Factory in early 2018. Area harvested also decreased from 73.1 thousand hectares in 2018 to 71.9 thousand hectares in 2019 mainly due to the lengthy closure of Kwale Sugar Company, and Mumias Sugar Factory. Consequently, total cane production decreased by 12.5 per cent from 5.3 million tonnes in 2018 to 4.6 million tonnes in 2019, due to low cane supply. Further, this situation was made worse by the extreme weather conditions experienced in the last quarter of the year, which made it difficult to lift cane from the fields. The average yield also decreased by 7.4 per cent from 55.1 tonnes per hectare in 2018 to 51.0 tonnes per hactare in 2019.

Table 7.15: Planted Area, Area Harvested, Production and Average Yield of Sugarcane, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Area under cane ('000 Ha).........	223.6	220.8	191.2	202.4	197.3
Area harvested ('000 Ha)1	77.8	85.8	67.7	73.1	71.9
Total Production ('000 Tonnes).........	7,164.8	7,151.7	4,751.6	5,262.2	4,606.1
Production by non-contracted farmers ('000 Tonnes).........	1,995.8	1,816.7	1,004.3	1,233.1	938.8
Average yield (Tonnes/Ha)2.........	66.4	62.2	55.3	55.1	51.0

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 2015 to 2019. Total domestic sugar production declined by 10.2 per cent from 491.1 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 440.9 thousand tonnes in 2019, resulting in low sugar exports. The decrease in sugar production was attributed to low cane supply in 2019. Sugar imports increased significantly by 61.4 per cent from 284.2 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 458.6 thousand tonnes in 2019 in an effort to meet the rising domestic demand against declining production.

Table 7.16: Production, Imports and Exports of Sugar, 2015-2019

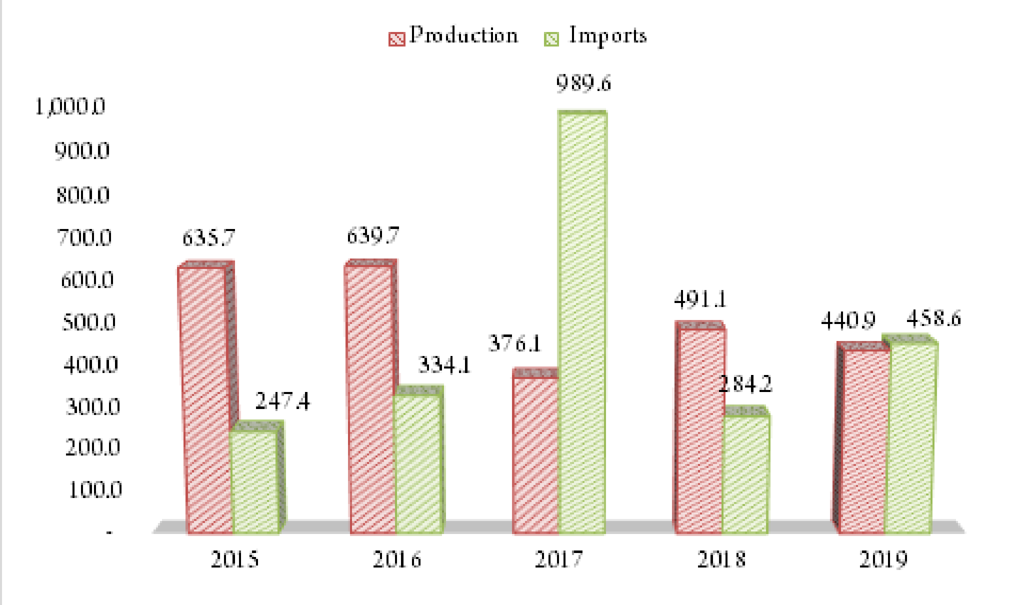
'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
2015 … … … … …..	635.7	247.4	0.1
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

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Sugar Directorate

*Provisional

Figure 7.2: Sugar Production and Imports, 2015-2019



7.20. **Horticulture:** Quantities and values from exports of fresh horticultural produce for the last five years are shown in Table 7.17, with Figure 7.3 showing monthly performance of fresh horticultural exports in 2019. The quantity of the fresh horticulture produce has continued to rise over the years since 2015. However, earnings from exports of fresh horticultural produce decreased for the first time by 5.9 per cent from KSh 153.7 billion in 2018 to KSh 144.6 billion in 2019. This was attributable to lower prices offered in the international market. The export quantities increased slightly by 1.8 per cent from 322.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 328.3 thousand tonnes in 2019. Export earnings from cut flowers declined by 8.0 per cent from KSh 113.2 billion in 2018 to KSh 104.1 billion in 2019, accounting for 72.0 per cent of total earnings from horticulture exports. Quantities of cut flowers exported increased by 7.8 per cent from 161.2 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 173.7 thousand tonnes in 2019. Export earnings from fruits increased by 3.1 per cent from KSh 12.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 13.2 billion in 2019, accounting for 9.1 per cent of total earnings from horticulture exports. The quantity of fruits exported increased by 8.3 per cent from 75.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 81.9 thousand tonnes in 2019. During the period under review, the quantity of vegetable exported decreased by 15.2 per cent from 85.8 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 72.7 thousand tonnes in 2019. The value of vegetable exported decreased marginally by 1.7 per cent from KSh 27.7 billon in 2018 to KSh 27.2 billion in 2019.

7.21. As shown in Figure 7.4, monthly export quantities of horticulture performed poorly from June to the end of the year at around 25,000 tonnes or below for most months. Monthly export earnings from horticulture ranged from KSh 10.0 billion in July and September to KSh 15 billion in December, which was the best performing month in earnings, but the lowest performing month in export quantities.

Table 7.17: Exports of Fresh Horticultural Produce, 2015-2019

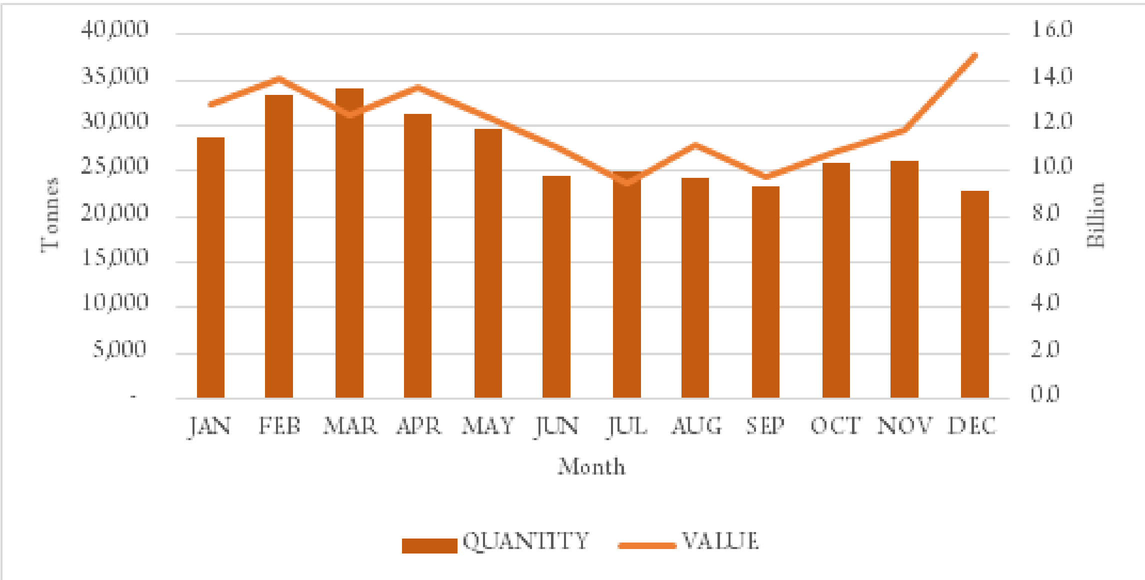
Year	Cut Flowers		Fruits		Vegetables		Total	
	Volume 000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion	Volume 000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion	Volume 000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion	Volume '000 Tonnes	Value KSh billion
2015 … … … .	122.8	62.9	46.2	6.6	69.7	20.9	238.7	90.4
2016 … … ….	133.7	70.8	48.7	7.3	78.8	23.4	261.2	101.5
2017..… …	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

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, Horticulture Directorate

* Provisional.

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

Figure 7.3: Monthly Performance of Fresh Horticultural Exports, 2019



7.22. **Rice:** Table 7.18 presents data on the performance of various irrigation schemes across the country for the last five years. During the review period, all area cropped rose by 17.9 per cent to 32.3 thousand hectares, while the number of plot holders increased by 11.8 per cent to 15.7 thousand hectares. Total paddy rice production rose by 42.6 per cent from 112.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 160.6 thousand tonnes in 2019. Paddy rice production by the Mwea Irrigation Scheme increased by 34.5 per cent to 121.0 thousand tonnes in 2019, accounting for 75.3 per cent of total paddy rice production. All other schemes registered increases in paddy production except Bunyala, which recorded a decrease of 1.5 per cent due to a decline in area cropped. Gross value of rice output increased from KSh 6.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 10.1 billion in 2019, while payment to plot-holders increased from KSh 3.8 billion to KSh 6.4 billion in 2019.

Table 7.18: Rice Production of Irrigation Schemes, 2014/15-2018/19

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*
Mwea-						
Area cropped-Hectares .. … … … … …	10,629	10,629	17,146	17,146	23,076	25,710
Plot-holders-Number .. .. … … … … ..	7,178	7,178	7,178	7,178	7,684	7,684
Gross value of output-KSh million … …	5,727	4,726	3,558	3,558	6,122	8,748
Payments to plot-holders-KSh million ..	4,780	3,938	1,816	1,816	3,522	5,759
All Scheme Areas-						
Area cropped-Hectares .. … … … … ..	13,998	14,586	21,949	21,949	27,383	32,277
Plot-holders-Number .. .. … … … … …	13,055	13,055	16,326	16,326	14,028	15,688
Gross value of output-KSh million … …	6,717	5,673	4,395	4,395	6,964	10,109
Payments to plot-holders-KSh million ..	5,508	4,591	2,169	2,169	3,849	6,374
Crops Produced - Tonnes						
Mwea-Paddy .. .. .. … … … … … ….	91,624	78,760	59,291	59,291	89,960	120,996
Ahero-Paddy .. .. .. … … … … … … ..	7,942	6,494	7,752	7,752	4,596	8,473
W.Kano-Paddy .. .. .. … … … … … …	2,039	4,634	4,083	4,083	4,527	9,423
Bunyala-Paddy .. .. .. … … … … … … ..	4,600	4,522	3,632	3,632	3,741	3,686
S.W Kano -Paddy … … … … … … … … ..	10,268	7,100	6,440	6,440	7,386	8,184
North Kano -Paddy … … … … … … … ..	..	..	..	..	1,921	3,040
Bura -Paddy … … … … … … … … … … ..	..	..	..	..	474	1,083
Tana -Paddy … … … … … … … … … … .	..	..	..	..	..	900
Lower Kija -Paddy … … … … … … … …	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
Total Paddy… … … … … … … …..	**116,473**	**101,510**	**81,198**	**81,198**	**112,605**	**160,584**

Source: National Irrigation Board

*Provisional

.. Data not available

7.23. Dairy Produce: Table 7.19 shows details of livestock slaughtered and dairy products for 2015 to 2019. The quantities of milk production increased by 5.3 per cent from 634.3 million litres in 2018 to 668.2 million litres in 2019. Quantities of processed butter and ghee, and cheese however reduced by 18.9 per cent and 20.5 per cent to 1,013.4 tonnes and 305.4 tonnes, respectively, in 2019. However, quantities of milk and cream processed increased by 5.0 per cent from 468.4 million litres in 2018 to 491.8 million litres in 2019.

7.24. Livestock Slaughtered: The number of cattle and calves slaughtered rose by 10.8 per cent from 2,781.7 thousand in 2018 to 3,080.8 thousand in 2019. Similarly, the total number of goats and sheep delivered to slaughterhouses increased by 10.3 per cent from 10,247.6 thousand in 2018 to 11,302.7 thousand in 2019. The number of pigs slaughtered increased by 6.5 per cent from 388.2 thousand heads in 2018 to 413.5 thousand heads in 2019.

Table 7.19: Livestock Slaughtered and Dairy Products, 2015-2019

	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Recorded Milk Production........................	Mn. Litres	615.9	648.2	535.7	634.3	668.2
Milk Processed						
Milk and cream..........	Mn. Litres	437.9	448.6	410.6	468.4	491.8
Butter and ghee..........	Tonnes	1,646.4	1,444.9	1,127.3	1,249.4	1,013.4
Cheese..........	Tonnes	302.9	311.2	338.3	384.3	305.4
Livestock Slaughtered						
Cattle and Calves..........	'000 Head	2,274.5	2,460.2	2,590.0	2,781.7	3,080.8
Sheep and Goats..........	'000 Head	6,560.8	8,220.2	9,206.7	10,247.6	11,302.7
Pigs..........	'000 Head	282.9	313.6	360.1	388.2	413.5

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

* Provisional

7.25. **Agricultural Training:** Agricultural trainings are geared towards improving human skills to enhance the quality and quantity of agricultural productivity. The level of enrolment in training institutions is an indicator that shows the efforts put towards supporting the sector. Table 7.20 shows enrolment levels in various institutions offering Agricultural courses in the country. There was a continued decline in student enrolment at degree level for the second year running from 18,165 in 2018 to 17,392 in 2019. However, there was increased enrolment at the diploma level. Diploma level enrolment in Agriculture courses at Egerton University increased by 51.6 per cent from 31 students in 2018 to 47 students in 2019. Total diploma level enrolment at Animal Health Training Institutes (AHTIs) increased by 26.9 per cent from 160 in 2018 to 203 in 2019. This was mainly from Kabete, which recorded a 35.4 per cent increase from 99 students in 2018 to 134 students in 2019. There was a slight decrease in Agricultural diploma enrolment at Naivasha Dairy Training Institute (DTI) from 41 students in 2018 to 39 students in 2019. Diploma enrolment level at Bukura Agricultural College has witnessed a steady growth since 2014 with the highest increase recorded in 2019. The surge in enrolment was attributable to placement of students to the College through the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service coupled with increased number of training programmes offered by the College. Certificate level enrolment at AHTIs increased from 291 in 2018 to 297 in 2019. The slow growth was due to a drop in certificate level enrolment at Ndomba from 130 students in 2018 to 114 students in 2019. Naivasha Dairy Training Institute recorded a 10.6 per cent increase in agricultural enrolment at certificate level from 132 in 2018 to 146 in 2019. Enrolment in short term vocational courses decreased for the third year in a row mainly due to decreases from Naivasha Dairy Training Institute, which has witnessed a declining trend since 2016.

Table 7.20: Enrolment in Agricultural Training Institutions, 2015-2019

Number

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEGREE LEVEL -Public Universities															
All Universities	9,420	5,800	15,220	10,165	6,930	17,095	14,835	9,386	24,221	10,715	7,450	18,165	10,626	6,766	17,392
DIPLOMA LEVEL -Public Universities															
Egerton	324	800	1,124	459	206	665	116	80	196	25	6	31	37	10	47
DIPLOMA LEVEL - MOA															
Bukura Institute of Agriculture	710	309	1,019	705	326	1,031	791	406	1,197	887	498	1,385	1,079	672	1,751
Naivasha Dairy Training Institute	27	14	41	23	19	42	27	13	40	23	18	41	19	20	39
Total	**737**	**323**	**1,060**	**728**	**345**	**1,073**	**818**	**419**	**1,237**	**910**	**516**	**1,426**	**1,098**	**692**	**1,790**
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	75	54	129	64	59	123	54	65	119	64	68	132	84	62	146
Animal Health Training Institutes-															
Kabete	187	25	212	91	13	104	35	18	53	70	20	90	77	28	105
Nyahururu	51	22	73	52	24	76	46	28	74	45	26	71	50	28	78
Ndomba	337	89	426	118	28	146	95	25	120	91	39	130	81	33	114
Total	**575**	**136**	**711**	**261**	**65**	**326**	**176**	**71**	**247**	**206**	**85**	**291**	**208**	**89**	**297**
SHORT-TERM VOCATIONAL COURSES-															
Naivasha Dairy Training School	180	79	259	214	103	317	201	84	285	128	73	201	48	45	93
Athi River M.T. School	66	44	110	44	12	56	41	23	64	47	22	69	72	21	93
Total	**246**	**123**	**369**	**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

7.26. The number of registered agricultural societies and unions for the period 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 7.21. Overall, there was an increase in the number of societies, across the various agricultural activities except for those societies engaged in cotton and sugar-cane activities, which remained constant. There was a slowed growth of 1.2 per cent in the number of societies engaged in coffee activities in 2019 compared to a 5.7 per cent growth in 2018. One additional agricultural society was engaged in pyrethrum during the period. Registration of dairy, multi-purpose, farm purchase and fisheries societies recorded increases of 2.6, 1.5, 3.3 and 1.7 per cent, respectively. Societies engaged in other agricultural activities in total recorded an increase of 3.5 per cent from 1,916 in 2018 to 1,983 in 2019. The number of Savings and Credit societies grew by 2.3 per cent from 10,231 in 2018 to 10,463 in 2019 while that of other non-agricultural societies rose by 2.2 per cent to 4,091 in 2019. One agricultural union was also registered in the review period.

Table 7.21: Number of Societies and Unions, 2015 – 2019

Number

TYPE OF SOCIETY	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Agricultural:					
Coffee	605	613	616	651	659
Sugar-cane	192	199	206	211	211
Pyrethrum	146	146	147	149	150
Cotton	61	62	62	62	62
Dairy	427	465	518	623	639
Multi-produce	2,169	2,222	2,289	2,364	2,399
Farm Purchase	117	118	118	122	126
Fisheries	94	99	111	116	118
Other Agricultural Societies	1,643	1,706	1,843	1,916	1,983
Sub- Total	**5,454**	**5,629**	**5,910**	**6,214**	**6,347**
Non-Agricultural:					
Savings and Credit	8,914	9,567	10,029	10,231	10,463
Other Non-Agricultural Societies	3,031	3,279	3,913	4,002	4,091
Sub- Total	**11,945**	**12,846**	**13,942**	**14,233**	**14,554**
Unions (Agricultural)	99	98	99	100	101
GRAND TOTAL	**17,498**	**18,573**	**19,951**	**20,547**	**21,002**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, Directorate of Cooperatives

* Provisional

7.27. Table 7.22 shows details of the sale of agricultural produce by co-operative societies and their contribution to gross farm revenue for the period 2015 to 2019. In general, there was an increase in the sale of agricultural produce by co-operative societies across the four selected commodities. Overall, the total value of sales from co-operative societies increased marginally from KSh 10,590 million in 2018 to KSh 10,624 million in 2019, mainly due to increases in milk sales. During the review period, the earnings from coffee, sugar cane and pyrethrum by co-operative societies increased by 0.3, 0.5, and 4.0 per cent, respectively. The earnings from milk increased marginally from KSh 5,603 million in 2018 to KSh 5,623 million in 2019. The share of coffee sales by co-operative societies to marketed production increased by 14.8 percentage points from 32.1 per cent in 2018 to 46.9 per cent in 2019. Shares of milk and sugarcane increased to 28.1 per cent and 1.2 per cent in 2019 while share of pyrethrum decreased to 66.5 per cent during the review period.

Table 7.22: Sale of Selected Agricultural Produce by Co-operative Societies and their Contribution to Gross Farm Revenue, 2015– 2019

Year	Coffee	Sugar cane	Pyrethrum	Milk	Total
Sale (KSh Million)					
2015	4,769	213	27	5,497	10,506
2016	4,755	204	24	5,554	10,538
2017	4,751	204	24	5,589	10,568
2018	4,756	206	25	5,603	10,590
2019*	4,768	207	26	5,623	10,624
Share to marketed production (per cent)					
2015	39.5	1.0	52.9	26.6	18.9
2016	29.4	0.9	64.3	28.5	16.6
2017	29.6	1.0	90.6	26.8	18.5
2018	32.1	1.0	95.3	24.7	18.2
2019*	46.9	1.2	66.5	28.1	22.2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, Directorate of Cooperatives

* Provisional.

Food Balance Sheet

7.28. Food Balance Sheet (FBS) is an accounting/statistical framework that presents a comprehensive picture of the pattern of a country's food supply for a specific reference period. This is presented in form of an equation comprising demand and supply sides. The supply side consists of food production, imports less changes in stocks and exports. The demand side components include, production used as feed, seed, that which is processed, loss, food, and other uses. The FBS shows the trend in the overall national food supply and reveals the adequacy of food supply of the country in relation to human population and nutritional requirements.

FBS Indicators

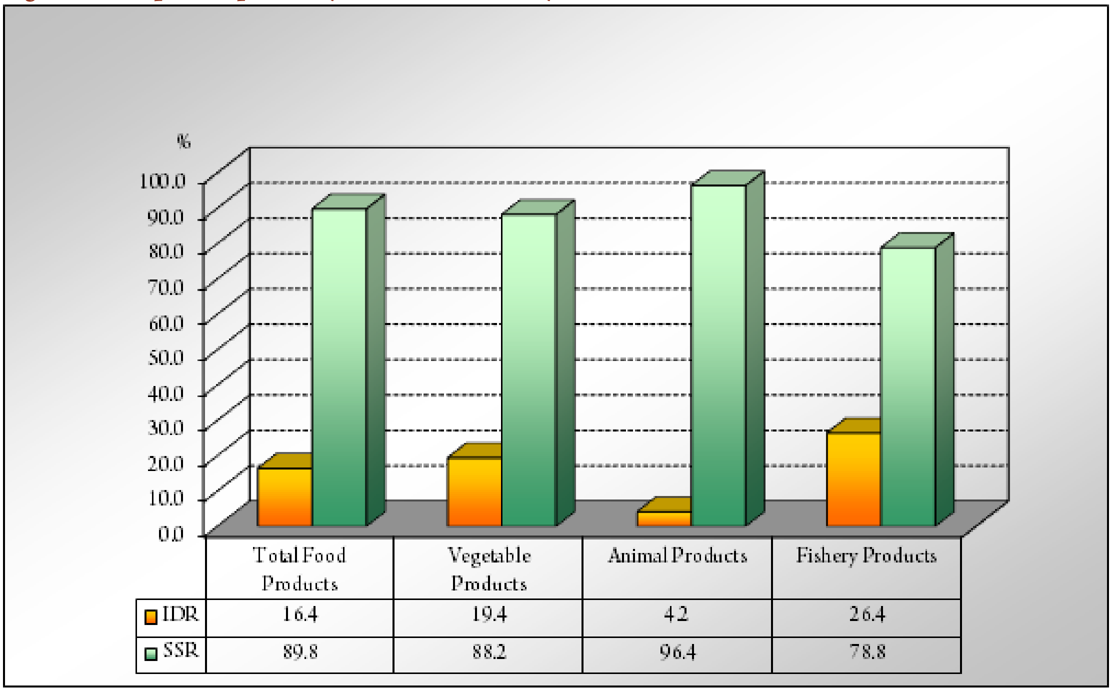
7.29. Table 7.23 gives a summary of the FBS indicators for the period 2015 to 2019, with Figure 7.4 showing Import Dependency and Self-Sufficiency Ratios for selected food products, in 2019. Per Caput Daily Supply of calories and proteins decreased by 2.1 per cent and 1.6 per cent from 2,243.0 thousand calories and 68.1 grams in 2018 to 2,196.3 thousand calories and 67.0 grams in 2019, respectively. However, Per Caput Daily Supply of fats increased by 0.9 grams to 47.2 grams in 2019. Overall, Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) worsened from 15.4 per cent in 2018 to 16.4 per cent in 2019. The IDR for both vegetable and animal products worsened from 18.9 and 2.9 per cent in 2018 to 19.4 and 4.2 per cent, respectively, in 2019, indicating increased reliance on imports of the given commodities. The increase was mainly caused by increased imports of sugar, wheat and its products, and vegetable oils for vegetable products and increased imports of milk and its products in 2019 for animal products. The IDR for fishery products improved by 0.6 percentage points from 27.0 per cent in 2018 to 26.4 per cent in 2019, attributable to reduced imports of fresh water fish in 2019. Overall, Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) increased by 0.7 percentage points from 89.1 per cent in 2018 to 89.8 per cent in 2019, mainly due to increases of 0.9 percentage points and 1.5 percentage points in SSR from vegetable and fishery products. The SSR from animal products decreased by 1.2 percentage points from 97.6 per cent in 2018 to 96.4 per cent in 2019. Per Caput Caloric Daily Supply from vegetable products decreased by 2.8 per cent from 1,982.4 thousand calories in 2018 to 1,926.9 thousand calories in 2019. However, the Per Caput Caloric Daily Supply from animal products increased by 3.4 per cent from 260.6 thousand calories in 2018 to 269.4 thousand calories in 2019.

Table 7.23: Key Food Balance Sheet Indicators, 2015-2019

Indicator		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Per Caput Daily Supply	Calories - '000	2,300.4	2,105.1	2,130.2	2,243.0	2,196.3
	Proteins - Grams	71.2	64.9	67.1	68.1	67.0
	Fats - Grams	52.3	52.2	47.3	46.3	47.2
Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) - Per Cent	**Total**	**92.9**	**92.6**	**87.2**	**89.1**	**89.8**
	Vegetable Products	91.1	90.9	84.5	87.3	88.2
	Animal Products	100.0	99.8	98.7	97.6	96.4
	Fishery Products	85.3	81.5	82.2	77.4	78.8
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) - Per Cent	**Total**	**10.4**	**11.2**	**18.5**	**15.4**	**16.4**
	Vegetable Products	12.9	13.9	22.5	18.1	19.4
	Animal Products	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.9	4.2
	Fishery Products	26.9	30.6	27.6	27.0	26.4
Per Caput Caloric Daily Supply	Vegetable Products - '000 Calories	1,983.0	1,826.1	1,863.9	1,982.4	1,926.9
	Of which Cereals - '000 Calories	913.9	885.6	953.4	1,033.2	1,001.8
	Animal Products - '000 Calories	317.4	279.0	266.3	260.6	269.4

*Provisional

Figure 7.4: Import Dependency and Self-Sufficiency Ratios, 2019



7.30. Figure 7.5 depicts the caloric supply by main food crops for 2019. It summarizes the contribution of various food crops to the total per caput daily caloric supply in the country. The figure shows that cereals formed the bulk of the per caput daily caloric supply, with a share of 45.6 per cent in 2019. This was mainly from maize, wheat and rice, which formed the bulk of production and imports under the cereals category.

Figure 7.5: Caloric Supply by Main Food Groups, 2019

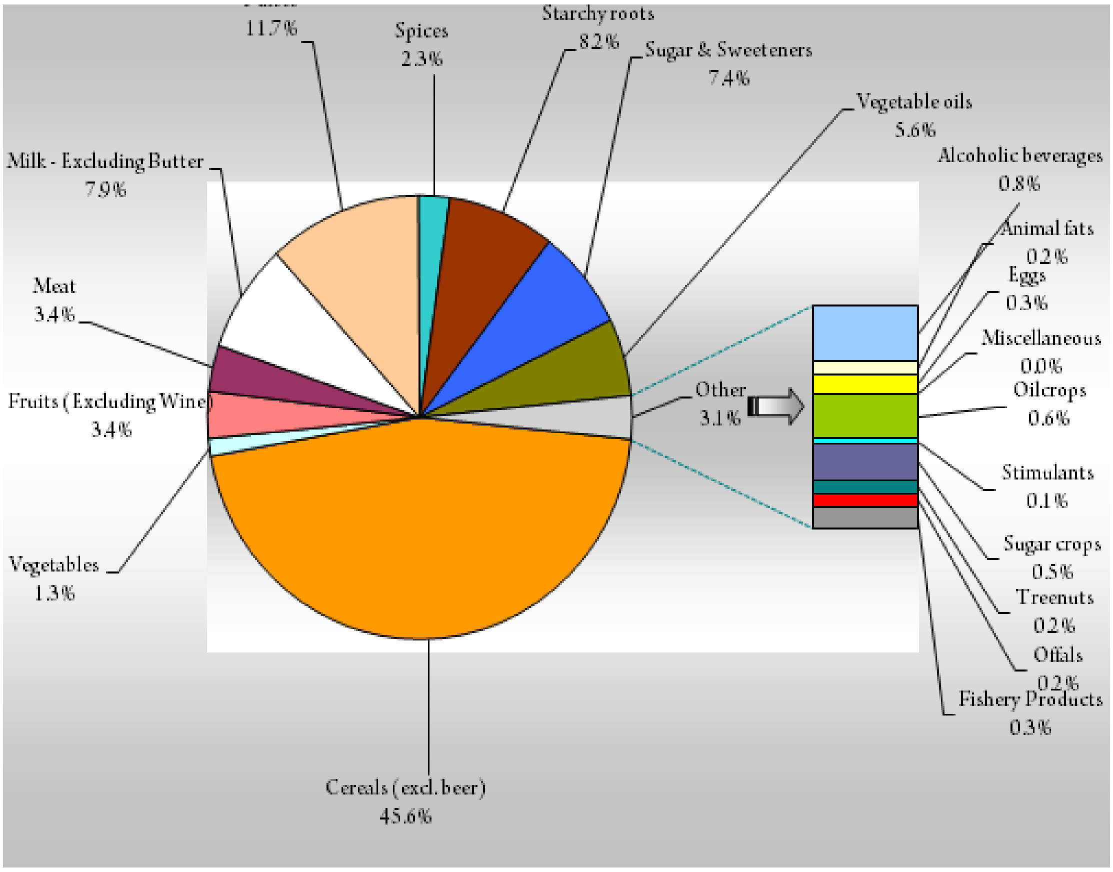


Table 7.24 (a): Food Balance Sheet, 2019

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													2196	67	47
Vegetable prod.													1927	50	31
Animal prod.													269	17	16
Cereals (excl. beer)	4933	3417	118	758	7474	122	205	426	80	179	6461	136	1002	28	11
Wheat and products	366	2022	9	126	2253	0	98	0	19	148	1988	41.8	304	9	4
Barley and products	86	4	44	8	38	33	1	0	1	0	4	0.1	1	0	0
Maize and products	3897	258	4	407	3743	40	51	396	54	1	3201	67.3	520	15	6
Rye and products	0	0	0	0	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	35	106	14	16	6	2	5	62	1.3	11	0	0
Sorghum and products	288	141	58	107	264	35	38	24	4	22	141	3.0	25	1	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	1	1	-14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.3	2	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	161	986	1	89	1056	0	2	0	1	3	1050	22.1	138	3	0
Starchy roots	3900	1	2	0	3899	0	215	0	85	45	3553	75	179	2	0
Potatoes and products	2000	0	2	0	1998	0	202	0	85	45	1666	35.0	68	1	0
Cassava and products	973	0	0	0	974	0	6	0	0	0	968	20.4	60	0	0
Sweet potatoes	897	0	0	0	897	0	6	0	0	0	891	18.7	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	4606	1	0	0	4607	3853	0	0	0	101	653	14	11	0	0
Sugar cane	4606	1	0	0	4607	3853	0	0	0	101	653	13.7	11	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	525	499	12	167	845	44	0	0	0	8	793	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)	488	499	12	167	808	44	0	0	0	7	757	15.9	155	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	1150	49	17	-250	1433	0	92	0	4	7	1330	28	258	17	2
Beans, Dry & Products	749	16	1	-31	795	0	69	0	0	0	726	15.3	141	9	1
Peas, Dry & Products	0	25	13	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	10	0.2	2	0	0
Pulses, Other and products	402	9	3	-219	627	0	23	0	4	5	595	12.5	115	7	1
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	172	8	0	0	180	39	1	0	3	3	133	3	14	0	1
Soyabeans & Products	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	15	7	0	0	23	0	1	0	1	1	19	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	112	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	113	2.4	9	0	1
Sesame seed	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops, Other	41	0	0	0	41	39	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	223	911	125	194	815	153	0	0	0	388	274	6	124	0	14
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	4
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	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	**2785**	**23**	**112**	**13**	**2683**	**0**	**315**	**0**	**0**	**144**	**2224**	**47**	**28**	**1**	**0**
Tomatoes and products	541	17	4	0	554	0	130	0	0	28	395	8.3	4	0	0
Onions, Dry	43	1	0	0	43	0	9	0	0	2	32	0.7	1	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	2202	5	108	13	2086	0	176	0	0	114	1796	37.8	23	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	**2882**	**35**	**255**	**-72**	**2734**	**1**	**281**	**0**	**0**	**114**	**2337**	**49**	**75**	**0**	**1**
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.2	0	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	26	1	1	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0.5	0	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	12	0	0	0	123	2.6	2	0	0
Bananas	27	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	-1	28	0.6	1	0	0
Plantains	861	0	0	0	861	1	0	0	0	44	816	17.2	35	0	0
Apples and products	1	17	1	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	15	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	281	0	145	-72	208	0	0	0	0	0	208	4.4	3	0	0
Dates	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	2	24	0.5	2	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1524	2	107	0	1418	0	267	0	0	69	1081	22.7	31	0	1
Stimulants	**504**	**13**	**509**	**-63**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**51**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Coffee and products	45	3	34	-14	29	0	0	0	0	0	30	0.6	1	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Tea (including mate)	459	9	476	-49	42	0	0	0	0	21	21	0.4	1	0	0
Spices	**265**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**267**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**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	265	2	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	1	266	5.6	52	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	**622**	**16**	**53**	**0**	**585**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**568**	**12**	**17**	**0**	**0**
Wine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	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	**733**	**2**	**14**	**0**	**721**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**712**	**15**	**74**	**6**	**5**
Meat & Products, Bovine	465	0	1	0	464	0	0	0	0	0	465	9.8	51	4	4
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	105	0	11	0	94	0	0	0	0	5	89	1.9	9	1	1
Meat & Products, Pig	14	1	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	13	0.3	3	0	0
Meat & Products, Poultry	89	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	90	1.9	6	1	0
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	58	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	3	55	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	**5090**	**258**	**1**	**0**	**5347**	**46**	**337**	**19**	**0**	**214**	**4732**	**99**	**175**	**8**	**11**
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	5090	258	1	0	5347	46	337	19	0	214	4732	99.5	175	8	11
Eggs	**98**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**86**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**0**
Eggs and products	98	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	8	5	86	1.8	6	1	0
Fish & sea food	**134**	**45**	**9**	**0**	**170**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**170**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**0**
Freshwater fish	109	23	2	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	129	2.7	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	23	1	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0.5	1	0	0
Crustaceans	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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

Table 7.24 (b): Food Balance Sheet, 2018

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2018 Population('000): 46,364

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													2243	68	46
Vegetable prod.													1982	52	30
Animal prod.													261	16	16
Cereals (excl. beer)	4803	3560	167	556	7639	127	179	483	87	299	6465	139	1033	28	10
Wheat and products	337	1840	6	50	2120	0	42	0	11	92	1976	42.6	313	9	4
Barley and products	78	2	11	9	61	37	1	0	1	0	23	0.5	4	0	0
Maize and products	4014	564	8	423	4147	39	86	447	66	183	3326	71.7	555	16	6
Rye and products	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oats and products	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0	0	0
Millet and products	72	30	0	0	102	20	15	10	3	5	48	1.0	9	0	0
Sorghum and products	189	143	130	0	201	31	34	26	5	17	89	1.9	16	0	0
Cereals, Others & Products	0	1	2	-14	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.3	2	0	0
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	113	975	7	88	993	0	2	0	1	2	988	21.3	134	3	0
Starchy roots	3749	10	2	0	3757	0	262	0	131	99	3266	70	171	2	0
Potatoes and products	1898	2	2	0	1898	0	239	0	131	98	1430	30.8	60	1	0
Cassava and products	948	8	0	0	956	0	8	0	0	0	948	20.4	61	0	0
Sweet potatoes	874	0	0	0	874	0	13	0	0	0	861	18.6	49	1	0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	19	0	0	0	19	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	5262	0	0	0	5262	4377	0	0	0	263	621	13	11	0	0
Sugar cane	5262	0	0	0	5262	4377	0	0	0	263	621	13.4	11	0	0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Sugar & Sweeteners	576	312	2	97	788	32	0	0	0	3	753	16	157	0	0
Sugar non-centrifugal	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	1	22	0.5	4	0	0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	534	312	2	97	746	31	0	0	0	3	712	15.4	150	0	0
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Honey	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	0.4	3	0	0
Pulses	1181	55	19	-321	1539	0	166	0	4	8	1360	29	271	18	2
Beans, Dry & Products	837	28	0	-39	904	0	137	0	0	0	766	16.5	152	10	1
Peas, Dry & Products	0	26	14	0	11	0	0	0	0	2	9	0.2	2	0	0
Pulses, Other and products	344	2	4	-282	624	0	29	0	4	6	585	12.6	116	7	1
Treenuts	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	1	5	0	0
Nuts and products	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	0.8	5	0	0
Oilcrops	173	1	0	0	174	39	1	0	3	3	127	3	14	0	1
Soyabeans & Products	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0.0	0	0	0
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	21	0	0	0	21	0	1	0	1	1	18	0.4	4	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	107	1	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	108	2.3	9	0	1
Sesame seed	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Oilcrops, Other	41	0	0	0	41	39	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	192	790	40	183	759	128	0	0	0	370	260	6	120	0	14
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	764	40	183	541	128	0	0	0	345	68	1.5	35	0	4
Coconut Oil	6	26	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	26	6	0.1	3	0	0
Sesameseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Olive & Residue Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Maize Germ Oil	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.3	7	0	1
Oilcrops Oil, Other	166	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	166	3.6	72	0	8

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2018 Population('000): 46,364

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	2592	41	72	28	2532	0	395	0	0	136	2001	43	26	1	0
Tomatoes and products	595	14	0	0	609	0	173	0	0	31	406	8.7	5	0	0
Onions, Dry	35	21	0	0	55	0	15	0	0	3	37	0.8	1	0	0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	1962	6	72	28	1868	0	207	0	0	102	1559	33.6	21	1	0
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	3674	91	98	-30	3697	1	193	0	0	155	3348	72	106	1	1
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	43	0.9	1	0	0
Lemons, Limes and products	21	6	1	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0.6	0	0	0
Grapefruit and products	8	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	6	0.1	0	0	0
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	135	0	0	0	135	0	14	0	0	1	121	2.6	2	0	0
Bananas	1358	2	0	0	1359	0	0	0	0	70	1289	27.8	46	1	0
Plantains	600	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	30	569	12.3	25	0	0
Apples and products	0	16	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	0	14	0.3	0	0	0
Pineapples and products	350	8	1	-30	387	0	20	0	0	0	367	7.9	6	0	0
Dates	1	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.1	1	0	0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	0	0	0
Fruits, Other & Products	1202	8	96	0	1114	0	156	0	0	53	904	19.5	26	0	1
Stimulants	534	14	546	-51	53	0	0	0	0	25	29	1	1	0	0
Coffee and products	42	2	28	-11	27	0	0	0	0	-1	28	0.6	1	0	0
Cocoa Beans and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Tea (including mate)	492	11	517	-40	26	0	0	0	0	25	1	0.0	0	0	0
Spices	251	2	1	0	253	0	0	0	0	1	253	5	50	2	2
Pepper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Pimento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cloves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Spices, other	250	2	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	1	252	5.4	50	2	2
Alcoholic beverages	598	15	43	0	569	0	0	0	0	16	553	12	17	0	0
Wine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Barley Beer	327	10	34	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	303	6.5	8	0	0
Beverages, fermented	222	4	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	225	4.9	5	0	0
Beverages, alcoholic	34	0	8	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	0.6	4	0	0
Alcohol, non food	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0.0	0	0	0
Meat	675	2	9	0	668	0	0	0	0	10	658	14	69	5	5
Meat & Products, Bovine	420	0	1	0	419	0	0	0	0	0	419	9.0	47	4	4
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	60	0	6	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	53	1.2	5	0	0
Meat & Products, Pig	18	1	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	17	0.4	4	0	0
Meat & Products, Poultry	131	1	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	7	125	2.7	9	1	1
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	45	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	2	43	0.9	4	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	4885	169	1	0	5053	37	335	20	0	199	4462	96	170	9	10
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	4885	169	1	0	5053	37	335	20	0	199	4462	96.2	170	9	10
Eggs	91	1	0	0	92	0	0	0	8	5	79	2	6	0	0
Eggs and products	91	1	0	0	92	0	0	0	8	5	79	1.7	6	0	0
Fish & sea food	148	52	0	8	192	0	0	0	0	0	192	4	7	1	0
Freshwater fish	124	28	0	3	150	0	0	0	0	0	150	3.2	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	0	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.4	1	0	0
Marine fish, other	21	2	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	0.5	1	0	0
Crustaceans	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Molluscs other	2	0	0	1	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

The country's development and the livelihood of her people is fundamentally dependent on her natural resource base. This resource base is increasingly under pressure from human activities and the effects of climate change resulting in environmental degradation and depletion. In view of this, the Government in 2019 continued to institute and enforce policy and legal measures that govern the natural resources exploitation, management and conservation to ensure sustainable development.

8.2. In 2019, there was mixed performance in the selected indicators on environment and natural resources. Overall expenditure on water and related services is expected to grow by 47.3 per cent from KSh 31.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 45.8 billion in 2019/20. Area stocked under government forest plantation increased significantly from 141.6 thousand hectares in 2018 to 147.6 thousand hectares in 2019. Value of mineral produced declined by 5.5 per cent from KSh 30.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 29.1 billion in the review period. The fishing sector recorded a 7.8 per cent decline in earnings to KSh 23.5 billion in 2019 from KSh 25.5 billion in 2018 following a drop in volume of fish landed. During the long rains (March to May) season, the country experienced a prolonged dry season.

Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added

8.3. Table 8.1 presents Gross Value Added (GVA) of selected activities under the environment and natural resources sector for 2015 to 2019. The overall share of the environment and natural resources sector to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the review period remained at 3.2 per cent as shown in Table 8.1. The total Gross Value Added from the sector grew by 7.1 per cent from KSh 286.8 billion recorded in 2018 to KSh 307.2 billion in 2019. The fishing and aquaculture sub sector grew by 11.9 per cent from KSh 43.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 48.8 billion in 2019. Similarly, Forestry and logging and the Water supply sectors grew by 9.3 and 7.9 per cent respectfully in the review period. However, there was a slight decline in the Gross Value Added from the mining and quarrying sub sector which dropped by 0.5 per cent in 2019 to KSh 67.3 billion.

Table 8.1: Trends in Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added, 2015 - 2019

KSh Million

Industry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Forestry and Logging	79,697.4	91,824.6	100,869.1	114,988.8	125,642.6
Fishing and Aquaculture	40,299.8	34,909.0	36,607.8	43,579.9	48,815.0
Mining and Quarrying	54,584.2	59,149.1	61,224.9	67,647.8	67,329.6
Water Supply[1]	46,813.7	50,500.3	56,046.2	60,595.0	65,377.4
Total	**221,395.2**	**236,383.0**	**254,748.0**	**286,811.5**	**307,164.6**
GDP at Current Prices	6,284,184.8	7,022,963.1	8,165,842.2	8,892,110.9	9,740,360.0
Resource as per cent of GDP	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2

[1] Includes Sewerage and Waste Management

Water Supply 8.4. Access to safe and sustainable supply of water is a key indicator to wellbeing, social stability and economic growth of the population. Programmes under the water sub-sector during the year were geared towards increasing the number of households with access to improved water source and sanitation.

8.5. The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders, continued to increase access to improved water sources through drilling of Boreholes (BHs) and maintenance of modest Water Purification Points (WPPs) across the country as shown in Table 8.2. The number of water purification points is expected to increase by 8 from 315 in 2018/19 to 323 in 2019/20. The number of boreholes is expected to increase by 22.1 per cent from 15,418 in 2018 to 18,828 in 2019. The private sector is expected to account for 88.1 per cent of the total boreholes in 2019/20.

Table 8.2: Water Purification Points and Boreholes Drilled, 2015/16 - 2019/20[1]

Number

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Water Purification Points (WPPs)	242	248	258	315	323
Boreholes (BH) Total[+]	**12,100**	**13,567**	**14,628**	**15,418**	**18,828**
Public	1,527	1,832	1,902	1,957	2,249
Private Sector	10,573	11,825	12,726	13,461	16,579

Source: Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation

* Provisional

[1] Cumulative

[+] Revised

8.6. Table 8.3 shows the development expenditure on water supplies and related services over the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. Overall expenditure is expected to increase by 47.3 per cent from KSh 31.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 45.8 billion in 2019/20. This is largely attributed to increased funding to water and irrigation projects as prioritized in the "Big Four" Agenda projects.

8.7. Expenditure on Water Development is expected to increase by 57.3 per cent from KSh 21.3 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 33.5 billion in 2019/20 while allocation to the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWCPC) is expected to increase by 7.8 per cent to stand at KSh 1.24 billion in 2019/20.

Table 8.3: Development Expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services by the National Government, 2015/16 - 2019/20

KSh Million

Sector	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Water Development	23,247.7	34,829.1	22,532.0	21,253.7	33,539.2
Training of Water Development Staff	150.0	31.0	31.0	60.0	84.0
Rural Water Supplies	1,436.7	620.2	1,442.4	1,260.0	1,680.6
Miscellaneous and Special Water Programmes	528.0	373.7	996.4	720.3	890.1
National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation ..	1,156.0	1,891.7	1,660.8	1,150.0	1,240.0
Irrigation Development	2,190.9	245.0	480.0	1,177.0	400.0
National Irrigation Board	12,569.7	5,860.0	9,366.6	5,510.0	7,997.6
TOTAL	**41,279.0**	**43,850.7**	**36,509.2**	**31,131.0**	**45,831.5**

Source: Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation

* Provisional

8.8. Rural Water Supplies and National Irrigation Board (NIB) received a substantial budget allocation in 2019/20. The allocation increased from KSh 1.3 billion and KSh 5.5 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 1.7 billion and KSh 8.0 billion, respectively, in 2019/20. However, budget allocation on Irrigation Development is expected to drop by 66.0 per cent from KSh 1.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 400 million in 2019/20 following transfer of irrigation projects to NIB.

8.9. Table 8.4 shows the volumes of water abstracted under permit. The total volume of water abstracted under permit increased by 2.9 per cent from 31.4 billion cubic meters in 2018 to 32.3 billion cubic meters in 2019. Surface water abstraction accounted for 99.3 per cent of the total volume of water abstracted in the review period.

Table 8.4: Annual Volume of Water Abstracted under permit, 2015 - 2019

Million Cubic meters

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Surface Water................................	30,513.4	30,674.4	30,743.8	31,195.3	32,075.3
Groundwater	77.6	102.9	140.6	175.6	211.7
Total	**30,591.0**	**30,777.3**	**30,884.5**	**31,370.9**	**32,286.9**

Source: Water Resources Authority

Fisheries

8.10. Fish continues to play an important role not only as a source of food and income for local fishing communities but also for the export market. As shown in Table 8.5, total fish output declined from 146.7 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 146.5 thousand tonnes in 2019. The tonnage of freshwater fish landed decreased from 122.5 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 120.9 thousand tonnes in 2019. However, fish output from marine sources increased slightly from 24.2 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 25.7 thousand tonnes in 2019.

8.11. Fish farming accounted for 12.8 per cent of the country's fish output in 2019. The tonnage of fish catch from this source increased by 20.9 per cent from 15.3 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 18.5 thousand tonnes in 2019. Lake Victoria which remains the highest single source of fish in the country accounted for 62.5 per cent of the total fish landed in 2019 However, this was the lowest output over five years period. The fish catch from Lake Victoria has been dwindling over the years as a result of water pollution and restrictions on fishing in neighboring countries such as Uganda and Tanzania.

8.12. In tandem with quantity of fish landed, the total revenue generated from the fisheries sector decreased by 7.4 per cent from KSh 25.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 23.7 billion in 2019. Earnings from freshwater fish landing declined from KSh 21.0 billion in 2018 to KSh 19.0 billion in 2019. However, earnings from marine landing increased by 2.2 per cent from KSh 4.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 4.7 billion in 2019.

Table 8.5: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2015 - 2019

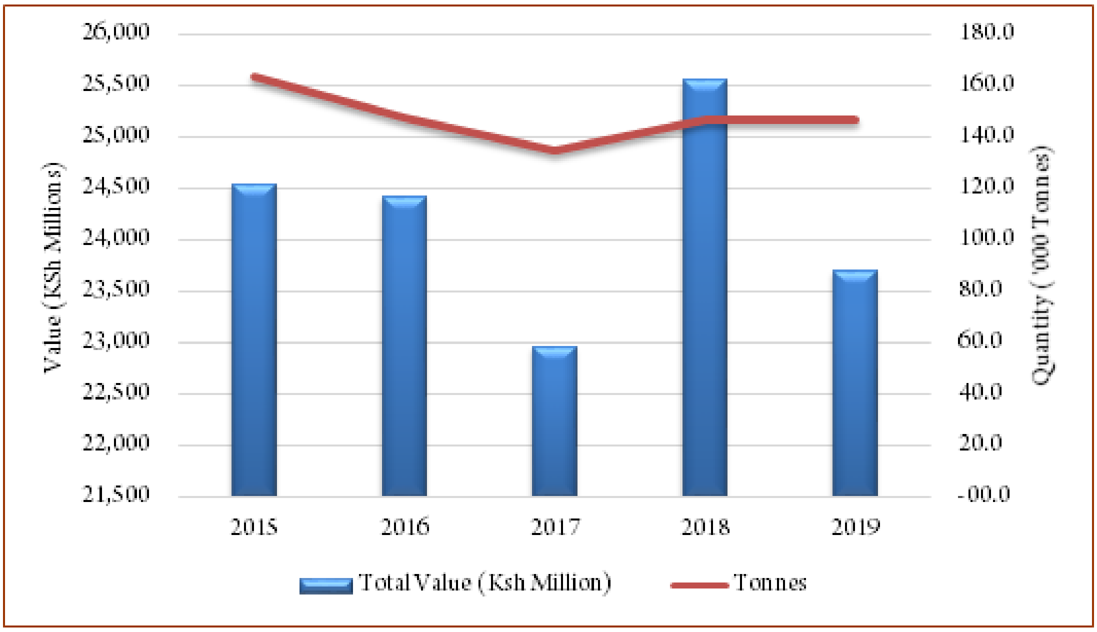
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Quantities - Tonnes:					
Freshwater fish					
Lake Victoria	109,902	98,666	92,727	98,150	90,743
Lake Turkana	10,605	7,926	4,021	5,430	7,031
Lake Naivasha	1,072	1,064	1,689	2,287	3,087
Lake Baringo	176	141	155	180	203
Lake Jipe	123	106	112	120	157
Tana River dams	852	444	422	630	750
Fish Farming	18,656	14,952	12,356	15,320	18,542
Other areas	312	214	332	350	360
SUB-TOTAL	**141,698**	**123,513**	**111,814**	**122,467**	**120,873**
Marine Sources					
Marine fish	19,742	21,190	20,601	21,320	22,632
Crustaceans	621	772	702	750	784
Molluscs	1,763	2,203	1,983	2,150	2,254
SUB-TOTAL	**22,126**	**24,165**	**23,286**	**24,220**	**25,670**
GRAND TOTAL	**163,824**	**147,678**	**135,100**	**146,687**	**146,543**
Value - KSh Million					
Freshwater fish	20,750	19,735	18,581	20,987	18,952
Marine fish	3,018	3,424	3,287	3,400	3,520
Crustaceans	475	888	777	830	876
Molluscs	303	379	312	338	352
TOTAL	**24,546**	**24,426**	**22,957**	**25,555**	**23,700**

Source: Kenya Fisheries Service

* Provisional

8.13. Figure 8.1 shows the trend in the value and quantities of fish landings from 2015 to 2019. Despite an increase in both value and quantity from 2017 to 2018, the same declined in the review period.

Figure. 8.1: Total Value and Quantity of Fish Landed, 2015 - 2019



Forestry

8.14. Details of government forest plantation stocking from 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 8.6. Total area under state forest plantation increased from 141.6 thousand hectares in 2018 to 147.6 thousand hectares in 2019. This was as a result of the ban on forest logging imposed during the year. Area planted during period under review was 7.2 thousand hectares, a decline from the 9.2 thousand hectares realized in 2018. There was no area clear felled in 2019.

Table 8.6: Government Forest Plantation Stocking, 2015 - 2019

'000 Ha

Stocking	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Previous Year Plantation Area[1].	129.4	130.5	131.4	135.1	141.6
Area Planted.	10.0	10.3	11.0	9.2	7.2
Total	139.4	140.8	142.4	144.3	148.8
Area Clear felled.............	4.7	6.8	5.2	0.9	-
Planting failures/fire damages	4.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.2
Total Area	**130.5**	**131.4**	**135.1**	**141.6**	**147.6**

Source: Kenya Forest Service

* Provisional

[1] Opening stock at the beginning of the year

8.15. Recorded sale of forest products is as shown in Table 8.7. Total sale of timber from government forests declined from 144.2 thousand true cubic meters in 2018 to 10.7 thousand true cubic meters in 2019. The sale of softwood timber declined by 29.4 thousand true cubic meters while hard wood timber sale declined to 9.2 thousand true cubic meters down from 113.3 thousand true cubic meters recorded in the previous period.

8.16. The sale of fuelwood and charcoal declined by 78.1 per cent while sale of power poles from government forests dropped from 29.2 thousand poles in 2018 to 13.2 thousand poles in the review period. These declines in sale of forest products from government forests are attributable to the continued existence of moratorium imposed on logging of forests products.

Table 8.7: Recorded Sale of Government Forest Products, 2015 - 2019

Forest Products	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Timber - '000 true cu. metres-					
Soft wood	621.1	966.4	798.4	30.9	1.5
Hard wood	12.4	70.9	83.4	113.3	9.2
TOTAL	**633.5**	**1,037.3**	**881.8**	**144.2**	**10.7**
Fuelwood/charcoal (000 stacked cu. Metres)... ...	43.7	147.2	53.7	9.6	2.1
Power Poles (000)	34.5	23.0	34.2	29.2	13.2

Source: Kenya Forest Service

* Provisional.

Mining 8.17. Table 8.8 gives the quantity and value of mineral production in the country from 2015 to 2019. Most of the major minerals recorded a decline in quantity produced during the review period. Titanium ore minerals of Ilmenite and Rutile recorded a decline of 24.0 per cent and 12.6 per cent, respectively. Similarly, production of Soda ash dropped from 339.0 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 230.4 thousand tonnes in 2019, while crushed refined soda which has been the most important mineral in the country recorded third year in row decline to stand at 388.5 thousand tonnes in the review period. However, salt production increased slightly by 6.3 per cent from 28.8 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 30.6 thousand tonnes in 2019. Gemstones (cut) production increased by 36.5 per cent while that of Gemstones (rough) declined by 20.7 per cent in 2019. The volume of crude oil production from the Turkana oil fields was 38.1 million litres in 2019.

8.18. Total earnings from mineral production, as indicated in Table 8.8 declined by 5.5 per cent from KSh 30.8 billion in 2018 to KSh 29.1 billion. There was a notable decline in value for most of the minerals compared to the values recorded in 2018. Total value of the three titanium ore minerals dropped from KSh 20.3 billion recorded in 2018 to KSh 19.6 billion in the 2019. Ilmenite and Zircon minerals' values declined by 18.0 and 11.1 per cent respectfully while that of Rutile mineral increased by 13.2 per cent in 2019. Earnings from crude oil produced was KSh 1.5 billion in 2019.

Table 8.8: Quantity and Value of Mineral Production, 2015 - 2019

Mineral	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Quantity - Tonnes					
Soda Ash	319,761.0	301,719.0	311,000.0	339,025.0	230,355.0
Fluorspar[1]	70,096.0	42,656.0	6,945.0	-	-
Salt	21,201.0	23,425.0	43,245.1	28,841.0	30,600.0
Crushed Refined Soda	614,055.0	741,000.0	538,952.2	511,976.7	388,460.0
Carbon Dioxide	19,750.0	15,493.0	11,855.0	11,000.0	11,111.0
Diatomite	1,090.0	1,237.6	1,406.0	1,548.3	921.0
Gold (in Kgs)	336.9	196.9	502.6	472.0	394.9
Gemstones (cut)[2] **in '000 carrats**	470.9	5,466.0	22,955.0	14,500.4	19,796.0
Gemstones (rough)[2]	442.0	518.2	1,247.7	508.8	403.7
Titanium Ore Minerals	**549,897.0**	**457,531.0**	**643,494.0**	**597,736.0**	**486,152.0**
Illmenite	444,999.0	359,885.0	491,003.0	463,000.0	352,000.0
Rutile	78,947.0	69,975.0	87,167.0	98,132.0	85,796.0
Zircon	25,951.0	27,671.0	65,324.0	36,604.0	48,356.0
Crude Oil (**in '000 Litres**)	-	-	-	-	38,089.3
Value - KSh million					
Soda Ash	6,599.6	6,227.2	6,259.7	6,906.1	5,083.1
Fluorspar[1]	1,427.7	868.8	129.7	-	-
Salt	197.8	218.5	98.9	185.2	181.0
Crushed Refined Soda	409.7	494.4	1,108.9	579.9	435.1
Carbon Dioxide	525.6	831.8	589.4	225.8	286.9
Diatomite	70.6	75.2	79.4	87.6	51.5
Gold	978.1	970.3	1,510.8	2,041.3	1,408.0
Gemstones(cut)[2]	36.9	77.5	128.6	107.5	84.9
Gemstones (rough)[2]	798.4	936.0	238.3	416.5	440.0
Titanium Ore Minerals	**12,819.0**	**10,087.1**	**18,526.8**	**20,297.6**	**19,643.0**
Illmenite	3,763.0	2,438.7	7,719	6,617.9	5,425.0
Rutile	6,329	5,372.2	6,646	8,469.8	9,587.0
Zircon	2,727	2,276.2	4,162	5,209.9	4,631.0
Crude Oil	-	-	-	-	1,483.7
Total	**23,863.4**	**20,786.8**	**28,670.5**	**30,847.5**	**29,097.2**

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mining

* Provisional

[1] Flourspar mining ceased operations

[2] Gemstones include corondum,garnets and vermiculite

8.19. Average export prices of soda ash and titanium ore minerals are shown in Table 8.9. The average price per tonne for soda ash and Titanium Ore minerals increased from KSh 22.6 thousand and KSh 27.2 thousand in 2018 to KSh 24.0 thousand and KSh 32.6 thousand in 2019, respectively.

Table 8.9: Average Export Prices of Minerals, 2015 - 2019

KSh per tonne

Mineral	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Soda Ash..	22,925	20,998	20,694	22,642	23,999
Fluorspar[1]..	20,368	17,313	17,795	-	-
Titanium Ore and Concentrates… ..	19,100	17,968	25,840	27,249	32,556

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority

*Provisional

[1] Flourspar mining ceased operations

Wildlife 8.20. Wildlife population numbers derived from aerial sample survey data are given in Table 8.11. Most wildlife species in the Kenyan rangelands declined in 2019 compared with the population recorded in 2018. The decline is attributable to unfavorable weather conditions in the rangelands during the year. The species which remained stable during the period include Eland, Elephants, Gerenuk, Hunters Heartbeats, Waterbuck and Grevy's Zebra.

Table 8.10: Wildlife Population Estimates in the Kenya Rangelands, 2015 – 2019

'000 Number

Species[1]	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Buffalo	15.0	18.7	17.8	19.6	19.5
Burchell's Zebra	100.0	110.0	104.5	108.8	106.5
Eland	4.3	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.4
Elephant	15.8	22.0	20.0	22.1	22.1
Gerenuk	15.5	12.0	11.4	10.8	10.8
Giraffe[2]	18.5	18.6	17.0	19.9	18.0
Grant's Gazelle	111.9	112.1	106.5	105.3	103.9
Grevy's Zebra	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8
Hunters Hartebeest	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Impala	59.0	58.0	55.1	48.9	47.2
Kongoni	4.9	5.5	5.2	6.3	6.2
Kudu [3]	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.6
Oryx	13.9	10.0	9.5	12.3	12.2
Ostrich	27.7	28.4	26.9	27.2	27.1
Thomson's Gazelle	43.0	42.6	40.5	38.2	37.5
Topi	15.3	14.9	12.0	12.7	11.4
Warthog	16.9	15.2	14.4	13.5	13.4
Waterbuck	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Wildebeest	265.0	240.0	228.0	289.0	288.0

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

Refuse Management 8.21. Table 8.11 shows the quantities of solid waste generated and collected by the Nairobi City, Mombasa and Kisumu counties. The trend in quantities of waste indicate the extent to which the waste management is being managed and the sustainability of a clean and healthy environment.

8.22. The tonnage of solid waste generated within Nairobi City County increased to 2.9 million tonnes in 2019 up from 2.7 million tonnes in 2018 with only 55.3 per cent being collected by the county government. In Mombasa County, 320.8 thousand tonnes were generated and only 147.8 thousand tonnes were collected by the county government. The tonnage of waste generated within Kisumu County in 2019 was 210.9 thousand tonnes out of which only 63.3 thousand tonnes were collected by the county government.

Table 8.11: Solid Waste Generation and Collection, 2015 to 2019

'000 Tonnes

County		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Nairobi+	Generated	2,353.0	2,477.0	2,601.0	2,725.0	2,977.0
	Collected	772.6	1,260.3	1,259.9	1,233.7	1,646.1
Mombasa	Generated	288.4	300.8	311.3	293.8	320.8
	Collected	132.5	138.3	143.1	135.1	147.8
Kisumu	Generated	192.9	197.3	201.7	206.3	210.9
	Collected	48.2	59.2	60.5	61.9	63.3

Source: Nairobi City, Kisumu & Mombasa County Governments

* Provisional

\+ Revised

Environment Impact Assessments

8.23. The number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) reported to the National Environment Management Authority by sector are shown in the Table 8.12. The total number of EIAs in 2019 decreased from 1.9 thousand in 2018 to 1.8 thousand. During the review period, the number of Environmental Impact Assessments reported from the Human Settlements and Infrastructure sector exceeded Transport and Communication sector which has been reporting the highest over the five years period. The number rose from 495 in 2018 to 775 in 2019. This increase was occasioned by the increased compliance within the sector due to heightened enforcements conducted out in the sector.

Table 8.12: Number of Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) by Sector, 2015-2019

Number

Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Transport and Communication	607	636	522	510	438
Energy	298	422	501	436	259
Tourism	14	11	8	14	12
Mining and Quarrying	18	28	51	66	94
Human settlements and Infrastructure	505	545	434	495	775
Agriculture and Forestry	26	21	31	38	26
Commerce and Industry	135	150	228	269	173
Water Resources	51	61	67	94	47
TOTAL	**1,654**	**1,874**	**1,842**	**1,922**	**1,824**

Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

* Provisional

Environmental Audits

8.24. Environmental audits are conducted continuously after completion of projects to ensure compliance to set environmental standards. These are usually done on completed projects over time. Table 8.13 show the number of Environmental Audits (EA) by sector from 2015 to 2019. During the review period, the number of EAs reports submitted to the environment authority increased to 4.4 thousand up from 3.7 thousand reported in 2018. The Transport and Communication and the Energy sectors continued to have the highest number of EAs reported with 2.0 thousand and 1.6 thousand, respectively in 2019.

Table 8.13: Number of Environmental Audits (EAs) by Sector, 2015-2019

Number

Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Transport and Communication	1,484	1,687	2,241	1,489	1,973
Energy	535	969	1,353	1,510	1,558
Tourism	121	133	173	117	159
Mining and Quarrying	21	10	19	38	44
Human settlements and Infrastructure	12	70	57	90	76
Agriculture and Forestry	37	57	58	65	104
Commerce and Industry	207	240	218	397	460
Water Resources	11	4	12	16	23
TOTAL	**2,428**	**3,170**	**4,131**	**3,722**	**4,397**

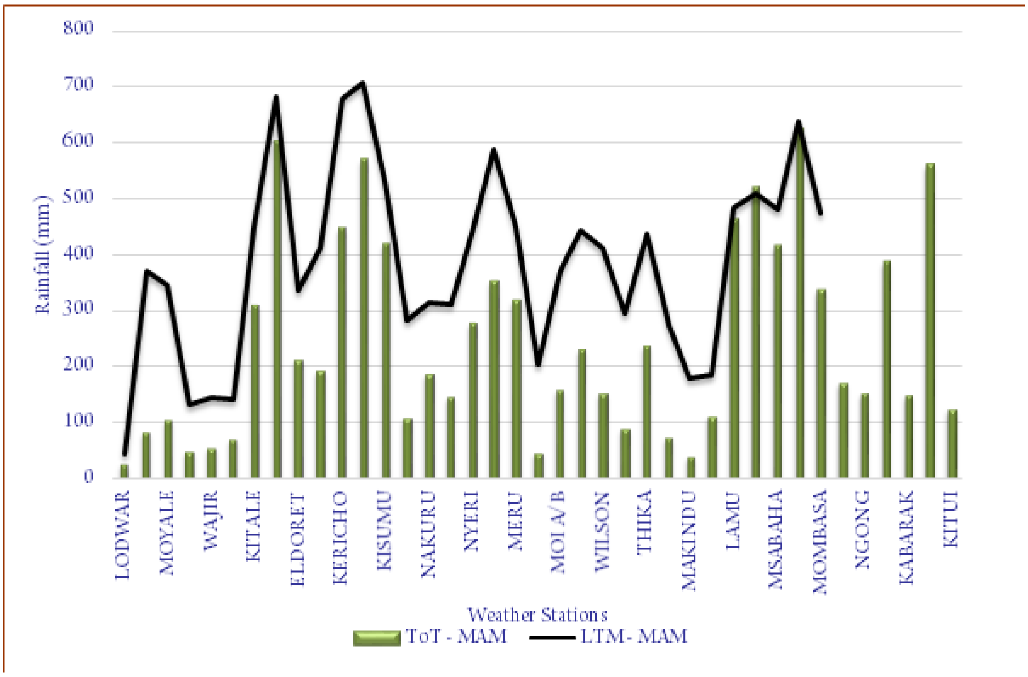
Source: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

* Provisional

Rainfall

8.25. The long rains (March to May) for 2019 were suppressed in most parts of the country. As shown in Figure 8.2, all the weather stations across the country received rainfall amounts lower than their long-Term Mean (LTM). The highest amount of rainfall during the season was recorded in Mtwapa weather station in Kilifi County followed by Kakamega station at 621.9 and 599 millimeters, respectfully, while the lowest amount of rainfall was recorded at Lodwar weather station at 25.9 millimeters.

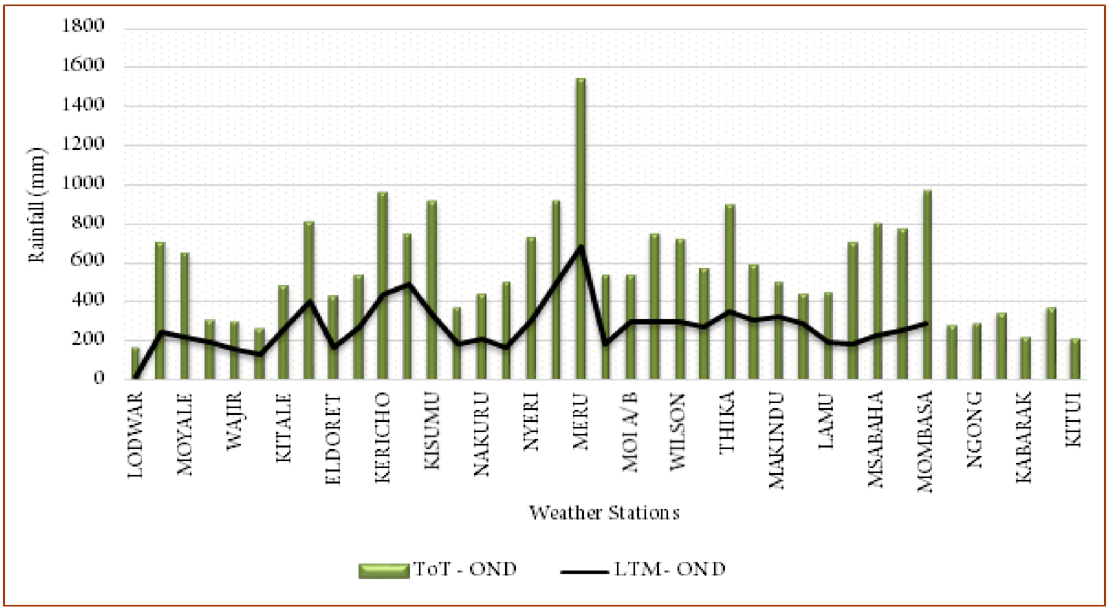
Figure. 8.2: Long Rains (March April May) Performance, 2019[1]



[1] There are 6 additional stations which do not have Long Term Means (LTM)

8.26. The "Short Rains" October to December (OND) season constitutes an important rainfall season in Kenya and which is highly depended upon by the Central and South-eastern regions. In Figure 8.3, the October to December enhanced rainfall was recorded over most parts of the country. All stations recorded above 125 per cent of their October-November-December LTMs for the season indicating that all stations recorded above normal rainfall. The highest seasonal amount of 1,415.3 mm was recorded at Meru Meteorological station. Other stations that recorded high amounts of rainfall are Mombasa (942.1 mm), Kericho (877.6 mm), Kisumu (876.2 mm), Embu (873 mm), Msabaha (793.2mm), Kakamega (791.8 mm), Thika (760.8 mm), Mtwapa (735.2 mm) and Nyeri (707.8 mm). All other stations recorded between 300-684 mm except Wajir, Mandera and Lodwar that reported 271.2 mm, 263 mm and 168 mm, respectively.

Figure. 8.3: Short Rains (October November December) Performance, 2019[1]



[1] There are 6 additional stations which do not have Long Term Means (LTM)

8.27. The impact of the enhanced short rains recorded in most parts of the country was good crop production and pasture regeneration for livestock including in the pastoral areas. This also resulted in increased water levels in the Seven -Forks, Turkwel and Sondu- Miriu hydroelectric power generation dams.

8.28. Table 8.14 shows the average seasonal rainfall from 2010 to 2019. During the year, there was enhanced rainfall amounts in the short rain October November December season which recorded highly exceptional rainfall amounts compared to previous years. However, rainfall amounts recorded for the March to May season were lower compared to rainfall amounts received during the same season in 2018.

Table 8.14: Mean Annual and Seasonal Rainfall

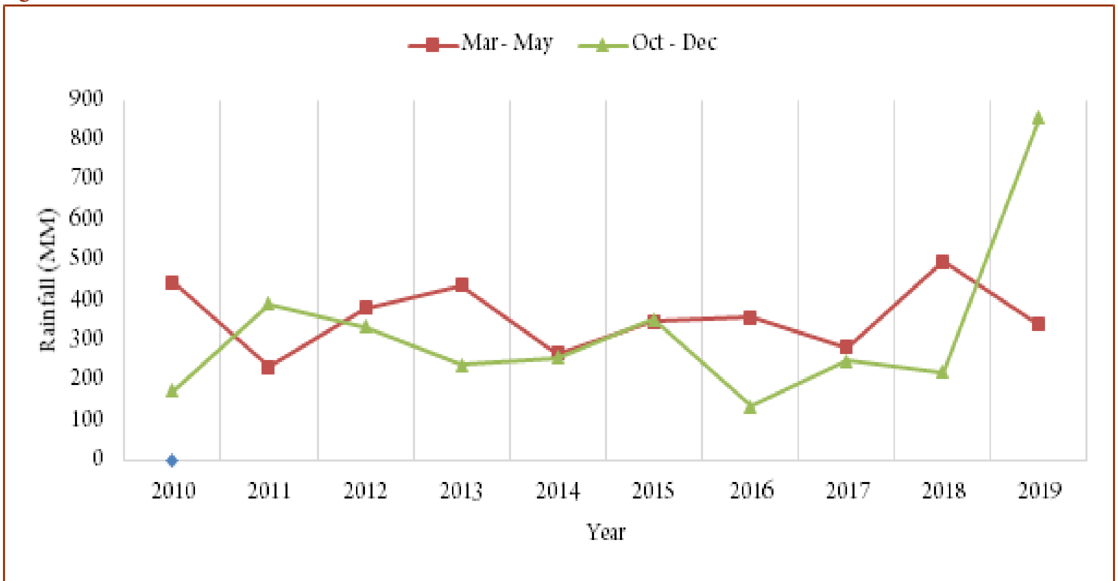
mm

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mar - May	444.7	234.3	382.0	438.6	266.7	348.7	357.8	284.2	496.4	338.9
Oct - Dec	175.5	392.1	335.0	239.9	258.2	352.6	136.1	249.6	221.6	855.5

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

8.29. Figure 8.4 shows the trends in the mean seasonal rainfall for the past ten years. An upward trend of mean seasonal rainfall was experienced for the short rains October-December season in 2019. However, the rainfall amount received during the March – May rainfall showed a declining trend during the same period.

Figure. 8.4: Mean Seasonal Rainfall



Temperature

8.30. Table 8.15 shows the mean annual and seasonal maximum and minimum temperatures for the last ten years. The mean annual maximum temperatures for the year 2019 increased from 27.9 to 28.7 degrees Celsius. There was a notable increase in the mean maximum temperatures for the March -May season from 27.5 to 29.3 degrees Celsius in 2019. However, the increase in maximum temperatures for the October – December season was negligible from 28.4 to 28.8 degrees Celsius owing to the enhanced rainfall during the season.

8.31. During the period under review, the mean minimum temperatures for all the seasons were slightly lower compared to the 2018 minimum temperatures. The annual mean minimum temperatures during the period reduced to 17.0 from 17.2 degrees. Celsius recorded in 2018.

Table 8.15: Mean Annual and Seasonal Maximum and Minimum Temperatures

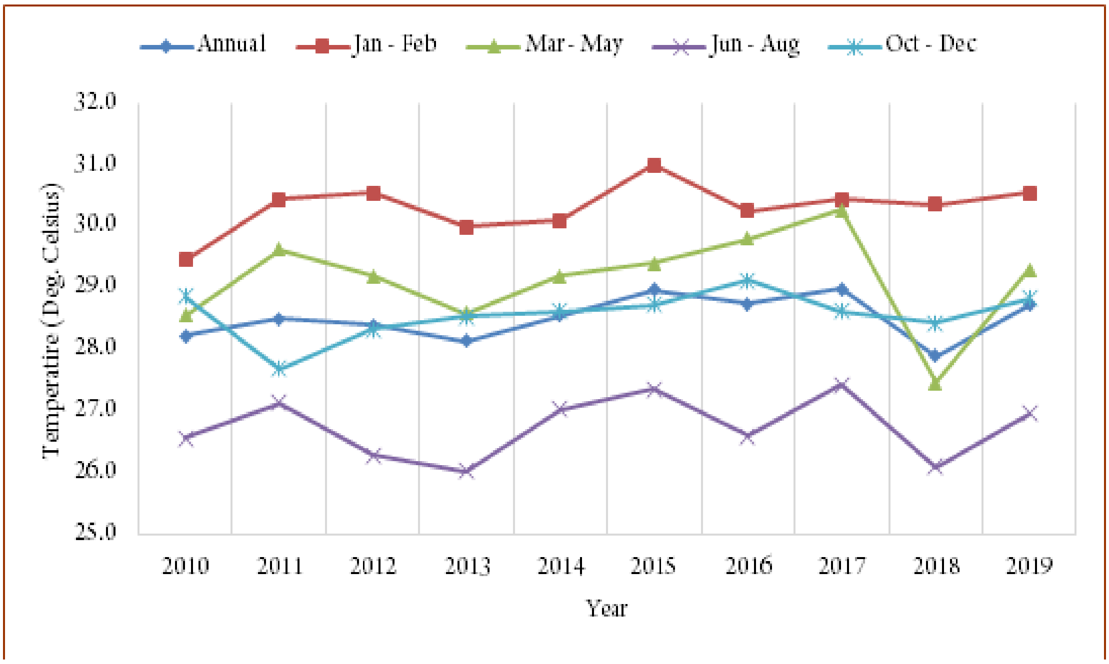
deg.Celsius

Season	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Maximum Temperatures										
Annual	28.2	28.5	28.4	28.2	28.6	29.0	28.8	29.0	27.9	28.7
Jan - Feb	29.5	30.5	30.6	30.0	30.1	31.0	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.6
Mar - May	28.6	29.6	29.2	28.6	29.2	29.4	29.8	30.3	27.5	29.3
Jun - Aug	26.6	27.1	26.3	26.0	27.0	27.4	26.6	27.4	26.1	27.0
Oct - Dec	28.9	27.7	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.4	28.8
Minimum Temperatures										
Annual	17.2	17.1	16.8	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.0
Jan - Feb	17.6	15.9	15.6	16.7	17.0	16.4	17.9	16.7	16.9	16.7
Mar - May	18.0	18.1	17.6	17.9	18.1	17.9	18.5	18.4	18.0	17.7
Jun - Aug	16.5	16.6	16.3	16.1	17.0	16.7	16.3	16.7	16.4	16.3
Oct - Dec	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.4	18.1	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.4

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department

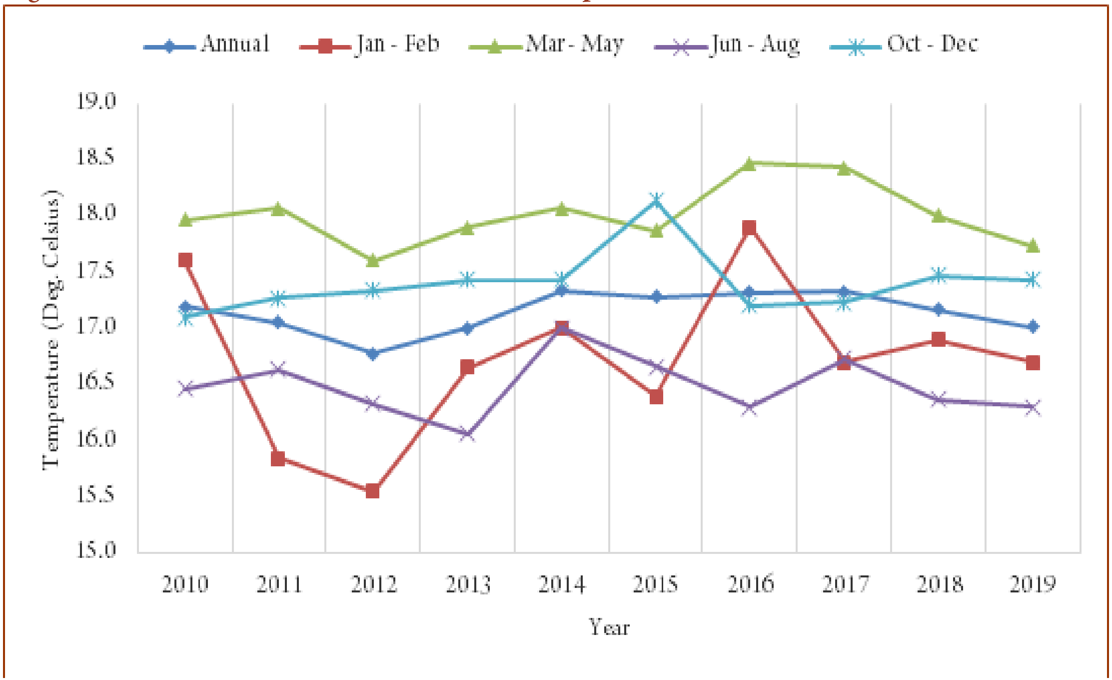
8.32. Figure 8.5 shows the trends in the mean annual and seasonal maximum temperatures experienced in the country for the last ten years. The maximum temperatures increased during the year as compared to 2018 across all the seasons. The March – May season recorded a steady rise in maximum temperatures compared to the other seasons.

Figure. 8.5: Mean Annual and Seasonal Maximum Temperatures



8.33. The annual mean and seasonal minimum temperatures for 2019 and the trend over the last ten years are shown in figure 8.6. During the period under review, the mean minimum temperatures for all the seasons were lower compared to the minimum temperatures recorded in 2018.

Figure. 8.6: Mean Annual and Seasonal Minimum Temperatures



Energy Sector

Chapter 09

Overview

Throughout 2019, increases in U.S. petroleum production as a result of increased fracking of shale deposits exerted downward pressure on global crude oil prices. In addition, production cuts by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and U.S. sanctions on Iran and Venezuela that limited crude oil exports from those countries compounded the pressure on international crude oil prices. Consequently, annual average Murban Adnoc crude oil prices dropped from 71.48 USD in 2018 to 64.92 USD in 2019.

