



THE PRESIDENCY

MARKING 10 YEARS OF PROGRESS (2008 - 2018)

Sector Progress & Project Updates,
June 2018.



NAONA MAPYA...NA BADO



*His Excellency, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H.
President of the Republic of Kenya and Commander-In-Chief of the Defence Forces*



*His Excellency, Hon. William Ruto, E.G.H.
Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya*



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT:

In 2002, the NARC Government came into power under the leadership of President Mwai Kibaki and scanned the state of the economy relative to the country's aspirations at independence which were eradicating poverty, ignorance and disease.

The scan revealed that the country had not made much progress in delivering on the aspirations. Consequently, the Government formed the National Economic and Social Council (NESC), an advisory organization to provide independent economic and social advice on the management of the economy. NESC was tasked to review and advice on what could have gone wrong and come up with correction mechanisms in the shortest time possible.

The challenge identified was the lack of a long-term national development blueprint or guiding framework for the realization of our aspirations. NESC formulated the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS), which laid the foundation for Vision 2030 as a long term national plan that would be implemented through 5, medium term plans and 25 annual budgets. The Vision 2030 blueprint would deliver a "newly industrializing, upper middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment".



The Vision 2030 Delivery Board was formed to serve as the custodian of the Vision and ensure its delivery across successive administrations. Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 was passed in Parliament to insulate the implementation of the Vision until 2030. The original 5 years (2002 – 2007) of NESC laid a solid foundation and on 10th June 2008, Vision 2030 was launched.

This booklet shows the quantitative measure of progress on the implementation of projects and their impact to the country and transformation of lives of Kenyans. With 12 years to go, and at Medium Term Plan three (MTP III), we are excited and appreciate that much has been achieved under Vision 2030. We have seen significant growth of our economy from a GDP of Ksh1.3 trillion in 2002 to Ksh7.9 trillion in 2017 and GDP per capital of Ksh27,000 to Ksh166,000. To ensure that this growth is inclusive and translates into the desired transformation of quality of life, the Jubilee Government, under President Uhuru Kenyatta, has envisioned to anchor the achieved growth in the lives of Kenyans by applying the 80/20 rule, focusing on the Big Four to deliver the desired outcomes. This growth will be distributed to all through universal health care, affordable housing, food security and manufacturing jobs for our youth to ensure inclusivity and that no one is left behind. The focus on the Big Four anchors government spending on the economy giving it the opportunity to quickly expand and utilize the capacity that has been created by the Enablers (Infrastructure) on the social and economic front and by a strengthened governance structure. We applaud all the 3 arms of Government: the Executive, the Judiciary and Legislature for putting greater focus on governance issues, holding people to account and thus making the cost and price of corruption high. This will help lay a solid foundation to evolve a national value system that overtime should help the country overcome vices of plunder and diversion of public resources for private use at the expense of national development. We celebrate the statesmanship shown by His Excellency the President and the Leader of Opposition in bringing Kenyans together to evolve our politics to be issue-based and people centered. This will enable us to overcome our past and heal the nation that has been bruised by divisive politics, negative ethnicity, polarization in society and the politics of personality. This nationalistic spirit of building cohesion among Kenyans and protecting national resources gives us hope that we will realize the aspirations of Vision 2030 ahead of time. To deliver on this ambitious process of national transformation will require a fundamental shift from business as usual to business unusual. We appeal to the individual farmer, teacher, public servant, business person and others to rise up and be globally competitive. That way we will bequeath our children and future generations a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030.

Dr James Mwangi, CBS

Chairman Vision 2030 Delivery Board



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FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN (2008 – 2012)



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NAONA MAPYA...NA BADO

OVERVIEW OF MTP I

The First Medium Term Plan (MTP1) was the first in a series of successive 5 year medium term plans designed to facilitate the systematic rollout of the implementation of the Kenya Vision 2030. The MTP1 identified key policy actions and reforms as well as programmes and projects that the Grand Coalition Government was to implement in the period 2008 - 2012.

The MTP1 incorporated the activities identified in the Report of the National Accord Implementation Committee on National Reconciliation and Emergency Social and Economic Recovery and the country's One-Year Economic and Social Recovery Plan, all of which targeted a quick economic and social recovery.

The overall objective of this plan was to realise a higher and sustainable growth of the economy in a more equitable environment, accompanied by increased employment opportunities. This Chapter outlines the policies, programmes and projects that were planned for implementation during the First Medium Term Plan period.



MTP I - ENABLERS PILLAR

“FOUNDATIONS FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION”

The successful implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 and especially the First Medium-Term Plan was to be anchored on a number of cross-cutting factors and themes that are in themselves the foundation of Kenya’s envisaged national transformation. These factors, called Enablers, included the central role to be played by an improved and expanded national physical infrastructure such as roads and railways network; water and airports; Information Communication and Technology (ICT), as well as the overarching role of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI).

Other cross-cutting themes that were included envisaged reforms in the management and utilization of land; reforms targeting the entire public sector as well as the overall national human resource development undertaken under the auspices of the labour sector. In the wake of the 2007 post-election crisis, there were some deliberately targeted MTP measures to address issues of security, peace building and conflict resolution.

This chapter considers each of these foundational factors and themes, beginning with the medium-term plans for the infrastructure sector.



INFRASTRUCTURE

Deploying World Class Infrastructure Facilities and Services”

Infrastructure is an important enabler for sustained economic growth. Accordingly, the MTP 2008-2012 was seeking to accelerate and consolidate gains made in the Economic Recovery Strategy on infrastructure development, with a focus on quality, aesthetics and functionality of the infrastructure services. The MTP targets were to lead to an increase in investments in the road network, water and sanitation services, rail, sea and air transport and energy supply services.

Effective and reliable infrastructure was considered critical in lowering the cost of doing business and increasing competitiveness of the country. Consequently, under the MTP, measures to reduce the impact of infrastructure and cost of doing business were to be targeted for implementation.

A major concern was on the enhancement of the level of ICT utilisation in development and management of the country’s infrastructural base. In deploying world-class infrastructure facilities, measures were to be taken to conserve the environment as a national asset. Further, citizens were to be encouraged to cultivate a social attitude of respect and care for infrastructure facilities and services.



Achievements

During the First MTP, the infrastructure sector recorded good progress in the development and expansion and improvement of airports, ports, rail, pipelines, hydropower, geothermal plants, ferries, housing and public works facilities. Key achievements realized include:

- Expansion and modernization of Aviation facilities at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Kisumu International Airport and selected airstrips countrywide;
- Improvement of Shipping and Maritime Facilities that includes dredging and widening of Mombasa Port and the development of Berth No.19;
- Improvement of Railway Transport Systems that includes the upgrading of the Commuter Core System, completion of JKIA Commuter Rail Phase I, the construction of a railway station at Syokimau and completion of preliminary designs for Mombasa - Malaba / standard Gauge Rail;
- Road Expansion Programme which consisted of 2,200 km of roads constructed, 1,863km rehabilitated/reconstructed, 2,649km on periodic maintenance and 236,603km routine maintenance.
- The completion of Nairobi-Thika super-highway, Northern Corridor Transport Improvement Project (NCTIP);
- Decongestion of cities, towns and urban centres;
- Construction of Nairobi missing links;
- Improvement of rural accessibility through the Roads 2000 Programme;
- Implementation of National Road Safety Programme;
- Installed capacity of electricity generation, increased from 1,268MW in 2008 to 1,606MW in 2012;
- New customer connectivity to electricity increased from 1,060,383 in 2008 to 2,330,962 customers by June 2013; an increase of 1,270,579 new customers against the first MTP's target of 1,000,000 customers;
- Initiation of the development of Lamu Port Southern Sudan and Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET); and
- Key policy, legal and institutional frameworks were developed and fast-tracked to support implementation of programmes and projects in the sector.



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

“Strengthening the Foundation for a Knowledge Economy”

The Government of Kenya recognised the importance of ICT in economic development and thus set up measures to initiate major steps to promote its use. One of the major initiatives that the Government was to pursue was the improvement ICT infrastructure in order to bridge the digital divide and lower the cost of communication.

The Government also sought to level the ground through development and implementation of policy and regulations that were aimed at attracting investment within the sector. The Government recognised that information was a resource that had to be generated, collected, organized, leveraged, secured and preserved to enhance national prosperity.



Achievements

Under the First MTP, the sector made tremendous progress.

- Kenya led the world in electronic cash transfer through mobile telephony platform as a result of which micro-credits and savings are being raised using the same platform.
- The sector also witnessed development of 60 percent of the planned national ICT infrastructure to improve universal access to ICT services. The country is currently connected to the international broadband highway through the SEACOM, TEAMS, EASSY, and LION cables.
- All major towns in the country are now connected through the National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) and Government Common Core Network (GCCN).
- Demand for internet and data services has been rising with Internet subscription increasing from 1,579,387 subscribers in 2009 to 8,506,748 in 2012. This has enhanced business activities and created job opportunities.
- The Government developed the tier-2 Government Data Center (GDC) infrastructure to ensure security of Government data and applications. Bandwidth support to government offices was increased from 80 to 100 MB Broadband internet capacity. This has improved the quality and reliability of Government communication system.
- Several ministries have developed online systems geared towards improving service delivery. These systems include: the re-engineered Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS), County Revenue Collection System, application of public service jobs online, status tracking of ID and passports, public examination results and candidate selection into secondary schools, digitized education content in 12 subjects in secondary school level; online submission of tax returns, online custom declaration, electronic reporting of corruption, and a business licensing e-registry.
- Konza Techno City business plan with its physical development plan was developed. The focus areas to drive growth of Techno City include Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Internet Enabled Services (ITES), software development, data centers, disaster recovery centers, call centers and light assembly manufacturing.
- Other initiatives in the sector included: establishment of digital villages, digitizing government records and providing connectivity to government, learning and social Institutions; software development and film production; and establishment of an open data portal. This has made Kenya to be ranked second in Africa and 22nd (2012) worldwide in the open data initiative.
- The government developed and implemented Kenya Communications (Amendment) Act, 2009 and Kenya Information and Communications Regulations, 2010. These legislations led to improved competition and broad choices of ICT services.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION (ST&I)

“Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Regional and Global Competitiveness”

The integration of Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) in national productive processes was considered central to the success of the government’s policy priorities and programmes outlined in Kenya Vision 2030. This was particularly important within the context of demands for global economic competitiveness, sustainable development and equity concerns.

Consequently, the development of the necessary scientific and technological infrastructure, as well as the technical and entrepreneurial skills was to be an essential prerequisite to the transformation of Kenya into a knowledge-based society. Introducing innovative ideas into products, processes and services was to be highly dependent on the presence of a clearly defined and supportive policy, as well as having an institutional and legal framework that effectively addresses citizen needs and aspirations.

The capabilities of STI were, therefore, considered critical in ensuring sustainable development associated with natural resource management and disasters. Further, STI capabilities were to promote sustainable development, especially through social integration, conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity; sharing opportunities and benefits of a knowledge-based society and economy and strengthening local and indigenous knowledge and culture.



Achievements

The implementation of the first MTP recorded significant achievements in the growth and development of the ST&I sector. These include;

- The establishment of the National Biosafety Authority in 2009;
- The National Science, Technology and Innovation Fund; an Award Scheme for recognition of outstanding scientists in Kenya and;
- Construction of new laboratories and workshops in all Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TIVET) Institutions.
- Kenya's ST&I interventions for 2008-2012 were to be implemented through an enabling legal and policy framework. The ST&I policy and ST&I 2013 Act provides a platform to leverage ST&I to transform the economy through implementation of the national priority areas, create an effective and efficient Kenya National Innovation System, operationalize the triple helix, and commercialize research outputs through the Innovation Agency (KENIA), mobilize at least the equivalent of 2% of GDP annually from the Government, Private Sector and other sources to fund the entire ST&I value chain.



LAND REFORMS

Land is an important factor of production as it provides the foundation for all other activities such as agriculture, water, settlement, tourism, wildlife and forestry. Accessibility to land remained a key consideration during the MTP 2008-2012. Apart from its economic importance, land in Kenya has cultural value. This factor makes it one of the most sought-after resources and therefore makes it one of the major sources of conflict.

In order to deliver on the programmes and projects outlined in various sectors of the MTP 2008-2012 and to give incentives to investors, land reforms were expected to address issues concerning land ownership and administration, security of tenure, land use and development, and environmental conservation.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

It was noted that land scarcity and population pressure was partly responsible for the conversion of marginal lands (such as floodplains and slopes) into farmland by the poor. This situation further increases their vulnerability and aggravates environmental damage. Consequently, the concerned agrarian groups are made economically worse off and are barely able to meet their subsistence needs. Measures to ensure that there is sustainable land use and alternative off-farm economic enterprises for households were earmarked for implementation.

It was also noted that huge disparities existed with regards to ownership of land in the country, particularly in high potential regions where a few individuals own large tracts of land (most of which was idle), while a large number were squatters without any land of their own. In addition, glaring disparities existed with regards to gender, with few women claiming land ownership. Land is often a major source of conflict in the country, as witnessed in 1992, 1997 and most recently after the December 2007 general elections. The underlying causes of these disputes included (but were not limited to):

- Historical land allocation disputes;
- Long-term land problems eventually leading to the squatter problem;
- Economic disparities among different communities.

To address the above causes, the government was to develop and implement policies on security of land tenure, land use and development, and sustainable environmental conservation. A draft National Land Use policy was initiated in 2004, with a view to addressing a number of land-based challenges such as the proliferation of informal settlements, inadequate infrastructural services, environmental degradation, unplanned urban centres, and land conflicts. Finalization of this policy and enactment of attendant legislations were to be given priority within this sector.



Achievements

During the First MTP, the government undertook the following reforms:

Modernization of land registries:

- Constructed seven (7) land registries in Bondo, Siaya, Uasin Gishu West, Thika, Isiolo and Trans Nzoia;
- Constructed a banking hall in the Ministry headquarters, Nairobi;
- Initiated construction of Lamu and Meru Ardhi houses; and
- Rehabilitated nineteen (19) land registries in Kericho, Kwale, Nyeri, Kajiado, Garissa, Mandera, Koibatek, Kisumu, Kisii, Naivasha, Migori, Central Registry(Nairobi), Nairobi Registry, Kajiado, Kisumu, Kiambu, Nakuru, Ugenya and Bomet.

Land Registry computerized (development of a National Land Information Management System):

- Initiated the safeguarding and digitization of land records at the Ministry headquarters, Mombasa, Kitale, Nakuru land registries;
- Established a Land Records Conversion Centre (LRCC) at the Ministry headquarters for digitizing the land records;
- Acquired and installed an electronic Records Management System in the Ministry headquarters which is at testing stage;
- On development of National Land Information System, the following was achieved:
 - 10% of the National Land Information Management System developed;
 - Re-engineered and redesigned the Ministry's processes and procedures in preparation for developing a Geographical Information System (GIS) based National Land Information Management System;
- Developed and implemented the Integrated Land Rent Information System and captured details of 150,000 Government leased plots into

the system;

- Modernized the National Geodetic Framework by constructing thirteen (13) zero order Pillars/Stations; and
- Installed LAN in Thika, Nakuru, Isiolo and Kisumu Ardhi houses to ensure ease of communication and sharing of information.

National Spatial Plan:

- Concept papers on National Land Use Policy and National Spatial Plan prepared.
- Established the institutional framework for the preparation of the National Spatial Plan Land cover and land use maps updated/modernized:
- 188 topographical map sheets database created; and
- 100 topographical map sheets updated.

Land Reform Programme:

- Environment and Land Court Act, 2011, National Land Commission Act, 2012, Land Act, 2012 and Land Registration Act, 2012, Sessional Paper No 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy;
- Other Bills prepared include; the draft Evictions and Resettlement Bill and draft Spatial Planning Bill; and
- Collected Kshs. 29.5billion in revenue and Kshs. 1.13 billion in AIA.

Land settlement:

- Settled 58,009 poor landless households;
- Finalized 90 land adjudication sections; and
- Registered and issued 435,650 title deeds.



PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS

“A Citizen-Focused and Results-Oriented Institution”

Key reforms within the Public Service were to continue being entrenched across the entire government. The reforms were guided by the principles of Results Based Management, inculcation of values and ethics, strengthening institutions and development of key competencies.

Reform Programmes that were outlined in the First Medium Term Plan were anchored on the human rights-based approach to development, which defined rights holders and duty bearers in a citizen-government relationship. Transparency, accountability, participation and the rule of law constituted an integral part of the reform agenda.



Achievements

During the First MTP, a number of public sector reform initiatives were undertaken: These include:

- Institutionalization of Results Based Management (RBM) through such tools as;
 - Rapid Results Approach (RRA) in implementation of programs;
 - Performance Contracting and Performance Appraisal Systems.
- Other reforms focused on:
 - Transformative leadership,
 - Structured stakeholder engagement,
 - Public Financial Management, and
 - Mainstreaming gender and disability issues.

IS A
RUPTION
ZONE





HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

“Every Kenyan with decent and gainful employment”

Kenya aims to create a globally competitive and adaptive human resource base to meet the requirements of Vision 2030. Kenya’s main potential lies in its people – their creativity, work ethic, education their entrepreneurial and other skills. To ensure significant and consistent results, the human resources was to be managed, rewarded and steered to develop global competitiveness. The capacity to utilise knowledge and information in design, production and marketing of traditional exports was be enhanced to ensure success in developing competitiveness. This was then expected to result in quality human resources in health care, education, and training on improving work performance.

Kenya’s global competitiveness was dependent on the ability to create a human resource base that would be constantly subjected to re-training and access to technological learning within employment. These specific human resources would then play a major role in contributing not only to efficiency gains in existing economic activities, but also in diversifying economic sectors and activities in order to realise productivity gains.



Achievements

Since the launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its First Medium Term Plan, the country has made significant achievements in the Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment sector.

