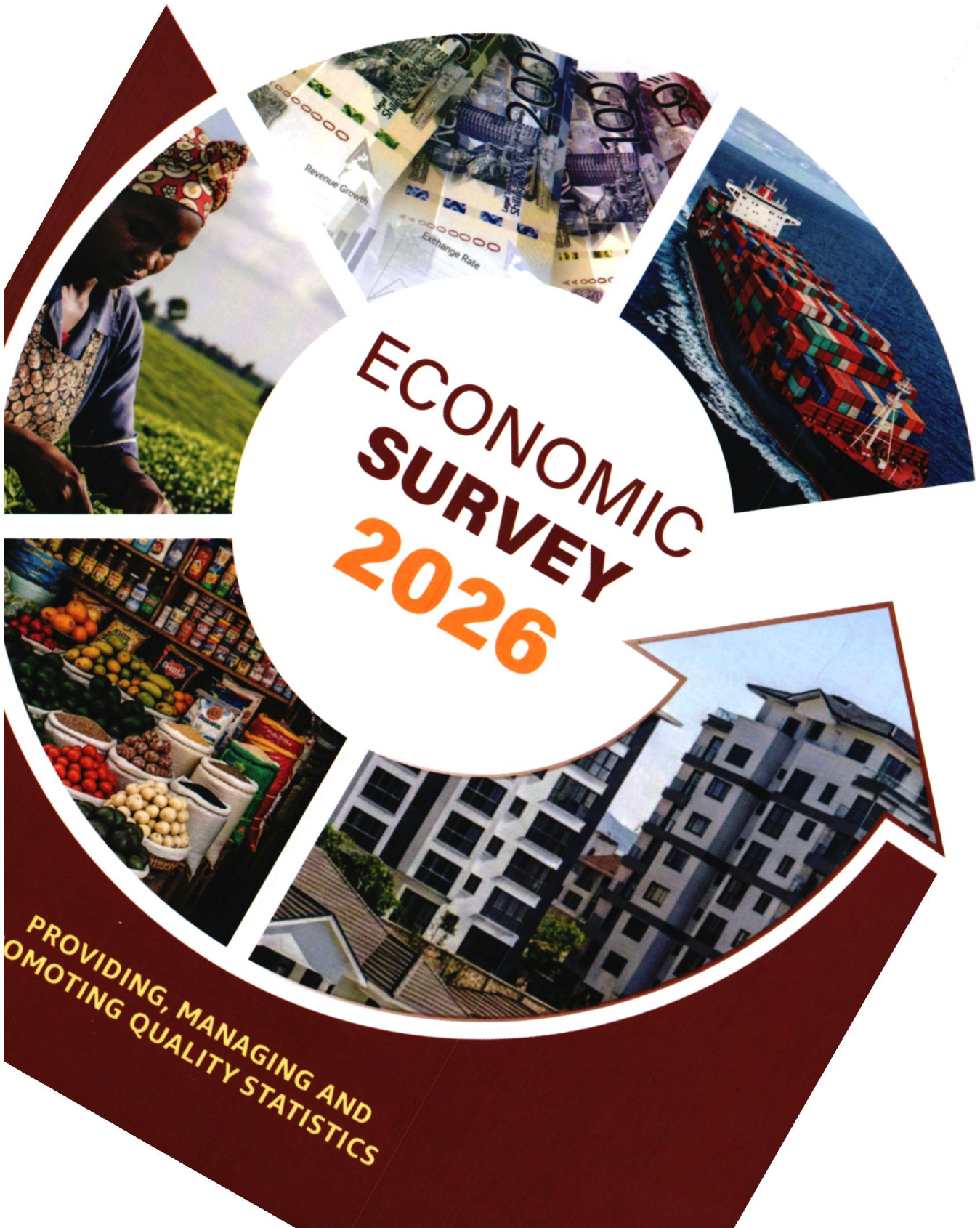
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
*Keeping you informed*




# ECONOMIC SURVEY 2026

PROVIDING, MANAGING AND
OMOTING QUALITY STATISTICS

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID
DATE: 28 MAY 2026
DAY: Thursday
TABLED BY: Hon. Naomi Waqo, MP
Deputy Majority Whip
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE: Irene Nduku

# Economic Survey

## 2026

**Providing, Managing and Promoting Quality Statistics**

**Published by:**
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Real Towers, Hospital Road, Upper Hill
P.O. Box 30266 - 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

**Tel:** +254 20-3317583,+254-20-2911000/1,
+254 20-3317612/22/23/51
**Email:** info@knbs.or.ke/library@knbs.or.ke
directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke
**Facebook:** Kenya Stats
**X:** @KNBStats
**Website:** www.knbs.or.ke

© 2026 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

ISBN: 978-9966-102-52-2 (Print)
ISBN: 978-9966-102-53-9 (PDF)

Published 2026

Some rights reserved.

This work is made available under the Attribution-Noncommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) available at https:/creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/ This license allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for noncommercial purposes only so long as the work is appropriately cited and attribution is given to the creator.

Users wishing to reuse material from this work attributed to a third party such as tables, figures or images are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third party owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Any copyright use requests relating to this publication should be addressed to the Director General, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Subscription correspondence may be addressed directly to the Head of Library Services through the email addresses provided.

**Image source:** All images and visual elements in this publication were generated with the assistance of AI image generation tools under the author's creative direction. The images are original outputs generated for this work and any familiar resemblance is completely coincidental.

**Recommended citation**: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. (2026). Economic Survey 2026. Nairobi, Kenya.

# Table of Contents


| | |
|---|---|
| List of Tables | xi |
| List of Figures | xxi |
| About Kenya National Bureau of Statistics | xxiii |
| Data Quality | xxiv |
| Data Sources | xxv |
| List of Acronyms and Abbreviations | xxvi |
| Abbreviations and Symbols used in the Booklet | xxxv |
| International Scene | 1 |
| Economic Performance | 2 |
| Employment, Earnings, and Consumer Prices indices | 2 |
| Money, Banking and Finance | 3 |
| Public Finance | 3 |
| International Trade and Balance of Payments | 3 |
| Agriculture Sector | 4 |
| Environment and Natural Resources | 5 |
| Energy Sector | 5 |
| Manufacturing Sector | 6 |
| Construction Sector | 6 |
| Tourism Sector | 7 |
| Transportation and Storage | 7 |
| Information and Communication Technology | 8 |
| Education and Training | 8 |
| Health and Vital Statistics | 9 |
| Governance, Peace and Security | 9 |
| Social and Economic Inclusion | 9 |

## SECTION A: INTERNATIONAL SCENE

### Chapter 01: International Scene

| | |
|---|---|
| Overview | 13 |
| Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) | 14 |
| United States of America | 14 |
| Euro Area | 14 |
| United Kingdom | 15 |
| Japan | 15 |
| Germany | 15 |
| Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa (BRIICS) | 17 |
| Brazil | 17 |
| Russia | 17 |

India 17
Indonesia 17
China 17
South Africa 17
Sub-Saharan Africa 17
East African Community 18
Southern African Development Community 18
West African Economic and Monetary Union 18
Commission of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa 18
Association of South Eastern Asia Nations 20
Maghreb 21
Mashreq 21
Outlook 22

## SECTION B: DOMESTIC ECONOMY

### Chapter 02: Economic Performance

Overview 25
Sectoral Analysis 26
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 26
Manufacturing 27
Electricity Supply 28
Construction 28
Transportation and Storage 28
Accommodation and Food Services 29
Information and Communication 29
Financial and Insurance Activities 29
Gross Domestic Product 29

### Chapter 03: Employment, Earnings, and Consumer Price Indices

Overview 49
Employment 51
Employment in the Modern Sector 51
Wage Earnings in the Modern Sector 55
Employment in the Informal Sector 65
Gazetted Basic Minimum Monthly Wages 66
Consumer Price Indices 69

## Chapter 04: Money, Banking and Finance


| | |
|---|---|
| Overview | 79 |
| Selected Monetary Indicators | 80 |
| Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations | 82 |
| Sources of Change in Money Supply | 84 |
| Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates | 84 |
| Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities | 85 |
| Commercial Banks' Assets and Liabilities | 86 |
| Microfinance Banks Assets and Liabilities | 86 |
| Commercial and Microfinance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets | 87 |
| Assets and Liabilities of Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives | 88 |
| Nominal and Real Interest Rates | 89 |
| Regulated Savings and Credit Cooperatives | 92 |
| Capital Markets | 93 |
| Insurance sector | 94 |
| Pension Funds | 96 |
| The total value of unclaimed financial assets received during the year 2025 | 97 |
| Unclaimed Financial Assets | 97 |


## Chapter 05: Public Finance


| | |
|---|---|
| Overview | 99 |
| National Government (Budgetary Central Government) | 100 |
| County Governments | 110 |
| General Government | 115 |
| Public Sector Institutional Table | 117 |


## Chapter 06: International Trade and Balance of Payments


| | |
|---|---|
| Overview | 127 |
| Balance of Trade | 128 |
| Price Changes | 129 |
| Terms of Trade | 130 |
| Quantum Indices | 130 |
| Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports | 131 |
| Quantities of Principal Imports | 133 |
| Values of Principal Exports | 134 |
| Values of Principal Imports | 136 |
| Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports | 138 |
| Unit Prices of Principal Imports | 139 |
| Composition of Exports | 141 |
| Composition of Imports | 142 |
| Direction of Trade | 144 |
| Balance of Payments | 153 |

International Investment Position 155
International Liquidity 159
Foreign Exchange Rates of the Kenyan Shilling against Selected Currencies 161

## Chapter 07: Agriculture Sector

Overview 163
Marketed Agricultural Production 165
Food Balance Sheet 183
FBS Indicators 183

## Chapter 08: Environment and Natural Resources

Overview 199
Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added 200
Water Supply 201
Fisheries 203
Forestry 205
Mining 206
Wildlife 208
Refuse Management 210
Environmental Impact Assessments 211
Environmental Audits 211
Rainfall 212
Temperature 217
Recent Developments 220

## Chapter 09: Energy Sector

Overview 221
Petroleum Products 222
Electricity 231
Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA) 235
Physical Energy Flow Account (PEFA) 235
Energy Balance, 2025 235
Revision Addendum, Physical Supply and Use Table, 2024 243
Developments in the Energy Sector Rural Electrification and Electricity Transmission. 246

## Chapter 10: Manufacturing Sector

Overview 247
Agro-Based Manufacturing Industries 248
Industrial Based Manufacturing Activities 249
Formal employment 249
Value of output, Intermediate consumption, Value added and Compensation of employees. 250
Quantum Indices 251

Food Products Division 253
Beverages and Tobacco Products Division 254
Textiles and Wearing Apparel Divisions 254
Leather and Related Products Division 254
Wood and Products of Wood; and Paper and Paper Products Division 255
Printing and Production of Recorded Media Division 255
Chemical and Chemical Products; and Pharmaceutical Products Divisions 255
Plastic Products Division 256
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Division 256
Basic Metal and Fabricated Metal Products Division 256
Electrical Equipment and Machinery and Equipment Divisions 256
Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi-Trailers Division 256
Manufacture of Furniture, Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment Division 257
Production of Selected Commodities 257
Cement Production and Utilization 258
Producer Price Indices 258
Average Producer Prices of Selected Products 260
Credit to Manufacturing Sector 261
New Investment Projects in the Manufacturing Sector 263
Export Processing Zones 263
African Growth and Opportunity Act 265

## Chapter 11: Construction Sector

Overview 267
Key Construction Indicators 268
Construction Input Price Indices 268
Construction of Buildings 270
Government Expenditure on Housing 271
Road Construction 272
Railway Network Rehabilitation 278

## Chapter 12: Tourism Sector

Overview 279
Visitor Arrivals 280
Visitor Departures 284
Outbound Tourism 287
Bed nights occupancy in Game Lodges 292
Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites 295
Conference Tourism 297
Training in Hospitality 298

## Chapter 13: Transportation and Storage


| | |
|---|---|
| Overview | 299 |
| Value of Output | 301 |
| Road Maintenance Funds | 302 |
| Registered Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles | 302 |
| Motor Vehicles | 302 |
| Motorcycles, Autocycles and Three Wheelers | 302 |
| Road Licenses | 303 |
| Reported Road Traffic Accidents | 304 |
| Railway Transport | 306 |
| Water Transport | 307 |
| Mombasa Port Throughput | 307 |
| Transit Throughput through Port of Mombasa by Destination | 308 |
| Pipeline Transport | 309 |
| Air Transport | 310 |
| Aircraft Movements | 312 |
| Selected Aviation Industry Indicators | 313 |
| Postal and Courier Services | 315 |
| Grain Storage Leased Out | 316 |
| Grain Storage Revenue | 318 |
| Container Freight Traffic | 318 |
| Developments in the Transportation and Storage Sector | 319 |


## Chapter 14: Information And Communication Technology


| | |
|---|---|
| Overview | 321 |
| Value of Output | 322 |
| Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services | 323 |
| Voice Call Traffic | 325 |
| Message Service Traffic | 327 |
| Internet Services | 327 |
| Broadband Services | 328 |
| Tariffs | 330 |
| Kenyan Domains | 331 |
| Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers | 332 |
| Employment, Investment and Revenue | 333 |
| Information Society | 334 |
| International Trade in ICT Equipment | 335 |

Newspaper Circulation and Online Newspaper Readership 337
Cybersecurity 338
Electronic Waste 340
Konza Technopolis 340

## SECTION C: SOCIAL SCENE

### Chapter 15: Education and Training

Overview 345
Expenditure for the Education Sector 346
Educational Institutions 347
Pre-Primary Education 349
Primary and Junior Education 350
Kenya Primary School Education Assessment (KPSEA) 351
Kenya Junior School Education Assessment (KJSEA) 353
Secondary Education 356
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education 356
Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teachers Training Colleges 358
Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions 359
Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institutions 361
University Education 365
Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes 370
Education Loans 371
Government Funding to Public and Private Universities 375
Research and Development 378
Adult Education 381

### Chapter 16: Health and Vital Statistics

Overview 387
Government Expenditure on Health Services 388
Social Health Insurance 390
Health Infrastructure 392
Deliveries in Health Facilities 394
Modern Methods of Contraception 395
Adolescent Pregnancy 396
Morbidity in Health Facilities 400
Health Professionals 402
Medical Training 403
Essential Medicine availability at Kenya Medical Supplies Authority 412
Community Health Promoters 413

Vital Statistics 414
Birth Registration 414
Death Registration 416
Child Adoption 419
Appendix 420

## Chapter 17: Governance, Peace and Security Statistics

Overview 421
Public Safety, Law and Order 422
Ethics and Corruption 432
Environmental Crimes 433
The Judiciary 434
Prisons 436
Children in conflict with the law 439
Foreign Nationals committed to prisons 440
Probation and Aftercare 442
National Identity Cards 444
Voter Registration 447
Child Protection 449
Persons with Disabilities 451
Migration 452
Refugees in Kenya 453

## Chapter 18: Social and Economic Inclusion

Overview 459
Government Expenditure on Social Services 460
Economic Empowerment 461
Women Enterprise Fund 461
Uwezo Fund 462
Youth Enterprise Development Fund 463
National Government Affirmative Action Fund 464
Access to Government Procurement Opportunities 465
National Youth Service 469
Decision Making 470
Members of County Assemblies 472
County Executive Committees 476
Social Protection 478
Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children 478
Older Persons Cash Transfers 478
Cash Transfers to Persons with Severe Disabilities 479

Hunger Safety Net Programme 479
National Social Security Fund 480
Retirement Benefits 481

## SECTION D: EMERGING ISSUES

### Chapter 19: Highlights of Natural Capital Accounting

Overview 483
Forest Accounts 484
Forest Biomass and Volume Stocks 485
Volumes of standing wood 485
Above-ground biomass stocks 485
Spatial Performance, County-Level Trends in Afforestation and Deforestation, 2019–2024 486
Ecosystem Accounts 488
Ecosystem Accounts Framework 488
Ecosystem Extent and Condition 489
Determination of Forest Ecosystem Condition Categories 490
Ecosystem Services 493
Ecosystem Services Supply and Use Tables 493
Water accounts 497
Water Physical Supply and Use Tables 497
Water Supply by source 498
Energy Accounts 502
Monetary Energy Supply 502
Monetary Energy Use 504
Use of Petroleum products by economic activities 506

### Chapter 20: Highlights of the 2026 Residential Property Price Index Report

Background 507
Scope and Stratification 508
RPPI Compilation Method 509
Index Weights 509
Index Aggregation 510
Chain-linking and Index Base Period 510
Residential Property Price Index 510
Residential Property Price Index by Stratum 511
Residential Property Inflation 512

# Chapter 21: Highlights of the Women's Economic Empowerment Index


| | |
|---|---|
| Overview | 513 |
| Introduction | 514 |
| Survey Design | 515 |
| Construction of the Women's Economic Empowerment Index | 515 |
| Index Construction Steps | 516 |
| Weighting and Aggregation of Indicators | 516 |
| Assessment of Women's Economic Empowerment by Components | 516 |
| Key Findings | 519 |

# List of Tables


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 0:** | Summary Table | 10 |
| **Table 1.1:** | Key Economic Indicators for Selected OECD Countries, 2022-2026 | 16 |
| **Table 1.2:** | Real GDP Growth, Inflation and Current Account Balances for Selected Regions and Countries, 2022-2026 | 19 |
| **Table 2.1:** | Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 202 | 31 |
| **Table 2.2:** | Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 202 | 32 |
| **Table 2.3:** | Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 2025 | 33 |
| **Table 2.4:** | Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 2025 | 34 |
| **Table 2.5:** | Sources of Growth, 2021-2025 | 35 |
| **Table 2.6:** | Annual Production Accounts by Industry, 2021-2025 | 37 |
| **Table 2.7:** | Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2021-2025 | 39 |
| **Table 2.8:** | Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2021-2025 | 39 |
| **Table 2.9:** | Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2021-2025 | 40 |
| **Table 2.10:** | Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2021-2025 | 40 |
| **Table 2.11a:** | Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2021-2025 | 41 |
| **Table 2.11b:** | Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2021-2025 | 41 |
| **Table 2.12a:** | Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2021-2025 | 42 |
| **Table 2.12b:** | Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2021-2025 | 42 |
| **Table 2.13:** | Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, 2021-2025 | 43 |
| **Table 2.14:** | National Disposable Income and Saving, 2021-2025 | 43 |
| **Table 2.15:** | Gross Domestic Product by Activity | 45 |
| **Table 2.16:** | Gross Domestic Product by Activity | 46 |
| **Table 2.17:** | Gross Domestic Product by Activity | 47 |
| **Table 3.1:** | Total Recorded Employment[1], 2021 - 2025 | 51 |
| **Table 3.2:** | Wage Employment by Industry and Sector, 2021 - 2025 | 52 |
| **Table 3.3:** | Wage Employment in the Public Sector, 2021 – 2025 | 54 |
| **Table 3.4:** | Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2024 and 2025 | 55 |
| **Table 3.5:** | Wage Payments[1] by Industry and Sector, 2021 – 2025 | 56 |
| **Table 3.6:** | Total Wage Payments in the Public Sector[1], 2021 – 2025 | 58 |
| **Table 3.7:** | Average Wage Earnings per Employee, 2021 – 2025 | 59 |
| **Table 3.8:** | Percentage Change in Wage Employment and Average Earnings[1], 2025/2020 and 2025/2024 | 61 |
| **Table 3.9:** | Estimated Real Average Wage Earnings per Employee[1], 2021 – 2025 | 63 |
| **Table 3.10:** | Changes in Wage Employment, Prices, and Real Earnings, 2021 – 2025 | 65 |
| **Table 3.11:** | Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Activity[1] 2021 – 2025 | 65 |
| **Table 3.12:** | Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages for the Agricultural Industry, 2021 – 2025 | 66 |
| **Table 3.13:** | Average Gazetted Monthly Basic Minimum Wages in Urban Areas in 2024 and 2025 | 66 |
| **Table 3.14:** | Collective Bargaining Agreements Registered by the Industrial Court, 2024 and 2025 | 68 |
| **Table 3.15(a):** | National Consumer Price Indices and Rates of Inflation by COICOP[1] Divisions, 2021 – 2025 | 69 |
| **Table 3.15(b):** | Consumer Price Indices for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages by COICOP Classes, 2021 -2025 | 70 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 3.15(c):** | Annual Average Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Goods in the Consumer Price Basket, 2021 – 2025 | 71 |
| **Table 3.16:** | Annual Inflation, 2021- 2025 | 71 |
| **Table 3.17:** | Consumer Price Indices for Nairobi Lower Income Group, 2021 – 2025 | 72 |
| **Table 3.18:** | Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Middle Income Group, 2021– 2025 | 72 |
| **Table 3.19:** | Consumer Price Indices, Nairobi Upper Income Group, 2021– 2025 | 73 |
| **Table 3.20:** | Consumer Price Indices, Overall Nairobi, 2021 – 2025 | 73 |
| **Table 3.21:** | Consumer Price Indices, the Rest of Urban Areas, 2021– 2025 | 74 |
| **Table 3.22:** | Consumer Price Indices Kenya, 2021 – 2025 | 74 |
| **Table 3.23:** | Core Indices, 2021-2025 | 75 |
| **Table 3.24:** | Non-Core Indices, 2021-2025 | 76 |
| **Table 3.25:** | Annual Core and Non-Core Inflation, 2021-2025 | 77 |
| **Table 4.1:** | Selected Monetary Indicators, 2021 – 2025 | 81 |
| **Table 4.2:** | Money and Quasi-Money Supply, 2021 -2025 | 82 |
| **Table 4.3:** | Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations, 2021 – 2025 | 83 |
| **Table 4.4:** | Changes in Money Supply and the Sources, 2021 – 2025 | 84 |
| **Table 4.5:** | Trends in the Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates[1], 2021 – 2025 | 84 |
| **Table 4.6:** | Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities, 2021 – 2025 | 85 |
| **Table 4.7:** | Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2021- 2025 | 86 |
| **Table 4.8:** | Microfinance Banks Assets and Liabilities, 2021 – 2025 | 87 |
| **Table 4.9:** | Commercial and Microfinance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets , 2021–2025 | 88 |
| **Table 4.10:** | Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) Assets and Liabilities, 2021- 2025 | 88 |
| **Table 4.11:** | Nominal Principal Interest Rates, 2021 – 2025 | 89 |
| **Table 4.12:** | Selected Real Principal Interest Rates, 2021 – 2025 | 90 |
| **Table 4.13(a):** | Commercial Banks' and Nonbank Financial Institutions' Bills, Loans and Advances[1], 2021 – 2025 | 91 |
| **Table 4.13(b):** | Commercial Banks' and Non-Bank Financial Institutions' Bills, Loans and Advances Sector Shares[1], 2021 – 2025 | 92 |
| **Table 4.14:** | Performance Indicators for Regulated SACCOs, 2021 – 2025 | 93 |
| **Table 4.15:** | Gross Secondary Market Statistics, 2021–2025 | 94 |
| **Table 4.16:** | Performance Indicators for Life Insurance Business, 2021–2025 | 95 |
| **Table 4.17:** | Performance Indicators for General Insurance Business, 2021–2025 | 96 |
| **Table 4.18:** | Assets of Pension Funds, 2021–2025 | 97 |
| **Table 4.19:** | Unclaimed Financial Assets Received, 2021–2025 | 98 |
| **Table 4.20:** | Claims and Reunification of Unclaimed Financial Assets, 2020/21–2024/25 | 98 |
| **Table 5.1:** | Statement of National Government Operations, 2021/22-2025/26 | 100 |
| **Table 5.2:** | Analysis of Key Fiscal Ratios, 2021/22 -2025/26 | 101 |
| **Table 5.3:** | Comparison of National Government Budget Estimates with Actual out-turns, 2022/23 -2025/26 | 102 |
| **Table 5.4:** | National Government Revenue, 2021/22 -2025/26 | 103 |
| **Table 5.5:** | Import Duty Collections on Selected Categories of Commodities, 2021-2025 | 104 |
| **Table 5.6:** | Excise Revenue Levied on Commodities and Services[1], 2021-2025 | 104 |
| **Table 5.7:** | National Government Financing of Non-Financial Assets, 2021/22 -2024/25 | 105 |
| **Table 5.8:** | Classification of National Government Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG), 2022/23-2025/26 | 106 |
| **Table 5.9:** | Economic Analysis of National Government Expenditure, 2021/22-2025/26 | 108 |
| **Table 5.10:** | National Government Outstanding Debt by Source as at the End of June, 2021 – 2025 | 109 |
| **Table 5.11:** | National Government Debt Servicing, 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 110 |
| **Table 5.12:** | National Government Debt Service Charges and Earnings from Export of Goods and Services, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 110 |
| **Table 5.13:** | County Governments' Revenue, 2024/25 – 2025/26 | 111 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 5.14:** | Economic Classification of County Governments Expenditure, 2021/22-2025/26 | 114 |
| **Table 5.15:** | Classification of Expenditure by Functions of County Governments (COFOG), 2021/22 -2025/26 | 115 |
| **Table 5.16:** | General Government Consolidated[1] Statement of Operations[2], 2020/21 - 2024/25 | 116 |
| **Table 5.17:** | Public Sector Institutional Table (PSIT) | 118 |
| **Table 6.1:** | Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2021-2025 | 128 |
| **Table 6.2:** | Export and Import Price Indices, 2021-2025 | 129 |
| **Table 6.3:** | Terms of Trade[1], 2021-2025 | 130 |
| **Table 6.4:** | Quantum Indices, 2021-2025 | 131 |
| **Table 6.5:** | Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports, 2021-2025 | 132 |
| **Table 6.6:** | Quantities of Principal Imports, 2021-2025 | 133 |
| **Table 6.7:** | Values of Principal Domestic Exports[1], 2021-2025 | 135 |
| **Table 6.8:** | Values of Principal Imports[1], 2021-2025 | 136 |
| **Table 6.9:** | Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports, 2021-2025 | 138 |
| **Table 6.10:** | Unit Prices of Principal Imports, 2021-2025 | 140 |
| **Table 6.11:** | Value of Domestic Exports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2021-2025 | 141 |
| **Table 6.12:** | Value of Total Imports[1] by Broad Economic Category, 2021-2025 | 143 |
| **Table 6.13:** | Value of Total Exports[1] by Destination, 2021-2025 | 145 |
| **Table 6.14:** | Value of Imports by Origin[1], 2021-2025 | 147 |
| **Table 6.15:** | Trade with African Countries[1], 2021-2025 | 151 |
| **Table 6.16:** | Balance of Payments, 2021-2025 | 154 |
| **Table 6.17:** | International Investment Position, 2021-2025 | 156 |
| **Table 6.18:** | Central Monetary Authorities: Foreign Exchange Reserves, 2021-2025 | 160 |
| **Table 6.19:** | Foreign Exchange Rates[1] of the Kenya Shilling against Selected Currencies, 2021-2025 | 161 |
| **Table 7.1:** | Agriculture Output and Intermediate Consumption, 2021-2025 | 164 |
| **Table 7.2:** | Recorded Marketed Agricultural Production at Current Prices, 2021-2025 | 166 |
| **Table 7.3:** | Quantum and Price Indices of Recorded Sales of Agricultural Production, 2021-2025 | 167 |
| **Table 7.4:** | Average Gross Commodity Prices[1] to Farmers, 2021-2025 | 168 |
| **Table 7.5:** | Recorded Sale of Produce from Large and Small Farms, 2021-2025 | 168 |
| **Table 7.6:** | Estimated Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2021– 2025 | 169 |
| **Table 7.7:** | Average Retail Market Prices of Selected Food Crops, 2021- 2025 | 169 |
| **Table 7.8:** | Sale of Selected Crops to Marketing Boards, 2021– 2025 | 170 |
| **Table 7.9:** | Production and Imports of Wheat, 2021– 2025 | 170 |
| **Table 7.10:** | Production, Area and Average Yield of Coffee by Type of Grower, 2020/21-2024/25 | 171 |
| **Table 7.11:** | Production, Area and Average Yield of Tea by Type of Grower, 2021-2025 | 172 |
| **Table 7.12:** | Planted Area, Harvested Area, Production and Average Yield of Sugarcane, 2021-2025 | 173 |
| **Table 7.13:** | Production, Imports and Exports of Sugar, 2021-2025 | 173 |
| **Table 7.14:** | Exports of Fresh Horticultural Produce[1], 2021-2025 | 174 |
| **Table 7.15:** | Rice Paddy Production of Irrigation Schemes, 2020/21-2024/25 | 174 |
| **Table 7.16:** | Pyrethrum Flowers and Extract Production, Prices and Value, 2021-2025 | 176 |
| **Table 7.17:** | Livestock Slaughtered and Dairy Products, 2021-2025 | 176 |
| **Table 7.18(a):** | Enrolment in Agricultural Training Courses, 2021-2025 | 178 |
| **Table 7.18(b):** | Student Enrolment in Bukura Agricultural College and Kenya School of Agriculture, 2021-2025 | 180 |
| **Table 7.19:** | Number of Societies and Unions, 2021 – 2025 | 181 |
| **Table 7.20:** | Area, Production, Unit Prices and Value of Selected Crops, 2024-2025 | 182 |
| **Table 7.21:** | Other Agricultural Indicators, 2021-2025 | 183 |
| **Table 7.22:** | Food Balance Sheet, 2021-2025 | 184 |
| **Table 7.23(a):** | Food Balance Sheet, 2025 | 186 |
| **Table 7.23(b):** | Food Balance Sheet, 2024 | 192 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 8.1:** | Trends in Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added, 2021 - 2025 | 200 |
| **Table 8.2:** | Water Purification Points and Boreholes Drilled[1], 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 201 |
| **Table 8.3:** | Development Expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services by the National Government, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 202 |
| **Table 8.4(a):** | Volume of Water Abstracted under permit, 2021 – 2025 | 202 |
| **Table 8.4(b):** | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Indicators, 2021 – 2025 | 203 |
| **Table 8.5(a):** | Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2021 – 2025 | 203 |
| **Table 8.5(b):** | Performance of selected Fisheries Value Chains, 2021 – 2025 | 205 |
| **Table 8.6:** | Status of Forests, 2021 – 2025 | 205 |
| **Table 8.7:** | Government Forest Plantation Stocking, 2021 – 2025 | 206 |
| **Table 8.8:** | Recorded Sale of Government Forests' Products, 2021 – 2025 | 206 |
| **Table 8.9:** | Quantity and Value of Mineral Production, 2021 – 2025 | 207 |
| **Table 8.10:** | Average Export Prices of Selected Minerals, 2021 – 2025 | 208 |
| **Table 8.11:** | Royalties Generated in the Mining Sector, 2020/21 – 2024/25 | 208 |
| **Table 8.12(a):** | Endangered Wildlife Population Estimates, 2021 & 2025 | 209 |
| **Table 8.12(b):** | Other Wildlife Population Estimates in the Rangelands, 2021 – 2025 | 209 |
| **Table 8.13:** | Solid Waste Generation and Collection, 2021 – 2025 | 210 |
| **Table 8.14:** | Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) by Sector, 2021–2025 | 211 |
| **Table 8.15:** | Environmental Audits (EAs) by Sector, 2021–2025 | 212 |
| **Table 8.16:** | Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2016 - 2025 | 215 |
| **Table 8.17:** | Mean Annual Maximum and Minimum Temperatures by Region, 2016 - 2025 | 217 |
| **Table 8.18:** | Monthly Mean Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, 2016 - 2025 | 219 |
| **Table 9.1:** | Quantity and Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Petroleum Products, 2021-2025 | 223 |
| **Table 9.2:** | Petroleum Supply and Demand, 2021-2025 | 224 |
| **Table 9.3:** | Net Domestic Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Consumer Category, 2021-2025 | 225 |
| **Table 9.4:** | Wholesale Prices of Petroleum Fuels in Mombasa, December, 2021-2025 | 226 |
| **Table 9.5:** | Average Murban ADNOC_OPEC Reference Basket Prices, 2021-2025 | 227 |
| **Table 9.6:** | National Average[1] Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Fuels, 2021-2025 | 228 |
| **Table 9.7:** | Installed and Effective Capacity of Electricity by Source as at 31st December, 2021-2025 | 231 |
| **Table 9.8:** | Generation and Imports of Electricity, 2021-2025 | 232 |
| **Table 9.9:** | Licensed Captive Power Capacities[1] by Type of Technology, 2021-2025 | 233 |
| **Table 9.10:** | Electricity Demand and Supply, 2021-2025 | 234 |
| **Table 9.11:** | Average electricity yield[1] by Customer Category, 2020/21 - 2024/25 | 234 |
| **Table 9.12(a):** | Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Coal and Coke, and Renewable Feedstocks | 235 |
| **Table 9.12(b):** | Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Electricity | 236 |
| **Table 9.12(c):** | Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Petroleum Fuels | 237 |
| **Table 9.13(a):** | Physical Energy Supply Table, 2025 | 239 |
| **Table 9.13(b):** | Physical Energy Use Table, 2025 | 240 |
| **Table 9.13(c):** | Physical Energy Supply Table, 2024 | 243 |
| **Table 9.13(d):** | Physical Energy Use Table, 2024 | 244 |
| **Table 10.1:** | Manufacturing Output, Compensation of Employees and Value Added at Current Prices, 2021-2025 | 250 |
| **Table 10.2:** | Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2021-2025 | 251 |
| **Table 10.3:** | Percentage Change in Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2021-2025 | 252 |
| **Table 10.4:** | Production of Selected Commodities 2021 – 2025 | 257 |
| **Table 10.5:** | Cement Production and Utilization, 2021 – 2025 | 258 |
| **Table 10.6:** | Producer Price Index, 2021-2025 | 259 |
| **Table 10.7:** | Average Producer Prices of Selected Products, 2021-2025 | 260 |
| **Table 10.8:** | Manufacturing Projects Approved by Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions, 2021 - 2025 | 261 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 10.9:** | Manufacturing Projects Approved by Kenya Industrial Estates, 2021-2025 | 262 |
| **Table 10.10:** | Manufacturing Projects Registered by Kenya Investments Authority, 2021 - 2025 | 263 |
| **Table 10.11:** | Selected EPZ Performance Indicators, 2021-2025 | 265 |
| **Table 10.12:** | Selected EPZ Garment / Apparel Performance Indicators under AGOA, 2021-2025 | 265 |
| **Table 11.1:** | Selected Key Economic Indicators in the Construction Sector, 2021-2025 | 268 |
| **Table 11.2:** | Quarterly Construction Inputs Price Indices and Inflation, 2021-2025 | 269 |
| **Table 11.3:** | Average Monthly Basic Wages in the Construction Industry, 2021 – 2025 | 269 |
| **Table 11.4:** | Reported Number and Value of Private Buildings Completed in Nairobi City County, 2021 – 2025 | 270 |
| **Table 11.5:** | Number and Value of Public Residential Building Units Completed, 2021 – 2025 | 270 |
| **Table 11.5b:** | Housing Units Under Construction As at 31st December 2025 | 271 |
| **Table 11.6:** | Value of Private Building Plans Approved and Reported Buildings Works Completed in Nairobi City County, 2021 – 2025 | 271 |
| **Table 11.7:** | Government Expenditure on Housing, 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 271 |
| **Table 11.8:** | Government Expenditure on Roads, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 272 |
| **Table 11.9:** | Distribution of Class C (Rural Roads) by County and Surface Type, 2023–2025 | 273 |
| **Table 11.10:** | Kilometres of Roads by Surface Type and Classification as at 30th June, 2021 - 2025* | 276 |
| **Table 11.11:** | Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2025 | 277 |
| **Table 11.12:** | The Status of Rehabilitation of MGRs as at 31st December 2025 | 278 |
| **Table 12.1:** | Number of Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2024 – 2025 | 280 |
| **Table 12.2:** | International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2021-2025 | 283 |
| **Table 12.3:** | International Visitor Departures by Purpose of Visit, 2021-2025 | 285 |
| **Table 12.4:** | Departing Visitors by Country of Residence and Purpose of Visit[1], 2023-2025 | 286 |
| **Table 12.5:** | Number of Visitor-Days Stayed by Purpose of Visit[1], 2021-2025 | 287 |
| **Table 12.6:** | Number of Departing Kenyan Residents, 2021 - 2025 | 287 |
| **Table 12.7:** | Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2021-2025 | 288 |
| **Table 12.8:** | Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Zone, 2021-2025 | 290 |
| **Table 12.9:** | Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Area and Country of Residence, 2024-2025 | 291 |
| **Table12.10:** | Game Lodges[1] Bed-Night Occupancy, 2023-2025 | 292 |
| **Table 12.11:** | Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2021 - 2025 | 292 |
| **Table 12.12:** | Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves by Category and Residency, 2021 - 2025 | 293 |
| **Table 12.13:** | Number of Visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2021 - 2025 | 295 |
| **Table 12.14:** | Indicators of Conference Tourism, 2023 - 2025 | 297 |
| **Table 12.15:** | Kenya Utalii College Graduates, 2021 - 2025 | 298 |
| **Table 13.1:** | Transportation and Storage - Value of Output, 2021 – 2025 | 301 |
| **Table 13.2:** | Road Maintenance Funds by Source, 2021/22 -2025/26 | 302 |
| **Table 13.3:** | Road Transport-Output, 2021 to 2025 | 302 |
| **Table 13.4:** | New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles by Type, 2021-2025 | 303 |
| **Table 13.5:** | Road Transport Licenses Issued, 2021 – 2025 | 303 |
| **Table 13.6(a):** | Reported Road Traffic Accidents and Persons killed or Injured, 2021 – 2025 | 304 |
| **Table 13.6(b):** | Reported Road Accidents Casualties by Type and Class, 2021 - 2025 | 305 |
| **Table 13.7(a):** | Meter Gauge Railway Traffic, 2021 - 2025 | 306 |
| **Table 13.7(b):** | Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2021 – 2025 | 306 |
| **Table 13.8:** | Traffic Handled at the Port of Mombasa, 2021 - 2025 | 308 |
| **Table 13.9:** | Transit Traffic through the Port of Mombasa by Destination, 2021 – 2025 | 309 |
| **Table 13.10:** | Pipeline Throughput of White Petroleum Products, 2021 – 2025 | 310 |
| **Table 13.11:** | Commercial Passenger Traffic[1] by Airport, 2021 – 2025 | 311 |
| **Table 13.12:** | Commercial Cargo and Mail Traffic by Airport, 2021 – 2025 | 312 |
| **Table 13.13:** | Aircraft Movements, 2021 – 2025 | 313 |
| **Table 13.14:** | Selected Aviation Industry Indicators, 2021 - 2025 | 314 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 13.15:** | Postal and Courier Services, 2021 – 2025 | 315 |
| **Table 13.16:** | Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December 2023 - 2025 | 316 |
| **Table 13.17:** | Grain Storage Revenue, 2021 – 2025 | 318 |
| **Table 13.18:** | Container Freight Traffic at the Port of Mombasa, 2021 - 2025 | 318 |
| **Table 14.1:** | Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption, & Value Added of the ICT Sector, 2021 -2025 | 323 |
| **Table 14.2:** | Fixed and Mobile Network Services, 2021– 2025 | 324 |
| **Table 14.3:** | Telephone Call Traffic, 2021 - 2025 | 326 |
| **Table 14.4:** | Message Service Traffic, 2021 - 2025 | 327 |
| **Table 14.5:** | Internet Providers and Subscriptions, 2021 - 2025 | 327 |
| **Table 14.6:** | Broadband Services, 2021 - 2025 | 329 |
| **Table 14.7:** | Fixed and Mobile Telephony Charges, 2021 - 2025 | 330 |
| **Table 14.8:** | Average International Call Rates from Mobile Phone and Fixed Telephone, 2021-2025 | 331 |
| **Table 14.9:** | Users to Registered Kenyan Domains, 2021 – 2025 | 332 |
| **Table 14.10:** | Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers, 2021 - 2025 | 333 |
| **Table 14.11:** | Employment, Investment and Revenue, 2021 - 2025 | 334 |
| **Table 14.12:** | Key Indicators for Measuring Information Society, 2021 – 2025 | 335 |
| **Table 14.13:** | International Trade in ICT Equipment, 2021– 2025 | 336 |
| **Table 14.14:** | Local Daily and Weekly Newspapers[1] in Circulation, 2021 – 2025 | 338 |
| **Table 14.15:** | Cyber Security Advisories and Reported Online Crimes, 2021 - 2025 | 339 |
| **Table 14.16:** | Electronic Waste Generated, 2021- 2025 | 340 |
| **Table 14.17:** | Key Performance Indicators for Konza Technopolis, 2021 - 2025 | 342 |
| **Table 15.1:** | Expenditure for the Education Sector, 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 347 |
| **Table 15.2:** | Educational Institutions by Category, 2021 – 2025 | 348 |
| **Table 15.3:** | Pupil Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Pre-primary Schools, 2021 – 2025 | 349 |
| **Table 15.4(a):** | Primary and Junior School Enrolment by Class and Sex, 2021 – 2025 | 350 |
| **Table 15.4(b):** | Learners on Meals Programme, 2021 – 2025 | 351 |
| **Table 15.5(a):** | Number of Assessment Centres, Learners by Sex and Performance level by Subject in Grade 6 KPSEA, 2022 – 2025 | 352 |
| **Table 15.5(b):** | Number of Assessment Centres, Learners by Sex and Performance level by Subject in Grade 9 KJSEA, 2025 | 353 |
| **Table 15.6:** | Number of Registered KPSEA and KJSEA Leaners with Special Needs by Type and Sex, 2022 – 2025 | 354 |
| **Table 15.7:** | Public Primary and Junior School Teachers[1] by Level/Qualification and Sex, 2021 – 2025 | 355 |
| **Table 15.8:** | Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Grade and Sex, 2021 – 2025 | 356 |
| **Table 15.9:** | Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and KCSE Mean Grade, 2021 - 2025 | 357 |
| **Table 15.10:** | Number of Registered KCSE Candidates with Special Needs by Sex and Type of Disability, 2021-2025 | *358* |
| **Table 15.11:** | Teachers[1] in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges by Sex and Qualification, 2021 – 2025 | 359 |
| **Table 15.12:** | Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year of Study and Sex, 2021 – 2025 | 360 |
| **Table 15.13(a):** | Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2021 – 2025 | 361 |
| **Table 15.13(b):** | TVET Trainers/Instructors by Sex, 2021 – 2025 | 364 |
| **Table 15.14:** | Number of Government Sponsored Students Placed to Universities and TVET Institutions by Programme and Sex, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 365 |
| **Table 15.15:** | University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26 | 366 |
| **Table 15.16:** | University Enrolment of Student in Diploma and Certificate by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26 | 368 |
| **Table 15.17:** | Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes by Category, 2021 – 2025 | 370 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 15.18:** | Approved Programmes by Category of Institution, 2021 – 2025 | 371 |
| **Table 15.19(a):** | HELB Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Granted by Sex, 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 372 |
| **Table 15.19(b):** | NFM Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2023/24 - 2025/26 | 373 |
| **Table 15.20:** | HELB Bursary Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount Awarded by Sex, 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 374 |
| **Table 15.21:** | Government Capitation to HELB, HELB Loan Repayments and Loans / Bursaries Awarded, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 375 |
| **Table 15.22(a):** | Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2023/24 –2025/26 | 376 |
| **Table 15.22(b):** | NFM Scholarship Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loan Scholarships Awarded by Sex[1], 2023/24 – 2025/26 | 378 |
| **Table 15.23:** | Research License Applications and Licenses Granted by Nationality, 2020/21 - 2024/25 | 378 |
| **Table 15.24:** | Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Nationality, Research Category and Sex, 2020/21 - 2024/25 | 379 |
| **Table 15.25:** | Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Sex, 2020/21 - 2024/25 | 380 |
| **Table 15.26:** | Institutional Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Nationality, 2020/21 - 2024/25 | 381 |
| **Table 15.27:** | Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2022 – 2025 | 382 |
| **Table 16.1:** | National Government Expenditure on Health Services, 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 389 |
| **Table 16.2:** | County Governments' Expenditure on Health Services, 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 390 |
| **Table 16.3:** | Registered SHA Members by Sex and County, 2024/25 | 391 |
| **Table 16.4:** | SHA Premiums Received and Benefits Payouts, 2024/25 | 392 |
| **Table 16.5:** | Operational Health Facilities by Level, Type and Ownership, 2021 – 2025 | 393 |
| **Table 16.6:** | Hospital Beds and Cots Available in Health Facilities by Ownership, 2021 - 2025 | 394 |
| **Table 16.7:** | Mode of Delivery in Health Facilities, 2021 – 2025 | 394 |
| **Table 16.8:** | Uptake of Modern Contraceptives in Health Facilities, 2021 - 2025 | 395 |
| **Table 16.9:** | Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at 1st Antenatal Clinic Visit, 2022-2025 | 396 |
| **Table 16.10:** | Cases of Diseases Reported in Health Facilities, 2021-2025 | 401 |
| **Table 16.11:** | Licensed Health Personnel by Profession, 2021-2025 | 402 |
| **Table 16.12:** | Enrollment of Health Sciences Middle-Level Trainees at KMTC, 2020/21–2024/25 | 403 |
| **Table 16.13:** | Health Sciences Middle-Level Graduates at KMTC, 2020/21-2024/25 | 405 |
| **Table 16.14:** | Health Sciences Student Enrollment in Public and Private Universities by Course and Sex, 2021/22– 2025/26 | 409 |
| **Table 16.15:** | Health Sciences Graduates in Public and Private Universities1 by Course and Sex, 2021/22– 2025/26 | 411 |
| **Table 16.16:** | Registered Births by Place of Occurrence, 2021-2025 | 414 |
| **Table 16.17:** | Registered Births by Sex, 2021- 2025 | 415 |
| **Table 16.18:** | Registered Births by Age of the Mother, 2021-2025 | 415 |
| **Table 16.19:** | Registered Births by Marital Status of Mother, 2021 - 2025 | 416 |
| **Table 16.20:** | Registered Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2021-2025 | 416 |
| **Table 16.21:** | Registered Deaths by Sex, 2021- 2025 | 417 |
| **Table 16.22:** | Registered Deaths by Age and Sex of the Deceased, 2021 – 2025 | 417 |
| **Table 16.23:** | Trends of Birth and Death Registration Completeness in Kenya, 2021-2025 | 418 |
| **Table 16.24:** | Number of Registered Child Adoption by Year of Occurrence and Sex, 2021 - 2025 | 419 |
| **Table 17.1:** | Crimes Reported to the Police by Category, 2021-2025 | 423 |
| **Table 17.2:** | Crimes Reported to Police by Command Station, 2021-2025 | 424 |
| **Table 17.3:** | Firearms and Ammunition Recovered or Surrendered, and Drugs Seized, 2021-2025 | 426 |
| **Table 17.4:** | Persons Reported to the Police to have Committed Crimes by Command Stations and Sex, 2021-2025 | 427 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 17.5:** | Persons Reported to Have Committed Serious Crimes by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025 | 429 |
| **Table 17.6:** | Registered Murder Cases and Convictions by High Court Station, 2021 – 2025 | 431 |
| **Table 17.7:** | Reports Handled and the Action Taken by EACC, 2020/21-2024/25 | 432 |
| **Table 17.8:** | Reports Forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Action Taken, 2020/21-2024/25 | 432 |
| **Table 17.9:** | Value of Public Assets Traced, Recovered and Loss Averted by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 2020/21-2024/25 | 433 |
| **Table 17.10:** | Environmental Crimes Reported to NEMA, 2021–2025 | 433 |
| **Table 17.11:** | Cases Filed, Disposed of and Pending by various Courts, 2020/21–2024/25 | 434 |
| **Table 17.12:** | Distribution of Judicial Officers and Practicing Lawyers, 2021 – 2025 | 435 |
| **Table 17.13:** | Persons Committed to Prison by Sex, 2021 – 2025 | 436 |
| **Table 17.14:** | Daily Average Population of Prisoners by Sex, 2021-2025 | 437 |
| **Table 17.15:** | Convicted Persons Committed to Prison by Age and Sex, 2021-2025 | 437 |
| **Table 17.16:** | Convicted Prisoners by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025 | 438 |
| **Table 17.17:** | Children in Conflict with the Law by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025 | 439 |
| **Table 17.18:** | Convicted Foreign Nationals[1] by Type of Offence and Sex, 2021-2025 | 440 |
| **Table 17.19:** | Offenders Serving Probation Sentence, Community Service and Aftercare by Sex and Type of Offence, 2024 and 2025 | 442 |
| **Table 17.20:** | Police, Prisons and Probation Officers, 2021 – 2025 | 444 |
| **Table 17.21:** | New Identity Card Applications Made, Produced and Collected by County, 2021 – 2025 | 445 |
| **Table 17.22:** | Registered Voters, 2024 and 2025 | 447 |
| **Table 17.23:** | Child Protection Cases Reported by Sex, 2021 - 2025 | 449 |
| **Table 17.24:** | Child Protection Interventions by Sex, 2021 - 2025 | 450 |
| **Table17.25:** | Persons with Disability Registered Annually by Type of Disability and Sex, 2020/21-2023/24 | 451 |
| **Table 17.26:** | Passports and Work Permits Issued by Sex, 2021-2025 | 452 |
| **Table 17.27:** | Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Age and Sex, 2021-2025 | 453 |
| **Table 17.28:** | Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Location, 2021-2025 | 454 |
| **Table 17.29:** | Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Country of Origin, 2021 - 2025 | 455 |
| **Table 17.30:** | Classification of Offences by the National Police Service | 456 |
| **Table 17.31:** | Description of Offences | 457 |
| **Table 18.1:** | National Government Expenditure on Social Services, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 461 |
| **Table 18.2:** | Women Enterprise Fund Budget Allocation, Loan Amounts and Beneficiaries, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 462 |
| **Table 18.3:** | Uwezo Fund Budget Allocation and Loan disbursed to Women, Youth and PWD Groups, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 462 |
| **Table 18.4:** | Youth Enterprise Development Fund Budget Allocation and Loan Amounts, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 463 |
| **Table 18.5:** | National Government Affirmative Action Fund Budget Allocation, Beneficiaries and Amounts Disbursed by component, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 464 |
| **Table 18.6:** | Number of Registered and Reporting Procuring Entities, Amount Reserved and Awarded under AGPO, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 465 |
| **Table 18.7:** | Tenders Awarded Under AGPO by Public Procuring Entities, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 467 |
| **Table 18.8:** | Number of Servicemen and Women, 2021-2025 | 469 |
| **Table 18.9:** | Participation of Women and Men in Selected Decision-Making Positions in the Public Service, 2024-2025 | 471 |
| **Table 18.10:** | Distribution of Members of County Assemblies by County and Sex, 2024-2025 | *473* |
| **Table 18.11:** | Distribution of County Executive Committee Members by County and Sex, 2024 and 2025 | 476 |
| **Table 18.12:** | Disbursement of Funds to Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 478 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 18.13:** | Disbursement of Funds to Older Persons, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 478 |
| **Table 18.14:** | Disbursement of Funds to Persons with Severe Disabilities, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 479 |
| **Table 18.15:** | Hunger Safety Net Programme[1], Budget Allocation, Beneficiaries and Disbursements, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 479 |
| **Table 18.16:** | National Social Security Fund Annual Membership, Contributions and Benefits by Sex, 2021 - 2025 | 480 |
| **Table 18.17:** | Contributions, Benefits and Membership in Pension Schemes, 2021 – 2025 | 481 |
| **Table 19.1:** | Volume of wood stocks for different commercial forestry species, 2016 to 2024 | 485 |
| **Table 19.2:** | Opening and closing stocks of Above ground biomass for the period 2019 - 2024 | 486 |
| **Table 19.3:** | Forest Ecosystem Condition Score Categories | 490 |
| **Table 19.4:** | Total Supply and Use of Ecosystem Services in 2002 in Physical Units and Tourism in KSh Millions. | 494 |
| **Table 19.5:** | Total Supply and Use of Forest Ecosystem Services in 2018 in Physical Units (Tons) and Tourism (KSh Millions). | 495 |
| **Table 19.6:** | Total Supply and Use of Forest Ecosystem Services 2002 in Monetary Values (Constant 2025 KSh Million). | 496 |
| **Table 19.7:** | Total Supply and Use of Forest Ecosystem Services 2018 in Monetary Values (Constant 2025 KSh Million). Monetary supply 2018 (KSh million) | 496 |
| **Table 19.8:** | Water Supply by Source, 2021- 2023 | 499 |
| **Table 19.9:** | Physical Water Supply, 2023 | 500 |
| **Table 19.10:** | Physical Water Use, 2023 | 501 |
| **Table 19.11:** | Monetary Supply, 2024 | 503 |
| **Table 19.12:** | Monetary Energy Use, 2024 | 504 |
| **Table 19.13:** | Use of petroleum products by economic activity, 2024 | 506 |
| **Table 20.1:** | Annual Weights for RPPI Computation | 510 |
| **Table 20.2:** | Residential Property Price Index | 511 |
| **Table 20.3:** | Residential Property Price Index by Stratum, 2022 – 2025 | 511 |
| **Table 20.4:** | Residential Property Inflation | 512 |
| **Table 21.1:** | Conceptual framework of WEEI Process | 515 |
| **Table 21.2:** | The list of domains, indicators and weights | 517 |
| **Table 21.3:** | Women's Economic Empowerment Index (WEEI) by Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics | 521 |

# List of Figures


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Figure 3.1:** | Trends in Overall and Key COICOP Divisions Inflation, January – December, 2025 | 75 |
| **Figure 3.2:** | Headline, Core and Non-Core Inflation Rates, January 2024 - December 2025 | 77 |
| **Figure 5.1:** | Equitable Share of Revenue, 2025/26 | 113 |
| **Figure 7.1:** | Real Agriculture Growth Rate, 2021-2025 | 164 |
| **Figure 7.2:** | Import Dependency and Self-Sufficiency Ratios, 2025 | 184 |
| **Figure 7.3:** | Caloric Supply by Main Food Groups, 2025 | 185 |
| **Figure 8.1:** | Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2021 – 2025 | 204 |
| **Figure 8.2:** | Proportion of Solid Waste Collection, 2021 – 2025 | 211 |
| **Figure 8.3:** | Long Rains (March-April-May) Performance, 2025 | 213 |
| **Figure 8.4:** | Short Rains (October-November-December) Performance, 2025 | 214 |
| **Figure 8.5a:** | Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2021 - 2025 | 215 |
| **Figure 8.5b:** | Mean Annual Rainfall Distribution in 2025 | 216 |
| **Figure 8.6:** | Mean Annual Maximum Temperatures, 2021 - 2025 | 218 |
| **Figure 8.7:** | Mean Annual Minimum Temperatures, 2021 - 2025 | 218 |
| **Figure 9.1:** | Proportion of Petroleum Fuels Sales by Major Consumer Category, 2025 | 226 |
| **Figure 9.2:** | Monthly International Crude Oil Prices and Domestic Fuel Prices, 2025 | 230 |
| **Figure 9.3:** | Proportion of Domestic Electricity Generation by Source, 2025 | 233 |
| **Figure 10.1:** | Total Employees in Formal Manufacturing Sector, 2021-2025 | 249 |
| **Figure 10.2:** | Counties with Export Processing Zones in Kenya, 2025 | 264 |
| **Figure 11.1:** | Spatial Distribution of Kenya Rural Road Network (Class C) by County, 2025 | 275 |
| **Figure 12.1(a):** | Annual Trends in International Visitor Arrivals, 2021- 2025 | 281 |
| **Figure 12.1(b):** | Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA, 2024 – 2025 | 281 |
| **Figure 12.1(c):** | Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through JKIA, 2024 - 2025 | 282 |
| **Figure 12.1(d):** | International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2021 – 2025 | 282 |
| **Figure 12.2:** | International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2025 | 284 |
| **Figure 12.3(a):** | Monthly Bed Occupancy Rates, 2024 - 2025 | 289 |
| **Figure 12.3(b):** | Monthly Room Occupancy Rates, 2024-2025 | 289 |
| **Figure 12.4:** | Monthly Room Occupancy, 2024 - 2025 | 290 |
| **Figure 12.5:** | Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves | 294 |
| **Figure 12.6:** | Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves | 296 |
| **Figure 12.7:** | Monthly Number of Visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2024-2025 | 297 |
| **Figure 13.1:** | Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December 2024 and 2025 | 317 |
| **Figure 15.1:** | Enrolment of Female Learners in Adult Education Centres, 2025 | 384 |
| **Figure 15.2:** | Enrolment of Male Learners in Adult Education Centres, 2025 | 385 |
| **Figure 16.1:** | Share of Total National Government Expenditure on Health to National Government Expenditure, 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 389 |
| **Figure 16.2:** | Share of County Governments' Expenditure on Health to Total County Governments' Expenditure, 2021/22 – 2025/26 | 390 |
| **Figure 16.3:** | Number of Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at 1st ANC Visit, 2021-2025 | 398 |
| **Figure 16.4:** | Counties Contribution to the National Total of Adolescents Presenting with Pregnancy at First ANC Visit, 2025 | 399 |
| **Figure 16.5:** | Percentage of Essential Medicines[1] Available at KEMSA, 2020/21 - 2024/25 | 412 |
| **Figure 16.6:** | Number of Community Health Volunteers/Promoters[1], 2021 - 2025 | 413 |
| **Figure 17.1:** | Crimes Reported to the Police by Command Station, 2025 | 425 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Figure 18.1:** | Trends in Value of Tenders reserved and awarded under AGPO, 2021/22 - 2025/26 | 466 |
| **Figure 18.2:** | Distribution of Female Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) 2025 | 475 |
| **Figure 18.3:** | Distribution of Female County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) 2025 | 477 |
| **Figure 19.1:** | An Illustration of the Area Under Afforestation and Deforestation by County from 2019-2024 | 487 |
| **Figure 19.2:** | Structure of the ecosystem services | 488 |
| **Figure 19.3:** | Ecosystem Types | 489 |
| **Figure 19.4:** | Overall condition score of different ecosystem types across Kenya 2002 and 2018 | 490 |
| **Figure 19.5:** | Percentage cover of different condition classes for each ecosystem type in 2018 | 491 |
| **Figure 19.6:** | Overall Ecosystem Condition across Kenya, 2018 | 492 |
| **Figure 19.7:** | The schematic flow of the physical supply and use table of water accounts | 497 |
| **Figure 20.1:** | Stratification | 508 |
| **Figure 21.1:** | Percentage of Women Economically Empowered at 80% of weighted indicators | 519 |
| **Figure 21.2:** | Percentage Distribution of Empowered Women at 80% of Weighted Indicators by Educational Level | 519 |
| **Figure 21.3:** | Percent Distribution of Empowered Women by Selected Age Group | 520 |
| **Figure 21.4:** | Percentage distribution of empowered women by wealth status | 520 |
| **Figure 21.5:** | Women's Economic Empowerment Index (WEEI) by County | 522 |
| **Figure 21.6:** | Decomposition of women empowerment by Women in Union | 523 |
| **Figure 21.7:** | Decomposition of women Empowerment by Women not in Union | 524 |

## About Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Vision

"Quality statistics for better lives".

### Mission

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

### Core Value and Principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Data Quality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Data Sources

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

## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **2G** | Second Generation Network |
| **3G** | Third Generation Network |
| **4G** | Fourth Generation Network |
| **ACS** | Africa Climate Summit |
| **ADNOC** | Abu Dhabi National Oil Corporation |
| **AFA** | Agriculture and Food Authority |
| **AfDB** | African Development Bank |
| **AG** | Attorney General |
| **AGA** | Aerodromes & Grounds Aids |
| **AGOA** | African Growth and Opportunity Act |
| **AGPO** | Access to Government Procurement Opportunities |
| **AHP** | Affordable Housing Program |
| **AIA** | Appropriation in Aid |
| **AIDS** | Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| **AIS** | Aeronautical Information Service |
| **AM** | Amplitude Modulation |
| **AMEL** | Aircraft Maintenance Engineers License |
| **AMOS** | Approved Maintenance Organizations |
| **ANC** | Ante-Natal Care |
| **AOC** | Air Operator Certificate |
| **ASEAN** | Association of South Eastern Asia Nations |
| **ASFR** | Age Specific Fertility Rates |
| **ASPs** | Application Service Providers |
| **ASAL** | Arid and Semi-Arid Lands |
| **ASALs** | Arid and Semi-Arid Lands |
| **ATCOs** | Air Traffic Controllers |
| **ATM** | Air Traffic Management |
| **ATOS** | Approved Training Organizations |
| **ATPL** | Air Transport Pilot License |
| **AVSEC** | Aviation Security |
| **BEC** | Broad Economic Category |
| **BETA** | Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda |

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **IFAD** | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| **IFS** | International Financial Services |
| **IIP** | International Investment Position |
| **ILO** | International Labour Organisation |
| **IMF** | International Monetary Fund |
| **IMR** | Infant Mortality Rate |
| **IMT** | International Mobile Telecommunications |
| **IMTS** | International Merchandise Trade Statistics |
| **IP** | Internet Protocol |
| **IPCC** | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| **IPP** | Independent Power Producers |
| **IPTV** | Internet-Protocol Televisions |
| **IRA** | Insurance Regulatory Authority |
| **ISIC** | International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities |
| **ISP** | Internet Service Provider |
| **IT** | Information Technology |
| **ITRS** | International Transactions Reporting System |
| **IUCD** | Intrauterine Contraceptive Device |
| **JKIA** | Jomo Kenyatta International Airport |
| **JKUAT** | Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology |
| **KAPU** | Kenya Airports Police Unit |
| **Kbps** | Kilobytes per second |
| **KCAA** | Kenya Civil Aviation Authority |
| **KCB** | Kenya Commercial Bank |
| **KCHS** | Kenya Continuous Household Survey |
| **KCPE** | Kenya Certificate of Primary Education |
| **KCSE** | Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education |
| **KDB** | Kenya Dairy Board |
| **KDC** | Kenya Development Corporation |
| **KE-CIRT/CC** | **Kenya Computer Incident Response Team/Coordination Centre** |
| **KeFS** | Kenya Fisheries Service |
| **KenGen** | Kenya Electricity Generating Company |
| **KeNHA** | Kenya National Highways Authority |
| **KenInvest** | Kenya Investment Authority |
| **KEPH** | Kenya Essential Package for Health |
| **KeRRA** | Kenya Rural Roads Authority |
| **KETRACO** | Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited |
| **KFS** | Kenya Forest Service |
| **KG** | Kilograms |
| **KHIS** | Kenya Health Information System |

| | |
|---|---|
| **K-HMSF** | Kenya Household Master Sample Frame |
| **KHRO** | Kenya Health and Research Observatory |
| **KIA** | Kenya Investment Authority |
| **KIE** | Kenya Industrial Estates |
| **KM** | Kilometers |
| **KMD** | Kenya Meteorological Department |
| **KMHFL** | Kenya Master Health Facility List |
| **KMTC** | Kenya Medical Training College |
| **KNBS** | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| **KPA** | Kenya Ports Authority |
| **KPC** | Kenya Pipeline Corporation |
| **KPHC** | Kenya Population and Housing Census |
| **KPLC** | Kenya Power and Lighting Company |
| **KPRL** | Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited |
| **KRA** | Kenya Revenue Authority |
| **KRB** | Kenya Roads Board |
| **KSA** | Kenya School of Agriculture |
| **KSh** | Kenya Shillings |
| **KUC** | Kenya Utalii College |
| **KUCCPS** | Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service |
| **KURA** | Kenya Urban Roads Authority |
| **kV** | Kilo Volts |
| **kW** | Kilo watt |
| **kWh** | Kilo Watt Hour |
| **KWS** | Kenya Wildlife Service |
| **KYDP** | Kenya Youth Development Policy |
| **L** | Overall liquidity |
| **LAPSSET** | Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor |
| **LASSO** | Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator |
| **LIA** | Letter of Interim Authority |
| **LPG** | Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| **LTE** | Long Term Evolution |
| **LTM** | Long Term Mean |
| **LVN** | Lake Victoria North |
| **LVS** | Lake Victoria South |
| **M1** | Narrow Money supply |
| **M2** | Broad Money supply |
| **M2M** | Machine 2 Machine |
| **M3** | Extended Broad Money Supply |
| **MAM** | March-April-May |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mbps** | Megabits Per Second |
| **MCA** | Member of County Assembly |
| **MCAs** | Members of County Assemblies |
| **MDA** | Ministries, Departments, and Agencies |
| **MDP** | Management Development Programmes |
| **MFS** | Mobile Financial Service |
| **MGR** | Meter Gauge Railway |
| **MHz** | MegaHertz |
| **MIA** | Moi International Airport |
| **MICE** | Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions |
| **MM** | Millimetres |
| **MMR** | Maternal Mortality Ratio |
| **MNOs** | Mobile Network Operators |
| **MNP** | Mobile Numbers Ported |
| **MOH** | Ministry of Health |
| **MOTIHUDPW** | Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works |
| **MPARD** | Mombasa Port Area Development Project |
| **MT** | Metric Tonnes |
| **MTP** | Medium Term Plan |
| **MTP III** | Third Medium Term Plan |
| **MVNOs** | Mobile Virtual Network Operators |
| **MW** | Mega Watts |
| **MWSI** | Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation |
| **n.e.c** | not elsewhere classified |
| **n.e.s** | not elsewhere specified |
| **NACOSTI** | National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation |
| **NBK** | National Bank of Kenya |
| **NCC** | Nairobi City County |
| **NCPB** | National Cereals and Produce Board |
| **NCPWD** | National Council for Persons with Disabilities |
| **NCR** | Nairobi Commuter Rail |
| **NDC** | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| **NDE** | New Digital Economy |
| **NDMA** | National Drought Management Authority |
| **NEMA** | National Environment Management Authority |
| **NEMIS** | National Education Management Information System |
| **NFA** | Net Foreign Assets |
| **NFM** | New Funding Model |
| **NGAAF** | National Government Affirmative Action Fund |
| **NGO** | Non-Governmental Organization |

| | |
|---|---|
| **NHC** | National Housing Corporation |
| **NHIF** | National Hospital Insurance Fund |
| **NIA** | National Irrigation Authority |
| **NIB** | National Irrigation Board |
| **NIC** | National Industrial Credit |
| **NPEEA** | National Plan for Environmental Economic Accounts |
| **NPR** | Not Previously Registered |
| **NPS** | National Police Service |
| **NSE** | Nairobi Securities Exchange |
| **NSS** | National Statistical System |
| **NSSF** | National Social Security Fund |
| **NTS** | National Tourism Strategy |
| **NTSA** | National Transport and Safety Authority |
| **NWCPC** | National Water Corporation and Pipeline Corporation |
| **NWHSA** | National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority |
| **NYS** | National Youth Service |
| **ODPP** | Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions |
| **OECD** | Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development |
| **OND** | October-November-December |
| **OP** | Older Persons |
| **OPCT** | Older Persons Cash Transfer |
| **OPEC** | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| **OVC** | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| **PANSOPS** | Procedures for Air Navigation Services |
| **PAYE** | Pay As You Earn |
| **PCK** | Postal Corporation of Kenya |
| **PCR** | Pupil Completion Rate |
| **PI** | Portfolio Investment |
| **PIN** | Personal Identification Number |
| **PPI** | Producer Price Index |
| **PPL** | Private Pilot License |
| **PSIT** | Public Sector Institutional Table |
| **PSTR** | Primary to Secondary Transition Rate |
| **PSUT** | Physical Supply and Use Tables |
| **PSV** | Public Service Vehicle |
| **PWD** | Persons with Disability |
| **PWDs** | Persons with Disabilities |
| **PWSD** | Persons with Severe Disabilities |
| **$R^2$** | Coefficient of Determination |
| **RBA** | Retirement Benefits Authority |

| | |
|---|---|
| **REDD+** | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| **RICS** | Road Inventory and Condition Surveys |
| **RPPI** | Residential Property Price Index |
| **RRI** | Rapid Results Initiative |
| **RV** | Rift Valley |
| **RWTDH** | Rolling Window Time Dummy Hedonic Model |
| **SACCO** | Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies |
| **SADC** | Southern African Development Community |
| **SAE** | Small Area Estimation |
| **SASRA** | Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority |
| **SDG** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **SDHUD** | State Department for Housing and Urban Development |
| **SDR** | Special Drawing Rights |
| **SEEA** | System of Environmental-Economic Accounting |
| **SEEA-EA** | System of Environmental-Economic Accounting-Ecosystem **Accounting** |
| **SEZs** | Special Economic Zones |
| **SGR** | Standard Gauge Railway |
| **SIEC** | Standard Industrial Energy Product Classification |
| **SITC** | Standard International Trade Classification |
| **SLD** | Second Level Domain |
| **SMAM** | Singulate Mean Age at Marriage |
| **SMS** | Short Messaging Services |
| **SNA** | System of National Accounts |
| **SNE** | Special Needs Education |
| **SPL** | Student Pilot License |
| **SSA** | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| **SSR** | Self-Sufficiency Ratio |
| **SUA** | Supply and Utilization Account |
| **SUT** | Supply and Use Tables |
| **TEUs** | Twenty-foot Equivalent Units |
| **TFR** | Total Fertility Rate |
| **TJ** | Tera Joules |
| **TLUs** | Tropical Livestock Units |
| **Tonne-KM** | Tonne Kilometre |
| **ToT** | Total |
| **TSA** | Tourism Satellite Account |
| **TSC** | Teachers Service Commission |
| **TTCs** | Teacher Training Colleges |
| **TV** | Television |
| **TVET** | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |

| | |
|---|---|
| **TVETA** | Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority |
| **TWI** | Trade Weighted Index |
| **UAE** | United Arab Emirates |
| **UHC** | Universal Health Coverage |
| **UK** | United Kingdom |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UNCTAD** | United Nations Conference Trade and Development |
| **UNFCCC** | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| **UNHCR** | The United Nations Commissioner for Refugees |
| **UNWTO** | United Nations World Tourism Organization |
| **US/USA** | United States of America |
| **USB** | Universal Serial Bus |
| **USD** | United States Dollar |
| **VAC** | Violence Against Children |
| **VAT** | Value Added Tax |
| **VHF** | Very High Frequency |
| **VoIP** | Voice over Internet Protocol |
| **WAEMU** | West African Economic and Monetary Union |
| **WASREB** | Water Services Regulatory Board |
| **WEE** | Women's Economic Empowerment |
| **WEEI** | Women's Economic Empowerment Index |
| **WEF** | Women Enterprise Fund |
| **WiMAX** | Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access |
| **WPP** | Water Purification Points |
| **WRA** | Water Resources Authority |
| **WRTI** | Wildlife Research and Training Institute |
| **Xdsl** | (Various) Digital Subscriber Line |
| **YEDF** | Youth Enterprise Development Fund |
| **YoY** | Year-on-Year |

## Abbreviations and Symbols used in the Booklet

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

# Summary and Outlook

## International Scene

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

Global real GDP expanded by

**3.3%**

in 2025

Sub-Saharan Africa region real GDP expanded by

**4.4%**

in 2025

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

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

## Economic Performance

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

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

## Employment, Earnings, and Consumer Prices indices

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Money, Banking and Finance

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

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

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

## Public Finance

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

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

## International Trade and Balance of Payments

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

In 2025, Africa remained Kenya's leading export

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

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

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

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

## Agriculture Sector

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

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

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

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

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

## Environment and Natural Resources

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

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

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

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

## Energy Sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Manufacturing Sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Construction Sector

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

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

## Tourism Sector

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

## Transportation and Storage

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

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

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

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

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

## Information and Communication Technology

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

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

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

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

## Education and Training

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

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

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

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

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

## Health and Vital Statistics

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

## Governance, Peace and Security

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Social and Economic Inclusion

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

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

**Table 0: Summary Table**

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

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

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

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

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

# SECTION

# A

## International Scene

Global real GDP expanded by

**3.3 %**

in 2025 matching the rate recorded in 2024

Advanced economies are estimated to have expanded by

**1.7%**

in 2025

CHAPTER

# 01

# International Scene

## Overview

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

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

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

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

## Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

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

## United States of America

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

## Euro Area

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

## United Kingdom

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

## Japan

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

## Germany

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

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

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

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

*[1] Projections*

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

*.. Data not available*

*Assumptions underlying projections:*

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

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

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

### Brazil

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

### Russia

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

### India

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

### Indonesia

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

### China

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

### South Africa

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

### Sub-Saharan Africa

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

## East African Community

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

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

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

## Southern African Development Community

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

## West African Economic and Monetary Union

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

## Commission of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa

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

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

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

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

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

*Source: IMF January 2026 World Economic Outlook, and Regional Economic Outlook, October 2025, except Kenya, whose accounts are based on the country's official estimates.*
*[1] Projections*
*[2] Excludes Syria due to unavailability of data; Lebanon estimates and projections for 2025–30 are omitted owing to an unusually high degree of uncertainty.*
*.. Data not available*
*Southern African Development Community(SADC) includes; Angola, Botswana , Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.*
*West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) includes: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.*
*Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC) includes: Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea,Gabon,and Republic of Congo*

## Association of South Eastern Asia Nations

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

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

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

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

## Maghreb

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

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

## Mashreq

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

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

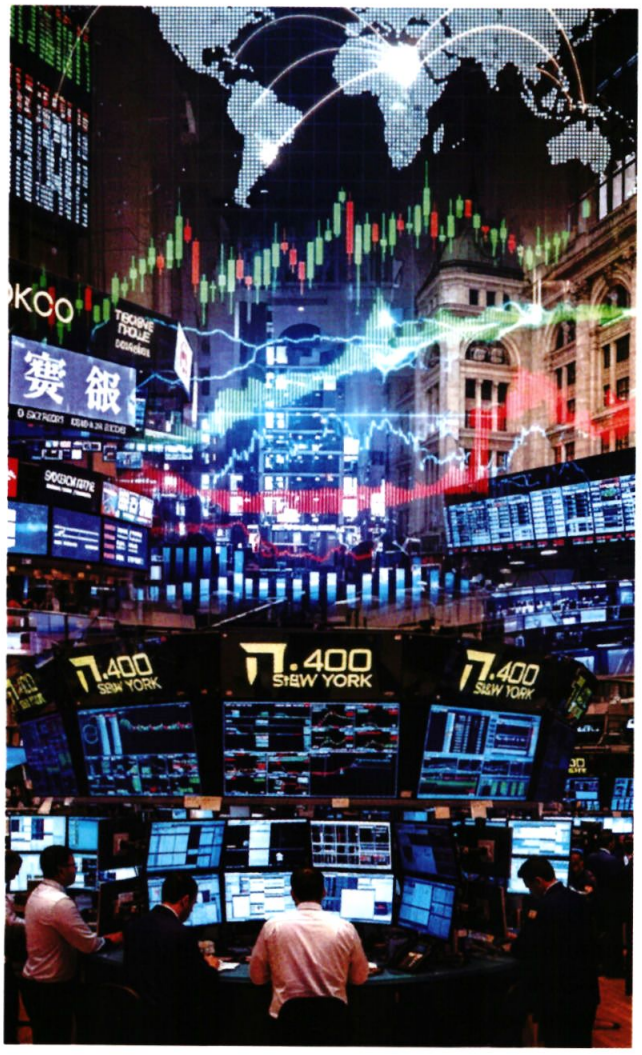
## Outlook

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

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

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

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



The
is projected
by 3.3 per cent
supported by priv
consumption and
investments.

SECTION

# B

## Domestic Economy

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

**4.6%**

compared to a revised growth of 4.7 per cent in 2024

CHAPTER

# 02

# Economic Performance

## Overview

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

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

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

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

## Sectoral Analysis

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

## Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

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

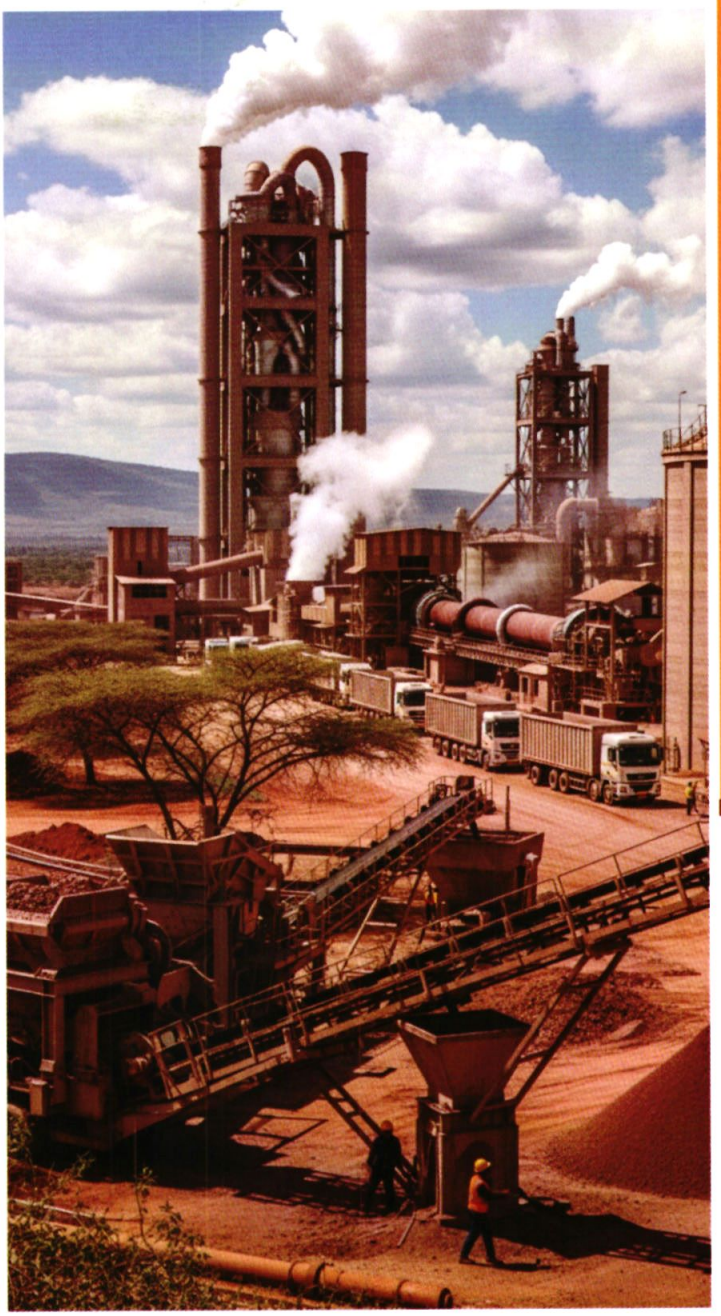
**2.5.** During the review period, cash crops recorded mixed performance. Coffee production increased from 49.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 51.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. However, tea production declined by 8.0 per cent to 550.4 thousand metric tonnes in 2025 while cane deliveries declined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

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

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

## Manufacturing

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



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

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

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

## Electricity Supply

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

## Construction

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

## Transportation and Storage

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

## Accommodation and Food Services

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

## Information and Communication

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

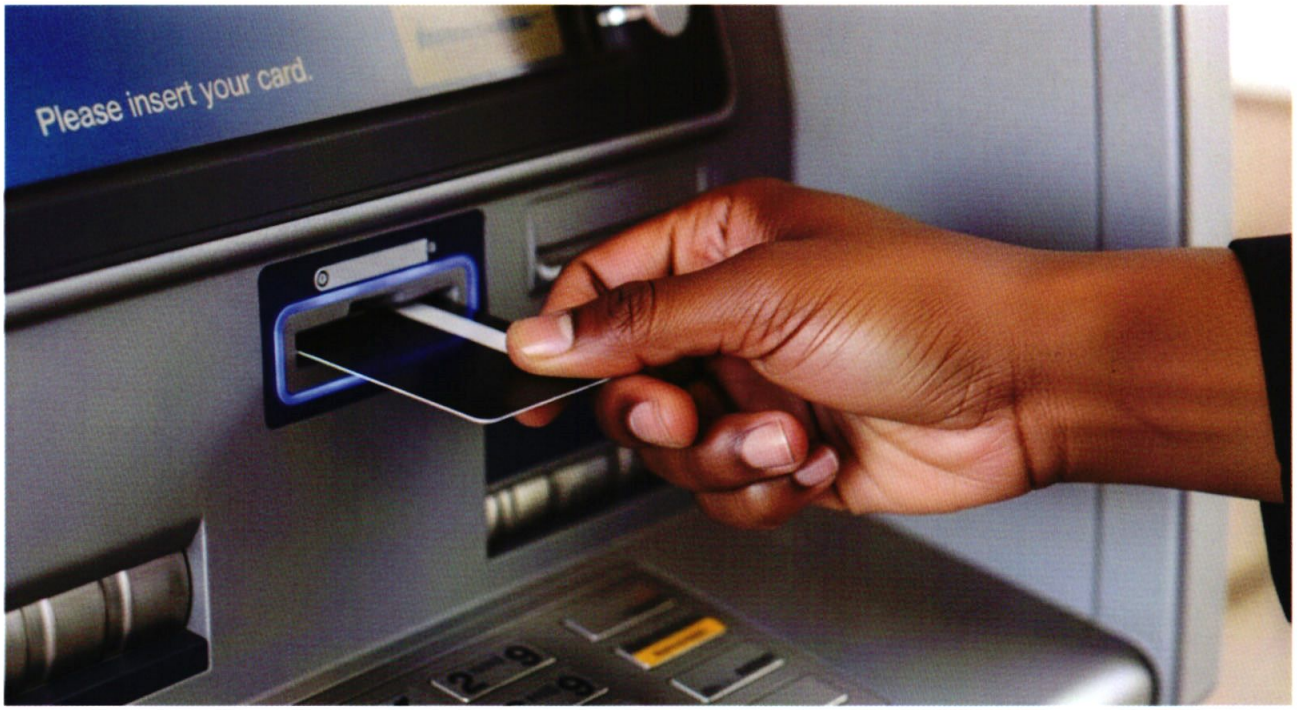
## Financial and Insurance Activities

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

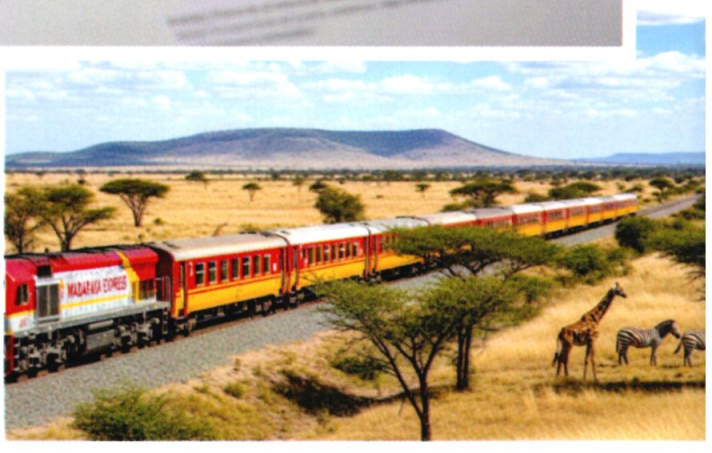
2.15. The insurance subsector grew by 12.9 per cent in 2025 compared to 14.4 per cent growth in 2024. Net premium income from life insurance and general insurance expanded by 25.5 per cent and 13.1 per cent to KSh 222.0 billion and KSh 162.4 billion, respectively, in 2025.

## Gross Domestic Product

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


Please insert your card.

INSURANCE



## Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 202

*Current Prices - KSh Million*

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

*Provisional*
*Revised*

## Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, 2021 - 202

*Percentage Contribution to GDP*

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

**Provisional*
**Revised*

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

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

*Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million*

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

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

*Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million*

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

**Provisional*
*+Revised*

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

*Percentage Changes (growth)*

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

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

*Percentage Changes (growth)*

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

*Provisional
*Revised*

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

**Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2021-2025**

*Percentage*

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

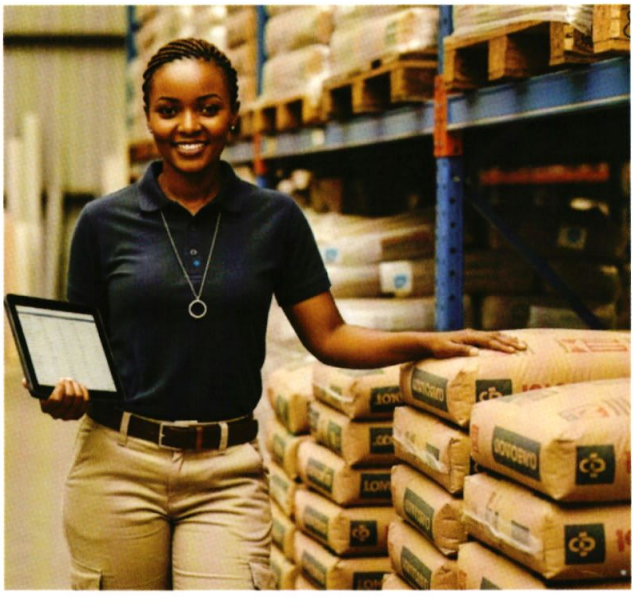


**Table 2.5: Sources of Growth, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)**

*Percentage*

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

*Provisional*
*Revised*

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

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

*Current Prices - KSh Million*

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

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

*Current Prices - KSh Million*

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

*Provisional*
*Revised*

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

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

*Current Prices - KSh Million*

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

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

**Table 2.8: Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product, 2021-2025**

*Percentage Contribution to GDP*

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

[1]*Discrepancy expressed as a percentage of GDP*
** Provisional*
** Revised*

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

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

*Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million*

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

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

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

*Percentage Changes (growth)*

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

* *Provisional*
* *Revised*

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

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

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

*Current Prices - KSh Million*

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

** Provisional*
** Revised*

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

*Percentage Contribution*

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

** Provisional*
** Revised*

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

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

*Constant 2016 Prices - KSh Million*

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

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*

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

*Percentage Changes (growth)*

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

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*

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

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

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

** Provisional*
*+ Revised*

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

*Current Prices - KSh Million*

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

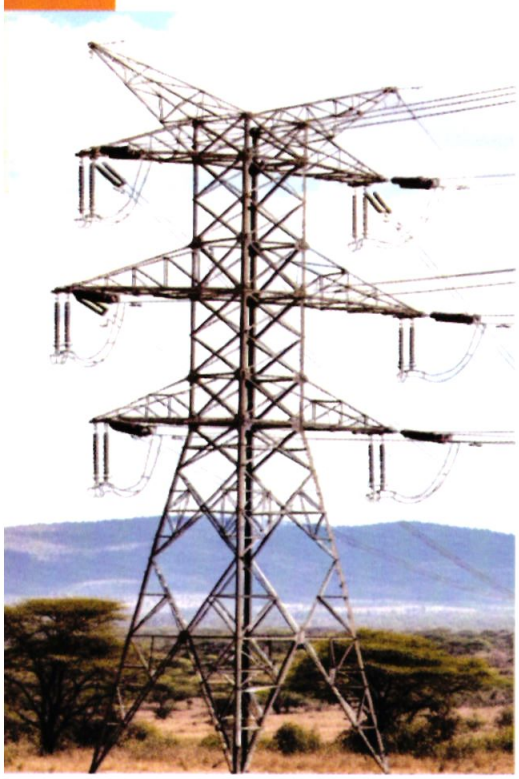
**Table 2.14: National Disposable Income and Saving, 2021-2025 (Cont'd)**

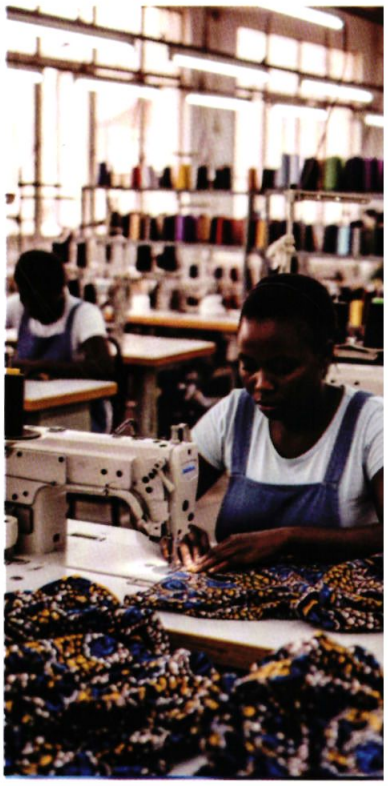
*Current Prices - KSh Million*

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

** Provisional*
*+ Revised*

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





## Table 2.15: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

*Current Prices in KSh Million*

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

## Table 2.16: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

*Constant 2016 Prices in KSh Million*

| Year | Quarter | Agriculture | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity & Water Supply | Construction | Wholesale & Retail Trade | Accommodation & Food Services | Transportation & Storage | Information & Communication | Financial & Insurance | Public Administration | Professional, Admin & Support Services | Real Estate | Education | Health | Other Services | FISIM | All Industries at Basic Prices | Taxes on Products | GDP at Market Prices | GDP, Seasonally Adjusted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 564,957 | 244,148 | 951,093 | 462,227 | 213,529 | 197,731 | (287,975) | 8,597,270 | 798,672 | 9,395,942 | |
| 2022 | | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 595,962 | 267,328 | 993,623 | 486,124 | 220,762 | 210,574 | (288,671) | 9,000,636 | 851,947 | 9,852,583 | |
| 2023 | | 1,784,776 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 623,793 | 293,679 | 1,066,229 | 500,152 | 230,652 | 219,730 | (296,486) | 9,537,313 | 878,837 | 10,416,150 | |
| 2024* | | 1,[illegible]520 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible]786 | [illegible] | 1,[illegible]163 | 677,991 | 312,376 | 1,122,525 | 524,323 | 244,430 | 229,550 | (325,317) | 9,993,801 | 907,761 | 10,901,562 | |
| 2025* | | 1,920,538 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,077,187 | [illegible] | 1,[illegible]626 | 734,372 | 328,078 | 1,166,182 | 539,234 | 257,935 | 235,415 | (325,971) | 10,470,414 | 936,177 | 11,406,590 | |
| 2021 | 1 | 461,[illegible]72 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 129,888 | 55,501 | 232,078 | 120,859 | 48,425 | 45,598 | (67,755) | 2,125,464 | 194,692 | 2,320,156 | 2,289,825 |
| | 2 | 488,[illegible]36 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 146,889 | 59,276 | 236,145 | 106,214 | 54,581 | 50,385 | (66,591) | 2,169,745 | 187,892 | 2,357,637 | 2,323,770 |
| | 3 | 385,[illegible]17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 142,412 | 62,149 | 239,807 | 114,311 | 52,626 | 52,923 | (70,602) | 2,084,736 | 196,977 | 2,281,713 | 2,349,580 |
| | 4 | 388,[illegible]34 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 145,768 | 67,222 | 243,063 | 120,843 | 57,897 | 48,825 | (83,026) | 2,217,325 | 219,112 | 2,436,437 | 2,430,307 |
| 2022 | 1 | 457,[illegible]97 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 138,384 | 62,879 | 243,301 | 126,354 | 50,728 | 49,814 | (68,049) | 2,246,653 | 210,788 | 2,457,441 | 2,422,440 |
| | 2 | 477,[illegible]00 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 153,194 | 65,832 | 245,877 | 111,062 | 56,337 | 52,888 | (66,804) | 2,274,955 | 198,059 | 2,473,014 | 2,443,638 |
| | 3 | 347,[illegible]88 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 148,347 | 67,809 | 249,694 | 119,392 | 53,907 | 56,411 | (70,653) | 2,175,994 | 210,384 | 2,386,378 | 2,467,890 |
| | 4 | 381,[illegible]92 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 154,037 | 70,808 | 254,750 | 129,316 | 59,790 | 51,462 | (83,164) | 2,303,033 | 232,716 | 2,535,749 | 2,514,992 |
| 2023 | 1 | 487,[illegible]34 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 149,988 | 68,265 | 259,430 | 130,864 | 53,150 | 51,835 | (68,341) | 2,374,536 | 216,503 | 2,591,039 | 2,553,088 |
| | 2 | 515,[illegible]92 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 159,339 | 70,262 | 264,425 | 114,253 | 58,708 | 54,464 | (70,212) | 2,405,598 | 203,921 | 2,609,519 | 2,584,697 |
| | 3 | 385,[illegible]64 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 155,787 | 74,631 | 269,054 | 122,507 | 56,338 | 59,977 | (76,457) | 2,309,284 | 217,000 | 2,526,285 | 2,619,543 |
| | 4 | 418,[illegible]15 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 158,679 | 80,521 | 273,319 | 132,528 | 62,456 | 53,454 | (81,475) | 2,447,895 | 241,412 | 2,689,307 | 2,655,501 |
| 2024* | 1 | 513,[illegible]39 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 159,507 | 76,492 | 275,867 | 133,372 | 55,895 | 54,375 | (79,723) | 2,491,001 | 220,948 | 2,711,949 | 2,673,101 |
| | 2 | 538,[illegible]35 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 172,691 | 76,100 | 279,019 | 117,703 | 63,253 | 56,790 | (78,392) | 2,510,800 | 208,822 | 2,719,622 | 2,698,498 |
| | 3 | 381,[illegible]35 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 169,059 | 78,024 | 282,207 | 129,344 | 59,622 | 63,059 | (84,636) | 2,407,892 | 228,347 | 2,636,239 | 2,736,494 |
| | 4 | 430,[illegible]12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 176,735 | 81,760 | 285,432 | 143,904 | 65,660 | 55,327 | (82,566) | 2,584,108 | 249,645 | 2,833,753 | 2,791,030 |
| 2025* | 1 | 544,[illegible]19 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 174,665 | 79,636 | 288,692 | 135,755 | 58,523 | 55,687 | (80,173) | 2,613,759 | 230,102 | 2,843,861 | 2,804,169 |
| | 2 | 558,[illegible]39 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 187,800 | 81,415 | 291,138 | 122,118 | 67,664 | 58,124 | (80,126) | 2,636,493 | 216,807 | 2,853,300 | 2,834,329 |
| | 3 | 385,[illegible]88 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 179,746 | 83,562 | 292,768 | 134,450 | 62,243 | 65,075 | (86,325) | 2,526,393 | 235,312 | 2,761,705 | 2,867,266 |
| | 4 | 424,[illegible]81 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 192,162 | 83,466 | 293,584 | 146,911 | 69,504 | 56,529 | (79,348) | 2,693,769 | 253,956 | 2,947,724 | 2,899,551 |