9.2. In Kenya, the total volume of petroleum products imported stood at 6.4 million tonnes in 2019. During the same period, exports of domestic petroleum products declined by 16.3 per cent to 23.2 thousand tonnes. The total import bill of petroleum products decreased to KSh 316.6 billion. However, the total value of petroleum products exported, including re-exports, increased by 12.1 per cent to KSh 43.6 billion in 2019.

Electricity

9.3. Over the years, thermal oil power has always been deployed when there are power shortages. However, in 2019, wind power increased more than fourfold to 1,562.7 GWh compared to 1,313.3 GWh for thermal oil. As a result, total electricity generated including imports expanded by 3.9 per cent to 11,620.7 GWh in 2019. Total installed electricity capacity increased from 2,711.7 MW in 2018 to 2,818.9 MW in 2019. The addition of the Olkaria V geothermal power plant to the national grid in 2019 expanded the country's geothermal capacity by 25.0 per cent to 828.4 MW.

9.4. Total electricity demand increased by 3.9 per cent to 11,620.7 GWh in 2019 compared to 11,182.0 GWh in 2018. Domestic demand for electricity increased from 8,702.3 GWh in 2018 to 8,854.0 GWh in 2019. Transmission and distributive losses stood at 2,750.5 GWh and accounted for 24.1 per cent of total local generation in 2019.

Petroleum

9.5. Table 9.1 presents quantities and values of exports and imports of petroleum products for the period 2015 to 2019. The quantity of petroleum products imported increased by 5.3 per cent to 6.4 million tonnes in 2019. The volume of petroleum exports increased from 739.8 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 776.6 thousand tonnes in 2019. The share of re-exports to total exports rose from 96.3 per cent in 2018 to 97.0 per cent in 2019.

9.6. Total import bill of petroleum products contracted to KSh 316.6 billion in 2019 from KSh 327.8 billion in 2018, following a significant decrease in international oil prices. The value of total exports rose by 12.1 per cent to KSh 43.6 billion in 2019 on account of a growth in the value of re-exports. The value of domestic exports of petroleum products decreased by 15.8 per cent to KSh 3.6 billion in 2019. The value of petroleum products net balance decreased from KSh 288.9 billion in 2018 to KSh 273.1 billion in 2019.

Table 9.1: Quantity and Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Petroleum Products, 2015- 2019

Petroleum Products	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)					Value (KSh Million)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
IMPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1] …………….	5,470.1	5,978.3	6,334.0	6,101.8	6,425.4	223,173.7	195,279.2	262,770.0	325,247.5	313,821.0
Lubricating Oils ………..	12.0	9.1	11.2	10.0	10.9	2,468.0	1,741.4	1,999.0	1,955.9	2,139.8
Lubricating Greases ………	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	717.7	570.0	484.6	574.2	642.5
TOTAL	**5,484.9**	**5,990.0**	**6,347.7**	**6,114.4**	**6,439.6**	**226,359.4**	**197,590.7**	**265,253.6**	**327,777.6**	**316,603.4**
DOMESTIC EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1] …………….	4.8	12.5	6.4	8.4	7.0	321.1	545.5	368.6	588.0	465.6
Lubricating Oils ………	26.4	20.5	25.9	19.3	16.1	6,039.1	4,134.9	4,618.4	3,646.9	3,100.0
Lubricating Greases ………	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.5	31.2	26.5	14.2	11.0
TOTAL……………….	**31.2**	**33.1**	**32.4**	**27.7**	**23.2**	**6,381.6**	**4,711.6**	**5,013.6**	**4,249.1**	**3,576.7**
RE-EXPORTS										
Petroleum Fuels [1] …………….	934.5	1,062.6	809.7	705.6	743.2	53,843.4	38,163.2	31,079.4	33,264.5	37,945.9
Lubricating Oils ………	0.2	1.6	0.3	6.4	10.1	33.8	302.2	43.5	1,279.7	1,988.8
Lubricating Greases …….	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	8.1	5.2	45.6	38.2
TOTAL……………….	**934.7**	**1,064.2**	**810.0**	**712.1**	**753.4**	**53,880.3**	**38,473.5**	**31,128.1**	**34,589.8**	**39,972.9**
TOTAL EXPORTS……	**965.9**	**1,097.3**	**842.4**	**739.8**	**776.6**	**60,261.9**	**43,185.1**	**36,141.7**	**38,839.0**	**43,549.6**
NET BALANCE[2]………						**166,097.5**	**154,405.5**	**229,111.9**	**288,938.6**	**273,053.7**

*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 shows a breakdown of supply and demand for petroleum products for the period 2015 to 2019. Total domestic demand for petroleum products increased marginally to 5.2 million tonnes in 2019. Liquified Petroleum Gas use continued with a five year increasing trend to record a 40.4 per cent increase to 312.1 thousand tonnes over the review period. This is partly attributed to significant increase in the price of illuminating kerosene following the introduction of the adulteration levy imposed in 2018. Net imports of petroleum fuel increased by 5.3 per cent to 5,682.2 thousand tonnes in 2019.

Table 9.2: Petroleum Supply and Demand, 2015-2019

'000 Tonnes

Petroleum Fuels	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
DEMAND -					
Liquefied petroleum gas	148.6	151.7	189.3	222.3	312.1
Motor gasoline (premium)	1,107.0	1,227.2	1,267.4	1,359.0	1,434.3
Aviation spirit	18.7	4.8	3.8	18.8	10.2
Jet/turbo fuel	635.3	619.2	649.7	674.4	699.4
Illuminating kerosene	390.1	371.7	448.0	339.4	168.3
Light diesel oil	2,080.9	2,318.3	2,086.2	2,173.1	2,198.7
Heavy diesel oil	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.3
Fuel oil	357.8	350.9	525.0	402.0	382.8
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**4,738.5**	**5,044.3**	**5,170.6**	**5,189.2**	**5,207.1**
Exports of petroleum fuels	4.8	12.5	6.4	8.4	7.0
TOTAL DEMAND	**4,743.2**	**5,056.7**	**5,177.0**	**5,197.6**	**5,214.1**
SUPPLY -					
Net imports of petroleum fuels	4,535.7	4,915.7	5,524.2	5,396.3	5,682.2
TOTAL	4,535.7	4,915.7	5,524.2	5,396.3	5,682.2
Adjustment[1]	(207.6)	(141.0)	347.2	198.6	468.1
TOTAL SUPPLY	**4,743.2**	**5,056.7**	**5,177.0**	**5,197.6**	**5,214.1**

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 2015 to 2019 are shown in Table 9.3. Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels increased marginally to 5,207.1 thousand tonnes in 2019. Net domestic sales to rail transport increased by 53.9 per cent to 19.0 thousand tonnes while domestic sales to the tourism sector increased by 46.2 per cent to 13.9 thousand tonnes in 2019.

9.9. Net domestic sale of petroleum fuels increased from 5,189.2 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 5,207.1 thousand tonnes in 2019 as shown in Table 9.3. Net domestic sales to retail pump outlets increased to 3,752.0 thousand tonnes. Sales to aviation increased by 5.7 per cent to 710.8 thousand tonnes during the same period. Sales to agriculture and power generation reduced by 57.0 per cent and 14.9 per cent to 25.7 thousand tonnes and 29.1 thousand tonnes, respectively.

Table 9.3: Net Domestic Sale of Petroleum Fuels to Consumer Category, 2015-2019

'000 Tonnes

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture .. .. … … … ..	29.7	35.2	57.4	59.7	25.7
Retail pump outlets and road transport.. .	3,414.7	3,717.6	3,541.2	3,743.0	3,752.0
Rail transport .. .. … …	36.9	43	11.8	12.3	19.0
Tourism[1] .. .. …	4.8	5.1	9.1	9.5	13.9
Marine (excl. Naval Forces)	2.9	2.3	6.2	5.1	5.6
Aviation (excl. Government)	637.7	598.4	644.5	671.4	710.8
Power Generation .. .. … …. ..	32.3	15.3	44.7	34.2	29.1
Industrial, Commercial and Other	572.1	615.9	837.2	635.1	635.5
Government .. .. …	7.7	11.3	18.5	18.7	15.6
Balancing Item	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
TOTAL .. .. … … …	**4,738.5**	**5,044.2**	**5,170.6**	**5,189.2**	**5,207.1**

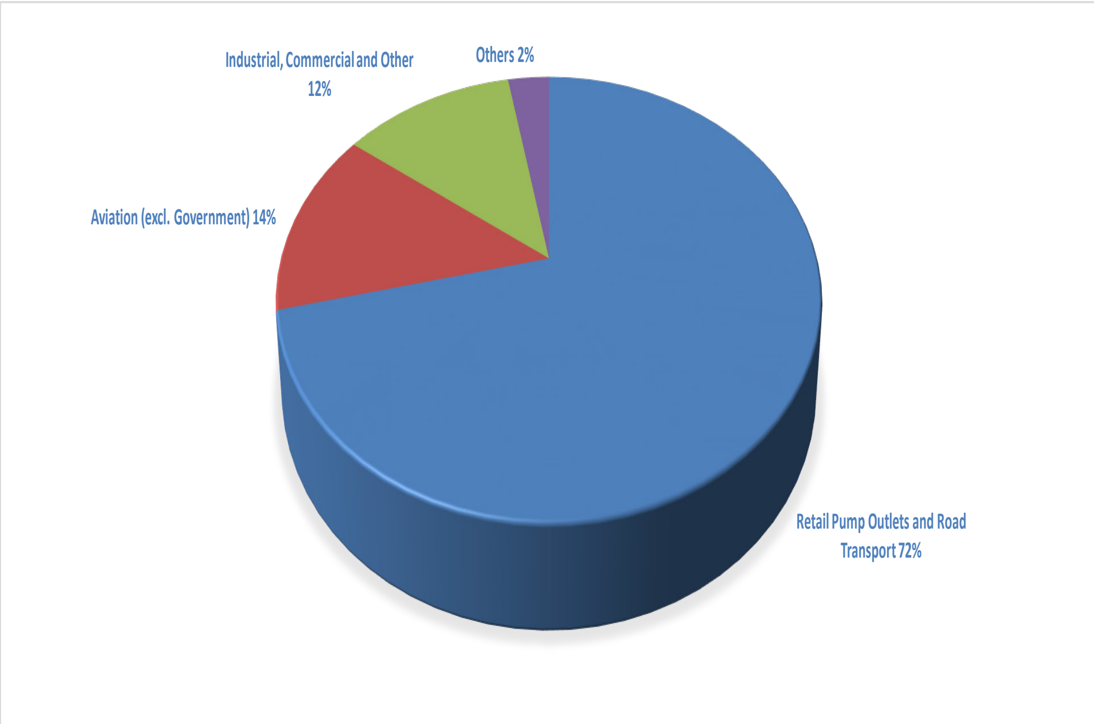
Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mining and Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority

* Provisional

[1] Comprises sales to tour operators

9.10. Figure 9.1 shows information on the share of petroleum fuel sales to major consumer categories in 2019. Retail pump outlets and road transport had the highest share of sales at 72 per cent of the total in 2019. This was followed by aviation at 14 per cent and industrial, commercial and other category at 12 per cent of total sales in 2019.

Figure 9.1: Share of Petroleum Fuel Sales by Major Consumer Categories, 2019



9.11. Prices of Murban crude oil for the last five years are shown in Table 9.4. The price of Murban crude oil decreased significantly from a mean of 71.48 USD per barrel in 2018 to a mean of 64.92 USD per barrel in 2019. This was occasioned by a lower global crude oil demand and a more stabilizing world oil market following the recovery of oversupply reported in 2018. The highest price of the crude oil at 73.05 USD per barrel was recorded in April 2019 while the lowest price at 60.16 USD per barrel was recorded in August 2019.

Table 9.4: Average Murban ADNOC Prices[1], 2015-2019

US$/BBL

Month/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
January… … … … … ….	46.40	29.95	55.35	66.28	60.81
February… … … … ….	56.55	33.00	56.10	65.98	65.64
March… … … … …….	56.10	38.20	52.60	66.31	68.60
April… … … … … … ….	60.55	42.00	53.40	70.97	73.05
May… … … ……… ….	65.75	47.35	51.45	76.71	69.70
June… … … ……… ….	63.70	49.05	47.30	73.22	62.75
July… … … … ……. ….	57.70	44.60	48.60	76.00	64.86
August… … … ………	48.85	48.85	48.85	74.91	60.16
September… ……. ….	46.60	45.50	55.70	78.75	62.39
October… ……. …….	47.30	51.35	63.83	81.28	60.88
November… … ………	43.55	46.15	63.65	68.05	63.48
December… … ……. …	37.25	54.15	62.06	59.33	66.66
Annual average	**52.53**	**44.18**	**54.91**	**71.48**	**64.92**

Source : OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report

* Provisional

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

ADNOC : Abu Dhabi National Oil Company

US$/ BBL: US Dollars per Barrel

9.12. Table 9.5 presents average retail prices of selected petroleum fuels for the period 2015 to 2019. During the period under review, the average prices of motor spirit premium and light diesel oil decreased by 2.1 per cent and 0.7 per cent to KSh 109.63 and KSh 102.92 per litre, respectively. The domestic average price of illuminating kerosene increased by 13.6 per cent to KSh 102.29 per litre mainly due to the adulteration levy introduced in 2018. The average retail price for LPG reduced to KSh 2,161.26 per 13Kg cylinder.

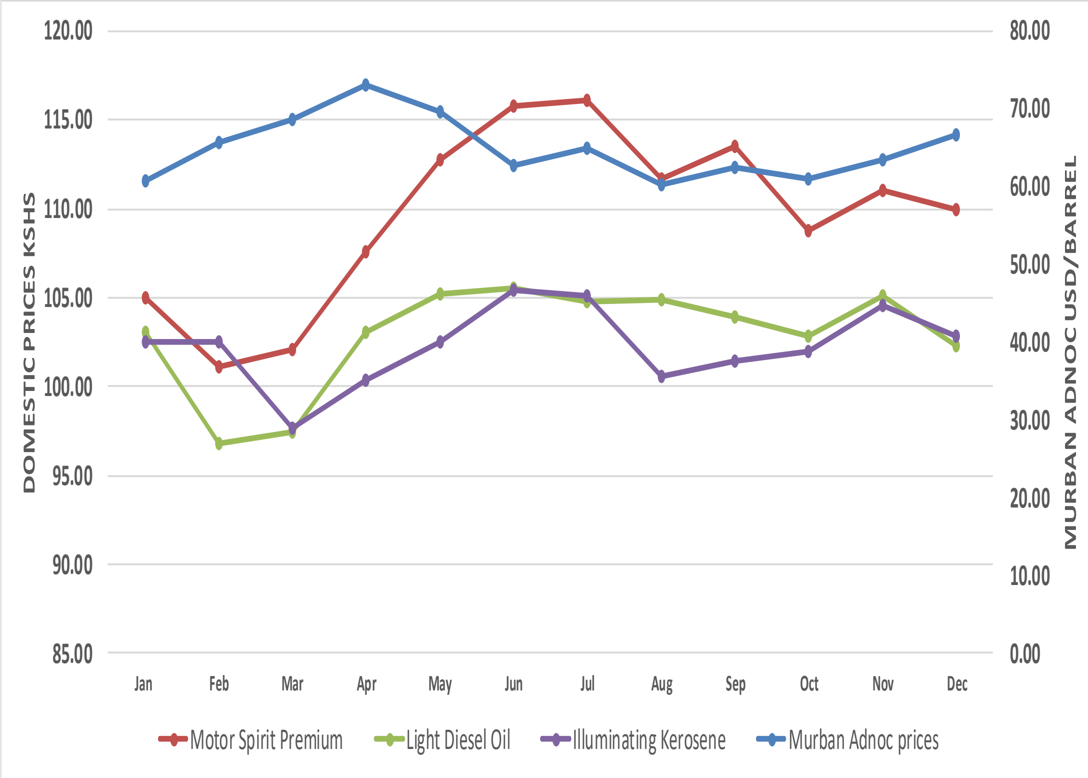
Table 9.5: Average Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Fuels, 2015-2019

Year	Month	KSh per Litre			KSh per 13 Kg cylinder
		Motor Spirit Premium	Light Diesel Oil	Illuminating Kerosene	Liqufied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
2015	January	93.75	84.30	66.53	2,954.36
	March	90.34	77.16	56.71	2,629.56
	June	98.14	84.26	62.73	2,387.04
	September	103.49	80.94	53.52	2,393.85
	December	90.94	79.47	54.23	2,369.46
	Annual Average[1]	**94.63**	**80.99**	**57.67**	**2,465.44**
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
	February	101.13	96.83	102.56	2,189.99
	March	102.13	97.47	97.63	2,191.84
	April	107.57	103.09	100.31	2,184.85
	May	112.79	105.23	102.49	2,193.17
	June	115.82	105.57	105.48	2,192.25
	July	116.14	104.74	105.11	2,171.47
	August	111.70	104.92	100.60	2,150.27
	September	113.57	103.90	101.44	2,141.31
	October	108.83	102.82	101.94	2,124.79
	November	110.99	105.10	104.53	2,100.88
	December	109.91	102.28	102.81	2,101.16
	Annual Average[1]	**109.63**	**102.92**	**102.29**	**2,161.26**

[1] Twelve month average

9.13. Figure 9.2 illustrates the trend of monthly prices of Murban Adnoc oil and domestic fuel prices for 2019. The price of Murban crude oil decreased significantly from a mean of 71.48 USD per barrel in 2018 to a mean of 64.92 USD per barrel in 2019. During the review period, the prices of Murban oil fluctuated with the lowest prices recorded in August 2019 while the highest prices were recorded in April 2019.

Figure 9.2: Murban Adnoc crude Oil Prices against Domestic Fuel Prices, 2019



Electricity 9.14. Details of installed and effective capacity of electricity supply by source are presented in Table 9.6a. Total installed capacity increased to 2,818.9 MW in 2019 from 2,711.7 MW in 2018. Geo thermal capacity increased significantly by 25.0 per cent to 828.4 MW in 2019. This was mainly as a result of Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KENGEN) adding the first unit of its new Olkaria V geothermal power plant at Olkaria to the grid in the review period. In contrast, thermal capacity declined by 7.2 per cent to 749.3 MW in 2019. Installed capacity for hydro, wind and co-generation remained at 2018 levels despite the increase in operationalization of installed capacity.

9.15. Total effective capacity increased by 98.6 MW to 2,736.4 MW in 2019. This was mainly attributed to an increase in geo thermal capacity. However, effective thermal oil capacity declined by 6.8 per cent to 716.0 MW in 2019. There were no changes in both hydro and co-generation capacities during the review period.

Table 9.6a: Installed and Effective Capacity of Electricity by Source, 2015-2019

MW

	INSTALLED CAPACITY							EFFECTIVE CAPACITY						
Year	Hydro	Thermal Oil	Geo thermal	Wind	Co-gene-ration	Solar	Total	Hydro	Thermal Oil	Geo thermal	Wind	Co-gene-ration	Solar	Total
2015	820.4	833.6	627.0	26.1	26.0	0.6	**2,333.7**	799.5	799.2	619.0	26.1	21.5	0.2	**2,263.3**
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**

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

*Provisional

.. Data not available

Notes:

1. 1 Megawatt = 1,000 kilowatts = 1,000,000 watts

2. Installed capacity refers to the maximum theoretical electric output a power station could produce when operating at 100 per cent

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

9.16. Table 9.6b and Figure 9.3 presents generation and imports of electricity for the period 2015 to 2019. The total electricity generation increased by 3.9 per cent to 11,620.7 GWh in 2019. Geothermal remains the major source of electricity in Kenya accounting for 45 per cent of total generation. Wind generation increased more than fourfold from 375.6 GWh in 2018 to 1,562.7 GWh in 2019, following full operationalization of Turkana Wind Power Plant. Consequently, wind was the third largest source of electricity generation in 2019. Solar generation rose from 13.7 GWh in 2018 to 92.3 GWh in 2019 as a result of the commissioning of the Garissa Solar Power Plant in the review period. Hydro and thermal generation registered a drop of 19.6 per cent and 15.0 per cent to 3,205.3 GWh and 1,313.3 GWh, respectively, in 2019.

Table 9.6b: Generation and Imports of Electricity, 2015-2019

GWh

Year	GENERATION									Imports	Total
	Hydro	Thermal oil				Geo thermal	Co-gene-ration	Wind	Solar		
		KenGen	IPP	EPP	Total						
2015	3,463.3	393.4	954.2	64.5	1,412.1	4,520.7	0.0	59.7	-	58.8	**9,514.6**
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**

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

* Provisional

Notes:

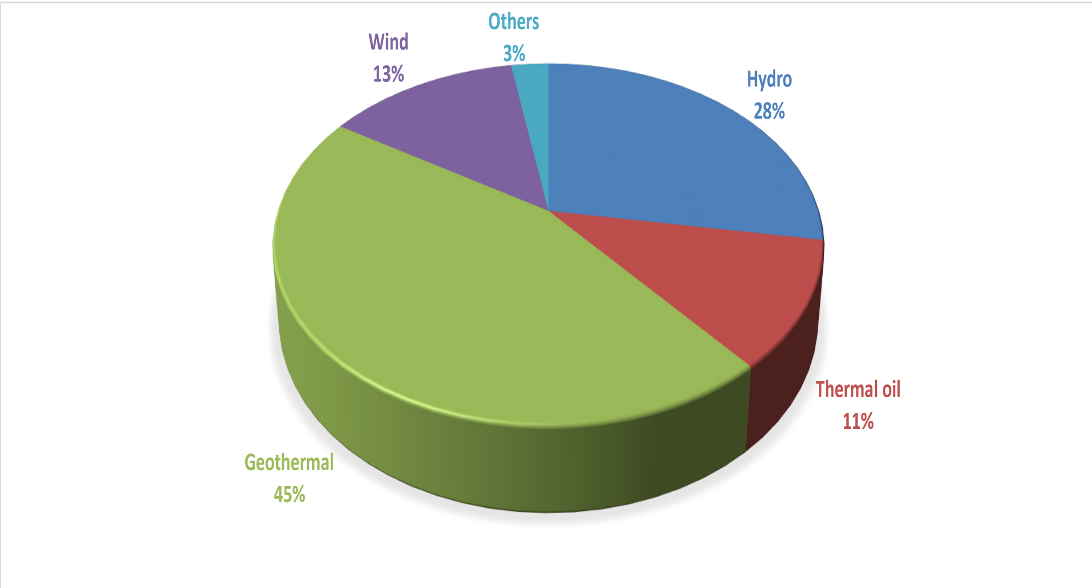
IPP: Independent Power Producers

EPP: Emergency Power Producers

1 Gigawatt hour = 1,000,000 kilowatt hours

- Negligible

Figure 9.3: Proportion of Electricity Generation by Source, 2019



9.17. Total domestic demand for electricity increased by 1.7 per cent to 8,854.0 GWh in 2019 as shown in Table 9.7. Sales to domestic and small commercial consumers increased by 3.1 per cent to 3,780.1 GWh in 2019. Over the same period, sales to large and medium commercial and industrial consumers increased by 2.4 per cent to stand at 4,441.0 million GWh. Sales under the rural electrification category declined by 5.4 per cent to 569.0 GWh in 2019. Domestic and small commercial and; large and medium commercial and industrial consumer categories jointly accounted for 92.9 per cent of total domestic demand during the year under review.

9.18. Total electricity imports increased significantly from 130.3 GWh in 2018 to 212.0 GWh in 2019 while exports declined from 35.2 GWh in 2018 to 16.2 GWh in 2019. Local generation increased by 3.2 per cent to 11,408.6 GWh in 2019. Transmission and distributive losses increased by 12.5 per cent to 2,750.5 GWh in 2019, accounting for 24.1 per cent of total local generation.

Table 9.7: Electricity Demand and Supply, 2015-2019

GWh

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Domestic and Small Commercial	3,254.9	3,315.7	3,528.3	3,665.9	3,780.1
Large & Medium (Commercial and Industrial).	4,017.8	4,146.3	4,199.0	4,336.5	4,441.0
Off-peak	25.7	31.8	42.2	30.4	..
Street Lighting	31.4	46.3	60.1	68.2	63.9
Rural Electrification	496.6	513.1	580.6	601.3	569.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	**7,826.4**	**8,053.2**	**8,410.1**	**8,702.3**	**8,854.0**
Exports to Uganda & Tanzania	**46.7**	**39.1**	**12.3**	**35.2**	**16.2**
Transmission[1] and Distribution losses	1,641.5	1,965.4	1,937.5	2,444.5	2,750.5
TOTAL DEMAND = TOTAL SUPPLY[2]	**9,514.6**	**10,057.7**	**10,359.9**	**11,182.0**	**11,620.7**
Less imports from Uganda and Tanzania	58.8	86.3	229.6	130.3	212.0
Local generation	**9,455.8**	**9,971.4**	**10,130.3**	**11,051.7**	**11,408.6**

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

9.19. The average electricity yield by customer category for the period 2014/15 to 2018/19 is presented in Table 9.8. There was a general increase in the average electricity yield across all customer categories. In 2019, the average yield for street lighting category increased by 36.4 per cent to KSh 9.66 while that for exports and small commercial categories increased by 16.6 per cent and 6.2 per cent to KSh 20.38 and KSh 23.45, respectively.

Table 9.8: Average electricity yield[1] by Customer Category, 2014/15-2018/19

KSh

Category	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*
Domestic	16.56	16.31	17.80	16.30	16.36
Small Commercial	20.55	20.50	21.31	22.08	23.45
Commercial Industrial	12.68	12.39	13.06	14.09	14.31
Off Peak (Interruptible)	1.73	2.69	15.24	11.95	N/A
Street Lighting	12.77	8.55	7.53	7.08	9.66
Exports	20.15	16.36	15.59	17.48	20.38

* Provisional

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd

Energy Accounts

Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA)

9.20. Environmental Economic Accounts are systems of accounts that seek to account for natural resource use. The accounts track 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. Further, the accounts seek to promote efficient natural resource accounting and ensure a country is able to trace how much it has utilized, estimate reserves in the environment, and promote proper disposal of residuals for environmental sustainability.

9.21. The System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) framework follows a similar accounting structure as the System of National Accounts (SNA) and uses concepts, definitions and classifications consistent with the SNA in order to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics. Kenya first published the pilot SEEA Energy Accounts in the country as a special chapter in the Economic Survey 2018 publication.

Energy Balance 2019

9.22. The 2019 Energy Balance for the country is presented in Table 9.9 (a), 9.9 (b) and 9.9 (c). Total supply of non-renewable feed stocks was 75,559 Tera Joules (TJ) in 2019. Total supply continued to reduce as a result of a ban of illegal logging of government forests in the review period. About 95 per cent of non-renewable feed stocks was demanded by households in 2019.

9.23. In the review period, 98.3 per cent of all electricity supplied was produced domestically. Further, 88.5 per cent of domestically produced electricity in 2019 was renewable. In 2019, total electricity demanded locally was 31,3874.13 TJ while 9,901.80 TJ were transmission and distribution losses.

9.24. During the review period, 23,930.78 TJ of petroleum fuels were supplied to the country mainly from imports. Over the same period, 21,999.79 TJ of petroleum fuels were demanded, with 63.0 per cent being used by road transport. Air transport and households accounted for 13.5 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively.

Table 9.9 (a): Energy Balance, 2019 - Supply and Demand of Non-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	-	5,629.83	65,127.31	2,333.58	73,090.71
Imports	2,561.67				2,561.67
Domestic Exports	55.83				55.83
Re-Exports	37.32				37.32
Stock changes					
Sub-total: Supply	**2,468.52**	**5,629.83**	**65,127.31**	**2,333.58**	**75,559.23**
- Statistical differences -	**151.93**	-	-	-	**151.93**
Sub-total: Demand	**2,316.59**	**5,629.83**	**65,127.31**	**2,333.58**	**75,407.31**
Industry	2,316.59	113.22	1,013.27		3,443.08
Households		5,516.61	64,114.03	2,333.58	71,964.22

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Table 9.9 (b): Energy Balance, 2019-Supply and Demand of Electricity

TJ

Energy Products	Power Generation						Electicial energy distribution
	Hydro	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Thermal	Co-Generation	
Domestic Production	11,539.25	18,844.80	332.26	5,625.82	4,727.81	1.12	41,071.05
Imports							763.20
Domestic Exports							58.32
Sub-total: Supply							**41,775.93**
Statistical differences							**9,901.80**
Sub-total: Demand							**31,874.13**
Sub-total: Energy transformation	**11,539.25**	**18,844.80**	**332.26**	**5,625.82**	**4,727.81**	**1.12**	**41,071.05**
Electricity plants (Kengen)	11,396.43	14,450.93		221.39	2,408.21		28,476.97
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs)	142.81	4,393.87	331.73	5,404.42	2,104.64	1.12	12,378.60
Electricity plants (Off-grid))			0.53		214.96		215.48
Sub-total: Energy demand							**31,874.40**
Electricity:							
Domestic and Small Commercial-IC							13,608.36
Large and Medium Commercial -IC							15,987.59
Street Lighting-F							229.87
Rural electrification-F							2,048.58

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Table 9.9 (c): Energy Balance, 2019-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	8,120.01	6.96	4,955.26	88.40	16.31	10,661.96	3.86	0.00	1,806.85	45.76	13.48	362.69	1,273.64	0.17	**27,355.36**
Domestic Exports	9.67	0.00	0.92	-	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.00	6.08	67.54	0.30	167.52	12.21	0.54	**264.98**
Re-Exports	11.73	1.04	2,922.74	-	0.03	68.69	0.01	-	100.12	42.40	0.25	7.01	5.06	0.52	**3,159.60**
Stock changes															
Sub-total: Supply	**8,098.61**	**5.92**	**2,031.60**	**88.40**	**16.13**	**10,593.27**	**3.81**	**(0.00)**	**1,700.66**	**(64.19)**	**12.93**	**188.16**	**1,256.37**	**(0.90)**	**23,930.78**
Statistical differences	**2,033.55**	**(37.28)**	**(925.84)**	**(567.96)**	**16.13**	**1,301.34**	**(1.42)**	**(0.00)**	**253.02**	**(273.83)**	**11.14**	**186.28**	**(63.24)**	**(0.90)**	**1,930.99**
Sub-total: Energy demand	**6,065.06**	**43.20**	**2,957.44**	**656.36**	**-**	**9,291.93**	**5.23**	**-**	**1,447.63**	**209.64**	**1.79**	**1.88**	**1,319.61**	**-**	**21,999.79**
Agriculture	7.32	5.43	1.65	0.94		88.61	0.35		1.83	3.27	0.06		1.22		**110.67**
Mining & Quarying	0.68	-	-	-		44.52	0.02		64.02	1.01	0.11		3.10		**113.46**
Manufacturing	22.18	0.37	-	6.32		321.85	0.22		768.92	10.15	0.12		118.43		**1,248.57**
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.23	-	-	28.90		3.20	0.18		89.23	2.75	0.04		0.01		**124.54**
Construction	2.31	-	-	18.74		191.08	0.07		0.23	3.03	0.02		0.01		**215.48**
Road Transport	5,843.60	19.99	0.52	0.56	-	7,755.87	3.72	-	80.14	154.08	1.26	1.88	2.18	-	**13,863.81**
Rail Transport	5.27	-	-	-		72.85	0.40		0.73	0.72	0.07		0.21		**80.25**
Air Transport	0.37	14.86	2,947.93	2.32		4.47	-		1.71	0.57	-		2.17		**2,974.41**
Other Transport	125.32	-	2.94	1.25		207.23	-		23.26	2.72	-		-		**362.71**
Transport and Storage	**5,974.56**	**34.84**	**2,951.40**	**4.14**	**-**	**8,040.41**	**4.12**	**-**	**105.85**	**158.09**	**1.34**	**1.88**	**4.55**		**17,281.18**
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.80	-	-	0.46		23.81	0.25		2.03	0.36	0.04		30.63		**58.38**
Other Commercial Sectors	48.22	2.56	-	21.64		525.90	0.02		397.07	28.98	0.03		100.48		**1,124.89**
Public Administration and Defense	8.76	-	4.39	1.31		52.56	-		18.45	2.00	0.04		3.35		**90.86**
Households				573.91									1,057.83		**1,631.74**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Energy Physical Supply and Use Tables (PSUT)

9.25. Table 9.10 (a) and (b) present physical energy supplied and used in 2019. In 2019, a total of 254,277.1 TJ were supplied with 43.0 per cent being extracted from the environment, and 12.1 per cent imported in the form of petroleum fuels. Households transformed 65,127.3 TJ to firewood while the Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KENGEN), transformed 28,477.0 TJ of energy to electricity in 2019.

9.26. Physical energy used by sector is presented in Table 9.12(b). In 2019, households utilized 59.8 per cent of all energy used, mainly in form of firewood. The use of 8.2 per cent of energy remained unallocated to any sector in the review period.

Table 9.10(a): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2019

TJ

INDUSTRIES	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Households	Rest of the World	Flows from the environment	Total
NATURAL INPUTS:					
Solar				332.3	**332.3**
Wind				5,625.8	**5,625.8**
Hydro				11,539.2	**11,539.2**
Geo-Thermal				18,844.8	**18,844.8**
Biogas				1.1	**1.1**
Biomass Wood				73,090.7	**73,090.7**
					-
IMPORTS:					-
Electricity			763.2		**763.2**
Coal and Coke			2,561.7		**2,561.7**
Motor Spirit Premium			8,120.0		**8,120.0**
Aviation gasoline			7.0		**7.0**
Jet fuel			4,955.3		**4,955.3**
Illuminating Kerosene			88.4		**88.4**
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits			16.3		**16.3**
Light Diesel Oil			10,662.0		**10,662.0**
Heavy Diesel Oil			3.9		**3.9**
Other Gas Oils n.e.c			0.2		**0.2**
Fuel oils n.e.c.			1,806.9		**1,806.9**
Lubricating Oils			45.8		**45.8**
Lubricating Greases			13.5		**13.5**
Other petroleum oils n.e.c.			362.7		**362.7**
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)			1,273.6		**1,273.6**
ENERGY PRODUCTS:					-
Electricity plants (Kengen)	28,477.0				**28,477.0**
Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs))	12,378.6				**12,378.6**
Electricity plants (Off-grid))	215.5				**215.5**
Oil refineries					-
Charcoal		5,629.8			**5,629.8**
Firewood		65,127.3			**65,127.3**
RESIDUALS:					-
Other		2,333.6		1.2	**2,334.8**
TOTAL SUPPLY	**41,071.0**	**73,090.7**	**30,680.2**	**109,435.2**	**254,277.1**

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Table 9.10(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2019

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				332.3											332.3
Wind	7000				5,625.8											5,625.8
Hydro	7000				11,539.2											11,539.2
Geo-Thermal	7000				18,844.8											18,844.8
Co-Generation	7000				1.1											1.1
Biomass Wood				5,629.8								67,460.9				73,090.7
ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:																-
Petroleum:																-
Motor Spirit Premium	4651	7.3	0.7	22.2	0.2	2.3	5,974.6	0.8	48.2	8.8			2,033.5	21.4		8,120.0
Aviation gasoline	4652	5.4	-	0.4	-	-	34.8	-	2.6	-			(37.3)	1.0		7.0
Jet fuel	4653	1.7	-	-	-	-	2,951.4	-	-	4.4			(925.8)	2,923.7		4,955.3
Illuminating Kerosene	4669	0.9	-	6.3	28.9	18.7	4.1	0.5	21.6	1.3		573.9	(568.0)	-		88.4
White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits	4691						-						16.1	0.2		16.3
Light Diesel Oil	4671	88.6	44.5	321.9	3.2	191.1	8,040.4	23.8	525.9	52.6			1,301.3	68.7		10,662.0
Heavy Diesel Oil	4672	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.3	0.0	-			(1.4)	0.1		3.9
Other Gas Oils n.e.c							-						(0.0)	1.1		1.1
Fuel oils n.e.c.	4680	1.8	64.0	768.9	89.2	0.2	105.8	2.0	397.1	18.5			253.0	106.2		1,806.9
Lubricating Oils	4692	3.3	1.0	10.2	2.7	3.0	158.1	0.4	29.0	2.0			(273.8)	109.9		45.8
Lubricating Greases	4692	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			11.1	0.5		13.5
Other petroleum oils n.e.c.	4699						1.9						186.3	174.5		362.7
Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G)	4630	1.2	3.1	118.4	0.0	0.0	4.6	30.6	100.5	3.3		1,057.8	(63.2)	17.3		1,273.6
Coal and Coke				2,316.6									151.9	93.2		2,561.7
Electricity:	7000															-
Domestic and Small Commercial-IC											4,708.2	8,900.2				13,608.4
Large and Medium Commercial -IC											15,987.6					15,987.6
Street Lighting-F											229.9					229.9
Rural electrification-F												2,048.6				2,048.6
Other														58.3		58.3
Biomass:																-
Firewood				1,013.3								64,114.0				65,127.3
Charcoal				113.2								5,516.6				5,629.8
Wood/Process Waste	5119															-
Farm residue/Animal crop residue	5130															-
RESIDUALS:																-
Extraction												2,333.6				2,333.6
Transformation																-
Losses															9,901.8	9,901.8
Other																-
TOTAL USE		110.7	113.5	10,321.5	36,467.8	215.5	17,281.2	58.4	1,124.9	90.9	20,925.6	152,005.6	2,083.8	3,576.0	9,901.8	254,277.1

1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules

1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ

1 GWh=3.6 TJ

Developments in the Energy Sector

Rural Electrification

9.27. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme expanded by 5.8 per cent to 1,409,256 in 2018/19 from 1,332,209 in the 2017/18, mainly drawn from domestic and small commercial categories. However, revenue realized declined by 9.1 per cent from KSh 11,846 million in 2017/18 to 10,772 million in 2018/19.

Electricity Generation and Transmission

9.28. In November 2019, the government commissioned Olkaria V geothermal power plant with an installed capacity of 165 MW. Further, the government through Kenya Electricity Generating Company Limited (KENGEN) is set to deliver an additional 1,729 MW by 2025. Most of the new capacity is expected to come from renewable energy sources mainly from geothermal, hydro and wind resources.

9.29. The Wote-Sultan Hamud 132kV transmission line was completed in 2019 covering a total of 42 Km. Further, 26 transmission lines projects are currently ongoing and are due for completion between 2020 and 2021. In 2020, sixteen (16) projects are expected to be completed including 12 transmission lines with a combined length of 1,453.5 Km and 4 sub-stations.

Oil Exploration

9.30. The Early Oil Pilot Scheme (EOPS) at Ngamia and Amosi fields commissioned in June 2018, continued to register improved production with daily transportation increasing from 600 bbl./day to 2,000bbl./day in the review period. The initial 200,000bbl capacity of crude oil was achieved and the first consignment flagged off by the President on 26th August 2019. The transported crude oil is stored at the Kenya Petroleum Refineries (KPRL) Storage tanks prior to export.

Manufacturing Sector Review

Chapter 10

Overview

Manufacturing plays a key role in the growth of economies. Sustained growth of the manufacturing sector increases a county's competitiveness, generates employment and enhances efficiency in use of resources. In Kenya, manufacturing was identified as one of the four pillars in the Big 4 agenda that is expected to spur economic growth due to its strong forward and backward linkages with other sectors of the economy. Since then, the government and the private sector have focused on addressing measures that will support the development of the manufacturing sector. In 2019, the manufacturing sector's real value added grew by 3.2 per cent compared to a revised growth of 4.3 per cent in 2018. The sector's volume of output expanded by 2.0 per cent in 2019 from a revised growth of 5.6 per cent in 2018. The growth was on account of increase in production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; plastics; animal and vegetables fats and oils; and pharmaceuticals sub-sectors. There was decline in production of wood and products of wood, sugar, electrical equipment and other non-metallic mineral products among others. The amount of credit advanced to the sector by commercial banks and industrial financial institutions rose from KSh 335.7 billion in 2018 to KSh 366.9 billion in 2019.

10.2. Domestic sales by Export Processing Zone (EPZ) enterprises, which includes sales to duty free shops almost doubled during the review period. However, exports, which form the bulk sales by the EPZ enterprises, declined by 5.4 per cent from KSh 72.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 68.5 billion in 2019. This translated to a marginal reduction in the total sales by the EPZ enterprises from KSh 77.2 billion in 2018 to KSh 77.1 billion in 2019. Imports by EPZ enterprises increased by 15.8 per cent while purchases of local goods and services dropped by 7.0 per cent in 2019.

Formal employment

10.3. The number of persons employed in the formal manufacturing sector accounted for 12.1 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in the formal sector in the country in 2019. The formal manufacturing employment increased by 1.6 per cent from 347.9 thousand in 2018 to 353.3 thousands in 2019. The number of local employees in EPZ enterprises rose by 4.6 per cent to 60,383 in 2019.

Manufacturing Output

10.4. Table 10.1 shows the value of output, intermediate consumption, value added and compensation of employees for the manufacturing sector from 2015 to 2019. The value of output increased by 6.6 per cent to KSh 2.6 trillion in 2019. The intermediate consumption and value added rose by 6.7 per cent and 6.4 per cent, respectively, in 2019.

Table 10.1: Manufacturing Output, Compensation of Employees and Value Added, 2015-2019

Current Prices - KSh Million

YEAR	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added	Compensation of Employees
2015……	1,977,169	1,388,274	588,896	163,392
2016……	2,131,907	1,477,450	654,456	174,768
2017……	2,255,687	1,596,546	659,141	189,220
2018 ……	2,409,981	1,719,388	690,592	205,962
2019*	2,568,758	1,834,148	734,609	218,288

* Provisional

Quantum Indices

10.5. Tables 10.2 and 10.3 give details on quantum indices for various manufacturing subsectors and the respective percentage change in the indices from 2015 to 2019. Further, production quantities of selected commodities over the five-year period are shown in Table 10.4. The overall manufacturing quantum index expanded by 2.0 per cent in 2019 compared to a revised growth of 5.6 per cent in 2018. The growth was attributed to an increase in production of motor vehicles, trailers, plastics, animal and vegetables fats and oils and pharmaceutical products. Subsectors such as production of wood and products of wood, sugar, electrical equipment and other non-metallic mineral products registered declines during the period under review.

Table 10.2: Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2015-2019

Base: 2017=100

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Meat and Meat Products	85.4	94.7	100.0	107.3	113.1
Processing and preserving of fish	120.6	108.5	100.0	107.1	100.9
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	93.3	101.5	100.0	103.8	100.0
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	97.8	97.9	100.0	104.8	112.7
Dairy Products	110.9	113.8	100.0	122.4	125.0
Grain Mill Products	89.8	92.7	100.0	106.9	110.9
Bakery Products	93.8	92.5	100.0	108.1	111.8
Sugar	167.7	169.4	100.0	130.6	117.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	79.5	85.7	100.0	101.9	105.6
Food Products not elsewhere classified	94.0	107.8	100.0	112.4	106.9
Prepared Animal Feeds	90.0	92.0	100.0	93.5	93.7
Total Food Products	**105.1**	**111.7**	**100.0**	**110.4**	**110.3**
Beverages	94.7	100.0	100.0	105.3	113.9
Tobacco Products	124.7	104.6	100.0	98.6	103.8
Beverages and Tobacco	**98.7**	**100.6**	**100.0**	**104.2**	**112.3**
Textiles	110.1	102.2	100.0	101.5	104.8
Wearing Apparel	80.7	94.7	100.0	102.1	103.9
Leather and Related Products	96.6	107.6	100.0	102.7	100.4
Wood and Products of Wood	133.8	115.2	100.0	77.8	74.1
Paper and Paper Products	82.9	90.7	100.0	104.0	105.0
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	101.6	100.3	100.0	99.2	100.7
Refined Petroleum Products	99.2	100.9	100.0	99.1	102.0
Chemical and Chemical Products	100.5	100.2	100.0	102.6	108.6
Pharmaceutical Products	83.8	101.1	100.0	110.5	117.1
Rubber Products	95.7	98.2	100.0	97.0	95.5
Plastic Products	96.3	104.5	100.0	94.9	100.6
Rubber and Plastic Products	**89.8**	**94.4**	**100.0**	**95.0**	**100.4**
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	102.7	108.6	100.0	98.6	96.9
Basic Metals	84.4	96.1	100.0	106.7	110.6
Fabricated Metal Products, , except machinery and equipments	128.7	102.6	100.0	96.2	92.3
Electrical Equipment	80.2	83.0	100.0	90.4	84.3
Machinery and Equipment nec	123.6	90.1	100.0	105.0	110.1
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	193.6	131.9	100.0	113.7	138.1
Manufacture of furniture	104.6	104.5	100.0	102.6	106.7
Other Manufacturing	102.8	99.9	100.0	103.4	104.3
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	93.5	98.1	100.0	102.6	103.9
Overall	**96.4**	**100.8**	**100.0**	**105.6**	**107.7**

* Provisional

Table 10.3: Percentage Change in Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2015-2019

Percentage Change

Industry Divisions and Groups Descriptions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Meat and Meat Products	9.3	10.9	5.6	7.3	5.3
Processing and preserving of fish	-21.8	-10.0	-7.9	7.1	-5.8
Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	2.7	8.8	-1.5	3.8	-3.7
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	4.3	0.1	2.2	4.8	7.6
Dairy Products	8.2	2.6	-12.1	22.4	2.2
Grain Mill Products	8.3	3.2	7.9	6.9	3.7
Bakery Products	8.1	-1.3	8.1	8.1	3.5
Sugar	6.6	1.0	-41.0	30.6	-10.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	21.8	7.7	16.7	1.9	3.6
Food Products not elsewhere classified	-10.8	14.7	-7.2	12.4	-4.9
Prepared Animal Feeds	4.5	2.2	8.7	-6.5	0.1
Total Food Products	**1.6**	**6.3**	**-10.5**	**10.4**	**-0.1**
Beverages	25.2	5.7	0.0	5.3	8.2
Tobacco Products	-4.4	-16.2	-4.4	-1.4	5.3
Beverages and Tobacco	**18.9**	**1.9**	**-0.6**	**4.2**	**7.8**
Textiles	14.1	-7.1	-2.2	1.5	3.2
Wearing Apparel	13.8	17.3	5.6	2.1	1.8
Leather and Related Products	-15.7	11.4	-7.1	2.7	-2.2
Wood and Products of Wood	4.6	-13.9	-13.2	-22.2	-4.8
Paper and Paper Products	0.2	9.4	10.3	4.0	1.0
Printing and Production of Recorded Media	-0.1	-1.3	-0.3	-0.8	1.5
Refined Petroleum Products	-1.7	1.7	-0.9	-0.9	3.0
Chemical and Chemical Products	7.5	-0.2	-0.2	2.6	5.9
Pharmaceutical Products	21.9	20.6	-1.1	10.5	6.0
Rubber Products	1.8	2.6	1.8	-3.0	-1.5
Plastic Products	9.3	8.4	-4.3	-5.1	6.0
Rubber and Plastic Products	**6.1**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**-5.0**	**5.7**
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	8.9	5.8	-7.9	-1.4	-1.7
Basic Metals	-1.2	13.9	4.0	6.7	3.6
Fabricated Metal Products, , except machinery and equipments	-6.4	-20.2	-2.5	-3.8	-4.1
Electrical Equipment	6.5	3.5	20.5	-9.6	-6.7
Machinery and Equipment nec	-44.7	-27.1	11.0	5.0	4.8
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers	6.0	-31.9	-24.2	13.7	21.4
Manufacture of furniture	22.5	0.0	-4.4	2.6	4.0
Other Manufacturing	20.4	-2.9	0.1	3.4	0.9
Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment	3.6	4.9	2.0	2.6	1.3
Overall	**5.0**	**4.6**	**-0.8**	**5.6**	**2.0**

* Provisional

10.6. In 2019, production of manufactured and processed food products declined by 0.1 per cent compared to an increase of 10.4 per cent in 2018. Although there was impressive growth in meat and meat products, animal and vegetable fats and oils, grain mill and bakery products, the drop in processing and preserving of fish; prepared, preserved fruits and vegetables; sugar;

and tea production contributed to the overall sub-sector marginal decline.

10.7. Processing and preserving of meat and meat products rose by 5.3 per cent in 2019. Production of processed chicken and sausages increased by 6.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively, in 2019. The quantities of processed and preserved fish declined by 5.8 per cent in the year under review.

10.8. During the period under review, production of animal, vegetable fats and oils registered a 7.6 per cent growth whereas processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables declined by 3.7 per cent. As shown in Table 10.4, production of cooking fat increased by 10.6 per cent to stand at 287.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2019. During the same period, production of cooking oil increased by 2.7 per cent to 241.8 thousand metric tonnes from 235.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2018. During this period, processing of dairy products rose by 5.4 per cent with the volume of processed liquid milk increasing by 5.0 per cent from 468.2 million litres in 2018 to 491.6 million litres in 2019. Yoghurt and other fermented milk products increased by 9.5 per cent in the review period.

10.9. During the review period, the grain milling sub-sector recorded a 3.6 per cent growth. In particular, production of wheat flour increased by 1.9 per cent from 1,331.7 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 1,356.6 thousand tonnes in 2019. Likewise, production of maize flour increased by 3.0 from 686.9 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 707.4 thousand tonnes in 2019. The quantity of milled rice increased by 42.6 per cent in the review period on account of increased production of rice paddy. Bakery products subsector recorded a 3.5 per cent growth in 2019 on account of bread production which increased by 3.9 per cent. Manufacture of prepared animal feed recorded a 0.1 per cent growth in the review period.

10.10. As shown in Table 10.4, sugar production dropped by 10.2 per cent from 491.1 to 440.9 thousand tonnes in 2018 and 2019, respectively. Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery subsector registered a 3.6 per cent growth in 2019 on account of increase in production of sweets and chewing gums which grew by 3.1 and 4.2 per cent, respectively. However, in the same period, production of food products not elsewhere classified, which includes tea and coffee, dropped by 4.9 per cent in 2019. Production of processed tea decreased from 493.0 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 458.9 thousand tonnes in 2019 while that of semi-processed coffee expanded by 7.1 per cent from 41.4 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 44.9 thousand tonnes in 2019.

10.11. The beverages and tobacco sub-sector grew by 7.8 per cent growth in 2019. Production of beverages went up by 8.2 per cent in 2019 as a result of increased production of spirits, bottled waters not sweetened or flavoured and beer by 12.8, 7.3 and 6.0 per cent, respectively. As shown in Table 10.4, the volume of soft drinks increased from 581.5 million litres in 2018 to 630.9 million litres in 2019. Production of tobacco products increased by 5.3 per cent during the same period.

Table 10.4: Production of Selected Commodities 2015-2019

Commodity	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Processed Milk	Million litres	437.5	448.5	383.2	468.2	491.6
Wheat flour[1]	000 Tonnes	1,103.8	1,133.1	1,230.9	1,331.8	1,356.6
Maize flour[1]	,,	570.7	609.7	669.4	686.9	707.4
Biscuits	,,	12.2	12.1	13.0	14.9	14.9
Cooking oil	,,	208.2	208.3	215.0	235.5	241.8
Edible fats and magarine	,,	255.6	256.1	258.5	259.8	287.4
Sugar	,,	635.7	638.3	376.1	491.1	440.9
Coffee - milled	,,	41.6	39.7	38.6	41.4	44.9
Tea	,,	399.2	471.2	439.9	493.0	458.9
Soft drinks	Million litres	551.4	505.1	570.9	581.5	630.9
Blankets	000 Number	2,873.7	2,930.2	2,670.7	2,606.8	2,410.6
Assembled vehicles	Number	10,181.0	6,541.0	4,877.0	5,653.0	7,802.0
Galvanized sheets	000 Tonnes	256.8	268.7	262.8	270.4	274.4

* Provisional

[1]Produced by formal Millers

10.12. The textile sub-sector recorded a 3.2 per cent growth, mainly on account of a 15.4 per cent increase in production of knitting yarn. Production of sacks and bags of textiles went up marginally by 1.0 per cent. However, production of twine, cordage, rope fell by 32.6 per cent and at the same time production of blankets and woven fabrics declined by 7.5 and 4.8 per cent per cent respectively during the review period. The wearing apparel subsector registered a 1.8 per cent growth in 2019 on account of increased production of shirts, T- Shirts, babies' garments and cardigan/jersey.

10.13. Manufacture of leather and related products contracted by 2.2 per cent in 2019 compared to a 2.7 per cent growth in 2018. Production of shoes with uppers of leather went up by 15.1 per cent. However, the production of finished leather dropped by 23.5 per cent in the review period.

10.14. Production of wood and products of wood contracted by 4.8 per cent in 2019 which was attributed to a reduction in the production of plywood by 20.3 per cent. During the year in review, production of block boards rose by 10.5 per cent while paper and paper products subsector recorded a 1.0 per cent growth on account of a 9.6 per cent growth in production of toilet paper. Production of sacks and bags of paper and cartons went up marginally by 0.4 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, production of exercise books declined by 7.4 per cent in 2019. Printing and production of recorded media subsector registered a 1.5 per cent growth during the review period.

10.15. The chemical and chemical products sub-sector recorded a 5.9 per cent growth in 2019. The growth was driven by increased production of detergent, soap, shoe polish and paints by 10.4, 7.0, 6.4 and 8.3 per cent, respectively. However, production of ethyl alcohol and other spirits contracted by 8.5 per cent, while that of varnishes declined by 17.8 per cent during the review period. Production of hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and rare gases went up marginally by 1.3 per cent in the same period. The refined petroleum products subsector registered a 3.0 per cent growth on account of increased production of petroleum bitumen.

10.16. Production of pharmaceutical products increased by 6.0 per cent in 2019 after recording a 10.5 per cent growth in the previous year. There was increased production of capsules, syrup and tablets by 9.3, 6.9 and 4.4 per cent, respectively.

10.17. The rubber and plastic products subsector registered a 5.7 per cent growth in 2019 as a result of increased production of plastic tanks, other articles for the conveyance or packing of goods and plastic pipes by 15.8, 5.9 and 7.9 per cent, respectively. Production of self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil went up by 6.4 per cent whereas production of plastic packaging bags increased by 0.9 per cent in the same period. However, production of retreaded pneumatic tyres of rubber dropped by 1.5 per cent during the review period.

10.18. The basic metals subsector recorded a 3.9 per cent growth in 2019. Production of corrugated iron sheets increased by 1.5 per cent from 270.4 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 274.4 thousand tonnes in 2019. During the same period, production of iron bars and rods increased by 5.7 per cent. Fabricated metal products sub-sector on the other hand recorded a 4.1 per cent decline in 2019 on account of decline in the production of steel structures, nails and cooking sufurias by 7.5, 4.5 and 2.4 per cent, respectively.

10.19. Production of electrical equipment dropped by 6.7 per cent in 2019, mainly on account of reduced production of electric cables and electrical conductors. Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified which is mainly machinery for food processing increased by 4.8 per cent in the period under review.

10.20. The motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers subsector registered a growth of 21.4 per cent in 2019. This was mainly on account of an increase in the number of assembled motor vehicles by 38.0 per cent from 5,653 in 2018 to 7,802 in 2019. Similarly, production of bodies for motor vehicles; and trailers and semi-trailers increased by 10.5 per cent and 3.9 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

10.21. Manufacture of furniture grew by 4.0 per cent mainly due to a 5.3 per cent increase in the production of mattresses. Other manufacturing subsector recorded a marginal growth of 0.9 per on account of increased production of ball pens, which rose by 2.7 per cent. Repair and installation of machinery and equipment registered a 1.3 per cent growth. Other non-metallic mineral products subsector, which mainly comprise manufacture of cement and glass bottles, contracted by 1.7 per cent in 2019. The decline was mainly on account of 12.1 per cent drop in production of glass bottles in the review period.

Cement Production and Utilization

10.22. Table 10.5 shows cement production and consumption from 2015 to 2019. Cement production dropped marginally by 1.0 per cent from 6,069.9 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 5,967.2 thousand tonnes in 2019. Similarly, cement consumption and stocks dropped by 2.5 per cent to stand at 5,933.3 thousand tonnes. The quantity of cement exported to Uganda and Tanzania dipped further by 58.2 per cent to 18.2 thousand tonnes in 2019. Similarly, cement exports to other countries dropped by 58.3 per cent to 42.0 thousand tonnes in 2019. On the other hand, cement import increased by 14.6 per cent from 23.0 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 26.4 thousand tonnes in 2019.

Table 10.5: Cement Production and Utilization, 2015-2019

'000 Tonnes

Year	Production	Imports	Consumption and Stocks	Exports to	
				Uganda and Tanzania	All Other Countries
2015	6,352.9	37.6	5,708.8	487.4	194.2
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*	5,967.2	26.4	5,933.3	18.2	42.0

* Provisional.

Credit to Manufacturing Sector

10.23. Table 10.6 shows the value of credit approved in the manufacturing sector by commercial banks and other industrial financial institutions from 2015 to 2019. Total credit approved in 2019 increased to KSh 366.9 billion from KSh 335.7 billion in 2018. The value of credit approved by industrial financial institutions increased to KSh 1.7 billion in 2019 from KSh 1.3 billion in 2018. Similarly, the number of projects approved by industrial financial institutions rose to 395 in 2019 from 240 in 2018, mainly due to an increase in the number of enterprises financed by Kenya Industrial Estates Limited.

10.24. The value of manufacturing projects approved by Industrial Development Bank (IDB) Capital Limited dropped to KSh 330.0 million in 2019 compared to KSh 551.8 million in 2018. The funding was for three start-up projects in energy briquetting, leather and paper processing and the expansion of five existing projects in the processing of textiles, tea and food processing activities.

10.25. Development Bank of Kenya (DBK) approved one project in the manufacturing sector worth KSh 94 million in 2019. This was an expansion project whose principal activity was the manufacture and installation of heavy steel components and structural steelwork for power generation plants, cement production plants and steel production plants.

10.26. Credit approved by Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC) in the manufacturing sector more than doubled from KSh 315.0 million in 2018 to KSh 640.0 million in 2019. The credit approved was for four start-ups and two existing manufacturing projects in food and pharmaceutical processing activities.

Table 10.6: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions, 2015 - 2019

Institution	Number of Projects					Approved credit (KSh Million)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
IDB Capital limited	5	3	3	8	8	252.0	129.8	200.1	551.8	330.0
Development Bank of Kenya	6	6	3	3	1	341.0	292.3	130.5	230.0	94.0
Kenya Industrial Estates Limited	233	325	280	225	380	120.8	165.3	181.0	243.7	602.7
Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation	7	4	7	4	6	421.2	495.6	791.0	315.0	640.0
Sub - total	**251**	**338**	**293**	**240**	**395**	**1,135.0**	**1,083.0**	**1,302.6**	**1,340.5**	**1,666.7**
Commercial banks[1]	-	-	-	-	-	289,727.8	274,725.7	314,045.5	334,388.4	365,257.4
TOTAL	**251**	**338**	**293**	**240**	**395**	**290,862.8**	**275,808.7**	**315,348.1**	**335,728.9**	**366,924.1**

* Provisional

Excludes Development Bank of Kenya (DBK).

10.27. Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) continued to play its role of promoting small scale and micro enterprises by financing and facilitating development of enterprises. The amount of loans advanced by KIE for manufacturing projects more than doubled from KSh 243.7 million in 2018 to KSh 602.7 million in 2019. The number of manufacturing projects increased significantly from 225 in 2018 to 380 in 2019. The main beneficiary of the funding in 2019 was the manufacture of food products at KSh 241.8 million as shown in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7: Industrial Projects Approved by Kenya Industrial Estates, 2015-2019

Descriptions	Number of Projects					Advanced Loans (KSh '000)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Manufacture of food products … … … … … … … …. … …	75	107	93	56	137	28,092	66,133	53,391	79,244	241,827
Manufacture of beverages … … … … … … … …. … … …	8	2	-	1	2	230	690	-	9,000	850
Manufacture of animal feeds … … … … … … …… … …	2	-	-	6	-	3,500	-	-	22,550	-
Manufacture of food products nec … … … … … … … …	12	1	-	-	-	4,370	70	-	-	-
Manufacture of textiles … … … … … … … …. … … … …	37	65	42	35	66	12,813	19,958	19,200	26,422	118,235
Manufacture of wearing Apparel … … … … … … …. …	1	1	1	1	-	500	1,700	1,500	113	-
Manufacture of leather and related products … … … …	2	2	11	3	8	1,000	5,350	765	10,680	10,533
Manufacture of wood and Products of wood and cork except furniture … … … … … …	5	22	39	20	31	3,355	12,621	27,782	12,630	22,835
Printing and reproduction of recorded media … …		16	10	13	29	-	9,836	26,858	11,650	78,740
Manufacture of Chemicals and chemical products … … …	2	3	3	5	3	18,059	1,115	6,000	4,450	12,340
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products … …	7	5	7	4	-	7,630	1,700	4,490	1,570	-
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment … … … … …	53	81	66	72	93	25,295	39,260	32,669	57,769	106,902
Manufacture of furniture … … … … … … … ….	27	13	-	5	-	13,690	3,810	-	4,000	-
Manufacture of Electricals and Accessories … … … … …	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9,675
Other manufacturing n.e.c. … … … … … … … …. … … …	2	6	-		1	2,315	2,725	-	-	450
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment … …	-	1	8	4	1	-	325	8,300	3,600	300
TOTAL… … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….	**233**	**325**	**280**	**225**	**380**	**120,849**	**165,292**	**180,954**	**243,678**	**602,686**

Source: Kenya Industrial Estates Ltd

* Provisional

- means no project

10.28. Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest) continued to promote and facilitate both local and foreign investment in 2019, as mandated by the Investment Promotion Act, 2004. The Authority registered 43 manufacturing projects in 2019 with a capital cost of KSh 35.1 billion, as shown in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8: Industrial Projects1 Registered by Kenya Investments Authority, 2015 - 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Number of Projects	48	43	39	47	43
Capital cost (KSh billion)	8.8	11.1	26.5	14.4	35.1

* Provisional

[1] Note that the figures presented are not for all projects in the country since the Investment Promotion Act, 2004 does not mandate all investors to register with the Authority

Export Processing Zones

10.29. Table 10.9 shows selected key performance indicators including gazetted zones, operating enterprises, employment, export, sales and cumulative capital investment among others under EPZ programs.

Table 10.9: Selected EPZ Performance Indicators, 2015-2019

	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Gazetted Zones… … … … … … … … … … …	Number	56	65	71	72	74
Enterprises Operating … … … … … … … …	"	89	111	131	136	137
Employment - Locals … … … … … … … … …	"	50,302	52,947	54,764	57,099	60,383
- Expatriates … … … … … … … …	"	597	618	722	644	665
Total Workers … … … … … … … … … … …	"	**50,899**	**53,565**	**55,486**	**57,743**	**61,048**
Export … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	KSh Million	60,879	64,151	60,729	72,390	68,502
Domestic Sales[1] … … … … … … … … … …	"	4,018	4,418	6,541	4,880	8,618
Total Sales … … … … … … … … … … … …	"	**64,897**	**68,569**	**67,270**	**77,270**	**77,120**
Imports … … … … … … … … … … …… … …	"	31,370	30,160	30,305	34,229	39,638
Local Purchases of Goods and Services…… …	"	8,815	10,742	11,089	10,385	9,660
Capital Investment … … … … … … … … …	"	48,128	88,977	95,278	105,066	106,433

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)

* Provisional

[1] Includes sales to duty free shops

10.30. The number of gazetted zones increased by two to 74 in 2019, out of which 69 were privately owned and operated while the rest were public. The gazetted zones were distributed as follows: 25 in Mombasa, 10 in Kilifi, 6 in Nairobi, 6 in Machakos, 4 each in Bomet and Kwale, 3 each in Nakuru and Kiambu, 2 each in Embu and Nandi, one each in Muranga, Kajiado, Taita Taveta, Elgeyo Marakwet, Uasin Gishu, Laikipia, Meru, Narok and Homa Bay. The number of operating enterprises increased by one to 137 in 2019. During the year under review, one zone was de-gazzeted due to unfavourable business environment.

10.31. Total sales by EPZ enterprises decreased marginally to KSh 77.1 billion in 2019 from KSh 77.3 billion in 2018. Exports, which form the bulk sales, declined by 5.4 per cent from KSh 72.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 68.5 billion in 2019. The value of local purchases contracted by 7.0 per cent to KSh 9.7 billion in 2019. On the other hand, imports increased by 15.8 per cent to KSh 39.6 billion in the year under review.

10.32. The number of local employees engaged by EPZ enterprises expanded by 5.8 per cent to 60,383 in 2019 from 57,099 in 2018. This was mainly due to the commencement of operations of two new apparel enterprises during the year under review. Cumulative capital investments in the form of equipment, machinery and zone infrastructure increased marginally by 1.3 per cent to KSh 106.4 billion in 2019.

African Growth and Opportunity Act

10.33. African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) is an initiative of the United States of America (USA) aimed at increasing exports of apparel from accredited Sub Sahara African (SSA) countries. All the selected indicators under the EPZ garment/apparel sub-sector under AGOA reported growths in 2019 as shown in Table 10.10. The number of enterprises in the sub-sector increased to 24 while direct employment rose by 7.0 per cent to 49,489 persons in 2019. The value of the exports increased by 10.6 per cent from KSh 41.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 46.0 billion in 2019. Similarly, capital investment expanded by 3.3 per cent to KSh 16.7 billion in 2019.

Table 10.10: Selected EPZ Garment / Apparel Performance Indicators under AGOA, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	% Change
Number of Enterprises	21	21	21	22	24	9.1
Number of Employees	41,597	42,496	43,987	46,248	49,489	7.0
Capital Investment (KSh Million) ..	15,708	15,300	15,880	16,146	16,679	3.3
Exports (KSh Million)	35,224	34,410	33,051	41,578	46,032	10.7

Source: Export Processing Zones Authority

*Provisional

The Construction Sector

Chapter 11

Overview

The development of infrastructure is a prerequisite in creating and supporting business environment that facilitates investment, growth and job creation. In 2019, the construction sector registered a growth of 6.4 per cent compared to growth of 6.9 per cent in 2018. The total government expenditure on roads is expected to rise by 10.0 per cent to KSh 169.9 billion in 2019/20 from KSh 154.5 billion in 2018/19. Development expenditure is also expected to rise by 15.5 per cent to KSh 111.7 billion in 2019/20. The construction of Phase 2A section 1 of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) from Nairobi to Naivasha covering a rail distance of 120 kilometres was completed in September 2019 at a cost of KSh 150.0 billion.

11.2. Selected key economic indicators in the construction sector from 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 11.1. Index of Government expenditure on roads increased from 415.4 to 456.8 due to major road projects undertaken in 2019. During the same period, the index of reported public building works completed declined by 32.6 per cent from 59.4 points to 39.0 points. The index of reported private building works completed in Nairobi City County increased by 3.5 per cent from 466.2 points in 2018 to 482.3 points in 2019. Cement consumption decreased marginally by 0.3 per cent from 5,948.7 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 5,933.3 thousand tonnes in 2019. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector grew by 1.6 per cent from KSh 114.0 billion in 2018 to KSh 115.8 billion in 2019. The sector's total wage employment went up by 1.5 per cent from 218.3 thousand persons registered in 2018 to 221.6 thousand persons in 2019. Private sector employment rose by 1.4 per cent to 212.7 thousand persons in 2019 from 209.8 thousand persons in 2018, while public sector employment recorded 3.2 per cent growth from 8.6 thousand persons in 2018 to 8.8 thousand persons in the year under review.

Key Construction Indicators

11.3. Selected key economic indicators in the construction sector from 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 11.1. Index of Government expenditure on roads increased from 415.4 to 456.8 due to major road projects undertaken in 2019. During the same period, the index of reported public building works completed declined by 32.6 per cent from 59.4 points to 39.0 points. The index of reported private building works completed in Nairobi City County increased by 3.5 per cent from 466.2 points in 2018 to 482.3 points in 2019. Cement consumption decreased marginally by 0.3 per cent from 5,948.7 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 5,933.3 thousand tonnes in 2019. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector grew by 1.6 per cent from KSh 114.0 billion in 2018 to KSh 115.8 billion in 2019. The sector's total wage employment went up by 1.5 per cent from 218.3 thousand persons registered in 2018 to 221.6 thousand persons recorded in 2019. Private sector employment rose by 1.4 per cent to 212.7 thousand persons in 2019 from 209.8 thousand persons in 2018, while public sector employment recorded 3.2 per cent from 8.6 thousand persons in 2018 to 8.8 thousand persons in the year under review.

Table 11.1: Selected Key Economic Indicators in the Construction Sector, 2015 - 2019

1982=100

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Index of reported private building works completed in Nairobi City County	369.4	409.3	443.1	466.2	482.3
Index of reported public building works completed in major towns	112.6	69.21	59.4	57.9	39.0
Index of government expenditure on roads	350.3	462.8	388	415.4	456.8
1 Index of Employment	245.0	269.9	277.1	284.1	286.9
Cement consumption ('000 tonnes)	5,708.8	6,310.1	5,857.9	5,948.7	5,933.3
Private Employment ('000 persons)	140.2	155	159.4	163.0	164.5
Public Employment ('000 persons)	7.9	8	8.5	8.6	8.8
Loans and Advances from Commercial Banks to the sector (KSh Million)	107,842.60	104,825.80	111,985.20	114,014.9	115,800.3

* Provisional

[1] Revised index on employment

Cost of Construction Inputs

11.4. Table 11.2 shows the annual percentage changes in cost of materials and labour from 2015 to 2019. The cost of materials for residential and non-residential buildings increased by 6.5 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively, during the review period. Similarly, labour cost recorded an increase of 4.5 per cent in 2019 compared to 5.3 per cent in 2018. The percentage change in cost of materials was 5.7 per cent in 2019 compared to 3.1 per cent in 2018.

Table 11.2: Percentage Changes in Construction Cost of Materials and Labour, 2015 – 2019

Materials	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Residential Buildings	2.6	1.9	3.8	3.3	6.5
Non-Residential Buildings	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.9	1.8
All Buildings	2.5	1.8	2.9	3.1	5.2
Civil Engineering	-3.0	1.8	3.2	2.9	4.3
Total Cost of Material	0.9	1.8	3.0	3.1	5.7
Labour Cost	10.0	7.9	6.6	5.3	4.5

11.5. The monthly average basic wages for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers in the construction sector from 2015 to 2019 are represented in Table 11.3. This is obtained from prevailing registered collective bargaining agreement 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 unskilled, semiskilled, and skilled workers increased by 4.7, 4.5 and 4.4 per cent respectively as recommended by the collective bargaining agreements.

Table 11.3: Monthly Average Basic Wages in the Construction Industry, 2015 – 2019

KSh

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Category of Workers in the Construction Sector..........					
Unskilled..........	18,771	20,174	21,497	22,586	23,651
Semi-Skilled..........	25,868	27,902	29,757	31,348	32,748
Skilled..........	37,127	40,187	42,794	45,171	47,137

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

Construction of Buildings

11.6. Table 11.4 shows the number of reported private buildings in Nairobi City County (NCC) and residential public buildings completed for the period 2015 to 2019. The number of completed public residential buildings in 2019 stood at 530 units which was higher than 430 units realized in 2018. However, a total of 5,134 housing units were under construction by the National Housing Corporation and the State Department of Housing of which (4,700) of housing units commenced in 2019. Total number of completed private residential and non-residential buildings by NCC went up to 13,976 units in 2019 compared to 12,725 units in 2018.

Table 11.4: Reported Number of Private and Public Buildings Completed, 2015 – 2019

Number

Year	Private (Nairobi City County)			Public Residential		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	National Housing Corporation	State Department for Housing	Total
2015 … … … …	7,834	1,220	**9,054**	45	0	**45**
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**

Source: Nairobi City County, National Housing Corporation & The State Department for Housing

* Provisional

11.7. Reported value of new private buildings and public buildings completed for the period 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 11.5. In 2019, the value of public buildings completed was KSh 1,509.1 million, a 2.4 per cent decline, compared to KSh 1,546.3 million in 2018. Total value of completed private buildings in Nairobi City County increased by 4.3 per cent from KSh 90.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 94.0 billion in 2019.

Table 11.5: Reported Value of Private and Public Buildings Completed, 2015 – 2019

KSh Million

Year	Private (Nairobi City County)			Public Residential		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	National Housing	State Department for Housing	Total
2015	61,556.4	9,311.0	**70,867.4**	61.5	0.0	**61.5**
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**

Source: Nairobi City County, National Housing Corporation & the State Department for Housing

11.8. The value of private building plans approved and completed buildings issued with certificate of occupancy in Nairobi City County (NCC) for the period 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 11.6. The value of completed buildings issued with certificate of occupancy in NCC increased by 4.3 per cent to KSh 94.0 billion in 2019. The value of building plans approved decreased by 1.3 per cent from KSh 210.3 billion in 2018 to KSh 207.6 billion in 2019.

Table 11.6: Value of Private Building Plans Approved and Reported Building Works Completed in Nairobi City County, 2015 – 2019

KSh Million

Year	Building Plans Approved	Building Works Completed[1]
2015	215,211.0	70,867.4
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

Source: Nairobi City County

*Provisional

[1] Exclude extensions

Government Credit and Expenditures on Housing

11.9. The National Housing Corporation advanced housing loans by county amounting to KSh 106.0 million in 2018/19 financial year as shown in Table 11.7. The loans were advanced to 49 individuals in 16 counties.. By December 2019, there were 434 housing units under construction at an estimated construction cost of KSh 1,642.1 million.

Table 11.7: Housing Loans Advanced by National Housing Corporation by County, 2017/18-2018/19

County	2017/18		2018/19	
	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**	**49.0**	**106,022.5**

Source: National Housing Corporation

11.10. Table 11.8 shows the National Government expenditure on housing from 2015/16 to 2019/20. In 2019/20, the housing department is expected to receive 27.6 billion, a 3.0 per cent rise from 26.8 billion in 2018/19. The actual expenditure on housing increased from KSh 16.1 billion in 2017/18 to KSh 24.8 billion in 2018/19. The actual expenditure as a percentage of budget estimate improved to 92.5 per cent during review period compared to 87.6 per cent realized in 2017/18.

Table 11.8: Government Expenditure on Housing, 2015/16 – 2019/20

Year	Expenditure in KSh Million		Actual Expenditure as a Percentage of Approved Expenditure
	Approved	Actual	
2015/16	7,342.7	6,034.5	82.2
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**	27,553.0	-	

Source: State Department for Housing

* Provisional

**Budget Estimates

Road Construction

11.11. The Government has continually invested in construction and rehabilitation of road infrastructure across the country in order to spur economic development. The total government expenditure on roads is expected to rise by 10.0 per cent to KSh 169.9 billion in 2019/20 from KSh 154.5 billion in 2018/19. Similarly, development expenditure is also expected to rise by 15.5 per cent to KSh 111.7 billion in 2019/20. The expenditure on road maintenance and repair is also expected to increase to KSh 58.2 billion during the same period.

Table 11.9: National Government Expenditure on Roads, 2015/16 - 2018/19

KSh Million

Financial Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20**
Development:					
Trunk and primary Roads (A,B and C) … … … …	60,886.8	63,887.0	52,029.0	47,760.6	58,823.2
Secondary and Minor Roads (D and E) … … … …	20,492.1	29,291.5	40,869.0	37,784.2	41,921.0
Miscellaneous Roads (Including Urban) … … … …	17,093.3	20,004.0	11,883.6	11,116.5	10,913.6
Sub-total...	**98,472.2**	**113,182.5**	**104,781.6**	**96,661.3**	**111,657.8**
Recurrent:				-	-
Maintenance & Repair … … … … … … … … … …	25,395.9	60,468.6	53,830.0	57,815.8	58,193.0
Total..	**123,868.1**	**173,651.1**	**158,611.6**	**154,477.2**	**169,850.8**

Source: State Department for Infrastructure & Kenya Roads Board

**Provisional*

***Budget Estimates*

11.12. The R2000 programme is a strategy for road development and management that ensures optimum utilization and development of locally available resources where technically and economically feasible across the country. The programme creates gainful employment opportunities, supporting local industry and more importantly improving the country's rural road network. As shown in Table 11.10, several road-works under the program were executed inform of rehabilitation, routine maintenance and gravelling new roads. Out of the estimated

4,120 kilometres planned in 2019, approximately 1,413.3 kilometres were completed by close of the year. The cost of the planned roadworks on completion is estimated at KSh 313.4 billion.

Table 11.10: Status of ongoing R2000 Programme for the Period, 2017-2019

Year	2017				2018				2019*			
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)
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
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
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
Busia	55.2	63.0	27.0	3,168.6	-	36.0	27.4	2,980.5	-	8.6	7.1	2,980.5
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
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
Garisa	7.3	7.3	0.4	519.9	-	6.9	6.9	519.9	-	-	-	-
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
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
Kajiado	70.0	70.0	-	3,037.6	135.0	205.0	92.6	7,837.6	-	112.4	68.7	7,837.6
Kakamega	82.0	111.3	29.8	4,986.9	86.6	168.0	96.9	8,404.5	-	71.1	111.2	8,404.5
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Manderra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.0	70.0	3.3	2,800.0
Marsabit	110.0	110.0	110.0	5,007.9	20.0	20.0	7.9	980.4	-	12.1	4.9	980.4
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
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
Mombasa	12.2	12.2	12.2	866.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
Nairobi	3.3	8.0	7.3	721.0	7.5	8.2	7.8	921.0	-	0.4	0.4	921.0
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
Nandi	178.2	180.0	32.2	8,119.3	-	147.8	-	6,657.8	32.2	180.0	42.8	7,854.0
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
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
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
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
Siaya	53.8	69.0	25.0	3,212.5	-	44.0	21.7	3,612.5	-	22.3	11.4	3,612.5
Tana River	15.0	15.0	2.5	761.6	2.5	15.0	2.6	761.6	-	12.4	10.1	761.6
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
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
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
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
Vihiga	84.0	84.0	57.0	3,195.2	-	27.0	8.1	977.6	-	18.9	2.5	977.6
Wajir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.0	90.0	24.5	4,027.5
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
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**	**1,413.3**	**313,417.9**

Source: Kenya Rural Roads Authority

*Provisional

11.13. The Kenyan road network was reclassified in order to improve network functionality and assign road management responsibilities to both National and County Governments in accordance to the 2010 Kenya Constitution. This reclassification of road network has a total 161,451 kilometres gazetted road length. It comprises of paved and unpaved roads with different surface types. Table 11.11 shows road network by surface type and classification from 2015 to 2019. As at June 2019, the lengths of roads classified as Super Highway under bitumen remained at 80.9 kilometres, International Trunk roads length was 4,994.0 kilometres while that of National Trunk roads and Primary roads stood at 4,592.0 and 5,495.0 kilometres, respectively. Secondary roads under bitumen increased to 1,898.8 kilometres in 2019. Minor roads (special purpose and unclassified roads) totalling to 4,234.4 kilometres were tarmacked, an increase of 10.2 per cent over the review period. The total length of roads under bitumen increased by 14.2 per cent to 21,295.1 kilometres in 2019.

Table 11.11: Kilometres of Roads by Type and Classification as at 30th June, 2015 - 2019

Kilometres

Surface Type/Year	Earth/Gravel (Unpaved)					Bitumen(Paved)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Road Class										
Super Highway (S).........	-	-	-	-	-	80.90	80.90	80.90	80.90	80.90
International Trunk Roads (A).......	380.00	3,700.00	3,427.00	3,008.30	2,623.30	3,238.00	3,917.40	4,191.00	4,609.00	4,994.00
National Trunk Roads (B).........	1,038.00	7,625.00	7,062.00	6,743.00	6,260.00	1,607.00	3,226.40	3,789.00	4,109.00	4,592.00
Primary Roads (C)	4,497.00	18,706.20	17,325.00	17,131.10	15,950.00	3,360.00	2,739.30	4,120.50	4,313.90	5,495.00
Secondary Roads (D).........	8,651.00	10,602.10	9,819.00	9,424.23	9,224.23	2,067.00	521.20	1,304.50	1,698.77	1,898.77
Sub-total.........	**14,566.00**	**40,633.30**	**37,633.00**	**36,306.63**	**34,057.53**	**10,352.90**	**10,485.20**	**13,485.90**	**14,811.57**	**17,060.67**
Minor Roads (E).........	25,724.30	13,276.40	12,973.78	12,842.76	12,642.76	1,000.00	771.20	1,073.72	1,204.85	1,404.85
Special Purpose Roads (F).........	10,399.00	9,309.80	9,185.88	9,122.20	9,057.20	106.00	315.80	439.34	503.50	568.50
Unclassified Roads (G).........	96,423.00	85,198.40	84,624.94	84,524.90	84,398.90	2,853.00	1,461.40	2,034.94	2,135.09	2,261.09
Sub-total.........	**132,546.30**	**107,784.60**	**106,784.60**	**106,489.86**	**106,098.86**	**3,959.00**	**2,548.40**	**3,548.00**	**3,843.44**	**4,234.44**
Grand Total.........	**147,112.30**	**148,417.90**	**144,417.60**	**142,796.49**	**140,156.39**	**14,311.90**	**13,033.60**	**17,033.90**	**18,655.01**	**21,295.11**

Source: Kenya Roads Boards

* Provisional

A superhighway (S)-Highway connecting two or more cities/towns meant to carry safely a large volume of traffic at the highest legal speed of operation.

