

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KENYA VISION 2030

Kenya Vision 2030 Scorecard *2007-2025*

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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.

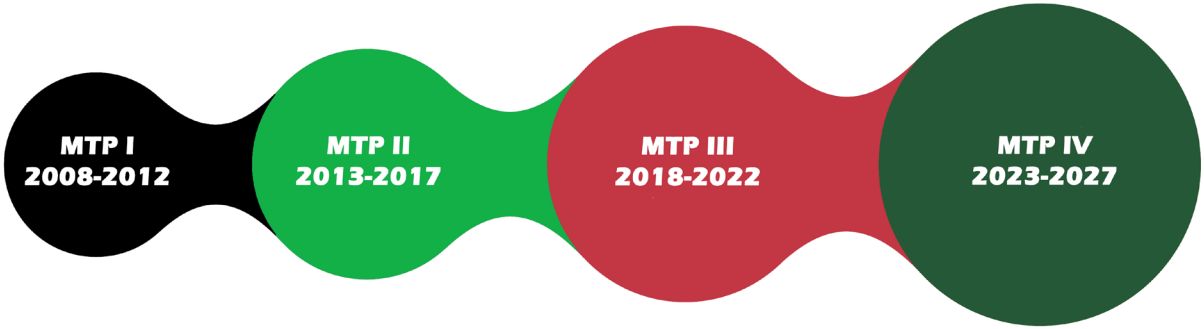
This Kenya Vision 2030 Score Card (2007–2025) provides a concise summary of progress made across key sectors of the economy over the past years, covering MTP I, MTP II, MTP III and currently the MTP IV.

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 succesive 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) .

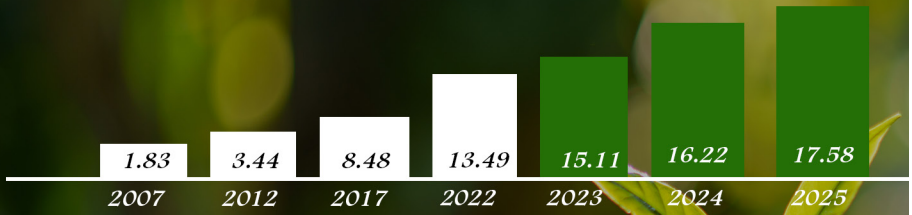
Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV 2023-2027)

Focuses on implememnting 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.

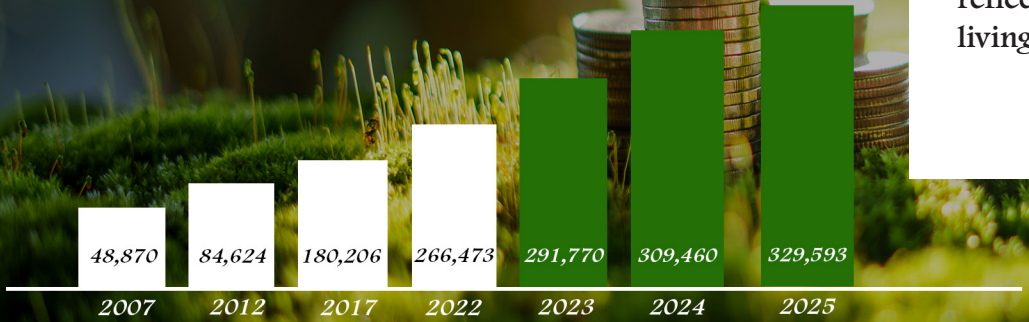

Macroeconomic
Performance

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP (Mn. KSh)



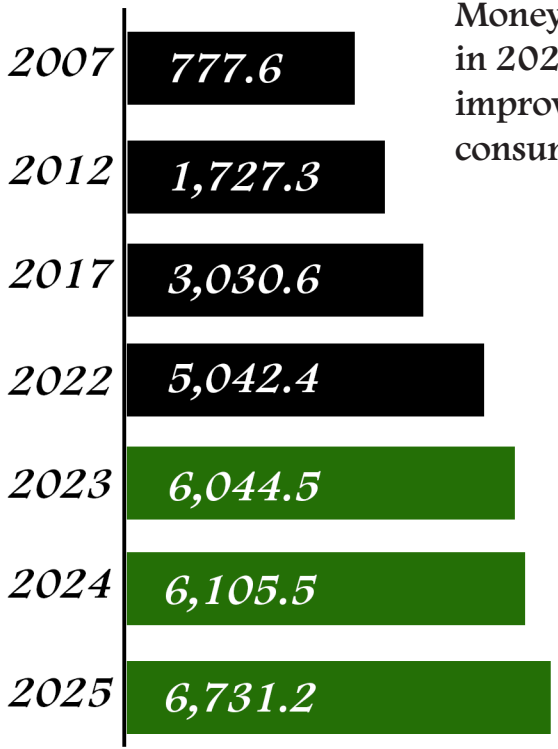
GDP Per Capita (Current) KSh



Kenya's economy strengthened in 2025. GDP rose to KSh 17.58 trillion up 7.35% from 2023 while GDP per capita rose to KSh 329,593.

This is a 6% increase from 2023, reflecting real gains in incomes and living standards.

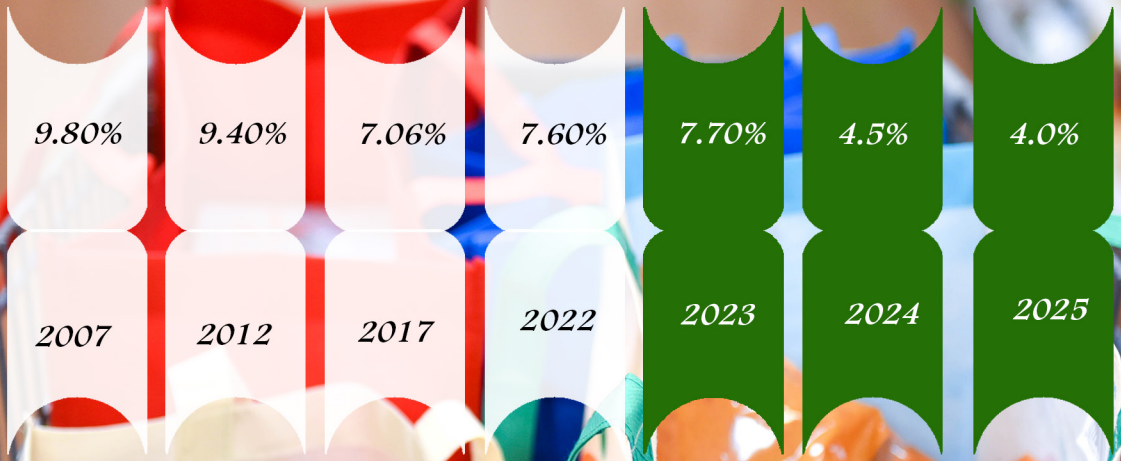
Money supply M3 (KSh Bn.)



Money supply grew from KSh 6.0T in 2023 to KSh 6.7T in 2025. This reflects greater liquidity, financial inclusion, improved monetization and support for investment, consumption and economic growth.



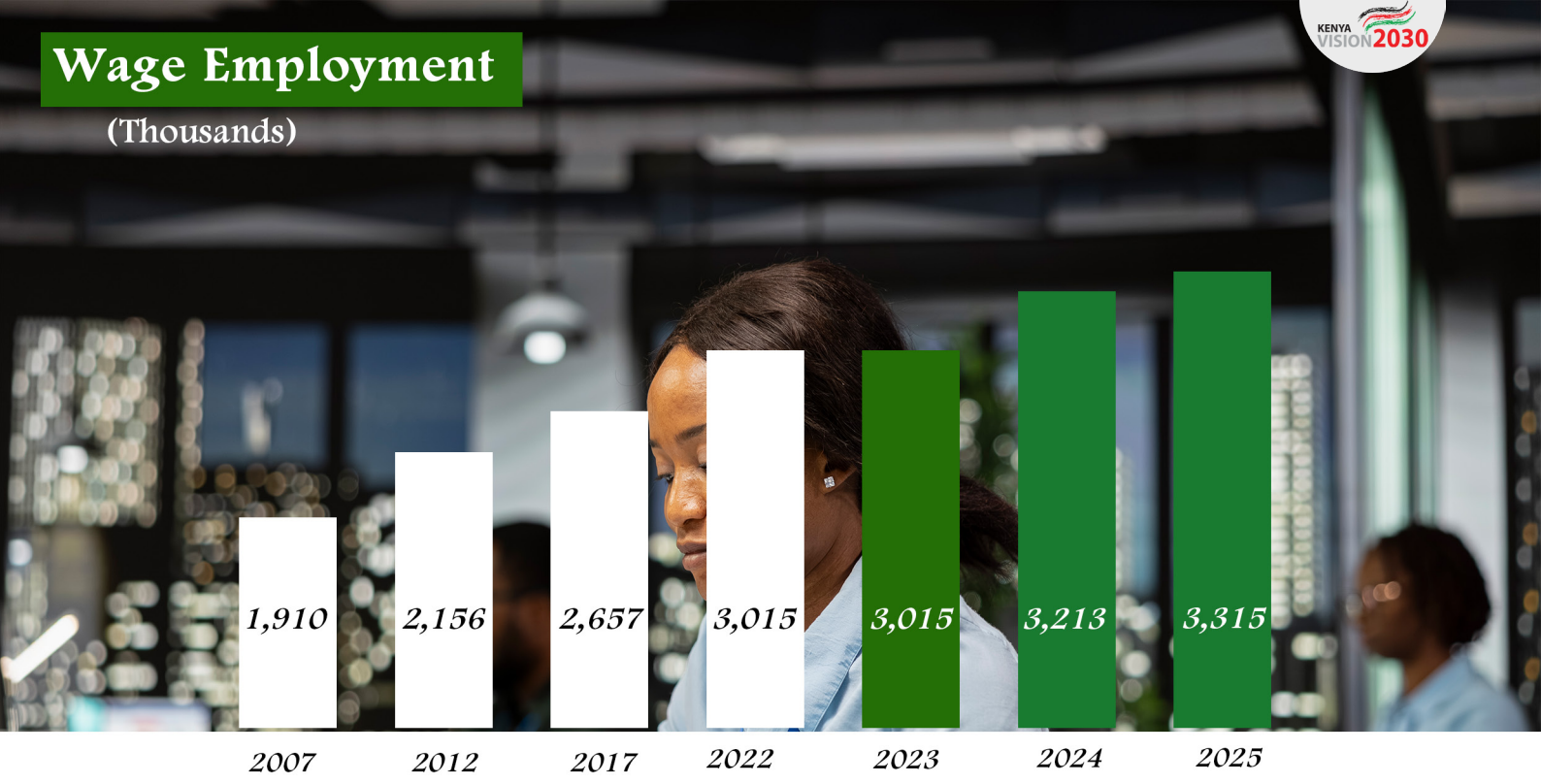
Inflation



Inflation rate peaked near 10% in 2007, then stabilized to 7.7% by 2023. In 2025, inflation dropped to 4.0%, aligning with the 5 ± 2.5% target. This is crucial for improving purchasing power and boosting investor confidence.