## Table 2.17: Gross Domestic Product by Activity

*Percentage Changes (%)*

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

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

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

**21.6 million**

in 2025 from 20.8 million recorded in 2024

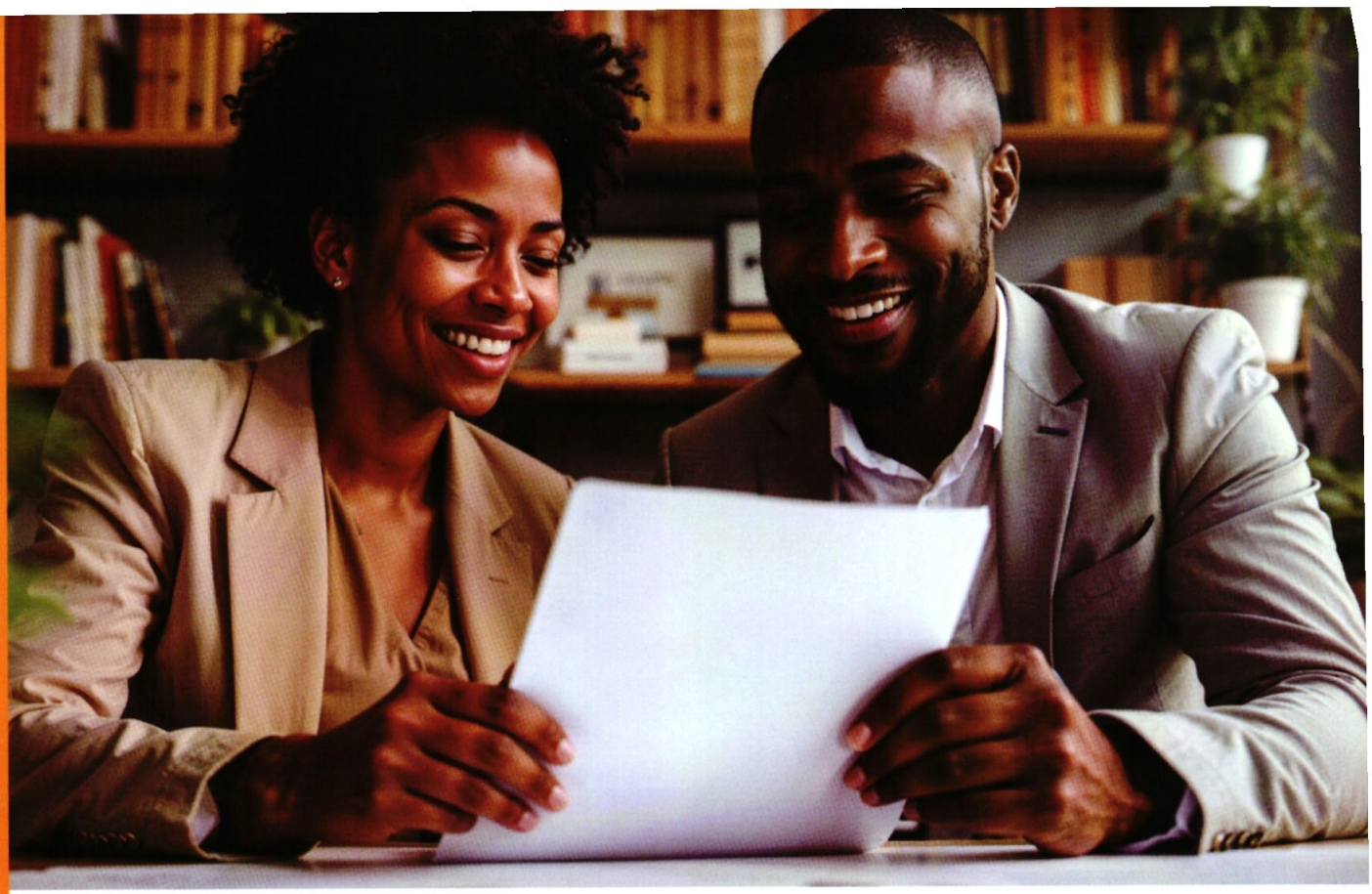
CHAPTER

# 03

# Employment, Earnings, and Consumer Price Indices

## Overview

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



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

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

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

## KSh 3,275.8 billion

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

## Employment

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

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

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

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

## Employment in the Modern Sector

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

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

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

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

'000

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

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

*'000*

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

**Provisional.*

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

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

'000

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

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

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

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

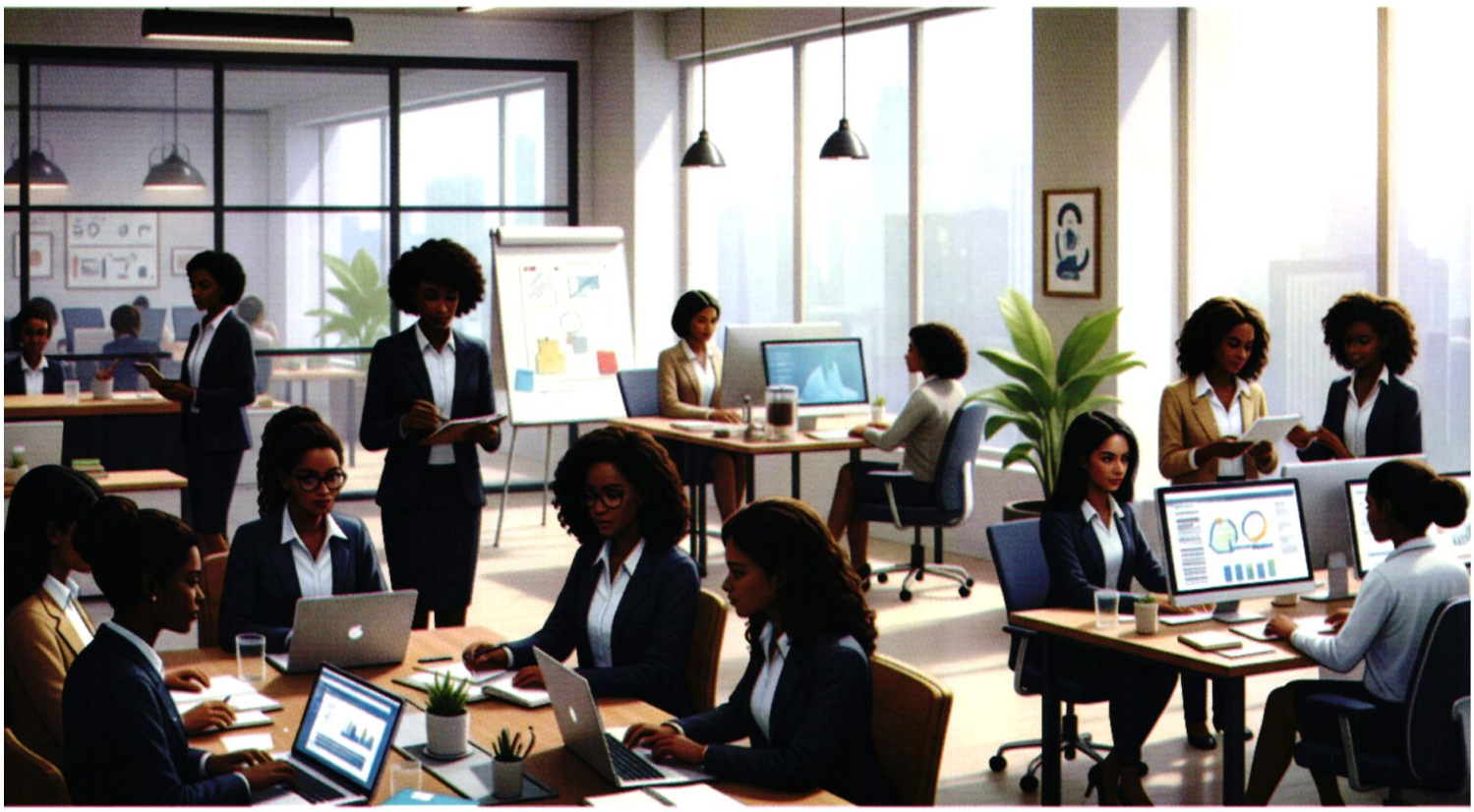


**Table 3.4: Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2024 and 2025**

'000

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

**Provisional.*

## Wage Earnings in the Modern Sector

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

** Provisional*
*[1] Annualised June wages.*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

*KSh*

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

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

*KSh*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*KSh*

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

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

*KSh*

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

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

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

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

*Per cent*

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

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

## Employment in the Informal Sector

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

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

*Number '000*

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

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

## Gazetted Basic Minimum Monthly Wages

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

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

*KSh*

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

*Source: Ministry of Labour & Social Protection*

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

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

*KSh*

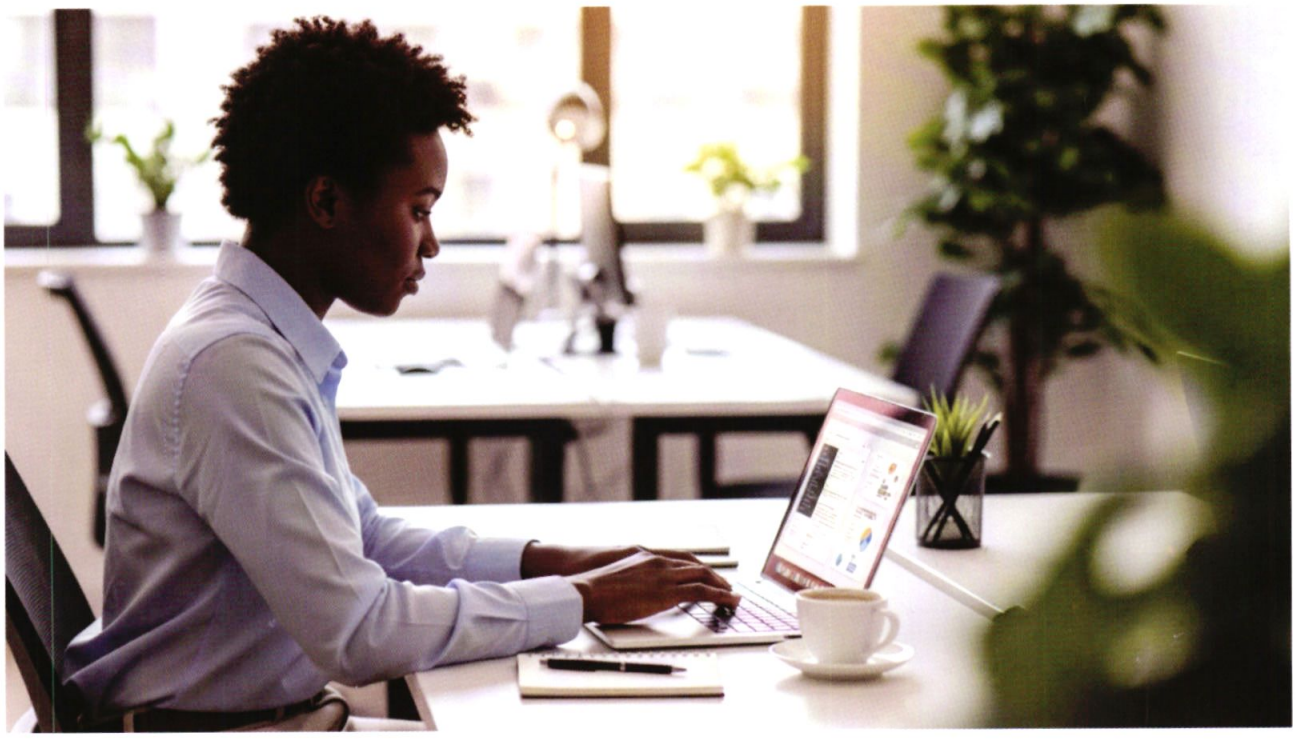
| Occupation | Nairobi , Mombasa, Kisumu & Nakuru Cities | | All former Municipalities and Town Councils of Mavoko, Ruiru and Limuru | | All other towns | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 |
| General labourer including cleaner, sweeper, gardener, children's ayah, house servant, day watchman, messenger | 16,113.75 | 16,113.75 | 14,866.92 | 14,866.92 | 8,596.49 | 8,596.49 |
| Miner, stone cutter, turn boy .waiter, cook, logger, line cutter | 17,402.97 | 17,402.97 | 15,220.38 | 15,220.38 | 9,932.52 | 9,932.52 |
| Night watchman | 17,976.54 | 17,976.54 | 16,665.96 | 16,665.96 | 10,253.06 | 10,253.06 |
| Machine attendant, sawmill sawyer, machine assistant, mass production machinist, shoe cutter, bakery worker, bakery assistant, tailor's assistant | 18,263.27 | 18,263.27 | 16,995.14 | 16,995.14 | 13,774.97 | 13,774.97 |
| Machinist (made-to-measure), shoe upper preparer, chaplis maker, vehicle service worker (petrol and service stations), bakery plant hand, laundry operator, junior clerk, wheeled tractor driver (light) | 20,848.40 | 20,848.40 | 19,503.68 | 19,503.68 | 15,945.69 | 15,945.69 |

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

*KSh*

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

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



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

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

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

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

## Consumer Price Indices

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

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

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

*Base: Feb 2019=100*

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

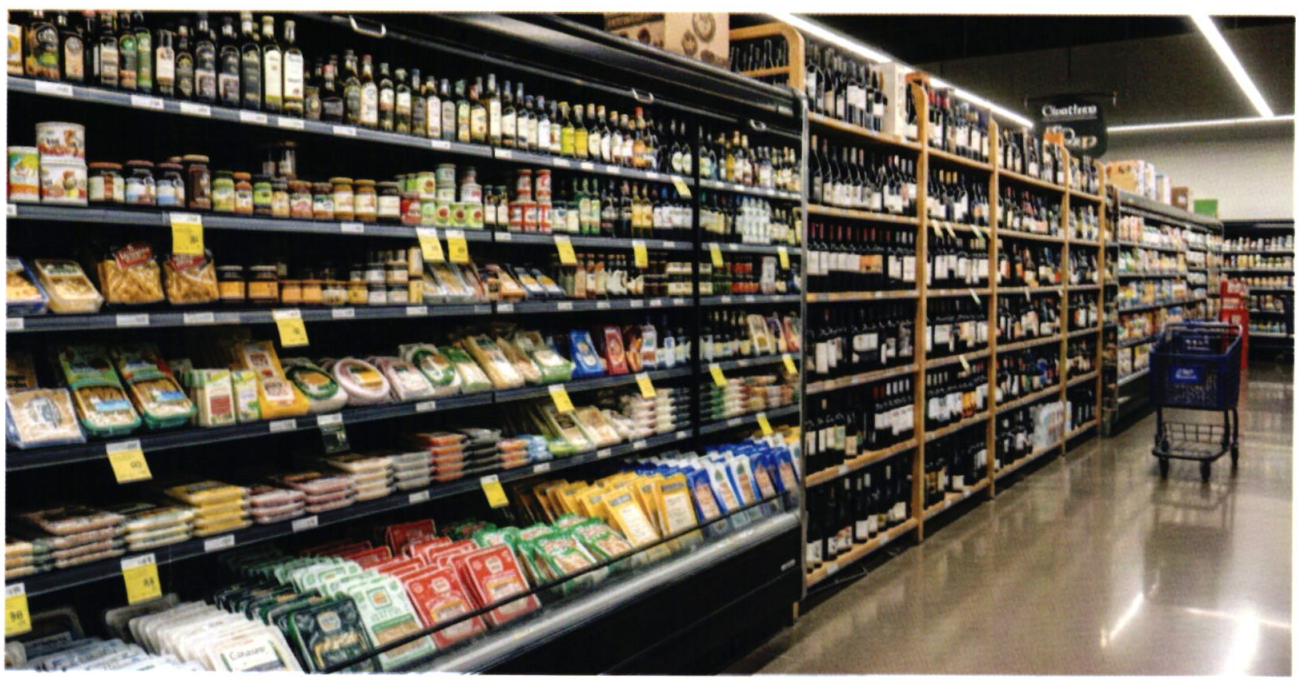
**3.23.** The inflation rates of COICOP classes under the food and non-alcoholic beverages division are presented in Table 3.15b. In 2025, fish and other seafood recorded the highest inflation of 16.0 per cent, mainly driven by an increase in prices of omena and dried/smoked fish. Prices of ready-made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

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

***Base: Feb 2019=100***

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

*n.e.c: not elsewhere classified*



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

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

*KSh per Unit*

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

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

**Table 3.16: Annual Inflation, 2021- 2025**

**Per cent**

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

***Notes:***

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

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

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

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

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

*February 2019=100*

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

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

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

*February 2019=100*

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

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

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

*February 2019=100*

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

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

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

*February 2019=100*

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

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

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

*February 2019=100*

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

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

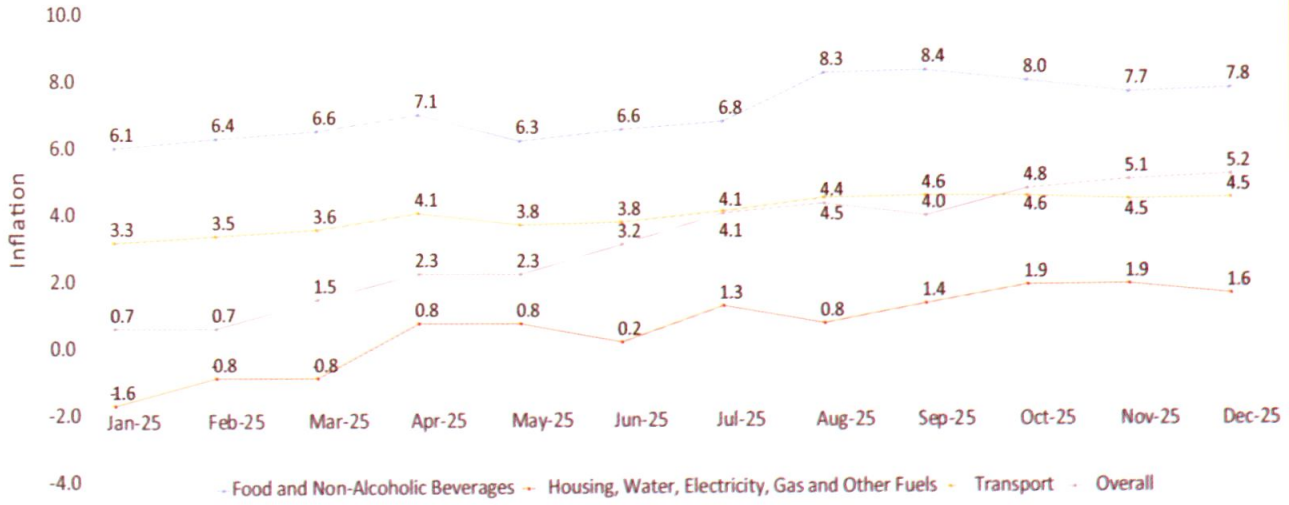
**Table 3.22: Consumer Price Indices Kenya, 2021 – 2025**

*February 2019=100*

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

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

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




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

**Table 3.23: Core Indices, 2021-2025**

*February 2019=100*

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

**Table 3.24: Non-Core Indices, 2021-2025**

*February 2019=100*

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

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

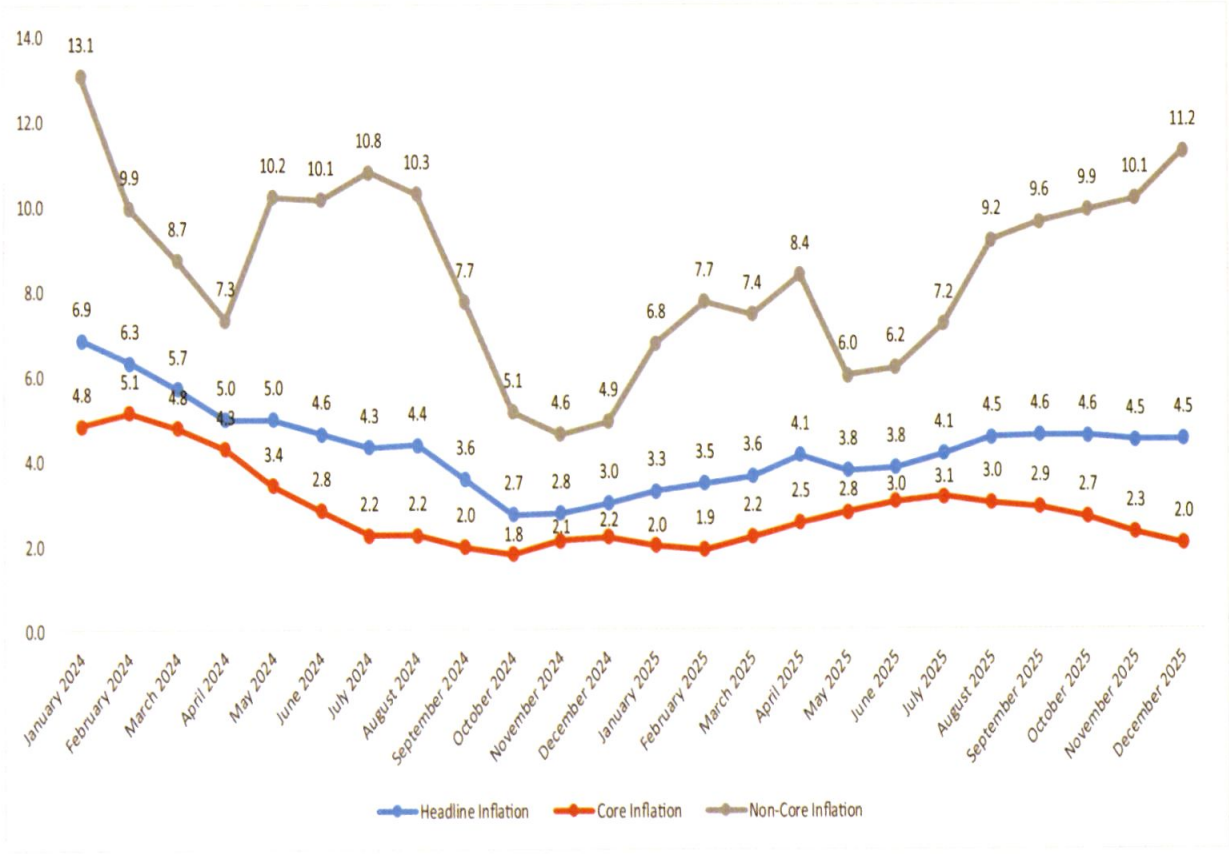
*Per cent*

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

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

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

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



Central Bank Rate revised downward to

**9.00%**

in December 2025 from

**11.25%**

in December 2024

CHAPTER

# 04

# Money, Banking and Finance

## Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Selected Monetary Indicators

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

**Table 4.1: Selected Monetary Indicators, 2021 – 2025**

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Consolidated Accounts of Deposit Taking Financial Corporations

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Sources of Change in Money Supply

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Real Values of Selected Financial Aggregates

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Central Bank of Kenya Assets and Liabilities

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Commercial Banks' Assets and Liabilities

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

*Source: Central Bank of Kenya*
** Provisional*

## Microfinance Banks Assets and Liabilities

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

*Source: Central Bank of Kenya*

** Provisional*

## Commercial and Microfinance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets

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

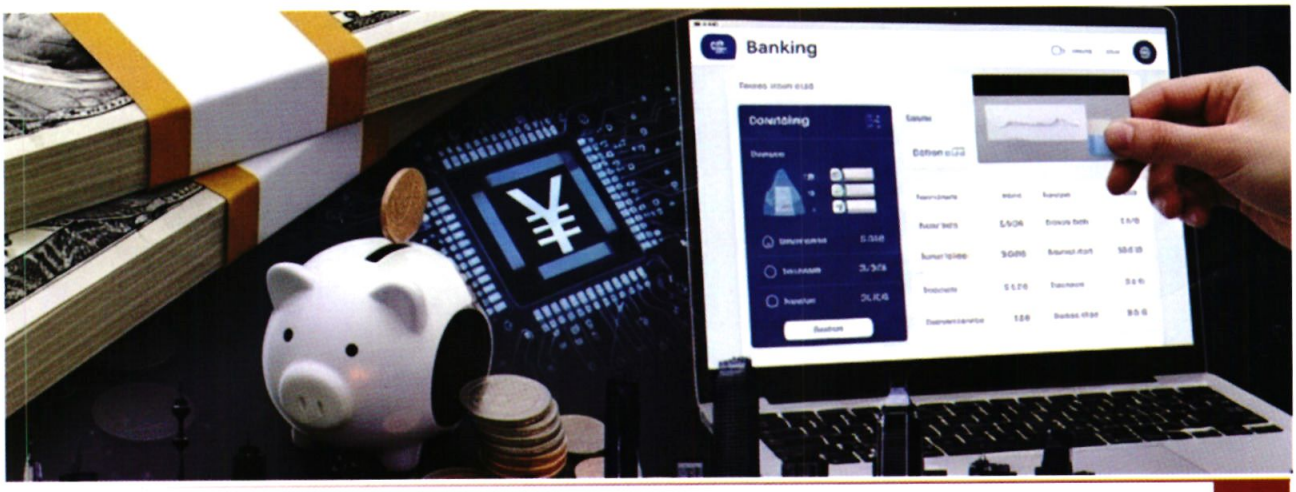


**Table 4.9: Commercial and Microfinance Banks' Deposit Liabilities and Liquid Assets , 2021–2025**

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

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

## Assets and Liabilities of Deposit Taking Savings and Credit Cooperatives

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

*Source: Central Bank of Kenya*
** Provisional*

## Nominal and Real Interest Rates

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

**Table 4.11: Nominal Principal Interest Rates, 2021 – 2025**

*Per cent*

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

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

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

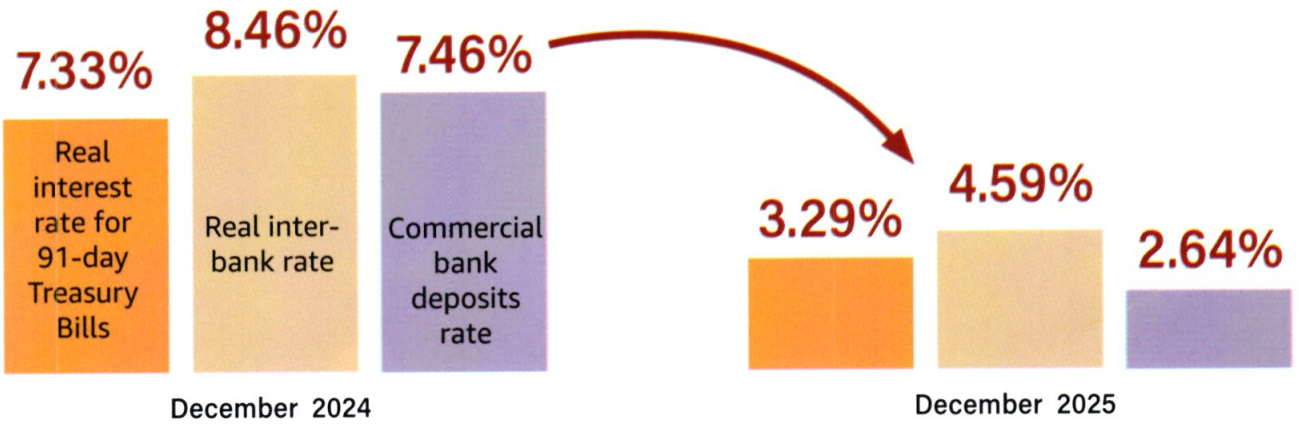


**Table 4.12: Selected Real Principal Interest Rates, 2021 – 2025**

*Per cent*

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

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

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

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

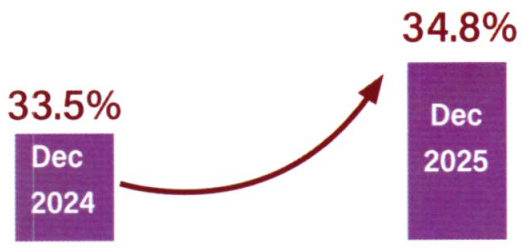
**Table 4.13(a): Commercial Banks' and Nonbank Financial Institutions' Bills, Loans and Advances[1], 2021 – 2025**

*KSh Million*

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

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

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




The overall share of credit advanced to the public sector

The share of credit advanced to the private sector

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

*Percentage*

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

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

## Regulated Savings and Credit Cooperatives

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Capital Markets

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

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

**Table 4.15: Gross Secondary Market Statistics, 2021–2025**

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

*Source: Capital Markets Authority*
** Provisional*

## Insurance sector

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

*Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority*
** Provisional*

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

*Source: Insurance Regulatory Authority*
** Provisional*

## Pension Funds

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

**Table 4.18: Assets of Pension Funds, 2021–2025**

*KSh Billion*

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

*Source: Retirement Benefits Authority*
** Provisional*

## Unclaimed Financial Assets

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

**KSh 5,182.3 Million**

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

**Table 4.19: Unclaimed Financial Assets Received, 2021–2025**

*KSh Million*

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

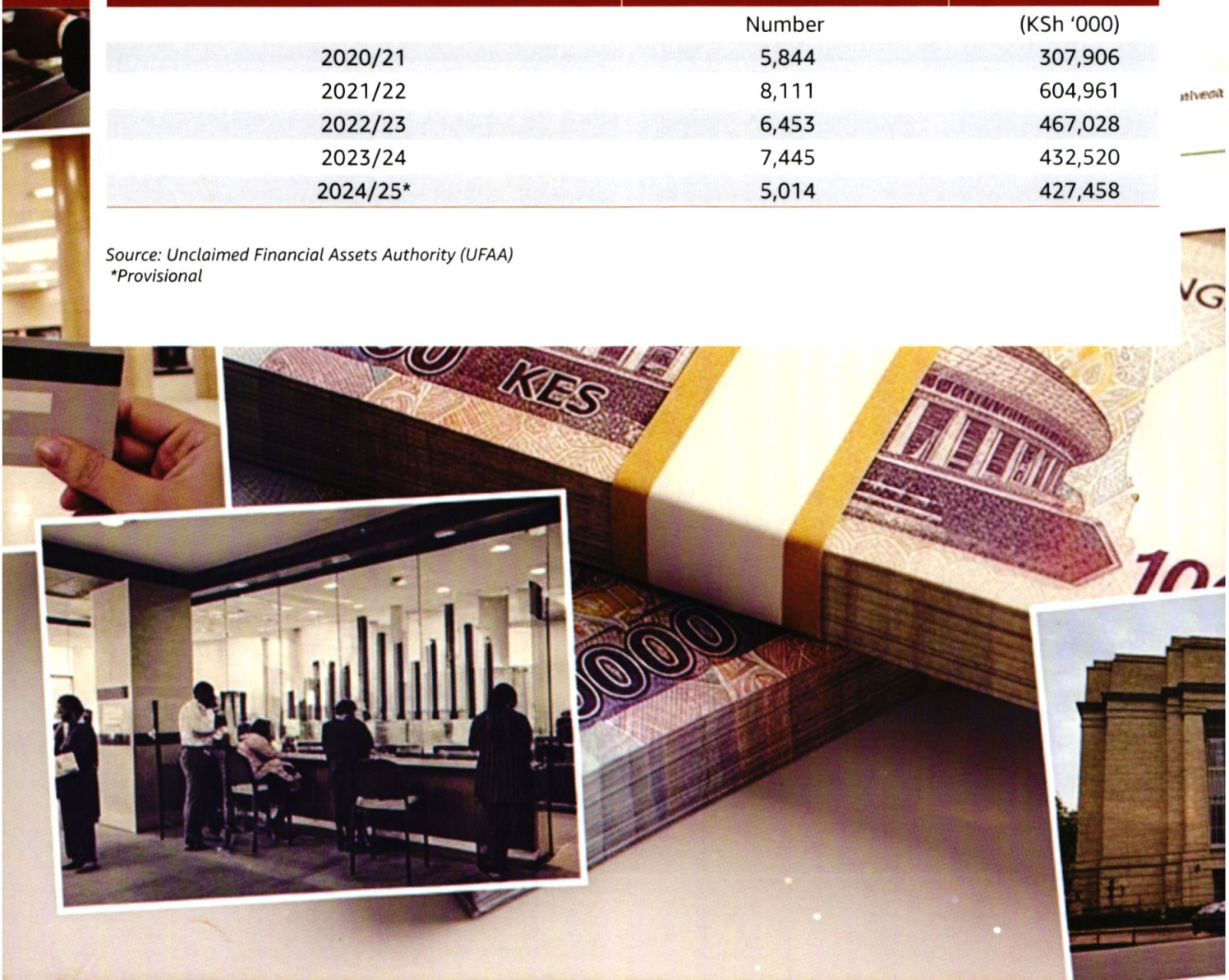
*Source: Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority (UFAA)*
** Provisional*

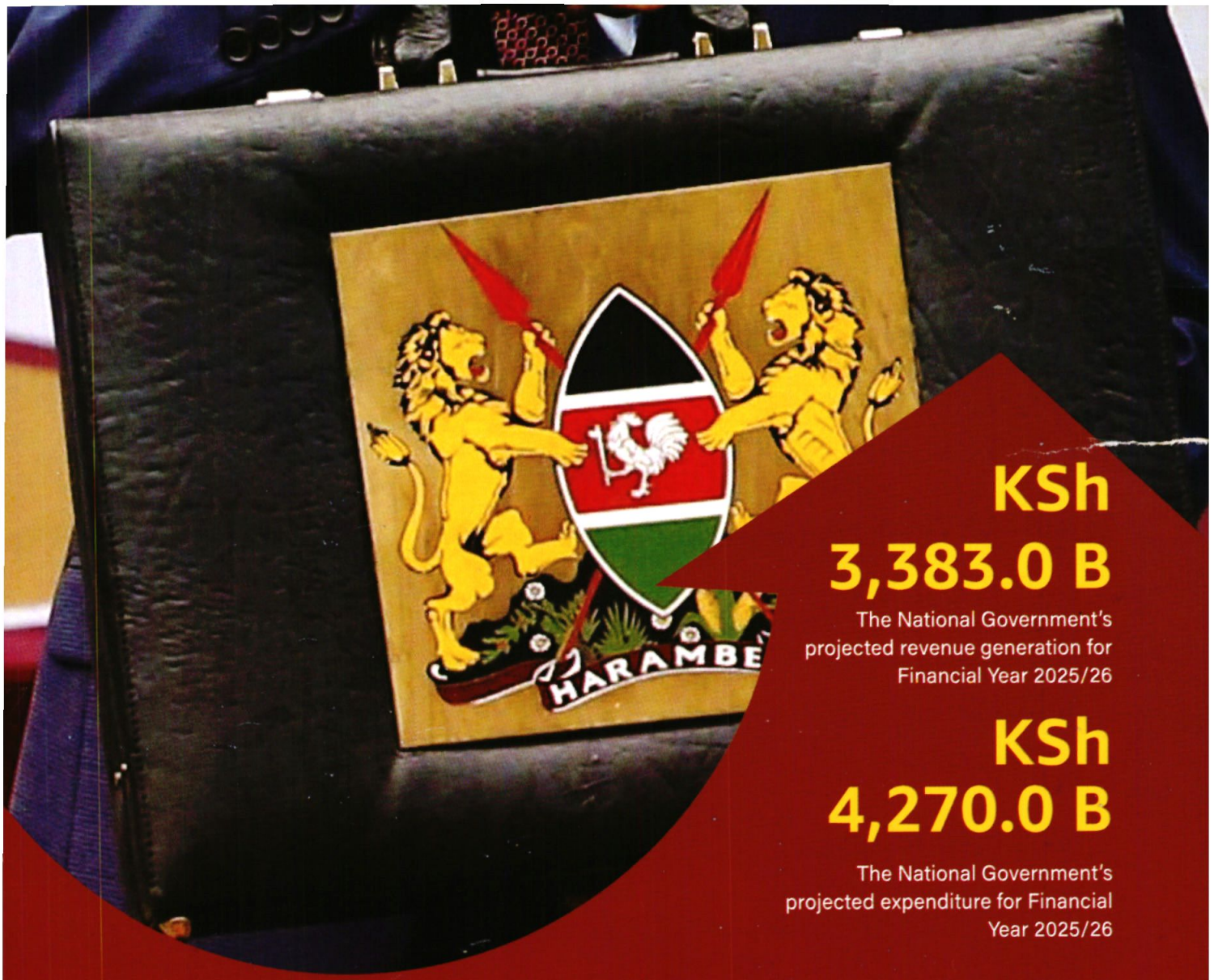
**4.32.** The number of claimants of unclaimed financial assets and the value of assets unified to their owners is presented in Table 4.20. The number of claimants to unclaimed financial assets declined by 32.7 per cent from 7,445 in the financial year 2023/24. Over the same period, the value of total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

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

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

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






**KSh 3,383.0 B**

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

**KSh 4,270.0 B**

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

CHAPTER

# 05

# Public Finance

## Overview

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

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

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

## National Government (Budgetary Central Government)

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*'Provisional*
*'Revised*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

* *Provisional*
\+ *Revised*
† *Balancing Item*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

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

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

## County Governments

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

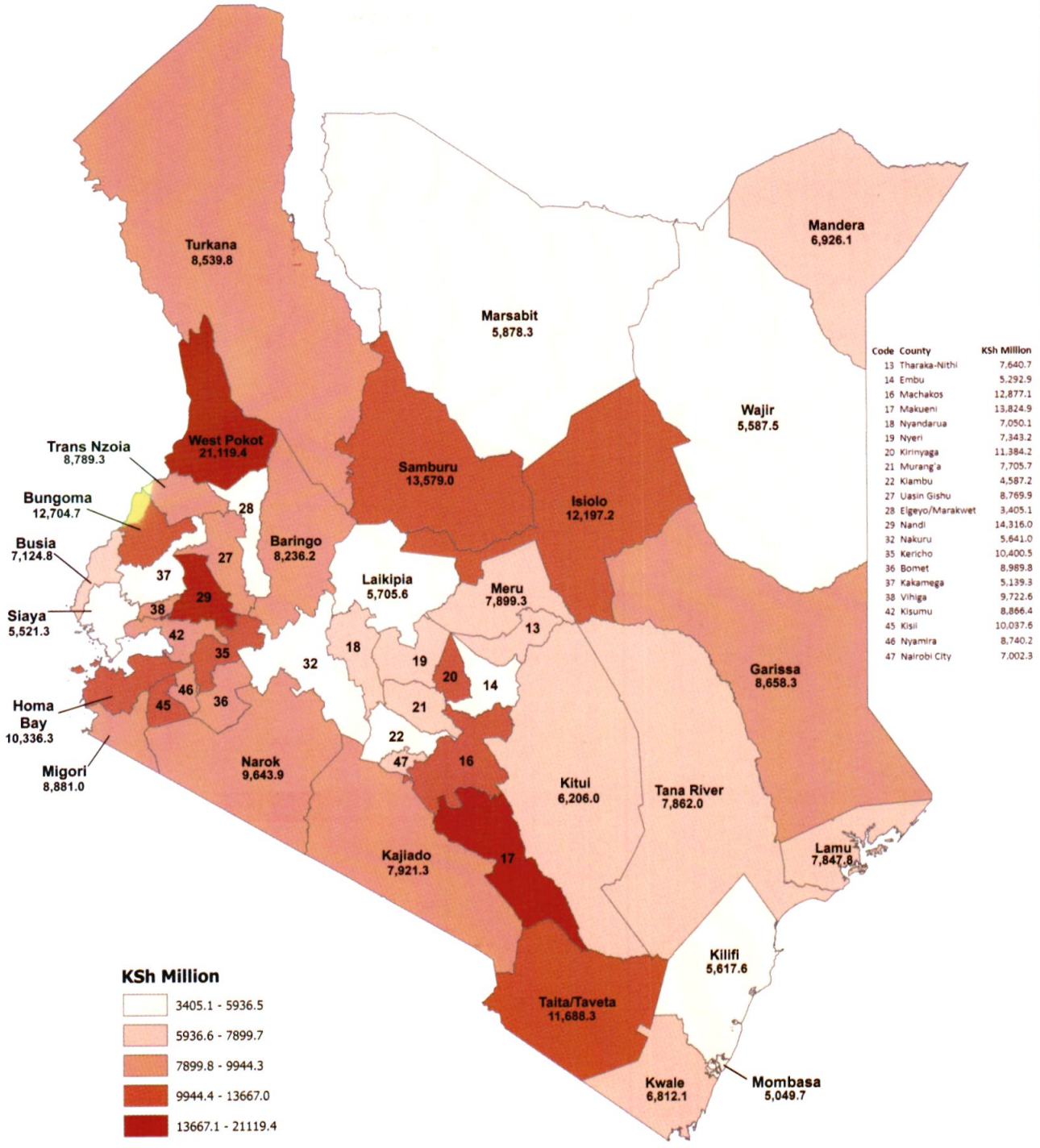
## Table 5.13: County Governments' Revenue, 2024/25 – 2025/26 (Cont'd)

*KSh Million*

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

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

**Figure 5.1: Equitable Share of Revenue, 2025/26**




| Code | County | KSh Million |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Tharaka-Nithi | 7,640.7 |
| 14 | Embu | 5,292.9 |
| 16 | Machakos | 12,877.1 |
| 17 | Makueni | 13,824.9 |
| 18 | Nyandarua | 7,050.1 |
| 19 | Nyeri | 7,343.2 |
| 20 | Kirinyaga | 11,384.2 |
| 21 | Murang'a | 7,705.7 |
| 22 | Kiambu | 4,587.2 |
| 27 | Uasin Gishu | 8,769.9 |
| 28 | Elgeyo/Marakwet | 3,405.1 |
| 29 | Nandi | 14,316.0 |
| 32 | Nakuru | 5,641.0 |
| 35 | Kericho | 10,400.5 |
| 36 | Bomet | 8,989.8 |
| 37 | Kakamega | 5,139.3 |
| 38 | Vihiga | 9,722.6 |
| 42 | Kisumu | 8,866.4 |
| 45 | Kisii | 10,037.6 |
| 46 | Nyamira | 8,740.2 |
| 47 | Nairobi City | 7,002.3 |

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

*Source: The National Treasury*
** Provisional*
** Revised*

## General Government

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Public Sector Institutional Table

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

**Table 5.17: Public Sector Institutional Table (PSIT)**

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

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

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

## Table B: Sub-entities within BCG

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

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

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

**Table C Extra Budgetary Unit**

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

**Table C Extra Budgetary Unit (Cont'd)**

26 National Council for Persons with Disabilities
27 National Council for Population and Development
28 National Crime Research Centre
29 National Employment Authority
30 National Environment Management Authority
31 National Heroes Council
32 National Industrial Training Authority
33 National Irrigation Authority
34 National Syndemic Diseases Control Council
35 National Transport and Safety Authority
36 National Youth Council
37 New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)/APRM Kenya Secretariat
38 Nuclear Power and Energy Agency
39 Nursing Council of Kenya
40 Occupational Therapy Council of Kenya
41 Office of the Data Protection Commissioner
42 Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
43 Physical Planners Registration Board
44 Physiotherapy Council of Kenya
45 Private Security Regulatory Authority
46 Privatization Commission
47 Public Benefit Organizations Regulatory Authority
48 Public Health Officers & Technicians Council
49 Public Sector Accounting Standard Board
50 Registration of Certified Public Secretaries Board
51 Special Economic Zones Authority
52 Sports Kenya
53 Tea Board of Kenya
54 Tobacco Control Board
55 Tourism Regulatory Authority
56 Tourism Research Institute
57 TVET Curriculum Development Assessment and Certification Council
58 Uwezo Fund Oversight Board
59 Valuers Registration Board
60 Veterinary Medicine Directorate
61 Bomas of Kenya Ltd
62 Business Registration Service
63 Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
64 Kenya Film Commission
65 Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute
66 Kenya Medical Research Institute
67 Kenya National Examination Council
68 Kenya Utalii College
69 National Research Fund
70 KASNEB Foundation
71 Kenya Education Management Institute
72 Kenya National Highways Authority
73 Kenya Trade Network Agency
74 The National Livestock Development and Promotion Service
75 National Museum of Kenya
76 National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Voluntary Saving Scheme
78 Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee
79 Council of Governors

**National Referral Hospitals (Level 6)**

1 Kenyatta National Hospital
2 Kenyatta University Teaching Referral & Research Hospital
3 Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital
4 Mathari National Teaching & Referral Hospital
5 National Spinal Injury Referral Hospital
6 Nakuru Level 6 Hospital
7 Kisii Teaching & Referral Hospital

**Universities (Public)**

1 Egerton University
2 Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
3 Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
4 Dedan Kimathi University of Technology
5 Pwani University
6 Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
7 South Eastern Kenya University
8 Meru University of Science and Technology
9 Multimedia University of Kenya
10 University of Kabianga
11 Karatina University
12 Kibabii University
13 Rongo University
14 Murang'a University of Technology
15 University of Embu
16 Machakos University

**Table C Extra Budgetary Unit (Cont'd)**

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

**Table C Extra Budgetary Unit (Cont'd)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 27 | Eldoret National Polytechnic |
| 28 | Kitale National Polytechnic |
| 29 | Morendat Institute of Oil and Gas National Polytechnic |
| 30 | Sigalagala National Polytechnic |

**Water Authorities**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Coast Water Works Development Agency |
| 2 | Lake Victoria North Development Water Works Agency |
| 3 | Lake Victoria South Water Works Agency |
| 4 | Regional Centre on Ground Water Resource Education Training and Research |
| 5 | Water Resources Authority |
| 6 | Tanathi Water Works Development Agency |
| 7 | Kenya Water Institute |
| 8 | Athi Water Works Development Agency |
| 9 | Ewaso Ngiro South River Basin Development Authority |
| 10 | Lake Basin Development Authority |

**Technical Training Institutes**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Ahmed Shahame Mwidani Technical Training Institute |
| 2 | Aldai Technical Training Institute |
| 3 | Belgut Technical Training Institute |
| 4 | Bumbe Technical Training Institute |
| 5 | Godoma Technical Training Institute - Vitengeni |
| 6 | Karumo Technical Training Institute |
| 7 | Katine Technical Training Institute |
| 8 | Keroka Technical Training Institute |
| 9 | Kiirua Technical Training Institute |
| 10 | Kipsinende Technical Training Institute |
| 11 | Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute |
| 12 | Koshin Technical Training Institute |
| 13 | Mandera Technical Training Institute |
| 14 | Mathenge Technical Training Institute |
| 15 | Matili Technical Training Institute |
| 16 | Muranga Technical Training Institute |
| 17 | Musakasa Technical Training Institute |
| 18 | Narok West Technical Training Institute |
| 19 | Njoro Technical Training Institute |
| 20 | St. Joseph's Technical Training Institute for the Deaf - Nyang'Oma |
| 21 | Bondo Technical Training Institute |
| 22 | Emurua Dikirr Technical Training Institute |
| 23 | Endebess Technical Training Institute |
| 24 | Kapchepkor Technical Training Institute |
| 25 | Karen Technical Training Institute for Deaf |
| 26 | Lereshwa Training Centre |
| 27 | Maasai Technical Training Institute |
| 28 | Mukurwe-ini Technical Training Institute |
| 29 | Muraga Technical Training Institute |
| 30 | P.C. Kinyanjui Training Institute |
| 31 | Rift Valley Technical Training Institute |
| 32 | Siala Technical Training Institute |
| 33 | Thika Technical Training Institute |
| 34 | Wildlife Research & Training Institute |
| 35 | Wote Technical Training Institute |
| 36 | Siaya Institute of Technology |
| 37 | Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology |
| 38 | Nkabune Technical Training Institute |
| 39 | Machakos Technical Institute for the Blind |
| 40 | Kenya Institute for the Blind |
| 41 | Bandari Maritime Academy |

**Technical and Vocational Training Colleges**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Bungoma North Technical and Vocational College |
| 2 | Bunyala Technical and Vocational College |
| 3 | Butula Technical and Vocational College |
| 4 | Cardinal Maurice Otunga Technical and Vocational College |
| 5 | Chanzeywe Technical and Vocational College |
| 6 | Chemasiri Technical and Vocational College |
| 7 | Chepsirei Technical and Vocational College |
| 8 | Cheranganyi Technical and Vocational College |
| 9 | Chevaya Technical and Vocational College |
| 10 | Chuka Technical and Vocational College |
| 11 | David Mbiti Wambuli Technical and Vocational College |
| 12 | Dr. Daniel Wako Murende Technical and Vocational College |
| 13 | Ebukanga Technical and Vocational College |
| 14 | Eldama Ravine Technical and Vocational College |
| 15 | Eldas Technical and Vocational College |
| 16 | Elwak Technical and Vocational College |
| 17 | Emsos Technical and Vocational College |
| 18 | Fayya Technical and Vocational College |
| 19 | Gatanga Technical and Vocational College |
| 20 | Gatundu South Technical and Vocational College |
| 21 | Gichugu Technical and Vocational College |
| 22 | Gilgil Technical and Vocational College |

## Table C Extra Budgetary Unit (Cont'd)

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

## Table D: Public Financial Corporation

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

**Table E: Non-Financial Corporations**

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

**Public Non-Financial Corporations under County Governments (Water & Sanitation Focused)**

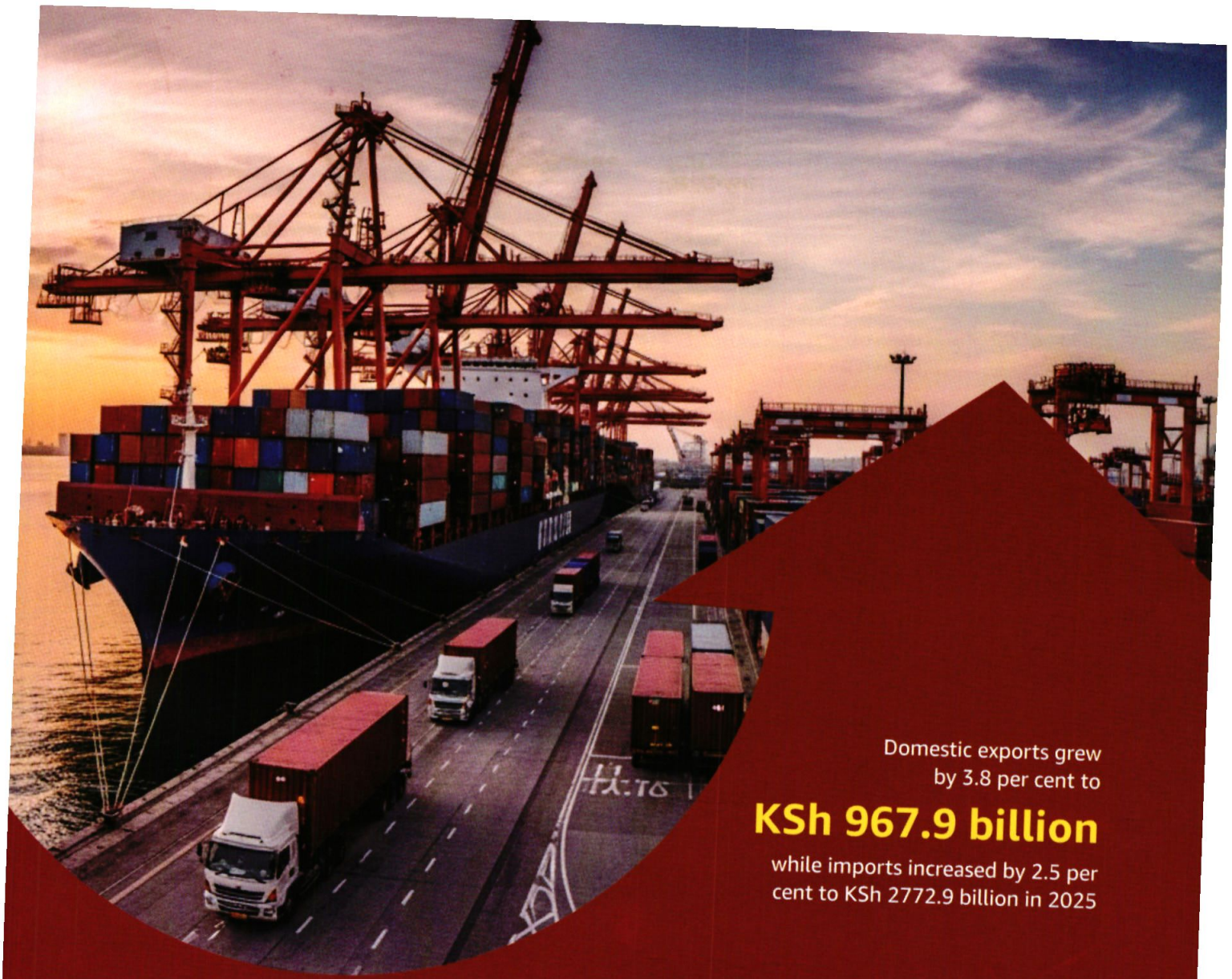
| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Amatsi Water Services Company Ltd |
| 2 | Eldama Ravine Water and Sanitation Company |
| 3 | Eldoret Water and Sanitation Company Ltd |
| 4 | Embu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd |
| 5 | Garissa Water and Sewerage Company Ltd |
| 6 | Gatamathi Water and Sanitation Company |
| 7 | Naivasha Water Sewerage and Sanitation Company |
| 8 | Nakuru Rural Water and Sanitation Services Company |
| 9 | Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company |
| 10 | Namanga Water Users Trust |
| 11 | Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company Ltd |
| 12. | Narok Water and Sanitation Company |
| 13. | Ngagaka Water and Sanitation Company Ltd |
| 14. | Nithi Water and Sanitation Company |
| 15. | Nol-Turesh – Loitoktok Water and Sanitation Company |
| 16. | Nyahururu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd |
| 17. | Nyandarua Water and Sanitation Company Ltd |
| 18. | Nyeri Water and Sewerage Company |
| 19. | Nzoia Water and Sanitation Company Ltd |
| 20. | Ol-Kalou Water and Sanitation Company Ltd |
| 21 | Olkejuado Water and Sewerage Company Limited |

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

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

**Table F: Social Security Funds**

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



Domestic exports grew by 3.8 per cent to

**KSh 967.9 billion**

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

CHAPTER

# 06

# International Trade and Balance of Payments

## Overview

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

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

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

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

## Balance of Trade

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

**Table 6.1: Balance of Merchandise Trade, 2021-2025**

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Price Changes

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

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

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

***Base: 2009=100***

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

**Provisional*

## Terms of Trade

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

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

***Base: 2009=100***

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

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

## Quantum Indices

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

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

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

**Table 6.4: Quantum Indices, 2021-2025**

*Base: 2009=100*

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

**Provisional*
**Revised*

## Quantities of Principal Domestic Exports

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

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

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

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

## Quantities of Principal Imports

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

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

**Table 6.6: Quantities of Principal Imports, 2021-2025**

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

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

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

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

## Values of Principal Exports

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Values of Principal Imports

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Unit Prices of Principal Domestic Exports

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

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

*KSh/Unit*

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

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

*KSh/Unit*

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

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

## Unit Prices of Principal Imports

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

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

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

*KSh/Unit*

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

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

## Composition of Exports

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Composition of Imports

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## Direction of Trade

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

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

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

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

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

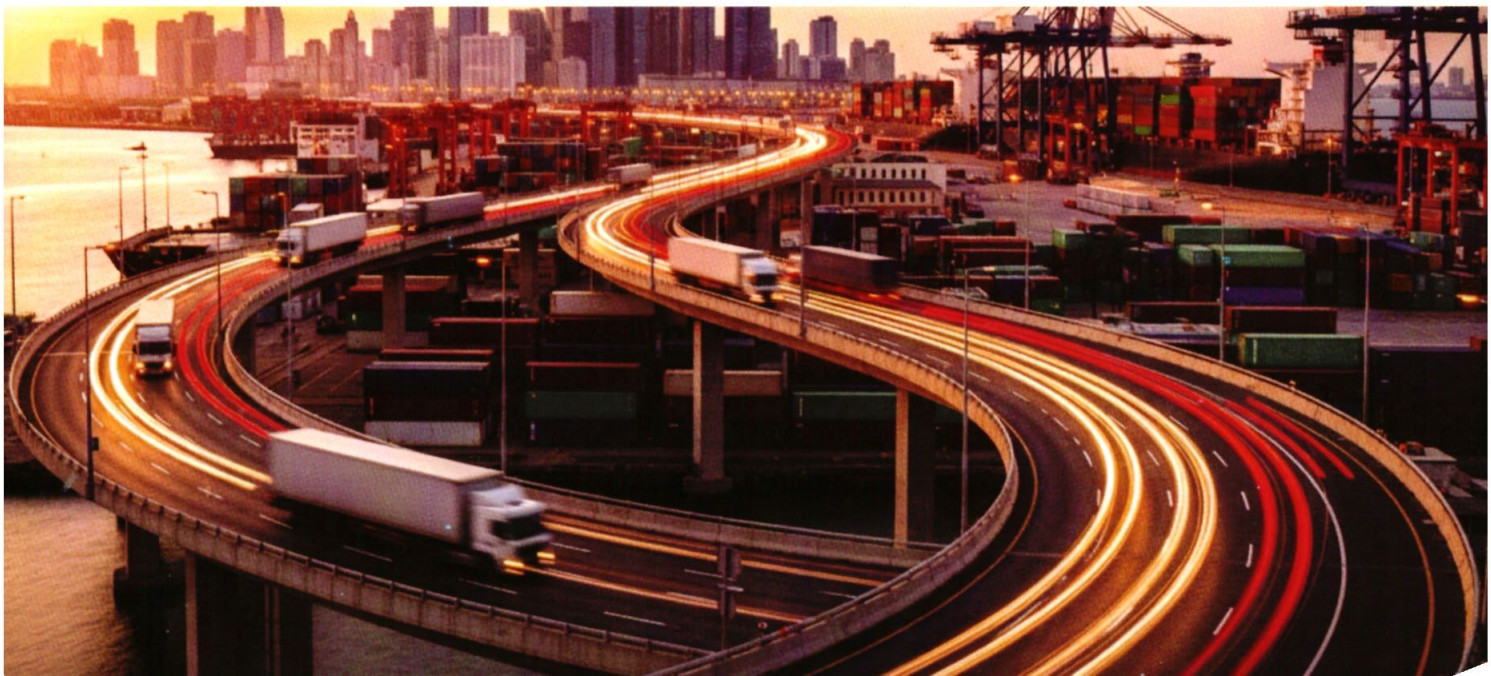


**Table 6.13: Value of Total Exports[1] by Destination, 2021-2025**

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*KSh '000*

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

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

*KSh '000*

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

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

## Balance of Payments

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

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

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

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

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

## Table 6.16: Balance of Payments, 2021-2025

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## International Investment Position

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

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

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

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

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

## Table 6.17: International Investment Position, 2021-2025

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

## International Liquidity

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

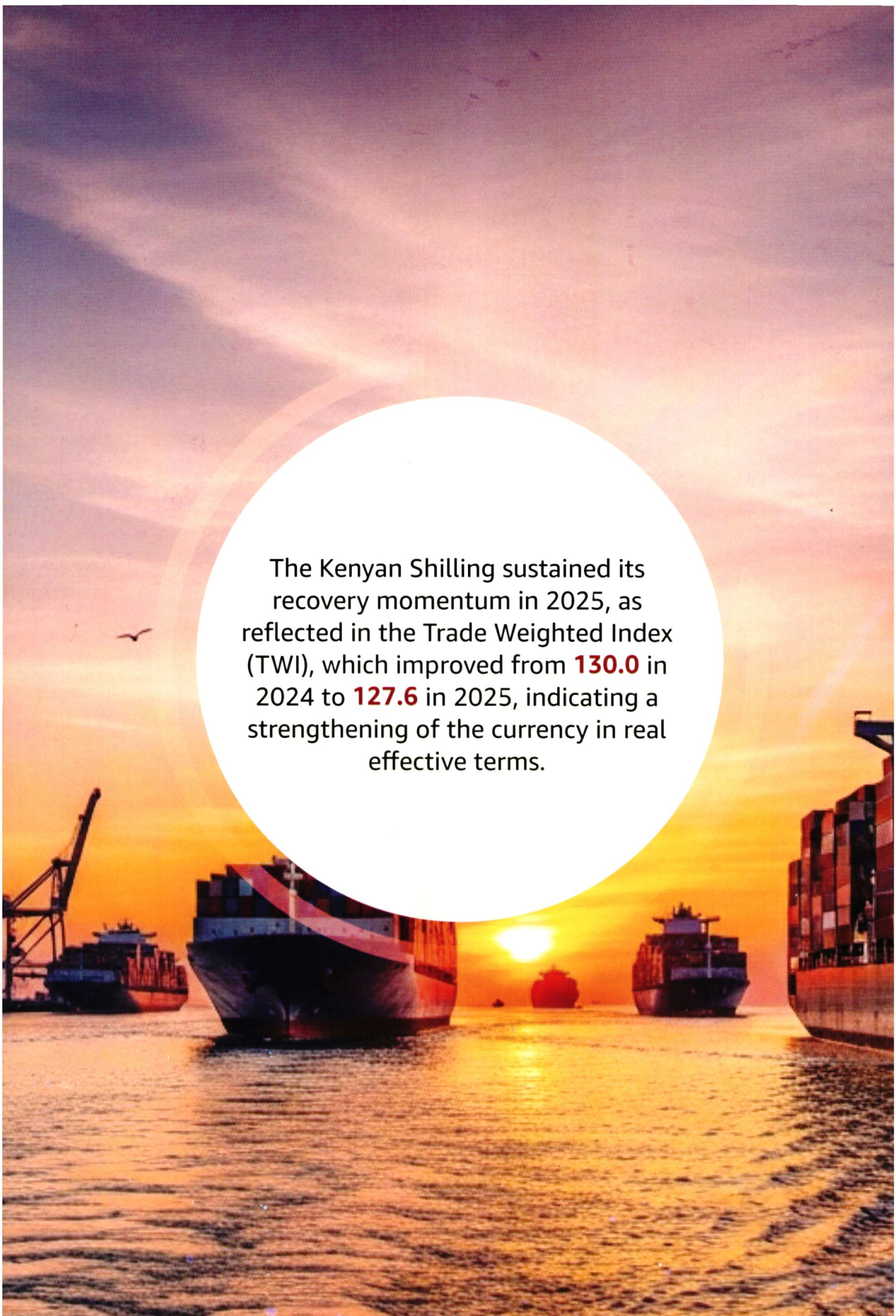
## Foreign Exchange Rates of the Kenyan Shilling against Selected Currencies

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

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

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

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



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

Agricultural sector recorded a decelerated growth of

**2.8%**

in 2025

CHAPTER

# 07

# Agriculture Sector

## Overview

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

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

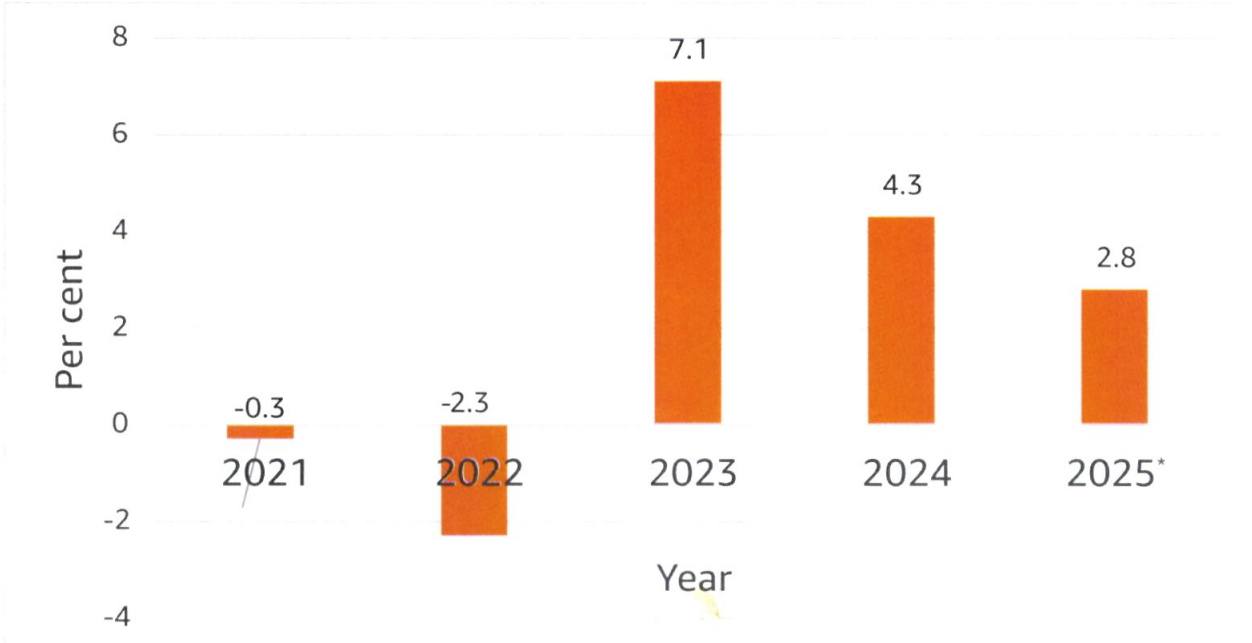
**Table 7.1: Agriculture Output and Intermediate Consumption, 2021-2025**

*KSh Million; Base 2016=100*

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

*Provisional
[1]Excludes Forestry and Fishing*

**Figure 7.1: Real Agriculture Growth Rate, 2021-2025**



## Marketed Agricultural Production

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

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

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

*KSh Million*

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

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

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

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

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

***Base: 2018=100***

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

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

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

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

*KSh per Unit*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*KSh per Kg*

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

**Provisional*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*'000 Tonnes*

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

** Provisional*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*'000 Tonnes*

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

*Source: Kenya Sugar Board*
**Provisional*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

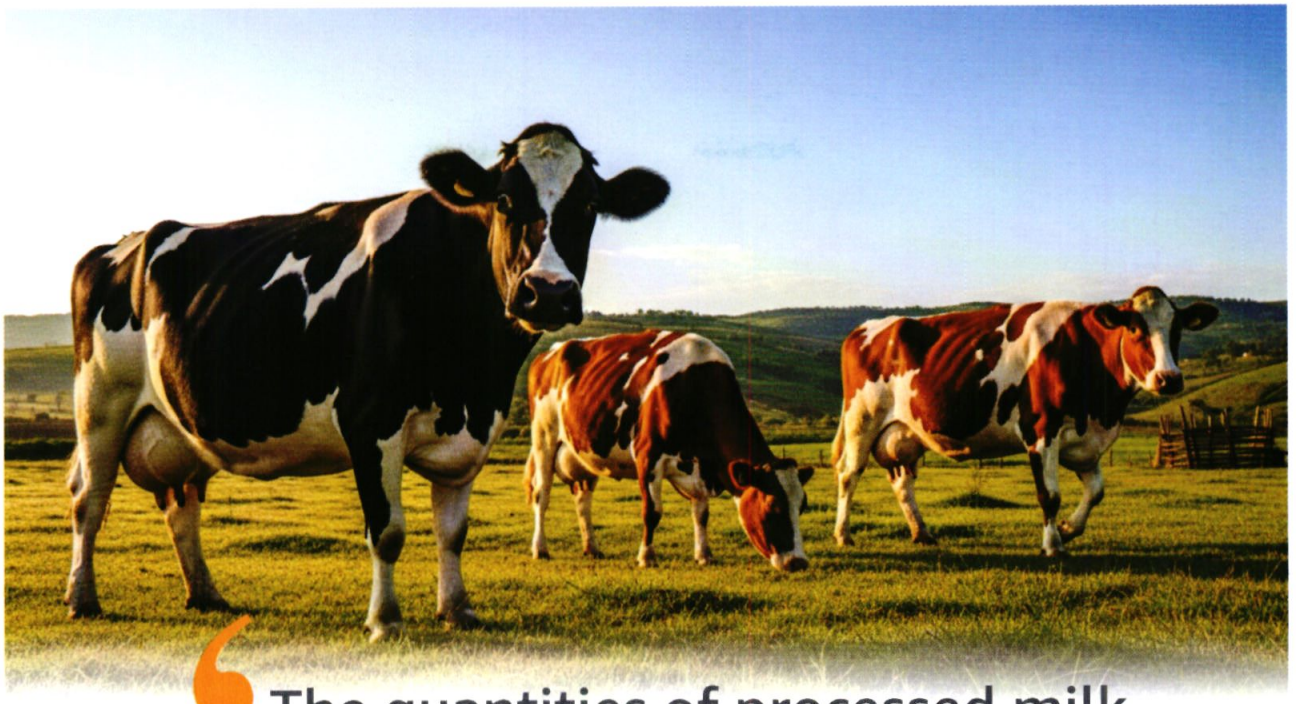
*Source: Agriculture and Food Authority*
**Provisional*

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

*Number*

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

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

*Number*

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

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

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

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

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

*Number*

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

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

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

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

*Number*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 7.21: Other Agricultural Indicators, 2021-2025**

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

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

## Food Balance Sheet

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

## FBS Indicators

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

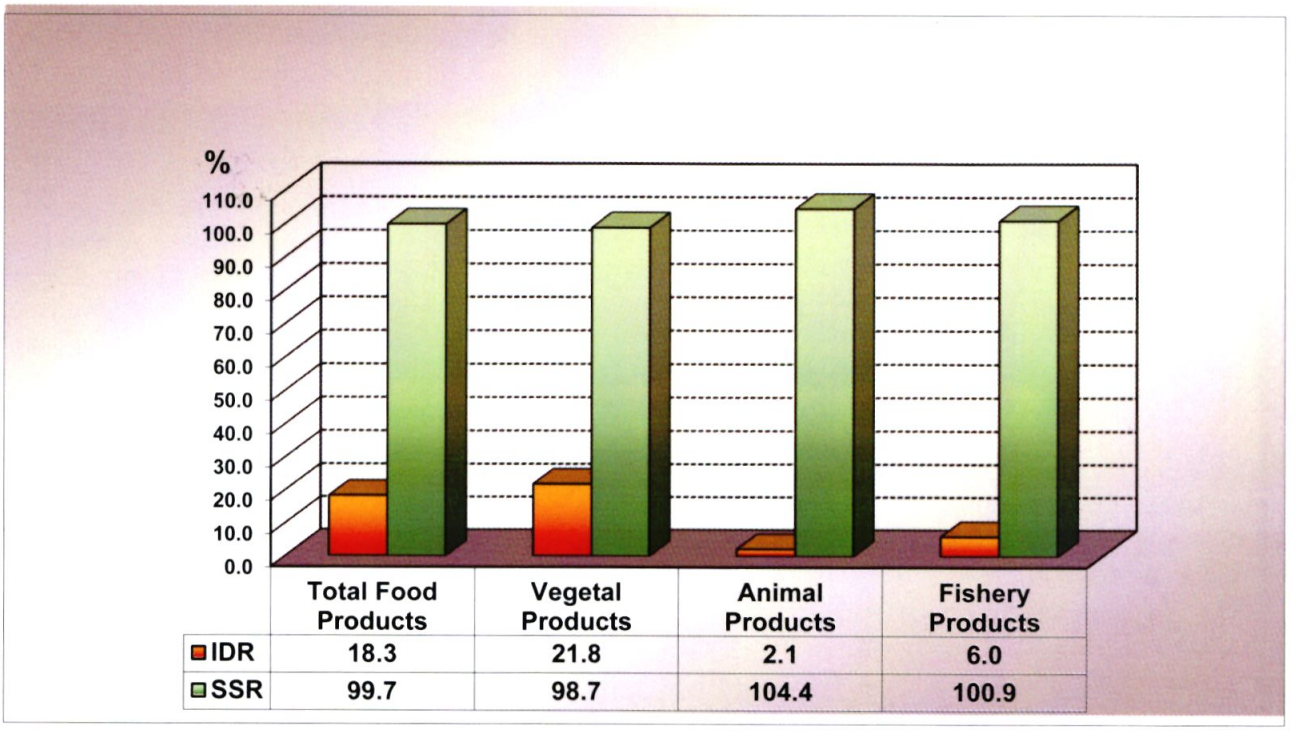
**7.31.** The Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for total food products increased from 17.2 per cent to 18.3 per cent between 2024 and 2025, suggesting slightly higher reliance on imports. However, IDR for animal products declined from 2.3 per cent to 2.1 per cent, and for fishery products from 7.7 per cent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

**Table 7.22: Food Balance Sheet, 2021-2025**

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

*Provisional*
*[1] Contains Fishery Products*

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



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

**Figure 7.3: Caloric Supply by Main Food Groups, 2025**

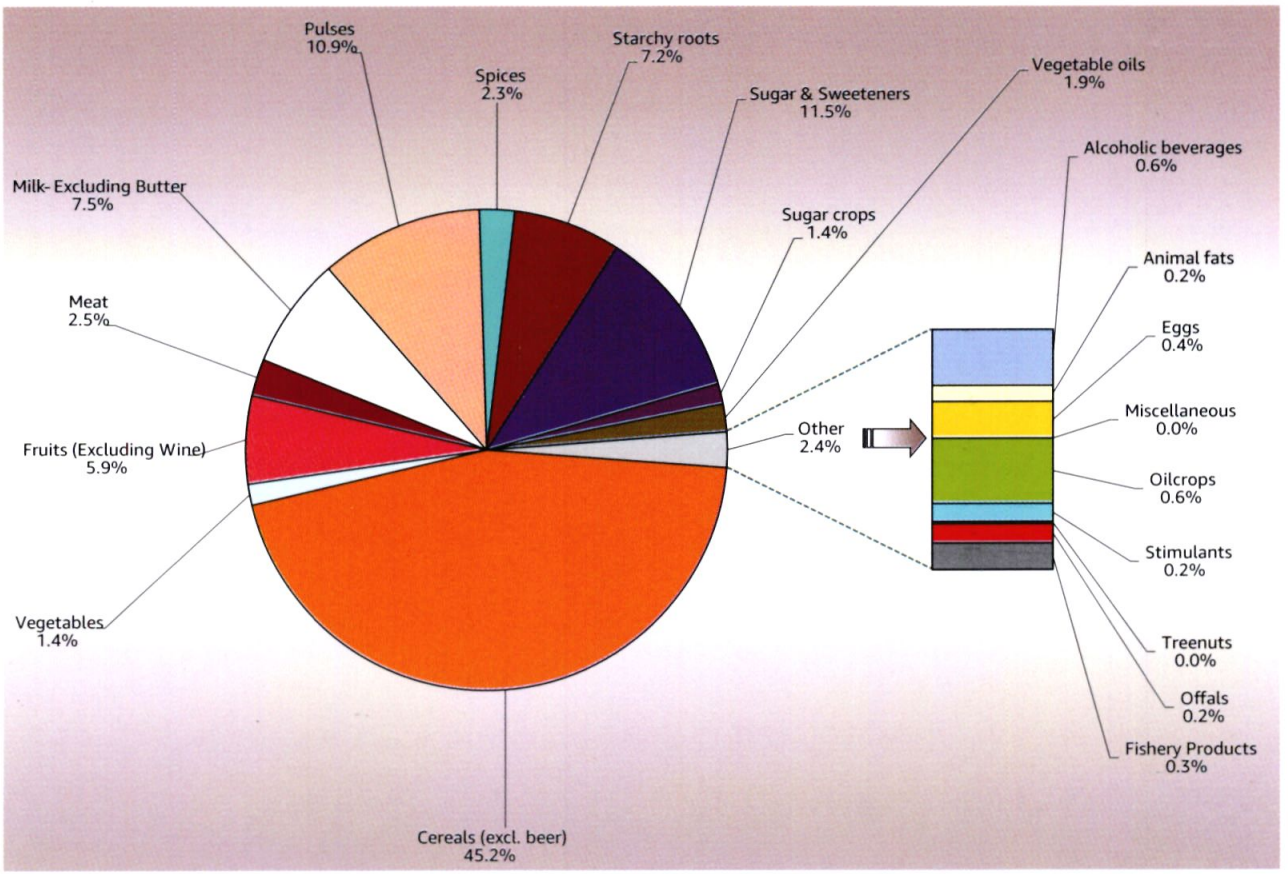


Table 7.23(a): Food Balance Sheet, 2025

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7.23(b): Food Balance Sheet, 2024

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

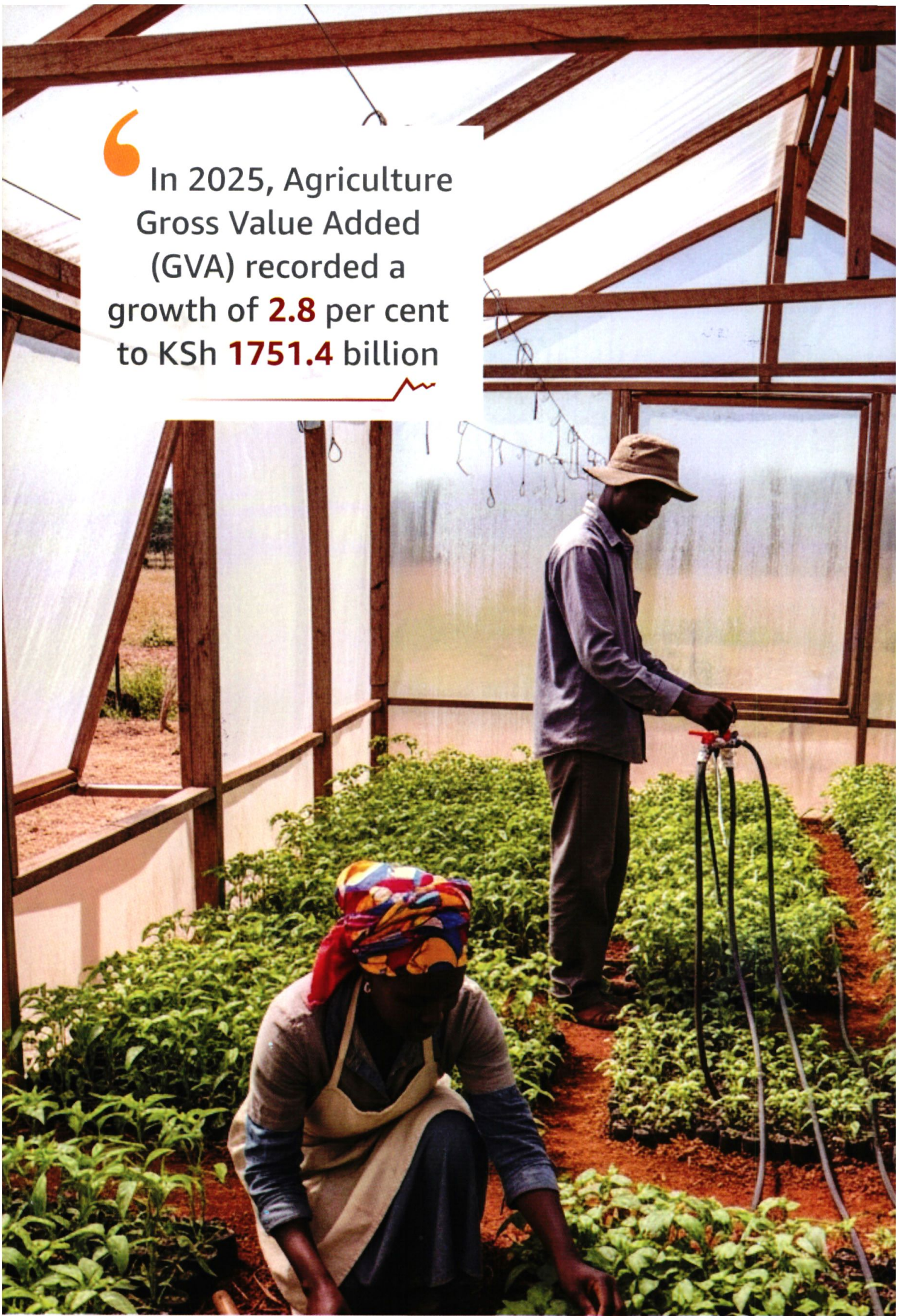
# FOOD BALANCE SHEET 2024 Population('000): 52,428

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

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

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

| Products | DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT) | | | | | DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT) | | | | | | PER CAPUT SUPPLY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prod. | Imports | Exports | Stock changes | Total D.S. | Processed | Loss | Feed | Seed | Other Uses | Food | PER YEAR FOOD | PER DAY Calories | Proteins | Fats |
| | 1000 Metric Tons | | | | | | | | | | | Kg. | units | grams | grams |
| Eggs | 153 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 119 | 2.3 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Eggs and products | 153 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 119 | 2.3 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| **Fish & sea food** | **160** | **13** | **3** | **0** | **170** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **170** | **3.2** | **5** | **1** | **0** |
| Freshwater fish | 120 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 2.3 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Demersal fish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pelagic fish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marine fish, other | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0.6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Crustaceans | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Molluscs other | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cephalopods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aquatic products, other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aquatic mammals meat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aquatic animals, other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aquatic plants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Miscellaneous** | **0** | **30** | **26** | **-2** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **6** | **0.1** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| Infant food | 0 | 9 | 11 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 0 | 20 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



In 2025, Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA) recorded a growth of **2.8** per cent to KSh **1751.4** billion

**4.3%**

The overall share of environment and natural resources sector to the GDP rose to 4.3 per cent in 2025 compared to 3.9 per cent in 2024

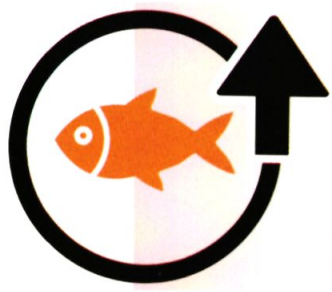
CHAPTER

# 08

# Environment and Natural Resources

## Overview

The country's level of development and its prospects for sustainable economic prosperity are influenced by diverse natural resource endowment. This resource base is increasingly under pressure from human activities and the effects of climate change resulting in environmental degradation and depletion. Total development expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government is expected to increase by 18.1 per cent to KSh 55.1 billion, attributable to priority given to funding large projects that are near completion.



**10.1%**
Cage farming increased by 10.1 per cent, to 28.1 thousand tonnes in 2025.

During the review period, the total value of fish production rose by 39.5 per cent to KSh 54.9 billion. Fish production from fish farming (pond) declined by 20.7 per cent to 6.1 thousand tonnes while cage farming increased by 10.1 per cent, to 28.1 thousand tonnes in 2025. Total area under state forest plantation increased from 147.0 thousand hectares in 2024 to 148.6 thousand hectares in 2025. Total value of mineral production in the period under review declined from KSh 25.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 20.3 billion in 2025.

**8.2.** The population of several endangered wildlife species has stabilized and shown positive recovery, as a result of breeding programmes, translocation and enhanced protection measures. However, various wildlife species within the rangeland areas experienced declining population numbers during the review period. The fluctuations in wildlife numbers in the rangelands is attributable to droughts experienced in 2025. The number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) carried out for the medium to high-risk projects in various sectors increased by 10.5 per cent to 1,212 in 2025, while Environmental Audits (EAs) submitted from completed projects increased from 6,673 in 2024 to 11,798 audits in 2025.

**8.3.** On climatic conditions, the March-April-May (MAM) long rain season was generally above average compared to Long-Term Means (LTM), with most weather stations recording above normal rainfall in the year 2025. The short rains (October–November–December) season for 2025 were generally suppressed, recording below normal rainfall compared to the Long-Term Means (LTM) in most stations. The average annual maximum temperatures for all the regions decreased except for the Nairobi region which increased by 0.4 degrees Celsius and the South Eastern region which remained unchanged in the year under review.

## Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added

**8.4.** Table 8.1 presents Gross Value Added (GVA) of the environment and natural resources sector for 2021 to 2025. The overall share of the environment and natural resources sector contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 4.3 per cent during the review period. The total Gross Value Added from the sector grew by 19.9 per cent to KSh 759.3 billion in 2025. In the period under review, Forestry and Logging; and Fishing and Aquaculture sectors grew by 16.9 and 33.1 per cent, respectively. Similarly, Mining and Quarrying and Water Supply sectors also grew by 25.9 and 4.5 per cent to KSh 141.7 billion and KSh 74.8 billion respectively, in the year under review.

**Table 8.1: Trends in Environment and Natural Resources Gross Value Added, 2021 - 2025**

*KSh Million*

| Industry | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forestry and Logging | 199,011.6 | 242,894.7 | 277,471.4 | 339,326.2 | 396,700.6 |
| Fishing and Aquaculture | 80,725.5 | 84,336.6 | 89,382.1 | 109,807.1 | 146,101.7 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 92,044.8 | 120,115.6 | 110,151.1 | 112,569.5 | 141,696.3 |
| Water Supply[1] | 63,342.2 | 64,741.8 | 67,779.1 | 71,540.7 | 74,756.0 |
| **TOTAL** | **435,124.2** | **512,088.8** | **544,783.7** | **633,243.5** | **759,254.6** |
| GDP at Market Prices | 12,027,661.5 | 13,489,641.5 | 15,033,610.0 | 16,232,294.8 | 17,577,557.2 |
| Resource as per cent of GDP | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 |

** Provisional*
*[1] Includes Sewerage and Waste Management*

## Water Supply

**8.5.** Table 8.2 shows the number of Water Purification Points (WPPs) and boreholes drilled between 2021/22 and 2025/26. The number of WPPs is expected to increase from 381 in 2024/25 to 384 in 2025/26, largely due to the near-completion of major water treatment works under the Kenya Towns Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

**8.6.** The total number of boreholes drilled is expected to increase from 47,208 in 2024/25 to 47,539 in 2025/26, with private boreholes making up the largest portion at 90.7 per cent based on licenses issued by the Water Resources Authority. The number of public boreholes drilled is expected to increase by 42, while those drilled under the private sector is expected to increase by 289 during the review period. The increase in boreholes is driven by rising private sector investment in self-supply and increased reliance on groundwater sources.

**Table 8.2: Water Purification Points and Boreholes Drilled[1], 2021/22 – 2025/26**

*Number*

| | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water Purification Points (WPPs) | 343 | 360 | 376 | 381 | 384 |
| **Boreholes (BH) Total** | **39,163** | **45,086** | **45,856** | **47,208** | **47,539** |
| Public | 3,859 | 4,323 | 4,348 | 4,390 | 4,432 |
| Private Sector | 35,304 | 40,763 | 41,508 | 42,818 | 43,107 |

*Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation*
*[1] Cumulative*
** Provisional*

**8.7.** Safe and sustainable supply of water is a key indicator of wellbeing, social stability and economic growth of the population, with efforts being geared towards increasing the number of households with access to improved water and sanitation. Table 8.3. shows development expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government. During the review period, the overall development expenditure on water supplies and related services by the National Government is expected to increase to KSh 55.1 billion, from KSh 46.7 billion in 2024. The increase was driven by prioritization of high impact, cost-effective and near completion projects. The expenditure on training of water development staff which includes funding for infrastructure development and the upgrade of the Water Research and Training Institute is expected to remain constant at KSh 186.0 million in the review period.

**8.8.** Development expenditure on rural water supplies is expected to increase to KSh 13.2 billion in 2025/26 from 5.4 billion in 2024/25. The allocation for miscellaneous and special water programmes decreased from KSh 153.4 million in 2024/25 to KSh 75.0 million in 2025/26.

**Table 8.3: Development Expenditure on Water Supplies and Related Services by the National Government, 2021/22 - 2025/26**

*KSh Million*

| Sector | 2021/22 | 2022/23+ | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water Development | 30,315.6 | 39,759.0 | 36,743.0 | 20,858.0 | 33,706.7 |
| Training of Water Development Staff | 218.0 | 246.0 | 86.0 | 186.0 | 186.0 |
| Rural Water Supplies | 2,160.4 | 2,520.0 | 6,637.0 | 5,434.4 | 13,208.7 |
| Miscellaneous and Special Water Programmes | 1,135.0 | 538.0 | 960.0 | 153.4 | 75.0 |
| National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority | 1,345.0 | 1,242.5 | 1,880.0 | 1,200.0 | 1,340.0 |
| Irrigation Development | 1,334.4 | 2,713.9 | 9,813.0 | 11,499.0 | 3,977.1 |
| National Irrigation Authority | 10,030.6 | 5,488.6 | 10,951.0 | 7,325.6 | 2,616.1 |
| TOTAL | 46,539.0 | 52,508.0 | 67,070.0 | 46,656.4 | 55,109.6 |

*Source: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation*
** Provisional*
*+ Revised*

**8.9.** Table 8.4(a) shows volumes of water abstracted under permit for the period 2021 to 2025. The total volume of water abstracted increased from 32.7 billion cubic metres per day in 2024 to 33.3 billion cubic metres per day in 2025. During the review period, surface water and groundwater abstractions increased by 1.9 and 12.3 per cent to 33.0 billion and 0.3 billion cubic metres per day, respectively, in 2025. Surface water accounted for 99.2 per cent of total water abstractions.

**Table 8.4(a): Volume of Water Abstracted under permit, 2021 – 2025**

*Million $M^3$/Day*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surface Water | 32,120.7 | 32,199.0 | 32,216.8 | 32,408.3 | 33,013.2 |
| Groundwater | 220.4 | 230.8 | 243.9 | 244.1 | 274.2 |
| TOTAL | 32,341.1 | 32,429.8 | 32,460.7 | 32,652.4 | 33,287.4 |

*Source: Water Resources Authority*
** Provisional*

**8.10.** Table 8.4 (b) shows the trend in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Indicators, from 2021 to 2025. Overall, the National Access to Improved Water Source decreased to 72.1 per cent in 2025 from 77.0 per cent in 2024. Similarly, the proportion of households with access to a sanitation facility/toilet reduced to 92.5 per cent in the same period. Non-Revenue Water increased to 47.7 per cent in 2025, while Urban Sewerage Coverage reduced to 15.8 per cent in the review period.

**Table 8.4(b): Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Indicators, 2021 – 2025**

*Per cent*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Access to Improved Water Source[1] | | | | | |
| National | 69.0 | 72.0 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 72.1 |
| Urban | 82.0 | 89.0 | 93.0 | 93.0 | .. |
| Rural | 63.0 | 64.0 | 69.0 | 69.0 | .. |
| Proportion of HHs with access to a sanitation facility/toilet[2] | 93.0 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 92.5 |
| Non-Revenue Water (NRW) | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 47.7 |
| Urban Sewerage Coverage | 27.0 | 31.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 15.8 |

*Source: WASREB impact Reports and Annual Status Reports*
**Provisional*
*[1]The indicator name was changed from Water coverage / Proportion of HHs with access to portable, safe water*
*[2] Refers to Sanitation Coverage*
*.. Data Not available*

## Fisheries

**8.11.** Table 8.5 (a) presents the quantities and values of fish landed for the period 2021 to 2025. During the year under review, the total quantity and value of fish landed grew by 12.3 and 39.5 per cent to 189.2 thousand tonnes and KSh 54.9 billion, respectively. Consistent with previous periods, freshwater fisheries remained the dominant source of fish landed, accounting for 66.3 per cent of the total quantity of fish landed. Fish landings from freshwater sources increased by 4.6 per cent to 125.4 thousand tonnes, while fish landings from marine sources increased by 31.2 per cent to 63.8 thousand tonnes in 2025. The increase in marine fish production was driven primarily by a substantial rise in marine industrial fishing output.

**8.12.** The value of freshwater fish increased to KSh 28.6 billion, an increase of 20.2 per cent in 2025. Similarly, the overall value of marine fish landed increased by 68.9 per cent to KSh 26.3 billion. The value of marine industrial fish production more than doubled, from KSh 5.2 billion to KSh 13.6 billion in 2025.

**Table 8.5(a): Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2021 – 2025**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Quantities - Tonnes:** | | | | | |
| **Freshwater fish** | | | | | |
| Lake Victoria | 94,349.0 | 86,394.0 | 70,313.0 | 67,575.0 | 70,231.0 |
| Lake Turkana | 15,644.0 | 17,251.0 | 15,899.0 | 15,618.0 | 16,702.0 |
| Lake Naivasha | 1,804.0 | 2,190.0 | 1,140.0 | 1,020.0 | 1,519.0 |
| Lake Baringo | 406.0 | 442.0 | 420.0 | 456.0 | 391.0 |
| Lake Jipe | 227.0 | 280.0 | 282.0 | 319.0 | 327.0 |
| Lake Kanyaboli | 286.0 | 387.0 | 84.3 | 14.0 | 17.6 |
| Lake Kenyatta | 68.0 | 150.0 | 192.4 | 191.0 | 209.0 |
| Tana River dams | 197.0 | 210.0 | 226.0 | 217.0 | 309.0 |
| Tana River Delta | 135.0 | 129.0 | 132.0 | 124.0 | 130.0 |
| Aquaculture | 20,973.0 | 27,833.0 | 31,655.0 | 33,289.0 | 34,260.0 |
| Turkwel Dam | 98.0 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 89.0 | 132.0 |
| Riverine | 393.0 | 401.0 | 486.0 | 464.0 | 474.0 |
| Small Dams | 380.0 | 374.0 | 434.0 | 440.0 | 673.0 |
| **SUB-TOTAL** | **134,960.0** | **136,141.0** | **121,357.1** | **119,816.0** | **125,374.6** |
| **Marine Sources** | | | | | |
| Marine (Artisanal) | 25,380.0 | 35,596.0 | 36,983.0 | 39,702.0 | 46,718.0 |

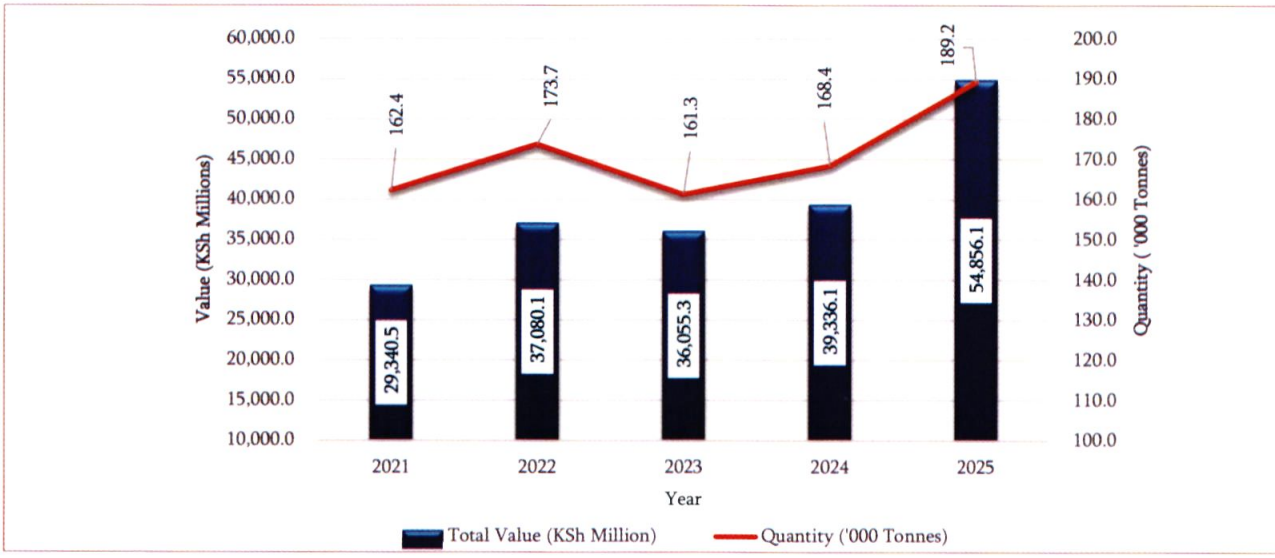
**Table 8.5(a): Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mariculture | 103.0 | 106.0 | 112.0 | 134.0 | 140.0 |
| Marine Industrial | 1,925.6 | 1,898.0 | 2,855.0 | 8,772.0 | 16,918.0 |
| Shallow PrawnTrawl Fishery | 330.0 | 128.0 | 156.0 | 212.0 | 150.0 |
| Deep Water Trawl Fishery | 1,026.0 | 1,158.0 | 2,063.0 | 1,877.0 | 1,028.0 |
| Deep Water Crab Fishery | 137.0 | 104.0 | 184.0 | 142.0 | 205.0 |
| Deep Sea Longlining | 432.6 | 508.0 | 452.0 | 217.0 | 340.0 |
| Deep Sea Purse Seining | .. | .. | .. | 6,324.0 | 15,195.0 |
| Marine Aquarium ("000 Pieces) | 1,029.2 | 787.9 | 671.1 | 667.0 | 640.6 |
| **SUB-TOTAL** | **27,408.6** | **37,600.0** | **39,950.0** | **48,608.0** | **63,776.0** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **162,368.6** | **173,741.0** | **161,307.1** | **168,424.0** | **189,150.6** |
| **Value - KSh Million** | | | | | |
| Freshwater fish | 23,000.5 | 27,247.0 | 25,980.3 | 23,778.6 | 28,573.7 |
| Marine fish | 6,340.0 | 9,833.1 | 10,075.0 | 15,557.5 | 26,282.4 |
| Marine (Artisanal). | 5,491.8 | 8,709.9 | 8,309.8 | 10,250.0 | 12,556.9 |
| Mariculture | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 8.9 |
| Marine Industrial | 756.8 | 1,042.0 | 1,611.6 | 5,170.0 | 13,582.0 |
| Marine Aquarium* | 88.8 | 78.6 | 150.8 | 133.3 | 134.6 |
| **TOTAL** | **29,340.5** | **37,080.1** | **36,055.3** | **39,336.1** | **54,856.1** |

*Source: Kenya Fisheries Service*
** Provisional*
*.. Data Not available*
** Revised*

**8.13.** Figure 8.1 shows the trend in fish production on quantity and value of fish landed by species and source for the period 2021 - 2025. The figure shows a steady growth in quantity of fish production and value of fish landed from 2023 to 2025.

**Figure 8.1: Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 2021 – 2025**




**8.14.** Table 8.5(b) shows the performance of selected fisheries' value chains for the period 2021 to 2025. The Ex-Vessel price of freshwater fish improved to KSh 194.0 per Kg during the review period, up from KSh 186.0 per Kg recorded in 2024, while ex-vessel price of marine fish declined by 9.1 per cent to KSh 277.0 per Kg. Fish production from Fish farming (Pond) declined by 20.7 per cent to 6.1 thousand tonnes, while Cage farming increased by 10.1 per cent to 28.1 thousand tonnes in 2025.

**Table 8.5(b): Performance of selected Fisheries Value Chains, 2021 – 2025**

| Commondity | Item | Unit | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freshwater | Production | Metric Tons | 134,960.0 | 136,141.0 | 121,357.1 | 119,816.0 | 125,374.6 |
| | Ex-Vessel Price[1] | KSh/Kg | 143.0 | 171.0 | 178.0 | 186.0 | 194.0 |
| Marine | Production | Metric Tons | 27,408.6 | 37,600.0 | 39,950.0 | 48,608.0 | 63,776.0 |
| | Ex-Vessel Price[1] | KSh/Kg | 258.0 | 275.0 | 221.0 | 254.0 | 277.0 |
| Pond | Area | Metre squared | 13,280,380.2 | 12,972,430.0 | 14,573,740.0 | 11,501,043.0 | 14,124,546.1 |
| | Production | Metric Tons | 7,273.6 | 6,878.8 | 8,095.0 | 7,742.0 | 6,138.0 |
| | Farm Gate price[2] | KSh/Kg | 319.0 | 313.0 | 325.0 | 340.0 | 328.0 |
| Cage | Production | Metric Tons | 13,699.4 | 20,954.3 | 23,560.0 | 25,547.0 | 28,122.0 |
| | Farm Gate price[2] | KSh/Kg | 285.0 | 290.0 | 300.0 | 320.0 | 350.0 |

*Source: Kenya Fisheries Service*
**Provisional*
*[1] Ex-Vessel Price means the price received by fishers for fish landed*
*[2] Farm Gate Price means the price received by fish farmers at aquaculture establishments*

*Notes:*
*1. Ex-Vessel Price price for fresh water for 2023 has been revised*
*2. pond production for 2021 and 2022 have been revised*

## Forestry

**8.15.** The status of forests as indicated by area under different forest types is shown in Table 8.6 for the period 2021 to 2025. Area under forest is assessed through periodic comprehensive National Resource Assessment activities, carried out by the Kenya Forest Service. The total forest area remained unchanged at 5,226.2 thousand hectares, which translates to a national forest cover of 8.8 per cent against a total country area of 59,196.9 thousand hectares.

**Table 8.6: Status of Forests, 2021 – 2025**

*'000 Ha*

| Forest Category | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canopy Type | | | | | |
| Dense Forests[1] | 1,756.7 | 1,756.7 | 1,756.7 | 1,756.7 | 1,756.7 |
| Moderate Forests[2] | 1,648.9 | 1,648.9 | 1,648.9 | 1,648.9 | 1,648.9 |
| Open Forests[3] | 1,820.6 | 1,820.6 | 1,820.6 | 1,820.6 | 1,820.6 |
| **Total Forest Area** | **5,226.2** | **5,226.2** | **5,226.2** | **5,226.2** | **5,226.2** |
| Grassland and Bushland | 41,647.6 | 41,647.6 | 41,647.6 | 41,647.6 | 41,647.6 |
| **Total Area for Country** | **59,196.9** | **59,196.9** | **59,196.9** | **59,196.9** | **59,196.9** |
| Forest Cover (%) | 8.83 | 8.83 | 8.83 | 8.83 | 8.83 |

*Source: Kenya Forest Service*
** Provisional*
*[1]Dense Forest - Lands with tree cover of canopy density of 70% and above*
*[2] Moderate Forest - Lands with tree cover of canopy density of between 40% to 70%*
*[3]Open Forest - Lands with tree cover of canopy density below 40%*

**8.16.** Table 8.7 shows changes in Government forest plantation stocking from 2021 to 2025. Total area under state forest plantation increased from 147.0 thousand hectares in 2024 to 148.6 thousand hectares in 2025. However, the area planted declined to 4.4 thousand hectares, down from 4.9 thousand hectares recorded in 2024. The area clear felled in 2025 was 2.8 thousand hectares. There were no planting failures or fire damages to forest area recorded during the review period.