International Trunk Road (A) -Roads forming strategic routes and corridors, connecting international boundaries at identified immigration entry and exit points and international terminals such as international air or sea ports.

National Trunk Road (B) - Roads forming important national routes,linking national trading or economic hubs, County headquarters and other nationally important centres to each other and to the national capital or to Class A roads.

Primary Road (C) - Roads forming important regional routes,linking County headquarters or other regionally important centers, to each other and to Class A or B roads. Required to collect regional and local traffic and channel it to class A and B roads.

Secondary Road (D) - Roads linking constituency headquarters,Municipal or Town Council Centers and other towns to each other and to higher class roads. Required to collect local traffic from lower class roads and channel it to the higher class roads.

Minor Road (E)- Major Feeder Roads linking important Constituency centres to each other and meant to carry local traffic and to channel it to class D roads.

Special Purpose Roads (F) -Provide direct access to individual or group of properties, and residential areas, or to places of specific social or economic activity,

11.14 Major roads-works in progress in 2019 are presented in Table 11.12. The Kibwezi – Kitui – Migwani road linking Northern Corridor (A8), the Kenya – Ethiopia Corridor (A2) and the Thika – Garissa – Liboi (A3) was 67.0 per cent complete) and is estimated to cost KSh 18.4 billion on completion. The Nairobi Western Bypass which is the fourth and final ring road to Nairobi that connects the Kikuyu and Ruaka towns, covering 19.3 kilometres at an estimated cost of KSh 2.7 billion on completion was also ongoing. Other significant road construction projects were Garsen – Witu – Lamu road, James Gichuru – Rironi road, Nuno-Modogashe highway (A13), Mombasa - Mariakani Road, completion of Nairobi Outer Ring Road Improvement Project and the dualling of Athi River-Machakos Turn-off.

Table 11.12: Selected Road Works in Progress, 2019

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Amount (KSh Million)
Roads under Construction			
Kibwezi – Kitui – Migwani (A9/B64)	192.00	67.00	18,404.89
James Gichuru – Rironi	25.30	30.00	16,366.59
Nairobi Outering Road Improvement Project	13.00	93.00	11,743.79
Garsen – Witu – Lamu	135.00	45.00	10,868.63
Nuno-Modogashe (A13)	135.00	97.00	6,135.69
Missing Link Roads and Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) Facilities	17.20	91.50	5,571.25
Eldoret Town Bypass Road	32.00	22.00	5,079.52
Chiakariga - Meru Road	55.00	96.00	4,667.64
Kitale - Endebess - Suam Road	45.00	33.00	4,474.99
Ruiru - Githunguri – Uplands	47.00	40.00	3,988.06
Waiyaki Way-Redhil Link Road	5.80	97.50	3,675.22
Meru Bypass Roads	21.00	89.00	2,989.62
Posta (Naibor)-Kisima-Maralal (A4)	32.50	38.00	2,689.25
Posta (Naibor) –Kisima-Maralal	32.50	46.00	2,689.25
Nairobi Western Bypass	19.30	3.89	2,650.05
Nyaru – Iten	32.00	46.00	2,418.82
Link Road to New Lamu Port	10.00	52.00	2,310.90
Ngong Road Phase II (KNLS Nairobi - Dagoretti Corner)	3.40	79.10	2,265.44
Upper Hill Roads Phase II	6.50	93.10	2,258.53
Narok – Sekenani	84.00	72.00	2,194.33
Ngong Road -Kibera- Kung'u Karumba- Langata Road (Missing Link No.12)	4.20	93.00	2,097.52
Ngong Road (Dagoretti Corner - Karen Roundabout Section)	9.80	62.10	1,987.98
Mteza – Kibundani (Dongo Kundu	6.86	5.90	1,949.28
Thika Bypass	10.00	46.50	1,867.95
Mlolongo - Kware - Katani Link Roads Phase II	7.80	98.00	1,629.49
Upper Hill - Mbangathi Link Road	11.00	81.00	1,249.92
Ugunja-Nyadorera-Ruambwa	13.37	87.00	1,241.81
Mau Narok – Kisiriri	32.00	44.00	1,222.22
Kangundo Road - Greater Eastern Bypass Link Road	10.00	78.00	1,160.69
Eastlands Roads (Phase II)	10.00	64.00	1,111.11
Busia – Malaba	28.30	87.00	961.36
Kiogoro - Gesure - Itibo - Masongo Roads	14.00	22.30	860.01
Old Nairobi Road and Bishop Muge Roads in Uasin Gishu County	7.70	100.00	747.08
Eastleigh roads Phase II	3.00	100.00	677.08
Mandera Town Roads	10.00	42.40	621.86
Nyahuhurur Bypass	8.00	41.60	562.13
Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Eastleigh Estate Access Roads	2.60	96.00	552.98
Lenana- Muchugia - Dagoretti Market Link Road	7.00	95.10	513.18
Kisii Bypass (Phase I)	5.20	44.10	448.81
Kericho Bypass (Phase 1)	5.00	73.90	445.79
Syokimau - Katani Phase II	3.50	100.00	425.05
Flyover across the Northern Bypass and approaches Kahawa West	2.70	100.00	403.44
Access to Embakasi (Infinity) Industrial Park	2.16	100.00	382.48
Kahawa Sukari Estate Access Roads	6.10	58.90	359.89
Access to Embakasi (Infinity) Industrial Park (Phase II)	2.40	97.00	142.99
Dualling			
Mombasa - Mariakani Road (Lot 1: Msa - Kwa Jomvu)	40.00	70.00	6,016.87
Dualling of Athi River-Machakos Turnoff	20.00	62.00	5,288.55
Kisumu Boys -Mamboleo	4.50	89.00	2,565.08
Changamwe-Magongo – Kwa Jomvu Road dualling	4.00	44.00	2,420.33

Table 11.12: Selected Road Works in Progress, 2019 Cont'd

Project Name	Length (Km)	% Completion	Amount (KSh Million)
Roads Rehabilitation			
Isebania - Kisii Road	184.0	33	8,597.82
Kisii – Ahero Road	192.0	53	9,467.00
Roads Dualling			
Kisumu Boys -Mamboleo	4.5	89	2,565.08
Changamwe-Magongo – Kwa Jomvu Road dualling	4.0	44	2,420.33
Mombasa - Mariakani Road (Lot 1: Msa - Kwa Jomvu)	40.0	70	6,016.87
Dualling of Athi River-Machakos Turnoff	20.0	62	5,288.55
Roads Upgrading			
Loichangamatak – Lodwar	50.0	45	6,782.44
Lodwar – Lokitaung Junction	80.0	59	8,333.85
Lokitaung – Kalobeyei River	80.0	36	8,456.32
Kalobeyei River – Nakodok	88.0	40	7,856.05
Nakuru CBD Roads	22.0	90	1,815.18
Eldoret Township Roads, Uasin Gishu County	15.0	53	1,146.52
Mokowe Township Roads, Lamu County	15.0	46	1,115.91
Jomvu Kuu - Jitoni - Rabai Road,Mombasa County	11.7	42	1,054.90
Maua Town Roads	15.0	40	1,021.89
Old Malindi Road, Mombasa County	13.0	39	796.37
Hola Township Roads	10.0	96	542.11
Wajir Bypass (Phase 1)	6.0	25	540.85
Machakos - Mombasa Road - Lukenya (K4) Roads	8.0	53	523.54
Kapkwen-Kapsimotwa-Silibwet Road, Bomet County	7.4	93	485.92
County Road and Garissa Ndogo-Sankuri Link Road, Garissa County	5.0	85	480.71
Lady Irene-Mandizini-Muslim-Nambaya Junction D258 & Wakili Road	8.0	64	477.15
Wote Township Roads	6.0	80	348.49
Kapenguria Township Roads	3.6	100	178.86
Kitale Township Roads, Trans-Nzoia county	2.2	100	164.43
Bomet - Kapsimotwa Road	2.6	93	156.21
Periodic Maintenance			
Nairobi Eastlands Roads (Lot 2)	25.5	89	1,025.81
Nairobi Eastlands Roads (Lot 1)	30.0	90	950.55
Nairobi Eastlands Roads (Lot 3)	28.0	95	895.59
Kari - Kakamega Airstrip	2.2	96	99.98
Access Road to Mwanyani Primary School in Machakos County	3.2	70	97.62
Bridges Constructed			
Kenyatta University Footbridge over the Rilway Line	-	100	281.16
Kainuk Bridge	-	86	1,538.97
Thika road foot bridges (Witeithie and Mangu)	-	55	430.33
Thika road foot bridges (School of Monetary Studies and Garden City mall)	-	55	392.48
Ahero Interchange (A2)	-	84	655.91
Kericho Interchange (A2)	-	75	671.88
Marigat Bridge (B17)	-	35	428.50
Endau Bridge (B17)	-	29	481.41
Lomut Bridge (B17)	-	37	403.16
Weiwei Bridge (B17)	-	47	417.14

Source:Kenya Highway Authority and Kenya Urban Roads Authority

Rail Construction

11.15. Table 11.13 presents the status of on-going construction Standard Gauge Railways (SGR). The construction of SGR began in October 2013. The first phase comprised of the Mombasa-Nairobi line which was completed in 2017. The construction of SGR phase 2A section 1 (Nairobi to Naivasha) was completed in September 2019 and it covered 120 kilometres. The line included 29 bridges and was constructed at a cost of KSh 150 billion.

Table 11.13: Status of on-Going Construction of SGR

Route	Phase	Route Length (KMs)	Completion Status	Estimated Cost KSh Billion	Passenger Stations	Bridges
[1]Mombasa - Nairobi…	Phase 1	472	Completed - 2017	327	9	143
Nairobi - Naivasha…	Phase 2A	120	Completed - 2019	150	4	29

[1] the bridges includes 80 bridges, 46 road bridges, 3 foot bridges an 14 framed bridges

Chapter 12

Tourism Sector

Overview

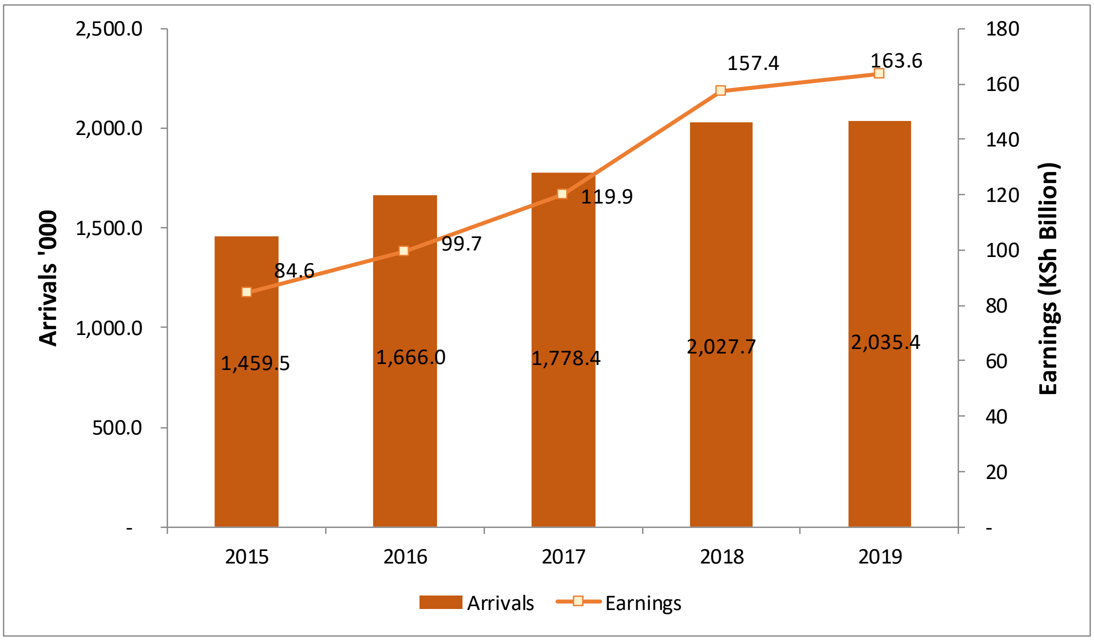
During the review period, there was general political stability in the country, which improved the performance of the tourism Sector. Kenya's domestic tourism grew as a result of improved infrastructure to and around tourism hotspots as well as extensive promotion and opportunities for early bookings. There was a slight decline in tourist arrivals from some regions in Europe which was attributed to global economic slowdown, trade tensions and rising geopolitical challenges, and the prolonged uncertainty about Brexit and lower business confidence that weighed on growth in international tourism. Notable improvements in aviation sector during the year included direct flights from Nairobi to New York, Air France making a comeback and increasing flights from three to five times a week and the introduction of Doha-Mombasa flights by Qatar Airways.

12.2. The number of international visitor arrivals increased by 0.4 per cent to 2,035.4 thousand in 2019, which was a slower growth compared to a 14.0 per cent rise in 2018. Tourism earnings grew by 3.9 per cent from KSh 157.4 billion in 2018 to KSh 163.6 billion in 2019. Hotel bed-night occupancy expanded by 6.3 per cent to 9,160.8 thousand during the same period. The number of international and local conferences held rose by 6.9 per cent and 14.4 per cent to 218 and 4,743 respectively, in 2019. The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves grew by 3.7 per cent to 2,975.2 thousand, while the number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites declined slightly by 1.6 per cent to 990.2 thousand in 2019.

Visitor Arrivals

12.3. International visitor arrivals increased slightly by 0.4 per cent from 2,027.7 thousand in 2018 to 2,035.4 thousand in 2019 surpassing the two million-mark for the second successive year. Tourism earnings rose by 3.9 per cent from KSh 157.4 billion in 2018 to KSh 163.6 billion in 2019 as shown in Figure 12.1.

Figure 12.1: International Visitor Arrivals and Tourism Earnings, 2015-2019



12.4. Figures 12.2(a) and 12.2(b) present international visitor arrivals in 2018 and 2019 through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Moi International Airport (MIA), respectively. The international tourists who arrived through JKIA grew by 1.9 per cent from 1,403.3 thousand in 2018 to 1,430.1 thousand in 2019. Tourist arrivals through MIA, however, contracted by 17.3 per cent from 138.0 thousand in 2018 to 114.1 thousand in 2019. This was mainly due to the decline in tourist arrivals from some regions in Europe attributed to global economic slowdown and prolonged uncertainty about Brexit. During the review period, the pick arrivals at JKIA were registered in August while the lowest arrivals were recorded in May. On the other hand, high number of tourist arrivals through MIA were registered in January and February while the lowest arrivals were in June 2019.

Figure 12.2(a): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through JKIA, 2018-2019

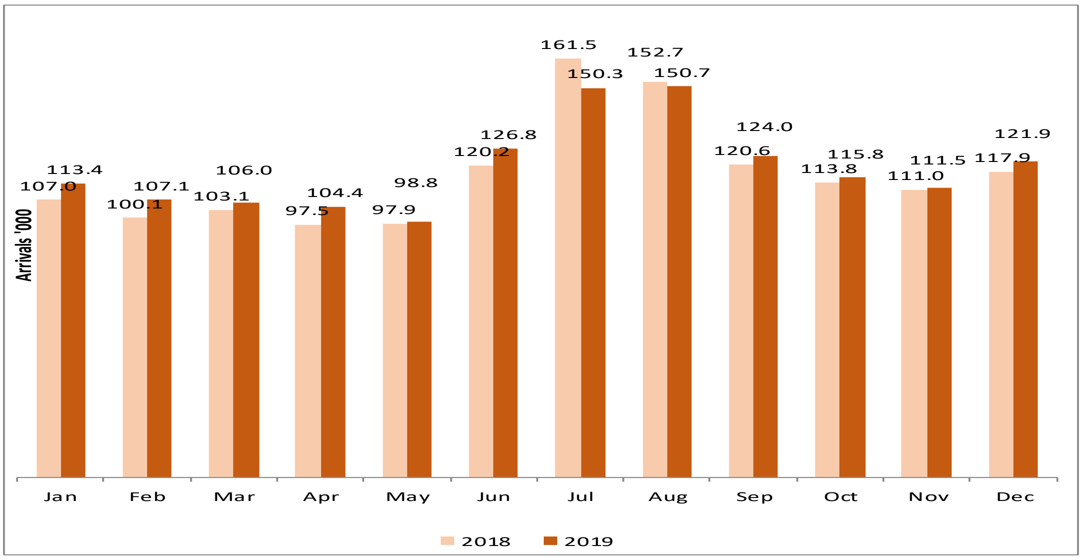
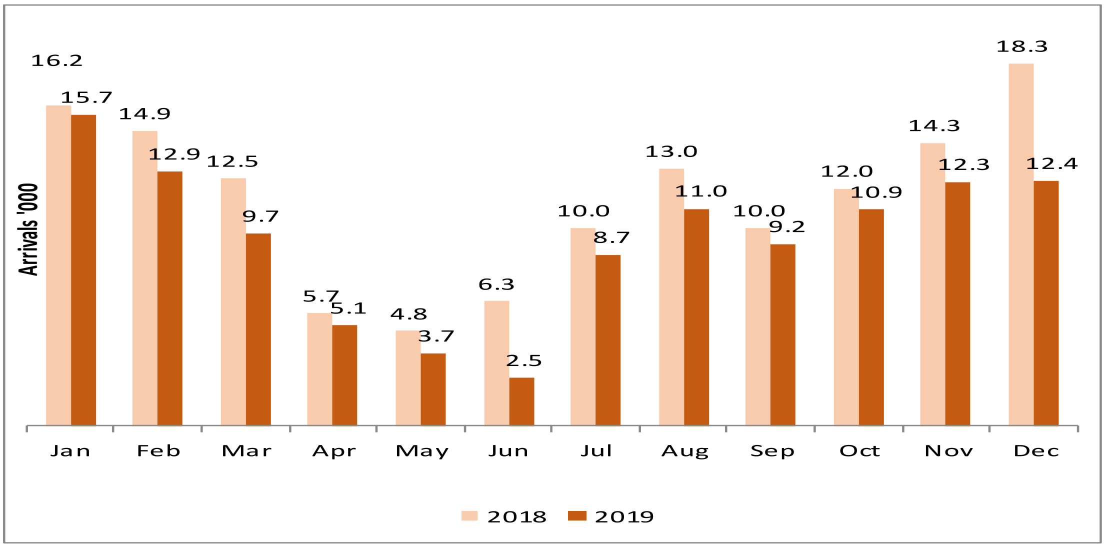
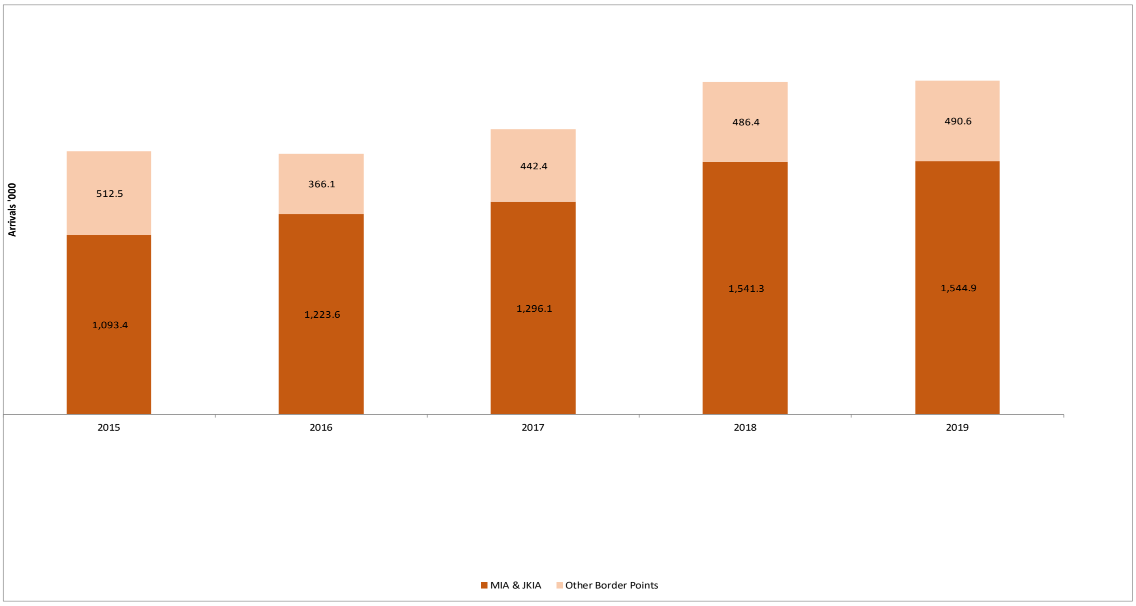


Figure 12.2 (b) Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA, 2018-2019



12.5. Figure 12.2(c) shows the combined international visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA against those through other border points from 2015 to 2019. The joint visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA grew by 0.2 per cent from 1,541.3 thousand in 2018 to 1,544.9 thousand in 2019. Similarly. Visitor arrivals through other border points expanded by 0.9 per cent to 490.6 thousand in 2019. The number of visitor arrivals through MIA and JKIA jointly accounted for 75.9 per cent of the total arrivals in the review period.

Figure 12.2(c): Number of International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2015-2019



12.6. Table 12.1 presents international visitor arrivals by purpose of visit and quarter from 2015 to 2019. During the period under review, visitor arrivals for the first and second quarter increased while the visitor arrivals for the third and fourth quarter declined. Visitor arrivals during the first quarter increased by 1.2 per cent from 473.5 thousand in 2018 to 479.1 thousand in 2019. This was mainly supported by growths in all other categories of arrivals except holiday, which registered a decline. During the second, quarter the volume of holidaymakers reduced by 11.4 per cent from 315.2 thousand in 2018 to 279.2 thousand in 2019.

12.7. Overall, the number of international visitors increased marginally by 0.4 per cent from 2,027.7 thousand in 2018 to 2,035.4 thousand in 2019, compared to a 14.0 per cent growth in 2018. The slowed growth was largely a result of the number of visitors coming for holidays that dropped by 14.0 per cent to 1,288.4 thousand in 2019. The number of visitors on transit increased by 78.1 per cent to 172.9 thousand while those on business increased by 6.5 per cent to 273.8 thousand in 2019. The visitors on holiday constituted 63.3 per cent of total international arrivals as shown in Figure 12.2(d). The combined share of visitors on transit and those on business was 21.9 per cent of total arrivals in 2019, implying confidence in the country for business and as a hub.

Table 12.1: International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2015-2019

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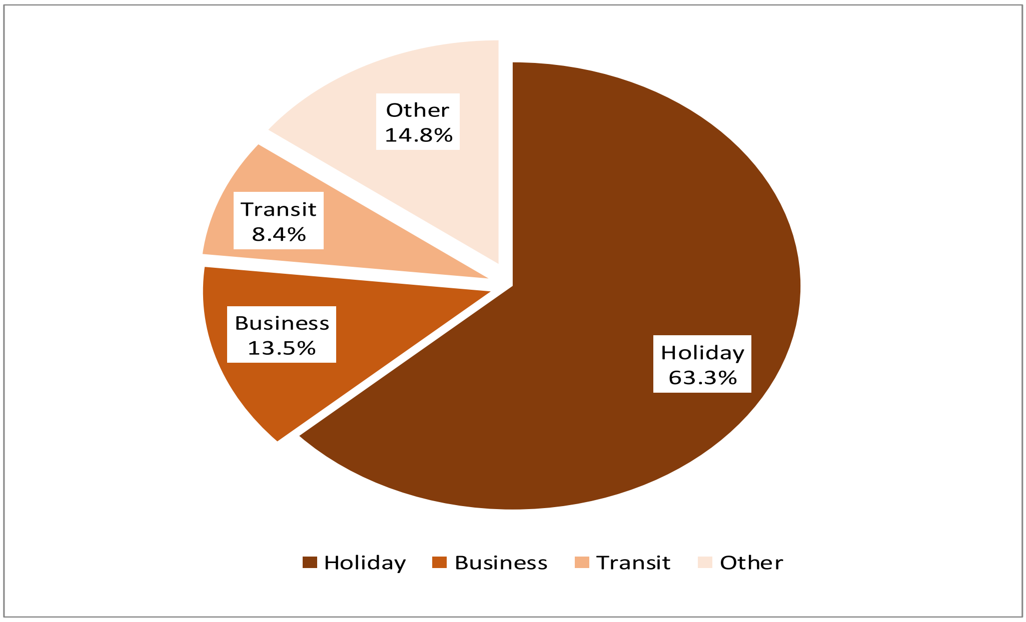
Quarter	Purpose	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1st Qtr.	Holiday	241.8	280.0	306.1	350.4	317.5
	Business..........	47.6	50.2	70.6	62.1	67.7
	Transit	20.9	20.5	25.5	26.0	33.8
	Other	27.0	33.0	21.4	35.1	60.1
	Total	**337.3**	**383.7**	**423.7**	**473.5**	**479.1**
2nd Qtr.	Holiday	224.1	248.8	280.8	315.2	279.2
	Business..........	55.4	56.3	64.9	56.6	62.3
	Transit	18.7	23.0	43.8	24.8	40.4
	Other	40.0	39.8	33.3	53.0	79.3
	Total	**338.3**	**367.8**	**422.7**	**449.6**	**461.2**
3rd Qtr.	Holiday	296.6	355.5	335.0	446.1	361.8
	Business..........	47.7	68.2	63.1	80.6	83.5
	Transit	25.1	22.2	18.7	22.6	53.3
	Other	43.5	45.5	77.7	50.4	98.0
	Total	**412.9**	**491.3**	**494.4**	**599.7**	**596.6**
4th Qtr.	Holiday	280.7	312.6	296.0	386.1	329.8
	Business..........	45.5	49.3	46.1	57.9	60.3
	Transit	17.4	23.2	16.9	23.6	45.4
	Other	27.4	38.0	78.8	37.3	63.0
	Total	**371.0**	**423.2**	**437.6**	**504.9**	**498.5**
Annual	Holiday	1,043.2	1,196.8	1,217.8	1,497.7	1,288.4
	Business..........	196.2	224.0	244.7	257.2	273.8
	Transit	82.0	88.9	104.8	97.1	172.9
	Other	138.0	156.3	211.2	175.8	300.4
	Total	**1,459.5**	**1,666.0**	**1,778.4**	**2,027.7**	**2,035.4**

*Provisional

Notes

1. "Others" 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, 2019



Visitor Departures

12.8. Table 12.2 presents international visitor departures by purpose of visit and quarter for the period 2015 to 2019. The volume of departures increased by 2.2 per cent from 1,856.8 thousand in 2018 to 1,898.0 thousand in 2019. Increased volumes of international visitor departures were recorded in all quarters with the first quarter recording the highest growth of 4.3 per cent. Overall, departing visitors that came for holiday declined by 10.6 per cent while those on transit and business increased by 68.5 and 13.4 per cent, respectively.

Table 12.2: International Visitor Departures by Purpose of Visit, 2015-2019

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Quarter	Purpose...........	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1st Qtr.	Holiday	222.3	238.4	259.6	314.4	298.8
	Business	43.7	56.7	63.6	55.7	65.6
	Transit	19.2	25.7	29.7	23.3	28.3
	Other	24.8	36.3	44.7	31.5	50.6
	Total.................	**310.1**	**357.1**	**397.6**	**424.9**	**443.3**
2nd Qtr.	Holiday	209.9	231.7	261.3	285.2	257.2
	Business	51.9	52.4	58.1	51.2	59.2
	Transit	17.5	21.4	29.2	22.5	33.5
	Other	37.5	37.1	41.4	48.0	66.7
	Total.................	**316.9**	**342.5**	**390.1**	**406.9**	**416.6**
3rd Qtr.	Holiday	268.6	325.0	297.0	424.2	352.0
	Business	46.6	64.8	70.3	76.6	83.1
	Transit	24.5	21.1	31.6	21.5	48.1
	Other	63.3	56.2	68.5	48.0	89.0
	Total.................	**403.0**	**467.1**	**467.4**	**570.3**	**572.2**
4th Qtr.	Holiday	266.8	302.4	273.2	347.6	318.2
	Business	43.3	46.8	54.4	52.2	59.4
	Transit	16.5	22.0	25.4	21.3	39.4
	Other	26.0	30.3	35.3	33.6	48.9
	Total.................	**352.7**	**401.6**	**388.2**	**454.7**	**465.9**
Annual	Holiday	967.7	1,097.5	1,091.1	1,371.5	1,226.3
	Business	185.5	220.8	246.4	235.7	267.3
	Transit	77.7	90.2	115.8	88.6	149.3
	Other	151.7	159.8	190.0	161.0	255.1
	Total.................	**1,382.5**	**1,568.3**	**1,643.3**	**1,856.8**	**1,898.0**

* Provisional

Notes

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 2017 to 2019. The majority of departing visitors were residents of Africa at 35.8 per cent followed by residents of Europe at 31.6 per cent. Departing residents of Asia decreased by 5.3 per cent to 244.1 thousand while those to North America increased by 2.0 per cent to 244.3 thousand in 2019. Over the same period, departing residents of Europe and Africa declined by 2.6 and 5.1 per cent to 518.6 thousand and 587.9 thousand, respectively. Most of the departures of European nationals had visited for holiday, while nearly a third of African nationals were on transit.

Table 12.3: Departing Visitors by Country of Residence and by Purpose of Visit, 2017-2019

'000

Country of Residence	Holiday			Business			Transit			Total[1]		
	2017	2018	2019*	2017	2018	2019*	2017	2018	2019*	2017	2018	2019*
Germany	44.8	55.3	46.1	10.1	9.5	10.1	4.7	3.6	5.6	59.6	68.4	61.8
United Kingdom	111.0	135.9	116.3	25.1	23.3	25.4	11.7	8.8	14.2	147.7	168.0	155.8
Switzerland	8.4	9.8	9.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	11.2	12.2	12.0
Italy	34.9	43.0	32.3	7.9	7.4	7.0	3.7	2.8	3.9	46.5	53.2	43.3
France	24.6	34.8	34.3	5.6	6.0	7.5	2.6	2.3	4.2	32.7	43.0	46.0
Scandinavia	33.2	42.1	35.7	7.5	7.2	7.8	3.5	2.7	4.3	44.2	52.1	47.8
Other Europe	87.4	109.5	113.4	19.7	18.8	24.7	9.2	7.1	13.8	116.4	135.4	152.0
EUROPE	**344.3**	**430.3**	**387.1**	**77.8**	**74.0**	**84.4**	**36.3**	**27.9**	**47.1**	**458.4**	**532.2**	**518.6**
USA	121.5	163.1	156.2	27.4	28.0	34.0	12.8	10.6	19.0	161.8	201.7	209.2
Canada	23.6	30.5	26.2	5.3	5.2	5.7	2.5	2.0	3.2	31.4	37.7	35.1
NORTH AMERICA	**145.1**	**193.6**	**182.3**	**32.8**	**33.3**	**39.8**	**15.3**	**12.6**	**22.2**	**193.1**	**239.4**	**244.3**
Uganda	79.2	106.8	96.7	17.9	18.4	21.1	8.3	6.9	11.8	105.4	132.1	129.5
Tanzania	120.8	129.1	96.7	27.3	22.2	21.1	12.7	8.4	11.8	160.9	159.7	129.6
Burundi	12.5	17.2	16.6	2.8	3.0	3.6	1.3	1.1	2.0	16.6	21.3	22.3
Rwanda	15.8	20.8	24.2	3.6	3.6	5.3	1.7	1.3	3.0	21.1	25.7	32.5
South Sudan	10.0	12.9	14.2	2.3	2.2	3.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	13.4	15.9	19.1
Other Africa	161.0	214.5	190.4	36.4	36.9	41.5	17.8	13.4	23.2	215.2	264.8	255.0
AFRICA	**399.4**	**501.3**	**438.8**	**90.2**	**86.2**	**95.7**	**42.9**	**32.1**	**53.4**	**532.5**	**619.6**	**587.9**
India	77.6	91.9	76.6	17.5	15.8	16.7	8.2	6.0	9.3	103.3	113.6	102.6
Japan	7.7	9.5	8.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	10.3	11.8	11.7
Israel	4.0	4.5	3.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	5.3	5.5	4.4
Other Asia	83.1	102.6	93.5	18.8	17.6	20.4	8.8	6.7	11.4	110.6	126.9	125.3
ASIA	**172.4**	**208.5**	**182.2**	**38.9**	**35.8**	**39.7**	**18.2**	**13.5**	**22.2**	**229.5**	**257.8**	**244.1**
Australia and New Zealand	19.0	23.3	20.7	4.3	4.0	4.5	2.0	1.5	2.5	25.3	28.8	27.7
All Other Countries	11.0	14.6	15.1	2.5	2.5	3.3	1.2	0.9	1.8	14.7	18.0	20.3
TOTAL	**1,091.1**	**1,371.5**	**1,226.3**	**246.5**	**235.7**	**267.3**	**115.8**	**88.6**	**149.3**	**1,453.4**	**1,695.8**	**1,642.9**

+Revised

* Provisional

[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"

12.10.. The number of visitor-days stayed by purpose of visit and average length of stay for the period 2015 to 2019 are shown in Table 12.4. The total number of days stayed by departing visitors rose by 1.6 per cent from 19,615.0 thousand in 2018 to 19,936.9 thousand in 2019. The number of days stayed by departing visitors on holiday declined slightly to 16,064.5 thousand in 2019 while the number of days stayed by visitors on transit increased by 67.0 per cent to 370.7 thousand during the same period. The average length of stay in days increased slightly from 11.6 days in 2018 to 12.1 days in 2019.

Table 12.4: Number of Visitor-Days Stayed by Purpose of Visit, 2015-2019

'000

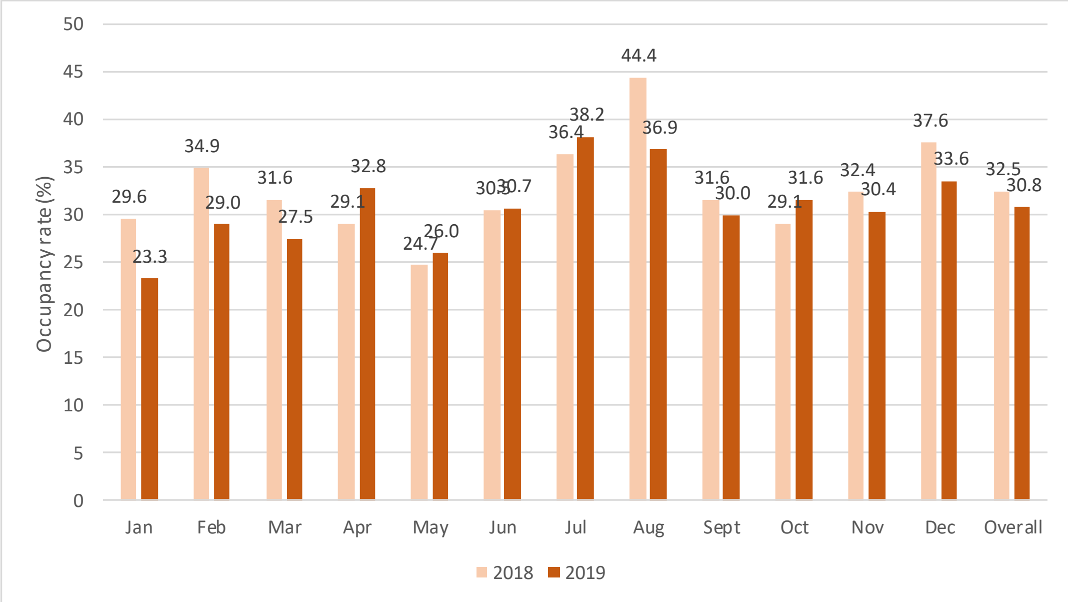
Purpose	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Holiday ………………………………	13,587.0	15,412.0	15,321.0	16,258.0	16,064.5
Business ……………………………	2,468.0	2,937.0	3,277.0	3,135.0	3,501.6
Transit………………………………	194.0	226.0	290.0	222.0	370.7
Total ………………………………	**16,249.0**	**18,575.0**	**18,888.0**	**19,615.0**	**19,936.9**
Average length of stay in days ……	13.2	13.2	13.0	11.6	12.1

* Provisional

Hotel Bed Occupancy

12.11. The monthly hotel bed occupancy rates for 2018 and 2019 are shown in Figure 12.3. In 2019, hotel bed occupancy was highest in July at 38.2 per cent followed by August at 36.9 per cent. There was a decline in hotel bed occupancy for the month of August 2019 compared to the same period in 2018.

Figure 12.3: Monthly Hotel Bed Occupancy Rates, 2018-2019



12.12. Table 12.5 presents bed-night occupancy in hotels, lodges and other rooming houses by country of residence from 2015 to 2019. The number of bed-nights rose by 6.3 per cent from 8,617.9 thousand in 2018 to 9,160.8 thousand in 2019. The number of hotel bed nights occupied by residents of Kenya maintained an upward trend rising by 5.7 per cent to 4,818.6 thousand in 2019accounting for 52.6 per cent of the total hotel bed nights occupied. Bed-occupancy by nationals from Asia and America increased by 4.9 and 3.6 per cent to 586.3 thousand and 476.4 thousand, respectively, in 2019. Bed nights occupancy by residents of Europe recorded a slowed growth of 1.0 per cent in 2019 compared to a 29.1 per cent growth in 2018. The total number of available hotel bed nights increased by 12.2 per cent from 26,500.6 thousand in 2018 to 29,742.9 thousand in 2019, an indication of more investments in the sector. Conversely, hotel bed occupancy rate decreased from 32.5 per cent in 2018 to 30.8 per cent in 2019. This could be due to a general decline in the arrivals for visitors on holiday in 2019 compared to in 2018.

Table 12.5: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2015-2019

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Country of Residence	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Domestic Tourism					
Kenya Residents	**3,154.1**	**3,495.9**	**3,645.1**	**4,559.8**	**4,818.6**
International Tourism					
Permanent Occupants[1]	**102.3**	**87.0**	**127.5**	**44.7**	**45.8**
Germany	617.9	685.4	762.7	934.2	995.1
Switzerland	80.2	63.2	78.3	85.3	93.8
United Kingdom	224.5	211.6	258.6	285.6	315.1
Italy	74.1	88.3	91.6	103.1	109.4
France	67.1	89.9	97.1	193.3	194.6
Scandinavia	71.9	76.5	80.1	109.6	112.0
Other Europe	240.4	344.4	395.6	566.7	479.3
EUROPE	**1,376.1**	**1,559.3**	**1,764.1**	**2,277.7**	**2,299.4**
Uganda	76.0	77.4	76.8	81.1	97.8
Tanzania	55.7	58.3	51.0	58.9	70.3
East and Central Africa	102.3	105.3	110.7	133.4	141.4
West Africa	60.7	59.3	67.0	74.7	82.0
North Africa	24.9	32.0	40.3	28.4	39.7
South Africa	88.0	70.6	65.5	74.9	93.8
Other Africa	57.7	49.8	34.6	54.0	61.3
AFRICA	**465.3**	**452.6**	**445.9**	**505.5**	**586.3**
U.S.A	248.5	254.3	287.3	346.0	362.2
Canada	46.4	43.3	54.6	69.3	67.6
Other America	37.0	25.6	39.4	44.6	46.5
AMERICA	**331.9**	**323.2**	**381.3**	**459.9**	**476.4**
Japan	33.3	39.1	42.4	48.2	54.8
India	115.1	120.3	165.1	167.2	169.5
Middle East	55.8	49.4	46.2	54.7	71.5
China	82.6	131.9	192.3	230.5	236.3
Other Asia	45.2	45.5	45.9	58.0	54.1
ASIA	**332.1**	**386.2**	**491.8**	**558.6**	**586.3**
Australia and New Zealand	44.3	46.9	71.1	78.2	82.4
All Other Countries	72.6	97.5	247.4	133.5	265.7
Total-Occupied	**5,878.6**	**6,448.5**	**7,174.2**	**8,617.9**	**9,160.8**
Total-Available	**20,187.2**	**21,258.5**	**22,987.1**	**26,500.6**	**29,742.9**
Occupancy rate %	**29.1**	**30.3**	**31.2**	**32.5**	**30.8**

* Provisional

[1] Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew

12.13. Hotel bed-nights occupancy by zone for the period 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 12.6. In 2019, the Coastal Beach accounted for the highest proportion of hotel bed-nights occupancy at 38.2 per cent. During the same period, Nairobi High Class, Central and Masailand accounted for 16.4, 12.5 and 9.8 per cent of hotel bed-nights occupancy, respectively. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied in Nairobi High Class increased by 9.7 per cent from 1,371.7 thousand in 2018 to 1,504.6 thousand in 2019. The number of hotel bed-nights occupied in Masailand and Coastal Beach increased by 8.1 and 5.2 per cent to 894.0 thousand and 3,503.5 thousand, respectively, in 2019.

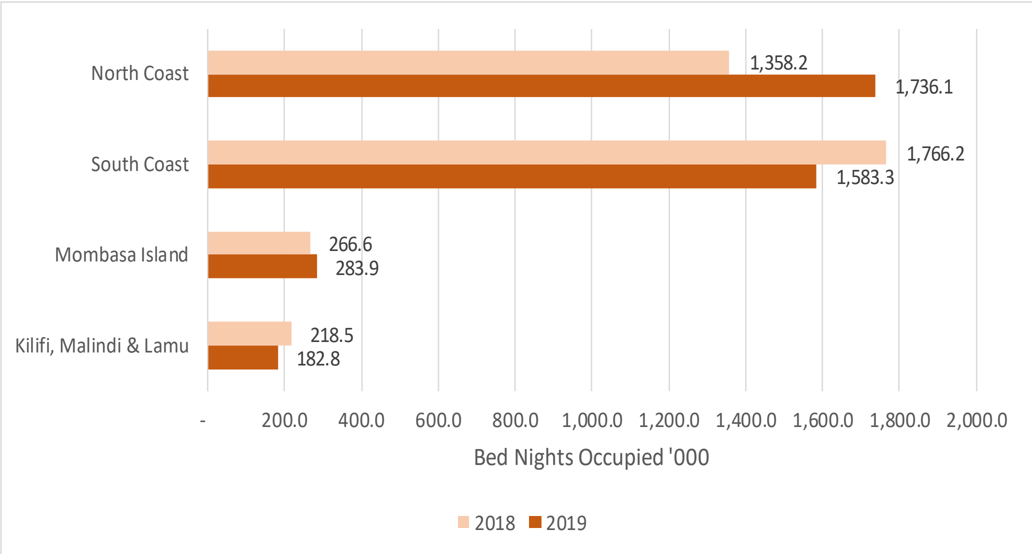
Table 12.6: Hotel Bed-Nights by Zone, 2015-2019

'000

Zone	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Coastal Beach	2,113.8	2,286.3	2,670.4	3,329.0	3,503.5
Coastal Other	116.6	197.2	209.0	280.4	282.4
Coastal Hinterland	108.4	177.5	173.8	107.5	118.1
Nairobi High Class	1,014.9	1,076.3	1,165.5	1,371.7	1,504.6
Nairobi Other	378.0	445.1	507.3	657.0	673.1
Central	583.6	691.6	745.5	1,128.5	1,147.8
Masailand	491.6	655.5	732.1	827.0	894.0
Nyanza Basin	487.8	325.4	295.2	226.0	228.2
Western	448.8	493.6	572.0	560.3	663.0
Northern	135.1	100.0	103.3	130.6	146.1
Total-Occupied	**5,878.6**	**6,448.5**	**7,174.2**	**8,617.9**	**9,160.8**
Total-Available	**20,187.2**	**21,258.5**	**22,987.1**	**26,500.6**	**29,742.9**

12.14. Figure 12.4 shows the number of bed-nights occupied along the coastal strip, excluding the Coastal hinterland in 2018 and 2019. The North Coast was more preferred destination compared to the South Coast in 2019. Bed-night occupancy in the North Coast rose by 27.8 per cent from 1,358.2 thousand in 2018 to 1,736.1 thousand in 2019. Occupancy within Mombasa Island improved by 6.5 per cent from 266.6 thousand bed-nights in 2018 to 283.9 thousand bed-nights in 2019. However, bed-night occupancy in the South Coast declined by 10.4 per cent from 1,766.2 thousand in 2018 to 1,583.3 thousand in 2019. Similarly, bed-night occupancy in Kilifi, Malindi and Lamu decreased by 16.3 per cent to 182.8 thousand during the review period.

Figure 12.4: Bed-Nights Occupancy at the Coast, 2018-2019



12.15. Information on the number of hotel bed-nights occupied by area and country of residence for the period 2018 to 2019 is shown in Table 12.7. In 2019, Kenyan residents dominated hotel bed nights occupancy in all areas accounting for 39.8, 49.4 and 31.1 per cent of bed occupancy in Nairobi, Coast and Game lodges, respectively. Residents of USA mainly preferred Nairobi and Game lodges while residents of Germany and other European countries preferred the Coast. Residents of China and India were mainly destined to the Game lodges accounting for 9.9 and 5.9 per cent of hotel bed occupancy in those areas in 2019.

Table 12.7: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Area and Country of Residence, 2018-2019

'000

Country of Residence	Nairobi		Coast		Game Lodges[2]		Others		Total	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
Kenya	912.9	866.5	1,811.3	1,927.0	259.8	323.3	1,575.8	1,701.9	4,559.8	4,818.6
Permanent Occupants[1]	6.0	4.4	8.9	13.5	1.6	1.3	28.3	26.6	44.7	45.8
Germany	38.3	40.7	836.8	892.8	45.5	46.6	13.6	15.1	934.2	995.1
Switzerland	12.1	12.7	59.5	66.2	10.1	9.6	3.5	5.3	85.3	93.8
United Kingdom	74.7	94.1	132.1	141.1	57.7	60.4	21.1	19.5	285.6	315.1
Italy	12.7	16.0	71.5	73.5	13.5	14.6	5.4	5.3	103.1	109.4
France	25.0	39.6	133.7	119.7	25.3	27.5	9.2	8.0	193.3	194.6
Scandinavia	25.8	29.1	44.7	44.8	26.9	27.3	12.1	10.7	109.6	112.0
Other Europe	87.3	88.8	386.1	313.7	67.7	56.7	25.7	20.1	566.7	479.3
Uganda	49.2	57.1	17.5	24.0	2.3	2.3	12.1	14.4	81.1	97.8
Tanzania	39.6	46.9	12.1	14.9	1.4	1.6	5.8	6.9	58.9	70.3
East & Central Africa	109.0	114.4	16.4	18.8	1.5	2.2	6.5	6.0	133.4	141.4
West Africa	58.6	64.6	10.1	10.2	2.0	3.8	4.0	3.5	74.7	82.0
North Africa	21.0	31.1	4.2	4.7	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.4	28.4	39.7
South Africa	52.4	68.8	14.3	16.0	4.1	4.9	4.0	4.2	74.9	93.8
Other Africa	34.0	39.4	11.8	12.9	2.5	3.6	5.7	5.3	54.0	61.3
USA	134.0	146.6	35.2	38.2	133.4	137.8	43.4	39.6	346.0	362.2
Canada	26.8	28.8	11.6	10.3	22.4	21.7	8.4	6.9	69.3	67.6
Other America	14.5	18.3	7.7	7.4	17.0	15.0	5.4	5.8	44.6	46.5
Japan	22.0	25.3	6.1	6.9	14.3	15.3	5.8	7.3	48.2	54.8
India	56.2	65.4	19.5	18.8	67.5	61.7	24.1	23.6	167.2	169.5
Middle East	28.5	38.2	9.7	14.6	10.0	11.8	6.6	6.9	54.7	71.5
China	63.4	59.9	19.5	21.8	97.5	103.2	50.2	51.3	230.5	236.3
Other Asia	26.6	26.0	8.0	8.4	15.7	13.7	7.6	6.1	58.0	54.1
Australia & New Zealand	30.0	29.7	9.8	18.6	23.7	24.1	14.7	10.0	78.2	82.4
All Other Countries	68.2	125.6	18.7	65.3	32.4	47.6	14.2	27.1	133.5	265.7
Total	**2,028.6**	**2,177.7**	**3,716.9**	**3,904.1**	**957.6**	**1,040.1**	**1,914.8**	**2,038.9**	**8,617.9**	**9,160.8**
Percentage Share	**23.5**	**23.8**	**43.1**	**42.6**	**11.1**	**11.4**	**22.2**	**22.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* Provisional

[1]Persons staying for one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew

[2]Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves

National Parks and Game Reserves

12.16. The number of bed-nights occupied and type of catering offered in the accommodation facilities located in national parks and game reserves from 2017 to 2019 are shown in Table 12.8. Bed-nights occupied in game lodges increased by 8.6 per cent from 957.6 thousand in 2018 to 1,040.1 thousand in 2019. Hotel bed-nights occupancy in national parks grew by 3.4 per cent from 630.5 thousand in 2018 to 652.2 thousand in 2019. Hotel bed-nights occupancy in game reserves increased by 18.6 per cent from 327.1 thousand in 2018 to 387.9 thousand in 2019. Bed-nights occupied by East African Community (EAC) residents increased by 24.2 per cent from 263.5 thousand in 2018 to 327.2 thousand in 2019 while those occupied by non-East Africans increased by 2.7 per cent from 694.1 thousand in 2018 to 712.9 thousand in 2019. Majority, 81.2 per cent, of the visitors to game reserves and national parks opted for full catering services.

Table 12.8: Bed Night Occupied in Game Lodges[1], 2017-2019

'000

	Bed-Nights Occupancy								
	None EAC			EAC Residents			Total		
	2017	2018	2019*	2017	2018	2019*	2017	2018	2019*
Game Reserves	170.4	186.0	205.7	164.2	141.1	182.2	334.6	327.1	387.9
National Parks	381.0	508.1	507.2	119.8	122.4	145.0	500.8	630.5	652.2
Total	**551.4**	**694.1**	**712.9**	**284.0**	**263.5**	**327.2**	**835.4**	**957.6**	**1,040.1**
Of which full Catering .	493.2	635.6	645.2	176.4	157.1	199.2	669.7	792.7	844.4
Self Service	58.2	58.4	67.6	107.6	106.4	128.1	165.8	164.9	195.7

* Provisional

[1]Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves

E.A.C means East African Community

12.17. Table 12.9 presents the number of visitors to national parks and game reserves from 2015 to 2019. The number of visitors to the national parks and game reserves increased by 3.7 per cent to 2,975.2 thousand in 2019 which was a slowed growth compared to 20.3 rise in 2018. The slowed growth may be partly attributed to heavy rains, which rendered roads impassable thus reducing accessibility to some national parks and game reserves. In 2019, the number of visitors to Haller Park, Amboseli, Tsavo East and Nairobi national parks grew by 81.9, 9.0, 6.5 and 5.8 per cent, respectively. During the same period, the number of visitors to Nairobi Safari walk, Tsavo West, Nairobi Mini Orphanage and Lake Nakuru National Park declined by 22.3, 17.3, 7.2 and 3.7 per cent, respectively.

Table 12.9: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2015-2019

'000

Park/Reserve	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Nairobi	133.1	153.1	154.5	196.7	208.2
Nairobi Safari Walk	139.2	149.3	165.9	158.7	123.3
Nairobi Mini Orphanage	328.2	390.4	367.7	414.8	385.0
Amboseli	86.9	114.6	145.5	175.8	191.7
Tsavo (West)	31.8	50.2	55.3	74.1	61.3
Tsavo (East)	75.2	84.8	120.5	167.0	177.9
Aberdare	34.7	41.3	43.7	43.2	46.9
Lake Nakuru	188.9	214.7	216.0	242.0	233.0
Masai Mara	146.9	146.3	172.7	291.2	286.0
Haller's Park	115.4	121.1	117.9	165.8	301.6
Malindi Marine	29.3	31.5	31.6	29.1	28.8
Lake Bogoria	71.4	90.8	67.6	74.6	72.4
Meru	17.3	19.8	16.7	18.8	17.7
Shimba Hills	17.2	21.2	24.0	25.6	24.2
Mt. Kenya	18.5	19.1	20.2	25.9	24.8
Samburu	8.5	10.8	11.1	11.4	12.7
Kisite/Mpunguti	24.8	34.4	38.4	50.3	53.3
Mombasa Marine	26.2	29.5	32.2	39.8	40.8
Watamu Marine	24.3	33.9	43.5	67.5	72.6
Hell's Gate	120.2	154.4	206.5	165.8	165.6
Impala Sanctuary(Kisumu)	212.1	256.5	200.2	309.4	306.8
Mt. Longonot	53.3	64.5	88.0	60.1	60.1
Others[1]	49.5	52.6	45.6	61.4	80.6
Total	**1,952.8**	**2,284.7**	**2,385.2**	**2,868.9**	**2,975.2**

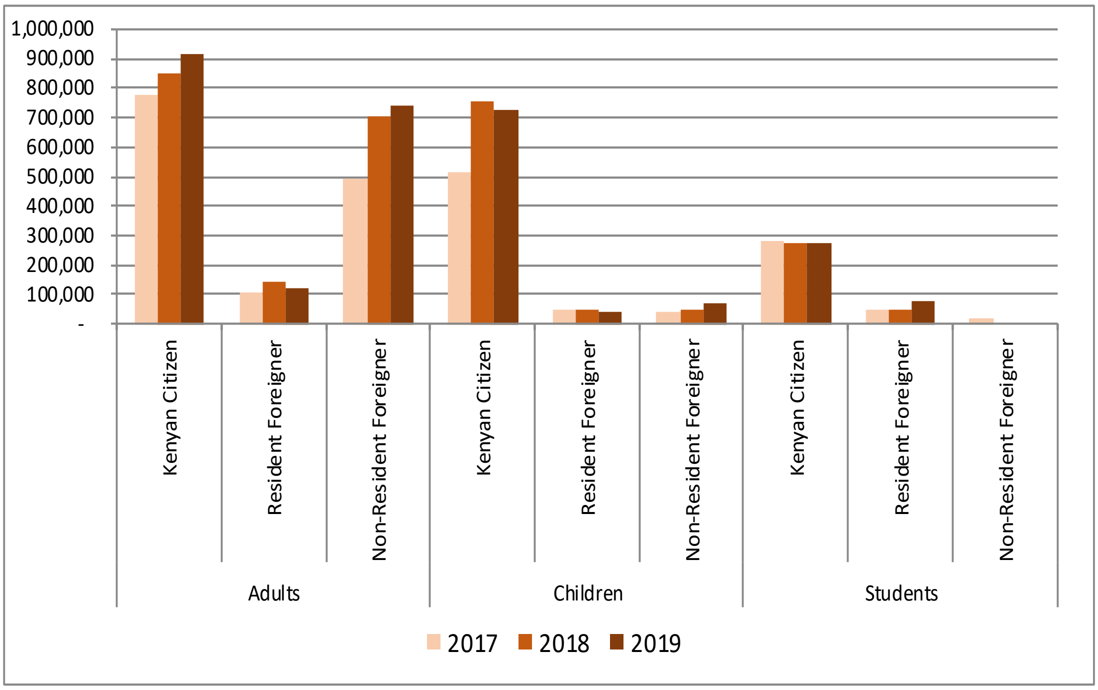
Source: Kenya Wildlife Services

* 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. Kenyan citizens continued to constitute the largest number of visitors to national parks and game reserves in 2019 as presented in Figure 12.5. The number of adult, both Kenyans and non-resident foreigners, visiting the national parks and game reserves improved in 2019. During the same period, the number of Kenyan children visiting the national parks and game reserves declined while that of non-resident children improved. Kenyan students visiting the national parks and game reserves on the other hand remained constant while resident foreign students improved slightly.

Figure 12.5: Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2017-2019



Note: Resident foreigner refers to foreigner expecting 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 presents the number of visitors to selected museums, snake parks and historical sites from 2015 to 2019. The number of visitors to museums, snake parks and historical sites declined slightly by 1.6 per cent from 1,006.3 thousand in 2018 to 990.2 thousand in 2019. Visitors to Malindi and Nairobi National museum increased by 20.5 per cent and 9.0 per cent to 37.1 thousand and 239.7 thousand, respectively, in 2019. Similarly, visitors to Karen Blixen and Gede ruins also increased by 4.7 per cent and 3.8 per cent to 51.0 thousand and 92.4 thousand, respectively, during the same period. However, during the same period, the number of visitors to Fort Jesus, Kitale and Kisumu museums declined by 14.6, 10.5 and 6.4 per cent, respectively.

Table 12.10: Number of Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2015-2019

'000

Name of Facility/Site	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Nairobi National Museum	264.0	278.7	222.9	220.0	239.7
Nairobi Snake Park	24.0	26.1	28.7	19.4	19.6
Nairobi Gallery	..	..	..	5.7	5.9
Fort Jesus	121.3	150.5	130.5	229.2	195.7
Kisumu Museum	210.6	199.2	128.1	184.6	172.7
Kitale Museum	33.5	55.8	62.8	66.6	59.6
Gede Ruins	39.9	55.6	62.6	89.0	92.4
Meru	23.7	19.9	16.9	21.1	19.2
Lamu	1.5	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.9
Jumba la Mtwana	4.3	7.3	7.3	9.8	11.3
Olorgessaile	1.1	0.4	2.0	3.3	12.6
Kariandusi	11.4	12.3	13.9	22.2	23.8
Hyrax Hill	8.7	29.1	20.7	24.7	18.7
Karen Blixen	25.9	35.8	42.4	48.7	51.0
Malindi	14.7	31.8	22.1	30.8	37.1
Kilifi Mnarani	1.2	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.5
Kabarnet	1.4	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.9
Kapenguria	7.3	12.4	11.5	13.4	12.8
Swahili House	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Narok	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.3
German Post	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Takwa Ruins	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.8
Rabai	2.4	..	..	4.5	5.0
Lamu Port		0.4	0.9	0.6	1.6
Maralal	..	..	..	1.5	1.7
Kipini Site	..	..	..	..	0.2
Total	**797.5**	**923.5**	**782.0**	**1,006.3**	**990.2**

Source: National Museums of Kenya

* Provisional

Conference Tourism

12.20. Table 12.11 presents information on local and international conferences held from 2017 to 2019. The number of international conferences held increased by 6.9 per cent from 204 in 2018 to 218 in 2019 while the number of delegates increased by 6.3 per cent to 72,011 during the same period. Local conferences held increased by 14.4 per cent to 4,743 in 2019 while number of delegates attending local conferences increased by 7.7 per cent in 2019. Conference capacity utilization rose from 11.9 per cent in 2018 to 12.6 per cent in 2019.

Table 12.11: Indicators of Conference Tourism, 2017-2019

	2017		2018		2019*	
	Local	International	Local	International	Local	International
Number of conferences	3,844	191	4,147	204	4,743	218
Number of delegates	623,749	64,167	647,042	67,743	696,864	72,011
Number of delegate days	693,159	120,348	726,371	127,150	778,356	135,110
Number of delegate days available	7,090,986	7,090,986	7,161,896	7,161,896	7,233,515	7,233,515
Percentage Occupancy	9.8	1.7	10.1	1.8	10.8	1.9
Conference Capacity Utilization (Percentage)	11.5		11.9		12.6	

* Provisional

Training in Hospitality

12.21. The number of trainees pursuing hospitality and tourism courses at the Kenya Utalii College grew by 9.8 per cent from 2,465 in 2018 to 2,706 in 2019 as shown Table 12.12. Students taking professional courses increased by 7.4 per cent from 851 in 2018 to 914 in 2019 with those taking short professional courses constituting 71.6 per cent of total trainees. The trainees attending in-service refresher and Management Development Programmes (MDP) courses increased by 16.2 and 5.5 per cent to 1,313 and 267, respectively in 2019.

Table 12.12: Kenya Utalii College Graduates, 2015-2019

Number

Year	Pioneer Course[1]	In- Service		Professional Courses			Grand Total
		Refresher	MDP[2]	Regular Courses	Short Courses	Sub-Total	
2015	..	813	258	517	736	1,253	2,324
2016	..	1,120	242	467	835	1,302	2,664
2017	..	1,249	255	449	908	1,357	2,861
2018	231	1,130	253	229	622	851	2,465
2019*	212	1,313	267	259	655	914	2,706

Source: Kenya Utalii College

* Provisional

[1]Pioneer is a 3 month course

[2]MDP - Management Development Programmes

Transport and Storage

Chapter 13

Overview During the year under review, the government continued with development of efficient and effective infrastructure, which is a key enabler for other sectors as envisaged in the Kenya's Vision 2030. Transportation infrastructure such as air, railway, road and water reduces geographical isolation and socio-economic marginalization. Lack of efficient infrastructure affects productivity and raises production and transaction costs. This hinders economic growth by reducing the competitiveness of businesses and the ability of governments to pursue development policies. By addressing the challenges of infrastructure, the achievement of the 'Big Four' will be facilitated.

13.2. There was improved performance in the transport and storage sector following reduction in international oil prices, growth in tourism and general expansion in all modes of transport in 2019. The value of output from the transport and storage sector increased by 12.1 per cent from KSh 1,248.6 billion in 2018 to KSh1, 399.4 billion in 2019.

13.3. Total passenger traffic through the airports increased by 3.4 per cent from 11.7 million in 2018 to 12.1 million in 2019. Domestic passengers handled increased by 2.1 per cent to 4.9 million while international passengers increased by 4.3 per cent to 7.2 million in 2019. The total cargo throughput at the Mombasa Port increased by 11.3 per cent from 30.9 million tonnes in 2018 to 34.4 million tonnes in 2019. Container traffic handled increased by 7.7 per cent from 1.3 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2018 to 1.4 million TEUs in 2019. The number of ships docking at the port increased by 4.4 per cent to 1,675 in 2019. The volume of import traffic increased by 8.2 per cent to 27.6 million tonnes while that of exports increased by 4.9 per cent to 4.3 million tonnes in 2019.

13.4. Total pipeline throughput increased by 11.1 per cent to 7,025.9 thousand cubic metres in 2019. The volume of exports through the pipeline increased by 20.4 per cent to 2,358.8 thousand cubic metres in 2019. The pipeline throughput for domestic consumption increased by 7.0 per cent from 4,362.0 thousand cubic metres in 2018 to 4,667.1 thousand cubic metres in 2019. The number of newly registered motor vehicles increased by 7.6 per cent from 102,036 units in 2018 to 109,751 units in 2019. Similarly, newly registered motor cycles increased by 11.4 per cent from 195,253 units in 2018 to 217,425 units in 2019.

13.5. The volume of freight transported using the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) increased by 2.6 per cent to 662 thousand tonnes while revenue earned from freight transport decreased by 4.1 per cent to KSh 1,077 million in 2019. Passenger journeys via MGR increased by 43.6 per cent to 4,056 thousand in 2019 while revenue earned from passenger transport increased by 28.0 per cent to KSh 169 million in 2019. During the review period, the volume of freight transported through the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) increased by 43.5 per cent to 4,159 tonnes. Revenue earned from SGR freight transport increased almost three-fold from KSh 4,091 million in 2018 to KSh 11,864 million in 2019. Passenger journeys using SGR dropped by 4.0 per cent from 1,666 thousand in 2018 to 1,599 thousand in 2019 while revenue earned from transporting passengers through the SGR rose by 6.6 per cent to KSh 1,718 million in 2019.

Value of Output

13.6. The value of output for the transport and storage sector increased by 12.1 per cent from KSh 1,248.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 1,399.4 billion in 2019 as shown in Table 13.1. The value of output from road transport sub-sector increased by 11.9 per cent from KSh 783.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 876.4 billion in 2019, to account for 62.6 per cent of the total output. Output from services incidental to transport increased by 22.4 per cent to KSh 167.6 billion while that from water transport sub-sector rose by 8.8 per cent to KSh 79.5 billion in the review period. Increased activity in the railways transport sub-sector is reflected in the output which more than doubled to KSh 14.8 billion in 2019.

Table 13.1: Transport and Storage - Value of Output, 2015 – 2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017+	2018	2019*
Road Transport … … … … … … … … …	629,045	662,926	698,277	783,100	876,445
Railway Transport … … … … … … … …	6,282	4,927	3,629	6,826	14,828
Water Transport … … … … … … … …	55,712	60,845	64,750	73,008	79,468
Air Transport … … … … … … … … …	147,447	147,637	161,678	185,537	192,942
Services Incidental to Transport … …	68,246	83,996	107,841	136,935	167,561
Pipeline Transport … … … … … … …	22,210	24,254	26,840	30,013	31,873
Postal & Courier Services … … … ..	27,925	27,464	29,244	33,183	36,332
Total… … … … … … … … … … … …	**956,867**	**1,012,051**	**1,092,259**	**1,248,602**	**1,399,449**

* Provisional.

\+ Revised

Road Maintenance

13.7. Table 13.2 presents details on road maintenance funds by source approved by Kenya Roads Board (KRB) from 2015/16 to 2019/20. Disbursement of funds from KRB to various road agencies for maintenance of roads is expected to increase by 27.6 per cent from KSh 56.8 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 72.5 billion in 2019/20. Funding for roads from Fuel Levy Funds is projected to increase by 27.7 per cent to KSh 71.9 billion while that from transit toll is expected to grow by 22.4 per cent to KSh 660 million in 2019/20.

Table 13.2: Road Maintenance Funds by Source, 2015/16 - 2019/20

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20**
Fuel Levy	31,823	60,469	63,474	56,260	71,872
Transit Toll	464	459	474	539	660
Total	**32,287**	**60,928**	**63,948**	**56,799**	**72,532**

Source: Kenya Roads Board

* Provisional.

** Estimates

13.8. The value of output from road transport sub-sector increased by 11.9 per cent from KSh 783.1 billion in 2018 to KSh 876.4 billion in 2019 as shown in Table 13.3. The value of output from passenger traffic increased by 11.7 per cent from KSh 390.6 billion in 2018 to KSh 436.3 billion in 2019 while output from road freight traffic increased by 12.1 per cent to KSh 440.1 billion in 2019.

Table 13.3: Road Transport - Value of Output, 2015 - 2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017+	2018	2019*
Passenger Traffic … … … … … … … … ..	322,161	331,512	348,537	390,570	436,320
Freight Traffic … … … … … … … … … ..	306,884	331,414	349,740	392,530	440,125
Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … .	**629,045**	**662,926**	**698,277**	**783,100**	**876,445**

* Provisional.

+ Revised

New Registration of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles

13.9. Table 13.4 presents the number of newly registered motor vehicles and motor cycles for the period 2015 to 2019. The number of newly registered units increased by 10.1 per cent from 297,289 units in 2018 to 327,176 units in 2019.

Motor Vehicles

13.10. The number of newly registered motor vehicles increased by 7.6 per cent from 102,036 units in 2018 to 109,751 units in 2019, with the number of station wagons registered increasing by 13.0 per cent to 72,512 units. The number of new mini-buses registered more than doubled from 812 units in 2018 to 1,932 units in 2019. This may be attributed to improved performance of public transport coupled with increased acquisition of buses by learning institutions.

13.11. The number of newly registered saloon cars decreased by 5.1 per cent to 9,971 units while that of panel vans and pick-ups dropped by 9.2 per cent to 10,189 units in 2019. Similarly, the newly registered wheeled tractors shrunk by 55.1 per cent from 4,040 units in 2018 to 1,815 units in 2019 while trailers dropped from 2,083 units to 1,639 units during the same period. The decline in newly registered wheeled tractors may be attributed to continuation of major construction projects that had started earlier while the reduction in the number of trailers registered was largely associated with use of SGR as an alternative mode of transport.

Motor cycles and Auto cycles

13.12. The number of newly registered motor cycles increased by 11.4 per cent to 217,425 units in 2019. This was mainly driven by an 11.2 per cent increase in the number of newly registered motor and auto cycles that rose from 188,994 units in 2018 to 210,103 units in 2019. Newly registered three wheelers increased by 17.0 per cent from 6,259 units in 2018 to 7,322 units in 2019.

Table 13.4: New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles, 2015 – 2019

Number

Type of Vehicle/Motor Cycle	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Motor Vehicles					
Saloon Cars	14,369	12,490	11,376	10,504	9,971
Station Wagons	54,120	46,123	55,322	64,179	72,512
Panel Vans,Pick-ups,etc	13,878	12,722	9,866	11,220	10,189
Lorries/Trucks	13,785	9,632	7,460	6,514	6,518
Buses and Coaches	2,342	1,765	1,072	1,065	1,339
Mini Buses/Matatus	581	519	459	812	1,932
Trailers	3,905	2,829	1,953	2,083	1,639
Wheeled Tractors	2,259	2,478	2,703	4,040	1,815
Other vehicles	2,522	1,618	860	1,619	3,836
Sub-Total	**107,761**	**90,176**	**91,071**	**102,036**	**109,751**
Motor Cycles					
Motor and Auto Cycles	134,645	119,724	186,434	188,994	210,103
Three Wheelers	4,775	3,815	5,167	6,259	7,322
Sub-Total	**139,420**	**123,539**	**191,601**	**195,253**	**217,425**
Grand Total	**247,181**	**213,715**	**282,672**	**297,289**	**327,176**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority

* Provisional.

Road Licenses

13.13. Table 13.5 presents the number of Public Service Vehicle (PSV) and individual driving licenses issued from 2015 to 2019. The number of PSV licenses issued rose by 10.3 per cent from 57,949 in 2018 to 63,938 in 2019. This was mainly due to increased licenses issued to PSV taxis using mobile apps and registered PSV SACCOs and companies in 2019. The number of PSV licenses issued to matatus increased by 28.2 per cent to 47,183 in 2019. However, licenses issued to buses decreased by 32.4 per cent to 8,969 over the same period. PSV licenses issued to mini buses also decreased from 7,861 in 2018 to 7,786 in 2019. The number of individual driving licenses issued dropped by 14.6 per cent from 164,349 in 2018 to 140,279. This may be partly attributed to a lag in replacement of old driving licenses in compliance with the requirements for smart driving licenses. During the review period, NTSA introduced the smart driving licenses to replace the old type driving licenses referred to as redbooks.

Table 13.5: Road Transport Licenses Issued, 2015 – 2019

Number

Type of Licenses	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
PSV Licenses					
Matatus (0-14 seaters) … … … … … …	17,138	17,926	37,382	36,815	47,183
Buses (34 and above seaters) … … … ..	6,182	7,210	12,064	13,273	8,969
Mini Buses[1] (15-33 seaters) … … … …	7,186	8,213	4,246	7,861	7,786
Total	**30,506**	**33,349**	**53,692**	**57,949**	**63,938**
Driving Licenses[2]					
Original … … … … … … … … … … … …	91,336	93,528	219,333	152,349	..
Duplicate … … … … … … … … … … … ..	25,854	26,956	70,689	10,600	..
Foreign … … … … … … … … … … … … ..	2,826	2,902	1,129	1,400	..
Total	**120,016**	**123,386**	**291,151**	**164,349**	**140,279**

Source: National Transport and Safety Authority

* Provisional.

.. Data Not Available

[1] Includes Tour Vans

[2] In 2019, NTSA introduced a new system for capturing information on application and issuance of driving licences and therefore it was not possible to disaggregate driving licences issued by type.

.. Data not available

Road Traffic Accidents

13.14. Table 13.6 and Figure 13.1 shows the reported road traffic accidents, the number of people injured and fatalities for the period 2015 to 2019. The number of reported traffic accidents increased by 39.3 per cent from 5,158 in 2018 to 7,184 in 2019. The number of reported casualties increased by 22.3 per cent to 15,747 in 2019. The number of people that were seriously injured in the accidents increased by 48.5 per cent to 6,952 while those that died increased by 13.6 per cent to 3,586 in 2019. The reasons given for the increase in accidents were losing control, improper overtaking, speeding and crossing the road without due care at the junctions.

Table 13.6: Reported Road Traffic Accidents, 2015 – 2019

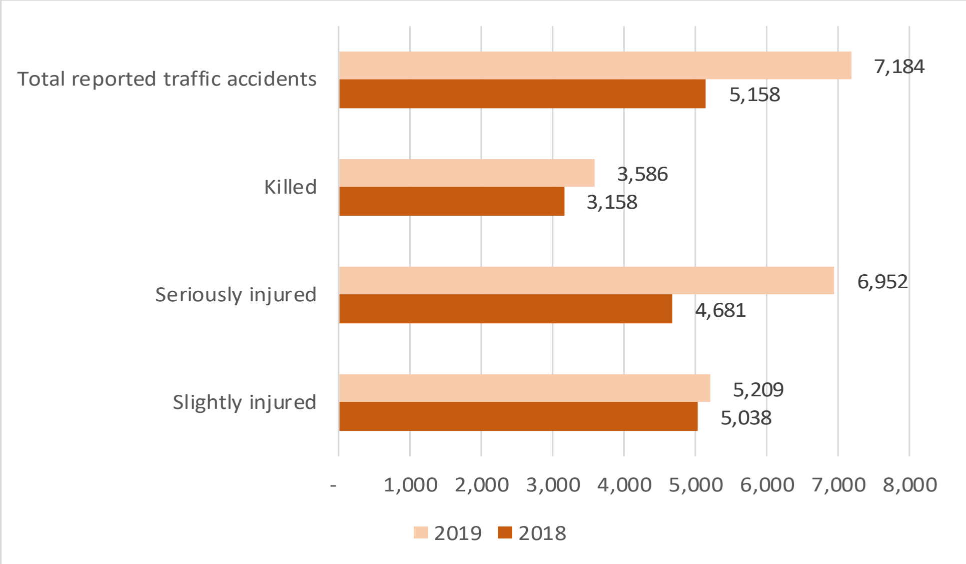
Number

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Total reported road traffic accidents......................	5,310	5,296	4,452	5,158	7,184
Persons killed or injured:-	12,138	13,159	11,215	12,877	15,747
of which:					
Killed..	3,057	2,965	2,919	3,158	3,586
Seriously injured..	4,731	4,661	3,943	4,681	6,952
Slightly injured..	4,350	5,533	4,353	5,038	5,209

Source: Kenya Police, Traffic Department

* Provisional.

Figure 13.1: Reported Road Traffic Accidents and Casualties, 2018 – 2019



Railway Transport

13.15. Table 13.7 (a) presents information on the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) traffic for the period 2015 to 2019. The volume of freight transported via MGR increased by 2.6 per cent from 645 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 662 thousand tonnes in 2019. Revenue earned from MGR freight transport however decreased by 4.1 per cent from KSh 1,123 million in 2018 to KSh 1,077 million in 2019. This was mainly due to decrease in the volume of high value cargo transported using MGR. Passenger journeys using MGR increased by 43.6 per cent from 2,824 thousand in 2018 to 4,056 thousand in 2019. This followed the establishment of new commuter railway stations in 2019 which increased their utilization and confidence from customers. The building of new stations also encouraged new customers to use the train. There was also improved reliability and timeliness of the train service due to refurbishment of the locomotive engines in the review period. Revenue earned from MGR passenger traffic stream also increased by 28.0 per cent from KSh 132 million to KSh 169 million in 2019.

Table 13.7 (a): Meter Gauge Railway Traffic, 2015-2019

	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Freight:						
Tonnes	000	1,542	1,380	1,147	645	662
Tonne-km	Million	1,283	1,141	857	314	278
Revenue	KSh Million	6,183	4,793	3,001	1,123	1,077
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	4.82	4.20	3.50	3.58	3.87
Passenger:						
Journeys	000	2,288	2,793	2,397	2,824	4,056
Passenger-Km	Million	99	113	88	130	184
Revenue	KSh Million	98	134	81	132	169
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	0.99	1.18	0.92	1.02	0.92

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation

* Provisional

13.16. Table 13.7 (b) presents information on the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) traffic for the period 2017 to 2019. The volume of freight transported through the SGR increased by 43.5 per cent from 2,899 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 4,159 thousand tonnes in 2019. Revenue earned from SGR freight transport increased almost three-fold from KSh 4,091 million in 2018 to KSh 11,864 million in 2019. The substantial increase in revenue from freight transport is partly explained by use of normal tariffs in 2019 compared to promotional tariffs in 2018. Passenger journeys using SGR decreased by 4.0 per cent from 1,666 thousand in 2018 to 1,599 thousand in 2019. The decline in the number of passenger journeys was occasioned by the transferring of four coaches from the main Mombasa-Nairobi line to serve the newly established Nairobi-Suswa line launched in October in 2019. Revenue earned from transporting passengers through the SGR rose by 6.6 per cent from KSh 1,611 million in 2018 to KSh 1,718 million in 2019 partly explained by increased uptake of first class tickets in 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 13.7 (b): Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2017-2019

	Unit	2017+	2018	2019*
Freight:				
Tonnes	'000	-	2,899	4,159
Tonne-km	Million	-	1,361	1,959
Revenue	KSh Million	-	4,091	11,864
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	-	3.01	6.06
Passenger:				
Journeys	'000	699	1,666	1,599
Passenger-Km	Million	229	786	753
Revenue	KSh Million	628	1,611	1,718
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	2.74	2.05	2.28

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation

* Provisional

+ Revised

Water Transport

13.17. Table 13.8 outlines the performance of the Mombasa Port for the period 2015 to 2019. The total cargo throughput at the port increased by 11.3 per cent from 30.9 million tonnes in 2018 to 34.4 million tonnes in 2019. Container traffic handled increased by 7.7 per cent from 1.3 million Twenty-foot Equivalent units (TEUs) in 2018 to 1.4 million TEUs in 2019. The number of ships docking at the port increased by 4.4 per cent to 1,675 in 2019. The increase in the number of ships docking is partly attributed to improved port efficiency in the review period.

13.18. The volume of import traffic increased by 8.2 per cent to 27.6 million tonnes in 2019. Imports of dry general cargo increased by 14.3 per cent from 9.8 million tonnes in 2018 to 11.2 million tonnes in 2019 while bulk liquids increased by 10.3 per cent from 7.8 million tonnes in 2018 to 8.6 million tonnes in 2019. The increase in dry general cargo was mainly attributed to an increase in the iron and steel handled while the increase in bulk liquids was due to the growth in the volume of petroleum, liquid gas, palm oils and vegetable oils handled during the review period. The volume of imported cargo in transit rose by 3.4 per cent from 8.9 million tonnes in 2018 to 9.2 million tonnes in 2019. The number of motor vehicles landed increased by 0.5 per cent from 123,168 in 2018 to 123,826 in 2019. However, dry bulk imports contracted by 1.3 per cent to 7.8 million tonnes in 2019.

13.19. Total exports handled at the Mombasa Port increased by 4.9 per cent from 4.1 million tonnes in 2018 to 4.3 million tonnes in 2019. Exports of dry general cargo rose by 9.1 per cent from 3.3 million tonnes in 2018 to 3.6 million tonnes in 2019. This was due to the rise in export of coffee, vegetables and clothes from Export Processing Zones during the review period. The volume of bulk liquid exports rose by 22.2 per cent from 45 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 55 thousand tonnes in 2019. The rise is partly due to the increase in bunkering of bulk liquids during the period under review. The volume of dry bulk cargo exports, however, dropped by 14.3 per cent from 0.7 million tonnes in 2018 to 0.6 million tonnes in 2019. The volume of trans-shipments doubled from 1.2 million tonnes in 2018 to 2.5 million tonnes in 2019. The growth in the volume of trans-shipment is due to the increased efficiency at the Port of Mombasa making it more favourable. The two-day ship turn-around time at the Mombasa Port is one of the best among the neighboring ports and is a key indicator of port efficiency.

