

Fourth Medium Term Plan

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2023-2027

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POPULAR VERSION

*“Bottom-Up Economic Transformation
Agenda for Inclusive Growth”*





REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**FOURTH MEDIUM
TERM PLAN
2023–2027**

POPULAR VERSION

*“Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive
Growth”*

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Muhati', positioned below the portrait.

James Muhati, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department for Economic Planning

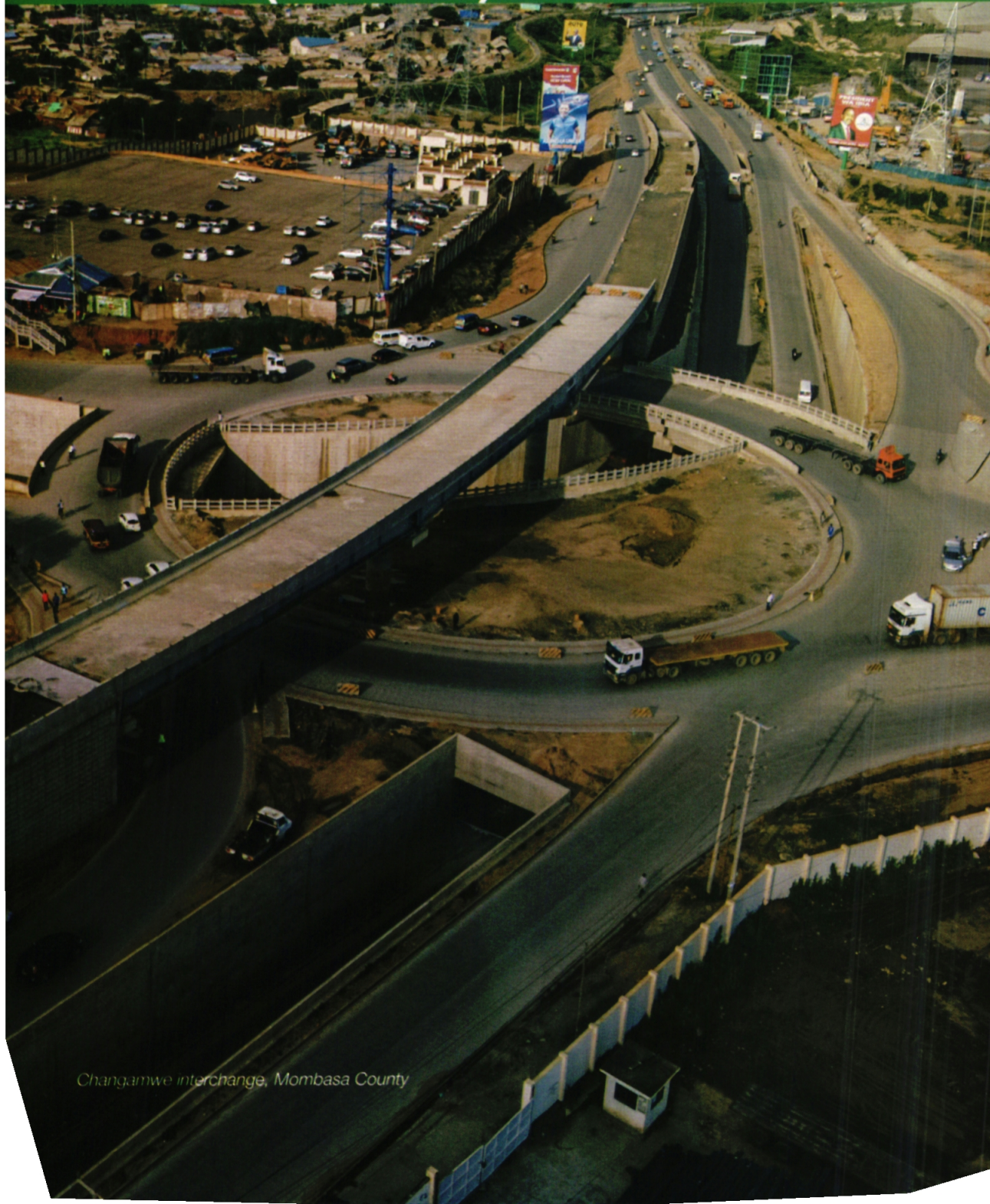
It is with great pleasure that I present the Popular Version of the Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027) of the Kenya Vision 2030. The Kenya Vision 2030 is the Country's long-term National Development Plan that is being implemented through successive 5-year Medium Term Plans since 2008.

The Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV), which is aligned to the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), was developed through wide stakeholder participation as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya. BETA is the Government's economic transformation agenda geared towards economic-turnaround and inclusive growth through a value chain approach. BETA has targeted sectors with the most impact to drive economic recovery.

The Popular Version presents in a simple and concise manner the policies, programmes, and projects that the Government will implement over the next five years. We recognize the importance of empowering every Kenyan with the necessary knowledge and information to actively participate in the realization of our national development goals.

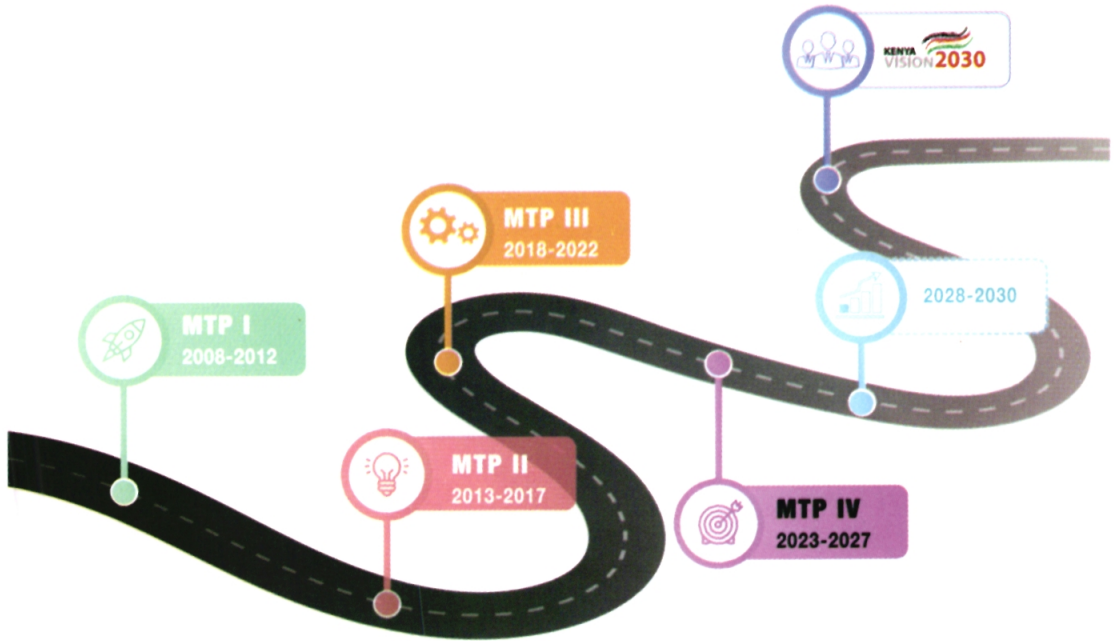


1 CONTEXT OF THE FOURTH MEDIUM TERM PLAN (2023–2027)



Changamwe interchange, Mombasa County

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's long-term national development plan. It aims to transform Kenya into "a newly industrializing middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all citizens in a clean and secure environment" by 2030. The Vision is implemented through successive 5-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) since 2008. The Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) is the last five-year Medium Term Plan, which will transition the country to the next long-term development plan



