KENYA

Policy and Investment Priorities for Advancing the Kampala CAADP Goals and Target Commitments in Kenya

KAMPALA CAADP SERIES

COUNTRY DIAGNOSTICS

AKADEMIYA

Brochure #1

Policy and Investment Priorities for Advancing the Kampala CAADP Goals and Target Commitments in Kenya

KAMPALA CAADP SERIES: COUNTRY DIAGNOSTICS

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Suggested Citation: Henning, C., J. Ziesmer, M. Tankari, H. Okodua, M. Pene, M.H. Diallo, P. Guthiga, and J. Collins. 2026. *Policy and Investment Priorities for Advancing the Kampala CAADP Goals and Target Commitments in Kenya*. Kampala CAADP Series, Country Diagnostics Brochure #1. Kigali: AKADEMIYA2063. https://doi.org/10.54067/KCSD/Kenya/No.1

This report was produced under AKADEMIYA2063's **Kampala CAADP Series**, an initiative designed to provide a policy deployment package to support the domestication and implementation of the Kampala CAADP Declaration on Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa, adopted by the African Union (AU). This brochure draws on findings from the **Kampala Goals and Milestones Report for Kenya,** part of a series of diagnostic studies conducted in selected countries to support AU Member States and regional economic communities (RECs) in integrating the Declaration into their national and regional agrifood systems investment plans (NASIPs and RASIPs), while promoting best practices in agrifood systems governance.

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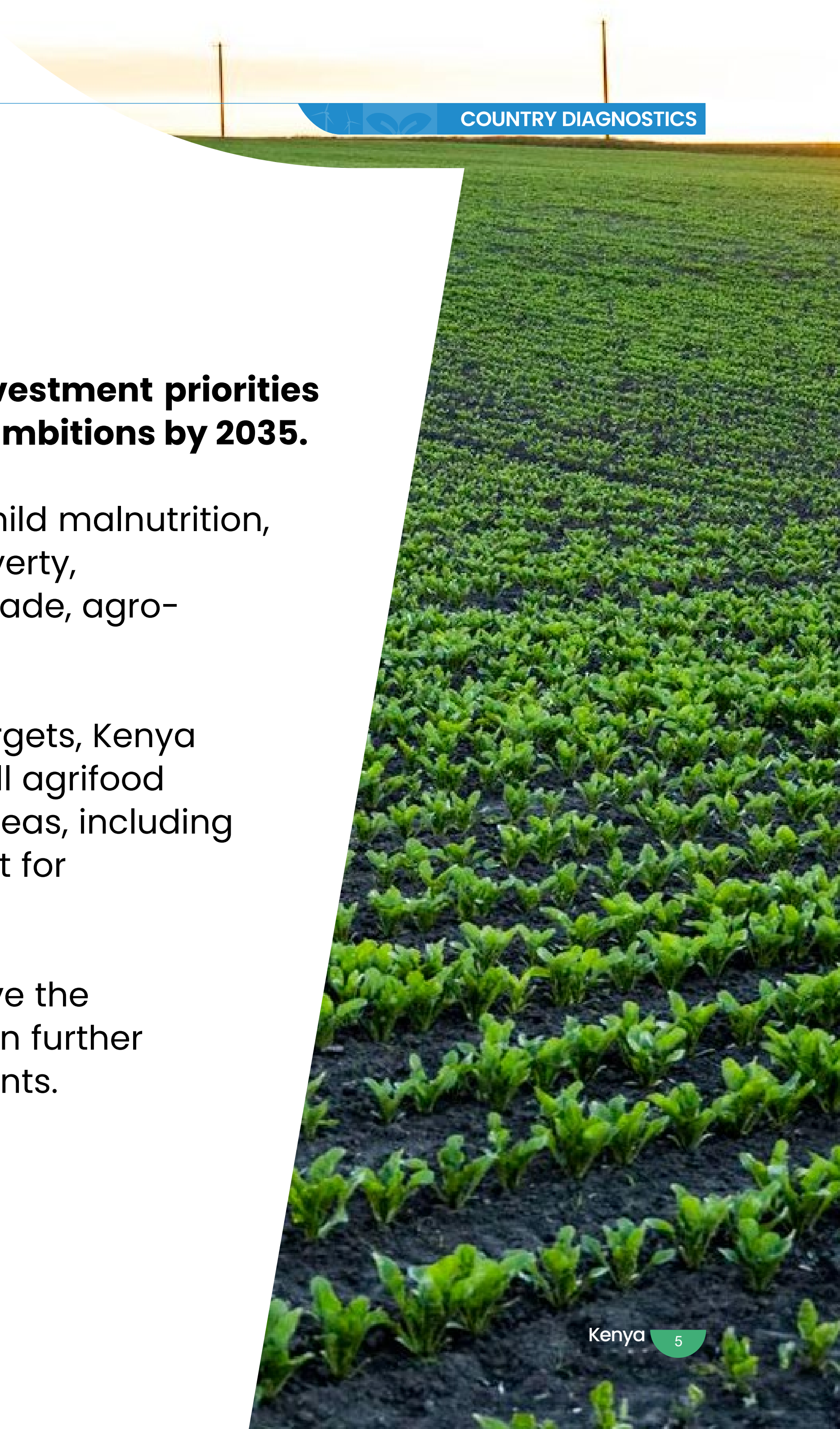
Introduction

The Kampala CAADP Declaration, adopted by African Heads of State and Government in January 2025, calls on AU Member States and RECs to integrate the Declaration into national and regional agrifood systems investment plans (NASIPs and RASIPs) and to adopt best practices in agrifood systems governance. To develop and implement effective NASIPs aligned with the Declaration, countries require detailed evidence on the impacts of investments and policy priorities on the Kampala goals.

