

DELIVERING THE PLAN



A RECORD OF BOLD REFORMS, INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SHARED PROSPERITY.

SEP 2022 – JAN 2026



DELIVERING THE PLAN • BOTTOM UP ECONOMIC
TRANSFORMATION AGENDA

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1. ECONOMIC STABILISATION

When His Excellency William Ruto took office as President in September 2022, the country was emerging from economic devastation as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, prolonged drought, high interest rates, and a crippling debt crisis. In the face of these challenges, bold reforms laid a strong foundation for economic stabilisation.

5%

Kenya's economy is growing at a fast rate of 5%, greater than the global average of **3.3%** and **3.8%** in Africa.

KSH 17T

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in May 2025, positioning Kenya as the largest economy in East and Central Africa and the sixth-largest in Africa.

9.6%

Inflation dropped from 9.6% in October 2022 to 4.5 % in December 2025.

KENYA SHILLING RECOVERY

The Kenyan shilling made a remarkable recovery from **KSh162 to KSh129/USD**, making imported goods such as medicines, fuel, and household items cheaper.

LOWER COST OF CREDIT

The Central Bank interest rate fell from **13% to 9.5%**, significantly lowering the cost of credit.

FOREX RESERVES GROWTH

CBK forex reserves grew from **\$5.7B in 2022 to \$12.1B in Dec 2025**, extending import cover from two and a half months to more than five months.

CREDIT ACCESS RESTORED

7M Kenyans delisted from CRB.

2. AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

2.1. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

7.1 Million

farmers have been registered in the government digital platform.

- i. This has ensured a more accurate mapping of farmers and their farming activities, eliminating fraudsters. Real farmers now receive direct input support and updates directly from the government.
- ii. Eliminated fraud and corruption from the fertiliser distribution programme.

- A **50kg** bag now retails at **KSh2,500** down from **KSh7,000**. More farmers are now using certified fertiliser, increasing agricultural production and productivity.
- Milk prices have **risen by 5.93%**. Dairy farmers now earn **KSh50 a litre**, up from between **KSh35 and KSh40 a litre**, with the export value of dairy products rising from **KSh4.9 billion** to **KSh9.4 billion**,

- a **92% increase**, demonstrating the impact of targeted interventions in the agriculture sector.
- Coffee prices have more than doubled from between **KSh70 and KSh80** in **2022** to between **KSh120 and KSh160/kg** in **2025**.
- Tea farmers now earn **KSh64/kg of green leaf**, up from **KSh50/kg**. National earnings hit **KSh215 billion** up from **KSh154 billion**.
- Maize harvests jumped from **44 million bags** in **2022** to **67 million bags** in **2024** thanks to production support. Maize production in **2025** rose to close to **75 million bags**.
- Sugar production rose from **472,773 metric tonnes** in **2022** to **815,454 metric tonnes** in **2024**, a **76% growth**, reducing imports by **70%**. For the first time in Kenya's history, sugar farmers received a bonus.
- Sugarcane earnings per tonne rose from **KSh4,350** to **KSh5,750** in **2025**.

Once the remaining **30% import gap is closed**, Kenya will move from deficit to surplus in a span of 3 years.

- Four (4) State-owned sugar factories – Nzoia, Mumias, Chemilil and Sony - have been leased to private operators in reforms aimed at enhancing efficiency and sustainability. As a result,
 - i. farmers are now paid within 7-10 days of cane delivery. Previously, they waited for months, if not years. Many times, the government had to step in and pay.
 - i. Sugar factory employees are paid every month.



2.2. LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

A. Dairy Farming:

- Milk production increased by **15.2%, from 4.6 billion litres in 2022 to 5.3 billion litres in 2025**, while processed milk volumes **grew by 20.5%**, strengthening the formal market and farmer earnings.
- The acquisition and ongoing installation of **230 milk coolers across 40 counties** is reducing post-harvest losses, **improving quality and producing 173 million litres** of processed milk annually, saving farmers **KSh8.6 billion**.
- Dairy exports **grew by 92%** to **KSh9.4 billion**, reinforcing Kenya's regional competitiveness.

B. Strengthening Meat Value Chains and Pastoral Resilience:

- 238,000 pastoralist households** insured **2.7 million animals valued at KSh29.3 billion**, cushioning livelihoods against drought.
- Restocking **supported 10,332 households in 16** arid and semi-arid counties.
- Model feedlots in Baringo, Meru, and Wajir improved off-take and carcass weights.

Meat exports rose **45% to KSh12.9 billion**.

C. Animal Health, Productivity:

- A national mass vaccination campaign has reached **7.9 million animals**, safeguarding trade.
- Cost of subsidised sexed semen has reduced from **KSh8,000 to KSh1,400**.
- 2,443 veterinary interns** have been hired.
- 6,596 young people** trained in animal health.
- Three [3] new training institutes** established.
- Better and stringent regulation of veterinary medicines and professionals.
- National Livestock Development & Promotion Service** operationalised to coordinate markets and investment.



