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Kenya @60: Tracking Key Milestones in Economic Transformation for a Prosperous Future

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Kenya @60: Tracking Key Milestones in Economic Transformation for a Prosperous Future

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Editorial

Welcome to the KIPPRA Policy Monitor, the October-December 2023 edition. This edition comes at a time when Kenya is marking its diamond jubilee celebrations on 12th December. As such, this edition is themed "Kenya @60 and Industrialization Prospects under BETA".

The main articles in this edition reflect on Kenya's industrial sector performance since independence; Kenya's journey towards decentralization of industrialization focusing on policy and legal framework perspective; Trade agreements as a driver of industrialization in Kenya and education and workforce development for industrialization.

The Policy Monitor highlights KIPPRA's capacity building activities, including capacity building for the Judiciary on Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Learning (MERL) and for county governments and state agencies on Applied Policy Research Methods. The Policy Monitor also highlights KIPPRA's demand-driven projects, including the KYEOP Project on "Design and implementation of a process evaluation of government catalytic Funds, the FAO project on analyzing Public expenditure towards food and agriculture in Kenya and the Kisumu Project on Local Economic Development Plan.

For collaborative projects, KIPPRA is collaborating with the National Treasury, African Economic Research Consortium, *and the University of Copenhagen on a three-year project geared towards developing 14 research papers that will inform tax reforms in Kenya in areas such as VAT system, income tax system, excise tax system, among others. Further, in the spirit of corporate social responsibility, we share our activities, including a tree-planting initiative at Wildlife Research Training Institute game farm sanctuary in Naivasha and participation in the Kereita Forest Challenge.*

Finally, the Policy Monitor highlights key policy news at domestic, regional, and international levels, and legislative developments at the National Assembly and the Senate. We also give you a glimpse on the upcoming KIPPRA events such as stakeholder consultative workshops on the Kenya Economic Report 2024 and planned dissemination workshops on creative economy, jobs and labour market, universal health care, power outages and energy transition, road safety and fintech and finance.

On behalf of the entire KIPPRA fraternity, we trust that you will find this edition informative and engaging as we embrace Kenya's journey since independence, celebrating achievements, and engaging in evidence-based policy towards fulfilling the founding fathers' dreams and aspirations for the country.

From Independence to Present: A Review of Kenya's Industrial Sector Performance

By Daniel Omanyo, Lamech Nyamari, Alex Mwangi and Paul Ngunu

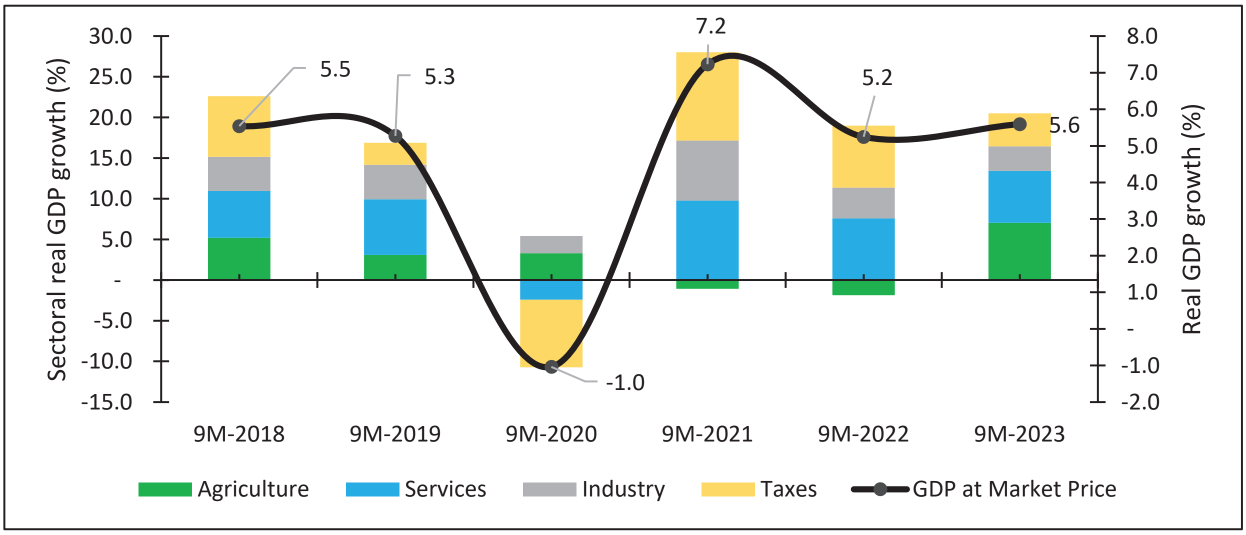
Introduction

This article presents the recent macroeconomic landscape and provides an insightful journey through the annals of Kenya's industrial sector, tracing its pivotal role in driving economic growth. Delving deep, it unravels the intricate threads of industry structure and employment dynamics, offering a compelling narrative that paints a vivid picture of evolution and opportunity.

Highlights of Recent Macroeconomic Developments

Recent economic developments indicate that while the post-COVID economic recovery continues, the pace has slowed. The economy grew by 5.6 per cent in the first nine months of 2023 compared to a growth rate of 5.2 per cent and 7.2 per cent growth in the same period in 2022 and 2021, respectively (Figure 2.1). Growth in the first nine months of 2023 was bolstered by improved production in the agriculture sector, which registered a growth rate of 7.0 per cent following conducive rainfall and temperatures received during the period and the fertilizer subsidy programme that began towards the end of 2022 under the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). The initiative saw the fertilizer prices reduce from about Ksh 7,500 per bag of 50kg in 2022 to Ksh 3,500 in early to mid-2023 and currently averaging Ksh 2,500 per bag. In contrast, the non-agriculture sector grew by 5.6 per cent compared to 6.6 per cent in the same period in 2022, mainly driven by slowdown in industrial activities reflective of the high cost of inputs due to the weakening of the shilling against the dollar. During the period, the industry sector grew by 3.0 per cent compared to 3.8 per cent in 2022 while the services sector grew by 6.4 per cent compared to 7.2 per cent in 2022.

Figure 1: Half year economic growth performance, 2018-2022



Data source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics - KNBS (Various), Quarterly GDP Reports

The services sub-sectors grew by 6.4 per cent in the first nine months of 2023 compared to 7.6 per cent growth recorded over the same period in 2022. Accommodation and food services was the fastest growing services sub-sector during the period under review, posting a growth of 20.0 per cent bolstered by the improved security situation in the country, muted political activities, and improved tourism arrivals and other related activities. Other services sectors that posted growth include financial and insurance activities (11.4%), information and communication activities (7.5%), professional, administrative and support services (7.5%), real estate (5.7%), health (5.2%) and wholesale and retail (5.0%). The transport sector recorded the lowest growth in services sector at 3.9 per cent compared to 6.6 per cent in the same period in 2023, reflecting the high fuel prices in 2023.

The Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) prioritizes the enhancement of manufacturing activities through micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as a key to job and wealth creation and driver of economic growth. Nonetheless, during the period under review, manufacturing activities grew by 2.0 per cent compared to 3.1 per cent in the same period in 2022. Reflecting the high commodity prices that affected the cost of inputs. Additionally, electricity and water supply recorded a growth of 6.1 per cent compared to 0.5 per cent in the same period in 2022, due to increased water supply following adequate precipitation, which also enhanced hydroelectric power generation. The construction activities slowed down, reflecting the high cost of construction materials following the inflationary pressures and weakening of the local currency (Table 1).

Table 1: Performance of industry sub-sectors

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mining and quarrying	-3.8	3.5	5.4	12.2	12.4	3.4
Manufacturing	3.6	3.3	-1.8	7.7	3.1	2.0
Electricity & Water Supply	3.7	2.0	-0.7	6.2	0.5	6.1
Construction	7.1	7.1	9.1	6.6	4.6	3.1

Data source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics - KNBS (Various), Quarterly GDP Reports

Industrial Sector Before and During Independence

Many developing countries have embraced industrialization as a vehicle for structural transformation of their economies. In Kenya, the goal of industrialization has long been held as a strategy for economic development. Under BETA, it has received emphasis as the main strategy for addressing sustainable economic recovery, including employment creation and poverty eradication.

Kenya's post-independence industrial development has evolved from an import substitution industrialization (ISI) strategy to the current programme of private sector-led industrialization, with government as the regulator providing an enabling environment. Prior to independence in 1963, the industrial sector, a corollary of the colonial economic system, contributed about 1.9 per cent to economic output. The inherited industrial sector was under-developed, mainly because the colonial regime at the time, which was intensive on the extraction of raw materials and exporting unprocessed products abroad while creating an economic system, heavily dependent on manufactured products.

Upon gaining independence from Britain, the new government considered industrialization to be a key factor in the modernization and development of the country. The government recognized the mutual and reinforcing relationship between industry and agriculture, and pursued the development of both sectors simultaneously on the understanding that a productive and vibrant agricultural sector is a sound foundation for industrialization.[1] Consequently, extensive initiatives were undertaken to transform the industrial structure and reduce dependence on colonial powers and other foreign economies for goods.

Changes in Industrial Strategy Since Independence

Industrial progress has been shaped by a myriad of key developments. The import substitution (IS) policies that were implemented during the colonial rule and later adopted by the independent government are the first of these developments. The IS strategy aimed to ensure that basic goods were accessible and available on the domestic market. These products were expensive, and the policy distorted the trajectory of the industry by encouraging overcapacity and pervasive inefficiency, which hindered Kenyan exports. Things began to shift when the government eventually realized in the middle of the 1980s that export promotion needed to take centre stage.

The next phase of industrialization was the export-oriented industrialization strategy, which was officially spelt out in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth as part of the structural adjustment reforms adopted by the government to remove the distortions created by the previous policy regime. The government implemented the structural adjustment programmes (SAP) in the 1980s with the goal of enhancing competitiveness and reducing surplus capacity in the industrial sector, among other things. The SAPs caused the domestic economy to become more open to foreign competition and liberalized both the input and output markets. However, macroeconomic difficulties, both internally and externally, hampered the effective implementation of SAPs resulting in a reduction in investments and overall performance of exports particularly between 1984 and 1993.

Kenya's economy was liberalized in the early 1990s with the abolition of foreign exchange allocations and price controls, which turned out to be a game-changer for the nation's overall economic and industrial growth. This strategy hurt inefficient industries, but those that survived were better positioned to compete in export markets. Manufacturers were able to plan their production and import schedules better, meet product export deadlines, and pursue their entrepreneurial goals by depending on imported materials.