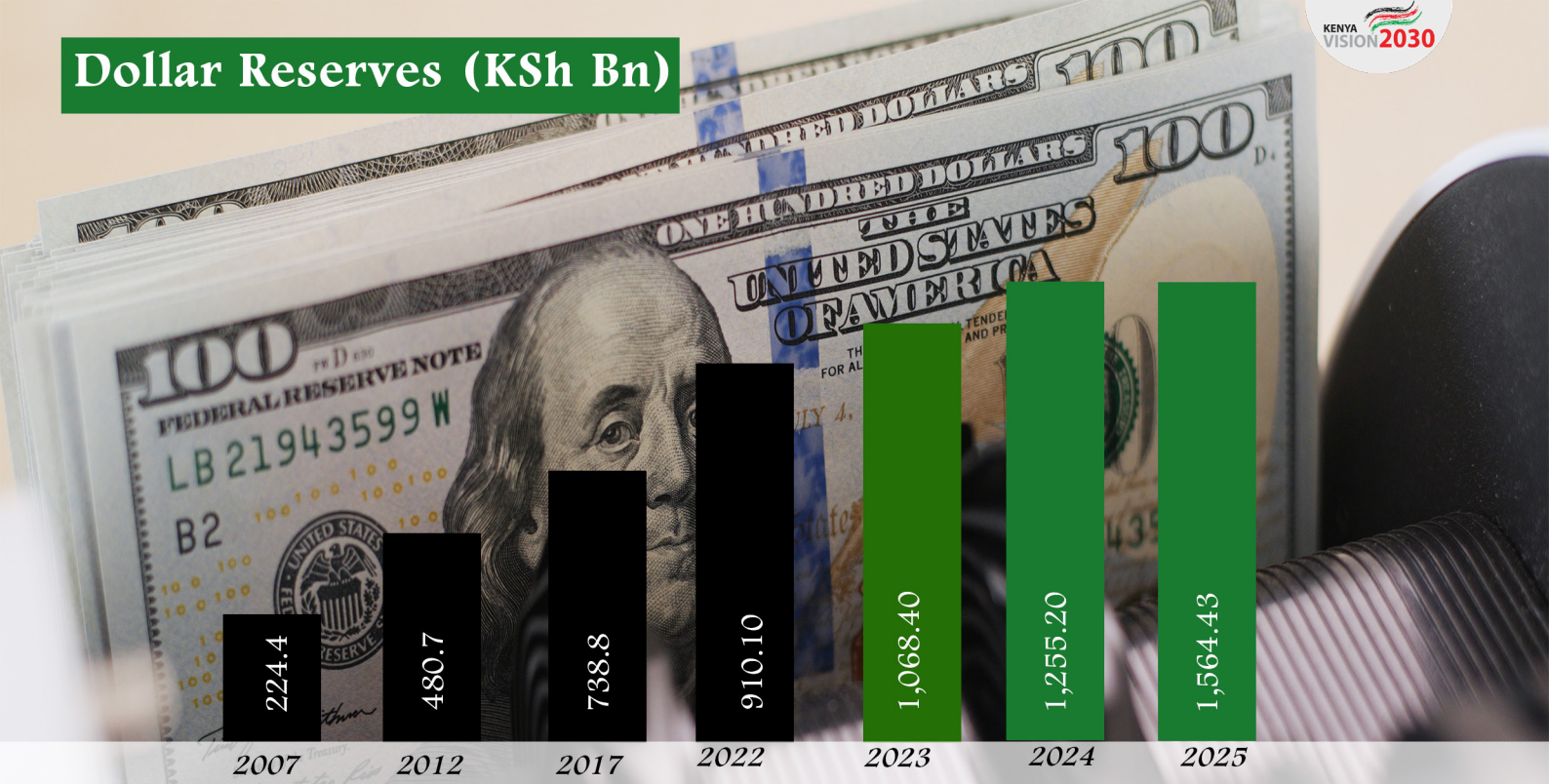
Wage Employment

(Thousands)



Gradual rise from 3 million in 2022 to 3.32 million in 2025 shows an expansion in formal employment and increased job creation.

Dollar Reserves (KSh Bn)



Strong accumulation from KSh 1,068B in 2023 to KSh 1.56T in 2025 shows strengthened external buffer which boosts import stability, currency resilience, and investor confidence.

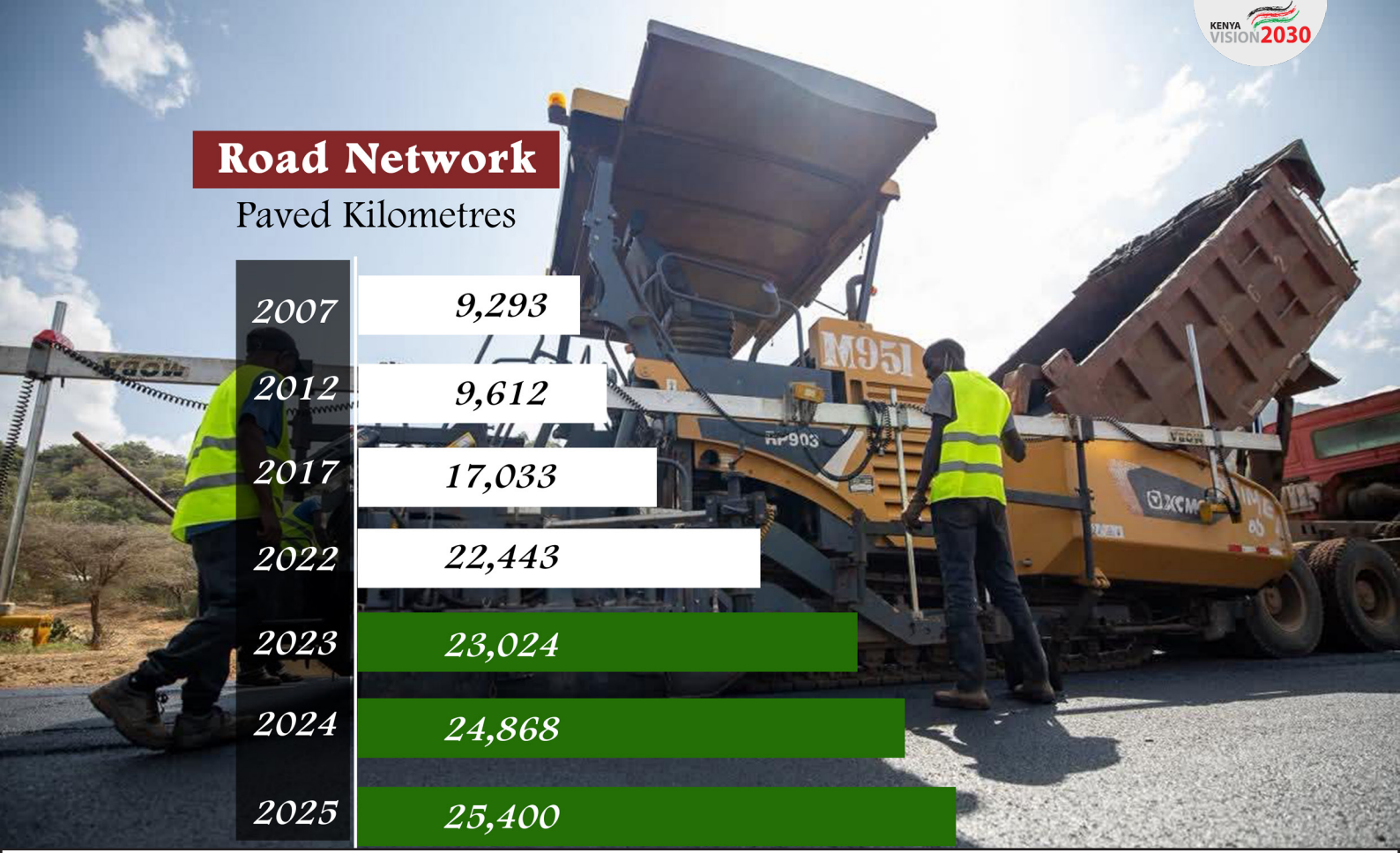


Enablers

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



The distance of paved roads doubled between 2012 and 2025

Airport Services



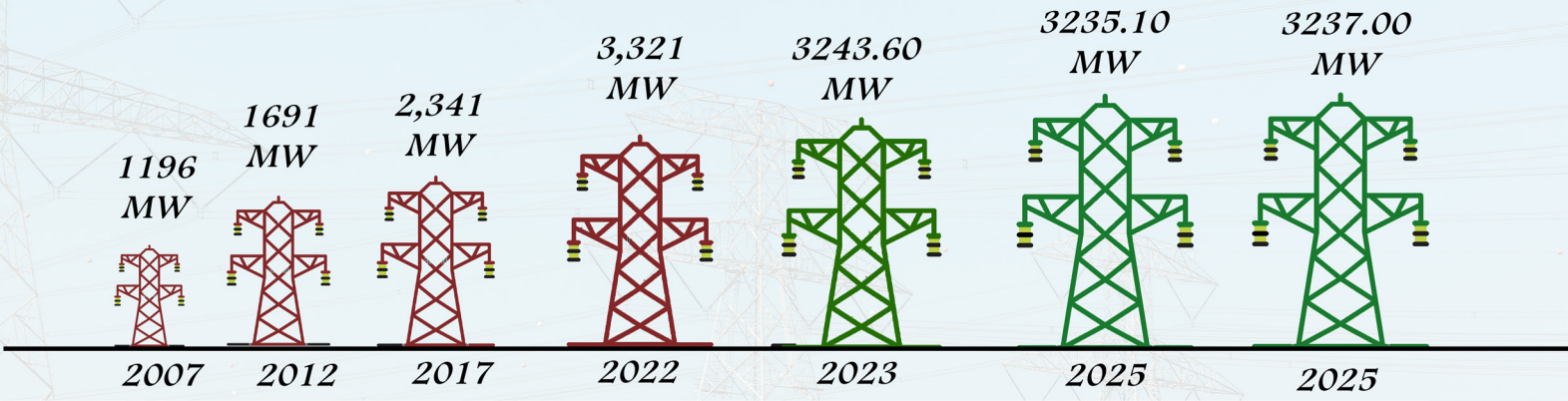
Number of Passengers handled through JKIA (Millions)

2007	2012 MTP I	2017 MTP II	2022 MTP III	2023	2024	2025
4.9	6.3	7.3	6.6	8.6	9.1	8.7

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

Electricity

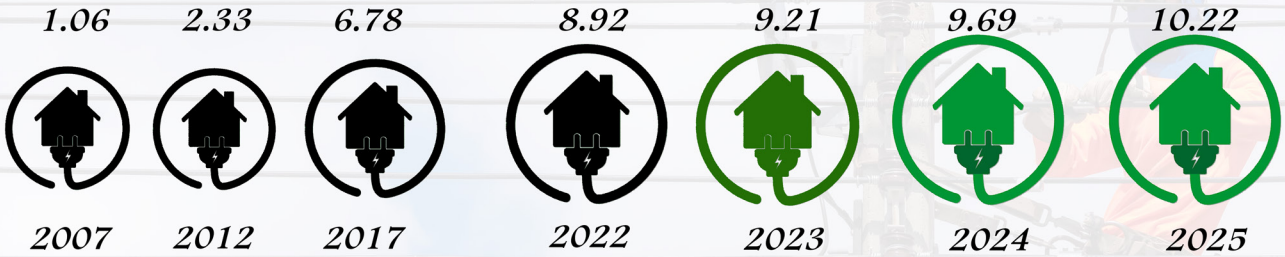
Installed Capacity (MW)



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

Electricity

Connectivity (Households, millions)

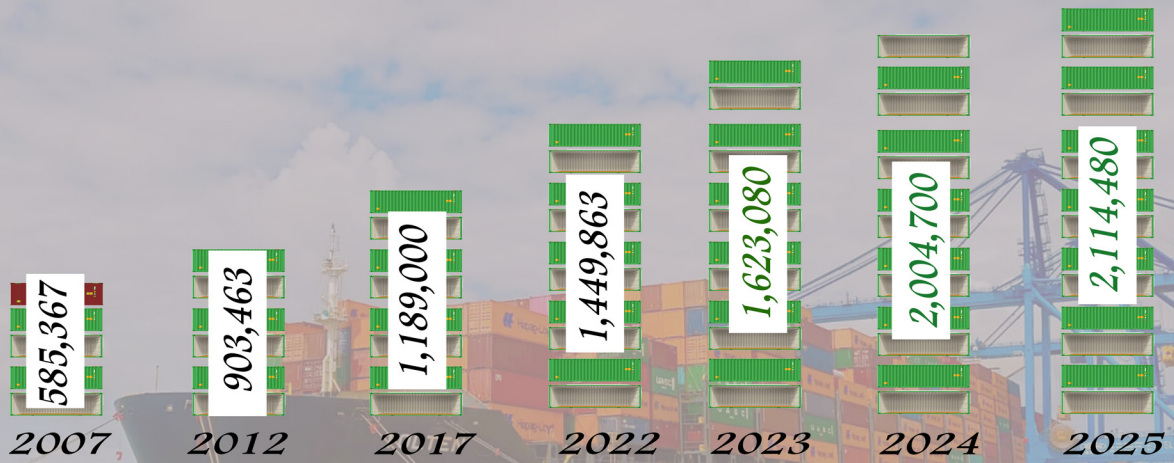


The government's push for last mile connectivity programme has brought electricity to remote areas, fostering economic activities and improving living standards.