Table 13.8: Traffic Handled at Mombasa Port, 2015 – 2019

	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Container Traffic … … … … … … … ..	TEUs	1,076,118	1,091,371	1,189,957	1,303,862	1,416,654
Ships Docking … … … … … … … … …	No.	1,694	1,607	1,767	1,605	1,675
Imports						
Dry General … … … … … … … … … ..	000' MT	9,099	8,992	9,505	9,782	11,198
Dry Bulk… … … … … … … … … … ….	"	6,350	6,447	7,920	7,929	7,784
Bulk Liquids … … … … … … … … … ..	"	7,232	7,677	8,179	7,764	8,576
Total Imports	"	**22,681**	**23,116**	**25,604**	**25,475**	**27,558**
Of which Transit In … … … … … … …	"	7,126	7,217	7,903	8,873	9,244
Motor Vehicles landed … … … … … …	No.	143,833	97,726	114,133	123,168	123,826
Exports						
Dry General … … … … … … … … ..	000' MT	2,915	3,022	3,167	3,347	3,620
Dry Bulk… … … … … … … … … … …	"	578	606	547	733	602
Bulk Liquids … … … … … … … … … ..	"	40	51	80	45	55
Total Exports	"	**3,533**	**3,679**	**3,794**	**4,125**	**4,277**
Of which Transit Out … … … … … ….	"	541	531	734	731	703
Total Imports and Exports	"	**26,214**	**26,795**	**29,398**	**29,600**	**31,835**
Trans-shipment … … … … … … … ….	"	518	589	874	1,247	2,495
Restows	"	0	0	73	76	110
Grand Total	"	**26,732**	**27,384**	**30,345**	**30,923**	**34,440**

Source: Kenya Ports Authority

* Provisional.

MT - Metric Tonnes

Pipeline Transport

13.20. The volume of white petroleum products transported through the pipeline for the period 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 13.9. Total pipeline throughput increased by 11.1 per cent from 6,321.5 thousand cubic metres in 2018 to 7,025.9 thousand cubic metres in 2019. This is mainly attributed to completion of the new Nairobi-Mombasa 20-inch multi-product pipeline in 2018. The completion and use of the pipeline led to increased product availability in the hinterland for both local and export markets. The volume of exports through the pipeline increased by 20.4 per cent to 2,358.8 thousand cubic metres in 2019. This was mainly driven by a 22.7 per cent increase in the volume of light diesel exports from 926.6 thousand cubic metres in 2018 to 1,136.7 thousand cubic metres in 2019, to account for 48.2 per cent of the exports. Motor spirit exports increased by 28.3 per cent to 948.3 thousand cubic metres during the review period. The volume of illuminating kerosene exports dropped by 7.7 per cent to 56.2 thousand cubic metres in 2019. Jet fuel exports declined for the second consecutive year to 217.7 thousand cubic metres in the review period. The drop in jet fuel exports is partly attributed to increased competition from the central corridor and the general peace and stability in the region. This means that humanitarian and UN flights on peace keeping missions and food donations have been reducing and therefore the demand for jet fuel has also reduced.

13.21. The pipeline throughput for domestic consumption increased by 7.0 per cent from 4,362.0 thousand cubic metres in 2018 to 4,667.1 thousand cubic metres in 2019 mainly on account of a 23.5 per cent increase in the motor spirit to 1,690.3 thousand cubic metres. The volume of light diesel oil and jet fuel transported for domestic consumption increased by 5.8 per cent and 3.4 per cent to 1,875.0 thousand cubic metres and 935.7 thousand cubic metres in 2019, respectively. Kerosene illuminating oil transported for domestic consumption declined by almost half from 316.9 thousand cubic metres in 2018 to 166.1 thousand cubic metres during the same period. The decline in the volume of kerosene transported for domestic consumption was as a result of the continued implementation of the anti-adulteration levy.

Table 13.9: Pipeline Throughput of White Petroleum Products, 2015 – 2019

'000 Cubic Metres

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Exports[1]					
Motor Spirit (Premium) … … … … … … … …..	757.0	696.3	744.2	739.3	948.3
Kerosene Illuminating Oil … … … … … … ….	70.1	66.2	60.4	60.8	56.1
Light Diesel Oil … … … … … … … … … … …	936.9	857.2	938.8	926.6	1,136.7
Jet Fuel … … … … … … … … … … … … …..	262.4	234.6	238.4	232.7	217.7
Sub-Total	**2,026.4**	**1,854.3**	**1,981.8**	**1,959.5**	**2,358.8**
Domestic Consumption[2]					
Motor Spirit (Premium) … … … … … … …..	1,103.4	1,177.6	1,228.8	1,368.4	1,690.3
Kerosene Illuminating Oil … … … … … … … ….	396.5	450.1	446.9	316.9	166.1
Light Diesel Oil … … … … … … … … … … ….	1,372.6	1,537.4	1,616.4	1,772.0	1,875.0
Jet Fuel … … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….	813.2	853.5	881.8	904.7	935.7
Sub-Total	**3,685.7**	**4,018.6**	**4,173.9**	**4,362.0**	**4,667.1**
Grand Total	**5,712.1**	**5,872.9**	**6,155.7**	**6,321.5**	**7,025.9**

Source: Kenya Pipeline Company

* Provisional.

[1] Exports in this table implies transit petroleum products destined to neighbouring countries and are different from exports reported in Chapter 6 : International Trade and Balance of Payments

[2] Excludes fuels transported by Kenya Railways or consumed in the Coastal region.

Note: The figures may differ from those in Chapter 9 (Energy) due to different definition and classification of throughput in the context of international trade.Furthermore Chapter 9 data are in'000 tonnes whereas conversion of cubic metres to tonnes varies with product.

Air Transport

13.22. **Passenger Traffic**: Table 13.10 presents the volume of commercial passenger traffic by airport for the period 2015 to 2019. Total passenger traffic increased by 3.4 per cent from 11.7 million in 2018 to 12.1 million in 2019. Domestic passengers handled increased by 2.1 per cent from 4.8 million in 2018 to 4.9 million in 2019. International passengers increased by 4.3 per cent from 6.9 million in 2018 to 7.2 million in 2019. International passenger arrivals increased by 2.9 per cent from 3.4 million passengers in 2018 to 3.5 million passengers while international departures increased by 4.8 per cent from 2.1 million in 2018 to 2.2 million in 2019. Passengers on transit increased by

6.7 per cent from 1.5 million in 2018 to 1.6 million in 2019.

13.23. The volume of passenger traffic handled at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) increased by 3.7 per cent from 8.0 million in 2018 to 8.3 million in 2019. The increase in the number of passengers handled at JKIA is partly explained by introduction of new routes and business related travel mostly to the Far East countries such as JKIA-Geneva and JKIA-New York. The number of passengers handled at Moi International Airport (MIA) increased by 7.1 per cent from 1.4 million in 2018 to 1.5 million in 2019. This was occasioned by the rise in the number of chartered flights from Europe to the Kenyan Coast and an increase in tourism related activities during the review period.

Table 13.10: Commercial Passenger Traffic by Airport, 2015 – 2019

'000 Number

Year	Category	Sub-Category	JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total Passenger Traffic
2015	Domestic	Arrivals	823.8	458.8	564.0	1,846.6
		Departures	579.2	443.8	551.1	1,574.1
		Sub-Total	**1,403.0**	**902.6**	**1,115.1**	**3,420.7**
	International	Arrivals	2,523.1	126.9	7.2	2,657.2
		Departures	1,390.7	118.1	10.8	1,519.6
		On Transit	1,163.6	84.4	147.7	1,395.7
		Sub-Total	**5,077.4**	**329.4**	**165.7**	**5,572.5**
	Total		**6,480.4**	**1,232.0**	**1,280.8**	**8,993.2**
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
		On 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
		On 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
		On 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
		On Transit	1,514.1	0.0	36.9	1,551.0
		Sub-Total	**6,683.2**	**433.6**	**97.4**	**7,214.2**
	Total		**8,302.9**	**1,484.6**	**2,291.8**	**12,079.3**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority

* Provisional

13.24. **Cargo and Mail Traffic**: Table 13.11 presents the volume of commercial cargo and mail traffic handled at the various airports for the period 2015 to 2019. The volume of cargo traffic increased by 4.4 per cent from 358.7 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 374.7 thousand tonnes in 2019. Loaded cargo traffic increased by 7.0 per cent to

290.2 thousand tonnes in 2019 while landed cargo decreased by 3.4 per cent from 87.5 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 84.5 thousand tonnes in 2019.Total cargo traffic handled at JKIA increased from 340.8 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 357.3 thousand tonnes in 2019. During the same period, cargo traffic handled at MIA dropped by 22.5 per cent to 3.1 thousand tonnes while cargo traffic handled in other airports increased by 2.9 per cent to 14.3 thousand tonnes. Cargo loaded in other airports dropped by 89.9 per cent to 206.0 thousand tonnes in 2019. This was a result of movement of Khat(*miraa*) cargo handling from Wilson to Jomo Kenyatta International Airport during the review period. Mail traffic increased by 30.0 per cent from 837.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 1,089.1 thousand tonnes in 2019. Loaded mail traffic more than doubled from 223.6 thousand tonnes in 2018 to 450.1 thousand tonnes in 2019. The increase in loaded mail traffic is partly attributed to e-commerce activities that require sending of documents and products via air transport.

Table 13.11: Commercial Cargo and Mail Traffic by Airport, 2015 – 2019

Tonnes

Year	Category	Cargo Traffic				Mail Traffic		
		JKIA	MIA	Other Airports	Total Cargo	JKIA	MIA	Total Mail
2015	Landed..........	45,393.3	2,621.1	11,648.4	59,662.8	317.9	2.6	320.5
	Loaded..........	197,891.6	2,020.5	3,463.1	203,375.2	269.7	15.7	285.4
	Total	**243,284.9**	**4,641.6**	**15,111.5**	**263,038.0**	**587.6**	**18.3**	**605.9**
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..........	69,611.4	728.5	14,132.0	84,471.9	639.0	-	639.0
	Loaded..........	287,644.7	2,339.3	206.0	290,190.0	450.1	0.0	450.1
	Total	**357,256.1**	**3,067.8**	**14,338.0**	**374,661.9**	**1,089.1**	**0.0**	**1,089.1**

Source: Kenya Airports Authority

* Provisional

Aircraft Movements

13.25. Total aircraft movements dropped by 2.0 per cent from 383,344 in 2018 to 375,499 in 2019, mainly due to a decrease in domestic aircraft movements as shown in Table 13.12. Total landings dropped by 2.9 per cent to 157,096 while take-offs reduced by 2.5 per cent to 159,602 in 2019. The number of over flights, however, increased by 1.4 per cent to 58,801 during the review period.

13.26. Domestic aircraft movements declined by 4.4 per cent from 229,238 in 2018 to 219,266 in 2019. International aircraft movements increased by 1.4 per cent from 96,101 in 2018 to 97,432 in 2019. The share of domestic aircraft movements to total movements decreased slightly from 59.8 per cent in 2018 to 58.4 per cent in 2019 while that of international aircraft movements increased from 25.1 per cent in 2018 to 25.9 per cent in 2019.

Table 13.12: Domestic and International Aircraft Movements, 2015 – 2019

Number

Type	Movement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Domestic	Landings................	89,611	102,186	103,922	113,803	108,836
	Take-offs................	89,872	102,617	103,909	115,435	110,430
	Total	**179,483**	**204,803**	**207,831**	**229,238**	**219,266**
International	Landings................	43,689	46,685	47,038	47,918	48,260
	Take-offs................	43,061	46,344	46,459	48,183	49,172
	Total	**86,750**	**93,029**	**93,497**	**96,101**	**97,432**
Total	Landings................	133,300	148,871	150,960	161,721	157,096
	Take-offs................	132,933	148,961	150,368	163,618	159,602
	Sub-Total	**266,233**	**297,832**	**301,328**	**325,339**	**316,698**
	Over-flights..........	38,788	46,739	52,848	58,005	58,801
	Grand Total	**305,021**	**344,571**	**354,176**	**383,344**	**375,499**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority

* Provisional

Selected Aviation Industry Indicators

13.27. Table 13.13 shows selected aviation indicators for the period 2015 to 2019. The number of aviation personnel licenses issued increased by 5.4 per cent from 9,975 in 2018 to 10,518 in 2019. Cabin crew member certificates issued increased by 6.1 per cent to 2,270 in 2019 while student pilot license issued increased by 1.4 per cent to 2,947 during the same period. Valid operational licenses increased from 1,366 in 2018 to 1,378 in 2019. The number of flight dispatcher licenses issued increased by 47.4 per cent from 211 in 2018 to 311 in 2019 while the valid operational licenses for Approved Maintenance Organization (AMOs) declined by 57.1 per cent from 161 in 2018 to 69 in 2019. The decline in the valid operational licenses for AMOs is partly attributable re-certification requirements for AMOS with some of them not completing the process as at end of 2019. The number of Civil Aviation Authority Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers increased by 10.7 per cent from 272 in 2018 to 301 in 2019. Air traffic controllers increased by 21.1 per cent to 212 in 2019 while Air Worthiness Inspectors and flight operations personnel reduced by 21.9 per cent and 16.7 per cent, respectively.

Table 13.13: Selected Aviation Industry Indicators, 2015 - 2019

Number

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Aviation Personnel Licenses					
Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL)	975	1,062	1,116	1,165	1,375
Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL)	1,517	1,563	1,607	1,641	1,756
Private Pilot Licence (PPL)	1,276	1,255	1,316	1,349	1,351
Student Pilot Licence (SPL)	2,580	2,543	2,710	2,905	2,947
Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC)	1,906	1,942	2,090	2,140	2,270
Aircraft Maintainance Engineers (AMEL)	618	694	738	775	819
Total	**8,872**	**9,059**	**9,577**	**9,975**	**10,518**
Valid Operational Licenses					
Aircraft with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness (COA)	751	763	749	804	807
Air Operator Certificates (AOCs)	70	70	87	89	90
Approved Maintainance Organisations (AMOS)	122	139	143	161	69
Approved Training Organisations (ATOS)	19	22	19	22	22
Flight Dispatcher Licence	177	208	186	211	311
Scheduled Airlines	77	77	79	79	79
Total	**1,216**	**1,279**	**1,263**	**1,366**	**1,378**
Aerodrome Category					
International-Class A	8	8	8	8	8
Domestic (Regional)- Class B	23	23	23	23	23
Air strips-Class C	430	430	440	440	440
Heliports/Helipads-Class D	6	14	20	20	20
Total	**467**	**475**	**491**	**491**	**491**
CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers					
AirTraffic Controllers (ATCOs)	165	159	177	175	212
Air Worthiness Inspectors	21	27	24	32	25
Flight Operations	15	20	21	30	25
Personnel Licensing	8	9	10	10	11
Others	26	25	25	25	28
Total	**235**	**240**	**257**	**272**	**301**

Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority

* Provisional

Postal Services

13.28. Details on performance of postal services from 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 13.14. The number of post offices decreased marginally from 592 in 2018 to 585 in 2019 occasioned by the continued closure of under-utilized post offices. The number of licensed courier operators increased by 6.0 per cent from 216 in 2018 to 229 in 2019. Consequently, the number of private courier operator outlets rose by 54.6 per cent from 1,027 in 2018 to 1,588 in 2019. The number of rented letter boxes increased marginally from 373 in 2018 to 375 in 2019. Similarly, the number of rented private bags went up by 21.0 per cent from 439 thousand in 2018 to 531 thousand in 2019.

13.29. The volume of Expedited Mail Service (EMS) items handled increased by 5.5 per cent from 851 thousand in 2018 to 898 thousand in 2019. The rise was partly attributed to the increase in number of accepted EMS handled from 444 thousand in 2018 to 572 thousand in 2019. Total EMS delivered dropped by 19.9 per cent from 407 thousand in 2018 to 326 thousand in 2019.

13.30. The number of registered and insured items posted recorded a 22.0 per cent decrease from 696 thousand in 2018 to 543 thousand in 2019. The number of domestic registered and insured items declined by 23.0 per cent from 609 thousand in 2018 to 469 thousand in 2019. Similarly, the volume of international registered and insured items dropped by 14.9 per cent from 87 thousand in 2018 to 74 thousand in 2019, mainly occasioned by corporate customers opting to use private registered mails. There was no unregistered correspondence handled because the category was absorbed into normal mail in the review period.

13.31. Total parcels handled declined by 15.2 per cent from 66 million in 2018 to 56 million in 2019 largely explained by the 39.5 per cent decrease in domestic parcels posted, to 23 million during the review period. The drop may be attributed to e-commerce companies increasingly engaging in both parcel delivery and collection. There was a 17.9 per cent rise in the number of parcels posted to the rest of the world, from 28 million in 2018 to 33 million in 2019.

13.32. The total number of money orders issued dropped by 55.1 per cent from 2,658 thousand in 2018 to 1,194 thousand in 2019. The sharp decrease may be attributed to availability of short-term high value contracts with the National Government. There was a significant 76.7 per cent decrease in Posta Pay transactions from 2,358 thousand in 2018 to 550 thousand in 2019. The drop in Posta Pay transactions is partly explained by the increasing use of mobile money platforms and banks to transfer money by schools and other businesses.

Table 13.14: Postal Services, 2015 – 2019

Item	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Post Offices..	No.	623	623	623	592	585
Private Courier Operator Outlets..	No.	2,117	976	997	1,027	1,588
Licensed Courier Operators..	No.	241	179	186	216	229
Total Private Letter Boxes:						
Installed ..	'000	432	422	444	549	552
Rented..	'000	382	385	365	373	375
Private Bags Rented..	No.	846	845	846	439	531
Total EMS Items Handled:	**'000**	**1,840**	**1,977**	**1,950**	**851**	**898**
Accepted ..	'000	916	990	1,000	444	572
Delivered ..	'000	924	987	950	407	326
Total Registered and Insured Items Posted: ...	**'000**	**812**	**921**	**881**	**696**	**543**
Domestic ...	'000	718	802	745	609	469
International ...	'000	94	119	136	87	74
Unregistered correspondence handled : ...	**Millions**	**73**	**70**	**61**	**74**	**-**
Domestic ..	Millions	67	64	53	56	-
International ..	Millions	6	6	8	18	-
Parcels handled : ...	**'000**	**49**	**80**	**68**	**66**	**56**
Domestic - Posted..	'000	12	53	54	38	23
International - Posted ..	'000	17	27	14	28	33
Money Orders Issued ...	**'000**	**1,221**	**1,851**	**1,085**	**2,658**	**1,194**
Domestic (IFS) ..	'000	453	439	420	260	-
PostaPay ...	'000	768	1,412	665	2,398	550
Inter-state (IFS) ..	'000	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-

Source: Postal Corporation of Kenya/Communication Authority of Kenya

*Provisional

IFS - International Financial Services

EMS: Expedited Mail Services

Container Freight Stations

13.33. The number of container freight stations at the Mombasa Port remained constant at 15 with a capacity of 43,784 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units.

Developments in the Transport and Storage Sector

Air Transport

13.34. During the period under review, the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA) undertook some measures towards improvement of air navigation services. This was through investment in modern equipment, maintenance and calibration of air navigation services equipment. KCAA was able to achieve integrity and an overall availability of equipment of 97.9 per cent compared to the international requirement by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) of 97.0 per cent. This translated into improved efficiency in flight movements thereby saving on time, fuel and reduced carbon emissions.

13.35 KCAA has been converting conventional air routes into Performance Based Navigation routes. This makes aircraft movement more direct thereby saving on fuel, reducing emissions and saving on time. During the year, KCAA converted twenty-eight (28) major air routes into Performance Based Navigation routes. During the period under review, the installation of Very High Frequency (VHF) at Kisumu Airport was completed. The installation is expected to improve communication and air navigation services.

Railway Transport

13.36. During the period under review, Kenya Railways completed the construction of Phase 2A (Nairobi-Naivasha) of the Standard Gauge Railway. The line was commissioned in October 2019 and has been operating both passenger and cargo traffic. In addition, the Internal Container Depot in Naivasha was completed and commissioned during the review period.

Water Transport

13.37. In 2019, Kenya Ports Authority completed the development of the Cruise Ship Terminal which is expected to attract more tourists into the country. During the same period, the first 3 berths of the Lamu Port were completed awaiting commissioning. Kenya Ports Authority through the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works (MOTIHUDPW) rehabilitated the Kisumu Pier in 2019. Further, the construction of Kipevu Oil Terminal was started in 2019 and is expected to be completed in 2022. On completion, the terminal will enhance the capacity of the Mombasa Port handling bulk liquids. Works on the development of the Second Container Terminal Phase II begun in January 2019 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2021.

Information and Communication Technology

Chapter 14

Overview

The period under review was characterized by slow growth in the uptake of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and ICT services in the country. Mobile-cellular penetration edged closer to saturation levels while mobile and fixed broadband uptake declined marginally for the first time due to the slow growth in uptake of ICT services. Changes in regulations of the mobile money market in the country in 2019 resulted to reclassification of one of the mobile money providers to a mobile banking platform, leading to a downward adjustment of the mobile money uptake. However, mobile money transfers continued to grow due to sustained preference of the platform across the country.

14.2. Mobile cellular penetration increased by 7.9 per cent to 114.70 per 100 inhabitants in 2019 registering a slower growth compared to 12.3 per cent registered in 2018. Coverage of the fourth generation (4G) network improved drastically following significant deployment of transceivers by the operators from 7,469 in 2018 to 17,744 in 2019. Total mobile commerce transfers increased by 14.5 per cent to KSh 7.0 trillion in 2019.

14.3. International telephone traffic increased from 1,037.4 million minutes in 2018 to 1,054.0 million minutes in 2019, while Short Messaging Services (SMS) sent rose from 63.4 billion to 65.3 billion over the same period. The deceleration in growth of the international telephone traffic and SMSs was mainly attributable to continued shift in preference to social platforms.

Value of Output

14.4. Details on value of output, intermediate consumption and value added for the ICT sector at current prices are presented in Table 14.1. The value of output in the ICT sector rose by 10.3 per cent to KSh 427.0 billion in 2019, which was slower than 12.0 per cent growth recorded in 2018. The intermediate consumption and value added grew by 14.1 per cent and 1.1 per cent, to KSh 310.6 billion and KSh 116.4 billion respectively during the review period.

Table 14.1: Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of the Information and Communication Sector, 2015-2019

KSh Million

Year	Value of Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added
2015	280,434.0	189,234.0	91,200.0
2016	311,894.7	207,129.7	104,765.0
2017	345,636.8	236,526.9	109,109.8
2018	387,160.5	272,057.6	115,102.9
2019*	426,990.4	310,635.3	116,355.1

*Provisional

Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services

14.5. Details on the performance of the fixed and mobile network services from 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 14.2. During the period under review, fixed line capacity reduced by 16.7 per cent to 120 thousand while connections declined by 4.3 per cent from 22,567 in 2018 to 21,600 in 2019.

14.6. Mobile telephony capacity has continued to expand in the last two years mainly due to increased demand for the service. In the year under review, total mobile telephone subscriptions increased by 10.2 per cent to 54.6 million in 2019. Number of pre-paid subscriptions accounted for 94.5 per cent of the total mobile subscriptions in 2019 compared to 97.5 per cent in 2018. The decline was due to the intensification of registration for the post-paid subscriptions, which increased from 1.2 million subscribers in 2018 to 3.0 million in 2019, as a result of levelling of tariffs for both pre-paid and post-paid subscribers. In the period under review, the Mobile Numbers Ported (MNPs) declined by 43.2 per cent to 1,088 in 2019. The (MNPs) have been declining due to subscriber's perception and enhanced motivation to remain with the same operator.

14.7. Mobile money transfer agents and transactions have recorded a steady growth in the last year. Total transfers through mobile money grew by 9.1 per cent from KSh 3,984 billion in 2018 to KSh 4,346 billion in 2019. Mobile money subscriptions decreased from 31.6 million in 2018 to 29.0 million in 2019. This was due to reclassification of one of the mobile money providers to be a mobile banking platform in line with the guidelines set by the Central Bank of Kenya.

Table 14.2: Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Fixed Telephony					
Fixed line Capacity ('000)[1] … … … … … … … … … … … …	75	179	144	144	120
Total Connections … … … … … … … … … … ……… … … … …	**85,000**	**72,774**	**69,897**	**22,567**	**21,600**
Wireline Connections … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	85,000	72,400	69,600	21,516	20,588
Wireless Connections[1] … … … … … … … … … … … … …	-	374	297	1,047	1,012
Mobile Telephony					
Mobile Telephone Capacity ('000) … … … … … … … ….	62,800	71,600	70,000	85,950	88,700
Connections ('000) … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	37,716	38,982	42,815	49,502	54,556
Post Paid Subscriptions ('000) … …… … … … … … … ….	1,010	1,413	1,415	1,241	2,999
Pre Paid Subscriptions ('000) … … … … … …… … … … ..	36,706	37,569	41,401	48,261	51,557
Mobile Numbers Ported … … … … … …… … … … … … … …	2,207	1,315	2,575	1,916	1,088
Mobile Money					
Mobile Money Transfer Agents … … … … … … … … … ….	143,946	165,908	182,472	205,745	224,108
Mobile Money Transfer Service Subscribers ('000) … ……. ..	26,753	31,997	30,005	31,627	28,976
Total Deposits through Agents (KSh Billion) + … … … … ….	1,347	1,536	2,194	2,464	2,584
Total Transfer from Subscriber to Subscriber (KSh Billion)	1,339	1,818	2,204	2,780	2,858
Total Transfers, (KSh Billion) … … … … … … … … … … …	2,816	3,356	3,638	3,984	4,346
Number of Total Transactions in Million … … … … … …	1,114.2	1,526.2	1,543.2	1,739.6	1,839.1
Value of Mobile Commerce Transactions (KSh Billion) … …	..	1,750	3,246	6,077	6,957
Number of Mobile Commerce Transactions ('000) … … … …	..	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

Telephone call traffic

14.8. Details of telephone call traffic from 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 14.3. International telephone traffic increased from 1,037.4 million minutes in 2018 to 1,054.0 million minutes in 2019. The increase was on account of growth in both international outgoing and incoming mobile traffic by 2.2 per cent and 1.2 per cent to 447.3 million minutes and 606.7 million minutes, respectively. International outgoing and incoming traffic from fixed telephone declined by 5.7 per cent and 18.3 per cent to 14.9 million minutes and 24.6 million minutes in 2019, respectively, which was partly attributable to the low use of fixed telephony services Trends in international outgoing and incoming mobile traffic for the last five years are as depicted in Figure 14.1.

Table 14.3: Telephone Call Traffic, 2015-2019

Minutes '000

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
International Calls					
a. Total International Outgoing Telephone Traffic……………	**544,560**	**482,482**	**453,610**	**437,827**	**447,342**
International Outgoing Mobile (b+c)…………………………	534,433	473,292	446,760	422,012	432,421
International Outgoing Fixed……………………………	10,127	9,190	6,850	15,815	14,921
b. Mobile Traffic to East African Countries (EAC)………	..	174,564	189,167	197,133	207,326
c. Mobile traffic to other countries………	..	298,727	257,593	224,879	225,095
d. Total International Incoming Telephone Traffic……………	**628,403**	**713,969**	**603,110**	**599,523**	**606,687**
International Incoming Mobile (e+f) …………………………	619,395	705,299	593,810	569,425	582,102
International Incoming Fixed……………………………	9,008	8,670	9,300	30,098	24,585
e. Mobile Traffic from East African Countries (EAC)………	..	230,487	184,368	265,756	320,677
f. Mobile traffic from other countries………	..	474,812	409,441	303,669	261,425
Total International Telephone Traffic (a+d)………	**1,172,963**	**1,196,451**	**1,056,720**	**1,037,351**	**1,054,029**
Roaming					
Roaming by Home Subscribers Abroad (Outbound Roaming).	91,171	143,529	161,459	192,763	240,678
Roaming by Foreign Subscribers Abroad (Inbound Roaming)..	103,612	122,023	140,149	169,550	226,741
Total Roaming ………………	**194,783**	**265,552**	**301,608**	**362,313**	**467,419**
Domestic Calls					
Total Fixed to Fixed Telephone Traffic (a+b)………	**5,252**	**2,513**	**2,597**	**2,345**	**2,291**
Fixed wireless to Fixed wireless (a) ………………	3,336	877	1,314	1,257	1,243
Fixed to Fixed telephone (b)…………………………	1,916	1,636	1,283	1,088	1,048
Fixed to Mobile telephone…………………………	47,702	41,394	43,353	41,586	23,210
Mobile to Mobile telephone…………………………	39,068,816	42,070,692	43,944,431	55,772,953	58,646,518
Mobile to Fixed telephone…………………………	75,394	63,240	88,787	71,684	58,642
Total Domestic Traffic………………………………………	**39,197,164**	**42,177,839**	**44,079,168**	**55,888,568**	**58,730,661**
International Outgoing Fixed VoIP …………………………	4,785	3,938	2,865	2,883	1,662

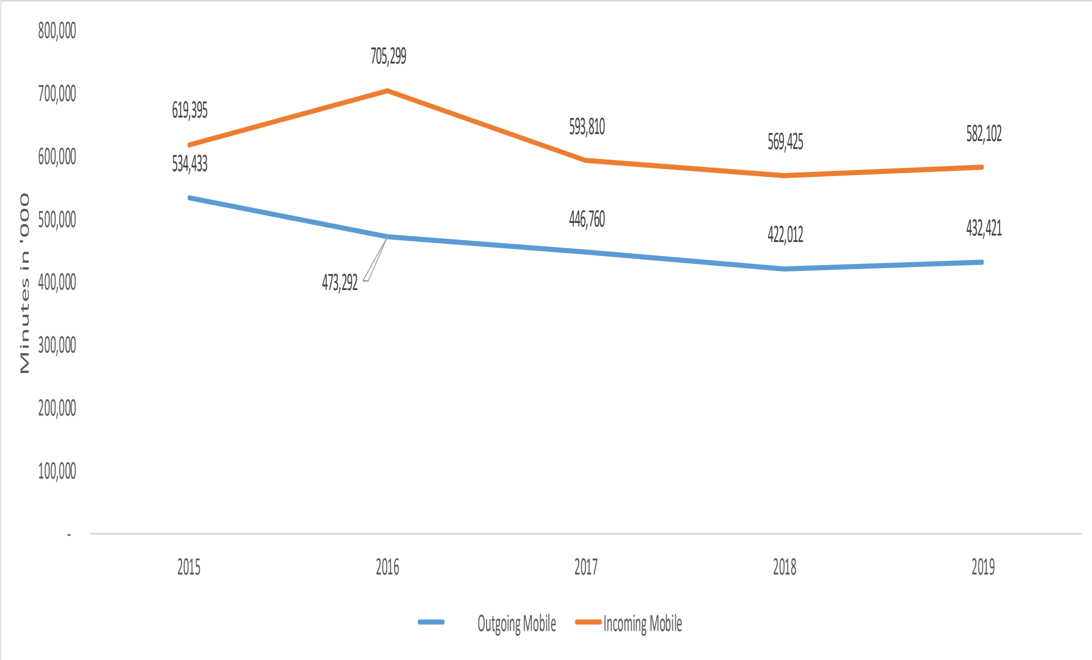
Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

*Provisional

.. Data not available

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)

Figure 14.1: International Outgoing and Incoming Mobile Traffic, 2015-2019

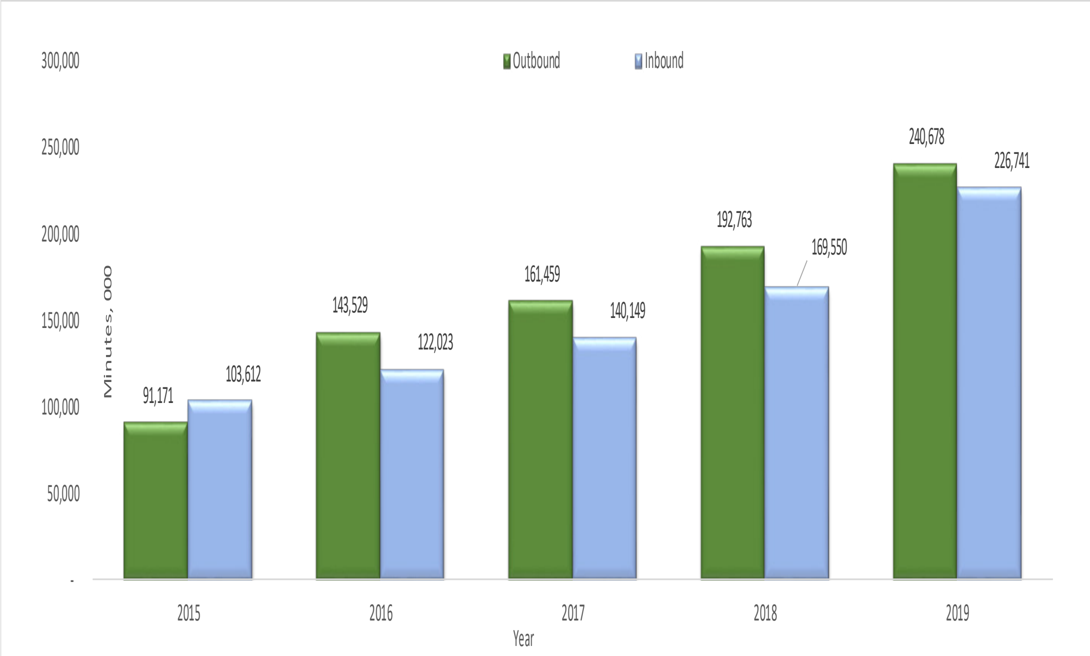


14.9. Outbound roaming increased by 24.9 per cent to 240.7 million minutes while inbound roaming increased by 33.7 per cent to 226.7 million minutes in 2019. Figure 14.2 shows the trends in outbound and inbound roaming for the period 2015 to 2019.

14.10. Total domestic traffic increased from 55.9 billion minutes to 58.7 billion minutes in 2018 and 2019, respectively. Traffic emanating from fixed telephones to mobile phones declined by 44.2 per cent while mobile traffic to fixed telephone decreased by 18.2 per cent in 2019.

14.11. International outgoing fixed Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) contracted by 42.4 per cent to 1.7 million minutes in the year under review which was mainly due to limited expansion of fixed networks.

Figure 14.2 Outbound and Inbound Roaming Traffic, 2015-2019



Message Services Traffic

14.12. Information on message service traffic is presented in Table 14.4. The Short Messaging Services (SMS) increased from 63.4 billion in 2018 to 65.3 billion in 2019. International SMS received, however, declined by 8.3 per cent to 42.1 million while international SMS sent grew by 10.1 per cent to 39.6 million in 2019.

Table 14.4: Message Service Traffic, 2015-2019

Number '000

Messages	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS	13,686	..	..	..	..
Total SMS sent … … … … … … … …	**28,320,513**	**46,342,335**	**65,719,297**	**63,412,634**	**65,280,461**
Domestic… … … … … … … … …	28,281,231	46,305,545	65,681,804	63,376,674	65,240,872
International … … … … … … … ..	39,282	36,790	37,493	35,960	39,589
International SMS received … … … ..	131,076	38,478	41,390	45,955	42,144

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Internet Services

14.13. The number of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) expanded by 18.0 per cent from 256 in 2018 to 302 in 2019, as shown in Table 14.5. This growth is attributed to increasing demand for fibre optic connection by individuals and businesses. Terrestrial mobile data decreased by 13.6 per cent to 39.2 million subscriptions in 2019. The fall was due to mobile operators adopting telecommunication guidelines that required them to separate data and mobile subscriptions. Terrestrial wireless data rose by 8.1 per cent from 66,343 in 2018 to 71,725 in 2019. Total wired subscriptions rose by 40.9 per cent to 427.7 thousand in 2019. This increase was because of additional fixed fibre optic subscribers, which expanded by 52.9 per cent to 268.8 thousand in 2019. However, Fixed Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) has been decreasing over time since it is considered as a redundant network and only used when need arises.

Table 14.5: Internet Providers and Subscriptions, 2015-2019

Number

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Licensed Internet Services Providers (ISPs)[1]	221	242	219	256	302
Total Wireless Internet Subscriptions	**23,814,546**	**26,559,184**	**33,166,725**	**45,401,832**	**39,229,398**
Terrestrial Mobile Data	23,794,550	26,528,876	33,076,894	45,333,942	39,156,202
Terrestrial Wireless Data[2]	19,507	29,724	89,062	66,343	71,725
Satellite Data	489	584	769	1,547	1,471
Total Fixed (Wired) Internet Subscriptions	**115,111**	**124,637**	**198,472**	**303,608**	**427,692**
Fixed Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) Data	3,732	2,483	1,953	976	751
Fixed Fibre Optic Data[3]	111,354	36,015	99,643	175,824	268,753
Fixed Cable Modem (Dial Up) Data[3]	25	86,139	96,876	126,808	158,188
Total Fixed and Wireless Internet Subscriptions	**23,929,657**	**26,683,821**	**33,365,197**	**45,705,440**	**39,657,090**

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. Analysis of broadband services from 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 14.6. The increasing demand for fibre optic with high-speed bandwidth calls for high bandwidth capacity. The undersea bandwidth infrastructure has been increasing over the last five years with its capacity augmented by 36.9 per cent growth from 4.6 million Mbps in 2018 to 6.2 million Mbps in 2019. Utilization of the available bandwidth capacity improved significantly to 43.5 per cent in 2019 compared to 25.0 per cent in 2018. Utilized undersea bandwidth more than doubled from 1.1 million Mbps in 2018 to 2.7 million Mbps in 2019.

14.15. Fixed broadband especially the fibre optic has continued to expand in the last four years due to its growing preference among businesses and homes. In 2019, Fibre to the Home (FttH) subscriptions rose by 56.2 per cent to 203,038 customers in 2019. Similarly, penetration of Fibre to the Office (FttO) grew by 43.3 per cent to 65,715 subscriptions in 2019. During the review period, total active mobile broadband categorization was restructured to measure the services rather than the devices, as it was the case before. The mobile broadband increased minimally to 21.6 million subscribers in 2019 up from 21.5 million subscribers in 2018. This was due to technology evolving faster hence the need to change the fixed broadband speeds in order to conform to the network updates.

Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Capacity in Megabits Per Second (Mbps)					
Undersea Bandwidth Capacity… … … … … ….	1,550,270	2,028,270	3,182,592	4,559,850	6,241,840
Satellite Bandwidth Capacity… … … … … … ….	498	473	559	5,720	5,520
1. Total Available Bandwidth Capacity… … … … …	**1,550,768**	**2,028,743**	**3,183,151**	**4,565,570**	**6,247,360**
Utilized Bandwidth in Mbps					
Undersea Bandwidth… … … … … … ..	854,300	860,300	916,287	1,137,100	2,717,560
Satellite Bandwidth … … …	251	270	448	5,222	2,700
2. Total Utilized Bandwidth… … … … … … …	**854,551**	**860,570**	**916,735**	**1,142,322**	**2,720,260**
Broadband Subscriptions					
Copper line (Dial-up, DSL and xDSL) …	441	2,483	1,953	976	751
Fibre to the Home … … … … … … … … … … ..	81,532	15,853	63,276	129,979	203,038
Fibre to the Office … … … … … … … … … … ..	29,156	23,402	36,367	45,845	65,715
Cable modem… … … … … … … … … … … … .	..	86,139	96,876	126,808	158,188
Other fixed wired broadband	..	..	6,700	7,479	1,690
3.Total Fixed (Wired)- Broadband … … … … …	**111,129**	**127,877**	**205,172**	**311,087**	**429,382**
4. Satellite broadband… … … … … … … …	481	445	769	1,547	1,425
5. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband… … … … …	19,507	29,556	82,362	58,864	60,436
6. Total Active mobile broadband (a+b+c+d) 1	**7,112,991**	**12,546,559**	**16,926,599**	**21,543,425**	**21,595,570**
GSM mobile phones (a) … … … … … … …	6,344,226	11,151,664	15,934,100	20,518,223	..
GSM modems (b) … … … … … … … … … …	768,765	1,394,895	992,499	1,025,202	..
Data and Voice mobile broadband (c)… ….	..	..	..	..	14,849,704
Data only mobile broadband (d)… … … … ….	..	..	..	..	6,745,866
7. Total wireless broadband (4+5+6)	**7,132,979**	**12,576,560**	**17,009,730**	**21,603,836**	**21,657,431**
8. Total fixed and wireless broadband (3+7)	**7,244,108**	**12,704,437**	**17,214,902**	**21,914,923**	**22,086,813**
Fixed Broadband by speed'2					
<256 Kbps … … … … … … … … … … …... …	2,500	862	854	570	..
512 Kbps … … … … … … … … … … … … … ..	3,500	4,808	2,927	505	..
1 Mbps … … … … … … … … … … … … … … ..	18,000	22,702	14,459	8,905	..
2 Mbps … … … … … … … … … … … … … … ..	4,000	33,574	96,391	87,772	..
> 2 Mbps … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	69,000	91,046	173,672	273,746	..
=> 256 Kbps to <2 Mbps	..	..	..	..	10,693
=> 2 Mbps to < 10 Mbps	..	..	..	..	278,461
=> 10 Mbps to < 30 Mbps	..	..	..	..	104,827
=>30 Mbps to < 100Mbps	..	..	..	..	94,582
'=> 100Mbps					2,594

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)

.. Data not available

GSM: Global System for Mobile Communications

CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access

Tariffs 14.16. Table 14.7 presents information on fixed and mobile charges from 2015 to 2019. In the year under review, installation fees for copper solutions was decommissioned while Microwave solutions decreased from KSh 85 thousand in 2018 to KSh 65 thousand in 2019. Compilation of average prices per minute originating from mobile was phased out and replaced with average price of one on-net or off-net calls in 2018. The average price of one on-net call, reduced from KSh 3.00 in 2018 to KSh 2.83 in 2019 while one off-net call reduced from an average of KSh 3.46 in 2018 to KSh 3.07 in 2019. The average price of a message via SMS remained constant at KSh 1.10 in the period under review.

Table 14.7: Fixed and Mobile Charges, 2015-2019

KSh

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Fixed Charges					
Installation Fees					
Business and Residential Telephone Service… … … … …	3,394.00	4,699.00	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
Fibre Solutions… … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	..	..	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… … …	580.00	1,000.00	580.00	580.00	580.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Fixed local call… … … …	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average price of a one minute Fixed to Mobile local call… … …	9.00	9.00	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	3.08	3.00	..	..
Average price of a one minute Mobile to Fixed local call… …	3.25	3.25	3.21	..	..
Average price of one on-net call	..	..	..	3.00	2.83
Average price of one off-net call	..	..	..	3.46	3.07
Average price of a message via SMS… … … … … … … … …	1.25	1.25	1.06	1.10	1.10

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Note:

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

14.17: The average prices of a one-minute call originating from mobile phones in Kenya to other selected countries from 2015 to 2019, are presented in Table 14.8. During the review, the operators changed the pricing for other African and European countries and hence each country had its own rate. In 2019, calling rate to Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania increased to KSh 20.00, KSh 83.33 and KSh 41.67 from KSh 10.00, KSh 63.33 and KSh 33.33 in 2018, respectively.

Table 14.8 Average International Call Rates from Mobile Phone, 2015- 2019

KSh per Minute

Countries	2015	2016	2017	2018+	2019*
Calls originating from Mobile					
Uganda	12.67	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Rwanda	12.67	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
Burundi	17.67	45.00	75.00	68.33	83.33
Tanzania	21.67	31.67	31.67	33.33	41.67
Ethiopia	30.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
Somalia	26.66	53.33	60.00	53.33	60.00
South Sudan	23.33	16.67	10.00	10.00	10.00
South Africa	18.00	18.00	18.00	22.00	26.00
Other African Countries	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	-
USA	4.00	4.67	5.00	5.00	5.33
Germany	38.33	36.67	36.67	40.00	40.00
Switzerland	38.33	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Italy	38.33	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
France	38.33	36.67	36.67	40.00	40.00
United Kingdom	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Other European Countries	38.33	38.33	26.67	26.67	-
India	4.00	4.67	5.00	5.00	5.00
China	4.00	4.67	5.00	5.00	5.00
Japan	38.33	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Calls originating from Fixed telephone					
USA	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
United Kingdom	..	..	5.00	6.00	6.00
India	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
China	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

+Revised

*Provisional

.. Data not available

Domains 14.18. Total registered domains grew by 9.8 per cent to 94,166 in 2019, as shown in Table 14.9. Domains used by government entities and companies rose by 12.5 per cent and 12.1 per cent to 565 and 87,243 in 2019, respectively. Registered domains under mobile content, network devices, and information users declined by 77.8 per cent, 65.3 per cent and 65.0 per cent, respectively in 2019. The decline may be attributed to changing to other domains such as the Second Level Domains (SLDs) or failure to renew website due to business closures. In the year under review, SLDs which was introduced in 2018 increased by 6.1 per cent to 94,166 SLDs in 2019.

Table 14.9 Registered Domains, 2015-2019

Number

Domain	Users	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
.ac.ke	Institutions of Higher Education … … … … ..	580	726	768	891	889
.co.ke	Companies … … … … … … … … … … … … ..	46,541	58,165	68,430	77,820	87,243
.go.ke	Government entities … … … … … … … … …	290	363	414	502	565
.info.ke	Information e.g. blogs … … … … … … … … ..	115	144	374	443	155
.me.ke	Personal websites & email … … … … … … …	260	326	386	345	219
.mobi.ke	Mobile content … … … … … … … … … … …	35	44	126	180	40
.ne.ke	Network Devices … … … … … … … … … … .	140	175	466	277	96
.or.ke	Non profit making organisations or NGO's …	1,485	1,860	1,981	1,976	1,831
.sc.ke	Lower & middle institutions of learning … …	665	833	1,027	1,212	902
.ke	Second Level Domain (SLD) … … … … … .	..	..	..	2,098	2,226
TOTAL … … … … … … … … … … …..		**50,111**	**62,636**	**73,972**	**85,744**	**94,166**
	Number of registrars … … … … … … … … …	270	367	372	382	290
	Domain renewal fee in KSh … … … … … … ..	580	580	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

Source: Kenya Network Information Centre

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers

14.19. Information on media frequencies and mobile transceivers from 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 14.10. The number of self-provisioning broadcasters and the broadcast signal distributors remained unchanged in 2019. The number of radio FM frequencies increased to 917 in 2019, while digital TV stations rose to 146 during the same period. Cable TV subscriptions declined by 5.6 per cent to 160,200 in 2019 while direct to home satellite subscriptions expanded by 14.6 per cent to 1.3 million subscribers during the same the period.

14.20. The total number of mobile transceivers grew by 14.6 per cent from 215,276 in 2018 to 246,601 in 2019. The number of fourth generation 4G transceivers almost tripled from 7,469 in 2018 to 17,744 in 2019. This increase was primarily due to substantial deployment of 4G transceivers countrywide. The second generation (2G) and third generation (3G) grew by 4.9 per cent and 25.1 per cent respectively, during the review period.

Table 14.10: Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers, 2015-2019

Number

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
TV Frequencies… … … … … … … …		302	312	333	324	327
Radio FM Frequencies… … … … … … …		608	687	740	850	917
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**
TV Stations						
Digital TV stations		62	63	89	120	146
Total TV Stations		**62**	**63**	**89**	**120**	**127**
Number of Households connected to Cable TV		..	280,429	296,906	290,968	290,968
Digital Subscriptions						
Cable TV		81,118	95,493	79,938	169,698	160,200
Direct to Home Satellite		250,627	350,626	476,225	1,110,563	1,272,459
Digital Terrestrial Televisions (STBs)		3,712,548	3,905,656	4,334,166	4,512,690	4,696,120
Internet-Protocl TV (IPTV)		..	5	18	23,076	13,765
Total Digital Subscriptions		**4,044,293**	**4,351,780**	**4,890,347**	**5,816,027**	**6,142,544**
Radio Stations						
English and Kiswahili		89	110	109	111	122
All Vernacular Languages		50	63	67	67	72
Total Radio Stations		**139**	**173**	**176**	**178**	**194**
Mobile Transceivers by Technology	2G	89,994	92,562	137,560	154,250	161,867
	3G	19,300	30,818	42,716	53,557	66,990
	4G	..	..	3,873	7,469	17,744
Total Mobile Transceivers		**109,294**	**123,380**	**184,149**	**215,276**	**246,601**

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

.. Data not available

STBs- Set Top Boxes

Employment, Investment and Revenue

14.21. Table 14.11 presents details on employment, investment and revenue of telecommunication operators and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) from 2015 to 2019. Employment by telecommunication operators increased marginally from 7,016 in 2018 to 8,639 in 2019 while employees of internet service providers declined by 7.1 per cent from 10,803 in 2018 to 10,035 in 2019.

14.22. In 2019, value of investment by the telecommunication operators increased by 38.6 per cent to KSh 57.5 billion while investments by ISPs increased by 19.2 per cent to KSh 3.1 billion. Annual revenue recorded by Telecommunication and ISPs increased by 7.5 per cent and 22.1 per cent to KSh 290.9 billion and KSh 36.5 billion in 2019, respectively.

Table 14.11: Employment, Investment and Revenue, 2015-2019

	Type of Operators	2015	2016+	2017+	2018	2019*
Employment (Number)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	6,147	6,178	6,907	7,016	8,639
	Internet Service Providers (ISPs)[2]	7,817	8,448	9,031	10,803	10,035
Annual Investment[3] (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	36.2	52.2	38.7	41.515	57.498
	ISPs[2]	3.4	2.2	1.5	2.6	3.1
Annual Revenue[3] (KSh Billion)	Telecommunication Operators[1]	194.5	232.6	247.3	270.5	290.9
	ISPs[2]	17.0	18.6	21.3	29.9	36.5

* 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

14.23. Table 14.12 presents key indicators used for measuring information society for total population and those that are 3 years and above. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants in total population remained constant in 2019. Mobile cellular penetration grew by 8.19 percentage points to 114.70 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2019 implying that there are more mobile cellular subscriptions than the country's population. This is due to the fact many people have subscribed to more than one Sim card of the same or different operators. Fixed broadband penetration rate decreased slightly from 46.49 per 100 inhabitants in 2018 to 45.53 per 100 inhabitants in 2019. Bits per second per capita more than doubled from 25.8 thousand Bps in 2018 to 59.9 thousand Bps in 2019. The increase is attributed to the high uptake of internet services in the country.

14.24. In 2019, mobile penetration for population aged 3 years and above increased by 8.61 percentage points to 123.77 subscriptions from 115.16 subscriptions in 2018. Fixed and wired broadband penetration rates declined marginally from 50.98 per cent in 2018 to 50.11 per cent in 2019.

Table 14.12: Key Indicators Measuring Information Society, 2015-2019

Represents Total Population	2015+	2016+	2017+	2018+	2019*
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants… … … … … … … … … …	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.05	0.05
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants… …	87.00	87.86	94.29	106.51	114.70
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants… … … … … …	54.93	59.86	73.04	97.69	82.48
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)… …	55.20	60.14	73.48	98.34	83.38
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person)… … … … … … … … … …	20,668.90	20,337.70	21,168.70	25,773.45	59,969.34
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)… … … …	16.45	28.35	37.46	46.49	45.53
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)…	16.71	28.63	38.09	47.15	46.44
Mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	61.71	72.11	66.08	68.05	60.92
Represents Population of Three (3) years and above					
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants… … … … … … … … … …	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.05	0.05
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants… …	94.64	95.37	102.14	115.16	123.77
Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitnats… … … … … …	59.76	64.98	79.12	105.62	89.00
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed)… …	60.04	65.28	79.60	106.33	89.97
Bits per second per capita (Bps/person)… … … … … … … … … …	22,484.05	22,077.21	22,932.25	27,865.02	64,710.08
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless)… … … …	17.90	30.77	40.58	50.26	49.13
Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired)…	18.18	31.08	41.26	50.98	50.11

*Provisional

+ Revised population figures 2015 to 2018 to align with 2019 census.

International Trade in ICT Equipment

14.25. International trade in ICT equipment based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is presented in Table 14.13. The value of ICT exports increased by 12.5 per cent to about KSh 1.6 billion in 2019. Exports of electronic office machines decreased significantly from KSh 154.8 million in 2018 to KSh 70.1 million in 2019. Similarly, the value of recording office equipment exports decreased significantly from KSh 11.3 million in 2018 to KSh 2.0 million in 2019.

14.26. The value of ICT imports increased by 19.1 per cent to KSh 58.7 billion in 2019. Imports of reception apparatus for radio broadcasting contracted by 50.7 per cent to KSh 309.7 million in 2019. This decline was attributed to the low demand for the equipment in the year under review.

Table 14.13: International Trade in ICT Equipment, 2015-2019

KSh Million

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Exports					
Office machines [1]	113.3	65.8	80.3	154.8	70.1
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	358.5	442.1	231.8	347.0	498.8
Part and accessories [2]	76.2	55.7	29.2	49.4	40.0
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television [3] ...	194.6	398.0	251.6	211.7	205.8
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting [4]	12.5	22.1	10.8	22.0	17.6
Recording equipments [5]	5.9	7.0	3.0	11.3	2.0
Telecommunications equipment [6]	1,303.5	1,209.3	653.3	587.9	723.4
Total	**2,064.5**	**2,200.0**	**1,260.0**	**1,384.1**	**1,557.7**
Imports					
Office machines [1]	1,352.1	1,298.7	2,194.8	2,115.6	3,291.3
Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc	11,211.7	18,959.4	25,233.2	11,725.2	17,955.5
Part and accessories [2]	682.3	700.8	830.0	668.0	680.1
Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television [3]	8,049.7	5,771.0	5,857.3	8,073.4	9,684.7
Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting [4]	118.4	1,190.8	190.6	628.5	309.7
Recording equipments [5]	462.3	344.0	572.3	558.2	701.7
Telecommunications equipment [6]	29,444.0	28,693.9	32,014.7	25,512.0	26,055.2
Total	**51,320.5**	**56,958.6**	**66,892.9**	**49,281.1**	**58,678.2**

*Provisional

[1] Electronic calculating machines, cash registers, accounting machines, postage-franking machines, ticket issuing machines, reproducing and displaying

[2] For office machines and data processing machines

[3] Include Television sets, decoders etc

[4] Whether or not combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus or a clock

[5] Sound recording, video recording or reproducing apparatus including or not including a video tuner

[6] Such as computer, laptops, networking equipments etc plus their parts and accessories such as telephone sets, microphones,electric sound amplifier sets Television cameras, digital or video cameras recorders, radio or TV transmission apparatus etc

Newspaper Circulation and Online Newspaper Readership

14.27. Circulation of hardcopy newspapers continued to decline as shown in Table 14.14. In 2019, the number of English and Kiswahili daily newspapers reduced to 77.9 million and 3.9 million copies, respectively. The decline was partly attributed to readers opting for online version of the newspapers. Average number of online visitors per day increased by 1.9 per cent to 2,910.6 thousand in 2019.

Table 14.14: Local Daily/Weekly Newspapers in Circulation, 2015 – 2019

'000 Copies

Newspapers[1]	2015	2016	2017	2018+	2019*
Daily Newspapers					
English … … … … … … … … … …… … …	98,548	94,348	89,631	87,121	77,923
Kiswahili … … … … … … … … … … ……	5,209	4,401	3,961	4,524	3,896
Weekly Newspapers					
English … … … … … … … … … …… … …	14,975	13,741	12,917	12,232	11,582
Kiswahili … … … … … … … … … … …… ..	1,825	1,413	1,272	1,169	935.0
Average online visitors per day	1,575,043	1,862,943	2,852,031	2,857,738	2,910,561

Source: Various Media Houses

* Provisional

[1]Excludes free newspaper copies

` +Revised

Cybersecurity

14.28 Table 14.15 shows the cyber-attacks advisories issued by the National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team/Coordination Centre (KE-CIRT/CC). The KE-CIRT/CC is mandated to offer technical advice on cybersecurity matters nationally and coordinate response to cyber incidents in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Malware increased by 9.2 per cent to 5,951 in 2019 while System vulnerabilities increased from 14,360 in 2018 to 43,034 in 2019. The number of advisories given on botnet/DDoS attacks more than doubled from 563 in 2018 to 1,568 in 2019. Advisories given on online impersonation declined by 14.9 per cent to 295 in 2019. Similarly, advisories on online abuse decreased by 81.0 per cent from 2,700 in 2018 to 513 in 2019. Advisories on website application attacks increased by 24.4 per cent to 1,509 in 2019.

Table 14.15: Cyber Security Advisories, 2017- 2019

Number

Cyberattacks[1]	2017	2018	2019*
Malware2 … … … … … …	231	5,452	5,951
System vulnerabilities3 … …	187	14,360	43,034
Botnet/DDoS Attack4 … … …	191	563	1,568
Online Impersonation5 … … …	336	335	285
Online abuse6 … … …	261	2,700	513
Website application attack7 …	73	1,213	1,509
Phishing8 … … … … … … …	..	..	102
Online Fraud … … … … … … …	..	..	51
Total … … … … … … … … … …	1,279	24,623	53,013

Source: Communication Authority of Kenya

* Provisional

.. Data compilation started in 2019

[1]Cyberattacks data is available from 2017 apart from phishing and online fraud which is available from 2018

[2]Refers to a software designed with the intention of damaging services, stealing data etc

[3]Refers to system vulnerabilities

[4]Botnets refers to a collection of internet-connected devices whose security been breached. They are used to perform distributed denial of service (DDOS) attack.

[5]Refers to a situation when someone pretends to be someone else online

[6]Entails cyber bullying and intimidation

[7]Refers to a client-server computer program, which uses web browsers and web technology to allow its visitors to store and retrieve data to/from the database over the internet.

[8]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

The implementation of the new education system, Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) covering pre-primary and primary Grades 1, 2 and 3 was rolled out nationally in 2019 and is expected to be rolled out in primary Grade 4 in 2020. The Government has been implementing a number of reforms in the education sector. One of such reforms is the review of the teacher education curriculum framework in order to align it with the CBC. As part of teacher education reforms, all primary teacher education (P1) colleges are undergoing an upgrade to enable them offer diploma courses in primary teacher education starting from September 2020. During the review period, the Government began implementation of a policy to ensure 100 per cent transition of all pupils from primary to secondary education. The registration of learners in primary and secondary schools in the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) is ongoing amid the challenge of some learners not having birth certificates.

15.2. The total expenditure for the Ministry of Education is expected to increase by 9.2 per cent to KSh 496.8 billion in 2019/20 from 455.1 billion in 2018/19. Recurrent expenditure is expected to go up by 9.4 per cent from KSh 428.2 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 468.4 billion in 2019/20, while development expenditure is expected to increase by 5.5 per cent from KSh 26.9 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 28.3 billion in 2019/20.

15.3. During the review period, the total number of schools reduced by 2.5 per cent to 89,337. The number of primary and secondary schools declined by 14.7 per cent and 8.2 per cent to 32,344 and 10,463, respectively, in 2019, while that of pre-primary schools increased by 10.0 per cent to 46,530 in the same period. The total number of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions increased by 10.3 per cent to 2,191 in 2019. The number of universities remained constant at 63 during the review period.

15.4. Total number of pupils enrolled in pre-primary 1 and 2 stood at 2.7 million in 2019. Enrolment in primary schools declined by 4.5 per cent to 10.1 million in 2019, while that of secondary schools grew by 10.8 per cent to 3.3 million in 2019 from 2.9 million in 2018. Enrolment of teacher trainees decreased by 25.1 per cent to 31,737, while that of TVET institutions went up by 19.7 per cent to 430,598 in 2019. University enrolment is expected to decline by 1.9 per cent to 509,473 in 2019/20 from 519,462 in 2018/19.

Expenditure for the Ministry of Education

15.5. Table 15.1 provides details on the expenditure for the Ministry of Education during the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. Total expenditure for the Ministry of Education is expected to rise by 9.2 per cent to KSh 496.8 billion in 2019/20 from 455.0 billion in 2018/19. Total recurrent expenditure is expected to go up by 9.4 per cent to KSh 468.4 billion in 2019/20, accounting for 94.3 per cent of the total expenditure for the Ministry. The recurrent expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to increase by 4.9 per cent to KSh 252.7 billion in 2019/20, accounting for 53.9 per cent of the recurrent for the Ministry. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training is expected to more than double from KSh 7.8 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 17.1 billion in 2019/20 partly due to recruitment of additional instructors for the TVET institutions. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for University Education is expected to increase by 18.6 per cent to KSh

108.7 billion in 2019/20, accounting for 23.2 per cent of the total recurrent expenditure for the Ministry.

15.6. Total development expenditure for the Ministry is expected to increase by 5.5 per cent from KSh 26.9 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 28.3 billion in 2019/20. Development expenditure for the State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education is expected to increase by 12.3 per cent to KSh 8.4 billion in 2019/20, while that of State Department for Vocational and Technical Training is expected to grow by 5.9 per cent to KSh 9.8 billion in 2019/20. The expected rise in development expenditure for the two state departments is mainly due to increases in funding to support infrastructure development in secondary schools and TVET institutions. The development expenditure for the State Department for University Education is expected to decline by 9.1 per cent to KSh 9.2 billion in 2019/20, on account of the reforms undertaken by the Government on the reduction of the number of public university campuses established.

Table 15.1: Expenditure for the Ministry of Education, 2015/16 - 2019/20

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	57,519.21	54,977.03	83,922.18	87,966.70	89,846.99
Teachers Service Commission	180,970.14	190,947.22	217,614.31	240,738.30	252,651.67
State Department for University Education	57,971.43	54,025.03	87,311.67	91,661.66	108,723.07
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	2,308.13	2,479.53	2,511.60	7,777.79	17,100.86
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	..	..	..	56.16	123.40
Sub Total	**298,768.91**	**302,428.82**	**391,359.77**	**428,200.60**	**468,445.99**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE					
Ministry of Education					
State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	5,258.23	8,188.86	9,064.74	7,462.33	8,378.88
Teachers Service Commission	100.00	6.34	5.94	16.69	945.00
State Department for University Education	5,002.01	9,106.74	3,569.62	10,155.01	9,235.23
State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	4,248.17	5,746.18	8,454.88	9,245.20	9,787.14
State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	..	..	..	-	-
Sub Total	**14,608.41**	**23,048.12**	**21,095.18**	**26,879.24**	**28,346.25**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**313,377.32**	**325,476.94**	**412,454.95**	**455,079.84**	**496,792.24**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

\+ Revised budget estimates

Educational Institutions

15.7. Details of the number of educational institutions by category from 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 15.2. The total number of schools declined by 2.5 per cent to 89,337 in 2019. The number of pre-primary schools increased by 10.0 per cent to 46,530 in 2019, mainly attributed to the policy change requiring every primary school to have an Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) Centre. During the same period, the number of primary and secondary schools reduced by 14.7 per cent and 8.2 per cent to 32,344 and 10,463, respectively. The reduction is partly due to intensified inspection of schools by the Ministry of Education that led to closure of schools that did not meet the requirements of the Ministry. The number of teacher training colleges reduced from 406 in 2018 to 384 in 2019, as a result of reduction in the number of private primary teachers training colleges. The reduction in number of teacher training colleges is partly attributed to closure of some colleges due to low number of candidates scoring C plain in KCSE, which is the minimum entry score for P1 certificate in teacher education and also for diploma course in TVET institutions. The number of TVET institutions grew by 10.3 per cent to 2,191 in 2019. The growth in TVET institutions is partly attributed to the ongoing construction of technical and vocational colleges across all constituencies.

Table 15.2: Educational Institutions by Category, 2015 – 2019

Number

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Schools:					
Pre-Primary :					
Public	24,862	25,175	25,381	25,589	28,383
Private	15,913	16,073	16,398	16,728	18,147
Sub Total	**40,775**	**41,248**	**41,779**	**42,317**	**46,530**
Primary:					
Public	22,414	22,939	23,584	24,241	23,286
Private	8,919	10,263	11,858	13,669	9,058
Sub Total	**31,333**	**33,202**	**35,442**	**37,910**	**32,344**
Secondary:					
Public	8,297	8,592	9,111	9,643	8,933
Private	1,143	1,350	1,544	1,756	1,530
Sub Total	**9,440**	**9,942**	**10,655**	**11,399**	**10,463**
Total	**81,548**	**84,392**	**87,876**	**91,626**	**89,337**
Teacher Training Colleges:					
Pre-primary:					
Public+	25	26	26	26	26
Private	118	121	235	240	240
Sub Total	**143**	**147**	**276**	**266**	**266**
Primary:					
Public	24	27	27	27	27
Private	101	105	108	110	88
Sub Total	**125**	**132**	**135**	**137**	**115**
Secondary [1]	3	3	3	3	3
Total	**271**	**282**	**414**	**406**	**384**
TVET Institutions					
Public Vocational Training Centres	816	816	1,186	1,200	1,200
Private Vocational Training Centres	..	29	47	47	47
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges	55	62	91	101	191
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges	..	382	627	628	742
National Polytechnics	3	11	11	11	11
Total	**874**	**1,300**	**1,962**	**1,987**	**2,191**
Universities [2]					
Public	23	30	31	31	31
Private	30	30	30	32	32
Total	**53**	**60**	**61**	**63**	**63**

Source : Ministry of Education

* Provisional

[1] Public diploma teacher training colleges

[2] Includes public chartered universities, private chartered universities and universities with Letter of Interim Authority

.. Data not available

[+] Revised

Pre-Primary Education

15.8. Table 15.3 shows pupil enrolment and number of teachers in ECDE centres from 2015 to 2019. Implementation of Competency Based Curriculum resulted into a decline in the enrolment of pupils in pre-primary schools as only Pre-primary 1 and 2 were considered. Pre-primary 1 and 2 are the entry grades for children aged 4-5 years under the CBC, which was fully rolled out during the review period. In 2019, enrolment in Pre-primary 1 and 2 stood at 2.7 million of which 1.3 million were girls. The number of trained female and male ECDE teachers for Pre-primary 1 & 2 in 2019 was 77,725 and 14,634, respectively.

Table 15.3: Pupil Enrolment and Number of Teachers in ECDE Centres, 2015 – 2019

Number

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Enrolment					
Boys[1] … … … … … … … … … … … ..	1,607,353	1,634,194	1,681,530	1,730,237	
Girls[1] … … … … … … … … … … … ..	1,560,502	1,565,647	1,612,283	1,660,308	
TOTAL … … … … … … … … … …	**3,167,855**	**3,199,841**	**3,293,813**	**3,390,545**	
Boys[2] Pre-Primary 1 and 2 … ….				..	1,393,719
Girls[2] Pre-Primary 1 and 2 … …				..	1,344,868
TOTAL … … … … … … …					**2,738,587**
Trained Teachers					
Male … … … … … … … … … … … ..	14,721	15,366	17,746	18,703	
Female … … … … … … … … … … …	78,185	82,351	89,192	94,000	
Sub Total … … … … … … … … … .	**92,906**	**97,717**	**106,938**	**112,703**	
Trained Teachers[3]					
Male				..	14,634
Female				..	77,725
Sub Total[4]					**92,359**
Untrained Teachers					
Male … … … … … … … … … … … .	2,840	2,606	2,445	2,294	
Female … … … … … … … … … … ..	11,441	10,496	8,893	8,158	
Sub Total … … … … … … … … … .	**14,281**	**13,102**	**11,338**	**10,452**	
TOTAL … … … … … … … … … … ..	**107,187**	**110,819**	**118,276**	**123,155**	**92,359**

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. Table 15.4 presents primary school enrolment by class and sex from 2015 to 2019. Total enrolment in primary schools went down by 4.5 per cent to 10.1 million in 2019 from 10.5 million in 2018. Enrolment in Standard/Grade 1 stood at 1,281.1 thousand in 2019, out of which 661.0 thousand were boys. Enrolment of girls in Standard 8 went up by 9.2 per cent to 549.2 thousand in 2019 while that of boys increased by 5.0 per cent to 529.7 thousand in 2019. The survival rate at Standard 5 for boys stood at 93.6 per cent in 2019 while that of girls was 97.6 per cent in 2019.

Table 15.4: Primary School Enrolment by Class and Sex, 2015 – 2019

Number ('000)

Class	2015			2016			2017**			2018**			2019*		
	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**
Standard/Grade 1	702.0	659.4	**1,361.4**	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**
Standard/Grade 2	682.7	648.3	**1,331.0**	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**
Standard/Grade 3	675.9	641.9	**1,317.8**	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**
Standard/Grade 4	683.9	657.3	**1,341.2**	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**
Standard 5	657.4	641.1	**1,298.5**	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**
Standard 6	638.7	633.9	**1,272.6**	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**
Standard 7	616.6	619.7	**1,236.3**	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**
Standard 8	470.7	461.3	**932.0**	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**
TOTAL	**5,127.9**	**4,962.9**	**10,090.8**	**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**

Source : Ministry of Education

*Provisional

**Estimates

Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE)

15.10. Table 15.5 presents the number of KCPE candidates by sex and mean scores by subject in KCPE from 2015 to 2019. The total number of candidates who sat for KCPE in 2019 recorded an increase of 2.7 per cent from 1,060,710 in 2018 to 1,088,989 in 2019. The number of female candidates grew by 3.2 per cent in 2019 compared to a growth of 2.1 per cent for their male counterparts. The performance in Mathematics improved by 5.96 percentage points to stand at 49.09 per cent in 2019. The performance in Kiswahili Insha improved by 4.85 percentage points to 51.73 per cent in 2019, while that in Kiswahili Lugha declined by 7.06 percentage points to 44.54 per cent in 2019. The performance in Religious Education went down from 73.08 per cent in 2018 to 62.32 per cent in 2019.

Table 15.5: Number of Candidates by Sex and Mean Scores by Subject in KCPE, 2015-2019

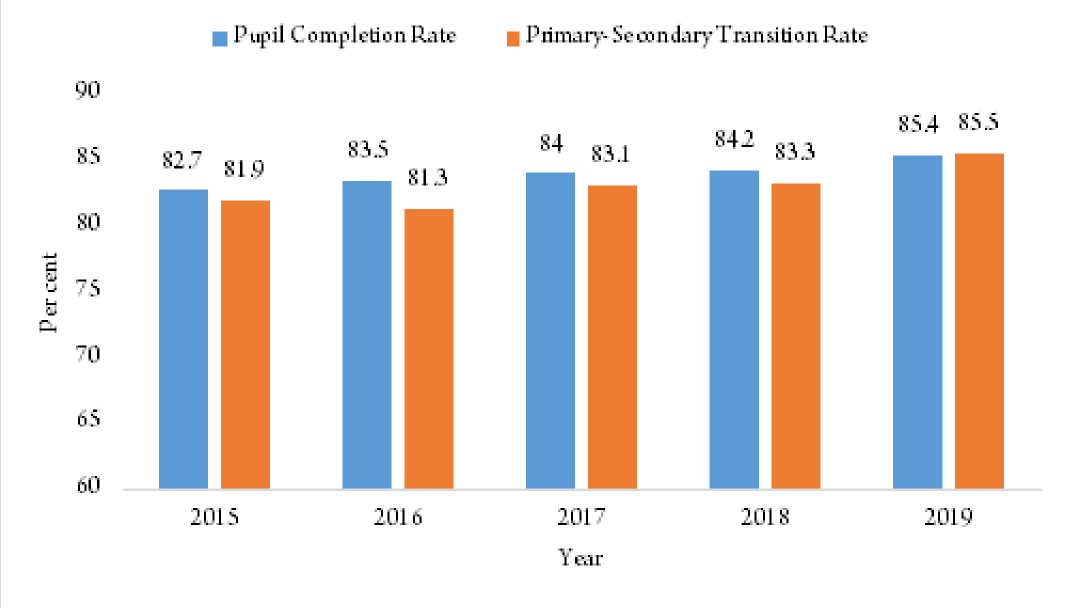
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Number of Candidates					
Male… … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	467,904	473,684	498,775	529,215	546,371
Female… … … … … … … … … … ….… … … …	459,885	478,706	494,943	531,495	542,618
Total	**927,789**	**952,390**	**993,718**	**1,060,710**	**1,088,989**
Subject	**Mean Score (%)**				
English					
English Language… … … … ….… … … … …	49.98	50.52	47.63	54.69	53.47
English Composition… … ….… … … … …	41.38	40.26	39.60	39.39	39.91
Kiswahili					
Kiswahili Lugha… … … … … … … … … … …	44.68	49.20	48.38	51.60	44.54
Kiswahili Insha… … … … … … … … … … …	54.38	48.27	47.88	46.88	51.73
Mathematics… … … … … … ….… … … … …	56.16	45.39	51.14	43.13	49.09
Science … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …	55.48	61.82	55.61	58.96	56.79
Social Studies and Religious Education					
Social Studies… … … … … … … ….… … …	49.98	57.38	57.22	53.89	54.25
Religious Education… … … … … … … … …	70.20	70.99	69.79	73.08	62.32

Source: Kenya National Examinations Council

* Provisional

15.11. Figure 15.1 depicts the Pupil Completion Rate (PCR) and Primary to Secondary Transition Rate (PSTR) from 2015 to 2019. The PCR stood at 85.4 per cent in 2019 from 84.2 per cent recorded in 2018, while PSTR rose by 2.2 percentage points to 85.5 per cent in 2019 from 83.3 per cent in 2018. The number of candidates who sat for KCPE in 2019 was 1,088,989 out of which 1,072,867 are expected to be enrolled in Form 1 in 2020. The PSTR is therefore, expected to rise to 98.5 per cent in 2020.

Figure 15.1 Pupil Completion Rate and Primary to Secondary Transition Rate, 2015 - 2019



15.12. Table 15.6 shows the number of public primary school teachers by qualification or category and sex from 2015 to 2019. Total number of teachers increased marginally to 218,760 in 2019 from 216,729 in 2018. The number of teachers who are certificate holders (formerly P1) rose by 3.2 per cent to 175,712, with a 4.4 per cent increase in the number of female teachers and a 2.2 per cent increase for male teachers. During the same period, teachers with certificate level of education accounted for 80.3 per cent of the total number of teachers in public primary schools. The number of teachers with diploma level of education went down by 11.3 per cent to 24,604 in 2019, while that of teachers with degree level of education reduced by 1.5 per cent to 18,372 in 2019.

Table 15.6: Public Primary School Teachers[1] by Qualification/Category and Sex, 2015 – 2019

Number

Qualification/	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
Category	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Master and Doctorate (PhD) Degrees	231	331	562	217	342	559	201	328	529	192	307	499	188	293	481
Bachelor Degree	9,093	9,704	18,797	9,140	9,817	18,957	9,043	9,669	18,712	8,730	9,434	18,164	8,576	9,315	17,891
Diploma	23,196	25,575	48,771	22,000	24,760	46,760	16,491	18,164	34,655	13,272	14,461	27,733	11,561	13,043	24,604
Certificate	72,959	69,900	142,859	75,959	75,317	151,276	80,873	83,321	164,194	82,670	87,601	170,271	84,293	91,419	175,712
Contract Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	6	62	66	6	72
TOTAL	**105,479**	**105,510**	**210,989**	**107,316**	**110,236**	**217,552**	**106,608**	**111,482**	**218,090**	**104,920**	**111,809**	**216,729**	**104,684**	**114,076**	**218,760**

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

15.13. Secondary schools' enrolment by class and sex from 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 15.7. Total enrolment in public and private secondary schools increased by 10.8 per cent to 3.3 million in 2019 from 2.9 million in 2018. Enrolment in Form 1 stood at 861.4 thousand in 2019 recording an increase of 4.3 per cent from 826.0 thousand in 2018. The growth in enrolment was attributed to the Government policy of achieving 100.0 per cent transition from primary to secondary education. In 2019, girls accounted for 50.9 per cent and 49.1 per cent of total enrolment in Form 1 and Form 4, respectively.

Table 15.7: Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Class and Sex, 2015 – 2019

Number ('000')

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
Class	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Form 1 … …	380.4	352.2	732.7	382.8	375.1	757.9	405.5	396.1	801.5	414.6	411.4	826.0	423.2	438.2	861.4
Form 2 … …	359.8	331.6	691.4	372.5	357.9	730.4	386.4	372.3	758.7	408.7	392.5	801.2	450.8	457.3	908.1
Form 3 … …	331.1	296.4	627.5	345.0	324.3	669.4	356.0	335.7	691.7	369.4	348.5	717.9	389.0	387.9	776.9
Form 4 … …	277.1	230.3	507.4	296.6	266.3	562.9	303.0	275.9	578.9	312.6	285.0	597.6	363.1	350.5	713.6
TOTAL	**1,348.4**	**1,210.5**	**2,559.0**	**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**

Source : Ministry of Education

* Provisional

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)

15.14. Table 15.8 details the number of candidates by sex and mean grade in KCSE from 2015 to 2019. The total number of candidates who sat for KCSE went up by 6.1 per cent to 693,770 in 2019. In 2019, the number of male candidates increased by 5.7 per cent to 353,861, while that of female candidates rose by 6.6 per cent to 339,909. The number of candidates who scored A- (minus) and above recorded a significant growth of 72.1 per cent to 6,428 in 2019. The number of candidates who scored C+ (plus) and above grew by 38.4 per cent from 90,950 in 2018 to 125,835 in 2019. Female candidates who scored C+ (plus) and above increased by 44.2 per cent while that of male candidates increased by 34.3 per cent during the same period. Number of female and male candidates who scored D- (minus) and below reduced by 9.2 per cent and 5.6 per cent to 92,563 and 89,170, respectively.

Table 15.8: Candidates by Sex and Mean Grade in KCSE, 2015 - 2019

Number

KCSE	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
Grade	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A.....................	2,024	661	2,685	58	83	141	81	61	142	201	114	315	360	271	631
A-....................	7,952	4,117	12,069	2,685	1,960	4,645	1,813	901	2,714	2,180	1,239	3,419	3,625	2,172	5,797
B+..................	13,517	8,410	21,927	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.....................	19,826	13,634	33,460	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-....................	25,312	19,269	44,581	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+.................	29,556	25,214	54,770	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.....................	33,437	31,476	64,913	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-....................	37,482	36,633	74,115	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+.................	40,181	38,976	79,157	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....................	40,442	39,113	79,555	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-...................	25,531	23,127	48,658	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.....................	3,127	2,223	5,350	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	**278,387**	**242,853**	**521,240**	**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

Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges

15.15. The number of teachers in public secondary schools and teacher training colleges by qualification or category and sex from 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 15.9. The total number of teachers increased by 6.0 per cent to 105,234 in 2019 from 99,272 in 2018. The number of male teachers accounted for 59.0 per cent of the total teachers in 2019. The number of teachers with degree level of education and higher grew by 7.0 per cent to 101,560 in 2019 from 94,898 in 2018, while that of teachers with diploma level of education declined by 16.2 per cent to 3,614 in 2019. During the review period, the number of teachers with bachelors degree accounted for 94.7 per cent of the total number of teachers. The number of teachers with masters and doctoral degrees have been gradually declining to stand at 1,920 in 2019.

Table 15.9: Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges by Qualification/Category and Sex[1], 2015 – 2019

Number

Qualification/ Category	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters and Doctorate (PhD) Degrees	1,351	1,114	2,465	1,346	1,107	2,453	1,285	1,075	2,360	1,085	930	2,015	1,024	896	1,920
Bachelors Degree	45,240	29,052	74,292	46,952	30,704	77,656	51,614	34,341	85,955	55,313	37,554	92,867	59,074	40,551	99,625
Post Graduate Diploma in Education	36	16	52	37	18	55	34	18	52	10	6	16	9	6	15
Diploma	4,898	3,728	8,626	4,914	3,732	8,646	3,643	2,814	6,457	2,343	1,969	4,312	1,951	1,663	3,614
Contract Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	8	62	52	8	60
TOTAL	**51,525**	**33,910**	**85,435**	**53,249**	**35,561**	**88,810**	**56,576**	**38,248**	**94,824**	**58,805**	**40,467**	**99,272**	**62,110**	**43,124**	**105,234**

Source : Teachers Service Commission

* Provisional

[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases

Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions

15.16. Enrolment of teacher trainees in teacher training colleges by year and sex from 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 15.10. The total number of teacher trainees declined by 25.1 per cent to 31,737 in 2019. Teacher trainees enrolled in public primary (P1) colleges decreased by half to stand at 11,111 in 2019. During the review period, the Government stopped admission of students to all public primary (P1) colleges to enable their upgrading to offer diploma courses for primary teacher education. Total number of diploma teacher trainees declined by 5.6 per cent from 2,158 in 2018 to 2,037 in 2019. The number of candidates choosing to pursue a diploma in secondary teacher education is declining on account of the minimum entry score of C+ in KCSE, for either a diploma course or degree course. During the review period, enrolment of male teacher trainees in diploma colleges decreased by 13.0 per cent, while that of female teacher trainees increased by 3.8 per cent.