The policy attention towards improving the performance of the industrial sector received greater prominence when the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) administration published the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation in 2004 and its successor, the Kenya Vision 2030 in 2008. These long-term economic plans emphasized

1 Government of Kenya (1965), African Socialism and Its Applications to Planning in Kenya. Sessional Paper No. 10. Nairobi: Government Printer.

the policy measures to improve the performance of the economy. Consequently, improved power supply, more agricultural goods available for agro-processing, tax reforms and incentives, more active export promotion, and liberal trade incentives were all implemented between 2004 and 2007 to help businesses take advantage of the expanding market outlets. Additionally, there was an emphasis on enhancing the general business environment, which included streamlining the licensing process for businesses. New opportunities for Kenyan capital and exports were created through the rebirth of the East African Community (EAC) in 1999, establishment of AGOA in 2000 and the country's entrenched membership in COMESA. The Kenyan manufacturing companies found the member countries more appealing due to improvements in their investment climate, leading them to establish operations in neighbouring countries. Kenyan products are primarily exported to the region, especially to Uganda.

The National Industrial Policy, which was established in 2012, was an integral government industrial initiative that continued to be implemented under the Jubilee administration. The creation of a Ministry of Industrialization, tasked with promoting the nation's industrial development, serves as an example of this. The manifesto of the Jubilee government, later adopted into the Medium-Term Plan II 2013-2017, outlined additional strategies and policies aimed at promoting manufacturing. These include the development of energy infrastructure and the provision of alternative means of generating an adequate and more affordable energy supply, which is deemed essential for the industrial take-off; the reduction of business taxes and needless regulations; the promotion of competition through enterprise zones; and the proposal of new tax incentives to stimulate manufacturing growth.

The Big Four Agenda of The National Alliance was incorporated into the Medium-Term Plan III (2018-2022). It set a broad goal of raising the manufacturing sector's GDP share from 8.4 per cent to 15.0 per cent. The implementation of this strategy involved creating Special Economic Zones, enacted through the Special Economic Zones Act No. 16 of 2015, where manufacturing plants and companies would benefit from lower taxes, the construction of contemporary industrial parks, the removal of obstacles to the export of processed agricultural products, the restriction of the importation of specific goods, and an increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows. There was also an effort to increase construction of modern industrial parks and construction of manufacturing sheds in different counties to increase productivity of the manufacturing sector (State Department for Planning, 2018).

Table 2 shows the average broad sectoral contributions to the overall growth for the period 1963-2022. During the first two decades of independence, industry was the leading contributor of GDP growth, accounting for an average of 47.6 per cent, a period that involved the implementation of the imports substitution industrialization strategies. In the next phase that followed, the country implemented the export-oriented industrialization strategies under the SAPs. Between 1984-1993, these strategies yielded positive results and industry continued to positively bolster economic growth. However, in the period 1994-2002 under liberalization, the manufacturing contribution to GDP declined sharply to an average of 6.8 per cent.

Under the economic recovery strategy for wealth and employment creation, implemented between 2003 and 2007, industry performance recovered, supported by a renewed strategy that was private sector-led with government interventions in providing enabling environment.

Table 2: Period sectoral contribution (%) to GDP growth, 1963-2022

Sector	1963-83	1984-93	1994-02	2003-07	2008-12	2013-17	2018-22
Agriculture	(1.6)	34.4	(35.1)	18.0	(8.3)	9.4	(58.7)
Industry	47.6	23.4	6.8	18.6	27.7	17.7	(31.3)
Manufacturing	25.1	11.0	4.3	11.3	10.1	6.7	6.5
Services	38.1	24.5	110.9	48.7	63.9	62.8	129.7

Source: Compiled by authors based on data from KNBS

The industry average contribution to GDP growth was 18.6 per cent, up from the 6.8 per cent realized in the previous period policy regime. This momentum continued in the first medium-term plan of the Kenya Vision 2030 when industry contributed an average of 27.7 per cent to GDP growth. The momentum slowed in the second MTP phase when industry accounted for an average of 17.7 per cent of overall growth and even declining further in the third MTP period to an average of negative 31.3 per cent.

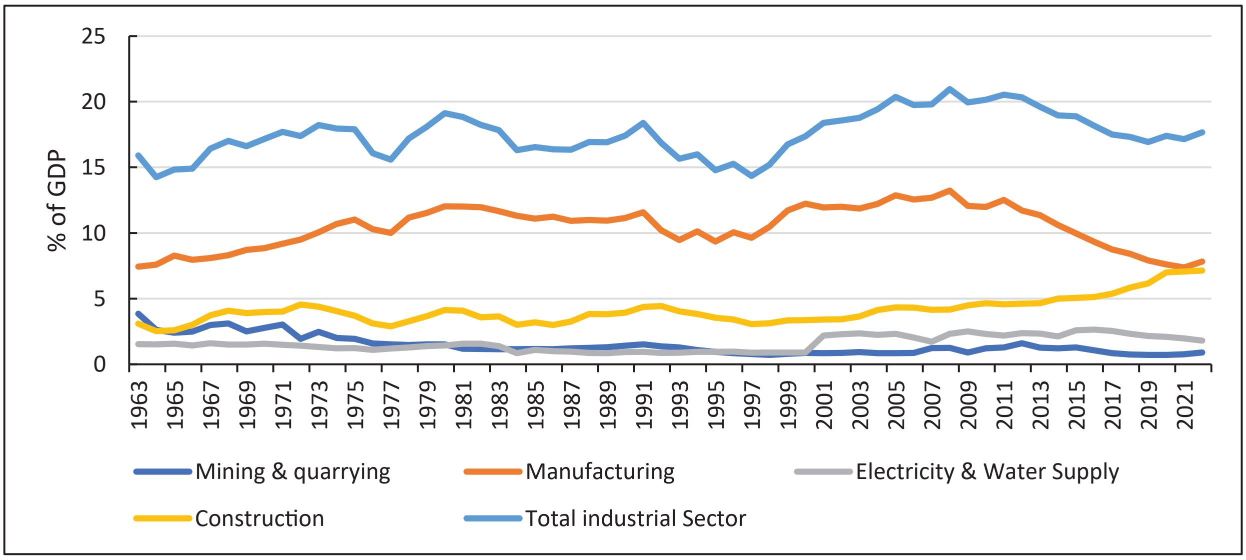
Structure and Composition of the Industrial Sector

After the rebasing of the national account in 2004 (base year 2001), the industrial sector currently consists of five sub-sectors, namely mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity supply, water supply; sewerage, waste management and construction. Since 2005, the national accounts have been rebased in 2014 (base year 2009) and 2021 (base year 2016). The rebasing of the economy has been done often to reflect the change in the total value of goods and services produced, growth rates, sectoral distributions and other related indicators. Currently, the mining and quarrying sub-sector covers exploration and extraction of minerals occurring naturally as either solids, liquids and gas. This also includes accompanying activities such as crushing, grinding, drying and sorting provided separately by third parties.

The manufacturing activities include the production of food, beverages, tobacco, textiles, leather, paper, petroleum refinery and cement, among others. The activities of the public sector-dominated electricity and water and sewerage sub-sectors include production and distribution of electricity and water and sewerage. Construction deals with the construction, repairs, maintenance, alteration and demolition of buildings, highways, streets, bridges, roads, sewers, railways and communication systems. Prior to the 2005 rebasing, the electricity and water and sewerage sub-sectors had been lumped together.

The industrial sector continues to support economic growth, being the third largest contributor to GDP after services and agriculture sectors. The industrial sector products are also crucial foreign exchange earners. Furthermore, the sector also fulfills almost all of the nation's power and water requirements at the household and industrial level. In terms of its contribution to GDP, as of 2022, industry accounted for 17.7 per cent of GDP, coming third after agriculture, which contributed 21.2 per cent. The services sector is the largest, contributing 53.1 per cent to GDP.

Figure 2: Industry and sub-sectors share of GDP, 1963-2022



Data source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics - KNBS (Various), Economic Survey and Statistical Abstract

Figure 2 shows that the industrial sector's contribution to GDP is small: at most, 21 per cent in 2008 and averaging 17.5 per cent between 1963 and 2022. The sector's dwindling contribution to GDP vis à vis contributions from services and agriculture sectors clearly shows it is a sector that requires even more concerted policy focus. Detailed figures show that manufacturing is the largest sub-sector and its growth mirroring the trends in overall industrial growth. The construction sub-sector has continued to show an upward trend, reflecting the increasing demand for construction activities in the economy, particularly with the attainment of middle income economy status.

Employment Trends in the Industrial Sector

Even though the industrial sector provides jobs and income for the country's labour force, its contribution to employment has been slightly above a fifth of total employment (23.3% in 2002, 21.5% in 2012 and 22.1% in 2022). Out of a total number of 12.2 million new jobs that were created between 2002 and 2022, the industrial sector accounted for 2.6 million, with the manufacturing and construction sub-sectors generating about 99 per cent of these jobs.

Table 3: Employment in the industrial sector and its sub-sectors

Industry/Subsector	2002	2012	2022
Total employed - all industry ('000s)	**1,604.0**	**2,750.4**	**4,237.7**
Share of industry in total employment (%)	23.3	21.5	22.1
Sub-sector shares in total industry employment (%)			
Manufacturing	*84.2*	*84.4*	*83.4*
Mining and Quarrying	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*
Electricity and Water Supply	*1.3*	*0.8*	*0.9*
Construction	*14.1*	*14.5*	*15.4*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled by authors based on data from KNBS

With respect to the distribution of employment across sub-sectors, Table 3 shows that between 2002 and 2022, there has been a fall in the share of total industry employment generated by the manufacturing sub-sector while the construction sub-sector has recorded marginal increase. In 2002, the manufacturing sub-sector represented 84.2 per cent of total industrial sector employment, compared to 83.4 per cent in 2022.

Emerging Industries

The emerging industries can be found across all the sub-sectors of industry. Under the mining sub-sector, industrial minerals such as limestone, clay, and diatomite, used in various industries such as construction, cement production, and agriculture are gaining traction. The growing demand for these minerals, coupled with government initiatives to promote their extraction and processing, is driving the growth of this sub-sector and creating jobs for the youth. The government has for the past two decades emphasized on manufacturing as an important engine of growth and employment creation. This is because of the backward and forward linkages between the manufacturing sector and other sectors of the economy. For instance, the manufacturing sector derives its intermediate inputs from agriculture and generates processed products that are sold for local and foreign consumption. Value addition through processing crops such as coffee, tea, and fruits into finished products such as juices, jams, and packaged snacks is gaining traction, creating new jobs and boosting the export potential. Further, the textile industry is experiencing a revival, driven by factors such as rising domestic demand, government support for local production, and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) opening up new market access. Investments in pharmaceutical manufacturing, with companies setting up plants to produce generic drugs for local and regional markets is an area to watch. This not only improves access to affordable medicines but also fosters technological development and job creation.