The Fourth MTP (2023-2027), themed: "**Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive Growth**" is aligned to the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). The BETA is the Government's economic transformation agenda geared towards economic turnaround and inclusive growth through a value chain approach. BETA has targeted sectors with the most impact to drive economic recovery. It places emphasis on the economy and the welfare of citizens, particularly those at the bottom of the socio-economic pyramid. BETA aims to address key objectives, namely:

- (i) Bringing down the cost of living by lowering the annual inflation rate to 5.0 per cent;
- (ii) Eradicating hunger (zero hunger);
- (iii) Creating on average 1.2 million new jobs annually;
- (iv) Expanding the tax base to increase revenue collection to 19.7 per cent of GDP by 2027/2028;
- (v) Improving the foreign exchange balance through promotion of exports to improve reserves to 6.1 months of import cover; and
- (vi) Achieving inclusive growth (leaving no one behind).

These objectives will be achieved through targeted investments in BETA core pillars and enablers. The five core pillars are: Agriculture; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Economy; Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; and Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy.

BETA core pillars will be implemented through five (5) MTP IV Sectors: Finance and Production; Infrastructure; Social; Environment and Natural Resources; and Governance and Public Administration.

1 Finance and Production Sector

The key priorities and interventions in the finance and production sector focus on the following value chains: Livestock comprising leather and leather products and dairy; Crops comprising tea, edible oils, rice; Textile and apparel; and Construction/building materials.

2 Infrastructure Sector

The infrastructure sector seeks to: enhance transport connectivity by constructing 6,000km of new roads, maintaining rural and urban roads, rail, air and seaport facilities and services; expand communication and broadcasting systems; and promote development of energy generation and distribution by increasing investments in green energy (geothermal, wind, solar and hydro).

3 Social Sector

The social sector identifies seven key priority areas, namely: Universal Health Coverage (UHC); Social Protection; Human Capital Development; Science Technology and Innovation; Digitalization; Economic Empowerment; and Population and Development.

4 Environment and Natural Resources Sector

The sector focuses on natural resource conservation, restoration and management; sustainable waste management and pollution control; sustainable exploitation of natural resources and blue economy; and tourism promotion and marketing.

5 Governance and Public Administration Sector

The governance and public administration sector prioritizes strengthening of security capabilities through recruitment of additional police, prison and military officers and expansion of prison, police and military infrastructure and equipment.

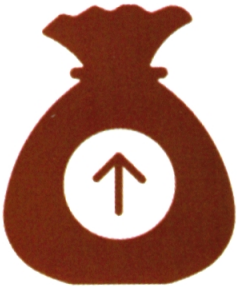
BETA Objectives



Bring down the **cost of living** by lowering the annual inflation rate to **5.0 per cent**



Eradicate hunger (zero hunger)



Expand the tax base to increase revenue collection to **19.7 per cent of GDP** by 2027/2028



Create on average **1.2 million new jobs** annually



Improve the **foreign exchange balance** through promotion of exports to improve reserves to **6.1 months** of import cover



Achieve **inclusive growth** (leaving no one behind)

2 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK 2023–2027



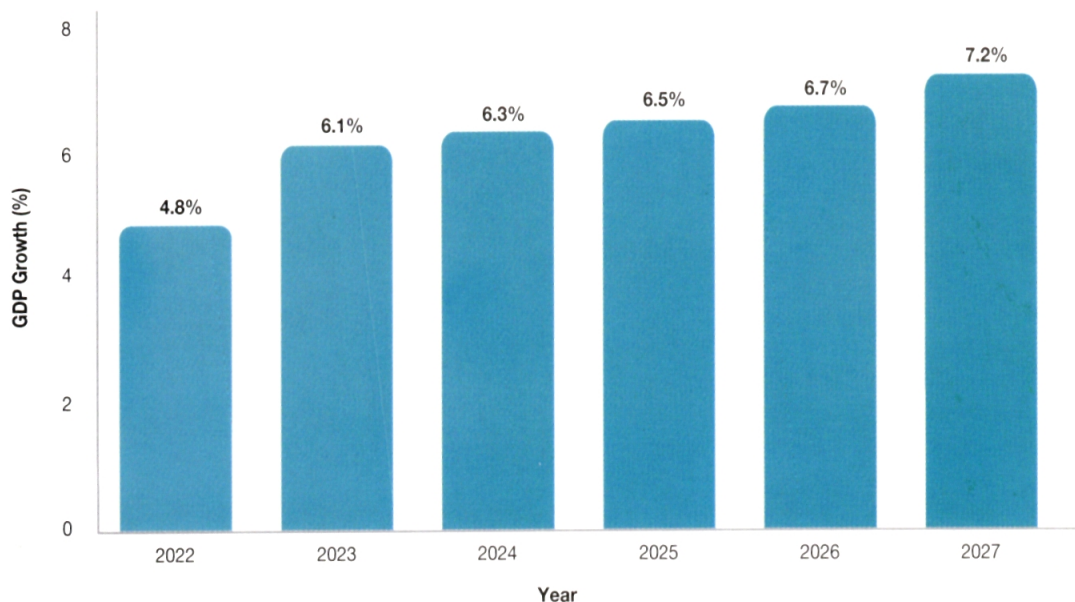
Changamwe Interchange Mombasa County

The economy is faced by rising inflation and interest rates, fiscal distress and structural weaknesses that have converged into a perfect economic storm. The MTP IV macroeconomic framework seeks to strengthen economic resilience and drive inclusive, broad-based and sustainable economic growth.

2.1 Domestic Economic Projections

Overall, real GDP growth is projected to increase from 4.8 per cent in 2022 to 7.2 per cent in 2027.

Projected GDP Growth (%) 2023-2027



This growth is anticipated to be driven by:

- (i) Raising agricultural productivity by investing in BETA priority value chains in crops and livestock;
- (ii) Transforming the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) economy through provision of KSh. 50 billion Hustler Fund annually;
- (iii) Increasing investment in housing and settlement through construction of 200,000 units annually;
- (iv) Strengthening healthcare by delivery of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) system; and
- (v) Digital evolution by investing in the digital superhighway and the creative economy.