2.3. IRRIGATION

- **Expanded acreage under irrigation** through rehabilitation and expansion of national and community schemes.
- **Modernised irrigation infrastructure**, including lined canals, water storage, and efficient farm systems.
- **Scaled up solar-powered irrigation**, reducing energy costs and improving scheme sustainability.
- **Strengthened smallholder participation**, enabling year-round production of food and cash crops.
- **Improved food security and price stability** by supporting continuous production beyond the rainy seasons.
- Higher yields, more stable farmer incomes, and reduced vulnerability to climate shocks.



3. UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE

Under the Social Health Authority (SHA), established in October 2024, access to healthcare is instant upon registration, and there is no waiting period, as it used to happen under the defunct NHIF.

It covers free primary healthcare, emergency services, treatment for critical and chronic illnesses, and insured secondary care.

- The National Government is paying SHA contributions for **500,000 vulnerable families**, a total of **2 million indigents** who otherwise would not be able to access universal healthcare.

- **More than 28.5 million Kenyans have registered with SHA in 16 months** and are insured under the public health insurance scheme. This is more than 4 times the 7 million previously covered by the defunct NHIF, and represents half of Kenya's population.
- 8.82 million households out of the targeted **12.5 million (71%)** have been covered.
- More than **16,500 health facilities** have been contracted by SHA.
- All Kenyans contribute the same percentage of their income, set at **2.75%**, making it a fairer model than the defunct NHIF.



- **107,831 community health promoters** have been deployed across villages and urban estates, equipped with smart devices and medical kits. They have visited 8.8 million households and conducted 7.7 million follow-up visits since October 1, 2024.
- The digitisation of the delivery of health services has significantly reduced fraud and improved efficiency.
- **7.6 million people have been treated** under the new health insurance scheme, with **5.2 million accessing primary healthcare** at dispensaries and health centres, while hospital bills for **2.4 million patients** have been paid.
- **KSh50.4 billion has been financed** from the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF) and **KSh8.4 billion** from the Primary Health Care (PHC) scheme.



OTHER INTERVENTIONS

- Establishment of the East Africa Centre for Excellence in Urology and Nephrology (EAKI) - a specialised hospital to address the growing healthcare needs related to kidney and urology.
- Will reduce the cost of kidney transplant surgery from KSh3 million to 650,000 and will be fully covered by SHA. The facility is ready and will begin operations soon.
- National Equipment Supply Programme (NESP): The supply of the NESP equipment to counties under the fee-for-service model is being implemented in 46 counties, providing necessary state-of-the-art medical equipment to public hospitals, reducing cost, improving efficiency and enhancing service delivery.
- Decentralised commodity supply chain. At KEMSA, 93% of the medicines, vaccines, and other medical supplies hospitals need are available. The goal is to achieve 100% availability of the essentials by the middle of the year.

- Of these supplies, 65% are locally available at three distribution centres – Kisumu is operational, Embakasi in Nairobi is ready, while the upgrade of the Mombasa centre is well underway.

IMPACT

- For the first time, the government is delivering on the promise of healthcare as a right, not a privilege. All registered Kenyans have access to affordable and quality health insurance.
- More diseases are being diagnosed early. We are shifting from seeking care only when illness becomes unbearable due to cost to proactively taking charge of our health.
- **We have significantly reduced medical harambee.**
- The burden of hospital bills that families have been shouldering is slowly but surely easing.



4. EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

STREAMLINED THE COMPETENCY-BASED EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM

by appointing a presidential working party that, after consultations with stakeholders across the country, made major proposals that provided clarity on the implementation of CBC and the necessary reforms for higher education and technical training.

- Grade 10 placement - 91.87% transition from Grade 9 to Grade 10 has been achieved. Out of a total 1,102,966 candidates placed in Senior School after sitting the pioneer Kenya Junior School Education Assessment (KJSEA), 1,013,346 have reported to senior schools across the country. Multi-agency efforts are ongoing to achieve 100% transition in January 2026.
- Grade 7 placement – 99% transition from Grade 6, where 4,964,983 learners out of a total of 5,015,134, who sat the Kenya Primary School Education Assessment (KPSEA) over the last

three years (2022-2025) transited to Grade 7 (Junior School) across the country.

SOLVING THE TEACHER SHORTAGE CHALLENGE

- 100,000 new teachers hired. Besides creating 100,000 new jobs for teachers, this bold investment has significantly enhanced the teacher-to-learner ratio to 1:29 from 1:45 in 2022. By the end of 2027, Kenya is projected to hire an additional 40,000 teachers and attain the UNESCO-recommended teacher-to-learner ratio of 1:25 for primary school.
- One teacher now serves 29 learners. This has improved learning outcomes and overall student performance.
- 23,000 classrooms built, providing adequate space for over 900,000 learners and securing better access to education.
- Construction of 1,600 laboratories is underway in Senior School, especially where the facilities are



- 3,300 TVET trainers recruited, a 47% increase in the past 3 years.

HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING

- Reformed higher education funding model to be student-centred.
- Financing, scholarships, and loans are now based on need, prioritising needy students. This ensures equal opportunities for all students.

- University funding nearly doubled from KSh45 billion (2022/23) to KSh82 billion (2025/26).
- HELB/NEF allocations more than doubled from KSh17 billion to KSh41 billion.
- Launched the Open University of Kenya, which has enrolled over 5,063 students in 30 programmes, with a target to reach 100,000 students by 2027.
- TVET enrolment has more than doubled, surging 142% from 297,000 in 2022 to 718,000 in 2025.

5. SOCIAL PROTECTION

- The delivery of social protection services has been digitalised.
- Scaled up the Inua Jamii programme to support 1.2 million older persons and persons with disabilities. This is 75% of the 1.6 million citizens targeted.
- The sanitary towel programme has benefited 23,492 schools and 9.2 million girls.
- Cash Transfer to the Orphans and Vulnerable Children programme provides monthly stipends to vulnerable households caring for orphans and vulnerable children.
- Nutrition Improvement Through Cash and Health Education Programme combines cash and health education to improve child nutrition.

IMPACT

- Inclusive socio-economic growth.
- Improved food security, healthcare access, and school attendance.
- Significant reductions in child malnutrition in target areas.



6. AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAMME

The Affordable Housing Programme is revolutionising Kenya's housing economy, an industry where citizens design, construct, supply, and own the homes.

It is providing decent homes, especially for citizens at the bottom, and has become a national accelerator for job creation, artisan empowerment, local manufacturing, construction sector growth, and urban transformation, and will eventually reduce the constant division of agricultural land for settlement that could lead to food insecurity.

housing programmes are underway for the police and prison officers, and KDF personnel.

- 4,888 completed homes have been advertised for public sale via Boma Yangu.
- 177,686 student beds (equivalent to 50,767 housing units) to be delivered under Student Village Projects, ensuring safer, more secure housing for students at university, TVET, Kenya Medical Training Colleges.
- More than 50 student village projects are under construction in Nairobi, Baringo, Kiambu, Kisii, Nyeri and Kajiado, among other counties, with 17 private developers aiming to build hostels that will provide 48,000 beds.

- 44 out of 47 counties have active affordable housing projects at various levels of completion.
- Over 240,000 housing units under construction across social, affordable, market and institutional housing projects.
- Over 11,000 units in institutional



- Over 500,000 construction and other related jobs created for professionals, artisans and other cadres.
- Over 262,000 youth engaged in Kandarasi Mtaani programme to build roads, boundary walls, and wastewater systems in the Affordable Housing Programme.



- 5,500 interns absorbed across design, costing, law, planning, and developer liaison teams.
- KSh11 billion ring-fenced for Jua Kali and MSMEs across the housing and market infrastructure value chains.
- 11 targeted industries under development to locally manufacture housing components, including lifts, pumps, and piping systems, with 99% of construction firms owned by Kenyans.

IMPACT

- Dignified, affordable homes for Kenyan families.
- Job Creation: Thousands of jobs created on every site in 44 out of 47 counties across design, site
- in 44 out of 47 counties across design, site labour, manufacturing, and infrastructure.
- Jua Kali enterprises scaled up and formalised, thanks to direct contracts from the Affordable Housing Programme.
- Safer, healthier, and better-planned neighbourhoods, a historic and dignified urban transformation turning informal settlements into homely, well-planned communities.
- Construction sector growth – Import substitution due to predictable demand driving investment and industrial growth.
- Kenyans building Kenyan: Over KSh27 billion ring-fenced for Kenyan-made components.



A mega homegrown national construction industry is expanding, anchored on Kenyan firms, young people, and MSMEs.

- Student villages – once completed, they are expected to provide safer spaces for students, improve education outcomes, and drastically reduce financial burden borne by parents on accommodation.



7. MSMES AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION

The micro, small and medium enterprises' (MSMEs) agenda has been addressed across the Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda pillars:

- i. Affordable Housing Programme has ring-fenced KSh11 billion for Jua Kali and MSMEs supplies.
- ii. Healthcare through SHA Lipa Pole Pole.
- iii. ICT and Digital Economy by establishing digital hubs and laying 30,000km of fibre optic connectivity.
- iv. Youth agenda and the implementation of NYOTA and Kenya Jobs Transformation programmes.

The Hustler Fund was launched on November 30, 2022, 75 days after President Ruto had taken office.

- 26 million Kenyans have accessed more than KSh82 billion. The customers include young people, mama mboga, boda boda riders, and artisans.
- 7 million Kenyans, once blacklisted, have been delisted and restored to the credit system,

unlocking borrowing power and financial freedom long denied under Credit Reference Bureau Kenya (CRB) listings.