Table 15.10: Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year and Sex, 2015 - 2019

Number

Type of Institution/ Certification	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public primary (P1)										
1st Year… … … … …	5,769	6,270	4,489	5,945	4,623	6,123	4,715	6,276	-	-
2nd Year… … … … …	5,513	5,266	5,074	5,786	5,226	5,959	5,103	6,137	4,615	6,496
Sub Total (a) … … … …	**11,282**	**11,536**	**9,563**	**11,731**	**9,849**	**12,082**	**9,818**	**12,413**	**4,615**	**6,496**
Total Public P1… … …	**22,818**		**21,294**		**21,931**		**22,231**		**11,111**	
Private primary (P1)…	**8,102**	**8,511**	**8,401**	**9,372**	**8,418**	**9,449**	**8,435**	**9,527**	**8,593**	**9,996**
Total Private P1… … …	**16,613**		**17,773**		**17,867**		**17,962**		**18,589**	
Sub Total[1] (b)… … … …	**19,384**	**20,047**	**17,964**	**21,103**	**18,267**	**21,531**	**18,253**	**21,940**	**13,208**	**16,492**
Diploma										
1st Year… … … … …	419	411	573	558	453	330	420	302	213	189
2nd Year… … … … …	300	280	392	369	418	401	319	237	381	273
3rd Year… … … … …	305	256	404	344	402	329	465	415	453	528
Sub Total (c)… … … …	**1,024**	**947**	**1,369**	**1,271**	**1,273**	**1,060**	**1,204**	**954**	**1,047**	**990**
Total[2]… … … … … … …	**20,408**	**20,994**	**19,333**	**22,374**	**19,540**	**22,591**	**19,457**	**22,894**	**14,255**	**17,482**
Grand Total… … … … …	**41,402**		**41,707**		**42,131**		**42,351**		**31,737**	

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

15.17. Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions from 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 15.11. Total enrolment in TVET institutions increased by 19.7 per cent to 430,598 in 2019 from 359,852 in 2018. Enrolment of students in national polytechnics rose by 35.5 per cent to 102,078 in 2019, while that of public technical and vocational colleges increased by 32.8 per cent to 112,110 in 2019. During the review period, enrolment of male students in TVET institutions accounted for 57.2 per cent of all students.

Table 15.11: Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2015 – 2019

Number

Institution	2015 Male	2015 Female	2016 Male	2016 Female	2017 Male	2017 Female	2018 Male	2018 Female	2019* Male	2019* Female
Kenya Technical Training College	913	1,119	2,806	2,114	1,750	1,219	1,730	1,374	4,871	2,157
Kisumu National Polytechnic… … … … … …	2,078	1,325	2,941	1,415	3,608	1,887	5,137	3,113	6,407	4,349
Eldoret National Polytechnic… … … … … …	2,726	1,484	3,793	2,174	4,965	3,215	7,875	6,040	8,827	6,561
Meru National Polytechnic … … … … … …	..	..	744	287	2,727	1,990	4,730	3,113	5,810	4,155
North Eastern National Polytechnic … … …	..	..	613	428	256	200	690	449	898	381
Kenya Coast National Polytechnic … … … …	..	..	736	1,142	822	1,318	4,033	2,957	4,107	3,011
Kitale National Polytechnic … … … … … …	..	..	907	512	978	673	2,860	1,998	3,973	2,970
Kisii National Polytechnic … … … … … … …	..	..	1,733	1,217	2,219	1,810	3,654	3,137	5,446	4,792
Kabete National Polytechnic … … … … … …	..	..	2,048	979	2,607	1,051	7,034	3,642	11,711	6,260
Nyeri National Polytechnic … … … … … …	..	..	1,218	646	1,874	1,282	2,625	1,807	3,709	2,926
Sigalagala National Polytechnic … … … … …	..	..	1,001	762	2,399	1,868	4,140	3,208	4,475	4,282
Sub Total… … … … … … … … … … … … …	**5,717**	**3,928**	**18,540**	**11,676**	**24,205**	**16,513**	**44,508**	**30,838**	**60,234**	**41,844**
Total		**9,645**		**30,216**		**40,718**		**75,346**		**102,078**
Other TVET Institutions										
Public Technical and Vocational Colleges[2]	32,221	23,087	17,589	9,569	29,584	17,982	49,454	34,948	65,347	46,763
Private Technical and Vocational Colleges[2]	..	..	27,280	30,298	35,951	38,689	41,623	43,997	39,484	41,376
Vocational Traning Colleges[3] … … … … … …	47,625	29,840	46,340	34,565	59,756	44,685	66,894	47,590	81,421	54,129
Sub Total	**79,846**	**52,927**	**91,209**	**74,432**	**125,291**	**101,356**	**157,971**	**126,535**	**186,252**	**142,268**
Total		**132,773**		**165,641**		**226,647**		**284,506**		**328,520**
Grand Total		**142,418**		**195,857**		**267,365**		**359,852**		**430,598**

Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)

*Provisional

[2] Formerly Technical Training Institutes

[3] Formerly Youth Polytechnics

.. Data not available

University and TVET Education

15.18. Table 15.12 shows the number of government sponsored students placed to universities and TVET institutions by programme and sex from 2015/16 to 2019/20. The number of students placed by Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS) to public and private universities went up by 30.5 per cent from 68,550 in 2018/19 to 89,488 in 2019/20. The number of students placed into public universities rose by 28.8 per cent during the same period. In 2019/20The number of male students placed into private universities went up by 31.7 per cent to 9,672, while that of female students rose by 47.6 per cent to 7,839. In 2019/20 academic year, the number of students placed into TVET institutions to pursue diploma increased by 12.3 per cent to 64,539 in 2019/20, while those students placed to pursue certificate courses went up by 34.3 per cent to 43,662 in 2019/20. During the review period, 7,722 students were placed to TVET institutions to pursue artisan courses.

Table 15.12: Government Sponsored Students Placed to Universities and TVET Institutions by Programme and Sex, 2015/2016 to 2019/2020

Number

Programme	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
Degree	39,019	27,108	**66,127**	47,505	35,605	**83,110**	49,896	38,427	**88,323**	40,509	28,041	**68,550**	52,611	36,877	**89,488**
Public Universities	39,019	27,108	**66,127**	41,382	30,744	**72,126**	39,487	31,474	**70,961**	33,163	22,731	**55,894**	42,939	29,038	**71,977**
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**
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**
Certificate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,425	16,095	**32,520**	20,896	22,766	**43,662**
Artisan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,802	2,096	**4,898**	4,264	3,458	**7,722**

Source: Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS)

*Provisional

15.19. Table 15.13 shows student enrolment in universities from 2016/17 to 2019/20 academic years. Total university enrolment is expected to decline by 1.9 per cent to 509,473 in 2019/20 from 519,462 in 2018/19. Enrolment in public universities is expected to decrease by 4.7 per cent from 433,245 in 2018/19 to 412,845 in 2019/20. The decline in enrolment in public universities may be partly attributed to the dwindling number of candidates joining universities through self-sponsored programmes. Enrolment of male students in private universities is expected to go up by 10.1 per cent to 51,494 in 2019/20, while that of female students is expected to rise by 14.4 per cent to 45,134 in 2019/20.

Table 15.13: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2016/17 – 2019/20

Number

INSTITUTION	2016/17 Male	2016/17 Female	2017/18 Male	2017/18 Female	2018/19 Male	2018/19 Female	2019/20* Male	2019/20* Female
Public Universities								
University of Nairobi+	47,360	25,832	43,535	24,422	50,061	20,454	47,222	15,741
Kenyatta	37,216	29,875	39,263	32,770	34,270	30,329	32,592	25,727
Moi	24,608	18,062	18,972	18,935	16,682	15,314	15,228	13,716
Egerton	7,178	5,623	6,917	4,676	8,972	6,320	9,710	7,136
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	24,747	15,198	25,621	15,724	21,421	16,319	19,554	14,616
Maseno+	10,729	7,618	9,383	7,217	9,762	7,455	10,782	8,126
Masinde Muliro	11,344	7,542	9,842	6,985	11,802	8,240	11,261	7,771
Technical University of Kenya+	7,460	2,693	8,642	3,025	9,142	3,447	5,823	2,782
Technical University of Mombasa	5,086	2,397	6,038	2,200	6,430	2,595	6,768	2,515
Dedan Kimathi	4,554	1,558	4,261	1,925	4,607	2,063	5,346	2,515
Chuka	8,689	5,844	9,032	6,067	7,505	5,643	7,791	5,526
Karatina	3,631	2,653	3,585	2,700	3,565	2,781	3,471	2,652
Kisii+	13,913	8,995	11,581	8,322	8,072	6,188	7,140	4,652
Meru	4,362	2,156	3,466	1,400	3,177	1,620	3,198	1,745
Multimedia	2,902	1,753	2,986	1,746	3,296	1,996	3,110	1,921
South Eastern	4,591	3,153	4,856	3,264	4,767	3,283	4,618	2,981
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	7,529	5,213	5,798	3,331	5,881	3,433	5,103	2,988
Laikipia+	5,316	4,041	4,247	3,572	4,015	3,447	3,152	2,705
University of Eldoret+	9,675	7,261	8,067	6,390	7,586	5,945	7,028	5,773
Kabianga+	4,661	3,855	4,169	3,618	3,838	3,401	3,720	3,166
Pwani	3,989	2,692	2,792	2,238	3,919	2,894	3,593	2,669
Masai Mara	5,340	4,234	5,879	5,096	4,363	3,809	4,557	3,981
Kibabii	3,610	2,440	4,314	2,842	4,226	2,020	3,676	2,600
Embu+	2,254	1,899	3,052	2,428	3,624	2,563	4,018	2,814
Machakos	4,430	2,887	4,656	2,941	4,502	2,978	4,242	2,667
Murang'a+	1,473	871	2,068	1,304	2,734	1,429	3,724	2,020
Rongo	3,029	2,220	2,831	2,235	2,839	2,154	3,650	2,381
Kirinyaga	317	242	1,265	944	2,004	1,275	2,991	1,620
Co-operative	1,259	1,594	1,009	1,127	1,402	1,466	1,951	1,919
Taita Taveta	561	280	1,614	751	1,979	800	2,108	966
Garissa	..	..	862	333	929	372	1,031	530
University Constituent Colleges[2]	..	..	..	..	2,142	1,698	3,382	2,384
SUB-TOTAL	**271,813**	**180,681**	**260,603**	**180,528**	**259,514**	**173,731**	**251,540**	**161,305**
Private Universities	**43,547**	**41,648**	**43,253**	**37,675**	**46,764**	**39,453**	**51,494**	**45,134**
GRAND TOTAL	**537,689**		**522,059**		**519,462**		**509,473**	

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

15.20. Table 15.14 presents enrolment of students pursuing diploma and certificate courses in universities from 2018/19 to 2019/20 academic years. Total diploma and certificate courses enrolment in public and private universities is expected to drop by 16.2 per cent from 68,107 in 2018/19 to 57,103 in 2019/20. Student enrolment for diploma and certificate courses in public universities is expected to reduce from 40,049 in 2018/19 to 29,224 in 2019/20, representing a decrease of 27.0 per cent. During the same period, enrolment of diploma and certificate courses students in private universities is expected to marginally decrease to 27,879 in 2019/20. The reduction in students enrolment for diploma and certificate courses at the universities is partly attributed to a policy by the Government requiring universities to focus on offering degree courses, and strengthening of TVET institutions.

Table 15.14: University Enrolment of Diploma and Certificate Courses Students by Sex, 2018/19 – 2019/20

Number

	2018/19		2019/20*	
INSTITUTION	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Public Universities				
University of Nairobi	2,642	175	3,187	251
Kenyatta	9,215	5,316	3,261	2,734
Moi	304	377	317	384
Egerton	435	336	445	380
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	1,565	1,234	206	115
Maseno	504	562	432	580
Masinde Muliro	532	545	76	39
Technical University of Kenya	1,898	919	1,117	590
Technical University of Mombasa	765	450	1,396	914
Dedan Kimathi	255	168	360	201
Chuka	815	842	1,057	1,147
Karatina	152	126	107	92
Kisii	1,112	1,031	801	821
Meru	290	214	318	118
Multimedia	340	356	332	346
South Eastern	20	8	15	4
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	600	761	183	410
Laikipia	197	263	107	87
University of Eldoret	121	209	115	199
Kabianga	137	125	124	147
Pwani	152	114	45	48
Masai Mara	106	104	131	154
Kibabii	142	159	218	256
Embu	87	166	185	293
Machakos	258	251	373	315
Murang'a	106	66	95	59
Rongo	540	414	508	415
Kirinyaga	115	72	60	70
Co-operative	252	303	493	535
Taita Taveta	40	68	346	245
Garissa	218	80	282	161
University Constituent Colleges 1	169	151	224	198
SUB-TOTAL	**24,084**	**15,965**	**16,916**	**12,308**
Private Universities	**14,205**	**13,853**	**13,504**	**14,375**
GRAND TOTAL	**68,107**		**57,103**	

Source: Individual Universities/ Commission for University Education

* Provisional

1 Includes Kaimosi, Alupe, Turkana, Tom Mboya, Tharaka-Nithi and Bomet

Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes

15.21. Table 15.15 presents the registration of universities and other institutions offering degree programmes by category from 2015 to 2019. In 2019, the number of chartered private universities rose to 19 after one university with Letter of Interim Authority was granted a charter. During the review period, the number of public university campuses established declined drastically by 42.3 per cent to stand at 64. The reduction was partly attributed to closure of some campuses by respective public universities due to decreasing admission numbers, resulting from low number of candidates scoring a minimum university entry score of C+ (plus) and above in KCSE.

Table 15.15: Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes by Category, 2015 - 2019

Number

Category of Institutions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Private chartered universities… … … … … … … … … … … … … …	17	17	18	18	19
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority… … … … … … … …	12	12	12	14	13
Newly registered universities… … … … … … … … … … … … … …	1	1	-	-	-
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes … … … … … … ….	35	2	2	3	4
Public chartered universities… … … … … … … … … … … … … …	23	30	31	31	31
Public university constituent colleges… … … … … … … … … …	10	3	5	6	6
Private university constituent colleges… … … … … … … … … …	5	5	5	5	5
Public university campuses established … … … … … … … … …	101	115	168	111	64

Source: Commission for University Education

15.22. Table 15.16 details the number of approved programmes by category of institution from 2015 to 2019. The number of approved public university degree programmes decreased by 2.6 per cent to 3,605 in 2019. The number of approved private university degree programmes went up by 8.2 per cent from 587 in 2018 to 635 in 2019. The number of approved public university constituent colleges' degree programmes increased from 79 in 2018 to 106 in 2019 while that of private university constituent colleges decreased from 33 in 2018 to 28 in 2019. During the review period, the number of approved degree programmes for universities with Letter of Interim Authority increased from 70 in 2018 to 87 in 2019. The number of diploma programmes in public universities as approved by respective universities' senates rose by 34.5 per cent to 429 in 2019. The number of certificate programmes in public and private universities stood at 148 and 99 in 2019, respectively.

Table 15.16: Approved Programmes by Category of Institution, 2015 - 2019

Number

Programme by Category of Institution	2015	2016	2017	2018+	2019*
Public University Degree Programmes	2,066	2,066	2,807	3,703	3,605
Public University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	106	106	108	79	106
Private University Degree Programmes	554	620	630	587	635
Private University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes	18	21	22	33	28
Universities with Letter of Interim Authority degree programme	56	64	70	70	87
Registered Private University Degree Programmes	4	4	4	0	0
Degree Programmes for Collaboration with Universities	38	41	45	4	5
Validated Diploma Programmes[1]	94	101	103	0	0
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'

Education Loans

15.23. Table 15.17 shows the number of loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans awarded to students in public and private universities and TVET institutions by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) from 2014/15 to 2018/19 academic years. The total number of loan applicants increased by 6.0 per cent from 281,044 in 2017/18 to 297,989 in 2018/19, with 171,851 and 126,138 total males and females loan applicants, respectively, in 2018/19. The total number of loan beneficiaries rose from 275,823 in 2017/18 to 293,249 in 2018/19, representing an increase of 6.3 per cent. The amount of loan awarded increased from KSh 11.1 billion in 2017/18 to KSh 11.7 billion in 2018/19. The amount of loan awarded to male applicants increased by 6.5 per cent to KSh 6.8 billion in 2018/19 while that of female applicants increased by 4.6 per cent to KSh 4.9 billion in the same period. During the period under review, almost all loan applicants from public and private universities, and TVET institutions were awarded loans, based on the needs-assessment by HELB.

15.24. The number of loan applicants from public universities dropped by 6.5 per cent to 207,299 in 2018/19. During the same period, the number of female loan applicants from public universities reduced by 7.4 per cent, while that of male applicants reduced by 6.0 per cent. The number of loan beneficiaries from public universities during the review period reduced by 6.5 per cent to stand at 203,662 in 2018/19. Amount of loans awarded to applicants from public universities declined from KSh 9.2 billion in 2017/18 to KSh 9.0 billion in 2018/19.

15.25. The number of loan applicants from private universities almost doubled from 13,228 in 2017/18 to 25,370 in 2018/19, while that of loan beneficiaries significantly increased from 13,153 in 2017/18 to 24,761 in 2018/19. The amount of loans awarded to applicants from private universities more than doubled to stand at KSh 1.2 billion in 2018/19.

15.26. The number of loan applicants from TVET institutions grew by 42.0 per cent to 65,320 in 2018/19, while that of loans beneficiaries grew by 44.8 per cent to 64,826 in 2018/19. The total amount awarded to male applicants from TVET institutions increased by 16.4 per cent to KSh 806.1 million in 2018/19, whereas, that of female applicants rose by 19.2 per cent to KSh 759.0 million in 2018/19.

Table 15.17: Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2014/15 – 2018/19

	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									
2014/15	120,881	64,872	**185,753**	117,084	60,448	**177,532**	4,592.0	2,353.2	**6,945.3**
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**
Public University									
2014/15	112,495	59,931	**172,426**	109,022	55,847	**164,869**	4,384.5	2,224.2	**6,608.7**
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**
Private University									
2014/15	3,335	2,390	**5,725**	3,011	2,050	**5,061**	118.7	80.8	**199.5**
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**
TVET institutions									
2014/15	5,051	2,551	**7,602**	5,051	2,551	**7,602**	88.8	48.2	**137.0**
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**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

*Provisional

15.27. Table 15.18 presents the number of bursary applicants, beneficiaries and the amounts awarded by HELB to students in public universities and TVET institutions from 2014/15 to 2018/19. Number of bursary applicants dropped by 30.2 per cent to 186,834 in 2018/19, whereas the number of applicants awarded bursaries went up by 8.5 per cent to 36,479 in 2018/19. The amount of bursaries awarded went down by 9.5 per cent to KSh 210.4 million in 2018/19 from KSh 232.5 million in 2017/18.

15.28. Number of bursary applicants from public universities decreased by 34.4 per cent from 221,816 in 2017/18 to 145,561 in 2018/19. However, the number of bursary applicants from public universities who were awarded bursaries increased by 7.5 per cent to 20,200 in 2018/19. Out of the total number of bursary applicants from public universities 13.9 per cent were awarded bursaries. The number of bursary applicants from TVET institutions declined by 10.3 per cent to 41,273 in 2018/19, while those who benefited from the bursaries grew by 9.9 per cent to 16,279 in 2018/19. The amount of bursaries awarded to applicants from public universities and TVET institutions declined by 4.5 per cent and 16.0 per cent in 2018/19, respectively.

Table 15.18: Bursary Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount Awarded by Sex, 2014/15 – 2018/19

	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									
2014/15	15,842	6,934	**22,776**	15,704	6,934	**22,638**	106.4	49.0	**155.4**
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	154,710	113,106	**267,816**	21,188	12,419	**33,607**	145.3	87.1	**232.5**
2018/19*	112,661	74,173	**186,834**	23,007	13,472	**36,479**	133.0	77.4	**210.4**
Public University									
2014/15	10,791	4,383	**15,174**	10,653	4,383	**15,036**	64.8	26.3	**91.1**
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**
TVET Institutions									
2014/15	5,051	2,551	**7,602**	5,051	2,551	**7,602**	41.6	22.7	**64.3**
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**

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

*Provisional

15.29. Details of Government capitation to HELB, loan repayments, and loans and bursaries awarded from 2014/15 to 2018/19 are presented in Table 15.19. Government capitation was reduced by 7.9 per cent to KSh 7.0 billion in 2018/19, while loan repayments declined by 12.0 per cent to KSh 4.4 billion in 2018/19. The amount of loans awarded increased by 5.7 per cent to KSh 11.7 billion in 2018/19 from KSh 11.1 billion in 2017/18. The total amount of loans and bursaries awarded stood at KSh 11.9 billion in 2018/19.

Table 15.19: Government Capitation, Loan Repayments and Loans / Bursaries Awarded, 2014/15 - 2018/19

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
2014/15	4,514.0	192.0	3,257.1	7,963.1	6,945.3	155.4	7,100.6
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

Source: Higher Education Loans Board

*Provisional

Research and Development

15.30. Details of number of individual and institutional research license applications and licenses granted by nationality from 2014/15 to 2018/19 are presented in Table 15.20. The number of license applications grew by 43.4 per cent from 4,618 in 2017/18 to 6,623 in 2018/19. The number of licenses granted by the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) increased by 34.8 per cent to 6,015 in 2018/19, representing 90.8 per cent of all licenses applications received. In 2018/19, Kenyan and East African Community (EAC) researchers submitted 91.8 per cent of the total license applications. The growth in the number of research license applications and licenses granted is attributed to efforts by NACOSTI in collaboration with other institutions such as universities and research institutions to sensitize and educate researchers and students on the need, benefits, procedures and legal implications of licensing research work.

Table 15.20: Research License Applications and Licenses Granted by Nationality, 2014/15 - 2018/19

Number

Nationality	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19*	
	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted	License Applications	Licenses Granted
Kenyan/EAC Citizens	3,299	3,012	3,931	3,615	4,336	3,982	4,162	4,075	6,081	5,559
African Non-EAC Citizens	27	25	54	18	51	35	72	75	70	59
Non-African Nationals	338	306	375	254	314	248	384	311	472	397
Total	**3,664**	**3,343**	**4,360**	**3,887**	**4,701**	**4,265**	**4,618**	**4,461**	**6,623**	**6,015**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

*Provisional

15.31. Table 15.21 shows the number of research licences granted by nationality, research category and sex from 2014/15 to 2018/19. The total number of individual research licenses granted to male and female applicants in 2018/19 grew by 38.3 per cent to 2,977 and 31.3 per cent to 2,742, respectively. Female researchers accounted for 47.9 per cent of all licenses granted in 2018/19. During the review period, the number of research licenses granted to Kenyan and East African Community citizens rose by 35.8 per cent to 5,289 in 2018/19. Research licenses granted to researchers pursuing Master and Doctorate (PhD) degrees accounted for 70.4 per cent and 20.2 per cent of the total research licenses granted in 2018/19, respectively. Kenyan and East African Community citizens were granted the highest number of research licenses followed by Non-African nationals.

Table 15.21: Individual Research Licenses Granted by Nationality, Research Category and Sex, 2014/15 - 2018/19

Number

Nationality/Research Category	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kenyan/EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma ...	5	4	**9**	13	8	**21**	38	46	**84**	47	74	**121**	64	124	**188**
Master	1,202	1,294	**2,496**	1,457	1,446	**2,903**	1,505	1,487	**2,992**	1,490	1,448	**2,938**	2,039	1,933	**3,972**
Doctorate (PhD)	213	192	**405**	17	31	**48**	389	345	**734**	407	350	**757**	583	428	**1,011**
Post-Doctorate	23	11	**34**	300	259	**559**	28	19	**47**	42	36	**78**	67	51	**118**
Sub-Total...	**1,443**	**1,501**	2,944	**1,787**	**1,744**	3,531	**1,960**	**1,897**	3,857	**1,986**	**1,908**	3,894	**2,753**	**2,536**	5,289
African Non-EAC Citizens:															
Undergraduate and Diploma ...	-	-	-	1	2	**3**	1	2	**3**	4	-	**4**	4	-	**4**
Master	8	7	**15**	3	4	**7**	13	13	**26**	12	5	**17**	-	1	**1**
Doctorate (PhD)	6	1	**7**	1	-	**1**	2	2	**4**	22	18	**40**	29	15	**44**
Post-Doctorate	1	1	**2**	5	1	**6**	1	-	**1**	1	-	**1**	3	2	**5**
Sub-Total...	**15**	**9**	24	**10**	**7**	17	**17**	**17**	34	**39**	**23**	62	**36**	**18**	54
Non-African Nationals:															
Undergraduate and Diploma ...	24	46	**70**	17	30	**47**	9	10	**19**	10	10	**20**	9	23	**32**
Master	17	38	**55**	10	12	**22**	15	20	**35**	10	22	**32**	27	27	**54**
Doctorate (PhD)	35	33	**68**	48	40	**88**	49	40	**89**	46	67	**113**	50	49	**99**
Post-Doctorate	53	40	**93**	30	37	**67**	40	37	**77**	62	59	**121**	102	89	**191**
Sub-Total...	**129**	**157**	286	**105**	**119**	224	**113**	**107**	220	**128**	**158**	286	**188**	**188**	376
TOTAL	**1,587**	**1,667**	3,254	**1,902**	**1,870**	3,772	**2,090**	**2,021**	4,111	**2,153**	**2,089**	4,242	**2,977**	**2,742**	5,719

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

* Provisional

15.32. Table 15.22 presents the number of individual research licenses granted by field of study and sex from 2014/15 to 2018/19. Overall, individual researchers whose field of study is under humanities and social sciences have been recording the highest number of research licenses granted followed by researchers whose field of study is under health and biological sciences. In 2018/19, the number of research licenses granted under humanities and social sciences rose by 29.6 per cent to 4,362 and accounted for 76.3 per cent of all individual research licenses granted, while health and biological sciences accounted for 10.9 per cent. The number of researchers whose studies were under agriculture and natural resources sciences significantly increased to 143 in 2018/19 from 80 in 2017/18, while those whose studies were under physical, industrial and energy sciences almost doubled from 68 in 2017/18 to 117 in 2018/19.

15.33. Table 15.23 details the number of granted institutional research licenses by field of study and nationality from 2014/15 to 2018/19. The total number of institutions granted research licenses increased by 35.2 per cent from 219 in 2017/18 to 296 in 2018/19. The number of institutions granted licenses under the field of health and biological sciences almost doubled from 61 in 2017/18 to 116 in 2018/19. Institutions whose licensed studies were under humanities and social sciences, and health and biological sciences accounted for 46.6 per cent and 39.2 per cent of all licensed studies in 2018/19.

Table 15.22: Individual Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Sex, 2014/15 - 2018/19

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences ...	26	17	**43**	17	16	**33**	37	34	**71**	47	33	**80**	78	65	**143**
Earth and Space Sciences	54	41	**95**	55	36	**91**	81	51	**132**	84	66	**150**	149	112	**261**
Health and Biological Sciences	116	142	**258**	79	78	**157**	167	172	**339**	186	241	**427**	317	304	**621**
Humanities and Social Sciences	1,346	1,437	**2,783**	1,686	1,693	**3,379**	1,675	1,673	**3,348**	1,714	1,651	**3,365**	2,229	2,133	**4,362**
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	35	25	**60**	46	31	**77**	89	62	**151**	84	68	**152**	136	79	**215**
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	10	5	**15**	19	16	**35**	41	29	**70**	38	30	**68**	68	49	**117**
TOTAL	**1,587**	**1,667**	**3,254**	**1,902**	**1,870**	**3,772**	**2,090**	**2,021**	**4,111**	**2,153**	**2,089**	**4,242**	**2,977**	**2,742**	**5,719**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

* Provisional

Table 15.23: Institutional Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Nationality, 2014/15 - 2018/19

Number

FIELD OF STUDY	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19*		
	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 ..	2	-	**2**	-	-	-	3	1	**4**	11	5	**16**	11	2	**13**
Earth and Space Sciences	-	3	**3**	3	3	**6**	8	7	**15**	6	8	**14**	15	4	**19**
Health and Biological Sciences	13	6	**19**	11	6	**17**	24	12	**36**	44	17	**61**	106	10	**116**
Humanities and Social Sciences	53	12	**65**	68	19	**87**	85	9	**94**	113	7	**120**	129	9	**138**
ICT and Infrastructural Sciences	-	-	-	-	1	**1**	3	-	**3**	4	-	**4**	3	1	**4**
Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences	-	-	-	2	2	**4**	2	-	**2**	3	1	**4**	6	-	**6**
TOTAL	**68**	**21**	**89**	**84**	**31**	**115**	**125**	**29**	**154**	**181**	**38**	**219**	**270**	**26**	**296**

Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

* Provisional

Adult Education

15.34. The enrolment of adult education by sex and county from 2017 to 2019 is presented in Table 15.24. Total enrolment of adult education learners dropped by 1.6 per cent from 212,441 in 2018 to 209,082 in 2019. Female adult learners accounted for 68.7 per cent of the total enrolment of adult learners in 2019. Nairobi City recorded the highest enrolment of adult education learners during the review period. Further, West Pokot, Makueni, Kilifi and Kitui counties also recorded significant number of adult education learners. The enrolment of adult education learners in West Pokot County increased more than fivefold to stand at 10,267.

Table 15.24: Adult Education Enrolment by Sex and County, 2017 - 2019

County	2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	1,434	2,213	3,647	1,405	2,174	3,579	1,701	2,470	4,171
Kwale	725	3,112	3,837	767	3,089	3,856	691	3,112	3,803
Kilifi	844	5,802	6,646	1,521	7,181	8,702	1,521	7,181	8,702
Tana River	899	2,271	3,170	938	3,103	4,041	348	1,151	1,499
Lamu	276	513	789	368	636	1,004	282	454	736
Taita/Taveta	518	1,395	1,913	823	1,364	2,187	461	1,863	2,324
Garissa	3,034	2,247	5,281	1,693	4,227	5,920	3,286	3,211	6,497
Wajir	1,350	1,316	2,666	1,327	1,335	2,662	1,327	1,335	2,662
Mandera	1,487	1,913	3,400	1,532	2,156	3,688	1,641	2,129	3,770
Marsabit	119	220	339	464	965	1,429	464	965	1,429
Isiolo	328	913	1,241	333	861	1,194	1,103	3,968	5,071
Meru	2,070	5,542	7,612	981	2,358	3,339	1,966	5,199	7,165
Tharaka-Nithi	488	1,810	2,298	419	1,379	1,798	421	589	1,010
Embu	740	887	1,627	786	1,962	2,748	785	2,303	3,088
Kitui	1,385	6,990	8,375	1,469	6,633	8,102	1,542	6,719	8,261
Machakos	951	5,073	6,024	972	4,833	5,805	827	4,447	5,274
Makueni	1,978	7,725	9,703	1,427	6,891	8,318	1,381	7,882	9,263
Nyandarua	262	702	964	980	2,843	3,823	874	2,852	3,726
Nyeri	761	2,958	3,719	777	2,491	3,268	790	2,657	3,447
Kirinyaga	363	1,024	1,387	510	1,107	1,617	472	1,065	1,537
Murang'a	705	2,585	3,290	666	2,812	3,478	583	1,836	2,419
Kiambu	3,426	6,510	9,936	1,170	2,949	4,119	1,062	2,941	4,003
Turkana	1,900	2,483	4,383	2,159	2,657	4,816	1,952	2,487	4,439
West Pokot	1,060	1,491	2,551	703	1,105	1,808	4,214	6,053	10,267
Samburu	1,377	2,254	3,631	1,262	2,084	3,346	1,125	2,037	3,162
Transnzoia	688	983	1,671	527	2,187	2,714	971	3,050	4,021
Uasin Gishu	1,267	2,439	3,706	1,249	2,346	3,595	1,309	1,960	3,269
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1,827	3,671	5,498	1,416	2,277	3,693	881	1,078	1,959
Nandi	2,080	3,506	5,586	1,737	2,692	4,429	1,953	2,958	4,911
Baringo	1,705	2,800	4,505	1,410	2,591	4,001	1,580	3,301	4,881
Laikipia	757	2,145	2,902	591	1,760	2,351	638	1,583	2,221
Nakuru	3,602	5,707	9,309	2,733	4,206	6,939	2,733	4,206	6,939
Narok	..	..	..	813	1,227	2,040	790	2,657	3,447
Kajiado	2,021	5,444	7,465	2,734	5,663	8,397	2,334	4,549	6,883
Kericho	1,405	3,087	4,492	1,370	2,818	4,188	1,300	2,369	3,669
Bomet	645	1,556	2,201	1,254	2,959	4,213	598	1,327	1,925
Kakamega	914	2,417	3,331	2,055	4,647	6,702	869	1,925	2,794
Vihiga	607	2,142	2,749	698	2,260	2,958	599	2,088	2,687
Bungoma	832	1,294	2,126	1,932	3,337	5,269	1,764	3,226	4,990
Busia	1,259	3,093	4,352	1,526	4,137	5,663	1,160	2,599	3,759
Siaya	719	1,953	2,672	702	1,772	2,474	615	1,518	2,133
Kisumu	2,270	4,996	7,266	2,595	5,060	7,655	1,224	3,246	4,470
Homa Bay	1,937	4,729	6,666	1,831	4,468	6,299	1,396	3,123	4,519
Migori	1,018	3,739	4,757	1,864	3,646	5,510	1,581	3,035	4,616
Kisii	2,148	5,356	7,504	2,079	4,981	7,060	2,330	5,042	7,372
Nyamira	1,728	4,002	5,730	2,018	4,505	6,523	2,193	4,452	6,645
Nairobi City	5,679	7,628	13,307	7,056	8,065	15,121	5,860	7,387	13,247
TOTAL	**63,588**	**142,636**	**206,224**	**65,642**	**146,799**	**212,441**	**65,497**	**143,585**	**209,082**

Source: Ministry of Education

*Provisional

15.35. Table 15.25 shows the number of adult learners who passed proficiency tests and private candidates who registered for KCPE in 2018 and 2019. The number of adult male learners who passed proficiency tests grew by 29.5 per cent to 6,357 in 2019, while that of adult female learners dropped by 7.3 per cent to 13,385 in 2019. Female adult learners accounted for 67.8 per cent of all adult learners who passed proficiency tests. West Pokot, Nakuru, Kajiado and Makueni counties recorded the highest number of adult learners who passed proficiency tests. The number of private candidates who registered for KCPE reduced by 37.9 per cent to 3,292 in 2019. Nairobi City, Kisii, Turkana and Nandi counties recorded the highest number of private candidates who registered for KCPE in 2019.

Table 15.25: Adult Learners who Passed Proficiency Tests and Private Candidates Registered for KCPE by Sex and County, 2018 – 2019

Number

County	2018				2019*			
	PTP		KCPE		PTP		KCPE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mombasa	124	86	85	60	90	98	51	34
Kwale	24	88	14	3	23	214	19	2
Kilifi	36	211	98	74	37	168	83	42
Tana River	34	83	14	17	44	154	22	23
Lamu	32	230	16	14	121	202	8	2
Taita/Taveta	25	96	9	4	85	193	6	4
Garissa	372	219	206	59	518	488	142	21
Wajir	34	3	139	143	138	193	-	-
Mandera	158	125	36	13	192	174	49	4
Marsabit	-	-	56	40	28	42	20	6
Isiolo	114	49	20	22	30	140	5	10
Meru	271	850	43	39	137	581	-	-
Tharaka-Nithi	77	293	32	14	55	320	18	9
Embu	83	432	53	32	63	186	27	5
Kitui	114	525	23	11	91	319	25	12
Machakos	94	644	40	34	96	427	28	19
Makueni	628	3,679	25	3	313	847	15	1
Nyandarua	23	260	15	15	65	215	13	8
Nyeri	57	228	26	3	74	195	-	-
Kirinyaga	61	140	42	23	50	148	-	-
Murang'a	77	212	30	35	56	225	48	57
Kiambu	79	89	114	287	67	368	20	26
Turkana	90	103	104	73	105	160	82	142
West Pokot	66	87	12	11	695	1,008	-	-
Samburu	12	48	2	7	29	46	3	6
Trans Nzoia	19	104	79	57	55	95	61	73
Uasin Gishu	162	264	38	9	188	223	60	21
Elgeyo/Marakwet	37	67	21	14	50	86	12	2
Nandi	122	224	131	103	91	131	130	77
Baringo	16	53	12	17	256	358	6	15
Laikipia	4	63	3	9	36	64	18	3
Nakuru	85	70	41	40	500	700	48	23
Narok	139	114	65	54	97	191	44	41
Kajiado	252	1,604	53	41	322	839	44	40
Kericho	90	290	89	47	99	323	87	31
Bomet	49	109	15	10	61	128	16	12
Kakamega	128	298	136	110	139	284	31	21
Vihiga	34	108	65	35	16	116	-	-
Bungoma	173	317	87	62	145	315	30	17
Busia	67	166	40	18	45	173	39	17
Siaya	46	56	34	178	51	141	42	37
Kisumu	101	347	125	73	145	422	73	90
Homa Bay	155	508	76	93	151	390	39	46
Migori	230	340	12	5	150	280	44	43
Kisii	99	260	213	151	122	342	197	122
Nyamira	26	80	11	16	162	334	26	9
Nairobi City	188	219	230	297	274	339	172	216
TOTAL	**4,907**	**14,441**	**2,830**	**2,475**	**6,357**	**13,385**	**1,903**	**1,389**

Source: Ministry of Eduction

*Provisional

PTP-Proficiency Test Pass

Health and Vital Statistics

Chapter 16

Overview Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is one of the Government's "Big Four" Agenda aimed at ensuring access to affordable healthcare for all Kenyans. The Government launched the UHC Pilot Programme on 13th December, 2018, covering four counties of Kisumu, Machakos, Nyeri and Isiolo. The pilot was the first phase of the UHC model expected to be rolled out in all counties for the next four years. The Government's provision of free maternity services in public hospitals to improve maternal and child health, introduction of the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS), which requires all school going children to have a birth certificate and the registration of unregistered infants at the point of immunization, improve coverage of birth registration in the country.

16.2. National Government expenditure on health services is expected to increase by 50.9 per cent to KSh 115.8 billion in 2019/20, with development expenditure accounting for 56.2 per cent. County Governments' expenditure on health services is expected to grow by 24.6 per cent to KSh 114.7 billion in 2019/20. The ratio of government expenditure on health to its total expenditure is expected to be 7.1 per cent in 2019/20.

16.3. Total National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) membership increased by 10.5 per cent to 8.5 million in 2018/19. Receipts grew by 22.0 per cent to KSh 58.0 billion in 2018/19 while payouts increased by 36.8 per cent to KSh 53.4 billion. The number of health facilities in the country increased by 5.2 per cent to 13,790 in 2019 with level 2 facilities accounting for 77.4 per cent of the total facilities. Levels 4, 5, and 6 hospitals collectively accounted for 5.8 per cent of the total facilities. The number of deliveries in health facilities increased by 4.1 per cent to 1.15 million in 2019 with caesarean section accounting for 14.9 per cent.

16.4. Total disease incidences as reported by public health facilities increased by 17.3 per cent to 87.8 million in 2019. In 2019, respiratory system diseases was the leading cause of morbidity at 25.0 per cent of all disease incidences. Confirmed malaria cases increased by 18.6 per cent to 4.7 million in 2019, with the lake stable endemic zone accounting for largest number of cases at 74.4 per cent. A similar trend was observed in the malaria incidence. The lake stable zone reported 366 cases per 1,000 population compared with the low risk zone that reported 6 cases per 1,000.

16.5. In 2019, the number of registered nurses increased by 1.2 per cent to stand at 58,247, raising the number of registered health personnel per 100,000 population. The total number of undergraduate and postgraduate students taking health sciences increased by 5.7 per cent to 19,557 in 2019. The number of undergraduate students increased by 7.2 per cent to 17,175 while that of postgraduate students decreased marginally by 4.3 per cent from 2,488 in 2018 to 2,382 in 2019. The total number of graduates decreased slightly by 1.1 per cent to 4,000 in 2019 while the number of postgraduates increased significantly by 50.2 per cent during the period under review.

16.6. Birth registration in Kenya has been improving with more births being registered in health facilities. Higher proportions of births occurring in facilities is also an indication of improved access to skilled delivery and overall infant and maternal wellbeing. A number of efforts have been put in place that may have contributed to the improvement in birth registration in the country. The key ones are free maternity services in public hospitals; introduction of NEMIS, which requires all school going children to have a birth certificate; and the registration of unregistered infants at the point of immunization.

16.7. In 2019, birth registration and death registration coverage increased to 75.7 per cent and 43.0 per cent, respectively. Registered births increased marginally by 3.5 per cent to 1,178,260 in 2019, with 96.3 per cent of the registered births occurring in health facilities. Based on registered births, the sex ratio at birth in 2019 was 103 males for every 100 females. In 2019, a total of 190,696 deaths were registered. There was higher registration of deaths of males in 2019, with 125 males registered for every 100 females.

Health Statistics

Government Expenditure on Health Services

16.8. National Government expenditure on health services for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20 is presented in Table 16.1. Expenditure on health services is expected to increase by 51.0 per cent to KSh 115.8 billion in 2019/20, with development expenditure accounting for 56.2 per cent. In 2018/19, expenditure on health services was KSh 76.7 billion.

Table 16.1: National Government Expenditure on Health Services, 2015/16 – 2019/20

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
Recurrent					
Outpatient services… … … … … …	1,464.2	1,308.7	804.9	2,650.0	3,213.6
Hospital services… … … … … … …	11,897.1	13,159.6	13,618.6	22,952.4	25,567.3
Public health services… … … … …	1,723.6	6,365.7	7,735.6	9,897.8	4,308.4
Health expenditure n.e.c… … … …	4,419.4	8,973.0	6,476.3	6,971.9	17,625.9
Sub-Total… … … … … … … … … …	**19,504.3**	**29,806.9**	**28,635.3**	**42,472.1**	**50,715.2**
Development					
Outpatient services… … … … … …	4,978.6	10,319.4	8,368.2	9,364.0	7,609.5
Hospital services… … … … … … …	5,476.6	5,725.1	503.1	487.2	2,969.2
Public health services… … … … …	4,428.2	5,103.2	23,067.2	23,993.1	52,250.5
Health expenditure n.e.c… … … …	267.0	5,651.3	1,267.5	367.6	2,206.1
Sub-Total… … … … … … … … … …	**15,150.3**	**26,799.1**	**33,206.0**	**34,211.9**	**65,035.3**
TOTAL… … … … … … … … … … …	**34,654.6**	**56,606.0**	**61,841.3**	**76,684.0**	**115,750.5**

Source: The National Treasury

*Provisional

+ Budget Estimates

16.9. Table 16.2 presents county governments' expenditure on health services for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. Expenditure on health services is expected to grow by 24.6 per cent to KSh 114.7 billion in 2019/20, of which 78.5 per cent will be spent on recurrent expenditure. In 2018/19, recurrent expenditure on health services increased by 5.7 per cent to KSh 75.9 billion and is further expected to increase to KSh 90.0 billion in 2019/20. Development expenditure is expected to grow by 53.5 per cent to 24.7 billion in 2019/20.

Table 16.2: County Governments' Expenditure on Health Services, 2015/16 – 2019/20

KSh Million

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
Recurrent … … … … … … … … …	54,485.5	56,936.9	71,813.3	75,940.0	89,972.0
Development … … … … … … … …	16,246.8	13,837.5	12,165.0	16,083.6	24,689.1
TOTAL … … … … … … … … … …	**70,732.3**	**70,774.4**	**83,978.3**	**92,023.6**	**114,661.1**

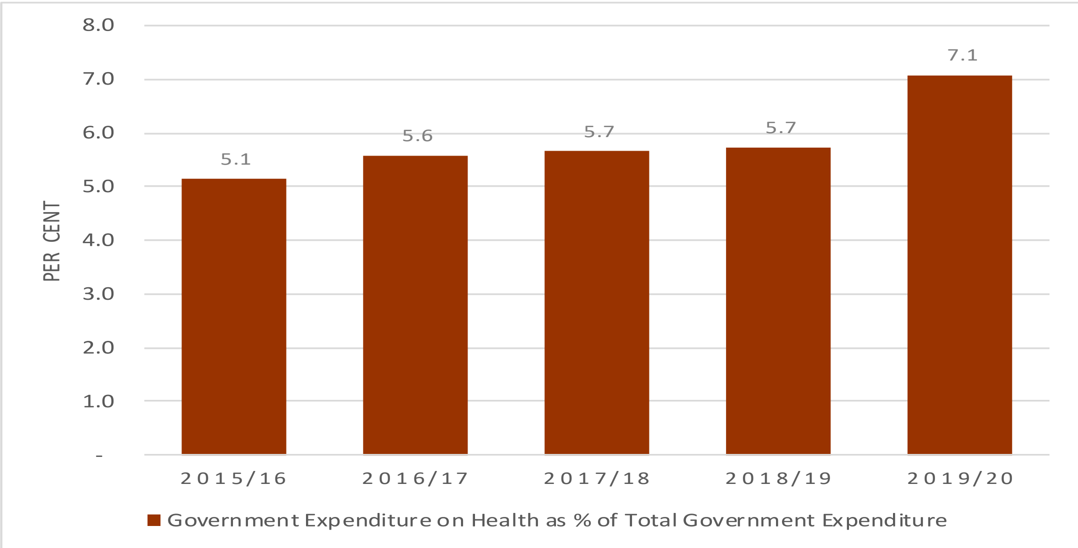
Source: The National Treasury

*Provisional

+ Budget Estimates

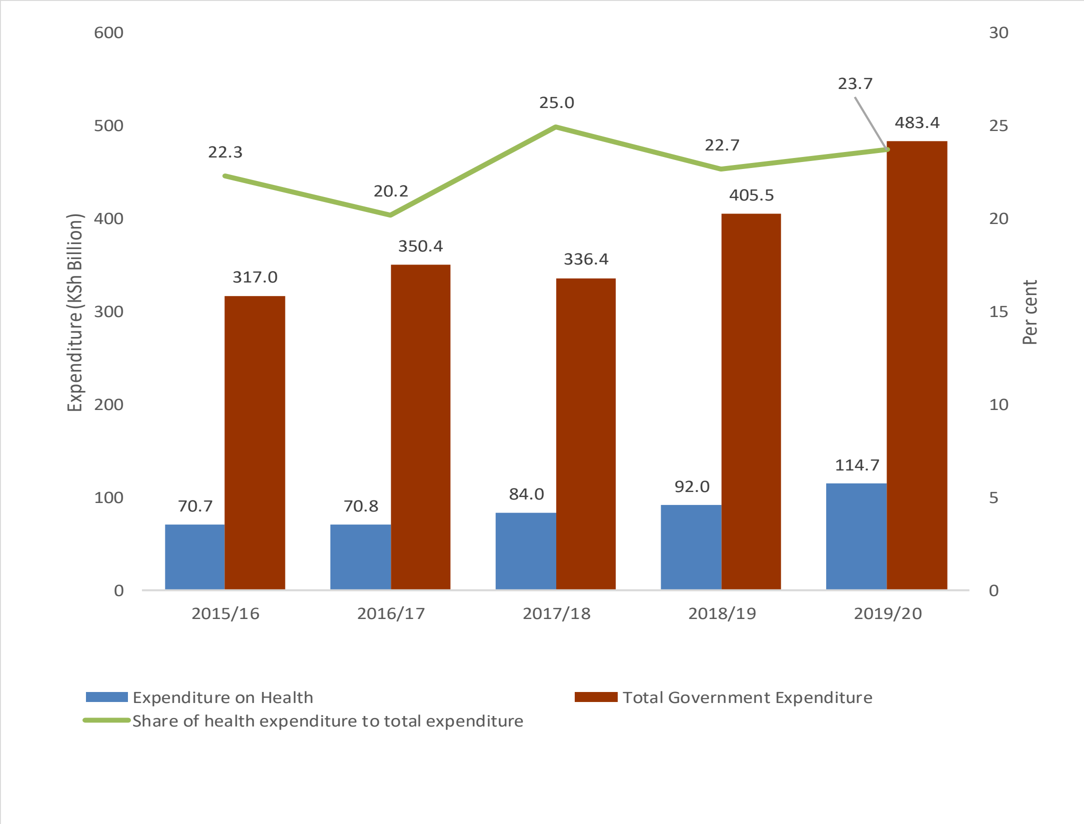
16.10. The share of government expenditure on health to total government expenditure for 2015/16 to 2019/20 is shown in Figure 16.1. The ratio of government expenditure on health to total government expenditure, which was 5.7 per cent in 2018/19 is expected to increase to 7.1 per cent in 2019/20.

Figure 16.1: Share of Government Expenditure on Health to Total Government Expenditure, 2015/16 – 2019/20



16.11. Figure 16.2 illustrates county governments' health expenditure in relation to total expenditure for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. The ratio of expenditure on health is expected to increase from 22.7 per cent in 2018/19 to 23.7 per cent in 2019/20.

Figure 16.2: County Governments' Expenditure on Health, 2015/16 – 2019/20



National Hospital Insurance Fund

16.12. Table 16.3 shows the number of registered members of the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) for the period 2014/15 to 2018/19. Total membership increased by 10.6 per cent to 8.5 million in 2018/19. Formal sector membership grew by 8.7 per cent compared to a 12.6 per cent growth in the informal sector.

Table 16.3: Registered Members of the National Hospital Insurance Fund, 2014/15 -2018/19

Number ('000')

Sector	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*
Formal … … …. … … ….	3,221.6	3,616.2	3,870.4	3,956.5	4,299.7
Informal … … … … … ….	1,991.6	2,508.1	2,934.4	3,701.0	4,167.2
Total … … … … … … ….	**5,213.2**	**6,124.3**	**6,804.8**	**7,657.5**	**8,466.9**

Source: National Hospital Insurance Fund

* Provisional

16.13. NHIF receipts and payouts for the period 2014/15 to 2018/19 are presented in Table 16.4. Receipts grew by 22.0 per cent to KSh 58.1 billion in 2018/19 while the amount of payouts increased by 36.8 per cent to KSh 53.4 billion. The proportion of payouts to receipts increased from 82.1 per cent in 2017/18 to 92.0 per cent in 2018/19.

Table 16.4: NHIF Receipts and Payouts, 2014/15 – 2018/19

KSh Million

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*
Receipts[1] … … … … … … …. … … …	15,826.2	31,995.7	34,978.2	47,599.8	58,081.1
Pay outs[2] … … … … … … … … ….… …	10,891.1	14,217.0	26,309.1	39,061.3	53,424.5
Proportion of pay outs to receipts (%)	**68.8**	**44.4**	**75.2**	**82.1**	**92.0**

Source: National Hospital Insurance Fund

* Provisional

[1]Receipts refers to contributions/premiums

[2]Payouts refers to claims

Health Facilities

16.14. The number of health facilities by level, type and ownership for the period 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 16.5. The number of health facilities increased by 5.2 per cent to 13,790 in 2019, with Level 2 facilities accounting for 77.4 per cent of the total facilities. Level 2 facilities constituted of dispensaries (53.0%), medical clinics (44.0%) and the stand-alone facilities (3.0%). In 2019, the Government owned 82.3 per cent of the dispensaries while 94.2 per cent of the medical clinics were owned by the private sector.

16.15. Level 3 health facilities increased from 2,153 in 2018 to 2,313 in 2019, accounting for 16.8 per cent of the total facilities. Level 3 facilities constituted medical centres (31.0%), health centres (56.0%) and nursing homes (13.0%). Most of the health centres at 82.2 per cent were owned by the Government while private sector owned 95.0 per cent of the nursing homes. The number of level 4, 5 and 6 hospitals collectively accounted for 5.8 per cent of the total health facilities in 2019. The government and private sector combined owned 84.3 per cent of the primary health care hospitals.

Table 16.5: Health Facilities by Level, Type and Ownership, 2015 - 2019

KEPH Level[1]	Type of Health Facility	Ownership[3]	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Level 2	Dispensary	MoH… … ….	3,768	4,019	4,350	4,459	4,652
		Private… ….	120	121	126	138	147
		FBO… … … …	783	792	812	819	829
		NGO… … ….	20	20	21	23	27
	Sub-Total… … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**4,691**	**4,952**	**5,309**	**5,439**	**5,655**
	Medical Clinic	MoH… … ….	11	11	11	13	14
		Private… ….	3,302	3,570	3,902	4,193	4,427
		FBO… … … …	9	10	11	16	17
		NGO… … ….	201	217	233	238	240
	Sub-Total… … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**3,523**	**3,808**	**4,157**	**4,460**	**4,698**
	Stand Alone	MoH… … ….	30	34	34	34	34
		Private… ….	130	137	143	149	169
		FBO… … ….	21	22	22	22	22
		NGO… … ….	81	85	86	90	93
	Sub-Total… … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**262**	**278**	**285**	**295**	**318**
	Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**8,476**	**9,038**	**9,751**	**10,194**	**10,671**
Level 3	Medical Centre	MoH… … ….	0	0	0	0	0
		Private… ….	335	387	469	582	685
		FBO… … ….	3	3	3	7	8
		NGO… … ….	20	20	21	23	24
	Sub-Total… … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**358**	**410**	**493**	**612**	**717**
	Health Centre	MoH… … ….	1,000	1,014	1,023	1,028	1,039
		Private… ….	10	10	11	12	13
		FBO… … … …	192	198	201	202	204
		NGO… … ….	26	30	37	37	39
	Sub-Total… … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**1,228**	**1,252**	**1,272**	**1,279**	**1,295**
	Nursing Home	MoH… … ….	0	0	0	0	0
		Private… ….	183	194	214	249	286
		FBO… … ….	5	5	5	5	5
		NGO… … ….	8	8	8	9	10
	Sub-Total… … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**196**	**207**	**227**	**263**	**301**
	Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**1,782**	**1,869**	**1,992**	**2,154**	**2,313**
Level 4	Primary Care Hospitals	MoH… … ….	357	358	353	354	356
		Private… ….	181	202	231	269	303
		FBO… … ….	99	100	101	106	109
		NGO… … ….	12	12	12	12	14
	Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**649**	**672**	**697**	**741**	**782**
Level 5	Secondary Care Hospitals	MoH… … ….	9	9	13	13	13
		Private… ….	2	2	2	2	2
		FBO… … … …	3	3	3	3	3
		NGO… … ….	0	0	0	0	0
	Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**14**	**14**	**18**	**18**	**18**
Level 6	Tertiary Referral Hospitals[2]	MoH… … ….	4	4	6	6	6
		Private… ….	0	0	0	0	0
		FBO… … ….	0	0	0	0	0
		NGO… … ….	0	0	0	0	0
	Total… … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….		**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Grand total… … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … ….			**10,925**	**11,597**	**12,464**	**13,113**	**13,790**

Source: Division of Health Informatics, Ministry of Health

*Provisional

[1]KEPH Level - Kenya Essential Package for Health

[2] Comprehensive and Specialized Hospitals

[3] FBO - Faith Based Organization; NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

Deliveries in Health Facilities

16.16. The mode of deliveries in health facilities for the period 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 16.6. The number of deliveries in health facilities increased by 4.1 per cent to 1.15 million in 2019. Normal delivery accounted for 84.0 per cent of deliveries during the same period. There was a 10.5 per cent increase in the number of deliveries through caesarean section during the review period.

Table 16.6: Mode of Deliveries in Health Facilities, 2015 – 2019

Number('000')

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
Mode of delivery	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Normal delivery	822.8	85.7	859.2	85.3	754.5	83.9	940.0	84.8	969.2	84.0
Caesarian section	121.9	12.7	131.0	13.0	130.8	14.5	155.2	14.0	171.5	14.9
Assisted vaginal delivery	6.4	0.7	7.4	0.7	6.9	0.8	3.8	0.3	4.7	0.4
Breech delivery[1]	8.9	0.9	9.2	0.9	7.0	0.8	9.2	0.8	8.7	0.8
Total Deliveries	**960.0**	**100.0**	**1,006.8**	**100.0**	**899.2**	**100.0**	**1,108.2**	**100.0**	**1,154.1**	**100.0**

Source: Division of Health Informatics, Ministry of Health

* Provisional

[1]Type of birth where a baby is born with the bottom or feet, rather than the head, emerging first.

Modern Methods of Contraception

16.17. The uptake of modern contraceptives in health facilities for the period 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 16.7. Family Planning (FP) injections continued to be the most popular method of contraception with over 2.5 million clients followed by implants insertion at 733 thousand clients in 2019.

16.18. Permanent family planning methods recorded low uptake with the number of women undergoing sterilization tubal ligation decreasing by 17.0 per cent while male sterilization vasectomy recorded 658 clients. During the period under review, there was a general increase in the uptake of the modern contraceptive methods.

Table 16.7: Uptake of Modern Contraceptives in Health Facilities, 2015 - 2019

Number

Contraceptive Method	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
FP Injections[1]					
New clients… … … … … … … … … …	643,741	627,442	546,370	694,486	714,518
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … … .	2,295,116	2,047,908	1,492,329	1,783,518	1,879,317
IUCD Insertion[2]					
New clients… … … … … … … … … …	84,236	159,075	156,319	187,558	174,142
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … …	41,449	69,888	61,805	80,409	78,366
Implants Insertion					
New clients… … … … … … … … … …	401,913	388,256	369,137	498,018	514,213
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … … .	111,539	122,354	123,214	194,236	218,768
Pills Combined Oral Contraceptive					
New clients… … … … … … … … … …	177,322	160,108	101,151	173,501	237,743
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … …	438,659	364,126	188,659	268,030	378,651
Pills Progestin Only					
New clients… … … … … … … … … …	82,860	88,648	73,953	86,602	92,924
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … … …	88,229	100,921	64,896	74,813	78,673
Sterilization BTL[3]					
New clients… … … … … … … … … …	7,607	11,627	9,149	10,814	8,971
Re-visits… … … … … … … … ..					
Sterilization Vasectomy					
New clients… … … … … … … … … …	282	919	807	646	658
Re-visits… … … … … … … … … .					

Source: Division of Health Informatics, Ministry of Health

* Provisional

[1]FP - Family Planning

[2]IUCD - Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (also known as coil)

[3]BTL - Bilateral Tubal Ligation

Morbidity

16.19. Table 16.8 presents outpatient disease incidence as reported by public health facilities for the period 2015 to 2019. The total disease incidences reported increased by 17.3 per cent to 87.8 million in 2019. Diseases of the respiratory system and malaria collectively continued to be the leading causes of outpatient disease incidences, accounting for 39.9 per cent of total disease incidences.

Table 16.8: Disease Incidence reported[3] in Public Health Facilities, 2015-2019

Disease incidence	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Diseases of the respiratory system … ..	18,264,778	34.4	19,621,737	34.7	14,482,269	31.3	21,957,171	29.3	21,974,043	25.0
Malaria [1] … … … … … … … … … …	7,663,625	14.4	8,325,387	14.7	7,958,213	17.2	10,020,721	13.4	13,073,008	14.9
Diseases of the skin (Incl. Ulcers) … …	4,755,915	8.9	4,409,229	7.8	3,261,935	7.0	4,372,923	5.8	4,452,158	5.1
Diarrhoea diseases… … … … … … …	3,115,168	5.9	2,892,638	5.1	2,601,827	5.6	3,069,095	4.1	3,564,833	4.1
Urinary tract infections… … …… …	1,541,276	2.9	1,697,479	3.0	1,555,733	3.4	2,188,576	2.9	2,517,536	2.9
Pneumonia… … … … … … … … …	1,508,212	2.8	1,616,913	2.9	1,208,592	2.6	1,776,108	2.4	1,968,554	2.2
Accidents (incl. fractures, burns etc) …	1,154,067	2.2	1,311,911	2.3	1,135,456	2.5	411,704	0.6	480,993	0.5
Rheumatism, joint pains etc… … … …	1,474,433	2.8	1,572,172	2.8	1,246,731	2.7	1,825,551	2.4	2,182,264	2.5
Intestinal worms… … … … … … …	326297	0.6	763,793	1.4	763,635	1.7	1,182,013	1.6	1,236,924	1.4
Eye infection/condition… … … … …	988,183	1.9	1,004,923	1.8	656,451	1.4	939,572	1.3	1,013,862	1.2
All other diseases [2] … … … … … …	12,377,497	23.3	13,287,042	23.5	11,400,776	24.6	27,069,439	36.2	35,303,784	40.2
TOTAL… … … … … … … … … …	**53,169,451**	**100.0**	**56,503,224**	**100.0**	**46,271,618**	**100.0**	**74,812,873**	**100.0**	**87,767,959**	**100.0**

Source: Division of Health Informatics, Ministry of Health

*Provisional

[1] Includes Confirmed, suspected and malaria in pregnancy

[2] See apendix 16.1

[3] Refers to outpatient cases

16.20. Table 16.9 presents confirmed malaria cases in public health facilities by epidemiological zones for the period 2015 to 2019. The total number of malaria cases increased by 18.6 per cent to 4.7 million in 2019. The lake stable endemic zone accounted for the highest number of the cases at 74.4 per cent compared to the low risk zone which accounted for 2.0 per cent.

16.21. In 2019, malaria incidence in the lake stable zone was 366 incidences per 1,000 followed by coast stable endemic at 87 incidences per 1,000. The incidence rate increased for all the zones except the coast stable endemic where a decline was observed during the period under review.

Table 16.9: Confirmed Malaria Cases by Epidemiological Zones, 2015 - 2019

Number

Malaria Epidemiological Zones	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
	All confirmed Cases	Incidence Rate Per 1,000	All confirmed Cases	Incidence Rate Per 1,000	All confirmed Cases	Incidence Rate Per 1,000	All confirmed Cases	Incidence Rate Per 1,000	All confirmed Cases	Incidence Rate Per 1,000
Coast stable Endemic	573,078	155	377,293	98	255,790	64	465,700	112	348,234	87
Lake stable Endemic	3,708,330	397	3,663,095	382	3,006,653	317	2,731,162	286	3,480,014	366
Seasonal Low transmission including Arid and Semi Arid	418,152	40	469,530	44	395,540	37	321,549	29	367,133	35
Low Risk	134,193	10	111,908	8	97,258	7	80,565	5	90,183	6
Highland Epidemic prone	661,857	80	535,419	62	422,843	47	344,507	37	390,068	46
Total	**5,495,610**	**120**	**5,157,245**	**111**	**4,178,084**	**87**	**3,943,483**	**80**	**4,675,632**	**99**

Source: National Malaria Control Programme, Ministry of Health

*Provisional

16.22. Table 16.10a presents the leading causes of infant admissions in health facilities for the period 2017 to 2019. Total cases recorded in the health facilities for the infants decreased marginally from 65,300 to 64,774 in 2019. Pneumonia continued to be the leading cause of infant admissions for the third year running, accounting for 17.0 per cent of all conditions. Infants admitted with low birth weight accounted for 14.0 per cent of admissions in 2019. Among the top ten causes of infant admissions, diarrhoeal diseases, malaria, malnutrition and anaemias recorded an increase in the number of infant admissions in the same period.

Table 16.10a: Leading Causes of Infants Admissions in Health Facilities, 2017 - 2019

2017			2018			2019*		
Condition	Number	%	Condition	Number	%	Condition	Number	%
Pneumonia……………………………	10,666	17.2	Pneumonia……………………………	12,293	18.8	Pneumonia……………………………	11,018	17.0
Low birth weight………………………	8,318	13.4	Low birth weight………………………	9,535	14.6	Low birth weight………………………	9,081	14.0
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma…	7,739	12.5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma…	8,655	13.3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma…	8,239	12.7
Diarrhoeal diseases…………………	3,953	6.4	Diarrhoeal diseases…………………	3,635	5.6	Diarrhoeal diseases…………………	3,891	6.0
Malaria………………………………	2,567	4.1	Malaria………………………………	1,929	3.0	Malaria………………………………	2,301	3.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities…………………………	1,601	2.6	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities…………………………	1,554	2.4	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities…………………………	1,177	1.8
Meningitis……………………………	940	1.5	Meningitis……………………………	1,065	1.6	Malnutrition…………………………	947	1.5
Malnutrition…………………………	817	1.3	Malnutrition…………………………	852	1.3	Meningitis……………………………	936	1.4
Lower respiratory infections………	632	1.0	Anaemias……………………………	564	0.9	Anaemias……………………………	650	1.0
Anaemias……………………………	615	1.0	Lower respiratory infections………	804	1.2	Sepsis………………………………	636	1.0
Other Causes[1]………………………	24,208	39.0	Other Causes[1]………………………	24,414	37.4	Other Causes[1]………………………	25,898	40.0
Total……………………………	**62,056**	**100.0**	**Total……………………………**	**65,300**	**100.0**	**Total……………………………**	**64,774**	**100.0**

Source: Division of Health Informatics, Ministry of Health

* Provisional

[1] Appendix 16.1

16.23. Table 16.10b shows the leading causes of admissions for children under-five years in health facilities for the period 2017 to 2019. Nationally, total admissions recorded in health facilities for children under-five decreased by 1.6 per cent to 114,348 in 2019. Pneumonia accounted for the highest number of admissions at 18.7 per cent followed by malaria at 9.9 per cent in 2019. In 2019, sepsis was the least among the leading causes of admission for children under-five years, replacing lower respiratory infections, which were the lowest in 2018.

Table 16.10b: Leading Causes of Children Under-five Admissions to Health Facilities, 2017 – 2019

2017			2018			2019*		
Condition	**Number**	**%**	**Condition**	**Number**	**%**	**Condition**	**Number**	**%**
Pneumonia	20,716	18.1	Pneumonia	23,935	20.6	Pneumonia	21,383	18.7
Malaria	13,151	11.5	Low birth weight	9,727	8.4	Malaria	11,321	9.9
Diarrhoeal diseases	8,938	7.8	Malaria	9,304	8.0	Low birth weight	9,263	8.1
Low birth weight	8,539	7.5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	8,862	7.6	Diarrhoeal diseases	8,875	7.8
Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	7,967	7.0	Diarrhoeal diseases	8,393	7.2	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	8,465	7.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2,695	2.4	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2,379	2.0	Anaemias	2,187	1.9
Anaemias	2,493	2.2	Meningitis	2,147	1.8	Malnutrition	2,086	1.8
Malnutrition	2,054	1.8	Anaemias	2,115	1.8	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1,818	1.6
Meningitis	1,815	1.6	Malnutrition	1,876	1.6	Meningitis	1,777	1.6
Lower respiratory infections	1,299	1.1	Lower respiratory infections	1,609	1.4	Sepsis	1,599	1.4
Other Causes[1]	44,517	39.0	Other Causes[1]	45,859	39.5	Other Causes[1]	45,574	39.9
Total	**114,184**	**100.0**	**Total**	**116,206**	**100.0**	**Total**	**114,348**	**100.0**

Source: Division of Health Informatics, Ministry of Health

* Provisional

[1] Appendix 16.1

Health Personnel

16.24. Number of registered health personnel by cadre from 2015 to 2019 are shown in Table 16.11. There is a general increase in the number of registered health personnel in different cadres in 2019. The largest number of registered health personnel were nurses, with registered nurses being 58,247 and enrolled nurses constituting 28,822.

16.25. In the review period, the number of registered personnel per 100,000 population rose for all the cadres of registered health personnel. Registered nurses had the highest ratio of 122 per 100,000 population while Nutrition and Dietetics Technicians had the lowest ratio at 2 per 100,000 in 2019. The proportion of medical officers and clinical officers stood at 25 and 46 per 100,000 population, respectively during the same period.

Table 16.11: Registered Health Personnel by Cadre, 2015-2019

Category	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
	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 Officers and Dentists										
Medical Officers …………………………..	9,202	21	10,377	23	10,922	23	11,647	24	12,090	25
Dentists ……………………......................	1,098	2	1,156	3	1,211	3	1,257	3	1,288	3
Pharmacists and Technologists										
Pharmacists …………………………………	2,994	7	3,169	7	3,373	7	3,512	7	3,825	8
Pharmaceutical Technologists ……………	7,895	18	8,673	19	9,358	20	10,126	21	10,815	23
Clinical Officers ………………………………	15,397	35	17,093	38	18,776	40	20,392	43	21,801	46
Public Health Officers and Technicians										
Public Health Officers …………………….	..	..	1,684	4	3,064	7	3,506	7	4,390	9
Public Health Technicians ……………….	..	..	348	1	717	2	1,029	2	1,328	3
Laboratory Technologists and Technicians										
Laboratory Technologists …….....................	4,230	10	6,651	15	10,603	23	11,688	24	13,144	28
Laboratory Technicians ……………………	1,363	3	1,734	4	3,065	7	3,622	8	3,886	8
Category	**2014/15**		**2015/16**		**2016/17**		**2017/18**		**2018/19***	
	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**
Nurses										
(BSc) Nurses ………………………………	2,904	7	4,002	9	4,819	10	5,961	12	7,242	15
Registered Nurses …………………………	41,178	93	47,480	105	51,420	110	57,564	120	58,247	122
Enrolled Nurses ……………………………	22,305	51	22,820	50	23,068	50	23,783	50	28,822	61
Nutritionists and Dieticians										
Nutritionists & Dieticians …………………	1,691	4	1,853	4	2,106	5	3,066	6	3,573	8
Nutrition & Dietetic Technologists ………	2,066	5	2,608	6	3,122	7	4,430	9	5,284	11
Nutrition & Dietetic Technicians …………	378	1	500	1	619	1	813	2	927	2

Source: Health Sector Regulatory Bodies

* Provisional

.. Data not available

Medical Training

16.26. Table 16.12 shows the number of middle level medical graduates by course from Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) from 2014/15 to 2018/19 academic years. The number of middle level medical graduates increased by 16.1 per cent from 10,869 in 2017/18 to 12,620 in 2018/19 academic years. Diploma accounted for 73.3 per cent of the graduates, with majority attaining a diploma in community health nursing at 3,308 in 2018/19. The number of graduates with a diploma increased by 26.2 per cent to 9,251 in the same year.

16.27. The number of graduates who had attained certificate level decreased by 9.0 per cent from 3,117 in 2017/18 to 2,837 in 2018/19 academic years. The decline may be attributed to the reduction in the number of graduates who attained certificate in health records and information technology. The number of graduates with higher diploma increased from 421 in 2017/8 to 532 in 2018/19 academic years. Nursing and Clinical Medicine and Surgery accounted for 62.4 per cent of graduates who attained higher diploma in 2018/19 academic year.

Table 16.12: Health Sciences' Middle Level Graduates from KMTC, 2014/15-2018/19

Number

	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017/18	2018/19*
Certificate:					
Community Health Nursing	268	248	245	613	801
Certificate in Medical Engineering	95	70	64	123	283
Orthopaedic Plaster Technology	30	54	106	115	171
Health Records & Information Technology	578	857	1125	1,758	1,248
Environmental Health Sciences	0	0	104	194	93
Nutrition & Dietetics	292	341	294	314	241
Sub-Total	**1,263**	**1,570**	**1,938**	**3,117**	**2,837**
Diploma:					
Community Health Nursing	2,343	2,165	2,848	2,728	3,308
Nutrition & Dietetics	180	237	322	386	514
Environmental Health Sciences	519	509	477	329	462
Medical Laboratory Sciences	330	369	404	347	422
Clinical Medicine & Surgery	1,092	1,044	991	1789	1,627
Medical Engineering Technology	83	90	93	92	139
Community Oral Health	35	42	45	40	42
Dental Technology	41	32	33	45	66
Health Records & Information Technology	426	524	423	519	711
Occupational Therapy	45	42	47	123	124
Orthopaedic Technology	28	20	27	25	23
Pharmacy	359	356	468	400	635
Physiotherapy	134	110	168	128	232
Medical Imaging Sciences	153	159	132	115	220
Optometry	24	22	28	15	37
Mental Health & Psychiatry Nursing	48	87	98	78	190
Health Education & Promotion	0	0	0	134	374
Orthopaedic and Trauma Medicine	0	0	0	38	125
Sub-Total	**5,840**	**5,808**	**6,604**	**7,331**	**9,251**
Higher Diploma					
Pharmacy	5	0	0	1	0
Environmental Health Sciences[1]	2	1	5	0	3
Medical Laboratory Sciences[2]	21	17	5	11	26
Nursing[3]	159	138	153	142	154
Clinical Medicine & Surgery[4]	101	136	133	162	178
Medical Engineering[5]	0	0	16	12	57
Medical Imaging Sciences	46	36	46	28	38
Community Health & HIV/AIDs Care	10	19	4	1	2
Health Education & Promotion	10	9	0	7	0
Medical Education	29	27	27	45	45
Orthopaedic Manual Therapy	15	30	24	12	18
Health Systems Management	0	0	10	0	11
Sub-Total	**398**	**413**	**423**	**421**	**532**
Total	**7,501**	**7,791**	**8,965**	**10,869**	**12,620**

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 nursi

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

16.28. The number of students pursuing Health Sciences in public and private universities by course and sex for the period 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 16.13. The total number of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students increased by 5.7 per cent to 19,557 in 2019, with male students accounting for 57.3 per cent of the total students. The number of undergraduate students increased by 7.2 per cent to 17,175 while the number of postgraduate students decreased marginally from 2,488 in 2018 to 2,382 in 2019.

16.29. Students pursuing Medicine and Surgery increased by 29.6 per cent to 4,856 in 2019. Medical Laboratory Sciences, Health System Management, Nutrition and Dietetics, recorded declines in admissions in 2019.

Table 16.13: Health Sciences' Students in Public and Private Universities[1] by Course and Sex, 2015– 2019

Number

	2015			2016			2017+			2018			2019*		
Undergraduate Students	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Medicine & Surgery…	2,068	1,626	3,694	2,394	1,683	4,077	1,653	1,327	2,980	2,318	1,429	3,747	3,149	1,707	4,856
Nursing…	1,241	2,342	3,583	1,414	2,411	3,825	1,212	1,780	2,992	1,583	1,865	3,448	1,766	1,862	3,628
Dental Surgery…	157	163	320	204	208	412	119	108	227	182	117	299	193	96	289
Environmental Health…	532	539	1,071	789	801	1,590	384	310	694	280	237	517	202	172	374
Pharmacy…	544	454	998	822	690	1512	768	573	1,341	1032	717	1,749	1,218	791	2,009
Clinical Medicine and Community Health…	453	321	774	476	336	812	552	436	988	867	677	1,544	1076	793	1,869
Public Health…	299	309	608	319	324	643	346	348	694	235	218	453	207	188	395
Medical Laboratory Sciences…	841	469	1,310	868	516	1,384	623	469	1,092	698	526	1,224	613	438	1,051
Nutrition & Dietetics…	323	546	869	364	512	876	369	570	939	419	585	1,004	274	578	852
Physiotheraphy…	129	134	263	148	146	294	118	117	235	76	126	202	151	171	322
Occupational Therapy…	17	15	32	22	17	39	24	36	60	19	30	49	11	14	25
Health Records Management…	215	219	434	228	237	465	191	248	439	228	328	556	254	319	573
Medical Psychology…	37	43	81	42	51	93	17	28	45	16	23	39	16	5	21
Community Health and Development…	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	337	589	237	303	540	164	261	425
Health System Management…	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	281	521	282	367	649	245	241	486
Sub-Total…	**6,856**	**7,180**	**14,037**	**8,090**	**7,932**	**16,022**	**6,868**	**6,968**	**13,836**	**8,472**	**7,548**	**16,020**	**9,539**	**7,636**	**17,175**
Postgraduate students…	1032	670	**1,702**	1,427	955	**2,382**	1,310	841	**2,151**	1,713	775	**2,488**	1,660	722	**2,382**
Total…	**7,888**	**7,850**	**15,739**	**9,517**	**8,887**	**18,404**	**8,178**	**7,809**	**15,987**	**10,185**	**8,323**	**18,508**	**11,199**	**8,358**	**19,557**

* Provisional

+Revised

.. Data not available

[1] Response from twenty five out of thirty universities offering health science courses. Figures as at 31st December.

16.30. Table 16.14 shows the number of graduates of Health Sciences in public and private universities by course and sex for the period 2015 to 2019. The total number of graduates decreased slightly by 1.1 per cent from 4,044 in 2018 to 4,000 in 2019 while the number of postgraduates increased significantly by 50.2 per cent to 640.

16.31. While most of the health sciences recorded a decrease in the number of graduates, Medicine and Surgery graduates increased by 84.2 per cent from 341 in 2018 to 628 in 2019. Although nursing recorded a decrease in the number of graduates from 1,070 in 2018 to 900 in 2019, it accounted for the largest share of graduates at 22.5 per cent.

Table 16.14: Health Sciences' Graduates in Public and Private Universities[1] by Course and Sex as, 2015– 2019

Number

Graduates	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Medicine & Surgery	193	180	373	172	148	320	212	202	414	225	116	341	335	293	628
Nursing	419	540	959	428	712	1,140	477	656	1,133	379	691	1,070	403	497	900
Dental Surgery	7	5	12	9	16	25	16	17	33	21	15	36	39	30	69
Environmental Health	209	179	408	163	100	263	159	136	295	192	158	350	171	164	335
Pharmacy	61	44	105	116	93	209	168	135	303	208	171	379	136	123	259
Clinical Medicine and Community Healt	125	74	199	98	78	176	95	56	151	116	81	197	92	127	219
Public Health	220	204	424	191	189	380	234	196	430	267	209	476	188	195	383
Medical Laboratory Sciences	316	249	565	320	268	588	275	216	491	286	233	519	160	128	288
Nutrition & Dietetics	167	326	493	203	323	526	160	305	465	202	283	485	102	254	356
Physiotherapy	20	16	36	6	6	12	10	5	15	2	14	16	21	18	39
Occupational Therapy	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	15	20	35	9	10	19
Health Records Management	58	70	128	72	64	136	51	53	104	67	73	140	86	97	183
Community Health and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	115	178
Health System Management	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	66	144
Sub-Total	**1,795**	**1,887**	**3,702**	**1,778**	**1,997**	**3,775**	**1,861**	**1,983**	**3,844**	**1,980**	**2,064**	**4,044**	**1,883**	**2,117**	**4,000**
Postgraduate	168	186	**354**	202	198	**400**	163	208	**371**	210	216	**426**	312	328	**640**
Total	**1,963**	**2,073**	**4,056**	**1,980**	**2,195**	**4,175**	**2,024**	**2,191**	**4,215**	**2,190**	**2,280**	**4,470**	**2,195**	**2,445**	**4,640**

Source: Public and Private Universities in Kenya

*Provisional

.. Data not available

[1] Response from twenty five out of thirty universities offering health science courses.

NB: Figures as at 31st December

Vital Statistics

Birth Registration

16.32. Table 16.15 shows registered births by place of occurrence for the period 2015 to 2019. The proportion of births reported to have occurred in health facilities increased from 90.1 per cent in 2015 to 96.7 per cent in 2019. This may be attributed to the free maternity programme in public health facilities launched in 2014, and general focus on health care both at county and national levels.

Table 16.15: Registered Births by Place of Occurrence, 2015 - 2019

Year	Health Facilty (Per Cent)	Home (Per Cent)	Total Registered (Number)
2015	90.1	9.9	950,224
2016	92.3	7.7	948,351
2017	92.6	7.4	923,487
2018	94.7	5.3	1,138,654
2019*	96.7	3.3	1,178,260

Source: Civil Registration Services

**Provisional*

16.33. Table 16.16 presents registered births by sex from 2015 to 2019. The number of registered births increased to 1,178,260 live births in 2019. Over the 5 year period, there has been slightly more registered male births compared to the female births yielding a sex ratio of over 100. In 2019, the sex ratio was 103 males for every 100 females. The standard world over is that the sex ratio at birth is expected to be between 101 and 110 males per 100 females.

Table 16.16: Registered Births by Sex, 2015 - 2019

Year	Male (Per Cent)	Female (Per Cent)	Total Registered (Number)	Sex Ratio (Males Per 100 Females)
2015	51.3	48.7	950,224	105
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*	50.8	49.2	1,178,260	103

Source: Civil Registration Services

**Provisional*

Death Registration

16.34. Death registration by place of occurrence is presented in Table 16.17. In 2019, a total of 190,696 deaths were registered compared to 192,019 registered in 2018.. Slightly over half of the reported deaths (56.3 per cent) were reported to have occurred in health facilities.

Table 16.17: Registered Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2015 – 2019

Year	Health Facilty (Per Cent)	Home (Per Cent)	Total Registered (Number)
2015	56.0	44.0	200,205
2016	57.1	42.9	189,930
2017	53.1	46.9	190,877
2018	58.8	41.2	192,019
2019*	56.3	43.7	190,696

Source: Civil Registration Services

**Provisional*

16.35. Table 16.18 shows registered deaths by sex for the period 2015 to 2019. The proportion of deaths that were registered in 2019 was higher for males than females. Registered male deaths accounted for 55.6 per cent, yielding a death registration sex ratio of 125 males per 100 females. This sex ratio may be attributed a higher likelihood of deaths to males being registered due to possible incentive of property inheritance.