2.2 Macroeconomic Indicators' Projections

As a % of GDP	2022/2023	2027/2028
Investment	19.3	26.7
Gross National Savings	14.2	20.8
Total Revenue	16.5	19.7
Total Expenditure	22.6	22.9
Overall Fiscal Balance excl. grants	-6.0	-3.2
Public Debt	68.0	53.7

2.3 Employment Projections

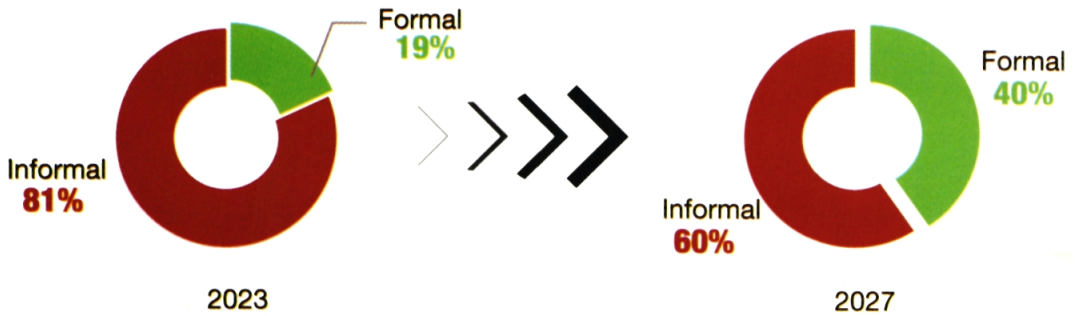


Number of youth entering the job market annually, most of whom are not absorbed



Number of jobs projected to be created by BETA annually

BETA plans to increase the ratio of formal employment

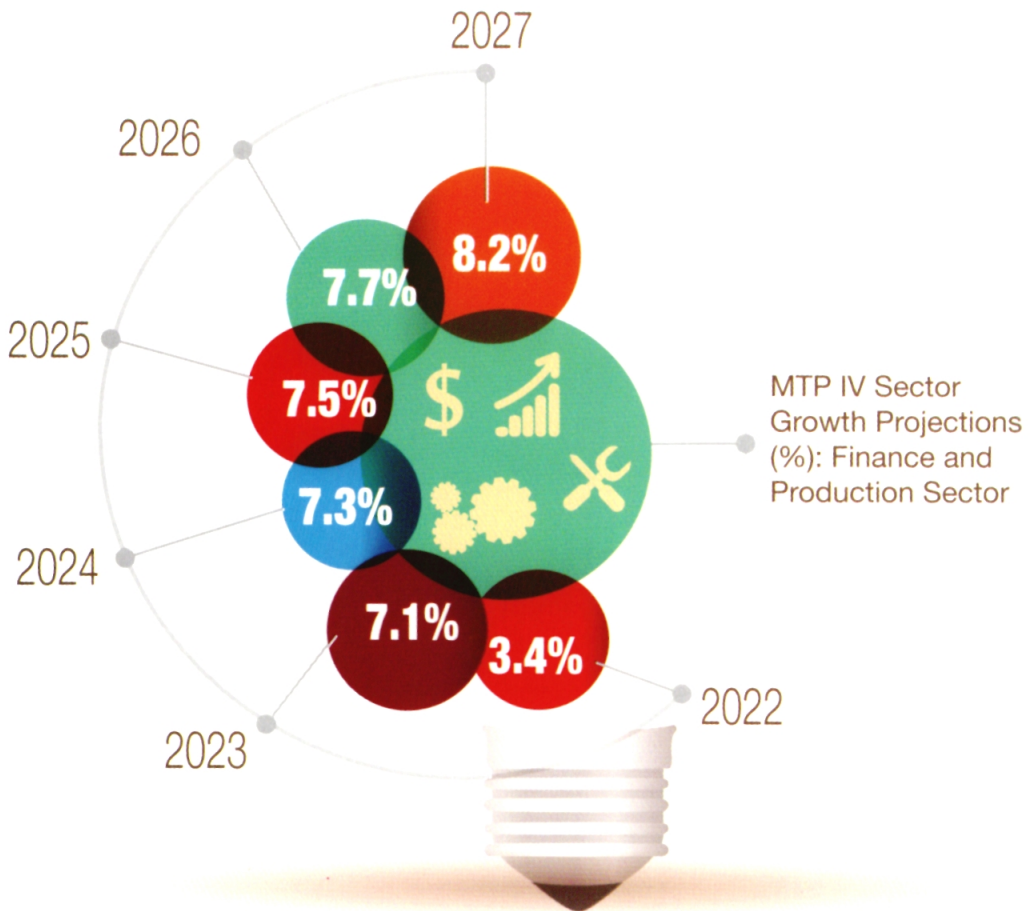


3 MTP IV PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS



The Fourth Medium Term Plan programmes and projects are organized in five (5) sectors namely: Finance and Production; Infrastructure; Social; Environment and Natural Resources; and Governance and Public Administration.

3.1 Finance and Production Sector



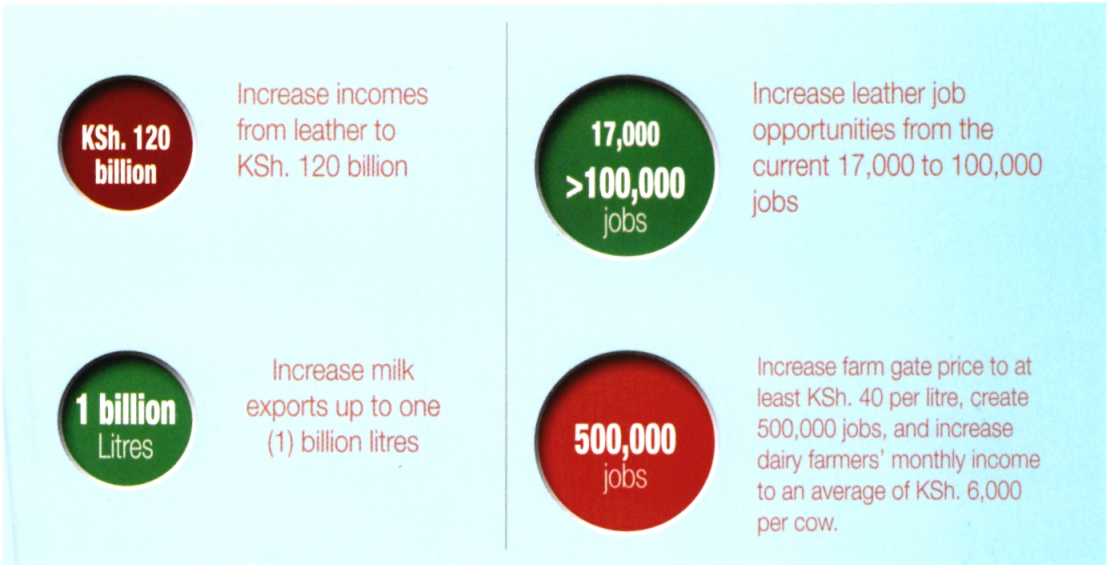
The Finance and Production Sector adopts a value chain approach focused on enhancing production, value addition and market access and attracting both local and foreign investments. A value chain describes the production-to-market linkages, generating value to the consumer while increasing revenue generated by producers.

3.1.1 Value Chains

The key value chains under Finance and Production Sector are:

- (i) Leather and leather products;
- (ii) Textile and apparel;
- (iii) Dairy;
- (iv) Edible oils (sunflower, canola, palm oil, coconut, soya);
- (v) Tea;
- (vi) Rice;
- (vii) Blue economy;
- (viii) Minerals including forestry; and
- (ix) Construction/building materials.

