



Kenya Vision 2030 Scorecard *2007-2024*

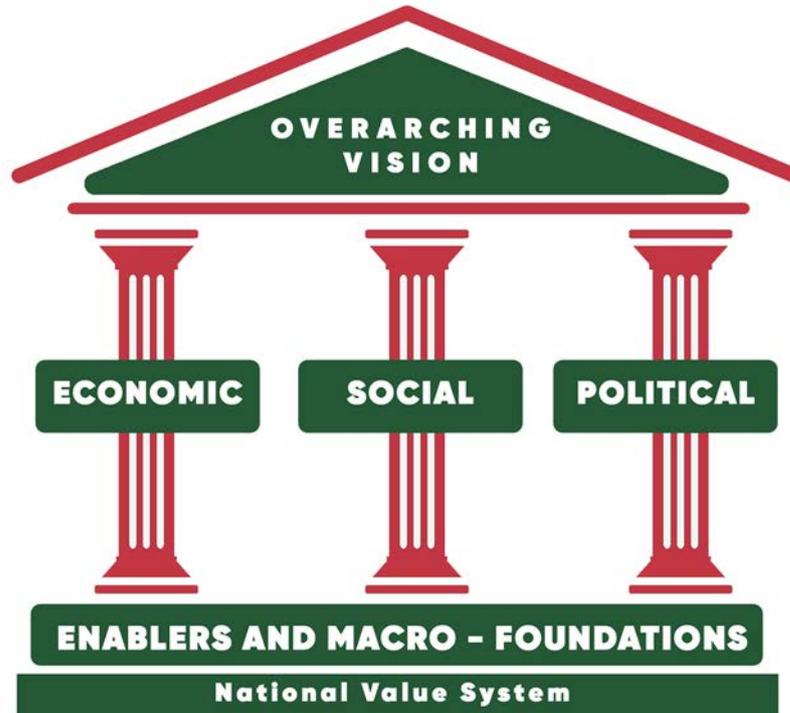
Introduction

Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's long-term development blueprint, launched in 2008 to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income nation providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030.

The Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat (VDS) is mandated, inter alia, to aggressively market the Vision and its Medium-Term Plans and publicize and communicate its activities and achievements to the people of Kenya.

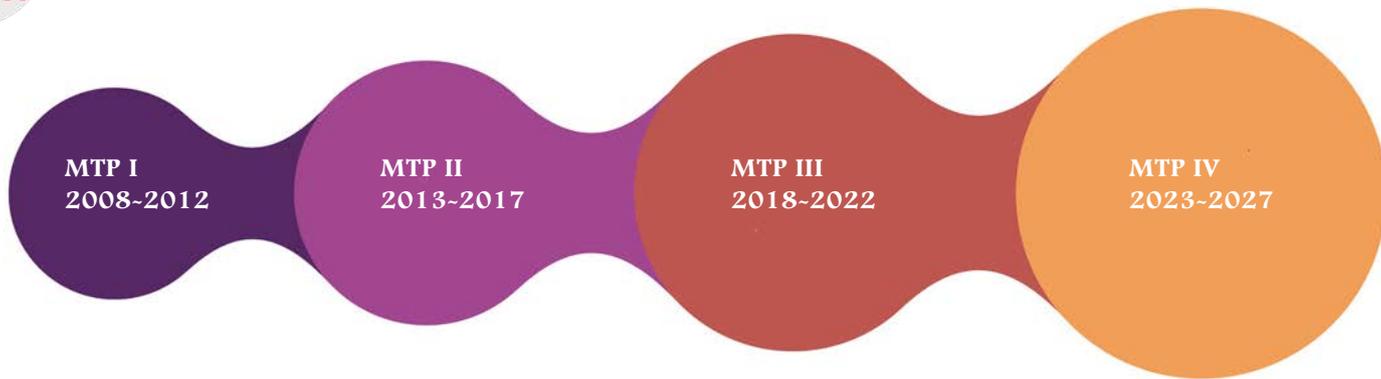
This Kenya Vision 2030 Score Card (2007–2024) provides a concise summary of progress made across key sectors of the economy over the past years, covering MTP I, MTP II, MTP III and currently the MTP IV.

The Score Card is designed to keep citizens, stakeholders, and development partners informed and engaged in the country's development process.



Kenya's Development Agenda

The Vision is premised on three pillars namely Economic, Social and Political, anchored on Enablers and Macro Foundations.



Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five year medium term plans (MTPs). The MTPs outlines key policy actions, reforms, programmes, and projects to be implemented during the period.

First Medium-Term Plan (MTP1, 2008-2012)

Focused on achieving higher and sustainable economic growth with increased employment opportunities in a more equitable environment.

Second Medium-Term Plan (MTP2 2013-2017)

Focused on Transforming Kenya: Pathway to Devolution, Socio-Economic Development, Equity and National Unity.

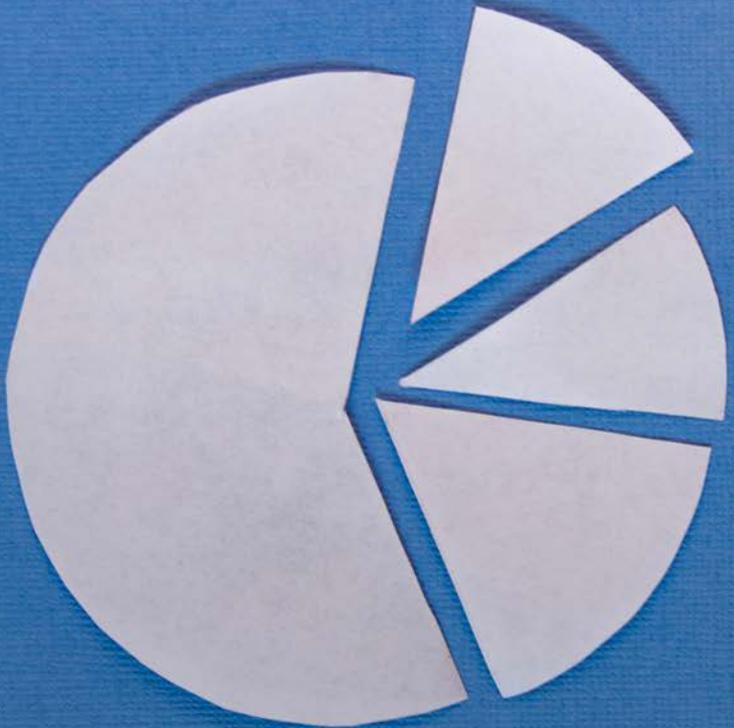
Third Medium-Term Plan (MTP III 2018-2022)

Implemented policies, programmes, and projects from the first administration, with a focus on the “Big Four” initiatives (housing, food security, manufacturing and universal health care) .

Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV 2023-2027)

Focuses on implementing the BETA Agenda for inclusive growth through; Agriculture; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Economy; Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy pillars.