- The National Manpower Survey was conducted in 2009/2010 and a basic report prepared.
- Key sector policies were also developed to strengthen its implementation process. These include: the:
 - National Employment Policy and Strategy;
 - National Productivity Policy;
 - National Occupational Safety; and
 - Health Policy;
 - National Industrial Training and Attachment Policy and
 - National Policy on Child Labour.
- The legislations that were enacted to strengthen the framework for implementation of programmes included:
 - The Industrial Training (Amendment) Act; 2011,
 - Micro and Small Enterprise Act; 2012; and the
 - Industrial Court Act, 2012 which elevated the Industrial Court to the status of a High Court and transferred it to the Judiciary.
 - The Work Injury Compensation Bill, 2013 was also developed to amend the Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007 and align it to the Constitution.
- Key labour market institutions were established with the primary aim of facilitating social dialogue. These are the:
 - National Labour Board,
 - National Council for Occupational Safety and Health (NACOSH),
 - Occupational Safety and Health Fund,
 - Wages Councils for General services, Agriculture, Building and Construction, Protective and Security Services, and Floriculture and Rules Board for the Industrial Court.
 - Construction of the Occupational Safety and Health Institute progressed with the completion of the structure in 2013.
- Other key institutional reforms included:
 - The transformation of the Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT) into a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency known as the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) and
 - Establishment of the Micro and Small Enterprise Authority (MSEA).
- Other key achievements realized include:
 - Development of the Industrial Training and Attachment Portal – ITAP) to provide online reporting of industrial attachment vacancies and placements of trainees on attachment;
 - Training of 18,759 individuals in various industrial skills;
 - Examination and certification of 127,866 in various trades and expansion;
 - Upgrading of the Technology Development Centre (TDC), Athi River, jointly funded by the governments of Kenya and Korea;
 - Establishment of 6 new Public Employment Offices;
 - Development and rehabilitation of 130 worksites for Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) activities; and
 - Training of 470 productivity Technical Service Providers (TSPs) and reduction of the average time taken to resolve labour disputes from 12 to 4 months.



SECURITY, PEACE BUILDING & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

“A nation of peace and stability; a society free from danger and fear”

Security is the foundation of good governance, individual social welfare and economic development. The pre-requisites of security are peace and elimination of conflict. However, the 2007 post-election crisis demonstrated to Kenyans that peace and security cannot be taken for granted. There is, also, empirical evidence to demonstrate that insecurity increases the cost of doing business in Kenya.

Consequently, in order to effectively implement the first phase of Vision 2030, it was necessary for Kenya to build a strong and sustainable framework for peace and security, and to ensure that all internal conflicts and differences could be resolved within the boundaries of the law.



Achievements

During the First MTP, the security sector endeavored to address issues of national security with special emphasis on security reforms aimed at enhancing the capacity of the state to protect its citizens and property from both internal and external threats. These reforms included: Modernizing security infrastructure, enhancing policing, transforming penal facilities into correctional institutions, improving security officers' welfare, refocusing policing to be more intelligence led, enhancing surveillance by incorporating CCTVs, and integrating vital data needed for effective security management.

- **The sector achieved 60% implementation of the six flagship projects namely:**

- Forensic laboratory;
- Installation of surveillance cameras in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu;
- Police reforms programme including Police Housing project;
- Establishment of a National Security Database;
- Construction of 6 new prisons in Mwingi, Nyamira, Kwale, Rachuonyo, Vihiga and Kaloleni
- Establishment of an Integrated Population Registration System (IPRS) and
- Procurement of e-visa / Border Management System.

- **Other major achievements included:**

- Establishment of peace building and conflict management structures throughout the country;
- Scaling up of campaign against alcohol and drug abuse;
- Acquisition of modern security infrastructure;
- Implementation of prisoners and prison warders welfare reforms;
- Strengthening collaboration with International and continental peace and security architecture;
- Implementation of youth empowerment programmes aimed at discouraging youths from engaging in crime and criminal activities;
- Suppressing external security threats (like Al Shabaab and piracy) and terrorism;
- Strengthening humanitarian aid to civic authority (HCA) programme;
- Improved efficiency in provision of immigration and registration of persons services;
- Improved street lighting of Nairobi Metropolitan Region; and
- Improved security to vital water catchment areas, wildlife and tourists, among others.



MTP I - ECONOMIC PILLAR

To address Kenya's economic growth challenges and thereby creating more opportunities for everyone, six priority sectors were to be targeted to raise the national GDP growth rate to 10% by 2012. These sectors were: Tourism, Agriculture and Livestock, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Manufacturing, Business Process Outsourcing and Financial Services.

These six (6) sectors made up the bulk of Kenya's GDP (57 per cent) and accounted for approximately half of the country's total formal employment. The sectors were to be supported by the Enablers which included Energy, Infrastructure, Human Resource Development (HRD), Security, Information & Communication Technology (ICT) as well as Science, Technology & Innovation (STI) as discussed in Chapter 3 of the First Medium Term Plan (2008-2012). This chapter looks at each of the six economic pillar sectors and identifies the priority programmes and projects that were identified for implementation during this first Medium-Term Plan period.



TOURISM

“To be a top 10 long haul tourist destination offering a high-end, diverse, and distinctive visitor experience”

Kenya is one of the leading tourist destinations in sub-Saharan Africa, a region that has significant potential for tourism growth. Moreover, the country is endowed with a unique combination of tourist attractions comprising of tropical beaches, abundant wildlife in natural habitats, scenic beauty, and geographically diverse landscape.

Tourism remains highly competitive and sensitive to price changes, while premium parks and niche products are so unique that they can be marketed successfully at higher prices. In addition, tourism, through its multiplier effect has the capacity to promote regional development, create new commercial and industrial enterprises, stimulate demand for locally-produced goods and services and provide a market for agricultural products.



Achievements

During the First MTP, significant progress was made in implementing the flagship programmes and projects:

- Tourist arrivals rose from 1.2 million in 2008 to 1.78 million in 2012, while earnings rose from Kshs. 52.7 billion in 2008 to Kshs. 96.02 billion in 2012. Likewise, bed nights both available and occupied grew by an average of 5.4 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively.
- Land for Isiolo and Lake Turkana resort cities was identified, and pre-feasibility studies completed.
- The marketing of Kenya's tourism both internationally and domestically was undertaken under the Tourism Markets Recovery Programme. Through these marketing efforts, tourism volumes from emerging markets such as India, China and Russia increased.
- The government developed a Cultural and Heritage Tourism strategy and an Agro-Tourism strategy, and a Cradle of Mankind Tourist Circuit that incorporates Sibilo National Park, Central Island National Park and Southern Island Park around Lake Turkana region to promote niche products.
- The government surveyed, gazetted and rehabilitated several national monuments and historical sites for tourists' attraction.
- A National Strategy on Meetings Incentives Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE) was developed.
- The sector finalized the development of a new legal and policy framework, namely, Tourism Act 2011 and a Sessional Paper, to guide the development of the sector.



AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHING

“Innovative, Commercially Oriented and Modern Farming Livestock and Fisheries Sector”

Agriculture remains one of the key sectors in the country with great potential for growth; contributing about 24% of the GDP, 75% of industrial raw materials and 60% of the export earnings. Of this percentage, about 26% earnings are indirectly linked to the sector through linkages to agro-based manufacturing, transport, wholesale and retail trade.

This sector is acknowledged as one of the major employers of rural people, with an estimated 3.8 million Kenyans directly employed in farm, livestock production, and fishing while another 4.5 million were being employed in off farm informal sector activities. Under the First Medium Term Plan period, the sector was envisioned as one of the key sectors that will assist in realising a quick post-election recovery as well as the desired economic growth for the country.



Achievements

During the First MTP, several flagship projects were implemented as follows:

- **Enactment of the Consolidated Agricultural Reform Bill:** Out of the five (5) Bills set for enactment, three (3) Acts were enacted and assented namely:
 - Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (AFFA) Act 2012,
 - Crops Act 2012
 - Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Act 2012.
- **Fertilizer Cost Reduction Project:** A total of 274,000 MT of fertilizer was procured as a price stabilization mechanism while the feasibility study for viability of a manufacturing plant was completed. The process of identifying a strategic investor was completed.
- **Establishment of Disease Free Zones (DFZ):** A road map for implementation of Kenya DFZ was developed focusing on one out of the four DFZ due to financial and other logistical challenges.
- **Expansion of Irrigation Coverage:** The area under irrigation expanded from 119,000 to 159,000 hectares in smallholder as well as large schemes namely; Bura, Hola, Kano, Bunyala, Pekere an Mwea.
- **Other Programmes and Projects:** The sector implemented a number of other priority programmes and projects. These interventions were in research and development; improving delivery of extension services; strengthening producer institutions; intensification and expansion of irrigation; seed improvements; livestock development and fisheries development



WHOLESALE, RETAIL & INTERNATIONAL TRADE

“A Formal Sector that is Efficient, Multi-tiered, Diversified in Product range and Innovative”

Trade sector was identified as playing a crucial role towards attainment of national development objectives including the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) number one on Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger; and goal number eight on Developing Global Partnerships for Development. Trade Sector comprises five main economic areas namely: distribution and wholesale trade, retail trade, international trade, informal trade, trade in services and electronic trade (e-trade).

Wholesale and Retail trade was one of the key sub-sectors in the economic development agenda of Kenya which was expected to expand substantially as the economy moves towards a 10 per cent growth target. Informal and formal trade in Kenya accounted for approximately 10 percent of GDP and 10 percent of formal employment. Wholesale, retail and international trade were among the most rapidly-expanding sub-sectors of the economy since the introduction of trade liberalisation in the 1990s. Formal trade tends to be more efficient and provides more permanent high-quality jobs, which is what most Kenyan job seekers require.

Most of the employment in trade is found in the informal sub-sector, which refers to businesses that are not registered by the Registrar of Companies. This sub-sector is characterised by ease of entry and exit; reliance on indigenous resources; family ownership; small scale operations; labour intensive and adaptive technology; skills acquired from and outside of the formal sector; and unregulated and competitive markets, among others. These enterprises are found in every part of the country and have great potential for creating a variety of jobs while generating widespread economic benefits.

On the other hand, international trade comprising both import and export of both goods and services is crucial as an instrument for economic growth. Kenya’s exports remained concentrated both in traditional market destinations and primary products, with Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) being the leading market destination for Kenyan products, accounting for an overall market share of 69.7% in 2006. Other market destinations for Kenya products includes the East African Community (EAC), European Union (EU) among others. Lastly, Trade in services refers to the sale and delivery of intangible product called a service between producer and consumer. Recent trends show faster growth in trade in services and the significant role it plays in the national economy.



Achievements

The Government has been implementing four flagship projects during the first MTP namely:

- **Development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs):**

- A Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy and Bill was developed, approved by the Cabinet and is awaiting approval by parliament.
- A total of 2,000 km² and 700 km² of land have been identified for Mombasa and Lamu SEZs respectively.
- Consultations to identify suitable land for the proposed Kisumu SEZ are ongoing.

- **Create between 1,000 – 1,500 Producer Business Groups:**

- To enhance integration of small and fragmented individual producers into a big individual source for final consumers and intermediate players, 1,326 producer business groups were created.

- **Create at least 10 wholesale Hubs with a pilot project in Maragua:**

- A concept paper was developed for the development of the wholesale hub that incorporates best international practices. Twenty (20) acres of land for the construction of the pilot Wholesale Hub in Maragua was identified and fenced. The process of preliminary design was initiated.

- **Create at least 10 Tier one Retail Markets with a pilot project in Athi-River:**

- A concept paper for tier one retail market that incorporates best international practices was developed and fifty (50) acres of land for the construction of the pilot market identified and fenced in Athi River. The process of preliminary design was initiated.

- **Regional Integration and Preferential Trade Arrangements**

- East African Community: Kenya's total exports to EAC increased by 60 per cent from Kshs 83.9 billion to Kshs. 134 billion between 2008 and 2012. In 2012, Uganda was Kenya's leading export destination (absorbing 13 percent of the country's total exports) while Tanzania was second at 9 per cent. Kenya's exports to the region are diversified and include chemicals, fuels and lubricants, machinery and transport services. In 2012, Kenya's exports to the EAC accounted for 54 percent of the country's total exports to Africa and 26.1 percent of its total exports.
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA): Kenya's exports to COMESA increased by 58 percent from Kshs 111.2 billion in 2008 to Kshs 175.73 billion in 2012 and accounted for 34 per cent of total exports in 2012. On the other hand, the total imports from COMESA increased by 117 per cent from Kshs 28.27 billion in 2008 to Kshs 61.6 billion in 2012.
- World Trade Organization (WTO): Through the WTO, Kenya has negotiated for enhanced market access through improved trading rules in goods, services and intellectual property rights.
- Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between EAC and European Union (EU): Kenya along other EAC partner states is negotiating an EPA that when successfully completed should see the EAC region have duty free and quota free market access to the EU which accounts for 24 per cent of Kenya's total exports.
- African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA): Total exports from Kenya to US increased by 28.8 percent from Kshs 20.5 billion in 2008 to Kshs 26.4 billion in 2012 out of which Kshs 22.3 billion were derived from EPZ apparel exports.



MANUFACTURING

“Robust Diversified and Competitive Manufacturing Sector”

The role of the manufacturing sector in Vision 2030 is to support the country’s social economic development agenda by creating jobs, generating wealth, and attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDI). In addition, the sector would continue to provide impetus towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in both the medium and long term, particularly goal one on Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger and goal eight on Global Partnerships for Development.

Over the First Medium-Term Plan period (2008–2012), the overall goal of the sector was to increase its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by at least 10 per cent per annum. To achieve this, the following objectives were to be pursued:

- Strengthening of production capacity and local content of domestically-manufactured goods;
- Increasing the generation and utilisation of Research and Development (R&D) results;
- Raising the share of products in the regional market from 7 to 15 per cent; and
- Development of niche products for existing and new markets.



Achievements

Key achievements in implementation of programmes and projects during the First MTP period included:

- **Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Parks:** Development of master plans and structural designs are in progress for SME industrial parks in Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Eldoret and Kisumu while 135 and 20 acres of land were identified in Eldoret and Taita Taveta respectively.
- **Development of Special Economic Zones (SEZ):** The SEZ concept was approved by Cabinet and a Government-to Government agreement signed with the Government of Singapore for the development of the Master Plan;
 - a SEZ policy and Bill were developed and approved by cabinet and a sessional paper on the same prepared in readiness for tabling in parliament.
 - Land was identified in Dongo Kundu and Lamu for development of SEZ in Mombasa and Lamu respectively.
- **Development of Two Industrial Parks:** An Industrial Park was identified for development at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) in Juja.
- **Development of Industrial and Manufacturing clusters:** A study was conducted which identified priority sectors for implementation of the cluster strategy to enhance regional and national competitiveness. Sensitization and training of entrepreneurs in these clusters was undertaken.
- **Development of the Iron and Steel Mill:** A concept paper on development of the sub-sector was approved by the Cabinet, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Kenya and a South Korean investor to develop mini steel mill was signed, a strategy paper for promoting the sector was developed and Iron and Steel Bill 2012 drafted.
- **Transformation of Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI):** The government adopted transformation of KIRDI as a flagship project within the manufacturing sector to undertake industrial research, technology and innovation and disseminate findings that are expected to have an impact on national development.
- **Progress made in implementing other programmes and projects include:**
 - Development of a strategy paper on training of engineers;
 - 80 One Village One Product (OVOP) projects were started in 11 pilot districts;
 - Construction of 188 CIDC;
 - Finalization of drafting of the Anti-Dumping Bill;
 - Establishment of a 'One-stop-shop' for business licensing, registration and taxation;
 - Fast-tracking the expansion, modernization and maintenance of roads, rail, airports, seaports and ICT networks to industrial areas and to areas with high potential for industrial development and development of technologies that are cognizant of climate change (low emissions of harmful gases).
- **Legal and institutional reforms:**
 - Enactment of the Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008,
 - Restructuring Kenya Industrial Training Institute and
 - Establishment of Kenya Accreditation Services (KENAS).





BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCING

“To be a top offshoring destination in Africa”

Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) has been an emerging and growing sector that was expected to become the sector of choice for employment among the youth and young professionals. The country therefore needed to quickly establish the necessary capacity for BPO to flourish and catch up with other destinations in Africa.

Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) involves the transfer of non-core business processes along with the associated operational activities and responsibilities to a third party with at least a guaranteed equal service level.



Achievements

During the First MTP, Kenya witnessed growth of key BPO companies such as KenCall, Safaricom, Kentech and Horizon.