Livestock Value Chain Objectives



The interventions to support livestock value chains include: establishment of feedlots and feed production zones; completion of Livestock Export Zones; Livestock disease management and insurance; completion of Kenya Leather Industrial Park – Kenanie; establishment of three (3) tanneries; establishment of five (5) leather processing clusters; upgrade of nine (9) livestock training institutes; equipping of a feed centre in every ward; establishment of camel milk processing factory; establishment of export warehouses; identification of unfair import trade practices affecting dairy value chain and sensitization of manufacturers on unfair trade practices; and establishment/modernization of milk, meat and honey processing plants.

Crop Value Chain Objectives

**25,000 -
100,000**
acres

Increase acreage under
cotton from 25,000 acres to
100,000 acres



Enhance local production
and processing of edible
oils; and

30,000 kg

Produce 30,000 kg of rice basic
seed

Boost tea value chain through
blending and branding

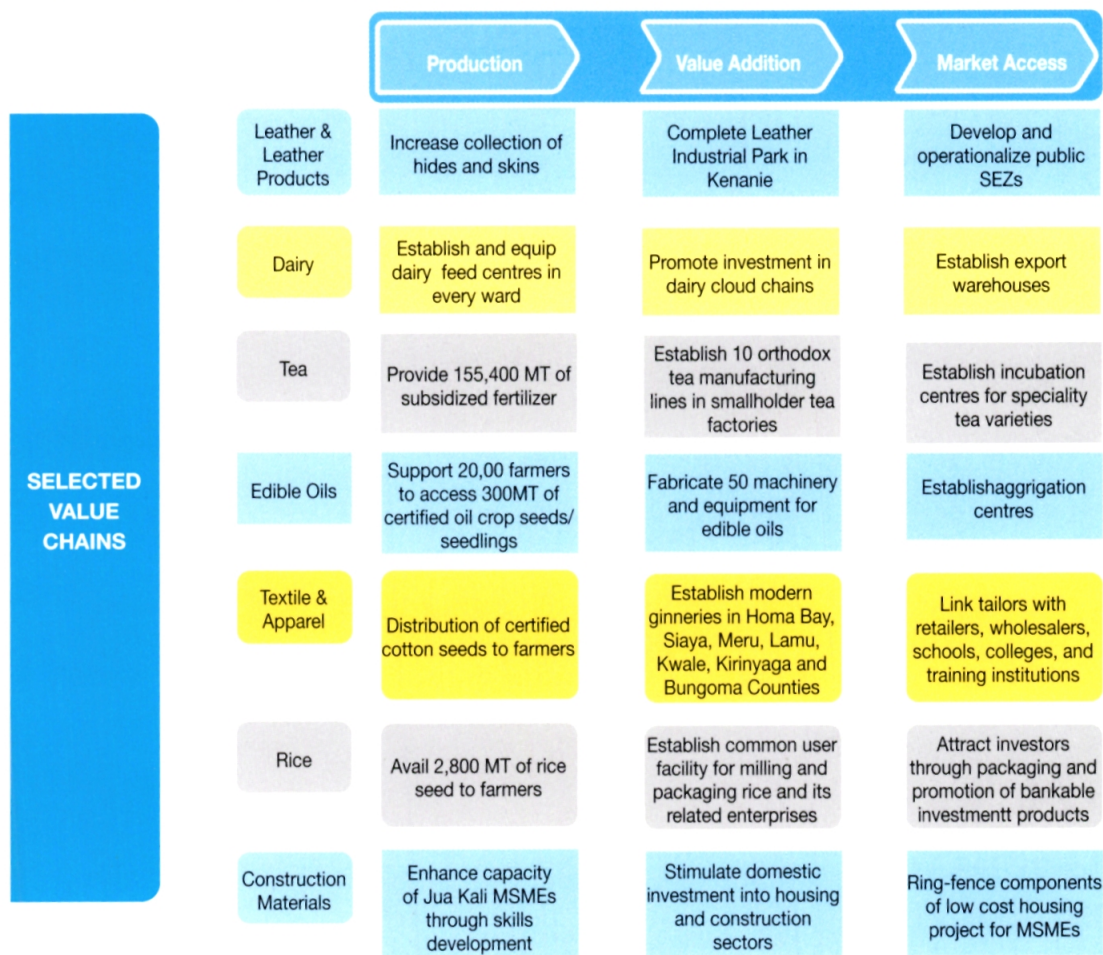


The crop value chains will be supported by: provision of subsidized farm inputs (seeds, seedlings and fertilizers); construction of agro-processing plants; establishment of county aggregation and industrial parks; establishment of food processing hubs and five (5) pilot mechanization hubs; pest and disease management; agricultural insurance; and crop research and development.



Rice harvesting in Kirinyaga County

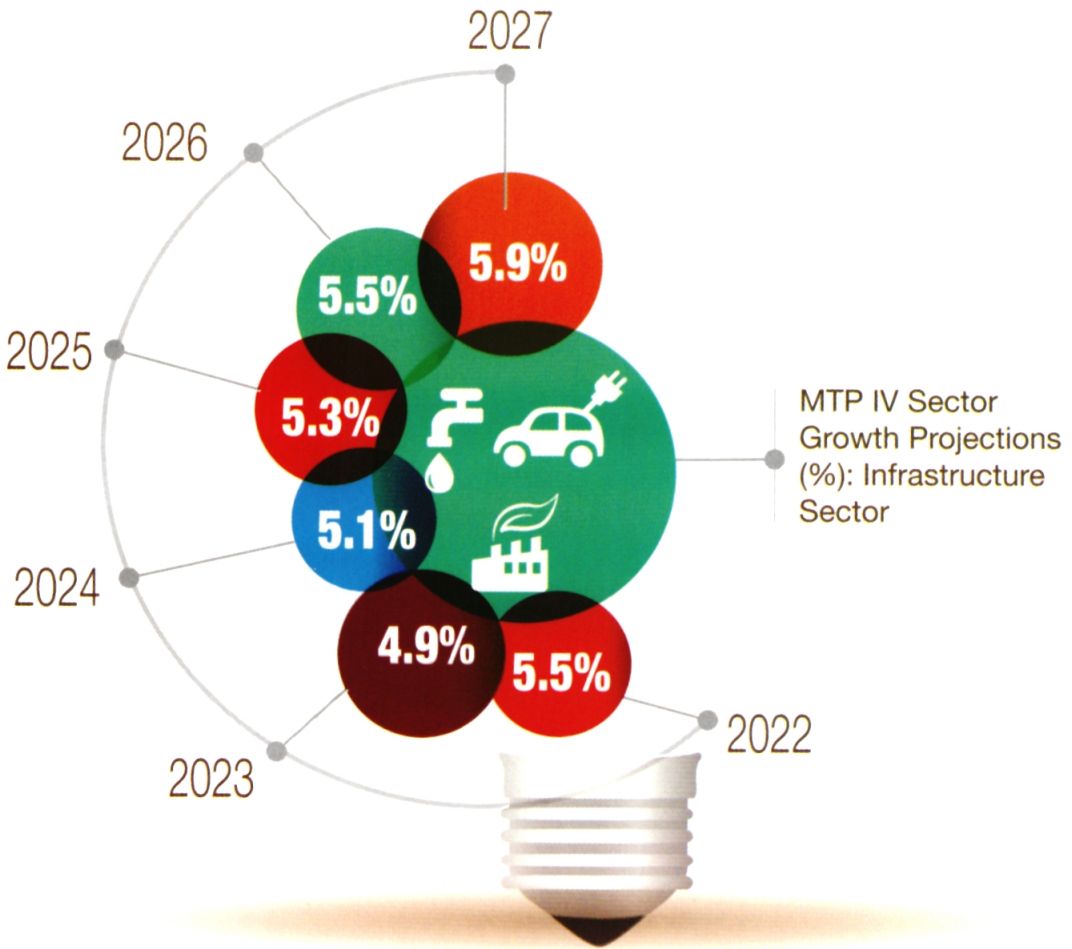
Illustration of selected value chains



3.1.2 Financial Inclusion Initiatives

- (i) Scaling up Financial Inclusion Fund (*Hustler Fund*) to disburse affordable credit to MSMEs and people at the bottom of the pyramid;
- (ii) Mobilization of credit guarantee scheme capital and provision of business development services to MSMEs;
- (iii) Operationalization of rural credit guarantee scheme;
- (iv) Development of interoperable payment systems and automation of Government payment platforms; and
- (v) Operationalization of Agricultural Finance Corporation business model.