- Over 9 million Kenyans are repeat Hustler Fund borrowers. More than 7 million hold strong A to B credit ratings, unlocking higher loan limits and pathways to banking system.
- KSh5 billion in both mandatory and voluntary savings has been mobilised through the Hustler Fund component.
- Loans are collateral-free and based on smart credit scoring.
- Markets & Trading Spaces: 450 modern markets being built under the Housing Fund are providing mama mboga with secure free spaces to trade.
- Ease of doing business:
 - i. Register a company at the comfort of your home or place.
 - ii. Register a business cluster for just KSh550 via MSEA.
 - iii. 2.5 million enterprises registered and formalised.



IMPACT

- Millions of new businesses established.
- Women, youth, and PWDs are accessing capital more easily.
- More people contributing to national savings, more people accessing affordable credit and participating in the economy.
- CRB blacklisted Kenyans delisted and can now borrow from the

- credit market, which means more access to capital for business growth.
- More small-scale businesses formalised.
- Democratisation of finance and empowering grassroots entrepreneurship.
- More digital lenders are regulated, reducing predatory lending.

8. CREATION OF JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

- KSh5 billion under the National Youth Opportunities Towards Advancement (NYOTA) Business Support Programme to reach 121,000 young entrepreneurs in all the country's 1,450 wards. The programme is for young people who have Form 4 qualifications and below.
- Disbursement of the initial KSh25,000 of the total KSh50,000 NYOTA Business Capital Support has been ongoing, with Western, North Rift, South Rift, Central, Upper Eastern, Lower Eastern counties already covered. All counties will have been covered by mid-February 2026.
- KSh20 billion mobilised through Kenya Jobs Transformation (KJET) to support micro and small enterprises in high-growth sectors via business development and co-investments.
- 500,000 jobs created in the Affordable Housing Programme, with close to 230 construction sites across the country.



- 142,000 jobs created in green public works (ClimateWorX) along the Nairobi Rivers Basin and other parts of the country.
- Over 300,000 digital jobs created through Jitume labs and TVET colleges digital hubs initiatives.
- Over 530,000 young Kenyans have found work across the globe, including in UAE, Germany, the US, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Kingdom through our Labour Mobility programme. Kenyans are working in health, farming, hospitality, and construction fields.
- These jobs are accessed through the National Employment Authority (NEA) portal, www.nea.go.ke. The government has streamlined this field, with close to 1,000 rogue employment agencies deregistered.
- Kenya has signed bilateral labour agreements with various countries, ensuring fair pay, appropriate leave days, and medical cover, among other rights and obligations.
- At Immigration, a desk has been set up for Kenyans going to work abroad and their travel documents are processed within 3 days.

- For those with letters of employment and need support to travel, including buying air tickets, the government provides the necessary funds. The beneficiaries repay the money in six months.

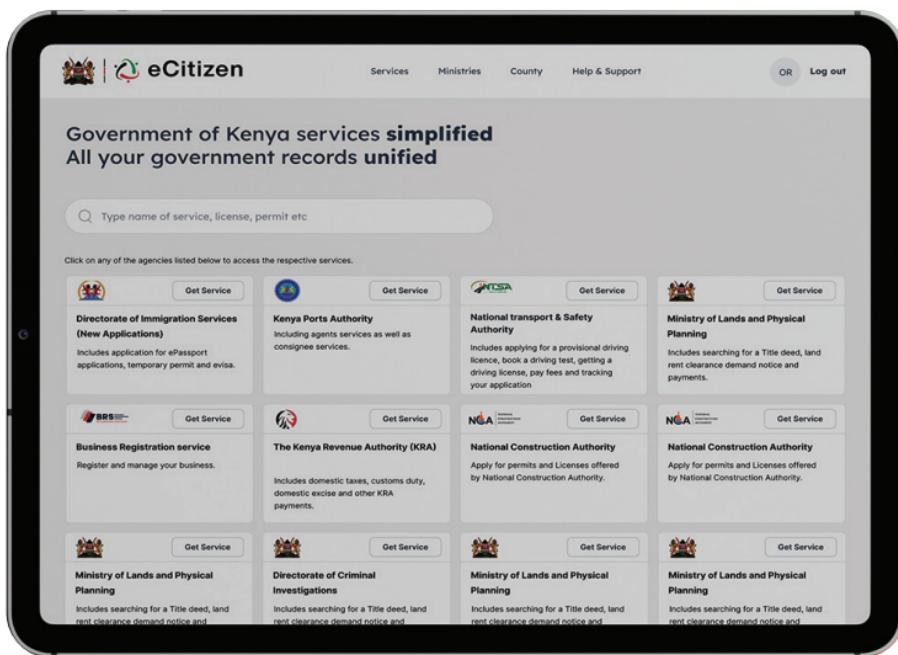
IMPACT

- Millions of young people have found work and business opportunities.
- Kenya is receiving more diaspora remittances from the increasing numbers of Kenyans working abroad. These have risen from \$4 billion in 2022 to \$5.2 billion in 2025.
- Local economies are thriving as more citizens get more sustainable incomes.
- Higher family incomes, less dependency.



9. DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

- E-Government Efficiency: More than 23,000 services have been digitised on the e-Citizen portal, up from 353 in 2022.
- 316 digital hubs at the ward level operational; 404 under construction.