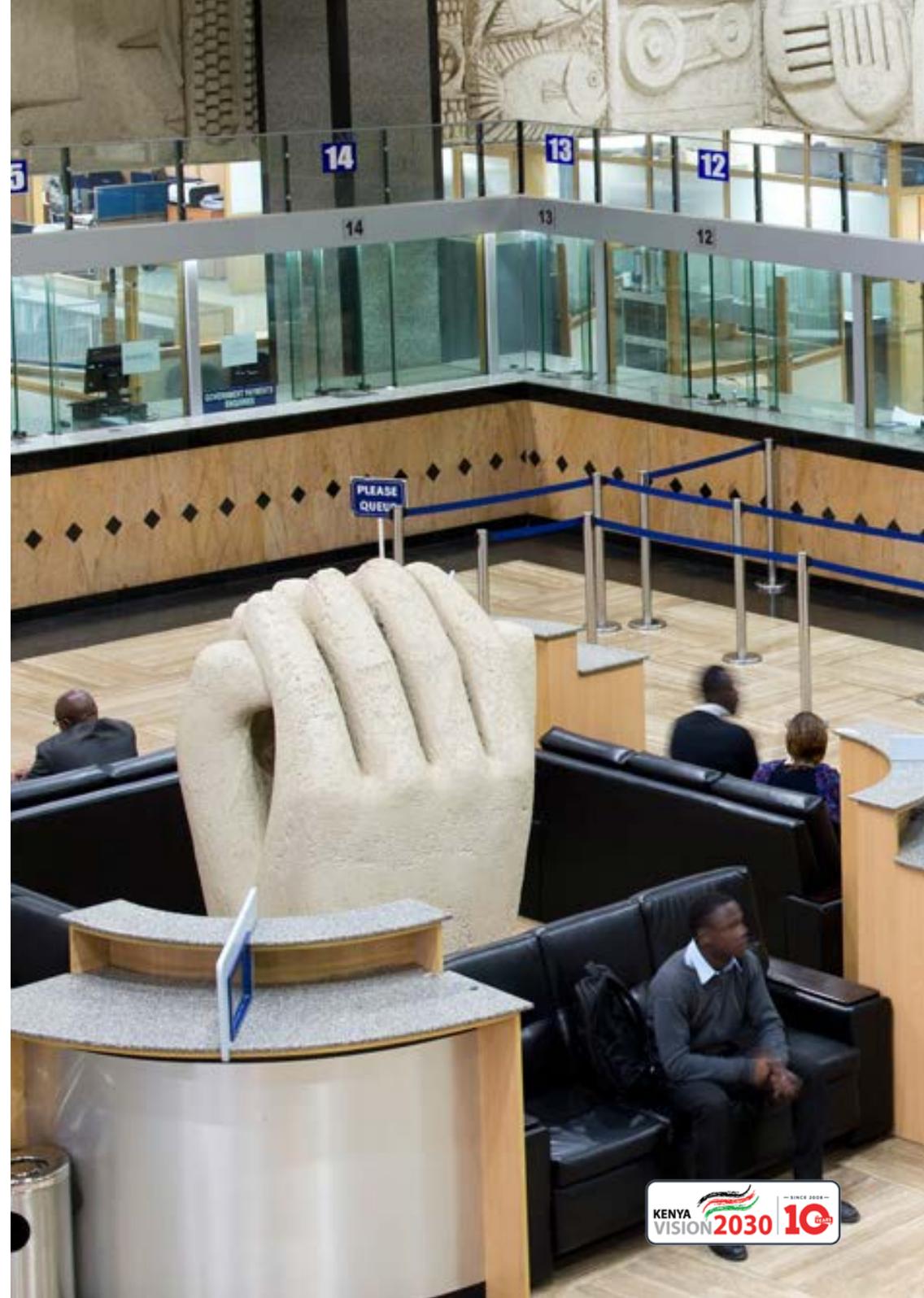
- Growth was also witnessed in other related industries such as computer hardware manufacturing, software development, information and broadcasting, filming and digital content development. The government heightened its promotion activities and ensured increased job opportunities from 1,000 in 2008 to 13,500 by June 2012.
- As envisaged in Kenya Vision 2030, the government plans to make Kenya a knowledge-based economy through the establishment of the Konza Techno City. The Government is finalizing planning stage with the engagement of Master Delivery Partner (MDP) to prepare a business plan and also prepare a detailed Local Physical Development Plan of the project for phase one. This will pave way for the commencement of construction work.
- The legal notice on the establishment of Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KOTDA) and the board were gazetted and operationalized. Marketing campaigns have been undertaken at 8 international venues and local media campaigns have also been done.
- Access to financial services especially on money transfers has improved substantially.
- Mobile money applications have enabled financial inclusion of un-bankable incomes since allowing it through banking and withdrawal of small amounts. Payments of bills, pensions and other small transactions are done through Mobile Money like M-Pesa, M-shwari, M-Kesho, Orange Money and Airtel Money.



FINANCIAL SERVICES

“A vibrant and globally competitive financial sector driving high levels of savings and financing Kenya’s Investment need”

A well-functioning financial system is critical to accelerating economic growth. It will also ensure macroeconomic stability as well as promote private sector development, which in turn will generate employment opportunities and reduce poverty. A sound financial sector will also encourage Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), safeguard the economy from external shocks as well as propel Kenya to become a leading financial centre in Eastern and Southern Africa.



Achievements

Key Achievements under the First MTP include:

- Nairobi International Financial Centre (NIFC):** A Concept Note on the NIFC has been developed. It has been agreed that the framework should take the form of a hybrid centre compared to either offshore or onshore centre. In this regard, relevant legislation and regulations will be drafted for the framework. The initiative is expected to raise jobs, financing for the flagship projects and tap into new investments coming to Africa. Financial incentives will encourage investment groups, stock brokerages, pension funds, banks and insurance companies to set up offices at the NIFC.
- Access:** According to the FinAccess Survey of 2009, overall financial inclusion increased from 26.4 percent in 2007 to 40.5 percent in 2009. Formal financial inclusion also increased from 18.9 percent to 22.6 percent. More recent data indicate that this rate of improvement in the headline quantitative measure of access has continued.
- Efficiency:** Increased efficiency of financial services directly supports improved access by reducing transaction costs. A number of interventions, including payments system, capital markets infrastructure and credit referencing contributed to efficiency gains during the First MTP.
- Stability:** Attention has been focused on the deposit-taking institutions, which account for the largest proportion of the assets in the system. However, insurers, pension and other investment funds are anticipated to become increasingly significant as the system develops and diversified. Oversight of these sub-sectors has been strengthened with all the regulators adopting a risk-based approach to the supervision of institutions/entities under their regulation.
- AML/CFT legislation:** The Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act was enacted in 2009 and the new Anti-Money Laundering Board appointed in June 2011. The Financial Reporting Centre has developed the regulations to make the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act fully operational. The regulations are in the process of being gazetted.



MTP I - SOCIAL PILLAR

Kenya's journey towards widespread prosperity involves building of a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. This quest was the basis of transformation in some eight key social sectors that included Education and Training; Health, Water and Sanitation; the Environment; Housing and Urbanization as well as in Gender, Youth, Sports and Culture. This pillar also makes provisions for Kenyans with various disabilities and pays due attention to previously marginalized communities.

The medium-term priorities and policies as outlined in the main Vision 2030 policy blueprint is being anchored on a strong science and technology foundation as already outlined in Chapter Three that deals with the basic foundations of our national transformation.



THE PRESIDENCY

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NAONA MAPYA...NA BADO

EDUCATION & TRAINING

“Globally Competitive Quality Education, Training and Research for Sustainable Development”

The government is committed to the provision of quality education, training and research for all Kenyans. The government is also committed to achieving the international development commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Education for All (EFA).

The Education sector had undergone accelerated reforms to address the overall goals of the Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation (ERS) such as:

- The launch and implementation of Free Primary Education (FPE) in January 2003;
- Development of Sessional Paper No. 1, of 2005 on Policy Framework for Education, Training and Research;
- Adoption of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) to planning and financing of education and training;
- Development and implementation of the Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP), which is an investment programme that allows different stakeholders to support the sector in the medium term; and
- Introduction of the Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE).



Achievements

During the First MTP, the sector made the following progress:

- Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE):** Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) increased from 60.2 percent to 66.3 percent, whereas Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 43.0 percent to 53.3 percent in 2012 against a target of 76.6 percent.
- Primary Education:** Number of pupils increased from 8.56 million in 2008 to 9.97 million in 2012 with 4.96 million and 5.01 million girls and boys respectively. The GER increased from 109.8 percent in 2008 to 115.8 percent in 2012. The NER increased marginally from 92.5 percent in 2008 to 95.3 percent in 2012 against the target of 90 per cent in 2010. Completion rate increased marginally from 79.8 per cent in 2008 to 80.3 per cent in 2012, whereas transition rate from primary to secondary increased from 64.1 percent in 2008 to 76.6 per cent in 2012 and the gender disparity improved in favour of girls from 0.96 in 2008 to 1.00 in 2012. Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) examination candidates increased from 695,710 pupils in 2008 to 811,930 pupils in 2012. During the First MTP, 29,060 teachers were employed against a target of 28,000 and on the average, pupils to teacher ratio at primary level moved from 44:1 in 2007 to 57:1 2011/12 against target of 42:1. Textbook Pupils Ratio (TPR) for lower primary improved from one textbook for more than 10 pupils before 2003 to 1:1 in 2010. For upper primary, TPR improved from 1:2 in 2007 to 1:1 in 2010 against a target of 1:1 for both lower primary and upper primary. The KNEC established a national assessment system for monitoring learner achievements at standard 3, 5 and Form II.
- Secondary Education:** The number of secondary schools increased from 6,566 in 2008 to 8,197 in 2012. Enrolment grew from 1.3 million in 2008 to 1.9 million below the target of 2.2 million in 2012. The GER increased from 42.5 percent in 2008 to 49.3 per cent in 2012, whereas NER increased from 28.9 percent in 2008 to 33.1 percent in 2012. The growth in secondary schools to match growth in primary schools, remains a major constraint especially in urban areas where 90 percent of all primary school children are expected to transit to secondary school by 2018 and progress to 100 percent thereafter as part of basic education.
- Special Needs Education:** There are 3,464 special needs institutions in the country with 2,713 integrated institutions and 751 special schools.
- Adult and Continuing Education (ACE):** Only 61.5 percent of adult population has attained minimum literacy level, with only 29.6 per cent of adult population attaining desired literacy competences, leaving 7.8 million illiterate. About 29.9 percent of youth aged 15 to 19 years and 49 percent of adults aged 45 to 49 years are illiterate and high regional and gender disparities in literacy achievement exist. Enrolment in ACE increased from 126,700 in 2007 to 320,000 in 2010, while 880 teachers were recruited.



- **Alternative Provision to Basic Education (APBE):** APBE was formerly known as non-formal education. In 2010, there were 392 registered APBE institutions with the majority in Nairobi region. The government has been giving capitation grants to registered non-formal schools against the target of 700.
- **Teacher Education:** There are 22 public and 97 private primary Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) graduating an average of 11,500 primary one (P1) teachers yearly within a two-year program. The public diploma teacher training colleges trains 1,340 per year within a three-year programme, while ECDE teachers are trained mainly through in-service programs at certificates and diploma levels. On an annual basis, 10,000 teachers are trained at certificate level while 12,000 are trained at diploma level.
- **Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET):** Registered institutions increased to 813 institutions of which 493 were fully registered by 2012. There are two national polytechnics, 24 technical training institutes, 14 institutes of technology, 817 youth polytechnics, one technical teachers training college and 706 private TVET institutions. In 2008, both Kenya Polytechnic and Mombasa Polytechnic were upgraded to university colleges and ultimately to universities in January 2013. Enrolment increased from 85,200 in 2008 to 127,691 in 2012. The sector initiated construction of 13 new public institutions as well as establishment of centres of excellence in order to provide quality and relevant skilled human resources in the middle level cadre. Under the economic stimulus package, a total of KSh2.1 billion was utilized for the construction of new laboratories and workshops in 48 institutions.
- **University and Higher Education:** The number of private universities increased from 13 in 2003 to 26 in 2012, while the number of public universities and constituent colleges increased from six universities and one constituent college in 2003 to seven fully fledged universities and 24 constituent colleges in 2012. Enrolment in public universities increased from 100,649 in 2008/09 to 195,528 students in 2012/13. In private universities, enrolment for 2008/09 was 22,198 growing to 45,023 in 2012/13. However, despite increase in enrolment, transition rate from secondary level to university is low and it was 6.5 % in 2010. On gender parity, female students constituted 43.8 % of the total enrolled in public universities and 43.1 % of the total enrolled in private universities in 2012/13.
- **Private Sector Provision of Education:** In 2008, 10.8 per cent of total primary education students were enrolled in private schools while 12.3 per cent of total enrolment were in private secondary schools. Growth of private secondary schools has been restricted largely by high cost of establishing facilities such as science and computer laboratories, lack of access to adequate land, financing and limited incentives for potential entrepreneurs.
- **Computer Supply Programme:** A total of 1500 secondary schools received computers under the computer supply education support programme initiative. The National ICT Innovation and Integration Centre (NIC) was established.



HEALTH

“Equitable and Affordable Health Care of the Highest Standard”

The Kenya Vision 2030 goal for the Health sector is to provide equitable and affordable quality health services to all Kenyans. This is in recognition of the fact that good health and nutrition boosts the human capacity to be productive.

Subsequently, this will enhance economic growth, contribute to poverty reduction and the realization of the Vision’s social goals. The Health sector is one of the key components that appeals to the equity and socio-economic agenda emphasized in the social pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030. Moreover, the Vision builds on the achievements of the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) (2003-2007) and the National Health Sector Strategic Plan II (2005-2010) which was formulated with an aim of reversing the downward trends in health indicators during the 1990s. Kenya also aims at restructuring its health delivery system to shift its emphasis from curative to promotive and preventive health care. In turn, this will lower the nations’ disease burden. In particular, this will be achieved by shifting from curative care in large hospitals, to lowering the incidence of preventable diseases. In addition, efforts will be made to control environmental threats to health and improve the nutritional status and research that targets the health needs of communities in their specific circumstances.

The Vision 2030 strategy is to undertake programmes that entail the public taking charge of their lifestyles in ways that will improve the health status of individuals, families and communities. This approach will achieve major gains by firstly, involving local communities in the management of health services and secondly, by allowing the Ministry

of Health (MoH) to focus on policy, standards and research. The MoH has therefore defined a decentralisation approach that will allocate funds and responsibility for the delivery of health services to district hospitals, health centres and dispensaries. In turn, this will empower Kenyan households and social groups to take charge of improving their own health and nutrition. This will be achieved through the introduction of community-level care units to serve the local population. In addition, a cadre of well-trained Community-Owned Resource Persons (CORPS) and Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) will be created. This strategy is based on the realization that communities benefit from affordable, equitable and effective health care when they have an opportunity to participate in policy making and the development of programmes on local health care delivery.

The government also recognises the role of the private sector in improving the delivery of health services in partnership with the public sector. Accordingly, fostering partnership in the health sector has been one of the goals of health reforms. In July 2005, the Ministry of Health embarked on a Kenya Health SWAP design process to enhance the coordination and harmonization of government and partner efforts (service delivery and funding). This was intended to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency through the adoption of a country-led plan for service delivery, a single monitoring and evaluation framework. In addition, it would strengthen and use the country’s systems of financial management and procurement. Consequently, through such partnerships, Kenya will be able to position herself as a competitive provider of specialised health care services. The overall goal is a paradigm shift that will bring fundamental changes to the way health services are delivered in Kenya.



Achievements

- To reduce the upsurge of malaria, the government issued Insecticides Treated Nets (ITNs) to children and pregnant women and undertaking indoor residual spraying. This led to a significant reduction in infant mortality from 73.7 percent in 2000 to 52 percent in 2011, and under five mortality rate from 111.5 percent to 74 within the same period.
- In 2012, one hospital (Mama Lucy Kibaki) was constructed, 48 health facilities were upgraded to hospital status, 92 hospitals were rehabilitated and 201 model health centres under Economic Stimulus Programme were constructed. In addition, 5 referral hospital were equipped with renal equipment's and one cancer equipment was installed at Kenyatta National Hospital.
- National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) membership stood at 3.33 million with the formal sector having 2.45 million and the informal sector 0.88 million.
- The number of health institutions increased from 6190 in 2008 to 8375 in 2012 representing 35.3% increase.
- Under five mortality reduced from 92 to 57 deaths per 1000 births between 2007/08 and 2012/13.
- A draft report on the health policy framework was prepared and submitted to the cabinet for approval. Also, a consultative stakeholder forum to develop consensus on the relevant Act of parliament to be reviewed was conducted.
- A cabinet Memo on review of the NHIF to expand insurance coverage was developed and submitted. A medical insurance scheme for civil servants and disciplined forces was launched during the MTP I period.
- The Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA) Act, 2013 was passed to give the institution legal recognition.
- Publication of legal Notice (No. 155) of 2009 on Hospital Management services.



ENVIRONMENT, WATER & SANITATION

“Enhancing Access to a Clean, Secure, and Sustainable Environment, Water and Sanitation”

About 42 per cent of GDP is derived from natural resource-based sectors of agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining, water and energy that are otherwise closely related to the state of the environment. Sound environmental conservation results in preservation of natural resources thus, assuring continuous supply of environmental goods and services. In addition, proactive management of the environment preempts serious calamities and occurrences e.g. drought, floods and global warming that would otherwise take up a lot of resources to deal with their eventualities.

Development activities planned under Vision 2030 will have different impacts on the state of the environment. Some could lead to increased pollution levels and larger quantities of waste. Activities in the manufacturing sector are also expected to give rise to an increase in effluents discharged, which will require effective and efficient management. In line with the country’s global commitment towards the sustainable development objective, targeted socio-economic development initiatives towards the Vision 2030 targets will take into account environmental considerations.

Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. The average annual rainfall in Kenya varies from about 250 mm in the ASAL areas to 1800 mm in the Lake Victoria region. The country’s water endowment is also low and currently stands at 647 cubic metres per capita per year hence Kenya’s classification as a water scarce country. In recognition of the importance of sustainable management of water resources, the government-initiated reforms in the sector through the enactment of the Water Act 2002. Further, the government, together with other riparian countries within the Nile Basin has developed the Nile Basin Cooperative framework for development and management of the shared water resources particularly Lake Victoria.

Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. The challenges of addressing sanitation and waste management have been compounded by rising population, improvement in standard of living, and high rural urban migration which is responsible for the development of densely populated informal settlements in urban and peri urban areas with poor sanitation facilities. Pollution and waste management is exacerbated by dumping of waste into rivers, streams and other water bodies coupled with inadequate strategies leading to serious health implications.



Achievements

- The area under forest cover was estimated at 6.99 percent up from 2 percent in 2002. the proportion of land covered by forest increased by 3.82 percent.
- The annual 120 million tree seedlings production and planting programme that mostly targeted farms was implemented.
- A total of 8.02 million tree seedlings were planted in the five water towers. A total of 35 hectares of indigenous tree seedlings were established in the carbon sequestration zones under the Mt. Elgon regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme (MERECP).
- A total of 42,000kms² of the Mau complex, 2,300km² f Aberdare forest, 1,800km² of Cherega'ny forest and 1,980km² of Mt. Kenya forest were mapped. The maps indicated the areas that needed rehabilitation.
- On securing wildlife corridors, the Mt. Kenya-Marania-Kisima-Ngare Ndare corridor was secured and an MOU between KWS, Marania, Kisima, and Ngare Ndare trust was signed.
- Solid waste management strategy was developed during MTP I period to provide the strategic framework for clamping down on illegal dumpsites.
- A total of 156 dumpsites were identified.
- An integrated Meteorological Information System (IMIS)/ central Meteorological Information Processing Systems (CIPS) for data capture, injection and archival was installed.
- A total of 36 automatic weather stations were installed and operationalized. Site surveys of for 20 new weather stations were conducted and specifications prepared.
- A draft policy document on Nairobi Rivers Basin Programme (NRBP) was developed.
- A national geo-spatial data infrastructure for environmental and natural resource management was developed.
- A total of 87 cases arising from non-compliance with the provisions of EMCA were prosecuted.
- On climate change and desertification, four community adaptation programmes were implemented.
- The coastal zone pollution prevention guidelines and shore management strategy and guidelines were finalized.
- Four management plans for wetlands were developed.
- The national irrigation master plan was finalized and implementation commenced.
- A total of 27,135 hectares of land were brought under irrigation
- A total of 711 hydro-meteorological stations were established, rehabilitated and upgraded.
- Six water catchment management strategies were completed during MTP I.
- Transboundary water policy was prepared and submitted to the cabinet for approval.