3.2 Infrastructure Sector



The Infrastructure Sector aims to provide cost-effective public utilities and essential services to promote socio-economic development across the country. This section highlights some of the priorities and interventions provided in the MTP IV.

3.2.1 Roads and Bridges

- (i) Construction of 6,000km of roads;
- (ii) Upgrading of 101,755km of rural roads to gravel standards and routine maintenance of 105,000km of urban roads and highways;
- (iii) Dualling of the Naivasha-Nakuru-Mau Summit-Malaba Highway and; construction of a second Nyali Bridge at Mombasa (6km);

- (iv) Decongestion of Nairobi Metropolitan Area by construction of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) lines; and
- (v) Construction of 277 footbridges.

3.2.2 Railway

- (i) Construction of 21km Nairobi Central Station–Jomo Kenyatta International Airport Metre Gauge Railway (MGR), Makupa Causeway MGR; and revamping of 118.6km of Voi–Taveta MGR;
- (ii) Completion of Nairobi Railway City (a transit-oriented urban development) and implementation of Kibera/Mukuru Relocation Action Plan by constructing 1,101 relocation units;
- (iii) Rehabilitation and overhaul of 31 MGR and 56 SGR locomotives and acquisition of 60 MGR and 21 SGR locomotives; and
- (iv) Construction of Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Phase 2B Naivasha-Kisumu (262km); Phase 2C Kisumu-Malaba (107km), Lamu-Mariakani SGR and Miritini-Mombasa SGR Terminus (30km).

3.2.3 Energy

- (i) Connection of additional 2.3 million households and 30,000 public facilities to electricity;
- (ii) Construction of 4,600km of high voltage transmission lines and 36 substations;
- (iii) Establishing green energy industrial parks in Olkaria and geothermal hub in Naivasha;
- (iv) Completion and operationalization of the 100MW Marsabit Wind Plant;
- (v) Completion of the seven (7) forks 42.5MW solar project;
- (vi) Installation of 75,000 street lighting lanterns; and
- (vii) Development of 195 energy-efficient charcoal kilns.



Wind energy farm

3.2.4 ICT

- (i) Construction of additional 100,000km of National Optic Fibre Backbone;
- (ii) Establishment of 25,000 free public Wi-Fi across the country and 1,450 training/innovation hubs (digital hubs);
- (iii) Equipping of 400 Technical and Vocational Education and Training institutions with 23,000 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure;
- (iv) Connecting one (1) million youths to online jobs;
- (v) Connecting 2,280 public institutions through Last Mile County Internet Connectivity Project Phase IV and V;
- (vi) Promotion of electric motors manufacturing and establishment of e-mobility charging infrastructure; and
- (vii) Promotion of Konza Technopolis as a silicon savannah by creating a smart sustainable city and digital jobs.

3.2.5 Water and Irrigation



- (i) Construction of 100 large dams to provide 1.5 billion cubic metres of water;
- (ii) Construction of 3,000 water pans to supply 298 million cubic metres of water in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs);
- (iii) Construction of 200 small dams and 1,000 water pans, and supporting 1,150 water harvesting projects in 23 ASAL counties;

- (iv) Expansion of existing irrigation schemes by an additional 200,000 acres (40,000 acres annually) under irrigation;
- (v) Construction of seven multi-purpose dams, including High Grand Falls, Aror, Kimwarer, Munyu and Oloshoibor; and expansion of
- (vi) Galana-Kulalu to cover an additional 20,000 acres under maize production and 350,000 acres under irrigation;
- (vii) Tana Delta to cover an additional 74,000 acres under irrigation; and
- (viii) Turkana irrigation project to cover an additional 1,200,000 acres.

3.2.6 Housing

Construction of 200,000 affordable housing units annually.



3.2.7 Digitalization

- (i) Digitization of 80 per cent of government services and records at both National and County levels;
- (ii) Implementation of an Integrated National Transport Information Management System;
- (iii) Development of an Irrigation and Drainage Management Information System;
- (iv) Installation of traffic lights and speed cameras along main highways; and
- (v) Installation of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) on 125 junctions in Nairobi.

3.2.8 Land

- (i) Issuance of 2.3 million title deeds;
- (ii) Digitization of land services in 45 counties; and
- (iii) Acquisition of 1 million acres of land for settlement of 78,000 landless households.

3.2.9 Aviation

Construction of an additional terminal facility at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport with a capacity of handling 20 million passengers annually.

3.2.10 Ports

- (i) Development of Berth 1 at Dongo Kundu, three (3) additional Berths at Lamu Port; and
- (ii) Construction and maintenance of 21 jetties and 13,795 metres of seawalls.