With the intensified global debate around climate change, environment and stranded assets, the country is a front runner in harnessing renewable energy sources such as geothermal, solar, and wind power. The government's ambitious renewable energy targets and falling costs of these technologies are driving investments in large-scale power plants and mini-grids, providing cleaner and more sustainable energy solutions. The affordable housing programme under BETA is yet another platform for driving industrial growth. With the growing urban population and increasing demand for affordable housing, there is increased investments in prefabricated housing, mass housing projects, and innovative financing models to bridge the housing gap and provide decent shelter for all.

These developments within the industrial sector provide an opportunity to steer the economy towards an industrial-led inclusive growth as expounded in the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda. As the economy constantly morphs, it presents new opportunities across various sub-sectors crucial for inclusive growth. Leveraging existing natural resources, embracing technological advancements, and fostering a supportive business environment, are imperatives for unlocking the full potential of these emerging industries and achieve sustainable economic growth.

Kenya's Journey to Industrialization in Arid Counties

By Dire Dika Bilala, Paul Lutta, and Job Arani

Introduction

Kenya's ambition for long-term economic growth and job creation is the foundation of its commitment to industrialization. In its Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the national government has prioritized manufacturing through the strategic pillars of Agricultural Transformation, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Economy and Creative Industry. Despite the small share of industrial activities in Arid counties, the counties have the potential to contribute significantly to industrialization and to economic development. These counties have numerous unexploited natural resources, and they make up a significant portion of the country's land mass with an enormous potential for agricultural production and livestock husbandry, which are crucial resources for industry.

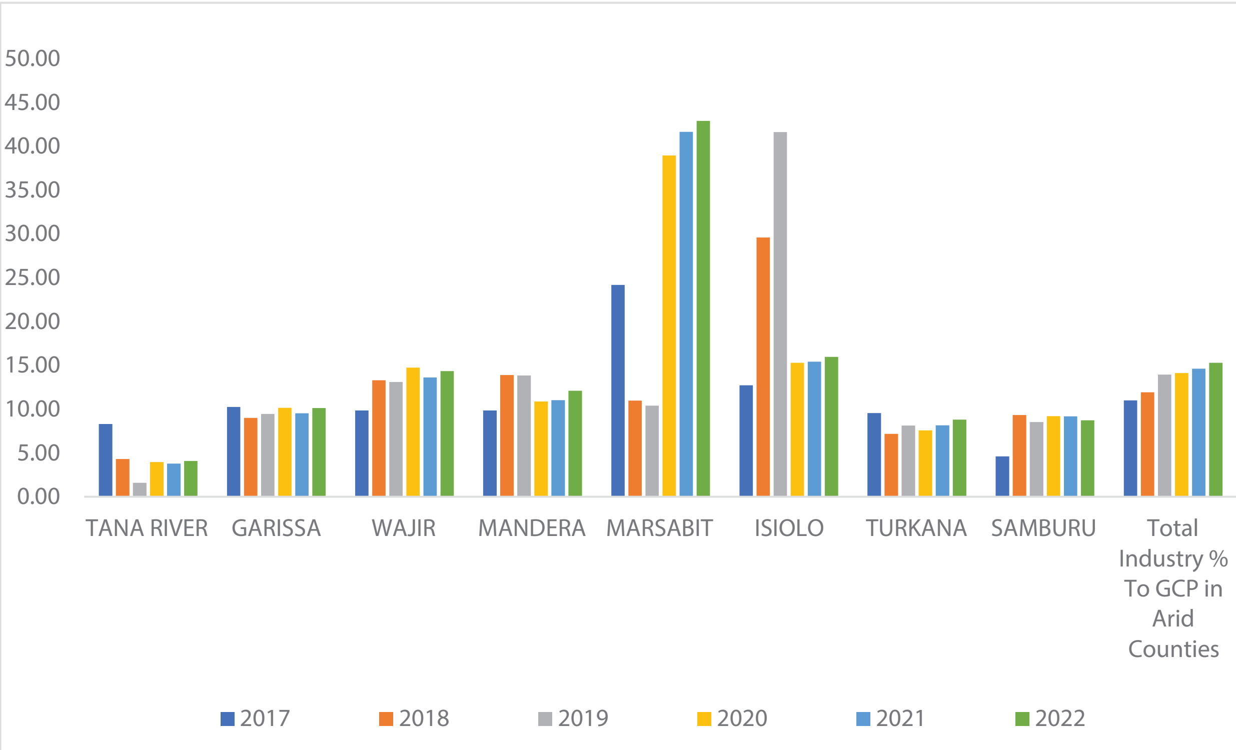
Arid counties in Kenya are those characterized by low rainfall, limited water resources, and harsh environmental conditions. The counties in this category include Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana and Samburu. Besides the ecological and environmental conditions, these counties have historically faced challenges related to security, political marginalization and low economic concentration, leading to under-development. Efforts have been made to improve infrastructure, promote sustainable agriculture, and enhance water management to mitigate the impact of climate change and boost economic activities in these regions. The industrial sector across the arid counties is relatively small, with a focus on sectors such as pastoralism, mining, agro-processing and renewable energy. There is immense potential for industrial activities in the arid counties, and efforts are being made to collaborate and ensure economic growth in these regions. To support industry development, arid counties have seen various initiatives aimed at diversifying their economies, including Kenya Resilient Arid Lands Partnership for Integrated Development (K-RAPID) and Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG).

This article looks at the potential of arid counties in contributing to industrial development. It explores the size of industry in arid counties from 2017 to 2022, specific industrial activities undertaken, the resources and activities used to support industrialization in arid counties, and the key sector-specific influencing factors. Further, the article examines the investments identified in the arid counties and the efforts by both the national and county governments to boost industrialization.

The Size of Industrial Sectors in Arid Counties

Industry encompasses manufacturing, mining, and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, and construction.[2] As illustrated in Figure 1, the Gross Added Value (GVA) from industrial activities as a percentage of total GCP has been sluggishly increasing from 11 per cent in 2017 to 15.3 per cent in 2022. Among the arid counties, Marsabit County has demonstrated the highest growth in industry, with steady increment in revenue from 10.4 per cent in 2019 to 42.91 per cent in 2022.

Figure 1: Size of industry in arid counties as a percentage of total GCP from 2017-2022



Data Source: Author's computation using KNBS County GCP (Various years)

Wajir County has increased industry contribution from 9.86 per cent in 2017 to 14.35 per cent in 2022. Samburu County experienced growth from 4.64 per cent in 2017 to 9.34 per cent in 2018, then experienced stagnation for three years before slightly dropping to 8.74 per cent in 2022. Turkana County experienced a drop from 9.57 per cent in 2017 to 7.18 per cent in 2018, after which it rose to 8.82 per cent in 2022. Mandera County has experienced an overall growth from 9.86 per cent in 2017 to 12.11 per cent in 2022, despite fluctuations making it achieve the highest contribution of industry of 13.89 per cent in 2018. Garissa County has been experiencing fluctuations, and the contribution of industry has remained almost constant with 10.27 per cent in 2017 and 10.14 per cent in 2022. Isiolo County experienced a sharp increase from 12.72 per cent in 2017 to 41.62 per cent in 2019, then sharply dropped to 15.3 per cent, 15.41 per cent and 15.98 per cent in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Tana River County has shown an overall drop from 8.31 per cent in 2017 to 4.10 per cent in 2022, with the lowest being 1.60 per cent in 2019.

Notably, Marsabit County is doing better than other arid counties in manufacturing and industrialization due to several factors. The strategic geographical position of the county has opened it to increased trade activities with Ethiopia and neighbouring counties, which have accelerated industry. The meat processing industry in the county has provided a ready market for livestock farming, and thus promoting the local economy. Marsabit County has made substantial progress in infrastructure development, including the upgrading of roads to bitumen standards and the completion of Merille-Marsabit- Moyale roads.

According to the Marsabit County CIDP 2017-2022, the county has significantly increased access to agribusiness production and processing through the administration of clinical services and vaccination campaigns, which have helped to lower disease-related mortality in animals from 20 per cent in 2017 to 15 per cent in 2022. The county made an investment to support livestock, including cattle, goats and sheep that are resilient and more productive. The sector's goals during the plan period were to raise crop yields, increase food security, educate farmers about new farming techniques, encourage irrigation, and boost overall income and financial well-being.

Industrial Activities Across Arid Counties

The arid counties of Kenya are witnessing a dynamic shift in industrial activities, marked by a departure from a heavy reliance on primary products, such as agriculture and livestock. While sectors such as agro-based industries, mining services, and IT-related ventures have been identified, there is a notable emphasis on energy and livestock-centred industries. To fully take advantage of the livestock sub-sector as a critical resource among these counties, they are exploring avenues such as building of abattoirs and tanneries for meat processing and leather production.

Beyond traditional sectors, the region recognizes the need to tap into alternative resources. In Isiolo, the availability of minerals such as sapphire and gold presents opportunities for mineral-based industries. Mandera and Wajir are exploring cottage industries, artisanal mining, and the potential of industrial parks. The region's proximity to Ethiopia and Sudan also positions it strategically to meet the demand for manufactured goods in these neighbouring countries. Table 1 shows the potential of the arid counties to drive industrialization.