Macroeconomic Performance



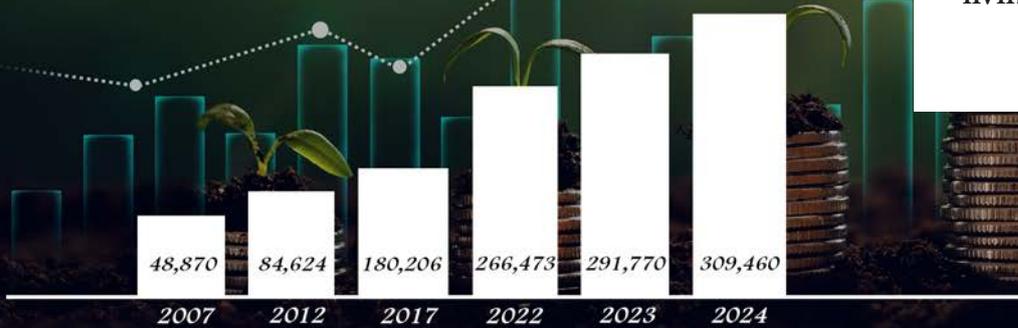
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP (Tr. KSh)



Kenya's economy strengthened in 2024. GDP rose to KSh 16.22 trillion up 7.35% from 2023 while GDP per capita rose to KSh 309,460. This is a 6% increase from 2023, reflecting real gains in incomes and living standards.

GDP Per Capita (Current) KSh



Money supply M3 (KSh Tr.)

Money supply grew from KSh 5.0T in 2022 to KSh 6.1T in 2024. This reflects greater liquidity, financial inclusion, improved monetization and support for investment, consumption and economic growth.



Inflation



Inflation rate peaked near 10% in 2007, then stabilized to 7.7% by 2023. By 2024, inflation dropped to 4.5%, aligning with the $5 \pm 2.5\%$ target. This is crucial for improving purchasing power and boosting investor confidence.

Wage Employment

(Thousands)



Gradual rise from 3 million in 2022 to 3.22 million in 2024 shows an expansion in formal employment and increased job creation.

Dollar Reserves (KSh Bn)



Strong accumulation from KSh 910B in 2022 to KSh 1.26T in 2024 shows strengthened external buffer which boosts import stability, currency resilience, and investor confidence.

Enablers

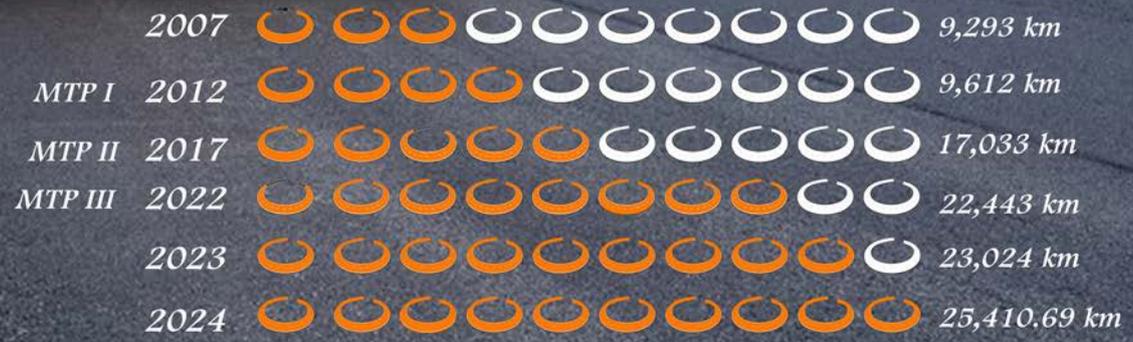
Enablers are the foundational sectors and cross cutting drivers that create the right environment for the achievement of Vision 2030's goals across the Economic, Social and Political pillars.

Sectors under enablers include:

- Infrastructure
- ICT
- Science Technology and Innovations
- Land Reforms
- Public Sector Reforms
- Labor and Employment
- National values and Ethics
- Ending Drought and Emergencies
- Security, Peace Building & Conflict Resolution

Road Network

Paved Kilometres



The distance of paved roads doubled between 2012 and 2024

Airport Services

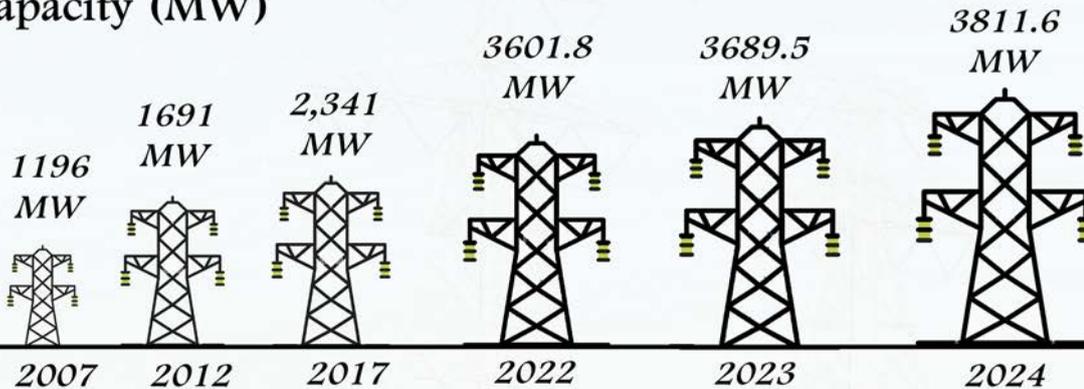


Number of Passengers handled through JKIA (Millions)



The influx of international travelers at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) has surged progressively, strengthening Kenya's standing as a top global travel destination.

Installed Capacity (MW)



Kenya's electricity installed capacity has grown reflecting sustained government investment in energy infrastructure and diversification of generation sources.

Electricity



Connectivity (Households, millions)



The government’s push for last mile connectivity programme has brought electricity to remote areas, fostering economic activities and improving living standards.

Port Services

Enhancing Efficiency at the Port

Containers handled in Twenty Foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) through Mombasa Port (millions)



The upward trend, reflects Mombasa Port’s growing role as a regional trade hub for East Africa, serving Kenya and landlocked countries like Uganda, DRC, Rwanda, and South Sudan.

Port Services

Enhancing Efficiency at the Port

Total Port Cargo throughput in Dead Weight Tonnes (DWT) through Mombasa Port (Million Tons)



The Port of Mombasa has demonstrated consistent progressive growth in cargo throughput, rising from 15.96 million tonnes in 2007 to 41.1 million tonnes in 2024. This sustained increase, despite global disruptions, underscores the port’s resilience and ability to manage growing trade volumes effectively