3.2.11 Oil and Gas

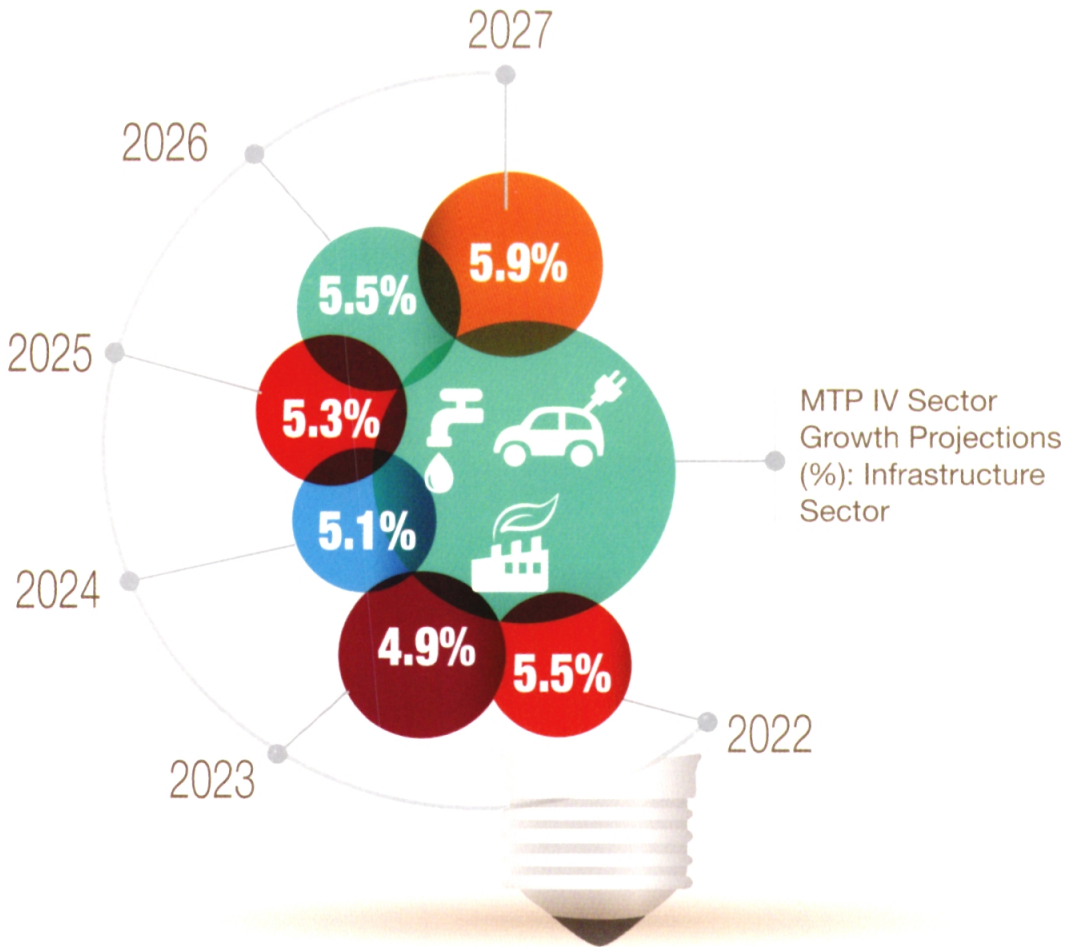
- (i) Construction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) bulk storage and handling facility in Changamwe and Nairobi;
- (ii) Purchase and distribution of one (1) million 6kg LPG cylinders to low-income households across the country under the Mwananchi LPG initiative; and
- (iii) Provision of clean cooking gas to 5,000 public boarding schools;

3.2.12 Markets

Construction and completion of:

- (i) Six (6) Metropolitan area markets;
- (ii) 187 Economic Stimulus Package markets across 45 counties;
- (iii) 47 County level markets;
- (iv) 100 Municipal level retail markets; and
- (v) 100,000 containerized hawkers' stalls

3.3 Social Sector



The Social Sector aims to improve the quality of life for all Kenyans by accelerating human capital development and social welfare.

3.3.1 Health

- (i) Enrol 11.2 million households in the Social Health Insurance Package focusing on *Afya Bora Mashinani*;
- (ii) Promote local manufacturing of health products and technologies to improve access and affordability;
- (iii) Establish a National Health Procurement Board for efficient procurement of health commodities;

- (iv) Develop an Integrated Health Management Information System to enhance access to health information and services;
- (v) Recruit 20,000 health personnel (11,621 for primary health facilities and 8,379 for hospitals);
- (vi) Complete comprehensive Cancer Management Centres in Kisii and Nyeri counties and equip Kisumu Regional Cancer Centre; and
- (vii) Modernize national referral hospitals.

3.3.2 Social Protection

- (i) Revamp cash transfer programmes for the elderly and vulnerable households, benefiting 3.1 million beneficiaries;
- (ii) Provide cash top-up of KSh. 500 per target child under 2 years and/or pregnant mothers capped at KSh. 1,000 per household per month to 18,500 beneficiaries;
- (iii) Offer cash transfers to vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid areas through the Hunger Safety Net Programme;
- (iv) Establish a social welfare system for Kenyans living abroad;
- (v) Provide sexual reproductive health training for youth in informal settlements through the *Vijana Vuka na Afya* project;
- (vi) Establish a model National Street Families' Rehabilitation Centre.
- (vii) Prevent and respond to gender-based violence through establishment of gender desks in all police stations, rescue centres, and safe houses; and
- (viii) Eradicate female genital mutilation through county anti-FGM awareness campaigns.

3.3.3 Education

- (i) Recruit 116,000 teachers for primary and secondary schools;
- (ii) Improve infrastructure in primary, secondary, and tertiary institutions;
- (iii) Operationalize 144 digital labs in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions;
- (iv) Automate basic education systems and improve information management;
- (v) Implement recommendations of the Presidential Working Party on Education Reforms;
- (vi) Enhance access, equity, and quality university education through the Open University of Kenya, and Open and e-Distance Learning;
- (vii) Strengthen Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education;
- (viii) Strengthen the research portfolio of the National Research Fund;
- (ix) Promote *Jua Kali* industry capacity through recognition of prior learning;
- (x) Provide paramilitary, national service, technical, and vocational skills training for 40,000 youths annually; and

- (xi) Scale up implementation of the one-year paid national internship for students graduating from teachers, technical and medical colleges and universities by collaborating with industry players.



School Feeding programme

3.3.4 Public Service

- (i) Upgrade ICT infrastructure for *Huduma* Service Delivery Platforms;
- (ii) Establish a One-Stop-Centre offering all labour migration services; and
- (iii) Revamp 52 *Huduma* Centres and establish an additional 349 *Huduma* Centres in the sub-counties.

3.3.5 Creative Economy

- (i) Promote talent among the youth through the *Talanta Hela* initiative;
- (ii) Develop a Government Powered Arts and Crafts Industry Information Portal;
- (iii) Construct one (1) international standard stadium;
- (iv) Establish constituency community multipurpose sports and arts facilities;
- (v) Expand National Youth Talent Academy (Kenya Academy of Sports); and
- (vi) Promote international sporting events such as World Rally Championship Safari Rally, Magical Kenya Ladies Golf, Kipkeino Classic, Safari Sevens Rugby, Standard Chartered Nairobi Marathon, Magical Kenya Open Golf.