- The e-Citizen platform has 14 million users, with 500,000 using it daily, boosting efficiency and curbing corruption.
- 20,000 laptops/devices distributed at Jitume labs and digital hubs at TVET colleges.

- 4 million devices, 35,000km of fibre cable manufactured locally, building our tech manufacturing capacity.
- 1.8 million young people trained in digital skills.
- 300,000 youth now earn their livelihoods online through the Ajira, Business Process Outsourcing, and the gig economy.

IMPACT

- Easier access to Government services.
- More rural areas are connected to the Internet.

- Digitisation of small-scale businesses.
- More youth have been trained in digital skills and are earning livelihoods online.
- Kenya is becoming a tech manufacturing hub, especially at the Konza Technopolis, Kenya's Silicon Savannah.
- Increased contribution of the digital economy to the growth of Kenya's GDP.
- Access to information and digital assets for decision-making.



10. INFRASTRUCTURE

Most high impact projects had stalled. These included critical roads, dams, airports and airstrips, extension of the standard gauge railway, energy generation, irrigation, and water storage and sanitation projects countrywide.

This led to huge pending bills as a result of lack of funds, neglect of flagship projects and programmes, and failure to adhere to the national budget.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

Roads: Currently, 6,000km of roads are under construction. So far, 2,143km have been completed.

- Dualling of the Rironi-Mau Summit and Rironi-Maai Mahiu-Naivasha roads has commenced.
- Kenol-Makutano-Karatina-Marua, including the Sagana Interchange, is at an advanced stage of completion.

- The grand 750km Isiolo-Wajir-Mandera highway and associated community empowerment projects in water, schools and police stations are ongoing.
- Many other critical road projects are underway across the nation.

THE NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

To take Kenya to the next level of a first-world economy, Kenya cannot continue approaching national transformation in a piecemeal manner. To become a first-world economy that supports the prosperity of all citizens, the country must seek off-budget finance from private capital and other innovative public-private partnerships to produce more food on a grand scale, generate more energy to power industrialisation and develop super infrastructure that connects Kenya locally, regionally, and internationally. This is why the government has established the National Infrastructure Fund.

WATER STORAGE AND IRRIGATION

The government targets to build 50 mega dams, 200 medium-size dams and 1,000 small dams to store water for a massive irrigation agenda. Kenya has reached the limit of rain-fed agriculture and irrigation of an extra 2.5 million acres is the next frontier.

The dams to be built include the High Grand Falls along the Tana and Mutonga rivers, straddling Kitui, Tharaka-Nithi, and Embu counties, Soin-Koru (Kisumu), Rumuruti (Laikipia), Muhoya (Nyeri/Kirinyaga), Aror (Elgeyo-Marakwet), and Narosura (Narok).

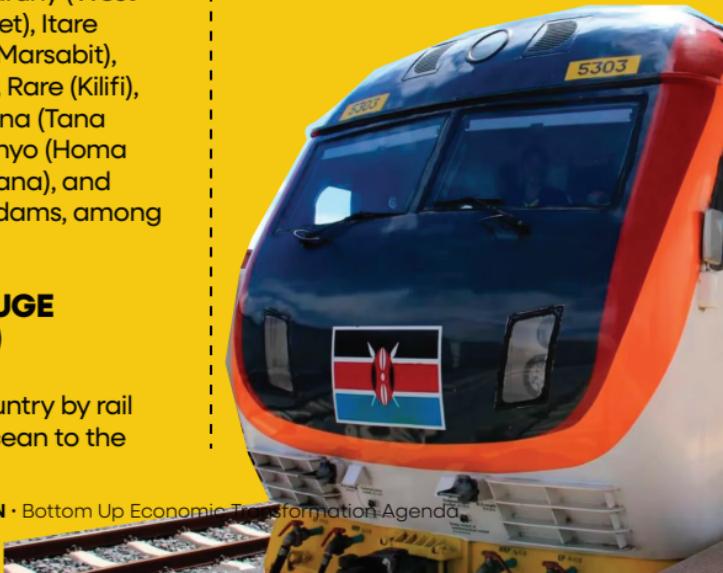
Others are Siyo Muruny (West Pokot), Bosto (Bomet), Itare (Nakuru), Badasa (Marsabit), Ndarugu (Kiambu), Rare (Kilifi), Umma (Kitui), Galana (Tana River/Kilifi), Kokwanyo (Homa Bay), Lowaat (Turkana), and Makamini (Kwale) dams, among others.

STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY (SGR)

To connect our country by rail from the Indian Ocean to the



Atlantic Ocean, and with our neighbours in Uganda and all the way to the Democratic Republic of Congo, we must extend our SGR from Naivasha to Kisumu and Malaba through Narok and Bomet. Works are scheduled to begin in the next few months.



AIRPORTS AND AIRSTRIPS

For Kenya to become the regional tourism, financial, and logistics hub that it deserves, we must have airports with the required capacity. It is critical that we modernise Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by building a second runway and terminal.