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

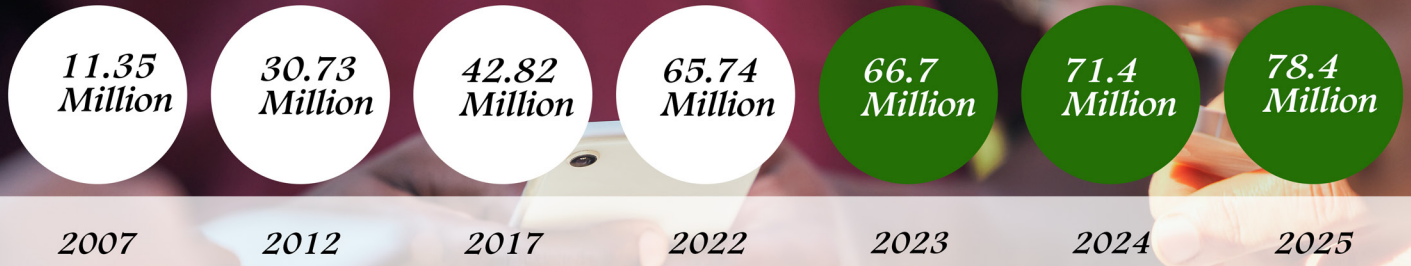
Enhancing Efficiency at the Port

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



Tthe Port of Mombasa has demonstrated consistent progressive growth in cargo throughput, rising from 15.96 million tonnes in 2007 to 45.59 million tonnes in 2025. 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

(Ksh Bn)



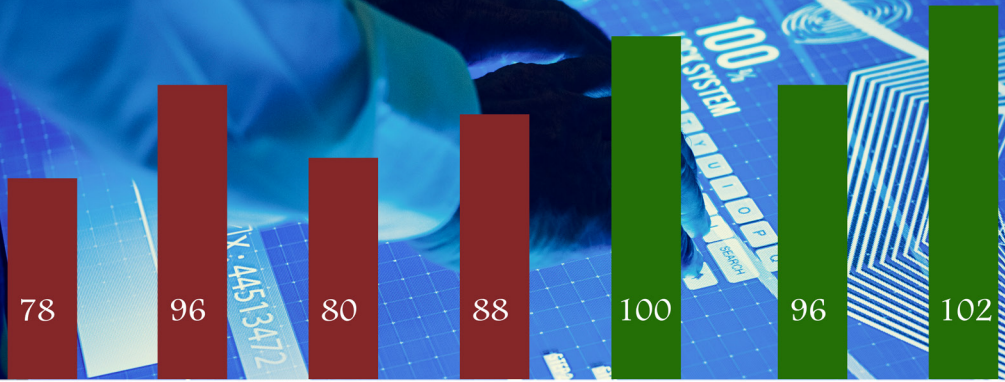
Mobile money is one of Kenya's most transformative financial innovations; driving inclusion, facilitating commerce, and enabling micro-savings and credit.

Police to Population Ratio



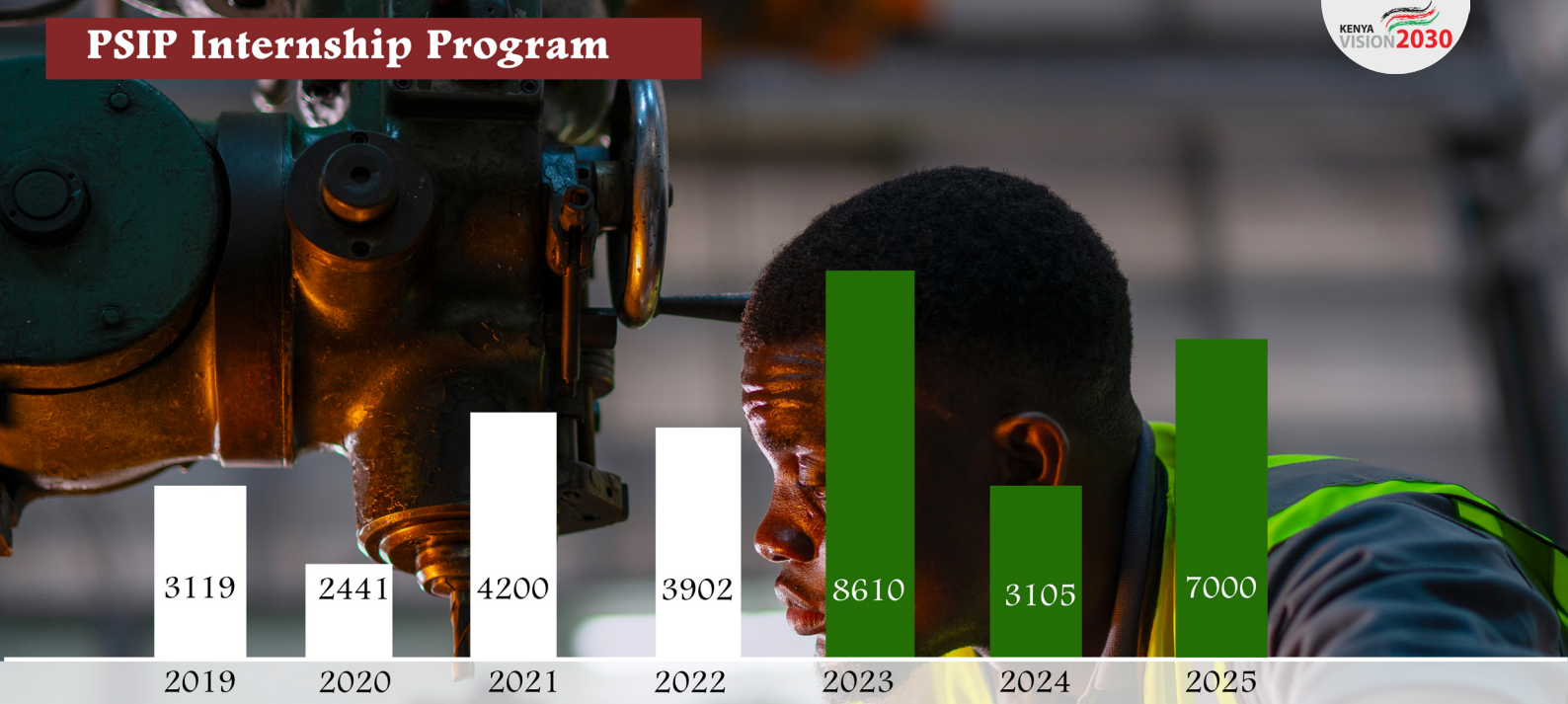
Compared to 2007 the police to population ratio has improved through various stakeholder intervention against the targeted international ratio of 1:450

Global Innovation Index



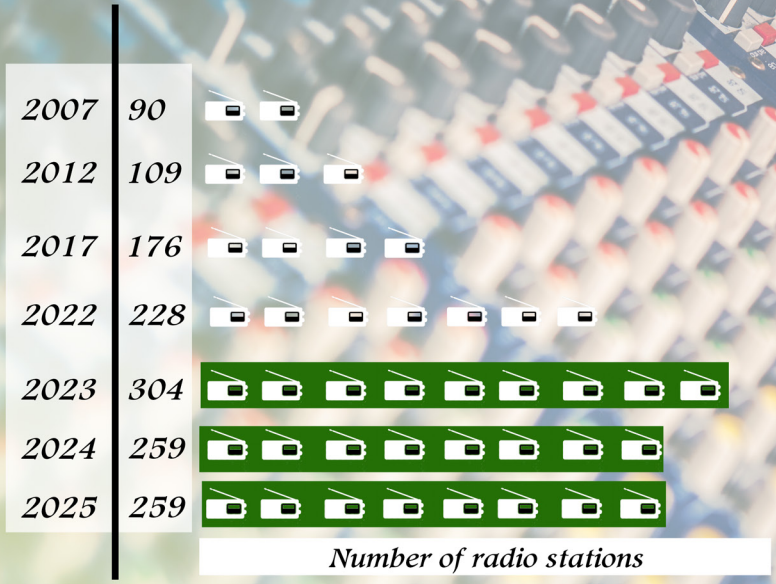
Kenya ranked 96th among the 133 economies globally, 6th among the 27 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa and, 17th among the 38 lower-middle-income group economies.

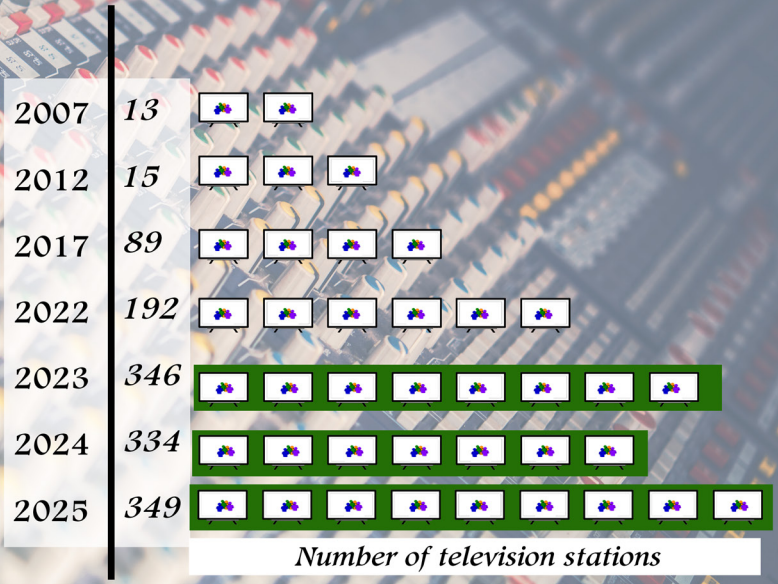
PSIP Internship Program



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.

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.