Table 1: Industrial activities in the arid counties of Kenya

County	Existing industries in the county (CIDP I - 2013-2017, CIDP II - 2018-2022)	Proposed industries as per CIDP 2022-2027	Resources that can be exploited to boost industrial activities
Garissa	Garissa export slaughterhouse in Garissa town to facilitate export of beef products within the region and beyond Garissa and Korakora camel milk mini dairy to help enhance value addition to dairy products A tannery to produce hides and skins whose aim is to increase incomes from livestock and livestock market sales; Multi-purpose fruit juice processing unit (for processing mangos and tomato fruits for increased income generation from mango and tomato value chains; more youth engaged in employment	Establishment of tanneries at Dagahaley and Dadaab Export abattoir to facilitate export of beef products. Establishment of a tomato processing plant utilizing raw materials from the agriculture to prepare tomato juices for export thus a key value addition to agricultural products.	Presence of a revolving fund to support growth of MSMEs. Trade fairs and investment forums, Potential for minerals such as Gypsum, gravel, sand, and unexploited oil which could be resourceful to the county

Wajir	Solar power plant Cottage industries for agricultural and livestock products; Export abattoir in Wajir townT; annery at Buna	Setting up of the Tannery at Griftu and Buna tannery. Value addition for watermelon, milk and camel meat which remains unexploited for agricultural and livestock products.	Cooperative movements Trading within the block Presence of a County Investment Authority Mobilizing resources to support industrialization.
Isiolo	Cottage industries for agricultural and livestock products; Isiolo export abattoir providing linkages with other sectors	Additional cottage industries for agricultural and livestock products	Establishment of a Biashara and economic stimulus fund to help support business entities with financial resources. Trade fairs, market linkages and promotion Cooperative development Value Chain Development and commercialization. Availability of Rangelands to support livestock farming
Mandera	Confectioneries Drinking water manufacturing industries Honey refinery plant Cement factory Juice factory Gum arabic mini factory Maize mill factory A tannery	Multi-food processing plant for watermelon, Mango & tomatoes Industrial cottages Software industry	Investment promotion campaigns Value chain addition. Solar energy is also a key resource for industrialization
Marsabit	Fish processing industry at Loiyangalani to exploit the potential of Lake Turkana; Lake Turkana Wind Power Plant (LTWP) with a capacity to produce 350MW of electric power; Abattoir at Segel for meat processing Cottage industries involved in light manufacturing where the county has linked them up with the export markets	Leather industry through construction and mini tanneries Expansion of cottage industries	Creating linkages to other financial institutions & promote savings through village savings and loans.
Samburu	Honey refinery in Maralal run by Samburu beekeeper's cooperative society; Leather tannery, which produced and sold assorted leather products between 2017-2022	Meat export Abattoir at Namotio Agro-based industries e.g. fruit and food, milk, poultry, milk processing plants Honey processing plant Water bottling plant	Solar energy Rangelands Minerals manganese, chromite, copper, fluorspar, vermiculite, gypsum for cement production, and precious stones such as sapphire, ruby and garnets. There is also potential for oil in Nyiro ward of Samburu North
Tana River	Mango processing Honey processing factory	Establishing Cottage industries, Agro-processing Leather development industries	Solar energy Mineral deposits in the county such as gypsum, iron ore, magnesium

Turkana	Cottage industries in the county	Establishment of Kalokol fish factory at Kalokol An abattoir at Lomidat Tannery for hides and skins at Naurenpuu	County livestock stimulus fund Biashara fund Rangelands to support livestock farming

Data Source: Various Counties CIDP 2023-2027

Identified Industrial Investments and Efforts by the National and County to Support Industrial Growth

The industrial investments identified in the arid counties are extensive and varied. These encompass flagship projects in agro-processing, meat, leather, mining services, and IT-related sectors. The specific initiatives involve the establishment of industrial parks/ zones, an industrial development fund, and the designation of special economic zones with attractive tax incentives. Counties such as Turkana, Samburu, and Tana River are focusing on value chain chains in maize milling, abattoirs, and milk processing plants.

At both county and national levels, concerted efforts are underway to catalyze industrial development. Policies promoting value addition and an enabling environment for businesses are being instituted. Initiatives such as the establishment of a leather city in Samburu and an industrial park in Wajir reflect county-level strategies. Meanwhile, national-level projects such as the Lamu-Ethiopia/Southern Sudan transport corridor are designed to enhance business and trade opportunities, boosting the overall industrial landscape. Additionally, the national government has integrated the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) into national planning and development. The government has adopted a national policy for the sustainable development of the ASALs, which aims to address the unique challenges faced by these counties. Efforts are being made to promote rural industrial parks in these areas, which have been found to have positive impacts on basic services and infrastructure for economic development.

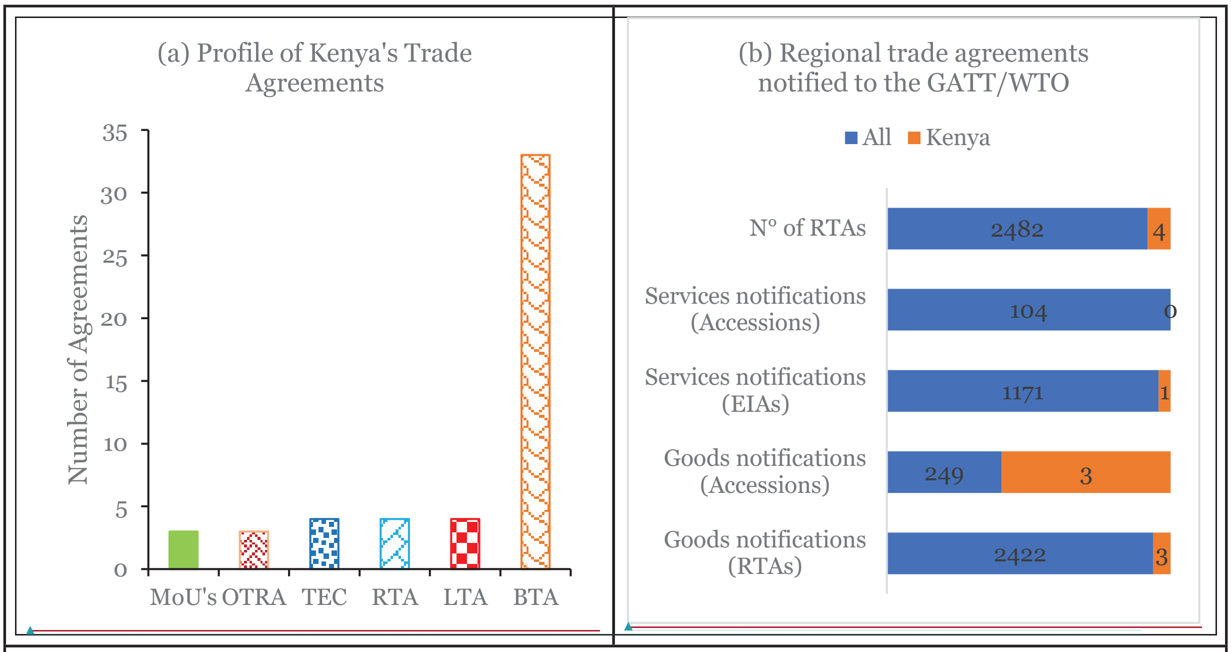
The arid counties of Kenya are strategically positioning themselves for robust industrial growth by leveraging their unique resources, fostering an enabling environment, and implementing targeted investments at both local and national levels. This multifaceted approach aims to diversify the economic base, create employment opportunities, and contribute significantly to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Trade Agreements as a Driver of Industrialization in Kenya

By Shadrack Mwatu and John Karanja

Trade agreements support industrialization through enhanced market access for exports and through improved access to imports, especially those of raw materials and intermediate inputs. Since independence, Kenya has ratified 51 trade agreements, with most of them being bilateral and regional trade agreements. From the export side, the agreements reduce market access restrictions, lower the price of exported products, strengthen demand for Kenyan exports in foreign markets, and consequently signal the domestic industry to scale up industrial activity. Since modern trade agreements are reciprocal, custom tariffs are also reduced on the imports side. Lower import costs support domestic industrial activity through access to raw materials and intermediate inputs. Innovation, efficiency, and product diversification by the domestic industry could also improve with enhanced access to imports of final consumer goods.

Figure 1: Kenya's trade agreements between 1963 and 2020 and regional trade agreements 1948-2022



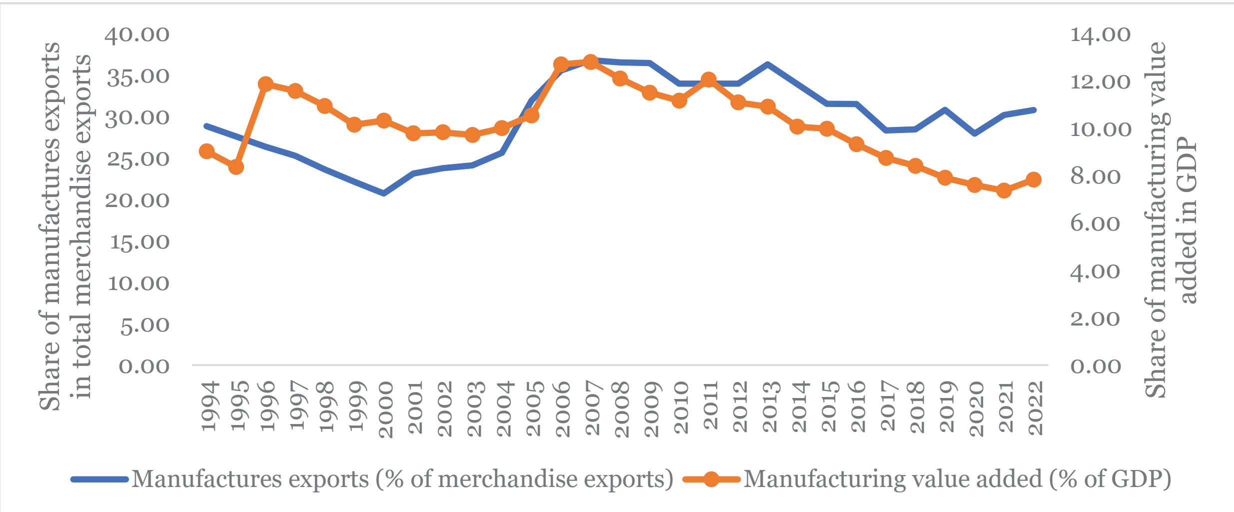
Notes: Abbreviations: BTA: Bilateral Trade Agreements; LTA: Lapsed Trade Agreements; OTRA: Other Trade Agreements; RTA: Regional Trade Agreements; TEC: Technical and Economic Co-operations; MOUs: Memorandum of Understanding

Source: Government of Kenya, (2020) and WTO Data Base, 2022

Concerning market access for exports of Kenyan products, insights from Figure 2 point that the share of manufacturing exports in total merchandise exports and the share of manufacturing value added in GDP have tended to co-move. The share of manufacturing exports in total merchandise exports is a measure of market access, while the share of manufacturing value added in GDP is a measure of industrialization.

The inference is that enhanced market access, which results from reduction of market access restrictions with trade agreements, is associated with an uptick in industrial activity as measured by the share of manufacturing value added to GDP. Trade agreements therefore have a favourable effect on industrialization.