**Table 8.7: Government Forest Plantation Stocking, 2021 – 2025**

*'000 Ha*

| Forest Stocking | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous Year Plantation Area[1] | 142.9 | 143.9 | 144.0 | 144.8 | 147.0 |
| Area Planted | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| **Gross Total Area** | **144.0** | **145.1** | **146.4** | **149.7** | **151.4** |
| Area Clear felled | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Planting failures/fire damages | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total Area Reduction** | **0.1** | **1.1** | **1.6** | **2.7** | **2.8** |
| **NET TOTAL AREA** | **143.9** | **144.0** | **144.8** | **147.0** | **148.6** |

*Source: Kenya Forest Service*
** Provisional*
*[1] Opening stock at the beginning of the year*

**8.17.** Table 8.8 shows the recorded sale of Government Forest products for the period 2021 to 2025. Total sales of timber from Government forests increased from 618.8 thousand true cubic metres in 2024 to 709.1 thousand true cubic metres in 2025, with softwood accounting for 93.5 per cent. Sale of softwood timber increased from 604.4 thousand true cubic metres in 2024 to 663.1 thousand true cubic metres in 2025. Fuelwood/charcoal sales increased from 37.7 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2024 to 40.7 thousand stacked cubic metres in 2025.

**Table 8.8: Recorded Sale of Government Forests' Products, 2021 – 2025**

| Forest Products | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Timber - '000 true cu. metres- | | | | | |
| Soft wood | 7.9 | 4.2 | 148.5 | 604.4 | 663.1 |
| Hard wood | 26.3 | 33.6 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 46.0 |
| **TOTAL** | **34.2** | **37.8** | **159.4** | **618.8** | **709.1** |
| Fuelwood/charcoal ( 000 stacked cu. Metres) | 10.5 | 15.5 | 35.9 | 37.7 | 40.7 |

*Source: Kenya Forest Service*
** Provisional*

## Mining

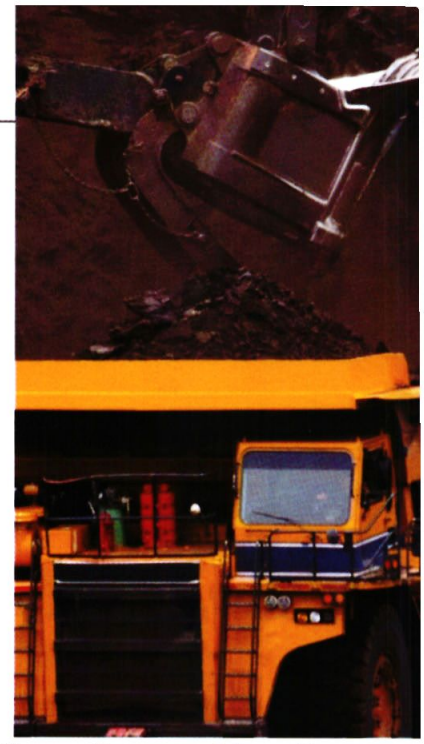
**8.18.** The quantity and value of minerals produced in the country from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 8.9. Soda Ash production increased by 9.3 per cent to 289.6 thousand tonnes in 2025, while the quantity of Crushed Refined Soda increased by 32.7 per cent to 697.8 thousand tonnes during the review period. Diatomite production increased in the review period to 950.5 tonnes from 932.0 tonnes in 2024. The quantities of titanium ore minerals, which consist of Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon, declined in the review period by 54.7, 28.3 and 56.0 per cent, respectively during the review period. The decline is largely attributable to the exit of Base Titanium following the depletion of economically viable ore reserves.

**8.19.** Total value of mineral production in the period under review declined from KSh 25.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 20.3 billion. The value of Crushed Refined Soda increased to KSh 1.7 billion during the review period. Total value of the three titanium ore minerals dropped from KSh 17.0 billion recorded in 2024 to KSh 7.8 billion in 2025.

**Table 8.9: Quantity and Value of Mineral Production, 2021 – 2025**

| Mineral | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Quantity - Tonnes** | | | | | |
| Soda Ash | 283,620.6 | 321,779.0 | 240,784.0 | 264,920.6 | 289,610.8 |
| Salt[1] | 7,098.9 | 23,214.5 | 17,023.4 | 922.1 | 852.0 |
| Crushed Refined Soda | 418,657.0 | 586,755.2 | 483,981.0 | 525,861.4 | 697,768.8 |
| Carbon Dioxide | 21,127.4 | 18,156.7 | 15,319.4 | 15,225.2 | 31,526.2 |
| Diatomite | 763.4 | 1,400.8 | 975.3 | 932.0 | 950.5 |
| Gold **( in Kgs)** | 291.5 | 563.6 | 410.0 | 358.5 | 329.1 |
| Gemstones (cut)[2] in '000 carrats | 7,398.7 | 12,844.5 | 6,944.2 | 5,836.7 | 11,915.0 |
| Gemstones (rough)[2] in '000 carrats. | 441.9 | 1,523.1 | 428.7 | 145.1 | 2,172.3 |
| **Titanium Ore Minerals** | **440,772.0** | **441,940.0** | **280,698.0** | **198,469.5** | **101,000.5** |
| Illmenite | 345,000.0 | 188,000.0 | 192,000.0 | 139,100.0 | 63,000.0 |
| Rutile | 69,844.0 | 163,242.0 | 67,604.0 | 42,834.0 | 30,731.8 |
| Zircon | 25,928.0 | 90,698.0 | 21,094.0 | 16,535.5 | 7,268.7 |
| Sodium Silicate [3] | .. | .. | 700.0 | 932.0 | .. |
| Base Metals [3] | .. | .. | 63,164.0 | 33,312.2 | 31,105.3 |
| Soapstones[3] | .. | .. | 948.9 | 727.8 | 905.8 |
| Construction Minerals[3], [4] | .. | .. | 91,280.0 | 78,805.3 | 1,031,825.1 |
| **Value - KSh million** | | | | | |
| Soda Ash | 1,786.6 | 2,027.0 | 1,704.1 | 2,235.7 | 3,965.7 |
| Salt[1] | 8.9 | 29.0 | 55.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Crushed Refined Soda | 468.9 | 657.2 | 1,124.1 | 569.3 | 1,673.3 |
| Carbon Dioxide | 225.4 | 193.7 | 715.7 | 934.8 | 1,306.2 |
| Diatomite | 45.2 | 105.0 | 65.9 | 60.2 | 62.4 |
| Gold | 1,440.9 | 3,382.7 | 3,179.9 | 3,016.4 | 3,262.7 |
| Gemstones(cut)[2] | 159.0 | 182.2 | 181.2 | 152.3 | 165.0 |
| Gemstones (rough)[2] | 476.5 | 402.5 | 516.3 | 376.9 | 438.4 |
| **Titanium Ore Minerals** | **25,635.9** | **28,258.2** | **24,218.9** | **16,973.9** | **7,824.6** |
| Illmenite | 10,155.1 | 748.3 | 7,813 | 5,476.0 | 1,916.2 |
| Rutile | 11,264 | 18,597.4 | 11,342 | 7,948.9 | 4,234.5 |
| Zircon | 4,217 | 8,912.5 | 5,064 | 3,549.1 | 1,673.9 |
| Sodium Silicate [3] | .. | .. | 53.2 | 28.1 | .. |
| Base Metals [3] | .. | .. | 1,113.4 | 801.1 | 553.1 |
| Soapstones[3] | .. | .. | 72.8 | 21.7 | 46.0 |
| Construction Minerals[3, 4] | .. | .. | 785.1 | 358.2 | 1,015.2 |
| **TOTAL VALUE** | **30,247.2** | **35,237.4** | **33,785.7** | **25,529.3** | **20,313.6** |

*Source: State Department for Mining and Mining Companies*
** Provisional*
*[1] Crude Salt from Magadi*
*[2] Gemstones include Corondum,Garnets and Vermiculite*
*[3] Data collection for these minerals began in 2023*
*[4] Construction minerals include Quarry stones (Ndarugo), Ballast, limestone, pozzolana, gypsum, quartz, kaolin, Mica*
*.. Data Not available*



**8.20.** Table 8.10 shows the average export prices of selected minerals from 2021 to 2025. The average export price per tonne of Soda Ash decreased by 10.9 per cent to KSh 28,907.9 in 2025. The average export price per tonne for salt and titanium ore concentrates increased by 21.9 per cent to KSh 17,251.1 and 3.9 per cent to KSh 76,105.9, respectively in the year under review.

**Table 8.10: Average Export Prices of Selected Minerals, 2021 – 2025**

*KSh per tonne*

| Mineral | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soda Ash | 21,416.1 | 41,730.9 | 47,650.3 | 32,451.3 | 28,907.9 |
| Salt | 15,811.7 | 13,665.6 | 15,200.9 | 14,150.3 | 17,251.1 |
| Titanium Ore and Concentrates | 47,445.2 | 69,185.3 | 69,450.5 | 73,230.6 | 76,105.9 |

*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya Revenue Authority*
** Revised*

**8.21.** The mining sector revenue generated from royalties and issuance of licenses increased from KSh 3.3 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 3.8 billion in the 2024/25, as indicated in Table 8.11. Royalties' revenue from carbon dioxide increased more than fivefold to KSh 175.5 million, while royalty earned from Base Titanium reduced by 37.2 per cent to KSh 706 million in the year under review.

**Table 8.11: Royalties Generated in the Mining Sector, 2020/21 – 2024/25**

*KSh Million*

| Category | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Levy on Cement Minerals | 882.5 | 988.4 | 1,041.7 | 1,146.7 | 1,522.7 |
| Royalty on Carbon Dioxide | 18.4 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 32.6 | 175.5 |
| Mining Royalties | 163.6 | 242.7 | 188.8 | 257.3 | 723.8 |
| Royalty on Magadi Soda | 235.2 | 216.1 | 652.8 | 715.3 | 670.9 |
| Mineral Export License fee | 8.5 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 4.9 | 13.2 |
| Base Titanium Royalty | 535.5 | 3,371.7 | 1,822.9 | 1,124.6 | 706.0 |
| Prospecting Fee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 0.0 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,843.7** | **4,838.7** | **3,721.6** | **3,288.1** | **3,812.1** |

*Source: State Department for Mining*
** Provisional*

## Wildlife

**8.22.** Wildlife population for the endangered species is shown in Table 8.12(a) for the years 2021 and 2025. The scientific information and data on wildlife ecosystem health and populations of wildlife species is undertaken every 3 years. The latest national wildlife census exercise was undertaken during the period; from June 2024 to August 2025, while the previous census was undertaken between May and August 2021. The population of several endangered wildlife species has stabilized and shown positive recovery, which is a result of breeding programmes, translocation and enhanced protection measures. Population of Elephants increased significantly from 36.3 to 42.1 thousand in 2025. The number of Mountain Bongo increased from 150 to 179 in 2025 while the Black Rhino and Southern White Rhino population increased to 1,059 and 1,041, respectively.

**8.23.** Various wildlife species recorded moderate to high declines between 2021 and 2025. The African wild dog population declined significantly to 310 in 2025, down from 865 recorded in the previous period. The population of Hirola Antelope declined to 245, while the number of Lions declined slightly to 2,512 in 2025.

**Table 8.12(a): Endangered Wildlife Population Estimates, 2021 & 2025**

*Number*

| Species | 2021 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|
| Elephant | 36,280 | 42,072 |
| Black Rhino | 897 | 1,059 |
| Southern White rhino | 842 | 1,041 |
| Northern White rhino | 2 | 2 |
| Hirola Antelope | 497 | 245 |
| Mountain Bongo | 150 | 179 |
| Lions | 2,589 | 2,512 |
| Roan Antelope | 15 | 21 |
| Sable Antelope | 51 | 40 |
| Spotted Hyena | 5,147 | 5,147 |
| Cheetah | 1,160 | 605 |
| African Wild Dog | 865 | 310 |
| Leopard | 600 | 3,848 |

*Source: Wildlife Research and Training Institute*
** Provisional*

**8.24.** Table 8.12(b) presents wildlife population by species in Kenya rangelands for the period between 2021 and 2025. Various wildlife species within the rangeland areas experienced declining population numbers during the review period. The population of buffalo declined from 40.3 thousand in 2023 to 27.4 thousand in 2025, while the number of wildebeest declined from 58.0 thousand in 2023 to 34.2 thousand in 2025. The wildebeest population in the referenced periods is normally affected by the migratory patterns across neighboring Serengeti ecosystem. The population of Burchell's zebra recorded a notable decline to 94.9 thousand. Grant's gazelle population similarly decreased from 66.8 thousand in 2023 to 51.9 thousand in 2025. Other species which recorded slight declines in population during the review period include the Eland, Gerenuk, Impala, Kongoni, Kudu, Oryx, Thomson's Gazelle, Topi, Warthog, Waterbuck, Grevy's Zebra and Hunters Hartebeest.

**8.25.** Some wildlife species showed substantial increase and stability during the review period. These include the Giraffe, which recorded a significant increase, rising to 43.0 thousand in 2025. The ostrich population more than doubled, increasing to 15.1 thousand in 2025. This increase in population is attributable to relatively favorable conditions in the rangelands, with improved habitat conditions and reduced pressure from different ecosystems.

**Table 8.12(b): Other Wildlife Population Estimates in the Rangelands, 2021 – 2025**

*'000 Number*

| Species[1] | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 35.5 | 41.7 | 40.3 | 27.4 | 27.4 |
| Burchell's Zebra | 119.8 | 122.4 | 122.0 | 94.9 | 94.9 |
| Eland | 11.6 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Gerenuk | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Giraffe[2] | 30.5 | 34.2 | 33.6 | 43.0 | 43.0 |
| Grant's Gazelle | 68.7 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 51.9 | 51.9 |
| Grevy's Zebra | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Hunters Hartebeest | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Impala | 26.5 | 22.2 | 26.6 | 22.7 | 22.7 |
| Kongoni | 7.3 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 |

**Table 8.12(b): Other Wildlife Population Estimates in the Rangelands, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)**

*'000 Number*

| Species[1] | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kudu[3] | 4.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Oryx | 12.0 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Ostrich | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| Thomson's Gazelle | 28.3 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Topi | 10.1 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Warthog | 12.7 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Waterbuck | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Wildebeest | 148.0 | 139.8 | 58.0 | 34.2 | 34.2 |

*Source: Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing & Wildlife Research and Training Institute*

** Provisional*
*[1] Derived using aerial sample surveys. The 2024 & 2025 figures obtained from the National Wildlife Census Undertaken between June 2024 to August 2025*
*[2] Includes the Masai and Reticulated Giraffes*
*[3] Includes the Greater and Lesser Kudus*

## Refuse Management

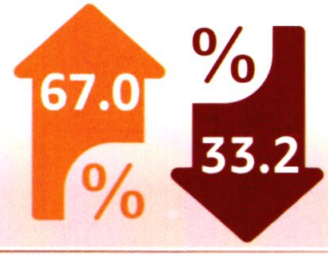
**8.26.** Effective solid waste collection is essential for safeguarding public health and the environment. Table 8.13 and Figure 8.2 show the amount of solid waste generated and collected within the Counties housing the five cities in the Country for the period 2021 to 2025. Tonnage of waste generated in Nairobi City and Mombasa Counties in the review period increased by 12.1 and 1.2 per cent, respectively. The tonnage of waste generated from Uasin Gishu and Kisumu Counties increased by 2.1 and 1.6 per cent respectively. Waste collections gaps continue to exist, with proportions of waste collected being lowest in Nairobi City, at 33.2 per cent while Nakuru County had the highest proportion of waste collected at 67.0 per cent during the review period.

**Table 8.13: Solid Waste Generation and Collection, 2021 – 2025**

*'000 Tonnes*

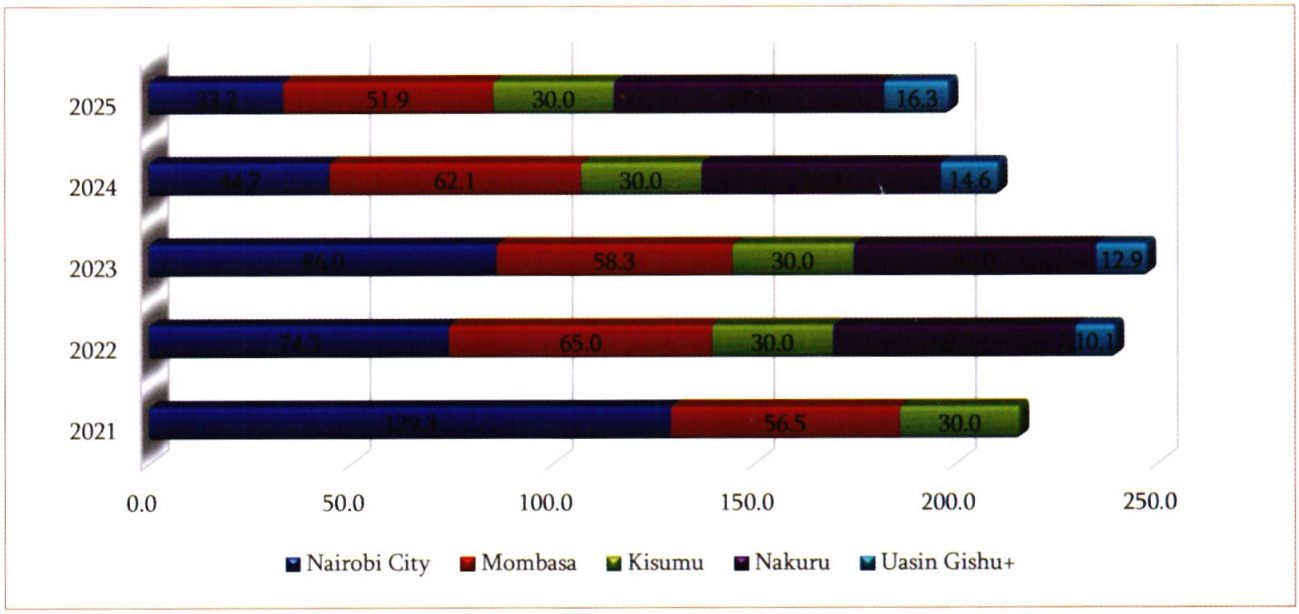
| County | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nairobi City | Generated | 1,095.0 | 1,095.0 | 1,191.5 | 1,139.2 | 1,277.5 |
| | Collected | 1,415.6 | 813.5 | 1,025.2 | 509.6 | 424.2 |
| Mombasa | Generated | 920.0 | 1,000.0 | 1,200.0 | 1,047 | 1,060 |
| | Collected | 520.0 | 650.0 | 700.0 | 650.0 | 550.0 |
| Kisumu | Generated | 220.3 | 224.1 | 227.9 | 231.6 | 235.4 |
| | Collected | 66.1 | 67.2 | 68.4 | 69.4 | 70.62 |
| Nakuru | Generated | .. | 383.3 | 400.0 | 540.0 | 870.0 |
| | Collected | .. | 230.0 | 240.0 | 320.0 | 583.0 |
| Uasin Gishu | Generated | .. | 226.0 | 230.0 | 235.0 | 240.0 |
| | Collected | .. | 22.8 | 29.7 | 34.2 | 39.1 |

*Source: Nairobi City, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru & Uasin Gishu County Governments*
**Provisional*
*.. Data not available*




Proportion of waste collected was lowest in Nairobi City, at 33.2 per cent while Nakuru County had the highest proportion of waste collected at 67.0 per cent.

**Figure 8.2: Proportion of Solid Waste Collection, 2021 – 2025**




## Environmental Impact Assessments

**8.27.** The number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) carried out for the medium to high-risk projects in various sectors for the period 2021 to 2025 are shown in Table 8.14. In the year under review, the total number of Environmental Impact Assessments undertaken increased by 10.5 per cent to 1,212 in 2025. The Mining and Quarrying sector recorded an increase of 35.1 per cent in number of EIAs reported, while the Agriculture and Forestry sector recorded an increase of 46.4 per cent in 2025. There was, however, a decline in number of EIAs reported from the Commerce and Industry, Water Resources and Human Settlements and Infrastructure sectors at 51.7, 42.9 and 24.7 per cent, respectively in 2025.

**Table 8.14: Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) by Sector, 2021–2025**

*Number*

| Sector | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transport and Communication | 12 | 240 | 121 | 104 | 112 |
| Energy | 11 | 98 | 207 | 235 | 263 |
| Tourism | 2 | 20 | 15 | 54 | 93 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 11 | 89 | 290 | 385 | 520 |
| Human settlements and Infrastructure | 49 | 669 | 187 | 150 | 113 |
| Agriculture and Forestry | 4 | 31 | 19 | 28 | 41 |
| Commerce and Industry | 10 | 282 | 182 | 120 | 58 |
| Water Resources | 16 | 175 | 35 | 21 | 12 |
| **TOTAL** | **115** | **1,604** | **1,056** | **1,097** | **1,212** |

*Source: National Environment Management Authority*
** Provisional*

## Environmental Audits

**8.28.** Table 8.15 presents the number of Environmental Audits (EAs) submitted from completed projects by sector for the period 2021 to 2025. In the year under review, the total number of environmental audits increased by 76.8 per cent to 11,798 EAs. Generally, the sectors recorded an increase in the number of EAs submitted during the year 2025, except the Water Resources sector, which recorded a decline of 20.8 per

cent. The Energy sector recorded the highest increase of EAs submissions from 1,456 EAs submitted in 2024 to 3,052 EAs in 2025. Transport and Communication sector recorded an increase to 1,309 EAs in 2025. This increase has been as a result of continued enforcement efforts and improved compliance tracking mechanisms.

**Table 8.15: Environmental Audits (EAs) by Sector, 2021–2025**

Number

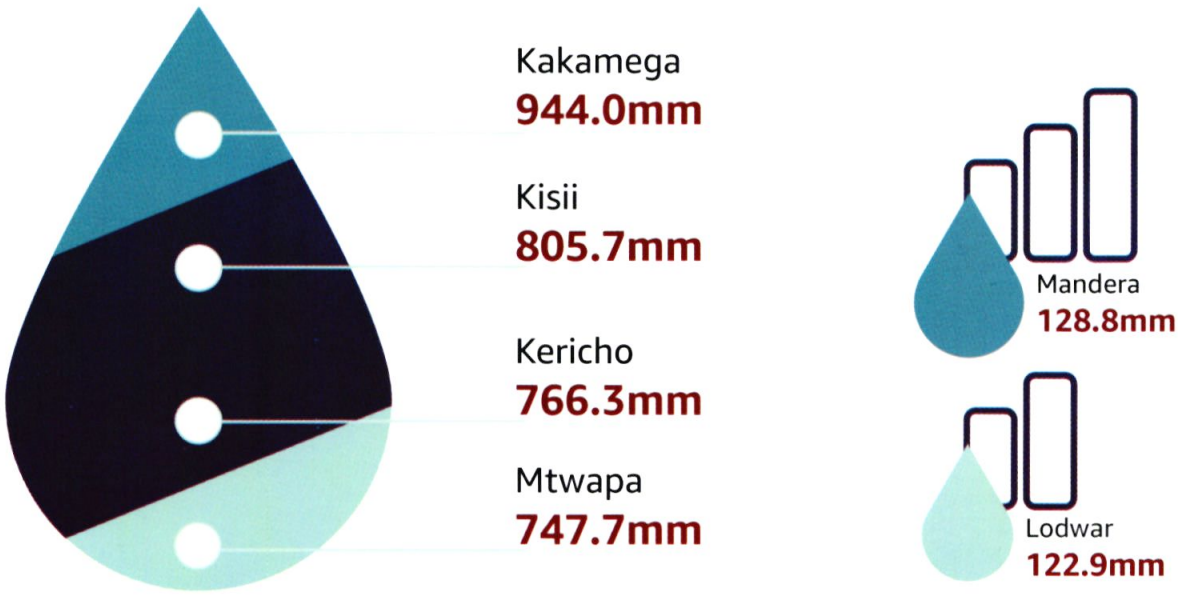
| Sector | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transport and Communication | 114 | 776 | 856 | 685 | 1,309 |
| Energy | 854 | 1,151 | 1245 | 1,456 | 3,052 |
| Tourism | 165 | 212 | 315 | 631 | 791 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 116 | 129 | 145 | 387 | 574 |
| Human settlements and Infrastructure | 64 | 415 | 689 | 770 | 1,101 |
| Agriculture and Forestry | 366 | 414 | 678 | 408 | 743 |
| Commerce and Industry | 898 | 1,167 | 1280 | 2,192 | 4,114 |
| Water Resources | 37 | 30 | 42 | 144 | 114 |
| TOTAL | 2,614 | 4,294 | 5,250 | 6,673 | 11,798 |

*Source: National Environment Management Authority*
** Provisional*

## Rainfall

**8.29.** The long rains March-April-May (MAM) season was generally good, with almost all weather stations recording above normal rainfall, except Mandera, Voi, Nyeri and Meru stations which recorded rainfall below their Long Term Means during the year 2025. However, compared to the 2024 long rains season, rainfall amounts received were generally lower in several stations, especially across the Central Highlands and Nairobi region.

**8.30.** The highest amount of rainfall was received in Kakamega station (944.0mm), Kisii station (805.7mm), Kericho station (766.3mm) and Mtwapa (747.7mm). Other stations including Meru (690.3mm), Kisumu (689.1mm), Malindi (582.6mm), Embu (559.4mm), Wilson (547.6mm), Moi Airbase (53.8mm) and Thika (505.2mm) recorded over 500mm of rainfall during the season. Low amounts of rainfall were received in Lodwar station (122.9mm) and Mandera station (128.8mm) in the MAM season of 2025.



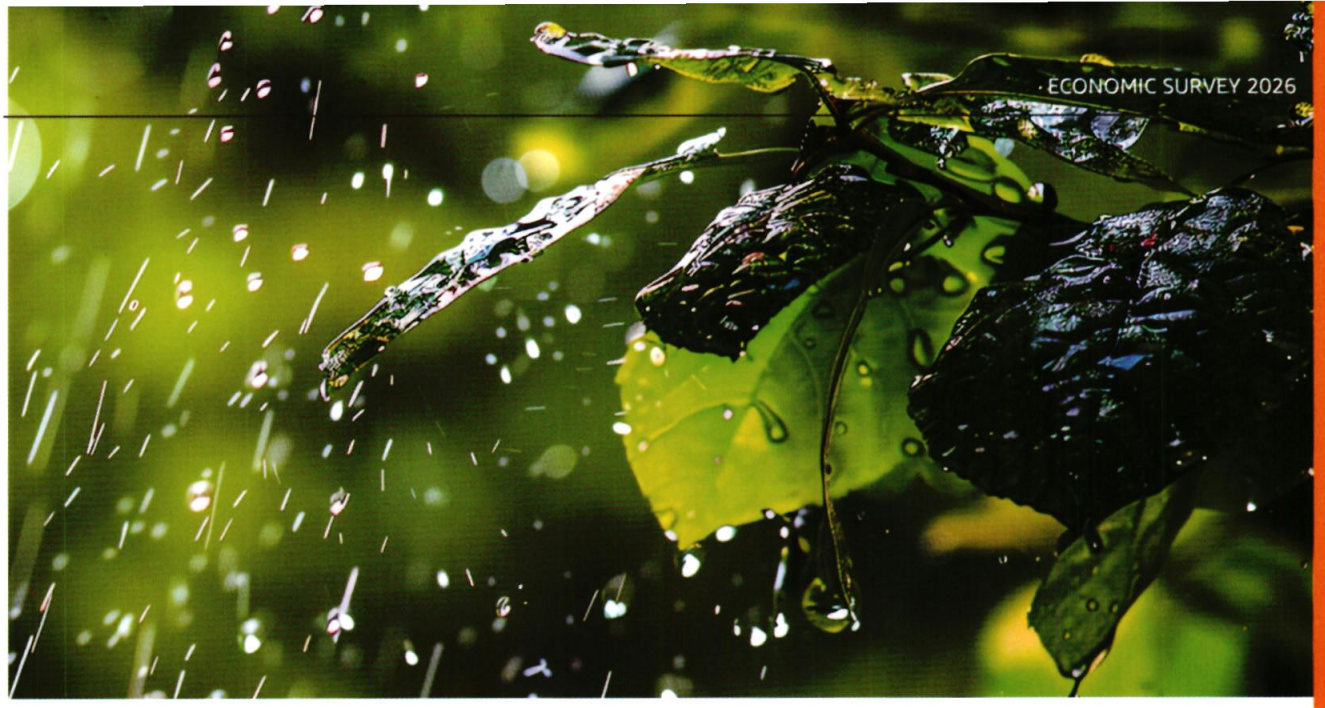
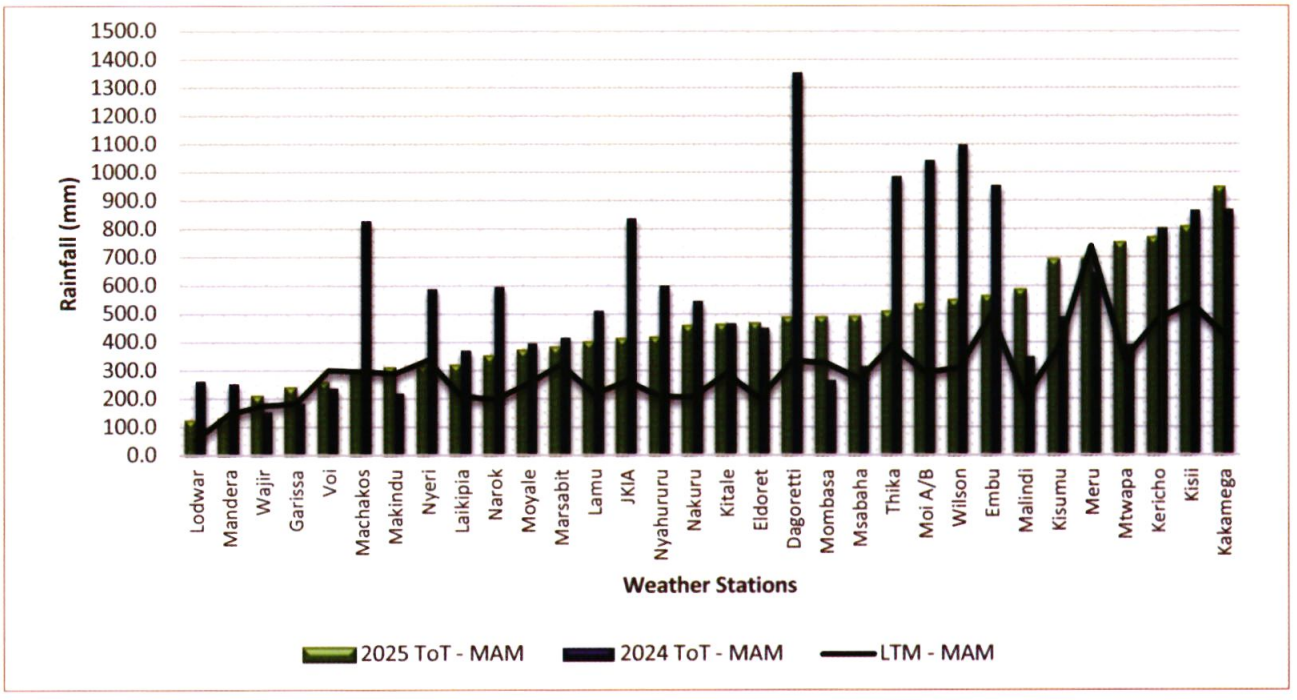




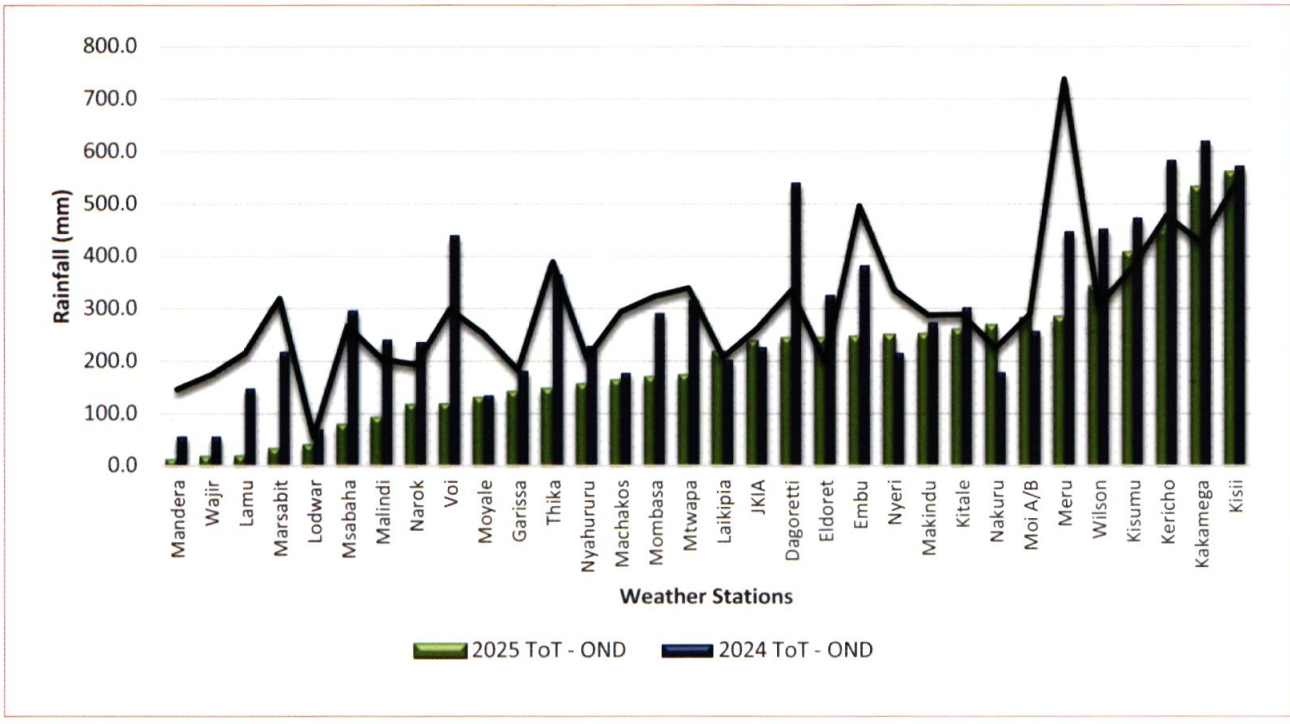
**Figure 8.3: Long Rains (March-April-May) Performance, 2025**




**8.31.** The short rains (October–November–December) for 2025 were generally suppressed, recording below normal rainfall compared to the Long-Term Means (LTM) in most stations. The total rainfall recorded in 2025 across most stations was generally lower compared to rainfall experienced in 2024, indicating an overall decline in rainfall performance. The Wajir, Mandera, Lodwar and Marsabit stations recorded extremely low rainfall amounts compared to their Long-Term Means at 18, 11.2, 39.5 and 32.5 millimeters, respectively.

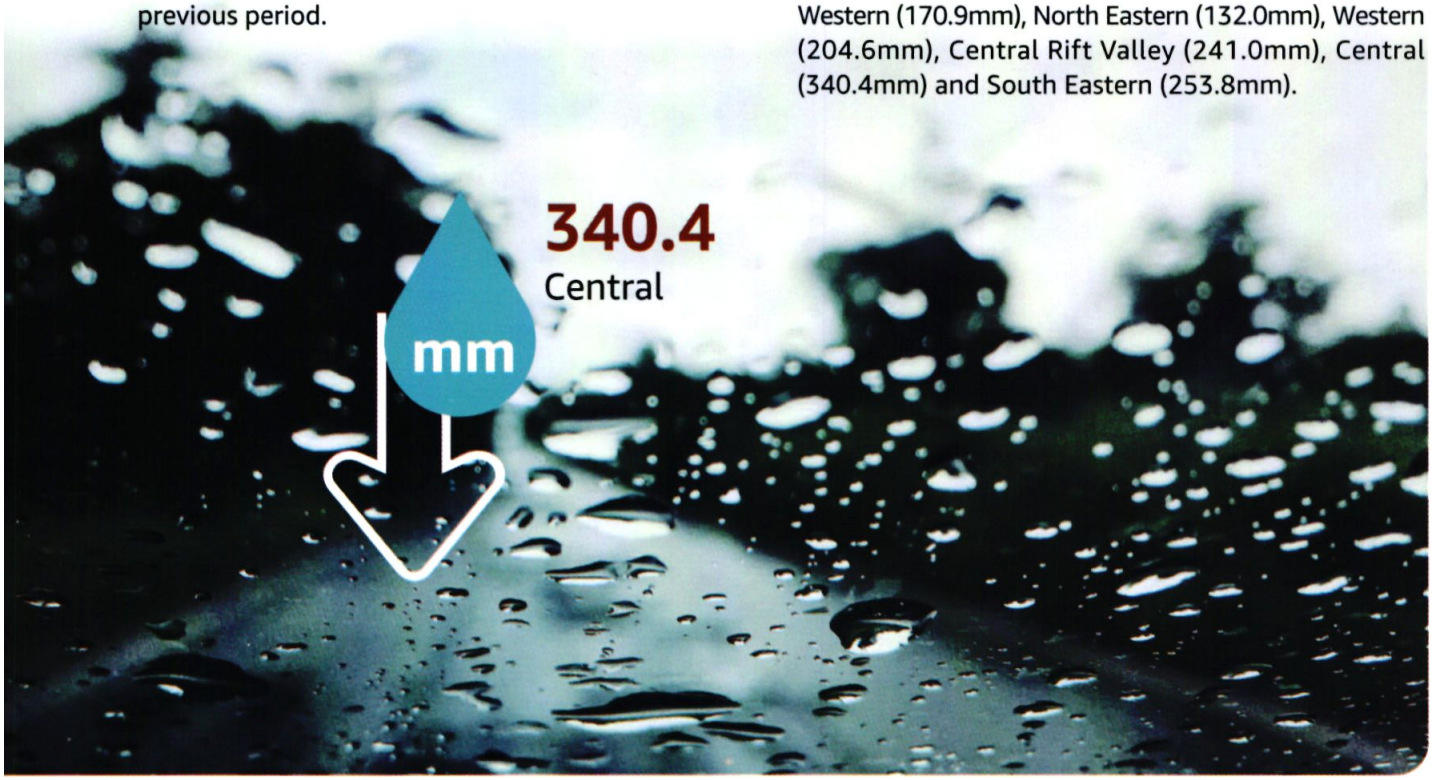
**8.32.** The Coastal region experienced poor rainfall performance during the 2025 short rain season, with Lamu (18.7mm), Mombasa (169.8mm), and Msabaha station (79.2mm), having significantly poor short rains compared to their Long-Term Means. There was mixed rainfall performance in Eastern and Central regions, with stations such as Machakos (163.0mm), Embu (246.7mm), Thika (147.6mm), and Meru (284.1mm) recording total rainfall below their respective Long-Term Means. Conversely, short rains performance in Western region was generally good, with several stations recording near-normal to above-normal rainfall. Overall, the 2025 OND season reflects widespread below-normal conditions across most parts of the country, with better performance in Western Kenya.

**Figure 8.4: Short Rains (October-November-December) Performance, 2025**




**8.33.** Mean annual rainfall by meteorological region for the period 2016 to 2025 is presented in Table 8.16. Western region has consistently received the highest rainfall. North Eastern, North Western, and South Eastern regions received suppressed rainfall in 2025 compared to 2024. Overall, 2025 experienced relatively low rainfall, with most meteorological regions receiving rainfall amounts lower than and close to the previous period.

**8.34.** The mean annual rainfall recorded a decline across all regions except in the Coastal region where the mean annual rainfall increased by 133.4 millimeters to 1,002.6 millimeters in 2025. Nairobi region received 980.0 millimeters of rainfall in 2025 compared to 1,879.5 millimeters in 2024, recording a decline of 899.5 millimeters. Other regions that recorded a decline in the amount of rainfall received were: North Western (170.9mm), North Eastern (132.0mm), Western (204.6mm), Central Rift Valley (241.0mm), Central (340.4mm) and South Eastern (253.8mm).



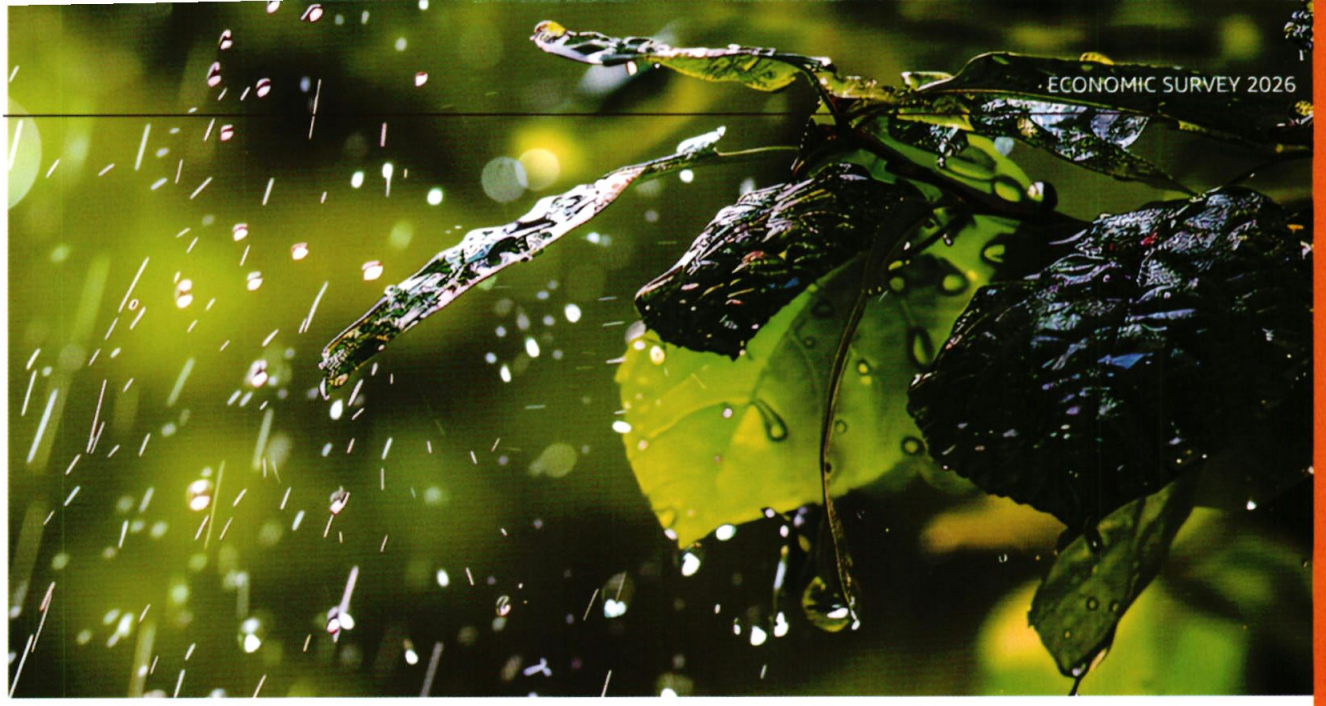
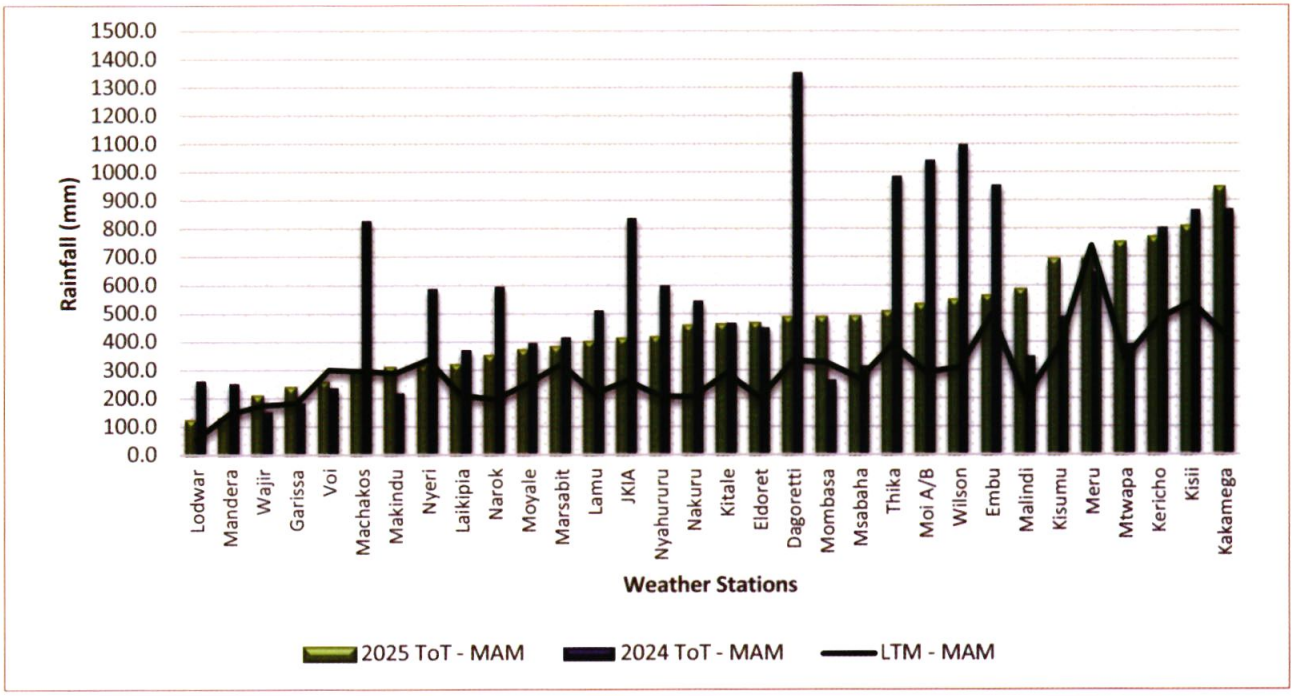


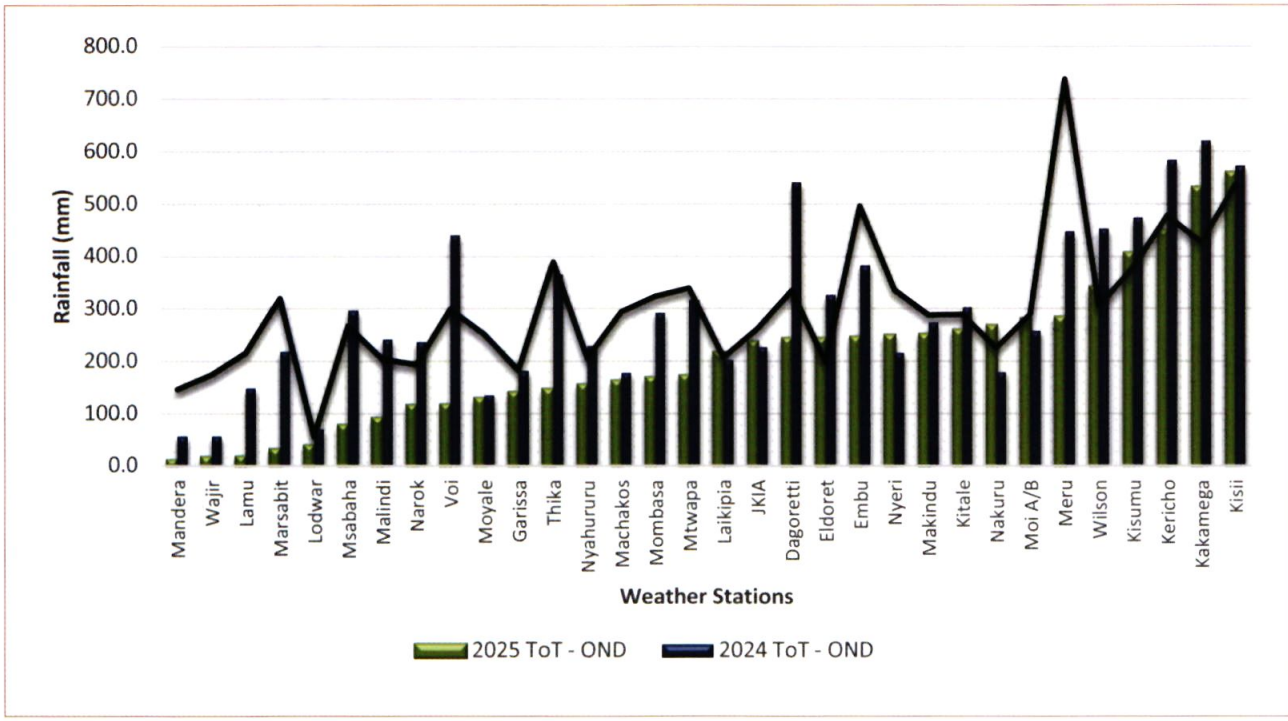
**Figure 8.3: Long Rains (March-April-May) Performance, 2025**




**8.31.** The short rains (October–November–December) for 2025 were generally suppressed, recording below normal rainfall compared to the Long-Term Means (LTM) in most stations. The total rainfall recorded in 2025 across most stations was generally lower compared to rainfall experienced in 2024, indicating an overall decline in rainfall performance. The Wajir, Mandera, Lodwar and Marsabit stations recorded extremely low rainfall amounts compared to their Long-Term Means at 18, 11.2, 39.5 and 32.5 millimeters, respectively.

**8.32.** The Coastal region experienced poor rainfall performance during the 2025 short rain season, with Lamu (18.7mm), Mombasa (169.8mm), and Msabaha station (79.2mm), having significantly poor short rains compared to their Long-Term Means. There was mixed rainfall performance in Eastern and Central regions, with stations such as Machakos (163.0mm), Embu (246.7mm), Thika (147.6mm), and Meru (284.1mm) recording total rainfall below their respective Long-Term Means. Conversely, short rains performance in Western region was generally good, with several stations recording near-normal to above-normal rainfall. Overall, the 2025 OND season reflects widespread below-normal conditions across most parts of the country, with better performance in Western Kenya.

**Figure 8.4: Short Rains (October-November-December) Performance, 2025**




**8.33.** Mean annual rainfall by meteorological region for the period 2016 to 2025 is presented in Table 8.16. Western region has consistently received the highest rainfall. North Eastern, North Western, and South Eastern regions received suppressed rainfall in 2025 compared to 2024. Overall, 2025 experienced relatively low rainfall, with most meteorological regions receiving rainfall amounts lower than and close to the previous period.

**8.34.** The mean annual rainfall recorded a decline across all regions except in the Coastal region where the mean annual rainfall increased by 133.4 millimeters to 1,002.6 millimeters in 2025. Nairobi region received 980.0 millimeters of rainfall in 2025 compared to 1,879.5 millimeters in 2024, recording a decline of 899.5 millimeters. Other regions that recorded a decline in the amount of rainfall received were: North Western (170.9mm), North Eastern (132.0mm), Western (204.6mm), Central Rift Valley (241.0mm), Central (340.4mm) and South Eastern (253.8mm).

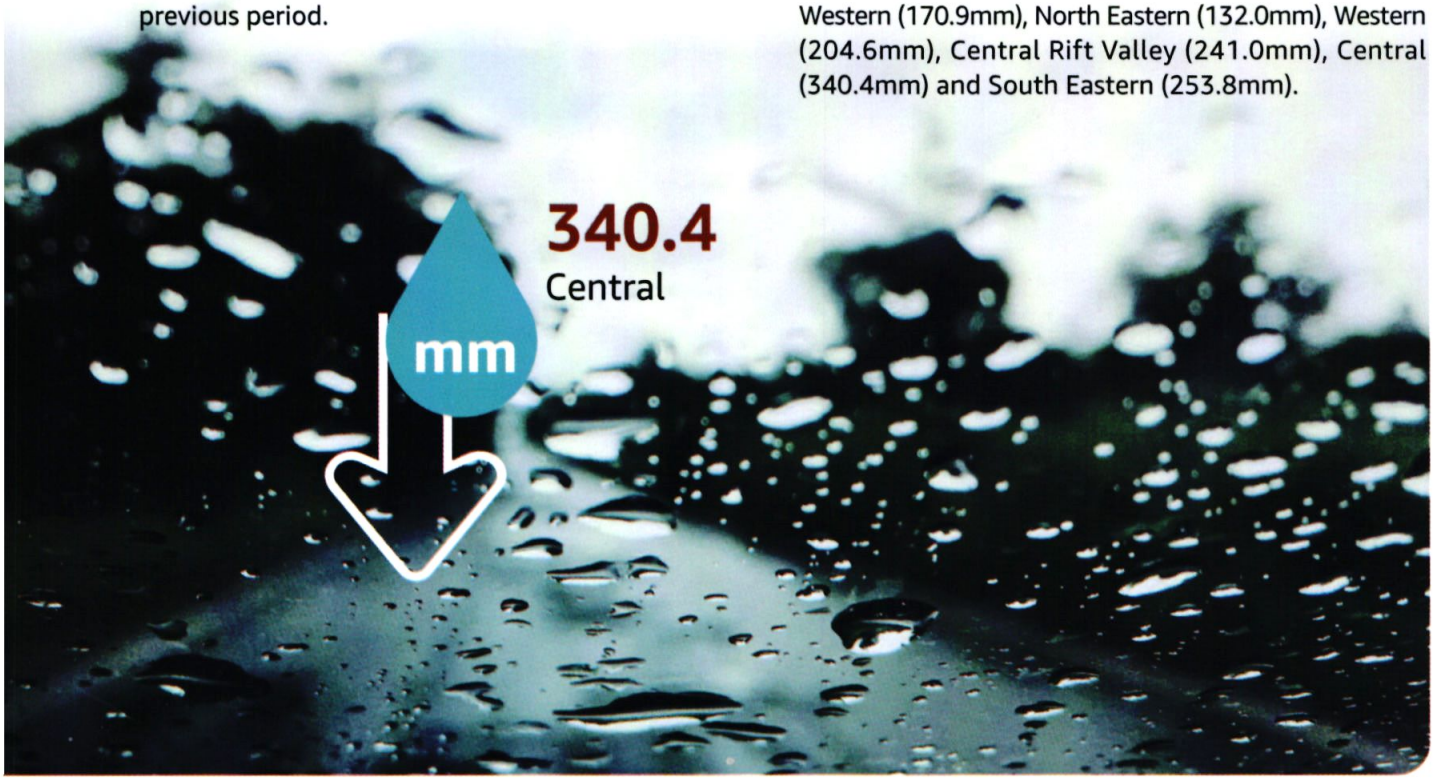


**Table 8.16: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2016 - 2025**

*Milimetres*

| Region | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Western | 219.3 | 226.2 | 282.7 | 309.5 | 380.8 | 176.5 | 103.6 | 248.7 | 378.0 | 207.1 |
| North Eastern | 367.0 | 367.7 | 971.3 | 555.3 | 427.0 | 247.7 | 246.1 | 883.8 | 457.0 | 325.0 |
| Western | 1,407.2 | 1,715.1 | 1,830.5 | 1,855.1 | 1,971.7 | 1,534.5 | 1,369.6 | 1,635.7 | 1,907.3 | 1,702.7 |
| Central Rift Valley | 888.7 | 786.3 | 1,169.9 | 1,062.6 | 1,212.5 | 784.1 | 846.4 | 907.5 | 1,195.4 | 954.4 |
| Central | 908.4 | 1,033.4 | 1,540.2 | 1,582.8 | 1,334.2 | 987.9 | 770.6 | 1,373.7 | 1,390.4 | 1,050.0 |
| Nairobi | 877.2 | 618.1 | 1,195.5 | 1,006.3 | 1,061.0 | 846.4 | 697.2 | 966.7 | 1,879.5 | 980.0 |
| South Eastern | 392.7 | 601.6 | 1,004.2 | 807.9 | 843.1 | 388.4 | 291.8 | 824.3 | 930.8 | 677.0 |
| Coastal | 571.1 | 1,061.2 | 1,314.2 | 1,482.0 | 938.5 | 495.2 | 716.0 | 1,555.9 | 869.2 | 1,002.6 |

*Source: Kenya Meteorological Department*
***Meteorological Regions and Synoptic Stations***
*North Western - Lodwar*
*North Eastern - Marsabit, Moyale, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera*
*Western - Kitale, Kakamega, Eldoret, Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu, Matungu, Eldoret-Airport, Suba*
*Central Rift Valley - Nyahururu, Nakuru, Kabarak, Narok*
*Central - Nyeri, Kangema, Embu, Meru, Laikipia*
*Nairobi - Moi Airbase (Eastleigh), Dagoretti Corner, Wilson Airport, JKIA, Thika*
*South Eastern - Machakos, Kitui, Makindu, Voi*
*Coastal - Lamu,Malindi, Msabaha, Mombasa*

**8.35.** Figure 8.5 shows the trends in the mean annual rainfall for the eight meteorological regions in the country for the period 2021 to 2025. The North Eastern region experienced continued reduction in rainfall over the two year period, 2024 and 2025, compared to the previous upward trend in the year 2023.

**Figure 8.5a: Mean Annual Rainfall by Region, 2021 - 2025**

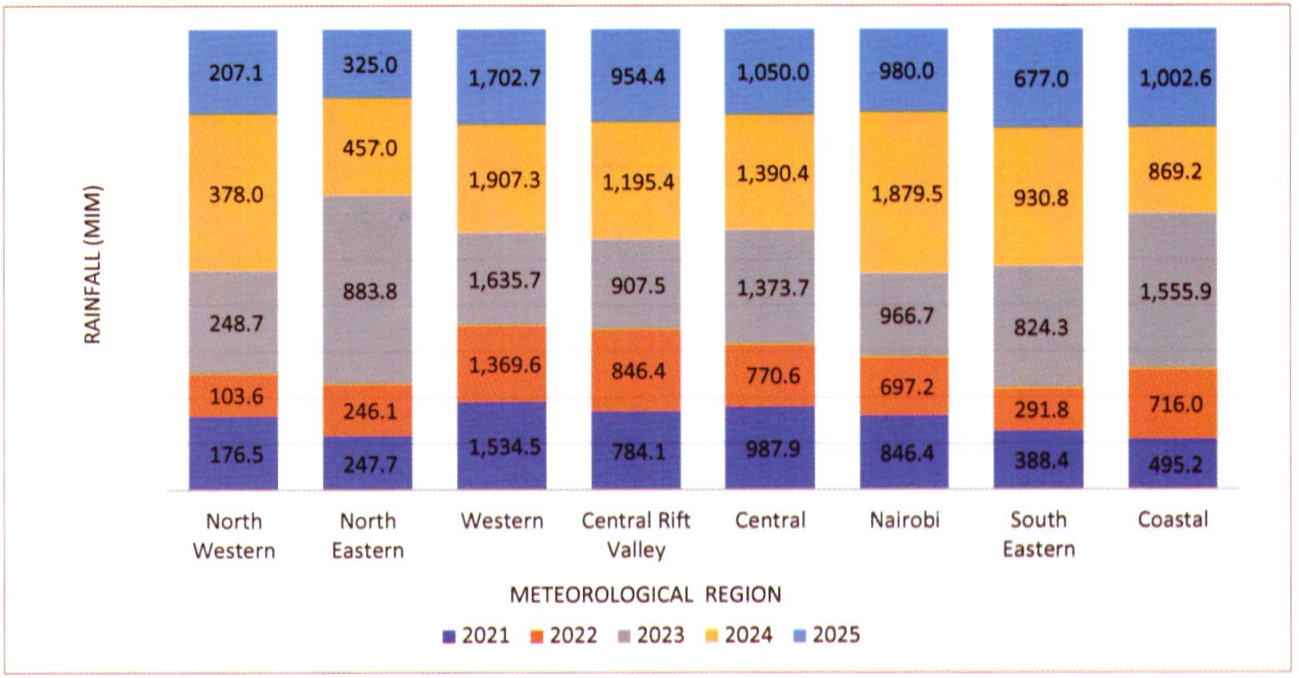
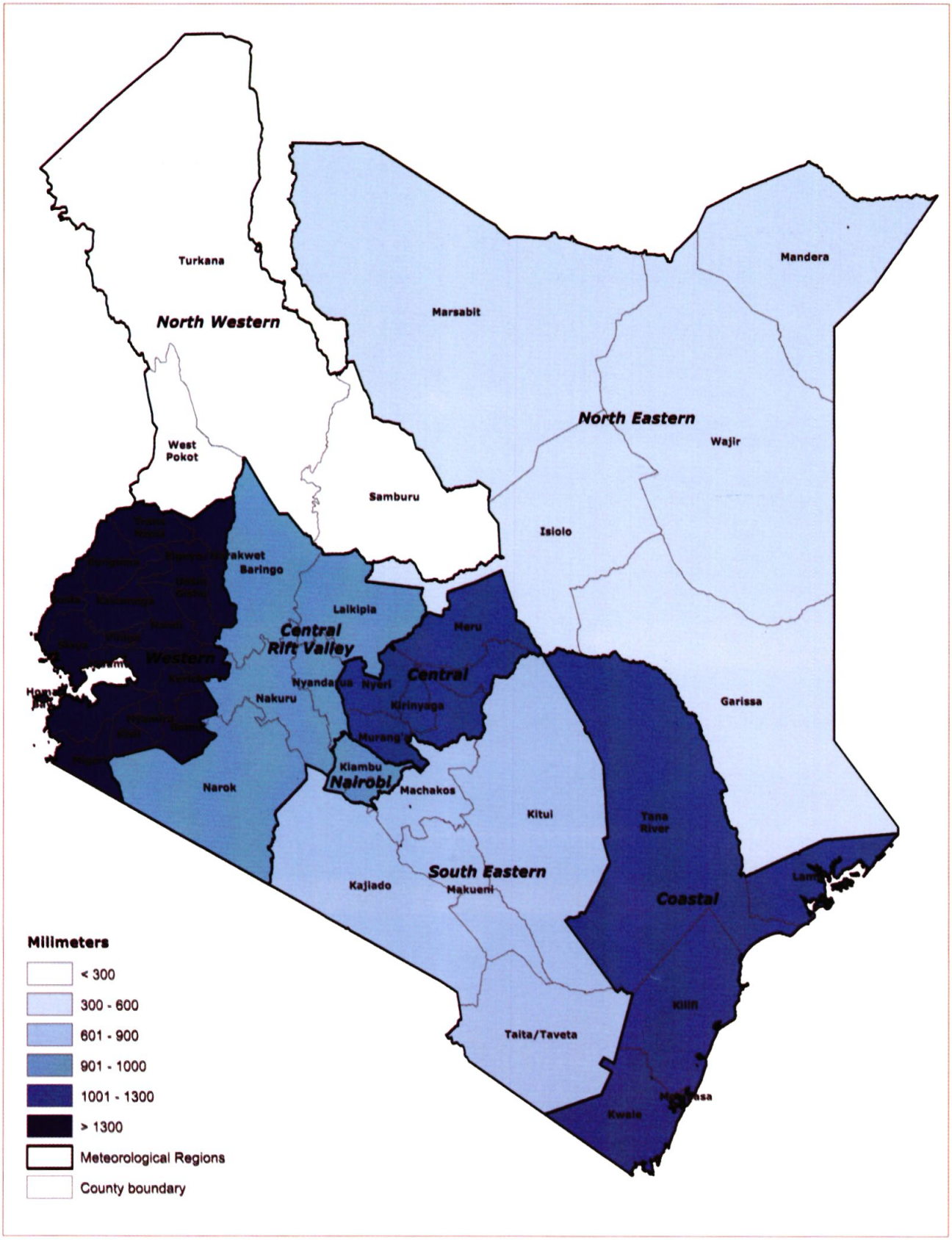


**Figure 8.5b: Mean Annual Rainfall Distribution in 2025**



## Temperature

**8.36.** Table 8.17 presents the mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures for the eight meteorological regions in the country from 2016 to 2025. The mean annual maximum temperatures for the country decreased from 29.0 degrees Celsius in 2024 to 28.8 degrees Celsius in 2025. There was a general decline in the mean annual maximum temperatures across the regions, except the Nairobi region which recorded a slight increase of 0.4 degrees Celsius to record 25.9 degrees Celsius, while that for South Eastern remained constant at 29.1 degrees Celsius in 2025. The North Western region continued to experience persistently extreme temperatures with very little year-to-year variation, underscoring its consistently hot climatic conditions.

**8.37.** The mean annual minimum temperatures reduced during the year, with North Western and Coastal regions experiencing higher night-time temperatures. In the year under review, all regions recorded a decline in the mean annual minimum temperatures. The country recorded 1.2 degrees Celsius decline in mean annual minimum temperatures to 17.3 degrees Celsius in 2025.

**Table 8.17: Mean Annual Maximum and Minimum Temperatures by Region, 2016 - 2025**

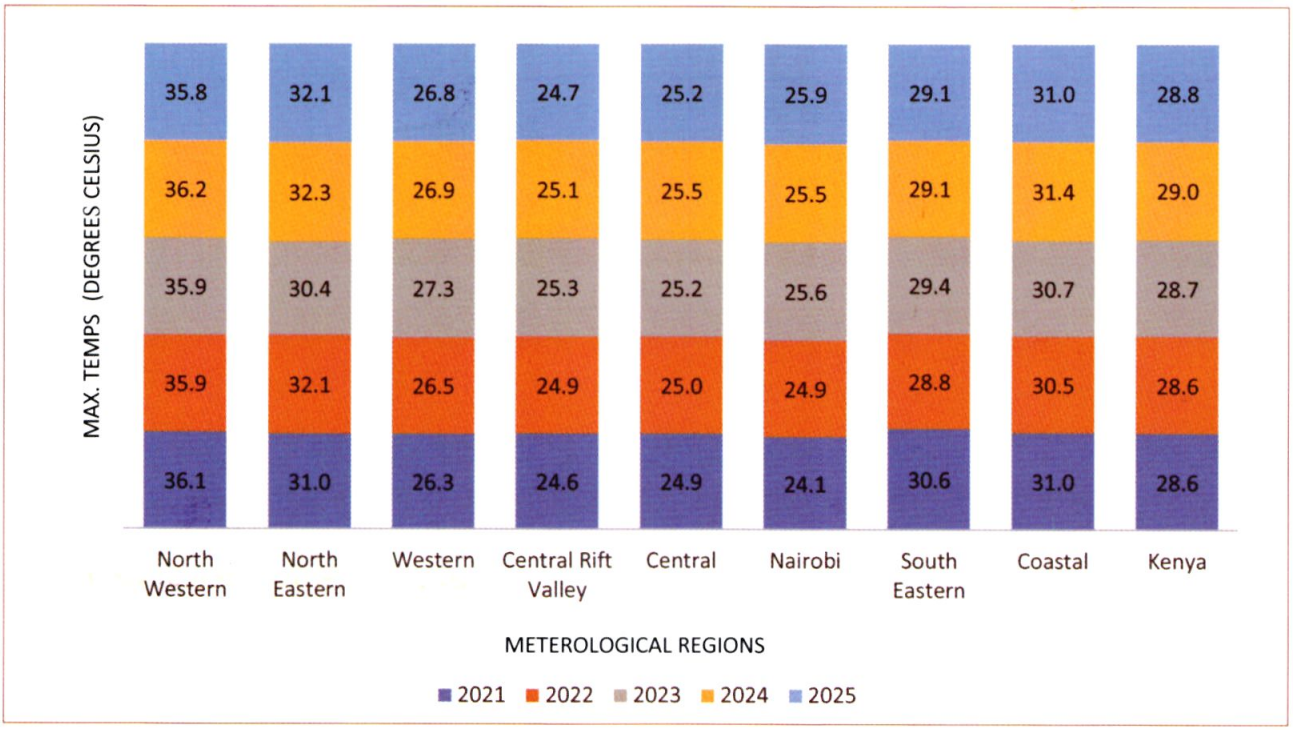
*degrees Celsius*

| Region | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maximum Temperatures** | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Western | 36.0 | 35.9 | 35.0 | 36.0 | 35.4 | 36.1 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 36.2 | 35.8 |
| North Eastern | 33.0 | 33.5 | 31.4 | 32.5 | 31.3 | 31.0 | 32.1 | 30.4 | 32.3 | 32.1 |
| Western | 26.6 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 26.6 | 25.8 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 27.3 | 26.9 | 26.8 |
| Central Rift Valley | 24.7 | 25.3 | 24.0 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 25.1 | 24.7 |
| Central | 24.0 | 25.0 | 24.1 | 25.2 | 24.4 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 25.2 |
| Nairobi | 25.8 | 26.0 | 24.4 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 24.1 | 24.9 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 25.9 |
| South Eastern | 28.9 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 28.9 | 28.3 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 29.4 | 29.1 | 29.1 |
| Coastal | 31.0 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 31.4 | 31.0 |
| Country | 28.7 | 29.0 | 27.9 | 28.8 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 29.0 | 28.8 |
| Minimum Temperatures | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Western | 24.9 | 23.8 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 24.8 |
| North Eastern | 21.4 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 22.0 |
| Western | 14.2 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 15.4 |
| Central Rift Valley | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 11.5 |
| Central | 13.6 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 13.1 |
| Nairobi | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 14.7 |
| South Eastern | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 17.4 |
| Coastal | 24.0 | 24.0 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 24.9 | 24.2 |
| Country | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 17.3 |

*Source: Kenya Meteorological Department*

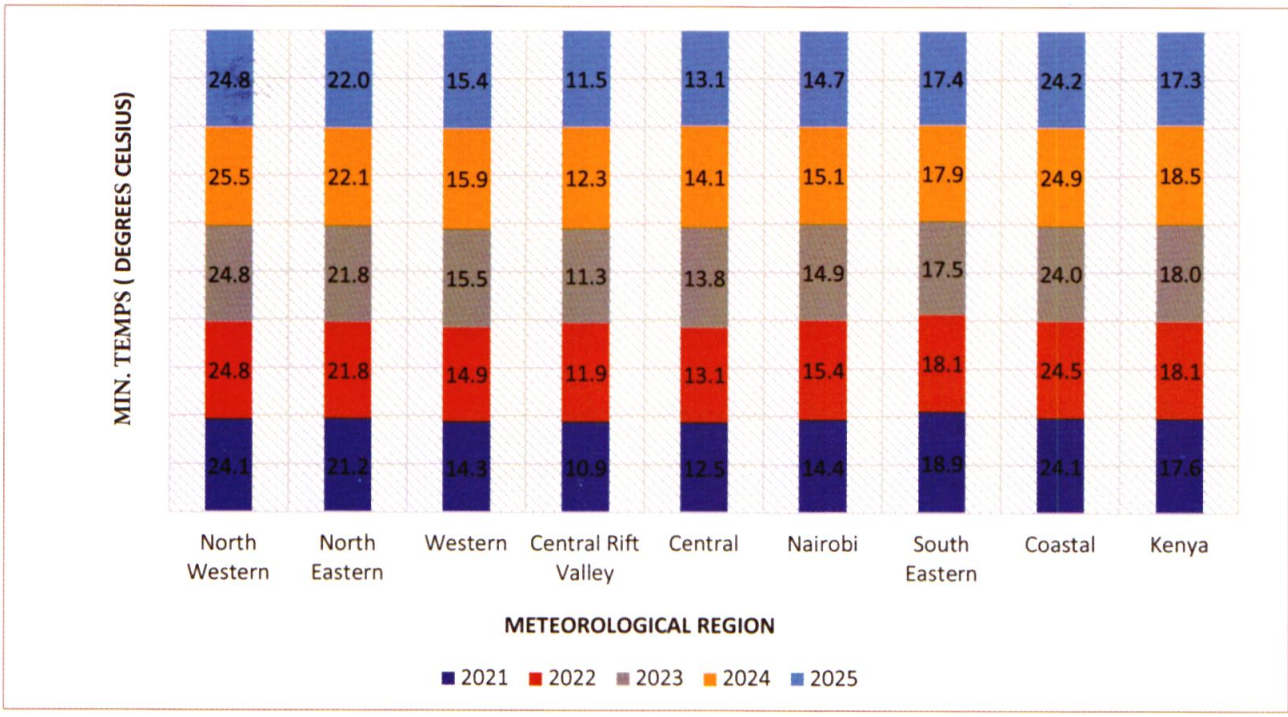
**8.38.** Trends in mean annual maximum temperatures for the various meteorological regions of the country from 2021 to 2025 are as shown in Figure 8.6. In general, the average annual maximum temperatures for all the regions decreased, except the Nairobi region which recorded an increase in the year under review. The highest maximum temperatures were experienced in the North Western part of the country, while the Central Rift Valley and Central regions recorded the lowest maximum temperatures over the period.

**Figure 8.6: Mean Annual Maximum Temperatures, 2021 - 2025**




**8.39.** Figure 8.7 shows the trend in mean annual minimum temperatures recorded in the period from 2012 to 2025. There was a general decline in the mean annual minimum temperatures across the meteorological regions compared to the 2024.

**Figure 8.7: Mean Annual Minimum Temperatures, 2021 - 2025**




**8.40.** Table 8.18 shows the mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures experienced in the country from 2021 to 2025. The highest mean monthly maximum temperatures for 2025 were experienced in the months of February and March, at 30.6 and 29.9 degrees Celsius. There was an increase in the highest mean monthly maximum temperatures for the period under review compared to 2024. The lowest maximum

temperatures during the period were experienced during the month of August at 25.7 degrees Celsius.

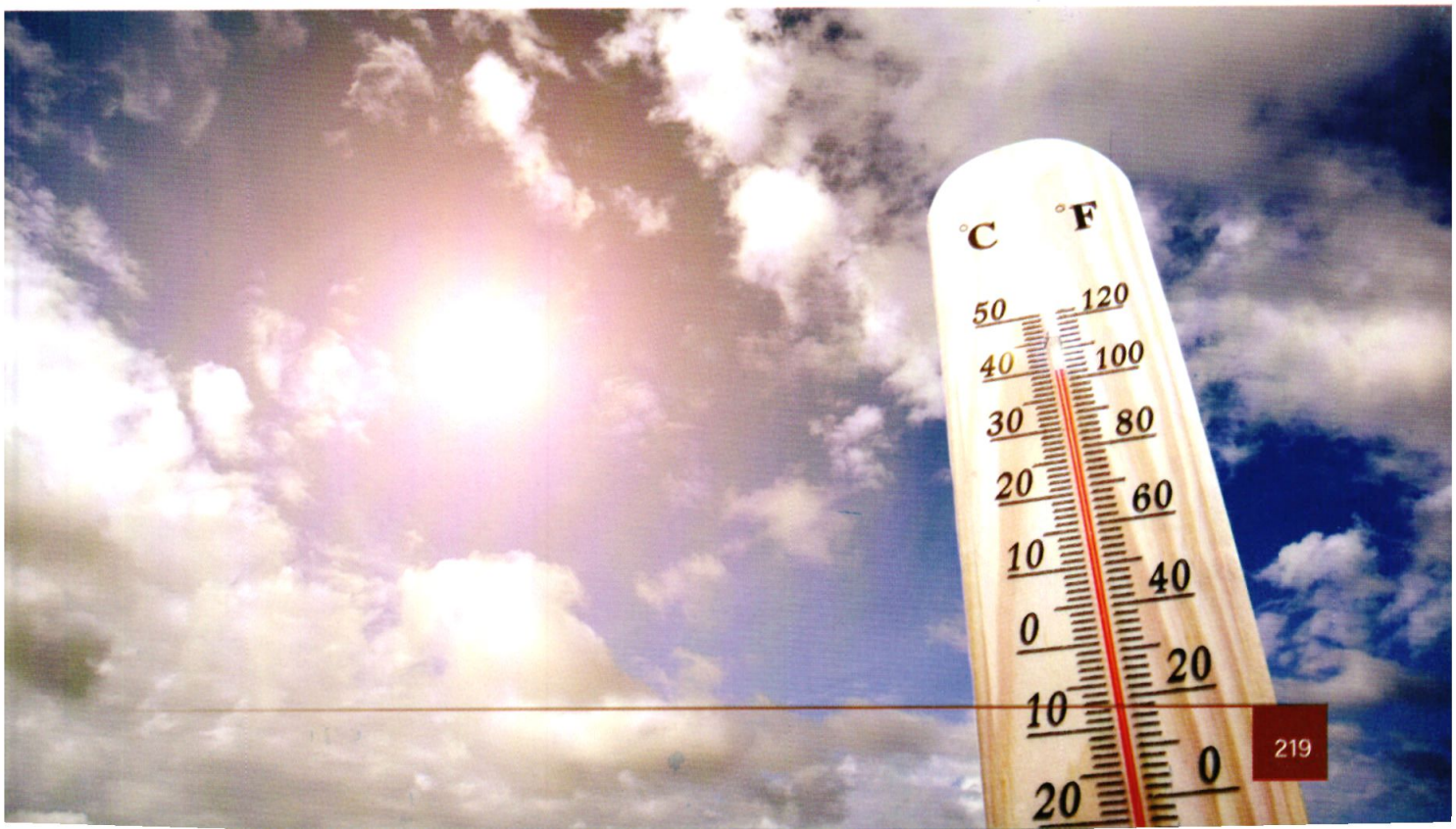
**8.41.** In 2025, the highest minimum temperature was experienced in the month of March at 18.5 degrees Celsius, which was slightly lower compared to the minimum temperatures recorded during the same month in 2024. The lowest minimum temperatures during the period were experienced during the month of August at 16.2 degrees Celsius.

**Table 8.18: Monthly Mean Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, 2016 - 2025**

*degrees Celsius*

| Year | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | Min | 15.9 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 18 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 17.6 |
| | Max | 29.7 | 30.8 | 32.3 | 29.6 | 27.5 | 26.8 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 29.7 | 28.5 | 29.2 |
| 2017 | Min | 18.3 | 17.5 | 18 | 19.4 | 18 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 16 | 16.1 | 17 | 17.8 | 16.8 |
| | Max | 30.4 | 30.5 | 32.1 | 30.4 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 27 | 27.2 | 27.9 | 29.2 | 27.7 | 29 |
| 2018 | Min | 15.8 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 16.3 |
| | Max | 29.7 | 31 | 28.2 | 27.2 | 27 | 26.2 | 25.5 | 26.6 | 28.1 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.2 |
| 2019 | Min | 16.6 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.5 |
| | Max | 30.1 | 31 | 31 | 29.1 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 26.5 | 27.1 | 28.3 | 29.2 | 28.4 | 28.9 |
| 2020 | Min | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| | Max | 29.8 | 31.2 | 23.9 | 31.5 | 24.5 | 27 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 28.5 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 27.6 |
| 2021 | Min | 18.3 | 18.2 | 19 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 17.2 |
| | Max | 27.6 | 28.3 | 29.3 | 28 | 26.3 | 25.5 | 24.4 | 25.9 | 26.6 | 27.9 | 28.3 | 26.9 |
| 2022 | Min | 16.5 | 16 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.1 |
| | Max | 28.1 | 28.9 | 30.1 | 28.5 | 27.1 | 25.7 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 26.7 | 28.4 | 27.1 | 27.4 |
| 2023 | Min | 17.6 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 16.5 |
| | Max | 27.3 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 27.3 | 26.9 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 25.8 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 26.7 | 27.6 |
| 2024 | Min | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.2 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 17.4 |
| | Max | 28.3 | 30.1 | 30.5 | 28.0 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 28.1 | 29.0 | 27.9 | 28.0 |
| 2025 | Min | 16.8 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.7 |
| | Max | 29.2 | 30.6 | 29.9 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.8 |

*Source: Kenya Meteorological Department*



## Recent Developments

**8.42.** Kenya's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2031-2035) was developed and launched in September 2025. The second NDC is meant to facilitate interventions that take into consideration macroeconomic environments and environmental sustainability in driving the climate change mitigation goal of decarbonizing the transport sector by enabling transition to e-mobility, green economy, climate' smart agriculture, sustainable waste management while building resilience of climate vulnerable sectors. The second NDC adopts a coherent strategy of whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach to climate action and reflects on increasing emission reduction targets from 32 per cent to 35 per cent.

**8.43.** The second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2), held in September 2025 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, themed "Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's Resilient and Green Development", emphasized that adaptation to climate change and building resilience to disasters are Africa's foremost priorities. The summit reaffirmed commitments to ensure an effective multilateral approach to combating climate change through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement. It was noted there is need for regional collaboration in research, innovation, and knowledge exchange, robust monitoring frameworks and strengthened partnerships between African nations, which will accelerate climate-resilient development.

**8.44.** The 30th Conference of Parties (COP30) was held in November 2025 in Belém, Brazil bringing together countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to review global progress on climate action and strengthen commitments under the Paris Agreement. The conference focused on accelerating emissions reduction, increasing climate finance for developing countries, and strengthening efforts to protect forests and biodiversity. Kenya also advocated for increased climate financing, technology transfer, and stronger global partnerships to support renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and environmental conservation.

**8.45.** The 2025 amendments to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) were introduced to strengthen environmental governance and improve the management of natural resources in Kenya. The amendments aim to reduce pollution, protect ecosystems, and promote sustainable development while supporting economic activities that depend on a clean and healthy environment.

**8.46.** The National Agroforestry Strategy 2025–2035 was launched to promote the integration of trees into farming systems, helping farmers improve soil fertility, increase farm productivity, and enhance climate resilience. This underscores Kenya's growing commitment to sustainable forest management while creating environmental and economic benefits such as improved livelihoods, better ecosystem protection, and stronger climate resilience.

In 2025, total domestic demand for electricity increased by

**9.6%**

CHAPTER

# 09

# Energy Sector

## Overview

The energy and petroleum sector remains central to Kenya's economic performance, shaping both industrial activity and household welfare. Petroleum imports continue to dominate the country's energy supply, underscoring reliance on external markets, while domestic demand patterns reveal the growing importance of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in supporting households and industries. The volume of petroleum products imported increased by 12.2 per cent to 5.5 million tonnes in 2025. Conversely, exports of petroleum products declined slightly from 989.1 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 983.5 thousand tonnes in 2025, largely attributed to a reduction in re-exports from 945.3 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 940.6 thousand tonnes in 2025. During the same period, total domestic demand for petroleum products rose by 9.9 per cent to 5.7 million tonnes.

**9.2.** International crude oil prices declined during the period under review. The average price of Murban crude oil fell from USD 79.86 per barrel in 2024 to USD 69.63 per barrel in 2025. During the period under review, the highest price was recorded in January at USD 79.38 per barrel, while the lowest price of USD 61.70 per barrel was observed in December.

**9.3.** Total installed electricity capacity increased from 3,235.1 MW in 2024 to 3,237.0 MW in 2025. Geothermal, wind, coal generation, solar and Ethiopia HVDC capacities remained unchanged at 940.0 MW, 436.1 MW, 2.0 MW, 212.5 MW and 200.0 MW, respectively, while hydroelectric and thermal oil capacities increased slightly to 839.7 MW and 606.8 MW, respectively. Over the same period, effective electricity capacity increased by 2.0 MW to 3,109.3 MW.

**9.4**. Total domestic demand for electricity increased by 9.6 per cent to 11,783.5 GWh in 2025. Sales to domestic and small commercial consumers rose by 13.8 per cent to 5,073.1 GWh, while sales to large and medium commercial and industrial consumers increased by 3.7 per cent to 5,719.1 GWh. In addition, electricity sales under the rural electrification category increased by 20.3 per cent to 823.9 GWh, reflecting continued expansion of electricity access across the country. Transmission and distributive losses reduced by 6.8 per cent to 3,083.9 GWh in 2025.

## Petroleum Products

**9.5.** Table 9.1 presents quantities and values of exports and imports of petroleum products for the period 2021 to 2025. The quantity of petroleum products imported increased by 12.2 per cent to 5.5 million tonnes in 2025. The volume of petroleum exports reduced slightly from 989.1 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 983.5 thousand tonnes in 2025, primarily due to a drop in re-exports from 945.3 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 940.6 thousand tonnes in 2025.

**9.6.** Total import bill of petroleum products reduced from KSh 575.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 528.8 billion in 2025, partly due to a decrease in international oil prices. The value of total exports declined by 19.8 per cent to KSh 113.9 billion in 2025 on account of a reduction in the value of re-exports from KSh 128.2 billion in 2024 to KSh 99.9 billion in 2025. The value of domestic exports of petroleum products increased from 13.8 billion in 2024 to 13.9 billion KSh in 2025. The value of the net balance of petroleum products improved to KSh 414.9 billion in 2025.

**Table 9.1: Quantity and Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports of Petroleum Products, 2021-2025**

| Petroleum Products | Quantity('000 Tonnes) | | | | | KSh Million | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
| **IMPORTS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Fuels[1] | 6,409.3 | 5,924.8 | 4,287.4 | 4,861.6 | 5,454.6 | 345,447.2 | 625,585.6 | 623,335.1 | 573,241.3 | 526,053.1 |
| Lubricating Oils | 9.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 2,046.9 | 1,976.2 | 2,372.5 | 1,638.2 | 1,972.0 |
| Lubricating Greases | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 812.9 | 823.6 | 689.1 | 635.1 | 803.0 |
| **TOTAL** | **6,421.9** | **5,933.5** | **4,295.3** | **4,869.3** | **5,465.0** | **348,307.0** | **628,385.5** | **626,396.7** | **575,514.7** | **528,828.0** |
| **DOMESTIC EXPORTS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Fuels[1] | 0.4 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 35.8 | 297.5 | 976.5 | 815.5 | 310.3 |
| Lubricating Oils | 22.4 | 24.2 | 29.1 | 36.1 | 39.3 | 5,210.9 | 7,817.7 | 11,224.6 | 12,953.9 | 13,594.5 |
| Lubricating Greases | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 22.3 | 37.1 | 38.0 | 37.7 |
| | 22.9 | 32.3 | 38.7 | 43.8 | 42.9 | 5,263.3 | 8,137.6 | 12,238.2 | 13,807.3 | 13,942.5 |
| **RE-EXPORTS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Fuels[1] | 581.7 | 471.2 | 271.2 | 945.1 | 939.3 | 22,848.9 | 41,635.2 | 37,397.8 | 128,101.0 | 99,469.8 |
| Lubricating Oils | 6.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1,430.4 | 212.2 | 117.0 | 86.3 | 473.8 |
| Lubricating Greases | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 2.8 |
| **TOTAL** | **587.9** | **472.0** | **271.5** | **945.3** | **940.6** | **24,279.3** | **41,848.4** | **37,516.6** | **128,187.5** | **99,946.4** |
| **TOTAL EXPORTS** | **610.8** | **504.2** | **310.2** | **989.1** | **983.5** | **29,542.6** | **49,986.0** | **49,754.8** | **141,994.8** | **113,888.9** |
| **NET BALANCE[2]** | | | | | | **-318,764.4** | **-578,399.4** | **-576,642.0** | **-433,519.9** | **-414,939.1** |

**Provisional*

[1] *Petroleum fuels refer to liquified petroleum gas, motor spirit premium, aviation spirit, jet fuel, illuminating kerosene, light and heavy diesel oils, and fuel oils.*

[2] *Net balance refers to the difference in monetary value of a nation's exports and imports over a certain period.*

**9.7** Table 9.2 presents the supply and demand of petroleum products for the period 2021 to 2025. Total domestic demand for petroleum products increased by 9.9 per cent to 5.7 million tonnes in 2025. Demand for Jet fuel decreased by 4.6 per cent to 701.3 thousand tonnes, while demand for Aviation spirit declined by 44.6 per cent to 1.2 thousand tonnes.

**9.8** Demand for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) rose by 14.7 per cent to 475.9 thousand tonnes, largely supported by Government interventions, including the implementation of the National LPG Growth Strategy aimed at enhancing uptake through initiatives such as subsidized cylinders for low-income households and installation of LPG systems in public learning institutions. Demand for illuminating kerosene increased by 20.2 per cent to 44.1 thousand tonnes. Net imports of petroleum fuel increased by 15.3 per cent to 4.5 million tonnes in 2025. Light diesel oil and motor gasoline accounted for 71.4 per cent of total domestic demand in 2025.

**Table 9.2: Petroleum Supply and Demand, 2021-2025**

*000' tonnes*

| Petroleum Fuels | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DEMAND** | | | | | |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gas | 371.4 | 333.8 | 365.3 | 414.9 | 475.9 |
| Motor gasoline (premium) | 1,554.4 | 1,561.3 | 1,446.6 | 1,492.6 | 1,657.5 |
| Aviation spirit | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| Jet/turbo fuel | 506.8 | 592.3 | 669.0 | 735.5 | 701.3 |
| Illuminating kerosene | 111.3 | 89.0 | 55.0 | 36.7 | 44.1 |
| Light diesel oil | 2,305.7 | 2,219.7 | 2,186.9 | 2,208.4 | 2,419.1 |
| Heavy diesel oil | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fuel oil | 340.3 | 337.1 | 377.0 | 309.2 | 413.2 |
| **TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND** | **5,192.1** | **5,134.1** | **5,102.4** | **5,199.4** | **5,712.5** |
| Domestic Exports of petroleum fuels | 0.4 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 3.5 |
| **TOTAL DEMAND** | **5,192.5** | **5,142.1** | **5,111.9** | **5,207.0** | **5,716.0** |
| SUPPLY | | | | | |
| Net imports of petroleum fuels[2] | 5,827.6 | 5,453.6 | 4,016.2 | 3,916.5 | 4,515.4 |
| Adjustment[1] | 635.1 | 311.5 | -1,095.7 | -1,290.6 | -1,200.6 |
| **TOTAL SUPPLY** | **5,192.5** | **5,142.1** | **5,111.9** | **5,207.0** | **5,716.0** |

*Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; and Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority*
** Provisional*
*[1]Adjustment for inventory changes and losses*
*[2]Net imports of petroleum fuels refer to total imports less re-exports*

**9.9.** Net domestic sales of petroleum fuels by consumer category for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 9.3. Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels rose by 9.9 per cent to 5,712.4 thousand tonnes in 2025. Net domestic sales in agriculture and rail transport increased by 38.7 per cent and 15.9 per cent respectively, while sales in the retail pump outlets and road transport category increased by 14.3 per cent to 4,316.2 thousand tonnes. During the same period, sales of petroleum fuel to the power generation sector rose by 14.7 per cent to 148.7 thousand tonnes.

**Total net domestic sales of petroleum fuels rose by 9.9 per cent to 5,712.4 thousand tonnes in 2025**

**Table 9.3: Net Domestic Sales of Petroleum Fuels by Consumer Category, 2021-2025**

*'000 Tonnes*

| Category | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 26.6 | 29.0 | 35.1 | 42.8 | 59.3 |
| Retail pump outlets and road transport | 3,937.8 | 3,849.3 | 3,665.6 | 3,777.7 | 4,316.2 |
| Rail transport | 19.4 | 19.0 | 15.1 | 20.0 | 23.2 |
| Tourism[1] | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 1.5 |
| Marine (excl. Naval Forces) | 2.1 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 0.0 |
| Aviation (excl. Government) | 499.4 | 570.3 | 668.9 | 722.9 | 743.2 |
| Power Generation | 147.5 | 189.9 | 228.8 | 129.6 | 148.7 |
| Industrial, Commercial and Other | 530.5 | 446.3 | 445.2 | 457.1 | 376.1 |
| Government | 22.8 | 23.8 | 31.2 | 34.7 | 44.2 |
| TOTAL | 5,192.1 | 5,134.1 | 5,102.4 | 5,199.4 | 5,712.4 |

*Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum; Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority*
** Provisional*
*[1] Comprises sales to tour operators*

**9.10.** Average wholesale prices of petroleum fuels in Mombasa for the period 2021 to 2025 for the month of December are shown in Table 9.4. The wholesale price for illuminating kerosene decreased by 3.4 per cent to KSh 147,655 per tonne in 2025. Similarly, prices of motor spirit (premium) decreased by 1.1 per cent to 163,610. Light diesel oil increased by 12.1 per cent to KSh 160,363 per tonne in the review period.

**Table 9.4: Wholesale Prices of Petroleum Fuels in Mombasa, December, 2021-2025**

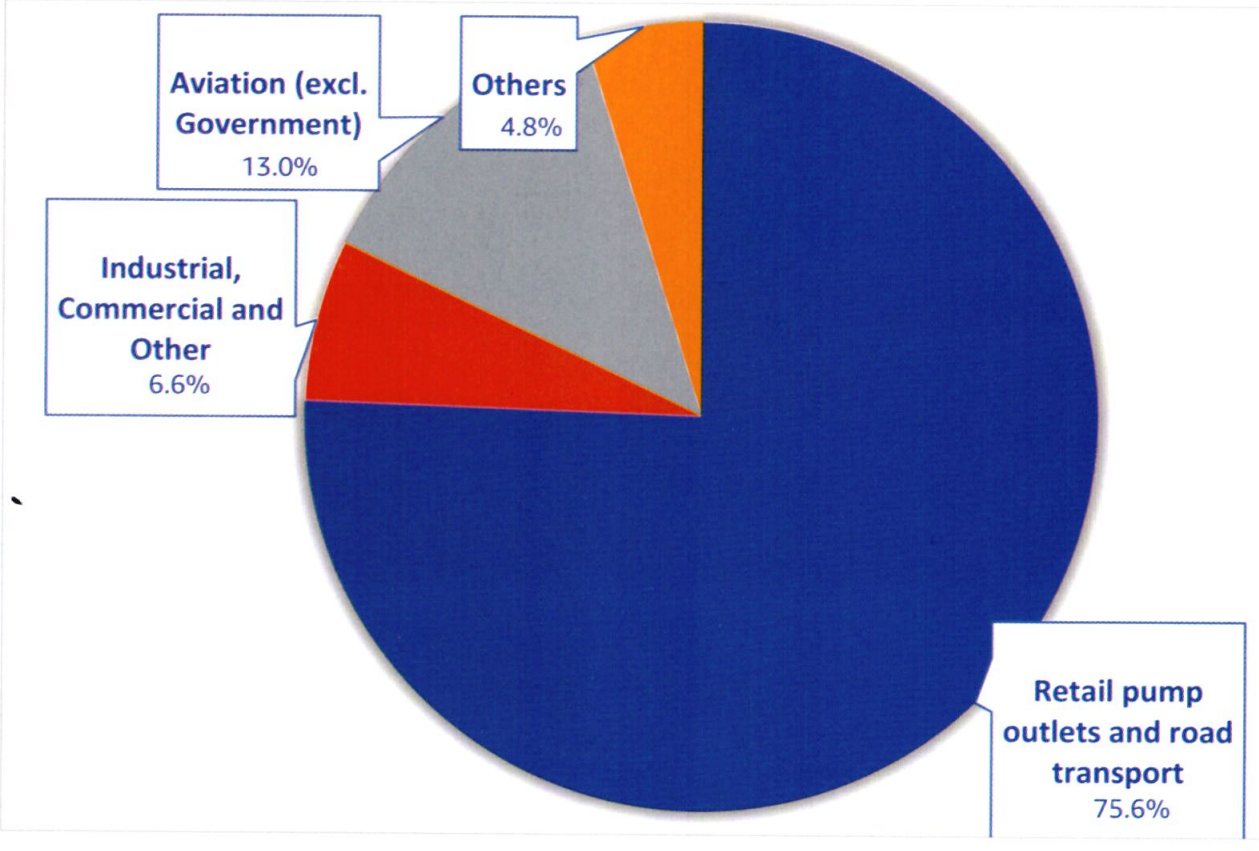
*KSh per Tonne*

| Product | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motor spirit (premium) | 113,166 | 146,068 | 165,788 | 165,378 | 163,610 |
| Illuminating kerosene | 87,543 | 115,692 | 153,407 | 152,818 | 147,655 |
| Light diesel oil | 95,925 | 128,362 | 172,390 | 143,031 | 160,363 |

*Source: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority*
*[1]Prices include duties and VAT.*

**9.11.** Figure 9.1 illustrates the consumption share of petroleum fuel sales to major consumer categories in 2025. Retail pump outlets and road transport accounted for the largest share at 75.6 per cent of the total sales. This was followed by aviation at 13.0 per cent, industrial, commercial and other category contributed 6.6 per cent of sales, while other sectors accounted for 2.2 per cent of total petroleum sales.

Figure 9.1: Proportion of Petroleum Fuels Sales by Major Consumer Category, 2025




The highest price of the Murban crude oil was recorded in **January 2025** at **USD 79.4**

**9.12.** Prices of Murban crude oil from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 9.5. The price of Murban crude oil decreased from an average of 79.86 USD per barrel in 2024 to an average of 69.63 USD per barrel in 2025. The highest price of the Murban crude oil was recorded in January 2025 at USD 79.4 while the lowest price at USD 61.7 per barrel was recorded in December 2025.

**Table 9.5: Average Murban ADNOC_OPEC Reference Basket Prices, 2021-2025**

*US$/BBL*

| Month/Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 54.38 | 85.41 | 81.62 | 80.04 | 79.38 |
| February | 61.05 | 93.95 | 81.88 | 81.23 | 76.81 |
| March | 64.56 | 113.48 | 78.45 | 84.22 | 74.00 |
| April | 63.24 | 105.64 | 84.13 | 89.12 | 68.98 |
| May | 66.91 | 113.87 | 75.82 | 83.59 | 63.62 |
| June | 71.89 | 117.72 | 75.19 | 83.22 | 69.73 |
| July | 73.53 | 108.55 | 81.06 | 84.43 | 70.97 |
| August | 70.33 | 101.90 | 87.33 | 78.41 | 69.85 |
| September | 73.88 | 95.32 | 94.60 | 73.59 | 70.61 |
| October | 82.11 | 93.62 | 91.78 | 74.45 | 65.33 |
| November | 80.37 | 89.73 | 84.92 | 72.98 | 64.56 |
| December | 74.38 | 79.61 | 79.00 | 73.07 | 61.70 |
| **Annual average** | **69.72** | **99.90** | **82.98** | **79.86** | **69.63** |

*Source : OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report*
*US$/ BBL: US Dollar per Barrel*
*ADNOC: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company*

**9.13.** Table 9.6 presents the average retail prices of selected petroleum fuels for the period 2021 to 2025. During the period under review, the average prices of motor spirit premium and light diesel oil decreased by 5.4 per cent and 4.9 per cent to KSh 181.39 and KSh 169.56 per litre, respectively. Similarly, the domestic average price of illuminating kerosene reduced by 8.8 per cent to KSh 153.53 per litre. The average retail price for LPG declined by 1.4 per cent to KSh 3,142.43 per 13Kg cylinder.