Mobile Subscription



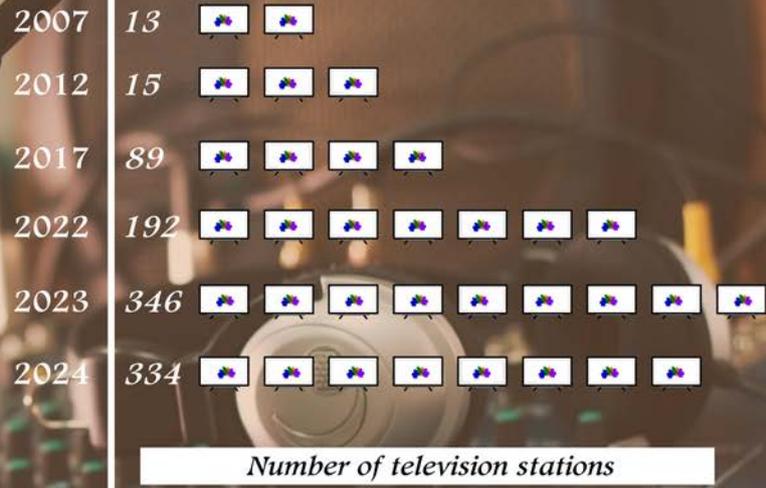
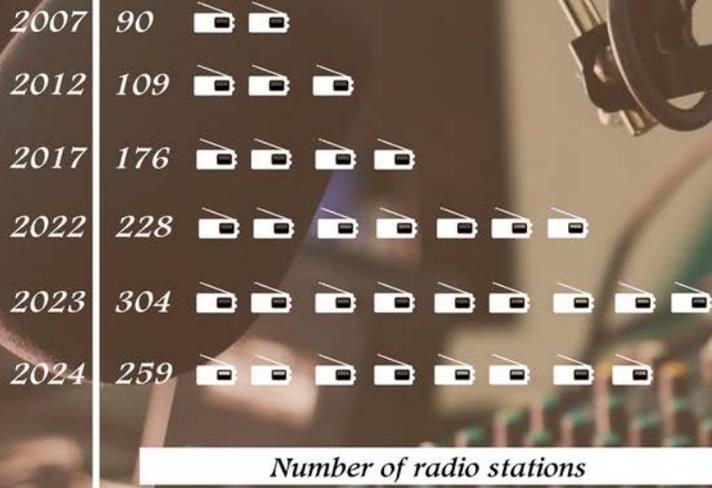
This indicates a rapid expansion of mobile penetration, driven by increased access to mobile networks, affordability of mobile devices, and the growth of mobile-based services like mobile money.

Value of Mobile Payments



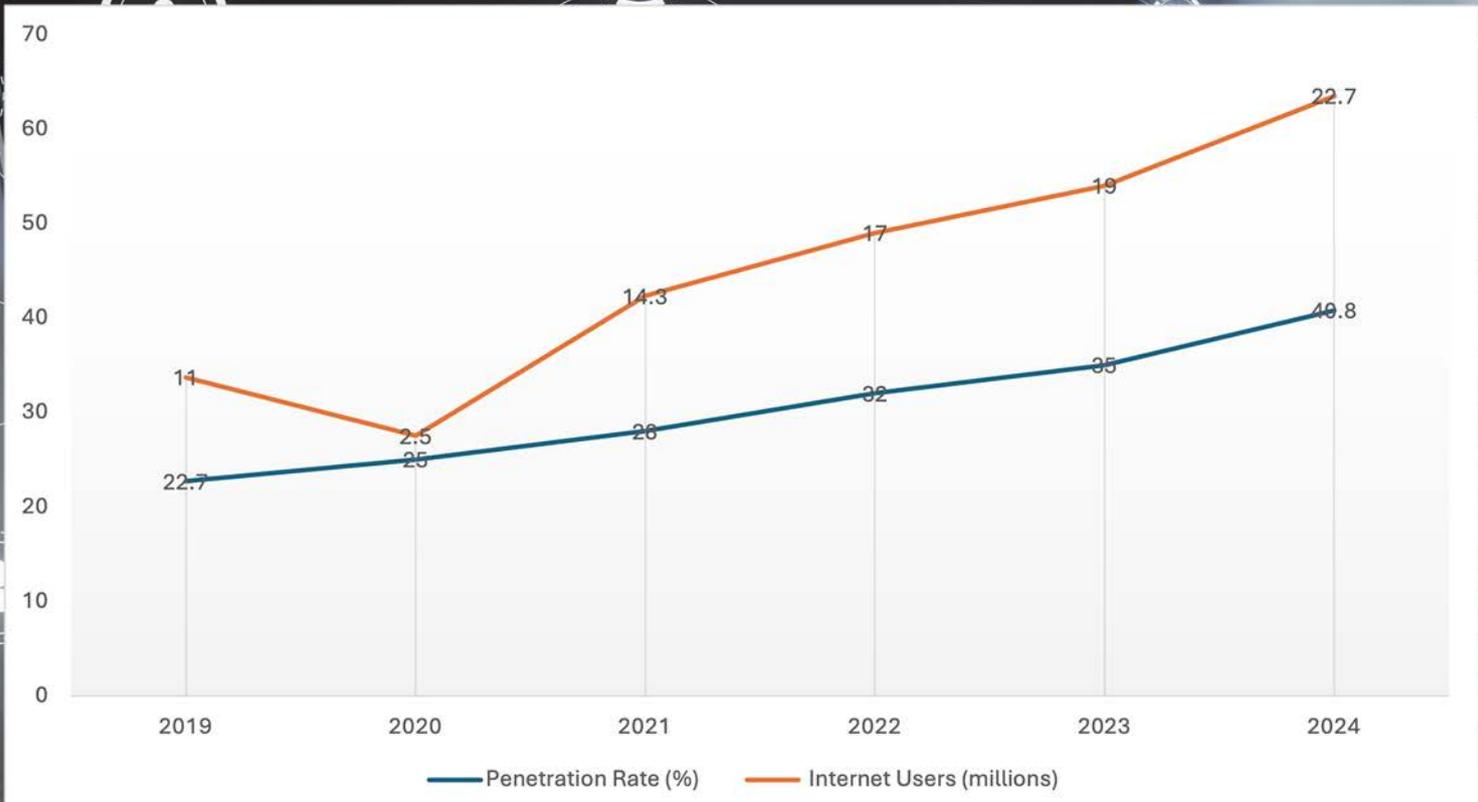
Mobile money is one of Kenya’s most transformative financial innovations; driving inclusion, facilitating commerce, and enabling micro-savings and credit.

Media



Kenya’s media landscape is continuously evolving, with television and radio remaining vital sources of news, entertainment, and engagement for millions across the country. They continue to play a significant role in shaping public opinion and providing accessible content to diverse audiences.

Internet Access in Kenya



Internet penetration in Kenya has shown steady growth over the past several years, driven by mobile broadband expansion, increased smartphone adoption, and government initiatives such as National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) project.

Police to Population Ratio



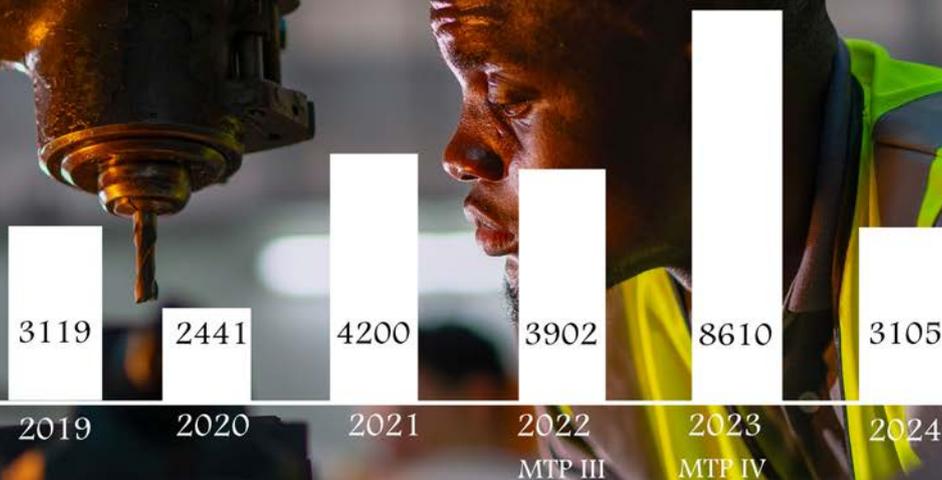
Compared to 2007 the police to population ratio has improved through various stakeholder intervention against the targeted international ratio of 1:450

Global Innovation Index

(Ranking)

Kenya ranked 96th among the 133 economies globally, 6th among the 27 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa and, 17th among the 38 lower-middle-income group economies.