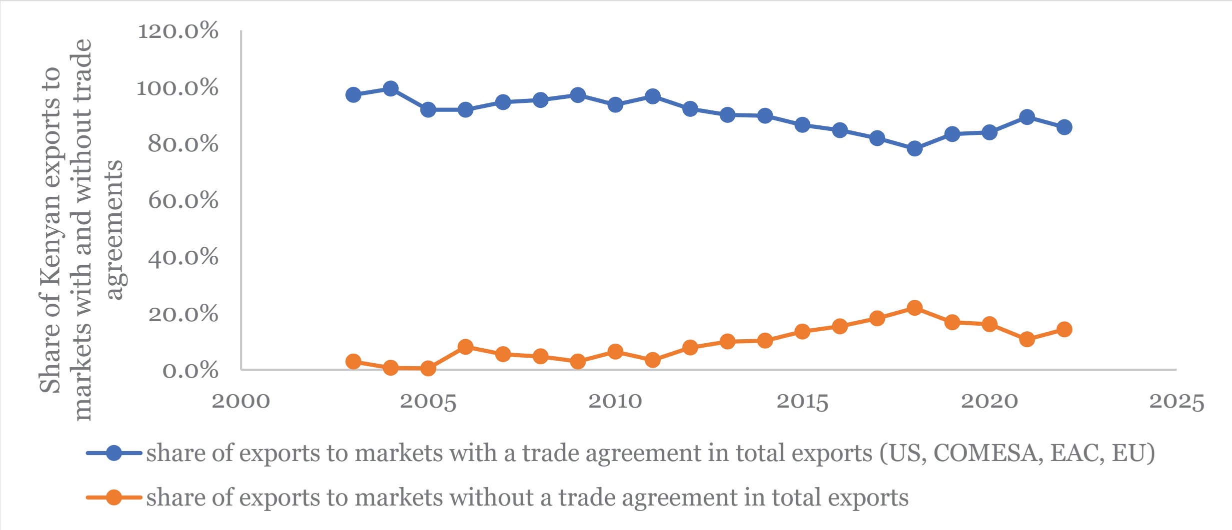
Figure 2: Export penetration as a measure of market access for Kenyan products



Source: Author impression using data from World Development Indicators

Evidence further demonstrates that Kenyan exports are higher in markets in which Kenya has an existing trade agreement especially in the US, COMESA, EAC, and the EU than in markets in which the country does not yet have any trade agreement (Figure 3). The high exports to areas with a trade agreement are indicative of improved ease of accessing the markets due to reduction of market access restrictions, especially tariff barriers. The signaling effect of expanded markets and improved ease of accessing the markets encourages industrial activity in Kenya.

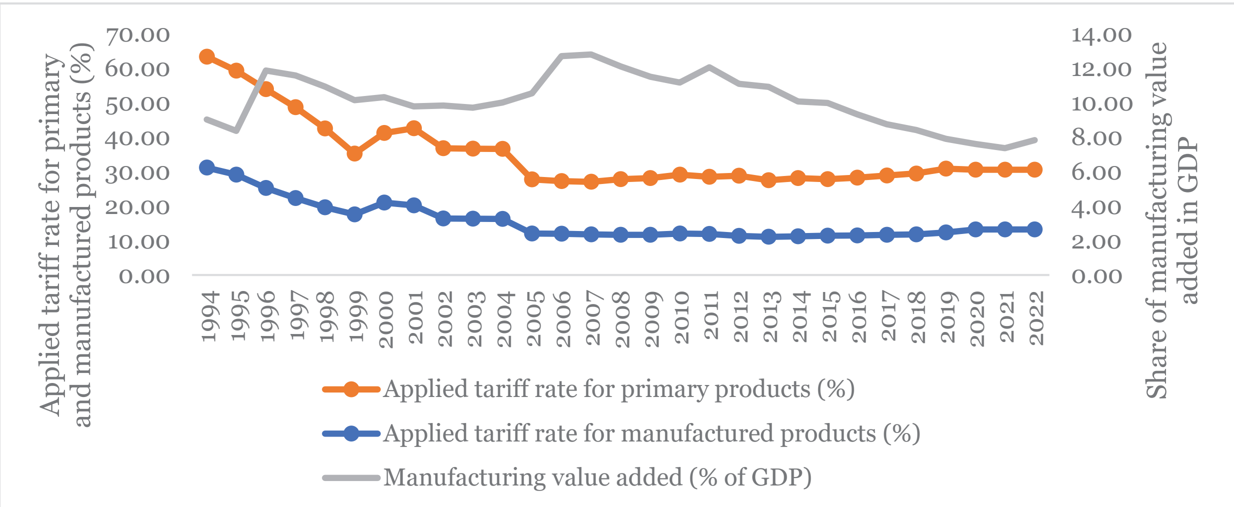
Figure 3: Exports to trade agreement markets versus non-trade agreement areas



Source: Author impression based on data from ITC

Regarding access to raw materials and intermediate inputs, which are key in sustaining industrial activity, Figure 4 reveals that the applied tariff rate for primary products as a proxy for trade agreements has been declining. This signifies a sustained reduction of import restrictions over time for raw materials, which are primary products and constitute a key input supporting industrial activity. Similarly, the applied tariff rate for imports of manufactured products, which are final products, has also been decreasing, signifying the gradual removal of import restrictions over time.

Figure 4: Applied custom tariff rate and Kenya's industrial activity



Source: Author impression based on data from World Development Indicators

The decrease in applied tariff rate has been associated with a rise in Kenya's industrial activity as measured by the share of manufacturing value added in GDP. Specifically, industrial activity has been highest when applied tariff rates were lowest. This indicates that trade agreements, which are proxied by the applied tariff rate, have had a positive effect on Kenya's industrial activity.

Simulations on the potential impact of reducing custom tariffs on imports of agricultural and non-agricultural intermediate inputs reveal a positive effect on GDP from value added as a measure of industrialization (Table 1). The current policy interventions that liberalize custom tariffs on imports of intermediate inputs could be sustained as this supports industrial activity.

Table 1: Liberalization of imports of intermediate inputs and industrialization

Tariff liberalization (%)	Agricultural intermediates		Non-agricultural intermediates				
	Cotton	Textiles	Minerals	Leather and footwear	Petroleum products	Other chemicals	Other manufacturing
10%	0.0016	0.0031	0.0000	0.0054	0.0536	0.0016	0.0052
20%	0.0032	0.0064	0.0001	0.0111	0.1096	0.0032	0.0106
30%	0.0048	0.0098	0.0001	0.0171	0.1682	0.0048	0.0160
40%	0.0065	0.0133	0.0001	0.0234	0.2297	0.0065	0.0216
50%	0.0082	0.0169	0.0001	0.0234	0.2942	0.0081	0.0274
60%	0.0099	0.0207	0.0001	0.0300	0.3619	0.0098	0.0332
70%	0.0116	0.0247	0.0002	0.0370	0.4330	0.0115	0.0392
80%	0.0134	0.0288	0.0002	0.0521	0.5079	0.0132	0.0454
90%	0.0152	0.0331	0.0002	0.0604	0.5867	0.0149	0.0516
100%	0.0170	0.0375	0.0002	0.0691	0.6699	0.0166	0.0581

Source: Policy Simulations using DEMETRA CGE— https://datam.jrc.ec.europa.eu/datam/model/DEMETRA/index.html

Further, GDP from value added as a measure of industrial activity is highest when custom tariffs on imports of intermediate inputs are fully removed. The policy implication is that reducing restrictions on imports of intermediate inputs within the framework of trade agreements could support Kenya's industrialization.

Trade agreements are critical for accelerating industrialization through regional integration. They also contribute to minimizing trade costs by defining rules and norms for business transactions. When effectively implemented, such agreements can strengthen trade laws, increase trade and investment, and stimulate economic growth. This encourages better industrial activity. Notably, Kenya has negotiated several trade agreements in the form of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), Joint Trade Cooperation (JTC), bilateral trade agreements, regional trade agreements, technical economic cooperation agreements, and other related agreements.

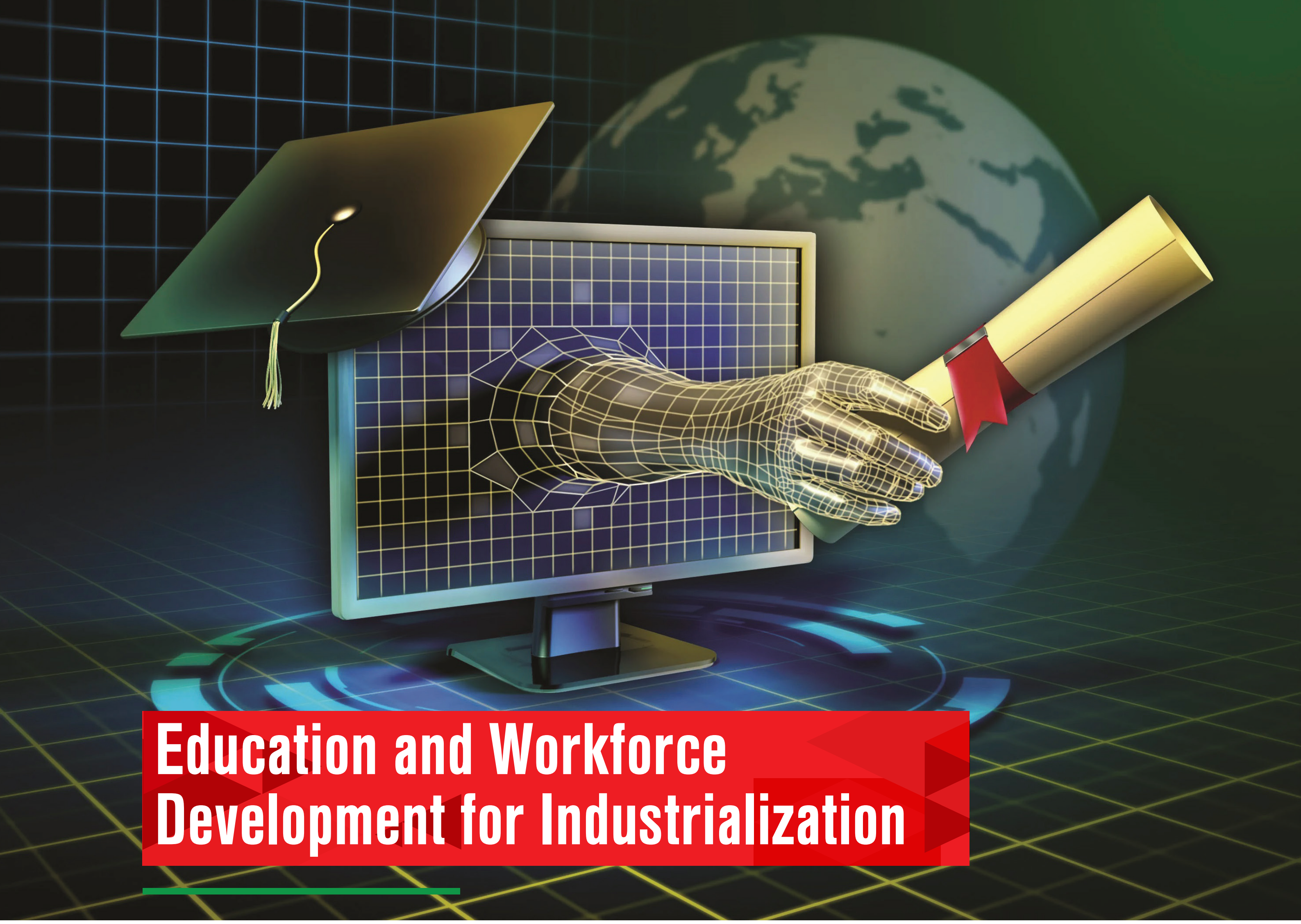
Most of these trade agreements go beyond tariffs and include provisions on investments, competition, institutional support, government procurement rules, labour rights, intellectual property rights, and emergent issues such as climate change and sustainable development. These provisions in trade agreements support industrialization. Indeed, provisions on tariff liberalization under market access stimulate demand for industrial goods while provisions on investments and competition encourage foreign direct investment while ensuring the competitiveness of local industries. Provisions on labour rights encourage decent returns to work and labour productivity while investments in intellectual property protection, climate change, and sustainable development encourage innovation, which is central to sustainable industrial development. The provision on government procurement entrenches good governance while those on institutional support facilitate industrial development.