**Table 9.6: National Average[1] Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Fuels, 2021-2025**

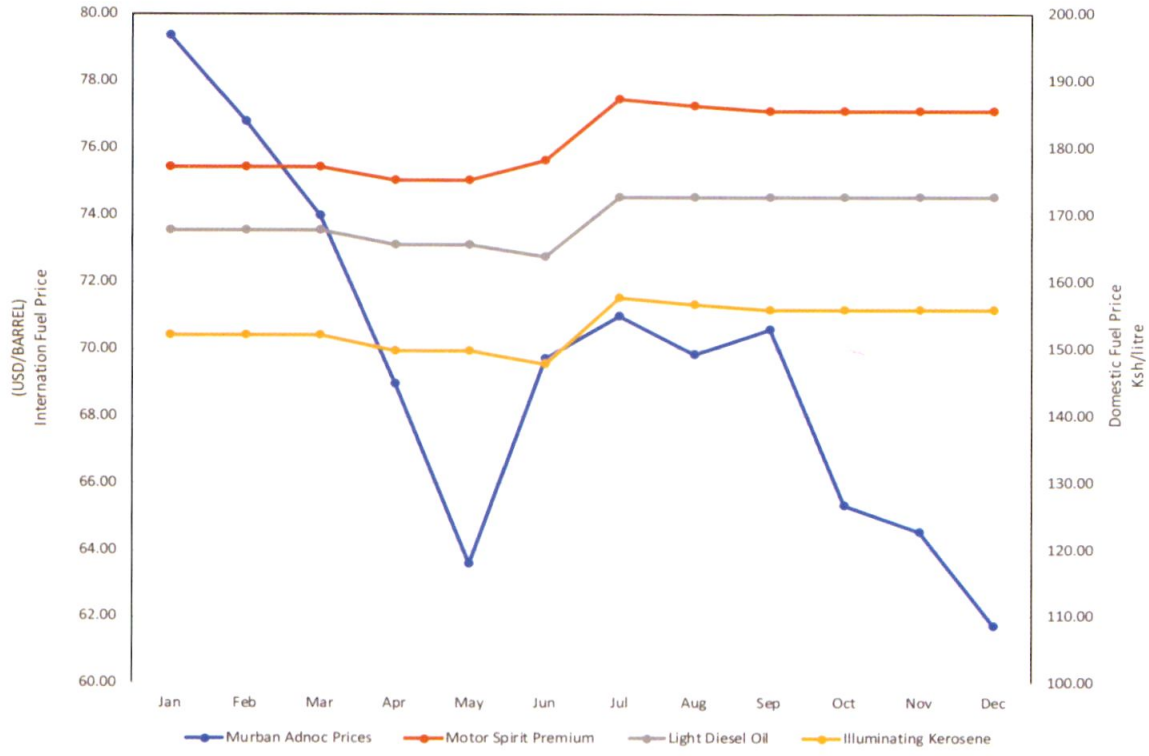
| Year | Month | KSh per Litre | | | KSh per 13 Kg cylinder |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Motor Spirit Premium | Light Diesel Oil | Illuminating Kerosene | Liqufied Petroleum Gas (LPG) |
| 2021 | January | 107.86 | 97.33 | 88.07 | 2,018.93 |
| | March | 123.66 | 108.58 | 98.78 | 2,074.23 |
| | June | 127.98 | 108.58 | 98.78 | 2,074.23 |
| | September | 135.54 | 116.51 | 111.74 | 2,445.23 |
| | December | 130.54 | 111.51 | 106.46 | 2,638.83 |
| | **Annual Average** | **125.79** | **108.56** | **100.19** | **2,280.91** |
| 2022 | January | 130.54 | 111.51 | 106.46 | 2,659.24 |
| | March | 135.54 | 116.51 | 104.46 | 2,866.20 |
| | June | 159.94 | 140.91 | 128.86 | 3,218.22 |
| | September | 180.05 | 165.91 | 148.86 | 3,106.66 |
| | December | 178.05 | 162.91 | 146.86 | 2,980.80 |
| | **Annual Average** | **157.34** | **139.69** | **127.38** | **2,990.41** |
| 2023 | January | 178.05 | 162.91 | 146.86 | 2,961.93 |
| | March | 180.05 | 162.91 | 146.86 | 3,137.70 |
| | June | 182.63 | 167.98 | 162.19 | 3,069.01 |
| | September | 212.25 | 201.73 | 203.34 | 2,795.69 |
| | December | 212.97 | 202.21 | 199.78 | 3,032.62 |
| | Annual Average | 194.50 | 180.33 | 172.05 | 2,990.70 |
| 2024 | January | 207.97 | 197.21 | 194.96 | 3,055.51 |
| | March | 199.77 | 191.11 | 189.48 | 3,231.84 |
| | June | 190.46 | 173.83 | 163.82 | 3,213.97 |
| | September | 189.46 | 172.33 | 159.10 | 3,196.04 |
| | December | 176.96 | 165.82 | 149.18 | 3,143.85 |
| | **Annual Average** | **191.76** | **178.32** | **168.38** | **3,188.34** |
| 2025 | January | 177.25 | 167.84 | 152.18 | 3,122.16 |
| | February | 177.25 | 167.84 | 152.18 | 3,139.65 |
| | March | 177.25 | 167.84 | 152.18 | 3,146.03 |
| | April | 175.30 | 165.64 | 149.78 | 3,156.19 |
| | May | 175.30 | 165.64 | 149.78 | 3,141.30 |
| | June | 178.19 | 163.89 | 147.92 | 3,134.91 |
| | July | 187.37 | 172.75 | 157.76 | 3,146.58 |
| | August | 186.37 | 172.75 | 156.76 | 3,158.35 |
| | September | 185.59 | 172.64 | 155.96 | 3,151.65 |
| | October | 185.59 | 172.64 | 155.96 | 3,133.49 |
| | November | 185.59 | 172.64 | 155.96 | 3,132.93 |
| | December | 185.59 | 172.64 | 155.96 | 3,145.90 |
| | **Annual Average** | **181.39** | **169.56** | **153.53** | **3,142.43** |

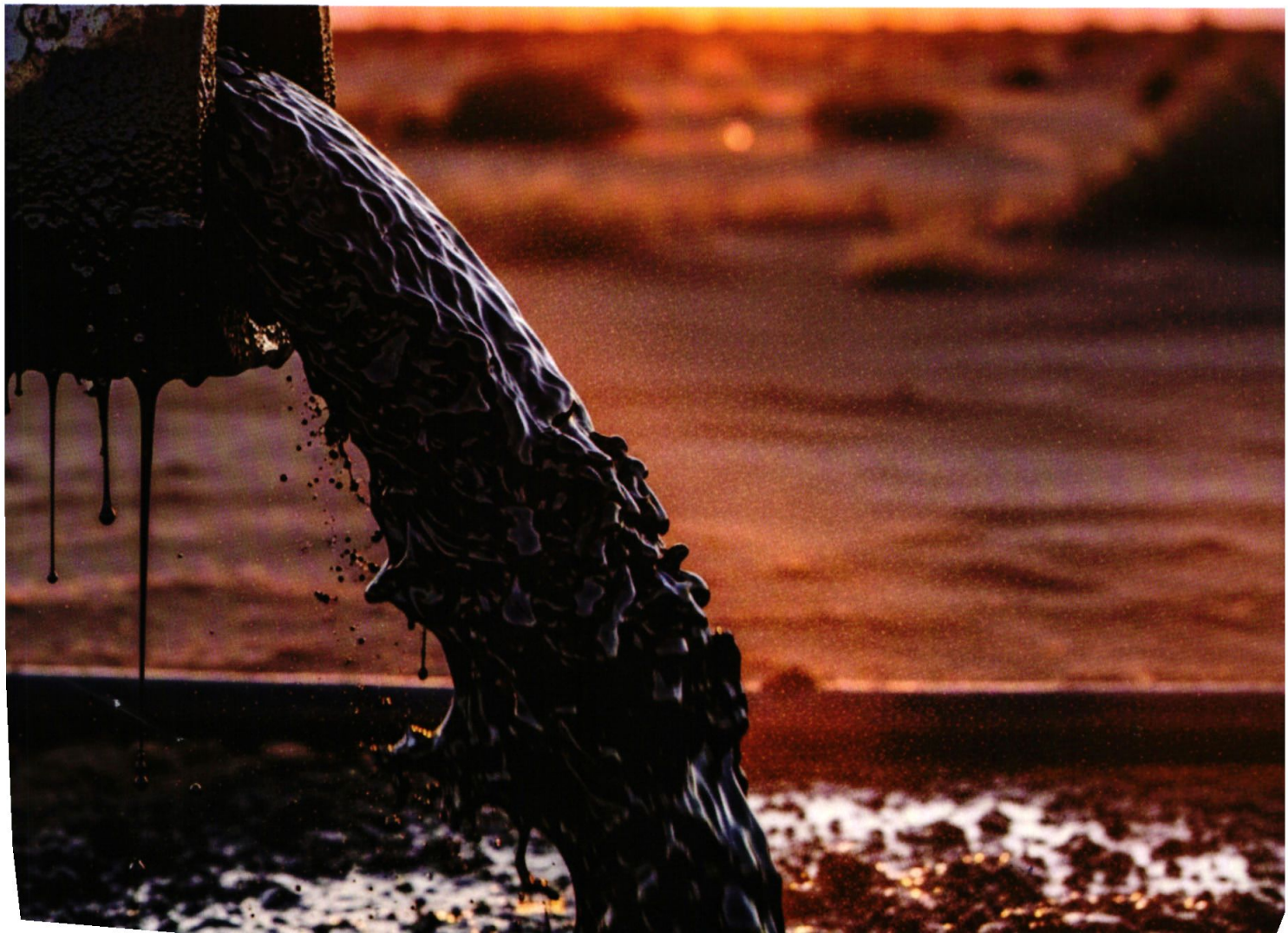
[1] *Twelve month average*

**9.14.** Figure 9.2 illustrates the monthly trend of international crude oil prices (Murban ADNOC) alongside domestic fuel prices for the year 2025. International crude oil prices exhibited significant volatility throughout the year. Prices started relatively high in January at USD 79. 38 per barrel, followed by a steady decline reaching a low of USD 63.62 per barrel in May. A decline in prices was observed from September to December, closing at USD 61.70 per barrel in December.

**9.15**. Domestic fuel prices remained relatively stable with only moderate adjustments over the same period. Motor spirit premium showed a decline in the first half of the year, followed by an increase in July, stabilizing at higher levels through December. Similarly, light diesel oil prices experienced a decline between April and June before increasing in July and remaining steady thereafter. Illuminating kerosene followed a comparable trend, with a decline in the first half of the year and a gradual increase from July onwards.

Figure 9.2: Monthly International Crude Oil Prices and Domestic Fuel Prices, 2025



## Electricity

**9.16.** Table 9.7 provides details on the installed and effective electricity capacity by source for the years 2021 to 2025. In 2025, the total installed capacity of electricity increased to 3,237.0 MW from 3,235.1 MW in 2024. Geothermal and solar capacities remained unchanged at 940.0 MW and 212.5 MW, respectively. Hydroelectric power capacity and thermal oil capacity increased by 1.0 MW to 839.7 MW and 608.6 MW, respectively, in 2025. There were no changes in installed wind and cogeneration capacities, which remained at 436.1 MW and 2.0 MW, respectively. The total effective capacity of electricity rose by 2.0 MW, to 3,109.3 MW in 2025. Additionally, hydro effective capacity and thermal oil capacity increased slightly by 1.0 MW to 810.2 MW and 583.6 MW, respectively, in the same period. Geothermal and Solar effective capacity remained the same at 876.1 MW and 211.9 MW. Wind and cogeneration effective capacities remained constant at 425.5 MW and 2.0 MW, respectively. The 200 MW supply from Ethiopia through the HVDC line remained stable throughout the year.

**Table 9.7: Installed and Effective Capacity of Electricity by Source as at 31st December, 2021-2025**

*MW*

| | INSTALLED CAPACITY | | | | | | | | EFFECTIVE CAPACITY | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Hydro | Thermal Oil | Geo thermal | Wind | Co-gene-ration | Solar | Ethiopia HVDC | Total | Hydro | Thermal Oil | Geo thermal | Wind | Co-gene-ration | Solar | Ethiopia HVDC | Total |
| 2021 | 838.1 | 677.8 | 863.1 | 436.1 | 2.0 | 172.5 | | **2,989.6** | 809.1 | 643.7 | 805.1 | 425.5 | 2.0 | 172.2 | | **2,857.6** |
| 2022 | 838.9 | 681.9 | 950.0 | 436.1 | 2.0 | 212.5 | 200.0 | **3,321.3** | 809.9 | 645.5 | 871.1 | 425.5 | 2.0 | 212.2 | 200.0 | **3,166.2** |
| 2023 | 839.3 | 613.8 | 940.0 | 436.1 | 2.0 | 212.5 | 200.0 | **3,243.6** | 810.4 | 586.6 | 876.1 | 425.5 | 2.0 | 212.2 | 200.0 | **3,112.7** |
| 2024 | 838.7 | 605.8 | 940.0 | 436.1 | 2.0 | 212.5 | 200.0 | **3,235.1** | 809.2 | 582.6 | 876.1 | 425.5 | 2.0 | 211.9 | 200.0 | **3,107.3** |
| 2025* | 839.7 | 606.8 | 940.0 | 436.1 | 2.0 | 212.5 | 200.0 | **3,237.0** | 810.2 | 583.6 | 876.1 | 425.5 | 2.0 | 211.9 | 200.0 | **3,109.3** |

*Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generation Company Ltd*
*Provisional*
*Notes:*
*1. 1 Megawatt = 1,000 kilowatts = 1,000,000 watts*
*2. Installed capacity refers to the maximum theoretical electric output a power station could produce when operating at 100 per cent*
*3. Effective capacity refers to the maximum electric output a power station is expected to achieve given current operating constraints*
*4. HVDC: High Voltage Direct Current*
*5. HVDC commenced in 2022*

> The total effective capacity rose by **2.0** MW to **3109.3** MW in 2025

**9.17.** Table 9.8 presents details on local electricity generation and imports for the period 2021 to 2025. Total electricity generation and imports increased by 6.8 per cent to 15,067.7 GWh in 2025. Thermal electricity generation rose by 31.1 per cent to 1,480.2 GWh in the same period, largely due to the re-entry of the Muhoroni Gas Turbine in October 2024. During the review period, wind electricity generation increased by 8.4 per cent to 1,949.1 GWh, while geothermal electricity production rose by 7.8 per cent to 5,981.6 GWh. Conversely, hydro electricity generation declined by 4.6 per cent to 3,462.3 GWh.

**9.18.** Electricity imports increased by 12.3 per cent to 1,721.1 GWh in 2025. The rise in imports was supported by the bilateral exchange agreement between Kenya and Tanzania and the commissioning of the Namanga border line, which facilitated cross-border power exchange.

**Table 9.8: Generation and Imports of Electricity, 2021-2025**

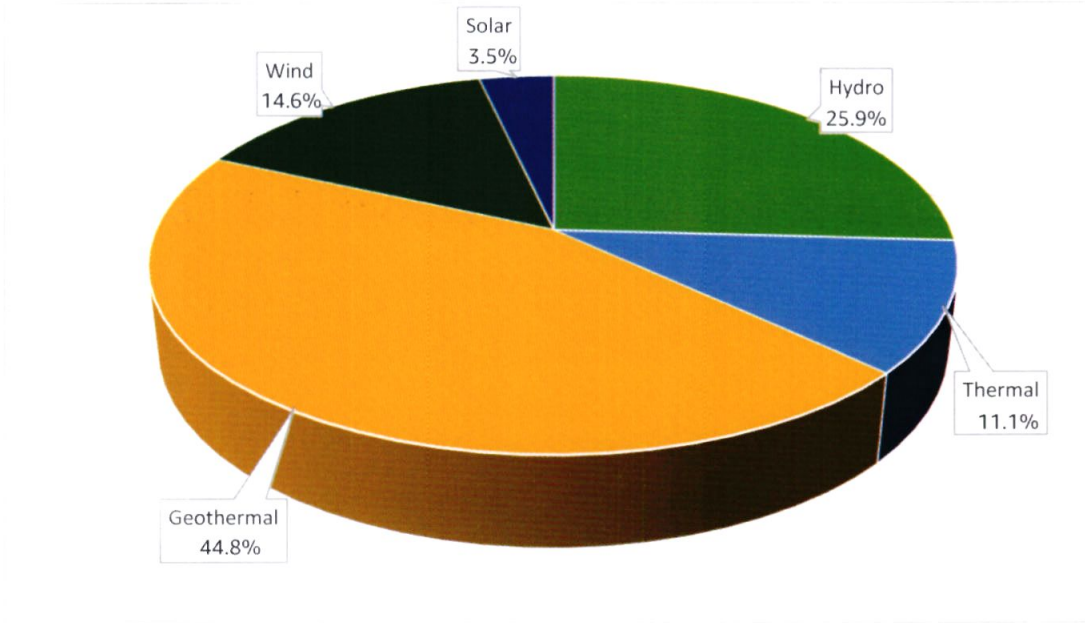
*GWh*

| Year | Generation | | | | | | | | Imports | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hydro | Thermal oil | | | Geo thermal | Co-gene-ration | Wind | Solar | | |
| | | KenGen | IPPs and Off-Grid | Total | | | | | | |
| 2021 | 3,675.0 | 434.3 | 760.0 | 1,262.0 | 5,037.0 | 0.5 | 1,984.8 | 167.4 | 288.0 | 12,414.7 |
| 2022 | 3,039.9 | 494.9 | 1,090.0 | 1,584.9 | 5,517.5 | 0.3 | 2,143.0 | 383.7 | 316.0 | 12,985.4 |
| 2023 | 2,666.7 | 353.5 | 952.2 | 1,305.7 | 6,032.1 | 0.2 | 2,008.1 | 491.5 | 919.3 | 13,423.6 |
| 2024 | 3,630.7 | 411.2 | 718.3 | 1,129.5 | 5,551.0 | 0.0 | 1,797.7 | 460.4 | 1,532.6 | 14,101.9 |
| 2025* | 3,462.3 | 518.1 | 962.1 | 1,480.2 | 5,981.6 | 0.0 | 1,949.1 | 473.4 | 1,721.1 | 15,067.7 |

*Source: Kenya Power & Lighting Company Ltd and Kenya Electricity Generation Company Ltd*
** Provisional*
*Notes:*
*1. IPP: Independent Power Producers*
*2. 1 Gigawatt hour = 1,000,000 kilowatt hours*

**9.19.** Figure 9.3 provides an overview of domestic electricity generation by source in 2025. Renewable sources accounted for 88.9 per cent of local electricity production in 2025. Geothermal generation remained the main source of electricity generation, contributing 44.8 per cent of the total domestic electricity generated, followed by hydro generation at 25.9 per cent, and wind generation at 14.6 per cent, while solar generation accounted for 3.5 per cent of the total electricity generated. Thermal oil was the only source of non-renewable energy source in 2025, contributing 11.1 per cent to the total domestic electricity generation.

Figure 9.3: Proportion of Domestic Electricity Generation by Source, 2025




**9.20.** Table 9.9 presents licensed captive power capacities by the type of technology for the period 2021 to 2025. Total licensed captive power capacity rose by 9.4 per cent to 427.2 MW in 2025. Hydroelectricity increased from 30.2 MW in 2024 to 33.0 MW in 2025. Solar energy capacity rose from 88.2 MW in 2024 to 122.2 MW in 2025. Thermal energy, biogas capacity, waste heat recovery plants, geothermal, coal, cogeneration, and bagasse remained unchanged during the same period.

**Table 9.9: Licensed Captive Power Capacities[1] by Type of Technology, 2021-2025**

*MW*

| Type of Technology | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro | 28.3 | 32.4 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 33.0 |
| Coal | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 |
| Cogeneration | 32.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 |
| Waste Heat Recovery | 28.5 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 83.5 |
| Bagasse | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.2 |
| Solar | 35.0 | 46.3 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 122.2 |
| Biomass | 2.9 | 2.9 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| Thermal | 46.1 | 53.9 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.9 |
| Biogas | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Biothermal | - | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Geothermal | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| **Total** | **269.5** | **349.8** | **390.4** | **390.4** | **427.2** |

*Source: Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority*
** Provisional*
*[1] These are the stock of available capacities in the country which are cumulative in nature*
*Note: Captive power capacities is the capacity of an autoproducer to generate electricity exceeding 1MW, within their facility which is then used and managed by the autoproducer for their own energy consumption.*

**9.21.** Total domestic demand for electricity increased by 9.6 per cent to 11,783.5 GWh in 2025, as shown in Table 9.10. Sales to domestic and small commercial consumers increased by 13.8 per cent to 5,073.1 GWh in 2025. Over the same period, sales to large and medium commercial and industrial consumers increased by 3.7 per cent to stand at 5,719.1 GWh. E-mobility rose from 2.8 GWh in 2024 to 7.8 GWh in 2025. Sales under the

rural electrification category rose by 20.3 per cent to 823.85 GWh in 2025. Total electricity imports increased by 12.3 per cent to 1,721.1GWh in 2025, while exports increased to 200.3 GWh from 42.8 GWh in 2024. Local generation increased by 6.2 per cent to 13,343.9 GWh in 2025. Transmission and distributive losses declined by 6.8 per cent to 3,083.9 GWh in 2025.

**Table 9.10: Electricity Demand and Supply, 2021-2025**

*GWh*

| Category | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic and Small Commercial | 4,088.6 | 4,291.5 | 4,252.4 | 4,459.1 | 5,073.1 |
| Large & Medium (Commercial and Industrial) | 4,728.4 | 4,958.2 | 5,299.8 | 5,515.2 | 5,719.1 |
| E-mobility | | | | 2.8 | 7.8 |
| Street Lighting | 99.6 | 94.2 | 109.1 | 89.9 | 159.6 |
| Rural Electrification | 648.8 | 664.5 | 659.4 | 684.8 | 823.9 |
| **TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND** | **9,565.4** | **10,008.4** | **10,320.6** | **10,751.7** | **11,783.5** |
| **Exports to Uganda & Tanzania** | **18.2** | **21.3** | **33.8** | **42.8** | **200.3** |
| Transmission[1] and Distribution losses | 2,831.0 | 2,955.7 | 3,069.2 | 3,307.4 | 3,083.9 |
| **TOTAL DEMAND = TOTAL SUPPLY[2]** | **12,414.7** | **12,985.4** | **13,423.6** | **14,101.9** | **15,067.7** |
| Less imports from Uganda and Ethiopia | 288.0 | 316.0 | 919.3 | 1,532.6 | 1,721.1 |
| **Local generation** | **12,126.7** | **12,669.4** | **12,504.3** | **12,569.3** | **13,343.9** |

*Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd*
**Provisional*
*[1]Voltage losses in power transmission lines*
*[2]Total supply equals Total generation and Imports*
*Note:*
*1. E-Mobility refers to the use of electric-powered vehicles and related technologies for transportation*
*2. E-mobility started in 2024*

**9.22.** The average electricity yield by customer category for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 is presented in Table 9.11. There was a general decrease in the average electricity yield across all customer categories. In 2025, the average yield for Domestic category recorded a decline of 12.0 per cent, to KSh 21.97 in 2024/25. Small Commercial followed a similar trend, decreasing by 11.4 per cent to KSh 24.39. Commercial Industrial yield contracted by 12.5 per cent, to KSh 19.01. Street Lighting decrease by 14.2 per cent, with yield dropping to KSh 11.08, while E Mobility yield declined by 10.0 per cent to KSh 17.42.

**Table 9.11: Average electricity yield[1] by Customer Category, 2020/21 - 2024/25**

*KSh/Unit*

| Category | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic | 16.43 | 16.90 | 20.39 | 24.97 | 21.97 |
| Small Commercial | 19.58 | 20.22 | 23.14 | 27.52 | 24.39 |
| Commercial Industrial | 16.37 | 16.55 | 19.00 | 21.73 | 19.01 |
| Street Lighting | 9.83 | 9.73 | 9.56 | 12.92 | 11.08 |
| E-Mobility | | | | 19.35 | 17.42 |
| Exports | 14.34 | 16.76 | 20.88 | 21.77 | 15.93 |

** Provisional*
*Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd*
*[1] Electricity yield is defined as the average revenue received per unit of electricity sold*
*Notes:*
*1. E-Mobility refers to the use of electric-powered vehicles and related technologies for transportation*
*2. E-mobility started in 2024*

# Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA)

## Physical Energy Flow Account (PEFA)

**9.23.** Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA) provide a framework for accounting for the utilization of natural resources within the economy. These accounts track natural resources from the point of extraction, through intermediate consumption by industries, to final use, and ultimately to the generation and disposal of residuals or waste back into the environment. Further, the accounts support efficient management of natural resources by enabling countries to monitor utilization levels, estimate available reserves, and promote proper disposal of residuals to enhance environmental sustainability.

The System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) framework adopts an accounting structure similar to that of the System of National Accounts (SNA). The concepts, definitions, and classifications applied in SEEA are aligned with those of the SNA to facilitate integration of environmental and economic statistics.

## Energy Balance, 2025

**9.24.** Table 9.12(a) presents the energy balance for coke and coal as well as renewable feedstocks in 2025. Renewable feedstocks comprise wood charcoal, fuel wood, and waste or scrap materials. Total supply of coke and coal together with renewable feedstocks was 816,594.2 TeraJoules (TJ) in 2025. On the demand side, households accounted for 98.9 per cent of total demand for these energy products.

**Table 9.12(a): Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Coal and Coke, and Renewable Feedstocks**

*TJ*

| Energy Products | Coal and Coke | Renewable feedstocks | | | Sub-Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wood charcoal | Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms | Wastes or scraps | |
| Domestic Production | | 62,322.03 | 721,014.91 | 25,841.82 | 809,178.76 |
| Imports | 7,440.45 | | | | 7,440.45 |
| Domestic Exports | 16.32 | | | | 16.32 |
| Re-Exports | 8.66 | | | | 8.66 |
| Stock changes | | | | | |
| **Sub-total: Supply** | **7,415.47** | **62,322.03** | **721,014.91** | **25,841.82** | **816,594.23** |
| | | | | | |
| Statistical differences | 3,650.79 | | | | 3,650.79 |
| | | | | | |
| **Sub-total: Demand** | **3,764.68** | **62,322.03** | **721,014.91** | **25,841.82** | **812,943.44** |
| Industry | 3,764.68 | 502.17 | 4,494.23 | | 8,761.08 |
| Households | | 61,819.86 | 716,520.68 | 25,841.82 | 804,182.36 |

*1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules*
*1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ*
*1 GWh=3.6 TJ*

**9.25.** The electricity energy balance in 2025 is shown in Table 9.12 (b). In the review period, 89.8 per cent of all electricity supplied was produced domestically. Renewable energy generated accounted for 88.9 per cent of domestically produced electricity in 2025. In the same period, the total electricity demanded locally was 42,420.54 TJ, while electricity transmission and distribution losses amounted to 11,102.1 TJ.

**Table 9.12(b): Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Electricity**

*TJ*

| Energy Products | Power Generation | | | | | | Electicial energy distribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hydro | Geothermal | Solar | Wind | Thermal | Co-Generation | |
| Domestic Production | 12,464.10 | 21,533.73 | 1,704.18 | 7,016.75 | 5,328.88 | | **48,047.65** |
| Imports | | | | | | | 6,196.02 |
| Domestic Exports | | | | | | | 721.07 |
| **Sub-total: Supply** | | | | | | | **53,522.61** |
| Statistical differences | | | | | | | 11,102.07 |
| **Sub-total: Demand** | | | | | | | **42,420.54** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Sub-total: Energy transformation** | **12,464.11** | **21,533.73** | **1,704.18** | **7,016.75** | **5,328.88** | | **48,047.65** |
| Electricity plants (Kengen) | 12,234.46 | 16,855.49 | | 193.08 | 1,865.27 | | 31,148.30 |
| Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs) | 229.65 | 4,678.24 | 1,401.82 | 6,823.67 | 3,142.32 | | 16,275.69 |
| Electricity plants (REREC) | | | 301.15 | | | | 301.15 |
| Electricity plants (Off-grid)) | | | 1.20 | | 321.30 | | 322.51 |
| **Sub-total: Energy demand** | | | | | | | **42,420.54** |
| **Electricity by Category:** | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | | | | | | | 11,824.60 |
| Small Commercial | | | | | | | 6,438.44 |
| Large and Medium Commercial | | | | | | | 20,588.76 |
| Street Lighting | | | | | | | 574.69 |
| E-Mobility | | | | | | | 28.07 |
| Bulk | | | | | | | 0.09 |
| Rural Electrification | | | | | | | 2,965.88 |

*1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules*
*1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ*
*1 GWh=3.6 TJ*

**9.26.** Table 9.12 (c) presents petroleum fuels energy balance for 2025. In the review period, 18,784.74 TJ of petroleum fuels were supplied, against the local demand of 23,968.57 TJ. Transport and storage industry demand accounted for 52.4 per cent of the total demand followed by other commercial sectors and manufacturing industry at 29.0 and 6.3 per cent, respectively. Household consumption of petroleum fuels accounted for 5.2 per cent of petroleum fuels demand in 2025, mainly in the form of LPG.

## Table 9.12(c): Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Petroleum Fuels

*TJ*

| Energy Products | Liquid fuels | | | | | | | | | | Gas | Sub-Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Motor Spirit (Premium) | Aviation gasoline | Jet fuel | Illuminating Kerosene | White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits | Light Diesel Oil | Heavy Diesel Oil | Fuel oils n.e.c. | Lubricating Oils | Lubricating Greases | Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G) | |
| Imports | 6,268.99 | 11.44 | 2,818.84 | 0.46 | 19.66 | 10,167.43 | 0.26 | 1,570.80 | 13.31 | 30.05 | 1,983.91 | **22,885.16** |
| Domestic Exports | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.33 | 0.01 | 6.58 | 164.42 | 0.45 | 7.59 | **179.66** |
| Re-Exports | 264.02 | 0.13 | 2,991.13 | 25.33 | 0.01 | 373.79 | | 167.89 | 5.60 | 0.02 | 92.83 | **3,920.77** |
| Stock changes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sub-total: Supply** | **6,004.97** | **11.28** | **(172.39)** | **(24.88)** | **19.48** | **9,793.31** | **0.24** | **1,396.34** | **(156.70)** | **29.58** | **1,883.49** | **18,784.74** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Statistical differences** | **-929.89** | **6.18** | **-3106.81** | **-209.32** | **19.48** | **-328.26** | **0.24** | **-400.51** | **-156.70** | **29.58** | **-107.84** | **-5183.85** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sub-total: Energy demand** | **6,934.86** | **5.10** | **2,934.42** | **184.45** | | **10,121.57** | | **1,796.85** | | | **1,991.33** | **23,968.58** |
| Agriculture | 6.07 | | | 0.01 | | 93.02 | | 2.47 | | | | **101.58** |
| Mining & Quarying | 54.45 | | | 1.79 | | 333.89 | | 56.11 | | | 6.24 | **452.47** |
| Manufacturing | 92.79 | | | 92.08 | | 968.80 | | 104.72 | | | 244.28 | **1,502.67** |
| Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | 1.13 | | | | | 57.83 | | 336.95 | | | | **395.91** |
| Construction | 45.24 | | | 1.75 | | 617.06 | | 6.27 | | | 1.06 | **671.37** |
| Transport and Storage | **4,556.35** | **4.86** | **2,914.53** | **0.00** | **-** | **3,866.66** | **-** | **1,216.85** | **-** | **-** | **6.50** | **12,565.75** |
| Road Transport | 2766.35 | 2.80 | 12.80 | | | 3,406.87 | | 763.59 | | | | **6,952.42** |
| Rail Transport | 0.97 | | | | | 8.33 | | 453.25 | | | | **462.55** |
| Air Transport | 0.14 | 2.06 | 2,901.73 | | | 1.80 | | | | | | **2,905.73** |
| Other Transport | 1788.88 | | | 0.00 | | 449.66 | | | | | 6.50 | **2,245.05** |

**Table 9.12(c): Energy Balance, 2025-Supply and Demand of Petroleum Fuels (Cont'd)**

*TJ*

| Energy Products | Liquid fuels | | | | | | | | | | Gas | Sub-Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Motor Spirit (Premium) | Aviation gasoline | Jet fuel | Illuminating Kerosene | White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits | Light Diesel Oil | Heavy Diesel Oil | Fuel oils n.e.c. | Lubricating Oils | Lubricating Greases | Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G) | |
| Accommodation and Food Service Activities | 0.43 | | | | | 2.03 | | | | | 17.46 | **19.92** |
| Other Commercial Sectors | 2164.84 | | | 64.56 | | 4,125.15 | | 73.48 | | | 522.13 | **6,950.16** |
| Public Administration and Defense | 13.56 | 0.24 | | | | 57.14 | | | | | | **70.94** |
| Households | 0.00 | | 20 | 24.25 | | | | | | | 1,193.66 | 1,237.80 |

*Note:*
*1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules*
*1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ*

**9.27.** Table 9.13 (a) presents physical energy supplied in 2025. During the review period, 1,745,636 TJ was supplied, with 48.8 per cent being extracted from the environment, while 1.3 per cent was imported petroleum fuels. Households transformed 778,340.5 TJ of biomass wood to firewood and charcoal, while KenGen transformed 31,148.3 TJ of energy to electricity.

**Table 9.13(a): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2025**

*TJ*

| INDUSTRIES | Industries | Households | Rest of the World | Flows from the environment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NATURAL INPUTS:** | | | | | |
| Solar | | | | 1,704.18 | **1,704.2** |
| Wind | | | | 7,016.75 | **7,016.8** |
| Hydro | | | | 12,454.49 | **12,454.5** |
| Geo-Thermal | | | | 21,533.73 | **21,533.7** |
| Bagasse | | | | - | **-** |
| Biomass Wood | | | | 809,178.8 | **809,178.8** |
| **Sub-total** | | | | **851,887.9** | **851,887.9** |
| **IMPORTS:** | | | | | |
| Electricity | | | 6,196.02 | | **6,196.0** |
| Coal and Coke | | | 7,440.45 | | **7,440.4** |
| Motor Spirit Premium | | | 6,268.99 | | **6,269.0** |
| Aviation gasoline | | | 11.44 | | **11.4** |
| Jet fuel | | | 2,818.84 | | **2,818.8** |
| Illuminating Kerosene | | | 0.46 | | **0.5** |
| White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits | | | 19.66 | | **19.7** |
| Light Diesel Oil | | | 10,167.43 | | **10,167.4** |
| Heavy Diesel Oil | | | 0.26 | | **0.3** |
| Fuel oils n.e.c. | | | 1,570.80 | | **1,570.8** |
| Lubricating Oils | | | 13.31 | | **13.3** |
| Lubricating Greases | | | 30.05 | | **30.1** |
| Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G) | | | 1,983.91 | | **1,983.9** |
| **Sub-total** | **-** | **-** | **36,521.63** | **-** | **36,521.63** |
| ENERGY PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Electricity plants (Kengen) | 31,148.3 | | | | **31,148.3** |
| Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs)) | 16,275.7 | | | | **16,275.7** |
| Electricity plants (REREC) | 301.2 | | | | **301.2** |
| Electricity plants (Off-grid)) | 322.5 | | | | **322.5** |
| Charcoal | 502.17 | 61,819.86 | | | **62,322.0** |
| Firewood | 4,494.23 | 716,520.68 | | | **721,014.9** |
| **Sub-total** | **53,044.06** | **778,340.54** | **-** | **-** | **831,384.59** |
| **RESIDUALS:** | | | | | |
| Other | | 25,841.82 | | | **25,841.8** |
| **TOTAL SUPPLY** | **53,044.1** | **804,182.4** | **36,521.6** | **851,887.9** | **1,745,636.0** |

*Note:*
*1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules*
*1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ*
*1 GWh=3.6 TJ*

**9.28.** Table 9.13(b) presents the physical energy used by sector in 2025. During the review period, households utilized 91.5 per cent of all energy mainly in the form of firewood. Overall, 778,340.5 TJ of biomass and 43,141.7 TJ of electricity were utilized in the economy in 2025.

## Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2025

*TJ*

| INDUSTRIES | SIEC | Agriculture | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | Construction | Transport and Storage | Accommodation and Food Service Activities | Other Commercial Sectors | Public Administration and Defense | Undefined | Households | Accumulation/ Stock | Rest of the World | Flows to the environment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NATURAL INPUTS:** | | | | **4,996.4** | **42,709.2** | | | | | | | **804,182.4** | | | | **851,887.9** |
| Solar | **7000** | | | | 1,704.2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,704.2 |
| Wind | **7000** | | | | 7,016.8 | | | | | | | | | | | 7,016.8 |
| Hydro | **7000** | | | | 12,454.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 12,454.5 |
| Geo-Thermal | **7000** | | | | 21,533.7 | | | | | | | | | | | 21,533.7 |
| Co-Generation | **7000** | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| Biomass Wood | | | | 4,996.4 | | | | | | | | 804,182.4 | | | | 809,178.8 |
| **ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:** | | **101.6** | **452.5** | **5,267.4** | **395.9** | **671.4** | **12,565.7** | **19.9** | **6,950.2** | **70.9** | **3,650.8** | **1,237.8** | **(5,183.8)** | **4,125.4** | **-** | **30,325.5** |
| **Petroleum:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Spirit Premium | **4651** | 6.1 | 54.4 | 92.8 | 1.1 | 45.2 | 4,556.3 | 0.4 | 2,164.8 | 13.6 | | | (929.9) | 264.0 | | 6,269.0 |
| Aviation gasoline | **4652** | | | | | | 4.9 | | | 0.2 | | | 6.2 | 0.2 | | 11.4 |
| Jet fuel | **4653** | | | | | | 2,914.5 | | | | | 19.9 | (3,106.8) | 2,991.2 | | 2,818.8 |
| Illuminating Kerosene | **4669** | 0.0 | 1.8 | 92.1 | - | 1.8 | 0.0 | | 64.6 | | | 24.2 | (209.3) | 25.3 | | 0.5 |
| White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits | **4691** | | | | | | | | | | | | 19.5 | 0.2 | | 19.7 |
| Light Diesel Oil | **4671** | 93.0 | 333.9 | 968.8 | 57.8 | 617.1 | 3,866.7 | 2.0 | 4,125.2 | 57.1 | | - | (328.3) | 374.1 | | 10,167.4 |
| Heavy Diesel Oil | **4672** | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | 0.0 | | 0.3 |
| Fuel oils n.e.c. | **4680** | 2.5 | 56.1 | 104.7 | 336.9 | 6.3 | 1,216.8 | - | 73.5 | | | - | (400.5) | 174.5 | | 1,570.8 |

## Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2025 (Cont'd)

*TJ*

| INDUSTRIES | SIEC | Agriculture | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | Construction | Transport and Storage | Accommodation and Food Service Activities | Other Commercial Sectors | Public Administration and Defense | Undefined | Households | Accumulation/ Stock | Rest of the World | Flows to the environment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lubricating Oils | **4692** | | | | | | | | | | | | (156.7) | 170.0 | | 13.3 |
| Lubricating Greases | **4692** | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.6 | 0.5 | | 30.1 |
| Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G) | **4630** | - | 6.2 | 244.3 | - | 1.1 | 6.5 | 17.5 | 522.1 | | | 1,193.7 | (107.8) | 100.4 | | 1,983.9 |
| Coal and Coke | | | | 3,764.7 | | | | | | | 3,650.8 | | | 25.0 | | 7,440.4 |
| **Electricity** | **7000** | | | | | | | | | | **28,585.3** | **13,835.3** | - | **721.1** | | **43,141.7** |
| Domestic and Small Commercial | | | | | | | | | | | 6,495.0 | 11,768.2 | | | | 18,263.1 |
| Large and Medium | | | | | | | | | | | 20,588.8 | | | | | 20,588.8 |
| Street Lighting | | | | | | | | | | | 28.1 | | | | | 28.1 |
| E-mobility | | | | | | | | | | | 574.7 | | | | | 574.7 |
| Rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | | 898.8 | 2,067.1 | | | | 2,965.9 |
| Bulk | | | | | | | | | | | 0.1 | | | | | 0.1 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 721.1 | | 721.1 |
| **Biomass:** | | | | **4,996.4** | | | | | | | | **778,340.5** | | | | **783,336.9** |
| Firewood | | | | 4,494.2 | | | | | | | | 716,520.7 | | | | 721,014.9 |
| Charcoal | | | | 502.2 | | | | | | | | 61,819.9 | | | | 62,322.0 |
| Wood/Process Waste | **5119** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - |

## Table 9.13(b): Physical Energy Use Table, 2025 (Cont'd)

*TJ*

| INDUSTRIES | SIEC | Agriculture | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | Construction | Transport and Storage | Accommodation and Food Service Activities | Other Commercial Sectors | Public Administration and Defense | Undefined | Households | Accumulation/ Stock | Rest of the World | Flows to the environment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farm residue/ Animal crop residue | **5130** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| **RESIDUALS:** | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | **36,943.8** | **36,943.8** |
| Extraction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25,841.8 | 25,841.8 |
| Transformation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Losses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11,102.0 | 11,102.0 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL USE** | | **101.6** | **452.5** | **15,260.2** | **43,105.1** | **671.4** | **12,565.7** | **19.9** | **6,950.2** | **70.9** | **32,236.1** | **1,597,596.0** | **(5,183.8)** | **4,846.5** | **36,943.8** | **1,745,636.0** |

*Note:*
*1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules*
*1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ*
*1 GWh=3.6 TJ*

# Revision Addendum, Physical Supply and Use Table, 2024

The 2024 Physical Energy Balances have been revised as presented below. The main change in the balances, consist of an update to Biomass estimation. Supply and use of Firewood and charcoal have been revised to include estimates of total physical quantities consumed based on estimation of proportion of households using charcoal and firewood as main source of energy for cooking.

**Table 9.13(c): Physical Energy Supply Table, 2024**

*TJ*

| INDUSTRIES | Industries | Households | Rest of the World | Flows from the environment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NATURAL INPUTS:** | | | | | |
| Solar | | | | 1,657.59 | **1,657.6** |
| Wind | | | | 6,471.62 | **6,471.6** |
| Hydro | | | | 13,070.48 | **13,070.5** |
| Geo-Thermal | | | | 19,983.63 | **19,983.6** |
| Bagasse | | | | 0.06 | **0.1** |
| Biomass Wood | | | | 772,446.7 | **772,446.7** |
| **Sub-total** | | | | | **813,630.1** |
| **ENERGY PRODUCTS** | | | | | |
| Electricity | | | 5,517.46 | | **5,517.46** |
| Coal and Coke | | | 7,409.66 | | **7,409.66** |
| Motor Spirit Premium | | | 5,539.51 | | **5,539.5** |
| Aviation gasoline | | | 5.20 | | **5.2** |
| Jet fuel | | | 3,156.84 | | **3,156.8** |
| Illuminating Kerosene | | | 8.15 | | **8.2** |
| White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits | | | 13.84 | | **13.8** |
| Light Diesel Oil | | | 9,979.55 | | **9,979.55** |
| Heavy Diesel Oil | | | 0.1 | | **0.1** |
| Fuel oils n.e.c. | | | 1,300.24 | | **1,300.2** |
| Lubricating Oils | 378.13 | | 22.15 | | **400.3** |
| Lubricating Greases | | | 10.71 | | **10.7** |
| Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G) | | | 1,895.03 | | **1,895.0** |
| Electricity plants (Kengen) | 30,507.2 | | | | **30,507.2** |
| Electricity plants (Independent Power Producers (IPPs)) | 14,120.3 | | | | **14,120.3** |
| Electricity plants (REREC) | 295.6 | | | | **295.6** |
| Electricity plants (Off-grid)) | 326.4 | | | | **326.4** |
| Charcoal | 832.54 | 58,660.43 | | | **59,493.0** |
| Firewood | 7,450.90 | 680,834.06 | | | **688,285.0** |
| **Sub-total** | **53,532.95** | **739,494.49** | | | **828,263.88** |
| **RESIDUALS:** | | | | | |
| Other | | 24,668.75 | | | **24,668.7** |
| **TOTAL SUPPLY** | **53,533.0** | **764,163.2** | **34,858.6** | **1,382,705.7** | **1,666,562.7** |

*Note:*
*1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules*
*1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ*
*1 GWh=3.6 TJ*

## Table 9.13(d): Physical Energy Use Table, 2024

*TJ*

| INDUSTRIES | SIEC | Agriculture | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | Construction | Transport and Storage | Accommodation and Food Service Activities | Other Commercial Sectors | Public Administration and Defense | Undefined | Households | Accumulation/ Stock | Rest of the World | Flows to the environment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NATURAL INPUTS:** | | - | - | **8,283.44** | **41,183.4** | - | - | - | | | | **764,163.2** | - | - | - | **813,630.1** |
| Solar | **7000** | | | | 1,657.59 | | | | | | | | | | | 1,657.6 |
| Wind | **7000** | | | | 6,471.62 | | | | | | | | | | | 6,471.6 |
| Hydro | **7000** | | | | 13,070.48 | | | | | | | | | | | 13,070.5 |
| Geo-Thermal | **7000** | | | | 19,983.63 | | | | | | | | | | | 19,983.6 |
| Co-Generation | **7000** | | | | 0.06 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.1 |
| Biomass Wood | | | | 8,283.44 | | | | | | | | 764,163.2 | | | | 772,446.7 |
| **ENERGY PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Petroleum:** | | **93.0** | **403.2** | **5,947.6** | **306.7** | **612.0** | **9,945.2** | **17.5** | **6,284.05** | **86.0** | **2,841.5** | **2,873.6** | **-3862.72** | **4171.94** | - | **29,719.0** |
| Motor Spirit Premium | **4651** | 5.47 | 49.03 | 83.56 | 1.02 | 40.74 | 3,006.30 | 0.39 | 1,949.52 | 12.21 | | 1,097 | -709.17 | 3.56 | | 5,539.5 |
| Aviation gasoline | **4652** | - | - | - | - | - | 8.62 | - | - | 0.43 | | - | -4.10 | 0.25 | | 5.2 |
| Jet fuel | **4653** | - | - | - | - | - | 3,056.37 | - | - | 20.86 | | - | -3760.07 | 3,839.68 | | 3,156.8 |
| Illuminating Kerosene | **4669** | 0.01 | 1.49 | 76.67 | - | 1.46 | 0.11 | - | 53.76 | - | | 20.19 | -145.54 | - | | 8.2 |
| White spirit and special boiling point industrial spirits | **4691** | | | | | | - | | | | | | 13.62 | 0.22 | | 13.8 |
| Light Diesel Oil | **4671** | 84.92 | 304.80 | 884.40 | 52.79 | 563.30 | 2,813.94 | 1.85 | 3,765.77 | 52.16 | | 716 | 663.95 | 75.81 | | 9,979.55 |
| Heavy Diesel Oil | **4672** | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.12 | 0.01 | | 0.1 |
| Fuel oils n.e.c. | **4680** | 1.85 | 41.98 | 78.35 | 252.10 | 4.69 | 859.69 | - | 54.98 | - | | - | -75.32 | 81.92 | | 1,300.2 |
| Lubricating Oils | **4692** | 0.76 | 0.44 | 7.29 | 0.75 | 0.86 | 194.48 | | 4.86 | 0.32 | 33.3 | | | 157.20 | | 400.3 |
| Lubricating Greases | **4692** | | | | | | - | | | | 10.3 | | | 0.44 | | 10.7 |
| Liquified Petroleum Gas (L.P.G) | **4630** | | 5.44 | 212.93 | | 0.92 | 5.67 | 15.22 | 455.12 | | | 1,040.47 | 153.79 | 5.47 | | 1,895.0 |
| Coal and Coke | | | | 4,604.38 | | | | | | | 2,797.90 | | | 7.38 | | 7,409.66 |

## Table 9.13(d): Physical Energy Use Table, 2024 (Cont'd)

*TJ*

| INDUSTRIES | SIEC | Agriculture | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | Construction | Transport and Storage | Accommodation and Food Service Activities | Other Commercial Sectors | Public Administration and Defense | Undefined | Households | Accumulation/ Stock | Rest of the World | Flows to the environment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Electricity** | **7000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **26,644** | **12,062** | | **154** | - | **38,706.2** |
| Domestic and Small Commercial | | | | | | | | | | | 5,708.89 | 10,343.87 | | | | 16,052.76 |
| Large and Medium | | | | | | | | | | | 19,854.57 | | | | | 19,854.57 |
| Street Lighting | | | | | | | | | | | 323.47 | | | | | 323.47 |
| E-mobility | | | | | | | | | | | 10.17 | | | | | 10.17 |
| Rural electrification | | | | | | | | | | | 747.05 | 1,718.21 | | | | 2,465.26 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 154.09 | | 154.09 |
| **Biomass:** | | - | - | **8,283.4** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **739,494.5** | - | - | - | **747,777.9** |
| Firewood | | | | 7,450.90 | | | | | | | | 680,834.06 | | | | 688,285.0 |
| Charcoal | | | | 832.54 | | | | | | | | 58,660.43 | | | | 59,493.0 |
| Wood/Process Waste | 5119 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| Farm residue/ Animal crop residue | 5130 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| **RESIDUALS:** | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **36,575.4** | **36,729.5** |
| Extraction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24,668.75 | 24,668.7 |
| Transformation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| Losses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11,906.64 | 11,906.64 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 154.08 |
| **TOTAL USE** | | **93.0** | **403.2** | **22,514.4** | **41,490.1** | **612.0** | **9,945.2** | **17.5** | **6,284.1** | **86.0** | **29,485.5** | **1,518,593.3** | **-3862.72** | **4,172.0** | **54,749.3** | **1,666,562.7** |

*Note:*
*1 Terajoule (TJ)=10^12 Joules*
*1000 Tonnes=4.184 TJ*
*1 GWh=3.6 TJ*

## Developments in the Energy Sector Rural Electrification and Electricity Transmission.

The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme increased to 69,068 in the 2024/25 financial year. This represents a sustained upward trend compared to 57,391 connections during the FY 2023/24.

Cumulative electricity connections to public facilities stood at 64,703 as at 2025. Schools accounted for the largest share of these connections at 33,136, followed by other public facilities at 16,501 and markets at 9,880. Health facilities recorded 5,186 connections during the same period.

**2.0%**

The manufacturing sector's real value added grew by 2.0 per cent in 2025

**18.0%**

Increase in cement production in 2025

CHAPTER

# 10

# Manufacturing Sector

## Overview

The manufacturing sector remains a key pillar in advancing Kenya's transition toward an industrialized economy. In 2025, the sector performance was significantly shaped by supportive government policies under the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV, 2023–2027) of Kenya Vision 2030. Public investment, particularly through the Affordable Housing Programme and ongoing infrastructure development, sustained demand for construction-related manufactures such as cement and metal products.

In addition, preferential tax treatment and local-content requirements within the automotive assembly and import-substitution framework supported non-food manufacturing, especially motor vehicle production, in line with efforts to strengthen domestic industrial capacity. Complementary interventions to improve access to industrial financing encouraged capacity expansion. Overall, trends in employment, credit uptake, and production indicate the manufacturing sector expanded during the review period.

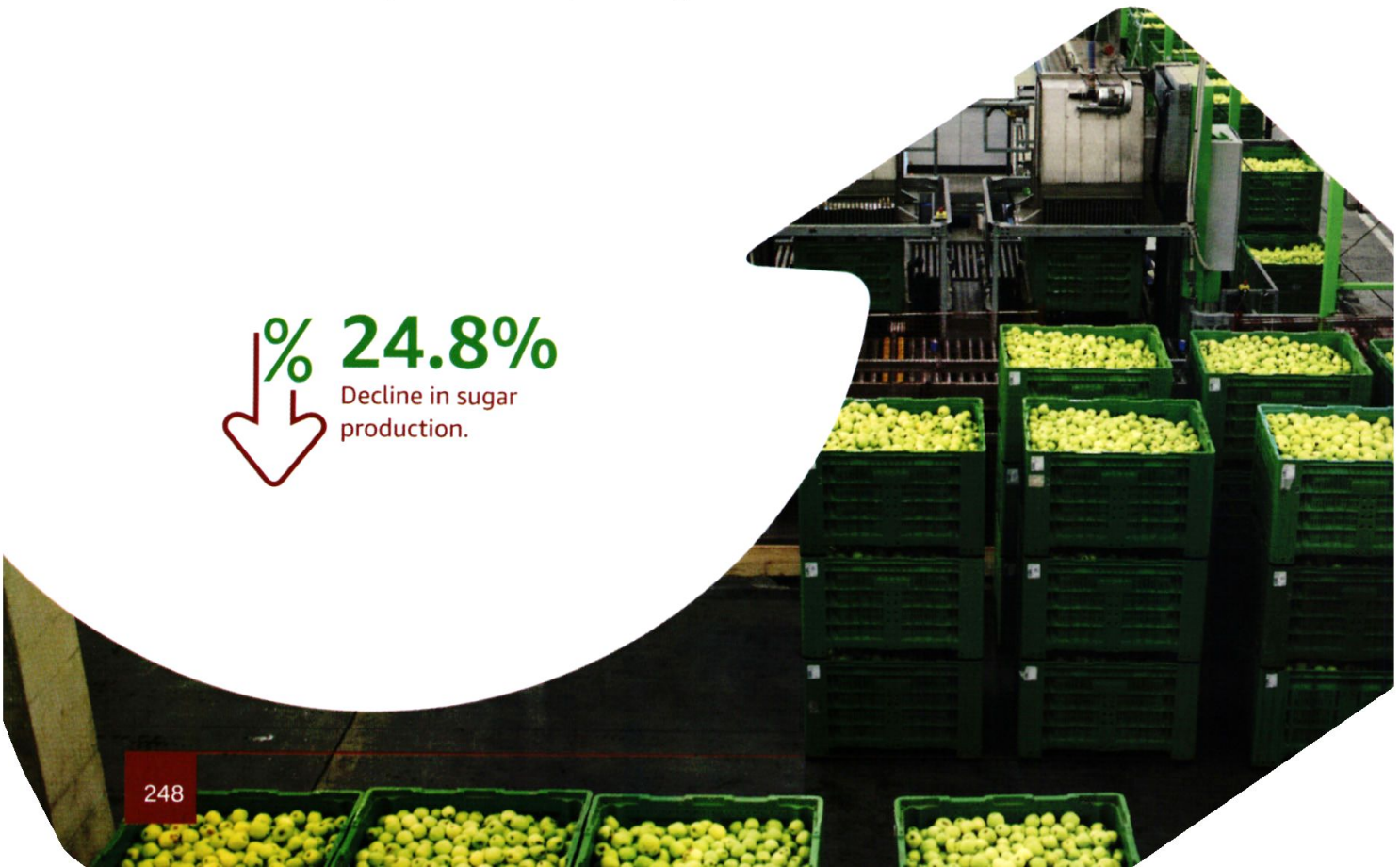
**10.2.** During the year under review, the manufacturing sector's real value added grew by 2.0 per cent. The sector accounted for 7.1 per cent of national GDP compared to 7.3 per cent in 2024.

**10.3.** In the year under review, several manufacturing sub-sectors posted notable improvements. Production volume increased by 2.1 per cent in 2025 as reflected in the increase of the quantum index to 130.9. Construction-related industries recorded strong growth, supported by ongoing infrastructure development. Production of non-metallic mineral products, mainly cement, expanded by 17.1 per cent, while wood and products of wood grew by 5.8 per cent and basic metals by 4.9 per cent. Similarly, the Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers sub-sector rebounded, recording a growth of 15.2 per cent during the period under review. Collectively, these gains point to a gradual structural shift within the manufacturing sector, with growth increasingly driven by industrial and construction-linked activities rather than agriculture-based processing.

**10.4.** Performance across several agro-processing and food-related sub-sectors weakened, partly offsetting the gains recorded elsewhere. Sugar processing declined by 24.8 per cent, compared to a growth of 72.5 per cent in 2024, primarily due to shortages of sugarcane. The manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified, comprising mainly made tea and milled coffee, contracted by 5.5 per cent, compared to a growth of 4.0 per cent in 2024, while the manufacture of prepared and preserved fruits and vegetables declined by 5.0 per cent. These contractions outweighed growth recorded in other food-product sub-sectors, contributing to a more subdued overall performance of the manufacture of food products during the review period. The analysis in the subsequent sections is derived from Table 10.3 which presents the percentage change in quantum indices of manufacturing production from 2021 to 2025.

## Agro-Based Manufacturing Industries

**10.5.** Agro-based manufacturing industries comprise all processing activities that utilise agricultural materials as primary inputs. These industries span a wide range of food related activities, including meat and meat products, dairy processing, fish processing, grain milling, bakery products, animal feeds, sugar, and other food products, as well as non-food manufacturing



**24.8%**
Decline in sugar production.

linked to agricultural and forestry supply chains. The non-food manufacturing sub-sector linked to agriculture includes beverages, tobacco products, textiles, leather goods, wood products, and paper and packaging materials.

**10.6.** In the year under review, agro-based manufacturing sub-sectors recorded a varied performance. Total food manufacturing contracted by 1.2 per cent, reversing the strong 7.9 per cent growth recorded in 2024. The decline was mainly attributed to a 24.8 per cent drop in sugar production, reduced production in the prepared and preserved fruits and vegetables category (–5.0%), and lower processing of tea under food products not elsewhere classified. However, several foods related sub-sectors recorded growth, including dairy products (12.9%), meat and meat products (9.8%), prepared animal feeds (8.9%), vegetable and animal fats and oils (4.1%), grain mill products (3.4%), and bakery products (1.8%). Non-food agro-processing activities recorded an expansion supported by growth in beverages (1.3%), leather and related products (0.9%), wood products (5.8%), and paper and paper products (1.3%).

## Industrial Based Manufacturing Activities

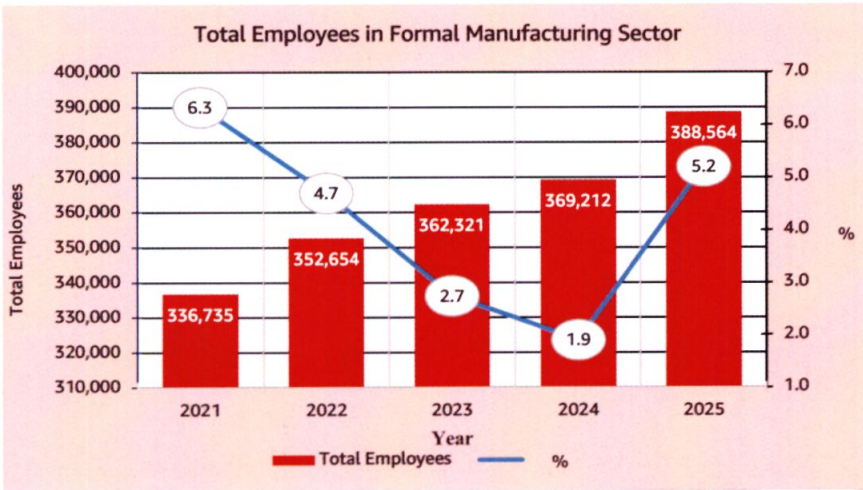
**10.7.** Industrial based manufacturing activities comprise industries that primarily utilize mineral, chemical, metallic, petrochemical, and engineering inputs other than agricultural raw materials. In 2025, the industrial based manufacturing industries recorded an expansion, supported by strong growth in construction related manufacturing and renewed momentum in engineering and metal-based production. The manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, mainly cement, rose by 17.1 per cent compared to 6.8 per cent contraction in 2024. Basic metals grew by 4.9 per cent, reversing the 6.1 per cent decline in the previous year.

**10.8.** Transport equipment posted notable rebound, with the motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers sub-sector expanding by 15.2 per cent in the review year, following a contraction of 3.6 per cent in 2024. Similarly, furniture grew by 5.4 per cent, machinery and equipment (3.4%), electrical equipment (3.2%), plastics products (2.8%), while the chemical and chemical products grew by 1.2 per cent.

## Formal employment

**10.9. The manufacturing sector sustained its position as a major employer in the formal economy in 2025. Employment in the sector increased by 5.2 per cent** to 388,564 **employees** in **2025 to account for** 11.7 **per cent of total formal wage employment.** Employment within the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) grew by 16.4 per cent to 104,692 employees in 2025 from 89,941 employees in 2024. This expansion was largely driven by increased hiring across various EPZ sectors, with the apparel and agro-processing enterprises recording the strongest employment gains.

**Figure 10.1: Total Employees in Formal Manufacturing Sector, 2021-2025**



## Value of output, Intermediate consumption, Value added and Compensation of employees.

**10.10.** Table 10.1 presents the value of output, intermediate consumption, value added, and compensation of employees for the manufacturing sector for the period 2021 to 2025. The value of output increased from KSh 3.6 trillion in 2024 to KSh 3.8 trillion in 2025. Similarly, value added grew from KSh 1.2 trillion in 2024 to KSh 1.3 trillion in the period under review. Compensation of employees increased from KSh 309.6 billion in 2024 to KSh 322.2 billion, over the same period. Intermediate consumption similarly increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 256.5 billion in 2025.

**Table 10.1: Manufacturing Output, Compensation of Employees and Value Added at Current Prices, 2021-2025**

***KSh Million***

| Year | Value of Output | Intermediate Consumption | Value Added | Compensation of Employees |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 2,700,161 | 1,814,529 | 885,633 | 231,411 |
| 2022 | 3,168,615 | 2,124,424 | 1,044,191 | 258,418 |
| 2023 | 3,511,498 | 2,385,866 | 1,125,632 | 283,207 |
| 2024 | 3,691,742 | 2,515,349 | 1,176,393 | 309,686 |
| 2025* | 3,817,391 | 2,565,409 | 1,251,981 | 322,245 |

**Provisional*

## Quantum Indices

**10.11.** The manufacturing sector's quantum indices and percentage changes for 2021–2025 are presented in Tables 10.2 and 10.3, while production volumes for selected commodities are presented in Table 10.4. The quantum index for the year 2025 was 130.9, compared to 128.2 in 2024, representing a 2.1 percentage change, over the same period.

**Table 10.2: Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2021-2025**

*Base: 2017=100*

| Manufacturing Divisions and Groups Descriptions | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meat and Meat Products | 90.4 | 92.4 | 101.6 | 105.9 | 116.2 |
| Processing and preserving of fish | 99.3 | 114.8 | 118.0 | 117.5 | 118.8 |
| Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables | 70.7 | 74.4 | 83.1 | 88.0 | 83.6 |
| Vegetable & Animal Fats and Oils | 113.0 | 98.5 | 105.1 | 107.3 | 111.7 |
| Dairy Products | 132.9 | 123.8 | 144.1 | 161.2 | 182.0 |
| Grain Mill Products | 132.8 | 129.7 | 137.2 | 135.8 | 140.5 |
| Prepared Animal Feeds | 103.0 | 101.3 | 118.5 | 126.7 | 138.0 |
| Bakery Products | 119.8 | 118.7 | 128.8 | 120.2 | 122.4 |
| Sugar | 186.2 | 211.8 | 125.7 | 216.8 | 163.0 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery | 96.0 | 97.2 | 96.7 | 101.4 | 102.6 |
| Food Products not elsewhere classified | 117.6 | 121.1 | 125.5 | 130.5 | 123.3 |
| Total Food Products | 123.1 | 123.0 | 124.5 | 134.1 | 132.5 |
| Beverages | 99.8 | 102.3 | 105.2 | 109.9 | 111.3 |
| Tobacco Products | 111.0 | 80.9 | 90.7 | 70.8 | 70.3 |
| Beverages and Tobacco | 101.6 | 98.8 | 102.8 | 103.4 | 104.5 |
| Textiles | 104.8 | 100.9 | 101.4 | 113.0 | 116.0 |
| Wearing Apparel | 98.3 | 98.8 | 98.0 | 103.4 | 104.8 |
| Leather and Related Products | 123.0 | 125.9 | 138.2 | 124.7 | 125.9 |
| Wood and Products of Wood | 157.6 | 246.7 | 238.5 | 240.6 | 254.6 |
| Paper and Paper Products | 100.8 | 97.2 | 93.1 | 106.1 | 107.5 |
| Printing and Production of Recorded Media | 122.4 | 126.8 | 130.9 | 133.9 | 135.9 |
| Refined Petroleum Products | 104.5 | 99.7 | 104.8 | 108.7 | 114.7 |
| Chemical and Chemical Products | 116.2 | 120.7 | 124.3 | 127.1 | 128.7 |
| Pharmaceutical Products | 114.4 | 116.2 | 118.5 | 121.5 | 123.9 |
| Plastic Products | 121.0 | 124.2 | 129.1 | 131.1 | 134.8 |
| Other Non-metallic Mineral Products | 144.4 | 152.8 | 150.6 | 140.4 | 164.4 |
| Basic Metals | 108.0 | 115.5 | 125.6 | 117.9 | 123.7 |
| Structural Metal Products | 95.7 | 106.8 | 116.5 | 106.9 | 110.9 |
| Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment | 122.1 | 131.9 | 144.4 | 131.7 | 136.1 |
| Electrical Equipment | 76.5 | 75.4 | 77.2 | 78.3 | 80.8 |
| Machinery and Equipment nec | 112.7 | 125.7 | 133.1 | 136.6 | 141.3 |
| Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers | 155.9 | 196.1 | 195.6 | 188.5 | 217.2 |
| Manufacture of furniture | 100.6 | 101.4 | 107.0 | 109.6 | 115.5 |
| Other Manufacturing | 106.3 | 107.5 | 108.9 | 112.3 | 113.2 |
| Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment | 130.3 | 130.9 | 135.5 | 136.2 | 134.9 |
| **OVERALL** | **118.8** | **121.8** | **124.3** | **128.2** | **130.9** |

**Table 10.3: Percentage Change in Quantum Indices of Manufacturing Production, 2021-2025**

*Percentage Change*

| Manufacturing Divisions and Groups Descriptions | Weight | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meat and Meat Products | 0.9 | 13.1 | 2.1 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 9.8 |
| Processing and preserving of fish | 0.3 | 6.3 | 15.6 | 2.7 | -0.4 | 1.1 |
| Prepared and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables | 2.0 | -13.5 | 5.3 | 11.6 | 5.9 | -5.0 |
| Vegetable & Animal Fats and Oils | 4.7 | -2.8 | -12.8 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 4.1 |
| Dairy Products | 3.8 | 12.0 | -6.8 | 16.4 | 11.9 | 12.9 |
| Grain Mill Products | 10.9 | 6.2 | -2.4 | 5.8 | -1.0 | 3.4 |
| Prepared Animal Feeds | 2.6 | -0.9 | -1.6 | 17.0 | 6.9 | 8.9 |
| Bakery Products | 3.2 | 9.4 | -0.9 | 8.5 | -6.6 | 1.8 |
| Sugar | 3.2 | 16.0 | 13.8 | -40.6 | 72.5 | -24.8 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | -0.5 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| Food Products not elsewhere classified | 11.7 | -5.8 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.0 | -5.5 |
| Total Food Products | 44.5 | 3.0 | -0.1 | 1.2 | 7.7 | -1.2 |
| Beverages | 6.0 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
| Tobacco Products | 1.2 | -9.0 | -27.1 | 12.0 | -22.0 | -0.7 |
| Beverages and Tobacco | 7.2 | 4.7 | -2.8 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Textiles | 1.3 | 2.8 | -3.7 | 0.5 | 11.4 | 2.6 |
| Wearing Apparel | 3.0 | 7.2 | 0.5 | -0.8 | 5.6 | 1.3 |
| Leather and Related Products | 1.3 | 15.6 | 2.4 | 9.8 | -9.8 | 0.9 |
| Wood and Products of Wood | 0.7 | 12.5 | 56.5 | -3.3 | 0.9 | 5.8 |
| Paper and Paper Products | 4.3 | 26.3 | -3.5 | -4.3 | 4.5 | 1.3 |
| Printing and Production of Recorded Media | 2.8 | 15.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Refined Petroleum Products | 0.4 | 0.8 | -4.6 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 5.5 |
| Chemical and Chemical Products | 6.2 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Pharmaceutical Products | 2.0 | -0.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Plastic Products | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 2.8 |
| Other Non-metallic Mineral Products | 6.1 | 23.4 | 5.8 | -1.4 | -6.8 | 17.1 |
| Basic Metals | 8.0 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 8.8 | -6.1 | 4.9 |
| Structural Metal Products | 0.5 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 9.1 | -8.3 | 3.7 |
| Fabricated Metal Products,except machinery and equipment | 1.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 9.5 | -8.8 | 3.3 |
| Electrical Equipment | 0.9 | 0.0 | -1.5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| Machinery and Equipment nec | 0.3 | 3.8 | 11.5 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 3.4 |
| Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi Trailers | 2.0 | 21.9 | 25.8 | -0.3 | -3.6 | 15.2 |
| Manufacture of furniture | 1.1 | -3.6 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 5.4 |
| Other Manufacturing | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 0.8 |
| Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment | 0.6 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 0.5 | -1.0 |
| **OVERALL** | **100.0** | **6.5** | **2.5** | **2.1** | **3.2** | **2.1** |

** Provisional*

## Food Products Division

**10.12.** The Food Products division recorded mixed performance in the review period, with outcomes varying across its constituent sub-sectors. The total Food Products quantum index contracted by 1.2 per cent compared to a 7.9 per cent expansion in 2024.

**10.13.** The dairy products sub-sector posted the strongest growth in the review period, expanding by 12.9 per cent compared to 11.9 per cent in 2024. This robust performance was driven mainly by higher processed milk volumes, which rose from 619.1 million litres in 2024 to 701.5 million litres in 2025. Similarly, production of yoghurt and other fermented milk grew by 4.4 per cent during the review period, reflecting sustained demand across the broader dairy products.

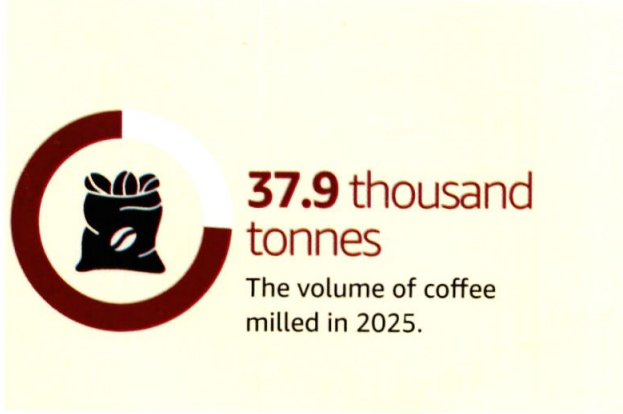
**10.14.** The meat and meat products sub-sector grew by 9.8 per cent in 2025 compared to 4.2 per cent growth in 2024. Within this sub-sector, pork processing expanded by 19.2 per cent, while the production of sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood increased by 7.4 per cent. The manufacture of prepared animal feeds expanded by 8.9 per cent in 2025 compared to 6.9 per cent in 2024, while the animal and vegetable fats and oils sub-sector recorded growth of 4.1 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent in the previous year.

**10.15.** The grain mill products sub-sector recorded a growth of 3.4 per cent in 2025, compared to a contraction of 0.3 per cent in 2024. The improved performance was largely attributable to increased production of maize flour from 613.9 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 661.0 thousand tonnes in 2025. Similarly, wheat flour production increased from 1,461.8 thousand tonnes to 1,494.5 thousand tonnes over the same period. In addition, the quantity of rice, semi- or wholly milled grew by 4.9 per cent to 207.3 thousand tonnes during the year under review.

**10.16.** The bakery products sub-sector expanded by 1.8 per cent in 2025, recovering from a 6.6 per cent contraction in 2024. Growth in this sub-sector was primarily supported by a 1.9 per cent rise in the production of bread. Production of gingerbread and associated products; sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers increased by 0.2 per cent in the review period. Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery sub-sector grew by 1.2 per cent in 2025, largely due to increase in production of sugar confectionery.

**10.17.** Performance in the bakery products sub-sector was weighed down by significant declines in sugar production that declined from 815.5 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 613.2 thousand tonnes in 2025, as presented in Table 10.4.

**10.18.** Similarly, the food products not elsewhere classified sub-sector contracted by 5.5 per cent in 2025, reversing a 4.0 per cent expansion in 2024. The decline was mainly attributed to reduced production of black tea from 598.5 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 550.4 thousand tonnes in 2025. However, the volume of coffee milled increased from 37.2 thousand tonnes to 37.9 thousand tonnes over the same period.




**10.19.** The prepared and preserved fruits and vegetables sub-sector declined by 5.0 per cent in 2025, reversing the 5.9 per cent growth reported in 2024. This decline was primarily driven by a 9.6 per cent reduction in the volumes of fruits, otherwise prepared or preserved. However, the production of beans, otherwise prepared or preserved, not frozen, increased by 2.6 per cent, partially cushioning the sub-sector's overall decline.

## Beverages and Tobacco Products Division

**10.20.** Quantities of beverages and tobacco products manufactured grew by 1.1 per cent in 2025, compared to the 0.6 per cent expansion recorded in 2024. Within the sub-sector, the quantities of beverage manufactured grew by 1.3 per cent in 2025, compared to 4.4 per cent growth recorded in 2024. This growth was mainly supported by increased soft drink production, which rose from 671.1 million litres in 2024 to 703.7 million litres in 2025. The quantities manufactured of tobacco products declined by 0.7 per cent in 2025.

## Textiles and Wearing Apparel Divisions

**10.21.** The quantities of textiles produced expanded by 2.6 per cent following the significant 11.4 per cent contraction recorded in 2024. This growth was largely attributed to a 7.2 per cent increase in the production of knitting yarn. The overall performance of the sub-sector was moderated by declines in production of woven fabrics and production of sacks and bags of textiles by 4.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively, during the review period.

**10.22.** The wearing apparel sub-sector recorded a growth of 1.3 per cent in 2025, compared to an expansion of 5.6 per cent in 2024. This performance was supported by increased production of t-shirts, singlets and other vests (3.3%); and jerseys, pullovers, cardigans (2.8%); and production of babies' garments and clothing accessories by 1.5 per cent during the review period.

## Leather and Related Products Division

**10.23.** The quantities of leather and related products grew by 0.9 per cent in 2025, reversing the 9.8 per cent drop recorded in 2024. The growth was supported by increased production of footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics (6.3%), and footwear, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, or with uppers of leather or textile materials by 2.0 per cent. However, the overall expansion was moderated by reduced production of finished leather and lower manufacture of footwear with uppers of leather, by 5.2 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively, during the review period.

## Wood and Products of Wood; and Paper and Paper Products Division

**10.24.** The quantities of wood and wood-based products manufactured grew by 5.8 per cent in 2025, marking a notable improvement from the 0.9 per cent growth recorded in 2024. This stronger performance was largely driven by increased production of block boards and other wood-based panels, supported by rising demand from the construction and furniture industries. Notably, the expansion was reinforced by a 5.8 per cent increase in blockboard production. The paper and paper products sub-sector recorded a slower growth of 1.3 per cent in 2025, down from 4.5 per cent in 2024. Despite this moderation, the sub-sector's performance was supported by increased production of exercise books (2.2 %), as well as modest gains in labels made of paper or paperboard (0.5 %) and toilet paper and serviettes (0.3 %) during the review period.

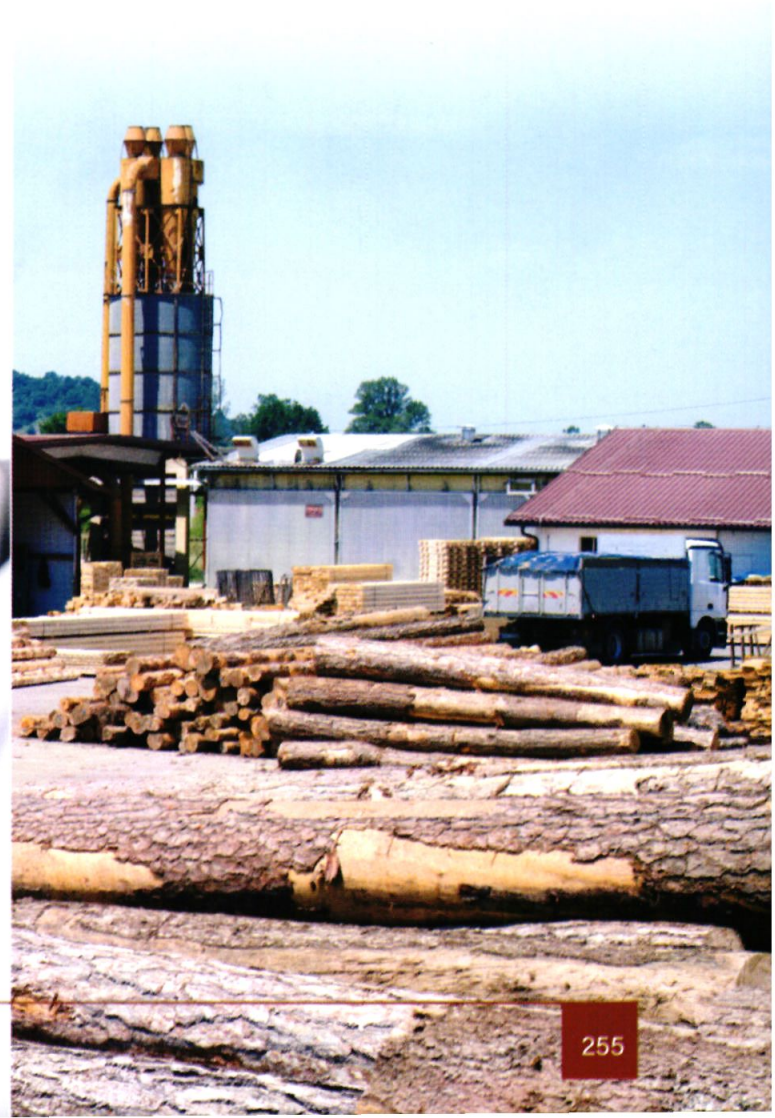
## Printing and Production of Recorded Media Division

**10.25.** The printing and production of recorded media sub-sector increased by 1.5 per cent in 2025, slower pace compared to 2.3 per cent growth in 2024. Growth in the sub-sector was supported by continued demand for printed packaging materials and commercial print services, particularly from manufacturers and distributors of consumer goods. The sub-sector maintained relatively stable activity despite broader shifts toward digital content.

## Chemical and Chemical Products; and Pharmaceutical Products Divisions

**10.26.** The chemical and chemical products sub-sector expanded by 1.2 per cent in 2025, compared to the 2.3 per cent growth recorded in 2024. The growth was supported by increased production of hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and rare gases (4.5%); and soap, cleaning preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations (3.2%). However, overall growth was constrained by a contraction in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol and other chemical spirits, (-20.1%), during the review period.

**10.27.** The manufacture of pharmaceutical products sub-sector grew by 2.0 per cent in 2025, slightly below the 2.5 per cent expansion recorded in 2024. The sub-sector's performance was supported by increased production of essential medicines, particularly tablets and syrups, in response to continued demand from institutions and households.



## Plastic Products Division

**10.28.** The manufacture of plastic products sub-sector expanded by 2.8 per cent in 2025 compared to 1.6 per cent growth in 2024. Growth in the sub-sector was supported by increased production of articles for the conveyance or packing of goods by 9.5 per cent, and increased production of tubes, pipes and hoses, and plastic fittings by 3.3 per cent. However, production of plastic sacks and bags decreased by 3.9 per cent during the review period.

## Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Division

**10.29.** The manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products sub-sector, mainly cement, grew by 17.1 per cent in 2025, reversing the 6.8 per cent contraction recorded in 2024. This strong performance was driven primarily by an 18.0 per cent increase in cement production, which rose to 10,442.7 thousand tonnes in 2025, as shown in Table 10.5.

## Basic Metal and Fabricated Metal Products Division

**10.30.** The basic metals sub-sector grew by 4.9 per cent in 2025 compared to a contraction of 6.1 per cent in 2024. The improved performance was mainly due to increased production of flat-rolled products of non-alloy steel which increased from 281.3 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 328.7 thousand tonnes, as shown in Table 10.4. Bars and rods also increased by 2.1 per cent in the review period.

**10.31.** The structural metal products sub-sector recorded growth of 3.7 per cent in 2025, reversing the 8.3 per cent decline in 2024. The expansion was driven by increased manufacture of metal structures, supported by ongoing development projects.

**10.32.** The fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment sub-sector grew by 3.3 per cent in 2025, rebounding from a contraction of 8.8 per cent in 2024. Growth was driven by increased production of tanks, drums, and other metal containers (2.6%), and production of nails (2.1%).

## Electrical Equipment and Machinery and Equipment Divisions

**10.33.** The manufacture of electrical equipment grew by 3.2 per cent in 2025, up from 1.4 per cent in 2024. Growth in the sub-sector was supported by increased production of insulated wire and cable, and coaxial cable and other coaxial electric conductors, driven by demand from construction, telecommunications and energy sectors. The sub-sector continued to benefit from ongoing infrastructure investments and expansion in utility connections.

**10.34.** The Machinery and Equipment sub-sector expanded by 3.4 per cent in the review period, up from 2.7 per cent in 2024. The growth was primarily due to an increase in production of Machinery for food processing.

**3.4%**
Growth in Machinery and Equipments subsector.

**2.1%**
Growth in Bars and rods production.

**15.2%**
Increase in quantities of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi Trailers manufactured.

## Motor Vehicle, Trailers and Semi-Trailers Division

**10.35.** The quantities of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers manufactured expanded by 15.2 per cent in 2025, a significant turnaround from a contraction of 3.6 per cent in 2024. The growth was largely attributable to increased motor vehicle assembly from 11,555 units in 2024 to 13,692 units in the review period, as shown in Table 10.4. Similarly, manufactured bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; trailers and semi-trailers increased by 9.6 per cent during the review period.

## Manufacture of Furniture, Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment Division

**10.36.** The manufacture of furniture expanded by 5.4 per cent in 2025 compared to 2.4 per cent growth in 2024. The improved performance was supported by increased production of household, office and institutional furniture. The repair and installation of machinery and equipment sub-sector contracted by 1.0 per cent in the review period, compared to 0.5 per cent growth in 2024. The growth was largely supported by increased maintenance and servicing activities across key industries, particularly in manufacturing plants and agro-processing facilities. Additional momentum came from higher installation works linked to new machinery acquisitions by firms undertaking capacity upgrades and modernization initiatives.

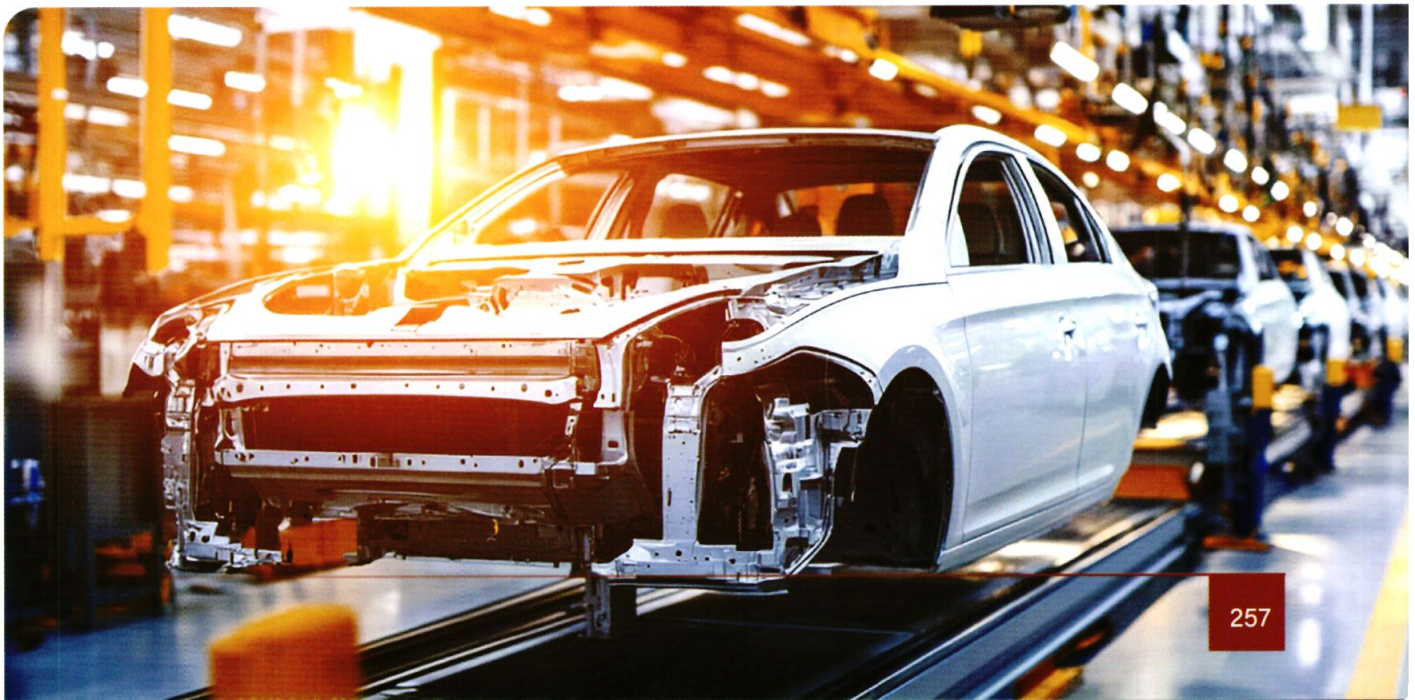
## Production of Selected Commodities

**10.37.** The number of assembled vehicles increased by 18.5 per cent to 13,692 units in 2025 as shown in Table 10.4. Over the same period, production of galvanized sheets rose by 16.9 per cent to 328.7 thousand tonnes, while production of processed milk increased by 13.3 per cent to 701.5 million litres. Production of maize flour grew by 7.7 per cent while production of soft drinks increased by 4.9 per cent. In contrast, refined sugar production declined by 24.8 per cent. Similarly, production of made tea decreased by 8.0 per cent over the same period.

**Table 10.4: Production of Selected Commodities 2021 – 2025**

| Commodity | Unit | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Processed Milk | Litres (Millions) | 509.0 | 463.9 | 552.9 | 619.1 | 701.5 |
| Wheat flour[1] | Tonnes ('000) | 1,437.5 | 1,421.4 | 1,495.7 | 1,461.8 | 1,494.5 |
| Maize flour[1] | Tonnes ('000) | 636.0 | 639.6 | 625.3 | 613.9 | 661.0 |
| Biscuits | Tonnes ('000) | 14.0 | 12.8 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Cooking oil | Litres (Millions) | 248.8 | 254.9 | 227.3 | 231.5 | 238.7 |
| Edible fats and magarine | Tonnes ('000) | 274.5 | 275.7 | 244.2 | 253.7 | 256.2 |
| Refined sugar | Tonnes ('000) | 700.2 | 796.6 | 472.8 | 815.5 | 613.2 |
| Coffee - milled | Tonnes ('000) | 34.5 | 36.8 | 34.5 | 37.2 | 37.9 |
| Tea | Tonnes ('000) | 466.9 | 533.3 | 570.4 | 598.5 | 550.4 |
| Soft drinks (sodas) | Litres (Millions) | 570.8 | 579.5 | 580.5 | 671.1 | 703.7 |
| Assembled vehicles | Number | 9,989 | 13,473 | 13,527 | 11,555 | 13,692 |
| Galvanized sheets | Tonnes ('000) | 250.4 | 246.2 | 272.5 | 281.3 | 328.7 |

** Provisional*
*Produced by formal Millers*



## Cement Production and Utilization

**10.38.** Table 10.5 presents data on cement production and utilization from 2021 to 2025. Cement production rose from 8,852.6 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 10,442.7 thousand tonnes in 2025. Consumption and stocks increased from 8,542.7 thousand tonnes in 2024 to 10,280.2 thousand tonnes in 2025. Total cement exports declined by 40.4 per cent to 208.1 thousand tonnes in 2025 while total imports grew by 15.2 per cent to 45.5 thousand tonnes.

**Table 10.5: Cement Production and Utilization, 2021 – 2025**

*'000 Tonnes*

| Year | Production | Imports[1] | Consumption and Stocks | Exports to | | Total Exports[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Uganda and Tanzania | All Other Countries | |
| 2021 | 9,247.7 | 23.6 | 9,098.4 | 30.5 | 142.4 | 172.9 |
| 2022 | 9,791.4 | 29.8 | 9,494.2 | 58.7 | 268.3 | 327.0 |
| 2023 | 9,616.1 | 34.2 | 9,195.9 | 190.8 | 263.6 | 454.4 |
| 2024 | 8,852.6 | 39.5 | 8,542.7 | 90.4 | 258.9 | 349.4 |
| 2025* | 10,442.7 | 45.5 | 10,280.2 | 57.1 | 150.9 | 208.1 |

[1] *Excludes Informal Cross Border Trade*
**Provisional*

## Producer Price Indices

**10.39.** The Producer Price Index (PPI), measured at basic prices tracks the average change in the prices of goods as they leave the factory. In 2025, the overall PPI declined from 139.0 in 2024 to 135.9, representing a decrease of 2.2 per cent, as presented in Table 10.6. Despite the decline, prices in the manufacture of motor vehicles rose by 12.2 per cent. Leather and related products increased by 11.6 per cent. Similarly, wearing apparel prices rose by 5.2 per cent. Modest increases were observed in mining and quarrying at 1.9 per cent, manufacture of food products at 1.3 per cent, and water supply at 0.7 per cent.

**10.40.** Price declines in several sub-sectors contributed to the contraction of the index. Mining of metal ores registered the largest decrease at 13.6 per cent followed by manufacture of beverages at 10.9 per cent, rubber and plastics products at 10.8 per cent, and pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products at 9.8 per cent. Other notable declines were recorded in basic metals at 7.5 per cent, fabricated metal products at 6.9 per cent, textiles at 3.9 per cent, chemicals and chemical products at 3.8 per cent, and electricity at 3.7 per cent. Smaller price reductions were recorded in paper products, electrical equipment, wood products and printing activities, further reinforcing the overall downward movement in producer prices during the review period, as presented in Table 10.6.

**Table 10.6: Producer Price Index, 2021-2025**

*March 2019= 100*

| Division | Description | Weights | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | % Change 2025 / 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 07 | Mining of metal ores | 1.52 | 115.05 | 144.72 | 161.51 | 147.00 | 127.05 | -13.57 |
| 08 | Mining and Quarrying | 0.81 | 109.47 | 152.16 | 172.97 | 169.21 | 172.37 | 1.87 |
| 10 | Manufacture of food products | 37.30 | 110.92 | 133.67 | 144.13 | 131.33 | 132.97 | 1.25 |
| 11 | Manufacture of beverages | 5.61 | 105.09 | 111.89 | 124.21 | 138.18 | 123.09 | -10.92 |
| 12 | Manufacture of tobacco products | 1.01 | 111.68 | 131.80 | 145.75 | 152.50 | 152.55 | 0.03 |
| 13 | Manufacture of textiles | 1.34 | 111.13 | 128.47 | 132.66 | 131.80 | 126.71 | -3.86 |
| 14 | Manufacture of wearing apparel | 2.47 | 102.48 | 118.65 | 125.70 | 113.36 | 119.23 | 5.18 |
| 15 | Manufacture of leather and related products | 1.10 | 115.98 | 122.35 | 128.46 | 115.72 | 129.14 | 11.60 |
| 16 | Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture | 1.02 | 96.80 | 98.80 | 101.17 | 104.90 | 103.04 | -1.77 |
| 17 | Manufacture of paper and paper products | 3.74 | 99.08 | 122.59 | 126.22 | 124.13 | 120.23 | -3.14 |
| 18 | Printing and reproduction of recorded media | 2.64 | 107.24 | 123.20 | 129.66 | 126.50 | 125.90 | -0.47 |
| 20 | Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products | 6.41 | 116.56 | 153.23 | 212.28 | 213.23 | 205.12 | -3.80 |
| 21 | Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products | 1.52 | 120.34 | 154.76 | 159.58 | 143.17 | 129.11 | -9.82 |
| 22 | Manufacture of rubber and plastics products | 4.41 | 103.02 | 110.80 | 117.15 | 117.19 | 104.48 | -10.85 |
| 23 | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 5.91 | 110.68 | 113.81 | 128.15 | 166.00 | 163.57 | -1.46 |
| 24 | Manufacture of basic metals | 6.99 | 120.15 | 133.73 | 136.18 | 152.55 | 141.05 | -7.54 |
| 25 | Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment | 2.02 | 110.27 | 115.34 | 117.38 | 118.16 | 109.99 | -6.91 |
| 27 | Manufacture of electrical equipment | 1.30 | 108.10 | 119.20 | 127.51 | 137.80 | 133.81 | -2.90 |
| 29 | Manufacture of motor vehicles | 1.92 | 92.40 | 96.55 | 102.39 | 111.32 | 124.89 | 12.19 |
| 35 | Electricity | 9.23 | 105.47 | 103.72 | 136.46 | 135.59 | 130.62 | -3.67 |
| 36 | Water | 1.72 | 101.80 | 103.67 | 103.67 | 112.39 | 113.18 | 0.71 |
| | **TOTAL** | **100.00** | **109.54** | **125.98** | **140.20** | **139.04** | **135.93** | |
| | **Overall percentage change** | | **7.32** | **15.01** | **11.24** | **-0.83** | **-2.24** | |

** Provisional*

## Average Producer Prices of Selected Products

**10.41.** Table 10.7 presents the average producer prices of selected products for the last five years. In 2025, average price movements reflected divergent trends across product categories. The largest price increase was recorded in sugar and paints which rose by 21.7 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively. Moderate price gains were observed for vegetable oils at 12.0 per cent and ballast at 5.7 per cent while maize flour registered an increase of 1.6 per cent. Milk and wheat flour recorded notable decreases of 17.8 per cent each while cement and steel bars fell by 3.8 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively. Prices of plastic water tanks decreased marginally by 1.4 per cent.

**Table 10.7: Average Producer Prices of Selected Products, 2021-2025**

*KSh*

| Product | Units of Measure | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetable oils | 20 Litres | 4,640.9 | 6,678.1 | 6,132.8 | 6,342.0 | 7,104.3 |
| Milk | Crate 18 packets each 500 Ml | 746.8 | 822.4 | 878.4 | 762.3 | 626.6 |
| Sugar | Tonne | 89,323.0 | 109,304.5 | 157,211.7 | 111,992.1 | 136,232.1 |
| Wheat flour | 12 packets each 2Kg | 1,764.1 | 2,332.7 | 2,508.4 | 2,283.4 | 1,877.5 |
| Maize Flour | 12 packets each 2Kg | 1,272.4 | 1,809.6 | 2,274.5 | 1,784.9 | 1,812.5 |
| Beer | Case of 25 bottles | 3,675.5 | 3,487.7 | 3,722.6 | 4,250.3 | 4,295.8 |
| Paints | 4 Litres | 1,815.1 | 1,972.6 | 2,128.8 | 2,414.7 | 2,892.1 |
| Ballast | Tonne | 863.0 | 991.9 | 1,023.9 | 1,116.3 | 1,180.0 |
| Plastic water tank | 5000 litre capacity | 32,248.7 | 33,655.9 | 35,380.2 | 47,297.5 | 46,637.5 |
| Cement | Tonne | 12,962.5 | 13,327.5 | 15,098.6 | 15,961.1 | 15,359.2 |
| Steel bars | Kilogram | 108.8 | 124.0 | 130.2 | 108.3 | 104.0 |

** Provisional*

## Credit to Manufacturing Sector

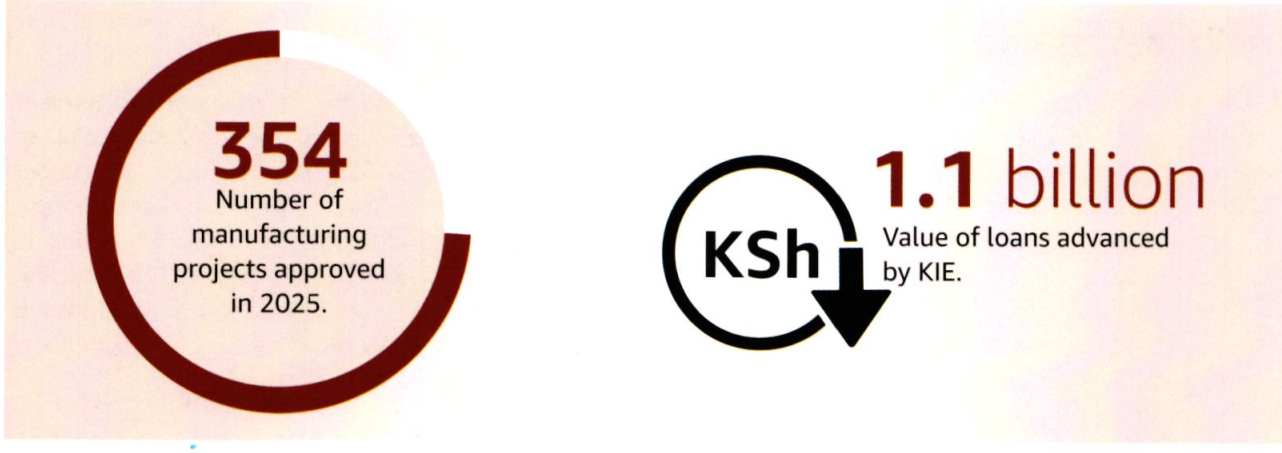
**10.42.** During the review period, total approved credit to the manufacturing sector from both commercial banks and industrial financial institutions increased by 5.7 per cent to KSh 596.3 billion as presented in Table 10.8. This growth was largely attributed to commercial banks' lending that rose by 5.9 per cent to KSh 593.9 billion in 2025. Credit extended by industrial financial institutions declined from KSh 3.6 billion in 2024 to KSh 2.5 billion in 2025. Despite the contraction, the number of projects financed by these institutions continued an upward trajectory, rising from 350 in 2024 to 374 in 2025.

**10.43.** Credit approved by the Development Bank of Kenya (DBK) declined from KSh 559.7 million in 2024 to KSh 360.0 million in 2025. Similarly, in the year under review, credit approved by the Kenya Development Corporation (KDC) declined from KSh 1.9 billion in 2024 to KSh 1.0 billion in 2025. Despite the reduction in the total value of loans, the number of approved projects increased substantially, rising from 7 projects in 2024 to 17 in 2025.