This brochure is the first in a series of seven brochures presenting results from the Kampala Goals and Milestones Report for Kenya, an ex-ante analysis of country progress toward achieving the Kampala commitments on agrifood system transformation. To assess how Kenya can translate the Kampala CAADP Declaration into measurable progress by 2035, the analysis formulates several scenarios, including a continuation of current trends as well as reallocation of public expenditure priorities consistent with the Kampala Declaration, and examines their prospects for achieving key goals and targets. This brochure summarizes the policy and investment options examined in the Kampala Goals and Milestones Report and focuses on the implications for public decision-making. Readers seeking model specifications, figures, and complete target trajectories should refer to the subsequent brochures, which present report results in greater detail.



The central finding is that continuing current policy and investment priorities would yield progress, but not enough to meet the Kampala ambitions by 2035.

- Kenya performs relatively well on agrifood output growth, child malnutrition, and some resilience measures, but remains off track on poverty, undernourishment, healthy diet affordability, intra-African trade, agro-processing, and agrifood investment.

- To accelerate progress and achieve additional Kampala targets, Kenya would need to reallocate public expenditures to raise overall agrifood spending and direct a larger share to the most impactful areas, including extension services, digital market infrastructure, and support for cooperatives and other farmer organizations.

- Targeted transfers to poor households and efforts to improve the trade environment and mutual accountability processes can further accelerate progress toward Kampala goals and commitments.

Background

Kenya’s Economic and Agrifood Profile[1]

A review of Kenya’s economic, demographic, and agrifood system structure prior to the adoption of the Kampala Declaration demonstrates the country’s scope for transformation and the constraints that must be managed during implementation. Kenya is a lower-middle-income country and the largest economy in the East African Community, with a GDP estimated at USD 110 billion in 2021. The economy is structurally diverse. Services dominate, accounting for 43.0 percent of GDP, while agriculture (23.4 percent of GDP) remains the backbone of rural livelihoods and a key source of exports. Industry (12.8 percent of GDP) is smaller but strategically important for job creation and value addition. Agro-processing accounts for 5.9 percent of GDP, and public services for 14.9 percent.

Kenya’s demographic profile creates both opportunities and pressure. The population was about 54 million in 2021, with a high growth rate and a very young age structure. Nearly 60 percent of Kenyans are under 25. This creates scope for labor force expansion and market growth, but also raises the urgency of job creation. Poverty in Kenya is concentrated in rural areas.

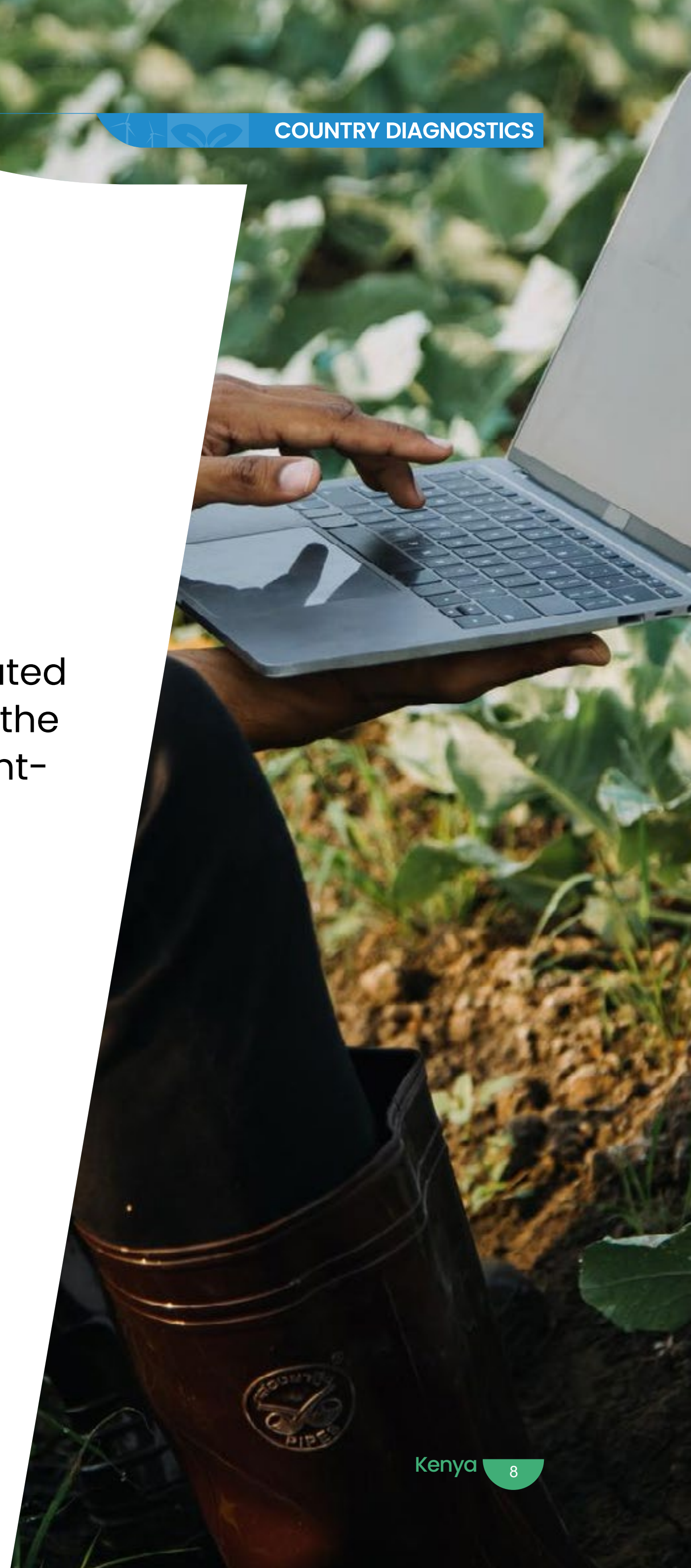
[1] For further details on the results described in this section, please see Kampala CAADP Series Country Diagnostics Brochure #2 (Henning et al. 2026a). https://doi.org/10.54067/KCSD/Kenya/No.2