Negotiating for provisions supporting industrialization has, however, not been easy given the differential levels of industrialization between developing and developed countries. Whereas industries in developed countries are more established and can withstand external competition, industries from developing countries are nascent and still need protection through targeted industrial policy. In effect, developed countries have embraced a more liberal stance to open markets and economies while developing countries have embraced a reserved strategy that does not immediately fully open markets but instead gradually liberalize the economies. The stance by developing countries is targeted to allow local industries time to prepare to internalize any external competition over time, with a gradual liberalization framework.

Moving into the future, it is necessary to negotiate for deep and comprehensive trade agreements that not only provide for the liberalization of custom tariffs to promote market access, but also include other pro-industrialization provisions including investments, competition, labour rights, protection of intellectual property, knowledge and skills transfer, institutional coordination and support, climate change, and sustainable development. Acknowledging the different industrialization paths taken by different countries and differentials in levels of industrialization between developing and developed countries could culminate in trade agreements with safeguard provisions.

By allowing pro-industrialization provisions to have graduated effective dates, developing countries and nascent industries could be accorded much-needed time to adjust to competition over time. During the preparatory period, developing countries could direct efforts towards creating awareness in the domestic industrial sectors of the pro-industrialization provisions in the trade agreements while reviewing the existing domestic regulatory and institutional policy framework to respond to the teething challenges that still affect industrialization. Preparing the domestic industry to comply with technical regulations and standards that come with negotiated trade agreements could allow domestically produced products to access global markets, thus supporting industrialization. The graduated effective date for pro-industrialization provisions could allow time for harmonization of non-tariff measures across markets affected by the trade agreements, with the outcome being improved market access and promotion of industrialization.

The graduated effective date for the pro-industrialization provisions could also allow developing countries such as Kenya to strengthen domestic technical and administrative capacity to comply with technical regulations and standards, especially by MSMEs. It could also enhance cooperation in quality management and assurance and strengthen institutional links for industrial information exchange.



Education and Workforce Development for Industrialization

By Melap Sitati

The Policy Context

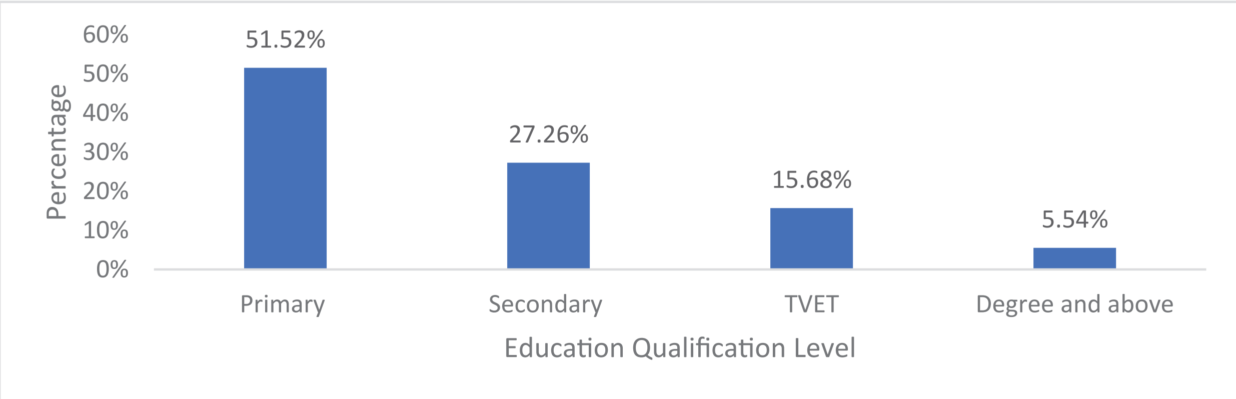
The Kenya Industrialization Policy has identified the development of appropriate skills as a key pillar for the growth of the country's industrial sectors. The policy envisages the development of the right mix of quality skills set in production, technical and managerial skills. Production skills are essential for providing competencies required for an effective and efficient production process. Technical skills are necessary for specialized proficiencies related to the operation and maintenance of tools and technologies, while managerial skills enable individuals to plan, organize, and oversee resources for effective production. This necessitates the development of skills for priority sectors that have been identified in the policy.

The Policy strategically prioritizes the following sectors: labour-intensive, medium to high technology sectors and advanced manufacturing sectors. The labour-intensive sub-sector comprises of agro-processing, textiles and clothing, and leather and leather goods that have the highest demand for skills. These sub-sectors are also areas of priority in the government's Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). The Medium-Term Plan IV ranks textiles and leather sub-sectors as the second-largest employers, following the food industry. This is attributed to their direct impact on both the workforce and the export market.

Despite the importance of the industrial sector, the shortage of adequately trained and skilled workforce is a significant impediment to industrial growth. The Industrial Policy, BETA economic model and the MTP IV identify lack of skills as a key challenge to the development of this sector. The paucity of skilled human resources in Kenya is a problem that has persisted over the last decade. Education attainment for workers is still low, signaling low skills, with 78 per cent of the workforce in the industrial sector having primary and secondary school qualifications. Low educational achievement and limited skills contribute to difficult transitions into work and limited employment mobility.

The distribution of educational qualifications as presented in Figure 1 shows the majority of workforce holding primary school education qualifications at 51.52 per cent. The secondary school education qualifications follow at 27.26 per cent, while Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) qualifications account for 15.68 per cent. A meager 5.54 percent possess a degree and above qualifications. This discrepancy raises critical questions about the alignment between the skills demanded by the industry for optimal performance and the educational qualifications of the existing workforce.

Figure 1: Status of skills qualification for the industry sector 2021



Data source: Kenya Continuous Household Survey, 2021

Another key problem is the mismatch between the skills possessed by the workforce and the actual requirements of the labour market. Majority of Kenyan graduates end up in careers for which they were not trained for. For instance, graduates with bachelor's and master's qualifications are increasingly taking up jobs for diploma and certificate qualified personnel in the job market. A greater proportion of fresh graduates are unprepared to take entry level jobs since they do not have the right technical skills to perform their jobs without experience/training. Thus, many employers have to retrain and have induction sessions for entry level employees. This is costly to employers as most of them spend between Ksh 20,000 and Ksh100,000 on retraining the fresh graduates. Further, new recruits take up to 9 months to settle and perform their job. The implication of skills mismatch is that it would make the economy less competitive and effective and leads to mass unemployment. This necessitates a strategic integration and strengthening of linkages between training institutions and the industry.

Government Past and Present Initiatives to Close the Gap

The country has made substantial investments in improving access to quality education and training, resulting in increased enrollments at all levels. However, challenges related to educational inequalities persist in some regions and sub-populations across all levels of education. Gender disparities also take similar patterns. Despite the 100 per cent transition policy of primary to secondary, statistics indicate that secondary school enrollment is still low. The net enrollment rate (NER) of 53.2 per cent for secondary education implies that half of school-going children who are expected to be in school are out of school. This has a negative implication on transition rate from secondary to tertiary level of education, with only 32 per cent of secondary school students placed for tertiary education. Efforts are ongoing to expand tertiary education opportunities.

Despite progress, is a critical need for infrastructure development, especially tailored to support the specific requirements of STEM education. Most programmes at tertiary level were developed long before the conception of the Kenya Vision 2030 and have not been aligned to the competency-based curriculum. The skills development system follows a curriculum-based, time-bound approach rather than demand-driven approach. Most courses are designed, delivered, and assessed on a centralized standard curriculum. For these courses, certification is based on completion of courses and passing examinations rather than demonstration of competency. The training is not geared towards self-employment as testing evaluates the cognitive domain with minimal emphasis on soft skills.

On the curriculum front, the country is implementing a Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) for basic education, and the Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) for TVET education. These are the main policy tools to respond to skills needs and emerging skills gaps. However, implementation of the new curriculum reforms can take some time, particularly for programmes at tertiary level and of longer duration. These reforms address curriculum reviews, teacher training and retooling, and the integration of technical and vocational education.

Internship and apprenticeship programmes serve as invaluable avenues for skills development in Kenya, providing practical and hands-on experiences that bridge the gap between academic learning and real-world application. These initiatives offer students and individuals the opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge in professional settings, gaining insights into industry practices and cultivating essential skills. Employers have a training programme for fresh graduates and believe that fulfilling the government pledge of paid internships would improve the skills labour. Similarly, 33 per cent of employers have benefited from the government tax rebate for hiring 10 fresh graduates for between 6-12 months as interns.

The other initiative is workplace training and learning. The implementation of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)[2] policy, which seeks to bridge the gap between education qualification and hard-earned skills, enables potential candidates to attain appropriate recognition of the knowledge and skills required for personal development and the employment market. Full implementation of the policy will support recognition of skills in the industrial sector.