**Table 10.8: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Commercial Banks and Other Financial Institutions, 2021 - 2025**

| Institution | Number of Projects | | | | | Approved credit (KSh Million) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
| Development Bank of Kenya | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 342.9 | 353.0 | 384.0 | 559.7 | 360.0 |
| Kenya Industrial Estates | 315 | 291 | 355 | 340 | 354 | 530.2 | 724.0 | 975.9 | 1,167.0 | 1,095.9 |
| Kenya Development Corporation | 10 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 17 | 521.4 | 613.8 | 510.0 | 1,900.0 | 1,027.9 |
| **Sub - total** | **328** | **303** | **362** | **350** | **374** | **1,395** | **1,690.8** | **1,869.9** | **3,626.7** | **2,483.8** |
| All other Commercial Banks | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 463,981 | 527,235.0 | 637,513.0 | 560,643.0 | 593,863.6 |
| **TOTAL** | **328** | **303** | **362** | **350** | **374** | **465,376** | **528,925.8** | **639,382.9** | **564,269.7** | **596,347.5** |

** Provisional*
*Source: Central Bank of Kenya, Kenya Industrial Estates and Kenya Development Corporation*
*.. Data not available*




**10.44.** Table 10.9 shows the number of approved manufacturing projects and loans advanced by Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) from 2021 to 2025. The amount of loans advanced by KIE to manufacturing decreased to KSh 1.1 billion in 2025 from KSh 1.2 billion in 2024. However, the number of manufacturing projects approved increased from 340 in 2024 to 354 in 2025.

**Table 10.9: Manufacturing Projects Approved by Kenya Industrial Estates, 2021-2025**

| Descriptions | Number of Projects | | | | | Advanced Loans (KSh '000) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
| Manufacture of food products | 116 | 126 | 150 | 129 | 141 | 233,600 | 381,890 | 484,200 | 552,196 | 546,110 |
| Manufacture of textiles and apparel | 53 | 39 | 49 | 36 | 55 | 56,710 | 66,965 | 96,250 | 96,785 | 137,463 |
| Manufacture of leather and related products | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 17,050 | 37,000 | 25,100 | 1,900 | 2,620 |
| Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture | 38 | .. | 31 | 53 | 39 | 34,140 | .. | 61,300 | 149,768 | 118,520 |
| Printing and reproduction of recorded media | 14 | .. | 29 | 23 | 23 | 25,150 | .. | 57,600 | 89,950 | 50,035 |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products | 2 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 21 | 11,000 | 37,000 | 7,100 | 62,500 | 90,170 |
| Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment | 63 | 79 | 68 | 43 | 51 | 114,720 | 132,060 | 187,650 | 107,835 | 99,998 |
| Manufacture of electricals and accessories | 24 | 33 | 21 | 38 | 22 | 37,850 | 69,084 | 56,650 | 106,085 | 51,033 |
| **TOTAL** | **315** | **291** | **355** | **340** | **354** | **530,220** | **723,999** | **975,850** | **1,167,018** | **1,095,948** |

*Source: Kenya Industrial Estates*
** Provisional*
*.. Data not available*

## New Investment Projects in the Manufacturing Sector

**10.45.** Kenya Investment Authority plays a central role in facilitating the establishment of new investment projects, providing after-care services for both new and existing investors, and promoting investment opportunities locally and internationally. Value of proposed investments declined from KSh 17.4 billion in 2024 to KSh 12.2 billion in 2025 as shown in Table 10.10. Similarly, the number of proposed projects decreased from 29 to 25 over the same period.

**Table 10.10: Manufacturing Projects Registered by Kenya Investments Authority, 2021 - 2025**

| Year | Number of Projects[1] | Capital Cost (KSh billion) |
|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 30 | 7.4 |
| 2022 | 25 | 34.2 |
| 2023 | 34 | 24.5 |
| 2024 | 29 | 17.4 |
| 2025* | 25 | 12.2 |

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

## Export Processing Zones

**10.46.** Table 10.11 presents selected performance indicators for the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) programme for the period 2021 to 2025 while Figure 10.2 shows the spread of Export Processing Zones across the country. The number of gazetted zones rose to 114 in 2025, up from 105 in 2024, representing a growth of 8.6 per cent. Of these, 105 zones were privately owned and operated, while 9 were public zones located in Athi River and Kinanie (Machakos County), Kipevu (Mombasa County), Samburu (Kwale County), and in Kitui, Busia, Uasin Gishu, Murang'a, and Kirinyaga Counties.

**10.47.** The highest number of zones were located in Mombasa (26), followed by Kilifi (20); Kwale and Kiambu with 9 each; Machakos (8); Nairobi (7); Murang'a (5); and Nakuru and Embu with 4 each. Bomet and Kajiado each had 3 zones, while Kisumu, Kirinyaga, Narok, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, and Meru each accounted for 2 zones. The counties of Elgeyo Marakwet, Laikipia, Kitui, and Busia each hosted 1 zone.

**10.48.** Employment of locals increased by 16.4 per cent to 104.7 thousand persons in 2025. This growth was largely driven by the expansion of employment opportunities in EPZ firms across various sectors, particularly within apparel and agro-processing enterprises. Similarly, the number of expatriates employed rose by 20.2 per cent, from 757 persons in 2024 to 910 persons in 2025.

**10.49.** Total sales grew by 4.4 per cent to KSh 142.2 billion in 2025 while the value of exports increased to KSh 136.8 billion from KSh 129.4 billion in 2024. Total imports rose by 2.5 per cent to KSh 73.7 billion during the review period, primarily comprising fabrics, accessories, and machinery required for establishing and expanding production capacity.

**10.50.** Cumulative capital investments for enterprises and zones expanded by 19.2 per cent to KSh 204.9 billion, while the value of local purchases increased by 8.2 per cent to KSh 24.8 billion in the review period. These developments reflect firms' continued efforts to source raw materials locally and deepen links within the domestic economy.

**Figure 10.2: Counties with Export Processing Zones in Kenya, 2025**

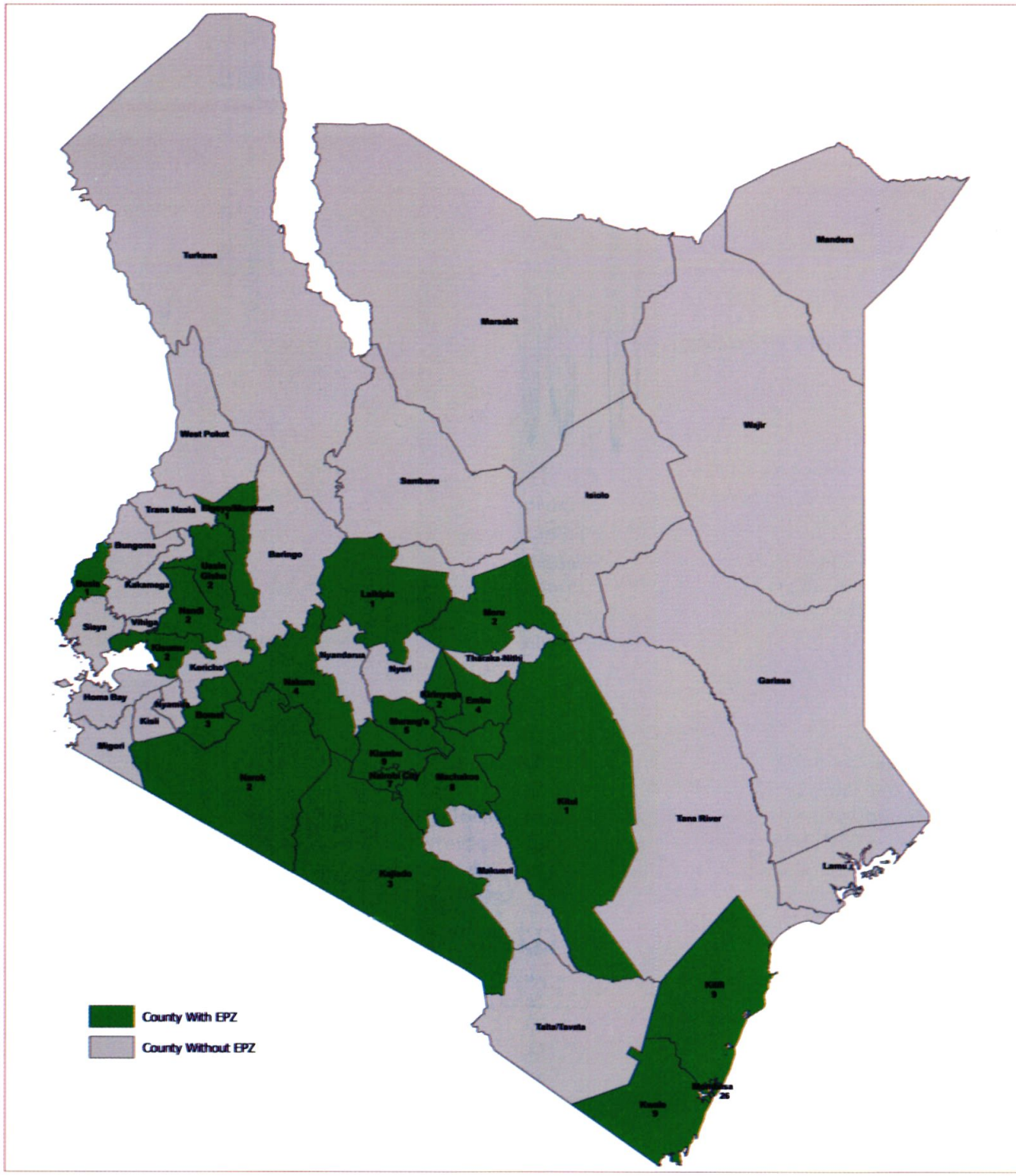


**Table 10.11: Selected EPZ Performance Indicators, 2021-2025**

| Descriptions | Unit | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | % Change 2025/24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gazetted Zones | Number | 82 | 89 | 102 | 105 | 114 | 8.6 |
| Enterprises Operating | Number | 145 | 157 | 170 | 180 | 185 | 2.7 |
| Employment - Locals | Number | 66,053 | 82,771 | 75,598 | 89,941 | 104,692 | 16.4 |
| - Expatriates | Number | 801 | 981 | 785 | 757 | 910 | 20.2 |
| Total Workers | Number | 66,854 | 83,752 | 76,383 | 90,698 | 105,602 | 16.4 |
| Export | KSh Million | 90,249 | 106,637 | 105,526 | 129,406 | 136,818 | 5.7 |
| Domestic Sales[1] | KSh Million | 8,618 | 9,703 | 6,350 | 6,784 | 5,393 | -20.5 |
| Total Sales | KSh Million | 98,867 | 116,340 | 111,876 | 136,190 | 142,211 | 4.4 |
| Imports | KSh Million | 48,317 | 63,663 | 58,333 | 71,837 | 73,662 | 2.5 |
| Local Purchases of Goods and Services | KSh Million | 14,678 | 14,982 | 16,342 | 22,956 | 24,846 | 8.2 |
| Capital Investment | KSh Million | 124,490 | 134,708 | 149,522 | 171,881 | 204,869 | 19.2 |

*Source: Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)*
[1] *Includes sales to duty free shops*
* *Provisional*

## African Growth and Opportunity Act

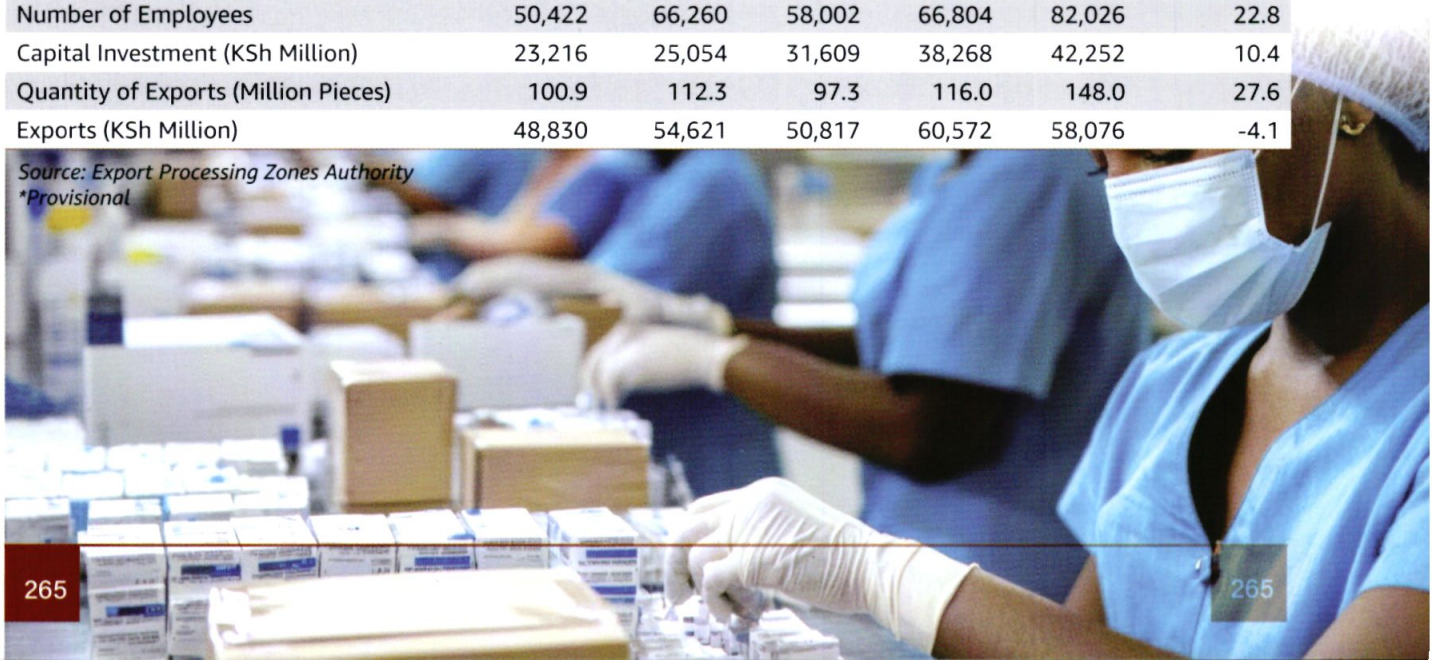
**10.51.** Table 10.12 presents Kenya's performance on selected indicators under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) from 2021 to 2025. AGOA is a United States of America (USA) trade initiative designed to enhance exports from accredited Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries by granting duty- and quota-free access to the USA market, particularly for products in the apparel and garments sub-sector. The number of enterprises operating under AGOA increased from 40 in 2024 to 44 in 2025. Subsequently, employment grew by 22.8 per cent to 82,026 persons during the review period.

**10.52.** Capital investment by AGOA-accredited enterprises expanded by 10.4 per cent to KSh 42.3 billion in 2025. In contrast, the value of apparel exports to the USA declined by 4.1 per cent, reaching KSh 58.1 billion in 2025. Despite the decline in export value, the quantity of apparel shipped to the USA rose significantly from 116.0 million pieces in 2024 to 148.0 million pieces in 2025.

**Table 10.12: Selected EPZ Garment / Apparel Performance Indicators under AGOA, 2021-2025**

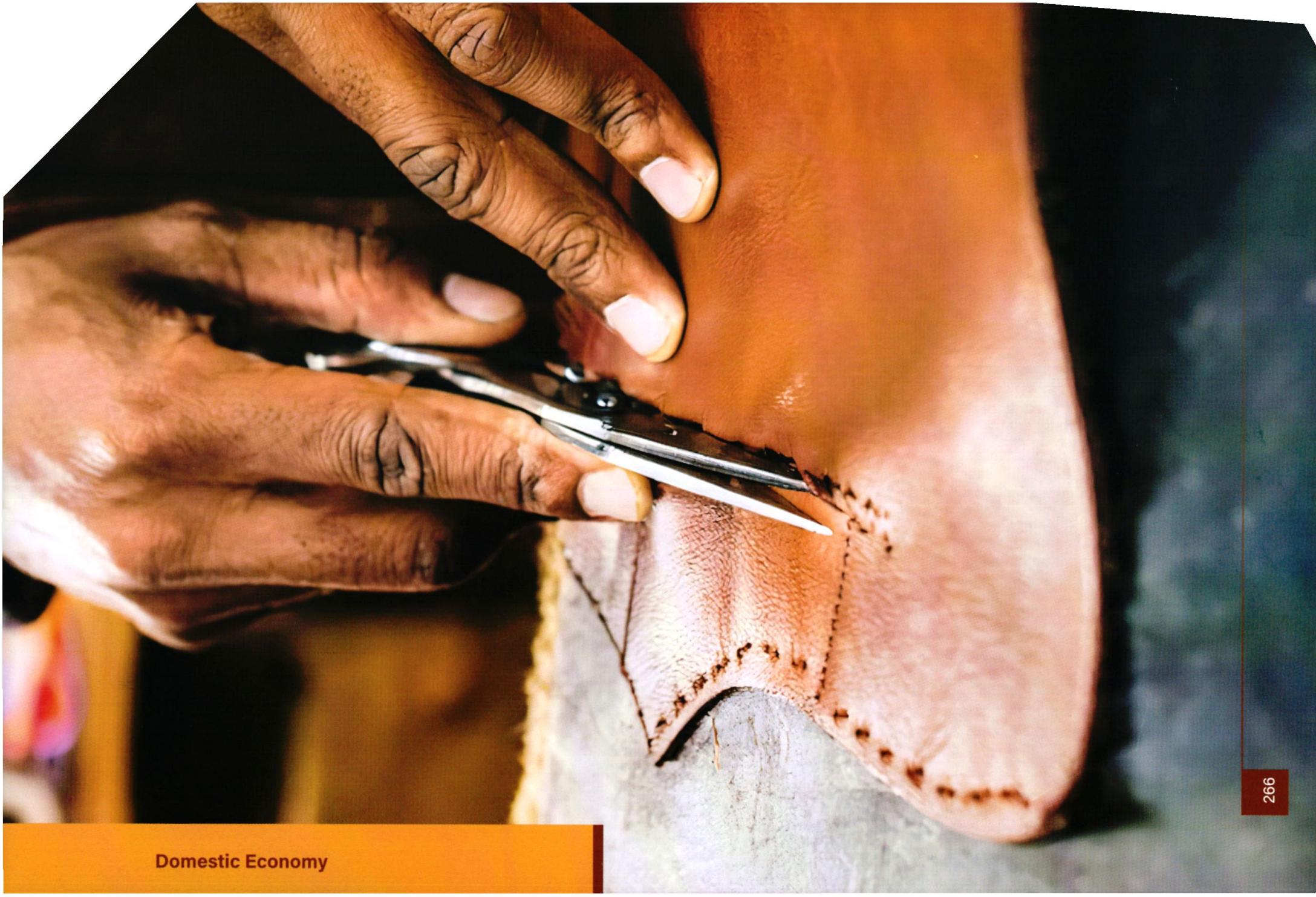
| Descriptions | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | % Change 2025/24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Enterprises | 29 | 36 | 39 | 40 | 44 | 10.0 |
| Number of Employees | 50,422 | 66,260 | 58,002 | 66,804 | 82,026 | 22.8 |
| Capital Investment (KSh Million) | 23,216 | 25,054 | 31,609 | 38,268 | 42,252 | 10.4 |
| Quantity of Exports (Million Pieces) | 100.9 | 112.3 | 97.3 | 116.0 | 148.0 | 27.6 |
| Exports (KSh Million) | 48,830 | 54,621 | 50,817 | 60,572 | 58,076 | -4.1 |

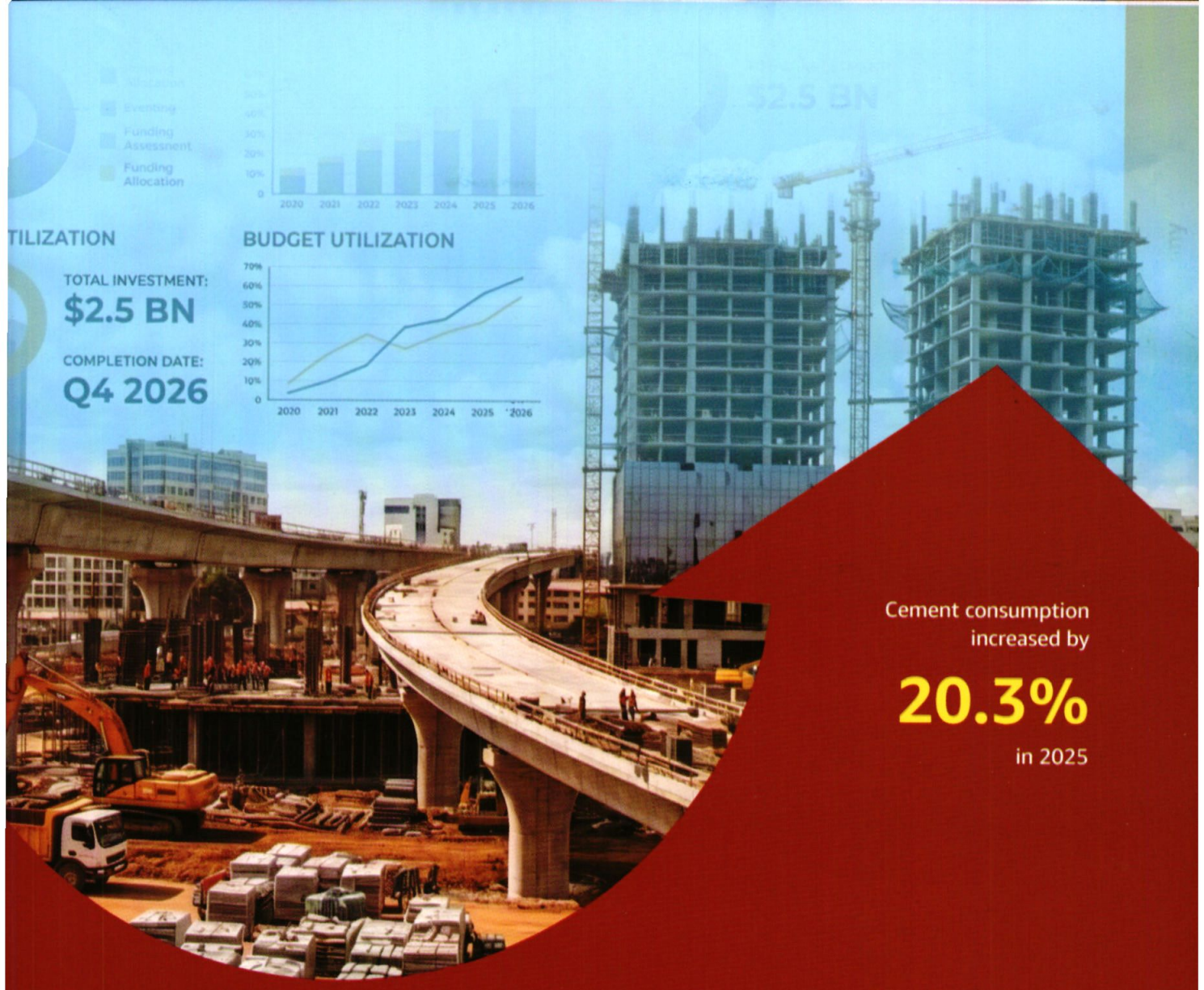
*Source: Export Processing Zones Authority*
**Provisional*





265






Cement consumption increased by

**20.3%**

in 2025

CHAPTER

# 11

# Construction Sector

## Overview

The construction sector remained a key driver of economic growth and development in 2025, contributing to investment, employment creation and the expansion of infrastructure and housing. Growth in the sector was supported by sustained public and private investment in residential housing, commercial developments and infrastructure projects. The Government initiatives, particularly under the Affordable Housing Programme (AHP) which is a key pillar of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), continued to support activity in the sector and expand the supply of housing units across the country.

## Key Construction Indicators

**11.2.** Table 11.1 presents key economic indicators in the construction sector from 2021 to 2025. The average annual inflation for construction input prices declined to 0.5 per cent from 2.8 per cent recorded in 2024. Cement consumption increased by 20.3 per cent to 10,280.2 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Employment in the sector increased by 2.1 per cent, driven by growth in both the private and public sectors. Private sector employment rose from 223.4 thousand persons in 2024 to 228.2 thousand persons in 2025, while public sector employment increased by 2.0 per cent to 10.1 thousand persons in 2025. Loans and advances from commercial banks to the construction sector increased by 12.2 per cent to KSh 646.5 billion in 2025.

**11.3.** The value of private buildings whose plans were approved by the County Government of Nairobi City declined by 9.2 per cent to KSh 201.3 billion in 2025. Government expenditure on roads is expected to decline by 4.7 per cent to KSh 168.7 billion in 2025/26 financial year. Nationally, the total length of classified paved roads stood at 25.4 thousand kilometres in 2025.

**Table 11.1: Selected Key Economic Indicators in the Construction Sector, 2021-2025**

| Indicator | Unit | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annual Average Inflation in Construction | Percentage | 4.08 | 7.48 | 2.30 | 2.83 | 0.53 |
| Cement consumption | '000 tonnes | 9,098.4 | 9,494.2 | 9,195.8 | 8,542.7 | 10,280.2 |
| Loans and Advances from Commercial Banks to the Sector[1] | KSh Billion | 539.2 | 562.0 | 602.7 | 576.3 | 646.5 |
| Private Employment | '000 persons | 217.3 | 222.2 | 226.3 | 223.4 | 228.2 |
| Public Employment | '000 persons | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.1 |
| Value of Private Building Plans Approved by Nairobi City County | KSh Billion | 102.9 | 162.5 | 220.0 | 221.6 | 201.3 |
| Value of Residential Housing Completed by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development | KSh Million | 741.3 | 1,761.0 | 11,000.3 | 3,972.5 | 7,231.8 |
| Paved Roads | '000 Kilometres | 21.8 | 22.4 | 23.0 | 24.9 | 25.4 |
| | | **2021/22** | **2022/23** | **2023/24** | **2024/25** | **2025/26*** |
| Government Expenditure on Roads | KSh Million | 194,081.2 | 178,204.2 | 133,229.0 | 177,022.0 | 168,685.0 |

** Provisional*

*[1] Includes advances to the Real Estate sector*

## Construction Input Price Indices

**11.4.** The Construction Input Price Index (CIPI) is a quarterly measure of changes in the prices of inputs used in the construction of buildings and civil engineering works over time. These inputs include materials, equipment, labour, transport and fuels. As shown in Table 11.2, the Index increased from 119.41 in the fourth quarter of 2024 to 120.15 in the fourth quarter of 2025. Consequently, year-on-year (YoY) inflation for the construction sector stood at 0.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, compared to 0.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024. The average annual inflation declined from 2.8 per cent in 2024 to 0.5 per cent in 2025.

Index increased from 119.41 in the fourth quarter of 2024 to **120.15** in the fourth quarter of **2025**.

**Table 11.2: Quarterly Construction Inputs Price Indices and Inflation, 2021-2025**

*Base Period Q4 2019=100*

| Year | Quarter | Quarter-on-Quarter (QoQ) Inflation | Year-on-Year (YoY) Inflation | CIPI-Inflation Rate(%) (Current Quarter/Same quarter Previous Year) | Average Annual Inflation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2021** | 1 | 104.35 | 1.71 | 3.26 | 4.08 |
| | 2 | 106.02 | 1.61 | 6.02 | |
| | 3 | 106.06 | 0.04 | 3.61 | |
| | 4 | 106.12 | 0.05 | 3.44 | |
| **2022** | 1 | 112.65 | 6.15 | 7.96 | 7.48 |
| | 2 | 114.47 | 1.62 | 7.97 | |
| | 3 | 113.38 | (0.95) | 6.90 | |
| | 4 | 113.65 | 0.24 | 7.10 | |
| **2023** | 1 | 114.76 | 0.97 | 1.87 | 2.30 |
| | 2 | 115.00 | 0.21 | 0.46 | |
| | 3 | 116.45 | 1.26 | 2.71 | |
| | 4 | 118.38 | 1.66 | 4.16 | |
| **2024** | 1 | 118.84 | 0.39 | 3.56 | 2.83 |
| | 2 | 119.06 | 0.19 | 3.53 | |
| | 3 | 120.38 | 1.11 | 3.37 | |
| | 4 | 119.41 | (0.80) | 0.87 | |
| **2025*** | 1 | 119.05 | (0.30) | 0.18 | 0.53 |
| | 2 | 119.75 | 0.59 | 0.59 | |
| | 3 | 121.27 | 1.27 | 0.74 | |
| | 4 | 120.15 | (0.92) | 0.62 | |

** Provisional*

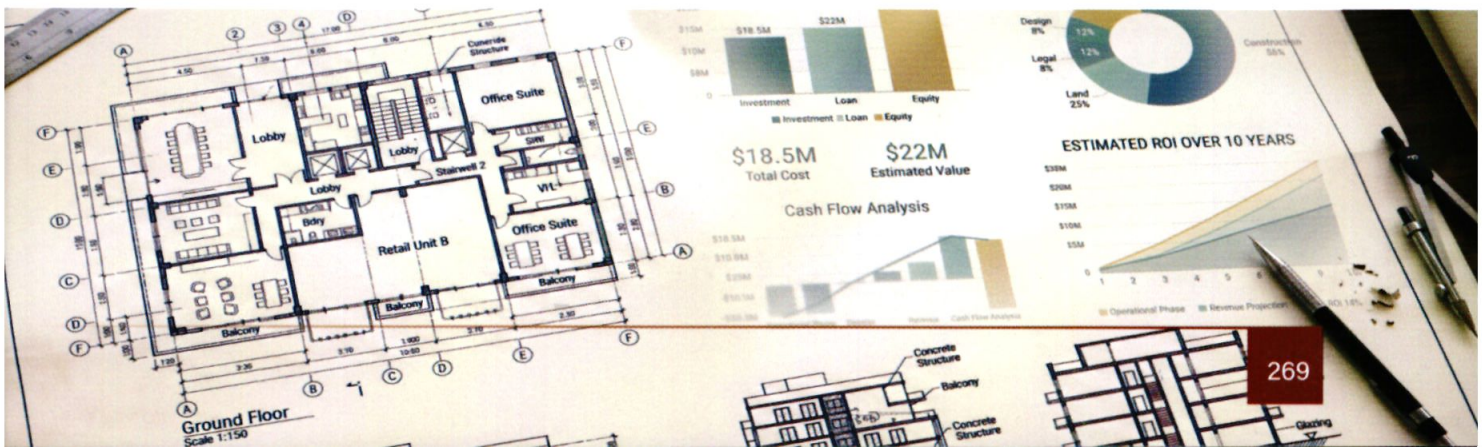
**11.5.** The average monthly wages for construction workers increased across all skill categories in 2025, as shown in Table 11.3. Wages for unskilled workers rose by 1.1 per cent to KSh 29,876 in 2025. Similarly, wages for semi-skilled workers increased by 3.0 per cent to KSh 41,163 in 2025. Skilled workers' wages also increased from KSh 53,113 in 2024 to KSh 53,629 in 2025.

**Table 11.3: Average Monthly Basic Wages in the Construction Industry, 2021 – 2025**

*KSh*

| Category of Workers | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unskilled[1] | 26,270 | 27,585 | 28,382 | 29,559 | 29,876 |
| Semi-Skilled[2] | 35,697 | 37,486 | 38,611 | 39,960 | 41,163 |
| Skilled[3] | 47,437 | 49,816 | 50,733 | 53,113 | 53,629 |

*Source: State Department for Labour and Skills Development*
*[1] includes general and ungraded construction workers*
*[2] includes grade II and grade III construction workers*
*[3] includes plant operators and grade I construction workers*
** Provisional*



## Construction of Buildings

**11.6.** The number of reported building works completed in Nairobi City County increased by 15.1 per cent to 25,090 units in 2025. This growth was largely driven by an increase in residential buildings, which rose by 18.2 per cent to 21,187 units in 2025, while non-residential buildings recorded an increase of 0.4 per cent to 3,903 units in 2025. The total value of buildings whose plans were approved increased from KSh 149.9 billion in 2024 to KSh 172.4 billion in 2025. The value of residential buildings rose by 17.6 per cent to KSh 146.9 billion, while that of non-residential buildings increased by 2.3 per cent to KSh 25.5 billion over the review period.

**Table 11.4: Reported Number and Value of Private Buildings Completed in Nairobi City County, 2021 – 2025**

| Year | Number | | | Value (KSh Million) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Non-Residential | Total | Residential | Non-Residential | Total |
| 2021 | 10,863 | 2,487 | **13,350** | 75,088.9 | 13,039.0 | **88,127.9** |
| 2022 | 16,910 | 3,115 | **20,025** | 118,597.3 | 20,594.2 | **139,191.5** |
| 2023 | 18,084 | 4,009 | **22,093** | 126,831.5 | 26,503.8 | **153,335.3** |
| 2024 | 17,920 | 3,887 | **21,807** | 124,929.5 | 24,952.7 | **149,882.2** |
| 2025* | 21,187 | 3,903 | **25,090** | 146,931.2 | 25,514.3 | **172,445.5** |

*Source: County Government of Nairobi City*
** Provisional*

**11.7.** The total number of residential housing units completed by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development (SDHUD) and the National Housing Corporation (NHC) increased from 1,655 units in 2024 to 7,148 units in 2025. During the same period, the value of completed housing units rose from KSh 4.0 billion to KSh 8.2 billion. The increase was largely driven by the completed projects under the SDHUD which stood at 6,738 housing units valued at KSh 7.2 billion in 2025 compared to 1,655 units valued at KSh 4.0 billion in 2024. In addition, the NHC completed 410 housing units valued at KSh 941.1 million in 2025.

**Table 11.5: Number and Value of Public Residential Building Units Completed, 2021 – 2025**

| Year | Number | | | Value (KSh Million) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SDHUD | NHC | Total | SDHUD | NHC | Total |
| 2021 | 431 | 0 | **431** | 741.3 | 0 | **741.3** |
| 2022 | 1,390 | 0 | **1,390** | 1,761.0 | 0 | **1,761.0** |
| 2023 | 3,357 | 164 | **3,521** | 11,000.3 | 714.2 | **11,714.5** |
| 2024 | 1,655 | 0 | **1,655** | 3,972.5 | 0 | **3,972.5** |
| 2025* | 6,738 | 410 | **7,148** | 7,231.8 | 941.1 | **8,172.9** |

*Source: The State Department for Housing and Urban Development and National Housing Corporation*
** Provisional*

**11.8.** Table 11.5b presents housing units that were under construction as at 31st December 2025. A total of 205,311 housing units were under construction with an estimated value of KSh 499.9 billion. Of these, projects under the AHP accounted for the largest share with 138,474 units with an estimated construction cost of KSh 385.8 billion. Social housing projects had 53,350 units under construction with an estimated construction cost of KSh 81.8 billion, while Institutional housing projects comprised 12,709 units with an estimated construction cost of KSh 28.6 billion. In addition, the NHC had 778 housing units under construction with an estimated value of KSh 3.7 billion.

**Table 11.5b: Housing Units Under Construction As at 31st December 2025**

| Housing Projects Under Construction by Category | Number of Housing Units | Estimated Construction Cost (KSh Million) |
|---|---|---|
| State Department for Housing & Urban Development | | |
| Affordable Housing | 138,474 | 385,826.9 |
| Institutional Housing | 12,709 | 28,635.5 |
| Social | 53,350 | 81,787.2 |
| NHC | 778 | 3,658.6 |
| **TOTAL** | **205,311** | **499,908.1** |

*Source: The State Department for Housing and Urban Development and National Housing Corporation*

**11.9.** Table 11.6 presents the value of private building plans approved and buildings works reported complete in Nairobi City County, for the period 2021 to 2025. The value of building whose plans were approved by the County Government of Nairobi City decreased by 9.2 per cent to KSh 201.3 billion in 2025. In contrast, the value of building works completed increased by 15.1 per cent, rising to KSh 172.4 billion in 2025.

**Table 11.6: Value of Private Building Plans Approved and Reported Buildings Works Completed in Nairobi City County, 2021 – 2025**

*KSh Million*

| Year | Building Plans Approved | Building Works Completed |
|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 102,856.5 | 88,127.9 |
| 2022 | 162,454.2 | 139,191.5 |
| 2023 | 220,036.9 | 153,335.3 |
| 2024 | 221,616.8 | 149,882.3 |
| 2025* | 201,265.9 | 172,445.5 |

*Source: County Government of Nairobi City*
**Provisional*

## Government Expenditure on Housing

**11.10.** Table 11.7 presents the budgeted and actual government expenditures on housing over the last five years. The budgeted government expenditure on housing for 2025/26 financial year is KSh 116.7 billion, representing a 47.7 per cent increase. This increase reflects the Government's continued commitment to housing development under the AHP. In the 2024/25 financial year, the budget utilisation rate stood at 96.3 per cent compared to 32.6 per cent recorded in 2023/24.

**Table 11.7: Government Expenditure on Housing, 2021/22 – 2025/26**

| Year | Expenditure in KSh Million | | Actual Expenditure as a Percentage of Budgeted Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budgeted | Actual | |
| 2021/22 | 14,125.0 | 9,970.0 | 70.6 |
| 2022/23 | 10,526.0 | 9,133.0 | 86.8 |
| 2023/24 | 78,184.0 | 25,492.0 | 32.6 |
| 2024/25 | 79,034.0 | 76,135.0 | 96.3 |
| 2025/26* | 116,729.0 | | |

*Source: State Department for Housing*
** Provisional*

## Road Construction

**11.11.** Investment in road infrastructure remains one of the key Government priorities as it supports improved connectivity, enhances mobility and facilitates trade across the country. Continued funding has been directed towards the development and upgrading of trunk and primary roads, expansion of urban road networks, and maintenance of existing road infrastructure to ensure efficient movement of goods and people. Table 11.8 shows the Government expenditure on roads for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. The total Government expenditure on roads is projected to decline by 4.7 per cent to KSh 168.7 billion in 2025/26. Development expenditure is expected to decrease from KSh 107.5 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 97.7 billion over the same period. In contrast, the maintenance and repair budget is projected to increase by 2.1 per cent to KSh 71.0 billion in 2025/26.

**Table 11.8: Government Expenditure on Roads, 2021/22 - 2025/26**

*KSh Million*

| Financial Year | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Development** | | | | | |
| Trunk and Primary Roads (A,B and C) | 108,660.8 | 87,210.5 | 62,257.0 | 87,161.8 | 82,995.6 |
| Urban Roads | 12,542.0 | 13,590.0 | 10,900.8 | 20,324.2 | 14,721.1 |
| Miscellaneous[1] | 17,878.4 | 10,221.1 | - | - | - |
| **Sub-total** | **139,081.1** | **111,021.6** | **66,724.8** | **107,486.0** | **97,716.7** |
| **Recurrent** | | | | | |
| Maintenance & Repair | 69,119.9 | 67,182.6 | 66,504.2 | 69,536.0 | 70,968.3 |
| **TOTAL** | **194,081.2** | **178,204.2** | **133,229.0** | **177,022.0** | **168,685.0** |

*Source: State Department for Roads and the Kenya Roads Board*
**Provisional*
*[1]Category reclassified*

**11.12.** The rural roads network plays a vital role in enhancing connectivity in rural areas, facilitating access to markets, social services and economic opportunities. The distribution of Kenya's rural roads (Class C) by county and surface type is shown in Table 11.9 and depicted Figure 11.1. The total length of Class C rural roads increased from 18.3 thousand kilometres in 2024 to 28.1 thousand kilometres in 2025. The increase is largely attributed to the findings of the 2025 Road Inventory and Condition Surveys (RICS), which identified and mapped previously unmapped roads, thereby expanding the recorded road network. The length of unpaved roads increased from 13.5 thousand kilometres in 2024 to 23.0 thousand kilometres in 2025. Over the same period, paved roads recorded an increase from 4.9 thousand kilometres to 5.2 thousand kilometres.

**11.13.** Counties such as Marsabit, Garissa, Turkana and Wajir recorded notable increases in the length of unpaved roads. In Marsabit County, unpaved roads more than doubled, increasing by 130.9 per cent to 1,079.4 kilometres in 2025. Garissa County recorded an increase of 89.6 per cent to 1,102.8 kilometres, while Turkana's unpaved roads rose by 71.4 per cent to 1,018.7 kilometres. Wajir County registered an increase of 62.4 per cent to 1,174.1 kilometres. Notable increases were also observed in Kilifi, Baringo, Kwale and Narok counties, where the length of unpaved roads increased by 108.8 per cent, 67.3 per cent, 66.2 per cent and 63.7 per cent, to 749.6 kilometres, 750.9 kilometres, 670.6 kilometres and 1,034.5 kilometres, respectively, over the review period.

**Table 11.9: Distribution of Class C (Rural Roads) by County and Surface Type, 2023–2025**

*Kilometres*

| Year | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Paved | Unpaved | Total | Paved | Unpaved | Total | Paved | Unpaved | Total |
| Mombasa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Kwale | 121.6 | 405.1 | 526.7 | 123.3 | 403.4 | 526.7 | 139.2 | 670.6 | 809.8 |
| Kilifi | 96.7 | 375.3 | 472.0 | 113.0 | 359.0 | 472.0 | 107.2 | 749.6 | 856.8 |
| Tana River | 21.7 | 369.5 | 391.2 | 21.7 | 369.5 | 391.2 | 13.9 | 457.1 | 471.0 |
| Lamu | - | 53.5 | 53.5 | - | 53.5 | 53.5 | 10.9 | 190.6 | 201.4 |
| Taita/ Taveta | 16.9 | 567.4 | 584.3 | 22.7 | 561.6 | 584.3 | 18.2 | 645.3 | 663.5 |
| Garissa | 18.4 | 581.7 | 600.1 | 18.4 | 581.7 | 600.1 | 16.2 | 1,102.8 | 1,119.0 |
| Wajir | 2.0 | 723.0 | 725.0 | 2.0 | 723.0 | 725.0 | 4.5 | 1,174.1 | 1,178.6 |
| Mandera | - | 560.2 | 560.2 | - | 560.2 | 560.2 | - | 721.4 | 721.4 |
| Marsabit | 3.6 | 467.4 | 471.0 | 3.6 | 467.4 | 471.0 | 4.5 | 1,079.4 | 1,083.9 |
| Isiolo | 47.1 | 436.5 | 483.7 | 58.9 | 424.8 | 483.7 | 45.3 | 647.0 | 692.2 |
| Meru | 218.6 | 272.0 | 490.6 | 233.3 | 257.2 | 490.6 | 171.6 | 487.1 | 658.7 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 59.9 | 255.2 | 315.0 | 66.4 | 248.7 | 315.0 | 70.2 | 270.2 | 340.4 |
| Embu | 130.6 | 236.1 | 366.7 | 135.7 | 231.0 | 366.7 | 135.0 | 309.2 | 444.2 |
| Kitui | 61.8 | 826.6 | 888.4 | 67.9 | 820.6 | 888.4 | 36.1 | 1,222.6 | 1,258.7 |
| Machakos | 128.0 | 432.8 | 560.8 | 139.7 | 421.1 | 560.8 | 163.4 | 651.4 | 814.8 |
| Makueni | 101.8 | 397.0 | 498.9 | 120.4 | 378.5 | 498.9 | 103.9 | 728.6 | 832.5 |
| Nyandarua | 89.0 | 195.9 | 284.9 | 102.1 | 182.8 | 284.9 | 101.2 | 242.2 | 343.3 |
| Nyeri | 238.0 | 181.3 | 419.3 | 278.5 | 140.8 | 419.3 | 275.0 | 249.1 | 524.1 |
| Kirinyaga | 135.2 | 108.6 | 243.9 | 147.0 | 96.8 | 243.9 | 157.3 | 182.5 | 339.8 |
| Muranga | 330.5 | 83.4 | 413.9 | 333.6 | 80.3 | 413.9 | 389.6 | 162.5 | 552.1 |
| Kiambu | 258.4 | 119.9 | 378.3 | 291.0 | 87.3 | 378.3 | 387.6 | 321.4 | 709.1 |
| Turkana | 0.7 | 594.4 | 595.0 | 0.7 | 594.4 | 595.0 | 0.7 | 1,018.7 | 1,019.4 |
| West Pokot | 82.2 | 214.2 | 296.4 | 90.0 | 206.4 | 296.4 | 95.9 | 422.9 | 518.7 |
| Samburu | 6.2 | 492.7 | 498.9 | 6.2 | 492.7 | 498.9 | 6.2 | 709.2 | 715.5 |
| Trans Nzoia | 97.9 | 109.5 | 207.3 | 102.1 | 105.2 | 207.3 | 109.7 | 229.1 | 338.8 |
| Uasin Gishu | 252.5 | 175.8 | 428.2 | 260.0 | 168.3 | 428.2 | 266.2 | 296.4 | 562.6 |
| Elgeyo/ Marakwet | 42.8 | 182.5 | 225.2 | 58.2 | 167.0 | 225.2 | 89.2 | 250.3 | 339.5 |
| Nandi | 97.8 | 159.3 | 257.1 | 97.8 | 159.3 | 257.1 | 116.4 | 320.1 | 436.6 |
| Baringo | 173.2 | 469.2 | 642.5 | 193.7 | 448.8 | 642.5 | 185.1 | 750.9 | 936.0 |
| Laikipia | 128.6 | 112.7 | 241.3 | 130.1 | 111.3 | 241.3 | 135.2 | 257.9 | 393.0 |
| Nakuru | 335.8 | 427.6 | 763.3 | 339.8 | 423.6 | 763.3 | 376.4 | 576.7 | 953.0 |
| Narok | 149.8 | 636.6 | 786.4 | 154.3 | 632.1 | 786.4 | 157.5 | 1,034.5 | 1,192.0 |
| Kajiado | 6.7 | 544.8 | 551.5 | 6.7 | 544.8 | 551.5 | 2.1 | 760.7 | 762.8 |
| Bomet | 139.0 | 56.8 | 195.8 | 139.0 | 56.8 | 195.8 | 178.5 | 174.0 | 352.6 |
| Kericho | 139.4 | 122.4 | 261.8 | 153.9 | 107.9 | 261.7 | 145.7 | 318.9 | 464.6 |
| Kakamega | 74.5 | 244.0 | 318.6 | 76.8 | 241.8 | 318.6 | 91.3 | 521.1 | 612.5 |
| Vihiga | 51.6 | 44.2 | 95.8 | 53.6 | 42.2 | 95.8 | 62.3 | 124.3 | 186.6 |
| Bungoma | 83.0 | 256.8 | 339.8 | 92.0 | 247.8 | 339.8 | 94.9 | 550.5 | 645.5 |

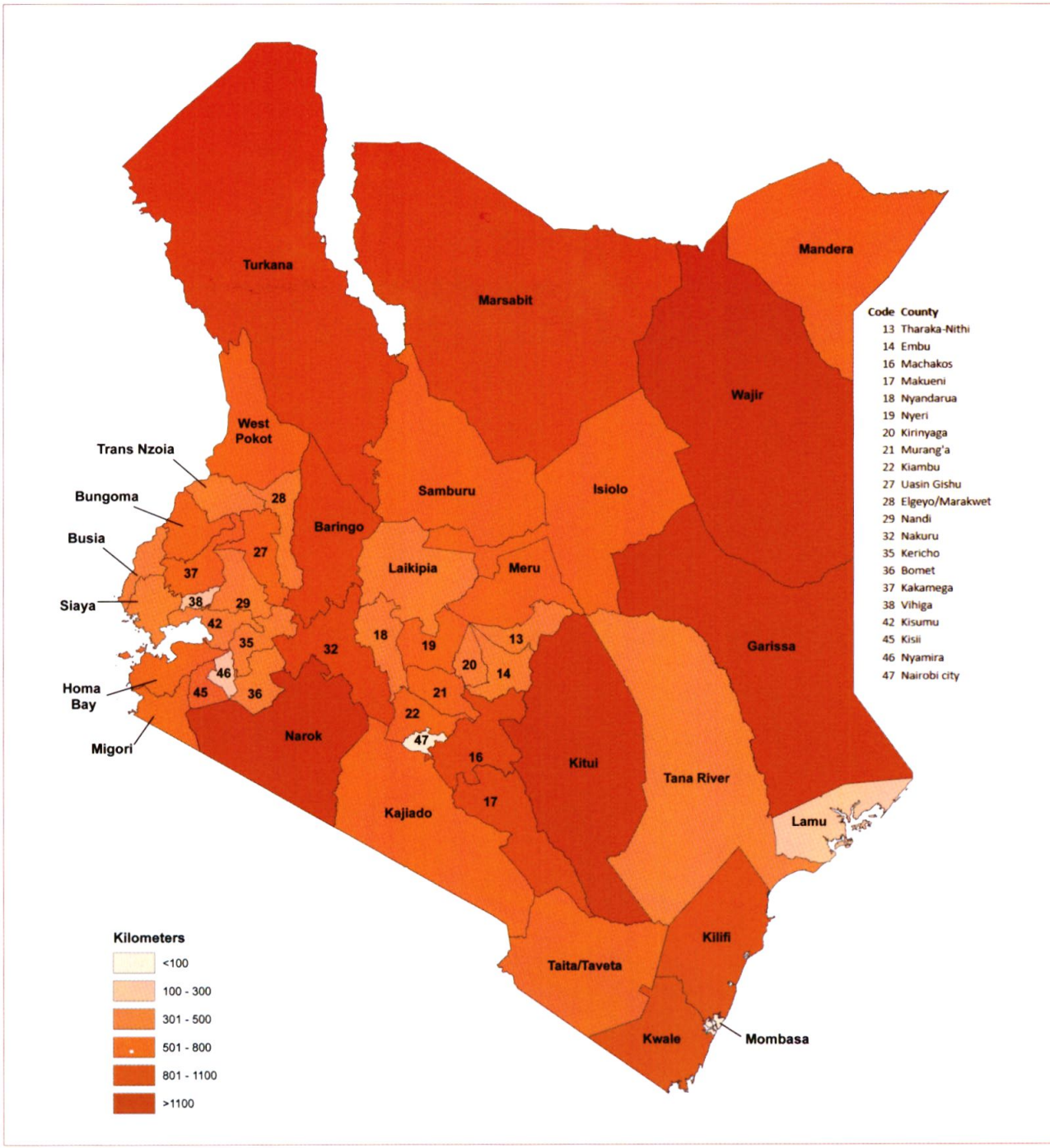
**Table 11.9: Distribution of Class C (Rural Roads) by County and Surface Type, 2023–2025 (Cont'd)**

*Kilometres*

| Year | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Paved | Unpaved | Total | Paved | Unpaved | Total | Paved | Unpaved | Total |
| Busia | 32.5 | 194.4 | 226.9 | 32.5 | 194.4 | 226.9 | 33.0 | 343.3 | 376.3 |
| Siaya | 74.1 | 158.3 | 232.4 | 74.1 | 158.3 | 232.4 | 78.0 | 321.1 | 399.1 |
| Kisumu | 63.6 | 141.3 | 204.9 | 67.6 | 137.3 | 204.9 | 67.2 | 251.4 | 318.6 |
| Homa Bay | 72.5 | 346.8 | 419.3 | 72.5 | 346.8 | 419.3 | 89.3 | 550.8 | 640.1 |
| Kisii | 83.8 | 203.9 | 287.7 | 86.0 | 201.7 | 287.7 | 127.0 | 398.9 | 525.9 |
| Migori | 193.7 | 169.3 | 363.0 | 224.1 | 138.9 | 363.0 | 241.0 | 336.0 | 577.0 |
| Nyamira | 49.3 | 96.2 | 145.5 | 54.8 | 90.7 | 145.5 | 63.6 | 196.3 | 259.9 |
| Nairobi City[1] | 8.4 | - | 8.4 | 8.4 | - | 8.4 | 0.5 | - | 0.5 |
| **TOTAL** | **4,519.4** | **13,801.9** | **18,321.3** | **4,853.9** | **13,467.4** | **18,321.3** | **5,163.3** | **22,986.6** | **28,149.9** |

*Source: Kenya Rural Roads Authority*
**Provisional*
*[1] Some roads are usually reclassified to a higher class following construction and upgrading to bitumen standards*

**Figure 11.1: Spatial Distribution of Kenya Rural Road Network (Class C) by County, 2025**




**11.14.** Continuous investment in road development, rehabilitation and maintenance is essential for ensuring a reliable and efficient road transport network. As shown in Table 11.10, the length of paved roads stood at 25.4 thousand kilometres in 2025 accounting for only 10.6 per cent of the total road network. Of the total paved road network, national roads accounted for 20.1 thousand kilometres, while county roads comprised 5.3 thousand kilometres. Similarly, the unpaved road network consisted of 37.0 thousand kilometres under national roads and 176.7 thousand kilometres under county roads.

The length of paved roads in 2025.

**25,400Km**

**11.15.** Analysis by road classification shows that Primary Roads (Class C) accounted for the largest share of paved national roads at 7.0 thousand kilometres, followed by National Trunk Roads (Class B) at 6.9 thousand kilometres and International Trunk Roads (Class A) at 5.8 thousand kilometres, while Superhighways (Class S) stood at 0.4 thousand kilometres.

**11.16.** Within the county road network, unclassified roads (Class G) accounted for the largest share of unpaved roads at 114.0 thousand kilometres, followed by Special Purpose Roads (Class F) at 28.2 thousand kilometres, Minor Roads (Class E) at 18.5 thousand kilometres, and Secondary Roads (Class D) at 16.0 thousand kilometres.

**Table 11.10: Kilometres of Roads by Surface Type and Classification as at 30th June, 2021 - 2025***

*Kilometres*

| | Earth/Gravel (Unpaved) | | | | | Bitumen (Paved) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
| **National Roads** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Super Highway (S) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 365 | 365 |
| International Trunk Roads (A) | 3,112 | 3,110 | 1,269 | 2,584 | 2,743 | 5,350 | 5,469 | 5,613 | 5,847 | 5,847 |
| National Trunk Roads (B) | 7,625 | 6,869 | 8,218 | 9,806 | 9,099 | 5,632 | 5,872 | 6,169 | 6,302 | 6,880 |
| Primary Roads (C) | 15,985 | 15,899 | 14,876 | 9,821 | 25,142 | 7,525 | 7,611 | 7,554 | 6,818 | 6,994 |
| **Sub-total** | **26,722** | **25,878** | **24,362** | **22,211** | **36,986** | **18,664** | **19,109** | **19,493** | **19,331** | **20,085** |
| **County Roads** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Roads (D) | 9,150 | 7,846 | 9,966 | 10,039 | 16,044 | 1,432 | 1,432 | 1,204 | 1,230 | 751 |
| Minor Roads ( E) | 11,523 | 11,523 | 10,610 | 10,694 | 18,491 | 645 | 717 | 962 | 983 | 833 |
| Special Purpose Roads (F) | 9,091 | 9,091 | 8,612 | 8,685 | 28,216 | 365 | 465 | 564 | 576 | 778 |
| Unclassified Roads (G) | 83,521 | 85,274 | 85,717 | 88,469 | 113,974 | 720 | 720 | 801 | 818 | 2,965 |
| **Sub-total** | **113,285** | **113,734** | **114,905** | **117,887** | **176,725** | **3,162** | **3,334** | **3,531** | **3,607** | **5,327** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **140,007** | **139,612** | **139,267** | **140,099** | **213,711** | **21,826** | **22,443** | **23,024** | **24,868** | **25,412** |

*Source: Kenya Roads Board*

**Provisional*

*Some roads are usually re-classified to a higher class after construction and upgrading*

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Special Purpose Roads (F)** - Provide direct access to individual or group of properties, and residential areas, or to places of specific social or economic activity, including industrial and commercial areas and government institutions such as National Parks, schools, hospital, prisons and government housing.*

**11.17.** The progress on the construction of major roads remained critical in enhancing connectivity and supporting economic activities in 2025. Table 11.11 presents selected major road works in progress as at December 2025. Selected major roads under construction were valued at KSh 226.4 billion, with key projects such as Kibwezi–Mutomo–Kitui (225.5 km) and Garissa–Isiolo (150.0 km) recording progress levels of 89.7 per cent and 50.3 per cent, respectively. Several projects were nearing completion, including Kenol–Sagana (98.0 %), Kisii–Ahero (95.0 %) and MPARD Package 3 (Mteza–Kibundani) (98.0 %).

**11.18.** Expenditure on road upgrading and dualling projects stood at KSh 23,296.4 million, with notable works including Nanyuki Town Roads and Magongo Road Phase II, both nearing completion at 90.0 per cent and 99.5 per cent, respectively. In addition, investment in bridges, interchanges and social infrastructure projects amounted to KSh 5,461.5 million, all of which were fully completed during the review period.

**Table 11.11: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2025**

| Project Name | Length (Km) | % Completion | Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Roads under Construction** | | | |
| Kibwezi - Mutomo - Kitui | 225.5 | 89.7 | 21,545.91 |
| Kisii – Ahero | 82.8 | 95.0 | 11,819.21 |
| Mombasa – Kwa Jomvu | 13.3 | 94.9 | 11,406.31 |
| Kenol – Sagana | 48.0 | 98.0 | 11,327.49 |
| Kulamawe – Modogashe | 128.0 | 28.1 | 11,014.77 |
| Kwa Jomvu – Mariakani | 30.0 | 24.9 | 10,338.65 |
| Garissa – Isiolo | 150.0 | 50.3 | 9,453.65 |
| Sagana – Marua | 36.0 | 88.7 | 9,146.92 |
| Wajir – Tarbaj | 57.0 | 5.5 | 9,114.70 |
| Tarbaj – Kotulo | 64.0 | 14.7 | 9,045.17 |
| Isiolo – Kulamawe | 77.0 | 38.2 | 7,982.65 |
| Segel – Maikona | 73.3 | 14.0 | 7,836.75 |
| Mombasa – Mtwapa | 13.5 | 44.0 | 7,590.75 |
| Mtwapa - Kwa Kadzengo – Kilifi | 40.4 | 67.5 | 7,546.32 |
| Athi River – Machakos Turnoff | 10.0 | 93.5 | 6,431.33 |
| Chemelil – Muhoroni – Kipsitet | 20.0 | 24.2 | 5,720.77 |
| Tot Junction – Kopasi River | 46.0 | 10.7 | 5,603.04 |
| MPARD Package 3: Mteza – Kibundani | 6.9 | 98.0 | 5,358.03 |
| Mamboleo Junction – Miwani | 21.0 | 13.0 | 5,194.52 |
| Mau Mau Road Lot 3 (Nyeri Section) | 109.1 | 59.5 | 5,148.44 |
| Miwani – Chemelil | 27.4 | 15.1 | 4,964.72 |
| Kitale – Endebes – Suam | 45.0 | 98.4 | 4,955.35 |
| Mau Mau Road Lot 1A (Kiambu Section) | 105.0 | 64.4 | 4,567.89 |
| Mau Mau Road Lot 1B (Kiambu Section) | 112.6 | 60.8 | 4,555.62 |
| Barpello – Tot Junction | 41.0 | 9.0 | 4,542.28 |
| Kopasi River – Marich Pass | 32.0 | 34.0 | 4,419.97 |

**Table 11.11: Selected Major Road Works in Progress as at December 2025 (Cont'd)**

| Project Name | Length (Km) | % Completion | Estimated Project Cost (KSh Million) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uplands - Githunguri - Ruiru | 47.0 | 65.0 | 3,988.06 |
| Kinyona - Gatura - Njabini | 68.8 | 50.8 | 3,179.05 |
| Kwale – Kinango | 29.0 | 17.5 | 3,070.68 |
| Thika - Magumu Road | 68.0 | 70.3 | 2,582.55 |
| Mau Mau Road Lot 2B (Murang'a) | 31.0 | 8.9 | 2,542.18 |
| Marsabit - Segel | 23.5 | 88.5 | 2,227.58 |
| Valley Road/Ngong Road/Nyerere Road Interchange and Upperhill Overpasses | 6.0 | 43.0 | 2,193.75 |
| **Sub total** | | | **226,415.06** |
| **Upgrading / Dualling** | | | |
| Nanyuki Town Roads | 0.4 | 90.0 | 18,002.97 |
| Magongo Road Phase II | 5.8 | 99.5 | 2,464.29 |
| Mombasa Road(Devki)- Kinanie Park/Kinanie Leather Park | 25.0 | 65.0 | 1,785.78 |
| Roads in Meru County Headquarters | 13.0 | 61.0 | 1,043.33 |
| **Sub total** | | | **23,296.37** |
| Bridges/Interchanges/Social Infrastructure | | | |
| Social Infrastructure – West Pokot & Turkana | n/a | 100.0 | 2,374.75 |
| Social Infrastructure – Loima & Turkana | n/a | 100.0 | 1,698.40 |
| Kericho Junction Interchange | n/a | 100.0 | 1,388.32 |
| **Sub total** | | | **5,461.47** |

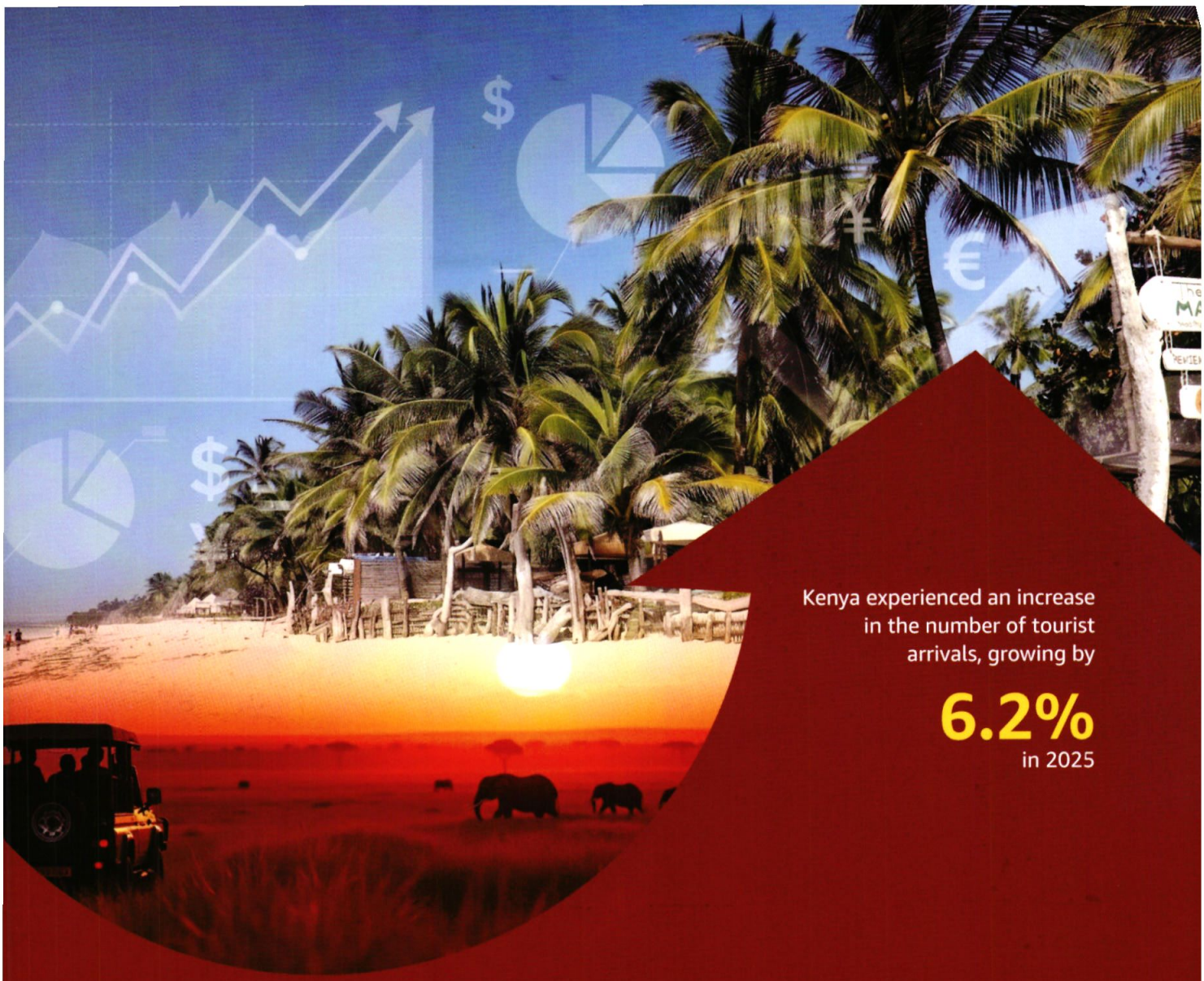
*Source: KeNHA and KURA*

## Railway Network Rehabilitation

**11.19.** The construction of Miritini Meter Gauge Railway (MGR)-Mombasa Terminus and Makupa Causeway was completed in 2025 at an estimated cost of KSh 4.8 billion with a route length of 2.8 kilometres while the Riruta/Lenana-Ngong route, which is 12.5 Kilometres is under construction at an estimated cost of KSh 1.2 billion.

**Table 11.12: The Status of Rehabilitation of MGRs as at 31st December 2025**

| Routes under Construction | Length in Kilometres | Percentage Completion | Estimated Cost KSh (Million) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Riruta/Lenana Ngong MGR Commuter Line | 12.5 | 12 | 1,231.80 |
| Miritini MGR Station - Mombasa Terminus new MGR Link and Railway Bridge across Makupa Causeway | 2.8 | 100 | 4,801.00 |
| TOTAL | | | 6,032.80 |



Kenya experienced an increase in the number of tourist arrivals, growing by

**6.2%**

in 2025

CHAPTER

# 12

# Tourism Sector

## Overview

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization, 2025 showed the return to pre-pandemic long-term growth trends in which the international arrivals grew by an average of 5.0 per cent per annum globally. The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife launched the 5th Strategic Plan that focuses on enhancing tourism promotion initiatives, diversifying tourism products, expanding target markets, and enhancing destination competitiveness. Despite geopolitical challenges, international travel remained solid driven by strong demand and ongoing recovery in various destinations. Africa recorded an 8.0 per cent increase, welcoming 81 million arrivals in 2025.

**12.2.** Similarly, Kenya experienced an increase in the number of tourist arrivals, growing by 6.2 per cent to 2,550.6 thousand in 2025. Hotel bed-nights occupancy increased by 12.6 per cent to 11,556.2 thousand in 2025 with a share of 45.0 per cent being occupied by Kenyan residents, indicating the essence of domestic tourism. The number of local conferences improved by 12.9 per cent to 12,671 in 2025 while that of international conferences increased to 998 during the year under review.

**12.3.** The growth in conferences was mainly driven by the Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) sub-sector. Visitors to national parks and game reserves grew by 5.7 per cent to 3,954.5 thousand in 2025. The growth was driven by improved tourism performance associated with growing domestic travel, enhanced infrastructure, and sustained marketing efforts. However, visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical sites declined by 3.6 per cent to 1,110.8 thousand in 2025.

## Visitor Arrivals

**12.4.** The number of international visitor arrivals increased from 2,401.3 thousand in 2024 to 2,550.6 thousand in 2025, as shown in Table 12.1. Arrivals through Mombasa International Airport and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport were higher in most of the months of 2025 compared to 2024. The continued growth underscores the sector's resilience and the intertwined linkage with economic growth. The number of international visitor arrivals has been on a steady growth, as illustrated in Figure 12.1(a).

**Table 12.1: Number of Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2024 – 2025**

| Month | MIA | | JKIA | | Other Borders | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2025* | 2024 | 2025* | 2024 | 2025* | 2024 | 2025* |
| Jan | 24,944 | 28,099 | 126,380 | 135,782 | 50,193 | 54,320 | 201,517 | 218,201 |
| Feb | 23,610 | 25,082 | 132,704 | 130,690 | 39,739 | 44,134 | 196,053 | 199,906 |
| Mar | 18,021 | 18,240 | 120,990 | 110,157 | 42,764 | 40,781 | 181,775 | 169,178 |
| Apr | 6,730 | 9,362 | 109,229 | 115,363 | 38,611 | 45,235 | 154,570 | 169,960 |
| May | 5,991 | 7,132 | 122,360 | 120,385 | 42,319 | 44,490 | 170,670 | 172,007 |
| Jun | 9,702 | 11,341 | 150,430 | 154,610 | 42,931 | 46,508 | 203,063 | 212,459 |
| Jul | 16,364 | 20,510 | 165,666 | 185,536 | 45,746 | 50,998 | 227,776 | 257,044 |
| Aug | 20,300 | 22,916 | 170,120 | 188,202 | 59,161 | 66,037 | 249,581 | 277,155 |
| Sep | 15,767 | 18,503 | 140,497 | 144,308 | 48,719 | 51,075 | 204,983 | 213,886 |
| Oct | 17,855 | 19,920 | 136,202 | 152,010 | 47,499 | 48,352 | 201,556 | 220,282 |
| Nov | 19,787 | 24,421 | 120,440 | 133,429 | 43,506 | 44,503 | 183,733 | 202,353 |
| Dec | 25,980 | 29,658 | 142,045 | 149,370 | 57,954 | 59,182 | 225,979 | 238,210 |
| **TOTAL** | **205,051** | **235,184** | **1,637,063** | **1,719,842** | **559,142** | **595,615** | **2,401,256** | **2,550,641** |

*Source: Directorate of Immigration Services*
** Provisional*

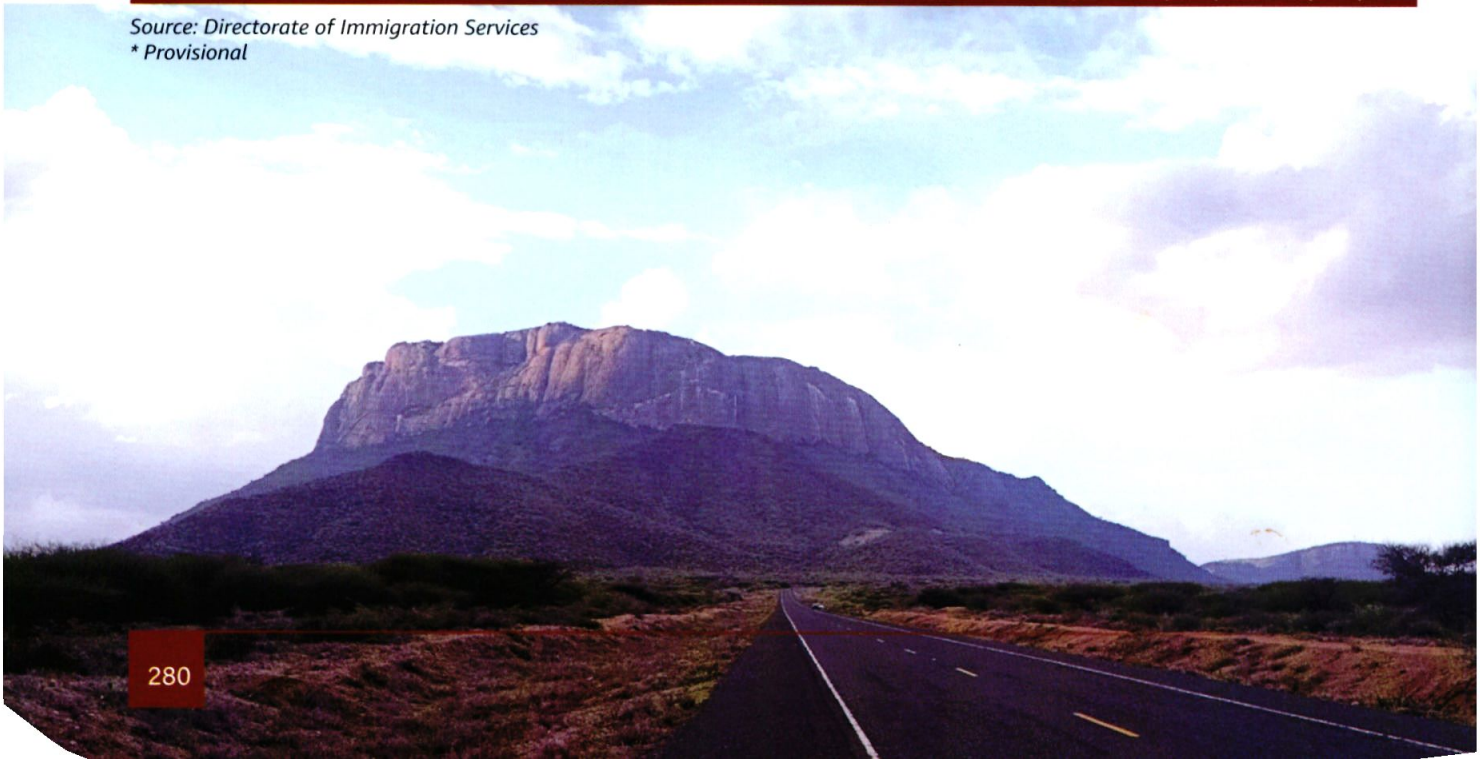
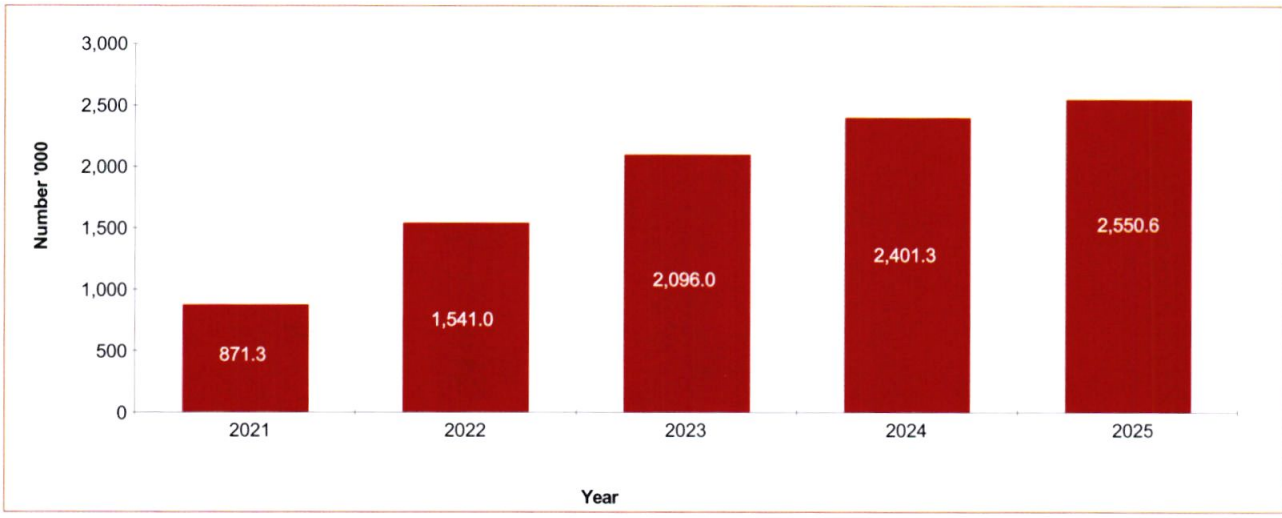


**Figure 12.1(a): Annual Trends in International Visitor Arrivals, 2021- 2025**




**12.5.** The monthly international visitor arrivals through Moi International Airport in Mombasa and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi in 2024 and 2025 are presented in Figures 12.1(b) and 12.1(c), respectively. The number of international visitors through MIA grew by 14.7 per cent to 235.2 thousand while that through JKIA expanded by 5.1 per cent to 1,719.8 thousand in 2025.

**12.6.** Arrivals in January rose from 24.9 thousand in 2024 to 28.1 thousand in 2025, while December recorded 26.0 thousand and 29.7 thousand visitors in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The lowest number of international visitors was recorded in May, at 6.0 thousand in 2024 and 7.1 thousand in 2025. JKIA recorded the highest number of international travelers in August, with arrivals increasing from 170.1 thousand in 2024 to 188.2 thousand in 2025. In contrast, April registered the lowest number of travelers, at 109.1 thousand in 2024 and 215.4 thousand in 2025 as shown in Figure 12.1(c)

**Figure 12.1(b): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through MIA, 2024 – 2025**

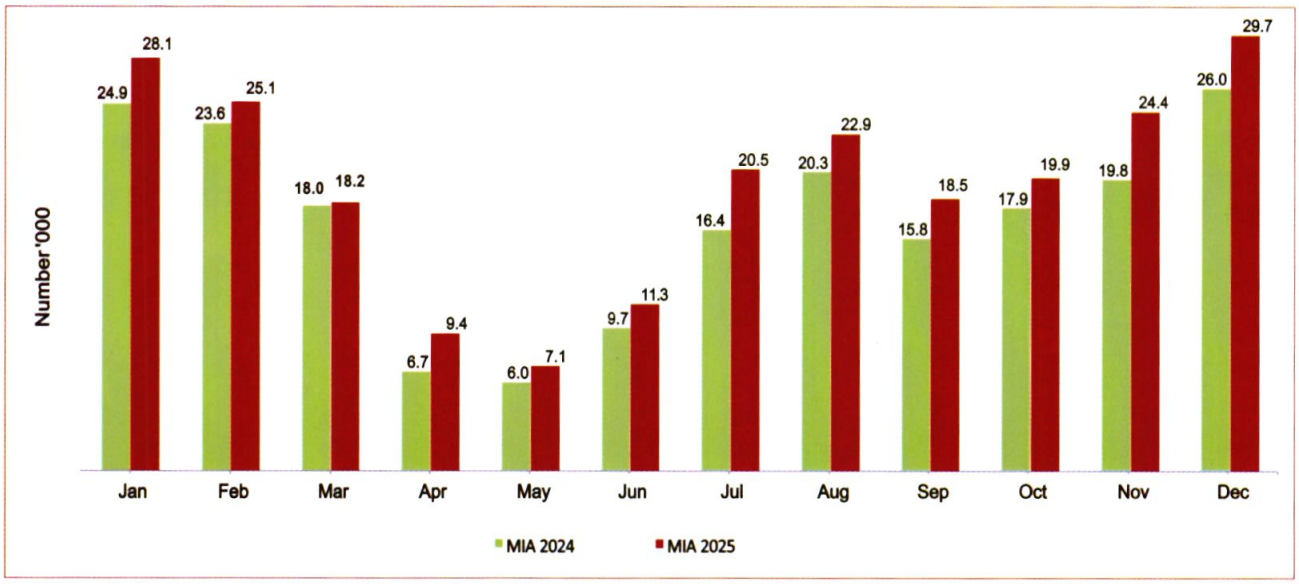
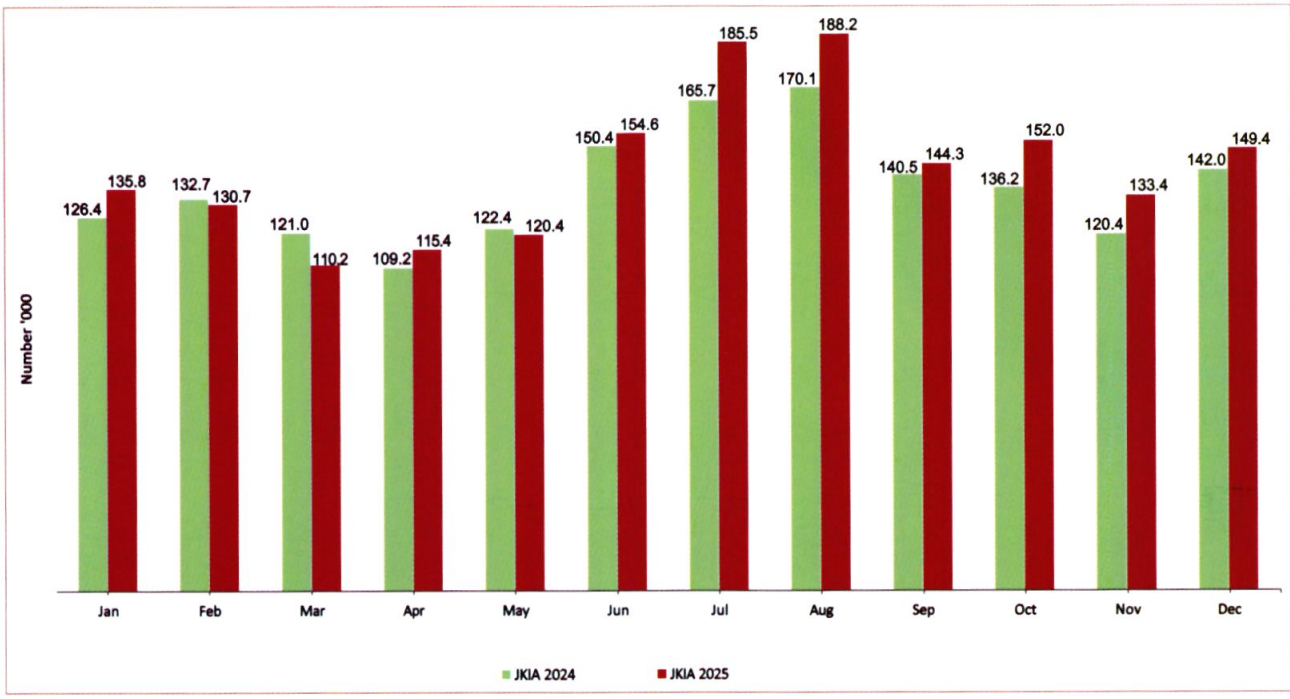
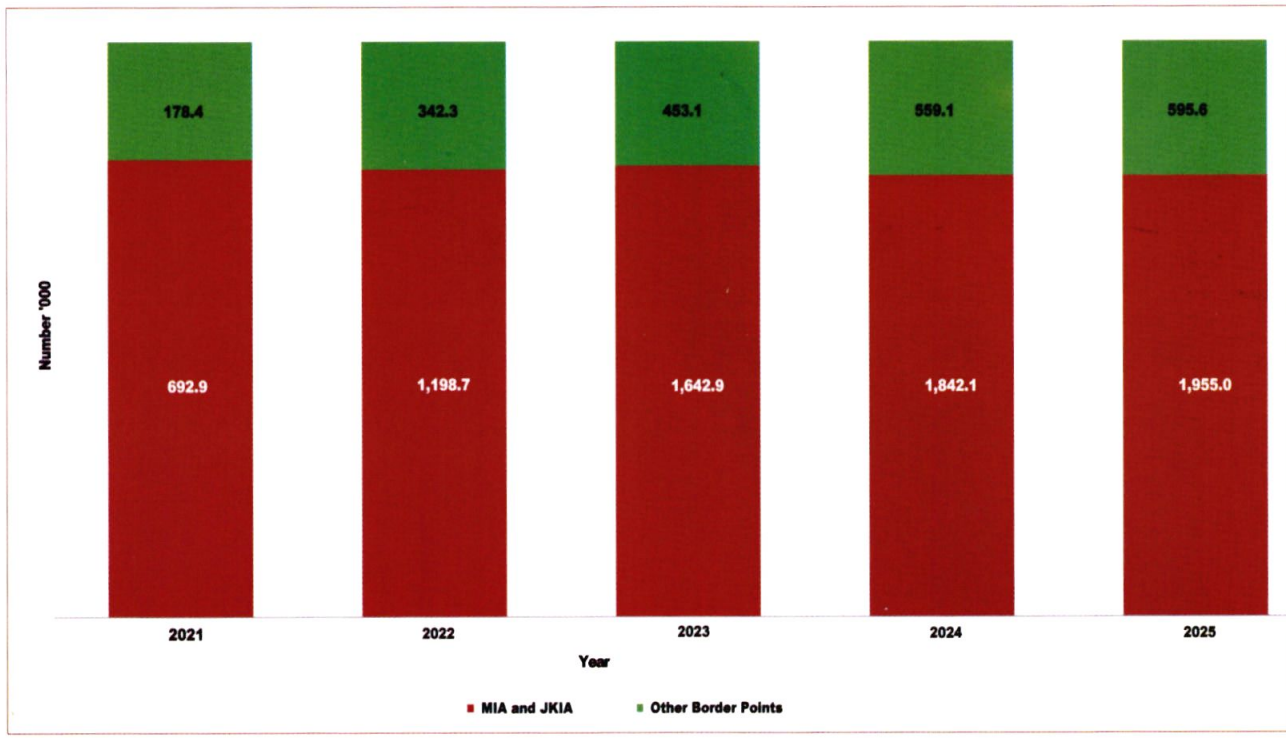


**Figure 12.1(c): Monthly International Visitor Arrivals through JKIA, 2024 - 2025**




**12.7.** Figure 12.1(d) shows international visitor arrivals through both MIA and JKIA, as well as other border points, for the period 2021 to 2025. Visitor arrivals through other border points grew by 6.5 per cent, to 595.6 thousand in 2025. Similarly, arrivals through MIA and JKIA rose by 6.1 per cent, from 1,842.1 thousand in 2024 to 1,955.0 thousand in 2025.

**Figure 12.1(d): International Visitor Arrivals through MIA and JKIA, and Other Border Points, 2021 – 2025**



**12.8.** Table 12.2 shows the number of international visitor arrivals by purpose of visit and quarter from 2021 to 2025. International visitors on holiday purposes accounted for the largest share at 47.8 per cent of total international arrivals in 2025, an increase from 44.1 per cent recorded in 2024. However, the share of Business travel accounted for 25.2 per cent of total arrivals during the review period, a decline compared to 26.8 per cent share in 2024. Visitors in transit constituted 3.3 per cent, while those travelling for 'other' purposes accounted for 23.7 per cent of total international arrivals, as shown in Figure 12.2.

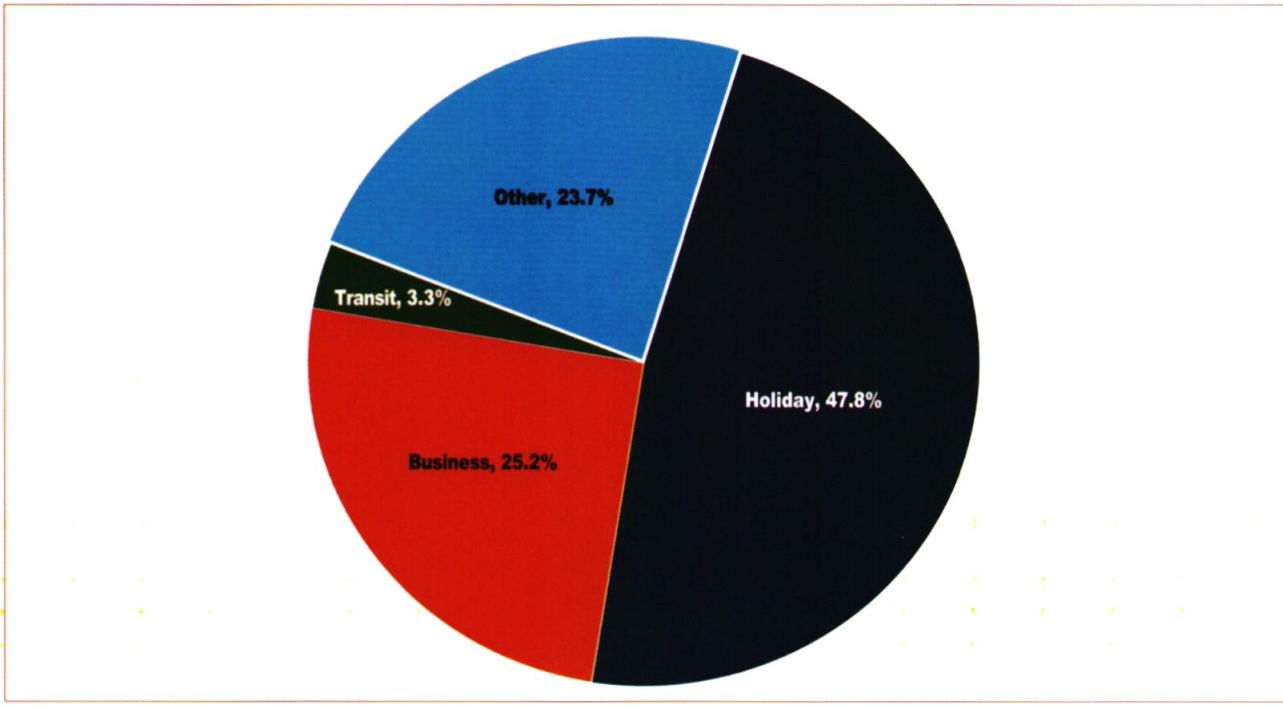
**Table 12.2: International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2021-2025**

'000

| Quarter | Purpose | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Holiday | 46.1 | 93.7 | 197.1 | 266.3 | 273.3 |
| | Business | 47.7 | 83.8 | 112.7 | 154.3 | 154.0 |
| | Transit | 8.4 | 11.6 | 25.9 | 21.9 | 18.3 |
| | Other[1] | 55.8 | 98.8 | 134.1 | 136.7 | 141.7 |
| | **TOTAL** | **157.8** | **287.9** | **469.7** | **579.1** | **587.3** |
| 2nd | Holiday | 42.1 | 111.4 | 171.3 | 193.1 | 222.0 |
| | Business | 43.9 | 105.7 | 123.2 | 165.7 | 163.9 |
| | Transit | 8.5 | 16.8 | 22.3 | 26.2 | 19.8 |
| | Other[1] | 53.7 | 123.5 | 134.4 | 143.6 | 148.8 |
| | **TOTAL** | **148.2** | **357.5** | **451.1** | **528.7** | **554.4** |
| 3rd | Holiday | 105.7 | 179.1 | 313.8 | 333.5 | 401.4 |
| | Business | 60.6 | 110.1 | 132.0 | 160.7 | 162.5 |
| | Transit | 10.6 | 22.9 | 26.7 | 28.3 | 24.7 |
| | Other[1] | 89.0 | 128.6 | 145.2 | 159.8 | 159.4 |
| | **TOTAL** | **266.0** | **440.7** | **617.7** | **682.2** | **748.1** |
| 4th | Holiday | 106.4 | 174.9 | 254.8 | 266.9 | 322.6 |
| | Business | 77.5 | 120.9 | 125.9 | 162.9 | 162.7 |
| | Transit | 20.5 | 24.5 | 26.9 | 23.4 | 20.1 |
| | Other[1] | 94.9 | 134.6 | 149.9 | 158.0 | 155.5 |
| | **TOTAL** | **299.3** | **454.9** | **557.4** | **611.2** | **660.8** |
| **Annual** | Holiday | 300.3 | 559.1 | 937.0 | 1,059.8 | 1,219.3 |
| | Business | 229.7 | 420.6 | 493.8 | 643.6 | 643.1 |
| | Transit | 48.0 | 75.8 | 101.7 | 99.8 | 82.9 |
| | Other[1] | 293.4 | 485.4 | 563.5 | 598.1 | 605.5 |
| | **TOTAL** | **871.3** | **1,541.0** | **2,096.0** | **2,401.3** | **2,550.6** |

*Source: Directorate of Immigration Services*
**Provisional*
**Revised*
*[1]Other category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.*

**Figure 12.2: International Visitor Arrivals by Purpose of Visit, 2025**




## Visitor Departures

**12.9.** Table 12.3 shows the total number of international departures by purpose of visit and quarter from 2021 to 2025. The number of departing visitors increased by 8.0 per cent to 2,428.5 thousand in 2025. International visitor departures in quarter 3 recorded the highest growth at 11.8 per cent, followed by Quarter 4 at 9.5 per cent.

**Table 12.3: International Visitor Departures by Purpose of Visit, 2021-2025**

'000

| Quarter | Purpose | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Holiday | 35.1 | 68.4 | 129.5 | 141.9 | 166.3 |
| | Business | 62.9 | 83.0 | 132.3 | 164.7 | 169.8 |
| | Transit | 8.1 | 11.2 | 23.3 | 20.1 | 29.9 |
| | Other[1] | 36.2 | 107.4 | 157.7 | 218.7 | 202.4 |
| | **TOTAL** | **142.2** | **269.9** | **442.6** | **545.5** | **568.4** |
| 2nd | Holiday | 31.5 | 79.6 | 117.8 | 118.4 | 146.0 |
| | Business | 67.4 | 105.6 | 123.0 | 156.6 | 152.5 |
| | Transit | 6.7 | 14.0 | 23.8 | 25.8 | 29.5 |
| | Other[1] | 32.8 | 129.9 | 153.0 | 190.6 | 189.8 |
| | **TOTAL** | **138.5** | **329.1** | **417.5** | **491.4** | **517.8** |
| 3rd | Holiday | 82.2 | 131.6 | 232.2 | 247.7 | 284.4 |
| | Business | 90.2 | 111.8 | 133.1 | 142.1 | 163.0 |
| | Transit | 10.3 | 18.1 | 23.3 | 27.9 | 28.6 |
| | Other[1] | 60.1 | 153.9 | 198.8 | 225.9 | 243.4 |
| | **TOTAL** | **242.9** | **415.4** | **587.4** | **643.6** | **719.3** |
| 4th | Holiday | 66.2 | 110.4 | 184.1 | 189.7 | 221.0 |
| | Business | 118.5 | 125.7 | 133.4 | 150.4 | 160.2 |
| | Transit | 15.2 | 18.5 | 35.3 | 25.1 | 42.3 |
| | Other[1] | 68.3 | 162.7 | 166.2 | 203.8 | 199.5 |
| | **TOTAL** | **268.1** | **417.3** | **519.0** | **569.0** | **623.0** |
| Annual | Holiday | 215.0 | 390.0 | 663.6 | 697.6 | 817.6 |
| | Business | 339.0 | 426.1 | 521.7 | 613.9 | 645.4 |
| | Transit | 40.3 | 61.8 | 105.7 | 99.0 | 130.3 |
| | Other[1] | 197.4 | 553.9 | 675.7 | 839.0 | 835.1 |
| | **TOTAL** | **791.7** | **1,431.8** | **1,966.7** | **2,249.4** | **2,428.5** |

*Source: Directorate of Immigration Services*
**Provisional*
**Revised*
*[1]Other category include: Medical, Religious Mission/Volunteer, Sports, Health, Study, Visiting Friends and Relatives, Others/Not Stated.*

**12.10.** Table 12.4 presents the number of departing visitors by country of residence and purpose of visit, excluding visitors whose purpose of visit was "Other". Departing visitors increased from 1,410.4 thousand in 2024 to 1,593.4 thousand in 2025. Total departures increased from 1,410.4 thousand in 2024 to 1,593.4 thousand in 2025. Departures by residents of Europe rose by 20.1 per cent to 477.5 thousand, while those from Africa increased by 17.4 per cent to 588.8 thousand in 2025. Departures whose residence is North America went up by 8.2 per cent to 255.9 thousand in 2025.

Total departures increased to **1,593.4** thousand in 2025

**Table 12.4: Departing Visitors by Country of Residence and Purpose of Visit[1], 2023-2025**

'000

| Country of Residence | Holiday | | | Business | | | Transit | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023+ | 2024 | 2025* | 2023+ | 2024 | 2025* | 2023+ | 2024 | 2025* | 2023+ | 2024 | 2025* |
| Germany | 26.8 | 25.3 | 33.0 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 26.1 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 52.1 | 51.4 | 64.4 |
| United Kingdom | 58.8 | 66.1 | 72.4 | 46.4 | 58.7 | 57.4 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 114.6 | 134.3 | 141.4 |
| Switzerland | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 11.0 |
| Italy | 22.3 | 14.5 | 27.4 | 17.6 | 12.9 | 21.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 43.4 | 29.5 | 53.6 |
| France | 17.0 | 17.2 | 21.0 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 16.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 33.2 | 34.9 | 40.9 |
| Scandinavia | 15.7 | 14.2 | 19.3 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 15.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 37.7 |
| Other Europe | 53.4 | 53.8 | 65.8 | 42.2 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 104.2 | 109.4 | 128.5 |
| **TOTAL EUROPE** | **198.5** | **195.7** | **244.6** | **156.7** | **173.8** | **193.8** | **31.7** | **28.0** | **39.1** | **386.9** | **397.5** | **477.5** |
| USA | 92.5 | 104.0 | 114.0 | 73.0 | 92.3 | 90.3 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 18.2 | 180.3 | 211.2 | 222.5 |
| Canada | 13.9 | 12.4 | 17.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 13.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 27.1 | 25.2 | 33.4 |
| **TOTAL NORTH AMERICA** | **106.4** | **116.3** | **131.1** | **84.0** | **103.4** | **103.9** | **17.0** | **16.7** | **21.0** | **207.4** | **236.4** | **255.9** |
| Uganda | 57.4 | 60.6 | 70.7 | 45.3 | 53.8 | 56.0 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 111.8 | 123.1 | 138.0 |
| Tanzania | 45.7 | 24.7 | 56.3 | 36.0 | 21.9 | 44.6 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 89.0 | 50.2 | 109.8 |
| Burundi | 7.7 | 0.5 | 9.5 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 15.0 | 1.0 | 18.6 |
| Rwanda | 16.3 | 21.5 | 20.1 | 12.9 | 19.1 | 15.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 31.7 | 43.6 | 39.2 |
| South Sudan | 12.4 | 27.4 | 15.2 | 9.8 | 24.3 | 12.1 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 24.1 | 55.6 | 29.7 |
| Other Africa | 105.4 | 112.2 | 129.9 | 83.2 | 99.7 | 102.9 | 16.9 | 16.1 | 20.8 | 205.5 | 227.9 | 253.5 |
| **TOTAL AFRICA** | **244.8** | **246.8** | **301.6** | **193.2** | **219.3** | **238.9** | **39.1** | **35.3** | **48.2** | **477.1** | **501.4** | **588.8** |
| India | 41.0 | 41.2 | 50.5 | 32.3 | 36.6 | 40.0 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 79.9 | 83.7 | 98.6 |
| Japan | 0.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 3.0 |
| Israel | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Other Asia | 43.2 | 30.9 | 51.3 | 34.1 | 27.5 | 42.2 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 84.3 | 62.8 | 102.0 |
| **TOTAL ASIA** | **86.5** | **76.5** | **106.6** | **68.3** | **68.0** | **84.5** | **13.8** | **11.0** | **17.1** | **168.6** | **155.5** | **208.1** |
| Australia and New Zealand | 8.9 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 17.4 | 13.1 | 21.5 |
| All Other Countries | 18.5 | 55.8 | 22.8 | 12.6 | 43.7 | 15.6 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 33.6 | 106.5 | 41.6 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **663.6** | **697.5** | **817.6** | **521.7** | **613.8** | **645.4** | **105.7** | **99.0** | **130.2** | **1,291.0** | **1,410.4** | **1,593.4** |

*Source: Directorate of Immigration Services*
**Provisional*
*+Revised*
*[1]Excludes visitors whose purpose of visit is categorized as "Other"*

**12.11.** Number of visitor-days stayed by purpose of visit excluding visitors whose purpose of visit was cartegorised under "Other", and the average length of stay are shown in Table 12.5. The total visitor-days stayed by the departing visitors increased by 4.1 per cent to 19,390.4 thousand in 2025. The number of visitor-days stayed for those on holiday rose by 5.9 per cent to 11,201.1 thousand while visitor days for those on business increased to 8,005.4 thousand. Average length of stay for all the three cartegories remained the same as was in 2024.