Economic Pillar

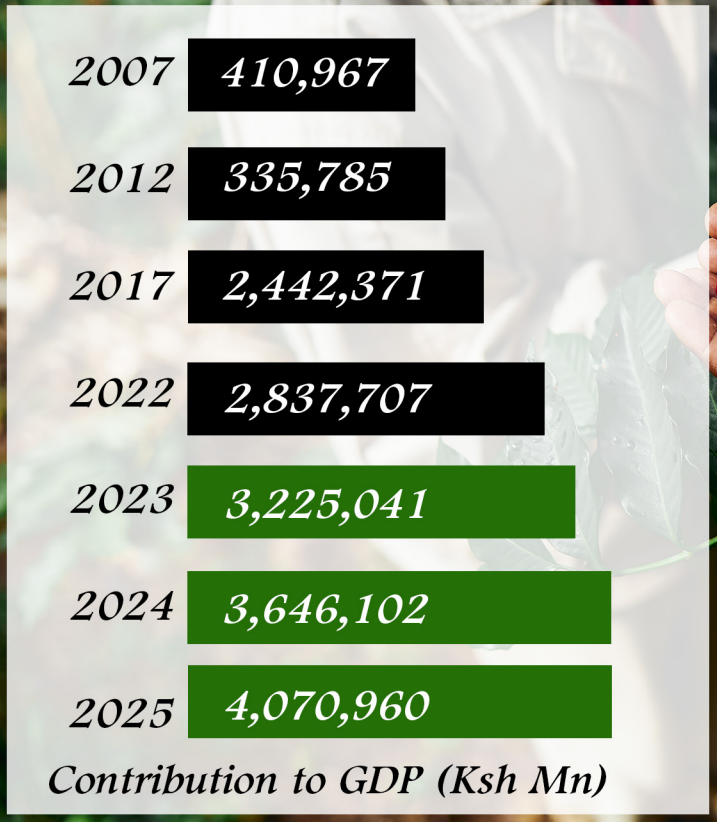
Economic Pillar aims to transform Kenya into a prosperous, newly industrializing middle income country by achieving a 10% annual Growth Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate.

Sectors under economic pillar include:

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



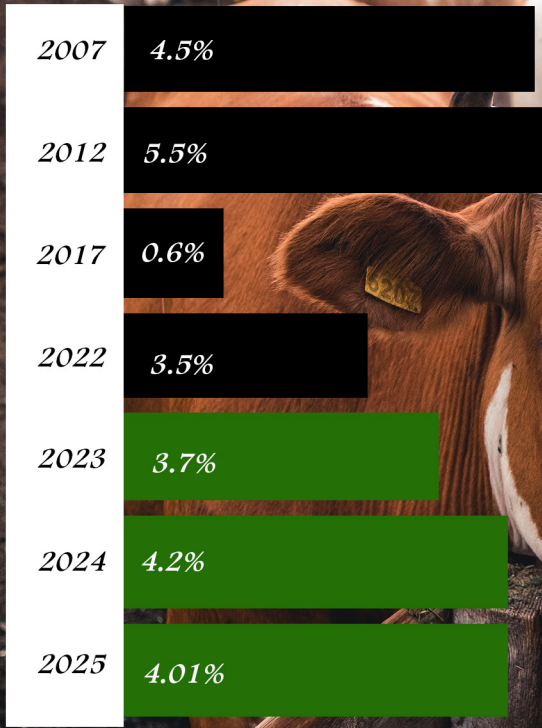
Agriculture





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

Livestock

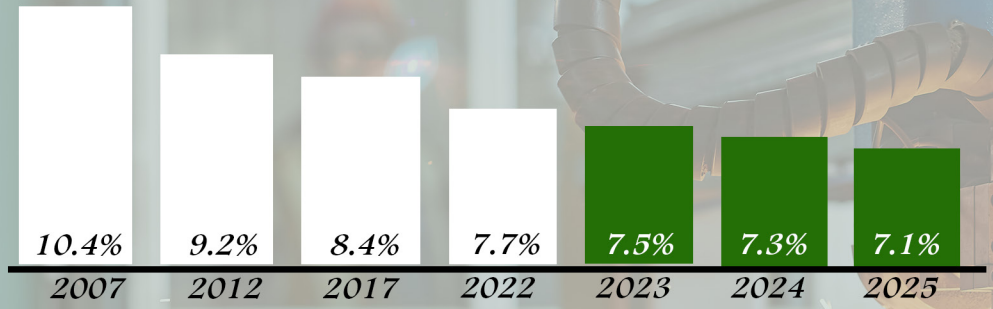


Contribution to GDP (%)

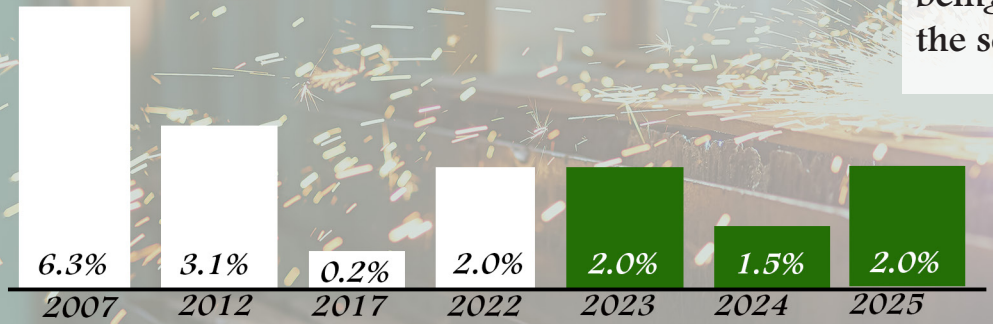
Livestock contribution to GDP has progressively improved from 2017 due to initiatives from the government, private sector and development partners.

Manufacturing

Contribution to GDP (%)



Growth in manufacturing sector (%)



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

Finance & Insurance

Financial & Insurance activities Contribution to GDP (%)

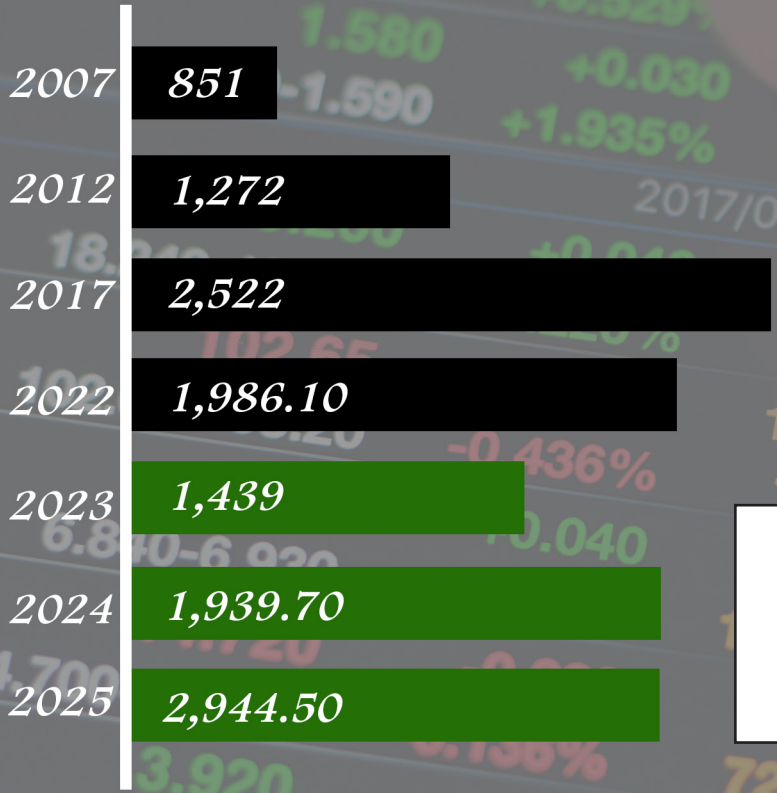
2007	2012	2017	2022	2023	2024	2025
4.8%	5.2%	7.5%	7.4%	7.8%	7.9%	8.3%



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 substantive growth of capital markets since 2012 is attributed to deepening of capital markets; a flagship programme of Kenya Vision 2030.

Trade

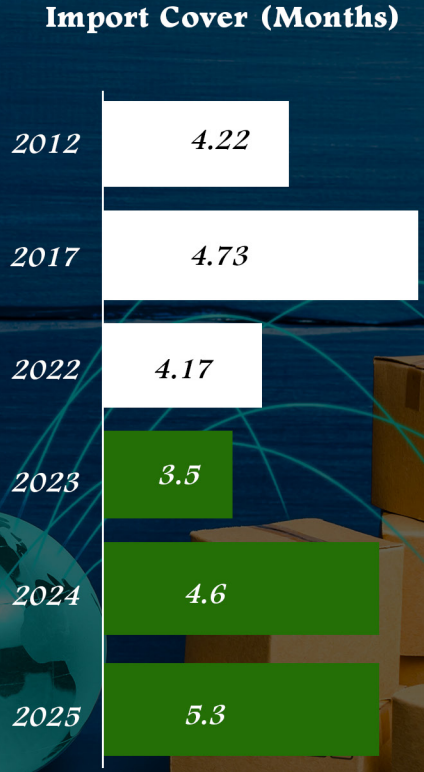
Wholesale and Retail Contribution to GDP (%)



The wholesale and retail trade sector contribution to GDP has remained constant despite the global shocks.