Public Service Internship Program has become an important capacity-building initiative for young graduates. Since its launch in 2019, over 25,000 young graduates have benefited from structured internships, mentorship and training.

Economic Pillar

Economic Pillar aims to transform Kenya into a prosperous, newly industrializing middle income country by achieving a 10% annual Growth Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate.

Sectors under economic pillar include:

- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale and Retail
- Financial Services
- Blue Economy
- Business Process Outsourcing
- Oil, Gas and Minerals



Agriculture



Contribution to GDP (Ksh Mn)

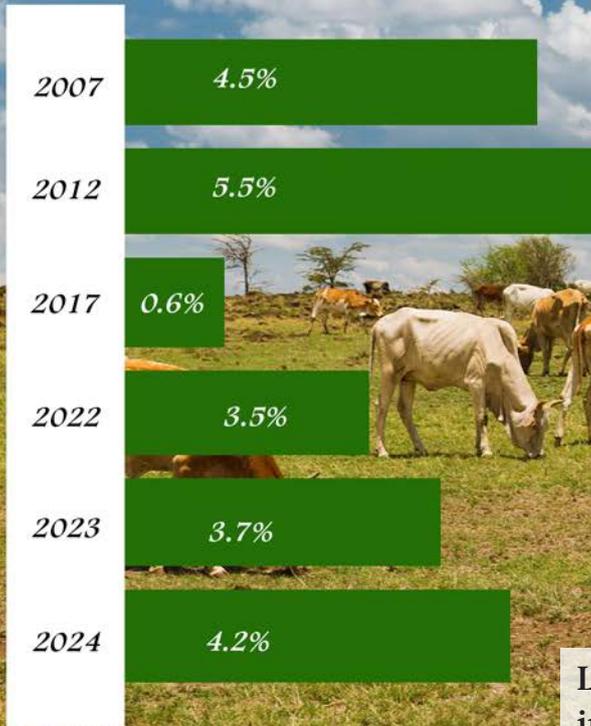


Total agriculture output at current prices (Kshs Mn)

Vision 2030 flagship programmes such as the Subsidized Fertilizer, Agricultural Mechanization, and Expanded Irrigation Programmes have enhanced yields, expanded irrigated acreage, and improved value chain efficiency.

Livestock

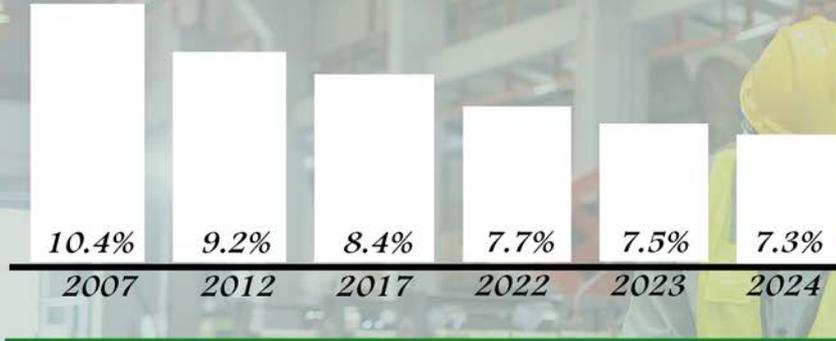
Contribution to GDP (%)



Livestock contribution to GDP has progressively improved from 2017 due to initiatives from the government, private sector and development partners.

Manufacturing

Contribution to GDP (%)



The growth of the manufacturing sector has stagnated. Efforts are being made towards improving the sector.

Growth in manufacturing sector (%)



Finance & Insurance



Kenya's financial services sector has been on a steady trajectory since 2017 due to the diversification of securities exchange markets, financial sector reforms and deepening of capital markets.

Market Capitalization

(Ksh Bn)



The growth of over 50% since 2012 is attributed to deepening of capital markets flagship programme of Kenya Vision 2030.

Trade



Wholesale and Retail Contribution to GDP (%)

The wholesale and retail trade sector contribution to GDP has remained constant since 2017 because of initiatives and reforms to enhance the ease of doing business despite the global shocks.

International Trade

Balance of Trade (Ksh Mn)

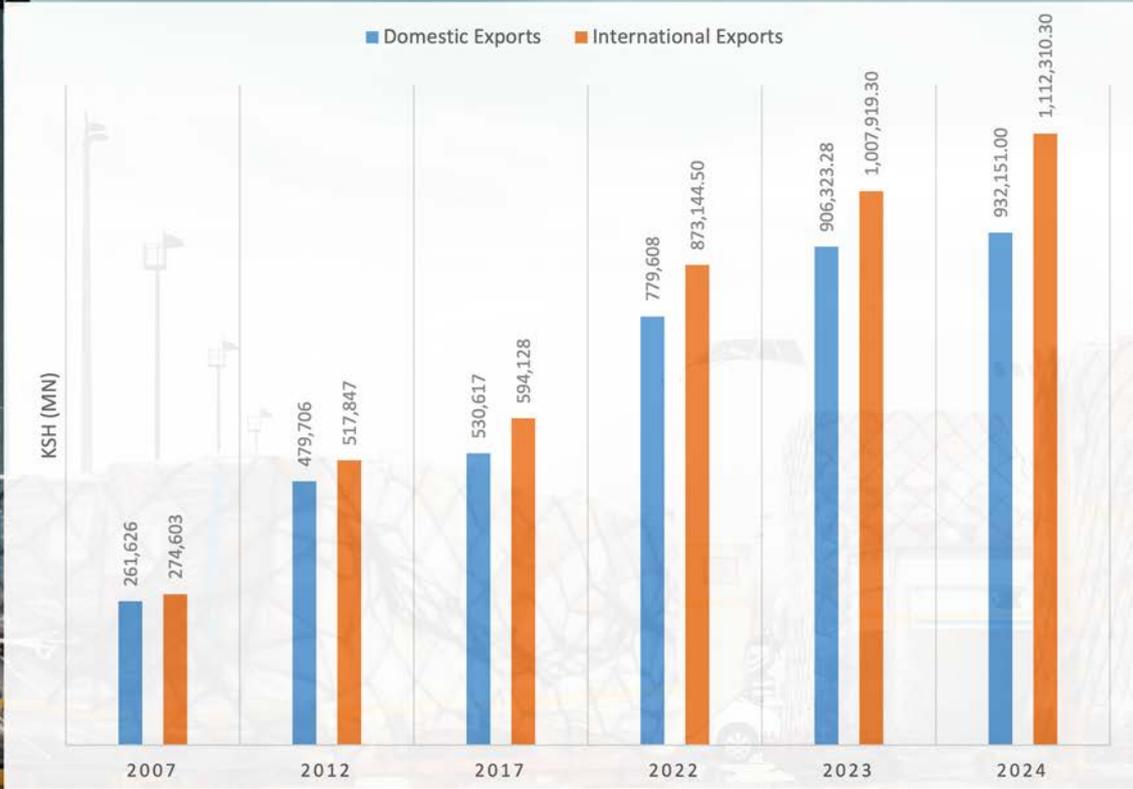


Import Cover (Months)



In 2024, there was a decrease in Balance of Trade and an increase in import cover to 4.6 months which signaled stability of the Kenyan Shilling, improved trade resilience and increased foreign direct investment

Value of Trade



The trade sector has recorded steady growth in export earnings driven by a strong domestic productivity as well as flagship initiatives under Kenya Vision 2030, such as the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Programme and the Export Promotion and Branding Kenya Initiative.