In 2021, national poverty stood at 39.4 percent. Rural poverty was significantly higher at 51.7 percent, compared with 16.2 percent in urban areas. Undernourishment affected 31.5 percent of the population, with much higher rates in rural areas. These differences explain why the Kampala agenda cannot be treated as a general growth agenda alone, but must be augmented with effective transfer and empowerment policies to reach rural households in particular.

Food crops play a major role in Kenya's agrifood system, accounting for about 10 percent of GDP. Major food crops include maize, vegetables, roots, and pulses. Export crops account for about 6 percent of GDP, with significant contributions from fruits and nuts, coffee, tea, cocoa, and horticulture. Livestock accounts for slightly under 5 percent of GDP. Agro-processing is a promising subsector with significant potential to link farm production to jobs, value addition, trade, and structural transformation. It accounts for 5.9 percent of GDP, with food processing as the largest component.

The agrifood sector accounts for the largest share of national exports, over 55 percent. These exports are concentrated in export crops and agro-processing products, including coffee, tea, and cocoa, horticultural commodities, and processed foods. This concentration reflects comparative advantage, but also exposes the sector to commodity, market, and logistics risks. Imports point to structural gaps in the agrifood system, with processed products accounting for most agrifood imports. The policy challenge is therefore twofold: protect export competitiveness while expanding domestic processing capacity where Kenya has a credible economic base.

Assessing Kenya’s CAADP Performance Under Maputo and Malabo[2]



The report assesses whether the policy and investment priorities that operated during the first two decades of CAADP would allow Kenya to achieve the Kampala ambitions over the next decade. This section provides the current-trends baseline against which future options are evaluated.

Kenya’s public investment priorities during Maputo and Malabo

Public agrifood expenditure is defined to include farm support, natural resource management, market access, science and technology innovation, and an enabling environment. Rural infrastructure expenditure is also included and treated as a non-agrifood category, with direct effects on CAADP outcomes.

[2] For further details on the results described in this section, please see Kampala CAADP Series Country Diagnostics Brochure #3 (Henning et al. 2026b). https://doi.org/10.54067/KCSD/Kenya/No.3

During the Maputo and Malabo periods, the budget share of public agrifood expenditure remained at around 4 to 5 percent. Rural infrastructure investment increased after the Malabo Declaration, while spending within agrifood shifted away from science and technology and toward market access, natural resource management, and farm support.

Under current public expenditure patterns, direct agrifood investments account for about 5.1 percent of the total government budget, rural infrastructure for 9.3 percent, and urban infrastructure for 10.6 percent. The baseline for assessing whether Kenya is on track to achieve the Kampala goals assumes a continuation of these expenditure patterns.

Progress toward Kampala commitments under current trends

Under the continuation of current policy and investment priorities, Kenya's progress toward the Kampala commitments is positive but uneven. If current policy priorities and expenditure patterns are maintained, Kenya is expected to make the most progress under Commitments 3 and 5, with larger gaps in the other commitment areas.

Under Commitment 1 on sustainable food production, agro-industrialization, and trade, the country exceeds the target for agrifood output growth and makes substantial progress in reducing post-harvest losses. However, it remains far from the targets for intra-African agricultural trade and for the share of locally processed food.

For Commitment 2 on agrifood investment and financing, Kenya underperforms on key investment indicators. The share of public agricultural expenditure remains around 5 percent, below the 10 percent Kampala benchmark. Additional agrifood investment and reinvestment of agrifood GDP also remain below target levels.

Under Commitment 3 on food and nutrition security, undernourishment declines but remains at 21.3 percent by 2035, falling far short of the zero hunger target. The share of households able to afford a healthy diet reaches only 32 percent, well below the 60 percent target. However, progress on child stunting and wasting is stronger, surpassing the Kampala targets.