POPULATION, URBANIZATION & HOUSING

“Adequate and Decent Housing in a Sustainable Environment”

High population growth, rapid rural - urban migration, skyrocketing costs of housing construction materials and high costs of housing finance and their implications on socio-economic development have been of concern and a challenge to the government since independence. The development of Vision 2030 constitutes an important framework for the government’s commitment to improve the welfare of her people especially in urban areas where planning for the high population on scarce land amidst high costs of housing is a big challenge. Rapid urbanization mainly due to rural-urban migration and high urban growth rate are significant dynamics impacting on the socioeconomic development of the Kenyan society. This to some extent is a result of the limited capacity of planning agencies in terms of the requisite technology, human resources and financial outlay, to prepare timely and sustainable physical development plans. Consequently, this has led to constraints in provision of water, sanitation, security infrastructure, housing and transportation.

Urban areas are symbols of prosperity and thus are engines of growth. The concentration of activities in urban areas allows for specialization

and exchange-processes which are essential to economic growth. Nairobi in its current state, for instance, contributes to about 50 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in the country. It is these attributes that have made it a regional hub in terms of service provision.

Kenya Vision 2030 aims to provide the country’s population with adequate and decent housing in a sustainable environment. Improvement in the quality of life of all Kenyans – the supreme goal of Vision 2030 – cannot be achieved if large sections of the rural and urban population are inadequately housed. The housing sector is characterized by inadequacy of affordable and decent housing, low-level of urban home ownership, extensive and inappropriate dwelling units, including slums and squatter settlements. This is attributed to under-investment in low and middle-cost housing by both the public and private sectors. Other constraints include an outdated legal and regulatory framework, uncoordinated policy implementation, low private sector participation, insufficient capacity, poor governance, and inadequate financing to buyers and developers. In addition, research on low cost building materials and construction techniques has been limited thus not providing viable guidance to the development of the low-cost housing in the sector.



Achievements

- Kenya's population increased from 36.7 million in 2008 to 40.7 million in 2012. The country's population grew at between 2.9 and 3 percent per annum implying the target was not met.
- Planning of four towns was completed during MTP I period while planning for 45 towns were in progress as at the end of the MTP I period.
- A draft National urban development policy was prepared in collaborations with stakeholders and submitted to cabinet.
- A total of 1678 housing units were completed, A total of 678 housing units were also completed under the civil servants housing scheme in Ngara phase I and II, and kileleshwa.
- A draft National Urban Development Policy was prepared and submitted to cabinet. Housing bill was enacted.



GENDER, VULNERABLE GROUPS & YOUTH

“Gender Equity in Power Resource Distribution, Improved Livelihoods for all Vulnerable Groups and a Responsible, Globally Competitive and Prosperous Youth”

In order to realize the aspirations of Vision 2030 goals, the government was to mainstream gender into government policies, plans, budgets and programmes as an approach geared at achieving gender equity in all aspects of society. Moreover, the government was to increase the participation of women through the affirmative action policy of at least 30 per cent representation in all economic, social and political decision-making processes and platforms as well as through economic

empowerment.

As a positive step to reduce vulnerability across gender lines, deliberate efforts were to be made to reduce levels of poverty across the board, prohibit retrogressive cultural practices and social ills as well as improve access to essential services. In addition, the government would ensure that the country upholds the basic rights of children in line with internationally recognised standards. The government would also ensure that the country produces a globally competitive labour force inclusive of young people at all levels, through youth empowerment programmes and policies.



Achievements

● Gender

Kenya has ensured its compliance with international and regional obligations on gender equality and women empowerment. Key among the obligation and commitments include, the Millennium Development Goals, United Nation Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter to the Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. The country has over the years implemented various gender equality and women's empowerment intervention programmes and policies to achieve gender parity.

In 2010, Kenya adopted a progressive Constitution that promotes gender equality and women empowerment. Women's participation in leadership, governance and decision-making has increased from 20.5 percent in 2008 to 38.6 percent in 2012 due to the affirmative action measures. Notably the inclusion of gender mainstreaming in the performance contracting process has strengthened accountability on gender equality in public service.

Kenya has also made strides to ensure access to alternative financial services for women through the Women Enterprise Fund. The Fund, a flagship project under the first medium term plan 2008-2012, disbursed Kshs 1.55 billion through the Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme. An additional Kshs 1.85 billion was disbursed through 83 active financial

intermediaries. In total, approximately 704,026 beneficiaries from across the country accessed the fund.

● Youth

As of 2012, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) spent Kshs.6.5 billion to fund 141,316 youth enterprises. 129 youth entrepreneurs benefited from incubation services, 62,239 youth trained on entrepreneurship (before receiving loans), 9,370 facilitated to secure foreign jobs, 11,052 underwent pre-departure training, facilitated formation of 24 youth SACCOs, market support services provided to 1,982 youth entrepreneurs and 148 small enterprises linked top large enterprises.

Measures were taken to increase accessibility and quality of technical and vocational skills training. These include:

- Revitalization, expansion and equipping of YPs,
- Development and implementation of the Subsidized Youth Polytechnic Tuition Scheme (SYPT).
- The National Youth Service recruited a total of 25,000 youths who were engaged in basic paramilitary training, nation building activities and vocational and technical skills training. Specifically, the youth were engaged in national development projects such as road and dam construction, disaster response, irrigation projects environmental conservation and community service or volunteerism



During the First MTP, 130 Youth Empowerment Centres (YECs) were constructed (one wing) out of which 74 were equipped to make them operational. This fell short of the target of 210 YECs. At the same time, the “trees for jobs” component of Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) created 101,174 short-term jobs for the youth who were engaged to plant more than 8 million trees countrywide.

● **Vulnerable Groups**

The sector has been focusing on the improvement of livelihood of vulnerable groups specifically the orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly, and persons with disability. Various Interventions have been initiated to support these deserving vulnerable members of society.

These include:

- The establishment of Consolidated Social Protection Fund and National Fund for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs): During the period 2008 – 2012, the PWDs fund was able to provide 12,000 assistive devices to PWDs, 1,000 scholarships to students with disabilities and funding for 205 institutions providing services to PWDs. 1,824 Disabled Persons Organization members received training in entrepreneurial skills among others.

- The government also introduced disability mainstreaming as standard target in all MDAs annual performance contract with standardized

indicators.

In order to provide care, custody and rehabilitation services to children in need of special protection, the sector has established rehabilitation schools, Children remand homes, children rescue centers, child protection centers and child helpline stations.

- National Standards & Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions (CCIs) were finalized.

- The state embarked on an effort to formalize the process of foster care and guardianship by preparing the necessary guidelines in a process that involved state and non-state actors.

- A Consolidated Social Protection Fund was created. This established three cash transfer interventions (Cash Transfer to the Older Persons (CT-OP), Cash Transfer to the severely Disabled Persons and the Urban Food Subsidy). This was in addition to the Cash Transfer programme to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) established in 2004.

- The Kenya National Social Protection Policy was developed to enhance coordination, harmonization and consolidation of activities across the line ministries and other key social protection practitioners including the non-state actors.



MTP I - POLITICAL PILLAR

The government committed to a wide-ranging governance reform programme over the five-year MTP 1 period while taking into consideration all the lessons learnt from the 2007 post-election crisis. During the ERS period, the country made considerable progress in the areas of governance, security and the rule of law. With the launch of Vision 2030, the government seeks to focus on reforms already initiated in the sector. This was going to entail not only initiating new programmes, but also ensuring respect of rights of citizens in law enforcement. Also, this was to deal with any emerging governance and security issues during the Plan period.

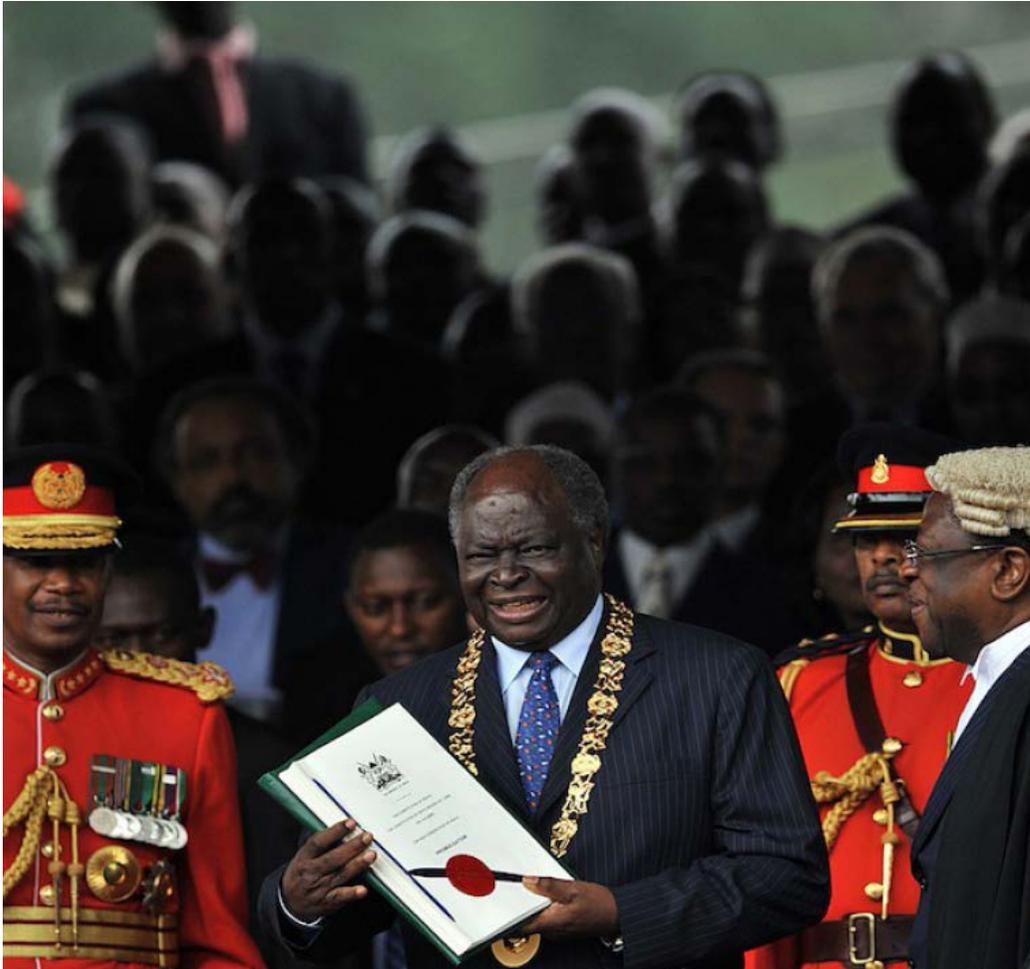
The formulation of these strategies, projects and programmes are to be guided by the Political Pillar of Vision 2030, which envisions “a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centred, result-oriented and accountable to the public”.

Kenya has learnt a lot from the 2007 post-election crisis. Events that followed the 2007 election and the path that Kenya has pursued in returning to normalcy had demonstrated that and despite the remarkable progress made in governance and the rule of law, a lot still remained to be done. A highly accelerated reform effort was then required to move the country to the path projected in the Vision 2030. The sector experienced psychological trauma particularly the Electoral Commission of Kenya, the Judiciary and the Police Force. For the first time since independence, the relations between some of Kenya’s 42 ethnic communities became strained and took a negative turn towards violence of a magnitude that the country has never witnessed before. Hence, there was an urgent need to address and solve the underlying reasons behind the ethnic tensions, violence and destruction of life and property experienced in Kenya.

To this effect, the strategy for governance and the rule of law was to focus on rebuilding confidence among Kenyans that their access to justice is guaranteed. Electoral disputes as well as other types of disputes would need to be resolved through legally-provided channels. Moreover, structures need to be put in place to ensure that Kenyan citizens can in future participate in free, fair, credible and decisive elections.



GOVERNANCE & THE RULE OF LAW



Programmes and projects that were to be implemented within this plan period were categorized into three broad groups, namely:

- Flagship projects, which take into account the post-2007 election crisis and therefore aimed at building a strong governance and rule of law foundation for the achievement of Vision 2030;
- Other new and ongoing programmes across four strategic priority areas;
 - The Rule of Law;
 - Electoral and Political Processes;
 - Democracy and Public Participation; and
 - Transparency and Accountability.
- Sector-wide initiatives within the scope of the GJLOS Reform Programme.



During first MTP, Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) initiated a number of key flagships and other high priority programmes and projects aimed at achieving, among other things, the national healing and reconciliation and reconstructing the country following the 2007/08 post-election violence. Some of the key achievements include:

- The promulgation of the Constitution (2010),
- Establishment of various commissions and committees,
- Implementation of various programmes,
- Enactment of laws as set out in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution
- Adoption of devolution.

The Constitutional Implementation Commission (CIC) was created under an Act of Parliament in October 2010 with the mandate, among other things, "to monitor, facilitate, and oversee the development of legislation and administrative procedures required to implement the constitution". Between its inception in 2010 and July 2013, CIC originated 22 bills required for the implementation of the Constitution most of which have been enacted into laws. Other policies, legal and institutional measures which have been undertaken to operationalize and implement devolution include preparation of a report on implementation of devolved government, formulation of policy paper on implementation of devolution, enactment of various laws on namely:

- County Governments Act, 2012;
- Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012;
- Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012
- Public Finance Management Act, 2012),
- National Government Coordination Act, 2012
- Kenya National Human Rights and Equality law enacted in August, 2011.
- The Land Legislation Act, 2012 (Article 68) was enacted in April, 2012.
- Legislation on Leadership (Article 80) - (The leadership and Integrity Act 2012) was enacted in August, 2012.
- Legislation on elections (Article 82) - (The Elections Act, 2011) – was

enacted in August, 2011.

- Electoral disputes (Article 87) - (Elections Act, 2011) - Enacted in August, 2011.
- Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (Article 88) - (The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission Act, 2011) Enacted in July 2011.
- Legislation on Political Parties (Article 92) - The Political parties Act, 2011 – Enacted in August 2011.
- Promotion of Representation of Marginalized Groups (Article 100) - To be Developed and seeks to amend the following:
- National Gender and Equality Commission Act no 11 of 2011 Political Parties Act, 2011
- Vacation of office of Member of Parliament (Article 103) - (The Elections Act, 2011) - enacted in August 2011
- The petition to Parliament (procedure) Act 2012) - Enacted in August 2012
- The Power of Mercy Act, 2011) - Enacted in August 2011
- The assumption of office of the President Act, 2012) - Enacted in August 2012
- The Industrial Court Act, 2011) - Enacted in August 2011
- Removal from office (Article 168) (of judges) - (Provided for in the Judicial Service Act, 2011)
- Judicial fund (Article 173) - (Provided for in the Judicial Service Act, 2011)
- Urban areas and cities (Article 183) - (Urban areas and cities: The urban areas and cities Act, 2012 Article 184) - Enacted in August 2011
- Establishment of the Teachers Service Commission (Article 237).The Teachers Service Commission Act, 2012 was enacted in August 2012
- The Commission on Revenue Allocation Act, 2011 - Enacted in August 2011
- The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 - Enacted July 2012



DECENTRALISATION

The Vision 2030 envisages a democratic process in the decentralisation of decision-making and a more equitable distribution of resources. This called for a devolved system that conforms to the national and local structures. Devolution is defined as: “a shift in power, authority, resources, and responsibilities from the Centre to other lower levels of government.”

On the other hand, in broad political terms, decentralisation can be defined as: “any change in the organization of government which involves the transfer of some powers from the national level to any sub-national levels, or from one sub-national level to another lower level”. While the country awaits the implementation of new devolution structures from the proposed constitution, the government’s position was that decentralisation measures can still be undertaken in the interests of growth with equity.

Accordingly, the new constitution would define the duties of the Central Government and the functions to be carried out by the lower levels of government.

The government remained committed to the following policies in the course of the implementation of the MTP:

- To ensure that locally defined needs are met with services that conform to the best national standard and in so doing, promoting equity;
- Give local institutions both the appropriate capacity and authority to carry out their defined functions;
- Deliver public services through better coordinated local institutions and planning;
- Ensure that financial resources are distributed equitably across the country and are also adequate to perform the functions defined for the various decentralized institutions;
- Put in place a system that promotes greater accountability of the Central Government to all the communities that it serves;
- Enhance community participation in decision making on issues that directly affect them; and
- Address issues of institutional capacity and social capital at the lower (or grassroots) level.





Achievements

Key institutions and structures were established which included:

- Establishment of Transition Authority.
- The Commission on Revenue Allocation.
- The National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC).



SECOND MEDIUM TERM PLAN (2013 – 2017)



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OVERVIEW OF MTP II

The Second Medium Term Plan (MTP2) identified key policy actions, reforms, programmers and projects that the Government was to implement in the 2013-2017 period in line with the Government's priorities, the Kenya 2010 Constitution and the long-term objective of Vision 2030. Accordingly the theme of this MTP was "Transforming Kenya: Pathway to Devolution, Socio-Economic Development, Equity and National Unity." and it gave priority to devolution as spelt out in our constitution and to more rapid socio-economic development with equity as a tool for building national unity. The Second MTP also aimed to increase the scale and pace of economic transformation through infrastructure development, and strategic emphasis on priority sectors under the economic and social pillars of Vision 2030.



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MTP II - ENABLERS PILLAR

“FOUNDATIONS FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION”

The medium term macroeconomic framework for the period 2013-2017 was consistent with Kenya Vision 2030 and aimed at putting the economy on a high growth path, to ensure that double digit growth was realized, by the end of the plan period.

The effectiveness of the framework was to be supported by the policy, legal, institutional, and structural reforms that were to be implemented by the government to enhance macroeconomic stability, improve business environment and ensure transparent and accountable use of public resources. Employment creation is was a key component of the overall strategy to contribute to the socio-economic objectives of tackling poverty and income inequality.