**Table 12.5: Number of Visitor-Days Stayed by Purpose of Visit[1], 2021-2025**

'000

| Purpose | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holiday | 5,486.3 | 7,150.6 | 10,121.6 | 10,580.5 | 11,201.1 |
| Business | 4,387.3 | 5,626.6 | 6,689.4 | 7,870.4 | 8,005.4 |
| Transit | 109.9 | 113.7 | 189.7 | 177.7 | 183.9 |
| TOTAL | 9,983.5 | 12,890.9 | 17,000.7 | 18,628.6 | 19,390.4 |
| Average length of stay in days | 10.5 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.1 |

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

## Outbound Tourism

**12.12.** The number of Kenyan residents departing to visit other countries on monthly basis from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 12.6. The number of departing residents increased by 9.8 per cent to 1,539.3 thousand in 2025. August and December 2025 recorded the highest departures at 145.0 thousand while March recorded the lowest at 109.2 thousand.

**Table 12.6: Number of Departing Kenyan Residents, 2021 - 2025**

'000

| Month | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 55.9 | 71.8 | 109.3 | 115.1 | 127.9 |
| February | 52.4 | 69.8 | 94.0 | 101.5 | 114.3 |
| March | 58.8 | 84.7 | 100.1 | 106.1 | 109.2 |
| April | 54.9 | 87.1 | 104.3 | 108.1 | 127.6 |
| May | 54.4 | 87.2 | 108.5 | 108.1 | 126.6 |
| June | 59.2 | 95.9 | 106.8 | 104.6 | 118.7 |
| July | 63.8 | 105.6 | 109.9 | 110.5 | 125.8 |
| August | 72.1 | 91.4 | 123.0 | 130.3 | 145.0 |
| September | 71.4 | 100.3 | 117.2 | 121.7 | 137.1 |
| October | 77.9 | 108.2 | 114.8 | 119.3 | 132.3 |
| November | 71.8 | 103.1 | 112.9 | 128.6 | 129.9 |
| December | 78.4 | 123.7 | 136.1 | 148.7 | 145.0 |
| TOTAL | 771.2 | 1,128.8 | 1,337.0 | 1,402.5 | 1,539.3 |

*Source: Directorate of Immigration Services*
**Provisional*
**Revised*

**12.13.** Table 12.7 shows bed-night occupancy in hotels, lodges and other rooming houses by country of residence from 2021 to 2025. The number of bed-nights occupied increased by 12.6 per cent to about 11.6 million in 2025, mainly attributed to increased bed-nights by residents of Europe. The share of bed-nights occupied by Kenyan residents declined from 47.9 per cent in 2024 to 45.0 per cent in 2025. Bed-nights occupancy rate declined to 29.3 per cent in 2025 from 28.9 per cent in 2024.

**Table 12.7: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Country of Residence, 2021-2025**

*'000*

| Country of Residence | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Domestic Tourism** | | | | | |
| **Kenya Residents** | **3,829.9** | **4,195.6** | **4,618.1** | **4,917.2** | **5,198.4** |
| **International Tourism** | | | | | |
| Permanent Occupants[1] | 158.5 | 99.0 | 132.0 | 218.6 | 282.6 |
| Germany | 77.0 | 105.1 | 507.9 | 537.6 | 716.1 |
| Switzerland | 45.8 | 48.3 | 50.0 | 133.4 | 93.9 |
| United Kingdom | 91.0 | 140.6 | 335.6 | 379.5 | 489.5 |
| Italy | 24.0 | 104.6 | 338.5 | 399.5 | 743.1 |
| France | 55.0 | 113.2 | 182.2 | 205.4 | 351.3 |
| Scandinavia | 39.7 | 60.5 | 68.3 | 111.7 | 139.6 |
| Other Europe | 229.3 | 381.1 | 487.6 | 595.8 | 839.3 |
| **EUROPE** | **561.7** | **953.3** | **1,970.0** | **2,363.0** | **3,372.8** |
| Uganda | 55.9 | 159.9 | 95.4 | 115.5 | 106.8 |
| Tanzania | 32.4 | 198.5 | 64.2 | 66.6 | 63.6 |
| East and Central Africa | 62.1 | 115.6 | 133.7 | 198.4 | 160.0 |
| West Africa | 49.2 | 74.8 | 107.5 | 119.4 | 103.1 |
| North Africa | 29.5 | 114.9 | 38.8 | 45.7 | 53.1 |
| South Africa | 60.8 | 79.2 | 74.2 | 85.3 | 112.2 |
| Other Africa | 31.2 | 52.1 | 117.7 | 72.9 | 164.5 |
| **AFRICA** | **321.1** | **795.0** | **631.5** | **703.8** | **763.3** |
| U.S.A | 221.5 | 353.0 | 465.3 | 650.4 | 617.8 |
| Canada | 26.4 | 64.6 | 77.9 | 125.5 | 132.6 |
| Other America | 25.2 | 62.7 | 74.3 | 70.1 | 82.8 |
| **AMERICA** | **273.2** | **480.3** | **617.6** | **846.0** | **833.2** |
| Japan | 18.6 | 24.0 | 39.7 | 51.9 | 57.2 |
| India | 72.7 | 141.9 | 188.3 | 243.4 | 210.0 |
| Middle East | 48.4 | 54.6 | 40.9 | 66.1 | 84.2 |
| China | 44.7 | 53.8 | 174.1 | 219.8 | 226.4 |
| Other Asia | 44.3 | 59.8 | 52.1 | 58.9 | 88.8 |
| **ASIA** | **228.7** | **334.1** | **495.1** | **640.1** | **666.6** |
| Australia and New Zealand | 13.1 | 32.3 | 50.9 | 82.3 | 105.8 |
| **All Other Countries** | **130.7** | **119.5** | **117.5** | **491.2** | **333.5** |
| **Total-Occupied** | **5,517.0** | **7,009.0** | **8,632.8** | **10,262.1** | **11,556.2** |
| **Total-Available** | **27,630.1** | **30,453.4** | **33,001.2** | **35,544.8** | **39,454.0** |
| **Occupancy rate** | **20.0** | **23.0** | **26.2** | **28.9** | **29.3** |

**Provisional*

*[1]Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew.*

**12.14.** Figure 12.3 (a) and 12.3 (b) show the monthly bed and room occupancy rates, in 2024 and 2025. While both years maintained almost similar levels towards the end of the year, the stronger mid-year gains, especially in August (38.1% for bed and 36.2% for rooms) in 2025 indicate a shift toward improved performance during traditionally high-demand months, reinforcing the resilience and growth trajectory of the sector. This is more pronounced on the rooms occupancy in which the 2025 had a higher occupancy rate in both peaks, August (36.2%) and December (35.0%).

**Figure 12.3(a): Monthly Bed Occupancy Rates, 2024 - 2025**

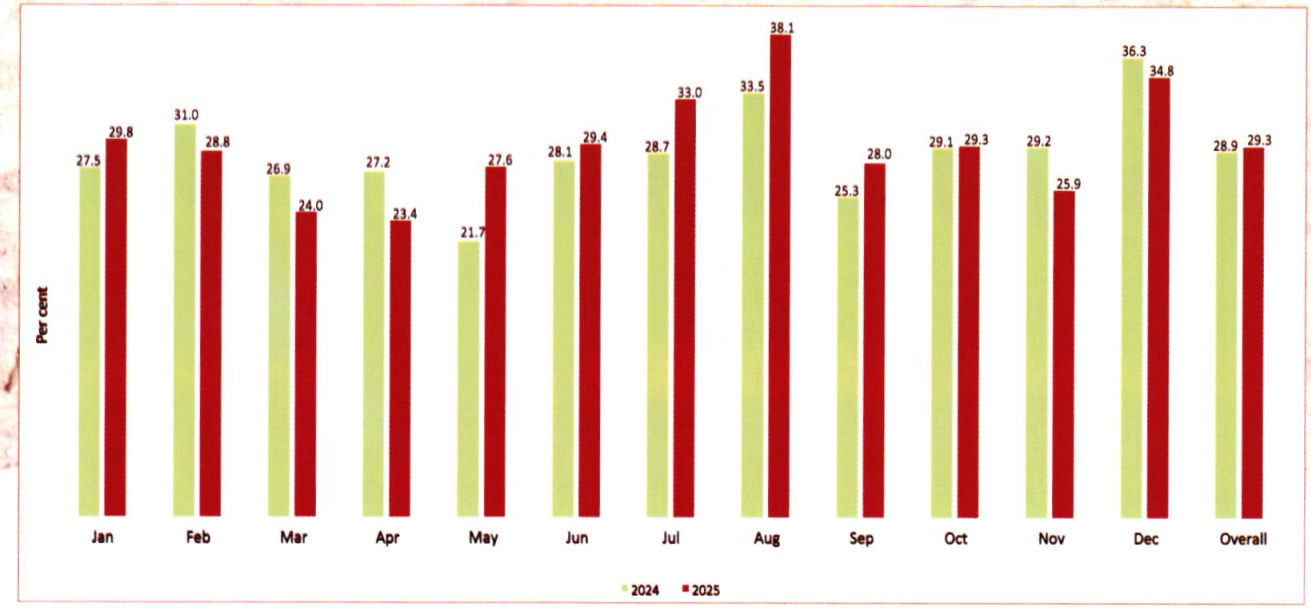
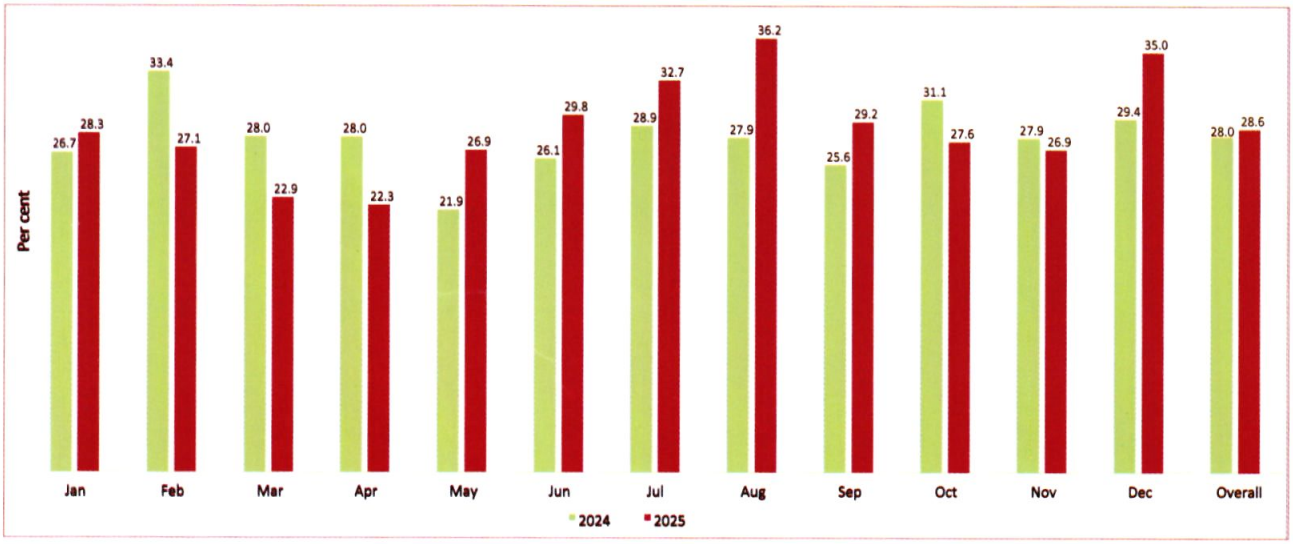



**Figure 12.3(b): Monthly Room Occupancy Rates, 2024-2025**



**12.15.** Hotel bed-nights occupancy by zone for the period 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 12.8. Central Region registered a growth of 32.9 per cent increasing the bed-nights occupancy to 1,168.8 thousand in 2025. Similarly, the occupancy in Coastal Hinterland grew by 26.0 per cent to 772.8 thousand in 2025. Coastal Beach occupancy grew from 4,135.9 thousand in 2024 to 4,938.9 thousand in 2025. In contrast, hotel bed-night occupancy declined in the Coastal Other region and Maasailand by 40.0 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively, in 2025.

**Table 12.8: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Zone, 2021-2025**

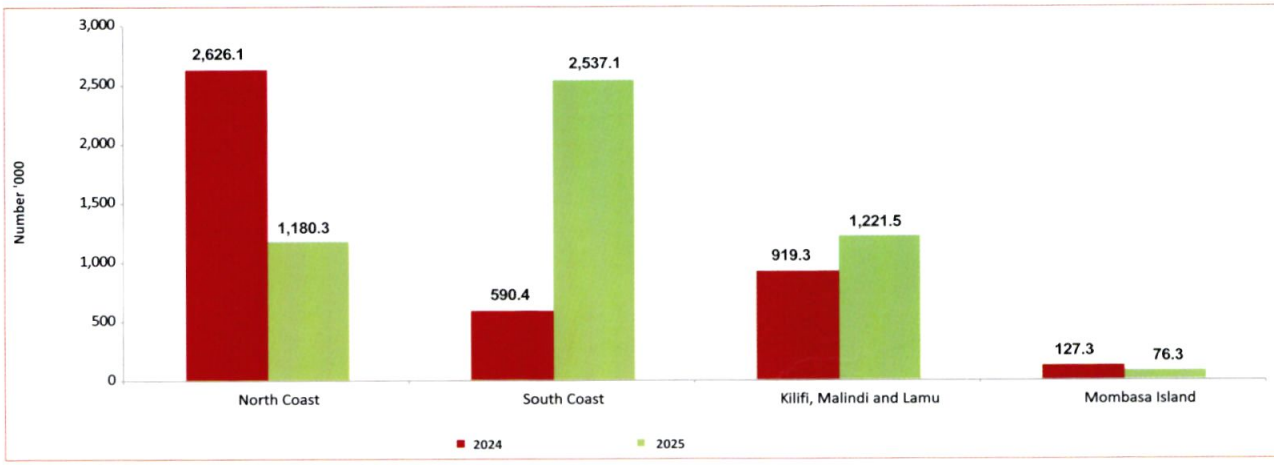
*'000*

| Zone | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coastal Beach[1] | 1,967.8 | 2,346.5 | 3,563.4 | 4,135.9 | 4,938.9 |
| Coastal Other[2] | 142.7 | 114.2 | 145.5 | 127.3 | 76.3 |
| Coastal Hinterland[3] | 62.3 | 209.3 | 241.5 | 613.4 | 772.8 |
| Nairobi High Class | 1,007.7 | 1,534.9 | 1,557.4 | 1,879.8 | 1,972.4 |
| Nairobi Other | 509.7 | 308.9 | 561.7 | 631.1 | 652.1 |
| Central | 739.8 | 1,043.0 | 736.7 | 879.5 | 1,168.8 |
| Masailand | 362.3 | 605.4 | 763.7 | 998.5 | 906.9 |
| Nyanza Basin | 265.1 | 332.9 | 445.4 | 453.2 | 465.6 |
| Western | 383.9 | 393.5 | 454.1 | 425.7 | 473.2 |
| Northern | 75.7 | 120.4 | 163.2 | 117.8 | 129.1 |
| **Total-Occupied** | **5,517.0** | **7,009.0** | **8,632.8** | **10,262.1** | **11,556.2** |
| **Total-Available** | **27,630.1** | **30,453.4** | **33,001.2** | **35,544.8** | **39,454.0** |

**Provisional*
*[1] Coastal beach comprise of hotels within 1 km away from the beach*
*[2] Coastal Other comprise of hotels that do not form part of the beaches or hinterland*
*[3] Coastal hinterland comprise of hotels within the coastal region, 1 km away from the coast line*

**12.16.** The number of hotel bed-nights occupied along the coastal strip, excluding the Coastal Hinterland in 2024 and 2025 is illustrated in Figure 12.4. The South Coast was the most preferred destination followed by Kilifi, Malindi and Lamu. Bed-nights occupancy at the South Coast more than quadrapled from 590.4 thousand in 2024 to 2537.1 thousand in 2025. On the other hand, the bed-nights occupancy at the North Coast and Mombasa Island dropped by 55.1 per cent and 40.0 per cent to 1,180.3 thousand and 76.3 thousand respectively, in 2025.

**Figure 12.4: Monthly Room Occupancy, 2024 - 2025**




**12.17.** The number of hotel bed-nights occupied by area and guests' country of residence is shown in Table 12.9. Hotel bed-nights occupied by the Kenyan residents at the coast and Nairobi region declined by 6.2 per cent and 1.9 per cent to 2,316.3 thousand and 811.9 thousand, respectively, in 2025. On the other hand, the number of bed-nights occupied by the residents of Italy and France at the Coast increased from 340.2 thousand and 94.2 thousand in 2024 to 685.6 thousand and 242.2 thousand, in 2025, respectively. Kenyan residents spending in lodges increased by 32.2 per cent to 364.4 thousand in 2025.

## Table 12.9: Hotel Bed-Nights Occupancy by Area and Country of Residence, 2024-2025

'000

| Country of Residence | Nairobi | | Coast | | Lodges[2] | | Others | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2025* | 2024 | 2025* | 2024 | 2025* | 2024 | 2025* | 2024 | 2025* |
| Permanent Occupants[1] | 86.1 | 25.2 | 52.3 | 155.9 | 14.1 | 19.3 | 66.1 | 82.1 | 218.6 | 282.6 |
| Germany | 39.8 | 56.5 | 434.7 | 616.2 | 41.1 | 28.4 | 22.0 | 15.0 | 537.6 | 716.1 |
| Switzerland | 14.7 | 16.6 | 100.1 | 58.3 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 133.4 | 93.9 |
| United Kingdom | 94.3 | 111.9 | 191.2 | 301.3 | 70.4 | 51.8 | 23.8 | 24.5 | 379.5 | 489.5 |
| Italy | 18.8 | 26.6 | 340.2 | 685.6 | 30.3 | 23.1 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 399.5 | 743.1 |
| France | 43.1 | 61.2 | 94.9 | 242.2 | 45.7 | 34.3 | 21.7 | 13.6 | 205.4 | 351.3 |
| Scandinavia | 34.3 | 42.9 | 52.0 | 65.7 | 17.5 | 23.2 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 111.7 | 139.6 |
| Other Europe | 107.3 | 121.2 | 369.9 | 638.0 | 85.4 | 59.7 | 33.2 | 20.3 | 595.8 | 839.3 |
| Kenya | 827.4 | 811.9 | 2,468.7 | 2,316.3 | 275.5 | 364.4 | 1,345.5 | 1,705.9 | 4,917.2 | 5,198.4 |
| Uganda | 63.2 | 62.9 | 35.6 | 23.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 14.8 | 19.3 | 115.5 | 106.8 |
| Tanzania | 38.8 | 38.9 | 19.3 | 12.9 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 66.6 | 63.6 |
| East & Central Africa | 122.5 | 115.7 | 65.6 | 35.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 198.4 | 160.0 |
| West Africa | 84.6 | 78.1 | 28.8 | 16.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 119.4 | 103.1 |
| North Africa | 30.2 | 40.6 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 45.7 | 53.1 |
| South Africa | 52.7 | 68.6 | 21.6 | 19.0 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 17.7 | 85.3 | 112.2 |
| Other Africa | 47.3 | 127.2 | 15.8 | 26.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 72.9 | 164.5 |
| USA | 304.8 | 328.3 | 101.9 | 108.7 | 192.2 | 130.4 | 51.5 | 50.3 | 650.4 | 617.8 |
| Canada | 52.4 | 53.4 | 31.6 | 38.3 | 27.2 | 28.0 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 125.5 | 132.6 |
| Other America | 23.7 | 25.0 | 15.3 | 30.2 | 21.6 | 19.4 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 70.1 | 82.8 |
| Japan | 27.5 | 29.1 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 51.9 | 57.2 |
| India | 103.2 | 87.6 | 31.6 | 41.1 | 84.6 | 64.1 | 24.0 | 17.2 | 243.4 | 210.0 |
| Middle East | 32.3 | 46.3 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 7.9 | 14.9 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 66.1 | 84.2 |
| China | 81.1 | 106.7 | 19.5 | 20.1 | 90.9 | 72.4 | 28.3 | 27.0 | 219.8 | 226.4 |
| Other Asia | 27.6 | 41.0 | 12.9 | 21.8 | 10.9 | 18.9 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 58.9 | 88.8 |
| Australia & New Zealand | 41.2 | 52.1 | 16.7 | 27.2 | 16.8 | 17.9 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 82.3 | 105.8 |
| All Other Countries | 112.0 | 48.8 | 322.9 | 255.8 | 37.5 | 16.4 | 18.8 | 12.6 | 491.2 | 333.5 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,510.9** | **2,624.5** | **4,876.6** | **5,788.1** | **1,116.2** | **1,036.0** | **1,758.4** | **2,107.7** | **10,262.1** | **11,556.2** |
| **Percentage Share of Area** | **24.5** | **22.7** | **47.5** | **50.1** | **10.9** | **9.0** | **17.1** | **18.2** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

** Provisional*

*[1]Persons staying one month or more in one hotel, including some block bookings for air crew*

*[2]Lodges in National Parks and Game Reserves*

## Bed nights occupancy in Game Lodges

**12.18.** The number of bed-nights occupied and type of catering offered in the accommodation facilities located in national parks and game reserves is presented in Table 12.10. Bed-nights occupied in game lodges contracted from 1,116.2 thousand in 2024 to 1,036.0 thousand in 2025. Occupancy in game reserves increased by 10.1 per cent to 430.5 thousand in 2025. However, the occupancy in national parks declined from 725.1 thousand in 2024 to 605.5 thousand in 2025. Non-EAC residents still hold the highest percentage of occupancy to the accommodation facilities in national parks and game reserves in 2025. However, the number declined from 837.0 thousand in 2024 to 665.6 thousand in 2025, while the occupancy from the EAC residents increased by 32.7 per cent to 370.4 thousand in 2025. Visitors to game reserves and national parks who prefer self-service rose from 171.6 thousand in 2024 to 235.9 thousand in 2025.

**Table12.10: Game Lodges[1] Bed-Night Occupancy, 2023-2025**

*'000*

| Game Lodges[1] | Bed-Nights Occupied | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-EAC Residents | | | EAC Residents | | | Total | | |
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
| Game Reserves | 305.3 | 270.7 | 270.1 | 186.7 | 120.3 | 160.4 | 492.0 | 391.1 | 430.5 |
| National Parks | 250.4 | 566.3 | 395.5 | 184.6 | 158.9 | 210.0 | 435.0 | 725.1 | 605.5 |
| **TOTAL** | **555.7** | **837.0** | **665.6** | **371.3** | **279.2** | **370.4** | **927.0** | **1,116.2** | **1,036.0** |
| Of which full Catering | 431.3 | 770.9 | 577.8 | 265.6 | 173.7 | 222.3 | 696.9 | 944.6 | 800.1 |
| Self Service | 124.4 | 66.1 | 87.8 | 105.7 | 105.5 | 148.1 | 230.1 | 171.6 | 235.9 |

**Provisional*

*[1]Lodges are any permanent accomodation facilities within the National Parks and Game Reserves*

**12.19.** The number of visitors to national parks and game reserves for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 12.11. The number of visitors to the national parks and game reserves grew by 5.7 per cent to 3,954.5 thousand in 2025. The growth was driven by improved international arrivals. Visitors to Nairobi National Park grew from 431.2 thousand in 2024 to 459.9 thousand in 2025, that of Amboseli National Park rose from 266.1 thousand to 295.9 thousand during the same period. Lake Nakuru National Park registered a growth from 293.1 thousand to 340.1 thousand visitors. The number of visitors to Tsavo East and Tsavo West increased to 265.8 thousand and 95.3 thousand, respectively, in 2025. However, the number of visitors to Maasai Mara dropped from 343.1 thousand visitors in 2024 to 213.3 thousand in 2025.

**Table 12.11: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2021 - 2025**

*'000*

| Park/Reserve | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nairobi National Park | 205.9 | 280.4 | 402.7 | 431.2 | 459.9 |
| Nairobi Safari Walk | 110.0 | 150.5 | 216.6 | 286.2 | 286.1 |
| Nairobi Mini Orphanage | 194.3 | 348.6 | 470.8 | 455.6 | 438.9 |
| Amboseli | 90.9 | 155.7 | 222.9 | 266.1 | 295.9 |
| Tsavo (West) | 28.6 | 62.6 | 79.8 | 89.6 | 95.3 |
| Tsavo (East) | 76.2 | 125.6 | 243.3 | 238.5 | 265.8 |
| Aberdare | 31.9 | 46.8 | 47.9 | 47.7 | 54.5 |
| Lake Nakuru | 79.6 | 185.1 | 265.8 | 293.1 | 340.1 |
| Masai Mara | 119.5 | 249.9 | 420.1 | 343.1 | 213.3 |
| Haller's Park | 63.9 | 72.3 | 161.4 | 139.9 | 144.4 |
| Malindi Marine | 18.6 | 25.7 | 28.1 | 29.7 | 33.8 |
| Lake Bogoria | 12.8 | 18.8 | 32.0 | 25.1 | 19.8 |

**Table 12.11: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves, 2021 - 2025 (Cont'd)**

'000

| Park/Reserve | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meru | 9.5 | 16.8 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 23.7 |
| Shimba Hills | 14.1 | 16.5 | 21.2 | 20.4 | 22.5 |
| Mt. Kenya | 17.8 | 23.1 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 35.8 |
| Samburu | 3.5 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 17.6 | 20.9 |
| Kisite/Mpunguti | 54.0 | 73.9 | 87.5 | 96.6 | 99.9 |
| Mombasa Marine | 37.4 | 56.1 | 51.4 | 65.5 | 71.3 |
| Watamu Marine | 51.5 | 68.3 | 82.1 | 88.2 | 97.6 |
| Hell's Gate | 73.7 | 170.8 | 230.9 | 230.3 | 320.8 |
| Impala Sanctuary (Kisumu) | 117.4 | 235.0 | 294.9 | 309.7 | 369.4 |
| Mt. Longonot | 35.1 | 71.0 | 85.9 | 80.7 | 93.2 |
| Others[1] | 57.9 | 82.6 | 135.3 | 138.5 | 151.6 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,504.0** | **2,543.0** | **3,638.3** | **3,741.9** | **3,954.5** |

*Source: Kenya Wildlife Services; and Narok, Baringo, Samburu County Governments.*
** Provisional*
*[1]Others include Arabuko Sokoke, Lake Elementaita Widlife Santuary ,Ol-Donyo Sabuk, Marsabit, Saiwa swamp, Sibiloi, Bamburi, Chyulu, Ruma National Park, Mwea National Reserve, Central lsland National Park, Kiunga, Mt.Elgon, Nasolot, Ndere and Kakamega.*

**12.20.** Table 12.12 shows the number of visitors to national parks and game reserves by category and residency from 2021 to 2025. Kenyan citizens remain the highest visitors to these attraction sites, followed by the non-resident foreigners. The number of Kenyans visiting the sites increased by 9.9 per cent to 2,561.3 thousand. However, the number of resident foreigner visitors to these sites declined by 16.7 per cent to 221.6 thousand in 2025. Among various categorization, adults constituted the highest number of visitors to the national parks and game reserves in 2025. Across all categories, there was an increase in the number of visitors to the national parks and game reserves that pointed to continued interest in the natural attraction sites in the country.

**Table 12.12: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves by Category and Residency, 2021 - 2025**

'000

| Years | Category | Kenyan Citizen | Resident Foreigner[1] | Non-Resident Foreigner | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | | 775.7 | 67.2 | 228.1 | 1,071.1 |
| 2022 | | 1,141.2 | 133.7 | 536.8 | 1,811.7 |
| 2023 | Adults | 1,263.7 | 150.1 | 897.3 | 2,311.1 |
| 2024 | | 1,294.6 | 159.2 | 1,049.5 | 2,503.4 |
| 2025* | | 1,367.0 | 125.9 | 1,059.3 | 2,552.2 |
| 2021 | | 368.8 | 18.6 | 23.0 | 410.5 |
| 2022 | | 569.7 | 40.4 | 58.1 | 668.2 |
| 2023 | Children | 1,083.9 | 45.6 | 103.7 | 1,233.1 |
| 2024 | | 1,030.5 | 40.4 | 95.0 | 1,165.9 |
| 2025* | | 1,175.5 | 38.0 | 111.6 | 1,325.1 |
| 2021 | | 21.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 22.5 |
| 2022 | | 12.0 | 50.6 | 0.5 | 63.1 |
| 2023 | Students | 17.0 | 74.4 | 2.7 | 94.0 |
| 2024 | | 5.7 | 66.5 | 0.6 | 72.7 |
| 2025* | | 18.8 | 57.7 | 0.7 | 77.2 |

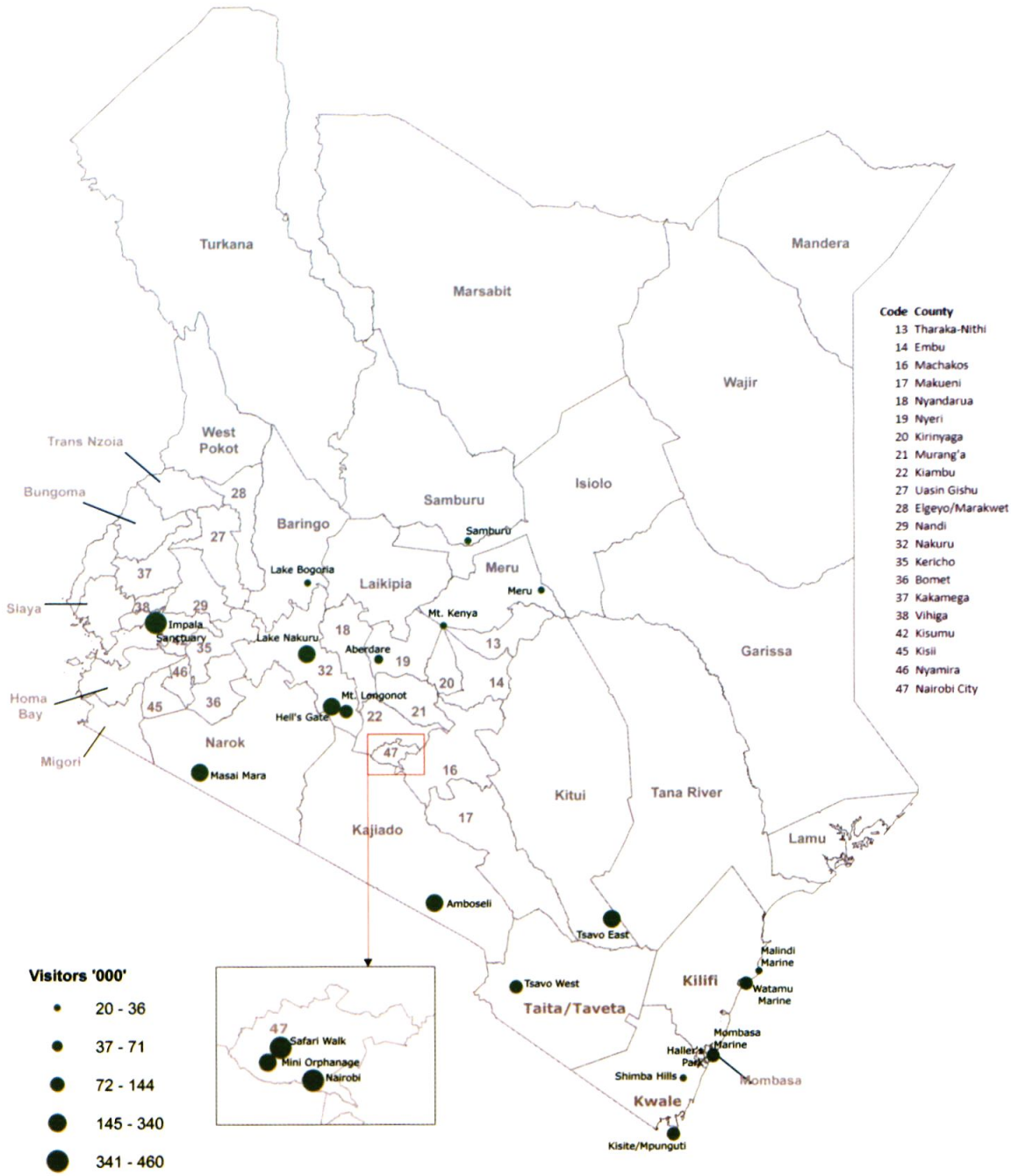
**Table 12.12: Number of Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves by Category and Residency, 2021 - 2025 (Cont'd)**

*'000*

| Years | Category | Kenyan Citizen | Resident Foreigner[1] | Non-Resident Foreigner | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Total | 1,166.4 | 86.2 | 251.4 | 1,504.0 |
| 2022 | | 1,722.8 | 224.7 | 595.4 | 2,543.0 |
| 2023 | | 2,364.6 | 270.1 | 1,003.6 | 3,638.3 |
| 2024 | | 2,330.9 | 266.1 | 1,145.0 | 3,741.9 |
| 2025* | | 2,561.3 | 221.6 | 1,171.6 | 3,954.5 |

*Source: Kenya Wildlife Services; Narok, Baringo, and Samburu County Governments.*
** Provisional*
*[1]Resident foreigner refers to foreigner expecting and/or have stayed in Kenya for more than 12 months*

**Figure 12.5: Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves**



## Visitors to Selected Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites

**12.21.** Table 12.13 presents the number of visitors to selected museums, snake parks and historical sites, 2021 -2025. Visitors to these attraction sites declined from 1,152.7 thousand in 2024 to 1,110.8 thousand in 2025. Visitors to the Nairobi National Museums and Nairobi Gallery increased from 364.6 thousand in 2024 to 416.1 thousand in 2025. Visitors to Fort Jesus rose from 52.8 thousand to 248.0 thousand in 2025. Over the review period, the number of visitors to attraction sites peaked in July at 263.8 thousand compared to 2024 when the peak was in August as shown in Figure 12.5.

**Table 12.13: Number of Visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2021 - 2025**

*'000*

| Name of Museums | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nairobi National and Snake Park | 102.6 | 245.8 | 274.1 | 364.6 | 416.1 |
| Nairobi Gallery | 4.3 | 4.4 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 6.3 |
| Fort Jesus | 101.6 | 165.9 | 187.7 | 207.8 | 248.0 |
| Kisumu | 52.8 | 166.5 | 198.2 | 157.1 | 114.4 |
| Kitale | 23.3 | 41.4 | 96.8 | 65.3 | 20.1 |
| Gede | 33.6 | 66.3 | 80.8 | 122.6 | 82.3 |
| Meru | 7.4 | 12.3 | 49.5 | 15.2 | 9.4 |
| Lamu | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Jumba la Mtwana | 8.6 | 10.8 | 17.5 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Olorgessaile | 1.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| Kariandusi | 4.6 | 16.3 | 9.0 | 17.9 | 10.0 |
| Hyrax Hill | 11.7 | 29.4 | 19.5 | 23.9 | 1.1 |
| Karen Blixen | 17.1 | 39.3 | 42.3 | 67.5 | 65.7 |
| Malindi | 13.3 | 17.8 | 37.3 | 61.0 | 86.3 |
| Kilifi Mnarani | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| Kabarnet | 1.1 | 2.2 | 18.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Kapenguria | 7.6 | 9.0 | 18.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Swahili House | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Narok | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 8.7 |
| German Post | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Takwa Ruins | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Rabai | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Lamu Port | 1.2 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Maralal | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| **TOTAL** | **403.7** | **843.7** | **1,078.8** | **1,152.7** | **1,110.8** |

*Source: National Museums of Kenya; and Kisumu, Trans Nzoia and Narok County Governments*
** Provisional*

**Figure 12.6: Visitors to National Parks and Game Reserves**

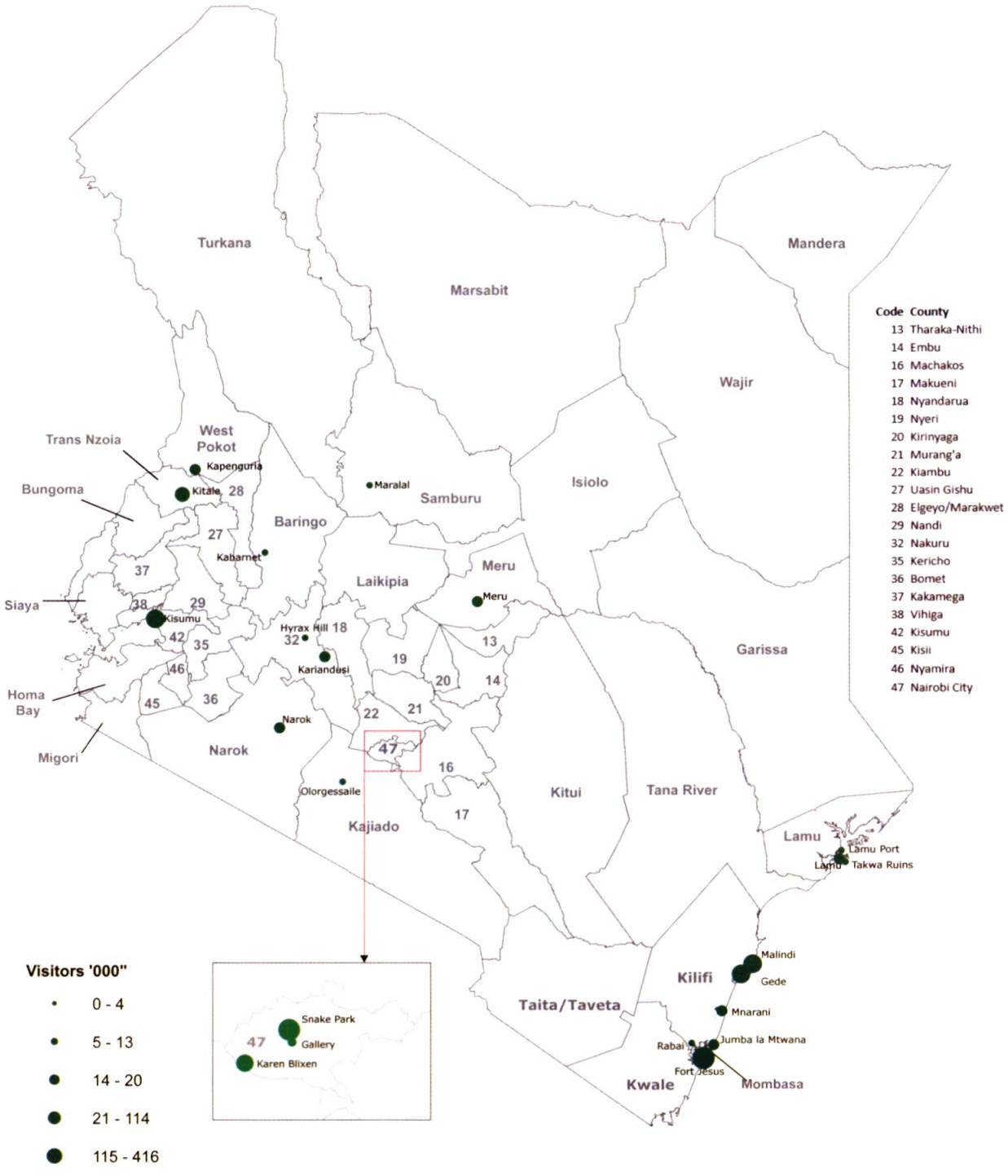
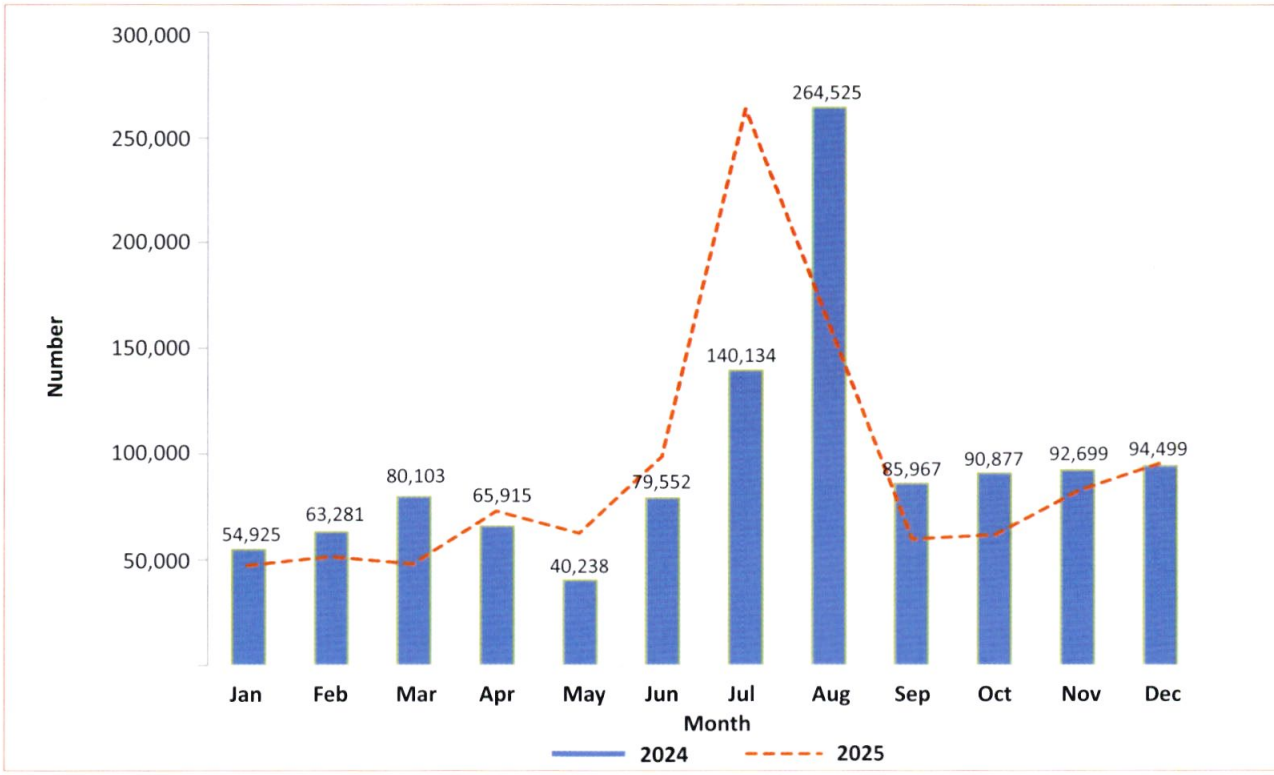


**Figure 12.7: Monthly Number of Visitors to Museums, Snake Parks and Historical Sites, 2024-2025**




## Conference Tourism

**12.22.** There was an upward growth in both local and international conferences held in 2025 as shown in Table 12.14. The number of local conferences and delegates increased by 12.9 per cent and 8.4 per cent to 12,671 and 758,278, respectively, in 2025. However, the overall conference capacity utilization remained constant at the 2024 capacity. The increase in the delegate days available was well compensated by the increase in the number of delegate days occupied as a result of improvement of MICE services.

**Table 12.14: Indicators of Conference Tourism, 2023 - 2025**

| | 2023 | | 2024 | | 2025* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local | International | Local | International | Local | International |
| No. of conferences | 10,725 | 977 | 11,225 | 987 | 12,671 | 998 |
| No. of delegates | 676,910 | 34,814 | 699,469 | 37,405 | 758,278 | 38,705 |
| No. of delegate days | 1,286,129 | 139,256 | 1,476,675 | 158,865 | 1,523,673 | 162,356 |
| No. of delegate days available | 12,682,223 | 12,682,223 | 13,739,012 | 13,739,012 | 14,166,183 | 14,166,183 |
| Occupancy Rate | 10.1 | 1.1 | 10.7 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 1.1 |
| Conference Capacity Utilization (Percentage) | 11.2 | | 11.9 | | 11.9 | |

** Provisional*

## Training in Hospitality

**12.23.** The number of graduates who pursued hospitality and tourism courses at the Kenya Utalii College (KUC) is shown in Table 12.15. The number of professional courses graduates rose from 1,575 in 2024 to 1,615 in 2025. This was mainly driven by regular courses graduates who increased from 589 in 2024 to 622 in 2025. Overall, the number of graduates who pursued various courses at KUC declined from 3,281 in 2024 to 3,150 in 2025.

**Table 12.15: Kenya Utalii College Graduates, 2021 - 2025**

*Number*

| Year | Pioneer Course[1] | In-Service | | Professional Courses | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Refresher | MDP[2] | Regular Courses | Short Courses | Sub-Total | |
| 2021 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 688 | 688 | 688 |
| 2022 | 189 | 683 | 250 | 233 | 546 | 779 | 1,901 |
| 2023 | 0 | 1,323 | 270 | 281 | 866 | 1,147 | 2,740 |
| 2024 | 0 | 1,405 | 301 | 589 | 986 | 1,575 | 3,281 |
| 2025* | 0 | 1,154 | 381 | 622 | 993 | 1,615 | 3,150 |

*Source: Kenya Utalii College*
** Provisional*
*[1]Pioneer is a 3 month course*
*[2]MDP - Management Development Programmes*

The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) recorded growth, with cargo volumes rising by

**12.3%**

to 7,332 thousand tonnes and cargo revenue increasing by

**19.1%**

to KSh 16,638 million during the period under review

CHAPTER

# 13

# Transportation and Storage

## Overview

Transportation and storage sector plays a vital role in Kenya's economy by facilitating the efficient movement of people, goods and services within the country, across the region and globally. The sector supports trade, industrial growth, and overall national development by enhancing connectivity and reducing logistical barriers.

**13.2.** The transportation and storage sector showed varied performance across the different modes from 2021 and 2025. Road maintenance funding disbursed by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) declined by 13.2 per cent to KSh 69.5 billion in 2024/25, with a projected 2.2 per cent increase to KSh 71.0 billion in 2025/26. Total newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles rose from 267,193 units in 2024 to 395,235 units in 2025. The growth was supported by increase in the new registration of motorcycles, autocycles, and three-wheelers which nearly doubled from 126,490 to 252,241 in the review period.

**13.3.** During the period under review, reported road traffic accidents increased from 11,165 in 2024 to 11,638 in 2025, leading to a 2.7 per cent rise in total casualties to 24,905. Fatalities rose by 5.5 per cent to 5,009, serious injuries fell by 2.4 per cent to 11,648, and slight injuries increased by 9.1 per cent to 8,248.

**13.4.** Railway performance on the Metre Gauge Railway (MGR) recorded a 5.2 per cent increase in cargo to 1,083 thousand tonnes in 2025, while revenue declined by 2.7 per cent to KSh 1,869 million in the same period. Passenger numbers increased by 8.2 per cent to 2,732 thousand, although revenue decreased by 3.1 per cent due to disruptions on the Nairobi–Kisumu route. The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) recorded growth, with cargo volumes rising by 12.3 per cent to 7,332 thousand tonnes and cargo revenue increasing by 19.1 per cent to KSh 16,638 million during the period under review. Additionally, SGR passenger numbers increased by 11.6 per cent to 2,731 thousand in 2025, with passenger revenue up by 17.0 per cent to KSh 4,794 million.

**13.5.** At the Port of Mombasa, the total cargo throughput grew by 11.2 per cent to 45,588.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Over the same period, total imports rose by 20.1 per cent to 36,033 thousand metric tonnes, and total transit cargo increased by 19.5 per cent to 15,879.9 thousand metric tonnes, with Uganda accounting for 68.7 per cent of total transit. Additionally, pipeline transport volumes of white petroleum rose by 8.0 per cent to 9,190.9 thousand cubic metres, supported by 12.9 per cent rise in transit volumes and a 3.9 per cent increase in local use.

**13.6.** In air transport, passenger traffic declined from 12,831.0 thousand in 2024 to 12,676.6 thousand in 2025. Transportation of cargo rose by 12.5 per cent to 419,751.6 tonnes, with Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) handling 97.3 per cent of total cargo in 2025. Aircraft movements grew by 5.3 per cent to 380,305, with overflights rising by 12.5 per cent to 72,925 during the period under review. Aviation personnel licenses grew by 5.0 per cent to 15,147, while valid Air Transport Pilot Licences declined by 5.8 per cent. Postal and courier services continued to contract, with the number of post offices decreasing from 623 to 457, domestic letters declining by 5.7 per cent, and domestic parcels decreasing by 17.2 per cent.

**13.7.** Storage activities showed an expansion, with grain storage leased out increasing from 23.95 million 50-kg bags to 38.16 million 50-kg bags while container freight station traffic rose by 7.9 per cent to 183,734 Twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEUs) during the period under review.

## Value of Output

**13.8.** Table 13.1 presents the value of output for transportation and storage sector from 2021 to 2025. There was a 2.1 per cent decrease in the value of output for transportation and storage to KSh 3,400.9 billion in 2025. Road transport accounted for the highest share of contribution of total value added at 75.7 per cent in 2025 despite a slight contraction to KSh 2,574.3 billion in 2025. The value of Railway, pipeline, and water transport expounded by 16.4, 13.4 and 0.5 per cent to KSh 23.5 billion, KSh 41.1 billion and KSh 72.6 billion, respectively, during the review period. In contrast, value of output for air transport, postal & courier services and other services incidental to transport declined by 12.9, 2.4 and 1.6 per cent, respectively, during the same period.

**Table 13.1: Transportation and Storage - Value of Output, 2021 – 2025**

*KSh Million*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road Transport | 1,789,928 | 2,226,222 | 2,612,690 | 2,616,260 | 2,574,264 |
| Railway Transport | 15,731 | 16,695 | 19,821 | 20,156 | 23,458 |
| Water Transport | 55,915 | 58,683 | 65,701 | 72,294 | 72,623 |
| Air Transport | 144,524 | 226,828 | 319,893 | 348,023 | 302,959 |
| Other Services Incidental to Transport | 254,125 | 300,131 | 365,339 | 366,509 | 360,512 |
| Pipeline Transport | 28,007 | 29,809 | 31,835 | 36,201 | 41,065 |
| Postal & Courier Services | 19,486 | 19,891 | 27,059 | 26,644 | 25,993 |
| **Total** | **2,307,716** | **2,878,259** | **3,442,337** | **3,486,087** | **3,400,873** |

*Provisional*

## Road Maintenance Funds

**13.9.** Road maintenance funds by source as disbursed by the KRB for 2021/22 to 2025/26 is shown in Table 13.2. The amount disbursed decreased by 13.2 per cent from KSh 80.1 billion in 2023/24 to KSh 69.5 billion in 2024/25. It is expected that the total allocation will go up to 71.0 billion in 2025/26.

**Table 13.2: Road Maintenance Funds by Source, 2021/22 -2025/26**

*KSh Million*

| | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25* | 2025/26** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuel Levy | 54,461 | 66,181 | 78,472 | 68,336 | 69,744 |
| Transit Toll | 539 | 550 | 1,600 | 1,200 | 1,224 |
| **Total** | **55,000** | **66,731** | **80,072** | **69,536** | **70,968** |

*Source: Kenya Roads Board*
**Provisional.*
***Estimates*

**13.10** Table 13.3 shows road passenger and freight traffic output from 2021 to 2025. The value of output for road transportation declines from KSh KSh 2,616.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 2,574.3 billion in 2025. There was a slight rise in passenger road traffic output to KSh 1,499.0 billion while value of freight road traffic declined to KSh 1,075.3 billion during the review period.

**Table 13.3: Road Transport-Output, 2021 to 2025**

*KSh Million*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Passenger Traffic | 993,304 | 1,263,157 | 1,429,139 | 1,485,181 | 1,498,961 |
| Freight Traffic | 796,624 | 963,064 | 1,183,551 | 1,131,078 | 1,075,303 |
| Road Transportation Output | 1,789,928 | 2,226,222 | 2,612,690 | 2,616,260 | 2,574,264 |

** Provisional*

## Registered Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

**13.11.** The number of newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.4. The total newly registered units grew by 47.9 per cent, to 395,235 units in 2025. The increase in newly registered motor vehicles and motorcycles in 2025 was mainly driven by National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) enforcement measures that cleared backlog registrations. Improved access to vehicle financing, particularly motor vehicle financing, also helped boost purchases despite economic challenges. Additionally, growth in cargo volumes reflected in the increase in trailer registrations, contributed to the overall growth.

## Motor Vehicles

**13.12.** Newly registered motor vehicles went up from 140,703 in 2024 to 142,994 in 2025. The number of trailers increased by 31.6 per cent to 4,856 in 2025. Similarly, newly registered minibuses rose to 2,843 in 2025, while newly registered buses and coaches recorded a 23.4 per cent increase in the same period. The number of lorries/trucks, panel vans/pickups, and wheeled tractors rose by 21.8, 7.0 and 19.8, per cent respectively, during the review period. However, there was a 22.5 per cent decline in the newly registered saloon cars to 6,592 in 2025.

## Motorcycles, Autocycles and Three Wheelers

**13.13.** The number of newly registered motorcycles, autocycles and three wheelers nearly doubled from 126,490 in 2024 to 252,241 in 2025. This was mainly on account of increase in the number of motor and autocycles which more than doubled to 241,763 in 2025. Similarly, the number of three-wheelers rose by 28.1 per cent to 10,478 in 2025.

**Table 13.4: New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles by Type, 2021-2025**

*Number*

| Type of Vehicle/Motor Cycle | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saloon Cars | 8,170 | 6,350 | 6,378 | 8,502 | 6,592 |
| Station Wagons | 64,350 | 55,004 | 61,711 | 101,224 | 99,395 |
| Panel Vans, Pick-ups,etc | 5,986 | 10,901 | 12,957 | 8,478 | 9,073 |
| Lorries/Trucks | 7,071 | 10,075 | 13,635 | 5,918 | 7,211 |
| Buses and Coaches | 893 | 2,173 | 3,122 | 1,626 | 2,007 |
| Mini-Buses/Matatu | 822 | 907 | 1,579 | 2,792 | 2,843 |
| Trailers | 3,187 | 3,457 | 6,368 | 3,691 | 4,856 |
| Wheeled Tractors | 2,818 | 2,553 | 2,054 | 744 | 891 |
| Other vehicles | 14,202 | 7,945 | 11,401 | 7,728 | 10,126 |
| **Total Motor Vehicles** | **107,499** | **99,365** | **119,205** | **140,703** | **142,994** |
| Motor and Auto-Cycles | 285,203 | 131,513 | 70,691 | 118,308 | 241,763 |
| Three Wheelers | 6,350 | 4,001 | 5,760 | 8,182 | 10,478 |
| **Total Motor/Auto Cycles and Three Wheelers** | **291,553** | **135,514** | **76,451** | **126,490** | **252,241** |
| **Total Units Registered** | **399,052** | **234,879** | **195,656** | **267,193** | **395,235** |

*Source: National Transport and Safety Authority*
** Provisional*

## Road Licenses

**13.14.** The number of road transport licenses issued from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 13.5. There was a 12.1 per cent increase in licenses issued to Public Service Vehicles (PSV) by capacity to 67,569 in 2025. The total number of driving licenses rose by 15.5 per cent to 1,949.7 thousand in 2025.

**Table 13.5: Road Transport Licenses Issued, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| Type of License[1] | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSV Licenses[2]** | | | | | |
| 0 - 7 seaters | .. | .. | .. | 2,121 | 1,020 |
| Matatus (0-14 seaters) | 31,737 | 12,229 | .. | | |
| 8 - 18 seaters | .. | .. | .. | 34,654 | 41,699 |
| Mini Buses (15-33 seaters) | 11,699 | 11,969 | .. | | |
| 19 - 25 seaters | .. | .. | .. | 749 | 12,065 |
| Buses ( 34 and above seaters) | 11,919 | 11,699 | .. | | |
| 26 seaters and above | .. | .. | .. | 22,758 | 12,785 |
| **Total** | **55,355** | **35,897** | **71,980** | **60,282** | **67,569** |
| **Driving Licenses** | | | | | |
| Original | 384,004 | 602,926 | 457,095 | 1,684,095 | 1,933,641 |
| Duplicate | .. | .. | .. | 2,831 | 13,189 |
| Foreign | 895 | 1,542 | 2,831 | 1,542 | 2,831 |
| **Total** | **384,899** | **604,468** | **459,926** | **1,688,468** | **1,949,661** |

*Source: National Transport and Safety Authority*
**Provisional*
*..Data not available*
*[1]Categorization for PSV updated from 2024*
*[2]Inclused Tour Vans*

## Reported Road Traffic Accidents

**13.15.** Table 13.6 (a) highlights the number of reported road traffic accidents and persons killed/injured from 2021 to 2025. The number of reported road traffic accidents went up from 11,165 in 2024 to 11,638 in 2025. The increase in accidents resulted to a 2.7 per cent rise in the number of persons killed or injured to reach 24,905 in 2025. The number of people killed went up by 5.5 per cent from 4,748 in 2024 to 5,009 in 2025. The number of seriously injured people declined from 11,936 in 2024 to 11,648 in 2025. Conversely, there was, a 9.1 per cent rise in the number of those slightly injured to 8,248 in 2025. The main causes of reported road traffic accidents were overloading, driver fatigue, drunk driving, failure to observe and adhere to traffic rules, reckless driving, and poor road infrastructure

**Table 13.6(a): Reported Road Traffic Accidents and Persons killed or Injured, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reported Traffic Accidents | 10,210 | 9,976 | 9,990 | 11,165 | 11,638 |
| Persons Killed or Injured:- | 20,625 | 21,758 | 22,933 | 24,245 | 24,905 |
| *Of Which:* | | | | | |
| Killed | 4,579 | 4,690 | 4,513 | 4,748 | 5,009 |
| Seriously Injured | 10,050 | 9,931 | 10,677 | 11,936 | 11,648 |
| Slightly Injured | 5,996 | 7,137 | 7,743 | 7,561 | 8,248 |

*Source: National Police Service, Traffic Department*
**Provisional.*

**13.16.** The number of casualties reported from road traffic accidents by type and class from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.6 (b). Driver casualties increased from 2,245 in 2024 to 2,388 in 2025. Pedestrian casualties rose from 4,315 in 2024 to 4,363, while motor cyclist casualties rose by 5.6 per cent, from 4,510 to 4,761 during the same period.

**Table 13.6(b): Reported Road Accidents Casualties by Type and Class, 2021 - 2025**

*Number*

| Type | Classes | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pedestrians | Killed | 1,558 | 1,682 | 1,643 | 1,801 | 1,889 |
| | Seriously Injured | 1,765 | 1,690 | 1,833 | 2,045 | 2,003 |
| | Slightly Injured | 344 | 379 | 437 | 469 | 471 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **3,667** | **3,751** | **3,913** | **4,315** | **4,363** |
| Drivers | Killed | 446 | 426 | 393 | 404 | 463 |
| | Seriously Injured | 987 | 929 | 937 | 1,081 | 1,059 |
| | Slightly Injured | 672 | 721 | 769 | 760 | 866 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **2,105** | **2,075** | **2,099** | **2,245** | **2,388** |
| Passengers | Killed | 767 | 823 | 820 | 874 | 840 |
| | Seriously Injured | 3,093 | 3,572 | 4,101 | 4,360 | 3,983 |
| | Slightly Injured | 3,726 | 4,769 | 5,090 | 4,733 | 5,317 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **7,586** | **9,164** | **10,011** | **9,967** | **10,140** |
| Pillion Passengers | Killed | 451 | 443 | 410 | 421 | 472 |
| | Seriously Injured | 1,594 | 1,368 | 1,435 | 1,719 | 1,737 |
| | Slightly Injured | 671 | 670 | 776 | 841 | 847 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **2,716** | **2,481** | **2,621** | **2,981** | **3,056** |
| Pedal Cyclist | Killed | 87 | 61 | 77 | 82 | 72 |
| | Seriously Injured | 110 | 79 | 75 | 113 | 98 |
| | Slightly Injured | 19 | 19 | 33 | 32 | 27 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **216** | **159** | **185** | **227** | **197** |
| Motor Cyclist | Killed | 1,270 | 1,255 | 1,170 | 1,166 | 1,273 |
| | Seriously Injured | 2,501 | 2,293 | 2,296 | 2,618 | 2,768 |
| | Slightly Injured | 564 | 579 | 638 | 726 | 720 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **4,335** | **4,127** | **4,104** | **4,510** | **4,761** |
| All | Killed | 4,579 | 4,690 | 4,513 | 4,748 | 5,009 |
| | Seriously Injured | 10,050 | 9,931 | 10,677 | 11,936 | 11,648 |
| | Slightly Injured | 5,996 | 7,137 | 7,743 | 7,561 | 8,248 |
| | **Total** | **20,625** | **21,758** | **22,933** | **24,245** | **24,905** |

*Source: National Police Service, Traffic Department*
**Provisional*

## Railway Transport

**13.17.** Table 13.7 (a) displays the performance of the MGR from 2021 to 2025. The volume of cargo transported increased by 5.2 per cent to 1,083 thousand tonnes in 2025. Despite the increase in cargo volumes, revenue declined from KSh 1,921 million in 2024 to KSh 1,869 million in 2025. The drop in revenue was mainly attributed to the appreciation and subsequent stabilization of the Kenya Shilling against the US Dollar from April 2024, which lowered the shilling value of dollar-denominated freight tariffs.

**13.18.** The number of passengers transported on the MGR increased by 8.2 per cent to 2,732 thousand in 2025. However, revenue generated declined from KSh 162 million in 2024 to KSh 157 million in 2025. The rise in passenger numbers did not translate into higher revenue, due to the disruption of long-distance passenger service on the Nairobi–Kisumu route following damage to the line at Kijabe. This route typically generates more revenue than the Nairobi Commuter Railway (NCR).

**Table 13.7(a): Meter Gauge Railway Traffic, 2021 - 2025**

| | Unit | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Freight:** | | | | | | |
| Tonnes | 000 | 644 | 787 | 1,001 | 1,029 | 1,083 |
| Tonne-km | Million | 343 | 424 | 507 | 463 | 447 |
| Revenue | KSh Million | 1,118 | 1,207 | 2,000 | 1,921 | 1,869 |
| Revenue per tonne-Km | KSh | 3.26 | 2.85 | 3.93 | 4.15 | 4.18 |
| **Passenger:** | | | | | | |
| Passenger numbers | 000 | 4,498 | 3,430 | 3,454 | 2,524 | 2,732 |
| Passenger-Km | Million | 112 | 95 | 126 | 76 | 68 |
| Revenue | KSh Million | 234 | 185 | 201 | 162 | 157 |
| Revenue per passenger-Km | KSh | 2.09 | 1.95 | 1.61 | 2.14 | 2.14 |

*Source: Kenya Railways Corporation*
** Provisional*

**13.19.** Traffic performance on the SGR from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.7 (b). The volume of cargo hauled increased by 12.3 per cent to 7,332 thousand tonnes in 2025. This growth in cargo led to increase in revenue from KSh 13,974 million in 2024 to KSh 16,638 million in 2025.

**13.20.** The number of passengers transported through SGR went up by 11.6 per cent to 2,731 thousand in 2025. Consequently, there was a 17.0 per cent increase in revenue generated from KSh 4,099 million in 2024 to KSh 4,794 million in 2025. The increase in passengers and revenue was largely attributed to the deployment of additional trains, particularly during the holiday period in December 2025, when demand for travel was high.

**Table 13.7(b): Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2021 – 2025**

| | Unit | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Freight:** | | | | | | |
| Tonnes | 000 | 5,407 | 6,090 | 6,533 | 6,531 | 7,332 |
| Tonne-km | Million | 2,539 | 2,829 | 3,023 | 3,025 | 3,427 |
| Revenue | KSh Million | 12,178 | 12,670 | 14,685 | 13,974 | 16,638 |
| Revenue per tonne-Km | KSh | 4.80 | 4.48 | 4.86 | 4.62 | 4.85 |
| **Passenger:** | | | | | | |
| Passenger numbers | 000 | 1,993 | 2,392 | 2,729 | 2,447 | 2,731 |
| Passenger-Km | Million | 921 | 1,108 | 1,259 | 1,114 | 1,227 |
| Revenue | KSh Million | 2,201 | 2,633 | 2,940 | 4,099 | 4,794 |
| Revenue per passenger-Km | KSh | 2.39 | 2.38 | 2.33 | 3.68 | 3.91 |

*Source: Kenya Railways Corporation*
** Provisional*

## Water Transport

## Mombasa Port Throughput

**13.21.** The volume of traffic handled at the Port of Mombasa for the period 2021 to 2025 is displayed in Table 13.8. Total cargo throughput grew by 11.2 per cent to 45,588 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Container traffic rose by 5.5 per cent to 2,114.5 thousand Twenty Foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2025, attributed to a 4.4 per cent increase in ship calls from 1,873 in 2024 over the same period. The volume of trans-shipments declined by 28.1 per cent to 4,196 thousand metric tonnes in 2025, mainly on account of some trans-shipment operations redirected to Lamu Port. Restows traffic increased marginally from 188 to 190 thousand metric tonnes during the review period.

**13.22.** Imports registered growth, with dry general imports rising by 17.7 per cent, dry bulk by 29.7 per cent, and bulk liquids by 16.5 per cent, contributing to a 20.1 per cent increase in total imports from 30,007 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 36,033 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Transit into the country accounted for 40.6 per cent in 2025 with an expansion of 20.0 per cent to 14,624 thousand metric tonnes in 2025.

**13.23.** Total exports increased from 4,959 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 5,069 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Transit out of the country grew by 14.5 per cent from 1,097 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 1,256 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Dry general exports grew by 4.1 per cent, while dry bulk exports declined by 90.9 per cent. However, bulk liquid exports surged by nearly eightfold.

**Table 13.8: Traffic Handled at the Port of Mombasa, 2021 - 2025**

| | Unit | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Container Traffic | TEUs | 1,435,250 | 1,449,863 | 1,623,080 | 2,004,683 | 2,114,480 |
| Ships Docking | No. | 1,635 | 1,561 | 1,835 | 1,873 | 1,955 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| Dry General | '000 MT | 11,563 | 11,680 | 12,771 | 13,244 | 15,593 |
| Dry Bulk | " | 7,165 | 6,229 | 6,525 | 6,936 | 8,994 |
| Bulk Liquids | " | 8,604 | 8,804 | 9,159 | 9,827 | 11,446 |
| **Total Imports** | " | **27,332** | **26,713** | **28,455** | **30,007** | **36,033** |
| *Of which Transit In* | " | 8,673 | 9,257 | 10,225 | 12,191 | 14,624 |
| Motor Vehicles landed | No. | 126,415 | 99,239 | 70,275 | 72,486 | 87,057 |
| **Exports** | | | | | | |
| Dry General | '000 MT | 3,976 | 4,263 | 4,654 | 4,773 | 4,968 |
| Dry Bulk | " | 586 | 453 | 282 | 175 | 16 |
| Bulk Liquids | " | 50 | 55 | 14 | 11 | 85 |
| **Total Exports** | " | **4,612** | **4,771** | **4,950** | **4,959** | **5,069** |
| *Of which Transit Out* | " | 868 | 977 | 1189 | 1097 | 1226 |
| **Total Imports and Exports** | " | **31,944** | **31,484** | **33,405** | **34,966** | **41,102** |
| Trans-shipment | " | 2,489 | 2,304 | 2,448 | 5,832 | 4,196 |
| Restows | " | 118 | 92 | 125 | 188 | 190 |
| **Grand Total** | " | **34,551** | **33,880** | **35,978** | **40,986** | **45,488** |

*Source: Kenya Ports Authority*
** Provisional*
*MT - Metric Tonnes*
*TEUs - Twenty-foot Equivalent Units*

## Transit Throughput through Port of Mombasa by Destination

**13.24.** Transit traffic throughput through the Port of Mombasa by destination from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 13.9. Total transit grew by 19.5 per cent to 15,879.9 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. Transit into the country accounted for 92.1 per cent in 2025 compared to 91.7 per cent in 2024. In 2025, transit to and from Uganda accounted for 68.7 per cent of total transit traffic, up from 65.6 per cent in 2024. Transit traffic to and from Burundi maintained its upward trend by nearly doubling from 65.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2024 to 118.1 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. There was also a threefold increase in transit traffic to and from Somalia, reaching 2.5 thousand metric tonnes in 2025. In addition, transit volumes for Tanzania, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo rose by 11.0, 22.8 and 16.5 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

**Table 13.9: Transit Traffic through the Port of Mombasa by Destination, 2021 – 2025**

*'000 Metric Tonnes*

| Country of Destination | Direction of Flow | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uganda | Transit in | 6,592.2 | 6,641.9 | 6,285.6 | 7,932.1 | 9,970.9 |
| | Transit out | 671.1 | 677.5 | 829.5 | 789.3 | 944.5 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **7,263.3** | **7,319.4** | **7,115.1** | **8,721.4** | **10,915.4** |
| Tanzania | Transit in | 212.8 | 196.3 | 266.5 | 403.0 | 441.9 |
| | Transit out | 19.3 | 39.2 | 46.4 | 52.2 | 63.3 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **232.1** | **235.5** | **312.9** | **455.2** | **505.2** |
| Burundi | Transit in | 0.5 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 63.1 | 112.6 |
| | Transit out | 0.5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 5.5 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **1.0** | **13.9** | **18.3** | **65.5** | **118.1** |
| Rwanda | Transit in | 177.8 | 411.2 | 495.0 | 656.5 | 805.4 |
| | Transit out | 6.9 | 18.6 | 25.2 | 26.8 | 34.0 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **184.8** | **429.9** | **520.2** | **683.3** | **839.4** |
| South Sudan | Transit in | 978.6 | 1,112.2 | 1,725.5 | 1,592.5 | 1,532.9 |
| | Transit out | 87.1 | 150.4 | 194.6 | 96.4 | 58.0 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **1,065.7** | **1,262.6** | **1,920.1** | **1,688.9** | **1,590.9** |
| D. R. Congo | Transit in | 704.4 | 874.5 | 1,422.5 | 1,442.3 | 1,683.8 |
| | Transit out | 83.5 | 88.3 | 88.5 | 123.7 | 140.5 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **787.9** | **962.9** | **1,511.0** | **1,566.0** | **1,824.2** |
| Somalia | Transit in | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| | Transit out | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **0.1** | **0.2** | **0.2** | **0.7** | **2.5** |
| Ethiopia | Transit in | 3.9 | 6.7 | 14.4 | 96.8 | 70.5 |
| | Transit out | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 9.6 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **3.9** | **6.9** | **14.4** | **103.1** | **80.1** |
| Others | Transit in | 6.0 | 9.4 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| | Transit out | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **6.0** | **9.7** | **1.6** | **4.5** | **4.1** |
| All | **Transit in** | 8,672.5 | 9,257.4 | 10,225.3 | 12,191.1 | 14,624.3 |
| | **Transit out** | 868.4 | 976.7 | 1,188.6 | 1,097.5 | 1,255.6 |
| | **Grand Total** | **9,541.0** | **10,234.1** | **11,413.8** | **13,288.6** | **15,879.9** |

*Source: Kenya Ports Authority*
** Provisional*

## Pipeline Transport

**13.25.** The volume of white petroleum transported via pipeline from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.10. Total volume transported rose by 8.0 per cent to 9,190.9 thousand cubic metres. There was a 12.9 per cent rise in the volume of white petroleum transported for transit markets to 4,317.0 thousand cubic metres in 2025. Light diesel oil and motor spirit premium rose by 14.7 percent and 14.0 per cent respectively, while kerosene and jet fuel declined by 3.6 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

**13.26.** The volume of white petroleum products transported for local use rose by 3.9 per cent from 4,691.2 thousand cubic metres in 2024 to 4,873.9 thousand cubic metres in 2025. There was an increase in volume of kerosene illuminating oil transported from 39.7 thousand cubic metres in 2024 to 50.8 thousand cubic metres in 2025. The increase was attributable to increased demand for kerosene to power the Muhoroni Gas Turbine plant to generate electricity as a result of increased power demand in the Western Kenya region. Motor spirit premium and light diesel oil rose by 4.7 per cent and 7.7 per cent, respectively, while jet fuel declined by 6.3 per cent during the period under review.

**Table 13.10: Pipeline Throughput of White Petroleum Products, 2021 – 2025**

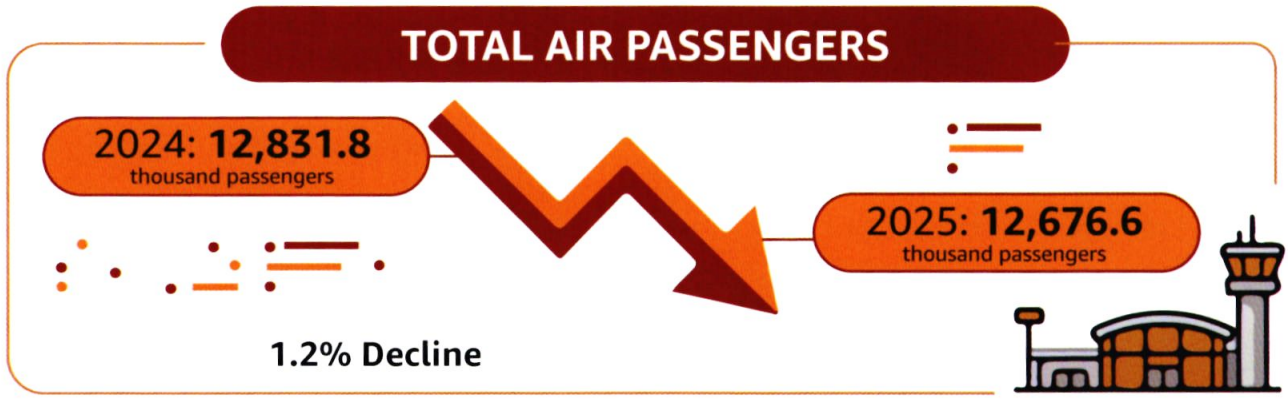
*'000 Cubic Metres*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Transit[1]** | | | | | |
| Motor Spirit (Premium) | 1,319.1 | 1,268.6 | 1,604.6 | 1,779.4 | 2,027.8 |
| Kerosene Illuminating Oil | 56.7 | 52.8 | 49.7 | 46.6 | 44.9 |
| Light Diesel Oil | 1,405.9 | 1,302.3 | 1,632.7 | 1,720.8 | 1,974.5 |
| Jet Fuel | 201.3 | 250.8 | 252.2 | 275.5 | 269.8 |
| **Sub-Total** | **2,983.0** | **2,874.5** | **3,539.2** | **3,822.3** | **4,317.0** |
| **Domestic Consumption[2]** | | | | | |
| Motor Spirit (Premium) | 1,861.2 | 1,814.7 | 1,712.8 | 1,745.6 | 1,828.5 |
| Kerosene Illuminating Oil | 117.3 | 102.3 | 61.6 | 39.7 | 50.8 |
| Light Diesel Oil | 1,986.0 | 1,955.5 | 1,885.2 | 1,933.4 | 2,083.0 |
| Jet Fuel | 671.9 | 801.9 | 948.9 | 972.5 | 911.6 |
| **Sub -Total** | **4,636.4** | **4,674.4** | **4,608.5** | **4,691.2** | **4,873.9** |
| **Total** | **7,619.4** | **7,548.9** | **8,147.6** | **8,513.5** | **9,190.9** |

*Source: Kenya Pipeline Company PLC, formerly Kenya Pipeline Company*
** Provisional*
*[1]These are transit petroleum products destined to neighbouring countries and are different from exports reported in Chapter 6 : International Trade and Balance of Payments*
*[2]Excludes fuels transported by Kenya Railways or consumed in the Coastal region.*
***Notes:** The figures may differ from those in Chapter 9 (Energy) due to different definition and classification of throughput in the context of international trade. Furthermore Chapter 9 data are in '000 tonnes whereas conversion of cubic metres to tonnes varies with product.*

## Air Transport

**13.27.** Commercial passenger traffic through Kenyan airports from 2021 to 2025 is highlighted in Table 13.11. The number of passengers handled declined from 12,831.8 thousand passengers in 2024 to 12,676.6 thousand passengers in 2025. There was a slight decline in both international and domestic passenger traffic. International passenger traffic fell from 7,282.6 to 7,201.7 thousand, while domestic passenger traffic dropped from 5,315.7 to 5,263.2 thousand during the period under review. Moi International Airport (MIA) handled passengers increased by 10.1 per cent to 1,756.4 thousand in 2025.



## Table 13.11: Commercial Passenger Traffic[1] by Airport, 2021 – 2025

*'000 Number*

| Year | Category | Sub-Category | JKIA | MIA | Other Airports | Total Passenger Traffic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Domestic | Arrivals | 691.2 | 392.9 | 840.6 | 1,924.7 |
| | | Departures | 693.6 | 382.0 | 837.5 | 1,913.1 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **1,384.8** | **774.9** | **1,678.1** | **3,837.8** |
| | International | Arrivals | 1,250.5 | 60.0 | 6.4 | 1,316.9 |
| | | Departures | 1,292.9 | 60.3 | 6.6 | 1,359.8 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **2,543.4** | **120.3** | **13.0** | **2,676.7** |
| | | In Transit | 45.9 | 40.8 | 102.1 | 188.8 |
| | **Total** | | **3,974.1** | **936.0** | **1,793.2** | **6,703.3** |
| 2022 | Domestic | Arrivals | 917.2 | 508.8 | 1,119.2 | 2,545.2 |
| | | Departures | 900.5 | 509.7 | 1,113.8 | 2,524.0 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **1,817.7** | **1,018.5** | **2,233.0** | **5,069.2** |
| | International | Arrivals | 2,301.9 | 106.7 | 9.5 | 2,418.1 |
| | | Departures | 2,390.8 | 110.3 | 12.4 | 2,513.5 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **4,692.7** | **217.0** | **21.9** | **4,931.6** |
| | | In Transit | 46.1 | 92.3 | 99.4 | 237.8 |
| | **Total** | | **6,556.5** | **1,327.8** | **2,354.3** | **10,238.6** |
| 2023 | Domestic | Arrivals | 977.7 | 557.0 | 1,140.5 | 2,675.2 |
| | | Departures | 961.1 | 561.6 | 1,126.2 | 2,648.9 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **1,938.8** | **1,118.6** | **2,266.7** | **5,324.1** |
| | International | Arrivals | 3,111.0 | 195.6 | 11.3 | 3,317.9 |
| | | Departures | 3,112.2 | 199.8 | 14.5 | 3,326.5 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **6,223.2** | **395.4** | **25.8** | **6,644.4** |
| | | In Transit | 48.1 | 121.7 | 67.5 | 237.3 |
| | **Total** | | **8,210.1** | **1,635.7** | **2,360.0** | **12,205.8** |
| 2024 | Domestic | Arrivals | 1,079.8 | 543.3 | 1,045.1 | 2,668.2 |
| | | Departures | 1,061.5 | 547.8 | 1,038.3 | 2,647.5 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **2,141.3** | **1,091.1** | **2,083.3** | **5,315.7** |
| | International | Arrivals | 3,435.8 | 190.8 | 10.6 | 3,637.2 |
| | | Departures | 3,437.1 | 194.9 | 13.5 | 3,645.4 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **6,872.9** | **385.7** | **24.1** | **7,282.6** |
| | | In Transit | 53.2 | 118.7 | 61.6 | 233.4 |
| | **Total** | | **9,067.3** | **1,595.5** | **2,169.0** | **12,831.8** |
| 2025* | Domestic | Arrivals | 1,026.7 | 537.7 | 1,078.1 | 2,642.5 |
| | | Departures | 1,014.4 | 538.9 | 1,067.4 | 2,620.7 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **2,041.1** | **1,076.6** | **2,145.5** | **5,263.2** |
| | International | Arrivals | 3,280.2 | 272.4 | 13.2 | 3,565.8 |
| | | Departures | 3,334.0 | 286.0 | 15.9 | 3,635.9 |
| | | **Sub-Total** | **6,614.2** | **558.4** | **29.1** | **7,201.7** |
| | | In Transit | 77.0 | 121.4 | 13.3 | 211.7 |
| | **Total** | | **8,732.3** | **1,756.4** | **2,187.9** | **12,676.6** |

*Source: Kenya Airports Authority*
**Provisional*
*[1]Passenger traffic includes Kenyan residents*

**13.28.** Table 13.12 provides the volume of commercial cargo and mail handled at Kenyan airports from 2021 to 2025. Total cargo throughput rose by 12.5 per cent to 419,751.6 tonnes in 2025. Cargo through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) rose by 11.9 per cent from 364,821.9 in 2024 to 408,408.9 tonnes in 2025. Cargo through MIA and other airports increased by 29.2 per cent and 52.6 per cent, respectively, during the period under review.

**Table 13.12: Commercial Cargo and Mail Traffic by Airport, 2021 – 2025**

*Tonnes*

| Year | Category | Cargo Traffic | | | | Mail Traffic | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | JKIA | MIA | Other Airports | Total | JKIA | MIA | Total |
| 2021 | Landed | 59,316.9 | 483.9 | 12,229.0 | 72,029.8 | 477.3 | 1.0 | 478.3 |
| | Loaded | 302,216.3 | 1,537.4 | 47.2 | 303,800.9 | 1,193.1 | 2.0 | 1,195.1 |
| | **Total** | **361,533.2** | **2,021.3** | **12,276.2** | **375,830.7** | **1,670.4** | **3.0** | **1,673.4** |
| 2022 | Landed | 73,155.0 | 412.6 | 9,815.1 | 83,382.7 | 425.1 | 2.0 | 427.1 |
| | Loaded | 289,800.1 | 1,916.8 | 172.0 | 291,888.9 | 854.8 | 0.2 | 855.0 |
| | **Total** | **362,955.1** | **2,329.4** | **9,987.1** | **375,271.6** | **1,279.9** | **2.2** | **1,282.1** |
| 2023 | Landed | 60,190.5 | 392.4 | 4,204.6 | 64,787.5 | 356.3 | 9.0 | 365.3 |
| | Loaded | 312,058.2 | 2,533.6 | 121.3 | 314,713.1 | 235.2 | 0.0 | 235.2 |
| | **Total** | **372,248.7** | **2,926.0** | **4,325.9** | **379,500.6** | **591.5** | **9.0** | **600.5** |
| 2024 | Landed | 58,989.6 | 644.6 | 3,338.8 | 62,973.0 | 349.2 | 14.8 | 364.0 |
| | Loaded | 305,832.3 | 4,162.0 | 25.6 | 310,020.0 | 230.5 | 0.0 | 230.5 |
| | **Total** | **364,821.9** | **4,806.6** | **3,364.5** | **372,993.0** | **579.7** | **14.8** | **594.5** |
| 2025* | Landed | 66,008.3 | 964.5 | 5,123.4 | 71,131.7 | 2,404.2 | 57.5 | 2,461.5 |
| | Loaded | 342,400.6 | 5,234.4 | 11.4 | 348,619.9 | 483.7 | 0.0 | 483.7 |
| | **Total** | **408,408.9** | **6,207.9** | **5,134.8** | **419,751.6** | **2,887.7** | **57.3** | **2,945.2** |

*Source: Kenya Airports Authority*
**Provisional*

## Aircraft Movements

**13.29.** Table 13.13 displays statistics on aircraft movement in the Kenyan airspace from 2021 to 2025. There was an increase in the movement of aircraft from 361,225 recorded in 2024 to 380,305 recorded in 2025. Domestic movements, increased by 3.7 per cent to 212,418 in 2025. International movements rose by a similar margin from 91,550 in 2024 to 94,962 in 2025. The number of overflights increased by 12.5 per cent to 72,925 in 2025.

**Table 13.13: Aircraft Movements, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| Type | Movement | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic | Landings | 83,879 | 103,443 | 104,433 | 102,421 | 106,637 |
| | Take-offs | 82,755 | 102,474 | 103,529 | 102,410 | 105,781 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **166,634** | **205,917** | **207,962** | **204,831** | **212,418** |
| International | Landings | 26,827 | 35,195 | 42,692 | 45,802 | 47,034 |
| | Take-offs | 26,683 | 35,013 | 42,668 | 45,748 | 47,928 |
| | **Sub-Total** | **53,510** | **70,208** | **85,360** | **91,550** | **94,962** |
| All | Landings | 110,706 | 138,638 | 147,125 | 148,223 | 153,671 |
| | Take-offs | 109,438 | 137,487 | 146,197 | 148,158 | 153,709 |
| | **Total** | **220,144** | **276,125** | **293,322** | **296,381** | **307,380** |
| | Over-flights | 33,837 | 47,296 | 63,771 | 64,844 | 72,925 |
| | **Grand Total** | **253,981** | **323,421** | **357,093** | **361,225** | **380,305** |

*Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority*
** Provisional*

## Selected Aviation Industry Indicators

**13.30.** Selected aviation industry indicators from 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 13.14. There was a 5.0 per cent increase in the number of aviation personnel licenses from 14,430 i ?024 to 15,147 in 2025. In 2025, 588 aviation personnel licenses were valid, accounting for 36.9 per cent. The number of valid Cabin Crew Member Certificates (CMC) rose by 7.8 per cent to 1,208 in 2025. Valid Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licenses (AMEL) expanded from 814 in 2024 to 859 in 2025. Similarly, valid Student Pilot Licenses (SPL) issued increased 17.4 per cent from 558 in 2024 to 655 in 2025. However, the number of valid Air Transport Pilot License (ATPL) declined by 5.8 per cent to 709 in 2025.

> There was a 5.0 per cent increase in the number of aviation personnel licenses from **14,430** in 2024 to **15,147** in 2025.

**13.31.** The number of Aircraft with a valid Certificate of Airworthiness rose by 7.7 per cent from 726 in 2024 to 782 in 2025. The number of Approved Maintenance Organizations (AMOs), Approved Training Organizations (ATOs) and Flight Dispatcher licenses rose by 10.8, 5.6 and 12.6 per cent, respectively, during the period under review. The number of Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers declined slightly from 348 in 2024 to 341 in 2025.

## Table 13.14: Selected Aviation Industry Indicators, 2021 - 2025

*Number*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aviation Personnel Licenses** | | | | | |
| Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) | 1,469 | 1,528 | 1,597 | 1,663 | 1,700 |
| Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) | 1,937 | 2,000 | 2,073 | 2,159 | 2,257 |
| Private Pilot Licence (PPL) | 1,829 | 1,929 | 2,024 | 2,097 | 2,203 |
| Student Pilot Licence (SPL) | 3,415 | 3,550 | 3,640 | 3,813 | 4,041 |
| Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC) | 2,470 | 2,540 | 2,630 | 2,844 | 2,960 |
| Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AMEL) | 905 | 939 | 1,066 | 1,151 | 1,203 |
| Flight Dispatch (FD) | 477 | 524 | 597 | 703 | 783 |
| **Total** | **12,502** | **13,010** | **13,627** | **14,430** | **15,147** |
| **Valid Aviation Personnel Licenses** | | | | | |
| Air Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) | 651 | 724 | 757 | 753 | 709 |
| Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) | 884 | 972 | 979 | 962 | 999 |
| Private Pilot Licence (PPL) | 550 | 626 | 636 | 621 | 651 |
| Student Pilot Licence (SPL) | 559 | 626 | 545 | 558 | 655 |
| Cabin Crew Member Certificate (CMC) | 609 | 842 | 1,037 | 1,121 | 1,208 |
| Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licenses (AMEL) | 667 | 673 | 739 | 814 | 859 |
| Flight Dispatch (FD) | 328 | 370 | 426 | 487 | 507 |
| **Total** | **4,248** | **4,833** | **5,119** | **5,316** | **5,588** |
| **Valid Operational Licenses** | | | | | |
| Aircraft with Valid Certificate of Air Worthiness (COA) | 737 | 726 | 723 | 726 | 782 |
| Air Operator Certificates (AOCs) | 78 | 76 | 76 | 77 | 74 |
| Approved Maintenance Organisations (AMOs) | 87 | 82 | 73 | 74 | 82 |
| Approved Training Organisations (ATOs) | 17 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| Flight Dispatcher License | 328 | 370 | 426 | 477 | 537 |
| Scheduled Airlines | 80 | 80 | 81 | 81 | 75 |
| **Total** | **1,327** | **1,353** | **1,398** | **1,453** | **1,569** |
| **Aerodrome Category*** | | | | | |
| International (Category A) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Domestic (Regional) (Category B) | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Airstrips (Category C) | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Airstrips (Category E) | 409 | 409 | 409 | 409 | 409 |
| **Total** | **483** | **484** | **466** | **466** | **466** |
| **CAA Inspectors and Air Traffic Controllers** | | | | | |
| Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) | 198 | 207 | 206 | 246 | 233 |
| Air Worthiness Inspectors | 23 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 21 |
| Flight Operations | 24 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 26 |
| Personnel Licensing | 16 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 18 |
| Communication, Navigation & Survellance(CNS) Inspectors | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| AIS/Map, PANSOPS | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Air Traffic Mgt & Search and Rescue (ATM) | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Aerodromes & Grounds Aids (AGA) | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| AVSEC | 7 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| Air Transport | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| **Total** | **285** | **305** | **308** | **348** | **341** |

*Source: Kenya Civil Aviation Authority*
**Provisional*
**Revised*

## Postal and Courier Services

**13.32.** Table 13.15 presents the performance of postal services from 2021 to 2025. There was a decline in the number of post offices from 623 in 2024 to 457 in 2025. The number of licensed courier operators rose slightly from 348 in 2024 to 351 in 2025. The number of outlets operated by the licensed courier operators rose by 2.5 per cent from 1,130 in 2024 to 1,158 in 2025. The number of Express Mail Service (EMS) items handled declined by 7.1 per cent, from 1,290 in 2024 to 1,198 thousand in 2025. The volume of domestic letters handled declined by 5.7 per cent to 2,418 thousand in 2025. Additionally, there was a decline in domestic parcels handled from 11,128 thousand in 2024 to 9,214 thousand in 2025.

**13.33.** The number of internationally registered and insured items posted declined from 20 thousand in 2024 to 17 thousand in 2025. Additionally, there was a 5.3 per cent decrease in domestic registered and insured items posted to 610 thousand in 2025 from 644 thousand in 2024. The number of unregistered correspondences handled declined by 7.9 per cent to 7,021 thousand in 2025.

**Table 13.15: Postal and Courier Services, 2021 – 2025**

| Item | Unit | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Post Offices | No. | 622 | 538 | 622 | 623 | 457 |
| Private Courier Operator Outlets | No. | 901 | 1,030 | 1,045 | 1,130 | 1,158 |
| Licensed Courier Operators | No. | 288 | 305 | 333 | 348 | 351 |
| **Total Private Letter Boxes:** | | | | | | |
| Installed | '000 | 575 | 450 | 552 | 552 | 552 |
| Rented. | '000 | 399 | 368 | 154 | 360 | 360 |
| Private Bags Rented | No. | 560 | 560 | 530 | 560 | 560 |
| **Total EMS Items Handled:** | **'000** | **1,594** | **1,624** | **1,502** | **1,290** | **1,198** |
| Accepted | '000 | 797 | 812 | 751 | 645 | 599 |
| Delivered | '000 | 797 | 812 | 751 | 645 | 599 |
| **Private Courier Traffic:** | | | | | | |
| Domestic Letters | '000 | 1,073 | 1,189 | 1,218 | 2,565 | 2,418 |
| Domestic Parcels | '000 | 4,044 | 4,733 | 5,215 | 11,128 | 9,214 |
| International Outgoing Letters | '000 | 1,404 | 1,736 | 1,651 | 679 | 47 |
| International Incoming Letters | '000 | 387 | 438 | 435 | 231 | 105 |
| **Total Registered and Insured Items Posted:** | **'000** | **627** | **146** | **341** | **664** | **627** |
| Domestic | '000 | 601 | 131 | 324 | 644 | 610 |
| International | '000 | 26 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 17 |
| **Unregistered correspondence handled :** | **'000** | **900** | **661** | **1,009** | **7,623** | **7,021** |
| Domestic | '000 | 900 | 643 | 961 | 7,600 | 7,000 |
| International | '000 | - | 19 | 48 | 23 | 21 |
| **Parcels handled :** | **'000** | **16** | **24** | **18** | **19** | **15** |
| Domestic - Posted | '000 | - | - | 0 | 10 | 7 |
| International - Posted | '000 | 16 | 24 | 12 | 9 | 8 |
| **Money Orders Issued:** | **'000** | **9,425** | **6,999** | **9,622** | **8,742** | **164** |
| PostaPay | '000 | 9,425 | 6,999 | 9,622 | 8,742 | 164 |
| Value of Domestic Money Orders | KSh million | - | - | 47.2 | 325.2 | 64.1 |

*Source: Postal Corporation of Kenya and Communication Authority of Kenya*
**Provisional*
*IFS - International Financial Services*
*-Negligible*

## Grain Storage Leased Out

**13.34.** Information on grain storage leased out by county as at 31st December 2023 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.16 and Figure 13.1. The volume of storage leased out in 50 Kg equivalent bags rose by more than half to 38,161.0 thousand as at 31st December 2025. In 2025, the leading counties with leased out storage in 50 Kg equivalent bags were Uasin Gishu (5,689.8 thousand), Nakuru (5,378.4 thousand), Nairobi (4,140.0 thousand) and Bungoma (3,205.4 thousand).

**Table 13.16: Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December 2023 - 2025**

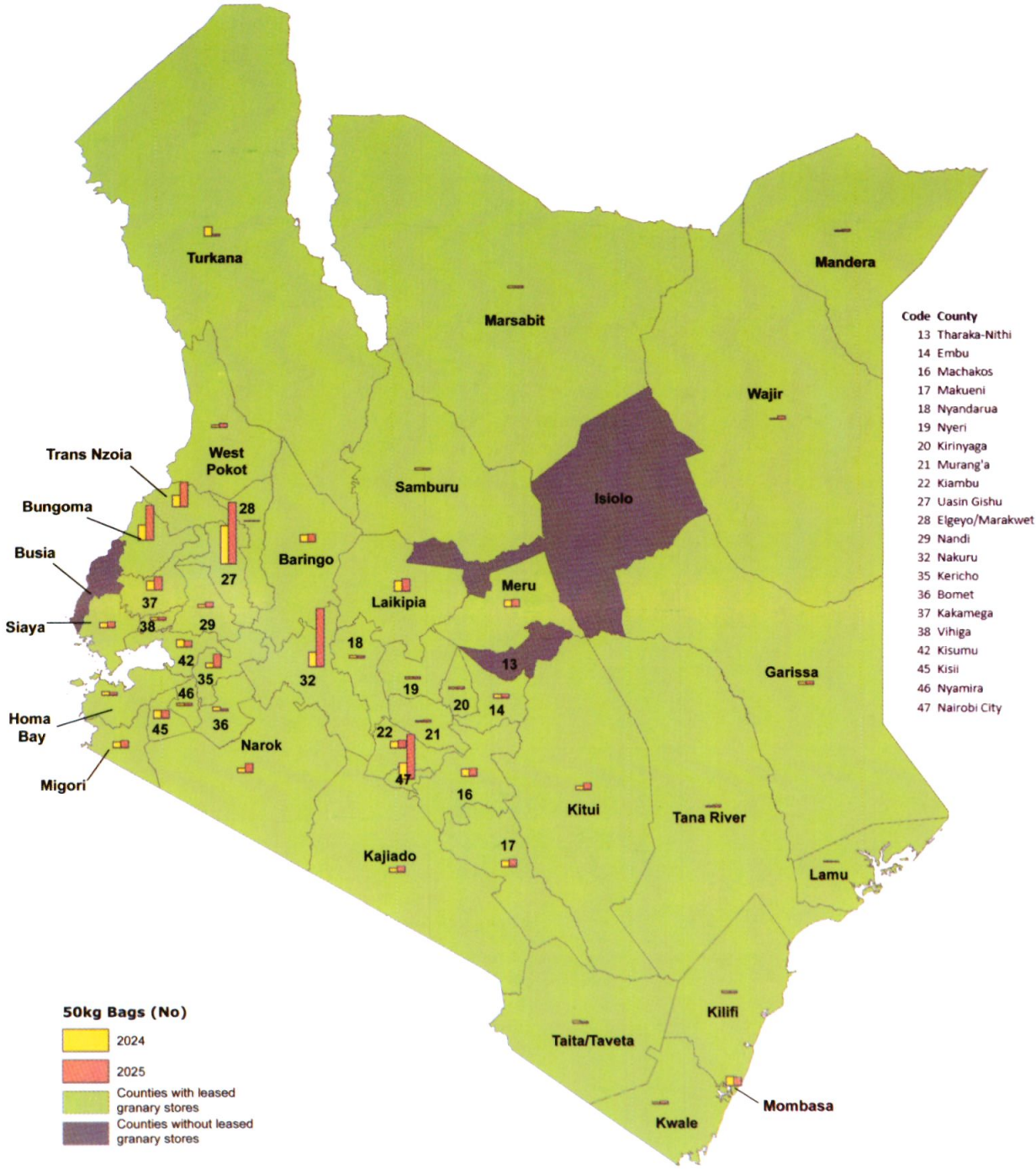
*Number*

| Year | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|
| County | Capacity in Bags X50 KG | Capacity in Bags X50 KG | Capacity in Bags X50 KG |
| Baringo | 36,000 | 648,000 | 702,000 |
| Bomet | 180,000 | 360,000 | 180,000 |
| Bungoma | 1,206,000 | 1,397,880 | 3,205,440 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0 | 54,000 | 54,000 |
| Embu | 180,000 | 360,000 | 360,000 |
| Garrissa | 252,000 | 252,000 | 288,000 |
| Homa Bay | 45,000 | 342,000 | 270,000 |
| Isiolo | 90,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Kajiado | 135,000 | 396,000 | 540,000 |
| Kakamenga | 234,000 | 849,600 | 1,220,400 |
| Kericho | 846,000 | 432,000 | 1,242,000 |
| Kiambu | 369,000 | 612,000 | 702,000 |
| Kilifi | 180,000 | 180,000 | 180,000 |
| Kisii | 180,000 | 180,000 | 207,000 |
| Kirinyaga | 0 | 747,000 | 747,000 |
| Kisumu | 572,400 | 684,000 | 585,000 |
| Kitui | 90,000 | 342,000 | 612,000 |
| Kwale | 90,000 | 180,000 | 252,000 |
| Laikipia | 480,000 | 963,000 | 1,143,000 |
| Lamu | | 72,000 | 45,000 |
| Machakos | 68,400 | 693,000 | 757,800 |
| Makueni | 356,400 | 576,000 | 693,000 |
| Mandera | 180,000 | 108,000 | 180,000 |
| Marsabit | 180,000 | 180,000 | 180,000 |
| Meru | 342,000 | 612,000 | 666,000 |
| Migori | 90,000 | 540,000 | 648,000 |
| Mombasa | 870,750 | 870,750 | 766,350 |
| Muranga | 63,000 | 108,000 | 180,000 |
| Nairobi | 1,693,800 | 1,530,000 | 4,140,000 |
| Nakuru | 954,000 | 1,341,000 | 5,378,400 |
| Nandi | 0 | 270,000 | 468,000 |
| Narok | 450,000 | 430,200 | 849,600 |
| Nyamira | 144,000 | 234,000 | 234,000 |
| Nyandarua | 459,000 | 234,000 | 198,000 |
| Nyeri | 297,000 | 180,000 | 180,000 |
| Samburu | 90,000 | 180,000 | 162,000 |
| Siaya. | 351,000 | 468,000 | 540,000 |
| Taita Taveta | 90,000 | 234,000 | 151,200 |
| Tana River | 0 | 90,000 | 180,000 |
| Trans Nzoia | 522,000 | 1,080,000 | 2,286,000 |
| Turkana | 90,000 | 842,400 | 180,000 |
| Uasin Gishu | 1,656,000 | 3,535,200 | 5,689,800 |
| Vihiga | 0 | 270,000 | 270,000 |
| Wajir | 0 | 72,000 | 288,000 |
| West Pokot | 0 | 216,000 | 360,000 |
| **Total** | **14,112,750** | **23,946,030** | **38,160,990** |

*Source: National Cereals and Produce Board*

**Provisional*

**Figure 13.1: Grain Storage Leased out by County as at 31st December 2024 and 2025**



## Grain Storage Revenue

**13.35.** Grain Storage revenue generated by National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) from leasing out conventional stores and warehouses from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.17. The total revenue generated decreased from KSh 359.7 million in 2024 to KSh 340.4 million in 2025.