It is also crucial to modernise and upgrade Wilson Airport, extend runways at Eldoret and Malindi airports, and complete the Narok Airport works.

Many airstrips are being upgraded countrywide, including in Narok, Kericho, Nakuru, Homabay, Migori, Bungoma, Kakamega, and Elwak, among others.



ENERGY

Currently, last-mile electricity connectivity is underway across the country. Between 2022 and 2025, 1.3 million households were connected to the national electricity grid, raising the total number of connected citizens to more than 10.05 million up from 8.8 million in 2022.

Additionally, we are connecting Lodwar town in Turkana County to the national electricity grid, providing off-grid solar power for frontier islands, and advancing last mile electricity connectivity across the country.

Kenya's energy capacity stands at 3,300 megawatts, but with many incidences of intermittency,

only about 2,300 megawatts are reliable.

For Kenya to enable enhanced industrialisation, especially value addition and processing of our produce and products for export, the country has to increase energy generation by an extra 10,000 megawatts in the next 7 years.

This will support and attract industrialisation, light up the underserved villages, and lower the cost of electricity countrywide.



11. NATIONAL SAVINGS



Between Kenya's independence in 1963 and 2023, Kenyan employees paid KSh200 as pension, with employers contributing an equal amount, as savings to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). For these 60 years, Kenyans contributed KSh320 billion as national savings.

These were very low savings, especially because such national contributions are important not only to secure employees in retirement, but also as a source of cheaper financing for national development instead of contracting external debt.

But with the implementation of 6% of an employee's income as savings at NSSF and the employer paying a similar amount for the employee, as is the global practice, Kenya has begun the journey to economic independence.

In the past two years of the 6% contributions, savings at NSSF have more than doubled to KSh690 billion. In two and a half years, Kenyans have contributed KSh370 billion compared to KSh320 billion they had contributed for 60 years!

12. PEACE AND SECURITY

POLICE, PRISONS AND NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE OFFICERS REFORMS

- On his first day in office on September 14, 2022, President Ruto granted the National Police Service financial independence and appointed an accounting officer independent of the Office of the President.
- Following the appointment of a taskforce to look into the terms of service of the disciplined forces, the first and second phases of the police and prisons officers' salary review as proposed by the Maraga Report were implemented.
- Recruitment and training of additional 10,000 officers.
- Appointment of a National Steering Committee and Technical Committee to review and develop legislative policies for the National Police Service, Correctional Services and NYS as proposed in the Maraga report.





IMPROVED THE WELFARE OF THE SECURITY PERSONNEL

- National Police Service Veterans and Fallen Heroes Bill drafted to give way for the establishment of the Benevolent Fund.
- Medical and Comprehensive Group Life cover procured for all police and prison officers.
- Trained 5,892 Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, 1,233 Assistant County Commissioners, 287 Officers Commanding Station (OCS) and 3,896 Prison officers on promotional courses.
- 3,930 NGAOs and support staff, 2,582 police officers and 3,930 NGAO and support staff sensitised on mental health.
- Affordable housing under construction for the disciplined forces: 7,578 for the National Police Service and 28,000 for the Kenya Prison Service.
- Lower cadre officers (sergeant and below) given option of serving in their home counties from the age of 50.
- New uniform for 35,000 police, 57,996 in the prison service and 3,500 NGAO.

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

- Operationalised 884 gazetted administrative units - 3 sub-regions, 42 sub-counties, 90 divisions, 351 locations and 398 sub-locations.
- National Government Administration Officers services digitised with the development of the National Government Administration reporting information management system.
- 37 Civil Registration offices operationalised.
- 33 National Registration Offices operationalised.
- 3 additional Immigration offices operationalised in Kericho and Bungoma.

DIGITISATION OF KENYA PRISONS SERVICES

- Launched the National Government Administration Police Unit (NGAPU) and deployed 6,000 officers across the country to enhance security and work with NGAO officers, from chiefs to regional commissioners.

- Police modernisation programme
- Assorted modern security equipment acquired and maintained.
- Additional High-capacity Personalisation Passport printers acquired, increasing printing capacity from 1,400 to 5,000 passports a day.

DIGITISATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

- 22,500 services onboarded to e-Citizen Platform.
- 912,009 e-passports issued.
- 42,743 work permits issued.
- 2.68 million Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA) issued, generating \$60 million (KSh7.8 billion).
- 2.3 million third generation identity cards issued.
- Strengthened Capacity to Enforce Border Management
- Established 4 joint operation centers at Moi International Airport (Mombasa), Isebania (Migori), Kisumu International Airport, Kisumu Port.

- Installation of cameras at the Border control points.

Facial recognition system installation ongoing (Integrated Border Control Management System).