The realisation of the objectives and targets of the Second MTP was hinged on successful implementation of the enablers or foundations. These included: Infrastructure (roads, rail network, sea ports airports and pipeline); Information Communication and Technology (ICT); Science Technology and Innovation (ST&I); Land Reforms; Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment; Security; Public Sector Reforms; National Values and Ethics; and Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE). This Chapter outlines the policies, programmes and projects that were planned for implementation during the Second Medium Term Plan period.



INFRASTRUCTURE

“Deploying World Class Infrastructure Facilities and Services”

The target for the Second MTP was to gradually close Kenya’s “infrastructure deficit” while building on the achievements of the first MTP. Efficient, accessible and reliable infrastructure is an enabler for sustained economic growth, development and poverty reduction. It lowers the cost of doing business; improves security; improves livelihoods and the country’s global competitiveness. Implementation of programmes and projects will focus on accessibility, quality, their functionality, job creation, disaster preparedness and protection of the environment.

The strategies for successful improvement of infrastructure both at national and county governments included: strengthening of the institutional framework for infrastructure development; operationalizing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) legislation to encourage private investment in public projects; establishing a Kenya Development Bank to provide finances to the private sector for investment in infrastructure development; regular maintenance of infrastructure facilities; raising the efficiency and quality of infrastructure as well as increasing the rate of implementation of infrastructure projects.



Achievements

- Total installed capacity for generation of electric power increased by 38% from 1,690 MW in 2012 to 2,341 MW in 2016. Additionally, in order to serve the rapidly increasing customer base and absorb new generation, Medium Voltage and High Voltage Transmission and Distribution Network length grew from 47,035 km in June 2012 to 68,493 km in June 2016, an increase of 45.6 %.
 - The total number of customers connected to electricity increased from 2,038,625 in 2012 to 4,890,373 as of June 2016, representing a growth of 139.9 %.
 - By 30th June 2016 an additional 13,965 public schools had been connected to electricity (mainly through the national grid connections while some through solar power) increasing the total number of schools connected to power to 22,796.
 - The Government also introduced the National Street Lighting Project in major cities and towns. The project's target is to install a total of 71,603 street light lanterns across major cities and towns countrywide. As at end of June 2016, a total of 39,336 street lights had been installed.
 - Since the commencement of the 2nd MTP, to date, a total of 1,304 kms of new roads have been constructed, and 535 km rehabilitated, 4,212 km periodically maintained and 154,198 km routinely maintained. In addition, the design of 1,092 km of new roads and construction of 41 bridges has been completed.
 - Significant progress had been achieved in development of the first phase of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) line from Mombasa to Nairobi. The project was fully completed and launched in June 2017.
- The second phase of the SGR that runs from Nairobi to Naivasha has is ongoing and is expected to be completed in 2019.
- The second container terminal at the port of Mombasa has been completed. Work is on-going to upscale investments in associated infrastructure facilities, including further dredging of the port and construction of the road networks around and out of the port.
 - Customs officers from Partner States have been deployed to the Port of Mombasa to carry out clearance of cargo to their respective Partner States. This has resulted in reduction in the time taken to transport goods to Partner States from between 18 and 22 days to 3 and 4 days.
 - The development of the first three berths at the port of Lamu is on-going.
 - Terminal 1A at JKIA has been completed including the screening yard and security toll gate. Five airstrips (Nanyuki, Ikanga, Lodwar, Embu and Malindi) have been rehabilitated while Isiolo and Kisumu airports have been expanded and modernized.
 - The construction of the 450 km 20- inch multi-product oil pipeline from Mombasa to Nairobi is on course and as at 30th June 2016, 265 km of the 450 km had been completed while the 120km (10-inch diameter) pipeline from Sinedent in Nakuru to Kisumu was completed and commissioned on 28 th April 2016. Pre-qualification was completed for engineering, procurement and construction of the 354 km 20-inch diameter Eldoret-Tororo-Kampala-Kigali refined petroleum products pipeline.



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

“Strengthening the Foundation for a Knowledge Economy”

The government recognized ICT as a foundation for economic development. Kenya’s vision of knowledge-based economy was aimed at shifting the industrial development path towards innovation where creation, adoption, adaptation and use of knowledge remained the key source of economic growth.

ICT is a critical tool for expanding human skills and rests largely on a system of producing, distributing and utilizing information and knowledge that in turn plays a great role in driving productivity and economic prosperity.



Achievements

Significant progress has so far been achieved in the ICT sector.

- Internet users increased by 125 % from 16 million users in December 2012 to an estimated 36 million in December 2015 resulting in an increase of the internet penetration ratio from 41 % to 83 %.
- Mobile phone subscriptions grew from 31 million in 2012 to 38 million by December 2015. This increased the mobile phone penetration ratio from 78 % to 88 %.
- The number of mobile money transactions grew by 28 % from 21 million in 2012 to 27 million in 2015.
- Mobile money transfer agents grew by 129 % from 62,000 in 2012 to 142,000 in 2015.
- The establishment of the one-area network with a harmonized EAC rate 10 cents US \$ per minute for outgoing calls and zero charges for incoming calls between Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda has resulted in reduced cost of telecommunications and reduction in the cost of doing business.
- Phase II of the National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) involves the laying of 1,600 km of fiber optic cables linking all 47 county headquarters. To date, 1,200 km out of 1,600 km civil works are completed.
- The 4G Networks was rolled out in 2014 starting with Nairobi and Mombasa.
- The migration from analogue to digital TV was completed in time to meet the global deadline of 17th June 2015.
- Phase I of implementation of Konza Technology City is underway with development of basic infrastructure including water supply, installation of electricity to the site and on- going construction of 2 sub stations to guarantee adequate and stable power.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

“Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Regional and Global Competitiveness”

Science, Technology and Innovation have become one of the most important enabling tools, leading to shifts in comparative advantage and competitiveness of economies worldwide. The Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution explicitly placed a premium on the generation and management of a knowledge-based economy and the need to raise productivity and efficiency. To achieve the goals in the second MTP, the sector was to adopt various supporting initiatives including: Public Private Partnerships (PPPs); linking industry with academia; value chain analysis; synergy (as opposed to institutional competition) and initiatives for closed-cycle cluster approach for enhanced cooperation. The sector was to play a critical role in ensuring that all sectors of economy have access to the necessary technologies that would increase production and quality in a diverse range of products, processes and services.



Achievements

- Draft STI and Information Bill has been finalized and is ready to be presented to the Cabinet
- Research fund has been established under the National Council for Science and Technology
- A group of students from University of Nairobi were sent to Korea to study nuclear science on an exchange program
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has developed a technology development, transfer and diffusion program.





LAND REFORMS

Land is the most important natural resource that Kenya is endowed with. It is critical to economic, social, political and cultural development. It is also considered as the principal source of livelihood and material wealth by playing host to natural resources. Secure access to land, sustainable land use planning and equitable distribution of land remain immensely important for food and nutrition security, attraction of foreign investors, employment, foreign exchange earnings, growth of industries and generally the socio-economic development of the country.



Achievements

During the Second MTP period:

- The Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning developed an e-archive and title printing system and established a national bulk titling center to fast track the issuance of title deeds.
- The Ministry has initiated digitization of records in 13 land registries.
- The national one stop titling center was launched in February 2015. The center offers services including land surveys, adjudication and registration within 16 days from the previous 73 days. It is connected electronically to key Ministry Departments and has a capacity of processing 12,000 title deeds per day.
- A total of 2.4 million titles have been registered.
- The launch of the National Land Information Management System (NLMIS) in collaboration with National Land Commission,
- Automation of land registration transactions and online searches through e-citizen portal for Nairobi registry hence reducing timelines in conducting title searches from 3 days to instant,
- Conversion from analogue to digital title deeds with security features to deter forgery and
- Reorganization of records in 22 out of 57 land registries.
- Under tenure regularization of informal settlements, the Ministry has prepared advisory plans for 10 informal settlements and draft plans for 5 informal settlements.
- On surveying and maintenance of national and international boundaries the Ministry has surveyed, inspected, reaffirmed and maintained 290 km along Kenya and neighboring countries borders. These include; Kenya-Uganda (44 km), Kenya-Ethiopia (110 km), Kenya-Tanzania (30km) and Kenya-Somalia (106 km).
- The ministry has finalized formulation of a National Spatial Plan, Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure Policy and the National Land Use Policy has been submitted to Cabinet for approval.
- Community Land Act (2016) and Land Laws(Amendment) Act 2016 have been enacted while the Physical Planning Bill is before the Senate.
- The Ministry has also commenced development of a Land Value Index with a view to determine trends of property values in the country to guide investors and help in avoiding speculation during acquisition of land for infrastructure projects.

PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS

“Transforming the Public Service for accountability and provision of efficient and quality services”

Public sector reforms were to be guided by the principles in the Constitution and the Kenya Vision 2030 which bound all public officers to observe the principles of efficiency, human rights and good governance, integrity, transparency, accountability and sustainable development.

The sector was to be transformed by building and implementing service delivery systems that would not only ensure efficiency, quality, speed, convenience and dignity in service delivery, but also global competitiveness.



Achievements

- A total of 44 Huduma centers had been established in 40 counties serving as One Stop Shop service delivery centers offering 66 government services. It is expected that all 47 counties will have a Huduma Center by the end of FY 2016/17. Since inception, over 11 million customers have been served in Huduma centers while a total of 700,000 youth have been served at the HELB counters in the centers. Over 12 billion Kenya shillings have been collected from services that require payments in the centers. To date, the Huduma Kenya Programme has won over 10 Global and National Awards including the 2015 United Nations Public Services Award and the 2015 African Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM) Gold Award in Innovative Management.
- The Kenya School of Government (KSG) established through the Kenya School of Government Act (2012) which established Baringo, Embu, Mombasa and Matuga constituent college of KSG. The Government has carried out a pilot programme on a master's Degree in Public Administration (MPA) at KSG as a pilot project with the University of Nairobi. A curriculum for programs targeting public servants and county leaders in the new governance structure has been finalized. Over 400,000 Kenyans registered on the eCitizen payment platform.
- Performance contracting for national and county government is in place.
- Micro and Small Enterprise Authority (MSEA) for institutional framework and coordination of activities in the sectors established and is operational.
- Transformation of NSSF to a pension scheme has been done.



LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

“Every Kenyan with decent and gainful employment”

An efficient, motivated and healthy human resource base is pivotal for enhanced national competitiveness, economic growth and development. The Constitution advocates for decent work, where freely chosen productive employment is promoted simultaneously with fundamental rights at work, adequate income from work, representation and social security.





Achievements

- A Kenya Labour Market Information System (KLMIS) has been developed to enhance efficiency and flexibility in the labour market and matching skills to industry demand. The system will facilitate storage, access, retrieval and interrogation of data on various facets of the country's labour market.
- A Master file of local training institutions has been updated to inform supply side of labour.
- An online Industrial Training Attachment Portal (ITAP) was also developed to link industrial training institutions to industry and help students secure attachment places.

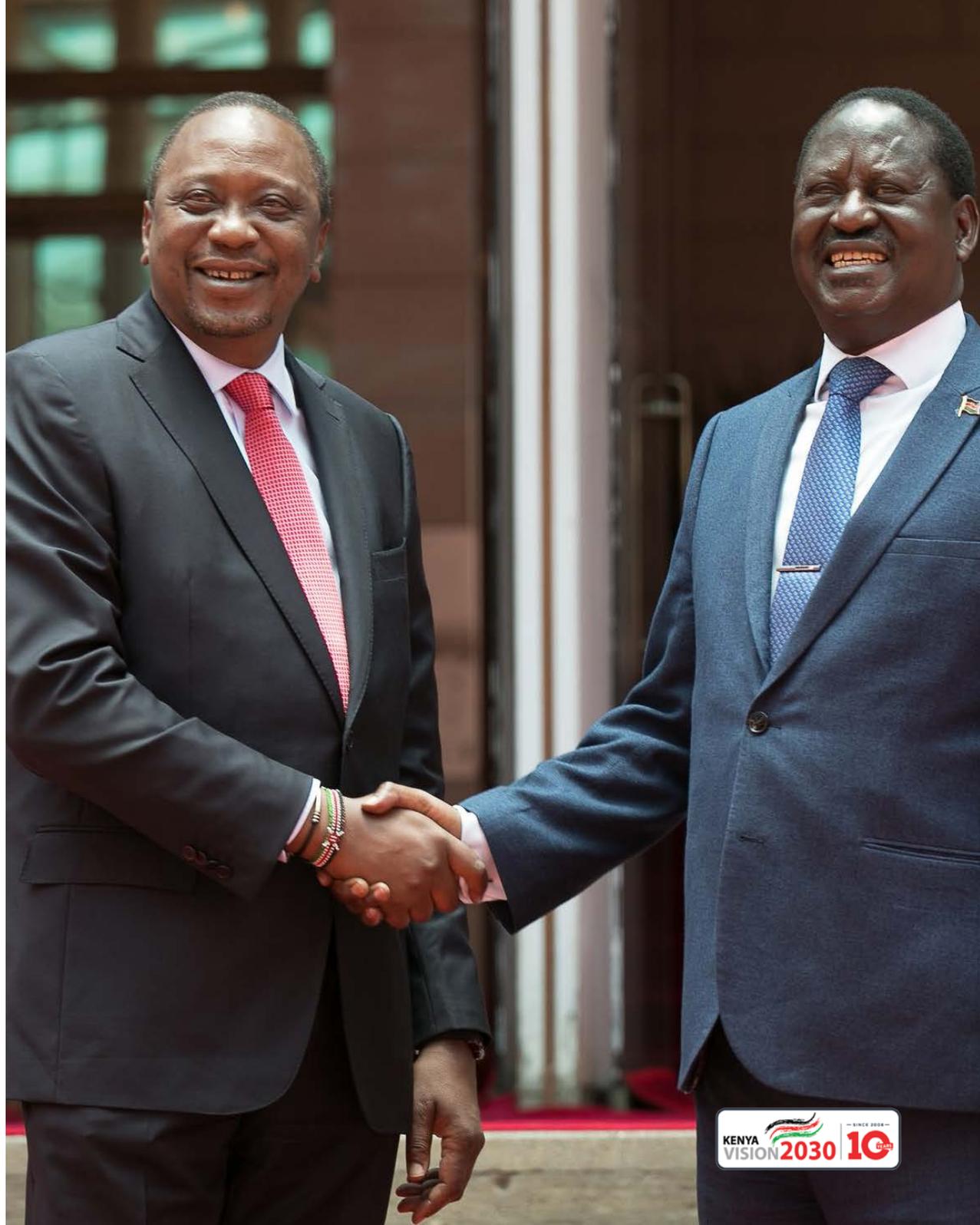


NATIONAL VALUES & ETHICS

National value and ethics are highly emphasized in the Constitution. They enable the nation to build a tolerant culture based on diversity that gives top preference to the common nationhood.

Achievements

- An institutional framework has been developed
- Civic education and public awareness continuing
- County value systems program done
- Legal, policy and institutional review to integrate national values and principles of governance into national, county and sectoral policies done
- Public service national values program to promote, uphold and enforce national values and principles of governance in public service put in place



ENDING DROUGHT EMERGENCIES (EDE)

Kenya is susceptible to natural disasters such as drought and flooding which are likely to increase because of climate change. The management of these disasters is a cross-cutting issue that requires collaborative action by public and private sector agencies at national, county and community levels. In this regard, the government prioritized the management of climate induced disasters by strengthening people's resilience to drought and improving the monitoring of, and response to emerging drought conditions.



Achievements

The government has introduced several initiatives to reduce the impact of disasters in the country; reduce drought vulnerability and; enhance adaptation to climate change. These initiatives include:

- The establishment of the National Disaster Management Unit under the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
- Establishment of disaster loss databases as a tool for drought risk reduction planning, new investment for pastoral reinforcement and transformation
- Establishing of new architecture for peace, establishment of National Drought Management Authority and Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) focused institutions
- Establishment of a drought and disaster contingency fund
- Establishment of regional and global linkages and setting-up framework for drought risk management have been undertaken.



SECURITY, PEACE BUILDING & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

“A nation of peace and stability; a society free from danger and fear”

Security is a key incentive for attracting investment as it provides an enabling environment for individuals and businesses to thrive. The economic growth and development anticipated in the Kenya Vision 2030 can only be achieved and sustained in a peaceful, stable and secure environment. The sector aimed at guaranteeing every person in Kenya freedom from danger (protection from physical or direct violence), and freedom from fear (a sense of safety and overall well-being).



Achievements

Considerable progress has also been achieved in implementing projects in the security sector.

- By April 2016, the construction of the forensic laboratory to improve the forensic investigation capability of the Directorate of Criminal Investigation was 74 % complete and the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2016.
- Installation of 3,000 CCTV cameras in Nairobi and Mombasa and their environs was completed.
- 26,000 additional police were recruited, trained and deployed. This has resulted in the police to population ratio improving from 1:505 to 1:407 (against the UN recommended ratio of 1:450).
- In April 2016, 10,000 more police recruits were enlisted, and this will further improve the police to population ratio.
- A total of 2,220 police vehicles were also acquired for National Police Service, 492 vehicles for National administration, and 5,000 motor bikes for chiefs.
- A total of 5,342 housing units were constructed by the National Government for National Police and Kenya Prison Services.
- The integrated Population Registration System was also enhanced with connection to agencies as well as launch of e-passport.



MTP II - ECONOMIC PILLAR

Kenya Vision 2030 identified six priority sectors with high potential of spurring the country's economic growth and development. The sectors are: tourism, agriculture and livestock, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, business process outsourcing/IT Enabled Services (ITES) and financial services. Oil and mineral resources was introduced as seventh sector in the Second MTP. These sectors were to drive achievement of 10 percent GDP growth by 2017.



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TOURISM

“To be a top 10 long haul tourist destination offering a high-end, diverse, and distinctive visitor experience”

The tourism sector remained vital for the continued growth of the Kenyan economy. In recent times, tourism maintained its position as one of the leading foreign exchange earners. The sector is based on a wide array of natural assets particularly: the abundant wildlife living in their natural eco-systems in game-parks and reserves across the country, over 500 km long all-year warm sandy coastal beaches, a rich and diverse cultural heritage and products and a robust and thriving business hub that attracts most of regional and international business travellers.