Table 16.18: Registered Deaths by Sex, 2015 – 2019

Year	Male (Per Cent)	Female (Per Cent)	Total Registered (Number)	Sex Ratio (Males Per 100 Females)
2015	56.0	44.0	200,205	127
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	190,696	125

Source: Civil Registration Services

*Provisional

Birth and Death Coverage Rates

16.36. The coverage rate of vital events is the proportion of registered events to the events that are expected or projected to occur in the population. The rate gives an indication of the completeness of civil registration. Expected births are derived by subjecting the Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) to the number of women in each 5-year age group of the reproductive age (15 – 49 years), whereas expected deaths are derived by subjecting the age specific mortality rates to all the age groups from under 1 to 80+.

16.37. Birth registration coverage rates for the period 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 16.19 and Figure 16.3. Coverage rate improved slightly from 73.4 per cent in 2018 to 75.7 per cent in 2019.

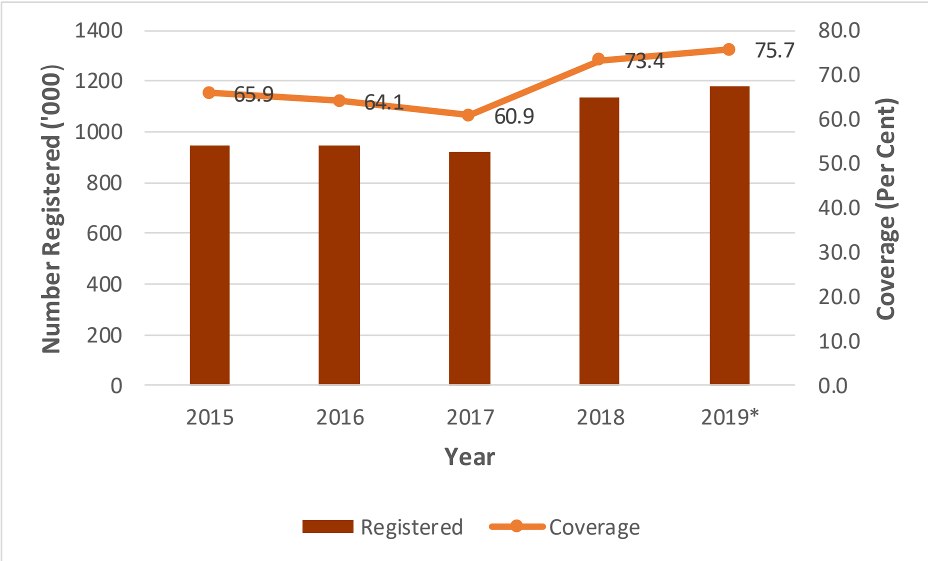
Table 16.19: Birth Registration Coverage Rates, 2015 – 2019

Year	Registered (Number)	Expected Deaths (Number)	Coverage (Per Cent)
2015	950,224	1,442,518	65.9
2016	948,351	1,478,910	64.1
2017	923,487	1,515,301	60.9
2018	1,138,654	1,551,693	73.4
2019*	1,178,260	1,556,157	75.7

Source: Civil Regristration Services

**Provisional*

Figure 16.3: Trends in birth registration in Kenya, 2015-2019.



16.38. Trends in death registration for the period 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 16.20 and Figure 16.4. In 2019, 43.0 per cent of the expected deaths were registered. Death registration went up slightly to 43.0 per cent in 2019 from 40.5 per cent in 2018.

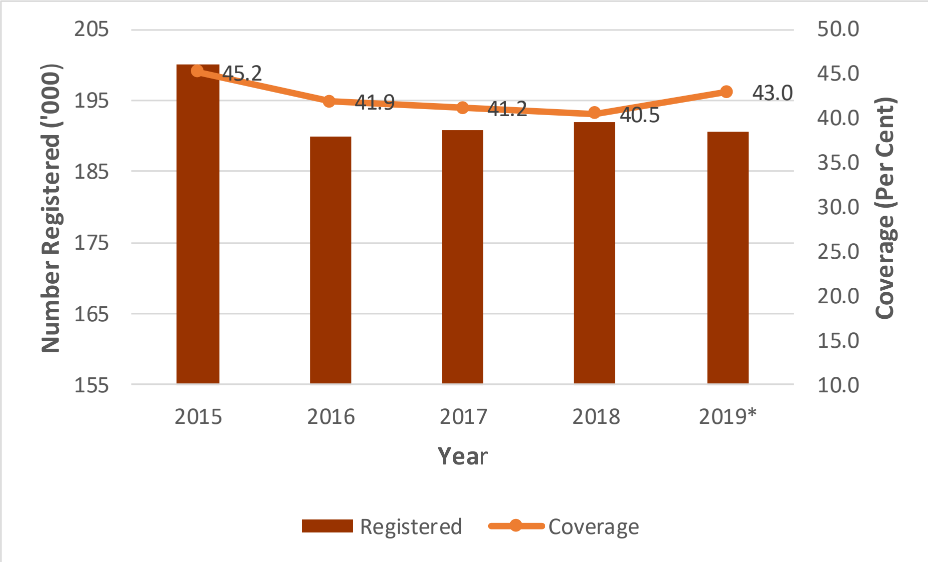
Table 16.20: Death Registration Coverage Rates, 2015 – 2019

Year	Registered (Number)	Expected Deaths (Number)	Coverage (Per Cent)
2015	200,205	442,966	45.2
2016	189,930	453,286	41.9
2017	190,877	463,607	41.2
2018	192,019	473,927	40.5
2019*	190,696	443,764	43.0

Source: Civil Regristration Services

**Provisional*

Figure 16.4: Trends in death registration in Kenya, 2015 - 2019



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

Total number of crimes reported to police increased by 5.8 per cent from 88,268 in 2018 to 93,411 in 2019. Reported crimes against morality rose by 11.3 per cent to 8,051 in 2019 while homicides rose by 4.0 per cent to 2,971. Crimes on stealing reported to the police increased by 8.6 per cent while reported economic crimes grew by 16.7 per cent in the review period. The highest number of crimes were reported in Nairobi City command station which accounted for 8.8 per cent of all crimes reported followed by Kiambu and Meru command stations at 7.1 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively, in 2019.

17.2. The number of persons reported to the police for having committed crimes grew by 7.9 per cent from 76,235 in 2018 to 82,288 in 2019. The number of males reported to have committed crimes increased by 10.3 per cent while that of females decreased by 1.5 per cent in the review period. The number of persons reported to have committed homicides increased by 23.1 per cent to 2,240 in 2019. Defilement accounted for 76.4 per cent of all reported cases against morality and increased by 13.2 per cent to 5,397 in 2019.

17.3. The number of corruption reports referred for investigation by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) increased by 20.2 per cent from 2,898 in 2017/18 to 3,482 in 2018/19. In 2018/19, 32.9 per cent of the number of ethics and corruption reports forwarded to the Office of Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) with recommendation to prosecute were accepted compared to 61.7 per cent accepted in 2017/18. The value of public assets recovered by EACC in 2019 was KSh 4.5 billion while value of loss averted was KSh 14.5 billion. The total number of environmental crimes reported to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) decreased by 24.9 per cent to 396 in 2019. During the year under review, the number of murder cases registered at the High Court increased to 1,171 in 2019 while murder convictions decreased to 243 in the same period.

17.4. The number of magistrates rose by 9.6 per cent to 503 in 2019 with number of resident magistrates decreasing by 36.1 per cent to 92 in 2019 partly due to promotions. Total prison population declined by 2.0 per cent to 219,295 persons in 2019. Convicted prison population decreased by 7.8 per cent to 77,347 persons in 2019 while the number of convicted child prisoners aged below 18 years decreased by 42.7 per cent to 1,285 in 2019. The number of offenders serving probation sentence reduced by 15.0 per cent to 11,515 in 2019, while those under community service decreased by 25.7 per cent to 23,276 over the same period. Similarly, the number of offenders serving under aftercare service decreased by 44.3 per cent from 1,006 in 2018 to 560 in 2019.

17.5. The number of passports processed and issued increased by 85.4 per cent from 241,095 in 2018 to 446,954 in 2019. This was partly attributed to opening up of several passport issuance centres both locally and in foreign missions. The number of applications made for national identification cards grew by 28.7 per cent to 1,245,192 in 2019 while the number of national identity cards produced rose by 21.9 per cent to 1,031,422 in the same period. The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers increased by 3.8 per cent in 2019 to 489,747 in 2019.

Public Safety, Law and Order

17.6. Table 17.1 presents the number of crimes reported to the police for the period 2015 to 2019. Total number of crimes reported to police increased by 5.8 per cent from 88,268 in 2018 to 93,411 in 2019. The number of homicide crimes, offences against morality and other offences against persons jointly accounted for 40.9 per cent of all the crimes reported in 2019. Crimes reported on offences against morality increased by 11.3 per cent while those reported on other offences against persons rose by 8.6 per cent in the period under review. Similarly, cases of economic crimes, corruption and stealing increased by 16.7, 9.2 and 8.6 per cent respectively, in 2019. Cases of robbery, theft by servant and theft of stock reported to police reduced by 2.6, 10.1 and 5.5 per cent respectively, in 2019.

Table 17.1: Crimes Reported to the Police, 2015 – 2019

Number

Crimes[1]	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Homicide	2,648	2,751	2,774	2,856	2,971
Offences against morality	6,164	6,228	5,492	7,233	8,051
Other offences against persons	21,174	22,295	22,515	25,049	27,196
Robbery	2,865	2,697	2,713	2,935	2,858
Breakings	5,591	5,621	6,131	5,970	5,976
Theft of stock	1,961	1,918	2,136	2,077	1,962
Stealing	9,528	10,361	11,656	12,845	13,954
Theft by servant	2,184	2,440	2,632	2,477	2,226
Theft of Vehicles and other thefts	1,111	1,355	1,404	1,370	1,298
Dangerous drugs	5,525	6,160	5,565	8,021	8,011
Traffic offences	120	139	69	213	341
Criminal damage	3,983	4,307	4,262	4,783	4,852
Economic crimes	3,244	3,503	3,695	4,100	4,786
Corruption	79	92	75	119	130
Offences involving police officers	71	57	86	174	77
Offences involving tourists	19	15	15	93	48
Other penal code offences	6,223	7,047	6,772	7,953	8,674
Total	**72,490**	**76,986**	**77,992**	**88,268**	**93,411**

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

[1] Refer to appendix 17.1 for detailed description of crimes

17.7. Table 17.2 presents a breakdown of crimes reported to the police by command stations from 2015 to 2019. Nairobi City, Kiambu, Meru, Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisii, Machakos, and Murang'a command police stations jointly accounted for 41.9 per cent of all the crimes reported in 2019. Nandi police command station recorded the highest increase of 67.3 per cent in crimes reported to police from 1,235 in 2018 to 2,066 in 2019. Other command stations that recorded significant increases in reported crimes were Tana River (43.8 %), Kisii (29.9 %) and Trans Nzoia (26.5 %). In 2019, Wajir police command station recorded a 46.4 per cent decrease in the number of crimes reported while Narok police command station registered a decline of 28.1 per cent.

Table 17.2: Crimes Reported to Police by Command Station, 2015-2019

Number

S/No	Command station	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1	Mombasa … … … … …	3,194	3,034	2,847	3,108	3,374
2	Kwale … … … … … …	1,097	1,037	851	996	1,060
3	Kilifi … … … … … …	2,199	2,254	1,692	2,525	2,394
4	Tana River … … … …	622	453	402	368	529
5	Lamu … … … … … …	492	434	385	434	339
6	Taita/Taveta … … …	961	755	679	720	860
7	Garissa … … … … …	638	525	452	489	488
8	Wajir … … … … … …	317	343	425	664	356
9	Mandera … … … … …	271	254	446	337	363
10	Marsabit … … … … …	468	675	736	743	783
11	Isiolo … … … … … …	213	507	368	513	619
12	Meru … … … … … …	4,215	5,117	5,151	5,689	6,077
13	Tharaka-Nithi … … …	628	722	846	969	1,077
14	Embu … … … … … …	848	1,433	1,633	1,726	1,819
15	Kitui … … … … … …	1,573	1,679	1,946	2,514	2,190
16	Machakos … … … … …	1,461	2,452	2,633	3,090	3,314
17	Makueni … … … … …	1,025	1,630	1,593	1,818	2,037
18	Nyandarua … … … …	1,446	1,473	1,402	1,620	1,768
19	Nyeri … … … … … …	1,668	1,792	1,657	1,910	2,002
20	Kirinyaga … … … … …	1,177	1,656	1,613	2,158	1,762
21	Muranga' … … … … …	2,363	2,260	2,402	3,070	3,284
22	Kiambu … … … … …	4,768	6,006	5,603	6,932	6,597
23	Turkana … … … … …	974	927	1,092	978	733
24	West Pokot … … … …	684	795	670	657	562
25	Samburu … … … … …	355	361	432	436	363
26	Trans Nzoia … … … …	1,781	1,457	1,674	1,888	2,388
27	Uasin Gishu … … … …	1,654	2,068	2,072	1,999	2,376
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet … …	571	579	633	661	633
29	Nandi … … … … … …	989	1,105	1,148	1,235	2,066
30	Baringo … … … … …	1,035	827	821	882	836
31	Laikipia … … … … …	830	1,061	1,220	1,100	1,163
32	Nakuru … … … … …	4,384	4,133	4,313	4,329	4,730
33	Narok … … … … … …	1,335	1,308	1,110	1,180	849
34	Kajiado … … … … …	1,256	1,435	1,650	1,540	1,678
35	Kericho … … … … …	1,510	1,568	1,524	1,722	1,819
36	Bomet … … … … … …	968	897	850	1,195	1,433
37	Kakamega … … … … …	2,514	2,382	1,584	2,180	2,621
38	Vihiga … … … … … …	1,146	886	764	1,003	1,024
39	Bungoma … … … … …	2,852	2,422	2,269	2,686	2,811
40	Busia … … … … … …	1,553	1,633	1,639	1,762	1,789
41	Siaya … … … … … …	1,493	1,470	1,321	1,520	1,583
42	Kisumu … … … … …	2,293	2,026	1,858	2,363	2,188
43	Homa Bay … … … …	1,568	1,400	1,332	1,719	1,803
44	Migori … … … … … …	1,282	1,303	1,281	1,305	1,323
45	Kisii … … … … … …	2,018	2,180	2,218	2,734	3,552
46	Nyamira … … … … …	1,124	1,055	1,091	1,440	1,523
47	Nairobi City … … … …	4,383	4,954	7,434	7,128	8,246
48	KAPU[1] … … … … … …	132	141	129	94	84
49	Railways Police[1] … … …	162	122	101	139	143
Kenya		**72,490**	**76,986**	**77,992**	**88,268**	**93,411**

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

[1] Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU) and Railways Police are fully fledged police command stations

17.8. In 2019, police repossessed 884 illegally held firearms compared to 116 repossessed in 2018 as shown in Table 17.3. A total of 104 firearms were surrendered in 2019 compared to 19 surrendered in 2018. Police recovered 14,086 rounds of ammunition in 2019 up from 1,314 rounds of ammunition recovered in 2018. The increase in recovery of illegally held firearms was attributed to the amnesty provided by the Government for the surrender of the firearms and compulsory re-registration of firearms. The quantity of dangerous drugs seized almost doubled to 6,533 Kgs in 2019.

Table 17.3: Firearms and Ammunition Recovered or Surrendered and Drugs Seized, 2015–2019

Number

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Firearms Recovered					
Rifles	141	85	53	41	751
Pistols	81	152	65	53	97
Toy Pistols	108	199	65	72	36
Total	**330**	**436**	**183**	**166**	**884**
Firearms Surrendered					
Rifles	1	8	2	19	104
Pistols	-	-	1	-	-
Total	**1**	**8**	**3**	**19**	**104**
Ammunition (Rounds)					
Recovered	5,000	4,694	2,653	1,314	11,987
Surrendered	7	17	2	-	2,099
Total	**5,007**	**4,711**	**2,655**	**1,314**	**14,086**
Dangerous Drugs[1] seized (kg)	4,420	..	4,510	3,386	6,533

Source: National Police Service

* Provisional

[1] Prohibited harmful non pharmaceutical narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

.. Data missing

17.9. The number of persons by sex and command stations reported to have committed crimes from 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 17.4. In 2019, the number of persons reported to the police as having committed crime increased by 7.9 per cent to 82,288 from 76,235 in 2018. The number of male offenders rose by 10.3 per cent while that of females declined by 1.5 per cent in the review period. Nairobi City police command station accounted for the highest number of persons reported to have committed crime at 10.0 per cent followed by Kiambu at 7.0 per cent and Meru at 5.9 per cent in 2019. The highest growth in the number of persons reported to have committed crime was recorded in Mandera police command station with the number increasing from 50 in 2018 to 354 in 2019. There was a notable increase in the number of persons reported to have committed crime in Garissa police command station from 206 in 2018 to 522 in 2019 and Elgeyo/Marakwet police command station from 240 in 2018 to 559 in 2019. Samburu, Kitui and Siaya police command stations recorded the largest declines in the number of persons reported to have committed crimes at 52.5, 44.1 and 39.8 per cent, respectively, in the period under review.

Table 17.4: Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by sex and Command Stations, 2015–2019

Number

S/No	Command station	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Mombasa… … … … … ..	1,045	140	1,185	2,426	806	3,232	2,435	578	3,013	2,253	420	2,673	2,747	601	3,348
2	Kwale… … … … … …	904	272	1,176	740	103	843	431	126	557	633	138	771	743	71	814
3	Kilifi… … … … … … ..	1,481	330	1,811	1,583	475	2,058	1,814	283	2,097	1,537	343	1,880	2,122	348	2,470
4	Tana River… … … … .	415	81	496	324	70	394	374	44	418	310	79	389	398	89	487
5	Lamu… … … … … …	577	140	717	313	35	348	412	41	453	374	45	419	531	84	615
6	Taita/Taveta… … … .	870	184	1,054	561	143	704	608	87	695	501	94	595	586	90	676
7	Garissa… … … … … ..	270	23	293	71	262	333	389	154	543	152	54	206	458	64	522
8	Wajir… … … … … … .	165	47	212	141	107	248	268	36	304	296	101	397	302	56	358
9	Mandera… … … … …	259	17	276	149	29	178	271	31	302	45	5	50	306	48	354
10	Marsabit… … … … …	377	69	446	695	49	744	403	105	508	567	135	702	453	192	645
11	Isiolo… … … … … … .	93	4	97	346	78	424	276	82	358	343	180	523	303	102	405
12	Meru… … … … … … .	2,870	1,292	4,162	4,339	1,134	5,473	3,772	1,113	4,885	3,093	1,443	4,536	3,407	1,451	4,858
13	Tharaka-Nithi… … …	559	129	688	721	99	820	688	184	872	900	205	1,105	979	182	1,161
14	Embu… … … … … …	1,110	327	1,437	695	428	1,123	1,029	446	1,475	1,584	370	1,954	987	417	1,404
15	Kitui… … … … … … .	1,788	410	2,198	1,225	370	1,595	1,380	281	1,661	1,395	291	1,686	856	87	943
16	Machakos… … … … ..	1,829	471	2,300	1,929	287	2,216	1,792	320	2,112	1,247	192	1,439	1,478	544	2,022
17	Makueni… … … … …	1,293	223	1,516	1,203	221	1,424	990	183	1,173	1,630	187	1,817	1,434	298	1,732
18	Nyandarua… … … … .	1,243	286	1,529	1,360	249	1,609	1,486	275	1,761	947	189	1,136	1,422	269	1,691
19	Nyeri… … … … … … .	1,330	709	2,039	1,257	301	1,558	1,342	247	1,589	905	268	1,173	1,905	384	2,289
20	Kirinyaga… … … … ..	423	185	608	1,171	478	1,649	1,554	314	1,868	984	321	1,305	899	233	1,132
21	Muranga'… … … … …	1,333	334	1,667	1,741	366	2,107	2,150	330	2,480	2,246	237	2,483	2,145	309	2,454
22	Kiambu… … … … … .	4,401	1,304	5,705	3,707	1,235	4,942	3,773	1,575	5,348	4,125	2,175	6,300	4,270	1,528	5,798
23	Turkana… … … … … .	350	41	391	403	18	421	1,056	106	1,162	579	134	713	566	134	700
24	West Pokot… … … …	464	142	606	657	90	747	1,056	106	1,162	635	175	810	411	92	503
25	Samburu… … … … …	234	53	287	276	58	334	535	184	719	233	68	301	126	17	143
26	Trans Nzoia… … … ..	1,751	463	2,214	1,304	171	1,475	419	165	584	1,250	615	1,865	1,805	534	2,339
27	Uasin Gishu… … … ..	1,439	222	1,661	1,861	396	2,257	1,189	546	1,735	1,187	305	1,492	1,671	313	1,984
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet… … .	324	60	384	471	83	554	1,434	439	1,873	215	25	240	499	60	559
29	Nandi… … … … … …	724	229	953	884	163	1,047	479	100	579	783	227	1,010	921	259	1,180
30	Baringo… … … … … .	579	133	712	698	290	988	805	159	964	850	174	1,024	643	89	732
31	Laikipia… … … … … .	739	127	866	884	188	1,072	728	114	842	793	175	968	1,072	177	1,249
32	Nakuru… … … … … .	3,038	775	3,813	2,787	986	3,773	1,159	212	1,371	2,340	603	2,943	2,391	416	2,807
33	Narok… … … … … …	292	110	402	1,260	380	1,640	2,840	1,107	3,947	1,024	214	1,238	718	105	823
34	Kajiado… … … … … .	1,108	305	1,413	1,194	125	1,319	1,266	210	1,476	636	127	763	1,016	218	1,234
35	Kericho… … … … … .	1,075	184	1,259	1,277	243	1,520	756	186	942	1,104	200	1,304	1,101	199	1,300
36	Bomet… … … … … …	636	78	714	820	174	994	1,020	308	1,328	1,197	138	1,335	1,197	138	1,335
37	Kakamega… … … … ..	2,294	701	2,995	2,901	1,676	4,577	796	112	908	3,186	541	3,727	3,553	619	4,172
38	Vihiga… … … … … …	1,045	140	1,185	882	145	1,027	677	103	780	995	139	1,134	975	140	1,115
39	Bungoma… … … … …	2,138	433	2,571	1,099	458	1,557	498	140	638	2,432	406	2,838	2,649	538	3,187
40	Busia… … … … … … .	1,358	537	1,895	1,195	246	1,441	2,111	407	2,518	1,402	330	1,732	1,261	363	1,624
41	Siaya… … … … … … .	1,025	145	1,170	894	394	1,288	1,749	423	2,172	1,349	305	1,654	862	134	996
42	Kisumu… … … … … .	1,775	327	2,102	1,388	371	1,759	1,409	363	1,772	1,366	446	1,812	1,980	383	2,363
43	Homa Bay… … … … .	993	131	1,124	1,256	193	1,449	956	205	1,161	1,603	344	1,947	1,394	186	1,580
44	Migori… … … … … …	1,349	176	1,525	290	70	360	290	119	409	1,251	226	1,477	1,242	301	1,543
45	Kisii… … … … … … ..	1,275	408	1,683	1,701	358	2,059	2,142	344	2,486	2,143	343	2,486	2,568	447	3,015
46	Nyamira… … … … …	1,000	158	1,158	612	206	818	822	148	970	1,185	252	1,437	932	266	1,198
47	Nairobi City… … … ..	4,110	1,465	5,575	4,581	1,646	6,227	4,342	1,285	5,627	4,887	1,325	6,212	6,709	1,501	8,210
48	KAPU[1]… … … … … .	62	20	82	132	22	154	62	20	82	68	12	80	57	13	70
49	Railways[1]… … … … ..	129	34	163	104	24	128	129	34	163	130	24	154	125	24	149
	Total	**55,941**	**14,574**	**70,515**	**58,508**	**16,499**	**75,007**	**58,362**	**14,480**	**72,842**	**60,890**	**15,345**	**76,235**	**67,175**	**15,113**	**82,288**

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

17.10. Table 17.5 presents the number of persons reported to have committed crime by sex under various crime categories from 2015 to 2019. The number of persons reported to the police as having committed crimes against morality increased by 12.5 per cent from 6,277 in 2018 to 7,064 in 2019. Defilement accounted for 76.4 per cent of all reported crimes against morality and the number of persons who committed defilement crimes increased by 13.2 per cent to 5,397 in 2019. Similarly, those reported to have committed rape increased by 3.1 per cent from 921 to 950. Assault accounted for 69.4 per cent of all crimes committed under other offences against persons and increased from 16,088 in 2018 to 16,304 in 2019.

17.11. The total number of persons reported to have committed homicides went up by 23.1 per cent from to 1,820 in 2018 to 2,240 in 2019. Murder accounted for the highest share of homicides at 68.2 per cent in 2019 with the number of persons reported having committed this crime increasing by 16.4 per cent to 1,527 in the same period. Similarly, persons reported to have caused death by dangerous driving increased by 49.2 per cent over the same period.

17.12. The total number of persons reported to have committed robbery, breakings and theft rose by 9.2 per cent from 23,412 in 2018 to 25,559 in 2019 with stealing accounting for 45.5 per cent of the total. Under this category, persons reported to have committed theft of vehicles & other thefts, robberies, stealing and breakings increased by 15.0, 14.7,11.4 and 8.5 per cent, respectively, while theft of stock and theft by servant declined slightly during the same period.

17.13. The total number of persons reported to the police for crimes related to dangerous drugs, criminal damage, economic crimes, corruption and offences involving police officers increased by 13.7 per cent from 14,216 in 2018 to 16,166 in 2019. The number of persons reported to have been involved in economic crimes went up significantly by 43.7 per cent from 3,051 in 2018 to 4,383 in 2019 and partly contributed to the growth under this category. However, the number of police officers reported to have been involved in crime declined by 69.7 per cent from 591 in 2018 to 179 in 2019.

Table 17.5: Persons Reported to Have Committed Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2015-2019

Number

Offence	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Against morality															
Rape ...	758	135	893	750	173	923	694	90	784	875	46	921	923	27	950
Defilement ...	3,794	313	4,107	3,956	556	4,512	3,252	235	3,487	4,494	273	4,767	5,094	303	5,397
Incest ...	267	24	291	257	31	288	234	53	287	277	31	308	240	21	261
Unnatural/sodomy ...	101	8	109	74	7	81	90	17	107	67	4	71	89	2	91
Bestiality ...	25	5	30	39	5	44	23	3	26	5	0	5	20	0	20
Indecent assault ...	179	17	196	147	8	155	217	28	245	131	10	141	208	40	248
Abduction ...	46	16	62	48	5	53	66	72	138	40	12	52	60	11	71
Bigamy ...	11	1	12	11	2	13	15	53	68	9	3	12	25	1	26
Sub- total	**5,181**	**519**	**5,700**	**5,282**	**787**	**6,069**	**4,591**	**551**	**5,142**	**5,898**	**379**	**6,277**	**6,659**	**405**	**7,064**
Other offences against persons															
Assault ...	10,788	3,741	14,529	10,838	3,720	14,558	10,256	3,353	13,609	11,331	4,757	16,088	12,350	3,954	16,304
Creating disturbance ...	4,144	1,384	5,528	4,624	1,548	6,172	4,575	1,342	5,917	4,499	1,244	5,743	5,166	1,351	6,517
Affray (scuffle) ...	307	186	493	576	316	892	544	247	791	419	198	617	474	210	684
Sub- total	**15,239**	**5,311**	**20,550**	**16,038**	**5,584**	**21,622**	**15,375**	**4,942**	**20,317**	**16,249**	**6,199**	**22,448**	**17,990**	**5,515**	**23,505**
Homicide															
Murder ...	1,115	240	1,355	1,236	203	1,439	1,213	222	1,435	1,126	186	1,312	1,275	252	1,527
Manslaughter ...	44	13	57	49	9	58	48	11	59	31	8	39	80	12	92
Infanticide ...	11	19	30	9	26	35	5	21	26	11	23	34	9	27	36
Procuring abortion ...	8	25	33	4	28	32	17	18	35	6	12	18	7	45	52
Concealing Birth ...	21	44	65	13	61	74	7	31	38	22	31	53	4	54	58
Suicide ...	177	44	221	224	78	302	330	91	421	147	30	177	160	36	196
Causing death by dangerous driving ...	249	37	286	218	28	246	243	21	264	171	16	187	257	22	279
Sub-total	**1,625**	**422**	**2,047**	**1,753**	**433**	**2,186**	**1,863**	**415**	**2,278**	**1,514**	**306**	**1,820**	**1,792**	**448**	**2,240**
Robbery, Breakings and Theft															
Robbery ...	2,485	298	2,783	2,096	475	2,571	2,192	317	2,509	2,343	332	2,675	2,716	351	3,067
Breakings ...	5,326	563	5,889	4,760	885	5,645	5,318	555	5,873	4,767	507	5,274	5,162	561	5,723
Theft of stock ...	1,688	223	1,911	1,682	245	1,927	1,606	203	1,809	1,647	243	1,890	1,699	161	1,860
Stealing ...	7,346	1,847	9,193	7,769	2,107	9,876	9,096	1,942	11,038	8,472	1,965	10,437	9,428	2,196	11,624
Theft by servant ...	1,504	667	2,171	1,575	834	2,409	1,553	682	2,235	1,440	652	2,092	1,507	577	2,084
Theft of vehicles & other thefts ...	820	102	922	1,050	162	1,212	958	129	1,087	932	112	1,044	1,066	135	1,201
Sub-total	**19,169**	**3,700**	**22,869**	**18,932**	**4,708**	**23,640**	**20,723**	**3,828**	**24,551**	**19,601**	**3,811**	**23,412**	**21,578**	**3,981**	**25,559**
Dangeruos Drugs, Criminal Damage, Economic Crimes and Corruption															
Dangerous Drugs ...	4,111	718	4,829	5,071	923	5,994	3,949	570	4,519	5,449	884	6,333	5,945	922	6,867
Criminal Damage ...	3,126	893	4,019	3,455	884	4,339	3,302	822	4,124	3,071	1,009	4,080	3,536	813	4,349
Economic crimes ...	2,078	831	2,909	2,389	717	3,106	2,501	717	3,218	2,319	732	3,051	3,402	981	4,383
Corruption ...	247	84	331	82	15	97	221	54	275	105	56	161	296	92	388
Offences involving Police officers ...	54	32	86	126	93	219	59	12	71	458	133	591	131	48	179
Sub-total	**9,616**	**2,558**	**12,174**	**11,123**	**2,632**	**13,755**	**10,032**	**2,175**	**12,207**	**11,402**	**2,814**	**14,216**	**13,310**	**2,856**	**16,166**

Source: National Police Service

*Provisional

Note: The number of persons reported in this table are those reported to have committed serious crimes and may not be the same as those in Table 17.4

Ethics and Corruption

17.14. The number of reports handled and action taken by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) from 2014/15 to 2018/19 are presented in Table 17.6. The number of reports received for investigations increased by 20.2 per cent from 2,898 in 2017/18 to 3,482 in 2018/19. The number of reports referred to other public agencies for appropriate action almost doubled from 493 in 2017/18 to 921 in 2018/19. The EACC terminated 876 reports in 2018/19 compared to 527 terminated in 2017/18 and forwarded 234 reports to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) in 2018/19.

Table 17.6: Reports Handled by EACC by Type and Action Taken, 2014/15-2018/19

Number

S/No	Action Taken	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019*
1	Reports for investigation	2,747	3,856	3,735	2,898	3,482
2	Reports referred to public organizations [1]	766	848	736	493	921
3	Reports pending for more information	80	55	64	86	226
4	Complainants advised on where to report [2]	1,672	2,616	3,045	2,207	3,803
5	Reports with no further action (terminated)	395	542	575	527	876
6	Reports forwarded to ODPP	117	167	143	183	234

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

* Provisional

+ Revised

[1] Aggregate of categories "Reports referred to other investigative agencies" and "Reports referred to public service organizations for administrative intervention" in previous reports

[2] Aggregate of categories "Complainants advised on the right authority to report to" and "Complainants advised to seek civil redress" in previous reports

17.15. The number of reports investigated by EACC and forwarded to ODPP for the period 2014/15 to 2018/19 is presented in Table 17.7. The total number of reports forwarded to the ODPP increased by 27.9 per cent from 183 in 2017/18 to 234 in 2018/19. In 2018/19, 32.9 per cent of the number of ethics and corruption reports forwarded to the Office of Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) with recommendation to prosecute were accepted compared to 61.7 per cent accepted in 2017/18. The EACC recommended 13 files for administrative or other actions, 31 files for closure and 59 files for further investigation in 2018/19 period while 51 reports remained under review at the ODPP.

Table 17.7. Files Forwarded to the Office of Director of Public Prosecution and Action Taken, 2014/15-2018/19

Number

S/No	Action Taken	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019*
1	Recommendation to prosecute accepted	74	117	89	113	77
2	Recommendation to prosecute not accepted	1	5	8	6	1
3	Recommendation for administrative or other action accepted	8	3	7	9	13
4	Recommendation for administrative or other action not accepted	0	1	0	1	0
5	Recommendation for closure accepted	19	25	25	31	31
6	Recommendation for closure not accepted	3	2	1	2	2
7	Files returned for further investigations	12	14	13	18	59
8	Reports awaiting DPP's [1] action	0	0	0	3	51
	Total	**117**	**167**	**143**	**183**	**234**

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

* Provisional

[1] DPP - Director of Public Prosecution

17.16. Table 17.8 shows the total value of public assets traced, recovered and loss averted from 2014/15 to 2018/19. The value of assets traced in 2018/19 stood at KSh 2,699.8 million compared to KSh 2,320.1 million traced in 2017/18; an increase of 16.4 per cent. The value of public assets recovered increased by 18 per cent from KSh 3.8 billion in 2017/18 to KSh 4.5 billion in 2018/19 while the value of loss averted in the same period tripled from KSh 4.7 billion to KSh 14.5 billion.

Table 17.8. Value of Public Assets Traced, Recovered and Loss Averted by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 2014/15-2018/19

KSh Million

Year	Value of public assets traced	Value of public assets recovered	Loss Averted[1]
2014/2015	3,669.6	140.3	1,600.0
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

Source: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

*Provisional

[1] Loss averted refers to total value of public assets where an attempted illegal acquisition was detected and foiled through pre-emptive investigations by the EACC

Environmental Crimes

17.17. The total number of environmental crimes reported to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for the period 2015 to 2019 is presented in Table 17.9. A total of 396 crimes were reported to NEMA in 2019, out of which 57.3 per cent were related to illegal movement or dumping of waste. The number of reported crimes related to water pollution decreased from 41 in 2018 to 11 in 2019 while crimes related to air pollution remained relatively the same reported in 2018.

Table 17.9: Environmental Crimes Reported to NEMA, 2015–2019

Number

Type of cases	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Air Pollution...	57	74	97	156	157
Water Pollution	52	17	11	41	11
Soil Pollution	44	11	23	2	1
Illegal movement or dumping of waste .	59	229	253	328	227
Total	**212**	**331**	**384**	**527**	**396**

Source: National Environment Management Authority

* Provisional

Prosecution of Murder Cases

17.18. Number of murder cases registered and those whose convictions were obtained by the High Courts for the period 2015 to 2019 are presented in Table 17.10. Total number of murder cases registered increased by 10.0 per cent from 1,065 in 2018 to 1,171 in 2019. During the same period, the number of convictions for murder cases obtained at the High Courts decreased by 31.9 per cent from 357 in 2018 to 243 in 2019. The number of registered murder cases in 2019, varied across High Court stations with the highest number of cases being 87 recorded in Meru Station followed by Nairobi High Court Station, , Kakamega , Eldoret and Nakuru with 85, 77, 62 and 55 cases respectively. The number of registered convictions were highest in Nairobi (34 cases) followed by Eldoret (25), Meru (21), Bungoma (15), Nakuru (14) and Embu (12).

Table 17.10: Registered Murder Cases and Convictions obtained by Court Station, 2015 – 2019

Number

High Court Station	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C
Nairobi[1] ………	118	25	184	11	67	27	66	33	85	34
Mombasa	57	16	40	1	25	21	24	8	22	8
Kisumu...............	30	3	30	10	32	41	22	26	43	5
Eldoret	89	21	92	13	70	10	90	10	62	25
Kitale..................	50	18	3	5	17	10	26	2	40	7
Kakamega..........	41	0	55	0	50	25	43	18	77	4
Bungoma...........	37	3	28	14	35	37	18	32	30	15
Meru...................	109	44	77	35	104	0	79	12	87	21
Machakos..........	61	7	23	1	32	9	35	10	39	1
Kericho..............	14	16	28	18	16	8	28	4	43	6
Nyeri...................	21	1	11	0	10	3	12	2	21	5
Kisii....................	79	1	34	0	27	7	32	20	44	8
Embu..................	27	4	21	6	20	20	24	20	19	12
Malindi...............	7	11	14	6	16	3	18	2	25	5
Nakuru...............	21	5	52	2	56	17	88	26	57	14
Busia..................	27	1	34	24	33	4	34	14	20	1
Garissa...............	39	0	20	1	15	0	12	2	10	1
Homa Bay..........	27	12	18	17	37	10	39	12	32	0
Murang'a	36	2	32	1	28	1	27	7	35	7
Kerugoya	28	0	19	1	10	2	10	4	9	0
Bomet	48	7	20	8	23	1	24	6	28	1
Kajiado	3	0	21	0	8	13	10	5	20	5
Kitui	13	7	15	14	18	7	23	4	21	4
Voi......................	5	0	4	1	10	3	12	2	16	1
Lodwar...............	..	..	21	11	14	11	16	4	5	2
Naivasha............	..	..	44	8	22	2	25	1	21	4
Chuka.................	..	..	..	..	6	2	18	1	19	3
Garsen................	..	..	..	..	3	2	20	2	8	4
Kabarnet............	..	..	..	..	18	1	20	5	27	2
Kapenguria.........	..	..	..	..	11	0	6	14	9	5
Kiambu...............	..	..	..	..	37	0	45	5	54	1
Marsabit............	..	..	..	..	8	3	6	4	16	5
Migori................	..	..	..	..	17	15	21	8	13	1
Nanyuki.............	..	..	..	..	10	13	20	8	19	2
Narok..................	..	..	..	..	6	4	8	6	13	8
Nyamira..............	..	..	..	..	9	4	12	0	22	3
Siaya...................	..	..	..	..	33	18	28	16	29	11
Makueni.............	..	..	..	..	3	0	24	2	31	2
Total	**987**	**204**	**940**	**208**	**956**	**354**	**1,065**	**357**	**1,171**	**243**

Source: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

* Provisional

1 Nairobi High Court is Milimani High Court

.. Data Missing

R - Registered murder cases, C - Murder convictions obtained

The Judiciary

17.19. The number of cases handled by various courts from 2015/16–2018/19 are presented in Table 17.11. The number of cases filed in courts increased by 20.4 per cent from 402,243 in 2017/18 to 484,349 in 2018/19. Similarly, the number of cases disposed of went up by 26.7 per cent from 370,488 in 2017/18 to 469,359 in 2018/19. The number of pending cases continued to increase further to stand at 586,084 in 2018/19.

Table 17.11. Cases Filed, Disposed of and Pending by various Courts, 2015/2016–2018/2019

Number

Year	Status of Cases	Kadhis Court	Magistrate Courts	High Court	Employment & Labour Relations Court	Environment and Land Court	Court of Appeal	Supreme Court	Total
2014/15	Filed	1,904	308,602	38,817	3,436	5,551	1,575	61	359,946
	Disposed of	3,750	451,134	71,220	1,129	2,156	2,845	47	532,281
	Pending	968	305,216	125,813	9,042	19,043	3,017	53	463,152
2015/16	Filed	3,735	404,158	41,999	6,159	5,329	1,374	38	462,792
	Disposed of	1,447	376,360	39,854	3,892	3,497	1,530	23	426,603
	Pending	3,256	333,014	127,958	11,309	20,875	2,861	68	499,341
2016/17	Filed	5,504	300,655	20,553	6,082	9,770	1,578	38	344,180
	Disposed of	4,833	260,319	27,987	3,668	6,307	1,052	16	304,182
	Pending	3,927	373,350	120,524	13,723	24,338	3,387	90	539,339
2017/18	Filed	7,556	356,085	25,049	5,645	5,834	2,013	61	402,243
	Disposed of	6,662	313,362	37,682	3,661	7,887	1,195	39	370,488
	Pending	4,821	416,073	107,891	15,707	22,285	4,205	112	571,094
2018/19*	Filed	8,439	435,413	30,695	2,672	4,494	2,540	96	484,349
	Disposed of	6,250	413,332	36,998	4,228	7,162	1,300	89	469,359
	Pending	7,010	438,154	101,588	14,151	19,617	5,445	119	586,084

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

17.20. Table 17.12 presents the number of Kadhis, magistrates, judges and practicing lawyers for the period 2015 to 2019. The total number of judicial officers increased by 6.3 per cent from 667 in 2018 to 709 in 2019. The number of Judges and Kadhis decreased marginally from 154 and 54 in 2018 to 153 and 53 in 2019 respectively. However, the number of magistrates increased by 9.6 per cent from 459 in 2018 to 503 in 2019. Similarly, the number of Practicing Lawyers increased by 10.0 per cent from 9.793 in 2018 to 10,768 in 2019.

Table 17.12: Distribution of Kadhis, Magistrates, Judges and Practicing Lawyers, 2015 –2019

Number

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Magistrates															
Chief Magistrates	23	21	44	28	21	49	28	20	48	26	19	45	32	26	58
Senior Principal Magistrate	30	22	52	35	26	61	33	22	55	33	22	55	45	32	77
Principal Magistrate	56	29	85	43	22	65	41	21	62	41	23	64	51	36	87
Senior Resident Magistrate	58	46	104	77	79	156	76	78	154	75	76	151	79	110	189
Resident Magistrate	68	98	166	39	68	107	36	66	102	69	75	144	27	65	92
Sub-Total	**235**	**216**	**451**	**222**	**216**	**438**	**214**	**207**	**421**	**244**	**215**	**459**	**234**	**269**	**503**
Kadhis															
Chief Kadhi	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Deputy Chief Kadhi	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
Principal Kadhi	2	-	2	2	-	2	10	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10
Senior Resident Kadhi	11	-	11	11	-	11	19	-	19	19	-	19	20	-	20
Resident Kadhi	20	-	20	30	-	30	23	-	23	23	-	23	21	-	21
Sub-Total	**35**	**-**	**35**	**45**	**-**	**45**	**55**	**-**	**55**	**54**	**-**	**54**	**53**	**-**	**53**
Total Magistrates & Kadhis	**270**	**216**	**486**	**267**	**216**	**483**	**269**	**207**	**476**	**298**	**215**	**513**	**287**	**269**	**556**
Judges															
Supreme Court Judges	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7
Court of Appeal Judges	18	8	26	18	7	25	15	7	22	12	7	19	12	7	19
High Court Judges	60	37	97	59	37	96	48	37	85	42	40	82	42	40	82
Employment & Labor Judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12
Environment & Land Judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	13	34	21	13	34	20	10	30
Sub-Total	**83**	**47**	**130**	**82**	**46**	**128**	**97**	**63**	**160**	**88**	**66**	**154**	**90**	**63**	**153**
Total Judicial Officers	**353**	**263**	**616**	**349**	**262**	**611**	**366**	**270**	**636**	**386**	**281**	**667**	**377**	**332**	**709**
Practicing Lawyers	**4,294**	**2,885**	**7,179**	**4,803**	**3,428**	**8,231**	**5,122**	**3,858**	**8,980**	**5561**	**4232**	**9,793**	**5993**	**4,775**	**10,768**

Source: Judiciary, Law Society of Kenya

* Provisional

Note: The Employment and Labour Court as well as Environment and Land Court were operationalized in 2017. Both courts are established at same level as the High Court

Prisons 17.21. The number of persons committed to prison from 2015 to 2019 by sex is given in Table 17.13. The total prison population declined by 2.0 per cent from 223,718 in 2018 to 219,295 in 2019 while the convicted prison population declined by 7.8 per cent from 83,896 in 2018 to 77,347 in 2019. Remandees and those committed to prison for civil debt (64.7 per cent) formed the majority of prison population in 2019. Majority of the convicted prisoners (88.4 per cent) were serving sentences of less than 2 years. The data also shows that the total number of prisoners on death sentence or life imprisonment decreased significantly by 116.8 per cent from 1,366 in 2018 to 630 in 2019. This was attributed to adaptation of non-custodial sentences, review and re-sentencing of some previous cases of death and life sentences. Conversely, remanded prisons population increased slightly by 1.5 from 139,222 in 2018 to 141,300 in 2019. The number of prisoners previously convicted increased by 4.5 per cent from 16,987 in 2018 to 17,751 in 2019. About 9 in 10 persons committed to prison in 2019 were males.

Table 17.13 Persons Committed to Prison by Sex, 2015 – 2019

Number

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sentenced to:										
Less than 1 Month	20,597	1,847	16,956	1,337	18,758	1,531	16,365	1,657	16,400	1,643
1 Month to < 2 yrs	43,015	9,574	42,001	8,767	43,218	5,796	48,299	7,865	42,712	7,627
2 yrs or more	10,083	779	11,003	402	8,547	561	7,852	492	7,797	538
Life imprisonment	1,074	87	1,087	120	1,108	74	973	8	507	4
Death sentence	998	61	742	18	769	42	379	6	114	5
Total Convicted Prisoners	**75,767**	**12,348**	**71,789**	**10,644**	**72,400**	**8,004**	**73,868**	**10,028**	**67,530**	**9,817**
	88,115		**82,433**		**80,404**		**83,896**		**77,347**	
Committed for civil debt	472	115	431	103	326	113	497	103	503	145
Committed to remand	121,097	12,175	117,687	9,573	117,203	10,122	127,834	11,388	129,049	12,251
Total unconvicted prisoners	**121,569**	**12,290**	**118,118**	**9,676**	**117,529**	**10,235**	**128,331**	**11,491**	**129,552**	**12,396**
	133,859		**127,794**		**127,764**		**139,822**		**141,948**	
Total Persons Committed to	**197,336**	**24,638**	**189,907**	**20,320**	**189,929**	**18,239**	**202,199**	**21,519**	**197,082**	**22,213**
Prisons	**221,974**		**210,227**		**208,168**		**223,718**		**219,295**	
Previously convicted	15,979	1,704	13,897	827	16,371	1,453	15,826	1,161	16,484	1,265
Deaths (Excluding Executions) .	247	14	178	9	166	10	108	11	80	3
Prison population per 100,000 of population	**502.7**		**467.1**		**446.8**		**467.6**		**461.0**	

Source: Kenya Prisons Service

* Provisional

17.22. Table 17.14 shows daily average prison population by sex, for the period 2015 to 2019. Daily average population of prisoners decreased marginally from 53,765 in 2018 to 53,348. During the year under review, the daily average population of convicted inmates declined by 6.2 per cent from a daily average of 31,771 in 2018 to 29,796 in 2019. In contrast, the daily average population for unconvicted prisoners increased by 7.1 per cent from 21,994 in 2018 to 23,552 in 2019. Overall the daily average population of male prisoners decreased from 50,387 in 2018 to 49,771 while that of female prisoners increased by 5.9 percent from 3,378 to 3,577 over the same period.

Table 17.14 Daily Average Population of Prisoners by Sex, 2015-2019

Number

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Convicted Prisoners					
Males	28,889	27,078	30,280	30,246	28,289
Females	1,997	1,889	1,469	1,525	1,507
Sub-Total	**30,886**	**28,967**	**31,749**	**31,771**	**29,796**
Unconvicted Prisoners					
Males	21,760	20,060	18,156	20,141	21,482
Females	1,985	1,873	1,785	1,853	2,070
Sub -Total	**23,745**	**21,933**	**19,941**	**21,994**	**23,552**
Total	**54,631**	**50,900**	**51,690**	**53,765**	**53,348**

Source: Kenya Prisons Service

* Provisional

17.23. The number of convicted persons for the period 2015-2019 by age and sex are shown in Table 17.15. Convicted prison population decreased by 7.8 per cent from 83,896 in 2018 to 77,347 in 2019. There was observed decrease among convicted prisoners in all age cohorts except those aged 26 to 50 years and females aged over 50 years who increased by 4.2 and 16.2 per cent respectively. The number of convicted child prisoners (under 18 years) decreased by 42.7 per cent from 2,241 in 2018 to 1,285 in 2019. Similarly, the number of young-adult-prisoners of college age (18-25 years) decreased by 14.9 per cent from 39,574 in 2018 to 33,684 in 2019 while those aged 26 years or more increased marginally by 0.8 per cent from 42,081 to 42,378 inmates over the same period.

Table 17.15. Convicted Persons Committed to Prison by Age and Sex, 2015-2019

Number

Year	Sex	Age cohorts						
		Under 16	**16 -17**	**18-20**	**21-25**	**26-50**	**Over 50**	**Total**
2015	Male	107	2,522	14,779	22,984	30,842	4,533	75,767
	Female	13	91	1,735	2,974	6,288	1,247	12,348
	Total...	**120**	**2,613**	**16,514**	**25,958**	**37,130**	**5,780**	**88,115**
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**

Source: Kenya Prisons Service

* Provisional

17.24. Table 17.16 provides data on convicted prisoners by type of offence and sex, from 2015 to 2019. Persons serving sentences relating to employment offences decreased by 60.5 per cent from 6,821 in 2018 to 2,697 in 2019. Likewise convicted prisoners sentenced for offences relating to Liquor, Against Persons and, Order and Administration of Lawful Authority decreased by 14.5, 9.4 and 9.1 per cent respectively. Liquor offences accounted for the highest number of convicted male and female prisoners at 28.6 per cent of inmates followed by offences relating to Order and Administration of Lawful Authority, and Property at 12.6 and 10.9 per cent of inmates respectively.

Table 17.16. Convicted Prisoners by Type of Offence and Sex, 2015-2019

Number

Type of Offence[1]	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Liquor offences… … … …	18,292	8,564	26,856	20,967	7,969	28,936	20,879	5,145	26,024	19,163	6,698	25,861	15,716	6,406	22,122
OtherVarious cases … … ..	16,111	1,814	17,925	15,554	1,049	16,603	15,002	1,314	16,316	14,488	1,464	15,952	17,030	1,409	18,439
Order and administration of lawful authority ….	10,235	457	10,692	9,113	355	9,468	8,143	366	8,509	10,274	460	10,734	9,334	420	9,754
Related to property … …	9,382	333	9,715	8,269	334	8,603	7,953	353	8,306	8,065	415	8,480	8,011	416	8,427
Against person … … … ….	5,771	394	6,165	5,084	369	5,453	6,211	318	6,529	6,043	401	6,444	5,398	438	5,836
Drugs related … … … …..	5,174	249	5,423	4,264	114	4,378	5,243	154	5,397	4,733	136	4,869	4,993	273	5,266
Injurious to public … … ..	3,231	169	3,400	3,127	132	3,259	3,186	139	3,325	2,855	197	3,052	2,869	211	3,080
Employment … … … …...	5,851	253	6,104	3,992	297	4,289	4,093	169	4,262	6,636	185	6,821	2,506	191	2,697
Attempts & conspiracies ..	1,312	75	1,387	1,308	23	1,331	1,593	40	1,633	1,528	68	1,596	1,624	53	1,677
Registration of persons[2] …	408	40	448	111	2	113	97	6	103	83	4	87	49	0	49
Total	**75,767**	**12,348**	**88,115**	**71,789**	**10,644**	**82,433**	**72,400**	**8,004**	**80,404**	**73,868**	**10,028**	**83,896**	**67,530**	**9,817**	**77,347**

Source: Kenya Prisons 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

17.25 Table 17.17 shows the number of offenders serving probation sentence, community service and aftercare by sex and type of offence for 2018 and 2019. The total number of offenders serving probation sentence reduced by 15.0 per cent from 13,542 in 2018 to 11,515 in 2019. The offenders who had committed murder, manslaughter, rape and robberies and other related offenses serving probation sentence increased from 63, 100, 286 and 314 respectively in 2018 to 298, 169, 524 and 371 respectively, in 2019. The total number of offenders under community service decreased by 25.7 per cent from 31,337 in 2018 to 23,276 in 2019. Offenders serving aftercare reduced by 44.3 per cent from 1,006 in 2018 to 560 in 2019.

Table 17.17: Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2018 and 2019

Number

Offence	Probation Sentence						Community Service						Aftercare					
	2018			2019*			2018			2019*			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Murder (including attempt)	60	3	63	253	45	298	5	0	5	3	0	3	108	0	108	12	2	14
Manslaughter	86	14	100	138	31	169	4	0	4	0	0	0	59	0	59	7	2	9
Rape (including attempt)	279	7	286	476	48	524	9	0	9	2	0	2	86	0	86	80	4	84
Assault	1070	260	1330	821	178	999	386	55	441	208	41	249	59	1	60	16	2	18
Other offences against persons	1,170	298	1,468	1,036	218	1,254	416	77	493	258	84	342	88	4	92	25	3	28
Robbery and Allied offences	290	24	314	324	47	371	66	2	68	11	0	11	104	0	104	10	2	12
Breakings...	688	23	711	314	29	343	255	4	259	80	0	80	90	2	92	10	1	11
Theft of Stock	268	12	280	83	4	87	180	8	188	30	2	32	54	3	57	8	0	8
General stealing	1,537	138	1,675	1,416	220	1,636	670	40	710	488	34	522	133	2	135	65	3	68
Theft of M/vehicle	78	4	82	18	1	19	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0
Theft of M/vehicles parts	18	0	18	14	1	15	7	0	7	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from m/ vehicles	10	0	10	15	0	15	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of bicycles	11	0	11	6	0	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft by servant	146	41	187	110	29	139	59	15	74	25	5	30	1	2	3	0	0	0
Dangerous drugs1	1423	332	1755	790	107	897	2597	609	3206	745	158	903	33	0	33	16	1	17
Handling stolen property	127	11	138	51	4	55	75	18	93	37	2	39	2	0	2	0	0	0
Corruption	43	3	46	4	0	4	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
Causing death by dangerous driving ..	29	0	29	27	3	30	14	1	15	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against property	844	118	962	356	82	438	727	133	860	356	66	422	21	4	25	31	1	32
All other penal code offences	2,999	1,078	4,077	3,380	836	4,216	21,593	3,303	24,896	18,619	2,010	20,629	138	3	141	243	16	259
TOTAL	**11,176**	**2,366**	**13,542**	**9,632**	**1,883**	**11,515**	**27,070**	**4,267**	**31,337**	**20,874**	**2,402**	**23,276**	**980**	**26**	**1,006**	**523**	**37**	**560**

Source: Probation and Aftercare Service

* Provisional

[1] See Appendix 17.1

17.26 Table 17.18 presents the number of police, prisons and probation officers by sex for 2015 to 2019. The total number of police officers, both the Kenya Police and Administration Police decreased by 3.7 per cent to 101,926 in 2019. The number of prison officers decreased by 1.6 per cent from 24,441 in 2018 to 24,049 in 2019 while that of probation officers declined by 2.5 per cent from 824 in 2018 to 803 in 2019. The proportion of female officers in the National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service and the Department of Probation and Aftercare Services were 13.6, 18.4 and 50.8 per cent respectively.

Table 17.18: Police, Prisons and Probation Officers, 2015–2019

Number

Year	Sex	Officers			Prison Officers			Probation Officers
		Kenya Police	Administration Police	Total	in Adult Prisons	in Juvenile Prisons	Total	
2015	Male	36,185	28,784	64,969	16,014	257	16,271	321
	Female	6,668	4,889	11,557	3,054	64	3,118	258
	Total	**42,853**	**33,673**	**76,526**	**19,068**	**321**	**19,389**	**579**
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**

Source: National Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service and Department of Probation and Aftercare Service

* Provisional

Immigration

17.27. Table 17.19 shows the number of passports and work permits issued and foreign nationals registered for the period 2015 to 2019. The number of passports processed and issued increased by 85.4 per cent from 241,095 in 2018 to 446,954 in 2019. This is attributed to the opening of new passport processing centers in Nakuru, Embu, Eldoret, Kisii, Washington (USA), London (UK), Paris (France), Berlin (Germany), Dubai (UAE) and Pretoria (South Africa) among others. The number of foreign nationals registered decreased from 32,332 in 2018 to 27,092 in 2019, representing a 16.2 per cent decrease while work permits issued and work permits renewed decreased by 5.3 and 13.6 per cent, respectively over the same period. This was attributed to stringent permit issuance procedures adopted such as tax compliance and completion of major government projects that had engaged foreign nationals.

Table 17.19. Passports and Work Permits Issued, and Foreign Nationals Registered, 2015-2019

Number

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Passports issued…………………	151,589	156,040	136,990	241,095	446,954
Foreign Nationals Registered[1] ……	25,091	37,033	29,318	32,332	27,092
Work permits issued[2]………………	7,683	5,851	8,366	9,465	8,967
Work Permits Renewed ……………	11,125	9,547	10,551	12,160	10,501

Source: Department of Immigration

* Provisional

[1] Means the same as "Aliens registered" in previous reports

[2] Means the same as "Entry permits" in previous reports

National Identity Cards

17.28. Table 17.20 presents the new identity card applications made, produced and collected by county, 2015 - 2019. In total, the number of applications made increased by 28.7 per cent from 967,651 in 2018 to 1,245,192 in 2019. The highest increase of 122.8 per cent in the applications was recorded in Lamu County, which registered 3,815 in 2019, up from 1,712 applications in 2018. Garissa County registered the highest decline of 55.3 per cent in registration of new applications for identity cards in 2019. The total number of newly produced identity cards increased by 21.9 per cent from 846,019 in 2018 to 1,031,422 in 2019. Embu County recorded the highest increase of 66.3 per cent in cards produced. There was an increase of 15.2 per cent in the cards collected across all counties with Murang'a County recording the highest increase at 49.7 per cent during the period under review.

Table 17.20: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2015–2019

Number

S/No	County	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1	Mombasa	20,817	24,046	21,640	17,547	21,298	15,176	26,165	23,255	16,760	19,194	13,500	22,966	24,165	16,105	15,305
2	Kwale	21,513	37,846	21,808	22,139	27,608	14,745	38,688	27,311	19,204	15,862	14,469	33,417	29,828	17,751	12,452
3	Kilifi	41,283	54,127	41,483	36,771	42,151	30,820	50,026	41,641	30,936	33,902	32,753	55,187	43,175	30,050	28,602
4	Tana River	9,149	12,301	6,850	4,477	9,945	5,022	10,196	9,577	4,626	3,184	4,685	6,481	11,533	4,281	2,670
5	Lamu	2,357	4,539	2,408	1,712	3,815	119	6,129	9,827	1,585	2,420	292	4,069	4,149	1,807	1,952
6	Taita/Taveta	6,354	9,566	9,258	7,631	9,934	5,315	10,556	3,248	7,147	8,012	6,316	9,728	9,649	6,590	7,751
7	Garissa	8,060	19,831	6,242	9,753	4,363	4,563	13,813	18,341	10,744	6,563	3,842	7,785	8,781	4,266	2,322
8	Wajir	14,157	20,886	9,189	10,156	11,210	5,033	17,188	15,187	7,611	4,776	1,866	14,201	9,248	7,436	2,406
9	Mandera	26,585	16,901	13,563	7,059	14,206	2,694	33,518	18,977	8,534	7,241	2,678	24,926	8,539	5,075	3,772
10	Marsabit	8,882	11,667	6,656	9,739	8,485	5,053	12,930	10,599	5,419	6,386	5,090	9,858	7,513	5,704	3,950
11	Isiolo	2,717	3,728	3,446	3,209	4,097	1,554	4,094	5,414	3,232	1,858	1,429	2,221	5,131	3,367	1,274
12	Meru	39,380	73,747	25,892	35,678	26,947	30,079	70,354	47,667	23,422	35,056	22,634	36,206	24,309	21,470	21,296
13	Tharaka-Nithi	14,468	20,736	7,557	9,354	9,506	7,321	21,680	9,805	6,726	11,060	4,702	18,920	9,284	5,817	8,308
14	Embu	13,467	26,404	13,670	11,554	16,733	12,021	24,742	15,929	10,322	17,167	10,714	17,101	17,011	9,030	13,326
15	Kitui	32,969	46,591	38,491	34,656	44,712	29,031	48,371	38,547	30,831	42,339	25,142	45,740	39,898	30,299	36,727
16	Machakos	31,036	41,294	37,870	28,695	40,316	24,259	36,323	37,535	27,080	33,773	23,522	30,487	37,450	24,032	29,190
17	Makueni	26,660	33,376	36,014	29,629	39,646	24,419	37,069	36,002	28,311	35,487	20,720	33,468	36,313	22,459	32,396
18	Nyandarua	15,340	29,285	21,095	14,420	23,326	13,881	25,114	21,368	11,535	18,435	13,301	22,892	21,335	10,544	15,627
19	Nyeri	17,641	30,081	18,006	14,744	18,369	16,273	26,764	19,628	12,326	18,758	15,933	23,090	17,865	11,997	17,603
20	Kirinyaga	11,623	27,517	16,164	10,905	15,633	11,578	21,869	18,733	9,622	14,187	10,173	15,581	16,186	8,500	11,380
21	Muranga	24,745	54,021	31,176	20,100	28,709	21,749	43,570	33,699	17,615	27,827	20,204	36,605	53,748	17,097	25,592
22	Kiambu	39,555	64,134	47,335	34,439	45,410	36,354	58,070	52,095	31,888	42,866	33,341	47,227	48,415	30,507	37,818
23	Turkana	24,058	26,556	18,396	17,138	17,192	14,232	15,026	15,567	12,929	10,263	10,386	16,611	13,721	10,402	8,609
24	West Pokot	16,323	34,517	19,050	16,776	19,149	5,865	29,275	22,019	13,613	12,240	5,433	23,094	23,039	12,404	7,948
25	Samburu	6,341	8,868	7,964	4,385	9,037	4,661	8,125	6,982	3,872	4,936	3,149	7,058	6,275	3,122	3,752
26	Trans Nzoia	23,499	28,092	30,731	30,885	30,999	15,952	28,586	31,169	24,337	24,344	15,014	23,019	26,701	20,171	16,779
27	Uasin Gishu	20,138	31,005	31,223	20,614	26,393	16,551	25,288	33,989	19,627	25,197	16,636	24,026	31,792	19,641	19,580
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	10,042	17,368	12,319	11,708	18,554	7,761	14,214	15,931	10,700	11,798	7,701	14,778	14,851	9,147	12,596
29	Nandi	21,113	32,215	29,253	21,283	22,015	13,946	22,143	33,559	18,454	22,961	12,944	20,637	31,696	17,437	21,538
30	Baringo	13,562	25,833	20,979	13,863	21,953	10,556	16,275	24,455	14,162	16,321	15,099	16,716	23,074	11,060	13,746

*Provisional

Table 17.20: New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2015-2019 Cont'd

Number

S/No	County	NPR Applications					NPR IDs Produced					NPR IDs Collected				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
31	Laikipia … … … … …	7,984	18,137	12,059	8,289	13,580	8,693	17,597	13,434	8,679	11,112	9,441	15,601	14,310	8,027	9,086
32	Nakuru … … … … …	55,237	76,607	59,682	38,437	55,031	36,520	62,504	60,685	35,078	46,648	42,429	56,198	57,533	31,258	41,458
33	Narok … … … … … …	21,469	30,753	23,007	17,316	30,875	9,897	31,614	29,905	16,518	20,416	9,310	27,515	25,886	15,967	17,440
34	Kajiado … … … … …	10,259	18,529	19,447	15,964	18,690	13,454	20,600	18,430	16,379	17,075	14,334	15,152	18,179	13,620	15,107
35	Kericho … … … … …	23,077	30,801	28,353	18,048	29,123	16,928	23,979	30,260	16,199	23,711	28,171	23,086	29,638	15,258	18,936
36	Bomet … … … … … …	15,009	24,076	27,136	15,888	24,875	14,767	22,741	28,717	17,008	18,405	14,743	19,357	29,545	15,778	15,321
37	Kakamega … … … …	50,910	59,574	62,483	51,897	70,331	44,432	55,388	59,022	45,909	57,284	38,417	51,356	58,715	39,673	50,688
38	Vihiga … … … … … …	17,352	19,812	17,932	16,509	25,730	15,107	19,585	19,481	14,298	18,147	11,941	14,093	18,104	12,907	15,281
39	Bungoma … … … … …	47,915	55,514	53,513	44,867	58,973	30,013	52,781	50,665	36,390	39,804	25,117	42,983	50,029	31,405	33,603
40	Busia … … … … … … …	28,017	30,280	25,726	26,352	29,779	21,377	33,511	30,074	22,736	23,080	16,329	32,681	32,577	22,261	21,937
41	Siaya … … … … … … …	35,071	45,097	35,677	19,340	26,619	26,613	41,453	36,528	16,580	23,406	25,691	38,887	34,140	16,170	19,422
42	Kisumu … … … … … …	37,333	39,774	46,898	25,829	33,831	27,062	39,613	43,027	18,958	29,920	26,652	35,158	40,842	19,228	24,574
43	Homa Bay … … … …	33,553	34,782	43,788	19,088	28,831	26,903	36,599	43,094	16,785	24,588	23,640	33,881	38,296	15,160	20,927
44	Migori … … … … … …	33,279	40,649	37,348	25,138	32,875	20,014	41,090	34,270	19,800	21,213	18,263	36,770	31,805	17,955	20,086
45	Kisii … … … … … … …	32,752	40,140	40,732	32,603	40,233	27,739	40,567	38,418	28,728	38,640	24,230	37,381	41,478	25,659	30,123
46	Nyamira … … … … …	23,066	24,085	22,443	16,653	21,461	16,237	19,506	18,824	14,318	17,580	14,072	18,342	18,010	13,151	15,101
47	Nairobi City … … … …	61,150	74,233	71,316	63,671	71,190	53,470	75,273	69,203	57,602	64,920	49,554	78,569	69,095	51,674	73,339
48	Foreign Office[1] … … …	..	..	881	743	1,454	668	532	654	884	1,060	668	532	654	884	1,060
	Total	**1,097,267**	**1,529,921**	**1,234,149**	**967,651**	**1,245,192**	**816,477**	**1,431,094**	**1,322,747**	**846,019**	**1,031,422**	**766,670**	**1,241,637**	**1,263,510**	**763,603**	**879,756**

Source: National Registration Bureau

NPR - Not Previously Registred

[1] These are produced in Nairobi for Kenyans abroad who applied through foreign office

.. Data Missing

Voter Registration

17.29. Table 17.21 presents the number of registered voters by County in 2018 and 2019. The number of registered voters in 2019 increased slightly by 0.3 per cent from 19,611,423 to 19,678,986 in 2019. Voters' registration in Wajir County was static because there was a petition in court about the Wajir County voters' register. Nairobi City County with its 17 constituencies contributed a high proportion of the voters (11.5 per cent) in the country while Lamu County with only 2 constituencies contributed only 0.4 per cent of the registered voters. Voter coverage decreased marginally from 78.1 per cent in 2018 to 76.7 per cent in 2019 on account of increase in population eligible for registration compared to the increase in the number of registered voters.

Table 17.21. Registered Voters, 2018 and 2019

Number

S/no	Name of County, Special domains	No.of constituencies/ Registratio	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2018			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2019*			2018 Coverage (%)			2019 Coverage (%)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Mombasa	6	305,521	274,702	580,223	308,063	277,108	585,171	71.6	73.2	72.3	79.8	74.7	77.3
2	Kwale	4	146,178	134,863	281,041	146,451	135,058	281,509	75.2	59.6	66.8	73.8	61.4	67.3
3	Kilifi	7	263,598	244,470	508,068	265,231	246,196	511,427	80.4	62.2	70.5	84.1	70.1	76.7
4	Tana River	3	61,668	56,659	118,327	61,779	56,754	118,533	88.3	75.0	81.4	88.8	78.4	83.5
5	Lamu	2	38,554	31,222	69,776	38,599	31,264	69,863	99.2	89.6	94.7	90.7	87.0	89.1
6	Taita Taveta	4	86,506	69,210	155,716	86,891	69,563	156,454	78.0	63.2	70.7	83.7	70.3	77.2
7	Garissa	6	87,910	75,440	163,350	87,918	75,447	163,365	67.6	59.6	63.7	42.8	42.9	42.9
8	Wajir	6	88,619	74,283	162,902	88,619	74,283	162,902	67.5	61.1	64.4	51.9	49.3	50.7
9	Mandera	6	94,786	80,856	175,642	94,820	80,886	175,706	49.1	44.9	47.1	58.1	51.7	55.0
10	Marsabit	4	77,390	64,318	141,708	77,462	64,411	141,873	99.3	92.3	96.0	70.3	67.5	69.0
11	Isiolo	2	41,533	33,805	75,338	41,568	33,842	75,410	102.5	90.9	96.9	63.2	56.0	59.8
12	Meru	9	382,022	320,458	702,480	383,894	322,635	706,529	95.1	78.7	86.9	86.4	70.7	78.5
13	Tharaka-Nithi	3	117,039	96,115	213,154	117,281	96,293	213,574	109.7	84.6	96.8	103.0	80.1	91.3
14	Embu	4	166,099	143,369	309,468	166,651	143,879	310,530	105.1	87.6	96.2	88.9	75.6	82.2
15	Kitui	8	257,010	217,502	474,512	257,293	217,708	475,001	112.7	76.7	92.8	94.2	68.5	80.4
16	Machakos	8	347,041	273,213	620,254	348,006	273,998	622,004	107.9	81.4	94.4	81.3	62.9	72.0
17	Makueni	6	239,824	183,486	423,310	240,664	184,231	424,895	107.0	73.0	89.0	87.9	63.9	75.5
18	Nyandarua	5	175,956	159,678	335,634	177,027	160,490	337,517	98.3	83.5	90.7	102.2	85.7	93.6
19	Nyeri	6	245,497	211,452	456,949	246,403	212,207	458,610	97.2	81.0	89.0	104.1	84.4	94.0
20	Kirinyaga	4	184,060	165,776	349,836	184,299	165,930	350,229	91.8	83.6	87.7	94.5	82.0	88.2
21	Murang'a	7	329,825	257,301	587,126	331,120	258,459	589,579	104.8	76.0	89.9	105.1	78.2	91.3
22	Kiambu	12	592,700	588,220	1,180,920	595,181	590,865	1,186,046	97.8	100.5	99.2	79.3	74.5	76.9
23	Turkana	6	97,496	93,939	191,435	98,085	94,291	192,376	33.9	33.5	33.7	44.7	44.5	44.6
24	West Pokot	4	93,477	86,755	180,232	93,710	86,889	180,599	63.3	54.2	58.5	75.0	64.6	69.6
25	Samburu	3	42,173	40,614	82,787	42,427	40,860	83,287	62.0	56.2	59.0	63.7	59.7	61.7
26	Trans Nzoia	5	184,800	154,822	339,622	185,146	155,004	340,150	68.1	55.3	61.6	78.6	61.6	69.8
27	Uasin Gishu	6	237,952	212,103	450,055	238,361	212,495	450,856	69.5	63.7	66.7	73.5	64.7	69.1
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	4	100,250	80,414	180,664	100,518	80,624	181,142	81.5	63.1	72.1	89.0	70.3	79.6
29	Nandi	6	188,494	157,513	346,007	189,421	158,259	347,680	71.2	59.3	65.3	82.3	66.7	74.3
30	Baringo	6	126,962	105,296	232,258	128,168	106,171	234,339	72.8	57.4	64.9	81.7	66.0	73.8

Table 17.21: Registered Voters, 2018 and 2019 cont'd

Number

S/no	Name of County, Special domains	No.of constituencies/ Registratio	Registered Voters as at 31.12.2018			Registered Voters as at 31.12.2019*			2018 Coverage (%)			2019 Coverage (%)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
31	Laikipia................................	3	131,232	115,255	246,487	131,469	115,502	246,971	89.7	75.2	82.3	92.9	79.4	86.0
32	Nakuru................................	11	493,646	455,972	949,618	495,056	457,108	952,164	81.5	75.3	78.4	83.9	75.3	79.5
33	Narok....................................	6	180,316	161,414	341,730	180,821	161,691	342,512	66.8	59.4	63.1	72.2	62.3	67.1
34	Kajiado................................	5	210,068	201,125	411,193	210,444	201,350	411,794	79.5	77.4	78.4	61.7	58.3	60.0
35	Kericho................................	6	205,131	170,537	375,668	206,148	171,139	377,287	80.8	71.2	76.2	86.9	71.0	78.9
36	Bomet....................................	5	177,924	144,088	322,012	178,599	144,517	323,116	79.8	64.6	72.2	83.7	63.9	73.5
37	Kakamega...........................	12	401,742	341,994	743,736	403,482	343,554	747,036	93.6	71.0	81.6	94.4	69.1	80.8
38	Vihiga....................................	5	154,746	117,663	272,409	155,954	118,621	274,575	108.9	67.8	86.3	107.8	71.3	88.2
39	Bungoma.............................	9	306,106	253,744	559,850	306,206	253,812	560,018	89.5	68.3	78.5	82.5	60.9	71.1
40	Busia......................................	7	189,671	161,377	351,048	190,589	161,997	352,586	106.3	76.8	90.3	95.1	68.2	80.5
41	Siaya......................................	6	254,660	203,293	457,953	255,413	203,856	459,269	111.6	71.7	89.5	112.5	73.2	90.8
42	Kisumu.................................	7	289,661	249,549	539,210	290,613	250,430	541,043	96.8	80.3	88.4	99.2	77.3	87.7
43	Homa Bay...........................	8	254,957	221,918	476,875	256,441	223,119	479,560	101.7	74.4	86.9	106.0	75.4	89.2
44	Migori..................................	8	206,881	181,752	388,633	207,221	181,985	389,206	86.2	67.1	76.1	87.2	65.2	75.3
45	Kisii..	9	298,723	247,857	546,580	300,603	249,417	550,020	92.6	65.1	77.7	99.9	69.8	83.6
46	Nyamira...............................	4	151,426	127,427	278,853	151,928	127,792	279,720	87.4	63.6	74.7	102.4	73.6	86.9
47	Nairobi City.......................	17	1,154,482	1,096,371	2,250,853	1,156,361	1,098,671	2,255,032	78.9	71.0	74.8	80.6	77.2	78.9
	Sub total...................	**290**	**10,462,312**	**9,139,190**	**19,601,502**	**10,498,404**	**9,170,661**	**19,669,065**	**85.4**	**71.1**	**78.1**	**84.1**	**69.7**	**76.7**
48	Diaspora..............................	10	2,272	2,121	4,393	2,272	2,121	4,393	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Prisons.................................	103	4,564	964	5,528	4,564	964	5,528	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		**10,469,148**	**9,142,275**	**19,611,423**	**10,505,240**	**9,173,746**	**19,678,986**	**85.4**	**71.1**	**78.1**	**84.1**	**69.7**	**76.7**

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

Refugees in Kenya

17.30. The Government of Kenya has facilitated mass voluntary repatriation of refugees from Garissa County mainly involving refugees of Somali origin since 2015. This resulted in closure of the Alinjugur Camp in Garissa. Table 17.22 shows the number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya by age and sex from 2015 to 2019. Despite the voluntary repatriation, the population of refugees and asylum seekers grew by 3.8 per cent in 2019 to reach 489,747.. These comprised of 249,811 males (51.0%) and 239,936 females (49.0%). The increase was partly attributed to natural refugee population growth from other countries and increased number of new registered refugees during the year mainly from Somalia and South Sudan due to continued conflicts in these two countries. The number of children registered as refugees and asylum seekers increased by 5.0 per cent from 255,177 in 2018 to 267,908 in 2019 compared to an increase of 2.4 per cent observed among adult refugee population during the period under review.

Table 17.22. Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya by Age and Sex, 2015-2019

Number

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Children (< 18 yrs)					
Male	174,344	149,972	134,109	132,999	140,159
Female........................	157,276	134,173	138,994	122,178	127,749
Sub Total-children	**331,620**	**284,145**	**273,103**	**255,177**	**267,908**
Adults (18+ yrs)					
Male	129,616	100,781	103,299	105,318	109,652
Female........................	132,645	109,937	112,013	111,229	112,187
Sub Total-adults	**262,261**	**210,718**	**215,312**	**216,547**	**221,839**
Total (all ages)					
Male	303,960	250,753	237,408	238,317	249,811
Female........................	289,921	244,110	251,007	233,407	239,936
Total	**593,881**	**494,863**	**488,415**	**471,724**	**489,747**

Source: Refugee Affairs Secretariat

*Provisional

17.31. The distribution of registered refugees and asylum seekers by location of residence and country of origin is shown in Tables 17.23a and 17.23b respectively. In 2019, 44.3 and 39.5 per cent of refugees and asylum seekers were living in camps in Garissa and Turkana Counties respectively. Major urban centres in Nairobi, Mombasa and Eldoret were home to 16.1 per cent of the refugee and asylum seekers population under special clearance from the Government. There was a marginal increase of refugees in Dadaab (4.1 per cent), Kakuma (3.4 per cent) and urban centres (4.2 per cent).

Table 17.23a: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Location, 2015-2019

Number

Location	County/City	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	% growth in 2019
Alinjugur Camp	Garissa County..................................	126,042	95,979	-	-	-	-
Dadaab Camp	Garissa County..................................	221,938	176,785	238,152	208,633	217,151	4.1%
Kakuma Camp	Turkana County.............................	184,550	154,947	185,154	187,349	193,684	3.4%
Urban centres	Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret.......	61,351	67,152	65,109	75,742	78,912	4.2%
	Total....................................	**593,881**	**494,863**	**488,415**	**471,724**	**489,747**	**3.8%**

Source: Refugee Affairs Secretariat

*Provisional

17.32. Somalia remained the country of origin with highest number of refugees and asylum seekers accounting for 54.0 percent of all registered refugees in Kenya followed by South Sudan with 24.8 per cent. Refugees and asylum seekers from Sudan recorded the highest increase of 49.4 per cent from 10,106 in 2018 to 15,098 in 2019. This is attributed to the emerging political instability in Sudan. Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo registered an increase of 5.5 per cent in the same period. Burundi had the highest drop in refugees and asylum seekers population in the country which decreased by 25.5 per cent from 13,322 in 2018 to 9,926 in 2019. On the other hand, Sudan had the highest increase by 49.4 per cent of this population from 10,106 in 2018 to 15,098. This could be attributed to the continued conflict in Sudan.

Table 17.23b: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Country of Origin

Number

Country of Origin	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Somalia.....................	418,913	326,562	284,346	257,318	264,265
South Sudan..............	95,765	88,391	111,612	115,286	121,553
Ethiopia.....................	30,473	27,237	27,880	27,701	28,416
DR Congo.................	24,738	29,317	35,710	41,305	43,576
Sudan.......................	10,266	9,306	10,008	10,106	15,098
Burundi....................	8,312	8,461	12,828	13,322	9,926
Uganda.....................	1,907	1,970	2,482	2,412	2,499
Eritrea.......................	1,625	1,590	1,341	1,803	1,788
Rwanda.....................	1,609	1,630	1,642	1,740	1,831
Other........................	273	399	566	731	795
Total	**593,881**	**494,863**	**488,415**	**471,724**	**489,747**

Source: Refugee Affairs Secretariat

*Provisional

Child Protection

17.33 The 2010 Constitution of Kenya (Article 53) recognizes the need for all children to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhumane treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labour. The number child protection cases are presented in table 17.24a. The total number of reported cases increased by 22.7 per cent from 142,749 in 2018 to 175,087 in 2019. The Increase in caseloads over the years is attributed to an increase in the number of newly opened Children Offices (79 in number across the country), and better data collection system (Child Protection Information Management Systems (CPIMS)). There is a notable increase in the following cases: child trafficking (34.9 per cent), violence against children (32.7 per cent), displaced children (25.6 per cent), children in conflict with the law (17. 8 per cent), and vulnerable children (14.0 per cent). The number of cases reported due to child neglect also increased significantly by 36.4 per cent from 82,001 in 2018 to 111,866 in 2019 and account for the majority (91.6 per cent) of the violence against children cases reported.