Diaspora Remittances (Ksh Mn)



2007	41,420.52
2012	105,656.42
2017	203,819.83
2022	478,501.80
2023	521,216.20
2024	674,089.70

There has been a six fold growth in diaspora remittances from 2012 making it one of the highest foreign exchange earner for Kenya. This growth- attributed to lowered remittance costs ~ has helped stabilise the Kenyan Shilling while cushioning it from external shocks.

The GDP increase from 0.4% in 2020 to 0.7% in 2024 has been triggered by expansion of key sectors like coastal tourism, maritime transport, and fisheries.

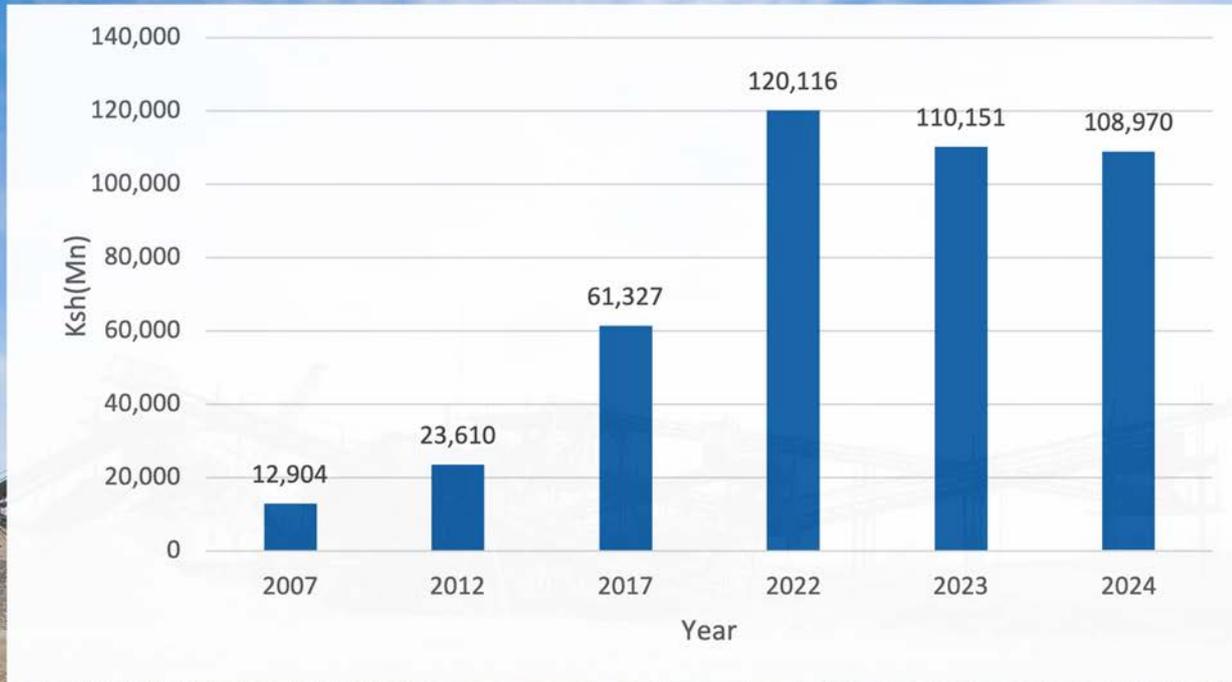


Tourism



The sector has demonstrated significant increase attributed by diversified tourism products.

Mining and Quarrying



Government efforts to formalize artisanal and small-scale mining, coupled with expanded geological surveys and exploration activities, have helped unlock the country's mineral potential and attract sustainable investment hence the gradual growth experienced in the sector.

Total Petroleum Demand



Kenya's petroleum demand is largely attributed to sustained economic expansion and improved transport infrastructure. Flagship projects such as the Kenya Petroleum Refinery Modernization and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Project have enhanced petroleum handling, storage, and distribution capacity.

Social Pillar

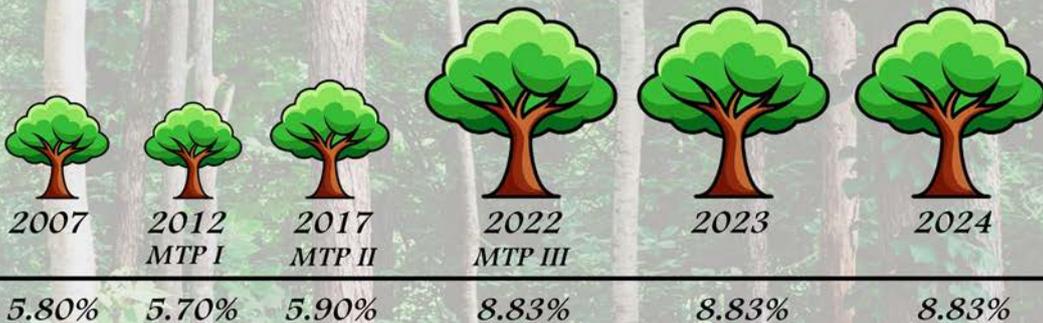
This pillar focuses on building a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. It aims at improving the overall quality of life.

Sectors under Social Pillar include:

- Education & Training
- Population, Urbanization & Housing
- Environment Water, Sanitation and Regional Development
- Health
- Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups
- Sports, Culture and the Arts



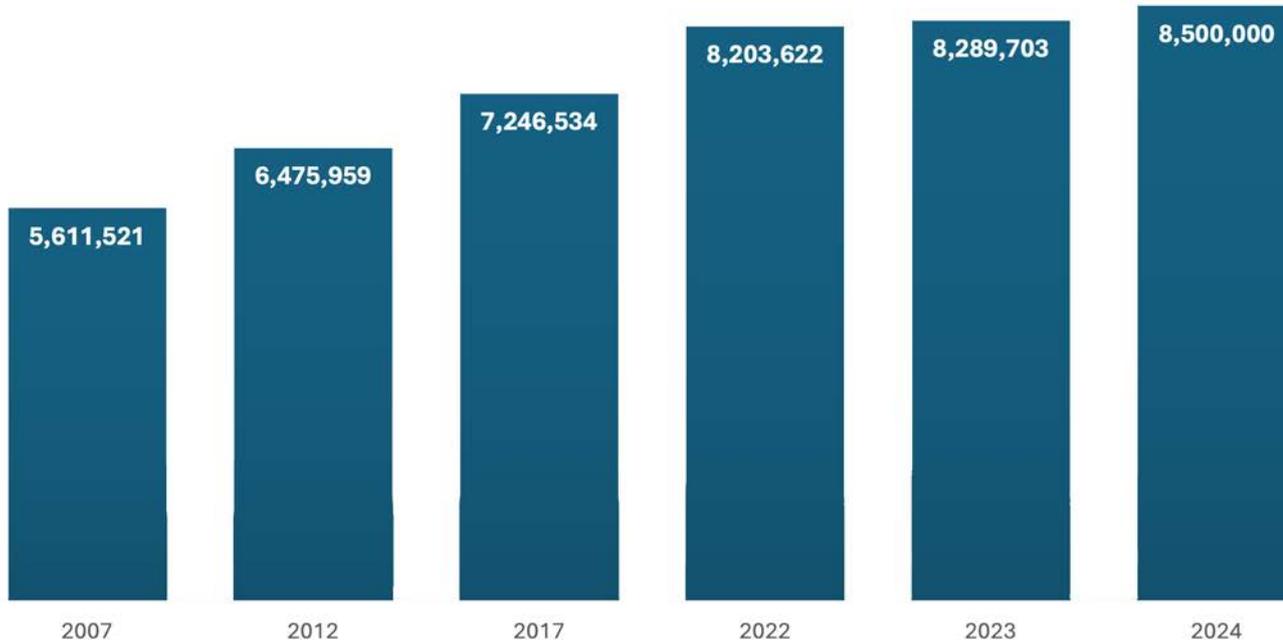
Forest Cover (%)