Achievements

In the tourism sector, positive brand endorsement of Kenya tourism product has put the sector on a recovery path.

- The lifting of travel restrictions and advisories and governments efforts in beefing up security as well as in waiving landing fees for tourist charter flights have also assisted the sector' recovery.
- Domestic tourism has improved with increase in the number of bed nights by Kenyans from 2.8 million in 2013 to 3.15 million in 2015. Business and conference tourism has improved with the number of international delegates increasing from 40,109 to 77,848 between 2013 and 2015.
- Proposal to have Turkana Resort city been done and conceptual designs done. This proposal is borne out of the LAPSET Consultancy Report. Land has also been identified in Turkana for the Turkana Resort City at the Eliye Springs and consultations with the local leaders have been done. For the Isiolo Resort City and Turkana financial projections have been done. Additionally, sensitization workshops have been conducted.
- Regular maintenance of roads leading to the Premium parks and roads within the Premium National Parks has been up to date. Branding and classification of seven major national parks (Amboseli National Park, Nakuru National Park, Masai Mara, Tsavo East, Tsavo West, and Meru National Park by product, price and tourist interest is in progress. Rehabilitated roads include Buffalo Circuit in Hells Gate National Park, Makema-Masinga Dam Road in Mwea National Park, Kanderi and Mkwaju Circuits in Tsavo East National Park, Lake Jipe-Kasigau Road in Tsavo West National Park, Kitirua Gate-Junction 25 Road in Amboseli National Park, and various internal circuits in Nairobi National Park and Chyulu National Park. The newly refurbished Naishi guest house at Nakuru Premium Park has been opened.
- To attain 10% increase in local and foreign tourist visits to underutilized parks, facilities improvement, branding and marketing of each is underway. Two of these parks - Kisumu Impala and Ndere Island - have been fully branded and the process is ongoing for the other parks. Marketing initiatives for two parks – Kakamega Forest and Hells Gate – have resulted in a 50% increase in local tourists. Other achievements within premium parks include therapeutic tourism; Via Ferrata climbing trail on Mt. Kenya; Improvement of campsites and visitor facilities; Refurbishment of guest houses.
- The Bomas of Kenya has recruited a transaction advisor to help with the development of the Bomas International Convention and Exhibition Centre (BICEC). BICEC will comprise of an exhibition hall and a plenary hall that will accommodate 10,000 and 15,000 delegates respectively.



AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES

“Innovative, Commercially Oriented and Modern Farming Livestock and Fisheries Sector”

The agriculture sector contributed about 24 per cent of the GDP, about 75 percent of industrial raw materials and 60 percent of export earnings. The sector accounted for 65 percent of Kenya’s total exports, 18 per cent and 60 percent of the formal and total employment respectively. The sector comprises five sub sectors – industrial crops, food crops, horticulture, Livestock and fisheries – and employs such factors of production as land, water and farmer institutions (cooperatives, associations). Kenya was to adopt climate-smart agriculture such as harnessing farm waste as source of organic fertilizer and use of bio-fertilizer that does not contribute to harmful emissions, better weather forecasting/early warning systems, growing resilient food crops, managing post-harvest losses and crop insurance. Efforts was to be put in place for increased involvement of the youth in income generating ventures in the Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sector.



Achievements

- The following acts have been enacted: The Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act 2012; the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Act 2012 and the Crops Act 2012. This has given rise to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA); and the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO).
- The Government has been procuring and distributing fertilizer at a subsidized rate to farmers across the country in order to stabilize fertilizer prices. This is a three tiered fertilizer cost reduction programme involving purchasing and supply chain improvements in the market for this input and the blending and local manufacture of fertilizer. The Government has been procuring and distributing fertilizer at a subsidized rate to farmers across the country in order to stabilize fertilizer prices. A cumulative total of 775, 920 MT of fertilizer has been procured at a price stabilization mechanism, out of which a total of 175,000MT was procured during the year 2015.
- The Government in partnership with Toyota Tsusho East Africa as the strategic investor has commenced the building of three-phased fertilizer plant to be ready in June 2016. This is yet another Public Private Partnership (PPP) by the government to locally manufacture the farm inputs, which will go a long way in reducing the affordability and supply of quality fertilizer.
- To increase productivity in the livestock sector six liquid nitrogen plants were established.
- This has led to improved accessibility and reduced the cost of delivery of A.I services from an average Kshs 1,000 to Kshs 500 with 880,000 straws of semen produced and availed to farmers.
- The Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institute (KEVEVAPI) was upgraded to produce affordable and quality vaccines through efficient and effective technologies.

- The production of oil-based Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine has reduced the cost of vaccination by over 50 % saving livestock keepers over Kshs 1.185 billion. To date, a total of 135 million doses of assorted vaccines for animal disease control were produced since 2013.
- Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis eradication interventions have been carried out in five tsetse belts. In addition, the Tsetse and eradication Strategy was developed, and a draft Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Bill developed.
- In order to improve livestock products value addition and marketing, the State Department of Livestock procured and distributed 48 milk coolers to 20 counties.
- Eight export slaughter houses, 6 milk processing facilities and 5 animal feed manufacturing facilities were inspected and licensed to ensure compliance with required standards.
- In order to minimize risks emanating from drought-related disasters and build resilience to pastoralists, the Ministry established a livestock insurance scheme targeting 14 ASAL counties. A total of 66,085 tropical livestock units (TLUs) have been insured at a value of Kshs 2 billion. At full implementation, 350,000 livestock units valued at Kshs 14 billion will be insured and the project will directly benefit 420,000 people
- To facilitate development of the Blue economy, the Tuna Fisheries Development and Management Strategy was developed and launched in November 2014 while the Fisheries Management and Development Bill (2016) was enacted into law on 3rd September 2016.
- In 2014, the government acquired a 55.6-meter-long Deep-Sea Research Vessel at a value of Kshs 3.2 billion to enhance the capacity on marine fisheries research.
- The government has also commissioned construction of an offshore patrol boat to deter illegal fishing activities in Kenya's EEZ which are estimated to deny the country revenue estimated at Kshs 10 billion annually.
- Plans are also underway to develop a designated fish port at Lamu to facilitate the landing of the catch by deep sea fishing vessels.
- To facilitate inland fisheries, three mini fish processing and cold storage facilities have been established including ten aquaculture products marketing outlets in collaboration with private fish vendors.
- On the Disease Free Zones flagship project, Designs for 13 offices and laboratories in the coastal region are ready and construction is ongoing. Four baseline surveys to target diseases were undertaken, four strategies for target diseases developed and three contingency plans for diseases developed. Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory at Mariakani was rehabilitated and a new laboratory at Bachuma constructed. Boundary survey has been undertaken, design of a veterinary fence for the Coastal zone completed and construction of a Biosafety Level 3 laboratory is underway.



TRADE

“A Formal Sector that is Efficient, Multi-tiered, Diversified in Product range and Innovative”

The Trade sector was identified as one of the key engines of the economy due to its immense contribution to Kenya’s GDP and employment creation through trade and investments.





Achievements

- A concept paper for tier one retail market that incorporates best international practices was developed and fifty (50) acres of land for the construction of the pilot market identified and fenced in Athi River. The preliminary designs have been done.
- A concept paper for development of a Wholesale Hub was developed by the Ministry. 20 acre land for development of a wholesale hub was identified in Maragua and has been fenced. An allotment letter for the Maragua Wholesale Hub has been issued to the ministry. Preliminary designs were done by the Ministry of Public Works.
- Create between 1,000 – 1,500 Producer Business Groups:
To enhance integration of small and fragmented individual producers into a big individual source for final consumers and intermediate players, 1,326 producer business groups were created.

MANUFACTURING

Kenya Vision 2030 overall goal for the sector was to increase its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by at least 10% per annum and propel Kenya towards becoming Africa's industrial hub. The sector has a high potential of employment creation; provides stimulus for growth of the agricultural sector and offers significant opportunities for export expansion.



Achievements

- The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act 2015 is in place. This paves way for the development of the SEZ at Dongo Kundu on 3,000 acres of land adjacent to the port of Mombasa. The project for development of the SEZ at Dongo Kundu has been awarded to Japanese investors. It is expected that the establishment of SEZs will contribute to significant growth of manufacturing sector, including exports of manufactured products.
- The Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) facilities in Kisumu were upgraded and the project completed in 2015. Equipping of the Facility has been on-going in 2016 and the center is now ready for commissioning and full operations.
- The construction work for KIRDI Techno Center (KTC) in Nairobi is 60 % complete. The Center will host the Nano Technology Laboratory, the third of its kind in Africa. The other two are in South Africa and Egypt.
- To enhance competition in the economy, the Competition Act 2010 was amended through the Competition amendment Bill 2016.
- On the Natural products industry initiative, Documentation and profiling of all relevant players in the sub-sector involved in raw material access; technology transfer; patenting; product quality and licensing regulators; and marketing of finished products ongoing. A number of products have been identified for market-sounding.





BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCING (BPO) & IT-ENABLED SERVICES (ITES)

“To be a top offshoring destination in Africa”

The growth in the global business outsourcing industry opened a new window for Kenya to exploit a new growth area for the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and IT Enabled Services (ITES). The Kenya Vision 2030 identified BPO as a priority sector under Economic Pillar to create over 20,000 jobs and contribute over 10 per cent to GDP. To achieve this goal, the government was to implement various initiatives that include improving universal access to ICTs, promotion of the BPO/ITES, capacity building, development of digital content, roll out of e-government services and promotion of ICT based industries among others.

Achievements

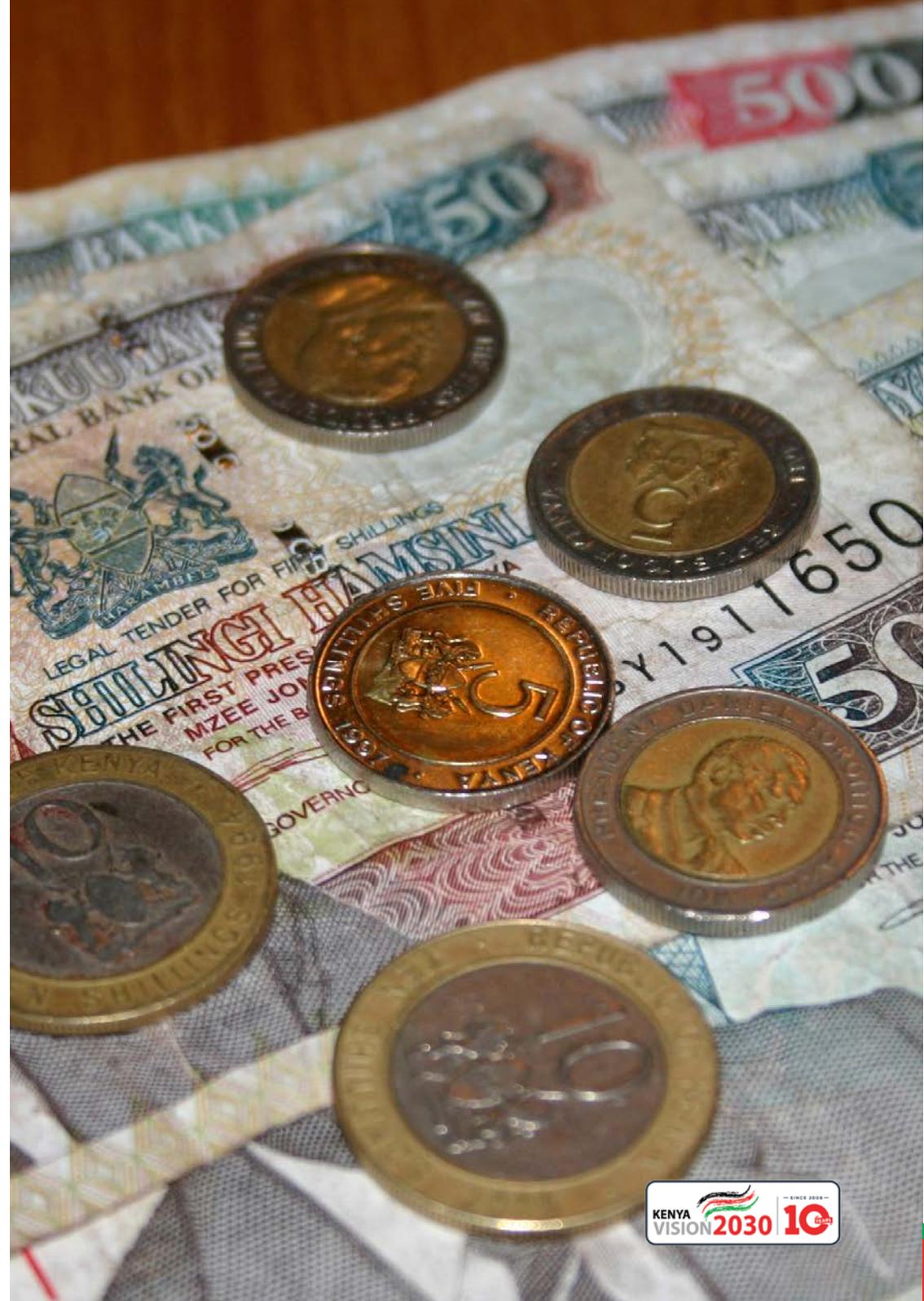
- A master plan for the Konza Technopolis city has already been completed and undergone validation through public participation as required by law.
- The Master Delivery Partner – Phase 2 (MDP2) is currently undertaking its work.
- The ICT Park power requirement has been included in the Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP) for 2012-2032 and the power connection to the Site Office was completed.
- Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KOTDA) has been formed and is fully operational with board and management. BPO/ICT incentives will be anchored in the SEZ.
- NEMA has issued the Environmental Impact Assessment certificate.
- The Cadastral survey has been completed.
- Roads into the city and within the city are being constructed, and several boreholes have been dug to provide water. Electricity supply has also been connected.



FINANCIAL SERVICES

“A vibrant and globally competitive financial sector driving high level of savings to finance Kenya’s investment needs.”

The Financial Services Sector (FSS) is critical to achieving the 10 per cent annual average economic growth and requires that the sector drives a significant increase in investment through mobilising both domestic and international resources. The goal for the sector was to be achieved by deepening the financial markets through enhancing its access, efficiency, and stability. The FSS consists of banking, capital markets, insurance, retirement benefits/pensions, development finance and financial cooperatives (SACCOs) sub-sectors.



Achievements

Significant progress has been achieved in strengthening Kenya's financial services sector by improving access, efficiency and stability.

- Financial inclusion has increased with 75.3 % of Kenyans being formally included, up from 66.9 % in 2013 (FinAccess household survey, 2016) by lower cost and more convenient electronic financial transactions through operationalization of the National Payments Systems Act on 24 th August 2014.
- Measures have been taken towards establishment of the Nairobi International Financial Center (NIFC) by establishment of Nairobi International Financial Center Authority (NIFCA) through Executive Order under legal Notice No 44 of 9th May 2014 and development of the NIFC Bill approved by Cabinet on 22nd December 2016.
- Financial Services Authority (FSA) Bill has been developed and a ten-year Capital Market Master Plan (2014-2023) launched. The FSA Bill seeks to consolidate four financial regulators under one umbrella and to provide the framework for regulation of market conduct.
- A draft new Central Bank of Kenya Bill has been prepared and will be taken through the relevant approval processes before being enacted into Law.
- The Banking (Amendment) Act 2016 was passed. The Act caps lending rates at four percentage points above the Central Bank's benchmark rate and deposit rate at at-least 70 percent of the benchmark rate. This has reduced the bank lending rates and increased the deposit rate offered to savers.
- The Kenya Credit Guarantee Scheme Bill to further support access to credit by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is being finalized and forwarded to Cabinet and thereafter to the National Assembly.
- The scope of capital market products at the disposal of investors was also widened with the advent of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Asset Backed Securities and Global Depository receipts.
- Automation of bond trading and Maturity lengthened to 30 years,
- Demutualization of Nairobi Stock Exchange is complete and the NSE has already self-listed,
- The Growth Enterprise Segment (GEMS) and the Real Estate Investment Trust segment (REITS) have been launched.
- The Capital Markets master plan steering committee, implementation committee and sector working groups have been formed and are operational. A ten-year master plan for the capital markets in the country and by extension the region has been developed and launched.
- Gazettement of consolidated derivative markets regulations;
- Establishment of securities lending and borrowing policy framework;
- CMA Board approved the stewardship code for institutional investors and submitted to the National Treasury for gazettelement;
- Establishment of Islamic Finance Project Management Office.



OIL & OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES

The Oil and Other Mineral Resources sector was identified as an additional priority sector under the Economic Pillar of Kenya Vision 2030. Even though the sector then accounted for only one per cent of GDP and three percent of total export earnings, discoveries of oil, gas, and other mineral resources pointed to an increasing importance of this sector to contribute to increased export earnings, higher GDP growth, broader social development, and a major spur for infrastructure development and job creation.



Achievements

Development of the oil and gas and other mineral resources sector has progressed well during the first four years of the second MTP.

- By the year 2015, a total of 74 oil exploration wells were drilled.
- A total of 17 new exploration blocks were created increasing the total number of exploration blocks from 46 to 63.
- A total of 36 blocks have been licensed to 18 international oil companies.
- The national petroleum data center was established to enable archival and retrieval of exploration and production data.
- Skills development and enhancement of local expertise in petroleum exploration and production was undertaken through training, technical collaboration with exploration companies and universities. To date, a total of 349 Kenyan citizens from various agencies have been trained and a total of USD 4.8 million spent under the Kenya Petroleum Technical Assistance Project (KEPTAP).
- The Mining Act 2016 was gazetted on 20th May 2016 and brings various reforms in the industry.
- Online Transactional Mining Cadastre Portal (OTMCP) fully operational – Kenya was the first country in Africa to implement the ‘real time’ online system.
- Improvements to Geological Data Bank and Mineral Certification Lab ongoing
- National airborne geophysical survey ongoing
- A Mineral Audit Unit (MAU) in place



MTP II - SOCIAL PILLAR

The sectors which make up the Social Pillar are: Education and Training; Health; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Population, Urbanization and Housing, Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups; and Sports, Culture and Arts. The Second MTP focused on implementation of policies, programmes and projects in each of these sectors to ensure that they contributed towards prosperity and building a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment.