For Commitment 4 on inclusivity and equitable livelihoods, poverty falls by 23 percent, far short of the target to halve poverty. For Commitment 5 on resilient agrifood systems, the share of households protected from shocks reaches 42 percent at the national level, exceeding the target of 40 percent, but only 34 percent in rural areas.

The baseline therefore shows the limits of continuing current policy and investment choices. The largest gaps include rural poverty, hunger, diet affordability, trade integration, agro-processing, and the level and composition of agrifood investment.

Opportunities to Achieve Kampala Ambitions through Growth and Transfer Policies[3]

Two features of Kenya's economy determine the scope and pace of achieving the Kampala ambitions: (1) the distribution of income among poor and rich households in rural and urban areas and how incomes respond to growth across sectors, and (2) the distribution of value added across economic sectors and how it changes in response to different public expenditure patterns.

The report shows that the largest share of income in Kenya accrues to high-skilled labor and capital. However, poorer rural households derive most of their income from lower-productivity factors, particularly unskilled labor and agricultural land. In terms of economic sectors, poor rural households gain significant shares of their income from the agrifood sector, particularly from food and export crops, as well as from the services sector. Growth concentrated in capital-intensive or high-skill sectors can raise GDP without meaningful impact on these households. These patterns imply that pathways to achieving the Kampala commitments must boost growth in key sectors, and that—given that poorer households derive most of their income from lower-productivity factors and sectors—relying on the growth pathway alone may not be sufficient to achieve the Kampala ambitions.

[3] For further details on the results described in this section, please see Kampala CAADP Series Country Diagnostics Brochure #4 (Henning et al. 2026c). https://doi.org/10.54067/KCSD/Kenya/No.4

Key pathways toward the realization of Kampala agenda goals

The report then examines the expected sectoral growth contributions to achieving key Kampala goals, and the potential of transfer policies to supplement the impacts of growth. Transfers cannot replace growth, but they can help reach the poorest households faster than growth alone. In the analysis, transfers are designed to be budget-neutral and financed through taxes on higher-income households. The contributions of economic growth and transfer policies are assessed in several steps. The impact of economic growth on key outcomes—increased rural and urban incomes, reduced poverty and undernourishment, and increased affordability of healthy diets—is evaluated with and without targeted transfers. The differential impact is disaggregated at the level of broad economic sectors, then across agrifood subsectors, and finally across individual agrifood value chains. This design is intended to guide detailed targeting and prioritization of policy and investment decisions.

The practical conclusion is that while growth is the main pathway to achieving the Kampala outcomes, transfers also contribute positively and significantly to most outcomes. The largest impacts are seen in reducing undernourishment—for which the added contribution of transfer policies can be as high as nearly 40 percent of the improvement resulting from growth alone—as well as in increasing rural incomes and reducing poverty. Transfers thus provide a complementary short-term instrument for households that growth reaches too slowly.

In addition, the composition of growth matters. Agrifood system growth contributes significantly more to all key outcomes than growth in any other sector. Within the agrifood system, growth in the food crops and agro-processing sectors is particularly impactful. Among detailed agrifood value chains, maize, pulses, cattle and raw milk, food processing, and beverages are high-impact areas, although their relative importance varies by outcome.

Policy and Investment Priority Areas for Higher Incomes, Reduced Poverty and Hunger, and Healthy Diets[4]