REVAMPED KENYA PRISONS ENTERPRISES

- Installed a rice mill at Mwea Prison.
- Installed maize milling plant and weighbridge at Naivasha Prison.
- Established seed potato processing infrastructure, a 10-acre drip irrigation system with 3 customised greenhouses, at Nyandarua GK Prison.
- 186 affordable houses for prison officers: Wundanyi Main (12 units), Wundanyi Women (12 units), Busia Women (6 units), Kamiti Medium Prison (6 units), Shimo la Tewa Maximum (100 units), Ruiru Prisons (50 units).

FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- Enhanced crackdown and seizure of assorted illicit alcohol, narcotics and psychotropic substances, and

- 13 key suspects arrested and arraigned in court.

- Closure of 15 sub-standard rehabilitation centres.
- Ongoing construction of the model Miritini Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre.
- Proposed construction of rehabilitation and treatment centres in the 47 counties.

RESTORED PEACE IN FRONTIER AND BORDER COUNTIES

- Energised Operation Maliza Uhaliyu in the North Rift: 798 illegal firearms and 4,273 ammunition have been surrendered, 286 persons arrested and 21,724 animals recovered.

13. CONCLUSION

The Kenya Kwanza Government's inclusive and transformative agenda is people-centred. It is about:

- i. Lower cost of living
- ii. A healthy, food-secure, and stable nation.
- iii. More jobs and income opportunities.
- iv. Decent, affordable, and dignified housing for all.
- v. Empowered farmers and businesspeople.
- vi. Relevant education for our children.
- vii. Digital connectivity and enabling mobility.
- viii. A shared prosperity for all Kenyans.



ANNEXURES: DATA BREAKDOWN PER COUNTY

ANNEX I: AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

FERTILISER DISBURSED - TOTAL METRIC PER COUNTY 2022- JAN 2026

County	Fertilizer Disbursed (MTons)
Baringo (Rift Valley)	427,699,00
Bomet (South Rift)	444,800,00
Bungoma (Western)	1,833,952,00
Busia (Western)	298,793,00
Elgeyo Marakwet (Rift Valley)	400,520,00
Embu (Eastern)	491,244,00
Garissa (North Eastern)	5,576,00
Homa Bay (Nyanza)	227,292,00
Isiolo (Eastern)	94,208,00
Kajiado (Rift Valley)	133,998,00
Kakamega (Western)	1,114,206,00
Kericho (South Rift)	896,295,00
Kiambu (Central)	412,306,00
Kilifi (Coastal)	27,043,00
Kirinyaga (Central)	730,149,00
Kisii (Nyanza)	420,279,00
Kisumu (Nyanza)	363,974,00
Kitui (Eastern)	84,281,00
Kwale (Coastal)	39,659,00
Laikipia (Rift Valley)	583,659,00
Lamu (Coastal)	37,751,00
Machakos (Eastern)	369,918,00
Makueni (Eastern)	347,350,00
Meru (Eastern)	570,082,00
Migori (Nyanza)	1,012,884,00
Mombasa (Coastal)	5,840,00

Murang'a (Central)	296,165.00
Nakuru (Rift Valley)	2,041,454.00
Nandi (North Rift)	1,180,817.00
Narok (South Rift)	1,321,025.00
Nyamira (Nyanza)	176,907.00
Nyandarua (Central)	349,084.00
Nyeri (Central)	281,165.00
Samburu (Rift Valley)	26,888.00
Siaya (Nyanza)	296,095.00
Taita Taveta (Coastal)	63,595.00
Tana River (Coastal)	101,868.00
Tharaka Nithi (Eastern)	212,503.00
Trans-Nzoia (Rift Valley)	1,354,193.00
Uasin Gishu (Rift Valley)	3,193,894.00
Vihiga (Western)	377,799.00
Wajir (North Eastern)	100.00
West Pokot (Rift Valley)	460,734.00
TOTAL	23,108,044.00

TREND IN FERTILIZER REDEMPTION UNDER THE NATIONAL SUBSIDY PROGRAMME (50 KG BAGS)

Year/Period	Basis of Measurement	Quantity Redeemed (Bags)	Cumulative Total (Bags)
2022	Annual redemption	1,400,000	1,400,000
2023	Annual redemption	4,900,000	6,300,000
2024	Annual redemption	7,300,000	13,600,000
2025	Long + Short Rains (NCPB verified)	10,116,217	23,716,217
2026 (20th January)	Long Rains – partial	706,269	24,422,486

ANNEX II: MSMES AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION

HUSTLER FUND PERSONAL LOANS DISBURSEMENTS PER COUNTY 2022- JAN 2026

No.	County	Borrowers (Mn)	Disbursements (Bn)
1	Nairobi	2.79	11.77
2	Kiambu	1.61	7.24
3	Nakuru	1.10	4.11
4	Machakos	0.84	2.52
5	Kakamega	0.75	2.16
6	Meru	0.71	2.09
7	Kilifi	0.67	1.63
8	Uasin Gishu	0.67	2.49
9	Mombasa	0.64	2.46
10	Kajiado	0.64	2.34
11	Bungoma	0.62	1.91
12	Kisumu	0.58	1.45
13	Kisii	0.53	1.13
14	Muranga	0.48	1.87
15	Kitui	0.48	1.03
16	Narok	0.45	1.10
17	Homa Bay	0.45	0.81
18	Nandi	0.44	1.56
19	Kericho	0.43	1.56
20	Bomet	0.43	1.41
21	Makueni	0.42	0.97
22	Migori	0.41	0.80
23	Siaya	0.41	0.90
24	Nyeri	0.40	1.81
25	Trans Nzoia	0.40	1.34
26	Busia	0.34	0.93
27	Embu	0.34	1.24
28	Kwale	0.34	0.80
29	Kirinyaga	0.32	1.15
30	Nyamira	0.26	0.61
31	Laikipia	0.26	0.99
32	Nyandarua	0.26	0.96
33	Baringo	0.24	0.85