Improvements in forest cover resulted from sustained national initiatives such as the National Strategy for Achieving and Maintaining 10% Tree Cover, extensive tree planting campaigns, promotion of agroforestry, stronger enforcement of conservation laws, and active community participation in reforestation efforts.

Housing

Proportion of persons who own houses



Kenya has seen a steady rise in home ownership in both urban and rural areas. This progress is driven by housing initiatives like the Affordable Housing Programme, mortgage reforms through Kenya Mortgage Refinance company and Sacco-based rural housing schemes.

Average Household Size (Persons/Household)



Kenya’s average household size has fallen driven by factors such as lower fertility, urbanisation, and a shift toward nuclear and single-person households. This trend increases the number of households and reshapes housing demand.

Water & Sanitation

National access to improved water sources (%)



Proportions of households with access to a sanitation facility (%)



From 2007 to 2024 Kenya raised access to water to 77% and sanitation to 93% through infrastructure investment, devolution, community action and SDG 6 commitment.

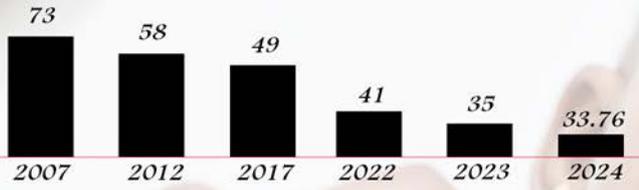
Universal Health Insurance Coverage



A lot of progress has been achieved under UHC including expanded registration, benefit expansion and service coverage, but there are challenges and gaps to be resolved to ensure all Kenyans have access to universal health.

Mortality in Children

Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)



Mortality rate have been declining in recent years due to improved healthcare access, vaccination and immunization programs, better maternal and child health services, nutrition improvements, public health interventions, education and awareness.

HIV prevalence



(15-49 years age bracket) (%)



The steady decline in HIV prevalence is due to national efforts in prevention, testing, treatment, and effective prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) programmes.

Primary School Enrolment

2007
MTP I 2012
MTP II 2017
MTP III 2022
2023
2024



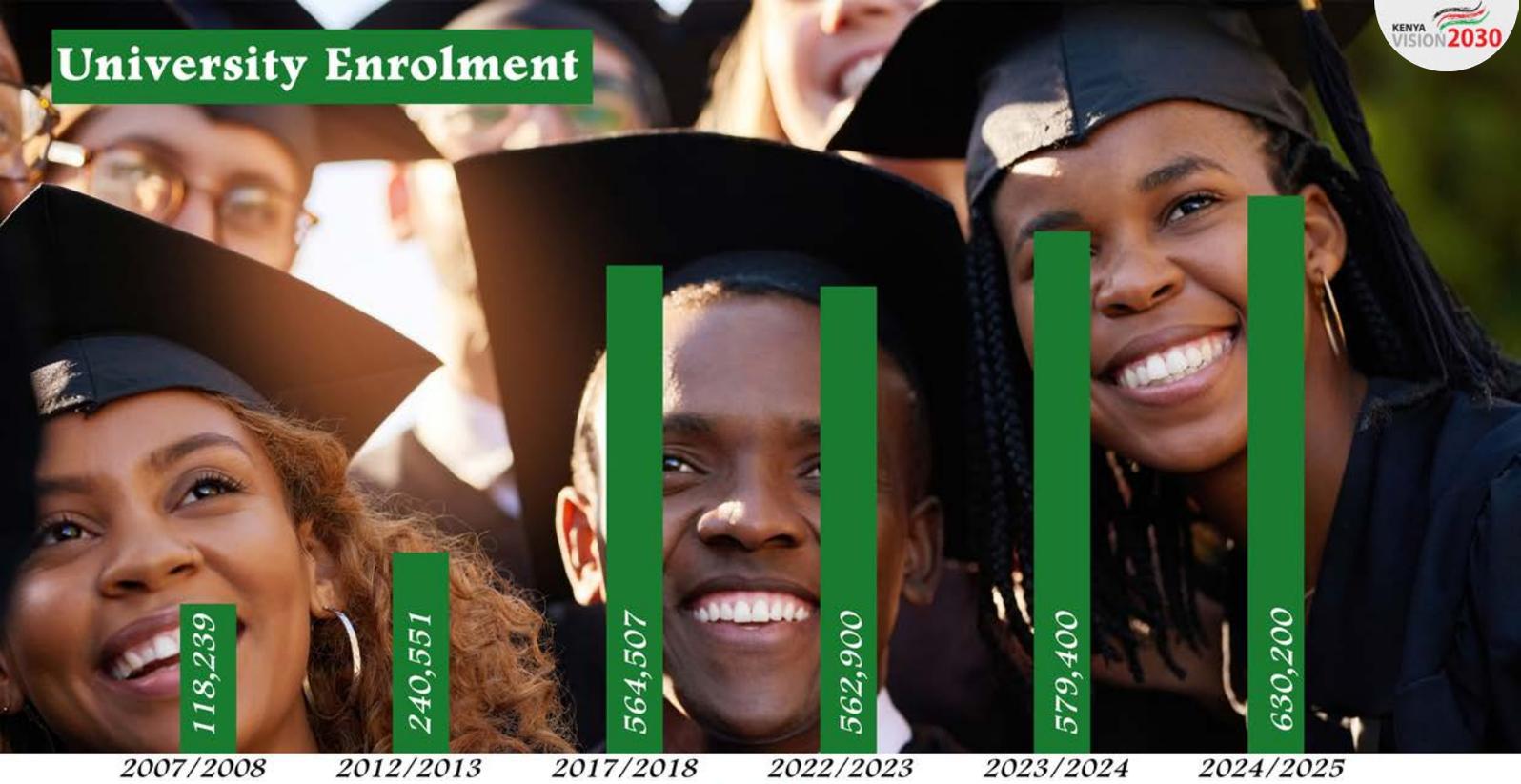
In recent years, enrolment has steadily increased due to the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE), expansion of school infrastructure and targeted programmes by both national and county governments.