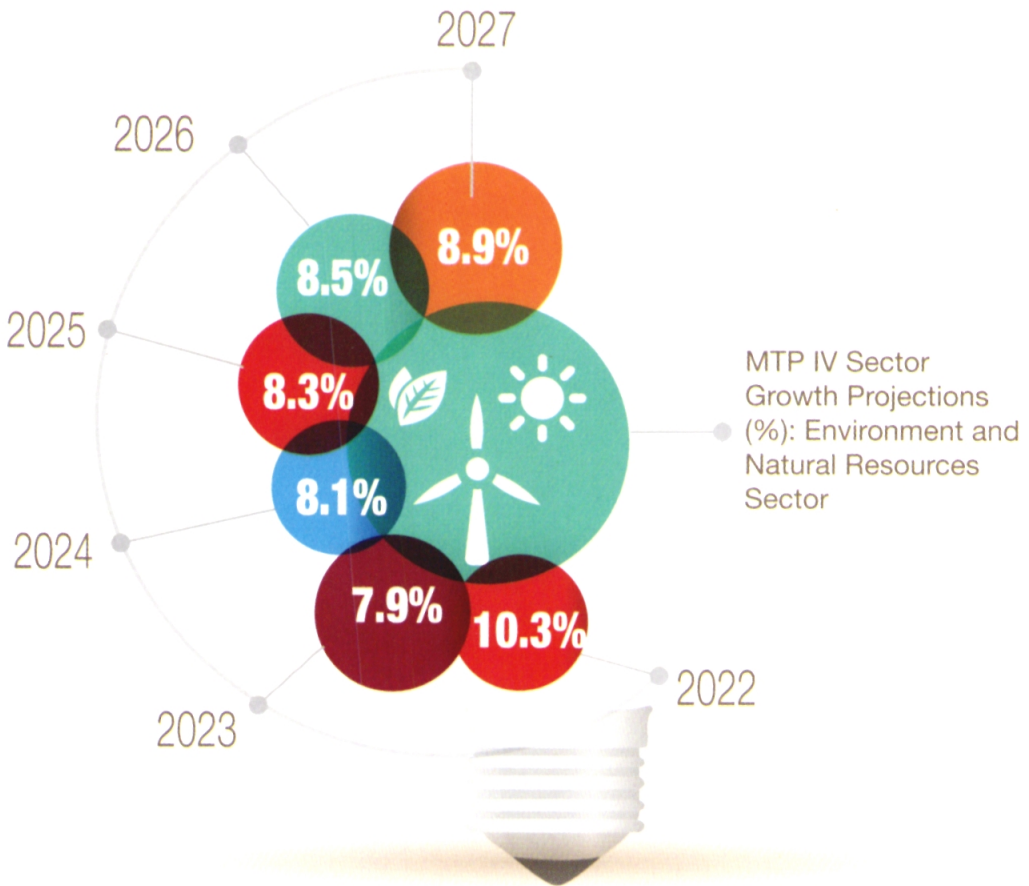


Lake Turkana Cultural Festival

3.3.6 Youth and Women Empowerment

- (i) Transform youth empowerment centres into digital innovation hubs;
- (ii) Create one (1) million jobs annually and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth and women through Kenya Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Accelerator Programme;
- (iii) Expand the Women Enterprise Development Fund to KSh.13.5 billion targeting 2.5 million beneficiaries;
- (iv) Disburse KSh. 2.5 billion targeting 500,000 beneficiaries (youth, women and PWDs) through Uwezo Fund; and
- (v) Revamp National Government Affirmative Action Fund by disbursing KSh. 6.8 billion targeting 13,514 affirmative action groups.

3.4 Environment and Natural Resources Sector



The Environment and Natural Resources Sector prioritizes Environment, Forest, Tourism and Wildlife Conservation and Management in accordance with the principles of sustainable utilization of natural resources.

3.4.1 Environment

- (i) Increase tree cover from 12.13 per cent in 2022 to 21.07 per cent by 2027 and forest cover from 8.83 per cent to 17 per cent by growing 7.5 billion trees and restoring 543,000 hectares of degraded landscapes across the country;
- (ii) Rehabilitation of 250,000 Ha in the five water towers and fencing of 60km of Maasai Mau Forest;
- (iii) Implementation of the Third National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023-2027 to enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation; and

- (iv) Promote tree growing mainly on private and community land by leveraging complementarity between forestry and agriculture for environmental conservation and improved household incomes.



The National Tree Growing and Restoration Campaign

3.4.2 Sustainable Waste Management

- (v) Operationalization of material recovery facilities in Mombasa, Kajiado and Nakuru;
- (i) Establishment of 100 waste material recovery centres in all counties;
- (ii) Linking 94 waste cooperatives to secondary markets;
- (iii) Formalization of waste collectors to participate in circular economy; and
- (iv) Enforcement of plastic ban to reduce plastic pollution in the environment by 75 per cent from 56.6 per cent to 14.1 per cent.

3.4.3 Tourism and Wildlife



- (i) Development and marketing of unique experiences such as sports tourism, agro-tourism, birdwatching tourism, health and wellness tourism, among others;
- (ii) Development of three (3) resort cities at Lamu (Mokowe), Isiolo and Turkana (Eliye Springs);
- (iii) Setting up of an online Kenya safari tourism channel;
- (iv) Combating illegal trade in wildlife and restoring 1,000 Ha of wildlife habitats;
- (v) Rehabilitating 200km and maintaining 7,200km of the access roads in national parks and reserves;
- (vi) Promotion of cultural festivals and food ways exhibitions;
- (vii) Construction of an International Arts and Culture Centre; and refurbishment of Cheche Gallery, Kenya National Theatre and *Ukumbi Mdogo*; and
- (viii) Establishment of a National Arts Gallery.

3.4.4 Blue Economy

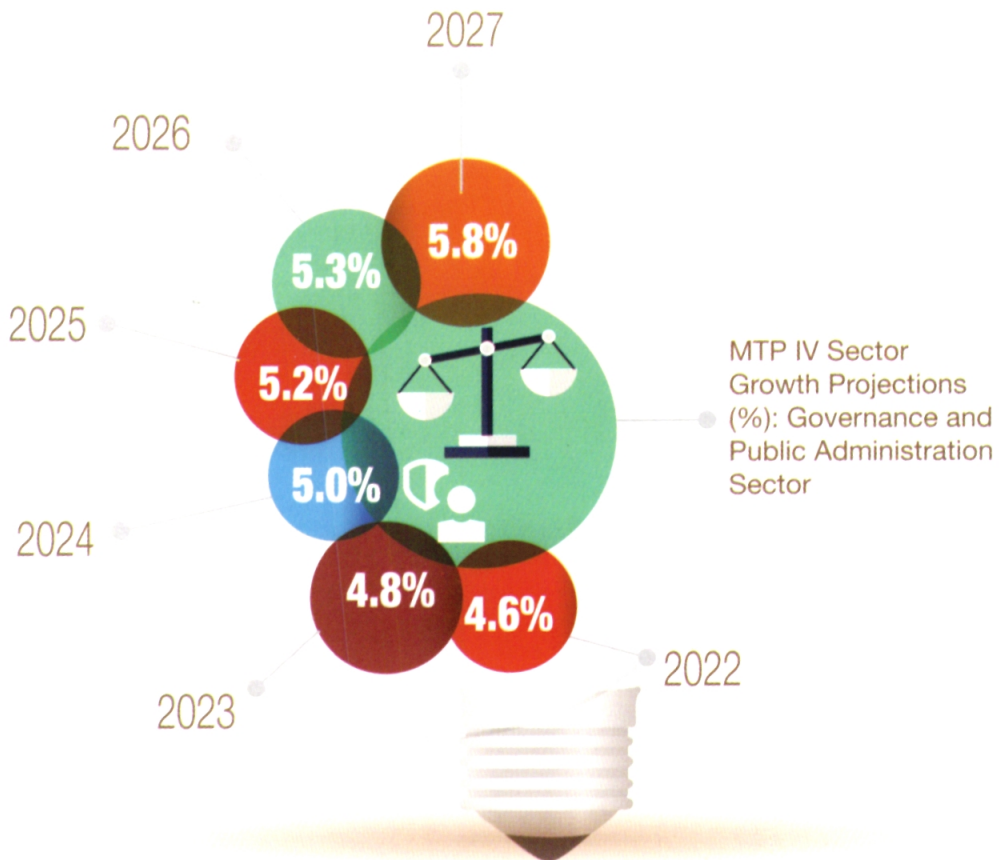
- (i) Construction/revamping of landing sites in inland waters and Indian Ocean;
- (ii) Establishment of ultra-modern Tuna fish-processing hub at Liwatoni and development of Lamu Fish Processing Plant;
- (iii) Restructuring and revitalizing Kenya National Shipping Line to increase its cargo carrying capacity;
- (iv) Placement of 1,000 youth on international shipping lines under the *Vijana Baharia*;

- (v) Construction of Kabonyo Fisheries and Aquaculture Service and Training Centre of Excellence; and
- (vi) Engagement of 23,400 rural households in aquaculture farming and provision of fish production materials.