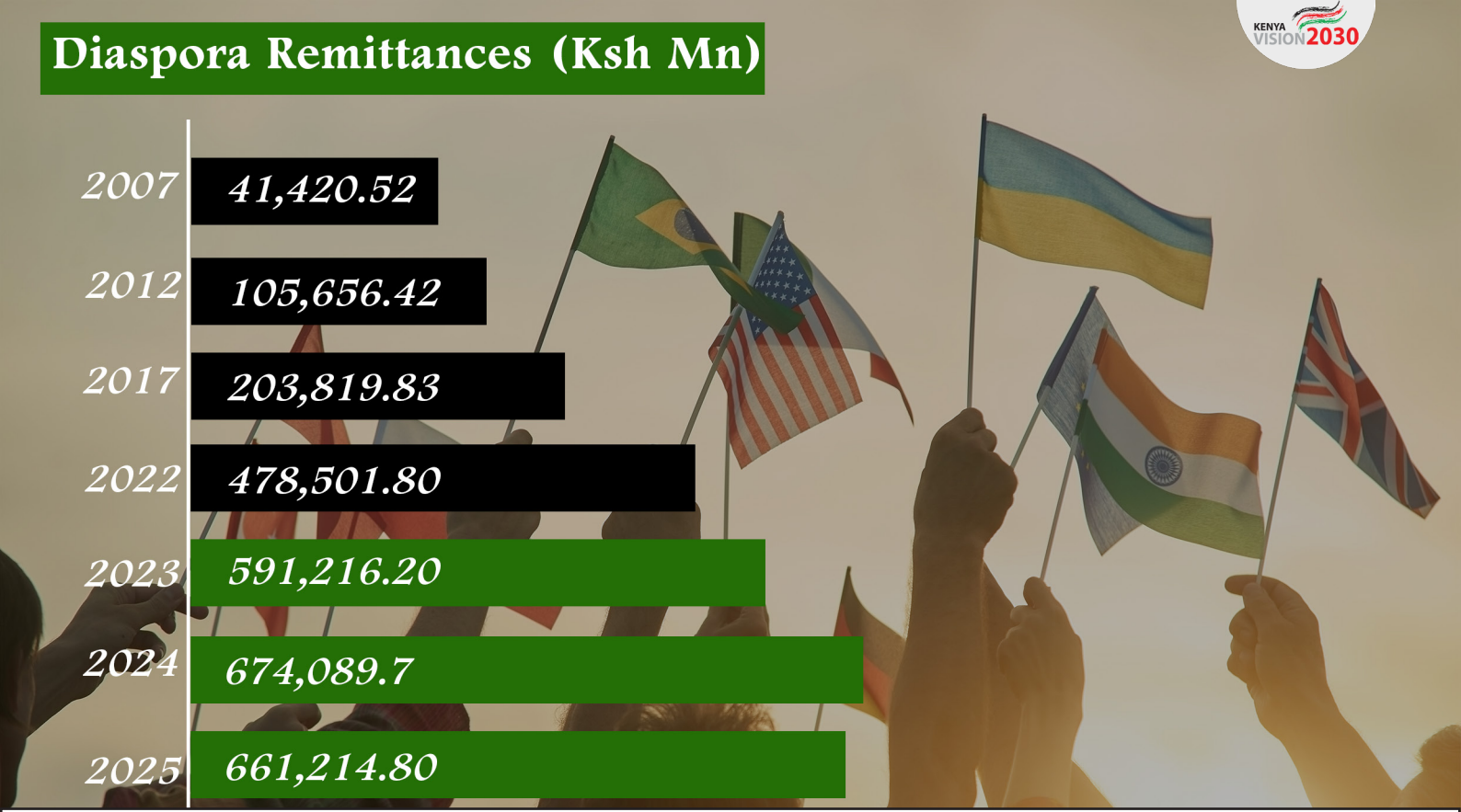
International Trade





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

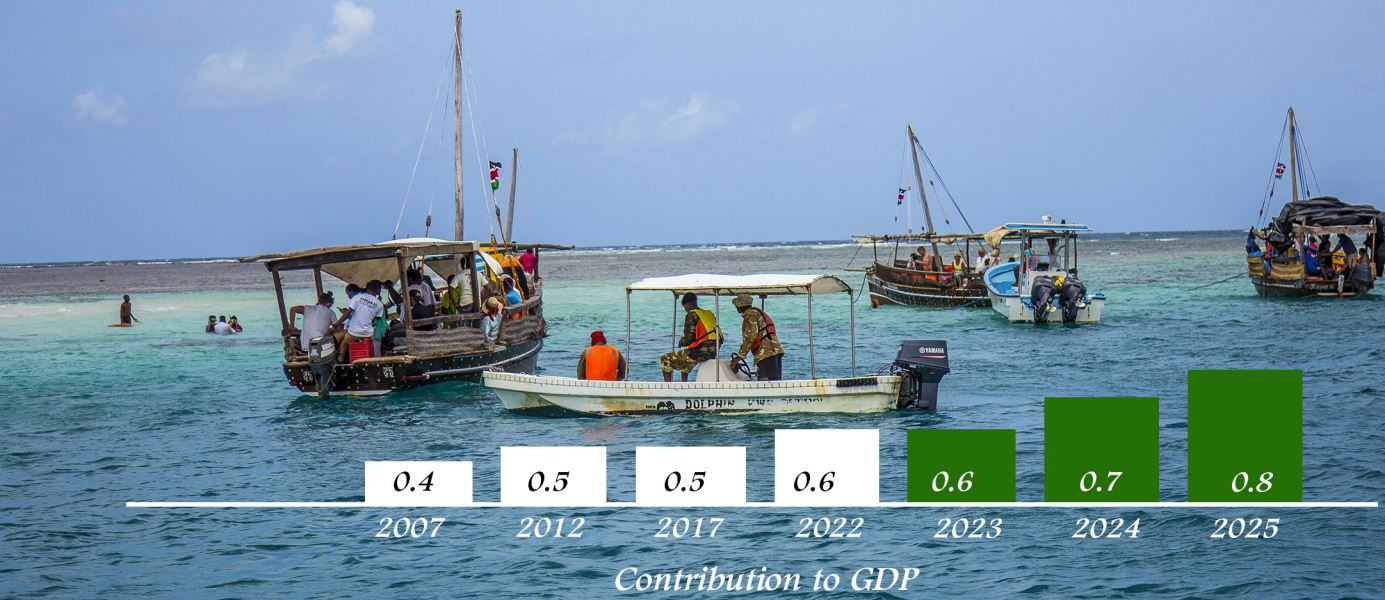
Diaspora Remittances (Ksh Mn)



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.

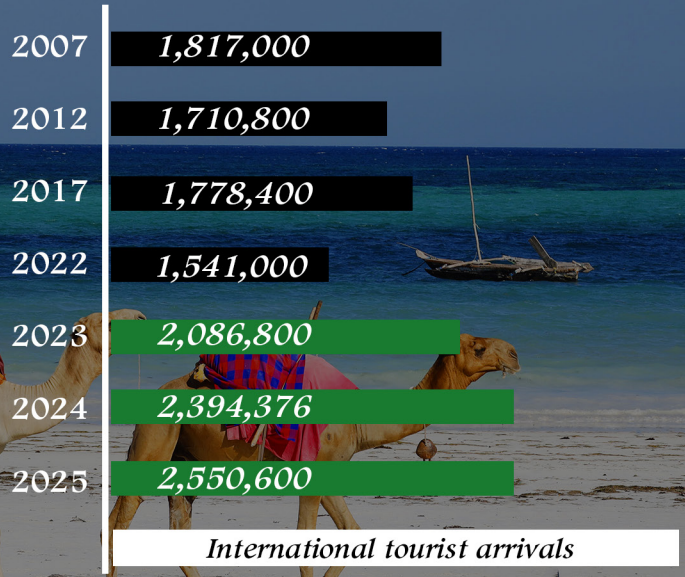
Blue Economy

The GDP increase from 0.4% in 2020 to 0.7% in 2025 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

Contribution to GDP (%)



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.

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 (%)



2007	2012	2017	2022	2023	2024	2025
5.80%	5.70%	5.90%	8.83%	8.83%	8.83%	8.83%

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.

* Statistics is done every five years next one is in 2027

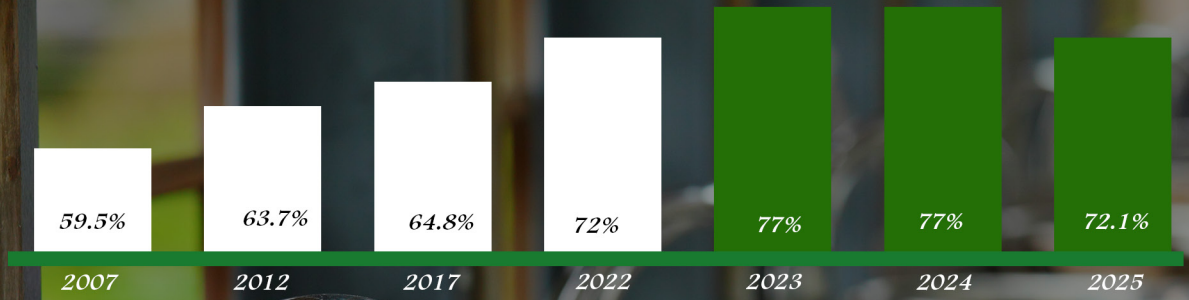
Average Household Size (Persons/Household)



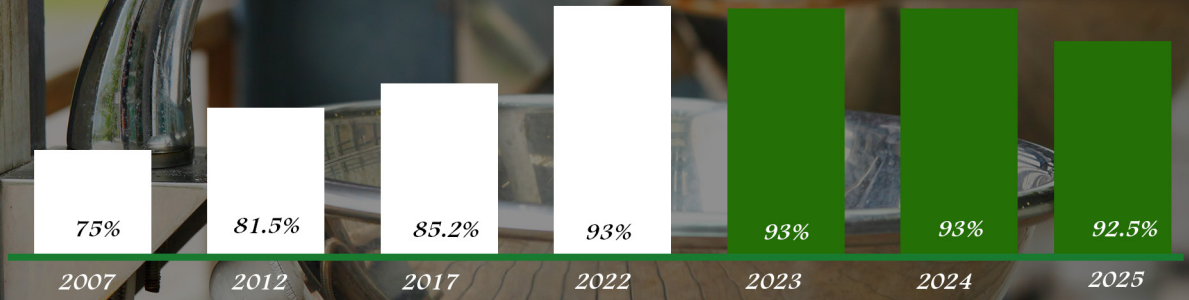
Kenya's average household size has fallen driven by factors such as lower fertility, urbanisation, and a shift toward nuclear and single-person households. This trend increases the number of households and reshapes housing demand.

Water & Sanitation

National acess to improved water sources (%)

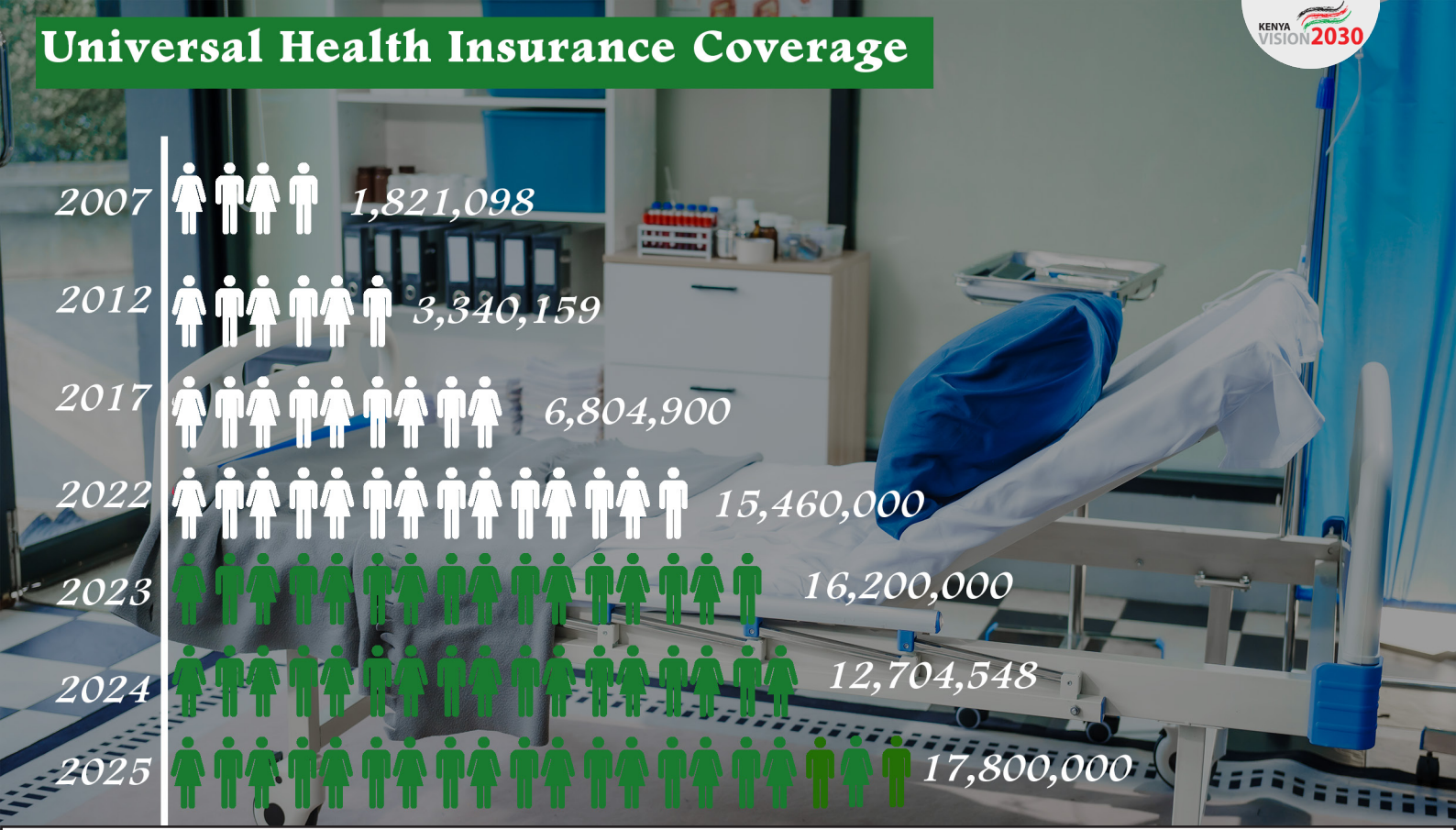


Propotions of households with acess to a sanitation facility (%)



Access to water and sanitation has improved through infrastructure investment, devolution, community action and SDG 6 commitment.