Secondary School Enrolment



Between 2022 and 2024, enrolment continued to rise due to the enforcement of the 100% transition policy and bursary programmes.

University Enrolment

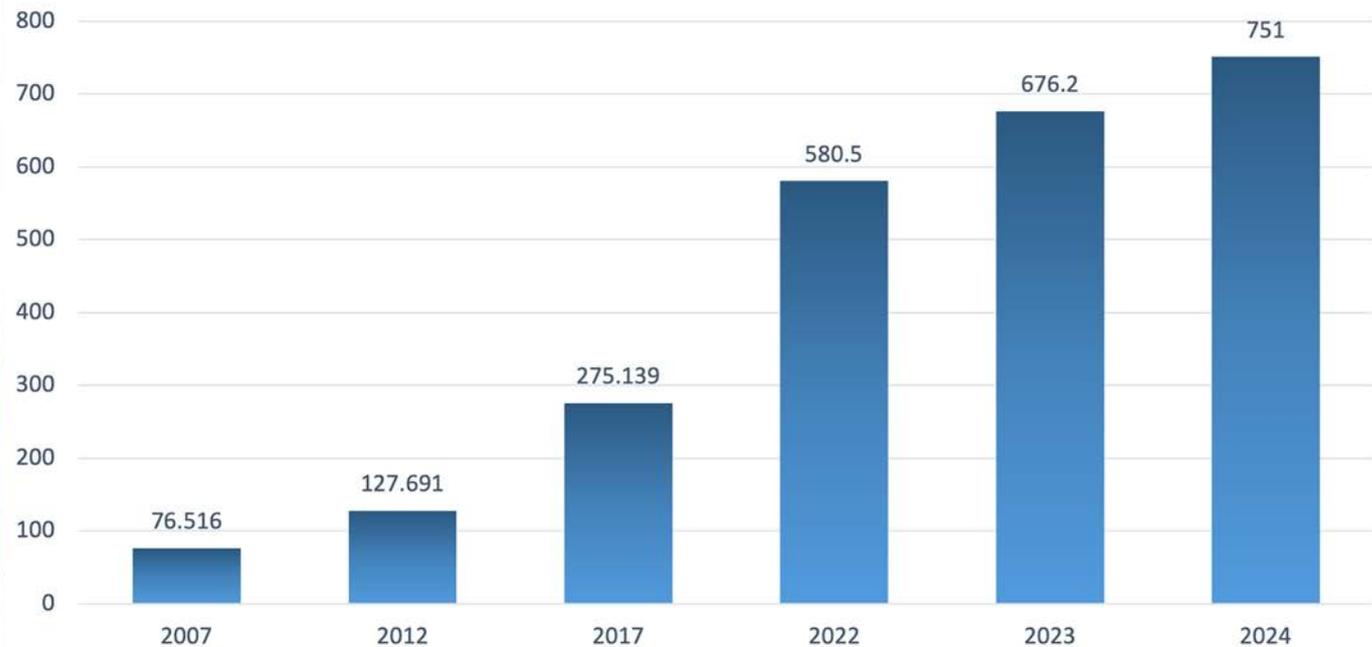


Academic Year

Increase in university enrollment was driven by government policies for greater access and the expansion of both public and private institutions. However there has been recent fluctuations and shifts, due to increased enrollment in private universities and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions.

TVETs & Other Post-Secondary Enrolment

(TVET + TTC) Enrolment ('000)



TVET enrolment in Kenya has grown significantly reflecting the government's commitment to expanding technical skills training which aligns with flagship projects that aim to support industrialization, infrastructure development, and innovation.

Total Amount of Funds Disbursed to Women, Youth and Vulnerable Groups (Ksh Mn)

The availability of the funds reflects the government’s commitment to inclusive development through targeted affirmative action programs. These include the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), and the Uwezo Fund. These initiatives promote financial inclusion, support entrepreneurship, and enhance the socioeconomic empowerment of marginalized groups.



Gender Representation in Parliament



Between 2007 and 2024, women's representation in Kenya's Parliament increased from 7.25% to 23.28%. This reflects gradual progress driven by constitutional reforms Two-third Rule, gender quotas, advocacy for women's leadership, and increased public awareness.



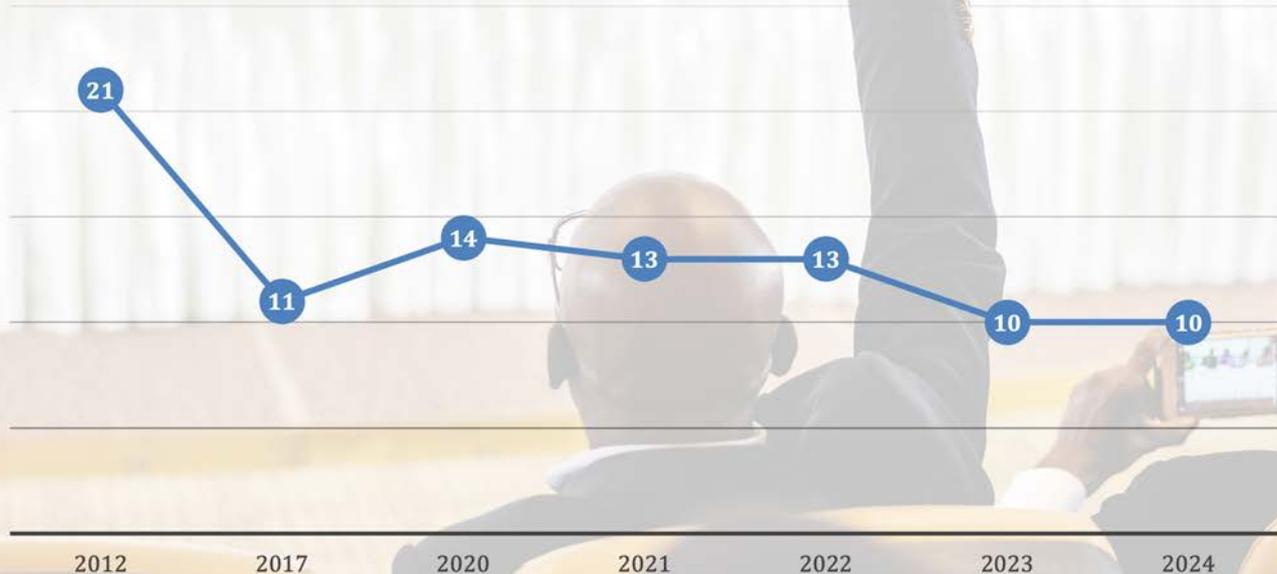
Political Pillar

This pillar seeks to realize an issue-based, people-centered, results-oriented, and accountable democratic political system. It supports governance reforms, the rule of law, and increased public participation in decision-making.

- Sectors under Political Pillar include
- Devolution
 - Governance & Rule of Law

Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) Ranking

Kenya's rise in rank in the Mo Ibrahim Index reflects broad-based progress in governance, driven by institutional reforms, improved service delivery, and strengthened rule of law. These gains demonstrate Kenya's commitment to effective and inclusive governance.