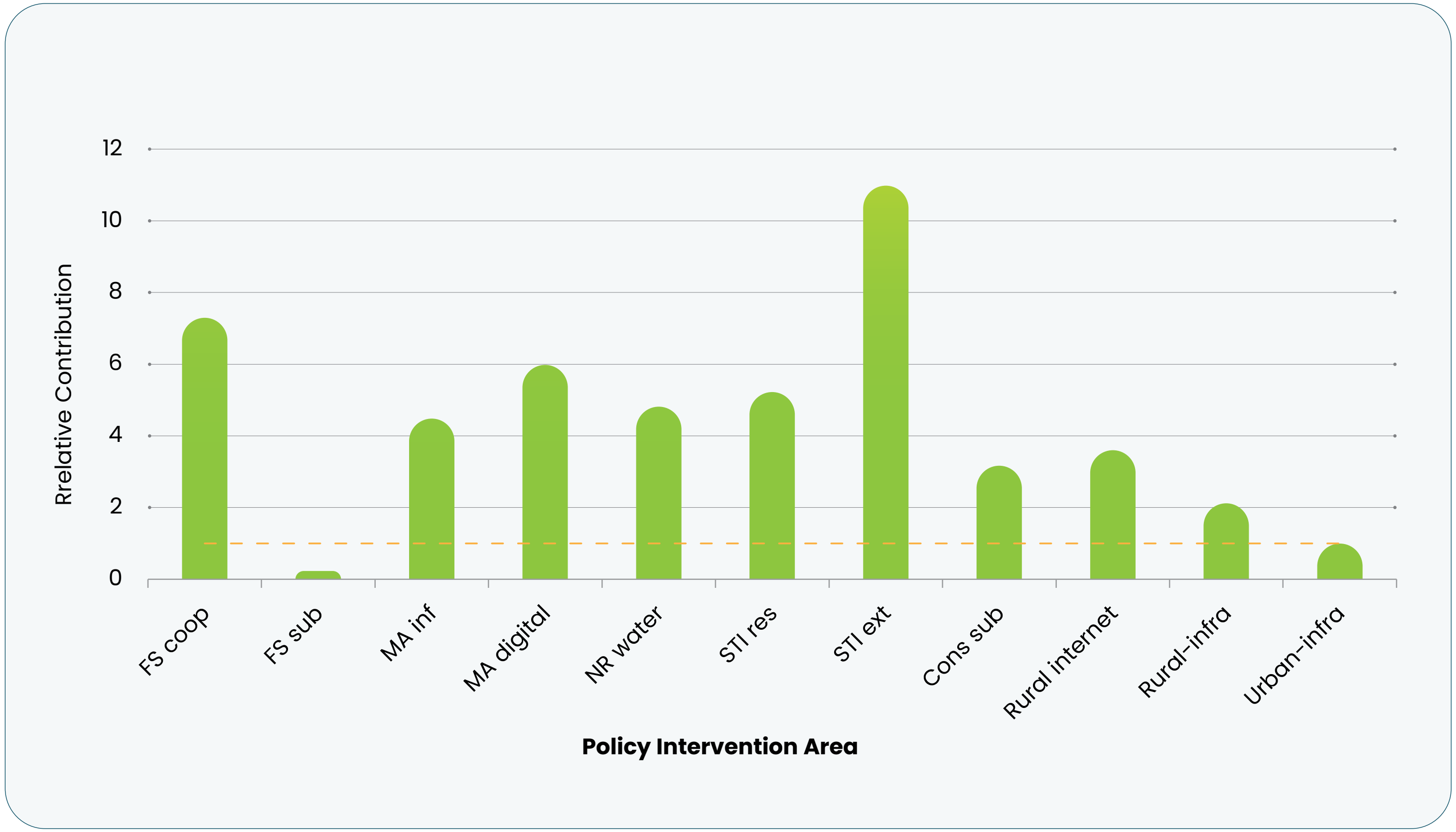
For these impacts on incomes, poverty, and nutrition to materialize, the government needs to make the necessary investments to achieve the required growth. Accordingly, the report next compares the relative contributions of different public expenditure categories, both within and outside agrifood systems, to these key outcomes to guide investment prioritization and targeting.

[4] For further details on the results described in this section, please see Kampala CAADP Series Country Diagnostics Brochure #5 (Henning et al. 2026d). https://doi.org/10.54067/KCSD/Kenya/No.5

The results point to a clear rebalancing of priorities. Additional agrifood spending generally yields higher returns on rural and urban incomes, poverty, undernourishment, and the affordability of a healthy diet than comparable non-agrifood spending. Among agrifood expenditure categories, spending on science and technology innovation has the strongest and most consistent impacts, particularly through the extension services subcategory. Spending on market access also performs strongly, especially digital market infrastructure that lowers transaction costs and connects producers to input and output markets. Expenditures on farm support are highly effective when directed toward strengthening farmer cooperatives. The other subcategory under farm support spending, generalized farm subsidies, generates much less impact than other agrifood as well as non-agrifood expenditure categories. Natural resource management, especially water management, remains important for productivity and resilience outcomes.

For example, Figure 1 shows the impacts of alternative types of expenditure on poverty reduction. The contributions of all areas are shown relative to urban infrastructure expenditures, which serve as the benchmark and are assigned a value of 1. Expenditures on extension services and support to farmer cooperatives show the largest impact on poverty reduction, a result also observed for reductions in undernourishment and increases in urban and rural incomes, as well as in the affordability of healthy diets.

Figure 1 Impact of additional public expenditure on poverty reduction by intervention area



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *For purposes of comparison, the contribution of urban infrastructure expenditures is used as the benchmark and assigned a value of 1. FS coop—farm support expenditures for cooperatives; FS sub—farm support expenditures for farm subsidies; MA inf—market access expenditures for physical infrastructure; MA digital—market access expenditures for digital infrastructure; NR water—natural resource management expenditures for water; NR land—natural resource management expenditures for land; STI res—science, technology and innovation expenditures for research; STI ext—science, technology and innovation expenditures for extension services ; Cons sub—consumer subsidies; Rural-infra—rural infrastructure; Urban-infra—urban infrastructure.*

The analysis suggests that Kenya needs more agrifood spending and a better spending mix. To accelerate progress toward achieving Kampala goals, Kenya would need to increase public expenditures on extension services, support for farmer cooperatives, and digital market infrastructure.

Optimal Policy Scenarios for Realizing Kampala Ambitions[5]

Based on the alternative outcome pathways and the investment and policy drivers assessed above, the report develops two alternative optimal scenarios. The Kampala CAADP Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario, or K-PRN, identifies policy and expenditure options that maximize a weighted poverty reduction and nutrition improvement index. The Kampala CAADP Country Target Alignment scenario, or K-CTA, maximizes a weighted index of target indicators from commitment areas 1 to 5. The K-PRN scenario does not seek to achieve individual Kampala targets but focuses exclusively on higher-level poverty and nutrition goals. The K-CTA, on the other hand, searches for the best combination of progress against all targets that would yield the best outcomes for Kenya. In other words, K-CTA ensures that Kenya meets its accountability obligations with respect to the realization of each individual Declaration target.