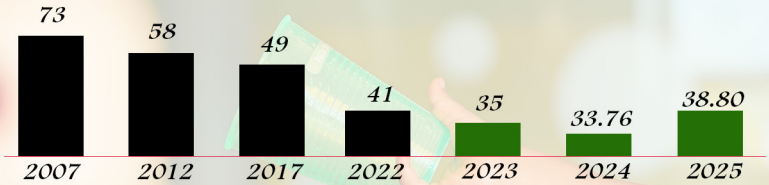
Universal Health Insurance Coverage



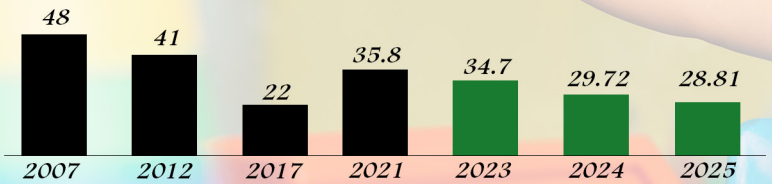
A lot of progress has been achieved under UHC including expanded registration, benefit expansion and service coverage, but there are challenges and gaps to be resolved to ensure all Kenyans have access to universal health.

Mortality in Children

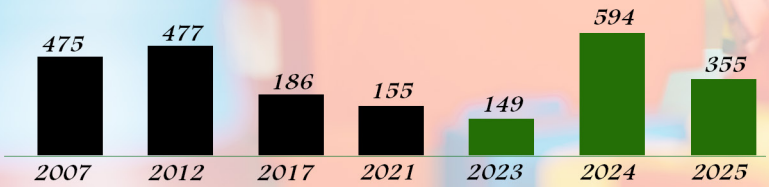
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

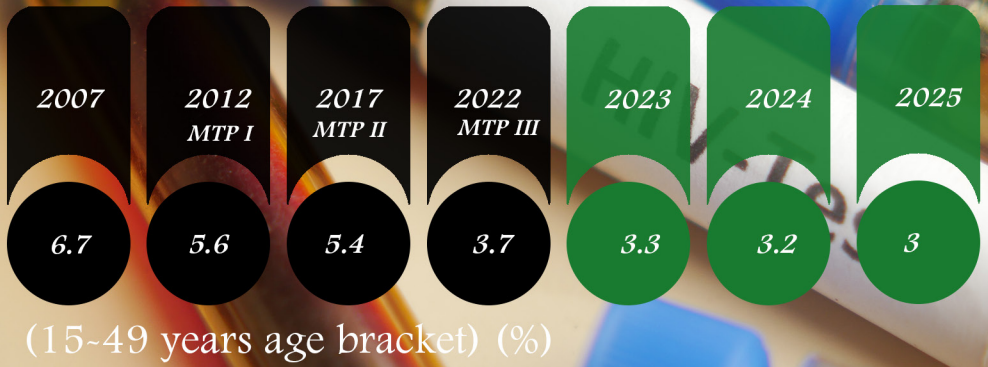


Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)



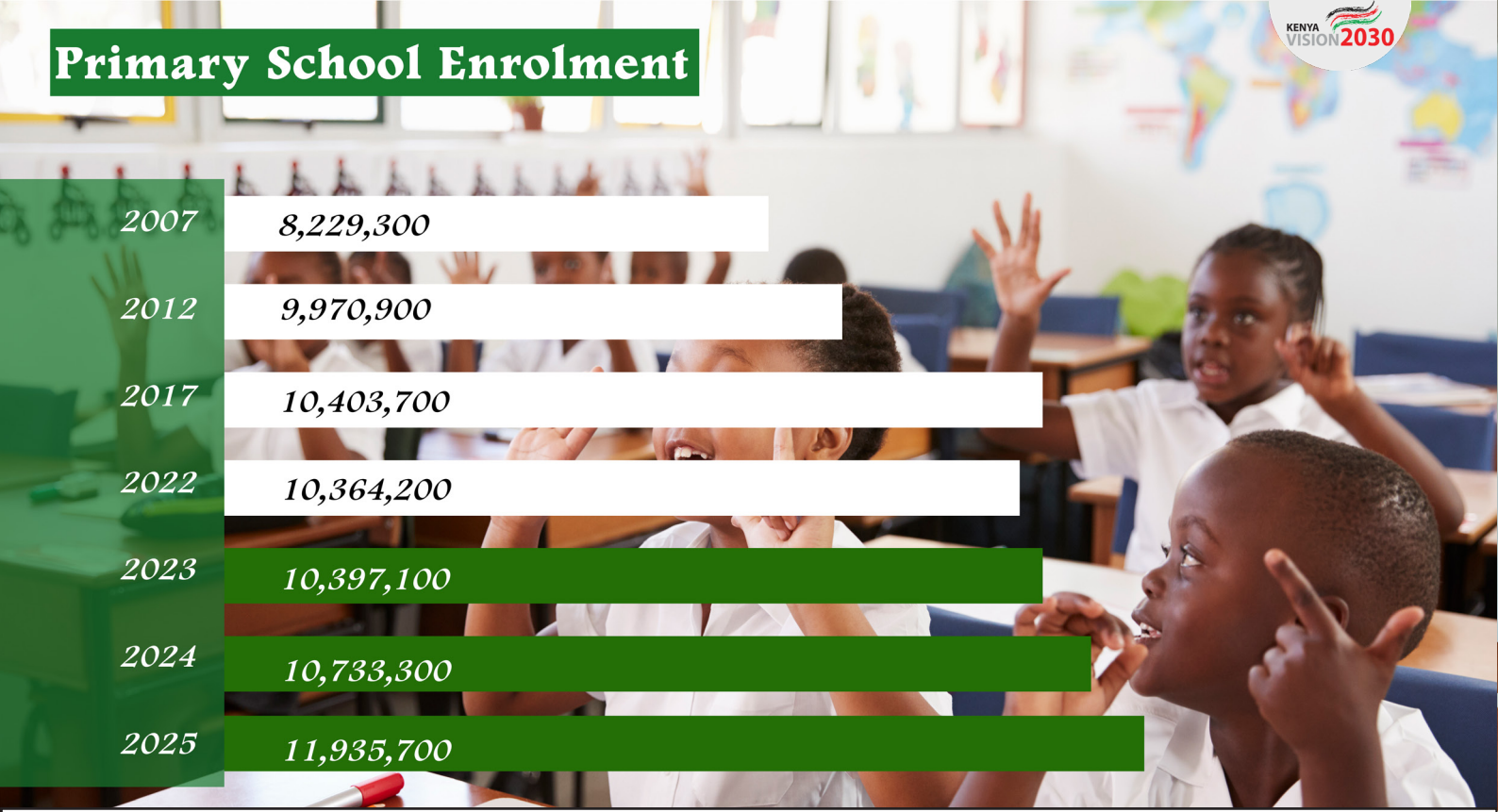
Mortality rate have been declining in recent years due to improved healthcare access, vaccination and immunization programs, better maternal and child health services, nutrition improvements, public health interventions, education and awareness.

HIV prevalence



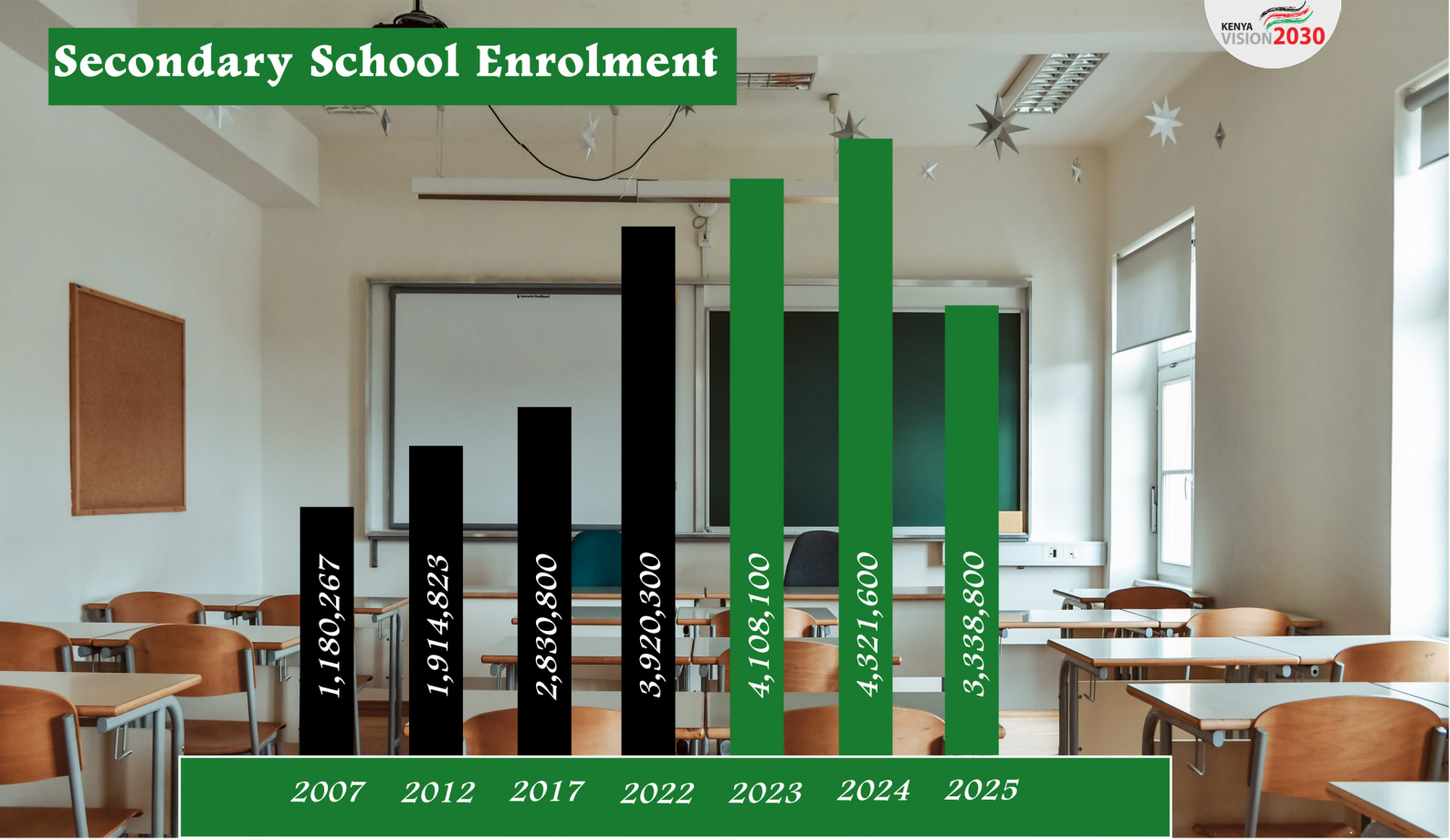
The steady decline in HIV prevalence is due to national efforts in prevention, testing, treatment, and effective prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) programmes.