THE PRESIDENCY

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NAONA MAPYA...NA BADO

EDUCATION & TRAINING

“Globally Competitive Quality Education, Training and Research for Sustainable Development”

Kenya views Education and Training (E&T) as the primary means of upward social mobility, national cohesion and socioeconomic development. Kenya Vision 2030 placed great emphasis on the link between E&T and the labour market, the need to create entrepreneurial skills and competencies, mainstreaming natural values in E&T and strong public and private partnerships. The Government was further committed to achieving international development commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Education for All (EFA). It would also address issues related to access, equity, quality, relevance, service delivery, curriculum, teacher development and management as well as trainers in the areas of technology and entrepreneurial skill development.



Achievements

Notable progress has been achieved in the Education and Training sector.

- The number of ECDE centres increased from 40,145 in 2013 to 44,779 in 2017 while Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) increased from 71.6% in 2013 to 77.1% in 2017. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 68.7% in 2013 to 76.9% in 2017.
- To harmonize ECDE service delivery across counties, the government formulated the pre-primary policy and developed the Kenya School Readiness Assessment Tool (KSRAT) to guide the transition to primary level and to ensure quality learning.
- The number of primary schools grew from 28,026 (public 21,205, private 6,821) in 2013 to 35,442 (public 23,584, private 11,858) in 2017.
- Between 2013 and 2016 primary school enrollment increased from 9.86 million to 10.1 million, the Pupil Completion Rate (PCR) increased from 9.86 million to 10.1 million, the Pupil Completion Rate (PCR) increased from 78 % to 82.7 % and the Primary to Secondary Transition Rate increased from 76.8 to 82.3 % and enrollment in secondary schools increased by 19 % from 2.1 million to 2.6 million.
- The number of secondary schools increased from 7,834 (public 6,807, private 1,027) in 2013 to 10,655 (Public 9,111, private 1,544) in 2017. As a result, enrolment in secondary schools increased from 2,104,262 (boys 1,127,697, girls 976,565) in 2013 to 2,830,800 (boys 1,450,800, girls 1,380,000) in 2017.
- A total of 882,765 Learners Digital Devices (LDDs), 43,777 Teacher Digital Devices (TDDs), 21,133 Content Access Point (CAP) and 19,409 projectors were supplied to primary schools. Additionally, 91,526 education professionals were trained to support the programme and integration of ICT and assistive technology to learners with special needs.
- The KCPE examination candidatures increased from 839,759 in 2013 to 938,912 in 2015.
- The KCSE candidature increased from 446,696 in 2013 to 525,839 in 2015.
- Implementation of competency-based curriculum in education and training is underway.
- The sector supported 2,710 schools to construct classrooms and laboratories for implementation of 100% fully free day secondary in 2017.
- The number of public primary teacher training colleges increased from 22 in 2013 to 27 in 2017, while that of private colleges increased from 101 in 2013 to 108 in 2017. Total teacher trainees enrolment increased from 37,113 in 2013 to 42,131 in 2017.



- Enrollment in TVET institutions increased by 4.6 % from 136,034 in 2013 to 144,248 in 2016 while enrollment in public TVET institutions increased by 0.5 % from 64,465 in 2013 to 64,783 in 2015.
- Enrolment in youth polytechnics grew by 8.2 % from 71,569 in 2014 to 77,465 in 2015.
- There has been an increase to access of loans for TVET trainees with the number of beneficiaries increasing from 2,504 in 2013/14 to 12,148 students in 2015/16.
- On TVET reform, a policy framework for the sector is in place and TVET is focusing on providing Competency-Based Education and training (CBET) that meet the need of the workplace as well as self-employment.
- The number of TVET institutions increased from 753 in 2013 to 1,962 in 2017.
- The number of public universities increased from 8 in 2012 to 23 in 2015. Overall, university student enrolment in universities grew from 361,379 (male 213,967, female 147,412) in 2013/14 to 564,507, (Male 330,347, female 234,120) students in 2016/2017.
- Quality assurance assessments were conducted in the 47 counties. A total of 27,672 schools were assessed and 80,559 teachers were observed in various subjects.
- In 2013/14 the education and training sector started a major curriculum reform in order to align the curriculum with goals and aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030 as well as to emphasize national values, integration of science and innovation, and adoption of ICT technologies.
- The number of students who benefited from higher education loans increased from 139,646 in 2013/2014 to 198,032 in 2015/2016 while, the number of students who benefited from bursaries increased from 15,257 to 30,492 during the same period. Approximately 63,800 trainees in TVET institutions received Subsidized Youth Polytechnic Tuition (SYPT) funds.
- The National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) was established in 2015 to address the educational needs and aspirations of the marginalized communities and to support education in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands. Through the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK), 426 Low Cost Boarding (LCB) schools and 117 mobile schools were financed.
- ICT integration in education and training is under implementation with a number of achievements made in implementing the Digital Literacy Programme during the second MTP period including:
 - Training of 62,784 teachers, development of digital content for all Class One subjects and Class 5 to 8 Science and Mathematics.
 - A total of 150 pilot schools had ICT gadgets delivered initially, 150 master trainers, 62,000 TOTs and 3 teachers per school having been trained for effective implementation.
 - 18 counties were supplied with computers for establishment of EMIS centers.
 - A total of 40 public TVET institutions have been connected to internet through fibre optic cable.



HEALTH

“Equitable, Affordable and Quality Health Care of the Highest Standard”

The Constitution through the Bill of Rights puts a heavy responsibility on the health sector to ensure realization of right to health. The goal for the health sector was to provide equitable, affordable and quality healthcare to all citizens.



Achievements

The health sector realized significant achievements during the Second MTP period.

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) dropped from 52 to 39 per 1,000 live births while under five mortality rate declined from 74 to 52 per 1,000 KDHS (2014).
- On Immunization coverage, both penta3 and measles immunization coverage declined from 89% to 83% while fully immunized coverage declined from 83% to 79% in 2013/14 to 2015/16. In 2015/16, 34 out of 47 counties had full immunization coverage.
- The provision of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) increased from 1.7 million (2013/14) to 7.3 million (2015/16) translating to 63% of all households owning at least one LLIN. Malaria incidence reduced from 72 persons per a thousand population in 2015 to 61 persons per thousand population in 2016.
- The HIV prevalence in 2015 was 5.9% (Female 6.3% and male 5.5%). New HIV infections among adult (15+) population declined from 88,622 in 2013 to 56,100 in 2016 and that of children from 12,940 to 4,900 over similar period.
- TB case detection rate in Kenya was 80% (2014), treatment success rate was 90% (2016) and cure rate was 90% (2016). Uptake of antiretroviral therapy among TB/HIV co- infected patients increased from 80% in 2013/14 to 83% in 2015/16.
- Community Health Strategy for 2014-2019 was launched to strengthen the delivery of integrated comprehensive and quality community health services.
- Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age (WRA) using contraceptives improved from 40.7% (2014/15) to 44.9% (2016/17). In addition, the fourth antenatal clinic coverage registered improvement from 51.7% (2014/15) to 52.2% (2016/17).
- The Implementation of Managed Equipment Services programme in 98 hospitals across the country is has been undertaken and expected to further transform health care delivery and manage the increasing non-communicable conditions.



ENVIRONMENT, WATER & SANITATION

“Enhancing a Clean, Safe and Sustainable Environment to Access Water and Sanitation Services”

The overall goal of Environment, Water and Sanitation sector was to attain a “clean, secure and sustainable environment” by 2030. This sector forms critical linkages with the main productive sectors namely agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and energy. These sectors are heavily dependent on use of natural resources that are derived from the environment.

Environmental issues are also closely linked to other sectors of the economy such as development planning, population dynamics, finance, public health and sanitation, and trade. The Economic Survey of 2013 reported that about 42% of the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is derived from natural resource-based sectors. Environmental conservation and management of natural capital is pivotal to the socio-economic development of the economy hence this calls for sound management and governance structures in the sector. This consideration was even more critical in light of commitments at the RIO+20 Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.



Achievements

Notable achievements have also been realized in the area of environmental management and protection.

- Tree cover increased to an estimated 7.29 percent in 2017 from the estimated 7.2 percent reported in 2013.
- The Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999 and Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 were reviewed. In addition, the Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016, Natural Resources Act, 2016, Water Act 2016, and Climate Change Act 2016 were enacted. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) was also accredited as a National Implementing Entity for the Green Climate Fund.
- State managed forests increased from 1.2 million hectares to 2.4 million hectares, 115 Forest Management plans were developed, facilitated production of 222,124 bamboo seedlings and 800 million tree seedlings while 500,000 hectares on farmlands for livelihood improvement were planted.
- A total of 47 County Environmental Action Plans have been developed and finalized.
- Water Resources Information System (WRIS) for Lake Victoria has been established including harmonized municipal and industrial effluent standards within the Lake Victoria Basin.



- The National Solid Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) 2015 has been developed and its implementation monitored in 47 counties including 1,375 inspections of high risk facilities for pollution control in all counties.
- Plastic Bags Initiative was implemented vide Gazette Notice No. 2334.
- A total of 214 cases relating to environmental offences under EMCA Cap 386 have been prosecuted.
- Approximately 270 Km of urban rivers were rehabilitated; reclaimed lands along the riparian zones at the Michuki Memorial Park; constructed 2.5 Km river bank embankment; and planted 270,000 indigenous trees along Mathare, Ngong, Nairobi, and Sosian river banks.
- Installed 88 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), automatic hydro-meteorological stations, upper air observing systems in Garissa and Lodwar, and automatic airport weather observing systems at JKIA, MIA and Eldoret.
- Rehabilitation of water towers: the rehabilitation, protection and securing of Enoosupukia (12,000 Ha), South West Mau (19,000 Ha), Maasai Mau (64,000 Ha) and Olpusimoru (26,000 Ha) was realized through the Joint Enforcement Unit.
- To improve water supply and related services, expenditure by the national government increased from Kshs.20.4 billion in FY 2012/13 to Kshs 41.2 billion in FY 2015/16.
- Three (3) medium-sized dams namely Kiserian, Chemususu and Theta dams were constructed.
- Between FY 2013/14 and FY 2015/16 the population with access to safe drinking water rose from 53.3 % to 58 %. A total of 199 new water and sanitation projects were constructed, 410 existing rural water supplies rehabilitated and 276 new boreholes drilled and equipped.
- Rural water supply coverage improved from 47.1 percent in 2013 to 50.2 percent in 2017 countrywide.
- During the plan period, a total of 701 small dams and pans were constructed, and an additional 149 earth dams constructed across all counties.
- During the plan period, the area under irrigation increased from 142,000 Ha (355,000 acres) to 193,600Ha (484,000 acres) through the Galana-Kulalu Food Security Project (GKFSP); National Expanded Irrigation Program (NEIP); and Community Based Smallholder and Irrigation Projects.



POPULATION, URBANIZATION & HOUSING

“Adequate and Decent Housing in a Sustainable Environment”

High population growth, rapid urbanisation, high cost of housing and their subsequent implications on socio-economic development were challenges the Government committed to address. The Second MTP put emphasis on formulation of a sound policy framework for rational planning, a suitable legal framework and development and management using the requisite technology to promote sustainable urbanisation in the realisation of the Kenya Vision 2030.



Achievements

- Kenya's population was estimated to be growing at an annual average rate of 2.7% in 2017 from 2.9% in 2013. The population was estimated at 41.8 million in 2013 and increased to 45.9 million in 2017.
- The age dependency ratio declined to 81.6% in 2015/16 from 84% recorded in the 2005/06. At the national level, 8.4% of children were orphans while 2.8% (1,285,200) of the population had some form of disability (KIHBS 2018).
- The Sector implemented the Population Policy for National Development that led to a reduction in annual population growth rate from 2.9% in 2013 to an estimated 2.7 % in 2017.
- The Sector supported the 24-hour Economy initiative by installing 92 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras within Nairobi Central Business District.
- On disaster management, 63 fire engines were purchased and distributed within Nairobi Metropolitan Region; 147 firemen trained; 2 firefighting stations in Nairobi were rehabilitated.
- The Sector promoted the use of Appropriate Building Materials and Technologies (ABMT) through establishing 19 Housing Technology Training Centres at constituency level, training 300 community groups on use of ABMT and production of Expandable Polystyrene Panels (EPS).



GENDER, VULNERABLE GROUPS & YOUTH

“Equity in Access, Control and Participation in Resource Distribution for Improved Livelihoods of Women Youth and Vulnerable Groups.”

The sector continued to play a critical role in creation of an enabling environment for socio-economic service delivery and human resource utilization with a view to achieving desirable national economic growth and development. The sector recognized the need to emphasize on sustainable programmes for women, youth, vulnerable groups, and persons living with disability, which is a fulfillment of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution.



Achievements

During the Second MTP period, several empowerment programmes were undertaken under the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Uwezo Fund and Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO).

- Under Uwezo Fund Kshs 5.1 billion has been distributed to 58,943 groups reaching 871,606 beneficiaries.
- A total of 37,005 youths were recruited in the National Youth Service (NYS) and underwent para-military and social training. The youths were also trained in vocational and technical training to enable them undertake various activities such opening up of rural access roads, construction of water dams and pans, and distribution of relief food and medicines. Among the achievements under NYS interventions are: 405.6 km of roads graded and repaired to murrum standards in different constituencies, 213 water dams and water pans constructed, and 56 boreholes sunk. The NYS were also involved in projects such as provision of community assets in informal settlements (Kibera), renovation of Makinnon Market in Mombasa and provision of security services government facilities such as Kenyatta International Convention Center (KICC) and Kenya Airports Authority (KAA).
- Development of the National Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya and the National Youth Empowerment Strategy (NYES).
- A total of 153 youth development centers were established which offer mentorship, nation building, vocational and entrepreneur skill development opportunities.
- The Government developed National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in 2014 which gives guidelines on implementation of GBV activities in the country.
- On Vulnerable groups, the number of beneficiaries under cash transfers increased from 444,000 to 710,000 between 2013 and 2016 through the National Safety Net Programme (Inua Jamii).
- A total of 214,926 community groups and 63,573 Self Help Groups (SHGs) were mobilized and registered.
- Relief food was procured and distributed to 127 Sub Counties in 23 ASALs Counties reaching approximately 2.7 million people in ASALs and 300,000 people in non ASALs Counties on a monthly basis.
- The Street Families Habitation Trust Fund (SFRTF) built capacity of 806 caregivers in partner institutions; enrolled 8,200 street children and youth back to primary and secondary schools; and re-integrated 18,000 former street children with their families and communities.



SPORTS, CULTURE & ARTS

“Celebrating the Best in Us”

Sports, Culture and the Arts Sector played a crucial role in overall national development. Kenya continues to excel in sports at international level as well as in preserving its cultural identity and the arts.

Kenya Vision 2030 recognized that regulation and effective exploitation of Public Benefits Organisations (PBOs) sector, positive promotion and effective exploitation of our cultural diversity, preservation and promotion of national heritage, sports and arts were critical to socio-economic, political and cultural development.



Achievements

Some of the achievements in the Sports, Culture and Arts during the second MTP period include:

- Construction of the Kenya Academy of Sports Phase I: Phase I comprising of 8 floor hostels, classrooms, administration office and three sports pitches (two for Football and one for Rugby) was 80% complete.
- Three county and two national stadia were refurbished and rehabilitated: Kipchoge Keino, Kisumu and Mombasa; and Moi International Sports Centre Kasarani and Nyayo National Stadium.
- The Sector planned to construct five new national stadia. However, only feasibility studies and concept designs for 3 of the stadia were completed for Nairobi, Mombasa and Eldoret and funding structure through joint venture developed.
- The Lottery Fund mobilized Ksh.24 million which was disbursed to support sports events.
- Enactment of Sports Act, 2013 which provides the legal framework to facilitate growth and development of sports industry.
- Enactment of the Anti-Doping Act, 2016: the Act provides the legal framework for carrying out the fight against doping in sports through anti-doping value-based education, sensitization and awareness campaigns.
- Team Kenya won assorted medals and awards in the following competitions: 2014 Commonwealth Games; 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow; 2015 International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) Athletics championship; 2015 African Games; 2016 International Rugby 7s (sevens) series; 2016 Rio Olympic Games; and 2017 IAAF World Cross- country.
- The Kenya Academy of Sports partnered with schools, county governments and communities and established four (4) Satellite Sports Academies.
- The Kenya Academy of Sports trained 30 coaches and 35 sports administrators who are spread within the national federations and schools.
- The Kenya Film School was established to promote indigenous Kenyan creative and production talent among the youth and increase Kenyan content in TV to 60%. A total of 25 talented youth graduated from the school.



- Regulation of TV Content and Other Media: The Sector enhanced film monitoring and enforcement by issuing 4,500 film regulatory licenses, conducted 5,753 random inspections and issued 11,561 film production licenses.
- The Sector, through Film and Television Market (Kalasha), supported industry participants in attending 18 international and local film festivals and markets as part of screen culture development in communities where 220 films were screened.
- The Sector, through the Kenya National Library Service, continued to improve access to information and knowledge sources to all communities country-wide. The construction of the Ultra-Modern National Library was 80% complete and the library section was completed.
- Acquisition and Preservation of Public Records: The Sector acquired 24,669 public records for preservation and digitized 698,000 public records and archives.
- Public Records Management: The Sector upgraded and operationalized the Integrated Records Management System to reform, modernize and improve records and information management for good governance in the Public Service.
- Empowerment of Cultural Practitioners: The sector empowered 12,847 cultural practitioners through organized capacity building workshops, festivals, exhibitions and competitions to achieve national cohesion. In addition, it organized community cultural festivals both at the county and national level and coordinated cultural exchange programmes with foreign countries with which Kenya has signed cultural agreements.
- Promotion of Talent in Music and Dance: The Sector in partnership with UNICEF and county governments trained 785 talented youth in music and dance to enable them make a living out of their talents.
- Establishment of the Music Studio: A music recording studio was established at the Presidential Permanent Music Commission (PPMC) to set standards of quality music recording and record artistes at subsidized rates.
- Documentation, preservation and dissemination of music and dance heritage of Kenya. A total of 1600 music and dance heritage were documented for reference and posterity and one biography on Kenyan musicians was published.
- Conservation of National Heritage: A total of 57,071 heritage collections were acquired and preserved for posterity. The Kenya Heritage Research Institute (KEHRI) was established in Mombasa and the Lake Systems and Fort Jesus Museum was incorporated into the UNESCO World Heritage listing.
- Honouring Kenyan Heroes and Heroines: A total of 400 heroes and heroines were honoured country-wide.