**Table 13.17: Grain Storage Revenue, 2021 – 2025**

*KSh Million*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Storage Rent | 270.4 | 324.4 | 332.5 | 306.4 | 290.0 |
| Storage Income | 52.7 | 34.9 | 31.4 | 40.1 | 38.0 |
| Warehousing Income | 9.3 | 11.7 | 19.4 | 13.2 | 12.4 |
| **Total** | **332.4** | **371.0** | **383.2** | **359.7** | **340.4** |

*Source: National Cereals and Produce Board*
**Provisional.*

## Container Freight Traffic

**13.36.** The volume of containers handled at the Port of Mombasa Container Freight Stations (CFS) from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 13.18. There was a 7.9 per cent increase in the number of Twenty Foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) handled to 183,734 in 2025.

**Table 13.18: Container Freight Traffic at the Port of Mombasa, 2021 - 2025**

*TEUs*

| Month | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 15,250 | 11,493 | 11,630 | 16,267 | 15,468 |
| February | 13,888 | 10,620 | 11,284 | 14,901 | 12,327 |
| March | 15,780 | 9,273 | 15,300 | 16,544 | 15,994 |
| April | 13,572 | 9,753 | 14,844 | 13,123 | 14,607 |
| May | 11,503 | 10,351 | 17,822 | 13,831 | 15,620 |
| June | 11,117 | 8,822 | 15,045 | 13,614 | 13,832 |
| July | 12,273 | 7,917 | 17,734 | 14,406 | 16,491 |
| August | 12,774 | 10,243 | 15,234 | 11,660 | 16,337 |
| September | 9,901 | 8,805 | 14,964 | 13,746 | 13,434 |
| October | 6,918 | 8,192 | 15,062 | 12,965 | 15,668 |
| November | 11,109 | 10,212 | 16,050 | 14,416 | 16,733 |
| December | 10,190 | 12,372 | 18,698 | 14,739 | 17,223 |
| **TOTAL** | **144,275** | **118,053** | **183,667** | **170,212** | **183,734** |

*Source: Kenya Ports Authority*
**Provisional*
*TEUs - Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units*

# Developments in the Transportation and Storage Sector

## Water Transport

**13.37.** The Berth 19B project at Mombasa Port progressed to 28 per cent completion by December 2025 and is scheduled for completion in 2027. Upon commissioning, the project will inject an additional 319,000 TEUs of container handling capacity, thereby enhancing the Port of Mombasa's competitiveness in the region.

**13.38.** The construction of the Shimoni Fishing Port was completed in 2025 and is awaiting full operationalization. The facility is expected to catalyze industrial-scale fishing and value additional activities, in line with the Government's Blue Economy agenda aimed at job creation and economic diversification.

**319,000 TEUs**

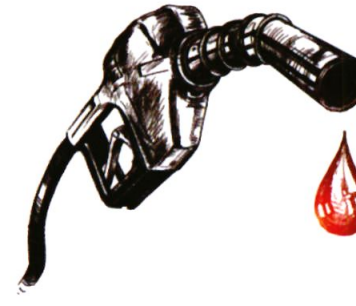
of container handling capacity will be injected to enhance the **Port of Mombasa's** competitiveness in the region.

## Road Transport

**13.39.** To raise upfront capital for contractor payments, part of the Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) was securitized by redirecting KSh 7 per litre in 2025 to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). This financing approach enabled accelerated settlement of verified obligations and contributed to project reactivation while limiting immediate fiscal pressure.

**13.40.** Verified pending bills for certified road works and accrued interest up to December 2025 were cleared enabling contractors to resume works and accelerate previously stalled projects. Payments were supported through a planned KSh 175 billion infrastructure bond secured against the KSh 7 per litre RMLF, restoring liquidity within the road construction sector.

**13.41.** The State Department for Roads continued to utilize Public-Private Partnership arrangements to mobilize capital for major road corridors. Notably, the Rironi-Nakuru-Mau Summit (A8) Highway progressed under PPP arrangements following termination of the previous concession, with emphasis on affordability, value for money, and reduced fiscal risk.



**KSh. 7 Per litre**

Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) for Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) introduced **in 2025.**

## Railway Transport

**13.42.** The operationalization of the MGR - Mombasa Terminus line was a significant milestone, providing last-mile connectivity for Madaraka Express passengers arriving at the Miritini SGR terminus to Mombasa Central Station to ensure seamless transfers in 2025.

Madaraka Express

Mobile connections increased by

**9.8%**

Mobile money subscribers grew by

**21.4%**

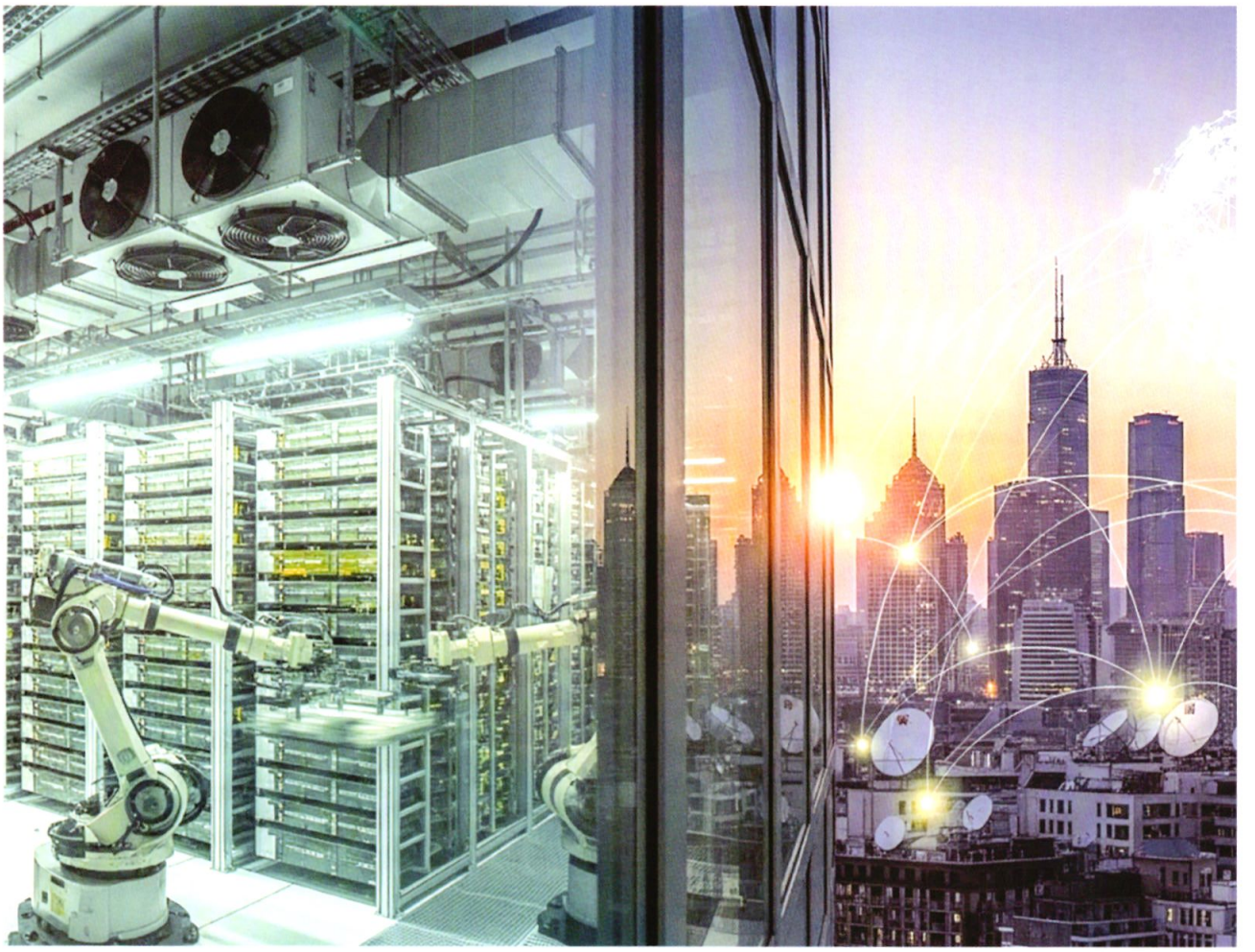
CHAPTER

# 14

# Information And Communication Technology

## Overview

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector remained one of the Government's key development agenda in 2025. Anchored on the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy pillar of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the sector continued to expand through investment in digital infrastructure, growth in broadband connectivity, increased access to mobile and satellite internet services, and wider use of digital financial services. During the year under review, completion and commissioning of Phase I horizontal infrastructure at Konza Technopolis marked a key milestone, signaling the transition from planning to operational readiness and supported ongoing development of key projects. In addition, the



Government advanced the commercialization of the Konza National Data Centre and Smart City Solutions to promote cloud adoption, enhance utilization of digital infrastructure, and support growth of the digital economy in line with the 2024 Cloud First Policy.

**14.2.** The ICT sector continued to expand during the year under review with the value of output increasing by 3.8 per cent to KSh 728.2 billion. Mobile connections increased by 9.8 per cent to 78.4 million in 2025, while mobile money subscriptions grew by 21.4 per cent to 51.4 million, partly attributed to the adoption of digital financial services. In contrast, fixed telephone connections declined by 17.2 per cent to 8.2 thousand, while Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) subscriptions declined by 77.4 per cent. The decline was attributed to the continued transition from legacy technologies to broadband and internet-based communication services.

**14.3.** Broadband services continued to expand in 2025 with total fixed and wireless subscriptions increasing by 19.6 per cent to 53.9 million, of which wireless broadband accounted for 97.1 per cent. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband increased by 80.8 per cent to 750.8 thousand subscriptions, while satellite broadband subscriptions increased to 19,646, supported by the expansion of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite services. However, bits per second per capita declined from 282.84 thousand in 2024 to 282.80 thousand in 2025. Meanwhile, Konza Technopolis continued to attract investment, with total investment increasing from KSh 83.5 billion in 2024 to KSh 99.4 billion in 2025 and the number of investors rising from 70 to 78 over the same period.

## Value of Output

**14.4.** The value of output, intermediate consumption and value-added for the ICT sector at current prices are presented in Table 14.1. The ICT output value increased from KSh 701.3 billion in 2024 to KSh 728.2 billion in 2025. Consequently, the value added increased from KSh 374.9 billion to KSh 404.7 billion over the same time.

**Table 14.1: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption, & Value Added of the ICT Sector, 2021 -2025**

*KSh*

| Year | Value of Output | Intermediate Consumption | Value Added |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 564,818.0 | 273,381.4 | 291,436.6 |
| 2022 | 604,850.5 | 289,117.7 | 315,732.8 |
| 2023 | 647,554.7 | 308,103.2 | 339,451.5 |
| 2024 | 701,266.9 | 326,347.9 | 374,918.9 |
| 2025* | 728,195.7 | 323,480.6 | 404,715.1 |

**Provisional*

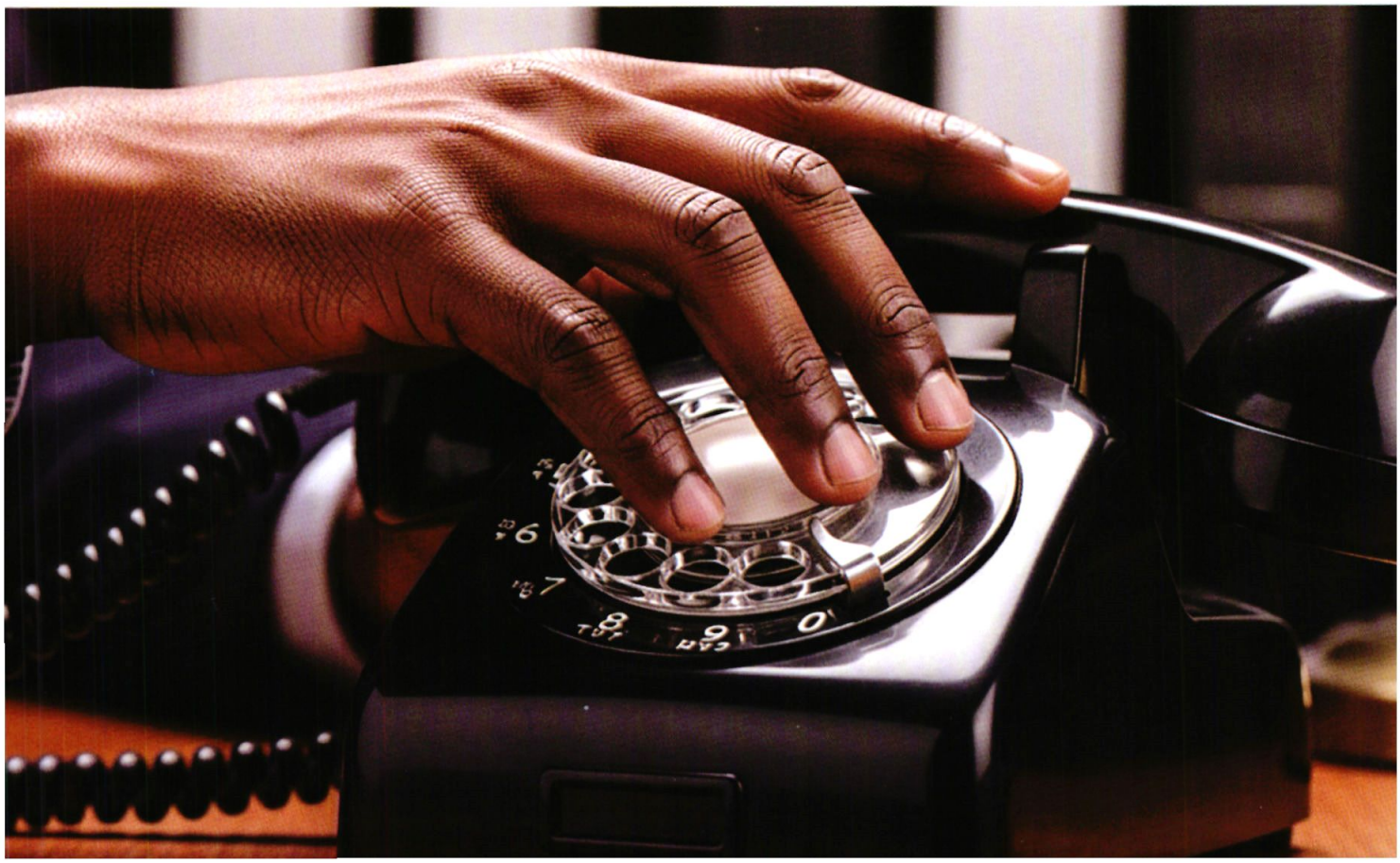
## Fixed Telephone and Mobile Network Services

**14.5.** The performance of fixed and mobile network services from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 14.2. There was a 17.2 per cent decline in fixed telephone connections to 8.2 thousand in 2025. This was attributed to a 21.8 per cent decline in wireline connections to 6.5 thousand. Fixed Voice-over-Internet Protocol (VoIP) subscriptions stood at 45.4 thousand in 2025, registering a 3.7 per cent decline due to preference for mobile and internet based VoIPs.

**14.6.** In 2025, the mobile telephone capacity remained unchanged at 123.2 million lines. Total licensed spectrum allocated for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) increased from 1,101 MHz in 2024 to 1,121 MHz in 2025 owing to continued growth in demand for mobile telephony services.

**14.7.** Mobile connections increased by 9.8 per cent to 78.4 million in 2025. The increase was driven by growth in both postpaid and prepaid subscriptions, which rose by 18.7 per cent and 9.7 per cent to 1.6 million and 76.8 million, respectively. Conversely, machine-to-machine subscriptions dropped for the first time in five years by 4.0 per cent to 1.8 million. The decline was partly attributed to slower uptake of some Internet of Things (IoT) applications and cost related constraints affecting deployment of connected devices.

**14.8.** During the period under review, mobile money transfer agents increased by 26.8 per cent to 501,399, while mobile money subscribers increased by 21.4 per cent to 51.4 million, owing to the continued growth in demand for mobile money services. Total deposits through agents, however, declined for the second year in a row to KSh 5.5 trillion in 2025, representing by 10.1 per cent contraction.

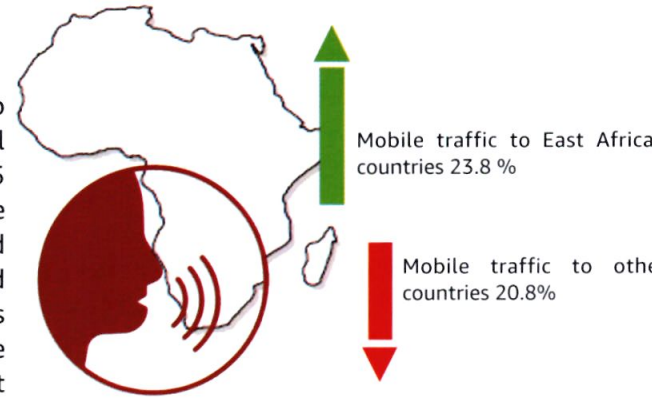


## Table 14.2: Fixed and Mobile Network Services, 2021– 2025

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed Telephony** | | | | | |
| Fixed line Capacity ('000)[1] | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| **Total Connections** | **14,800** | **11,963** | **10,484** | **9,841** | **8,150** |
| Wireline Connections | 13,626 | 10,676 | 9,027 | 8,289 | 6,486 |
| Wireless Connections[1] | 1,174 | 1,287 | 1,457 | 1,552 | 1,664 |
| Fixed voice over-IP subscriptions | 46,296 | 51,144 | 57,356 | 47,176 | 45,437 |
| **Mobile Telephony** | | | | | |
| Mobile Telephone Capacity ('000) | 96,030 | 98,072 | 121,489 | 123,200 | 123,200 |
| **Spectrum Offered for IMT systems** | | | | | |
| Block < 1GHz | 190 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz | 370 | 650 | 951 | 951 | 951 |
| **Total amount of spectrum offered in MHz** | **560** | **860** | **1,161** | **1,161** | **1,161** |
| Block < 1GHz | 150 | 170 | 210 | 190 | 210 |
| Block 1 GHz - 6 GHz | 370 | 570 | 911 | 911 | 911 |
| **Total Spectrum Licensed for IMT systems** | **520** | **740** | **1,121** | **1,101** | **1,121** |
| **Connections ('000)** | **65,085** | **65,737** | **66,745** | **71,375** | **78,390** |
| Post Paid Subscriptions ('000)* | 1,329 | 1,291 | 1,253 | 1,351 | 1,604 |
| Pre Paid Subscriptions ('000) | 63,756 | 64,446 | 65,492 | 70,024 | 76,786 |
| Mobile Numbers Ported[2] | 1,081 | 1,081 | 1,081 | .. | .. |
| Machine to machine (M2M) mobile subscriptions | 1,124,396 | 1,510,236 | 1,515,338 | 1,915,997 | 1,839,306 |
| **Population Network Coverage** | | | | | |
| Percentage of the population covered by a mobile-cellular network | 96 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 98 |
| Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network | 95 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE/WiMAX mobile network (4G) | 94 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 |
| Percentage of the population covered by at least a 5G mobile network | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 30 |
| **Mobile Money** | | | | | |
| Mobile Money Transfer Agents | 292,301 | 318,607 | 327,162 | 395,366 | 501,399 |
| Mobile Money Transfer Service Subscriptions ('000) | 35,209 | 38,646 | 38,003 | 42,303 | 51,356 |
| Total Deposits through Agents (KSh Billion) | 4,666 | 5,589 | 6,122 | 6,062 | 5,450 |
| Total Transfer from Subscriber to Subscriber (KSh Billion) | 4,191 | 4,633 | 5,458 | 6,809 | 8,660 |
| Total Transfers, (KSh Billion) | 6,869 | 7,909 | 7,954 | 8,698 | 8,237 |
| Number of Total Transactions in Million | 2,166 | 2,280 | 2,424 | 2,682 | 2,718 |
| Value of Mobile Commerce Transactions (KSh Billion) | 15,324 | 20,266 | 20,712 | 21,975 | 21,340 |

*Source: Communication Authority of Kenya / Central Bank of Kenya*
** Provisional*
*.. Data not available/ Decomissioned*
*+ Revised*
*[1] Includes Local Loop Operators. In addition, the wireless connections were decommissioned in 2015 and recommissioned in 2016*
*[2] No mobile numbers were ported due to a system transition in 2022 and therefore the service was decommissioned*
*LTE- Long term evolution / WiMAX- Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access*

## Voice Call Traffic




**14.9.** Telephone call traffic data for the period 2021 to 2025 are shown in Table 14.3. The total international outgoing telephone traffic recorded an increase of 9.5 per cent to 790.1 million minutes in 2025. Further, the international outgoing fixed telephone traffic increased by 3.7 per cent to 4.2 million minutes in the period under review. Mobile traffic to East African countries grew by 23.8 per cent to 604.1 million minutes, while traffic to other countries decreased by 20.8 per cent to 181.8 million minutes in 2025.

**14.10.** Total voice roaming traffic grew by 14.4 per cent to 1.4 billion minutes in 2025. Inbound roaming by foreign subscribers abroad increased by 24.9 per cent to 724.8 million minutes in 2025, while outbound roaming by home subscribers abroad increased by 4.4 per cent to 640.1 million minutes during the same period. Mobile broadband inbound roaming, on the other hand, increased by 61.7 per cent to 2.8 billion Gigabytes (GB) owing to the cheaper rates offered to foreign subscribers by their home network.

**14.11.** Domestic fixed to fixed traffic declined for the second consecutive year by 18.4 per cent to 374.0 thousand minutes in 2025. Fixed wireless to fixed wireless traffic however increased by 20.6 per cent to 1,291 thousand minutes in the review period. As a result, total fixed to fixed traffic grew by 8.9 per cent to 1,666 thousand minutes, largely driven by fixed wireless traffic, which accounted for 77.5 per cent of total fixed telephone traffic. The total domestic mobile to mobile traffic decreased by 3.4 per cent to 100.1 billion minutes while international outgoing fixed VoIP traffic declined to 2,129 thousand minutes in 2025. This decline is attributable to the increased use of the Over The Top (OTT) services in place of the traditional telephony services.

**Table 14.3: Telephone Call Traffic, 2021 - 2025**

*Minutes '000*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **International Calls** | | | | | |
| **a. Total International Outgoing Telephone Traffic** | **549,893** | **687,722** | **699,272** | **721,365** | **790,097** |
| International Outgoing Mobile (b+c) | 544,535 | 681,491 | 694,859 | 717,331 | 785,912 |
| International Outgoing Fixed | 5,358 | 6,232 | 4,413 | 4,034 | 4,185 |
| b. Mobile Traffic to East African Countries | 286,385 | 361,028 | 417,355 | 487,805 | 604,137 |
| c. Mobile Traffic to other Countries | 258,150 | 320,463 | 277,504 | 229,526 | 181,775 |
| **d. Total International Incoming Telephone Traffic** | **487,310** | **425,423** | **335,854** | **532,484** | **687,955** |
| International Incoming Mobile (e+f) | 471,212 | 412,747 | 319,878 | 510,295 | 669,357 |
| International Incoming Fixed | 16,098 | 12,676 | 15,977 | 22,189 | 18,599 |
| e. Mobile Traffic from East African Countries (EAC) | 267,714 | 274,370 | 229,171 | 387,685 | 462,154 |
| f. Mobile Traffic from other Countries | 203,498 | 138,377 | 90,706 | 122,609 | 207,202 |
| **Total International Telephone Traffic (a+d)** | **1,037,203** | **1,113,145** | **1,035,126** | **1,253,849** | **1,478,052** |
| **Voice Roaming** | | | | | |
| (i) Roaming by Home Subscribers Abroad (Outbound Roaming) | 474,224 | 568,555 | 571,896 | 613,279 | 640,132 |
| (ii) Roaming by Foreign Subscribers Abroad (Inbound Roaming) | 176,347 | 159,218 | 284,291 | 580,191 | 724,801 |
| **Total Voice Roaming (i+ii)** | **650,571** | **727,772** | **856,187** | **1,193,470** | **1,364,933** |
| **Broadband Roaming** | | | | | |
| Mobile broadband internet traffic Inbound roaming in GB | 221,917 | 563,088 | 1,099,794 | 1,722,919 | 2,786,709 |
| Mobile broadband internet traffic Outbound roaming in GB | 160,100 | 348,986 | 508,666 | 455,724 | 486,041 |
| **Total Mobile broadband roaming** | **382,017** | **912,074** | **1,608,461** | **2,178,643** | **3,272,749** |
| **Domestic Calls** | | | | | |
| **Total Fixed to Fixed Telephone Traffic (a+b)** | **1,604** | **1,500** | **1,647** | **1,530** | **1,666** |
| Fixed wireless to Fixed wireless (a) | 1,092 | 1,152 | 1,145 | 1,071 | 1,291 |
| Fixed to Fixed telephone (b) | 512 | 348 | 503 | 459 | 374 |
| Fixed to Mobile telephone | 66,233 | 95,237 | 88,884 | 79,492 | 2,794 |
| Mobile to Mobile telephone | 79,931,242 | 78,126,180 | 88,646,978 | 103,657,286 | 100,103,282 |
| Mobile to Fixed telephone | 66,218 | 62,392 | 61,431 | 65,661 | 17,964 |
| **Total Domestic Traffic** | **80,065,297** | **78,285,309** | **88,798,940** | **103,803,969** | **100,125,705** |
| International Outgoing Fixed VoIP | 2,644 | 2,316 | 2,135 | 2,143 | 2,129 |

*Source: Communication Authority of Kenya*
**Provisional*

## Message Service Traffic

**14.12.** Information on the message service traffic from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 14.4. The total volume of Short Message Services (SMSs) sent domestically increased by 7.1 per cent to 58.6 billion messages in 2025. In contrast, international SMS traffic continued to decline for the second consecutive year, with outgoing messages falling by 26.8 per cent to 10.5 million and incoming messages decreasing by 28.7 per cent to 23.1 million in the review period. This trend reflects a growing preference for OTT services such as WhatsApp.

**Table 14.4: Message Service Traffic, 2021 - 2025**

*Number '000*

| Messages | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total SMS sent** | **42,776,968** | **51,259,629** | **52,417,528** | **54,724,783** | **58,606,539** |
| Domestic | 42,749,016 | 51,239,842 | 52,401,635 | 54,710,428 | 58,596,032 |
| International | 27,952 | 19,788 | 15,893 | 14,355 | 10,508 |
| **International SMS received** | **36,055** | **34,713** | **37,114** | **32,420** | **23,127** |

*Source: Communication Authority of Kenya*
** Provisional*

## Internet Services

**14.13.** Table 14.5 shows the number of internet service providers and subscriptions from 2021 to 2025. The number of licensed Application Service Providers (ASPs) increased by 18.2 per cent to 592 in 2025. Licensed Content Service Providers (CSPs), however, declined by 4.5 per cent to 486, mainly due to the revocation of licenses on account of non-compliance in the review period. Total wireless and fixed-wired internet subscriptions grew by 11.5 per cent to 64.4 million in 2025. Total wireless internet subscriptions increased by 11.2 per cent to 62.9 million, accounting for 97.7 per cent of total internet subscriptions. Fixed DSL subscriptions declined by 77.4 per cent during the year under review due to the market shifting towards more advanced broadband solutions.

**Table 14.5: Internet Providers and Subscriptions, 2021 - 2025**

*Number*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licensed Application Services Providers (ASPs)[1] | 420 | 471 | 533 | 501 | 592 |
| Licensed Content Services Providers (CSPs)[2] | 598 | 682 | 740 | 509 | 486 |
| **Total Wireless Internet Subscriptions** | **45,681,705** | **47,968,774** | **51,312,965** | **56,566,807** | **62,875,024** |
| Terrestrial Mobile Data | 45,556,731 | 47,760,337 | 51,015,188 | 56,104,736 | 61,994,599 |
| Terrestrial Wireless Data[3] | 124,114 | 207,707 | 294,844 | 442,668 | 857,912 |
| Satellite Data | 860 | 730 | 2,933 | 19,403 | 22,513 |
| **Total Fixed (Wired) Internet Subscriptions** | **672,672** | **837,208** | **1,033,455** | **1,255,650** | **1,573,012** |
| Fixed Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) Data | 901 | 807 | 193 | 137 | 31 |
| Fixed Fibre Optic Data | 477,962 | 642,692 | 834,911 | 1,066,972 | 1,378,198 |
| Fixed Cable Modem (Dial Up) Data | 193,809 | 193,709 | 198,351 | 188,541 | 194,783 |
| **Total Wireless and Fixed Internet Subscriptions** | **46,354,377** | **48,805,982** | **52,346,420** | **57,822,457** | **64,448,036** |

*Source: Communication Authority of Kenya*
** Provisional*
*[1]The reporting was updated to cover both Application Service Providers (ASPs) and Internet Service Providers (ISPs), standardizing the process.*
*[2]Licensed Content Services Providers (CSPs) entail local companies that provide digital content services, like streaming video, music, games, or e-books, to end-users.*
*[3] Includes other fixed wired such as Radio*

## Broadband Services

**14.14.** Information on broadband services for the period 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 14.6. The satellite bandwidth capacity continued to decline over the five-year period and fell further by 24.2 per cent to 332 Mbps in 2025. This was largely due to increased preference for undersea bandwidth, alongside the entry and growing uptake of LEO satellite services.

**14.15.** Broadband subscriptions increased across most technologies during the year under review, except for legacy Copper line Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) services, which declined by 75.4 per cent to 31 subscriptions. This continued decline reflects the ongoing phase out of DSL technology as it approaches the end of its useful life, largely due to the availability of alternative broadband technologies that offer significantly higher speeds, greater reliability, and better support for data intensive applications. Other fixed wired broadband technologies, which entail Ethernet Local Area Network (LAN) and Broadband over Powerline (BPL), recorded growth, with subscriptions rising from 880 in 2024 to 8,507 in 2025, reflecting increased uptake of high capacity and reliable internet solutions.

**14.16.** Satellite broadband subscriptions increased for the fifth consecutive year, largely supported by the growing use of LEO satellite services, particularly in areas where terrestrial broadband networks remain limited. Subscriptions rose from 19,284 in 2024 to 19,646 in 2025. During the same period, terrestrial fixed wireless broadband increased by 80.8 per cent to 750.8 thousand subscriptions.

**14.17.** Demand for broadband speed has shown a sustained upward trend in recent years. The 256 Kbps to below 2 Mbps band grew from 16,578 connections in 2024 to 78,522 in 2025. Similarly, the 1 Gbps tier grew from 273 connections to 856 over the same period. This increase reflects the growing need for faster and more reliable internet to support activities such as streaming, online learning, remote work, and e-commerce across a wide range of users. In line with this, the utilized fixed broadband increased by 84.3 per cent to 5.2 billion GB in the review period.

> Utilization of fixed broadband increased by 84.3%

**Table 14.6: Broadband Services, 2021 - 2025**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Capacity in Megabits Per Second (Mbps)** | | | | | |
| Undersea Bandwidth Capacity | 10,886,200 | 11,965,540 | 17,290,905 | 22,154,000 | 24,161,000 |
| Satellite Bandwidth Capacity [1] | 5,330 | 2,513 | 2,838 | 438 | 332 |
| **Total Available Bandwidth Capacity** | **10,891,530** | **11,968,053** | **17,293,743** | **22,154,438** | **24,161,332** |
| **2.Utilized Bandwidth in Mbps** | | | | | |
| Undersea Bandwidth | 4,816,990 | 6,467,360 | 10,995,452 | 14,141,630 | 14,382,976 |
| Satellite Bandwidth[1] | 2,560 | 105 | 448 | 441 | 415 |
| **Total Utilized Bandwidth** | **4,819,550** | **6,467,465** | **10,995,900** | **14,142,071** | **14,383,391** |
| **3.Broadband Subscriptions** | | | | | |
| Copper line (Dial-up, DSL and xDSL) | 848 | 812 | 179 | 126 | 31 |
| Fibre to the Home | 410,762 | 566,901 | 754,983 | 973,749 | 1,258,019 |
| Fibre to the Office | 67,198 | 75,791 | 73,308 | 85,413 | 110,963 |
| Cable modem | 193,809 | 193,709 | 198,351 | 188,541 | 194,783 |
| Other fixed wired broadband | 561 | 777 | 116 | 880 | 8,507 |
| **Total Fixed (Wired)- Broadband** | **673,178** | **837,990** | **1,026,937** | **1,248,709** | **1,572,303** |
| **4. Satellite broadband** | **486** | **455** | **2,861** | **19,284** | **19,646** |
| **5. Terrestrial fixed wireless broadband** | **107,632** | **207,707** | **279,277** | **415,309** | **750,779** |
| **6.Total Active mobile broadband (a+b)** | **28,360,642** | **31,888,468** | **36,518,744** | **43,395,364** | **51,549,983** |
| Data and Voice mobile broadband (a) | 13,044,832 | 11,061,488 | 9,683,338 | 7,602,947 | 5,656,599 |
| Data only mobile broadband (b) | 15,315,810 | 20,826,980 | 26,835,406 | 35,792,417 | 45,893,384 |
| **7. Total wireless broadband (4+5+6)** | **28,468,760** | **32,096,630** | **36,800,882** | **43,829,957** | **52,320,408** |
| **8. Total fixed and wireless broadband (3+7)** | **29,141,938** | **32,934,620** | **37,827,819** | **45,078,666** | **53,892,711** |
| **9. Fixed Broadband Connections by speed** | | | | | |
| <256 Kbps | 9,295 | 8,176 | 10,061 | 18,799 | 37,957 |
| => 256 Kbps to <2 Mbps | 13,027 | 12,873 | 12,877 | 16,578 | 78,522 |
| => 2 Mbps to < 10 Mbps | 397,561 | 476,023 | 625,984 | 611,049 | 803,412 |
| => 10 Mbps to < 30 Mbps | 237,280 | 272,871 | 424,812 | 682,389 | 1,001,482 |
| =>30 Mbps to < 100Mbps | 136,604 | 34,850 | 248,011 | 211,265 | 312,947 |
| => 100Mbps< 1 Gbps | 4,524 | 4,329 | 9,906 | 178,326 | 226,805 |
| => 1 Gbps | - | 75 | 362 | 273 | 856 |
| **10. Utilized Mobile and Fixed Broadband** | | | | | |
| Fixed broadband internet traffic ('000) in GB | 1,182,052 | 2,025,139 | 2,433,610 | 2,817,225 | 5,191,288 |
| Mobile broadband internet traffic ('000) in GB | 810,162 | 1,177,735 | 1,071,347 | 1,919,393 | 2,625,983 |

*Source: Communication Authority of Kenya*
**Provisional*
*[1] Following the ITU's revision on the measurement of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite availability and util sation, these figures have been revised accordingly.*
*-Compilation of respective data had not commenced/ decommissioned -Compilation of respective data had not commenced/ decommissioned*

## Tariffs

**14.18.** Data on fixed and mobile service charges for the period 2021 to 2025 are presented in Table 14.7. The average cost of fixed-to-fixed local call rates per minute remained unchanged at KSh 2.00 while fixed-to mobile call rates per minute doubled to KSh 6.00 in 2025. Mobile service charges remained unchanged, with the lowest recharge card value remaining constant at KSh 5.00 over the reporting period, while the average price of one on-net call and off-net call rates per minute declined by 16.4 per cent and 11.3 per cent to KSh 3.27 and KSh 3.47, respectively. The average price of a message via SMS also declined by 0.8 per cent to KSh 1.18 in 2025.

**Table 14.7: Fixed and Mobile Telephony Charges, 2021 - 2025**

*KSh*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed Charges** | | | | | |
| **Installation Fees** | | | | | |
| Business and Residential Telephone Service[1] | 5,694.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Microwave Solutions[2] | 65,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Fibre Solutions[1] | 7,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Monthly Susbcription for Residential Telephone Service Post Paid | 580.00 | 696.00 | 500.00 | 1260.00 | 1260.00 |
| Monthly Susbcription for Business Telephone Service | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Average price of a one minute Fixed to Fixed local call | 3.14 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Average price of a one minute Fixed to Mobile local call | 4.72 | 3.60 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 |
| **Mobile Charges** | | | | | |
| Lowest recharge card value | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Average price of one on-net call | 3.22 | 3.92 | 3.92 | 3.91 | 3.27 |
| Average price of one off-net call | 3.82 | 3.92 | 3.92 | 3.91 | 3.47 |
| Average price of a message via SMS | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.18 |

*Source: Communication Authority of Kenya*
** Provisional*
*[1]From 2024 the services are now offered for free*
*[2]The technology was decomissioned*

**14.19.** Table 14.8 shows the average cost of a one-minute international call from Kenya to select countries over the period 2021 to 2025. International call charges from mobile networks recorded increases, particularly the United Kingdom where the cost per minute rose from KSh 37.67 in 2024 to KSh 58.33 in 2025. Conversely, declines were recorded in call charges to Rwanda and Tanzania, which fell from KSh 22.33 to KSh 13.33 and from KSh 30.00 to KSh 14.33, respectively. Meanwhile, call charges to India and China declined from KSh 7.33 to KSh 7.00 and from KSh 8.67 to KSh 8.33, respectively, over the same period.

**Cost per minute to United Kingdom**

**Table 14.8: Average International Call Rates from Mobile Phone and Fixed Telephone, 2021- 2025**

*KSh per Minute*

| Countries | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Calls originating from Mobile** | | | | | |
| Uganda | 10.67 | 10.67 | 12.33 | 12.33 | 13.33 |
| Rwanda | 10.67 | 25.67 | 22.33 | 22.33 | 13.33 |
| Burundi | 71.67 | 96.67 | 100.00 | 71.67 | 71.00 |
| Tanzania | 50.00 | 53.33 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 14.33 |
| Ethiopia | 36.67 | 40.00 | 43.33 | 36.67 | 40.00 |
| Somalia | 66.67 | 68.33 | 78.33 | 66.67 | 78.33 |
| South Sudan | 10.67 | 10.67 | 12.33 | 13.33 | 13.33 |
| South Africa | 33.33 | 29.33 | 31.00 | 35.00 | 41.67 |
| USA | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.33 |
| Germany | 40.00 | 40.00 | 41.67 | 41.67 | 51.67 |
| Switzerland | 50.00 | 60.00 | 76.67 | 76.67 | 76.67 |
| Italy | 50.00 | 83.33 | 83.33 | 83.33 | 83.33 |
| France | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| United Kingdom | 25.33 | 32.67 | 34.33 | 37.67 | 58.33 |
| India | 5.33 | 5.33 | 7.00 | 7.33 | 7.00 |
| China | 5.33 | 5.33 | 7.00 | 8.67 | 8.33 |
| Japan | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| **Calls originating from Fixed telephone** | | | | | |
| USA | 5.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| United Kingdom | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| India | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| China | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |

*Source: Communication Authority of Kenya*
**Provisional*

## Kenyan Domains

**14.20.** Table 14.9 presents the number of users registered under the ten Kenyan domains over the period 2021 to 2025. The total number of registered Kenyan domains increased for the fifth consecutive year, reaching 118,171 in 2025. However, domains under personal website and email domain recorded the largest decline among all domain categories, falling by 94.2 per cent to 200 domains, mainly due to reduced uptake of personal domain services. In contrast, company domain, increased by 13.3 per cent to 104,972 in 2025. Over the same period, both the domain renewal fee and the average annual registration fee increased by 42.9 per cent to KSh 1,000.

Company domains increased by **13.3%** in 2025

**Table 14.9: Users to Registered Kenyan Domains, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| Domain | Users | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .ac.ke | Institutions of Higher Education | 1,026 | 1,079 | 1,134 | 1,315 | 1,418 |
| .co.ke | Companies | 85,536 | 90,000 | 89,883 | 92,669 | 104,972 |
| .go.ke | Government entities | 615 | 656 | 726 | 823 | 890 |
| .info.ke | Information e.g. blogs | 144 | 131 | 196 | 201 | 132 |
| .me.ke | Personal websites & email | 298 | 1,325 | 5,874 | 3,462 | 200 |
| .mobi.ke | Mobile content | 38 | 32 | 26 | 28 | 22 |
| .ne.ke | Network Devices | 48 | 48 | 48 | 51 | 66 |
| .or.ke | Non profit making organisations or NGO's | 1,895 | 1,846 | 1,963 | 2,116 | 2,088 |
| .sc.ke | Low & middle level institutions of learning | 1,002 | 931 | 894 | 1,031 | 993 |
| .ke | Second Level Domain (SLD) | 3,924 | 4,372 | 5,192 | 6,458 | 7,390 |
| **TOTAL** | | **94,526** | **100,420** | **105,936** | **108,154** | **118,171** |
| Number of registrars | | 194 | 183 | 183 | 195 | 200 |
| Domain renewal fee in KSh | | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 1,000 |
| Average annual fee to operate domain (Domain registration fee) in KSh[1] | | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 1,000 |
| Second Level Domain Registration and Renewal fee in KSh[1] | | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |

*Source: Kenya Network Information Centre*
** Provisional*
*[1]Amount exclusive of VAT*

## Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers

**14.21.** Information on media frequencies and mobile transceivers for the period 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 14.10. Radio FM frequencies decreased by 8.1 per cent to 970 owing to the license revocations undertaken in 2025. Digital TV stations on the other hand increased by 4.5 per cent to 349 in the review period.

**14.22.** Digital television subscriptions declined for the first time in 2025. Active digital terrestrial television subscriptions decreased by 79.4 per cent to 932.5 thousand, while direct to home satellite subscriptions declined by 57.2 per cent to 681.6 thousand during the period under review. The decline was partly attributed to the shift by households towards online streaming and internet-based television services, as well as changes in the measurement of active subscriptions to include only revenue generating subscribers.

**14.23.** The number of mobile transceivers grew by 10.8 per cent to 446,591 in 2025. During the same period, the number of 2G transceivers increased from 175,674 to 196,734 mainly due to support legacy services and expanded coverage in rural areas. The number of 3G transceivers declined for the first time in five years to 115.5 thousand in the review period. The number of 5G transceivers also grew by 83.3 per cent to 6,518, driven by ongoing investment in high-speed mobile broadband infrastructure.

**Table 14.10: Media Frequencies and Mobile Transceivers, 2021 - 2025**

*Number*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TV Frequencies | 342 | 348 | 353 | 359 | 359 |
| Radio FM Frequencies | 953 | 978 | 1016 | 1055 | 970 |
| **Digital Distributors** | | | | | |
| Self-Provisioning Broadcast Signal Distributors | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Broadcast Signal Distributors | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Total Digital Signal Distributors** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **4** |
| **Digital TV Stations** | **142** | **192** | **346** | **334** | **349** |
| **Digital Subscriptions** | | | | | |
| Cable TV[2] | 88,616 | 59,440 | 78,114 | 63,549 | 48,402 |
| Direct to Home Satellite | 1,645,525 | 1,746,179 | 1,812,448 | 1,594,237 | 681,576 |
| Digital Terrestrial Televisions (STBs)[1] | 4,169,601 | 4,385,491 | 4,487,877 | 4,534,925 | 932,538 |
| Internet-Protocol TV (IPTV) | 19,126 | 19,126 | 29,120 | 29,120 | 29,120 |
| **Total Digital Subscriptions** | **5,922,868** | **6,210,236** | **6,407,559** | **6,221,831** | **1,691,636** |
| **Radio Stations** | | | | | |
| English and Kiswahili[2] | 129 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All Vernacular Languages[2] | 75 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total Radio Stations** | **204** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **..** |
| **Number of Broadcasting Stations on Air** | | | | | |
| Commercial FM Radio Stations | 131 | 164 | 212 | 185 | 185 |
| Community FM Radio Stations | 42 | 51 | 78 | 59 | 59 |
| Public FM Radio stations | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| **Total Broadcasting Stations on Air** | **186** | **228** | **304** | **259** | **259** |
| Mobile Transceivers by Technology | | | | | |
| 2G | 150,035 | 129,130 | 137,316 | 175,674 | 196,734 |
| 3G | 103,823 | 104,786 | 112,584 | 117,382 | 115,516 |
| 45 | 42,455 | 57,498 | 93,240 | 106,620 | 127,823 |
| 5G | .. | 102 | 2,796 | 3,556 | 6,518 |
| **Total Mobile Transceivers** | **296,313** | **291,516** | **345,936** | **403,232** | **446,591** |

*Source: Communication Authority of Kenya*
** Provisional*
*.. Data not available*
*STBs- Set Top Boxes*
*[1]Methodology for compilling cable tv changed hence the revision*
*[2]Reporting methodology of FM stations ceased from language-based in 2021. New reporting of FM stations is based at commercial, community, and public classifications.*

## Employment, Investment and Revenue

**14.24.** Table 14.11 presents trends in employment, investment and revenue for telecommunication operators and Application Service Providers from 2021 to 2025. Employment among Cable TV operators declined by 8.9 per cent to 398 in 2025, partly reflecting changing market dynamics as consumers increasingly shifted towards online streaming services. During the same period, annual investment by telecommunication operators fell by 5.8 per cent to KSh 66.8 billion, while their revenue grew by 10.7 per cent to KSh 425.5 billion in 2025.

**Table 14.11: Employment, Investment and Revenue, 2021 - 2025**

| | Type of Operators | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Employment (Number)** | Telecommunication Operators[1] | 9,163 | 9,352 | 10,526 | 11,339 | 11,710 |
| | Application Service Providers (ASPs)[2] | 12,395 | 15,999 | 17,119 | 19,748 | 22,900 |
| | Cable TV operators | 364 | 364 | 317 | 437 | 398 |
| **Annual Investment[3] (KSh Billion)** | Telecommunication Operators[1] | 45.9 | 51.7 | 58.9 | 70.9 | 66.8 |
| | ASPs[2] | 3.2 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 7.5 |
| **Annual Revenue[3] (KSh Billion)** | Telecommunication Operators[1] | 280.1 | 315.1 | 339.5 | 384.4 | 425.5 |
| | ASPs[2] | 64.7 | 84.9 | 88.3 | 93.4 | 102.2 |

** Provisional*
*[1] Includes Mobile network operators (MNOs) and Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs)*
*[2] Include Internet Service Providers (ISPs)*
*[3] As at 30th June*

## Information Society

**14.25.** Table 14.12 presents ICT penetration levels between the years 2021 and 2025, with the indicators measured against both the total population and the population aged three years and above. For the total population, mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 136.1 in 2024 to 147.0 in 2025, while mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 80.7 to 96.3 in 2025. Fixed and wired broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased to 101.1 from 86.0 in 2024. In contrast, bits per second per capita declined from 282.84 thousand in 2024 to 282.80 thousand in 2025, partly due to the rapid growth in the number of internet users, which outpaced the expansion in available international bandwidth which excludes capacity from LEO satellite services.

**14.26.** For the population aged three years and above, mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 146.4 in 2024 to 157.9 in 2025. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 118.6 to 129.8 during the same period. Bits per second per capita decreased from 304.2 thousand in 2024 to 303.8 thousand in 2025 and wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 89.9 to 105.4 over the period under review.

**Table 14.12: Key Indicators for Measuring Information Society, 2021 – 2025**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024* | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Represents Total Population** | | | | | |
| Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 130.90 | 129.86 | 129.54 | 136.14 | 146.99 |
| Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants | 91.88 | 94.76 | 99.59 | 107.89 | 117.90 |
| Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed) | 93.23 | 96.41 | 101.59 | 110.29 | 120.85 |
| Bits per second per capita (Bps/ person) ('000) | 101.64 | 133.96 | 223.77 | 282.84 | 282.80 |
| Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless) | 57.26 | 63.40 | 71.42 | 83.60 | 98.11 |
| Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired) | 58.61 | 65.06 | 73.42 | 85.98 | 101.05 |
| Mobile money subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 70.81 | 76.34 | 73.76 | 80.69 | 96.30 |
| **Represents Population Aged Three (3) years and above** | | | | | |
| Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 141.70 | 140.00 | 139.48 | 146.41 | 157.90 |
| Wireless internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants | 99.46 | 102.16 | 107.23 | 116.04 | 126.65 |
| Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Wireless and Fixed) | 100.92 | 103.94 | 109.39 | 118.61 | 129.82 |
| Bits per second per capita (Bps/ person) | 110.03 | 144.43 | 240.95 | 304.19 | 303.80 |
| Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless) | 61.98 | 68.36 | 76.91 | 89.91 | 105.39 |
| Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Fixed and Wired) | 52.11 | 53.11 | 54.11 | 55.11 | 56.11 |

*'Provisional*
*Revised**

## International Trade in ICT Equipment

**14.27**. The performance of international trade in ICT equipment for the period 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 14.13. The value of exports for ICT-related equipment declined by 22.7 per cent to KSh 2.4 billion in 2025. The decline in export earnings was mainly attributed to reduced exports of recording equipment, by 95.1 per cent to KSh 9.6 million. Exports of monitors, projectors and television reception apparatus decreased by 35.2 per cent to KSh 119.9 million while the export of automatic data processing machines and storage units decreased by 25.5 per cent to KSh 445.7 million in 2025. However, the value of exports of reception apparatus for radio broadcasting rose from KSh 1.9 million in 2024 to KSh 30.3 million in 2025. The value of office machine exports also increased by 64.4 per cent to KSh 218.8 million in 2025. The total import value of ICT equipment increased by 2.4 per cent to KSh 73.4 billion in 2025. This was mainly driven by increased imports of automatic data processing machines and storage units, which grew by 22.7 per cent to KSh 22,949.5 million, as well as radio reception apparatus, which increased by 16.5 per cent to KSh 205.7 million during the period under review.

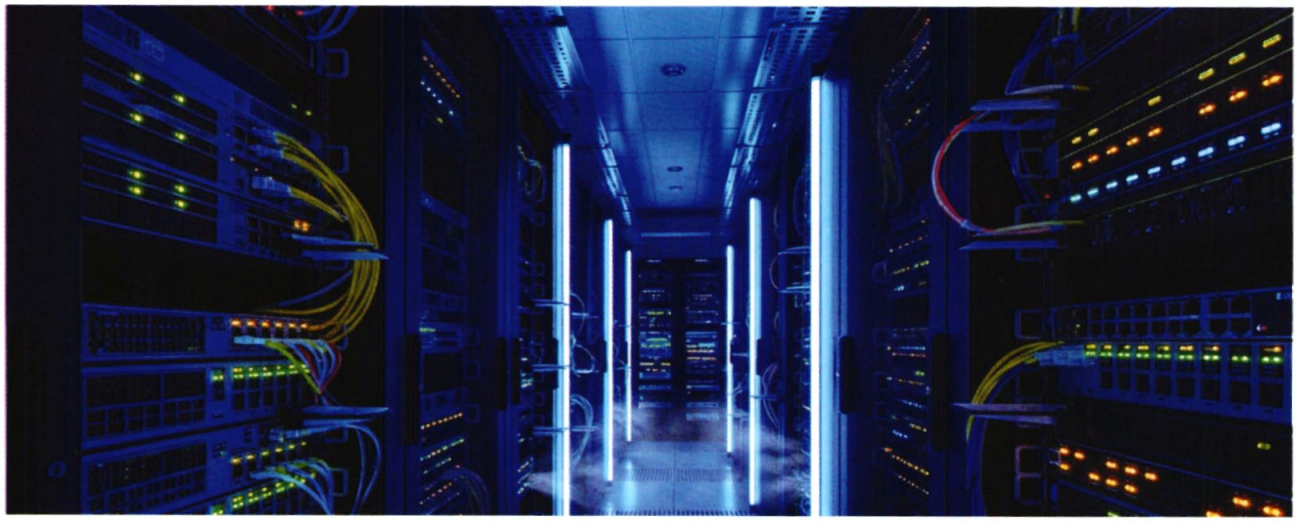


**Table 14.13: International Trade in ICT Equipment, 2021– 2025**

*KSh Million*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Exports** | | | | | |
| Office machines[1] | 63.40 | 60.35 | 73.16 | 133.08 | 218.81 |
| Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc | 493.60 | 497.19 | 995.03 | 598.58 | 445.68 |
| Part and accessories[2] | 24.10 | 68.09 | 147.73 | 135.30 | 113.36 |
| Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3] | 248.51 | 192.75 | 265.68 | 184.95 | 119.90 |
| Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4] | 16.15 | 2.65 | 74.95 | 1.90 | 30.34 |
| Recording equipment[5] | 1.23 | 13.86 | 3.43 | 195.11 | 9.57 |
| Telecommunications equipment[6] | 706.42 | 1,491.18 | 1,618.12 | 1,842.88 | 1,453.11 |
| **Total** | **1,553.41** | **2,326.07** | **3,178.10** | **3,091.81** | **2,390.77** |
| **Imports** | | | | | |
| Office machines[1] | 1,251.82 | 3,457.64 | 1,887.95 | 1,954.89 | 1,841.37 |
| Automatic data processing machines, storage units etc | 14,084.75 | 16,331.50 | 19,102.56 | 18,696.89 | 22,949.52 |
| Part and accessories[2] | 795.66 | 987.59 | 1,265.35 | 1,135.38 | 1,028.37 |
| Monitors and projectors and reception apparatus for television[3] | 8,699.54 | 10,044.81 | 7,644.50 | 9,272.50 | 9,881.03 |
| Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting[4] | 314.70 | 309.53 | 186.18 | 176.65 | 205.73 |
| Recording equipment[5] | 275.58 | 258.95 | 224.33 | 163.03 | 163.26 |
| Telecommunications equipment[6] | 22,924.28 | 23,798.57 | 30,965.60 | 40,279.28 | 37,320.15 |
| **Total** | **48,346.33** | **55,188.58** | **61,276.47** | **71,678.63** | **73,389.43** |

**Provisional*

*[1]Electronic calculating machines, cash registers, accounting machines, postage-franking machines, ticket issuing machines, reproducing and displaying machines with calculating functions, duplicating machines and their parts/accessories etc*

*[2]For office machines and data processing machines*

*[3]Include Television sets, decoders etc*

*[4]Whether or not combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus or a clock*

*[5]Sound recording, video recording or reproducing apparatus including or not including a video tuner*

*[6] Such as computer, laptops, networking equipments etc plus their parts and accessories such as telephone sets, microphones, electric sound amplifier sets Television cameras, digital or video cameras recorders, radio or TV transmission apparatus etc*

## Newspaper Circulation and Online Newspaper Readership

**14.28.** Table 14.14 presents the number of print newspapers circulated annually and the daily average number of visitors accessing digital newspapers online. The overall circulation of print newspapers declined in 2025, reflecting the sustained shift in readership towards digital news platforms. Circulation of print English daily newspapers declined by 2.0 per cent to 36.3 million copies in 2025. In contrast, digital readership continued to expand, with the average daily online visitors increasing by 0.3 per cent to 5.4 million in 2025.

> Circulation of print English daily newspapers declined by **2.0%** to **36.3** million copies in 2025

**Table 14.14: Local Daily and Weekly Newspapers[1] in Circulation, 2021 – 2025**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Daily Newspapers ('000 Copies)** | | | | | |
| English | 52,621 | 44,097 | 42,213 | 37,041 | 36,300 |
| Kiswahili | 3,049 | 2,677 | 2,583 | 2,345 | 2,237 |
| **Weekly Newspapers ('000 Copies)** | | | | | |
| English | 8,504 | 7,591 | 7,459 | 6,800 | 6,632 |
| Kiswahili | 353 | 363 | 313 | 250 | 239 |
| **Average online visitors per day** | **4,151,449** | **4,720,802** | **4,928,517** | **5,413,393** | **5,430,948** |

*Source: Various Media Houses*
** Provisional*
*[1]Excludes free newspaper copies*

## Cybersecurity

**14.29.** The number of cybersecurity advisories issued and reported online crime cases increased for the fifth consecutive year, mainly attributed to the expansion in the use of digital technologies and increased internet penetration, which has led to greater exposure to cyber risks as presented in Table 14.15. Total advisories increased by 85.1 per cent to 72.3 million in 2025. Advisories related to botnet/DDoS attacks significantly increased from 542.6 thousand in 2024 to 4,288.7 thousand in 2025.

**14.30.** The total number of reported online crime incidents almost quadrupled to 12.5 billion in 2025 from 3.6 billion in 2024. The rise was mainly driven by a surge in web application attacks and system vulnerabilities, which recorded 39.8 million and 12,114.5 million cases, respectively. Cybercriminals increasingly targeted online systems, databases, and web-based services to exploit security weaknesses and gain unauthorized access to information systems.

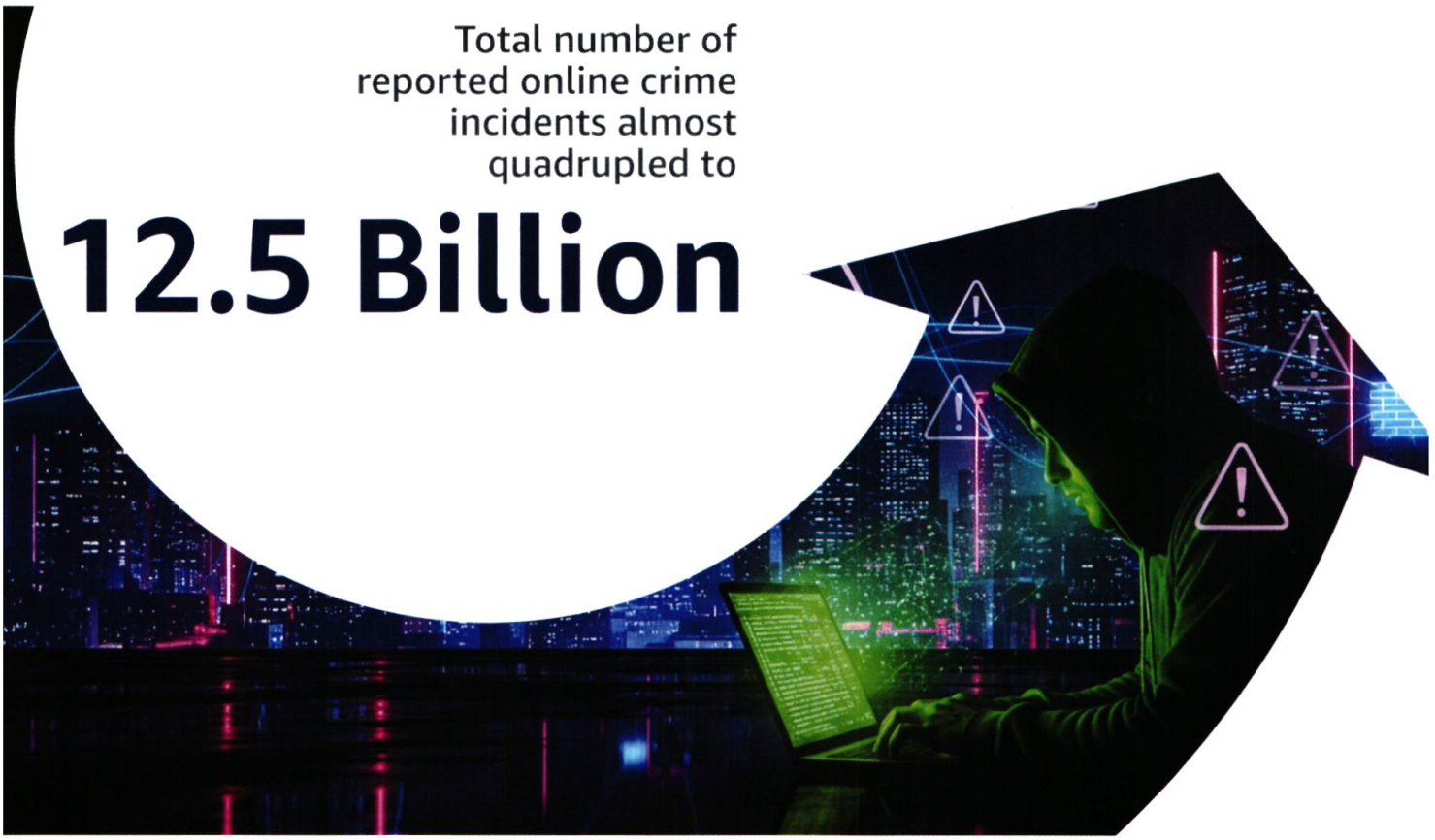


**Table 14.15: Cyber Security Advisories and Reported Online Crimes, 2021 - 2025**

*Numbers ('000)*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cyber Security Advisories** | | | | | |
| Malware[1] | 193.60 | 283.10 | 1,093.99 | 2,515.36 | 2,177.25 |
| System vulnerabilities | 7,615.41 | 13,255.96 | 20,618.70 | 18,282.82 | 28,124.61 |
| Botnet/DDoS Attack[2] | 84.09 | 96.26 | 753.23 | 542.62 | 4,288.65 |
| Online Impersonation | 0.31 | - | - | - | - |
| Online abuse | 0.14 | - | - | - | - |
| Website application attack | 80.04 | 112.18 | 3,888.66 | 13,552.70 | 30,938.03 |
| Phishing[3] | 0.19 | - | - | - | - |
| Online Fraud | 0.15 | - | - | - | - |
| Digital Investigation[4] | - | - | 0.57 | - | - |
| Digital Forensics[4] | - | - | 0.29 | - | - |
| Brute Force Attacks | - | - | - | 4,114.36 | 6,677.01 |
| Mobile Application Attacks | - | - | - | 30.11 | 56.78 |
| **Total** | **7,974** | **13,748** | **26,355** | **39,038** | **72,262** |
| **Types of Online Crime Reported** | | | | | |
| Malware[1] | 181,879 | 163,881 | 59,479 | 132,939 | 174,531 |
| Botnet/DDoS[2] | 92,108 | 82,742 | 29,991 | 62,902 | 79,902 |
| Web Application Attacks | 7,034 | 1,000 | 386 | 8,410 | 39,811 |
| System vulnerabilities | 58,046 | 452,412 | 1,653,781 | 3,272,687 | 12,114,465 |
| Brute Force Attacks[5] | - | - | - | 127,787 | 116,339 |
| Mobile Application Attacks[5] | - | - | - | 526 | 644 |
| **Total** | **339,067** | **700,036** | **1,743,638** | **3,605,251** | **12,525,692** |

*Source: Communication Authority of Kenya*
** Provisional*
*- mean compilation of respective data hadn't started/ was decommissioned*
*[1]Refers to a software designed with the intention of damaging services, stealing data etc*
*[2]Botnets refers to a collection of internet-connected devices whose security been breached. They are used to perform distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack.*
*[3]Refers to stealing of information through email, telephone or SMS where someone poses as a legit to lure individuals into providing sensitive data such password, Personal Identification Number (PIN) etc*
*[4]Data compilation started in 2023 and merged website application from 2024*
*[5]Data compilation started in 2024*

Cybercriminals increasingly targeted online systems, databases, and web-based services

## Electronic Waste

**14.31.** Electronic waste (E-waste) generated in the country is estimated using the E-waste Toolkit, which tracks the annual flow of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) imports and exports as presented in Table 14.16. During the year under review, the toolkit was updated to incorporate additional United Nations University key categories, including servers, electronic cigarettes and electric vehicle wall chargers. The total E-waste generated increased by 4.5 per cent to 55,956 metric tonnes in 2025. The E-waste from lamps recorded a decline from 4,844 metric tonnes in 2024 to 4,421 metric tonnes in 2025, while electronic waste from small equipment increased by 11.2 per cent to 21,942 metric tonnes in 2025.

**Table 14.16: Electronic Waste Generated, 2021- 2025**

*Metric tonnes*

| Type of electrical and electronic equipment | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature exchange equipment[1] | 10,319 | 10,557 | 10,776 | 11,003 | 10,996 |
| Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens[2] | 5,065 | 5,297 | 5,513 | 5,715 | 6,069 |
| Lamps[3] | 5,142 | 5,158 | 5,039 | 4,844 | 4,421 |
| Large equipment (excluding photovoltaic panels)[4] | 4,175 | 4,657 | 5,169 | 5,680 | 5,920 |
| Small equipment[5] | 16,812 | 17,821 | 18,694 | 19,737 | 21,942 |
| Small IT and telecommunication equipment[6] | 6,947 | 6,871 | 6,732 | 6,581 | 6,608 |
| **Total** | **48,461** | **50,361** | **51,923** | **53,559** | **55,956** |

*Note: Excludes electronic goods manufactured domestically*
*[1]Refers to cooling and freezing equipment such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps.*
*[2]Includes televisions, monitors, laptops, notebooks, and tablets.*
*[3]Includes fluorescent lamps, high intensity discharge lamps, and LED lamps.*
*[4]Includes washing machines, clothes dryers, dish-washing machines, electric stoves, large printing machines, copying equipment, and photovoltaic panels.*
*[5]Includes vacuum cleaners, microwaves, ventilation equipment, toasters, electric kettles, electric shavers, scales, calculators, radio sets, video cameras, electrical and electronic toys, small electrical and electronic tools, small medical devices, small monitoring and control instrument*
*[6]Includes mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), pocket calculators, routers, personal computers, printers, telephones.*

## Konza Technopolis

**14.32.** Konza Technopolis, a flagship project under Kenya's Vision 2030, continues to support development of ICT, research, and innovation through facilities such as the Konza Complex, the Konza National Data Centre, and the Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, as well as digital hubs and innovation partnerships. Table 14.17 presents key performance indicators for Konza Technopolis for the period 2021 to 2025. In 2025, Phase I horizontal infrastructure was completed and commissioned, marking the transition from planning to operational readiness.

**14.33.** Investment at Konza Technopolis continued to improve during the year under review, with the number of investors increasing from 70 in 2024 to 78 in 2025, while total investment increased by 19.0 per cent to KSh 99.38 billion. The total revenue generated by the Technopolis declined from Ksh 252.4 million in 2024 to KSh 202.9 million in 2025. Revenue generated from lease of land parcels declined from KSh 76.1 million in 2024 to KSh 49.8 million in 2025, largely due to low uptake of parcels in Phase II and Phase III of the Technopolis. Similarly, revenue generated from the Konza Cloud declined by 16.4 per cent to KSh 126.7 million in 2025 due to outstanding bills from institutions.

**14.34.** Performance of the Konza National Data Centre improved during the year under review, with the number of clients hosted increasing by 27.6 per cent to 171. Available storage capacity increased from 25 per cent in 2024 to 50 per cent in 2025 following expansion of storage infrastructure. Available cloud server memory, however, declined from 28 per cent in 2024 to 24 per cent in 2025 while available virtual central processing units reduced from 62 per cent to 56 per cent, reflecting increased uptake and utilization of data centre. The number of installed smart poles increased from 81 in 2024 to 141 in 2025 following completion of smart pole installation under Phase I.

The Intelligent Operations Centre was completed and became operational during the year under review.

**14.35**. Implementation of the Jitume Digital Programme continued during the year under review, with the number of digital hubs equipped with Virtual Digital Infrastructure increasing by 35.2 per cent to 261 in 2025. The number of youths trained declined from 13,166 in 2024 to 12,585 in 2025. Similarly, the number of youths linked to online jobs decreased from 8,062 in 2024 to 6,200 in 2025 due to inadequate opportunities since these linkages are dependent on availability of online work opportunities and support from programme partners.

**14.36.** The number of startups increased from 20 in 2024 to 51 in 2025 while the number of innovations supported increased from 22 to 55 over the same period. The number of direct jobs created within Konza Technopolis declined to 1,137 in 2025 from 3,000 in 2024 reflecting its dependence on the level of construction activities, operationalization of facilities, and ongoing projects. The number of parcels available for lease increased from 68 in 2024 to 78 in 2025 due to revocation of some leases and the surveying of additional parcels under Phase II. However, the number of parcels leased declined from 33 in 2024 to 21 in 2025.

**14.37.** Horizontal infrastructure development at Konza Technopolis remained stable during the year under review. The power utilization increased from 5 MW in 2024 to 6 MW in 2025 following the completion of the 66KV substation at the Technopolis. In addition, utilization of the wastewater Reclamation Facility increased from 3,600 $m^3$ to 6,000$m^3$ per day, while utilization of the Water Treatment Plant increased from 6,200 $m^3$ to 10,000 $m^3$ per day in 2025.

**14.38.** The total number of buildings completed at the Technopolis increased from 9 in 2024 to 17 in 2025, while buildings under construction increased from 11 in 2024 to 26 in 2025, reflecting increased development activities by both public and private sector investors. During the review period, construction of the Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology was completed, while Riara University Phase I neared completion at 97 per cent.

**14.39.** Environmental sustainability initiatives at Konza Technopolis continued with the aim of promoting a green and sustainable smart city environment in line with national environmental sustainability goals. The number of trees grown in the Technopolis increased from 44,500 in 2024 to 118,200 in 2025, reflecting continued efforts to promote environmental conservation within the Technopolis.

**Table 14.17: Key Performance Indicators for Konza Technopolis, 2021 - 2025**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Investment** | | | | | |
| Number of Investors in Konza Technopolis | 30 | 52 | 56 | 70 | 78 |
| Annual Amount Invested (KSh. Billion) | 16.80 | 15.40 | 10.64 | 13.59 | 15.90 |
| **Total Amount invested in Konza Technopolis (KSh. Billion)** | **43.85** | **59.25** | **69.89** | **83.48** | **99.38** |
| 2. Revenue Generated | | | | | |
| Revenue generated from lease of parcel of Land (KSh. Million) | 17.67 | 201.00 | 92.03 | 76.10 | 49.80 |
| Revenue generated by the Konza cloud (KSh. Millions) | 1.40 | 27.35 | 35.57 | 151.60 | 126.70 |
| Revenue generated from other streams (KSh. Million) | 45.27 | 79.04 | 63.70 | 24.66 | 26.40 |
| **Total Revenue (KSh. Millions)** | **64.34** | **307.39** | **191.30** | **252.36** | **202.90** |
| **3. Konza National Data Centre** [1] | | | | | |
| Konza National Data Center uptime (%) | 99.98 | 99.98 | 99.98 | 99.98 | 99.98 |
| 3.1 Konza Cloud Capacity Utilization | | | | | |
| Available storage resources (%) | 57.00 | 40.00 | 22.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |
| Used storage resources (%) | 43.00 | 60.00 | 78.00 | 75.00 | 50.00 |
| Available Elastic Cloud server memory (%) | 75.00 | 56.00 | 38.00 | 28.00 | 24.00 |
| Available Virtual CPUs (%) | 88.00 | 85.00 | 71.00 | 62.00 | 56.00 |
| 3.2 Number of IT Solutions Commercialized | 5 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 21 |
| 3.3 Number of the clients hosted at the data center | 14 | 41 | 87 | 134 | 171 |
| **4.Smart City Facilities** | | | | | |
| Total number of Installed Smart Poles [2] | - | - | 60 | 81 | 141 |
| Completion of Intelligent Operation Centre IOC (%) [3] | - | - | 35.00 | 82.00 | 100.00 |
| Length of fiber optic laid (Kms) | - | - | 50 | 79 | 79 |
| Number of Junction signalization [4] | - | - | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| **5. Jitume Digital Program** | | | | | |
| Total Number of Digital Hubs equipped with Virtual Digital Infrastructure (VDIs)+ | - | 3 | 109 | 193 | 261 |
| Number of Youth trained on online jobs+ | - | - | 8,527 | 13,166 | 12,585 |
| Number of Youths linked to online jobs | | | 5,684 | 8,062 | 6,200 |
| Number of Virtual Digital Infrastructure (e.g monitors, smart boards etc) deployed in digital hubs+ | - | 300 | 12,532 | 6,696 | 2,006 |
| **6. Innovation Ecosystem** | | | | | |
| Number of startups supported | - | 3 | - | 20 | 51 |
| Number of Innovations supported | - | 14 | - | 22 | 55 |
| **7. Jobs created within Konza** | | | | | |
| Number of Direct Jobs Created | 12,700 | 14,605 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 1,141 |
| **8. Konza Technopolis Land** | | | | | |
| Number of parcels surveyed | 147 | 187 | 187 | 515 | 515 |
| Number of Parcels of land available for lease | 125 | 102 | 72 | 68 | 78 |
| Number of Parcels of land leased | 22 | 34 | 9 | 33 | 21 |
| Number of Parcels under development | 6 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 13 |

**Table 14.17: Key Performance Indicators for Konza Technopolis, 2021 - 2025 (Cont'd)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **9. Horizontal Infrastructure** [5] | | | | | |
| Total Length of Road Infrastructure (Kms) - | 15 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 45 |
| Length of Road Infrastructure constructed (Kms) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Length of Utility Tunnel constructed (Kms) [6] | - | 2.0 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 0 |
| Total Length of Walkway constructed (Kms) | - | 10 | 25 | 45 | 45 |
| Distribution Substation (66KV) completion (%) | 31 | 53 | 81 | 100 | 100 |
| Power utilization (MW) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Utilization of Waste Water Reclamation Facility per day (Capacity to 36,000 Cubic Meters) * | - | - | 1,800 | 3,600 | 6,000 |
| Utilization of Water Treatment Plant per day (Capacity 62,000 Cubic Meters)* | - | - | 3,100 | 6,200 | 10,000 |
| Utilization of Solid waste Facility per day (40 tonnes)* | - | - | - | 2 | 0 |
| **10. Vertical Infrastructure** | | | | | |
| Konza Complex | | | | | |
| Utilization of Konza Complex Office Block (Capacity 74,413.80 sqft)* | 16,023 | 34,415 | 31,011 | 50,668 | 50,668 |
| Completion of Conference Facility (cumulative) (%) | 20.0 | 55.0 | 72.0 | 75.7 | 78.0 |
| Completion of Konza Complex Hotel Block (%) | - | - | - | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Total Number of Buildings completed | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 17 |
| Number of Buildings under Construction | 7 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 26 |
| Completion of Security Infrastructure – Public Safety Center (%) | - | 12.0 | 28.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 |
| Completion of Furnished apartments (%) | 3.0 | 14.0 | 72.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Completion of Kenya -AIST (Kenya Advance Institute of Science & Technology) (%) | 31.0 | 42.0 | 69.0 | 93.0 | 100.0 |
| Completion of Riara University (Phase 1) (%) | - | - | 17.0 | 89.0 | 97.0 |
| **11. Environmental Sustainability** | | | | | |
| Number of Projects certified to green standards | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Number of trees grown | 10,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 44,500 | 118,200 |

*Source: Konza Technopolis Development Authority*
**Provincial*
**Revised*
*[1]Refers to a specialized facility in Konza Technopolis designed to house and manage large amounts of computer systems, servers, and networking equipment.*
*[2]Smart pole is technology-driven infrastructure designed to enhance urban management, security, and connectivity includes enviro mental sensor, camera, plate recognition cameras and Wi-Fi hotspots*
*[3]Refers to a centralized control room for managing Konza Technopolis' smart city facilities and services. It integrates multiple systems, including traffic control, public safety, emergency management, and environmental monitoring, through the National Data Center.*
*[4] Refers to the installation and use of traffic signals at road junctions (intersections) to control the flow of traffic and improve safety.*
*[5] Refers to development projects that extend across the landscape rather than upward. These projects are typically large-scale, focusing on creating and improving road transportation networks, utilities, and land-based structures.*
*[6] Refers to underground infrastructure designed to house and protect various utility systems, such as water, electricity, gas, telecommnications, and other essential services.*

# SECTION

# C

## Social Scene

Expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by

**14.0 %**

from

**KSh 615.8**

billion in 2024/25 to

**KSh 702.1 billion**

in 2025/26

CHAPTER

# 15

# Education and Training

## Overview

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

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

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

**15.4.** Overall, the total amount of loans granted to students by Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) increased by 32.1 per cent to KSh 62.0 billion in 2025/26. The amount of loans granted under the New Funding Model (NFM) increased by 69.7 per cent to KSh 53.1 billion in 2025/26, while the amount of bursaries awarded to beneficiaries reduced by 37.4 per cent to KSh 148.5 million in 2025/26. This was attributed to exclusion of students who were awarded scholarships under the NFM.

## Expenditure for the Education Sector

**15.5.** Expenditure in the education sector during the period 2021/22 to 2025/26 is shown in Table 15.1. Total expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase from KSh 615.8 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 702.1 billion in 2025/26. Recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by 13.3 per cent to KSh 672.3 billion in 2025/26, accounting for 95.8 per cent of the total expenditure for the education sector. Recurrent expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to increase by 4.9 per cent to KSh 386.5 billion in 2025/26, accounting for 57.5 per cent of the recurrent expenditure for the education sector. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Higher Education is expected to increase by 72.5 per cent to KSh 141 billion in 2025/26 due to increased funding to cater for implementation of the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) for university lecturers. Recurrent expenditure for the State Department for Basic Education is expected to drop by 5.4 per cent to KSh 109.4 billion while that of State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training is expected to increase by 27.9 per cent to KSh 35.4 billion, in 2025/26.

**15.6.** Development expenditure for the education sector is expected to increase by 32.7 per cent to KSh 29.8 billion in 2025/26. Development expenditure for the State Department for Basic Education is expected to increase by 3.3 per cent to KSh 18.5 billion in 2025/26, accounting for 62.1 per cent of the development expenditure for the education sector. Development expenditure for the Teachers Service Commission is expected to drop by 11.9 per cent to 671.0 million, while development expenditure for State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training is expected to more than double from KSh 3.3 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 7.8 billion in 2025/26. Additionally, development expenditure for the State Department for Higher Education is expected to increase by more than five-fold to KSh 2.8 billion in 2025/25, to cater for establishment of Nyandarua and Kabarnet university colleges, as well as expansion of infrastructure in existing institutions of higher learning.

**Table 15.1: Expenditure for the Education Sector, 2021/22 – 2025/26**

*KSh Million*

| | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RECURRENT EXPENDITURE** | | | | | |
| **Ministry of Education** | | | | | |
| State Department for Basic Education[1] | 94,155.00 | 111,384.00 | 124,795.36 | 115,625.00 | 109,421.80 |
| Teachers Service Commission | 289,407.00 | 298,553.00 | 334,710.87 | 368,342.00 | 386,510.40 |
| State Department for Higher Education | 95,713.00 | 101,616.00 | 91,143.75 | 81,701.00 | 140,953.00 |
| State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training | 19,302.00 | 20,093.00 | 25,240.50 | 27,692.00 | 35,408.40 |
| **Sub Total** | **498,577.00** | **531,646.00** | **575,890.47** | **593,360.00** | **672,293.60** |
| **DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE** | | | | | |
| **Ministry of Education** | | | | | |
| State Department for Basic Education[1] | 6,867.00 | 18,171.00 | 15,725.86 | 17,901.00 | 18,490.40 |
| Teachers Service Commission | 358.00 | 820.00 | 377.28 | 762.00 | 671.00 |
| State Department for Higher Education | 3,744.00 | 3,545.00 | 3,210.73 | 488.00 | 2,782.00 |
| State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training | 2,146.00 | 2,167.00 | 6,280.64 | 3,293.00 | 7,836.30 |
| **Sub Total** | **13,115.00** | **24,703.00** | **25,594.51** | **22,444.00** | **29,779.70** |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURE** | **511,692.00** | **556,349.00** | **601,484.98** | **615,804.00** | **702,073.30** |
| State Department for Labour and Skills Development[2] | 225 | 129 | 2,689.60 | 4,361.09 | 5,063.81 |

*Source: The National Treasury*
**Provisional*
*[1] Formerly State Department of Early Learning and Basic Education*
*[2] The State Department has since been renamed and moved to Ministry of Labour and Social Protection as per Executive Order No. 2 of 2023*

## Educational Institutions

**15.7.** Table 15.2 presents the number of educational institutions by category from 2021 to 2025. The total number of basic learning institutions increased from 129,463 in 2024 to 130,659 in 2025. The number of pre-primary schools increased by 430 schools to 48,190 in 2025, while the number of primary schools increased by 342 schools to 39,339 in the same period. Similarly, Junior and Secondary schools increased by 128 and 296 schools to 32,079 and 11,051 respectively. Eldas Teachers Training College was operationalized in 2025, increasing the number of primary public Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) to 34. The number of TVET institutions grew by 370 newly accredited institutions increased by 13.4% to 3,126 in 2025. The number of universities increased from 72 to 74 following the award of charter to Bomet University, a public institution and award of Letter of Interim Authority to Consolata International University, which is a private institution.

**Table 15.2: Educational Institutions by Category, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| Category | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Schools:** | | | | | | |
| | Registered Pre-Primary : | | | | | |
| | Public | 28,585 | 29,894 | 30,414 | 30,943 | 30,948 |
| | Private | 12,086 | 16,216 | 16,514 | 16,817 | 17,242 |
| | **Sub Total** | **40,671** | **46,110** | **46,928** | **47,760** | **48,190** |
| | Primary: | | | | | |
| | Public | 23,566 | 23,631 | 23,831 | 24,213 | 24,566 |
| | Private | 9,028 | 8,838 | 11,739 | 14,784 | 14,773 |
| | **Sub Total** | **32,594** | **32,469** | **35,570** | **38,997** | **39,339** |
| | Junior: | | | | | |
| | Public | | | .. | 22,521 | 22,568 |
| | Private | | | .. | 9,430 | 9,511 |
| | **Sub Total** | | | **..** | **31,951** | **32,079** |
| | Secondary: | | | | | |
| | Public | 9,238 | 9,268 | 9,485 | 9,488 | 9,713 |
| | Private | 1,244 | 1,255 | 1,267 | 1,267 | 1,338 |
| | **Sub Total** | **10,482** | **10,523** | **10,752** | **10,755** | **11,051** |
| | **Total** | **83,747** | **89,102** | **93,250** | **129,463** | **130,659** |
| **Teacher Training Colleges:** | | | | | | |
| | Primary: | | | | | |
| | Public | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| | Private | 54 | 54 | 54 | 59 | 59 |
| | Sub Total | 86 | 86 | 86 | 92 | 93 |
| | Secondary + | | | | | |
| | Public | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Private | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | **Sub Total** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** |
| | **Total** | **91** | **91** | **91** | **97** | **98** |
| **Accredited TVET Institutions** | | | | | | |
| | Public Vocational Training Centres | 1,031 | 1,051 | 1,120 | 1,070 | 1,091 |
| | Private Vocational Training Centres | 88 | 88 | 88 | 118 | 139 |
| | Public Technical and Vocational Colleges | 255 | 277 | 309 | 302 | 333 |
| | Private Technical and Vocational Colleges | 885 | 973 | 1,048 | 1,235 | 1,529 |
| | National Polytechnics | 12 | 12 | 11 | 30 | 33 |
| | Kenya School of TVET[1] | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | **Total** | **2,271** | **2,401** | **2,577** | **2,756** | **3,126** |
| **Universities [2]** | | | | | | |
| | Public | 32 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| | Private | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| | **Total** | **65** | **69** | **70** | **72** | **74** |

*Source : Ministry of Education,TVET Authority, Commission for University Education and Council of Governors*

** Provisional*

** Revised figures for 2021, 2022 and 2023*

*[1] Before 2023, Kenya School of TVET (previously Kenya Technical Trainers College) was categorized as a National Polytechnic*

*[2] Includes public chartered universities, private chartered universities and universities with Letter of Interim Authority*

*.. Data not available*

## Pre-Primary Education

**15.8.** Table 15.3 shows pupil enrolment and number of teachers in pre-primary schools from 2021 to 2025. The total number of pupils enrolled in pre-primary schools increased by 7.1 per cent from 2,914.4 thousand in 2024 to 3,121.4 thousand in 2025, with girls accounting for 49.6 per cent. The number of trained teachers increased by 5.5 per cent to 81,843 in 2025 with the number of female teachers accounting for 87.4 per cent of total number of trained teachers.

**Table 15.3: Pupil Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Pre-primary Schools, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Enrolment** | | | | | |
| Boys | 1,422,247 | 1,415,837 | 1,433,000 | 1,454,842 | 1,573,526 |
| Girls | 1,423,018 | 1,414,135 | 1,452,636 | 1,459,571 | 1,547,903 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,845,265** | **2,829,972** | **2,885,636** | **2,914,413** | **3,121,429** |
| **Trained Teachers** | | | | | |
| Male | 11,225 | 8,724 | 8,148 | 8,677 | 10,305 |
| Female | 57,374 | 69,609 | 67,235 | 68,906 | 71,538 |
| **TOTAL** | **68,599** | **78,333** | **75,383** | **77,583** | **81,843** |

*Source: Council of Governors*
** Provisional*

## Primary and Junior Education

**15.9.** Table 15.4(a) presents primary school enrolment by grade and sex from 2021 to 2025 and Junior school from 2023 to 2025. Enrolment in primary school increased to 8,234.6 thousand while that of Junior school increased by 46.6 per cent following enrollment in all grades of the Junior school level. The proportion of girls enrolled in Primary and Junior schools was 49.1 per cent and 48.7 per cent respectively with a general trend for girls' enrollment declining from 49.3 per cent in grade 1 to 48.7 per cent in grade 9.

**Table 15.4(a): Primary and Junior School Enrolment by Class and Sex, 2021 – 2025**

*Number ('000)*

| Class/Grade | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| **Primary** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 1 | 654.5 | 622.0 | **1,276.5** | 647.4 | 615.6 | **1,263.0** | 703.4 | 683.9 | **1,387.4** | 714.1 | 687.2 | **1,401.3** | 713.8 | 694.6 | **1,408.4** |
| Grade 2. | 672.5 | 635.6 | **1,308.1** | 666.8 | 650.7 | **1,317.5** | 645.2 | 611.5 | **1,256.7** | 711.1 | 685.9 | **1,397.0** | 709.5 | 688.6 | **1,398.1** |
| Grade 3. | 675.2 | 643.2 | **1,318.4** | 667.8 | 648.6 | **1,316.4** | 662.5 | 643.4 | **1,305.9** | 712.2 | 683.7 | **1,395.9** | 706.7 | 683.1 | **1,389.8** |
| Grade 4 | 658.3 | 626.7 | **1,285.1** | 659.0 | 642.9 | **1,301.9** | 661.9 | 643.4 | **1,305.3** | 690.6 | 658.6 | **1,349.2** | 710.7 | 684.5 | **1,395.2** |
| Grade 5 | 649.6 | 618.6 | **1,268.2** | 646.6 | 630.6 | **1,277.2** | 653.2 | 642.6 | **1,295.8** | 692.8 | 658.0 | **1,350.8** | 684.2 | 654.0 | **1,338.3** |
| Grade 6 | 687.4 | 660.8 | **1,348.2** | 665.6 | 649.8 | **1,315.4** | 645.9 | 630.0 | **1,275.9** | 677.0 | 637.1 | **1,314.1** | 667.2 | 637.7 | **1,304.9** |
| Standard 7 | 656.5 | 647.2 | **1,303.7** | 651.9 | 637.7 | **1,289.6** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard 8 | 589.4 | 587.6 | **1,177.0** | 643.1 | 640.1 | **1,283.2** | 649.3 | 633.3 | **1,282.6** | | | | | | |
| **Sub Total** | **5,243.5** | **5,041.7** | **10,285.1** | **5,248.2** | **5,116.0** | **10,364.2** | **4,621.4** | **4,488.1** | **9,109.6** | **4,197.9** | **4,010.5** | **8,208.4** | **4,192** | **4,042** | **8,234.6** |
| **Junior** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. | | | | | | | 656.0 | 631.5 | **1,287.5** | 658.0 | 623.6 | **1,281.6** | 678.3 | 640.7 | **1,319.1** |
| Grade 8 . | | | | | | | | | | 643.0 | 600.2 | **1,243.2** | 629.8 | 602.4 | **1,232.3** |
| Grade 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 589.9 | 559.9 | **1,149.8** |
| **Sub Total** | | | | | | | **656.0** | **631.5** | **1,287.5** | **1,301.1** | **1,223.8** | **2,524.9** | **1,898** | **1,803** | **3,701.1** |
| **Total** | **5,243.5** | **5,041.7** | **10,285.1** | **5,248.2** | **5,116.0** | **10,364.2** | **5,277.4** | **5,119.7** | **10,397.1** | **5,499.0** | **5,234.3** | **10,733.3** | **6,090** | **5,845** | **11,935.7** |

*Source : Ministry of Education and Kenya National Examinations Council*
**Provisional*

**15.10.** The number of school learners on meals programme is presented on Table 15.4(b). The number of learners in the programme increased by 0.1 per cent to 2,653.8 thousand in 2025.

**Table 15.4(b): Learners on Meals Programme, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Learners on Meals Programme | 2,257,963 | 2,538,294 | 2,653,263 | 2,651,615 | 2,653,775 |

*Source: Ministry of Education*
**Provisional*

## Kenya Primary School Education Assessment (KPSEA)

**15.11.** Table 15.5(a) shows the number of assessment centers, learners by sex and performance level by subject in Grade 6 KPSEA from 2022 to 2025. The number of assessment centers decreased by 0.5 per cent to 32,367 in 2025. This was attributed to the merging of some assessment centers. Number of registered learners for grade 6 KPSEA assessment declined by 1.3 per cent to 1,297.3 thousand in 2025. Similarly, the number of learners who sat for the assessment dropped by 3.5 per cent to 1,266.5 thousand in 2025, accounted for 97.6 per cent of learners who registered for the assessment.

## Table 15.5(a): Number of Assessment Centres, Learners by Sex and Performance level by Subject in Grade 6 KPSEA, 2022 – 2025

| | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assessment Centres** | **32,717** | | | | **32,638** | | | | **32,537** | | | | **32,367** | | | |
| Registered Grade 6 KPSEA Learners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 643,033 | | | | 658,028 | | | | 676,956 | | | | 663,673 | | | |
| Female | 600,184 | | | | 623,619 | | | | 637,134 | | | | 633,637 | | | |
| **Total** | **1,243,217** | | | | **1,281,647** | | | | **1,314,090** | | | | **1,297,310** | | | |
| **Learners who sat for Grade 6 KPSEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 611,793 | | | | 637,890 | | | | 676,166 | | | | 646,610 | | | |
| Female | 574,148 | | | | 607,111 | | | | 636,534 | | | | 619,911 | | | |
| **Total** | **1,185,941** | | | | **1,245,001** | | | | **1,312,700** | | | | **1,266,521** | | | |
| **KPSEA Learners' Performance** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Subject** | **Exceeding Expectation (%)** | **Meeting Expectation (%)** | **Approaching Expectation (%)** | **Below Expectation (%)** | **Exceeding Expectation (%)** | **Meeting Expectation (%)** | **Approaching Expectation (%)** | **Below Expectation (%)** | **Exceeding Expectation (%)** | **Meeting Expectation (%)** | **Approaching Expectation (%)** | **Below Expectation (%)** | **Exceeding Expectation (%)** | **Meeting Expectation (%)** | **Approaching Expectation (%)** | **Below Expectation (%)** |
| English Language | 12.5 | 47.7 | 35.9 | 3.9 | 19.5 | 41.9 | 32.1 | 6.5 | 14.2 | 29.0 | 41.6 | 15.2 | 27.0 | 25.1 | 42.3 | 5.6 |
| Kiswahili Lugha | 8.8 | 67.3 | 20.6 | 3.3 | 10.9 | 56.9 | 26.2 | 6.0 | 9.4 | 35.5 | 40.4 | 14.8 | 19.3 | 32.4 | 44.3 | 4.0 |
| Kenyan Sign Language | 0.2 | 32.6 | 59.5 | 7.7 | 2.2 | 20.6 | 58.8 | 18.4 | 3.5 | 11.2 | 57.7 | 27.6 | 1.0 | 15.0 | 74.5 | 9.5 |
| Mathematics | 4.3 | 40.5 | 47.3 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 37.7 | 42.5 | 9.4 | 5.4 | 18.1 | 54.1 | 22.4 | 13.4 | 22.4 | 59.8 | 4.4 |
| Science and Technology | 14.7 | 52.3 | 27.1 | 5.9 | 11.0 | 38.1 | 31.4 | 19.5 | 3.3 | 21.7 | 52.0 | 23.1 | 11.3 | 25.7 | 57.6 | 5.4 |
| Agriculture | 19.0 | 61.9 | 15.8 | 3.3 | 11.6 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 29.9 | 44.4 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 29.7 | 49.7 | 9.1 |
| Home Science/ Nutrition[1] | 15.2 | 37.0 | 40.0 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 38.7 | 37.6 | 14.7 | 5.2 | 25.9 | 42.5 | 26.5 | 10.7 | 26.2 | 50.2 | 12.9 |
| Physical and Health Education | 9.7 | 44.4 | 36.5 | 9.4 | 15.9 | 42.5 | 25.8 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 25.0 | 48.5 | 20.0 | 11.3 | 25.9 | 50.7 | 12.1 |
| Social Studies | 11.3 | 58.4 | 25.3 | 5.0 | 15.8 | 47.0 | 28.0 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 31.9 | 40.3 | 20.9 | 3.6 | 16.5 | 67.7 | 12.2 |
| Art and Craft | 5.9 | 38.7 | 42.5 | 13.0 | 16.6 | 45.4 | 24.5 | 13.6 | 2.0 | 21.8 | 47.0 | 29.2 | 12.4 | 22.0 | 55.0 | 10.6 |
| Music | 9.1 | 61.7 | 18.9 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 38.1 | 33.0 | 18.9 | 2.8 | 27.8 | 44.4 | 25.0 | 5.8 | 24.5 | 57.9 | 11.8 |
| Christian Religious Education | 33.6 | 48.5 | 15.2 | 2.6 | 27.9 | 39.0 | 25.5 | 7.6 | 20.4 | 30.2 | 34.9 | 14.5 | 23.3 | 27.1 | 40.6 | 9.0 |
| Islamic Religios Education | 41.2 | 43.9 | 12.5 | 2.5 | 21.3 | 36.9 | 28.7 | 13.1 | 30.5 | 20.2 | 39.6 | 9.7 | 37.9 | 19.0 | 33.3 | 9.8 |
| Hindu Religious Education | 0.0 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 39.4 | 36.4 | 21.2 | 7.1 | 35.7 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 41.7 | 25.0 | 8.3 |

*Source: Kenya National Examinations Council*
** Provisional*
*[1]In 2024 the learning area name was changed to Nutrition*

## Kenya Junior School Education Assessment (KJSEA)

**15.12.** Table 15.5(b) presents the number of assessment centres, learners by sex and performance level by subject in Grade 9 KJSEA in 2025. The number of assessment centres in 2025 was 24,367. A total of 1,130.7 thousand learners registered for the assessment out of which 98.5 per cent of the learners sat for the assessment.

**Table 15.5(b): Number of Assessment Centres, Learners by Sex and Performance level by Subject in Grade 9 KJSEA, 2025**

| | 2025* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assessment Centres | 24,367 | | | | | | | |
| Registered Grade 9 KJSEA Learners | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 578,553 | | | | | | | |
| Female | 552,141 | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **1,130,694** | | | | | | | |
| Learners who sat for Grade 9 KJSEA | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 569,259 | | | | | | | |
| Female | 544,141 | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **1,113,400** | | | | | | | |
| **KJSEA Learners' Performance** | | | | | | | | |
| **Subject** | **Exceeding Expectation (%)** | | **Meeting Expectation (%)** | | **Approaching Expectation (%)** | | **Below Expectation (%)** | |
| | **EE1** | **EE2** | **ME1** | **ME2** | **AE1** | **AE2** | **BE1** | **BE2** |
| English | 2.6 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 21.3 | 15.7 | 25.7 | 9.2 | 0.7 |
| Kiswahili | 0.7 | 10.2 | 16.3 | 32.2 | 18.3 | 17.2 | 4.6 | 0.4 |
| Mathematics | 2.7 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 16.7 | 21.5 | 31.6 | 8.8 | 4.2 |
| Kenyan Sign Language | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 17.9 | 22.3 | 34.3 | 16.4 | 4.2 |
| Intergrated Science | 5.4 | 27.8 | 18.5 | 26.8 | 13.5 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Agriculture | 4.8 | 25.8 | 21.8 | 29.0 | 12.1 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Social Studies | 5.4 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 26.2 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Christian Religious Education | 4.2 | 15.6 | 13.9 | 21.5 | 13.6 | 18.4 | 9.2 | 3.7 |
| Islamic Religios Education | 2.4 | 15.7 | 12.6 | 19.2 | 14.3 | 21.0 | 10.2 | 4.7 |
| Hindu Religious Education | 0.0 | 15.4 | 23.1 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Creative Arts and Sports | 0.2 | 12.0 | 16.3 | 36.4 | 24.2 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Pre-technical studies | 0.1 | 9.9 | 11.9 | 26.4 | 21.4 | 20.6 | 8.2 | 1.5 |

*Source: Kenya National Examinations Council*
** Provisional*

**15.13.** The number of registered KPSEA and KJSEA learners with special needs by type of disability and sex is shown in Table 15.6. Special needs learners registered for KPSEA decreased by 10.3 per cent to 3,313 in 2025, with males accounting for 56.8 per cent of the total number of registered learners. The number of KJSEA registered learners with special needs was 2,641 in 2025, with learners physically handicapped in writing accounting 40.6 per cent.