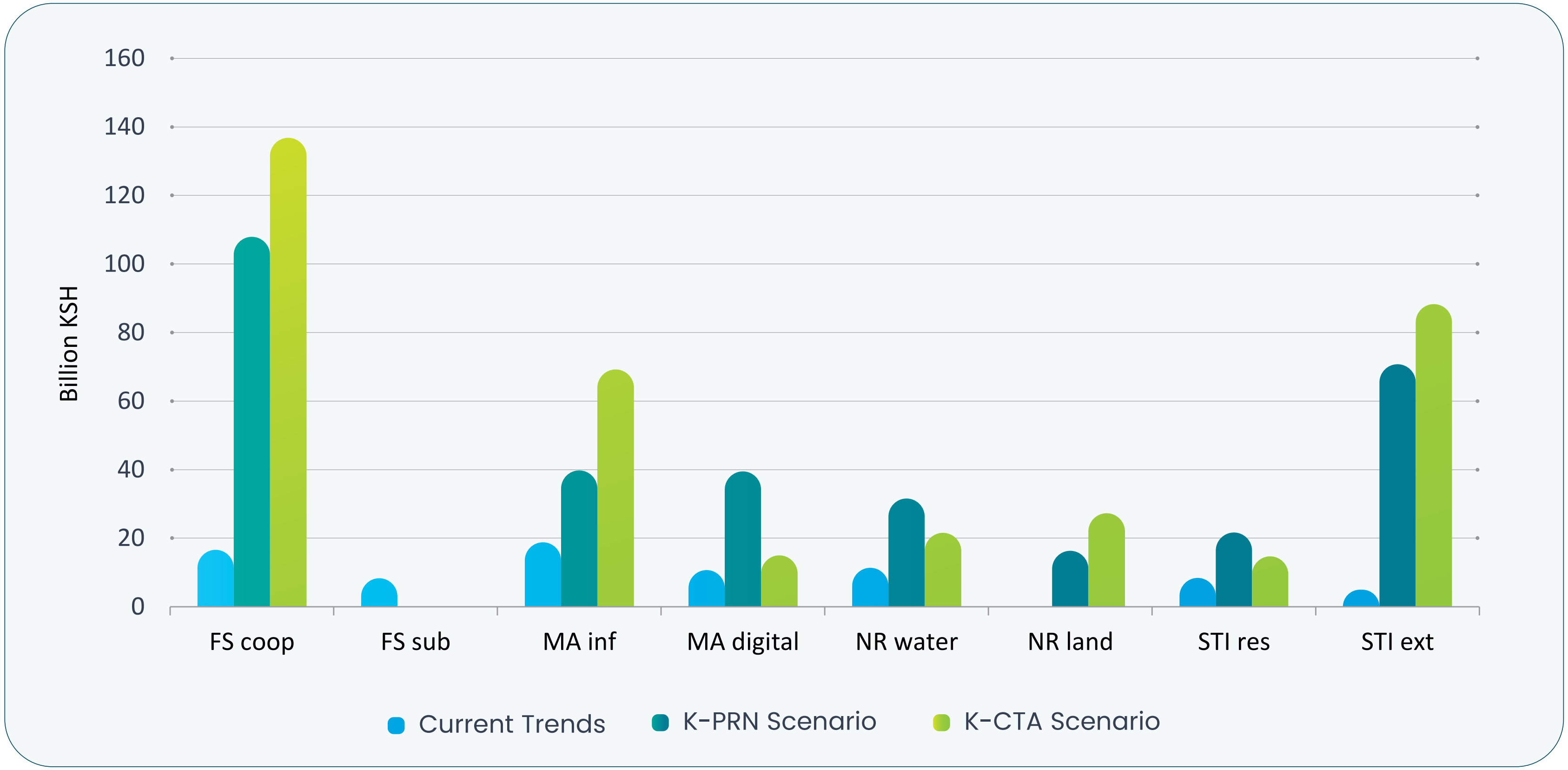
Notably, both scenarios require substantially higher public investment in agrifood systems. The agrifood share of total budget outlays rises from about 5 percent under current trends to 19.7 percent under K-PRN and about 22 percent under K-CTA. In absolute terms, agrifood spending increases from KSh 86.2 billion to KSh 334.6 billion under K-PRN and to KSh 380.0 billion under K-CTA. The composition of expenditure also changes.

[5] For further details on the results described in this section, please see Kampala CAADP Series Country Diagnostics Brochure #6 (Henning et al. 2026e). https://doi.org/10.54067/KCSD/Kenya/No.6

Under the optimal scenarios, farm support and science and technology become the leading priorities. Farm support rises from about 29 percent of current agrifood expenditures to 32 and 36 percent under the K-PRN and K-CTA scenarios, respectively. The increase in farm support is directed to farmer cooperatives, while non-targeted farm subsidies are phased out. Within the science and technology spending category, which increases from 16 percent of current agrifood expenditures to 28 and 27 percent under the two optimal scenarios, extension receives more funding than research, reversing the current allocation. The share of natural resource management in agrifood expenditures remains similar at about 12 percent, but the share of investment in the land management subcategory, currently negligible, jumps to between 5 and 7 percent. The relative weight of market access within agrifood expenditures declines due to larger investment increases in other areas. Under the K-CTA scenario, the physical market infrastructure subcategory sees higher expenditures than the digital market infrastructure subcategory, similar to current trends, but under K-PRN, the two market access subcategories see approximately equal investment.