Primary School Enrolment



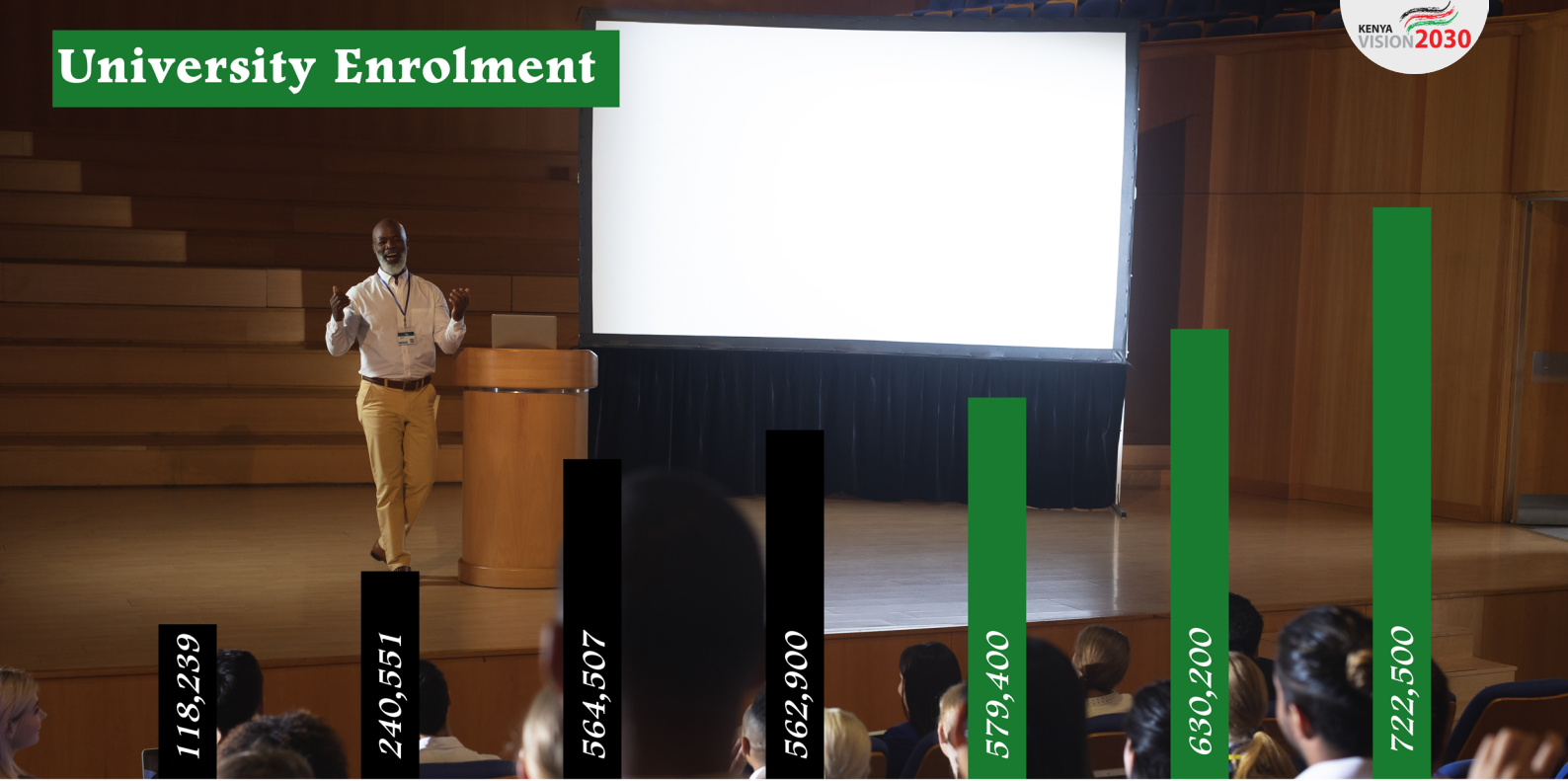
In recent years, enrolment has steadily increased due to the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE), expansion of school infrastructure and targeted programmes by both national and county governments.

Secondary School Enrolment



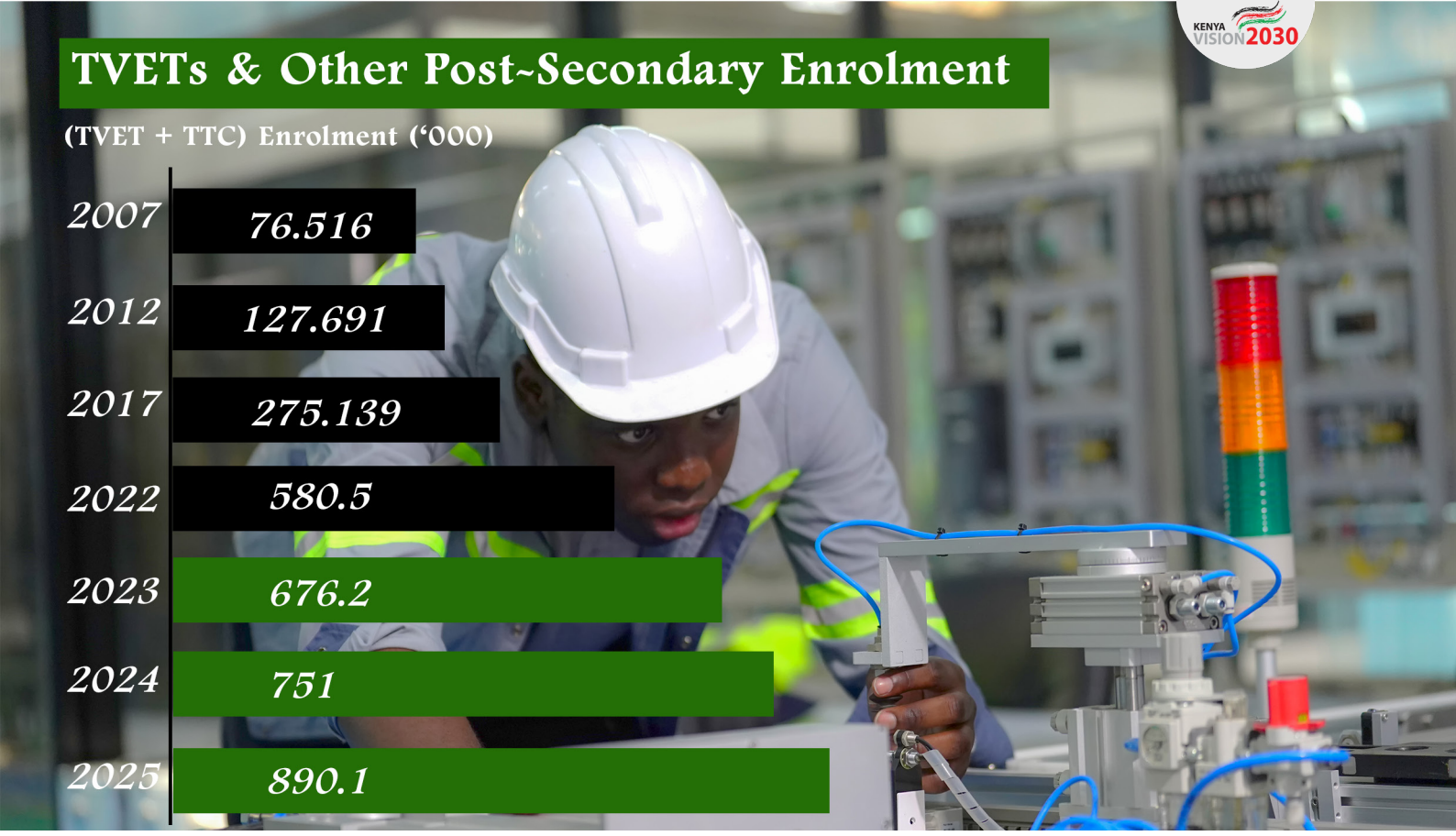
Enrollment continued to rise due to the enforcement of the 100% transition policy and bursary programmes.

University Enrolment



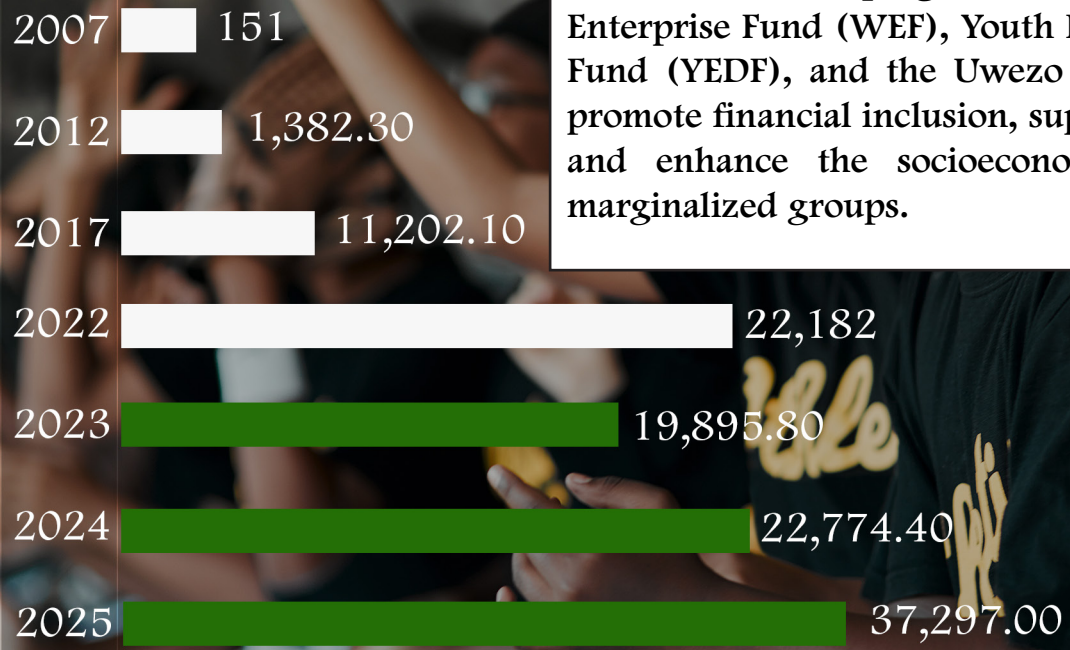
Increase in university enrollment was driven by government policies for greater access and the expansion of both public and private institutions. However there has been recent fluctuations and shifts, due to increased enrollment in private universities and Technical and Vocational Education and Training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