Table 17.24a: Child Protection Cases Reported by Sex, 2017 -2019

Number

Case Categories[1]	2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Custody									
Abandoned	1,391	1,317	2,708	3,406	3,005	6,411	3,825	3,518	7,343
Custody	5,561	5,249	10,810	12,760	12,294	25,054	12,122	12,442	24,564
Disputed paternity	141	118	259	275	243	518	243	222	465
Parental child abduction	576	559	1,135	1,487	1,436	2,923	1,472	1,443	2,915
Sub - Total for Child Custody	**7,669**	**7,243**	**14,912**	**17,928**	**16,978**	**34,906**	**17,662**	**17,625**	**35,287**
Child in need of Registration									
Birth Registration	215	224	439	1,010	931	1,941	820	855	1,675
Inheritance / Succession	108	75	183	166	148	314	148	132	280
Subtotal for Children in need of registration	**323**	**299**	**622**	**1,176**	**1,079**	**2,255**	**968**	**987**	**1,955**
Child Trafficking									
Abduction	252	243	495	506	548	1,054	696	662	1,358
Child Labour	159	86	245	206	217	423	314	377	691
Trafficked child	21	38	59	78	105	183	62	95	157
Unlawful confinement	8	1	9	37	29	66	61	62	123
Subtotal for Child Trafficking	**440**	**368**	**808**	**827**	**899**	**1,726**	**1,133**	**1,196**	**2,329**
Children in conflict with the law									
Child Delinquency	252	114	366	784	373	1,157	746	423	1,169
Child offender	150	28	178	367	95	462	931	280	1,211
Child radicalization	48	53	101	29	20	49	18	19	37
Child truancy	773	441	1,214	2,060	1,278	3,338	2,021	1,433	3,454
Drug and Substance Abuse	53	6	59	99	15	114	119	40	159
Subtotal for Children in conflict with the law	**1,276**	**642**	**1,918**	**3,339**	**1,781**	**5,120**	**3,835**	**2,195**	**6,030**
Displaced Children									
Internally displaced child	12	10	22	6	11	17	21	46	67
Refugee Children	157	116	273	136	124	260	141	140	281
Subtotal for displaced children	**169**	**126**	**295**	**142**	**135**	**277**	**162**	**186**	**348**

Table 17.24a: Child Protection Cases Reported by Sex, 2017 -2019 Cont'd

Number

Case Categories[1]	2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Violance against Children (VAC)									
Child Marriage	10	276	286	26	800	826	34	622	656
Child pregnancy		346	346		771	771		735	735
Defilement	81	893	974	250	2,647	2,897	321	2,421	2,742
Emotional Abuse	199	257	456	431	569	1,000	529	680	1,209
FGM		37	37		111	111		74	74
Harmful cultural practice	7	11	18	15	22	37	22	20	42
Incest	11	38	49	21	95	116	61	109	170
Neglect	16,430	15,779	32,209	42,154	39,847	82,001	57,279	54,587	111,866
Online Abuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		2
Physical Abuse/Violence	592	551	1,143	1,143	1,164	2,307	1,051	1,138	2,189
Sexual assault	25	107	132	37	105	142	40	103	143
Sexual Exploitation & abuse	8	72	80	48	153	201	41	91	132
Sodomy	45	2	47	99	3	102	94	20	114
Subtotal for Violence against Children	**17,408**	**18,369**	**35,777**	**44,224**	**46,287**	**90,511**	**59,474**	**60,600**	**120,074**
Vulnerable Children									
Child Affected by HIV/AIDS	39	33	72	98	94	192	126	101	227
Child headed household	20	19	39	47	42	89	63	83	146
Child of imprisoned parent(s)	64	52	116	134	146	280	132	135	267
Child out of school	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	220	553
Child with disability	69	50	119	118	112	230	162	98	260
Children on the streets	297	54	351	608	147	755	492	135	627
Missing Child (Lost & Found)	444	403	847	1,113	1,042	2,155	1,376	1,109	2,485
Mother (Relative) Offer	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	19
Orphaned Children	858	857	1,715	2,094	2,159	4,253	2,131	2,315	4,446
Sick Child (Chronic Illness)	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	34
Sub total for Vulnerable children	**1,791**	**1,468**	**3,259**	**4,212**	**3,742**	**7,954**	**4,842**	**4,222**	**9,064**
Total	**29,076**	**28,515**	**57,591**	**71,848**	**70,901**	**142,749**	**88,076**	**87,011**	**175,087**

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

.. Data Missing

* Provisional

[1] See Appendix 3

17.34 Table 17.24b looks at how the cases reported to the Department of Children Services for child protection in Table 17.24a were disposed of. The child protection intervention approach included looking for alternative family care, referring the cases to other agencies, family reconciliations & support, repatriation and reunification, diversion and counselling. Children allowed to be fostered by guardians increased by 43.8 per cent from 475 in 2018 to 683 in 2019 while those adopted increased by 39.5 per cent from 119 in 2018 to 166 in 2019. Similarly, the number of children referred for family support increased by 30.0 per cent from 3,802 in 2018 to 4,944 in 2019 while those released to their parents increased from 1.591 in 2018 to 2.014 in 2019. On the other hand, the number of children referred to courts decreased from 9,115 to 8,098 and those referred for judicial orders declined from 750 to 452 children in the period under review.

Table 17.24b: Child Protection Interventions by Sex, 2016 -2019

Number

Intervention Categories[1]	2017			2018			2019*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alternative Family Care(AFC)									
Adoption	62	73	135	76	43	119	63	103	166
Committed to CCIs	1,052	1,010	2,062	1,243	1,243	2,486	1,067	956	2,023
Committed to statutory institution	234	126	360	248	182	430	127	139	266
Foster Care	141	136	277	120	138	258	79	98	177
Guardianship	290	289	579	222	253	475	315	368	683
Sub Total for Alternative Family Care	**1,779**	**1,634**	**3,413**	**1,909**	**1,859**	**3,768**	**1,651**	**1,664**	**3,315**
Refferal to other agencies									
Placement in school	481	446	927	534	604	1,138	516	677	1,193
Referred to Court / Khadhi	4,887	4,967	9,854	4,414	4,701	9,115	3,873	4,225	8,098
Referred to other government agencies	9,515	10,229	19,744	10,073	11,379	21,452	9,009	10,553	19,562
Referred to other non-state agencies	1,531	1,347	2,878	1,814	1,814	3,628	1,434	1,557	2,991
Registration	492	439	931				66	56	122
Rescue and Placement	432	516	948	456	564	1,020	322	369	691
Sub Total for refferal to other agencies	**17,338**	**17,944**	**35,282**	**17,291**	**19,062**	**36,353**	**15,220**	**17,437**	**32,657**
Family Reconciliation & Support									
Child Maintenance	10,265	9,765	20,030	9,567	9,059	18,626	9,746	9,232	18,978
Family support	1,512	1,483	2,995	2,001	1,801	3,802	2,451	2,493	4,944
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	13,512	12,703	26,215	16,916	15,965	32,881	15,847	15,339	31,186
Parents Bonded	382	340	722	604	533	1,137	636	580	1,216
Reconciliation	4,653	4,460	9,113	5,452	5,519	10,971	5,790	5,619	11,409
Written Promise	627	431	1,058	492	291	783	496	405	901
Sub Total for family reconciliaton & Support	**30,951**	**29,182**	**60,133**	**35,032**	**33,168**	**68,200**	**34,966**	**33,668**	**68,634**
Repatraiation and Reunification									
Reintegration	266	219	485	213	203	416	239	159	398
Repatriation	339	241	580	277	221	498	258	181	439
Reunited	773	752	1,525	1,226	1,162	2,388	1,256	1,281	2,537
Sub Total for repatriationa nd reunificaton	**1,378**	**1,212**	**2,590**	**1,716**	**1,586**	**3,302**	**1,753**	**1,621**	**3,374**
Legal Processes									
Judicial Orders	188	224	412	348	402	750	196	256	452
Legal Aid	430	567	997	610	860	1,470	730	791	1,521
Release on expiry of an order	12	8	20	1	1	2	3	5	8
Release on license	11	6	17	1		1	43	13	56
Release on revocation of an order/ earlier release	4	8	12	3	8	11	6	24	30
Release to Parent(s)	828	772	1,600	815	776	1,591	1,028	986	2,014
Supervision with court orders	254	188	442	236	195	431	172	170	342
Supervision Without Court Orders	684	408	1,092	703	431	1,134	601	414	1,015
Sub Total for legal proceses	**2,411**	**2,181**	**4,592**	**2,717**	**2,673**	**5,390**	**2,779**	**2,659**	**5,438**
Diversion and Counselling									
Police Diversion	31	28	59	44	40	84	105	186	291
Professional counseling	1,818	1,853	3,671	2,209	2,280	4,489	2,204	2,026	4,230
Sub Total for diversion and counselling	**1,849**	**1,881**	**3,730**	**2,253**	**2,320**	**4,573**	**2,309**	**2,212**	**4,521**
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
Case Open	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,226	17,812	37,038
Pending	3,134	2,898	6,032	7,454	7,019	14,473	7,632	7,357	14,989
Sub Total for pending cases	**3,134**	**2,898**	**6,032**	**7,454**	**7,019**	**14,473**	**7,632**	**7,357**	**14,989**
Total	**60,343**	**58,355**	**118,698**	**71,848**	**70,902**	**142,750**	**88,076**	**87,011**	**175,087**

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 followup) 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.

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	8	THEFT BY SERVANT	a) Stealing by Directors b) Stealing by employee/servant
			9	VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	a) Theft of M/V b) Theft from M/V c) Theft of M/V part d) Theft of M/Cycle
			10	DANGEROUS DRUGS	a) Possession b) Handling c) Trafficking d) Cultivating e) Usage
2	OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	a) Rape b) Defilement c) Incest d) Unnatural Offences (Sodomy) e) Bestiality f) Indecent assault g) Abduction h) Bigamy	11	TRAFFIC OFFENCES	a) Taking and Driving Motor Vehicle without Authority b) Driving under influence of alcohol
			12	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	a) Malicious Damage b) Arson c) Negligent Acts
3	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	a) Assault b) Creating Disturbance c) Affray	13	ECONOMIC CRIMES	a) Obtaining by False Pretence b) Currency Forgery c) Other Fraud/Forgery Offences
4	ROBBERY	a) Robbery b) Robbery with Violance c) Carjacking d) Robbed of M/V e) Cattle Rustling	14	CORRUPTION	a) Soliciting for Bribe b) Accepting Bribe c) Accept Free Gifts d) Demanding by false pretence e) Other Corruption Offences
5	BREAKING	a) House Breaking b) Burglary c) Other Breakings	15	OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	a) Soliciting for Bribe b) Accepting Bribe c) Accept Free Gifts d) Demanding by false pretence e) Other Criminal Offences
6	THEFT OF STOCK				
7	STEALING	a) Handling Stolen Property b) Stealing from Person c) Stealing by Tenants/lodgers d) Stealing from a building e) General Stealing	16	OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	a) Bag Snatching b) Other offences Against Tourists c) Other Offences involving Tourist

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
Various cases	By-laws under the Llocal Government Act, Traffict Act, Tax Act etc

Appendix 17.3: Definition of Child Protection Cases

No.	Case Category	Definition
1	Abandonment	A child deserted willingly by a parent, guardian or the person who has actual legal custody without any regard for the child's welfare (The Children Act 2001)
2	Abduction	Any child who by force, inducement, or by any deceitful means is moved from a place of safety to another where his/her welfare is at risk.Abduction or kidnapping by strangers (from outside the family, natural or legal guardians) who steal a child for criminal purposes which may include extortion,illegal adoption, human trafficking& murder
3	Custody	Custody in respect to a child, means much of the parental rights and duties as relate to the possession of the child (The Children Act 2001)
4	Physical abuse/Violence	Deliberate trauma, physical injury caused by punching, beating, kicking, burning,biting or otherwise harming a child which results in injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns, cuts etc. (Handbook for Child Protection Practice Report, 2000)
5	Birth Registration	Every child shall have a right to a name and nationality and where a child is deprived of his/her identity the Government shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to establishing his/her identity.(The Children Act 2001; Births and Deaths Registration, The Constitution of Kenya,2010)
6	Children on the streets	Street Living Children: children who ran away from their families and live alone on the streets. Street Working Children: children who spend most of their time on the streets, fending for themselves, but returning home on a regular basis.Children from Street Families: children who live on the streets with their families (The State of the World's Children Report, 2006)
7	Child labor	Any situation where a child provides labor in exchange for payment and includes— a) when a child provides labour as an assistant to another person and his labour is deemed to be the labour of that other person for the purposes of payment; (b)where a child's labour is used for gain by any individual or institution whether or not the child benefits directly or indirectly; and c) where there is in existence a contract for services where the party providing the services is a child whether the person using the services does so directly or by an agent. (The Children Act 2001) using the services does so directly or by an agent. (The Children Act
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))
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.)

No.	Case Category	Definition
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).
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
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)

No.	Mode of Intervention	Definition
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 thebest interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
18	Referred to other non-state agencies	Passing a child's matter/case to other agencies- INGOs, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, who have more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children Act, 2001)
19	Reintegrated	Is the gradual, result oriented and community supervised process of helping a child adjust, settle and adopt the life in his/her family system. Child reintegration is the planned, structured and result oriented rehabilitation program undertaken by the institution to ensure successful placement and reunification of a child into their family and community or to another family based on alternative care placements. (Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005; Alternative Family Care Standards, 2015)
20	Repatriated	The process of returning a lost, unaccompanied or run-away child back to the place of origin after thorough, in-depth analysis of conditions surrounding the family or home or place (Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005; Alternative Family Care Standards, 2015)
21	Release to parent(s)	Refers to taking a child to a place of safety by an authorized officer without reference to the court, the parent or guardian or any person who has 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 and Empowerment

Chapter 18

Overview

Since independence, the government has addressed gender equality and women's empowerment by putting in place programmatic, policy, legislative and administrative measures and supportive institutional frameworks. This include the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 which places great emphasis on both gender equality and their participation in the country's development agenda. It highlights such principles as equality, equity, inclusiveness and non-discrimination. Further, the approval of the national policy on gender and development in 2019 had a goal of achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in national development so as to enhance participation of women and men, boys and girls, vulnerable and marginalized groups for the attainment of sustainable development.

18.2. National Government expenditure for the social services is expected to increase from KSh 58.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 71.4 billion in 2019/20. Total recurrent expenditure is expected to increase from KSh 37.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 42.9 billion in 2019/20. Similarly, total development expenditure is expected to rise from KSh 20.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 28.5 billion in 2019/20.

18.3. Loans disbursed by the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) and Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) are expected to increase from KSh 3.1 billion and KSh 323.2 million in 2018/19 to KSh 3.5 billion and KSh 600.0 million in 2019/20, respectively. Loans disbursed by Uwezo Fund are expected to decrease from KSh267.0 in 2018/19 to KSh 250.0 million in 2019/20. The WEF is expected to increase disbursement of loans to 132,670 women in 2019/20 from 129,432 in 2018/19. The Uwezo Fund is expected to disburse loans to 21,848 women in 2019/20 compared to 17,274 in 2018/19. YEDF is expected to increase disbursement of loans by 85.6 per cent to 51,434 men in 2019/20 from 27,706 in 2018/19.

18.4. The amount of public procurement reserved for disadvantaged groups is expected to increase by 8.0 per cent from KSh 59.6 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 64.4 billion in 2019/20. The total value of tenders reserved and awarded by Public Procuring Entities under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) is expected to rise from KSh 30.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 32.7 billion in 2019/20. Women,Youths and Persons with Disabilities entrepreneurs are expected to be awarded tenders worth KSh 17.3 billion, KSh 13.6 billion and KSh 1.9 billion, respectively in 2019/20.

18.5. The total number of service women and men recruited by National Youth Service reduced from 17,185 in 2018 to 12,194 in 2019. The number of service women and men recruited decreased by 31.9 and 27.9 per cent from 4,850 and 12,335 to 3,301 and 8,893 for the period 2018 to 2019, respectively.

18.6. For elective decision making positions, only Members of County Assembly met the threshold of a two-third gender rule at 33.6 per cent in 2019. The percentage of women Governors reduced from 6.4 per cent in 2018 to 4.3 per cent in 2019 while that of women Deputy Governors increased from 14.9 per cent to 17.4 per cent in the same period. The percentage of women Senators and Members of Parliament remained the same at 31.3 per cent and 21.8 per cent, respectively in 2018 and 2019.

18.7. The Chief Administrative Secretaries comprised 33.3 per cent of women in the appointive decision making positions in the public service in 2019. The number of County Executive Committee Members (CECM) declined from 448 in 2018 to 430 in 2019. The percentage of women in CECM declined marginally from 31.9 per cent in 2018 to 31.5 per cent in 2019. In the Judiciary, the proportion of women magistrates increased from 46.6 per cent in 2018 to 53.3 per cent in 2019.

18.8. The amount disbursed through Cash Transfer programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, and Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities is expected to reduce from KSh 7.3 billion and KSh 721.8 million in 2018/19 to KSh 7.1 billion and KSh 408.2 million in 2019/20, respectively. Direct cash disbursement for Older Persons is expected to increase marginally from KSh 18.2 billion to KSh 18.3 billion during the review period. The number of women caregivers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children is expected to reduce from 271,288 in 2018/19 to 235,339 in 2019/20. The number of female and male elderly person's beneficiaries is expected to reduce from 487,289 and 310,122 in 2018/19 to 467,265 and 297,379 in 2019/20, respectively. The number of men and women caregivers for Persons with Severe Disabilities is expected to decrease from 34,268 and 8,583 in 2018/19 to 27,265 and 6,829 in 2019/20, respectively.

18.9. The number of NSSF registered members increased from 4.1 million in 2018 to 4.2 million in 2019. The number of women and men registered members increased from 1.1 million and 2.97 million in 2018 to 1.2 million and 3.0 million in 2019, respectively. Members' annual contributions increased to KSh10.1 billion in 2019 while annual benefits increased from KSh 5.0 billion to KSh 5.3 billion in 2019.

18.10. The number of students' placement for engineering courses is expected to increase from 1,597 in 2018/19 to 2,077 in 2019/20 academic year to be distributed by 1,591 males and 486 females in 2019/20 academic year. The percentage of female students decreased from 25.4 to 23.4 per cent in 2018/19 while that of male increased from 74.6 to 76.6 per cent during the same period.

Government Expenditure on Social Services

18.11. National Government expenditure on social services for the period 2016/17 to 2019/20 is shown in Table 18.1. Total expenditure is expected to increase significantly from KSh 58.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 71.4 billion in 2019/20. Total recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 15.4 per cent from KSh 37.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 42.9 billion in 2019/20.

18.12. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens Affairs is expected to rise from KSh 18.7 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 19.4 billion in 2019/20. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Public Service and Youth is expected to significantly increase from KSh 15.4 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 19.3 billion in 2019/20. Combined recurrent expenditure for the two state departments will account for 90.2 per cent of the total recurrent expenditure for social services.

18.13. Total development expenditure is expected to rise by 36.0 per cent from KSh 20.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 28.5 billion in 2019/20 . Development expenditure for the the State Department for Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens Affairs is expected to account for 54.1 per cent of the total development expenditure for social service.

Table 18.1: National Government Expenditure on Social Services, 2016/17 - 2019/20

KSh. Million

Financial Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*	2019/20+
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE				
State Department for Labour	1,392.76	1,741.78	1,720.10	2,685.80
State Department for Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens Affairs[1]	6,976.39	13,195.00	18,716.39	19,362.44
State Department for Public Services and Youth	13,370.77	13,997.74	15,426.29	19,280.37
State Department for Gender	693.77	1,210.57	1,281.00	1,523.18
TOTAL	**22,433.69**	**30,145.09**	**37,143.78**	**42,851.79**
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE				
State Department for Labour	384.19	306.61	1,003.41	3,190.10
State Department for Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens Affairs.	13,657.85	9,350.95	12,835.71	15,437.32
State Department for Public Services and Youth	14,518.15	11,187.83	4,510.63	7,041.13
State Department for Gender	3,430.00	3,187.75	2,628.50	2,851.48
TOTAL	**31,990.19**	**24,033.14**	**20,978.25**	**28,520.03**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**54,423.88**	**54,178.23**	**58,122.03**	**71,371.81**

Source: The National Treasury

* Provisional

+ Revised Estimates

[1] Formely State Department of Social Protection and Services

Economic Empowerment

18.14. **Women Enterprise Fund:** Table18.2a provides data on Women Enterprise Fund Loans Disbursements from 2015/16 to 2019/20. Grant from the government is expected to decrease by 11.1 per cent from KSh 534.5 million in 2018/19 to KSh 475.2 million in 2019/20. The disbursement of loans to the groups is expected to increase by 12.9 per cent from KSh 3.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 3.5 billion in 2019/20. Similarly, loan repayment and outstanding loans are expected to increase by 11.8 per cent and 9.0 per cent, repectively in 2019/20.

18.15. The total number of beneficiaries is also expected to go up by 2.5 per cent from 152,273 in 2018/19 to 156,082 in 2019/20. The number of women and men loan beneficiaries is expected to increase from 129,432 and 22,841 in 2018/19 to 132,670 and 23,412 in 2019/20 respectively.

Table18.2a: Women Enterprise Fund Loans Disbursement, 2015/16-2019/20

Year	Number of Groups	Members			Total Disbursed (Ksh Million)	Amount Repaid (Ksh Million)	Outstanding Loan (Ksh. Millions)	GOK Grant[1] (Ksh. Million)
		Women	Men	Total				
2015/2016	10,943	151,619	26,756	178,375	2,285.6	1,572.73	1,806.01	439.0
2016/2017	11,323	121,724	21,481	143,205	2,212.4	2,156.00	2,127.43	915.2
2017/2018	9,502	97,973	17,289	115,262	2,187.3	1,957.22	2,390.81	673.0
2018/2019*	13,490	129,432	22,841	152,273	3,085.0	2,626.42	2,871.48	534.5
2019/2020+	13,870	132,670	23,412	156,082	3,503.0	2,935.10	3,131.08	475.2

Source: Women Enterprise Fund

* Provisional

+ Revised Estimates

[1] GoK Grant (Development and Recurrent Expenditure by the National Government)

18.16. Table 18.2b gives details of WEF loans disbursement by sectors from 2018/19 to 2019/20. The amount of funds disbursed increased from KSh 3.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 3.5 billion in 2019/20. During the review period, loans advanced to agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector is expected to account for about a third of the loans to be disbursed. The loans disbursement in the sector is expected to grow by 72.5 per cent from KSh 678.7 million in 2018/2019 to KSh 1,171.0 million in 2019/2020. However, the amount of funds disbursed to the manufacturing sector is expected to decline during the review period.

Table 18.2b: Women Enterprise Funds Loan Disbursement by Sector, 2018/19 - 2019/20

Sector	2018/19*			2019/20+		
	Amount Disbursed (Million)	No of Groups	% Lending	Amount Disbursed (Million)	No of Groups	% Lending
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	678.7	2,968	37.0	1,171.0	4,716	34.0
Manufacturing............................	92.6	405	3.0	89.5	361	2.6
Building and Construction.............	40.1	175	2.0	68.9	277	2.0
Other Service Activities[1] … …	2,274	9,942	58.0	1,884.0	7,351	53.0
Table Banking[2] … … … … …				289.3	1,165	8.4
Total… … … … … … … … … … …	**3,085**	**13,490**	**100.0**	**3,503**	**13,870**	**100.0**

Source: Women Enterprise Fund

* Provisional

+ Revised 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.

18.17. **Uwezo Fund :** Uwezo Fund is a flagship programme under Vision 2030 aimed at enabling women, youth and Persons With Disability (PWD) access finances to promote their businesses at the constituency level, thereby enhancing economic growth towards the promotion of gender equality and economic empowerment. Table 18.3 shows funds disbursed by Uwezo to the groups from 2016/17 to 2019/20. The government grants is expected to reduce from KSh 445.0 million in 2018/19 to KSh 418.4 million in 2019/20.

The loans disbursed is expected to decrease by 6.4 per cent from KSh267 in 2018/19 to KSh 250.0 million in 2019/20. The number of members benefiting from the loan is expected to increase by 18.9 per cent from 21,616 in 2018/19 to 25,703 in 2019/20. The increase is partly attributed to enhanced awareness creation campaign and renewal of registration certificates. The number of women beneficiaries is expected to increase by 26.5 per cent from 17,274 in 2018/19 to 21,848 members in 2019/20. On the other hand, the number of men beneficiaries is expected to decrease by 11.2 per cent from 4,342 in 2018/19 to 3,855 members in 2019/20.

18.18. The variations in the number of groups and membership between 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial year were as a result of the then proposed merger of affirmative funds which caused a slow down in disbursement, and reduced exchequer allocations. Previously upto the financial year 2016/17, constituencies still had a remainder of the initial allocation and were therefore, able to give funds to more groups.

Table 18.3: Disbursed Funds by Uwezo Fund, 2016/17-2019/20

Financial Year	No of Groups	Members			Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	GoK Grants (KSh. Million)
		Women	Men	Total		
2016/17	4,957	53,758	9,487	63,245	500.0	500.0
2017/18	5,357	55,250	9,750	65,000	445.0	565.0
2018/19*	1,603	17,274	4,342	21,616	267.0	445.0
2019/20+	1,915	21,848	3,855	25,703	250.0	418.4

Source: UWEZO Oversight Board

* Provisional

\+ Revised Estimates

18.19. **Youth Enterprise Development Fund:** The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) is one of the flagship projects of Vision 2030, under the social pillar. The Fund seeks to create employment opportunities for young people through entrepreneurship and promotion of job creation rather than job seeking. Details of loan disbursement by YEDF from 2015/16 to 2019/20 is presented in Table 18.4. Government grant is expected to increase by 6.3 per cent from KSh 596.83 million in 2018/19 to KSh 634.63 million in 2019/20. The number of men who are expected to receive the loan will increase by 85.6 per cent from 27,706 in 2018/19 to 51,434 in 2019/20. The number of women beneficiaries will also increase by 85.6 per cent from 18,470 to 34,289 over the same period. Six out of ten of the loan beneficiaries are expected to be males in 2019/20.

18.4: Youth Enterprise Development Fund Loan Disbursement, 2015/16- 2019/20

Financial Year	Number of Groups	Members			Amount Disbursed (Ksh Million)	GoK Grants (KSh. Million)
		Women	Men	Total		
2015/16	82,722	26,471	39,707	66,178	463.2	532.99
2016/17	59,166	20,116	30,175	50,291	352.7	596.83
2017/18	87,183	31,386	47,079	78,465	549.2	367.82
2018/19*	49,652	18,470	27,706	46,176	323.2	596.83
2019/20+	88,374	34,289	51,434	85,723	600.0	634.63

Source: Youth Enterprise Development Fund
* Provisional
\+ Revised Estimates

18.20. **Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO):** AGPO programme requires all public procuring entities to reserve a minimum of thirty per cent of their annual procurement spending for award to Youth, Women and PWDs entrepreneurs. Table 18.5a presents the amount reserved and awarded by Public Procuring Entities under AGPO from 2015/16 to 2019/20. The amount of public procurement reserved by 658 registered public entities is expected to go up by 8.1 per cent from KSh 59.6 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 64.4 billion in 2019/20. The amount awarded is expected to increase from KSh 30.1 billion in 2018/19 from 265 reporting public entities to KSh 32.7 billion in 2019/20 from 201 public entities.

Table 18.5a: Amount Reserved and Awarded by Public Procuring Entities under AGPO, 2015/16 -2019/20

Category of Procuring Entities	Total No. of Registered Procuring Entities	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20*		
		No. of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved Ksh Millions	Amount Awarded Ksh Millions	No. of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved Ksh Millions	Amount Awarded Ksh Millions	No. of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved Ksh Millions	Amount Awarded Ksh Millions	No. of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved Ksh Millions	Amount Awarded Ksh Millions	No. of Reporting Procuring Entities	Amount Reserved Ksh Millions	Amount Awarded Ksh Millions
Ministries/State Departments....................	42	28	21,383.0	10,498.8	42	16,160.3	15,151.3	28	19,674.8	12,618.0	35	15,048.3	13,535.3	42	16,252.2	14,357.6
State Corporations..	354	120	9,839.6	5,176.2	94	26,024.7	6,480.0	83	33,471.7	9,424.4	97	29,132.9	10,350.3	120	31,463.5	11,263.9
Commissions & Independent Offices......	20	0	..	..	17	4,237.8	828.9	12	1,924.6	492.1	17	4,610.1	774.4	18	4,978.9	792.4
Universities & Colleges....................................	148	0	..	..	25	1,072.9	1,024.2	29	1,734.0	804.0	31	1,715.5	1,290.2	50	1,852.7	1,344.3
Counties Executives..	47	0	..	..	9	3,268.6	1,104.1	9	6,542.2	3,405.0	15	8,644.7	4,152.9	20	9,336.3	4,908.4
County Assemblies..	47	0	..	..	4	301.4	19.8	6	265.6	51.1	6	473.3	36.6	15	511.2	72.5
Sub-Total..	**658**	**148**	**31,222.6**	**15,675.0**	**191**	**51,065.7**	**24,608.3**	**167**	**63,612.9**	**26,794.6**	**201**	**59,624.8**	**30,139.7**	**265**	**64,394.8**	**32,739.0**

Source : The National Treasury

* Provisional

.. Data Missing

18.21. The amount of tenders reserved and awarded to youth, women, and PWD by public procurement entities under AGPO for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20 is presented in Table 18.5b. The total value of tenders awarded is expected to rise from KSh 30.1 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 32.7 billion in 2019/20. Women entrepreneurs are expected to receive 17,564 tenders worth KSh 17.3 billion, accounting for 52.7 per cent of the total value of the tenders awarded in 2019/20. Similarly, youth and PWDs will receive 13,061 tenders worth KSh 13.6 billion and 2,364 tenders worth KSh 1.9 billion in 2019/20, respectively. The highest value of tenders to all the reservation groups (youth, women and PWDs) in 2019/20 are expected to be awarded by Ministries followed by State Corporations.

Table 18.5b: Tenders Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2015/16-2019/20

	Financial Year	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20*	
	Procuring Entities	**No. of Tenders**	**Value KSh Million**	**No. of Tenders**	**Value KSh Million**	**No. of Tenders**	**Value KSh Million**	**No. of Tenders**	**Value KSh Million**	**No. of Tenders**	**Value KSh Millions**
Youth	Ministries........................	2,402	5,099.2	3825	7,247.5	2173	5,513.8	2,742	5,707.6	2,972	6,054.0
	State Corporations...........	5,225	2,495.2	5641	2,982.4	5234	3,832.0	5,943	3,962.2	6,137	4,058.4
	Commissions	..	..	882	332.2	752	228.0	898	332.0	901	341.5
	Universities & Colleges....	..	..	3088	509.1	1621	374.8	1,935	400.7	2,015	412.7
	County Executives...........	..	..	468	710.4	1044	1,804.9	942	2,495.9	964	2,670.8
	County Assemblies..........	..	..	39	16.8	80	34.2	62	20.3	72	48.3
	Sub-Total......................	**7,627**	**7,594.4**	**13,943**	**11,798.4**	**10,904**	**11,787.7**	**12,522**	**12,918.7**	**13,061**	**13,585.7**
Women	Ministries........................	2,694	5,201.1	4958	7,593.5	2724	6,534.8	3,120	7,104.8	3,266	7,526.6
	State Corporations...........	6,101	2,291.2	7278	3,094.4	8220	5,153.0	8,674	5,801.8	8,710	6,500.0
	Commissions..................	..	..	953	473.3	906	228.8	1,043	367.0	1,163	373.2
	Universities & Colleges....	..	..	3556	474.6	1788	402.6	3,242	813.3	3,499	832.3
	County Executives...........	..	..	213	370.3	856	1,290.1	848	1,445.6	870	2,000.3
	County Assemblies..........	..	..	17	2.9	23	14.4	38	14.7	56	18.8
	Sub-Total......................	**8,795**	**7,492.3**	**16,975**	**12,009.1**	**14,517**	**13,623.6**	**16,965**	**15,547.2**	**17,564**	**17,251.2**
PWDs	Ministries........................	186	198.5	404	310.2	196	569.5	342	722.9	361	777.0
	State Corporations...........	741	389.8	689	403.2	918	439.5	1,076	586.3	1,158	705.5
	Commissions..................	..	..	106	23.4	97	35.2	151	75.4	133	77.7
	Universities & Colleges....	..	..	375	40.5	201	26.6	440	76.2	548	99.3
	County Executives...........	..	..	16	23.4	77	310.0	151	211.4	155	237.3
	County Assemblies..........	..	..	2	0.1	6	2.5	4	1.6	8	5.4
	Sub-Total......................	**927**	**588.3**	**1,592**	**800.8**	**1,495**	**1,383.3**	**2,164**	**1,673.8**	**2,364**	**1,902.1**
Total..		**17,349**	**15,675.0**	**32,510**	**24,608.3**	**26,916**	**26,794.6**	**31,651**	**30,139.7**	**32,989**	**32,739.0**

Source: Public Procurement Department, The Treasury

* Provisional

.. Data Missing

Youth Empowerment

18.22. Article 260 of the Constitution of Kenya defines a youth as a person aged 18 years and who has not reached the age of 35 years. The youth constitutes 29.0 per cent of the population of Kenya. Thus, they form an essential component of drivers in the realization of the Big Four Agenda, Vision 2030, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

18.23. To advance the voice of the youth, the Government established the National Youth Council as a representative body. Further, as stated in Article 55 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 ,the government has put in place affirmative action programmes, to ensure that the youth have access to relevant education and training; opportunities to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life; and to access productive engagement including employment and entrepreneurship.

18.24. **National Youth Service.** Details of recruitment of service men and service women at the National Youth Service for the period 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 18.6. The data shows that the total number of recruited service women and men reduced by 29.0 per cent from 17,185 in 2018 to 12,194 in 2019. The number of service women recruited decreased by 31.9 per cent to 3,301 while that of service men declined by 27.9 per cent to 8,893 in the review period.

Table 18.6: Recruited Service Personnel by Sex, 2015-2019

Number

Year	Female	Male	Total
2015+	2.883	8.247	11,130
2016+	2,758	7,840	10,598
2017+	7,936	21,276	29,212
2018	4,850	12,335	17,185
2019*	3,301	8,893	12,194

Source: National Youth Service
*Provisional
+Revised

Decision Making

18.25. Table 18.7 presents details of participation of women and men in selected key public decision making positions for the period 2018 to 2019. Chief Administrative Secretaries comprised of 33.3 per cent of women in appointive decision making positions in the public service in 2019. The percentage of women Assistant County Commissioners went up slightly from 32.1 per cent in 2018 to 32.6 per cent in 2019. In contrast, women County Executive Committee Members (CECM) declined marginally from 31.9 per cent in 2018 to 31.5 per cent in 2019. Other women public officers in appointive positions held less than 30.0 per cent within their positions. In the Judiciary, the proportion of women magistrates increased from 46.6 per cent in 2018 to 53.3 per cent in 2019.

18.26. For elective positions, only Members of County Assembly met the threshold of the one-third gender rule at 33.6 per cent, in 2019. The number of women Governors declined from three (3) to two (2), thus reducing their proportion to 4.3 per cent in 2019 compared to 6.4 per cent in 2018. In constrast, the percentage of women Deputy Governors increased from 14.9 per cent in 2018 to 17.4 per cent in 2019. The percentage of the women Senators and Members of Parliament remained the same at 31.3 and 21.8 per cent, respectively in 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 18.7: Participation in Selected Public Decision Making Positions by Sex in Public Service, 2018-2019

Positions	2018				2019			
	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)	Female	Male	Total	Female (%)
Executive								
National								
Cabinet Secretaries......................................	6	16	22	27.3	7	17	24	29.2
Chief Administrative Secretaries....................	-	-	-	-	9	18	27	33.3
Principal Secretaries.....................................	8	32	40	20	10	34	44	22.7
Diplomatic Corps...	13	43	56	23.2	14	40	54	25.9
Regional County Commissioners.....................	1	7	8	12.5	1	7	8	12.5
County Commissioners..................................	14	33	47	29.8	6	41	47	12.8
Deputy County Commissioners........................	34	261	295	11.5	37	285	322	11.5
Assistant County Commissioners....................	241	510	751	32.1	348	721	1069	32.6
Chiefs	132	2458	2590	5.1	392	3028	3420	11.5
Assistant Chiefs..	494	5392	5886	8.4	1492	6505	7997	18.7
County								
Governors	3	44	47	6.4	2	45	47	4.3
Deputy Governors...	7	40	47	14.9	8	38	46	17.4
County Executive Committee Members..........	143	305	448	31.9	136	294	430	31.6
Legislature								
National								
Senators...	21	46	67	31.3	21	46	67	31.3
Members of Parliament................................	76	273	349	21.8	76	273	349	21.8
Speakers...	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
County								
Members of County Assembly.......................	761	1463	2224	34.2	737	1456	2193	33.6
Judiciary								
Supreme Court Judges......................................	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6
Court of Appeal Judges....................................	7	12	19	36.8	7	12	19	36.8
High Court Judges..	40	42	82	48.8	40	42	82	48.8
Magistrates..	215	244	459	46.8	269	234	503	53.5
Kadhis..	0	54	54	0.0	0	53	53	0.0

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Judicial service Commission and Office of the Attoney General

* Provisional...

18.27. Table 18.8 presents the distribution of members of the County Assemblies by county and sex. The number of Women Members of the County Assemblies (MCAs) decreases from 34.2 per cent in 2018 to 33.6 per cent in 2019. Lamu and Nyamira counties had the highest percentage of women Members of County Assembly at 38.9 per cent. Nandi County had the lowest women representation in the County Assembly at 23.5 per cent followed by Marsabit County at 26.7 per cent. Nine counties did not meet the minimum one-third gender requirement.

Table 18.8: Members of the County Assemblies by Sex, 2018 and 2019

S/No	COUNTY	2017			2018			2019		
		Female	Male	% Female	Female	Male	% Female	Female	Male	% Female
1	Mombasa	15	30	33.3	15	30	33.3	14	28	33.3
2	Kwale	11	22	33.3	11	22	33.3	12	22	35.3
3	Kilifi	18	35	34.0	18	35	34.0	19	35	35.2
4	Tana River	9	17	34.6	9	17	34.6	7	16	30.4
5	Lamu	7	13	35.0	7	13	35.0	7	11	38.9
6	Taita/Taveta	11	24	31.4	11	24	31.4	12	21	36.4
7	Garissa	16	32	33.3	16	32	33.3	18	32	36.0
8	Wajir	15	30	33.3	15	30	33.3	16	32	33.3
9	Mandera	16	32	33.3	16	32	33.3	16	32	33.3
10	Marsabit	12	21	36.4	12	21	36.4	8	22	26.7
11	Isiolo	7	13	35.0	7	13	35.0	6	11	35.3
12	Meru	25	44	36.2	25	44	36.2	23	45	33.8
13	Tharaka-Nithi	10	14	41.7	10	14	41.7	6	14	30.0
14	Embu	12	21	36.4	12	21	36.4	11	22	33.3
15	Kitui	18	39	31.6	18	39	31.6	18	36	33.3
16	Machakos	20	39	33.9	20	39	33.9	20	39	33.9
17	Makueni	16	31	34.0	16	31	34.0	16	32	33.3
18	Nyandarua	14	26	35.0	14	26	35.0	13	26	33.3
19	Nyeri	16	31	34.0	16	31	34.0	16	28	36.4
20	Kirinyaga	10	19	34.5	10	19	34.5	11	22	33.3
21	Murang'a	15	34	30.6	15	34	30.6	17	36	32.1
22	Kiambu	29	58	33.3	29	58	33.3	30	62	32.6
23	Turkana	16	31	34.0	16	31	34.0	17	30	36.2
24	West Pokot	11	21	34.4	11	21	34.4	11	22	33.3
25	Samburu	9	17	34.6	9	17	34.6	10	17	37.0
26	Trans Nzoia	14	25	35.9	14	25	35.9	12	27	30.8
27	Uasin Gishu	15	29	34.1	15	29	34.1	16	31	34.0
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	10	20	33.3	10	20	33.3	11	22	33.3
29	Nandi	16	32	33.3	16	32	33.3	8	26	23.5
30	Baringo	16	32	33.3	16	32	33.3	15	30	33.3
31	Laikipia	8	15	34.8	8	15	34.8	8	16	33.3
32	Nakuru	25	49	33.8	25	49	33.8	27	51	34.6
33	Narok	16	31	34.0	16	31	34.0	16	31	34.0
34	Kajiado	15	26	36.6	15	26	36.6	14	27	34.1
35	Kericho	17	30	36.2	17	30	36.2	16	31	34.0
36	Bomet	12	23	34.3	12	23	34.3	12	24	33.3
37	Kakamega	29	58	33.3	29	58	33.3	30	59	33.7
38	Vihiga	13	26	33.3	13	26	33.3	13	25	34.2
39	Bungoma	22	41	34.9	22	41	34.9	20	40	33.3
40	Busia	17	36	32.1	17	36	32.1	17	36	32.1
41	Siaya	17	31	35.4	17	31	35.4	15	27	35.7
42	Kisumu	19	30	38.8	19	30	38.8	16	32	33.3
43	Homa Bay	21	42	33.3	21	42	33.3	20	40	33.3
44	Migori	22	41	34.9	22	41	34.9	19	38	33.3
45	Kisii	25	46	35.2	25	46	35.2	24	45	34.8
46	Nyamira	11	22	33.3	11	22	33.3	14	22	38.9
47	Nairobi City	43	84	33.9	43	84	33.9	40	83	32.5
	KENYA	**761**	**1463**	**34.2**	**761**	**1463**	**34.2**	**737**	**1456**	**33.6**

Source: County Assemblies Forum

18.28. Table 18.9 presents the distribution of County Executive Committee Members by county and sex. The number of County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) declined from 448 in 2018 to 430 in 2019. The percentage of female CECMs declined marginally from 31.9 per cent in 2018 to 31.6 per cent in 2019. The counties with highest percentage of female representation were Mombasa, Kilifi, Nyeri and Migori at 50 per cent while Kitui County had the lowest with no female representation followed by Kericho County at 16.7 per cent. Only twelve counties met the one-third gender rule.

Table 18.9: County Executive Committee Members by Sex, 2018 and 2019

County Code	County	2018				2019			
		Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female
1	Mombasa	3	7	10	30.0	2	2	4	50.0
2	Kwale	2	5	7	28.6	3	7	10	30.0
3	Kilifi	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
4	Tana River	3	7	10	30.0	2	6	8	25.0
5	Lamu	3	5	8	37.5	2	4	6	33.3
6	Taita/Taveta	4	7	11	36.4	3	7	10	30.0
7	Garissa	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
8	Wajir	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
9	Mandera	2	7	9	22.2	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	3	5	40.0
12	Meru	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
13	Tharaka-Nithi	2	7	9	22.2	2	5	7	28.6
14	Embu	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
15	Kitui	1	7	8	12.5	0	6	6	0.0
16	Machakos	4	6	10	40.0	3	7	10	30.0
17	Makueni	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
18	Nyandarua	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
19	Nyeri	5	5	10	50.0	5	5	10	50.0
20	Kirinyaga	4	5	9	44.4	4	5	9	44.4
21	Murang'a	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
22	Kiambu	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
23	Turkana	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
24	West Pokot	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
25	Samburu	3	7	10	30.0	3	6	9	33.3
26	Trans Nzoia	4	6	10	40.0	4	6	10	40.0
27	Uasin Gishu	3	6	9	33.3	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	3	5	8	37.5	3	5	8	37.5
32	Nakuru	3	7	10	30.0	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	5	5	10	50.0	1	5	6	16.7
36	Bomet	3	7	10	30.0	3	5	8	37.5
37	Kakamega	3	7	10	30.0	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	2	6	8	25.0
43	Homa Bay	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
44	Migori	3	6	9	33.3	5	5	10	50.0
45	Kisii	3	7	10	30.0	3	7	10	30.0
46	Nyamira	3	7	10	30.0	2	7	9	22.2
47	Nairobi City	0	5	5	0.0	2	6	8	25.0
	National	**143**	**305**	**448**	**31.9**	**136**	**294**	**430**	**31.6**

Source: Council of Governors(COG)

Social Protection

18.29. The overall objective of Social Protection is to ensure that all Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development. The Government has three components of social protection incorporating social assistance, social security and social health insurance. The aim of social assistance is to provide minimum income protection ("safety net") for particularly poor and vulnerable people. An increasing number of safety net programmes targeting the poor and vulnerable groups, including cash transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC), Older Persons, and Persons with Severe Disabilities have been initiated and are ongoing. Social security on the other hand is aimed at maintaining the income to individuals by providing them with earnings-related benefits derived from contributions, whereas, social health insurance is aimed at financing and managing healthcare based on risk pooling.

18.30. **Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Fund (CT-OVC):** The amount of funds allocated and disbursed to Orphans and Vulnerable Children from 2015/16 to 2019/20 is shown in Table 18.10. The funds allocated for the Cash Transfer program for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) is expected to increase by 2.4 per cent from KSh 8.3 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 8.5 billion in 2019/20. Conversely, amount disbursed is expected to reduce by 2.7 per cent from KSh 7.3 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 7.1 billion in 2019/20. The number of beneficiary households is expected to go down by 13.3 per cent from 340,416 in 2018/19 to 295,307 in 2019/20. The number of both female and male caregivers is expected to reduce from 271,288 and 69,128 in 2018/19 to 235,339 and 59,968 in 2019/20, respectively. Female caregivers accounts for 79.7 per cent of the total caregivers. This is a clear indication that the burden of caregiving is mostly undertaken by females.

Table 18.10: Allocation and Disbursement of Funds to Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2015/16-2019/20

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[1]			Allocation (KSh Million)	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)
	Female	Male	Total		
2015/16	..	..	351,650	9,746.3	8,439.6
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	7,257.3
2019/20**	235,339	59,968	295,307	8,478.2	7,075.8

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 beneficiary households

18.31. **The Older Persons Cash Transfer** (OPCT): The OPCT programme aims at providing regular cash transfer to older persons aged 70 years and above. Allocation and disbursement of funds to older persons from financial year 2015/16 to 2019/20 by the national government is shown in Table 18.11. The funds allocated is expected to decrease by 3.9 per cent from KSh 17.9 billion in 2018/19 to KSh 17.2 billion in 2019/20. Direct cash disbursement is expected to increase marginally from KSh 18.2 million to KSh 18.3 billion during the same period. The number of beneficiaries under the programme is expected to reduce by 4.1 per cent from 797,411 in 2018/19 to 764,644 in 2019/20. The decline could be attributed to attrition and migration of payment to the beneficiaries from card based payment system to bank account based system, which resulted in some beneficiaries having challenges in opening the accounts. The number of female and male beneficiaries is expected to reduce from 487,289 and 310,122 in 2018/19 to 467,265 and 297,379 in 2019/20, respectively. More females are expected to benefit from the cash transfer in 2019/20 than their male counterparts.

Table 18.11: Allocation and Disbursement of Funds to Older Persons, 2015/16-2019/20

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Allocation (KSh Million)	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)
	Female	Male	Total		
2015/16… … … ….	..	..	310,223	7,864.9	7,645.1
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+ … … … ….	467,265	297,379	764,644	17,170.0	18,328.5

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

.. Missing Data

*Provisional

+ Revised Estimates

18.32. **Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities (PWSD-CT)** program targets adults and children with severe disabilites who need full time support from their caregivers. Enhancing the capacities of the caregivers through cash transfers aims to improve livelihoods of the PWSD as well as reduce the economic burden of those households. Table 18.12 shows allocation and disbursement of funds for PWSD by the national government. The amount of funds is expected to decrease from KSh 721.8 million in 2018/19 to KSh 408.2 million in 2019/20. The number of male caregivers is expected to decrease by 20.4 per cent from 42,851 in 2018/19 to 34,094 in 2019/20. The total number of male and female caregivers is expected to reduce from 34,268 and 8,583 in 2018/19 to 27,265 and 6,829 in 2019/20, respectively. The decrease could be attributed to attrition and migration of payment to the beneficiaries from card based payment system to bank account based system, which resulted in some beneficiaries having challenges in opening the accounts. Male caregivers beneficiaries are expected to account for 80.0 per cent of the total caregivers in 2019/20. The high percentage of male caregivers is as a result of the heads of households being registered as caregivers.

Table 18.12: Allocation and Disbursement of funds to Persons with Severe Disability[1], 2015/16-2019/20

Financial Year	Number of Caregivers[2]			Allocation (KSh Million)	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)
	Female	Male	Total		
2015/16	..	..	47,000	1,200.0	990.3
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+	6,829	27,265	34,094	1,190.0	408.2

Source: State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

¨Missing Data

*Provisional

+ Revised Estimates

1 Persons with Severe Disability are the PWDS who need 24 hour care

2 Total Number of caregivers is equivalent to the total number of beneficiary households

Social Security Fund

18.33. **National Social Security Fund**: The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) is a scheme which provides basic financial security benefits to Kenyans in both formal and informal sectors upon retirement. The membership, contribution and benefits by NSSF is presented in Table 18.13. The number of registered members increased from 4.1 million in 2018 to 4.2 million in 2019. The number of female registered members increased by 9.1 per cent to 1.2 million in 2019 from 1.1 million in 2018. Male registered members increased marginally from 2.97 million in 2018 to 3.0 million in 2019. Annual contributions increased marginally to KSh10.1 billion in 2019 from 10.0 billion while annual benefits increased by 6.0 per cent from KSh 5.0 billion to KSh 5.3 billion in 2019.

Table 18.13: National Social Security Fund Membership, Contribution and Benefits by Sex, 2015- 2019

Details	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Registered Employers '000	96.0	98.1	134.2	143.3	148.1
Registered Employees '000					
Female	948.8	1,002.0	1,050.4	1,100.3	1,202.8
Male	2,698.7	2,862.4	2,898.2	2,968.1	2,990.0
Total	**3,647.5**	**3,864.4**	**3,948.6**	**4,068.4**	**4,192.8**
Annual contribution (KSh Million)	9,209.9	9,486.2	9,491.4	9,988.4	10,065.2
Annual benefits paid (KSh Million)	3,999.2	4,839.0	4,856.3	4,984.3	5,333.5

Source: National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

*Provisional

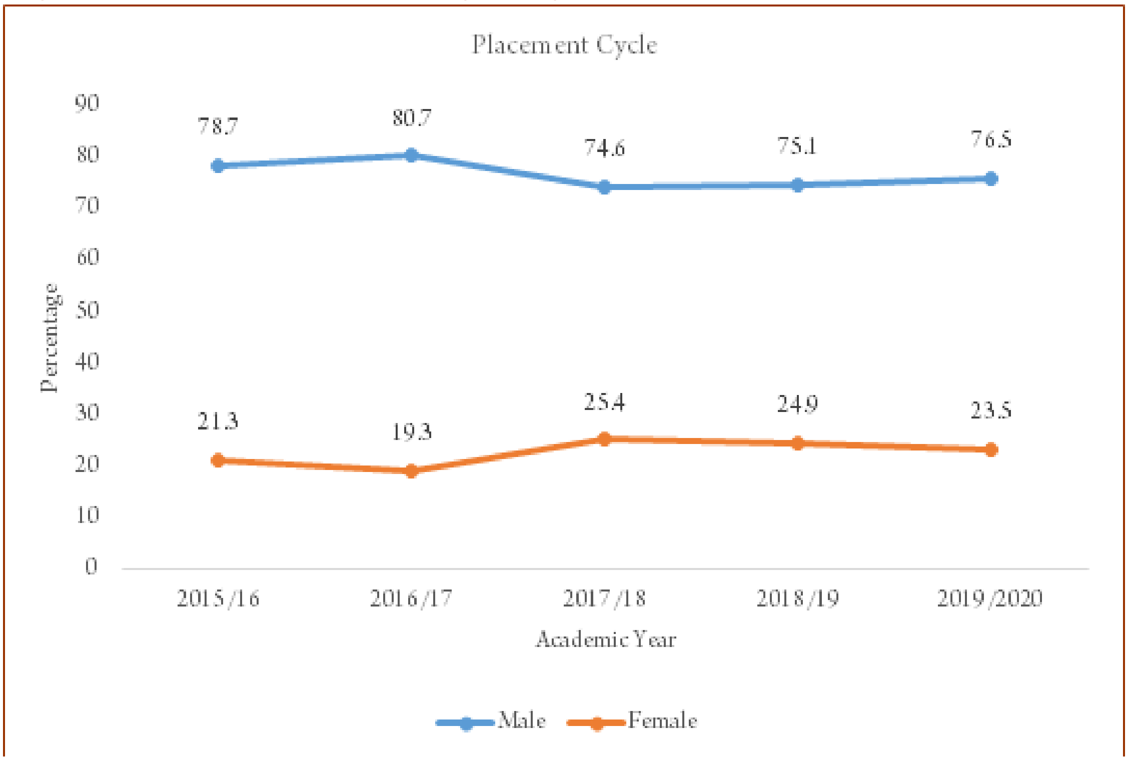
18.34. Table18.14 presents the number of students' placements for engineering courses by sex for the period from 2015/16 to 2019/20. The number of students placement for engineering courses is expected to increase by 22.1 per cent from 3,504 in 2018/19 to 4,280 in 2019/20. Both number of male and female students are expected to increase from 2,630 and 874 in 2018/19 to 3,273 and 1,007 in 2019/20, respectively. Female students pursuing financial engineering course had the highest of the total number of engineering students percentage (60.8 percent) compared to percentage of other engineering courses in 2019. On the other hand, manufacturing engineering course had the lowest percentage at 11.4 per cent.

18.35. Figure 18.1 depicts the placement of students for Engineering Course by Sex for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. The gender gap will widen as a result of percentage of female students decreasing from 24.9 to 23.4 per cent and that of male students increasing from 75.1 per cent to 76.6 per cent from 2018/19 to 2019/20, respectively. In comparison, the gender gap reduced in the previous period from 2017/18 to 2018/19

Table 18.14: Placement of Students by Type of Engineering Course in Universities by Sex, 2015/16 – 2019/20

Type of Engineering Course	2015/16				2016/17				2017/18				2018/19				2019/20			
	Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female	Female	Male	Total	% Female
Aeronautical Engineering	2	24	26	7.7	3	20	23	13.0	3	21	24	12.5	3	21	24	12.5	5	19	24	20.8
Aerospace Engineering	4	23	27	14.8	5	21	26	19.2	5	22	27	18.5	5	21	26	19.2	5	21	26	19.2
Agricultural Engineering	49	122	171	28.7	56	122	178	31.5	56	174	230	24.3	55	132	187	29.4	61	132	193	31.6
BioEngineering	9	17	26	34.6	13	31	44	29.5	18	23	41	43.9	13	26	39	33.3	22	28	50	44.0
Chemical Engineering	31	69	100	31.0	24	72	96	25.0	45	78	123	36.6	49	81	130	37.7	43	86	129	33.3
Civil Engineering	109	350	459	23.7	117	457	574	20.4	169	439	608	27.8	161	463	624	25.8	174	584	758	23.0
Electrical & Electronic Engineering	90	392	482	18.7	114	464	578	19.7	160	516	676	23.7	177	675	852	20.8	203	794	997	20.4
Energy Engineering	-	-	0.0	0.0	5.0	17.0	22.0	22.7	7	20	27	25.9	6	19	25	24.0	8	18	26	30.8
Financial Engineering	33	45	78	42.3	31	58	89	34.8	47	41	88	53.4	57	43	100	57.0	48	31	79	60.8
Geomatic Engineering	7	19	26	26.9	15	29	44	34.1	14	29	43	32.6	19	26	45	42.2	17	28	45	37.8
Geospatial Engineering	21	66	87	24.1	14	68	82	17.1	25	60	85	29.4	19	46	65	29.2	9	50	59	15.3
Industrial & Textile Engineering	4	29	33	12.1	8	30	38	21.1	8	28	36	22.2	7	39	46	15.2	8	35	43	18.6
Instrumentation & Control Engineering	7	23	30	23.3	3	28	31	9.7	10	24	34	29.4	6	26	32	18.8	9	24	33	27.3
Manufacturing Engineering	6	27	33	18.2	3	28	31	9.7	6	27	33	18.2	5	28	33	15.2	4	31	35	11.4
Marine Engineering	6	12	18	33.3	8	54	62	12.9	17	48	65	26.2	22	27	49	44.9	21	33	54	38.9
Mechanical Engineering	60	360	420	14.3	77	419	496	15.5	82	468	550	14.9	121	542	663	18.3	133	676	809	16.4
Mechatronic Engineering	8	66	74	10.8	24	75	99	24.2	28	80	108	25.9	25	68	93	26.9	27	93	120	22.5
Medical Engineering	5	24	29	17.2	20	67	87	23.0	32	77	109	29.4	35	73	108	32.4	76	115	191	39.8
Mining & Mineral Processing Engineering	12	48	60	20.0	15	51	66	22.7	12	50	62	19.4	15	46	61	24.6	12	44	56	21.4
Petroleum Engineering	9	21	30	30.0	7	22	29	24.1	7	18	25	28.0	7	21	28	25.0	9	18	27	33.3
Software Engineering	21	98	119	17.6	19	124	143	13.3	46	127	173	26.6	45	155	200	22.5	62	299	361	17.2
Telecommunication & Information Engineering	15	51	66	22.7	17	54	71	23.9	11	24	35	31.4	14	27	41	34.1	41	79	120	34.2
Water & Environmental Engineering	9	22	31	29.0	10	23	33	30.3	12	17	29	41.4	8	25	33	24.2	10	35	45	22.2
Total number of Engineering students	**517**	**1,908**	**2,425**	**21.3**	**608**	**2,334**	**2,942**	**20.7**	**820**	**2,411**	**3,231**	**25.4**	**874**	**2,630**	**3,504**	**24.9**	**1,007**	**3,273**	**4,280**	**23.5**

Figure 18.1: Placement of Students for Engineering Course by Sex. 2015/6 - 2019/20



New Developments in the Sector

18.36. In 2019, the Government finalized the National Policy on Gender and Development (2019); the National Policy on Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM,2019), the Intergovernmental Framework for the Gender Sector (2019); Women Economic Empowerment Strategy 2019-2023; an Action Plan for Elimination of FGM; Action Plan for Regional Cross-border Elimination of FGM; Model County Government Policy on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Model Legal Framework on SGBV for county governments. The government also approved the Kenya Youth Development Policy (KYDP) 2019 which seeks to mainstream issues affecting the youth. The Government continued to invest in social protection and economic empowerment of the women, youth and persons with disability.

D

EMERGING ISSUES

Highlights of the 2018 Census of Industrial Production and Construction Report

Chapter 19

Background

The Census of Industrial Production (CIP) and Construction was undertaken in 2018 with the general aim of updating the industrial structure last developed from the CIP 2010. The data collected was also to be used to update the Industrial sector's frame and to provide information required for revision and rebasing of National Accounts. Further, the data was to provide requisite inputs in the compilation of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), Construction Input Price Indices (CIPIs) and Producer Price Indices (PPIs). This is underpinned by the commitment to provide quality statistics that are relevant, timely and reliable.

19.2. The census targeted formal (defined as medium to large based on employment size) establishments/enterprises involved in industrial and construction activities spread over 47 counties. The specific sectors targeted were; mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and construction sectors. The targeted activities were as categorized in the International Standards of Industrial Classifications of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev. 4. The reference period for the information collected was 2017 calendar year and 30th June of 2017 for employment.

19.3. This chapter presents the key highlights of the findings of the census mainly focusing on employment, industrial production, work done in the construction sector, inputs and the usage of Information Communication and Technology. These indicators not only provide insight to the status and structure of the industrial and construction sectors, but also the potential for growth. The value of outputs and inputs used by the industrial and construction sectors also provide key insights on the forward and backward linkages with other sectors of the economy.

Ownership Structure

19.4. The proportion of establishments/firms covered by type of ownership is shown in Table 19.1. The establishments covered comprised private limited companies, cooperatives and sole proprietorship at 74.4, 10.3 and 5.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 19.1: Ownership of Establishment/Enterprise

Ownership Type	Per cent
Sole Proprietorship	5.5
Partnership	4.2
Private Limited Company	74.4
Public Limited Company (Listed)	2.8
Cooperative	10.3
Parastatal	1.2
County Government	1.3
National Government	0.2
Total	**100.0**

Employee Terms of Engagement in the Industrial Sector

19.5. The census collected information on broad categories of employee terms of engagement namely; permanent, contract, casuals, unpaid family workers, apprentices, attachés or interns. A total of 616,138 persons were engaged in the industrial sectors in 2017, as shown in Table 19.2. Permanent employees accounted for 53.3 per cent, while casuals and those employed on contract basis accounted for 26.3 per cent and 18.9 per cent of total employees in 2017, respectively. The manufacturing sector had the highest number of employees engaged at 353,968 while construction sector had 213,362 employees. Within the manufacturing sector, the manufacture of food products had most of the employees at 142,169.

19.6. The distribution of employees by sex and industry is presented in Table 19.3. The industrial and construction sectors were dominated by men with less than 20 per cent of the employees being female. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities engaged the highest proportion of females at 30.9 per cent followed by manufacturing at 22.6 per cent. On the other hand, construction and, mining and quarrying industries had the least proportion of women at 12.2 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 19.2: Distribution of Employees by Type and Industry, 2017

Industry	Permanent Employees	Contract Employees	Casual Employees	Apprentice, interns etc	Unpaid family workers	Total
B - Mining and quarrying						
06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	20	-	-	-	-	**20**
07 - Mining of metal ores	768	125	-	-	-	**893**
08 - Other mining and quarrying	8,610	417	1,805	83	73	**10,988**
09 - Mining support service activities	195	12	-	-	-	**207**
Total	**9,593**	**554**	**1,805**	**83**	**73**	**12,108**
C - Manufacturing						
10 - Manufacture of food products	79,554	20,043	40,935	945	692	**142,169**
11 - Manufacture of beverages	6,417	2,103	1,893	63	24	**10,500**
12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	1,466	-	-	-	-	**1,466**
13 - Manufacture of textiles	8,106	8,474	1,065	27	32	**17,705**
14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	25,973	23,506	4,000	16	35	**53,531**
15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	2,404	919	3,655	29	9	**7,016**
16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	7,182	495	1,570	33	32	**9,312**
17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	5,753	2,335	1,176	15	36	**9,315**
18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	5,891	1,312	731	91	41	**8,064**
19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	155	49	13	-	-	**217**
20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10,596	3,457	1,653	85	52	**15,843**
21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	3,144	1,415	1,045	108	1	**5,714**
22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	9,992	6,547	4,025	29	27	**20,621**
23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	6,444	1,658	1,424	22	10	**9,558**
24 - Manufacture of basic metals	6,249	2,914	2,759	79	10	**12,010**
25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	6,630	2,199	1,644	79	38	**10,590**
26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	41	16	107	8	-	**173**
27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	1,346	356	388	26	4	**2,120**
28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	960	473	260	32	13	**1,738**
29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.	3,823	922	668	63	12	**5,489**
30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	134	6	21	2	3	**166**
31 - Manufacture of furniture	2,800	874	1,119	84	37	**4,914**
32 - Other manufacturing	1,229	1,111	929	386	-	**3,656**
33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1,685	279	62	33	22	**2,081**
Total	**197,974**	**81,463**	**71,142**	**2,255**	**1,130**	**353,968**
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply						
35 - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15,141	2,706	5,120	-	-	**22,968**
Total	**15,141**	**2,706**	**5,120**	**-**	**-**	**22,968**
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities						
36 - Water collection, treatment and supply	7,758	1,530	658	191	41	**10,178**
37 - Sewerage	16	-	-	-	-	**16**
38 - Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1,370	1,128	511	35	18	**3,062**
39 - Remediation activities and other waste management services	182	171	117	1	5	**476**
Total	**9,310**	**2,829**	**1,286**	**227**	**64**	**13,732**
F - Construction						
41 - Construction of buildings	22,851	11,872	38,626	2,463	669	**76,480**
42 - Civil engineering	62,261	12,265	38,514	688	640	**114,368**
43 - Specialized construction activities	11,560	4,780	5,422	595	157	**22,514**
Total	**96,672**	**28,917**	**82,562**	**3,746**	**1,466**	**213,362**
Grand Total	**328,690**	**116,469**	**161,915**	**6,311**	**2,733**	**616,138**

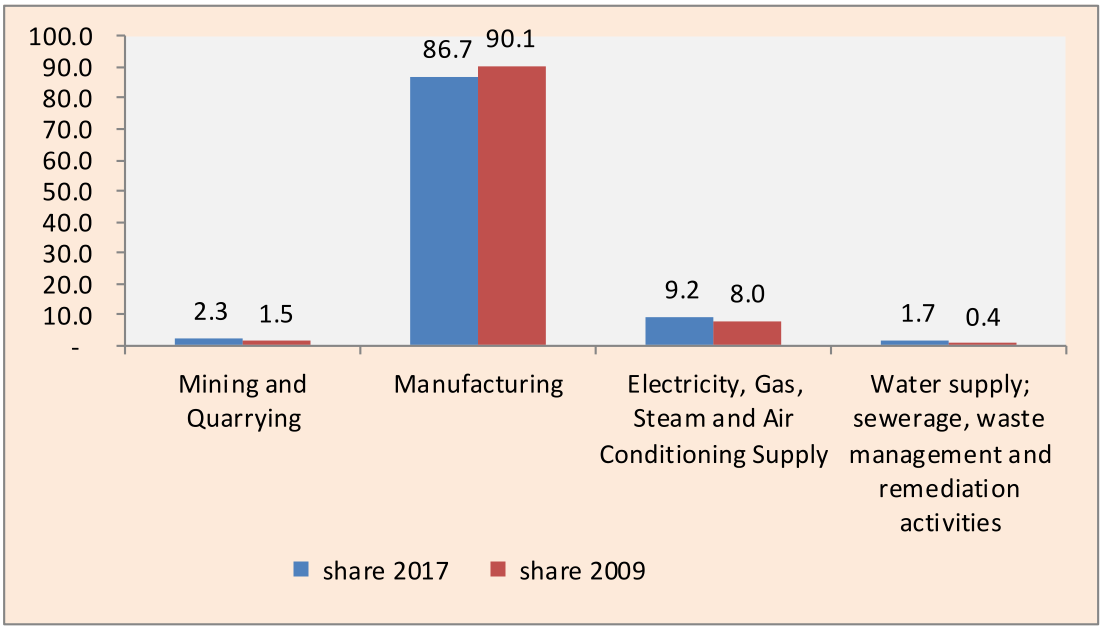
Table 19.3: Distribution of employees by Industry and Sex, 2017

Industry	Male	Female	Total
B - Mining and quarrying			
06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	15	5	**20**
07 - Mining of metal ores	886	7	**893**
08 - Other mining and quarrying	10,388	600	**10,988**
09 - Mining support service activities	155	52	**207**
Total	**11,444**	**664**	**12,108**
C - Manufacturing			
10 - Manufacture of food products	103,243	38,926	**142,169**
11 - Manufacture of beverages	8,014	2,486	**10,500**
12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	1,466	-	**1,466**
13 - Manufacture of textiles	12,020	5,685	**17,705**
14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	49,100	4,431	**53,531**
15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	5,367	1,649	**7,016**
16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	8,261	1,051	**9,312**
17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	7,411	1,904	**9,315**
18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	6,114	1,950	**8,064**
19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	182	35	**217**
20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6,215	9,628	**15,843**
21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	3,712	2,002	**5,714**
22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	17,466	3,155	**20,621**
23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	7,873	1,685	**9,558**
24 - Manufacture of basic metals	11,008	1,002	**12,010**
25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	9,718	872	**10,590**
26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	119	54	**173**
27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	1,900	220	**2,120**
28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1,509	229	**1,738**
29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	4,908	581	**5,489**
30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	156	10	**166**
31 - Manufacture of furniture	4,153	761	**4,914**
32 - Other manufacturing	2,173	1,483	**3,656**
33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1,772	309	**2,081**
Total	**273,860**	**80,108**	**353,968**
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			
35 - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17,921	5,047	**22,968**
Total	**17,921**	**5,047**	**22,968**
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			
36 - Water collection, treatment and supply	7,065	3,113	**10,178**
37 - Sewerage	16	-	**16**
38 - Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	2,103	959	**3,062**
39 - Remediation activities and other waste management services	307	169	**476**
Total	**9,491**	**4,241**	**13,732**
F - Construction			
41 - Construction of buildings	66,521	9,959	**76,480**
42 - Civil engineering	101,657	12,711	**114,368**
43 - Specialized construction activities	19,182	3,332	**22,514**
Total	**187,360**	**26,002**	**213,362**
Grand Total	**500,076**	**116,062**	**616,138**

Value of Industrial Production

19.7. The changes in the structure of industries occur through increased or decreased activities mainly due to new establishments opening up, closure of others, and an expansion / contraction in the production lines. These changes necessitate the updating of the industrial sectors frame. The share of manufacturing to total value of industrial output declined from 90.1 per cent in 2009 to 86.7 per cent in 2017, indicating a slight change in the structure of the of industrial production, as shown in Figure 19.1. This may partly be attributed to key manufacturing establishments closing down during the period such as the Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited. Water supply and sewerage sector recorded the largest increase in share by 1.3 percentage points to 1.7 per cent in 2017.

Figure 19.1: Sectoral Shares in Total Industrial Output, 2009 and 2017



19.8. Table 19.4 shows a comparison of the nominal production value of all industrial sectors based on the CIP data collected in 2009 and 2017. The value of output at market prices for all industrial sectors increased by 42.8 per cent from KSh 998.5 billion in 2009 to KSh 1,426.2 billion in 2017. Manufacturing sector had the largest value of output at KSh 1,236.8 billion, followed by Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector at KSh 131.6 billion.

Table 19.4: Production Value by Industry, 2009 and 2017

	2017		2009	
Activty	**Value (KSh Mn)**	**Percentage share**	**Value (KSh Mn)**	**Percentage share**
Mining and Quarrying....................................	33,201	2.3	14,747	1.5
Manufacturing....................................	1,236,765	86.7	900,127	90.1
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply.........	131,622	9.2	79,427	8.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	24,591	1.7	4,241	0.4
Total	**1,426,179**	**100.0**	**998,543**	**100.0**

Mining and Quarrying

19.9. Table 19.5 shows the distribution of production value under the mining and quarrying activities. The total value of production by the mining and quarrying sector was KSh 33.2 billion in 2017. Mining of metal ores recorded the highest production value at KSh 20.3 billion, followed by other mining and quarrying activities at KSh 10.8 billion.

Table 19.5: Production in the Mining and Quarrying, 2017

Economic Activity	Production Value (KSh Mn)
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	187.8
Mining of metal ores	20,317.0
Other mining and quarrying	10,823.2
Mining support service activities	1,873.0
Total	**33,201.0**

Manufacturing

19.10. Information on manufacturing sector production values and shares by sub-sector for 2017 is shown in Table 19.6. The manufacture of food products sub-sector had the highest production value at KSh 513.1 billion, representing 41.5 per cent of the total manufacturing output value in 2017. The share of manufacture of basic metals and, chemical and chemical products were 7.8 per cent and 7.1 per cent, respectively. Processing of other non-metallic mineral products, which mainly include production of cement, had a share of 6.6 per cent. Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products was a key activity in 2009 but had a small share in 2017 as a result of the closure of Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited (KPRL), which was a key player in this activity.

Table 19.6: Manufacturing Sector Value of Production by Division, 2017

Division	Production Value (KSh Mn)	Percentage Share
10 - Manufacture of food products	513,136.3	41.5
24 - Manufacture of basic metals	96,192.3	7.8
20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	88,199.6	7.1
23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	81,260.3	6.6
11 - Manufacture of beverages	77,245.9	6.2
22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	60,632.8	4.9
17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	51,427.9	4.2
18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	36,290.0	2.9
14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	33,963.3	2.7
25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	27,730.2	2.2
29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	26,445.4	2.1
21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	20,968.9	1.7
13 - Manufacture of textiles	18,487.7	1.5
27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	17,940.3	1.5
15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	15,157.4	1.2
16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials ...	14,044.1	1.1
12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	13,931.9	1.1
31 - Manufacture of furniture	11,865.9	1.0
33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	10,168.2	0.8
32 - Other manufacturing	8,567.2	0.7
28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	6,078.8	0.5
30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	4,738.4	0.4
19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1,485.7	0.1
26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	806.3	0.1
Total	**1,236,764.8**	**100.0**

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

19.11. This sector covers activities related to provision of electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains and pipes. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sector had a production value of KSh 131.6 billion in 2017 as shown in Table 19.7. This sector's output was mainly from electricity generation, transmission and distribution. The transmission of gas through main pipes to establishments is not a common activity in the country. It excludes the operation of water and sewerage utilities and long-distance transport through pipelines.

Table 19.7: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

Division	Production Value (KSh Mn)	Percentage Share
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	131,622	100.0
Total	**131,622**	100.0

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

19.12. Table 19.8 shows the production values for activities relating to water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. Total production value for this sector was KSh 24.6 billion in 2017. The water collection, treatment and supply sub-sector contributed 99.6 per cent of the total production value of the sector. It is important to note that most of the establishments whose primary activity was water collection, treatment and supply also engaged in sewerage as a secondary activity.

Table 19.8: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

Division	Production Value (KSh Mn)	Percentage Share
Water collection, treatment and supply	24,486.0	99.6
Sewerage	3.4	0.0
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	92.5	0.4
Remediation activities and other waste management services	9.3	0.0
Total	**24,591.1**	**100.0**

Construction Sector's Value of Work Done

19.13. The value of construction work done by type of project is shown in Table 19.9. The value of the total construction work done in 2017 was KSh 652.6 billion. Civil engineering works contributed the highest value of construction work done at KSh 329.6 billion. The value of work done in the residential buildings was KSh 170.6 billion while non-residential buildings was KSh 84.6 billion.

Table 19.9: Value of Construction Work Done by Type of Project

Type of Project	Value of Work done (KSh Million)	% of Value of Work Done
Civil works	329,559.6	50.5
Residential Buildings	170,604.9	26.1
Non-Residential Buildings	84,595.5	13.0
Specialised Construction Works	67,837.6	10.4
Total	**652,597.6**	**100.0**

Capacity Utilization

19.14. Capacity utilization is a statistical ratio of the actual output against the maximum expected output for a specific period. During the Census, establishments were asked to gauge their level of capacity utilization which was checked against the actual and maximum production for 2017. The average level of capacity utilization for all industrial and construction establishments was 63.6 per cent as shown in Table 19.10. Activities relating to mining of metal ores and, extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas reported highest levels of utilization at 72.5 per cent and 75.0 per cent, respectively. However, manufacture of transport equipment and, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply reported low levels of utilization at 36.3 per cent and 37.5 per cent, respectively. The main reasons for capacity under-utilization include high cost of materials, high oil prices, and high cost of electricity, fuels and labour; counterfeits, poor transport facilities, competition from imports and shortage of skilled labour among others.

Table 19.10: Average Capacity Utilization by Activity

Activity	Utilization Per cent
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	75.0
Mining of metal ores	72.5
Other mining and quarrying	68.9
Manufacture of food products	68.0
Manufacture of beverages	56.0
Manufacture of textiles	60.9
Manufacture of wearing apparel	67.4
Manufacture of leather and related products	72.2
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting mat …	63.2
Manufacture of paper and paper products	67.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	61.7
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	61.0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	64.3
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	62.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	63.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	64.0
Manufacture of basic metals	66.4
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	60.0
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	70.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	68.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment nec	54.8
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	53.1
Manufacture of other transport equipment	36.3
Manufacture of furniture	58.2
Other manufacturing	54.6
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	64.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	37.5
Water collection, treatment and supply	68.3
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities materials recovery	70.2
Remediation activities and other waste management services	68.0
Construction of buildings	58.5
Civil engineering	59.9
Specialized construction activities	65.7
Total	**63.6**

Inputs in Industrial Production and Construction Activities

19.15. Inputs in industrial production and construction activities comprise costs of all resources used in production. These include the cost of direct materials, direct labour and overhead applied. This section presents information on the cost of industrial raw materials and inputs used for production in industrial establishments and construction sector.

Expenditure on raw materials

19.16. Annual expenditure on materials and supplies by economic activity at broad categories is highlighted in Table 19.11. Overall, expenditure on materials and supplies for industrial establishments increased by 39.7 per cent from KSh 570.1 billion in 2009 to KSh 796.5 billion in 2017. Expenditure on raw materials for manufacturing increased by 32.7 per cent from KSh 548.2 billion in 2009 to KSh 727.3 billion in 2017. Expenditure on raw materials for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning more than tripled from KSh 18.7 billion in 2009 to KSh 57.5 billion in 2017 mainly attributed to Government's Rural Electrification Programme in the intervening period.

19.17. In 2017, manufacturing activities recorded the highest share in the purchase of materials and supplies at 91.3 per cent followed by electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning at 7.2 per cent. Mining and quarrying activities, and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities recorded expenditure shares of below 1.0 per cent each.

Table 19.11: Expenditure on Materials and Supplies by Economic Activity, 2009 and 2017

Economic Activity	2009 (KSh Million)	(%) Share 2009	2017 (KSh Million)	(%) Share 2017	(%) Change 2017/2009
Mining and Quarrying	1,804.3	0.3	4,404.6	0.6	144.1
Manufacturing	548,177.0	96.1	727,351.9	91.3	32.7
Electricity, Gas, Steam, air conditioning	18,735.4	3.3	57,463.5	7.2	206.7
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste management and remediation activities …	1,424.7	0.2	7,315.4	0.9	413.5
Total	**570,141.4**	**100.0**	**796,535.4**	**100.0**	**39.7**

Construction Inputs Shares

19.18. Construction industry activity requires several inputs which include raw materials, equipment, labour and transport. The census revealed that most of the expenditure incurred for inputs in the construction sector was on materials at 48.5 per cent, followed by labour at 19.8 per cent as presented in Table 19.12. In the construction of buildings, 51.9 per cent of the expenditure on inputs was on materials while 20.3 per cent was on labour. In the completion of buildings and finishing activities, 58.8 per cent of the costs were on materials while 18.4 per cent went to labour.

Table 19.12: Proportion of Construction Inputs by Activity, 2017

Type of Activity	Materials and Products	Equipment	Labour	Transport Cost	Other inputs	Total
Construction of Buildings	51.9	14.0	20.3	9.1	4.7	100
Construction of roads and railways	43.8	23.7	15.9	12.0	4.7	100
Construction of utility projects	43.5	18.3	19.0	11.0	8.2	100
Construction of other civil engineering projects	45.9	16.9	18.2	9.2	9.8	100
Electrical installation activities	50.1	13.8	22.9	9.9	3.3	100
Building completion/components and finishing	58.8	13.2	18.4	7.2	2.4	100
Other specialized construction activities	45.6	8.9	23.9	7.7	13.9	100
Average	**48.5**	**15.5**	**19.8**	**9.4**	**6.7**	**100**

Construction Materials by Economic Activity

19.19. The value of construction materials by activity is presented in Table 19.13. The total value of construction materials used in 2017 was KSh 312.2 billion with construction of roads and railways and construction of buildings accounting for 42.4 per cent and 39.1 per cent of the total, respectively.

Table 19.13. Value of Construction Materials by Activity, 2017

Activity	Amount (KSh Million)	Per Cent
Construction of roads and railways	132,361.1	42.4
Construction of Buildings	122,045.7	39.1
Construction of utility projects	16,857.9	5.4
Plumbing, heat and air conditioning installation	13,132.4	4.2
Building completion/components and finishing	12,036.4	3.9
Construction of other civil engineering projects	8,341.9	2.7
Electrical installation activities	7,385.0	2.4
Total	**312,160.5**	**100.0**

Other Operating Expenses

19.20. Table 19.14 presents other operating expenses disaggregated by category. Overall, other operating expenses stood at KSh 358.8 billion in 2017. Goods purchased for resale accounted for the highest proportion of other operating expenses at 28.9 per cent followed by expenses on containers and packaging materials at 12.9 per cent. Transportation, motor vehicle running costs and; repair and maintenance also contributed a notable proportion of the other operating expenses.