The country has established centres of training for providing specialized skills for individuals in the industrial sector. Additionally, the country is implementing the National Skills Development Policy (2020), which envisages promoting and supporting labour-market responsive education and training to enhance employment, economic development, and environmental sustainability. The policy also provides for establishment of the Industrial Training Levy Fund to serve employers through continuous skills upgrading of employees who in turn improve their output. However, the country does not have a labour information system and inventory, and this impacts negatively on the strategies to assess market skills needs to inform training.

What Needs to be Done?

Developing a skilled workforce in these sectors involves a combination of tertiary training, on job training and continuous professional development programmes. Additionally, staying informed about industry trends and technological advancements is crucial for the sustained growth of the industrial sector. One of the reasons for the low operating capacity of textile industries, ginneries and tanneries is shortage of skills. Shortage of skills could be attributed to low transition rates from basic to tertiary levels of education. This implies low enrollments at tertiary level. Therefore, it is essential to invest in the education system throughout the chain, beginning from primary education to tertiary level for industrial development.

The relevance of education programmes to skills development is premised on alignment of the education curriculum to the needs of industry and investment in quality education systems and ensuring equitable access to education and training opportunities. Therefore, professional certification programmes within the industry could be improved and extended to assure that critical skills and competencies remain current and competitive through postgraduate, and continuous training. These measures would

2 Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is a process used to identify and certify candidate's competencies regardless of when, where, and how they acquired the skills against prescribed standards or learning outcomes.

enhance the level of skills and training in the industry.

The establishment and maintenance of a comprehensive Labour Market Information System (LMIS) geared towards mapping and addressing skills mismatches through a skills inventory database is important. This database will serve as an indispensable policy tool essential for strategizing and tailoring the nation's future training programmes. Regular updates and maintenance of this database will ensure its accuracy and relevance, serving as a pivotal guide in directing training programmes towards areas of priority, effectively mitigating skills mismatches, and fostering a highly skilled workforce crucial for national development.

Legislative Developments and Policy News

In the last three months, the government has enacted the following legislations:

A. Acts of Parliament

1. **The Privatization Act, 2023** was gazetted on 13th October 2023. The principal objective of the Act is to provide a regulatory framework for the privatization of public entities; to establish the Privatization Authority; and for connected purposes.

2. **The Public Finance Management (Amendment) Act, 2023** was gazetted on 17th October 2023. The principal object of the Act is to amend the Public Finance Management Act 2015 and for connected purposes.

3. **The Primary Health Care Act, 2023** was gazetted on 19th October 2023. The principal object of the Act is to provide a framework for the delivery of, access to and management of primary health care, and for connected purposes.

4. **The Facilities Improvement Financing Act, 2023** was gazetted on 19th October 2023. The principal object of the Act is to provide for public health facility improvement financing; the management and administration of facility improvement financing; and for connected purposes.

5. **The Digital Health Act, 2023** was gazetted on 19th October 2023. The principal object of the Act is to provide for the establishment of the Digital Health Agency; to provide a framework for provision of digital health services; to establish a comprehensive integrated digital health information system; and for connected purposes.

6. **The Social Health Insurance Act, 2023** was gazetted on 19th October 2023. The principal object of the Act is to establish the framework for the management of social health insurance; to provide for the establishment of the Social Health Authority; to give effect to Article 43(l)(a) of the Constitution; and for connected

purposes. The Act has been challenged in Court and proceedings are ongoing.

7. **The Supplementary Appropriation Act, 2023** was gazetted on 24th November 2023. The principal object of the Act is to authorize the issue of certain sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund and their application towards the service of the year ending on the 30th of June 2024, and to appropriate those sums for certain public services and purposes.

8. **The Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act, 2023** was gazetted on 27th November 2023. The principal object of the Act is to make various amendments to statute law.

9. **The National Lottery Act, 2023** was gazetted on 15th December 2023. The principal object of the Act is to provide for the establishment of the National Lottery; provide for the establishment, powers, and functions of the National Lottery Board; provide for the establishment and administration of the National Lottery Fund; and for connected purposes.

10. **The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (Amendment) Act, 2023** was gazetted on 15th December 2023. The principal object of the Act is to amend the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act.

B. National Assembly Bills

1. **The Employment (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was introduced into the National Assembly and was gazetted on 12th October 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend the provisions of the Employment Act, 2007 to regulate the transfer of employees by employers from one place of work to another.

2. **The Kenya School of Law (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was introduced into the National Assembly on 12th October 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend the Kenya School of Law Act, 2012 to allow students who do not attain qualification for direct admission for Bachelor of Laws (LLB) , or who do not meet the minimum entry requirement for admission into a university in Kenya but have started from a diploma and subsequently progressed to attain a Bachelor of Laws degree (LLB) to be admitted into the Kenya School of Law for the Advocates Training Programme (ATP).

3. **The University (Amendment) (No. 3) Bill, 2023** was introduced into the National Assembly on 13th October 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend the Universities Act No. 42 of 2012 to abolish funding of private universities using public funds and to bar the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS) from placement of students to private universities. The Object of the Bill is to safeguard public funds from misuse by private entities that have not been brought under the regulatory framework of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 and the regulations thereunder.

4. **The Land Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was introduced into the National Assembly and was gazetted on 19th October 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to make a variety of amendments to laws that relate to land to enhance efficiency in matters relating to grants and dispositions, and compulsory acquisition of land.

5. **The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was introduced into the National Assembly and was gazetted on 19th October 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend Section 147 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, No. 8 of 1999 to permit the Cabinet Secretary to make regulations to prohibit the planting of eucalyptus trees along rivers, lakes, seas, and wetlands. This is meant to remove the water-intensive eucalyptus trees from water catchment areas and thus preserve ground water and prevent the reduction of water levels.

6. **The Gambling Control Bill, 2023** was introduced into the National Assembly and was gazetted on 31st October 2023.

The principal object of the Bill is to repeal and replace the Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Act (Cap. 131) and provide for a legislative framework for the regulation of gambling in Kenya and incorporate safe gambling principles in the gambling sector. The Bill seeks to regulate betting, casinos and other forms of gambling, including the authorization of prize competitions, public lotteries, media promotions.

7. **The National Government Administration Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was introduced into the National Assembly and was gazetted on 24th November 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to make various amendments to the Assumption of the Office of President Act, 2012; the National Security Council Act, 2012; the Office of the Attorney-General Act, 2012, and the National Government Coordination Act, 20 13.

8. **The National Cohesion and Integration Bill, 2023** was introduced into the National Assembly and was gazetted on 30th November 2023. The principal object of this Bill is to provide for a coordinated structure for cohesion and peace building in Kenya. Further, the Bill seeks to align the Act with the present constitutional dispensation and structure of government by repealing the National Cohesion and Integration Act (No.12 of 2008), whose enactment was before that of the Constitution.

9. **The Persons with Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was introduced into the National Assembly and was gazetted on 15th December 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003 to obligate the Council to specify the type of disability when recognizing persons with disabilities in their system.

C. Senate Bills

1. **The Wildlife Conservation and Management (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was introduced into Senate on 10th October 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, No. 47 of 2013, to make further provision for the allocation of adequate facilities to County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committees established under the Act. It also provides a timeline of twelve months for the compensation for human death, human injury or crop and property damage caused by wildlife in accordance with the Act. The Bill makes further provision for the payment of compensation and other entitlements due to local communities affected by wildlife in accordance with the Act. This is essential to enable counties perform their county functions as provided under Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.

2. **The Nuts and Oil Crops Development Bill, 2023** was introduced into Senate on 10th October 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to establish the Nuts and Oil Crops Development Board with the aim of saving the nuts and oil crops industry by revamping the policy and institutional framework within which the industry operates. The nuts and oil crops industry are a significant agricultural industry in Kenya.

3. **The National Employment Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was introduced into Senate on 19th October 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend the National Employment Authority Act to introduce provisions that seek to protect the rights, welfare and well-being of Kenyans working overseas. The country has steadily been inundated with reports of inhumane treatment of Kenyans working overseas, necessitating policies and laws that seek to protect the lives of these Kenyans. Kenyans working overseas contribute to the economy of the country through remittances, which are now estimated to be over 4 billion dollars. It is therefore paramount that the laws of the country protect the welfare of these Kenyans not only to ensure their continued contribution to the economy but more importantly to ensure that the constitutional protections of workers are not jeopardized once a Kenyan ventures to work abroad.

4. **The Local Content Bill, 2023** was introduced into Senate on 24th November 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to provide a framework for the development and adoption of local content through ownership, control and financing of activities connected with the exploitation of gas, oil and other hydro carbon resources by local persons and local enterprises to ensure the development of local economies, stimulation of industrial development, increase in local capability, building of a skilled work force and the creation of a competitive supplier base.

5. **The Whistleblower Protection Bill, 2023** was introduced into Senate on 24th November 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to set out the procedures for the disclosure of information on improper conduct within the public or private sectors, and to provide for the protection of the people making such disclosures (whistle blowers).

6. **The Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was introduced into Senate on 24th November 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend Articles 99 (2) and 193 (2) of the Constitution of Kenya to bar persons who have served as county governors from vying for election as Members of Parliament or members of county assembly for the first five years immediately after serving as county governors. The Bill also amends section 24 (2) and 25 (2) of the Elections Act, No. 24 of 2011, which replicates the above provisions of the Constitution.

Policy News

Domestic News

New jobs fall at EPZ companies due to sharp decline in apparel exports, 20th December 2023

Data from the State Department of Trade shared with the National Treasury shows that new jobs created by firms operating in the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) fell sharply in the year ended June 2023 due to reduced apparel exports in markets such as the United States. The data showed that EPZ firms added 2,127 jobs in the review period compared with 12,891 a year earlier. The additional jobs in the review period were the worst performance for EPZ firms since the 2019/20 financial year when they shed 8,135 jobs on the back of COVID-19 disruptions. The department had targeted 15,782 additional jobs but says the 13.4 per cent performance was mainly because of the poor performance of EPZ firms in the apparel industry. The department said that this is attributed to disruption in the EPZ apparel industry due to insufficient orders in the export markets, especially in the US, which necessitated the firms to reduce employment. The sector contributes the bulk of employment within the EPZ programme. Most EPZ firms are in textiles and apparel and export to the US under the quota- and duty-free African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which expires in September 2025. Outside the COVID-19 year, EPZs had never created under 4,000 jobs in a year at least since 2014/15, according to data from the State Department of Trade. The slowed pace of job creation was amid the overall exports growing from Ksh 98.14 billion to Ksh 111.8 billion in the review period, marking the first time the annual exports crossed the Ksh 100 billion mark. Kenya closed June 2022 with 165 EPZ firms, up from the previous year's 144 but below the targeted 172.