MV Uhuru II Wagon Ferry, built by Kenya Shipyards Limited and commissioned on 9th October 2023

3.5 Governance and Public Administration Sector



The Governance and Public Administration Sector targets to implement policies, programmes and projects towards enhancing security capabilities and welfare, improving service delivery, strengthening devolution, and transforming judicial and legal services.

3.5.1 Security

- (i) Recruitment and training of 25,000 police officers, 6,400 prison officers and 2,000 National Government Administration Officers (NGAOs);
- (ii) Construction and operationalization of 730 police stations, 500 National Government Administration field offices, and refurbishment of existing stations and offices;
- (iii) Equipping and operationalization of the National Police Forensic Laboratory and training of forensic officers to conduct impartial and independent analyses;

- (iv) Acquisition of 5,977 motor vehicles for National Police, Prisons, Probation and NGA officers, and 10,000 motorcycles for Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs;
- (v) Provision of offender supervision, psychosocial support, educational, and technical training opportunities;
- (vi) Construction of Kenya Coast Guard Service headquarters and acquisition of three (3) modern ships and 18 boats to patrol territorial waters; and
- (vii) Establishing and operationalizing a data centre, data recovery site, cyber-security operations centre.

3.5.2 Security Personnel Welfare

- (i) Upgrading of the military healthcare system and construction of 25,000 housing units across all military camps;
- (ii) Establishment of a contributory benevolent fund, provision of life insurance cover; and affordable housing mortgage for police and prison officers; and
- (iii) Establishment of National Police and Magereza Hospitals as well as Miritini Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre.

3.5.3 Citizen Services

- (i) Networking of police stations and digitization of Occurrence Books (OBs);
- (ii) Production and issuance of digital national IDs;
- (iii) Real-time capture of births and deaths, and issuance of a Unique Personal Identification at birth to facilitate generation of vital statistics;
- (iv) Modernization of Integrated Population Registration System (IPRS);
- (v) Digitization of the immigration, National Registration Bureau and Civil Registration Services records;
- (vi) Establishment of 10 passport control centres both locally and abroad to meet the high demand for e-passports; and
- (vii) Fast-track issuance of passports by acquiring high-capacity passport printers.

3.5.4 Foreign and Diaspora Affairs

- (i) Enhance diaspora remittances from KSh. 478.5 billion in 2022 to KSh. 1 trillion in 2027 through products targeting diaspora;
- (ii) Develop and implement a diaspora evacuation plan, establish 10 diaspora safe houses and a 24-hour emergency response centre;
- (iii) Development of a strategy to reduce remittance transaction costs;
- (iv) Marketing Kenya as a destination of choice for trade, investment and tourism through the missions;
- (v) Setting up of diaspora and consular units abroad; and
- (vi) Modernization and improvement of diplomatic infrastructure.

3.5.5 Governance and Rule of Law

- (i) Recruitment of 475 State Counsel and capacity building of 500 State Counsel and Paralegals;
- (ii) Construction of Courts (Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and Tribunals plazas; High Court stations, Courts of Equal Status, Employment and Labour Relations Court, Environment and Lands Courts in every County, Magistrates Court in every Sub County);



Mombasa Law Courts - Judicial Transformation

- (iii) Establishment and operationalization of specialized courts and small claims courts (sexual and gender-based violence, money laundering, human and drug trafficking, terrorism, courts of petty sessions);
- (iv) Automation and digitization of court processes and documents;
- (v) Roll out of legal aid to 16 additional counties, automation of legal aid services and training of community-based paralegals;
- (vi) Timely reporting of offenders to courts for pre-bail, pre-trial, pre-sentencing and post-sentencing;
- (vii) Decentralization of the Ombudsman office network to all regions and *Huduma* Centre desks;
- (viii) Creation of awareness on victims' protection services, reparation and compensation;
- (ix) Voter registration, education and sensitization, conducting credible elections and delimitation of electoral boundaries and regions;
- (x) Establishment and roll out of an Integrated Public Complaints Referral Mechanism System;
- (xi) Investigation of corruption and seizure/confiscation of assets/proceeds of corruption;
- (xii) Decentralization of legal training and administration of advocates training programme examination;
- (xiii) Implementation of the National Policy to Support Enhancement of County Governments' Own Source Revenue; and
- (xiv) Implementation of Local Economic Development projects in 25 counties.

4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MTP IV



The MTP IV will be implemented by respective Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and will be coordinated by the National Development Implementation Committee (NDIC). The NDIC will coordinate implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all National Government policies, programmes and projects at the National and devolved level.

MDAs will use Strategic Plans and Performance Contracts as tools to guide implementation and measure progress of the MTP IV.

The State Department for Economic Planning will develop the MTP IV National Reporting Indicator Handbook, which will provide a clear set of indicators and targets to measure outcomes and key outputs over the medium term. The State Department for Economic Planning will also coordinate National Evaluations and provide guidance to MDAs in carrying out independent evaluations of identified projects in MTP IV in line with the Kenya Evaluation Guidelines and the National Evaluation Plan. In addition, the State Department for Economic Planning will prepare Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on the implementation of MTP IV and conduct a Mid-Term Review in the third year of implementation of MTP IV and an End-Term Review in the sixth year.

The National Treasury and Economic Planning will ensure linkage of MTP IV priorities with national budgets through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.



Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u, Cabinet Secretary National Treasury and Economic Planning (centre) alongside, James Muhati, Principal Secretary, State Department for Economic Planning (right), and Dr Chris Kiptoo, Principal Secretary, the National Treasury (left), ahead of reading of 2023/24 Budget estimates, on 15th June, 2023

The Fourth Medium Term Plan, 2023-2027 themed: 'Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive Growth', translates BETA aspirations into concrete priority interventions to be implemented. Kenya transitioned from a low-income country to a lower middle-income country in 2014 after surpassing the GDP per capita threshold of US\$ 1,035 for lower middle-income countries. Despite growth in per capita income, the country is still grappling with challenges of low productivity, inequalities and weak resilience, rising inflation and interest rates, fiscal distress and structural weaknesses that have converged into a 'perfect economic storm'.

The Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) seeks to address the aforementioned challenges and strengthen the country's prospects towards transitioning to an upper middle-income country and enhancing Kenya's competitiveness, by focusing on: Human capital development and capital accumulation; Development, protection and regulation of markets; Domestic resource mobilization and optimal tax instruments; and Leveraging the Fourth Industrial Revolution to digitalize the economy. The MTP IV aims to: Bring down the cost of living by lowering the annual inflation rate to 5 per cent; Eradicate hunger; Create 1,200,000 jobs annually; Expand the tax revenue base by increasing revenue collection to 19.7 per cent of GDP; Improve foreign exchange balance; and ensure inclusive growth.



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