**Table 15.6: Number of Registered KPSEA and KJSEA Leaners with Special Needs by Type and Sex, 2022 – 2025**

*Number*

| Type of Disability | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **KPSEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blind | 128 | 76 | **204** | 72 | 73 | 145 | 150 | 141 | **291** | 84 | 49 | **133** |
| Low Vision | 290 | 260 | **550** | 394 | 311 | 705 | 459 | 350 | **809** | 456 | 322 | **778** |
| Deaf | 443 | 433 | **876** | 482 | 466 | 948 | 505 | 477 | **982** | 491 | 427 | **918** |
| Physically Handicapped (Writing) | 533 | 395 | **928** | 882 | 585 | 1467 | 937 | 674 | **1611** | 850 | 634 | **1484** |
| **Total** | **1,394** | **1,164** | **2,558** | **1,830** | **1,435** | **3,265** | **2,051** | **1,642** | **3,693** | **1,881** | **1,432** | **3,313** |
| **KJSEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blind | | | | | | | | | | 69 | 57 | **126** |
| Low Vision | | | | | | | | | | 345 | 279 | **624** |
| Deaf | | | | | | | | | | 407 | 413 | **820** |
| Physically Handicapped (Writing) | | | | | | | | | | 600 | 471 | **1071** |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | **1,421** | **1,220** | **2,641** |

*Source: Kenya National Examinations Council*
** Provisional*

**15.14.** The number of teachers in public primary and junior schools by level, qualification and sex, from 2021 to 2025 is presented in Table 15.7. There was a 1.5 per cent increase in the total number of public primary school teachers to 215,691 in 2025. Teachers with certificate qualification accounted for 69.0 per cent of the primary school teachers. In the review period, the total number of public junior school teachers rose more than three times from 21,000 in 2024 to 68,325 in 2025, attributed to transfers from primary schools and confirmation of interns to permanent and pensionable terms. Teachers holding bachelor's degree qualification and above accounting for 93.8 per cent.

## Table 15.7: Public Primary and Junior School Teachers[1] by Level/Qualification and Sex, 2021 – 2025

| Level/ Qualification | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Primary** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Masters and Doctorate Degrees | 887 | 1,100 | **1,987** | 889 | 1,158 | **2,047** | 889 | 1,171 | **2,060** | 942 | 986 | **1,928** | 938 | 896 | **1,834** |
| Bachelors Degree | 12,866 | 13,289 | **26,155** | 13,209 | 14,115 | **27,324** | 13,592 | 14,634 | **28,226** | 12,137 | 13,120 | **25,257** | 12,089 | 12,879 | **24,968** |
| Diploma | 17,290 | 21,588 | **38,878** | 17,351 | 21,949 | **39,300** | 17,942 | 22,974 | **40,916** | 17,097 | 21,820 | **38,917** | 17,475 | 22,577 | **40,052** |
| Certificate | 72,893 | 82,530 | **155,423** | 70,876 | 81,963 | **152,839** | 68,524 | 80,001 | **148,525** | 67,176 | 79,324 | **146,500** | 62,757 | 86,080 | **148,837** |
| **Total** | **103,936** | **118,507** | **222,443** | **102,325** | **119,185** | **221,510** | **100,947** | **118,780** | **219,727** | **97,352** | **115,250** | **212,602** | **93,259** | **122,432** | **215,691** |
| **Junior** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Masters and Doctorate Degrees | | | | | | | | | | 62 | 32 | **94** | 145 | 88 | **233** |
| Bachelors Degree | | | | | | | | | | 9,371 | 10,033 | **19,404** | 32,012 | 31,849 | **63,861** |
| Diploma | | | | | | | | | | 723 | 779 | **1,502** | 1,959 | 2,272 | **4,231** |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | **10,156** | **10,844** | **21,000** | **34,116** | **34,209** | **68,325** |

*Source: Teachers Service Commision*
** Provisional*
*[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases*

## Secondary Education

**15.15.** Table 15.8 presents secondary school enrolment by grade and sex. There was a drop in secondary school enrolment by 22.7 per cent to 3,338.8 thousand in 2025. This was attributed to the absence of Form 1 learners who transitioned from grade 8 to grade 9 in junior school under the Competency Based Education (CBE) system.

**Table 15.8: Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Grade and Sex, 2021 – 2025**

*Number ('000')*

| Grade | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Form 1 | 450.1 | 462.9 | **913.0** | 481.2 | 501.9 | **983.1** | 553.5 | 568.6 | **1,122.1** | 642.8 | 633.9 | **1,276.8** | | | |
| Form 2 | 464.9 | 478.0 | **942.8** | 486.0 | 504.4 | **990.4** | 509.5 | 533.2 | **1,042.7** | 527.3 | 540.8 | **1,068.1** | 633.8 | 641.1 | **1,274.9** |
| Form 3 | 454.3 | 469.9 | **924.2** | 487.6 | 504.0 | **991.6** | 494.9 | 513.3 | **1,008.2** | 497.9 | 513.7 | **1,011.6** | 522.4 | 545.1 | **1,067.5** |
| Form 4 | 453.5 | 458.6 | **912.0** | 470.0 | 485.2 | **955.2** | 466.7 | 469.8 | **936.5** | 481.6 | 483.5 | **965.2** | 490.8 | 505.6 | **996.4** |
| **TOTAL** | **1,822.7** | **1,869.3** | **3,692.0** | **1,924.8** | **1,995.5** | **3,920.3** | **2,024.5** | **2,084.9** | **4,109.5** | **2,149.8** | **2,171.9** | **4,321.6** | **1,646.9** | **1,691.9** | **3,338.8** |

*Source : Ministry of Education, KNEC and KNBS*
** Provisional*

## Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**15.16.** Table 15.9 presents number of examination centres and registered candidates by sex and mean grade in KCSE. The number of KCSE examination centres increased from 10,755 in 2024 to 10,771 in 2025. The total number of KCSE candidates registered grew by 3.2 per cent to 995,841 during the review period. The number of registered female candidates recorded a higher increase of 3.9 per cent compared to an increase of 2.4 per cent for males. The number of candidates who scored C+ and above, the cut-off for university increased by 4.7 per cent to 270,478 in 2025. The number of female candidates with C+ and above increased by 3.4 per cent to 130,280, while that of male candidates increased by 5.8 per cent to 140,198 in 2025.

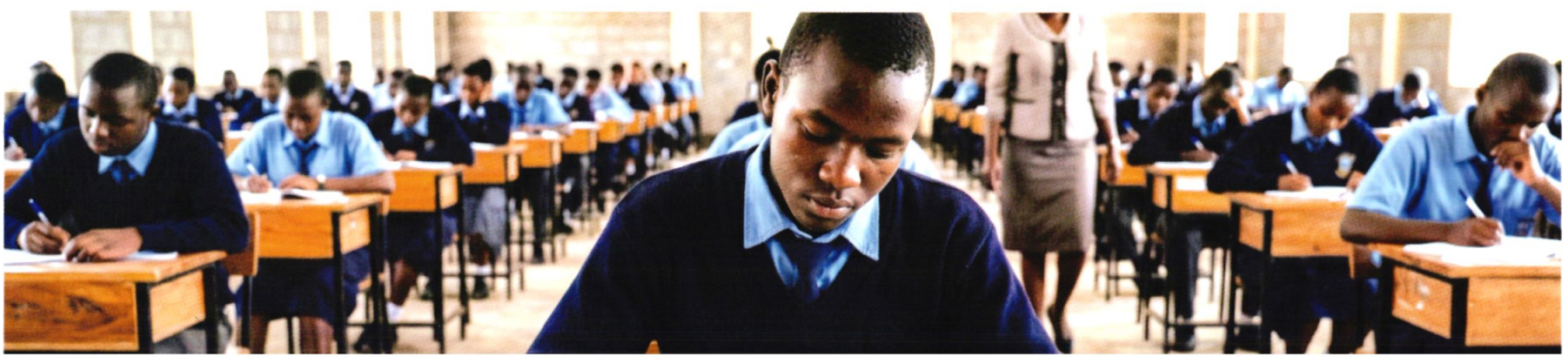


**Table 15.9: Number of Examination Centres, Candidates by Sex and KCSE Mean Grade, 2021 - 2025**

*Number*

| Examination Centres | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10,612 | | | 10,516 | | | 10,651 | | | 10,755 | | | 10,771 | | |
| Registered KCSE Candidates | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| | 423,393 | 407,598 | **830,991** | 445,103 | 439,019 | **884,122** | 452,463 | 450,675 | **903,138** | 481,649 | 483,523 | **965,172** | 493,396 | 502,445 | **995,841** |
| **KCSE Grade** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | 791 | 349 | **1,140** | 856 | 303 | **1,159** | 825 | 391 | **1,216** | 1,139 | 556 | **1,695** | 1,334 | 600 | **1,934** |
| A- | 3,908 | 2,152 | **6,060** | 4,620 | 2,064 | **6,684** | 4,466 | 2,783 | **7,249** | 4,892 | 2,835 | **7,727** | 5,682 | 3,649 | **9,331** |
| B+ | 8,516 | 5,201 | **13,717** | 9,802 | 6,273 | **16,075** | 10,374 | 7,712 | **18,086** | 23,326 | 19,776 | **43,102** | 13,433 | 10,525 | **23,958** |
| B | 14,761 | 10,475 | **25,236** | 17,848 | 13,600 | **31,448** | 19,810 | 16,928 | **36,738** | 38,436 | 36,829 | **75,265** | 26,664 | 23,473 | **50,137** |
| B- | 21,848 | 17,900 | **39,748** | 27,338 | 21,583 | **48,921** | 30,538 | 28,981 | **59,519** | 11,032 | 8,099 | **19,131** | 41,238 | 39,406 | **80,644** |
| C+ | 30,839 | 29,036 | **59,875** | 36,978 | 33,240 | **70,218** | 38,882 | 39,452 | **78,334** | 53,644 | 57,855 | **111,499** | 51,847 | 52,627 | **104,474** |
| C | 39,964 | 41,395 | **81,359** | 46,060 | 49,310 | **95,370** | 44,153 | 48,400 | **92,553** | 56,033 | 62,499 | **118,532** | 55,262 | 60,358 | **115,620** |
| C- | 48,216 | 51,219 | **99,435** | 56,460 | 62,740 | **119,200** | 50,586 | 56,844 | **107,430** | 48,874 | 50,365 | **99,239** | 56,220 | 64,063 | **120,283** |
| D+ | 57,883 | 58,510 | **116,393** | 64,674 | 70,031 | **134,705** | 58,939 | 66,031 | **124,970** | 73,395 | 79,771 | **153,166** | 59,100 | 67,579 | **126,679** |
| D | 72,069 | 73,925 | **145,994** | 75,429 | 79,605 | **155,034** | 75,644 | 79,581 | **155,225** | 79,222 | 72,114 | **151,336** | 69,538 | 75,776 | **145,314** |
| D- | 93,851 | 93,495 | **187,346** | 83,503 | 83,819 | **167,322** | 86,397 | 79,427 | **165,824** | 59,979 | 68,721 | **128,700** | 76,894 | 76,017 | **152,911** |
| E | 26,611 | 19,587 | **46,198** | 17,899 | 12,639 | **30,538** | 28,211 | 19,961 | **48,172** | 28,055 | 19,949 | **48,004** | 32,143 | 24,005 | **56,148** |
| **Total** | **419,257** | **403,244** | **822,501** | **441,467** | **435,207** | **876,674** | **448,825** | **446,491** | **895,316** | **478,027** | **479,369** | **957,396** | **489,355** | **498,078** | **987,433** |

*Source: Kenya National Examinations Council*
** Provisional*

**15.17.** The number of registered KCSE candidates with special needs by sex and type of disability is shown in Table 15.10. Overall, the number of registered KCSE candidates with special needs grew by 10.0 per cent to 2,508 in 2025. The candidates physically handicapped in writing, increased by 17.8 per cent to 1,070 in 2025, accounting for 42.7 per cent of the total number of special needs candidates. Male candidates accounted for 52.7 per cent of the total registered Special Needs Education (SNE) candidates in the review period. Candidates with low vision increased by 6.4 per cent to 585, while those with hearing impairment increased by 6.9 per cent to 694 in 2025. The number of candidates who were blind decreased from 174 in 2014 to 159 in 2025.

**Table 15.10: Number of Registered KCSE Candidates with Special Needs by Sex and Type of Disability, 2021-2025**

*Number*

| Type of Disability | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Blind | 73 | 49 | **122** | 73 | 57 | **130** | 84 | 64 | **148** | 101 | 73 | **174** | 90 | 69 | **159** |
| Low Vision | 296 | 228 | **524** | 288 | 258 | **546** | 260 | 215 | **475** | 308 | 242 | **550** | 306 | 279 | **585** |
| Deaf | 301 | 311 | **612** | 374 | 295 | **669** | 359 | 324 | **683** | 341 | 308 | **649** | 353 | 341 | **694** |
| Physically Handicapped (Writing) | 494 | 397 | **891** | 460 | 370 | **830** | 540 | 412 | **952** | 468 | 440 | **908** | 572 | 498 | **1,070** |
| **Total** | **1,164** | **985** | **2,149** | **1,195** | **980** | **2,175** | **1,243** | **1,015** | **2,258** | **1,218** | **1,063** | **2,281** | **1,321** | **1,187** | **2,508** |

*Source: Kenya National Examinations Council*
** Provisional*

## Teachers in Public Secondary Schools and Teachers Training Colleges

**15.18.** Table 15.11 shows the total number of teachers in public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges by sex and qualification from 2021 to 2025. There was an increase of 0.5 per cent in the number of teachers to 131,501 in 2025, with males accounting for 58.3 per cent. The number of teachers with bachelor's degree recorded an increase of 2.1 per cent to 114,000 in 2025, accounting for the largest share of teachers in public secondary schools and Teacher Training Colleges at 86.7 per cent in the review period.

**Table 15.11: Teachers[1] in Public Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges by Sex and Qualification, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| Qualification | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Masters and Doctorate Degrees | 870 | 783 | **1,653** | 3,151 | 2,671 | **5,822** | 3,343 | 2,881 | **6,224** | 3,258 | 2,457 | **5,715** | 3,182 | 2,676 | **5,858** |
| Bachelors Degree | 67,617 | 48,583 | **116,200** | 61,100 | 45,097 | **106,197** | 60,745 | 45,756 | **106,501** | 63,182 | 48,522 | **111,704** | 66,527 | 47,473 | **114,000** |
| Diploma | 1,297 | 1,115 | **2,412** | 7,848 | 5,125 | **12,973** | 7,753 | 5,085 | **12,838** | 8,135 | 5,266 | **13,401** | 6,949 | 4,694 | **11,643** |
| **TOTAL** | **69,784** | **50,481** | **120,265** | **72,099** | **52,893** | **124,992** | **71,841** | **53,722** | **125,563** | **74,575** | **56,245** | **130,820** | **76,658** | **54,843** | **131,501** |

*Source : Teachers Service Commission*
** Provisional*
*[1] Data excludes teachers on unpaid study leave and those with disciplinary cases*

## Enrolment in Teacher Training Institutions

**15.19.** Enrolment trends in teacher training colleges by year of study and sex from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 15.12. Enrolment of male and female trainees in teacher training colleges increased by 65.5 per cent and 52.7 per cent to 23,350 and 41,286 in 2025, respectively. This was partly due to a review of minimum entry requirements from having a grade of C (Plain) in cluster subjects to overall mean grade of C (Plain), following the recommendations of the presidential working party on education reform. Teacher trainees enrolled in public primary (P1) colleges increased from 36,282 in 2024 to 51,766 in 2025. The total number of teacher trainees increased by 57.1 per cent to 64,636 in 2025.

## Table 15.12: Teacher Trainees Enrolment by Year of Study and Sex, 2021 – 2025

*Number*

| Type of Institution/ Certification | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Primary School Trainees (P1/Diploma)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Pre-Service** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Year | 1,246 | 842 | 2,088 | 326 | 1,502 | 1,828 | 7,302 | 13,407 | 20,709 | 4,673 | 9,914 | 14,587 | 5,022 | 10,433 | 15,455 |
| 2nd Year | .. | .. | .. | 510 | 1,668 | 2,178 | 270 | 1,244 | 1,514 | 7,247 | 13,361 | 20,608 | 5,637 | 10,145 | 15,782 |
| 3rd Year | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 503 | 1,536 | 2,039 | 190 | 897 | 1,087 | 7,448 | 13,081 | 20,529 |
| **Total Public** | **1,246** | **842** | **2,088** | **836** | **3,170** | **4,006** | **8,075** | **16,187** | **24,262** | **12,110** | **24,172** | **36,282** | **18,107** | **33,659** | **51,766** |
| Private | 1,167 | 2,003 | 3,170 | 1,064 | 2,106 | 3,170 | 2,094 | 2,989 | 5,083 | 1,172 | 1,908 | 3,080 | 4,292 | 6,384 | 10,676 |
| **Total Primary Pre-Service** | **2,413** | **2,845** | **5,258** | **1,900** | **5,276** | **7,176** | **10,169** | **19,176** | **29,345** | **13,282** | **26,080** | **39,362** | **22,399** | **40,043** | **62,442** |
| In-Service[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Diploma Upgrade | 3,593 | 6,130 | 9,723 | 3,294 | 6,221 | 9,515 | 656 | 1,554 | 2,210 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Private Diploma Upgrade | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 642 | 1,233 | 1,875 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total Primary In-Service** | **3,593** | **6,130** | **9,723** | **3,294** | **6,221** | **9,515** | **1,298** | **2,787** | **4,085** | | | | | | |
| **Total Primary School Trainees** | **6,006** | **8,975** | **14,981** | **5,194** | **11,497** | **16,691** | **11,467** | **21,963** | **33,430** | **13,282** | **26,080** | **39,362** | **22,399** | **40,043** | **62,442** |
| **Secondary School Trainees (Diploma)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Year | 302 | 373 | 675 | 167 | 188 | 355 | 200 | 212 | 412 | 278 | 376 | 654 | 357 | 506 | 863 |
| 2nd Year | 130 | 154 | 284 | 293 | 366 | 659 | 291 | 365 | 656 | 350 | 377 | 727 | 293 | 380 | 673 |
| 3rd Year | 252 | 237 | 489 | 133 | 146 | 279 | 136 | 144 | 280 | 199 | 212 | 411 | 301 | 357 | 658 |
| **Total Secondary School Trainees** | **684** | **764** | **1,448** | **593** | **700** | **1,293** | **627** | **721** | **1,348** | **827** | **965** | **1,792** | **951** | **1,243** | **2,194** |
| **Grand Total** | **6,690** | **9,739** | **16,429** | **5,787** | **12,197** | **17,984** | **12,094** | **22,684** | **34,778** | **14,109** | **27,045** | **41,154** | **23,350** | **41,286** | **64,636** |

Source: Ministry of Education

**Provisional*

*.. Data not available*

*[1]Diploma upgrade requirement for in-service trainees took effect in 2021*

# Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institutions

**15.20.** Table 15.13(a) presents students' enrolment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions by sex. During the review period, total enrolment in TVET institutions increased by 17.3 per cent to 825,484 in 2025. Enrolment in vocational training colleges dropped by 7.4 per cent to 147,680. Enrolment in private Technical and Vocational Colleges increased by 79.7 per cent to 196,790 mainly due to increased uptake of courses in private Technical and Vocational Colleges in the review period.

**Table 15.13(a): Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| Institution | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Kenya School of TVET[1] | 1,833 | 1,850 | 3,683 | 2,525 | 2,647 | 5,172 | 1,947 | 1,955 | 3,902 | 1,517 | 2,036 | 3,553 | 2,358 | 3,032 | 5,390 |
| Kisumu National Polytechnic | 6,135 | 4,536 | 10,671 | 6,753 | 5,535 | 12,288 | 5,217 | 4,824 | 10,041 | 4,427 | 3,557 | 7,984 | 7,109 | 5,110 | 12,219 |
| Eldoret National Polytechnic | 7,687 | 5,879 | 13,566 | 11,232 | 9,468 | 20,700 | 5,731 | 5,648 | 11,379 | 9,630 | 8,240 | 17,870 | 8,092 | 6,676 | 14,768 |
| Meru National Polytechnic | 5,874 | 4,102 | 9,976 | 5,437 | 4,387 | 9,824 | 5,328 | 4,350 | 9,678 | 5,113 | 3,973 | 9,086 | 4,991 | 3,801 | 8,792 |
| North Eastern National Polytechnic | 309 | 168 | 477 | 927 | 522 | 1,449 | 790 | 484 | 1,274 | 877 | 734 | 1,611 | 646 | 318 | 964 |
| Kenya Coast National Polytechnic | 4,904 | 2,545 | 7,449 | 3,990 | 3,480 | 7,470 | 3,252 | 2,498 | 5,750 | 4,781 | 3,789 | 8,570 | 4,327 | 3,314 | 7,641 |
| Kitale National Polytechnic | 6,479 | 4,789 | 11,268 | 6,786 | 5,536 | 12,322 | 6,484 | 5,571 | 12,055 | 6,733 | 5,710 | 12,443 | 6,576 | 6,550 | 13,126 |
| Kisii National Polytechnic | 7,144 | 6,945 | 14,089 | 5,410 | 5,270 | 10,680 | 8,159 | 7,535 | 15,694 | 6,912 | 5,856 | 12,768 | 7,408 | 9,129 | 16,537 |
| Kabete National Polytechnic | 7,701 | 4,838 | 12,539 | 4,422 | 3,340 | 7,762 | 5,099 | 3,718 | 8,817 | 5,988 | 4,041 | 10,029 | 6,747 | 3,332 | 10,079 |
| Nyeri National Polytechnic | 4,191 | 3,625 | 7,816 | 4,403 | 3,973 | 8,376 | 4,849 | 4,317 | 9,166 | 5,186 | 4,331 | 9,517 | 5,626 | 4,198 | 9,824 |
| Sigalagala National Polytechnic | 4,682 | 4,102 | 8,784 | 7,347 | 7,321 | 14,668 | 7,028 | 7,148 | 14,176 | 7,734 | 8,028 | 15,762 | 8,297 | 8,216 | 16,513 |
| Nyandarua National Polytechnic | 1,587 | 804 | 2,391 | 1,889 | 1,013 | 2,902 | 1,562 | 1,123 | 2,685 | 2,409 | 1,596 | 4,005 | 2,448 | 1,535 | 3,983 |
| The Mawego National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 3,946 | 3,505 | 7,451 | 4,962 | 4,540 | 9,502 |
| The Shamberere National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 3,246 | 2,592 | 5,838 | 3,876 | 3,068 | 6,944 |
| The Nairobi National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 5,976 | 3,185 | 9,161 | 6,213 | 3,346 | 9,559 |
| Taita Taveta National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 1,924 | 1,590 | 3,514 | 1,804 | 1,643 | 3,447 |
| Baringo National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 1,744 | 1,303 | 3,047 | 1,886 | 1,366 | 3,252 |

## Table 15.13(a): Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)

*Number*

| Institution | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Kericho National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 4,100 | 2,279 | 6,379 | 6,757 | 4,340 | 11,097 |
| The Bungoma National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 3,830 | 4,628 | 8,458 | 3,513 | 4,329 | 7,842 |
| Friends Kaimosi National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 2,280 | 3,622 | 5,902 | 2,534 | 3,599 | 6,133 |
| The Kiambu National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 5,927 | 3,819 | 9,746 | 6,040 | 3,494 | 9,534 |
| Mitunguu National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 1,681 | 1,500 | 3,181 | 3,038 | 2,664 | 5,702 |
| Nyamira Nationa Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 1,620 | 942 | 2,562 | 1,991 | 1,252 | 3,243 |
| Michuki National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 2,639 | 2,075 | 4,714 | 3,478 | 2,547 | 6,025 |
| Maasai National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 1,110 | 958 | 2,068 | 1,337 | 1,000 | 2,337 |
| Tseikuru National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 588 | 418 | 1,006 | 566 | 431 | 997 |
| Ollessos National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 4,025 | 4,473 | 8,498 | 2,828 | 3,324 | 6,152 |
| Morendat Institute of Oil and Gas National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 70 | 42 | 112 | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| Jeremiah Nyagah National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 4,323 | 2,616 | 6,939 | 2,030 | 1,417 | 3,447 |
| The Rift Valley National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 7,828 | 6,957 | 14,785 | 6,500 | 6,344 | 12,844 |
| Kaiboi National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | 1,765 | 943 | 2,708 | 1,849 | 1,006 | 2,855 |
| Bumbe National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,034 | 1,550 | 3,584 |
| Kipsoen National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,318 | 1,420 | 2,738 |
| Kisiwa National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,886 | 1,868 | 4,754 |
| Siaya National Polytechnic | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,526 | 3,790 | 7,316 |
| **Sub Total** | **58,526** | **44,183** | **102,709** | **61,121** | **52,492** | **113,613** | **55,446** | **49,171** | **104,617** | **119,929** | **99,338** | **219,267** | **135,594** | **113,563** | **249,157** |
| Other TVET Institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 15.13(a): Enrolment in TVET Institutions by Sex, 2021 – 2025 (Cont'd)**

*Number*

| Institution | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Public Technical and Vocational Colleges[2] | 88,642 | 62,285 | 150,927 | 92,238 | 77,422 | 169,660 | 161,439 | 127,096 | 288,535 | 114,316 | 101,218 | 215,534 | 122,416 | 109,441 | 231,857 |
| Private Technical and Vocational Colleges[2] | 42,716 | 44,441 | 87,157 | 64,296 | 52,659 | 116,955 | 42,196 | 51,632 | 93,828 | 48,879 | 60,614 | 109,493 | 91,872 | 104,918 | 196,790 |
| Vocational Traning Colleges[3] | 97,624 | 65,381 | 163,005 | 85,155 | 77,116 | 162,271 | 88,254 | 67,492 | 155,746 | 90,551 | 68,846 | 159,397 | 84,962 | 62,718 | 147,680 |
| **Sub Total** | **228,982** | **172,107** | **401,089** | **241,689** | **207,197** | **448,886** | **291,889** | **246,220** | **538,109** | **253,746** | **230,678** | **484,424** | **299,250** | **277,077** | **576,327** |
| **Grand Total** | | | **503,798** | | | **562,499** | | | **642,726** | | | **703,691** | | | **825,484** |

*Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)*

** Provisional*
*[1] Formerly Kenya Technical Training College*
*[2] Formerly Technical Training Institutes*
*[3] Formerly Youth Polytechnics*

**15.21.** Table 15.13 (b) presents the number of TVET Trainers/Instructors by sex in 2021 to 2025. The overall number of TVET Trainers/Instructors increased by 9.9 per cent to 21,833 in 2025. Female PSC trainers increased by 12.5 per cent to 7,871 while male PSC trainers increased by 8.4 per cent to 13,962 in 2025. PSC trainers in Public Technical and Vocational colleges accounted 53.8 per cent of total trainers in TVET institutions in the review period.

**Table 15.13(b): TVET Trainers/Instructors by Sex, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| Institution | Number of Registered Institutions | PSC/CPSB Trainers | | | BOG/BOM Council Trainers | Total Trainers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total | | |
| **2021** | | | | | | |
| Kenya School of TVET | 1 | 52 | 63 | **115** | 14 | **129** |
| National Polytechnics | 11 | 974 | 545 | **1,519** | 988 | **2,507** |
| Public TVCs | 251 | 3,253 | 2,718 | **5,971** | 1,571 | **7,542** |
| Private TVCs | 855 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 2,856 | **2,856** |
| Public VTCs | 969 | 1,514 | 861 | **2,375** | 297 | **2,672** |
| Private VTCs | 82 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 426 | **426** |
| Special Needs Institutions | 4 | 102 | 78 | **180** | 46 | **226** |
| **Total** | **2,173** | **5,895** | **4,265** | **10,160** | **6,198** | **16,358** |
| **2022** | | | | | | |
| Kenya School of TVET | 1 | 47 | 53 | **100** | 16 | **116** |
| National Polytechnics | 11 | 986 | 548 | **1,534** | 1,204 | **2,738** |
| Public TVCs | 273 | 4,767 | 3,261 | **8,028** | 1,846 | **9,874** |
| Private TVCs | 973 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 3,261 | **3,261** |
| Public VTCs | 1,051 | 1,708 | 1,061 | **2,769** | 388 | **3,157** |
| Private VTCs | 118 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 485 | **485** |
| Special Needs Institutions | 4 | 119 | 91 | **210** | 80 | **290** |
| **Total** | **2,431** | **7,627** | **5,014** | **12,641** | **7,280** | **19,921** |
| **2023** | | | | | | |
| Kenya School of TVET | 1 | 51 | 51 | **102** | 18 | **120** |
| National Polytechnics | 11 | 893 | 510 | **1,403** | 1,279 | **2,682** |
| Public TVCs | 305 | 5,261 | 3,419 | **8,680** | 2,499 | **11,179** |
| Private TVCs | 1,048 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 4,226 | **4,226** |
| Public VTCs | 1,120 | 2,694 | 1,497 | **4,191** | 614 | **4,805** |
| Private VTCs | 118 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 571 | **571** |
| Special Needs Institutions | 4 | 117 | 90 | **207** | 92 | **299** |
| **Total** | **2,607** | **9,016** | **5,567** | **14,583** | **9,299** | **23,882** |
| **2024** | | | | | | |
| Kenya School of TVET | 1 | 54 | 55 | **109** | 0 | **109** |
| National Polytechnics | 30 | 2,213 | 1,586 | **3,799** | 1,970 | **5,769** |
| Public TVCs | 302 | 7,511 | 3,436 | **10,947** | 5,629 | **16,576** |
| Private TVCs | 1,231 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 5,573 | **5,573** |
| Public VTCs | 1,070 | 2,952 | 1,798 | **4,750** | 945 | **5,695** |
| Private VTCs | 118 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 737 | **737** |
| Special Needs Institutions | 4 | 145 | 122 | **267** | 85 | **352** |
| **Total** | **2,756** | **12,875** | **6,997** | **19,872** | **14,939** | **34,811** |
| **2025*** | | | | | | |
| Kenya School of TVET | 1 | 59 | 58 | **117** | 0 | **117** |
| National Polytechnics | 33 | 2,513 | 1,786 | **4,299** | 2,821 | **7,120** |
| Public TVCs | 329 | 7,844 | 3,912 | **11,756** | 5,910 | **17,666** |
| Private TVCs | 1,529 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 6,349 | **6,349** |
| Public VTCs | 1,091 | 3,371 | 1,957 | **5,328** | 1,006 | **6,334** |
| Private VTCs | 139 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 916 | **916** |
| Special Needs Institutions | 4 | 175 | 158 | **333** | 96 | **429** |
| **Total** | **3,126** | **13,962** | **7,871** | **21,833** | **17,098** | **38,931** |

*Source: Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)*

** Provisional*

*.. Data not available*

*[1]Trainers/instructors in Public VTCs employed by county governments*

**15.22.** Table 15.14 shows the number of Government sponsored students placed to universities and TVET institutions by programme and sex from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The number of students placed by Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS) to public and private universities went up from 157,762 in 2024/25 to 182,391 in 2025/26. The number of students placed into public universities rose by 18.2 per cent to 164,518, while that of private universities dropped by 3.7 per cent to 17,873 in 2025/26. Overall, the number of students placed into TVET institutions to pursue diploma, certificate and artisan courses in 2025/26 academic year declined by 2.6, 13.7 and 24.2 per cent, respectively.

**Table 15.14: Number of Government Sponsored Students Placed to Universities and TVET Institutions by Programme and Sex, 2021/22 - 2025/26**

*Number*

| Programme | 2021/22 | | | 2022/23 | | | 2023/24 | | | 2024/25 | | | 2025/26* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Degree** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Universities | 56,620 | 42,055 | **98,675** | 52,889 | 42,450 | **95,339** | 73,302 | 58,933 | **132,235** | 72,765 | 66,442 | **139,207** | 85,891 | 78,627 | **164,518** |
| Private Universities | 15,281 | 14,380 | **29,661** | 14,865 | 14,736 | **29,601** | 4,862 | 4,762 | **9,624** | 8,577 | 9,978 | **18,555** | 8,166 | 9,707 | **17,873** |
| **Sub-Total** | **71,901** | **56,435** | **128,336** | **67,754** | **57,186** | **124,940** | **78,164** | **63,695** | **141,859** | **81,342** | **76,420** | **157,762** | **94057** | **88,334** | **182,391** |
| Diploma | 43,108 | 46,972 | **90,080** | 36,037 | 42,732 | **78,769** | 51,931 | 63,287 | **115,218** | 45,073 | 48,473 | **93,546** | 44,451 | 46,647 | **91,098** |
| Certificate | 18,413 | 25,324 | **43,737** | 17,567 | 23,921 | **41,488** | 23,808 | 35,453 | **59,261** | 25,401 | 36,120 | **61,521** | 21,407 | 31,706 | **53,113** |
| Artisan | 4,750 | 5,873 | **10,623** | 4,952 | 5,810 | **10,762** | 6,861 | 7,503 | **14,364** | 9,874 | 7,957 | **17,831** | 7,591 | 5,916 | **13,507** |
| **Sub-Total** | **66,271** | **78,169** | **144,440** | **58,556** | **72,463** | **131,019** | **82,600** | **106,243** | **188,843** | **80,348** | **92,550** | **172,898** | **73,449** | **84,269** | **157,718** |
| **Grand Total** | **138,172** | **134,604** | **272,776** | **126,310** | **129,649** | **255,959** | **160,764** | **169,938** | **330,702** | **161,690** | **168,970** | **330,660** | **167,506** | **172,603** | **340,109** |

*Source: Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS)*
** Provisional*

**15.23.** The number of students enrolled for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in public universities and constituent colleges increased by 14.3 per cent to 589.9 thousand as shown in Table 15.15. Enrolment in private universities rose by 22.3 per cent to 132.6 thousand in 2025/26. The number of males and females enrolled in private universities increased by 13.6 per cent and 32.2 per cent to 65,487 and 67,091 respectively in 2025/26. Enrolment for the Open University of Kenya increased from 3,106 in 2024/25 to 4,900 in 2025/26.

## Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26

*Number*

| INSTITUTION | 2022/23 | | | 2023/24 | | | 2024/25 | | | 2025/26* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Public Universities** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Nairobi | 21,338 | 14,913 | **36,251** | 21,699 | 16,813 | **38,512** | 26,159 | 24,484 | **50,643** | 29,210 | 24,252 | **53,462** |
| Kenyatta University. | 37,889 | 30,016 | **67,905** | 41,255 | 32,877 | **74,132** | 27,058 | 27,755 | **54,813** | 33,691 | 30,175 | **63,866** |
| Moi University | 11,419 | 9,500 | **20,919** | 11,568 | 9,896 | **21,464** | 9,908 | 9,004 | **18,912** | 10,645 | 9,834 | **20,479** |
| Egerton University | 11,130 | 8,132 | **19,262** | 10,560 | 7,334 | **17,894** | 10,876 | 7,491 | **18,367** | 12,174 | 8,584 | **20,758** |
| Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology | 19,856 | 14,664 | **34,520** | 21,817 | 14,194 | **36,011** | 20,904 | 13,256 | **34,160** | 23,890 | 15,150 | **39,040** |
| Maseno University | 13,392 | 10,520 | **23,912** | 12,895 | 10,664 | **23,559** | 14,147 | 12,378 | **26,525** | 15,008 | 13,692 | **28,700** |
| Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology | 10,997 | 7,508 | **18,505** | 11,636 | 8,416 | **20,052** | 13,590 | 10,974 | **24,564** | 14,769 | 12,839 | **27,608** |
| Technical University of Kenya | 5,491 | 2,516 | **8,007** | 6,712 | 2,956 | **9,668** | 6,330 | 2,750 | **9,080** | 7,323 | 3,158 | **10,481** |
| Technical University of Mombasa | 7,343 | 3,132 | **10,475** | 6,513 | 3,636 | **10,149** | 6,631 | 2,558 | **9,189** | 5,697 | 2,552 | **8,249** |
| Dedan Kimathi University of Technology | 5,691 | 2,559 | **8,250** | 6,512 | 2,592 | **9,104** | 5,814 | 2,691 | **8,505** | 5,972 | 2,464 | **8,436** |
| Chuka University. | 8,819 | 5,949 | **14,768** | 8,489 | 6,519 | **15,008** | 10,360 | 8,151 | **18,511** | 12,134 | 10,234 | **22,368** |
| Karatina University | 4,151 | 3,367 | **7,518** | 5,544 | 4,511 | **10,055** | 6,507 | 5,626 | **12,133** | 7,059 | 6,548 | **13,607** |
| Kisii University | 12,688 | 8,621 | **21,309** | 15,287 | 11,792 | **27,079** | 15,255 | 13,232 | **28,487** | 16,460 | 14,871 | **31,331** |
| Meru University of Science & Technology | 6,152 | 3,268 | **9,420** | 6,289 | 3,432 | **9,721** | 6,214 | 3,859 | **10,073** | 6,863 | 4,585 | **11,448** |
| Multimedia University of Kenya | 3,537 | 2,074 | **5,611** | 4,067 | 2,286 | **6,353** | 4,657 | 2,629 | **7,286** | 5,867 | 3,338 | **9,205** |
| South Eastern University of Kenya | 5,496 | 3,280 | **8,776** | 4,859 | 2,945 | **7,804** | 5,748 | 3,516 | **9,264** | 6,569 | 4,018 | **10,587** |
| Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology | 4,915 | 2,779 | **7,694** | 5,634 | 3,240 | **8,874** | 5,407 | 3,562 | **8,969** | 5,465 | 3,585 | **9,050** |
| Laikipia University | 3,961 | 3,412 | **7,373** | 4,022 | 3,607 | **7,629** | 4,282 | 4,246 | **8,528** | 4,894 | 4,853 | **9,746** |
| University of Eldoret | 6,357 | 4,838 | **11,195** | 6,453 | 4,867 | **11,320** | 7,361 | 6,777 | **14,138** | 8,413 | 7,745 | **16,158** |
| University of Kabianga | 4,246 | 3,539 | **7,785** | 4,592 | 4,427 | **9,019** | 5,310 | 5,663 | **10,973** | 6,467 | 6,812 | **13,279** |
| Pwani University | 4,246 | 3,070 | **7,316** | 4,839 | 3,788 | **8,627** | 4,408 | 3,706 | **8,114** | 5,038 | 4,235 | **9,273** |
| Maasai Mara University | 5,769 | 4,960 | **10,729** | 5,361 | 5,077 | **10,438** | 6,249 | 5,861 | **12,110** | 7,016 | 6,996 | **14,012** |
| Kibabii University | 5,976 | 4,121 | **10,097** | 4,098 | 3,072 | **7,170** | 4,848 | 3,966 | **8,814** | 5,687 | 5,093 | **10,780** |
| University of Embu | 5,934 | 4,057 | **9,991** | 6,840 | 4,385 | **11,225** | 7,610 | 5,142 | **12,752** | 8,882 | 5,842 | **14,724** |
| Machakos University | 5,644 | 3,528 | **9,172** | 5,947 | 3,984 | **9,931** | 5,688 | 4,404 | **10,092** | 6,390 | 5,391 | **11,781** |
| Murang'a University of Technology | 5,915 | 3,467 | **9,382** | 4,949 | 2,554 | **7,503** | 5,734 | 4,213 | **9,947** | 6,553 | 4,815 | **11,368** |
| Rongo University | 3,847 | 3,123 | **6,970** | 4,936 | 4,206 | **9,142** | 5,846 | 5,339 | **11,185** | 6,293 | 6,382 | **12,675** |

**Table 15.15: University Enrolment[1] by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26 (Cont'd)**

*Number*

| INSTITUTION | 2022/23 | | | 2023/24 | | | 2024/25 | | | 2025/26* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Kirinyaga University | 7,087 | 3,038 | **10,125** | 7,994 | 3,401 | **11,395** | 8,005 | 4,396 | **12,401** | 8,448 | 4,225 | **12,673** |
| Co-operative University of Kenya | 3,613 | 4,051 | **7,664** | 4,537 | 3,987 | **8,524** | 3,426 | 3,958 | **7,384** | 5,897 | 4,824 | **10,721** |
| Taita Taveta University | 2,140 | 830 | **2,970** | 1,870 | 801 | **2,671** | 1,442 | 1,001 | **2,443** | 2,062 | 1,595 | **3,657** |
| Garissa University | 1,676 | 1,021 | **2,697** | 478 | 273 | **751** | 2,978 | 1,874 | **4,852** | 3,260 | 2,383 | **5,643** |
| Kaimosi Friends University | 1,863 | 1,888 | **3,751** | 2,562 | 2,090 | **4,652** | 2,986 | 2,703 | **5,689** | 3,591 | 3,471 | **7,062** |
| Tharaka University | 2,201 | 1,742 | **3,943** | 2,624 | 1,971 | **4,595** | 3,220 | 2,692 | **5,912** | 4,384 | 4,150 | **8,534** |
| Tom Mboya University | 513 | 420 | **933** | 3,348 | 2,257 | **5,605** | 4,037 | 3,235 | **7,272** | 5,215 | 4,836 | **10,051** |
| University Constituent Colleges | 2,634 | 2,809 | **5,443** | 3,388 | 3,562 | **6,950** | 6,422 | 7,642 | **14,064** | 8,226 | 10,869 | **19,095** |
| **SUB-TOTAL[2]** | **263,926** | **186,712** | **450,638** | **280,174** | **202,412** | **482,586** | **285,417** | **230,734** | **516,151** | **325,511** | **264,396** | **589,907** |
| **Private Universities** | **58,833** | **53,454** | **112,287** | **48,846** | **47,614** | **96,460** | **57,660** | **50,759** | **108,419** | **65,487** | **67,091** | **132,578** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **322,759** | **240,166** | **562,925** | **329,020** | **250,026** | **579,046** | **343,077** | **281,493** | **624,570** | **390,998** | **331,487** | **722,485** |
| Open University of Kenya[3] | | | | 1,441 | 371 | **1,812** | 2,521 | 585 | **3,106** | 3,434 | 1,466 | **4,900** |

*Source: Individual Universities*
** Provisional*
*[1] Enrolment excludes Diploma/Certificate students*
*[2] Total excludes enrolment from National Defence University & National Intelligence Research University*
*[3] Data as at 31st December 2025*

**15.24.** Table 15.16 gives a breakdown of students enrolled for diploma and certificate courses in both public and private universities from 2022/23 to 2025/26 academic year. The total number of students enrolled in both diploma and certificate courses increased from 57,367 in 2024/25 to 63,742 in 2025/26 academic year. Enrolment of male students dropped by 6.4 per cent to 29,090 in 2025/26. Conversely, enrolment of female students increased by 31.8 per cent from 26,285 in 2024/25 to 34,652 in 2025/26 academic year. The number of students enrolled in private universities increased by 60.0 per cent to 36,722 in 2025/26 academic year. Female students accounted for 61.9 per cent of students enrolled in private universities in 2025/26 academic year.

**Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Student in Diploma and Certificate by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26**

*Number*

| INSTITUTION | 2022/23 | | | 2023/24 | | | 2024/25 | | | 2025/26* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Public Universities** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Nairobi | 315 | 447 | **762** | 320 | 504 | 824 | 86 | 134 | 220 | 57 | 133 | 190 |
| Kenyatta University | 906 | 1,012 | **1,918** | 1,035 | 1,071 | 2,106 | 317 | 383 | 700 | 722 | 763 | 1,485 |
| Moi University. | 283 | 227 | **510** | 192 | 138 | 330 | 44 | 24 | 68 | 56 | 96 | 152 |
| Egerton University | 234 | 328 | **562** | 128 | 203 | 331 | 90 | 115 | 205 | 249 | 180 | 429 |
| Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology 1,209 | 852 | 2,061 | **1,090** | 759 | 1,849 | 492 | 337 | 829 | 610 | 418 | 1,028 | |
| Maseno University | 238 | 303 | **541** | 110 | 257 | 367 | 110 | 237 | 347 | 132 | 142 | 274 |
| Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology | 1,708 | 1,432 | **3,140** | 1,426 | 1,648 | 3,074 | 1,095 | 1,452 | 2,547 | 1,207 | 1,399 | 2,606 |
| Technical University of Kenya | 1,879 | 1,186 | **3,065** | 2,598 | 1,435 | 4,033 | 2,551 | 1,242 | 3,793 | 2,206 | 1,171 | 3,377 |
| Technical University of Mombasa | 7,700 | 5,075 | **12,775** | 6,984 | 4,379 | 11,363 | 6,256 | 3,235 | 9,491 | 2,300 | 1,203 | 3,503 |
| Dedan Kimathi University of Technology | 304 | 247 | **551** | 293 | 134 | 427 | 188 | 100 | 288 | 177 | 69 | 246 |
| Chuka University | 392 | 469 | **861** | 371 | 385 | 756 | 900 | 819 | 1,719 | 559 | 432 | 991 |
| Kisii University | 644 | 892 | **1,536** | 408 | 562 | 970 | 353 | 333 | 686 | 256 | 166 | 422 |
| Meru University of Science & Technology | 621 | 412 | **1,033** | 756 | 409 | 1,165 | 621 | 410 | 1,031 | 371 | 180 | 551 |
| Multimedia University of Kenya | 225 | 272 | **497** | 244 | 178 | 422 | 201 | 155 | 356 | 249 | 180 | 429 |
| South Eastern University of Kenya | 181 | 112 | **293** | 160 | 101 | 261 | 189 | 125 | 314 | 234 | 155 | 390 |
| Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology | 136 | 144 | **280** | 492 | 467 | 959 | 277 | 255 | 532 | 158 | 129 | 287 |
| Laikipia University | 100 | 166 | **266** | 175 | 294 | 469 | 144 | 220 | 364 | 179 | 273 | 452 |
| University of Eldoret | 95 | 187 | **282** | 111 | 192 | 303 | 66 | 95 | 161 | 82 | 118 | 200 |
| University of Kabianga | 127 | 67 | **194** | 95 | 102 | 197 | 89 | 102 | 191 | 108 | 98 | 206 |
| Pwani University | 165 | 142 | **307** | 118 | 383 | 501 | 222 | 224 | 446 | 275 | 278 | 553 |
| Maasai Mara University | 146 | 161 | **307** | 182 | 171 | 353 | 56 | 68 | 124 | 52 | 80 | 132 |
| Kibabii University | 281 | 306 | **587** | 239 | 239 | 478 | 202 | 154 | 356 | 191 | 121 | 312 |
| University of Embu | 522 | 462 | **984** | 597 | 741 | 1,338 | 712 | 826 | 1,538 | 1,094 | 1,057 | 2,151 |
| Machakos University | 1,234 | 902 | **2,136** | 955 | 823 | 1,778 | 928 | 577 | 1,505 | 675 | 510 | 1,185 |
| Murang'a University of Technology | 253 | 222 | **475** | 771 | 433 | 1,204 | 602 | 530 | 1,132 | 747 | 657 | 1,404 |
| Rongo University | 199 | 207 | **406** | 239 | 258 | 497 | 296 | 280 | 576 | 307 | 283 | 590 |
| Co-operative University of Kenya | 1,580 | 1,355 | **2,935** | 1,628 | 2,017 | 3,645 | 1,701 | 1,449 | 3,150 | 968 | 900 | 1,868 |

**Table 15.16: University Enrolment of Student in Diploma and Certificate by Sex, 2022/23 – 2025/26 (Cont'd)**

*Number*

| INSTITUTION | 2022/23 | | | 2023/24 | | | 2024/25 | | | 2025/26* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Taita Taveta University | 30 | 22 | **52** | 57 | 35 | 92 | 33 | 24 | 57 | 48 | 26 | 74 |
| Garissa University | 285 | 225 | **510** | 81 | 60 | 141 | 343 | 184 | 527 | 264 | 191 | 455 |
| Kaimosi Friends University | 20 | 28 | **48** | 14 | 24 | 38 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tharaka University | 247 | 263 | **510** | 242 | 241 | 483 | 283 | 269 | 552 | 248 | 236 | 484 |
| Tom Mboya University | 6 | 1 | **7** | 72 | 46 | 118 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 27 | 20 | 47 |
| University Constituent Colleges | 134 | 134 | **268** | 282 | 247 | 529 | 336 | 272 | 608 | 290 | 257 | 547 |
| **SUB-TOTAL** | **22,399** | **18,260** | **40,659** | **22,465** | **18,936** | **41,401** | **19,799** | **14,644** | **34,443** | **15,099** | **11,921** | **27,020** |
| **Private Universities** | **13,421** | **17,392** | **30,813** | **10,674** | **27,717** | **38,391** | **11,283** | **11,641** | **22,924** | **13,991** | **22,731** | **36,722** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **35,820** | **35,652** | **71,472** | **33,139** | **46,653** | **79,792** | **31,082** | **26,285** | **57,367** | **29,090** | **34,652** | **63,742** |
| Open University of Kenya | | | | | | | 137 | 54 | 191 | 236 | 102 | 338 |

*Source: Individual Universities*
** Provisional*

## Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes

**15.25.** The number of chartered public universities increased to 39 in 2025 on account of awarding of charter to Bomet University in 2025. Chartered private universities increased to 32 following awards of charter to 3 private universities (Gretsa, Riara and Amref Universities) previously with Letters of Interim Authority (LIA), during the review period as shown in Table 15.17.

**Table 15.17: Registration of Universities and Other Institutions Offering Degree Programmes by Category, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| Category of Institutions | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Public** | | | | | |
| Chartered universities | 32 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| University constituent colleges | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| University campuses | 64 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 57 |
| Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Sub Total** | **106** | **95** | **99** | **100** | **103** |
| **Private** | | | | | |
| Chartered universities | 21 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 32 |
| Universities with Letter of Interim Authority | 12 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| University constituent colleges | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Sub Total** | **39** | **36** | **36** | **38** | **38** |
| **Total** | **145** | **131** | **135** | **138** | **141** |

*Source: Commission for University Education*
** Provisional*

**15.26.** The number of approved public university degree programmes increased by 7.1 per cent to 3,810 in 2025 as shown in Table 15.18. Similarly, private university degree programmes increased from 850 in 2024 to 868 in 2025. The number of public university constituent colleges' degree programmes increased by 20.0 per cent to 48 in 2025.

**Table 15.18: Approved Programmes by Category of Institution, 2021 – 2025**

*Number*

| Programme by Category of Institution | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public University Degree Programmes | 3,148 | 3,371 | 3,519 | 3,559 | 3,810 |
| Public University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes | 144 | 44 | 44 | 40 | 48 |
| Private University Degree Programmes | 724 | 778 | 843 | 850 | 868 |
| Private University Constituent Colleges Degree Programmes | 24 | 27 | 29 | 6 | 12 |
| Universities with Letter of Interim Authority Degree Programmes | 65 | 52 | 48 | 79 | 65 |
| **Sub Total** | **4,105** | **4,272** | **4,483** | **4,534** | **4,803** |
| | | | | | |
| Diploma Programmes - Public Universities | 462 | 552 | 636 | 624 | 491 |
| Diploma Programmes - Private Universities | 704 | 727 | 261 | 268 | 268 |
| Certificate Programmes - Public Universities | 325 | .. | 157 | 155 | 226 |
| Certificate Programmes - Private Universities | 241 | .. | 120 | 131 | 194 |
| **Sub Total** | **1,732** | **1,279** | **1,174** | **1,178** | **1,179** |

*Source: Commission for University Education, Individual Universities and TVETA*
** Provisional*
*.. Data not available*

## Education Loans

**15.27.** Table 15.19(a) presents the number of HELB loan applicants, beneficiaries and amount of loans granted by sex. The total number of loan applicants rose by 3.7 per cent to 1,087.3 thousand in 2025/26, out of which 65.9 per cent were beneficiaries. The number of male loan applicants increased by 5.5 per cent to 634,900 while that of female loan applicants rose by 1.4 per cent to 452,362 in 2025/26. Overall, the total amount of loans granted increased by 32.1 per cent to KSh 62.0 billion in 2025/26.

**15.28.** Total loan applicants from public universities rose by 2.4 per cent to 677,128 while the loan beneficiaries increased by 35.4 per cent to 509,336 in 2025/26. Out of the total number of loan applicants, 75.2 per cent were beneficiaries. The total amount of loans granted increased from KSh 33.0 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 52.6 billion in 2025/26. Male student loan beneficiaries in public universities increased by 32.6 per cent to 293.9 thousand while female student beneficiaries increased by 39.4 per cent to 215.4 thousand in 2025/26.

**15.29.** The total number of loan applicants from private universities decreased by 3.6 per cent to 70,408 in 2025/26. Similarly, the number of loan beneficiaries from private universities declined by 2.7 per cent to 49,705 in 2025/26. The amount of loans granted to applicants from private universities grew by 14. 5 per cent to KSh 3.7 billion in 2025/26.

**15.30.** The total number of TVET students loan applicants rose by 8.3 per cent to 339.7 thousand in 2025/26. Male loan applicants increased by 9.4 per cent to 197.8 thousand while female loan applicants increased by 6.9 per cent to 141.9 thousand in 2025/26. During the review period, the number of student loan beneficiaries reduced by 46.0 per cent to 157.4 thousand from 291.3 thousand in 2024/25. The amount of loans granted to students in TVET institutions also dropped by 45.9 per cent to KSh 5.8 billion in 2025/26 from KSh 10.7 billion in 2024/25. This was attributed to pending identification of loan beneficiaries and subsequent award for first time applicants.

**Table 15.19(a): HELB Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Granted by Sex, 2021/22 – 2025/26**

| Academic Year | Number of Loans Applicants | | | Number of Loans Beneficiaries | | | Amount of Loans Granted (KSh Million ) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 283,109 | 197,918 | 481,027 | 203,422 | 139,633 | 343,055 | 8,616.5 | 5,780.3 | 14,396.8 |
| 2022/23 | 362,662 | 278,575 | 641,237 | 199,884 | 136,443 | 336,327 | 8,286.3 | 5,508.3 | 13,794.6 |
| 2023/24 | 488,562 | 345,295 | 833,857 | 321,385 | 209,508 | 530,893 | 21,185.9 | 12,194.4 | 33,380.3 |
| 2024/25 | 601,927 | 446,081 | 1,048,008 | 415,870 | 302,577 | 718,447 | 27,309.6 | 19,626.7 | 46,936.2 |
| 2025/26* | 634,900 | 452,362 | 1,087,262 | 411,337 | 305,080 | 716,417 | 35,499.2 | 26,526.2 | 62,025.4 |
| **Public Universities** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 181,971 | 116,771 | 298,742 | 122,732 | 74,014 | 196,746 | 5,476.1 | 3,237.9 | 8,714.0 |
| 2022/23 | 242,251 | 173,750 | 416,001 | 118,144 | 70,501 | 188,645 | 5,191.6 | 3,049.2 | 8,240.8 |
| 2023/24 | 325,458 | 218,587 | 544,045 | 188,523 | 113,393 | 301,916 | 15,927.3 | 8,445.8 | 24,373.1 |
| 2024/25 | 379,784 | 281,641 | 661,425 | 221,595 | 154,538 | 376,133 | 19,429.0 | 13,602.3 | 33,031.2 |
| 2025/26* | 398,363 | 278,765 | 677,128 | 293,905 | 215,431 | 509,336 | 30,230.3 | 22,339.1 | 52,569.4 |
| **Private Universities** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 31,435 | 22,205 | 53,640 | 23,537 | 16,714 | 40,251 | 1,056.5 | 757.8 | 1,814.3 |
| 2022/23 | 36,436 | 27,169 | 63,605 | 23,141 | 16,579 | 39,720 | 1,022.4 | 719.4 | 1,741.8 |
| 2023/24 | 35,880 | 26,146 | 62,026 | 28,718 | 20,704 | 49,422 | 1,454.0 | 1,017.8 | 2,471.8 |
| 2024/25 | 41,327 | 31,675 | 73,002 | 28,442 | 22,620 | 51,062 | 1,778.9 | 1,431.8 | 3,210.7 |
| 2025/26* | 38,754 | 31,654 | 70,408 | 26,294 | 23,411 | 49,705 | 1,913.0 | 1,762.1 | 3,675.1 |
| **TVET institutions** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 69,703 | 58,942 | 128,645 | 57,153 | 48,905 | 106,058 | 2,083.9 | 1,784.6 | 3,868.5 |
| 2022/23 | 83,975 | 77,656 | 161,631 | 58,599 | 49,363 | 107,962 | 2,072.3 | 1,739.7 | 3,812.0 |
| 2023/24 | 127,224 | 100,562 | 227,786 | 104,144 | 75,411 | 179,555 | 3,804.6 | 2,730.8 | 6,535.4 |
| 2024/25 | 180,816 | 132,765 | 313,581 | 165,833 | 125,419 | 291,252 | 6,101.7 | 4,592.6 | 10,694.3 |
| 2025/26* | 197,783 | 141,943 | 339,726 | 91,138 | 66,238 | 157,376 | 3,355.9 | 2,425.0 | 5,780.9 |

*Source: Higher Education Loans Board*
**Provisional*

**15.31.** The total number of loan applicants increased from 358.6 thousand in 2024/25 to 724.4 thousand in 2025/26 academic year as shown in Table 15.19 (b). The number of both male and female loan applicants doubled to 413.3 thousand and 311.1 thousand respectively in 2025/26. The number of loan beneficiaries rose by 37.9 per cent to 489.2 thousand in 2025/26. Male and female loan beneficiaries increased by 34.9 per cent and 42.0 per cent respectively in 2025/26. Overall, the total amount of loans granted increased by 69.7 per cent to KSh 53.1 billion in 2025/26.

**15.32.** Total loan applicants from public universities rose by 70.7 per cent to 375.7 thousand while the loan beneficiaries increased by 72.0 per cent to 374.9 thousand in 2025/26. The total amount of loans granted increased by 87.3 per cent to KSh 47.3 billion in 2025/26. Overall, amount of loans granted to public universities accounted for 89.1 per cent of the total loans granted to institutions of higher learning.

**15.33.** The total number of loan applicants from private universities increased by 59.5 per cent to 24,989 in 2025/26. Similarly, the number of loan beneficiaries from private universities increased by 60.6 per cent to 24,623 in 2025/26. The amount of loans granted to applicants from private universities grew by 57.5 per cent to KSh 2.5 billion in 2025/2.

**15.34.** The total number of TVET students loan applicants increased to 323,683 in 2025/26 from 122,840 in 2024/25. Conversely, the number of student loan beneficiaries dropped by 26.1 per cent to 89,683 in the period under review. This was attributed to pending identification of the bursary beneficiaries and subsequent award for first time applicants. The amount of loans granted to students also decreased from KSh 4.4 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 3.3 billion in 2025/26.

**Table 15.19(b): NFM Loan Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loans Awarded by Sex, 2023/24 - 2025/26**

| Academic Year | Number of NFM Loans Applicants | | | Number of NFM Loans Beneficiaries | | | Amount of Loans Granted (KSh Million ) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 | 170,801 | 109,697 | 280,498 | 159,399 | 98,933 | 258,332 | 11,329.9 | 6,618.4 | 17,948.3 |
| 2024/25 | 206,501 | 152,144 | 358,645 | 203,506 | 151,209 | 354,715 | 18,535.0 | 12,766.7 | 31,301.7 |
| 2025/26* | 413,284 | 311,129 | 724,413 | 274,563 | 214,666 | 489,229 | 30,074.7 | 23,038.0 | 53,112.7 |
| **Public Universities** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 | 64,527 | 37,547 | 102,074 | 64,386 | 37,484 | 101,870 | 7,557.8 | 4,197.4 | 11,755.2 |
| 2024/25 | 131,265 | 88,876 | 220,141 | 129,241 | 88,766 | 218,007 | 15,256.7 | 10,016.7 | 25,273.4 |
| 2025/26* | 210,988 | 164,753 | 375,741 | 210,594 | 164,329 | 374,923 | 26,924.1 | 20,401.2 | 47,325.3 |
| **Private Universities** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 | 3,311 | 2,285 | 5,596 | 3,293 | 2,267 | 5,560 | 347.9 | 226.3 | 574.2 |
| 2024/25 | 8,143 | 7,521 | 15,664 | 7,970 | 7,362 | 15,332 | 844.3 | 735.6 | 1,579.9 |
| 2025/26* | 12,011 | 12,978 | 24,989 | 11,744 | 12,879 | 24,623 | 1,224.7 | 1,263.5 | 2,488.2 |
| **TVET institutions** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 | 102,963 | 69,865 | 172,828 | 91,720 | 59,182 | 150,902 | 3,424.2 | 2,194.7 | 5,618.9 |
| 2024/25 | 67,093 | 55,747 | 122,840 | 66,295 | 55,081 | 121,376 | 2,434.0 | 2,014.4 | 4,448.4 |
| 2025/26* | 190,285 | 133,398 | 323,683 | 52,225 | 37,458 | 89,683 | 1,925.9 | 1,373.3 | 3,299.2 |

*Source: Higher Education Loans Board*
**Provisional*

**15.35.** Table 15.20 presents the number of bursary applicants, beneficiaries and the amount awarded by HELB to students in public universities, private universities and TVET institutions from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The total number of bursary applicants went up by 3.7 per cent to 1,087 thousand in 2025/26, while the number of bursary beneficiaries dropped by 37.0 per cent to 24,075 in the same period. The amount of bursaries awarded to beneficiaries reduced by 37.4 per cent to KSh 148.5 million in 2025/26. This was attributed to exclusion of students under the New Funding Model (NFM), who are awarded scholarships.

**15.36.** During the review period, the number of bursary beneficiaries in public universities declined from 15,105 in 2024/25 to 13,101 in 2025/26. The amount of bursary awarded to applicants from public universities decreased by 20.8 per cent to KSh 90.2 million in 2025/26. The number of bursary applicants from private universities decreased by 3.6 per cent to 70,408 in 2025/26. The total number of bursary beneficiaries from private universities decreased by 10.4 per cent to 2,737 in 2025/26. Similarly, the amount of bursary awarded to students in private universities dropped by 26.3 per cent to KSh 17.1 million in 2025/26.

**15.37.** The number of bursary applicants from TVET institutions increased by 8.3 per cent to 339.7 thousand in 2025/26. However, the number of beneficiaries and amount of bursaries awarded both declined by 58.9 per cent, respectively. This was attributed to pending identification of the bursary beneficiaries and subsequent award for first time applicants.

**Table 15.20: HELB Bursary Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount Awarded by Sex, 2021/22 – 2025/26**

| Academic Year | Number of Bursary Applicants | | | Number of Bursary Beneficiaries | | | Amount of Bursary Awarded (KSh Million ) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 283,109 | 197,918 | 481,027 | 23,398 | 14,584 | 37,982 | 167.2 | 102.6 | 269.8 |
| 2022/23 | 362,662 | 278,575 | 641,237 | 23,452 | 14,705 | 38,157 | 152.0 | 90.6 | 242.9 |
| 2023/24 | 488,562 | 345,295 | 833,857 | 19,055 | 11,410 | 30,465 | 129.2 | 73.8 | 203.0 |
| 2024/25 | 601,927 | 446,081 | 1,048,008 | 23,678 | 14,530 | 38,208 | 148.7 | 88.7 | 237.4 |
| 2025/26* | 634,900 | 452,362 | 1,087,262 | 14,970 | 9,105 | 24,075 | 93.4 | 55.1 | 148.5 |
| **Public Universities** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 181,971 | 116,771 | 298,742 | 9,992 | 4,978 | 14,970 | 93.4 | 50.9 | 144.3 |
| 2022/23 | 242,251 | 173,750 | 416,001 | 10,104 | 4,914 | 15,018 | 79.5 | 38.5 | 118.1 |
| 2023/24 | 325,458 | 218,587 | 544,045 | 9,620 | 4,713 | 14,333 | 76.0 | 37.1 | 113.1 |
| 2024/25 | 379,784 | 281,641 | 661,425 | 9,806 | 5,299 | 15,105 | 74.3 | 39.6 | 113.9 |
| 2025/26* | 398,363 | 278,765 | 677,128 | 8,316 | 4,785 | 13,101 | 57.8 | 32.4 | 90.2 |
| **Private Universities** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 31,435 | 22,205 | 53,640 | 1,956 | 1,054 | 3,010 | 16.6 | 9.0 | 25.6 |
| 2022/23 | 36,436 | 27,169 | 63,605 | 2,022 | 1,107 | 3,129 | 15.9 | 8.7 | 24.5 |
| 2023/24 | 35,880 | 26,146 | 62,026 | 2,066 | 1,104 | 3,170 | 16.3 | 8.7 | 25.0 |
| 2024/25 | 41,327 | 31,675 | 73,002 | 1,919 | 1,136 | 3,055 | 14.6 | 8.6 | 23.2 |
| 2025/26* | 38,754 | 31,654 | 70,408 | 1,648 | 1,089 | 2,737 | 10.6 | 6.5 | 17.1 |
| **TVET Institutions** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021/22 | 69,703 | 58,942 | 128,645 | 11,450 | 8,552 | 20,002 | 57.2 | 42.7 | 99.9 |
| 2022/23 | 83,975 | 77,656 | 161,631 | 11,326 | 8,684 | 20,010 | 56.6 | 43.4 | 100.3 |
| 2023/24 | 127,224 | 100,562 | 227,786 | 7,369 | 5,593 | 12,962 | 36.9 | 28.0 | 64.9 |
| 2024/25 | 180,816 | 132,765 | 313,581 | 11,953 | 8,095 | 20,048 | 59.8 | 40.5 | 100.3 |
| 2025/26* | 197,783 | 141,943 | 339,726 | 5,006 | 3,231 | 8,237 | 25.0 | 16.2 | 41.2 |

*Source: Higher Education Loans Board*
**Provisional*

**15.38.** Table 15.21 shows the Government capitation to HELB, loan repayments and bursaries awarded from 2021/22 to 2025/26 financial year. Government loan capitation decreased from KSh 31.2 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 27.3 billion in 2025/26, while loan repayments decreased by 21.0 per cent to KSh 4.1 billion in 2025/26. Total Government capitation and loan repayments decreased from KSh 36.6 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 31.6 billion in 2025/26.

**Table 15.21: Government Capitation to HELB, HELB Loan Repayments and Loans / Bursaries Awarded, 2021/22 - 2025/26**

*KSh Million*

| Academic Year | GOK Loans Capitation | GOK Bursaries Capitation | Loan Repayments | Total GOK Capitation and Loan Repayments | Loans Awarded | Bursaries Awarded | Total Loans and Bursaries Awarded |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021/22 | 10,895.6 | 408.6 | 5,208.9 | 16,513.1 | 14,396.8 | 269.8 | 14,666.6 |
| 2022/23 | 10,685.0 | 237.0 | 4,522.4 | 15,444.4 | 13,794.6 | 242.9 | 14,037.5 |
| 2023/24 | 31,875.0 | 237.0 | 4,693.9 | 36,805.9 | 33,380.2 | 203.0 | 33,583.2 |
| 2024/25 | 31,185.0 | 237.0 | 5,212.9 | 36,634.9 | 46,936.1 | 237.4 | 47,173.5 |
| 2025/26* | 27,314.9 | 138.3 | 4,119.5 | 31,572.7 | 62,025.4 | 148.5 | 62,173.9 |

*Source: Higher Education Loans Board*
**Provisional*
**Revised figure for 2023/24*

## Government Funding to Public and Private Universities

**15.39.** Government funding to universities is expected to decline from KSh 16.9 billion in 2024/25 to KSh 8.2 billion in 2025/26 as shown in Table 15.22(a). The number of students funded from public universities is expected to increase by 81.6 per cent to 355,140 in 2025/26 academic year.

## Table 15.22(a): Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2023/24 –2025/26

| INSTITUTION | 2023/24 | | | | 2024/25 | | | | 2025/26* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million) | Male | Female | Total | Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million) | Male | Female | Total | Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million) |
| Public Universities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Nairobi | 13,812 | 9,854 | 23,666 | 2,440.92 | 6,151.00 | 4,708.00 | 10,859 | 947.80 | 10,645.00 | 8,469.00 | 19,114 | 534.79 |
| Kenyatta University | 7,859.00 | 5,944.00 | 13,803 | 1,029.86 | 13,441.00 | 10,779.00 | 24,220 | 688.54 | | | | |
| Moi University | 10,315 | 8,485 | 18,800 | 1,715.97 | 5,170.00 | 4,347.00 | 9,517 | 958.79 | 8,029.00 | 7,055.00 | 15,084 | 672.83 |
| Egerton University | 11,520 | 8,263 | 19,783 | 1,731.15 | 4,187.00 | 2,656.00 | 6,843 | 628.74 | 7,875.00 | 5,326.00 | 13,201 | 365.24 |
| Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology. | 14,757 | 10,942 | 25,699 | 2,532.57 | 6,179.00 | 3,965.00 | 10,144 | 625.18 | 9,678.00 | 6,307.00 | 15,985 | 474.83 |
| Maseno University | 11,994 | 9,305 | 21,299 | 1,714.05 | 3,939.00 | 3,191.00 | 7,130 | 651.34 | 10,846.00 | 9,038.00 | 19,884 | 628.90 |
| Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology | 8,916 | 5,918 | 14,834 | 1,297.89 | 5,425.00 | 3,873.00 | 9,298 | 775.02 | 9,198.00 | 7,175.00 | 16,373 | 550.79 |
| Technical University of Kenya | 7,915 | 3,372 | 11,287 | 1,157.27 | 2,280.00 | 864.00 | 3,144 | 372.44 | 3,331.00 | 1,294.00 | 4,625 | 172.55 |
| Technical University of Mombasa..... | 7,784 | 2,805 | 10,589 | 1,064.88 | 1,832.00 | 688.00 | 2,520 | 206.47 | 3,004.00 | 1,233.00 | 4,237 | 90.90 |
| Dedan Kimathi University of Technology | 5,860 | 2,663 | 8,523 | 897.66 | 1,997.00 | 813.00 | 2,810 | 230.98 | 3,397.00 | 1,475.00 | 4,872 | 170.62 |
| Chuka University | 9,097 | 5,409 | 14,506 | 1,246.29 | 4,489.00 | 3,298.00 | 7,787 | 758.30 | 7,615.00 | 6,036.00 | 13,651 | 805.40 |
| Karatina University | 3,957 | 3,131 | 7,088 | 583.47 | 3,592.00 | 2,910.00 | 6,502 | 549.80 | 5,971.00 | 5,105.00 | 11,076 | 353.57 |
| Kisii University | 9,581 | 7,362 | 16,943 | 1,363.29 | 6,295.00 | 4,787.00 | 11,082 | 1,081.26 | 11,649.00 | 9,405.00 | 21,054 | 720.14 |
| Meru University of Science & Technology | 5,655 | 2,785 | 8,440 | 793.15 | 3,234.00 | 1,843.00 | 5,077 | 561.05 | 5,113.00 | 3,222.00 | 8,335 | 237.26 |
| Multimedia University of Kenya | 4,321 | 2,123 | 6,444 | 582.88 | 2,678.00 | 1,344.00 | 4,022 | 245.22 | 4,207.00 | 2,250.00 | 6,457 | 168.34 |
| South Eastern University of Kenya | 5,252 | 3,108 | 8,360 | 738.40 | 1,868.00 | 1,196.00 | 3,064 | 264.13 | 3,148.00 | 2,333.00 | 5,481 | 175.64 |
| Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology. | 5,032 | 2,984 | 8,016 | 720.29 | 2,657.00 | 1,645.00 | 4,302 | 402.16 | 4,253.00 | 3,013.00 | 7,266 | 257.27 |
| Laikipia University | 3,533 | 3,221 | 6,754 | 501.45 | 2,382.00 | 2,120.00 | 4,502 | 401.74 | 3,976.00 | 3,892.00 | 7,868 | 232.44 |
| University of Eldoret | 5,337 | 4,048 | 9,385 | 899.04 | 3,594.00 | 3,079.00 | 6,673 | 579.19 | 5,986.00 | 5,598.00 | 11,584 | 364.37 |
| University of Kabianga | 4,180 | 3,336 | 7,516 | 638.61 | 2,927.00 | 2,661.00 | 5,588 | 488.72 | 4,521.00 | 4,351.00 | 8,872 | 289.08 |
| Pwani University | 4,161 | 2,944 | 7,105 | 562.88 | 2,014.00 | 1,426.00 | 3,440 | 261.70 | 3,658.00 | 2,980.00 | 6,638 | 185.95 |
| Maasai Mara University. | 4,641 | 4,249 | 8,890 | 725.53 | 2,770.00 | 2,448.00 | 5,218 | 404.86 | 4,723.00 | 4,454.00 | 9,177 | 279.70 |
| Kibabii University | 3,643 | 2,315 | 5,958 | 477.21 | 2,570.00 | 1,903.00 | 4,473 | 421.98 | 4,526.00 | 3,733.00 | 8,259 | 281.22 |

**Table 15.22(a): Government Funding to Universities and Number of Students Funded, 2023/24 –2025/26 (Cont'd)**

| INSTITUTION | 2023/24 | | | | 2024/25 | | | | 2025/26* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million) | Male | Female | Total | Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million) | Male | Female | Total | Amount of Funds Allocated (KSh Million) |
| University of Embu | 2,988.00 | 2,058.00 | 5,046 | 514.38 | 4,918.00 | 3,673.00 | 8,591 | 347.69 | | | | |
| Machakos University 5,407 | 3,558 | 8,965 | 757.50 | 2,398.00 | 1,906.00 | 4,304 | 350.89 | 4,088.00 | 3,479.00 | 7,567 | 228.29 | |
| Murang'a University of Technology | 2,857.00 | 2,106.00 | 4,963 | 379.44 | 5,363.00 | 4,061.00 | 9,424 | 281.02 | | | | |
| Rongo University 3,900 | 2,955 | 6,855 | 556.82 | 2,959.00 | 2,581.00 | 5,540 | 483.68 | 4,960.00 | 4,889.00 | 9,849 | 316.39 | |
| Kirinyaga University | 7,150 | 3,033 | 10,183 | 968.66 | 3,639.00 | 1,646.00 | 5,285 | 471.26 | 5,669.00 | 2,827.00 | 8,496 | 298.44 |
| Co-operative University of Kenya | 2,619 | 2,112 | 4,731 | 377.12 | 1,746.00 | 1,257.00 | 3,003 | 200.75 | 2,673.00 | 2,049.00 | 4,722 | 99.37 |
| Taita Taveta University | 2,041 | 779 | 2,820 | 408.49 | 855.00 | 642.00 | 1,497 | 131.57 | 1,658.00 | 1,287.00 | 2,945 | 90.05 |
| Garissa University | 821 | 493 | 1,314 | 254.89 | 955.00 | 576.00 | 1,531 | 110.06 | 1,113.00 | 845.00 | 1,958 | 50.21 |
| Kaimosi Friends University | 1,296 | 1,182 | 2,478 | 350.83 | 1,507.00 | 1,207.00 | 2,714 | 248.85 | 2,681.00 | 2,445.00 | 5,126 | 171.25 |
| Tharaka University | 1,948 | 1,383 | 3,331 | 414.42 | 1,828.00 | 1,243.00 | 3,071 | 289.00 | 4,075.00 | 3,427.00 | 7,502 | 195.56 |
| Tom Mboya University | 2,771 | 1,679 | 4,450 | 371.57 | 2,363.00 | 1,591.00 | 3,954 | 333.98 | 4,463.00 | 3,552.00 | 8,015 | 262.03 |
| University Constituent Colleges | 2,726 | 2,763 | 5,489 | 1,184.30 | 3,343.00 | 3,565.00 | 6,908 | 575.04 | 8,342.00 | 9,290.00 | 17,632 | 603.16 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **191,942** | **128,559** | **320,501** | **30,029.45** | **113,527** | **82,087** | **195,614** | **16,935.66** | **198,793** | **156,347** | **355,140** | **11,643.83** |

*Source: Universities Fund*

** Provisional*

*.. Data not available*

**15.40.** As presented in Table 15.22(b), the number of scholarship beneficiaries increased from 195,614 in 2024/25 to 355,140 in 2025/26 while the amount of scholarship awarded increased by 32.4 per cent to KSh 34.6 billion in 2025/26 academic year.

**Table 15.22(b): NFM Scholarship Applicants, Beneficiaries and Amount of Loan Scholarships Awarded by Sex[1], 2023/24 – 2025/26**

| Academic Year | Number of NFM Scholarship Applicants" | | | Number of Scholarship Beneficiaries | | | Amount of Scholarship Awarded (KSh Million ) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Public Universities | | | | | | | | | |
| 2023/24 | 63,445 | 38,616 | **102,061** | 62,255 | 37,694 | **99,949** | 7,231 | 4,054 | **11,285** |
| 2024/25 | 132,536 | 95,476 | **228,012** | 113,527 | 82,087 | **195,614** | 15,727 | 10,449 | **26,176** |
| 2025/26* | 214,545 | 169,304 | **383,849** | 198,793 | 156,347 | **355,140** | 20,354 | 14,293 | **34,647** |

*Source: The Universities Fund*
**Provisional*
*[1] Data as at 31st December 2025*

## Research and Development

**15.41.** The number of research license applications increased by 23.4 per cent to 12,408 in 2024/25 as shown in Table 15.23. Similarly, the total number of licenses granted increased from 9,627 in 2023/24 to 12,308 in 2024/25. The research licences were predominantly applied and granted to Kenyan/EAC citizens.

**Table 15.23: Research License Applications and Licenses Granted by Nationality, 2020/21 - 2024/25**

***Number***

| Nationality | 2020/21 | | 2021/22 | | 2022/23 | | 2023/24 | | 2024/25* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | License Applications | Licenses Granted | License Applications | Licenses Granted | License Applications | Licenses Granted | License Applications | Licenses Granted | License Applications | Licenses Granted |
| Kenyan/EAC Citizens | 5,717 | 4,895 | 5,702 | 5,597 | 7,829 | 7,698 | 9,556 | 9,142 | 11,826 | 11,736 |
| African Non-EAC Citizens | 78 | 75 | 101 | 97 | 130 | 125 | 138 | 125 | 185 | 183 |
| Non-African Nationals | 190 | 183 | 370 | 354 | 389 | 362 | 361 | 360 | 397 | 389 |
| **Total** | **5,985** | **5,153** | **6,173** | **6,048** | **8,348** | **8,185** | **10,055** | **9,627** | **12,408** | **12,308** |

*Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation*
** Provisional*

**15.42.** The total number of individual research licenses granted rose by 29.0 per cent to 10,942 in 2024/25 as shown in Table 15.24. During the period under review, the number of individual research licences granted to male and female applicants increased by 29.7 and 28.2 per cent to 6,017 and 4,925, respectively. The number of individual research licenses granted to Kenyan/EAC citizens increased by 29.8 per cent to 10,377 in 2024/25. Applicants under the Master's degree category accounted for 64.1 per cent of all individual research licences granted to Kenyan/EAC citizens. The number of individual research licenses granted to African non-EAC citizens increased by 45.6 per cent to 182 in 2024/25 while licenses granted to Non-African Nationals increased from 359 in 2023/24 to 383 in 2024/25.

**Table 15.24: Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Nationality, Research Category and Sex, 2020/21 - 2024/25**

*Number*

| Nationality/Research Category | 2020/21 | | | 2021/22 | | | 2022/23 | | | 2023/24 | | | 2024/25* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Kenyan/EAC Citizens:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Undergraduate and Diploma | 264 | 383 | **647** | 362 | 528 | **890** | 475 | 636 | **1,111** | 710 | 802 | **1,512** | 1,073 | 1,163 | **2,236** |
| Master | 1,729 | 1,456 | **3,185** | 1,975 | 1,645 | **3,620** | 2,402 | 2,000 | **4,402** | 2,930 | 2,325 | **5,255** | 3,722 | 2,925 | **6,647** |
| Doctorate | 594 | 349 | **943** | 586 | 374 | **960** | 622 | 383 | **1,005** | 683 | 401 | **1,084** | 836 | 488 | **1,324** |
| Post-Doctorate | 74 | 46 | **120** | 79 | 48 | **127** | 81 | 53 | **134** | 79 | 66 | **145** | 99 | 71 | **170** |
| **Sub-Total** | **2,661** | **2,234** | **4,895** | **3,002** | **2,595** | **5,597** | **3,580** | **3,072** | **6,652** | **4,402** | **3,594** | **7,996** | **5,730** | **4,647** | **10,377** |
| **African Non-EAC Citizens:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Undergraduate and Diploma | 1 | 0 | **1** | 1 | 3 | **4** | 3 | 1 | **4** | 1 | 2 | **3** | 4 | 4 | **8** |
| Master16 | 29 | 45 | **44** | 26 | 70 | **60** | 26 | 86 | **46** | 35 | 81 | **79** | 49 | 128 | |
| Doctorate | 16 | 6 | **22** | 13 | 3 | **16** | 11 | 9 | **20** | 25 | 8 | **33** | 24 | 7 | **31** |
| Post-Doctorate | 6 | 1 | **7** | 2 | 5 | **7** | 10 | 3 | **13** | 5 | 3 | **8** | 7 | 8 | **15** |
| **Sub-Total** | **39** | **36** | **75** | **60** | **37** | **97** | **84** | **39** | **123** | **77** | **48** | **125** | **114** | **68** | **182** |
| **Non-African Nationals:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Undergraduate and Diploma | 1 | 1 | **2** | 4 | 6 | **10** | 3 | 11 | **14** | 5 | 5 | **10** | 2 | 7 | **9** |
| Master 12 | 12 | 24 | **18** | 26 | 44 | **14** | 27 | 41 | **15** | 33 | 48 | **21** | 25 | 46 | |
| Doctorate | 25 | 28 | **53** | 38 | 70 | **108** | 34 | 76 | **110** | 34 | 65 | **99** | 34 | 60 | **94** |
| Post-Doctorate | 54 | 50 | **104** | 98 | 94 | **192** | 94 | 102 | **196** | 106 | 96 | **202** | 116 | 118 | **234** |
| **Sub-Total** | **92** | **91** | **183** | **158** | **196** | **354** | **145** | **216** | **361** | **160** | **199** | **359** | **173** | **210** | **383** |
| **TOTAL** | **2,792** | **2,361** | **5,153** | **3,220** | **2,828** | **6,048** | **3,809** | **3,327** | **7,136** | **4,639** | **3,841** | **8,480** | **6,017** | **4,925** | **10,942** |

*Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation*
** Provisional*

**15.43.** Table 15.25 shows the number of individual research licenses granted by field of study and sex from 2020/21 to 2024/25. The number of individual research licenses granted to researchers in all fields of study rose by 29.0 per cent to 10,942 in 2024/25. Research licenses granted in the field of humanities and social sciences and that of health and biological sciences accounted for 61.7 per cent and 25.5 per cent of all the individual research licenses granted in 2024/25, respectively.

**Table 15.25: Number of Individual Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Sex, 2020/21 - 2024/25**

*Number*

| FIELD OF STUDY | 2020/21 | | | 2021/22 | | | 2022/23 | | | 2023/24 | | | 2024/25* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences | 181 | 116 | **297** | 172 | 144 | 316 | 206 | 132 | **338** | 208 | 150 | **358** | 253 | 195 | **448** |
| Earth and Space Sciences | 39 | 15 | **54** | 55 | 38 | 93 | 38 | 31 | **69** | 53 | 30 | **83** | 85 | 46 | **131** |
| Health and Biological Sciences | 557 | 556 | **1,113** | 707 | 701 | 1,408 | 888 | 865 | **1,753** | 1,115 | 997 | **2,112** | 1,435 | 1,353 | **2,788** |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 1,837 | 1,574 | **3,411** | 2072 | 1821 | 3,893 | 2,411 | 2,156 | **4,567** | 2,923 | 2,471 | **5,394** | 3,711 | 3,036 | **6,747** |
| ICT and Infrastructural Sciences | 130 | 84 | **214** | 152 | 94 | 246 | 191 | 107 | **298** | 224 | 140 | **364** | 380 | 219 | **599** |
| Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences | 48 | 16 | **64** | 62 | 30 | 92 | 75 | 36 | **111** | 116 | 53 | **169** | 153 | 76 | **229** |
| TOTAL | 2,792 | 2,361 | **5,153** | 3220 | 2828 | 6,048 | 3,809 | 3,327 | **7,136** | 4,639 | 3,841 | **8,480** | 6,017 | 4,925 | **10,942** |

*Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation*
** Provisional*

**15.44.** The number of institutional research licenses granted increased from 1,147 in 2023/24 to 1,366 in 2024/25 with institutional research licenses granted under health and biological sciences accounting for 64.9 per cent of all institutional research licenses granted as shown in Table 15.26. All the institutional research licenses granted were from Kenya and the EAC countries.

**Table 15.26: Institutional Research Licenses Granted by Field of Study and Nationality, 2020/21 - 2024/25**

*Number*

| FIELD OF STUDY | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kenyan / EAC Institutions | Kenyan / EAC Institutions | Kenyan / EAC Institutions | Kenyan /EAC Institutions | Kenyan /EAC Institutions |
| Agriculture and Natural Resources Sciences | 37 | 47 | 63 | 52 | 87 |
| Earth and Space Sciences | 8 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 19 |
| Health and Biological Sciences | 403 | 605 | 706 | 784 | 887 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 220 | 251 | 254 | 274 | 347 |
| ICT and Infrastructural Sciences | 16 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 17 |
| Physical, Industrial and Energy Sciences | 6 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| **TOTAL** | **690** | **934** | **1,049** | **1,147** | **1,366** |

*Source: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation*
** Provisional*

## Adult Education

**15.45.** Total enrolment of adult education learners increased by 18.8 per cent to 165,552 in 2025 as presented in Table 15.27. Female adult learners accounted for 61.2 per cent of the total enrolment in 2025. Nairobi City County recorded the highest enrolment of adult education learners during the review period. The enrolment of adult education learners in Nairobi City County increased to 34,506 due to urban tech-driven access and aggressive mobilization. Narok county recorded the largest drop in enrolment of adult learners from 4,900 in 2024 to 1,639 in 2025.

**Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2022 – 2025**

*Number*

| County | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Mombasa | 705 | 751 | 1,456 | 912 | 970 | 1,882 | 618 | 663 | 1,281 | 680 | 757 | 1,437 |
| Kwale | 508 | 1,788 | 2,296 | 484 | 1,605 | 2,089 | 447 | 1,620 | 2,067 | 465 | 1,776 | 2,241 |
| Kilifi | 1,890 | 5,321 | 7,211 | 446 | 1,997 | 2,443 | 480 | 2,925 | 3,405 | 492 | 3,032 | 3,524 |
| Tana River | 549 | 1,637 | 2,186 | 520 | 1,236 | 1,756 | 272 | 693 | 965 | 273 | 983 | 1,256 |
| Lamu | 129 | 476 | 605 | 146 | 451 | 597 | 236 | 634 | 870 | 229 | 592 | 821 |
| Taita/Taveta | 323 | 654 | 977 | 345 | 556 | 901 | 347 | 559 | 906 | 486 | 1,030 | 1,516 |
| Garissa | 1,944 | 1,312 | 3,256 | 1944 | 1312 | 3,256 | 1944 | 1312 | 3,256 | 1,944 | 1,312 | 3,256 |
| Wajir | 1,479 | 1,330 | 2,809 | 972 | 974 | 1,946 | 1354 | 1010 | 2,364 | 1,944 | 896 | 2,840 |
| Mandera | 1,926 | 2,177 | 4,103 | 2349 | 2299 | 4,648 | 2359 | 2311 | 4,670 | 2,303 | 2,281 | 4,584 |
| Marsabit | 1,137 | 1,121 | 2,258 | 1442 | 1309 | 2,751 | 1362 | 1269 | 2,631 | 1,161 | 1,096 | 2,257 |
| Isiolo | 275 | 633 | 908 | 239 | 520 | 759 | 340 | 810 | 1,150 | 369 | 809 | 1,178 |
| Meru | 845 | 2,112 | 2,957 | 1088 | 2270 | 3,358 | 1138 | 2466 | 3,604 | 1,305 | 2,631 | 3,936 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 606 | 1,358 | 1,964 | 515 | 1338 | 1,853 | 545 | 1123 | 1,668 | 528 | 1,261 | 1,789 |
| Embu | 736 | 1,166 | 1,902 | 727 | 1640 | 2,367 | 690 | 1388 | 2,078 | 725 | 1,347 | 2,072 |
| Kitui | 1,112 | 3,917 | 5,029 | 1107 | 3696 | 4,803 | 837 | 2356 | 3,193 | 1,673 | 3,951 | 5,624 |
| Machakos | 536 | 1,965 | 2,501 | 530 | 1570 | 2,100 | 541 | 1676 | 2,217 | 659 | 2,090 | 2,749 |
| Makueni | 914 | 3,473 | 4,387 | 197 | 635 | 832 | 728 | 3730 | 4,458 | 740 | 3,668 | 4,408 |
| Nyandarua | 422 | 992 | 1,414 | 435 | 1004 | 1,439 | 496 | 1086 | 1,582 | 566 | 1,173 | 1,739 |
| Nyeri | 151 | 424 | 575 | 341 | 577 | 918 | 315 | 771 | 1,086 | 207 | 637 | 844 |
| Kirinyaga | 250 | 529 | 779 | 287 | 648 | 935 | 309 | 767 | 1,076 | 380 | 881 | 1,261 |
| Murang'a | 461 | 1,091 | 1,552 | 506 | 1156 | 1,662 | 678 | 1284 | 1,962 | 795 | 1,411 | 2,206 |
| Kiambu | 939 | 2,978 | 3,917 | 1086 | 2548 | 3,634 | 1148 | 2786 | 3,934 | 1,158 | 2,782 | 3,940 |
| Turkana | 4,229 | 5,153 | 9,382 | 4627 | 5434 | 10,061 | 4824 | 5510 | 10,334 | 5,488 | 6,035 | 11,523 |
| West Pokot | 2,140 | 2,395 | 4,535 | 882 | 1220 | 2,102 | 970 | 1424 | 2,394 | 1,220 | 1,740 | 2,960 |
| Samburu | 1,055 | 1,844 | 2,899 | 1092 | 1878 | 2,970 | 1092 | 1878 | 2,970 | 1,092 | 1,878 | 2,970 |
| Transnzoia | 587 | 867 | 1,454 | 390 | 534 | 924 | 401 | 584 | 985 | 492 | 854 | 1,346 |
| Uasin Gishu | 1,101 | 982 | 2,083 | 1064 | 904 | 1,968 | 822 | 795 | 1,617 | 632 | 651 | 1,283 |

## Table 15.27: Enrolment of Learners in Adult Education Centres by Sex and County, 2022 – 2025 (Cont'd)

*Number*

| County | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Elgeyo/ Marakwet | 1,391 | 1,352 | 2,743 | 800 | 1268 | 2,068 | 779 | 1160 | 1,939 | 869 | 961 | 1,830 |
| Nandi | 1,519 | 2,276 | 3,795 | 1825 | 3084 | 4,909 | 1270 | 1942 | 3,212 | 1,296 | 1,829 | 3,125 |
| Baringo | 1,444 | 2,448 | 3,892 | 1541 | 2775 | 4,316 | 1586 | 2766 | 4,352 | 1,478 | 2,775 | 4,253 |
| Laikipia | 698 | 1,621 | 2,319 | 658 | 1500 | 2,158 | 658 | 1500 | 2,158 | 623 | 1,440 | 2,063 |
| Nakuru | 4,500 | 5,146 | 9,646 | 978 | 1461 | 2,439 | 4351 | 6064 | 10,415 | 4,769 | 5,831 | 10,600 |
| Narok | 961 | 1,854 | 2,815 | 1047 | 1830 | 2,877 | 1842 | 3058 | 4,900 | 560 | 1,079 | 1,639 |
| Kajiado | 1,357 | 2,189 | 3,546 | 1328 | 2172 | 3,500 | 1328 | 2172 | 3,500 | 767 | 1,461 | 2,228 |
| Kericho | 887 | 1,829 | 2,716 | 968 | 1881 | 2,849 | 1023 | 1797 | 2,820 | 1,221 | 2,045 | 3,266 |
| Bomet | 571 | 1,564 | 2,135 | 578 | 1554 | 2,132 | 517 | 1304 | 1,821 | 519 | 1,307 | 1,826 |
| Kakamega | 673 | 1,082 | 1,755 | 644 | 1129 | 1,773 | 748 | 1262 | 2,010 | 768 | 1,208 | 1,976 |
| Vihiga | 384 | 1,224 | 1,608 | 423 | 1142 | 1,565 | 373 | 1045 | 1,418 | 277 | 963 | 1,240 |
| Bungoma | 1,488 | 2,163 | 3,651 | 1322 | 2106 | 3,428 | 1247 | 1980 | 3,227 | 1,547 | 2,266 | 3,813 |
| Busia | 518 | 1,037 | 1,555 | 514 | 1054 | 1,568 | 515 | 1070 | 1,585 | 508 | 1,033 | 1,541 |
| Siaya | 53 | 98 | 151 | 42 | 74 | 116 | 428 | 535 | 963 | 650 | 1,700 | 2,350 |
| Kisumu | 482 | 1,316 | 1,798 | 445 | 1317 | 1,762 | 460 | 1399 | 1,859 | 694 | 1,817 | 2,511 |
| Homa Bay | 700 | 1,101 | 1,801 | 679 | 1569 | 2,248 | 698 | 1601 | 2,299 | 698 | 1,601 | 2,299 |
| Migori | 206 | 462 | 668 | 983 | 1904 | 2,887 | 949 | 1859 | 2,808 | 917 | 1,716 | 2,633 |
| Kisii | 1,338 | 3,150 | 4,488 | 1443 | 3077 | 4,520 | 1338 | 3205 | 4,543 | 1,603 | 3,319 | 4,922 |
| Nyamira | 428 | 1,125 | 1,553 | 407 | 1115 | 1,522 | 490 | 1101 | 1,591 | 442 | 929 | 1,371 |
| Nairobi City | 5,219 | 5,379 | 10,598 | 4947 | 6864 | 11,811 | 5663 | 7531 | 13,194 | 15,944 | 18,562 | 34,506 |
| **TOTAL** | **51,766** | **86,862** | **138,628** | **46,245** | **79,157** | **125,402** | **51,556** | **87,781** | **139,337** | **64,156** | **101,396** | **165,552** |

*Source: State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs, Directorate of Adult Learning and Education*
**Provisional*

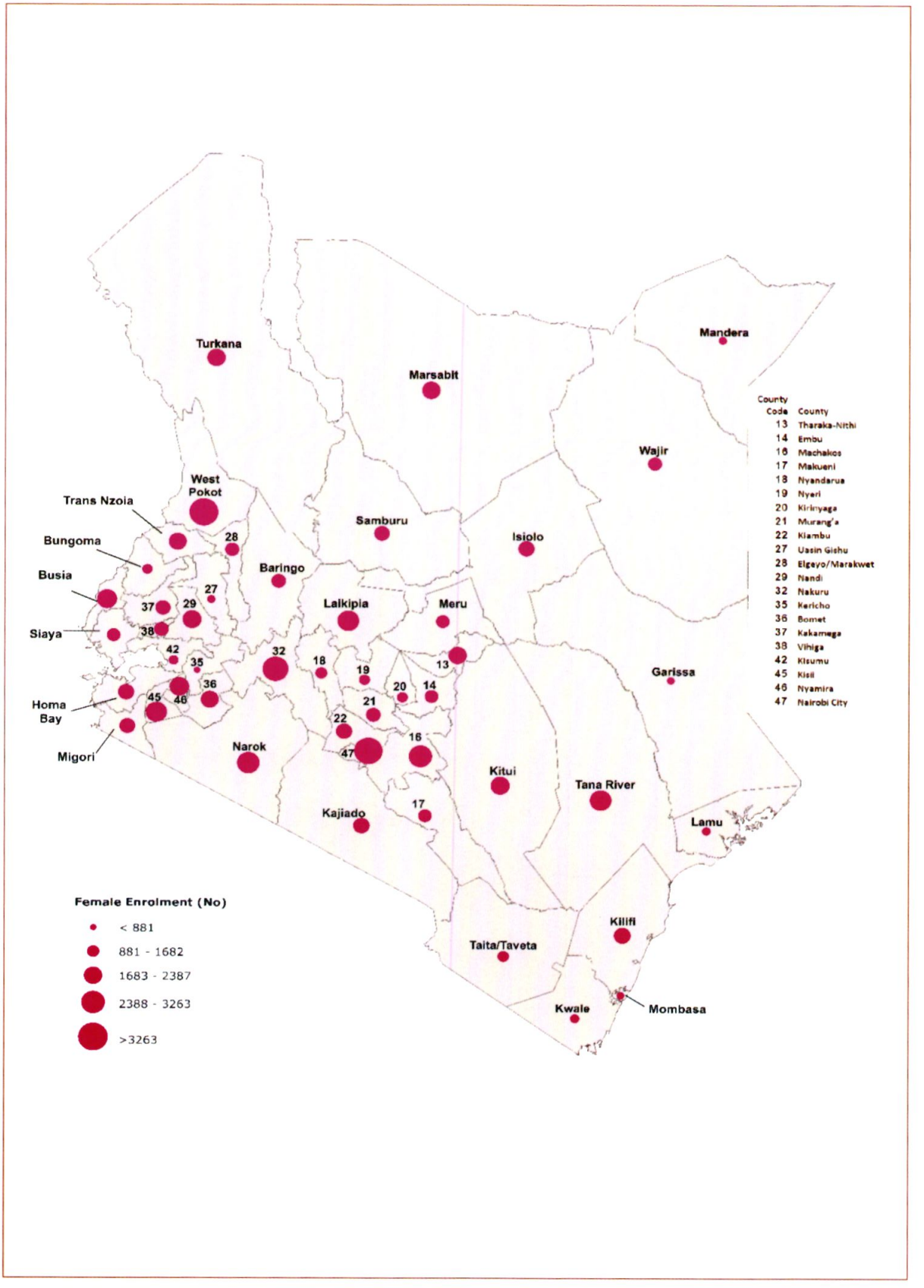



**Figure 15.1: Enrolment of Female Learners in Adult Education Centres, 2025**