34	Vihiga	0.23	0.68
35	Tharaka-Nithi	0.23	0.65
36	Turkana	0.23	0.31
37	Elgeyo-Marakwet	0.19	0.54
38	Garissa	0.17	0.22
39	Taita Taveta	0.17	0.53
40	West Pokot	0.15	0.27
41	Tana River	0.12	0.20
42	Wajir	0.12	0.12
43	Marsabit	0.11	0.14
44	Mandera	0.10	0.10
45	Samburu	0.09	0.16
46	Isiolo	0.09	0.19
47	Lamu	0.07	0.17
Grand Total		21.7	69.9

HUSTLER FUND BRIDGE LOAN DISBURSEMENT PER COUNTY 2022-2025

No.	County	Borrowers	Amount (Bn)
1	Nairobi	70,950	1,635
2	Kiambu	46,282	1,051
3	Nakuru	32,258	639
4	Uasin Gishu	22,061	402
5	Machakos	16,956	348
6	Mombasa	14,605	341
7	Kakamega	18,518	337
8	Kajiado	15,121	332
9	Kericho	16,563	303
10	Bungoma	16,022	298
11	Meru	21,777	291
12	Bomet	18,309	284
13	Muranga	12,533	279
14	Nyeri	12,404	270
15	Nandi	15,562	265
16	Trans Nzoia	11,098	222
17	Kisumu	11,385	209
18	Kilifi	10,755	207
19	Embu	9,139	170

20	Narok	9,454	155
21	Busia	7,648	150
22	Kisii	8,675	150
23	Baringo	7,561	142
24	Kitui	8,034	125
25	Kirinyaga	7,517	152
26	Laikipia	7,120	141
27	Makueni	7,296	133
28	Siaya	7,458	127
29	Nyandarua	6,464	126
30	Vihiga	5,947	115
31	Migori	6,245	107
32	Homa Bay	5,912	97
33	Tharaka-Nithi	6,934	97
34	Kwale	4,893	94
35	Taita Taveta	4,141	84
36	Nyamira	5,110	81
37	Elgeyo-Marakwet	4,739	77
38	West Pokot	2,328	32
39	Turkana	2,232	27
40	Isiolo	1,160	21
41	Lamu	1,075	21
42	Tana River	1,092	18
43	Samburu	1,070	17
44	Garissa	954	14
45	Marsabit	677	9
46	Wajir	436	6
47	Mandera	336	5
Grand Total		529,992	10.31

ANNEX III: YOUTH AGENDA, CREATIVE ECONOMY & LABOUR MOBILITY

NYOTA PROJECT DISBURSEMENT AS AT 21ST JANUARY 2026

No.	County	Number of Youth	Amount @ 25,000
1	Bungoma	3,548	88,700,000
2	Busia	2,467	61,675,000
3	Kakamega	4,442	111,050,000
4	Vihiga	1,698	42,450,000
5	Baringo	1,897	47,425,000
6	Bomet	1,323	33,075,000
7	Elgeyo/Marakwet	1,262	31,550,000
8	Kericho	1,959	48,975,000
9	Nakuru	3,143	78,575,000
10	Nandi	1,634	40,850,000
11	Narok	1,505	37,625,000
12	Trans Nzoia	1,340	33,500,000
13	Turkana	1,869	46,725,000
14	Uasin Gishu	1,881	47,025,000
15	West Pokot	1,448	36,200,000
16	Kirinyaga	1,267	31,675,000
17	Murang'a	2,321	58,025,000
18	Nyandarua	1,607	40,175,000
19	Nyeri	1,705	42,625,000
20	Isiolo	695	17,375,000
21	Laikipia	855	21,375,000
22	Samburu	1,102	27,550,000
23	Marsabit	1,507	37,675,000
24	Kitui	2,455	61,375,000
25	Machakos	2,132	53,300,000
26	Makueni	1,325	33,125,000
Subtotal		48,387	1,209,675,000
1	Kajiado	1,332	33,300,000
2	Kiambu	3,686	92,150,000
3	Nairobi	5,155	128,875,000
Subtotal		10,173	254,325,000
GRAND TOTAL		58,560	1,464,000,000



DELIVERING THE PLAN • BOTTOM UP ECONOMIC
TRANSFORMATION AGENDA