Table 19.14 Other Operating Expenses, 2017

KSh mn

Operating Expenses	Amount
Motor vehicle running costs (parts and fuel)	25,796.9
Leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles under operatin	9,731.4
Insurance	15,720.5
Accommodation and travelling	11,378.9
Office supplies	6,100.0
Stores and consumables	12,699.1
Medicine & medical supplies	3,159.8
Postal and courier services	1,595.8
Advertising and promotion	13,468.4
Rental of land and premises	15,614.8
Repair and maintenance	23,193.2
Telecommunication services	3,379.7
Transport of goods (freight by rail, road, sea, air), warehousing and storage	34,268.8
Clearing and forwarding charges	7,875.1
Waste disposal	407.7
Exploration	238.9
Entertainment	982.9
License fees, permits, stamp duties and similar fees paid to government	7,668.0
Fees and Commissions paid	14,168.9
Containers and packaging materials	46,150.1
Donations, bursaries and sponsorships	1,571.8
Goods purchased for resale	103,647.9
Total	**358,818.4**

Annual expenditures on utilities

19.21. Table 19.15 presents annual expenditure on utilities by sector in 2017. A total of KSh 84.4 billion was spent by industries in purchasing various utilities. Petroleum products and electricity jointly accounted for 79.7 per cent of total expenditure on utilities. Manufacturing sector accounted for the highest proportion of expenditure on utilities at 62.9 per cent followed by electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning at 28.1 per cent. Within the manufacturing sector, the bulk of expenditure on utilities went to electricity (52.9 %) while within the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning sector, the bulk of expenditure on utilities was spent on petroleum products (95.8%).

Table 19.15: Expenditure on utilities by Industry, 2017

KSh Mn

Industry	Coal	Biogas	Non-Renewable Feedstocks	Petroleum Products	Electricity	Water	Total
Mining and quarrying	7.2	-	-	226.7	687.0	505.0	1,425.9
Manufacturing	7,021.0	68.6	4,203.3	9,947.2	28,068.2	3,786.9	53,095.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	22,732.6	511.0	479.5	23,723.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	220.6	605.6	756.6	1,582.8
Construction	0.2	-	1.6	2,865.4	1,433.0	272.4	4,572.6
Total	**7,028.4**	**68.6**	**4,204.9**	**35,992.5**	**31,304.8**	**5,800.4**	**84,399.6**

19.22. The industrial sector sales increased from KSh 1.02 trillion in 2009 to KSh 1.82 trillion in

Marketing of Industrial Products

2017 as shown in Table 19.16. Sales from manufacturing sector increased by 78.4 per cent from KSh 890.1 billion in 2009 to KSh 1,587.7 billion in 2017. Sales from electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply went up from KSh 101.7 billion in 2009 to KSh 164.6 billion in 2017. Sales from water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and mining and quarrying almost tripled to KSh 29.6 billion and KSh 36.1 billion in 2017, respectively. Manufacturing sector contributed 87.3 per cent of the total sales followed by electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply at 9.1 per cent.

Table 19.16: Value of Sales by Economic Activity in 2009 and 2017

KSh million

Economic Activity	2009	2017	% share, 2017
Mining and Quarrying..	13,224.0	36,108.9	2.0
Manufacturing..	890,117.6	1,587,747.2	87.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply...	101,700.3	164,579.7	9.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10,356.1	29,592.1	1.6
Total	**1,015,398.0**	**1,818,027.8**	**100.0**

Industrial Investments

Additions to Fixed Assets and Gross Fixed Capital Formation

19.23. Table 19.17 presents information on the value of assets as at the end of 2017 by Economic Activity. The results of the census reveal that total fixed assets worth KSh 1.21 trillion were attributed to the industrial sector as at end of 2017. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution accounted for 60.8 per cent of the total value of fixed assets attesting to heavy investments in the energy sector. Fixed assets attributable to the construction sector stood at KSh 33.8 billion while establishments in manufacturing sector had assets worth KSh 432.1 billion in 2017. Production/processing equipment were worth KSh 516.9 billion as at end of 2017.

Table 19.17: Value of assets at the end of 2017 by Economic Activity

KSh Million

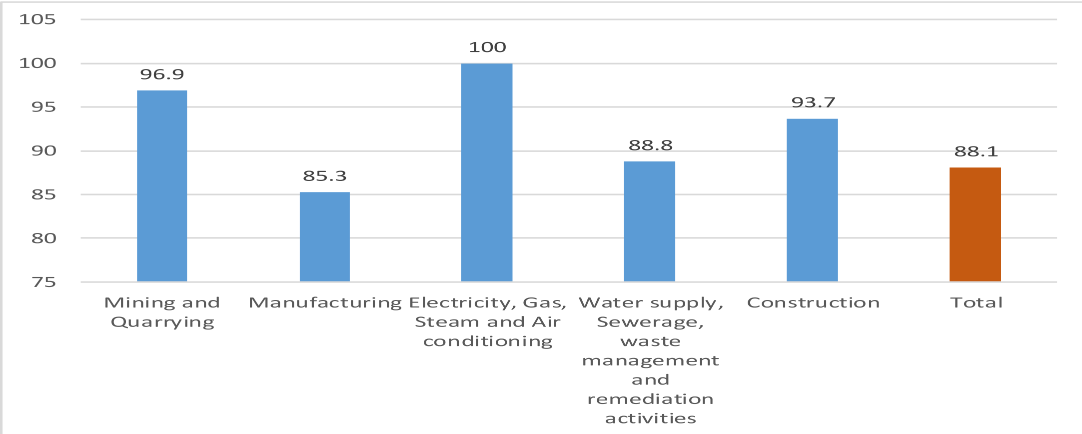
Fixed Asset	Construction	Electricity, Gas, Steam, air conditioning	Manufacturing	Mining and Quarrying	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste management and remediation activities	Grand Total
Computer Sofware and Databases............................	60.5	2,616.3	981.8	0.6	49.0	3,708.2
Entertainment, Literary and Artistic Original......	0.1	-	52.4	-	-	52.5
ICT Equipment..	664.1	0.9	2,380.2	7.3	267.7	3,320.2
Land Developments and improvements................	6,315.5	42,231.8	81,229.4	243.3	306.6	130,326.7
Mineral exploration and Evaluation........................	0.2	-	1.2	-	-	1.4
Non Residential Buildings..	1,532.2	-	70,902.6	194.5	2,115.9	74,745.1
Furniture and Fittings..	1,099.1	18,214.9	4,606.1	9.0	491.6	24,420.7
Other Construction/Structures................................	3,072.8	138,113.8	11,658.0	20.1	197.5	153,062.2
Other Machinery and Equipment............................	4,099.5	218,006.2	24,986.9	241.8	444.1	247,778.5
Production/Processing Equipment..........................	7,670.3	308,922.3	196,522.1	1,075.8	2,686.8	516,877.3
Residential Buildings..	3,158.7	4,990.7	20,685.9	5.5	-	28,840.7
Research and Development	6,093.8	3,612.9	17,461.4	382.6	338.6	27,889.4
Transport Equipment..	8.9	-	624.2	-	0.0	633.1
Grand Total	**33,775.7**	**736,709.7**	**432,092.2**	**2,180.4**	**6,897.8**	**1,211,655.9**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Industries

Use of Computer

19.24. Industries have various uses for computers namely; communication, controlling manufacturing equipment, monitoring etc. Computers also play a key role in efficient utilization of resources by industries. Figure 19.2 shows that 88.1 per cent of the enterprises use computers in their day to day operations. The highest use of computers was reported in activities under electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning sectors at 100.0 per cent with activities with the lowest use being reported in the manufacturing sector at 85.3 per cent.

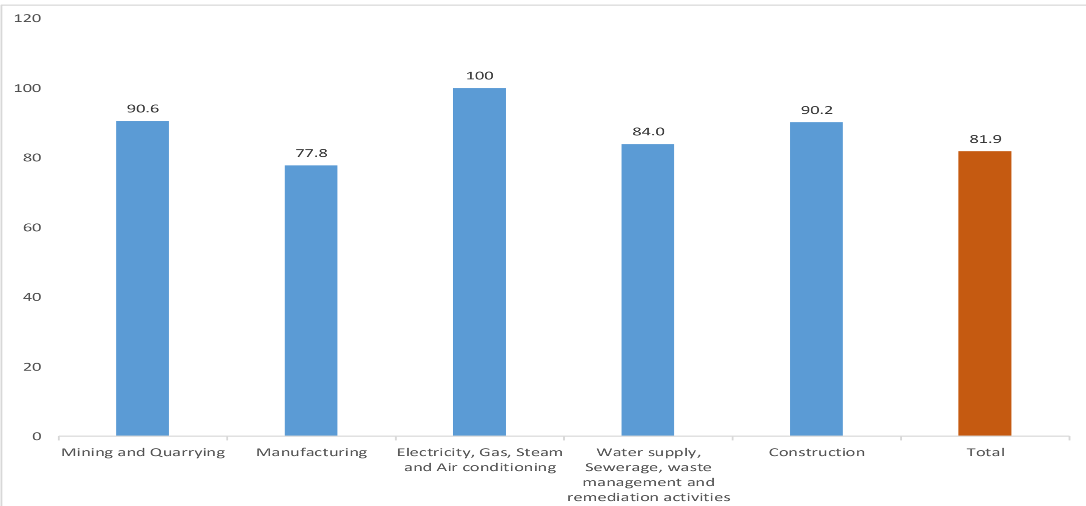
Figure 19.2: Proportion of establishments/enterprises using Computers by Economic Activity



Availability of Internet Infrastructure

19.25. Availability of internet plays a key role in information access and exchange, communication, marketing channel in e-commerce and similar e-business activities. The findings from the census show that 81.9 per cent of the businesses had internet in their premises as shown in Figure 19.3. All industries under electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning had internet in their premises followed by those under mining and quarrying at 90.6 per cent. Overall, a paltry 18.1 per cent of the businesses didn't have any type of internet connectivity in their premises.

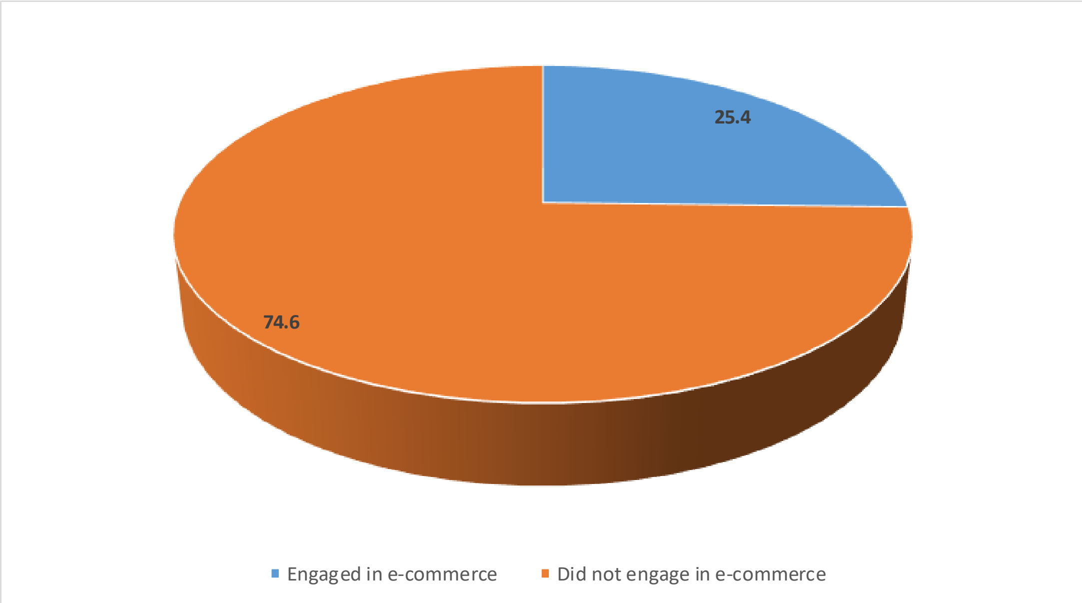
Figure 19.3: Proportion of businesses with internet connection in their premises by Economic Activity



E-commerce in Industry

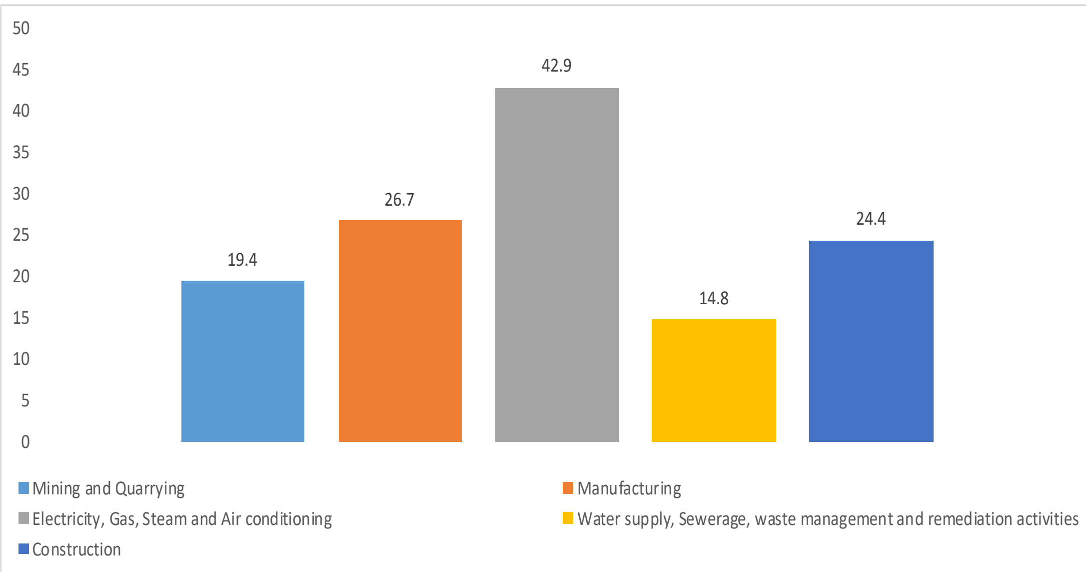
19.26. E-commerce involves purchase or sale of goods or services via internet regardless of mode of payment and delivery. It is widely recognized as important in industries as they keep up with competition and demand from consumers. There is an opportunity for industries to engage in e-commerce for transactions, sales promotion as well as to lower their operational costs. The report shows that out of all the industries interviewed, only 25.4 per cent of them engaged in e-commerce as shown in Figure 19.4.

Figure 19.4: Proportion of Industries engaged in e-commerce



19.27. Figure 19.5 shows that electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning industry had the highest proportion of establishments/enterprises engaging in e-commerce at 42.9 per cent followed by manufacturing at 26.7 per cent. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities had the lowest proportion of establishments/enterprises engaging in e-commerce at 14.8 per cent.

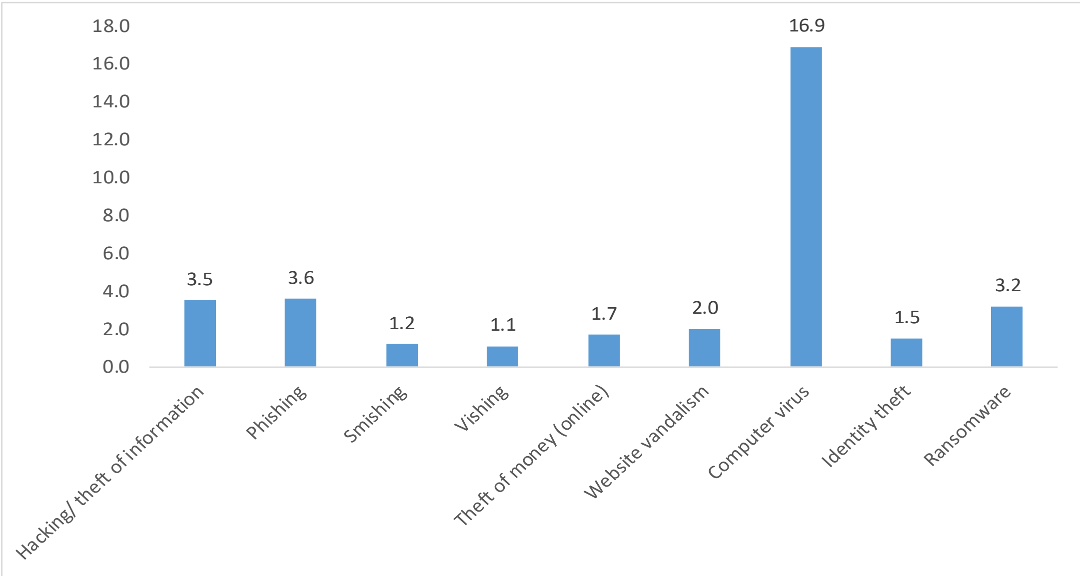
Figure 19.5: Proportion of businesses engaged in e-commerce, by Industry



Online Crime Experienced by Industries

19.28. Online crime which is also referred to as cybercrime refers to an offence committed through the use of computer systems, hardware and networks including hacking, phishing (defined as a cybercrime in which a target is contacted by someone posing to be a legitimate institution so as to provide sensitive data such as personally identifiable information), identity theft and cyber bullying etc through internet. With the high uptake of Internet by industries, different types of cybercrime have been on the rise. Figure 19.6 shows that 16.9 per cent of industries were affected by computer virus attack. Phishing and hacking was reported by 3.6 per cent and 3.5 per cent of the industries, respectively.

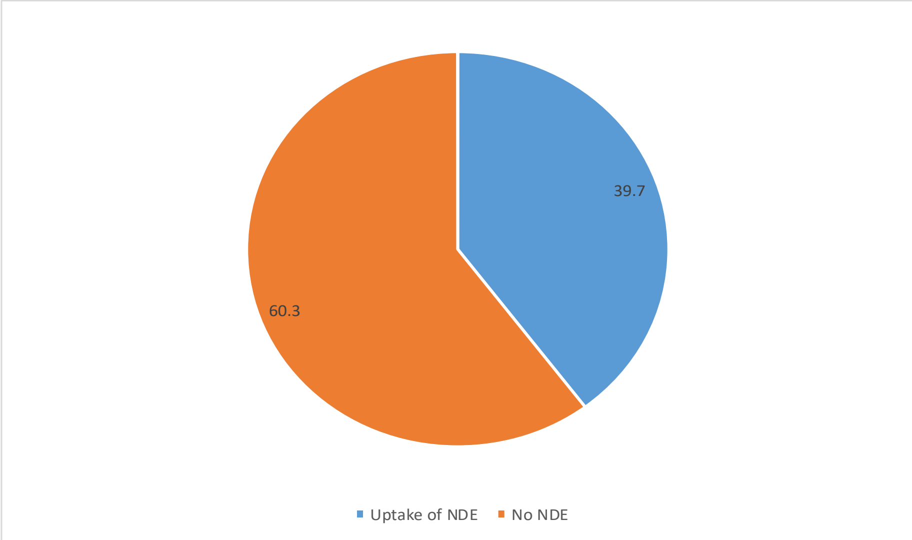
Figure 19.6: Proportion of Industries that experienced online crime, by Type



New Digital Economy

19.29. Figure 19.7 shows information on the uptake of the new digital economy (NDE) in industry. The forms of NDE measured in the census included: robotics, artificial intelligence, internet of things, cloud computing, big data analytics, three-dimensional printing, digital payment systems, drones and block chains. Overall, the uptake of any form of NDE stood at 39.7 per cent of all the industries. The penetration of the NDE in the country has been facilitated by availability of affordable broadband, internet enabled devices, mobile money platform and the conducive environment of new technologies. The number of foreign investors bringing in new technologies entailed in today's business model has also grown.

Figure 19.7: Uptake of New Digital Economy



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Highlights on Rebasing of Producer Price Index

Chapter 20

Background

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has been monitoring the changes in production prices every quarter through the quarterly Producer Price Index (PPI). The index is designed to measure the average change in the price of goods and services either as they leave the place of production or as they enter the production process. Price instability introduces uncertainty in economic analysis and decision making therefore PPI helps to minimize these uncertainties. Producer Price Index is used as an indicator of inflationary trends from the producer's perspective, as well as a deflator for industrial statistics.

20.2 KNBS has been releasing quarterly PPI since 2012 with the weights derived from the Census of Industrial Production (CIP) conducted in 2010 with 2009 as the reference year. Over time, the production patterns and the industrial structure changes and there is need to review the index to reflect the current status. The review of PPI is also in line with the internationally accepted best practices for rebasing indices after a certain period of time. In order to capture industrial structural changes and comply with the international standards for compiling producer price index, KNBS conducted another cycle of CIP in 2018 with 2017 as the reference period. Data collected from CIP 2018 was used to generate the weights that were used in the rebasing of the PPI. This chapter presents the highlights of the structure of the rebased PPI, the methodology as well as the key findings.

Methodology

20.3 The Census of Industrial Production 2018 data, which was used to develop the weights for rebasing PPI, was classified using the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC, rev 4). The scope of the PPI covered for sections namely:

- Section B: Mining and quarrying
- Section C: Manufacturing
- Section D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning Supply
- Section E: Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste management and remediation activities

The products were classified using the Central Product Classifications (CPC) at the 5- digit.

Deriving the weights and sample

20.4 The weights used to rebase PPI were computed using Census of Industrial Production output data. Therefore, the rebased PPI weights reflect quantities produced in 2017, valued at basic prices. Basic prices refers to amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. The top-down approach for classifying economic activities was used in deriving the weights, i.e. starting with section, division, group and finally the class. The weights were redistributed so that the selected sections, divisions, group or activities represented all economic activities. Each product selected for inclusion in the PPI was assigned a CPC code. The establishments with highest output were selected with at least two establishments selected for each activity. The weights for the sampled establishments were representative for the entire class. The weights for the products selected within an establishment was equal to the weight assigned to the sampled establishment. The final weights were examined at a broad level and their credibility was confirmed to ensure consistency and for international comparison.

Data Collection

20.5 The data used to compile quarterly PPI is collected on a quarterly basis. The price observations are as at the 15th day of the mid-month of the quarter. Specifically, prices references are as at mid of February, May, August and November of the year, representing quarter one, two, three and four, respectively. Data collection for rebasing PPI was undertaken in November and December 2019. However, the prices for products which were not in the previous PPI were collected for quarter one, two, three and four of 2019. In cases where the sampled establishments and products selected were similar to the ones in the previous PPI, only the prices for the fourth quarter were collected. The prices for the first quarter of 2019 (which ended in March 2019) were taken to be the base prices for the rebasing PPI. Specification (make, model, type of packaging, conditions of sale etc.) of the new products was done to ensure that prices for the same products would be captured in the future.

Quality Adjustment

20.6 Changes in a product may happen from time to time mainly due to change in packing or units of measure. In addition, production of a product may cease and could be replaced with a different product. The producer prices are adjusted whenever there is a quality change to ensure the prices collected are comparable.

Calculating the index

20.7 The price relative for each product was computed using the geometric average. Jevons index was used to calculate the elementary aggregate due to homogeneity of the products.

The geometric average of price relatives were computed as follows;

$$I_{J,a}^{t-1:t} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{p_i^t}{p_i^{t-1}} \right)^{1/n}$$

Where;

$$I_{J,a}^{t-1:t}$$

is the implicitly weighted Jevons price index for elementary aggregate a between period t-1 and period t;

n, is the number of price observations i in elementary aggregate a; and

$$\frac{p_i^t}{p_i^{t-1}}$$

is the price relative for price observation i between period t-1 and period t.

20.8 Using the weights available at all levels of ISIC, aggregation of prices was done by product and industry to get higher level aggregates. The weighting was done to reflect the importance of each priced product in terms of its share of total output of the establishment.

Key findings

20.9 The shares of the four sections when computed using the 2017 weights were different as shown in Table 20.1. The share of manufacturing reduced from 90.14 per cent in 2009 to 86.72 per cent in 2017, indicating a slight change in the structure of the industrial production. All the other sections recorded marginal increases in weights.

Table 20.1: Weights at 1-digit level of ISIC

Section	Activity	Share (%)	
		2009	2017
C	Manufacturing	90.1	86.7
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8.0	9.2
B	Mining and quarrying	1.5	2.3
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	1.7

20.10 A total of 16 additional economic activities with a total weight of 9.53 per cent were included in the re-based PPI as shown in Table 20.2.

Table 20.2: Economic Activities added in the Rebasing, 2017

Class	Economic Activity	Weight
0729	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores	1.52
1101	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	1.30
1311	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	0.35
1312	Weaving of textiles	0.30
1392	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	0.37
1394	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting	0.09
1430	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel	0.29
1621	Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels	0.79
1622	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery	0.11
2011	Manufacture of basic chemicals	0.58
2013	Manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	0.14
2100	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.52
2395	Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	0.39
2420	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	0.48
2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	0.38
2732	Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables	0.93
	Total	**9.53**

20.11 Table 20.3 and 20.4 shows the main ISIC digit 2 (divisions) in the manufacturing sector using the 2017 and 2009 weights, respectively. The weight for manufacture of food products increased from 34.6 per cent in 2009 to 43.0 per cent in 2017. The weight of manufacture of basic metals weight increased from 6.7 per cent in 2009 to 8.1 per cent in 2017.

Table 20.3: Main industries in manufacturing at 2-digit level of ISIC, 2017

Division	Description	Per cent (%)
10	Manufacture of food products	43.0
24	Manufacture of basic metals	8.1
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7.4
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	6.8
11	Manufacture of beverages	6.5
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	5.1
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	4.3
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	3.0

Table 20.4: Main industries in manufacturing at 2-digit level of ISIC, 2009

Division	Description	Per cent (%)
10	Manufacture of Food products	34.6
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	8.9
11	Manufacture of beverages	6.7
24	Manufacture of basic metals	6.7
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6.1
18	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	5.8
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	5.6
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4.4

20.12 Table 20.5 shows the dominant groups in manufacturing using the 2017 weights. The manufacture of other food products which mainly comprise of processing of tea had the highest weight of 19.48 per cent followed by manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products with a weight of 11.23 per cent.

Table 20.5: Dominant industries in manufacturing at 3-digit level of ISIC, 2017

Group	Decription	Per Cent (%)
107	Manufacture of other food products	19.5
106	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	11.2
241	Manufacture of basic iron and steel	7.5
239	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	6.8
110	Manufacture of beverages	6.5
202	Manufacture of other chemical products	6.4
222	Manufacture of plastics products	5.1

20.13 The dominant classes in manufacturing using the 2017 weights are shown in Table 20.6. The manufacture of other food products not elsewhere classified had the highest weight of 11.64 per cent followed by manufacture of grain mill products with a weight of 11.23 per cent.

Table 20.6: Dominant industries in manufacturing at 4-digit level of ISIC, 2017

Class	Description	Per Cent (%)
1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	11.64
1061	Manufacture of grain mill products	11.23
2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel	7.51
2394	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	6.36
2220	Manufacture of plastics products	5.08
1040	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils an	4.80
2023	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleanin	4.45
1050	Manufacture of dairy products	3.79
1072	Manufacture of sugar	3.32
1071	Manufacture of bakery products	3.18
1104	Manufacture of soft drinks	3.11
1811	Printing	3.04

20.14 The weights of the rebased PPI are as shown in Table 20.7. The weight of manufacture of grain mill products was 9.74 in 2017 while that of manufacture of dairy products was 3.29 in the same period.

Table 20.7: PPI Weights at 4-digit level ISIC, 2017

Class	Description	Weight
0729	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores	1.52
0810	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay	0.29
0893	Extraction of salt	0.52
1030	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	1.45
1040	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	4.17
1050	Manufacture of dairy products	3.29
1061	Manufacture of grain mill products	9.74
1071	Manufacture of bakery products	2.75
1072	Manufacture of sugar	2.88
1073	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1.17
1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	10.09
1080	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	1.76
1101	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	1.30
1103	Manufacture of malt liquors and malt	1.62
1104	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	2.70
1200	Manufacture of tobacco products	1.01
1311	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	0.48
1312	Weaving of textiles	0.39
1392	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	0.38
1394	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting	0.09
1410	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	2.18
1430	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel	0.29
1511	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur	0.57
1520	Manufacture of footwear	0.54
1610	Sawmilling and planing of wood	0.12
1621	Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels	0.79
1622	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery	0.11
1702	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paper boards …	2.05
1709	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	1.69
1811	Printing	2.64
2011	Manufacture of chemicals	0.58
2013	Manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	0.27
2022	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	1.70
2023	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations …	3.86
2100	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.52
2220	Manufacture of plastics products	4.41
2394	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	5.52
2395	Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	0.39
2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel	6.52
2420	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	0.48
2511	Manufacture of structural metal products	0.77
2599	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c	1.24
2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	0.38
2732	Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables	0.93
2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles	0.95
2920	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and and semi-trailers …	0.97
3510	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	9.23
3600	Water collection, treatment and supply	1.72

Rebased Producer Price Indices

20.15 The 2017 weights were used to review the producer price indices. Figure 20.1 shows the overall quarterly indices at section level from first quarter of 2015 to fourth quarter of 2019. The quarterly indices at division level from March to December 2019 are shown in Table 20.8 while the class level quarterly indices for the same period are shown in Table 20.9.

Figure 20.1: Section level Quarterly Producer Price Indices, 2015 - 2019 March 2019=100

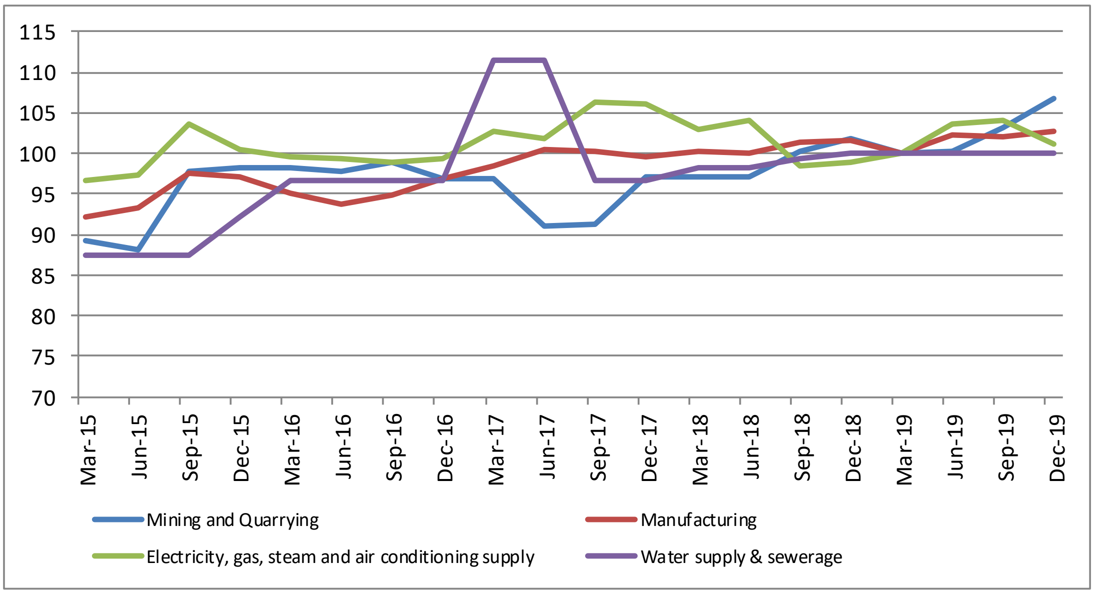


Table 20.8: Quarterly Producer Price Indices by Division, 2019

March 2019=100

Divison	Description	Weight	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19
07	Mining of metal ores	1.5	100.0	100.8	102.5	107.9
08	Mining and Quarrying	0.8	100.0	99.2	104.6	104.7
10	Manufacture of food products	37.3	100.0	105.6	104.1	104.8
11	Manufacture of beverages	5.6	100.0	100.7	101.0	105.9
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.4
13	Manufacture of textiles	1.3	100.0	100.3	100.5	99.8
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2.5	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1.1	100.0	100.1	100.3	101.9
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork except furniture …	1.0	100.0	98.3	95.3	94.4
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3.7	100.0	99.4	99.0	95.4
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.6	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6.4	100.0	100.5	106.1	106.1
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products …	1.5	100.0	99.4	100.0	98.1
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.4	100.0	99.4	97.3	100.8
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	5.9	100.0	100.5	100.3	99.9
24	Manufacture of basic metals	7.0	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.4
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment …	2.0	100.0	100.0	101.2	100.9
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.3	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.1
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles	1.9	100.0	95.1	97.9	97.5
35	Electricity	9.2	100.0	103.6	104.0	101.2
36	Water	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**102.4**	**102.3**	**102.6**

Table 20.9: Quarterly Producer Price Indices by Class, 2019

March 2019=100

Class	Description	Weight	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19
0729	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores	1.5	100.0	100.8	102.5	107.9
0810	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay	0.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0893	Extraction of salt	0.5	100.0	98.8	107.1	117.6
1030	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	1.4	100.0	100.4	101.7	101.2
1040	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	4.2	100.0	100.9	101.0	101.8
1050	Manufacture of dairy products	3.3	100.0	106.6	104.6	100.7
1061	Manufacture of grain mill products	9.7	100.0	115.3	117.2	118.0
1071	Manufacture of bakery products	2.8	100.0	100.0	100.3	101.3
1072	Manufacture of sugar	2.9	100.0	108.6	103.4	104.3
1073	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1.2	100.0	93.3	93.7	95.7
1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	10.1	100.0	102.2	96.0	96.8
1080	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	1.8	100.0	99.6	101.1	104.9
1101	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	117.8
1103	Manufacture of malt liquors and malt	1.6	100.0	102.2	102.9	105.7
1104	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	2.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1200	Manufacture of tobacco products	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.4
1311	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	0.5	100.0	101.7	102.3	100.5
1312	Weaving of textiles	0.4	100.0	99.0	99.0	99.7
1392	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	0.4	100.0	99.8	99.9	98.9
1394	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1410	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	2.2	100.0	100.2	100.1	100.0
1430	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel	0.3	100.0	100.4	100.6	98.0
1511	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur	0.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1520	Manufacture of footwear	0.5	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.9
1610	Sawmilling and planing of wood	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1621	Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels	0.8	100.0	97.0	93.0	91.5
1622	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery	0.1	100.0	105.4	106.2	108.1
1702	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paper boards …	2.0	100.0	98.1	98.1	93.0
1709	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	1.7	100.0	100.2	99.4	98.0
1811	Printing	2.6	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2
2011	Manufacture of chemicals	0.6	100.0	105.0	116.5	115.6
2013	Manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	0.3	100.0	99.3	100.3	99.8
2022	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	1.7	100.0	100.1	110.3	103.5
2023	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations …	3.9	100.0	100.0	103.2	106.3
2100	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1.5	100.0	100.0	101.9	99.5
2220	Manufacture of plastics products	4.4	100.0	99.4	97.3	100.8
2394	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	5.5	100.0	100.3	100.1	99.6
2395	Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster	0.4	100.0	103.3	103.3	103.6
2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel	6.5	100.0	99.9	100.3	100.4
2420	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2511	Manufacture of structural metal products	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2599	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.	1.2	100.0	100.0	101.9	101.4
2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2732	Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles	1.0	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.3
2920	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and and semi-trailers …	1.0	100.0	90.2	95.3	94.9
3510	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	9.2	100.0	103.8	104.2	96.0
3600	Water collection, treatment and supply	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter 21

Highlights of the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Introduction

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), whose theme was "*counting Our People for Sustainable Development and Devolution of Services*" was the first to be conducted under the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It was the sixth census to be undertaken in Kenyan since independence and the ninth in Kenya's history. The others were conducted in 1897, 1948, 1962, 1969, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009. The census was conducted on a de-facto basis with the night of 24th /25th August, 2019 being the reference night.

21.2. The main objective of the census was to collect information on the size, composition, distribution and socio-economic characteristics of the population. The information generated is used in planning, budgeting and programming for important services; future policy formulation, resource allocation; creation of administrative and political units; monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects; research; development of a master household sampling frame; development of geo-spatial database; benchmark for agricultural census/ surveys; business, industry and labour; and formulation of housing policy and programmes.

21.3. The 2019 KPHC process involved developing the project proposal, establishment of various offices and committees, design and development of tools, cartographic mapping, piloting and testing of the tools and logistics; acquisition of the right type of information technology equipment and software; undertaking publicity and advocacy; recruitment, training and deployment of field personnel; the actual census enumeration; data processing and analysis, publication and dissemination of census results.

21.4. The census employed use of mobile devices in data collection during cartographic mapping and enumeration. This was in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for undertaking censuses within the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses programme. The use of mobile devices shortened the time taken between data collection and release of results.

Distribution of Population by Sex, Household size, Land Area, Population Density and County

21.5. The population as enumerated in the 2019 census was 47,564,296 with females accounting for 50.5 per cent. The three most populous counties were Nairobi, Kiambu and Nakuru with a population of 4,397,073; 2,417,735 and 2,162,202, respectively. The least populous counties were Lamu, Isiolo and Samburu with a population of 143,920; 268,002 and 310,327, respectively. The average household size in Kenya is 3.9 members. Mandera County recorded the highest household size of 6.9 members while Nairobi had the least household size of 2.9. Table 21.1 shows distribution of population by sex, number of households, household size, land area, population density and county.

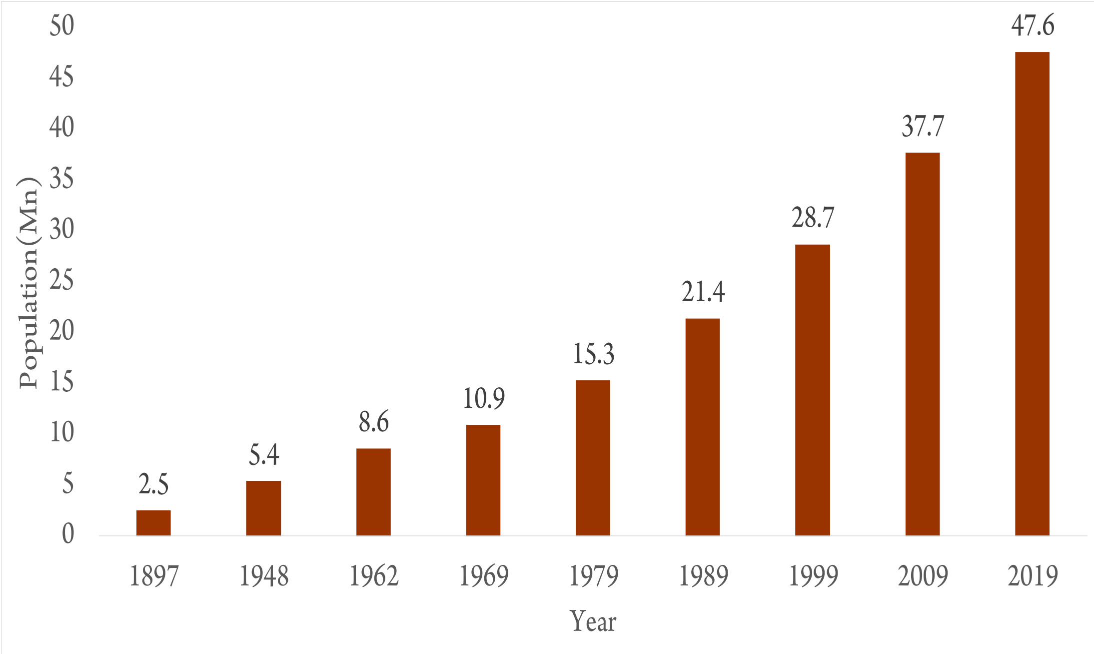
Table 21.1: Distribution of Population by Sex, Household size, Land Area, Population Density and County

County	Total	Sex			Household Size	Land Area (Sq Km)	Density (Persons per Sq. Km)
		Male	Female	Intersex			
KENYA	**47,564,296**	**23,548,056**	**24,014,716**	**1,524**	**3.9**	**580,895**	**82**
MOMBASA	1,208,333	610,257	598,046	30	3.1	220	5,495
KWALE	866,820	425,121	441,681	18	5.0	8,254	105
KILIFI	1,453,787	704,089	749,673	25	4.8	12,553	116
TANA RIVER	315,943	158,550	157,391	2	4.6	37,904	8
LAMU	143,920	76,103	67,813	4	3.7	6,283	23
TAITA/TAVETA	340,671	173,337	167,327	7	3.5	17,152	20
GARISSA	841,353	458,975	382,344	34	5.9	44,753	19
WAJIR	781,263	415,374	365,840	49	6.1	56,774	14
MANDERA	867,457	434,976	432,444	37	6.9	25,942	33
MARSABIT	459,785	243,548	216,219	18	5.8	70,944	6
ISIOLO	268,002	139,510	128,483	9	4.6	25,349	11
MERU	1,545,714	767,698	777,975	41	3.6	7,014	220
THARAKA-NITHI	393,177	193,764	199,406	7	3.6	2,564	153
EMBU	608,599	304,208	304,367	24	3.3	2,821	216
KITUI	1,136,187	549,003	587,151	33	4.3	30,430	37
MACHAKOS	1,421,932	710,707	711,191	34	3.5	6,037	236
MAKUENI	987,653	489,691	497,942	20	4.0	8,177	121
NYANDARUA	638,289	315,022	323,247	20	3.5	3,286	194
NYERI	759,164	374,288	384,845	31	3.0	3,325	228
KIRINYAGA	610,411	302,011	308,369	31	3.0	1,478	413
MURANG'A	1,056,640	523,940	532,669	31	3.3	2,523	419
KIAMBU	2,417,735	1,187,146	1,230,454	135	3.0	2,539	952
TURKANA	926,976	478,087	448,868	21	5.6	68,233	14
WEST POKOT	621,241	307,013	314,213	15	5.3	9,123	68
SAMBURU	310,327	156,774	153,546	7	4.7	21,090	15
TRANS NZOIA	990,341	489,107	501,206	28	4.4	2,495	397
UASIN GISHU	1,163,186	580,269	582,889	28	3.8	3,399	342
ELGEYO/MARAKWET	454,480	227,317	227,151	12	4.5	3,032	150
NANDI	885,711	441,259	444,430	22	4.4	2,849	311
BARINGO	666,763	336,322	330,428	13	4.7	10,985	61
LAIKIPIA	518,560	259,440	259,102	18	3.4	9,508	55
NAKURU	2,162,202	1,077,272	1,084,835	95	3.5	7,505	288
NAROK	1,157,873	579,042	578,805	26	4.8	17,932	65
KAJIADO	1,117,840	557,098	560,704	38	3.5	21,871	51
KERICHO	901,777	450,741	451,008	28	4.4	2,436	370
BOMET	875,689	434,287	441,379	23	4.7	2,507	349
KAKAMEGA	1,867,579	897,133	970,406	40	4.3	3,017	619
VIHIGA	590,013	283,678	306,323	12	4.1	564	1,047
BUNGOMA	1,670,570	812,146	858,389	35	4.6	3,024	552
BUSIA	893,681	426,252	467,401	28	4.5	1,700	526
SIAYA	993,183	471,669	521,496	18	3.9	2,530	393
KISUMU	1,155,574	560,942	594,609	23	3.8	2,085	554
HOMA BAY	1,131,950	539,560	592,367	23	4.3	3,153	359
MIGORI	1,116,436	536,187	580,214	35	4.6	2,613	427
KISII	1,266,860	605,784	661,038	38	4.1	1,323	957
NYAMIRA	605,576	290,907	314,656	13	4.0	897	675
NAIROBI CITY	4,397,073	2,192,452	2,204,376	245	2.9	704	6,247

Population Growth

21.6. Kenya's population expanded from 2.5 million persons in 1897 to 8.6 million in 1962, just before independence. The first post-independence census, conducted in 1969, enumerated 10.9 million people. The population has since grown by more than four times within a period of 50 years to 47.6 million in 2019. Figure 21.1 presents Kenya's population during various census years since 1897.

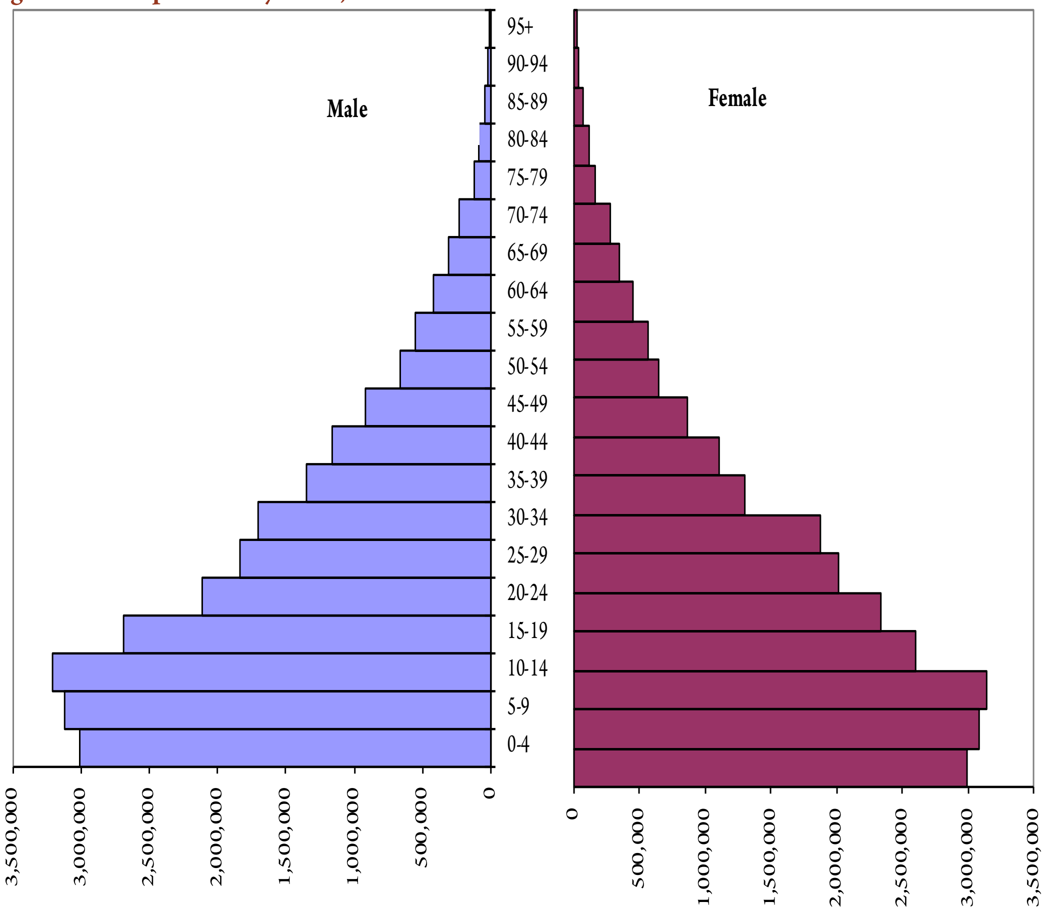
Figure 21.1: Kenya's Population, 1897 – 2019



Age and Sex Structure

21.5 Figure 21.2 shows Kenya's population pyramid which is a graphic representation of the age and sex structure of the population. Though Kenya's population is still youthful, the rate of increase has slowed down since 2009 Census, an indication of declining fertility. The pyramid shows that children less than 5 years are fewer compared to those in the subsequent age cohort (5-9) years. Similarly, children in the age category 10-14 are more than those in the age 5-9 years.

Figure 21.2: Population Pyramid, 2019



Population of Selected Age Groups by Residence

21.6. Figure 21.3 and 21.4 show that 43 per cent of the Kenya's population living in urban and 57 per cent living in rural was youthful (persons aged 15 to 34 years). About three quarters, 76 per cent of the urban population constituted persons aged less than 35 years. In rural areas, male youth population is higher than that of females, at 43 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively.

Figure 21.3: Proportion of Urban Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex, 2019

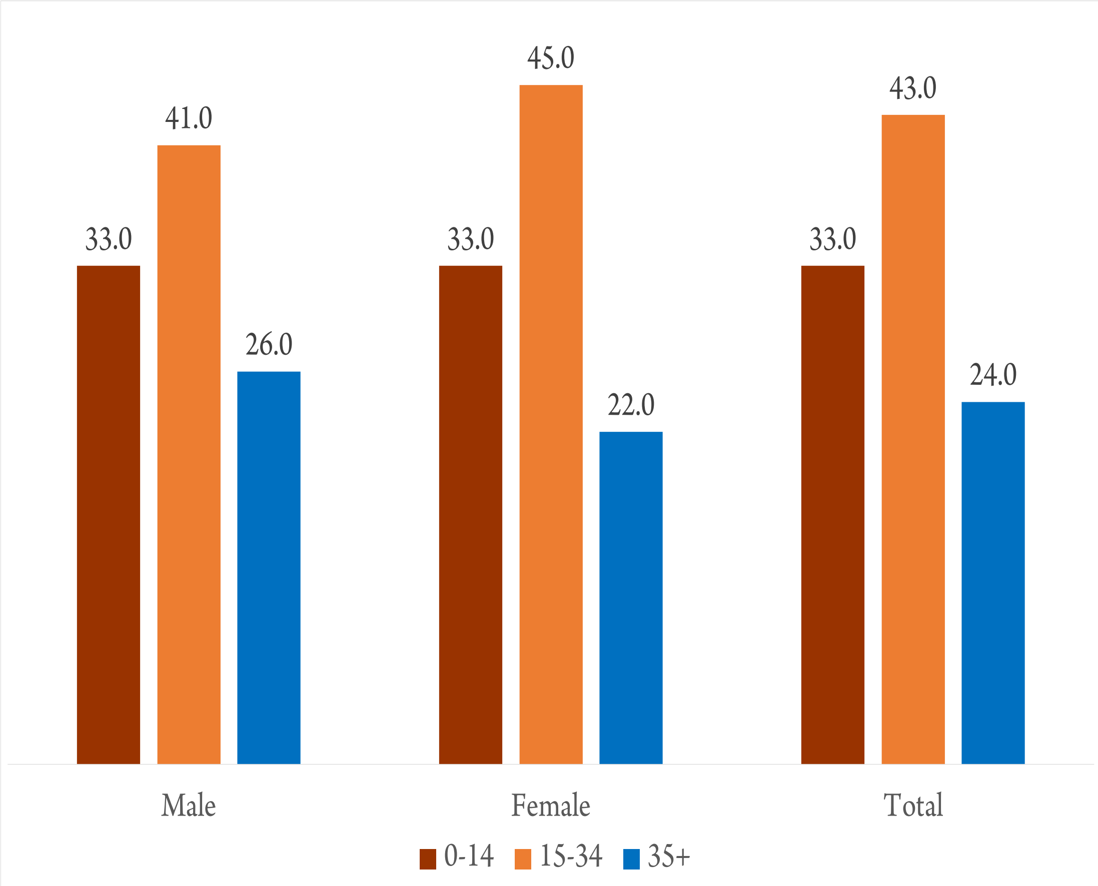
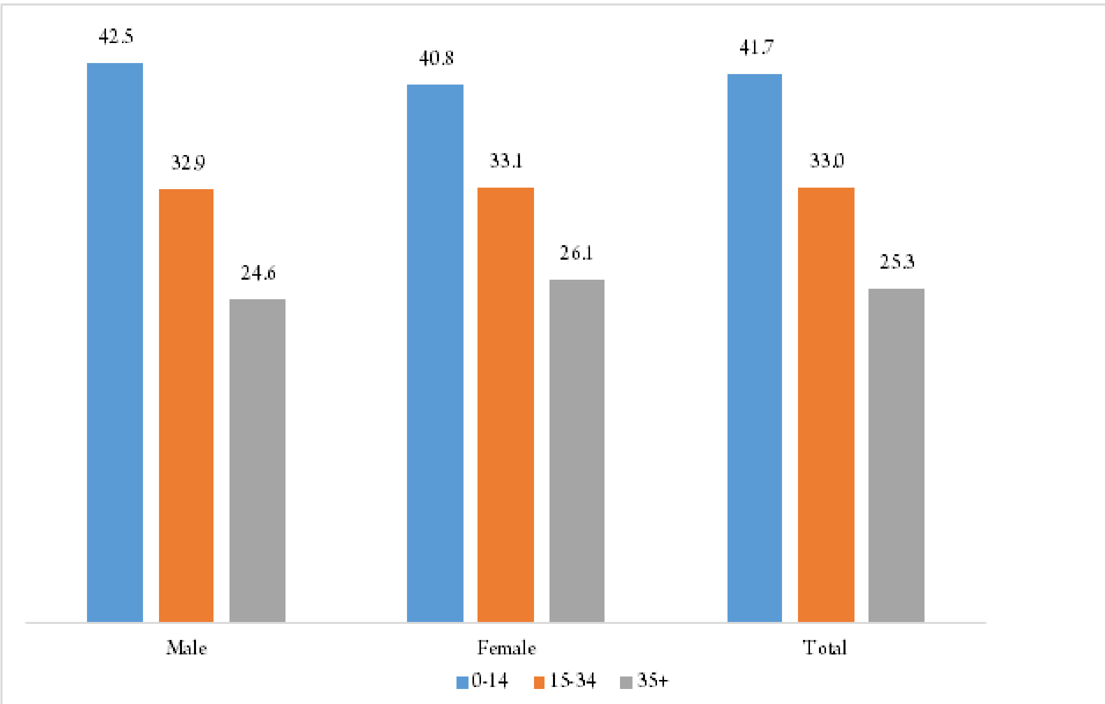
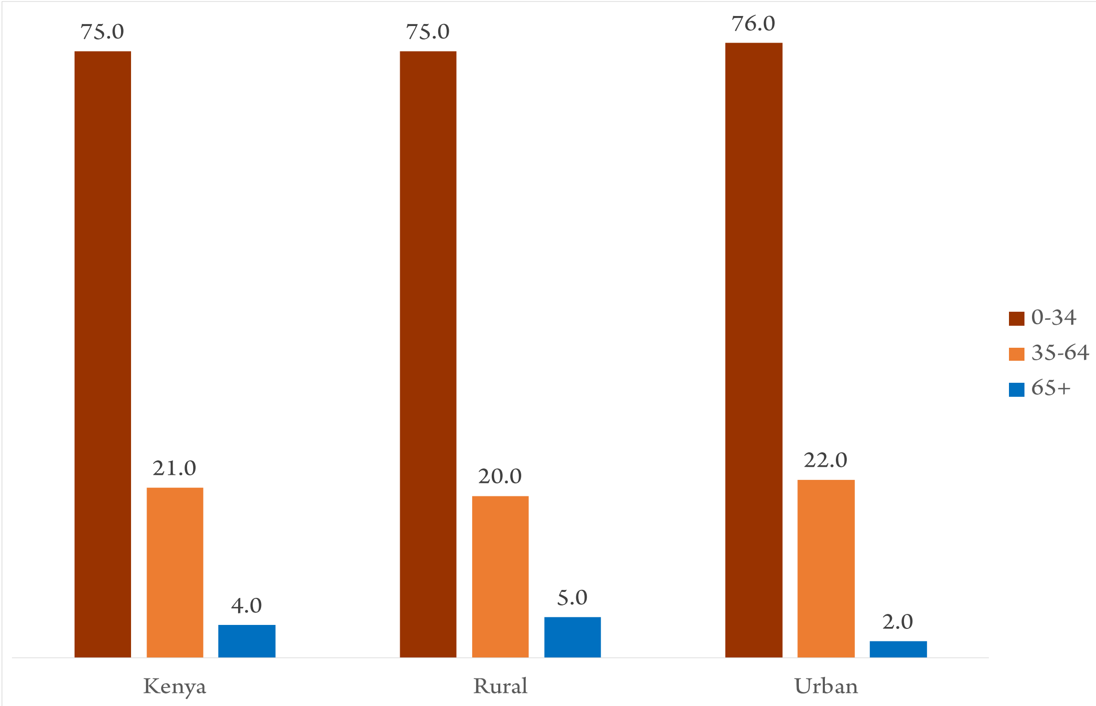


Figure 21.4: Proportion of Rural Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex, 2019



21.7. Figure 21.5 compares Kenya's rural and urban population by selected age groups. Proportion of aging population (65 years and above) is higher in rural than urban, at 5 per cent and 2 per cent respectfully.

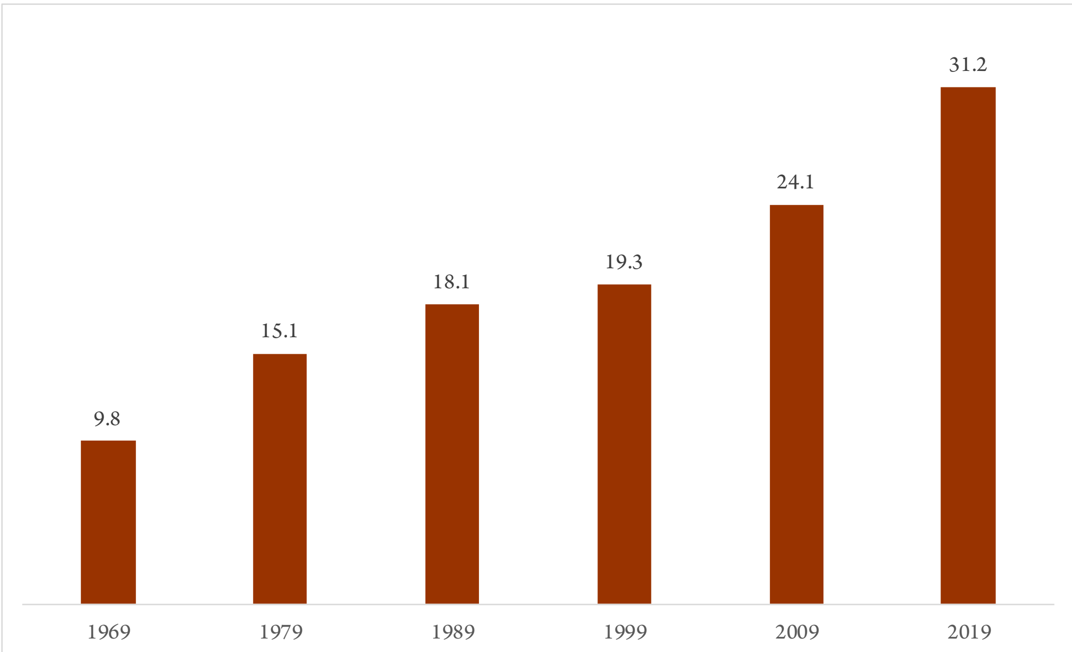
Figure 21.5: Proportion of Selected Age Groups by Residence, 2019



Urbanization Trend in Kenya

21.8. Figure 21.6 presents the urbanization trend in Kenya from 1969. The urban population to the total has increased from 9.8 per cent in 1969 to 31.2 per cent in 2019.

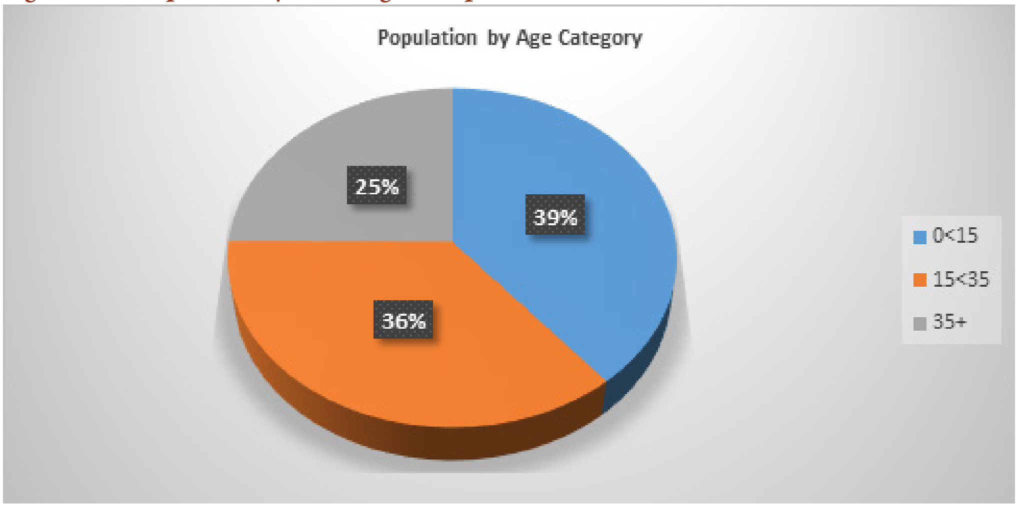
Figure 21.6: Urbanization Trend in Kenya, 1969 - 2019



Population by Broad Age Category

21.9. Figure 21.7 presents the proportion of the enumerated population by the broad age category. Kenya's population is mostly composed of persons aged 35 and below. Persons aged 35 years and less constitute 75 per cent of Kenya's Population. Youthful population, 15-34 years constitute 36 per cent of the population.

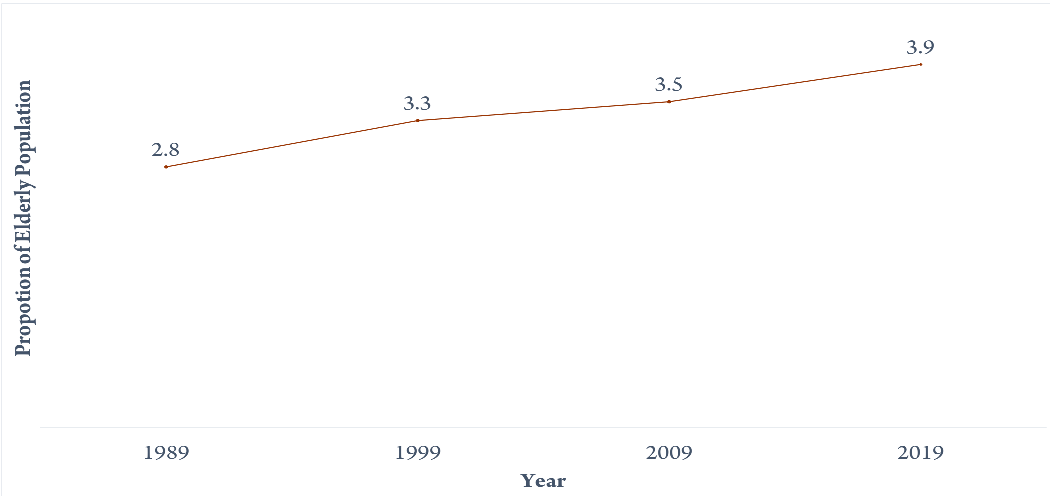
Figure 21.7: Population by Broad Age Group, 2019



Elderly Population

21.10. Conventionally, "elderly" is defined as a chronological age of 65 years old or older. The elderly population in Kenya has been increasing over the years. The proportion of the elderly population has increased from 2.8 per cent in 1989 to 3.9 per cent in 2019 as presented in figure 21.8.

Figure 21.8: Proportion of Elderly Population, 1989 – 2019

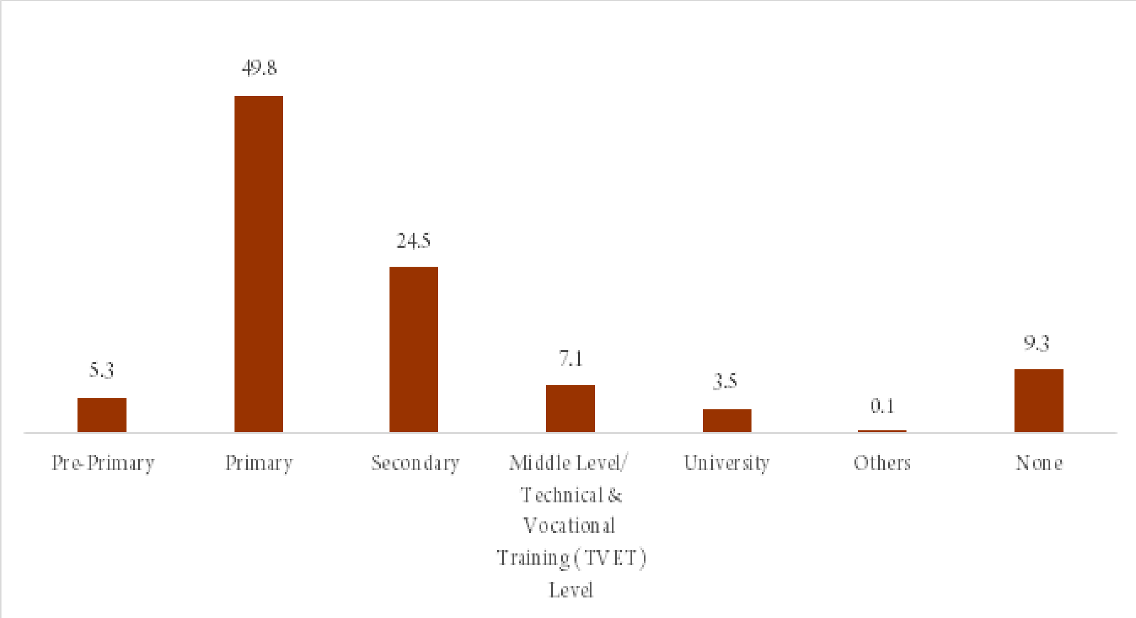


Education

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

21.11. The 2019 Census collected data on formal and non-formal schooling in order to determine the educational attainment of population aged 3 years and above. Figure 21.9 presents percentage of the population by the highest level of education completed. About half of the population reported primary level of education as the highest level reached while 7.1 per cent stated to had completed middle level/Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) and 3.5 per cent had attained University level of education.

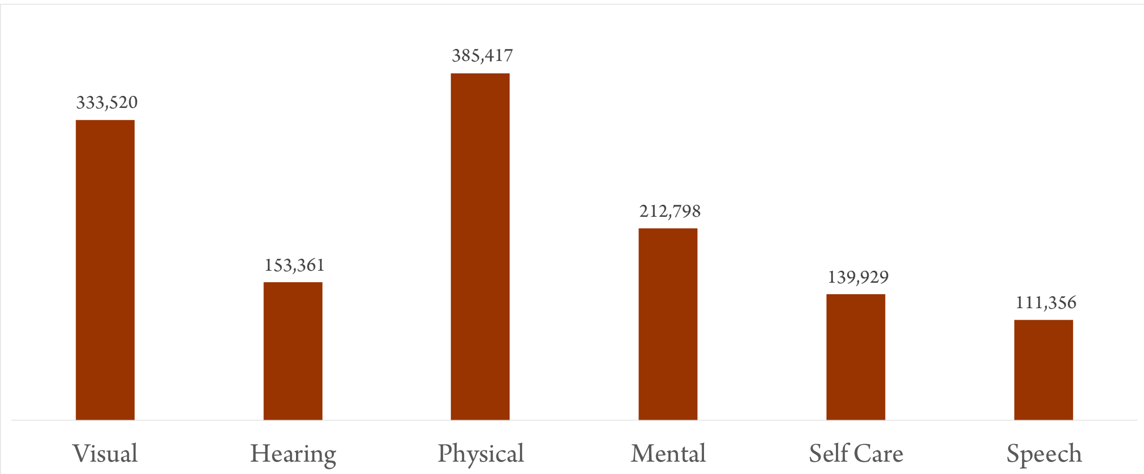
Figure 21.9: Proportion of Population Aged 3 years by Highest Level of Education Completed



Persons Living with Difficulties

21.12. Questions on persons living with difficulties were asked of persons aged 5 years and above. The proportion of persons with disability in the country stood at 2.2 per cent (918,270 persons). The census revealed that more females (2.5 %) than males (1.9 %) had at least one disability. The most common types of disability were physical (385,417 persons) and visual (333,520 persons). Only a small proportion (0.02 per cent) of the population was reported as having albinism at 9,729 persons. Figure 21.10 presents the number of persons with difficulties by disability type

Figure 21.10: Number of People aged 5 years and above by Disability Status



Economic activity Status of the Population

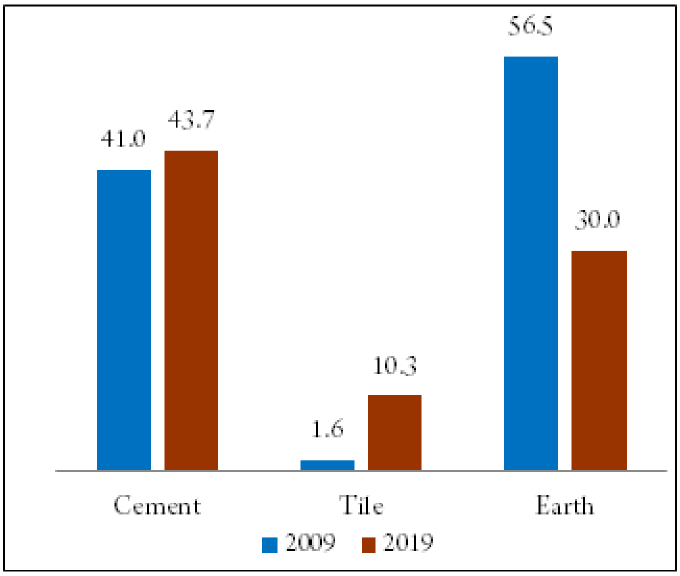
21.13. The active population aged five years and above in 2019 was 22,298,559. Out of this, 19,529,216 (88.6 %) reported to have worked in the seven days preceding the census and 2,769,343 were seeking work. The conventional population for the youth (18-34 years) was 13,621,492 out of which 8,436,418 (61.9 %) were working while 1,647,484 were seeking work or indicated that there was no job available.

21.14. The number of children aged 5-17 years from conventional population was 15,866,967 out of which 1,349,365 (8.5 %) reported to have been engaged in an economic activity during the 7 days preceding the Census night. The inactive conventional population aged 5 years and above was 18,927,688 out of which 16.1 million persons were full-time students and 1.5 million were homemakers.

Housing Conditions and Amenities

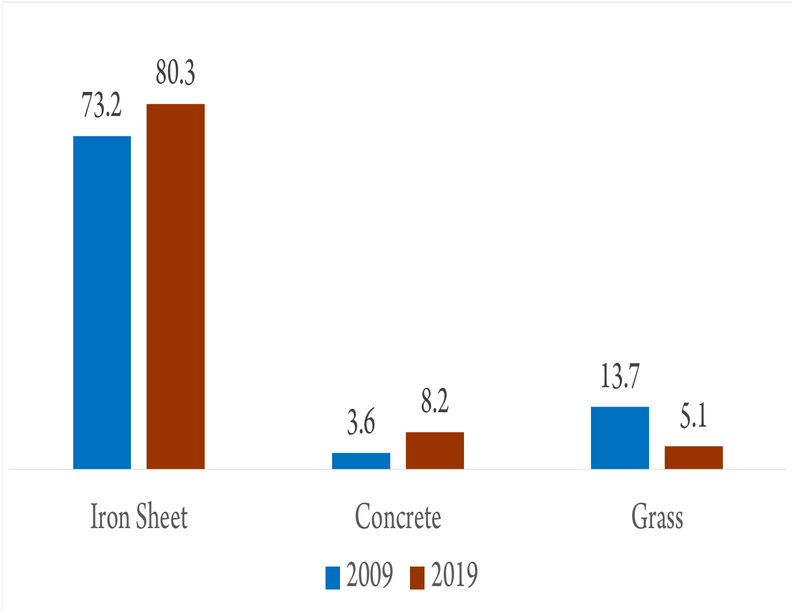
21.15. There were notable improvements in the housing conditions and amenities in 2019 compared to 2009. The proportion of households with cement as the main floor type increased by 2.7 per cent while those with tile increased by 8.7 per cent. Figure 21.11 shows the proportion of households by type of floor material in 2009 and 2019.

Figure 21.11: Proportion of Households by Type of Floor



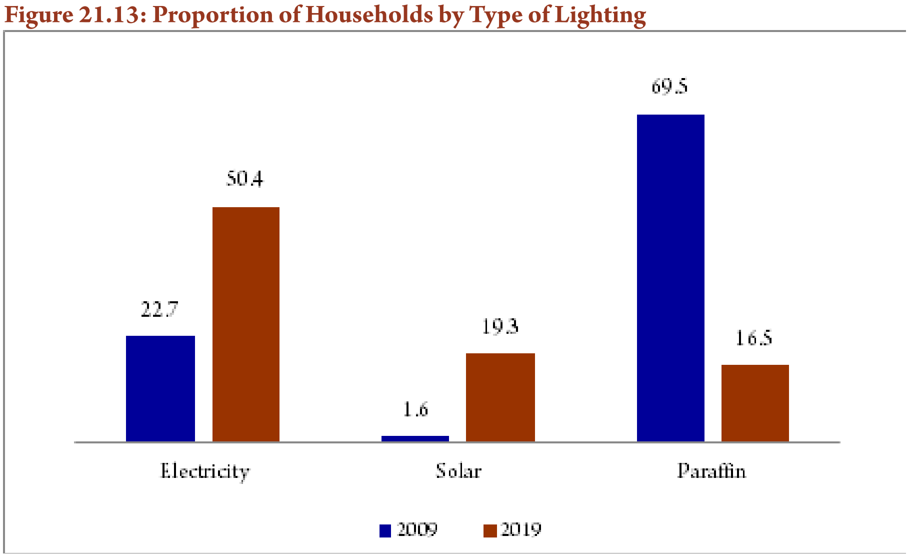
21.16. Proportion of households with iron sheets as the main roofing material increased from 73.2 per cent in 2009 to 80.3 per cent in 2019 while those with grass declined from 13.7 per cent in 2009 to 5.1 per cent in 2019. Figure 21.12 shows the proportion of households by type of roof material in 2009 and 2019.

Figure 21.12: Proportion of Households by Type of Roof



21.17. The proportion of conventional households using mains electricity as the main source of lighting more than doubled from 22.7 per cent in 2009 to 50.4 per cent in 2019. The proportion of conventional households using solar as the main source of lighting increased significantly from 1.6 per cent in 2009 to 19.3 per cent in 2019. Figure 21.13 shows proportion of household by lighting type.

Figure 21.13: Proportion of Households by Type of Lighting

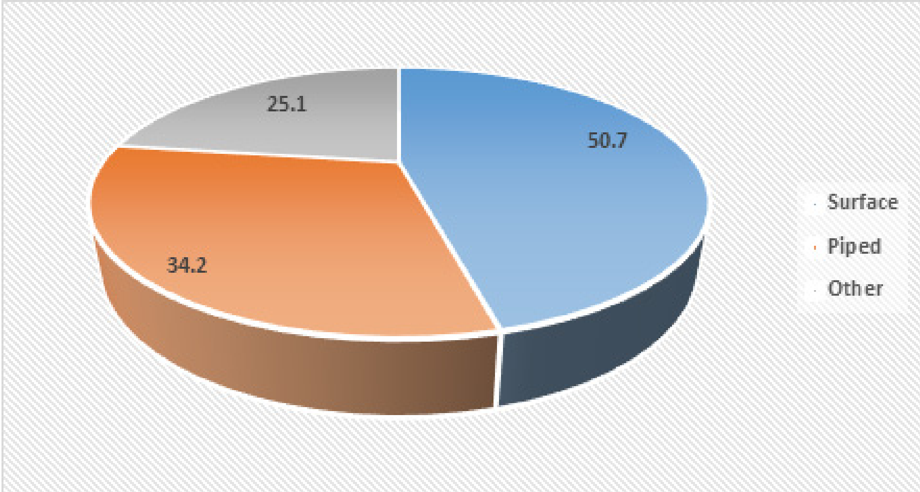


21.18. The proportion of conventional households that owned the main dwelling unit they occupied was 61.3 per cent while 38.7 per cent rented the main dwelling unit in 2019. About 94 per cent of the owned dwelling units were constructed by the households, while 2.8 per cent were acquired through purchasing.

Source of Drinking Water

21.19. Kenya's Vision 2030 envisages a country with high quality and improved water supply. Figure 21.14 below shows that most households, 50.7 per cent, were mainly using surface water for drinking in 2019. Surface water is subject to pollution and can lead to increased water-borne diseases and deaths.

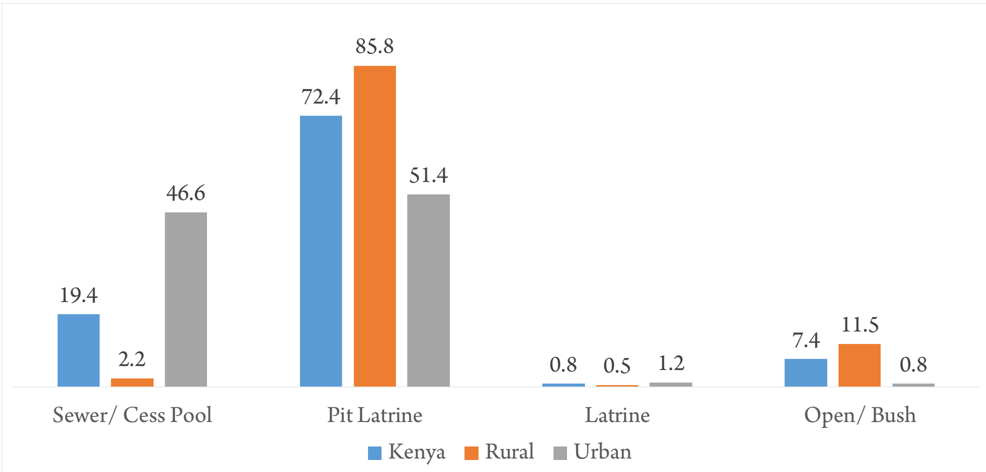
Figure 21.14: Percentage of Households by Source of Drinking Water, 2019



Sanitation

21.20. The heath sector's goal is to provide affordable and quality health care to all citizens, and reduce mortality rates and disease incidences. Figure 21.15 presents percentage of households by the main mode of human waste disposal. The data reveals that about 7.4 per cent of households lacked access to toilet facilities.

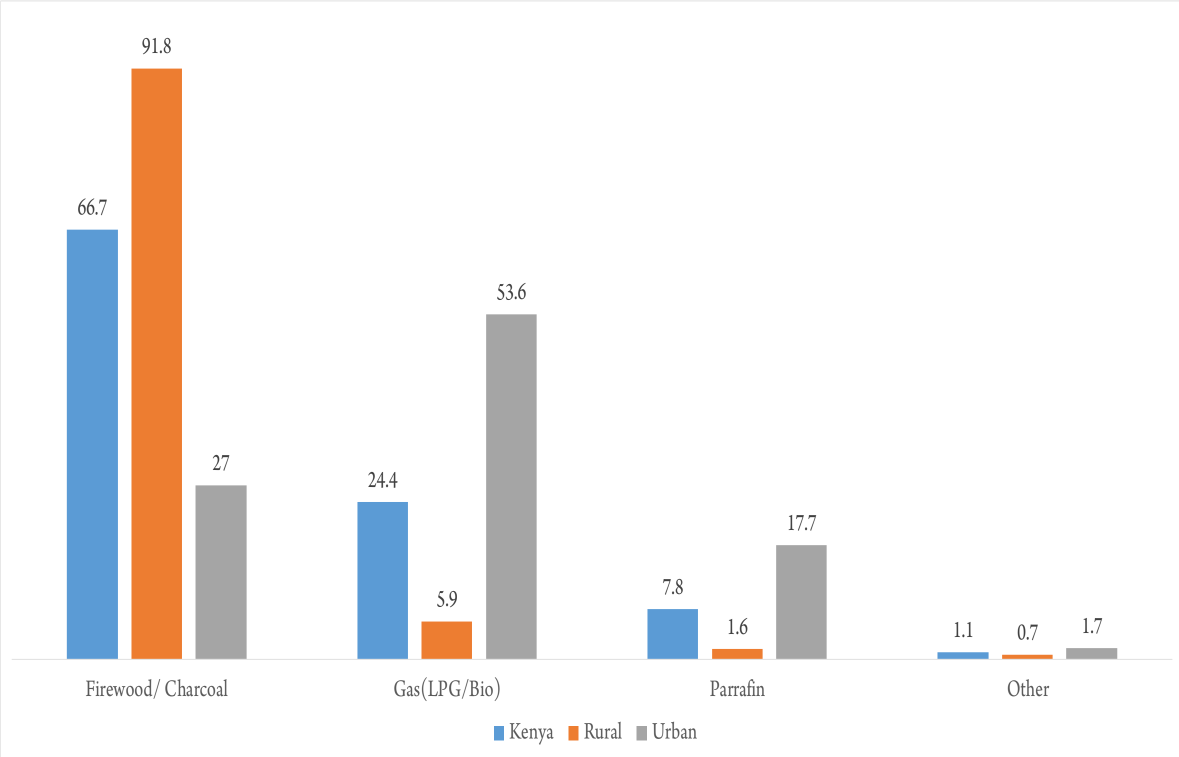
Figure 21.15: Percentage of Households by Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal, 2019



Source of Cooking Energy

21.21. Figure 21.16 presents the proportion of households by main type of cooking energy. More than half of the households, 67 per cent rely on firewood/ charcoal. A higher proportion of rural households (92 per cent) use firewood/charcoal compared to that of urban households (27 per cent). Urban households commonly use cooking gas (54 per cent) as the main source of cooking fuel.

Figure 21.16: Percentage of Households by Main Type of Cooking Fuel, 2019



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