MTP II - POLITICAL PILLAR

The Political Pillar envisaged a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented and accountable to the public. During the first MTP period, the country achieved the most important objective under the Political Pillar namely the promulgation of the Constitution in August 2010. Since the inauguration of the Constitution, progress was made in advancing strategic political, governance and institutional reforms and these include enactment of legislation mandated by the Constitution, establishment of new governance institutions at national and county levels, civic education, judicial transformation, police reforms, reforms in prisons and correctional services, changes in the electoral processes, promoting national cohesion and social integration, transparency and accountability and the rule of law. In addition, the Constitution (2010) devolved considerable functions and powers to the county governments, which included agriculture, health services, control of air and other pollution, cultural activities, transport, animal control and welfare, trade development, planning and development, pre-primary education, natural resources and environmental conservation, public works and services, firefighting services and disaster management, control of drugs and pornography and coordinating participation of communities. The Constitution introduced a bicameral legislature, separation of powers between the three branches of government, wider distribution of executive power between cabinet secretaries and independent commissions and more stringent requirements for transparency and accountability for holders of public office at all levels. The Constitution also contained an extensive Bill of Rights that gave Kenyans the right to affordable health care, education, housing, clean and safe water, social security and adequate and quality food.

Under the Constitution (2010), Kenya is governed under a two-tier system: a national government and 47 county governments, which are distinct but interdependent. With the exception of a few urban areas that will be legally designated as “cities”, most urban areas would be managed by boards that will be responsible to the county governments and assemblies. Devolution was, therefore the most challenging constitutional commitment that Kenyans have made to themselves and as such, “Making Devolution Work” would be the running theme and key flagship project of the Political Pillar under the Second MTP so that every Kenyan is provided with the social and economic benefits that they are entitled to under the Constitution. Article 10 (2), prescribed the national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. The objects of devolution that are outlined in Article 174 provide the basis for Kenya’s system of devolved government and framework pursuant to which relevant laws for the operationalization of county governments have been developed.



DEVOLUTION

“Making Devolution Work: A Catalyst for Holistic, Transformative and Sustainable Development”

The Constitution prescribes the national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power to provide basis for Kenya’s system of devolved government. The devolved system of government has been implemented since 2013 with a significant level of success, including transfer of functions to county governments, preparation of a devolution policy and alignment of sectoral laws to the Constitution.



Achievements

- During the Second MTP period, the 47 county governments and the National Government were established and operationalized in line with constitution of Kenya 2010. This is major milestone and has led to positive impacts in the county's political and socio-economic development.
- Key devolution institutions were also established including: County Public Service Boards, Intergovernmental Relation Technical Committee (IGRTC) and Council of Governors (CoG), while Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Committee (IBEC), Controller of Budget (CoB), Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) and Transition Authority (TA).
- Sessional Paper No. 9 of 2013 on National Cohesion and Integration and Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2013 on National Values and Principles of Governance were finalized.
- Parliament adopted Sessional Paper on the National Policy on Peace Building and Conflict Management and all MDAs were facilitated to include them in their performance contracts.
- The Judiciary developed and is implementing an Integrated Judiciary Transformation Framework to transform it into an effective and independent custodian of justice through ensuring access to and expeditious delivery of justice to all.



- The Devolution Policy was developed and launched.
- 51 model laws to guide counties in legislation were also developed.
- Efforts were made to ensure proper implementation of constitutional provisions on devolution. Specifically, public participation guidelines were developed, launched and disseminated.
- Civic education programmes were conducted at both the national and county level to promote the collective national aspirations in the Constitution as well as enhance citizen's participation and engagement.
- In 2013 a National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF) was developed and is being implemented in all counties and at the national level. It consists of four key result areas:
 - Training and induction,
 - Institutional strengthening,
 - Technical assistance and
 - Support to intergovernmental relations.
- The Ministry of Devolution and Planning developed and disseminated guidelines for preparation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) to guide counties in developing their CIDPs as well as guidelines for mid-term reviews of CIDPs.
- The Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) was rolled out to all counties.
- The Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Committee (IBEC) has initiated the development of a framework to enhance county own-source revenue as well as a framework to guide and manage county borrowing.
- The Transition Authority devolved 11,456 km of roads to the County Governments following a reclassification exercise and gazette notice vide Legal Notice No 2 of 22 January 2016. In the same gazette notice the National Government was assigned a road network of 39,974.9 km.
- To improve efficiency and effectiveness in public resource utilization and budget execution, the Capacity Assessment and Rationalization of the Public Service (CARPS) was launched and is being implemented.
- The Mwongozo Code of Governance has been put in place to enhance performance of state corporations.
- A national spatial data plan was developed to guide spatial planning at national and county levels.



GOVERNANCE & THE RULE OF LAW



“A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a prosperous Kenya”.

The Sector aimed at ensuring an effective, accountable and ethical leadership; and promotion of a just, democratic society in line with the Constitution and laws of the country. It was also intended to provide a secure environment and strong governance institutions that will propel citizens to full attainment of stable and sustainable socio-economic and political development.



Achievements

- Several laws to implement the Constitution under the Fifth Schedule and harmonize existing laws were passed, including:
 - The Public Audit Act No 34 of 2015,
 - The Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act No 33 of 2015,
 - Various County Allocation of Revenue Acts,
 - The Organization and Administration of the High Court Act No 27 of 2015,
 - The Law Society of Kenya Act No 21 of 2014,
 - Statute Law (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act of 2014,
 - The Security Laws Amendment Act No 19 of 2014,
 - The National Police Service Management Act No 11 of 2014,
 - The National Police Service Commission (Amendment) Act No 47 of 2014,
 - The Fair Administrative Action Act No 4 of 2015,
 - Victims Protection Act No 17 of 2014
 - The Public Service (Values and Principles) Act No 59 of 2015.
- Laws to implement devolution such as the National Government Coordination Act (2013) and the Transition County Allocation Act (2013) were enacted.
- The Leadership and Integrity Act (LIA) 2012 was developed and operationalized while the Ethics and Anti-Corruption (EACC) Act was reviewed and amended in 2015 to strengthen the legal framework for the fight against corruption.
- The Assets Recovery Agency was operationalized to recover the proceeds of crime and money laundering and a permanent Multi-Agency Team (MAT) established to tackle corruption.
- The Whistleblower Protection Bill, 2017 was developed and a comprehensive review of Anti-Corruption laws seeking to amend a number of laws to strengthen the legal framework for fighting corruption was undertaken. The Sector rolled out an advisory programme on corruption prevention in 14 County Governments to support them in mapping out corruption prone areas and strategies and measures to address corruption and unethical practices were developed.



- The National Cohesion and Integration (NCI) Act (2008) was reviewed to address hate speech and related offences while the National Police Service Commission (Recruitment and Appointment) Regulations of 2015 were reviewed to include NCI Act 2008 recommendations.
- The Victims Protection Act, 2014 was reviewed, National Correctional Policy was developed, 57 prisoners' wards and 18 new prisons were constructed. Further, a Girls' Borstal Institution was operationalized at Kamae and a Boys' Remand Home established at Kamiti.
- The Witness Protection (Amendment) Act 2015 was enacted and Rules of Court gazetted vide Legal Notice 225 of 2015.
- High Court stations were increased from 18 in 18 counties in 2013 to 39 in 38 Counties in 2017.
- The number of judges was increased from 104 in 2013 to 161 in 2017 thus improving the judge to population ratio from 1:394,321 to 1:303,448 in 2013 and 2017 respectively. The number of magistrates increased from 380 in 2013 to 1,236 in 2016 thus increasing the rate of finalization of complaints.
- Capacity was built for 560 stakeholders in the justice sector on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), civil and criminal law; and over 350 citizens empowered to self-represent in court.
- Electoral laws and regulations were reviewed and amended. A total of 40,766 polling centres were mapped and collection of 4,033 Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for polling/registration centres completed, while 68% of eligible voters were registered.
- The Kenya Prisons Service's structure, probation and aftercare were re-organized in 2016 to enhance service delivery.



TOWARDS 2030



THE PRESIDENCY

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NAONA MAPYA...NA BADO

WORKING TOWARDS 2030

Kenya Vision 2030 was launched in 2008 as Kenya's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It was aimed at making Kenya a newly industrializing, "middle income country providing high quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030". The Vision was developed through an all-inclusive stakeholder consultative process, involving Kenyans from all parts of the country. The vision was based on three "pillars" namely; the economic pillar, the social pillar and the political pillar. Over the last 10 years, significant progress has been made in fulfilling Vision 2030. This progress in implementation of Vision 2030 through the First and Second Medium Term Plans has only been possible through the dedication and commitment from all Kenyans. The Government, the Private Sector and development partners have been instrumental in the progress made and will continue to play a critical role as we approach 2030.

The next phase of Vision 2030 will be implemented through the Third Medium Plan and is set to be launched in the coming weeks. When H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta conceptualized the Big Four; food security, affordable housing, manufacturing and affordable healthcare for all, he did so in appreciation of the fact that for us to accelerate the achievement of our Vision 2030 aspiration, we would need to take a new approach to our medium-term planning, and focus to those issues that would have the greatest impact on the well-being of our people. The Third Medium Term therefore will be driven by the Big Four Agenda, implemented on the foundations that have been put in place during the First and Second Medium Terms Plans. Let us all dedicate the energy, time and resources in the implementation of the Big Four.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR Alternative Dispute Resolutions	CHEWs Community Health Extension Workers	EPZA Export Processing Zones Authority
AFC Agricultural Finance Corporation	CIC Constitutional Implementation Commission	EPZs Export Processing Zones
AGOA African Growth Opportunity Act	CIDCs Constituency Industrial Development Centres	ERS Economic Recovery Strategy
AMFI Association of Micro-Finance Institutions	CIDPs County Integrated Development Plans	ERSWEC Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and
APRM African Peer Review Mechanism	CKRC Constitution of Kenya Review Commission	Employment Creation
ARVs Anti Retroviral	CMA Capital Market Authority	ESA Eastern and Southern Africa
ASAL Arid and Semi-arid Lands	CMS Catchment Management Strategies	ESD Education for Sustainable Development
ASDS Agricultural Sector Development Strategy	COE Centres of Excellence	ESP Economic Stimulus Programme
BAE Board of Adult Education	COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern	ETR Electronic Tax Register
BASAs Bilateral Air Agreement Services	Africa	EU European Union
BDS Business Development Support Services	COTU Central Organisation of Trade Unions	FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation
BLP Basic Literacy Programme	CRA Commission for Revenue Allocation	FBOs Faith Based Organisations
BOO Build, Operate and Own	CSPF Consolidated Social Protection Fund	FDI Foreign Direct Investments
BOOT Build, Own, Operate and Transfer	CSO Community Service Order	FDSE Free Day Secondary Education
BOT Built, Operate and Transfer	CWES Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme	FFS Financial Services Sector
BPO Business Processing Outsourcing/ Off-Shoring	DFIs Development Financial Institutions	FGM Female Genital Mutilation
BRRU Business Regulatory Reform Unit	DFZ Disease Free Zones	FKE Federation of Kenya Employers
BSPS Business Sector Programme Support	DPMUs District Planning and Management Units	FPE Free Primary Education
CAP Community Action Plan	DTMs Deposit Micro-finance Institutions	FSAP Financial Sector Assessment Programme
CBK Central Bank of Kenya	EAC East African Community	FTI First Track Initiative
CBOs Community Based Organisations	EACC Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	GCCN Government Common core network
CBTAS Cross border Trade Association	EARNP East Africa Road Network Project	GDI Gender Development Index
CCK Communication Commission of Kenya	EASA East African Civil Aviation Authority	GDP Gross Domestic Product
CDF Constituency Development Fund	ECK Electoral Commission of Kenya	GER Gross Enrolment Rate
CCIs Charitable Children Institutions	ECDE Early Childhood Development and Education	GFCS Global Framework for Climate Services
CCRS Common Cash Receipting System	ECTS Electronic Cargo Tracking System	GHRIS Government Human Resource Information
CEAP County Environment Action Plan	EDE Ending Drought Emergencies	System
CEMs Central Electronic Monitoring System	EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone	GIS Geographical Information System
CEP Continuing Education Programmes	EMCA Environmental Management and Coordination	GJLOS Governance, Justice, Law and Order
CFs Consolidated Funds	EMIS Education Management Information System	GMOs Genetically Modified Organisms
CHE Commission for Higher Education	EPA Economic Partnership Agreement	GoK Government of Kenya



LIST OF ACRONYMS

HELB Higher Education Loans Board
HIV/AIDS Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HNWIs High Net Worth Individuals
HRH Human Resources for Health
HSSF Health Sector Services Fund
HSWAPs Health Sector Wide Approaches
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICDC Industrial Commercial Development Corporation
ICT Information and Communication Technology
IDP Internally Displaced Persons
IEC Information, Education and Communication
IERC Independent Electoral Review Committee
IFMIS Integrated Financial Management Information Systems
IHRDS Integrated Human Resource Development Strategy
IGAD Inter Governmental Authority on Development
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMR Infant Mortality Rate
IRA Insurance Regulatory Authority
ISO International Organisation for Standardisation
IOSCO International Organisation of Securities Commissions
IPPD Integrated Payroll and Personnel Data
IRA Insurance Regulatory Authority
ITES IT Enabled Services
ITMS Integrated Tax Management System
ITNs Insecticides Treated Nets
JBIC Japanese Bank for International Cooperation
JLBS Joint Loans Board Scheme

JPWF Joint Programme of Work and Funding
JSC Judicial Service Commission
KACC Kenya Anti Corruption Commission
KAM Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KDHS Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KEBS Kenya Bureau of Standards
KEFRI Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEMFRI Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KENAO Kenya National Audit Office
KENAS Kenya Accreditation Services
KeNHA Kenya National Highways Authority
KENIA Kenya National Innovation Agency
KENSUP Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KEPSA Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KEPSS Kenya Electronic Payments and Settlement System
KeRRA Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KESWS Kenya Electronic Single Window System
KETRACO Kenya Electricity Transmission Company
KIE Kenya Industrial Estates
KIHBS Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KIRDI Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
KNALS Kenya National Adult Literacy Survey
KNBS Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCHR Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KNOCS Kenya National Occupational Classification Standards
KNSDI Kenya National Spatial Data Infrastructure
KPA Kenya Ports Authority

KRA Kenya Revenue Authority
KRC Kenya Railway Corporation
KSG Kenya School of Government
KTDC Kenya Tourism Development Corporation
KURA Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KWS Kenya Wildlife Service
LAPSSET Lamu Port and Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport
LASDAP Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans
LGA Local Government Acts
LVEMP Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme
MAPSKID Master Plan for Kenya's Industrial Development
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
MFIs Micro-Finance Institutions
MICE Meetings Incentives Conventions and Exhibitions
MMR Maternal Mortality Rate
MSE Micro and Small Enterprise
MTEF Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP Medium Term Plan
NACADA National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
NACC National Aids Control Council
NACCSC National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee
NACOSH National Council for Occupational Safety and Health
NAP National Action Plan



LIST OF ACRONYMS

NASEP National Agricultural Sector Extension Programme	OVOP One Village One Product	SASRA SACCO Societies Regulatory Authorities
NCAJ National Council on Administration of Justice	PAPA Pan-African Productivity Association	SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
NCCA National Climate Change Action Plan	PC Performance Contract	SEBF Secondary School Education Bursary
NCCRS National Climate Change Response Strategy	PCK Productivity Centre of Kenya	SEZ Special Economic Zones
NCSTI National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation	PCSC Public Complaints Standing Committee	SME Small and Medium-Enterprise
NCTIP Northern Corridor Transport Improvement Project	PFM Public Financial Management	SNL Sub-National Level
NDDCF National Drought and Disaster Contingency Fund	PIC Parliamentary Investment Committee	ST&I Science, Technology & Innovation
NEAP National Environment Action Plan	PLP Post Literacy Programme	STEM Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
NEMA National Environment Management Authority	PMS Performance Monitoring System	TA Transition Authority
NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development	POPs Persistent Organic Pollutants	TEAMs The East African Marine Cable System
NER Net Enrolment Rate	PPOA Public Procurement Oversight Authority	TFP Total Factor Productivity
NESC National Economic and Social Council	PPP Public Private Partnership	TFR Total Fertility Rate
NGOs Non-Governmental Organisations	PPSRRB Permanent Public Service Remuneration Review Board	TIP Trafficking In Persons
NIMES National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System	PSC Public Service Commission	TJRC Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission
NMK National Museums of Kenya	PSR&Ds PublicServiceReform and Development Secretariat	TSIs Trade Support Institutions
NOFBI National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure	PSSS Public Service Superannuation Scheme	TVET Technical and Vocational Education and Training
NSE Nairobi Securities Exchange	PWDs Persons Living with Disability	UN United Nations
NSDIs National Data Infrastructure	R&D Research and Development	URTI Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
NSIS National Security Intelligence Service	RBA Retirement Benefits Authority	VCT Voluntary Counselling and Testing
NSS National Statistical System	RBM Result Based Management	WEECs Women Economic Empowerment Centers
NSSF National Social Security Fund	RMLF Road Maintenance Levy Fund	WHO World Health Organisation
NYS National Youth Service	ROM Results Oriented Management	WIBA Work Injury Benefits Act
NTBs Non-Tariff Barriers	RRA Rapid Results Approach	WIT Work Improvement Teams
OECD Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development	RRI Rapid Results Initiative	WTO World Trade Organisation
OVC Orphans and Vulnerable Children	RRS Regulatory Reform Strategy	WRUAs Water Resource Users Association
	SACCOs Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies	WSPs Water Services Providers
	SADC Southern African Development Community	YECs Youth Empowerment Centres
	SAGAs Semi Autonomous and Government Agencies	YEDF Youth Enterprise Development Fund
	SALW Small Arms and Light Weapons	YPs Youth Polytechnics





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