TVETs & Other Post-Secondary Enrolment



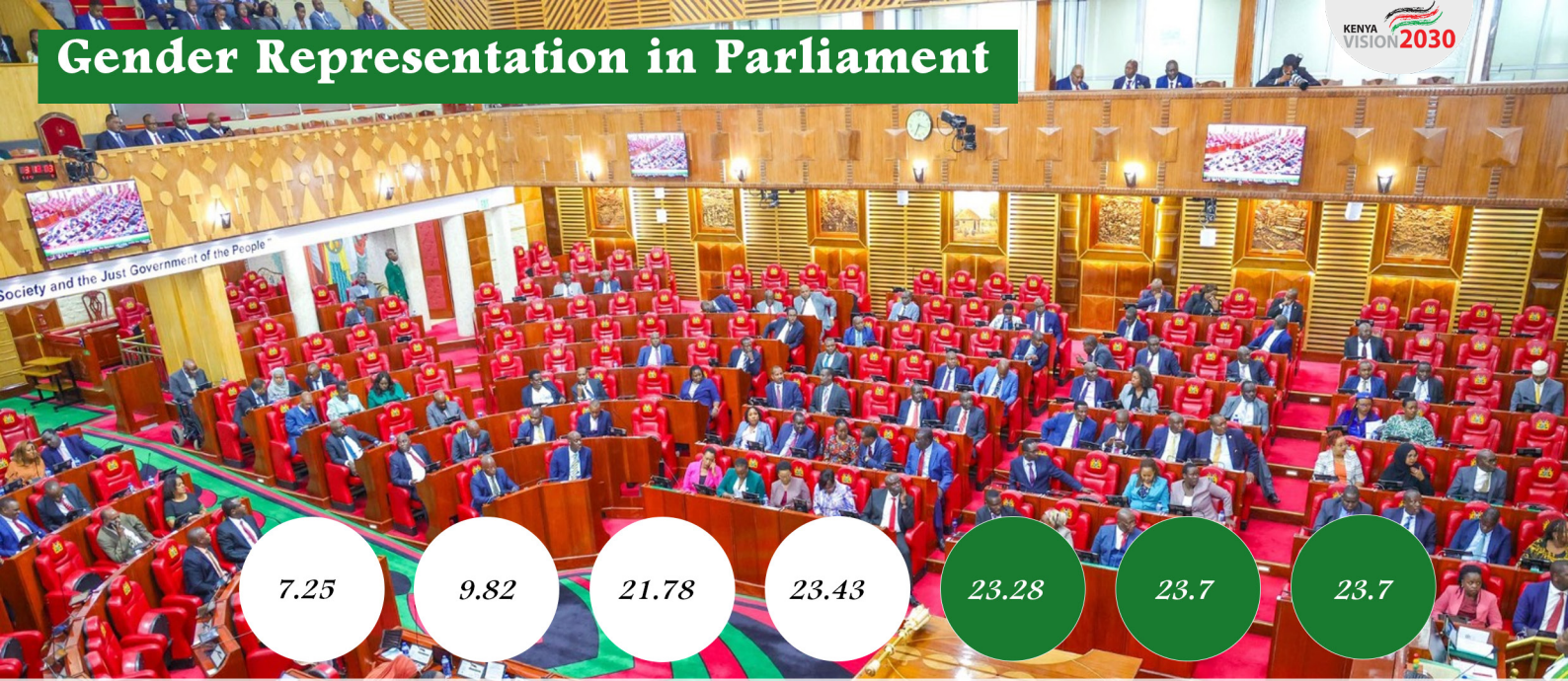
TVET enrolment in Kenya has grown significantly reflecting the government's commitment to expanding technical skills training which aligns with flagship projects that aim to support industrialization, infrastructure development, and innovation.

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



Women's representation in Kenya's Parliament increased from 7.25% to 23.7%. This reflects gradual progress driven by constitutional reforms Two-third Rule, gender quotas, advocacy for women's leadership, and increased public awareness.



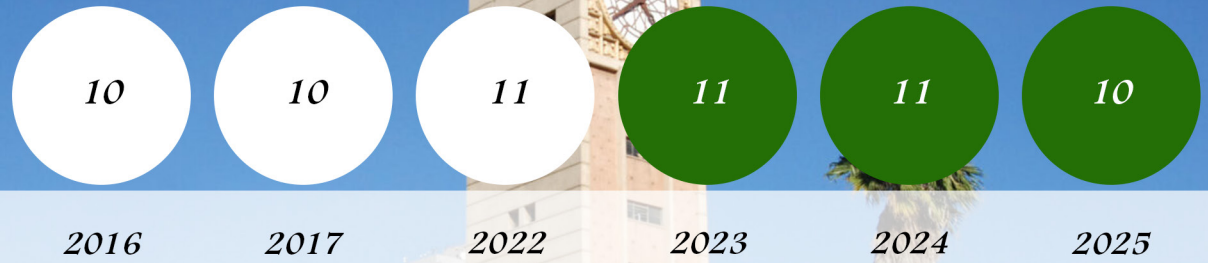
Political Pillar

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

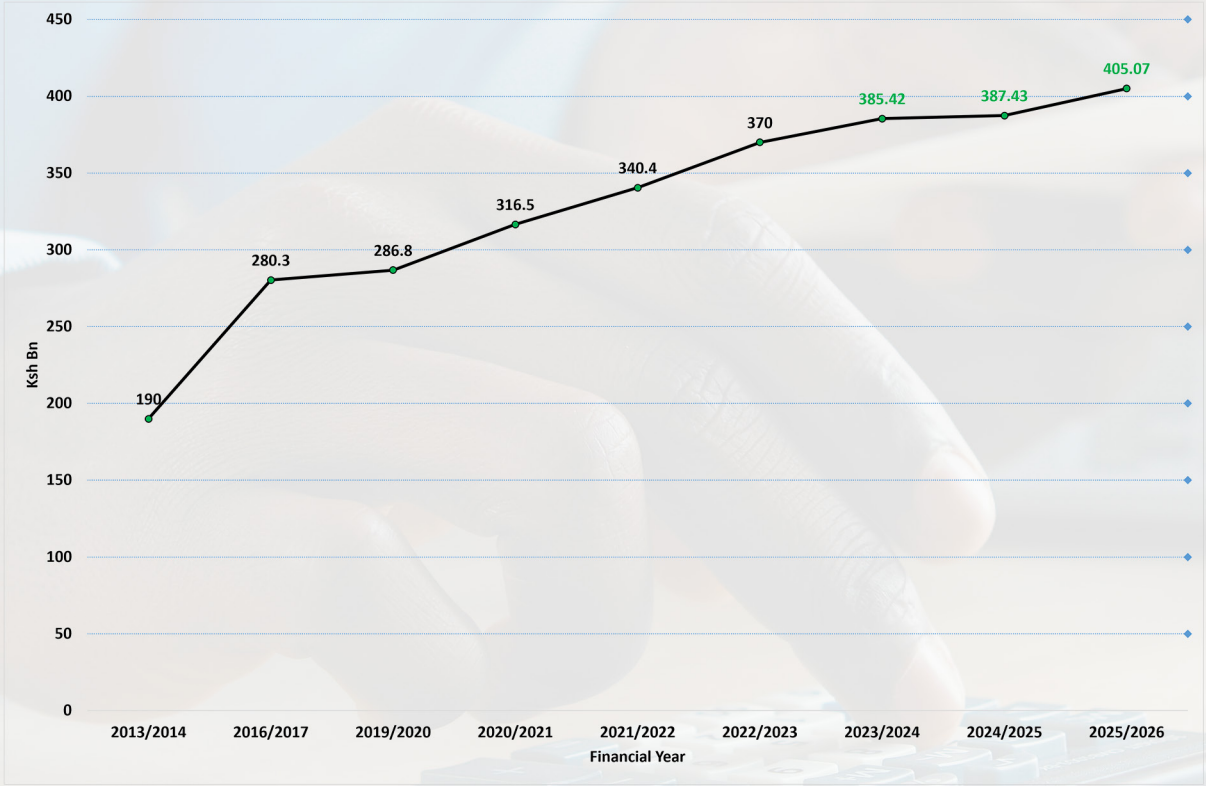
• Devolution • Governance & Rule of Law

Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) Ranking



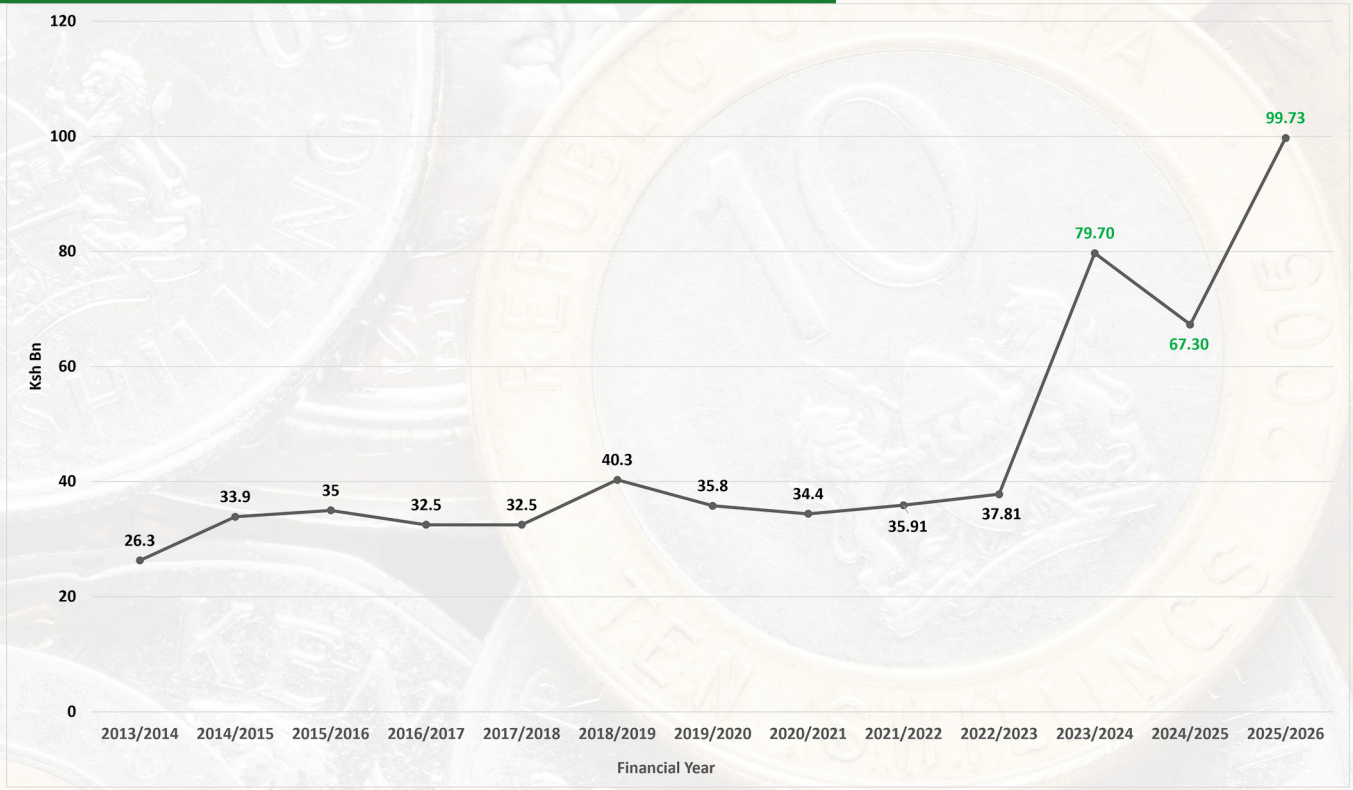
Kenya's rise in rank in the Mo Ibrahim Index reflects broad-based progress in governance, driven by institutional reforms, improved service delivery, and strengthened rule of law. These gains demonstrate Kenya's commitment to effective and inclusive governance.

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.

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.

Sources

- Kenya Vision 2030 Progress Reports
- KNBS, KNBS Economic Surveys and other publications
- CBK Reports
- Kenya Poverty Report 2024
- TRI Tourism Sector Performance Reports
- Kenya Poverty and Equity Assessments
- Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
- KNBS housing Survey
- Kenya Forest Service
- Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019
- Mo Ibrahim Index
- OAG Reports



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