Notwithstanding changes in the relative shares of agrifood expenditure categories, all agrifood expenditure categories except farm subsidies increase significantly in absolute terms under both optimal scenarios (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Optimal annual public expenditure allocation by detailed expenditure category under different policy scenarios (billion KSH)



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *K-PRN Scenario—Kampala CAADP Poverty Reduction and Nutrition Scenario; K-CTA Scenario—Kampala CAADP Country Target Alignment Scenario; FS coop—farm support expenditures for cooperatives; FS sub—farm support expenditures for farm subsidies; MA inf—market access expenditures for physical infrastructure; MA digital—market access expenditures for digital infrastructure; NR water—natural resource management expenditures for water; NR land—natural resource management expenditures for land; STI res—science, technology, and innovation expenditures for research; STI ext—science, technology, and innovation expenditures for extension services.*

Expected outcomes by 2035 are materially stronger under the optimal scenarios than under current trends. Poverty reduction between 2025 and 2035 improves from 23 percent under current trends to 46 percent under both K-PRN and K-CTA, close to the Kampala goal of a 50 percent decline. Undernourishment in 2035 falls from 21.3 percent under current trends to about 18 percent under the optimal scenarios. The share of the population able to afford a healthy diet increases from 32 percent to 35 percent. Rural resilience reaches the 40 percent benchmark. Under both optimal scenarios, expenditures on rural and urban infrastructure decline significantly to accommodate an increase in agrifood expenditures.

In reality, large declines in infrastructure spending may not be fiscally feasible or politically desirable. Because significant budget repurposing may not be feasible, a third scenario is added that limits the decline in infrastructure expenditures to a maximum of 20 percent. Under this Kampala CAADP Limited Fiscal Space (K-LFS) scenario, the overall agrifood budget share rises to roughly 9 percent. Shares for all individual agrifood expenditure categories, except farm subsidies, also increase, though less markedly than under the K-PRN and K-CTA scenarios. The K-LFS scenario still improves expected 2035 outcomes compared with current trends, but progress is slower than under the optimal scenarios: undernourishment declines to 19.3 percent, healthy diet affordability reaches 34 percent, and poverty reduction reaches 37.9 percent.

Kenya's Projected 2035 Outcomes by Kampala Commitment Area[6]

Under the K-PRN scenario, the policy priorities and expenditure allocations specified for Kenya lead to stronger progress across the Kampala commitments. The country realizes the broad goals of Commitment 2 (investment and finance), Commitment 3 (food security and nutrition), and Commitment 5 (resilient agrifood systems), while moving much closer to Commitments 1 (sustainable food production, agro-industrialization, and trade) and 4 (inclusivity and equitable livelihoods).

However, some targets remain challenging. Under Commitment 1, the target to increase agrifood output by 45 percent is far exceeded, and the target to reduce post-harvest losses by 50 percent is nearly achieved, but progress toward tripling intra-African agricultural trade and raising the share of locally processed food is limited. Under Commitment 3, Kenya still fails to eliminate undernourishment by 2035, and the healthy diet affordability target remains well below the 60 percent benchmark. The stunting and wasting targets are exceeded, while the target of halving poverty under Commitment 4 is achieved at around 90 percent. These gaps suggest that growth-focused expenditure reforms alone would not be sufficient to broadly advance key Kampala goals and targets and would need to be complemented by targeted transfer policies and other measures to accelerate progress.

[6] For further details on the results described in this section, please see Kampala CAADP Series Country Diagnostics Brochure #7 (Henning et al. 2026f). https://doi.org/10.54067/KCSD/Kenya/No.7

Opportunities to enhance outcomes through transfers, enhanced trade regimes and improved governance

Broad and accelerated growth remains the most effective way to achieve the Kampala ambitions. However, as noted earlier, growth may take considerable time and still leave out large portions of society. Fortunately, it is possible to boost the pace and inclusiveness of progress toward these ambitions. Targeted transfers to poor households can augment the short-term impacts of growth. Furthermore, policy and institutional reforms that do not require large expenditures but stimulate broad-based growth in the medium- to long-term provide additional avenues. These include reforms to improve trade regimes to reduce costs and increase competitiveness, as well as the adoption and deepening of mutual accountability processes, such as evidence-based and inclusive review mechanisms. To explore the potential of these areas, the report examines the additional benefits of coupling increased agrifood investments under the K-PRN scenario with targeted transfers,[7] improved trade regimes, and stronger mutual accountability processes. These measures are not substitutes for productivity-enhancing investment, but they improve the pace and distribution of resulting gains.

[7]In the simulations, transfers are budget-neutral, funded by taxes on higher-income households, and capped at no more than 2 percent of GDP.