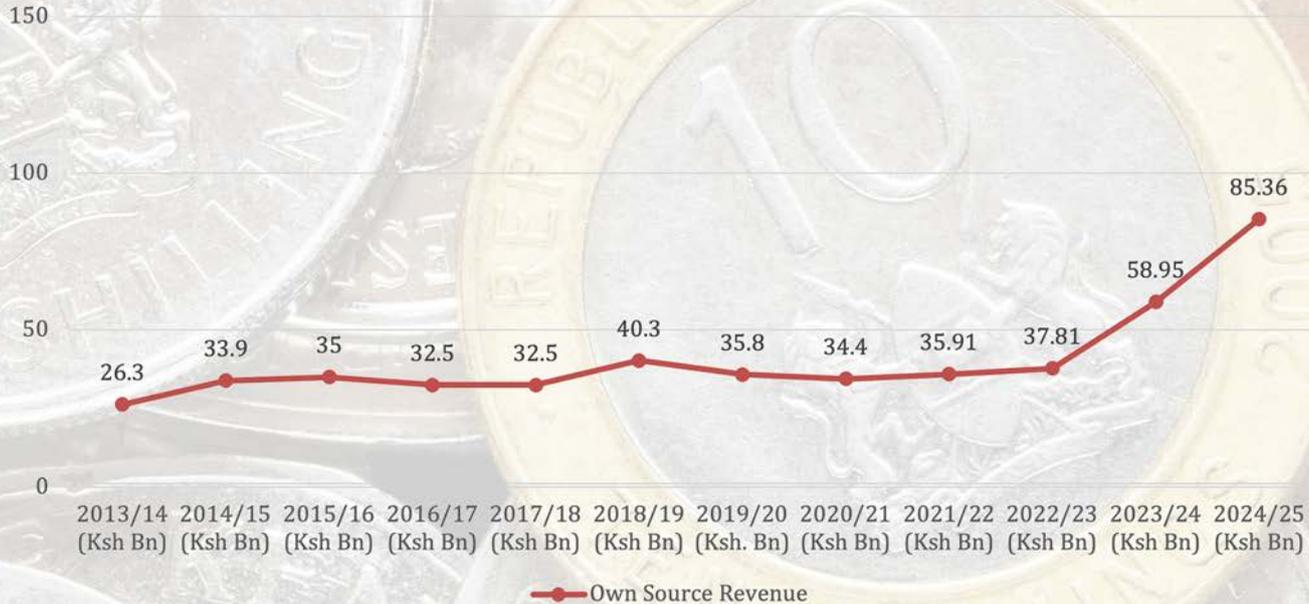


Case Backlogs



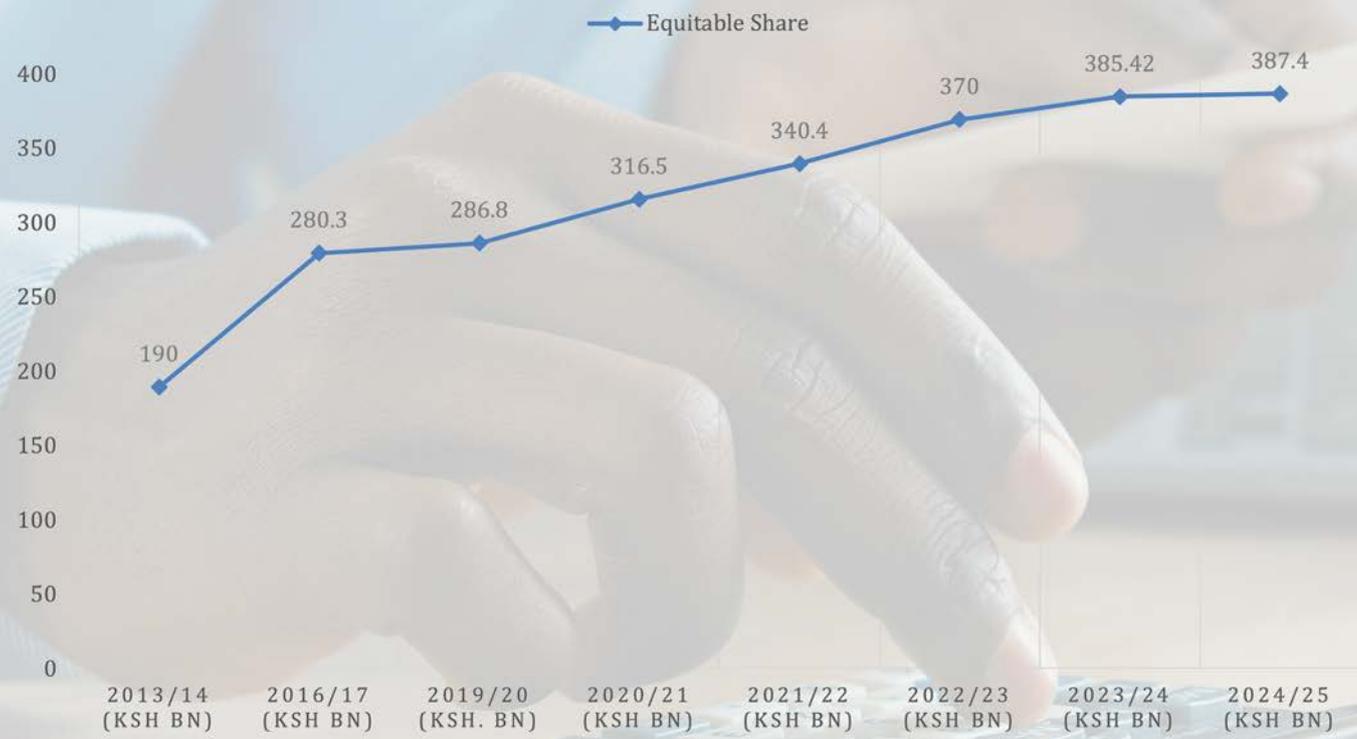
The reduction of case backlogs has been attributed to rollout of e-filing, virtual hearings and procedural reforms. Targeted capacity building and wider use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) have increased the capability to dispose cases.

County Own-Source Revenue (OSR)



This growth was largely attributed to automation, institutional strengthening, policy reforms and improved governance. These developments showed counties' growing capacity to mobilise and manage resources effectively, supporting the sustainability of devolved service delivery.

Equitable (Shareable) Revenue to Counties:



This growth reflects a combination of constitutional guarantees, policy intent, and practical demand for devolved services. The trend underscores Kenya’s commitment to strengthening devolution as a vehicle for equitable development, local empowerment, and service delivery.

- ⊙ **Kenya Vision 2030 Progress Reports**
- ⊙ **KNBS, KNBS Economic Surveys**
- ⊙ **CBK Reports**
- ⊙ **Kenya Poverty Report 2024**
- ⊙ **TRI Tourism Sector Performance Report**
- ⊙ **Kenya Poverty and Equity Assessment 2023**
- ⊙ **Kenya Demographic and Health Survey**
- ⊙ **KNBS housing Survey**
- ⊙ **Kenya Forest Service**
- ⊙ **Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019**
- ⊙ **Mo Ibrahim Index**
- ⊙ **Maarifa Centre**

This is a Kenya Vision 2030 publication. © FY 2024-2025. All rights reserved.

Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat
7th & 8th Floor, Britam Centre, Mara/Ragati Rd junction-Upper Hill
P.O Box 52301-00200, Nairobi
Tel: (020) 272 2030 / (020) 272 2006
Email: info@vision2030.go.ke | Website: www.vision2030.go.ke



Nairobi Expressway