The analysis finds that targeted consumer transfers have strong impacts on poverty and undernourishment and are highly effective at reducing inequality and rural-urban welfare gaps. Most of the improvement in poverty and undernourishment from transfers is concentrated among rural households. Further progress can be achieved by coupling targeted transfers with improved trade regimes, which together would reduce 2035 poverty rates to 9 percent—a marked improvement compared to the 26 percent under current trends and the 20 percent under the K-PRN scenario. For undernourishment, the combination of transfers with improved trade regimes reduces prevalence to 12 percent, compared with 21 percent under current trends and 18 percent under K-PRN. This policy mix advances the equity agenda, with poverty and undernourishment rates in rural areas falling slightly below urban rates. Targeted transfers and improved trade regimes also increase the share of households that can afford a healthy diet, though less starkly than for the poverty and undernourishment goals.

Enhanced mutual accountability also matters. Evidence-based policy design, effective review practices, better coordination across ministries and agencies, broader stakeholder participation, and stronger policy implementation learning improve the effectiveness of public spending. The analysis suggests that increased expenditure effectiveness from improved mutual accountability can accelerate progress toward poverty, nutrition, and income goals by 0.4 to 0.6 percentage points per year compared with outcomes under the K-PRN scenario without accountability improvements.

These results show that targeted transfers, an improved trading environment, and stronger mutual accountability are effective complements to growth-oriented policies. They substantially improve poverty and nutrition outcomes, particularly in rural areas.

Key Findings

The analysis clearly outlines the scope and importance of improving the level and allocation of public expenditures in the agrifood system to achieve Kenya's development aspirations under the Kampala agenda. Under current trends, agrifood expenditures remain at around 5 percent of total public budgets. While some Kampala targets are achieved, key poverty and undernourishment goals show much more limited progress. Detailed analysis of Kenya's socioeconomic structure shows that income, poverty, and nutrition outcomes respond most to growth in the agrifood sector, particularly in food crops and agro-processing. Reallocating public expenditures to the agrifood sector, particularly to support extension services, farmer cooperatives, and digital market infrastructure, would accelerate progress toward Kampala goals. Raising agrifood expenditures to around 20 percent of public budgets, with emphasis on the above priority areas, would significantly advance income, poverty, undernourishment, and resilience outcomes by 2035.

Augmenting these optimal expenditure patterns with targeted transfers to poor households, as well as reforms to improve trade regimes and strengthen mutual accountability, would further accelerate progress and reduce inequality between rural and urban households. While the political feasibility of large expenditure reallocations may be a challenge, there is still scope to boost Kenya's performance on key goals under limited fiscal space by focusing on key priorities.

Selected Quantitative Takeaways

Table 1 summarizes the core Kampala goals and target outcomes under current trends and across the K-PRN, K-CTA, and K-LFS scenarios.

Table 1 Core Kampala welfare outcomes by 2035

Indicator	Kampala Target	Current Trends	K-PRN	K-CTA	K-LFS
Undernourishment	0.0%	21.3%	17.9%	18.05%	19.3%
Share of the population able to afford a healthy diet	60%	32%	35%	35%	34%
Poverty headcount reduction	-50%	-23%	-46%	-45.85%	-37.90%
Resilient households (national)	40%	42%	48%	48%	46%
Resilient households (rural)	40%	34%	40%	40%	37%
Resilient households (urban)	40%	60%	60%	61%	61%

Note: *K-PRN—Kampala CAADP Poverty Reduction and Nutrition Scenario; K-CTA—Kampala CAADP Country Target Alignment Scenario; K-LFS—Kampala Limited Fiscal Space Scenario.*

Table 2 summarizes additional Kampala goal achievements that can be realized through targeted transfers or improved intra-African trade policy regimes.

Table 2 Additional gains beyond K-PRN by 2035

Indicator	Kampala Target	K-PRN	Targeted Transfers	Intra-African Trade
Undernourishment	0.0%	17.9%	12.9%	17.2%
Share of the population able to afford a healthy diet	60%	35%	37.5%	35.3%
Poverty headcount reduction	-50%	-46%	-73%	-49%

Note: *K-PRN—Kampala CAADP Poverty Reduction and Nutrition Scenario.*

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Kampala diagnostics work conducted in Kenya was generously supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the funders.

ABOUT AKADEMIYA2063

AKADEMIYA2063 is a pan-African non-profit research organization with headquarters in Kigali, Rwanda, and a regional office in Dakar, Senegal. Inspired by the ambitions of Agenda 2063 and grounded in the recognition of the central importance of strong knowledge and evidence systems, the vision of AKADEMIYA2063 is an Africa with the expertise we need for the Africa we want. This expertise must be responsive to the continent's needs for data and analysis to ensure high-quality policy design and execution. Inclusive, evidence-informed policymaking is key to meeting the continent's development aspirations, creating wealth, and changing livelihoods for the better. AKADEMIYA2063's overall mission is to create, across Africa and led from its headquarters in Rwanda, state-of-the-art technical capacities to support the efforts of the Member States of the African Union to achieve the key goals of the African Union's Agenda 2063 – transforming national economies to boost growth and prosperity. Following from its vision and mission, the main goal of AKADEMIYA2063 is to help meet Africa's needs at the continental, regional, and national levels in terms of data, analytics, and mutual learning for the effective implementation of Agenda 2063 and the realization of its outcomes by a critical mass of countries. AKADEMIYA2063 strives to meet its goals through programs organized into five strategic areas—policy intelligence, knowledge systems, data intelligence, and governance—as well as partnerships and communications and outreach activities. For more information, visit www.akademiya2063.org.

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