Bilateral Relations

Bilateral ties vital for development agenda, 7th December 2023

Bilateral relations are key in promoting the country's development agenda as they foster strong relations with various nations to unlock untapped opportunities and broaden trade and investment prospects. Speaking at State House Nairobi when he received credentials from 11 ambassadors and high commissioners, His Excellency the President noted that strong bilateral relations allow Kenya to explore new markets, increase trade and forge new bonds with other countries. The diplomatic corps affirmed their commitment to building strong ties with Kenya for the mutual benefit of respective nations. The key areas of cooperation the diplomats cited were trade, investment, blue economy, and digital transformation, among others.

Bolstering Kenya-India ties will enhance Kenya's development agenda, 5th December 2023

The President, during a two-day state visit to India, noted that Kenya is committed to strengthening its bilateral ties with India. He further noted that the two countries are keen on enhancing trade, investment, education, digital economy, healthcare, research, and agriculture, among other areas of cooperation for the benefit of its peoples. The President discussed the establishment of India Exim Bank's regional headquarters in Kenya, observing that such investments are key to the country's socio-economic growth. Kenya continues to attract international investors from all parts of the world as part of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda. Kenya and India signed five memoranda of understanding to enhance bilateral relations and leverage on India's progress in technology, agro-industrial transformation, universal healthcare provision, slum upgrading, affordable housing programmes and the digital economy revolution. President Ruto also witnessed the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Open University of Kenya and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). The MOU seeks to diversify Kenya's programmes and enhance its technological infrastructure.

During the visit, investment opportunities in the Lake Region Economic Bloc were also explored, with Procorp Enertech Private Limited, an Indian-based company, committing to invest in transport infrastructure in the region to enhance connectivity and stimulate economic growth. Additionally, Kenya and India agreed on a Joint Vision Statement on Maritime Cooperation in the Indian Ocean Region dubbed BAHARI to facilitate collaborations in the maritime sector. The President also intimated that the two countries agreed to scale up cooperation in security to combat terrorism and other common security threats and invited Indian companies to take advantage of Kenya's conducive and attractive environment to invest in agriculture and value addition, manufacturing and pharmaceutical, health, ICT, green energy and green mobility, affordable housing, and water sectors, among others.

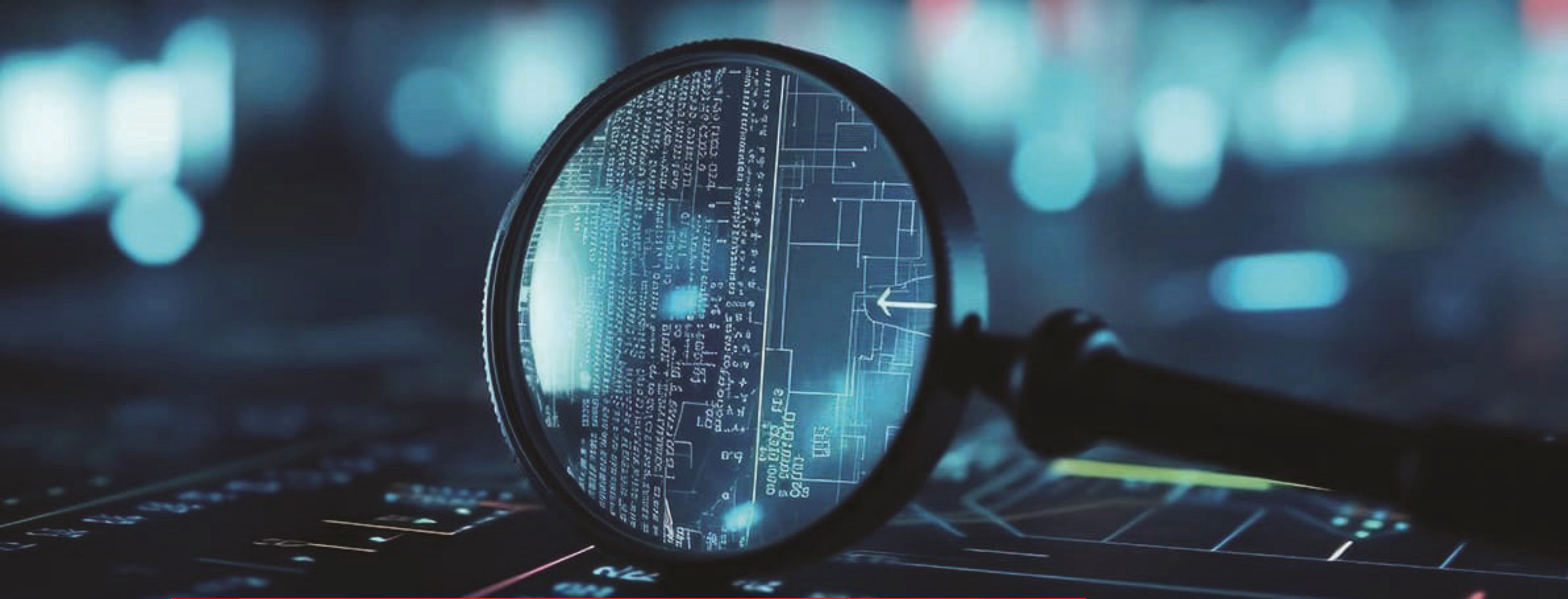
Explore new opportunities for Kenyans: His Excellency the President to new diplomats, 7th December 2023

President William Ruto has asked newly appointed diplomats to proactively protect and advance the interests of Kenyans in their countries of designation. The Head of State urged the diplomatic corps to explore new business opportunities for Kenyans abroad and promote Kenya as an ideal investment destination. He made the remarks on Thursday at State House Nairobi during a meeting with newly appointed ambassadors, high commissioners, and deputy heads of mission. The diplomatic corps were urged not to shy from making tough decisions as long as it is done in good faith and ensure financial prudence of public resources. The new envoys have undergone intensive training at the Foreign Service Academy – of the State Department of Foreign Affairs – since they were vetted and approved by the National Assembly on 8th November 2023.

Regional News

Lobby roots for removal of EAC non-tariff barriers, 18th December 2023

The East African Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (EACCIA) is pushing for the elimination of more non-tariff barriers, including import quotas and customs delays to grow the annual trade among partners. EACCIA president, Richard Ngatia, noted that the region has made strides in promoting trade through common external tariffs on imports and exports but non-tariff barriers, including import licensing, pre-shipment inspections, rules of origin and custom delays continue to restrict intra-EAC trade. The EAC data shows that intra-EAC trade accounting for imports and exports in the bloc's partner states grew by 15 per cent to US$ 9.5 billion (Ksh 1.46 trillion) at the end of 2021 and crossed US$ 10 billion (Ksh 1.54 trillion) mark last year, a figure EACCIA says can grow much further by dropping the protectionist stance and deepen trade integration to grow EAC economies and position the region to reap from the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). There is need for collaborative efforts among governments, the business community, and the private sector in addressing regional challenges working towards harmonizing trade policies, standards, and regulations.



KIPPRA Demand - Driven and Collaborative Research Projects

Demand-Driven ProjectsAfrica Centre for Economic Transformation (ACET) Project on Country Economic Transformation Outlook for Kenya

KIPPRA is collaborating with the Africa Centre for Economic Transformation on the project, country economic transformation outlook for Kenya. The goal of this project is to undertake a comprehensive diagnostic analysis of Kenya's economic transformation progress and challenges and to offer policy advice to public and non-public actors. The Institute will start field data collection for the study in the next quarter and later prepare the report for stakeholders' consultation in quarter three.

FAO/World Bank Project on Analyzing Public Expenditure Spending in Agriculture Sector in Kenya

KIPPRA is implementing the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank Group project on analyzing public expenditure spending in the agriculture sector in Kenya. The gool of the project is to update the public expenditure indicators and analysis and classify the PE according to MAFAP methodology for the national and the six counties of Baringo, Kakamega, Nakuru, Kilifi, West Pokot and Makueni. The exercise will cover the period 2018/2019 to 2022/2023 period. The exercise will also involve preparation of Kenya Agriculture Expenditure Reports for the national and the six counties for the same period. KIPPRA collected the data for the national and the counties and prepared the dataset for the national and the six counties. This will later be classified according to MAFAP methodology.

Project on the Development of Climate Change Preparedness Index for Kenya

KIPPRA is implementing the project on county climate change preparedness index supported by the World Resources Institute. The main objective of the project is to develop the County Climate Change Preparedness Index for Kenya. Specifically, the project aims to examine the status of climate change preparedness across Kenyan counties, and develop a survey tool that can be used to acquire data on climate change matters and develop the County Climate Change Preparedness Index for Kenya. The scope of this index will focus on five sectors, namely: agriculture, manufacturing, environment and natural resources (including WASH), infrastructure, and the social sectors (encompassing health and education). The development of the index will help the country in reporting on UNFCCC obligations such as NDCs.

FANRPAN Project on ClimBeR WP3: Building Systemic Resilience Against Climate Variability and Extremes

The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) and KIPPRA are implementing the ClimBeR WP3, a CGIAR project supported by the University of Leeds. Through iFEED modeling, the partners will work with local organizations and the Government of Kenya to create an evidence-base that can be used to provide integrated evidence for policy pathways, by bringing together state-of-the-art crop-climate modelling with trade and nutrition analyses, expert knowledge, and stakeholder-driven research agendas. The objectives of the project are to identify local experts with a deep understanding of policy processes in Kenya and constitute them into a national iFEED working group; develop a stakeholder mapping and engagement plan to communicate with stakeholders that are of interest to the project; plan and conduct stakeholders' consultation workshop as needed to co-develop policy pathways towards sustainable, resilient, and nutrition-secure futures, and convene national policy dialogue to bring in stakeholders to discuss the findings of the baseline and issues related to the co-development of policy pathways towards sustainable, resilient, and nutrition-secure futures. KIPPRA constituted the technical working group in December 2023 and will have an initial meeting in January 2024.

Kisumu Project on Local Economic Development Plan

KIPPRA is supporting the County Government of Kisumu to develop a Kisumu Local Economic Development Plan. The Plan will bring together all pre-existing visions and plans to attain the SDGs while considering Kisumu's strengths and assets. Among other developmental aspects, the Local Economic Development Plan aims to analyze the major trends and opportunities of an integrated local economic development, considering the significant impact of COVID-19 and consolidating all opportunities for private sector investment for city development.

KYEOP Project on Design and Implementation of a Process Evaluation of Government Catalytic Funds

KIPPRA held a dissemination workshop on the design and implementation process evaluation of government catalytic fund for the KYEOP project on 11th December 2023. The workshop was attended by KYEOP Country Director, Mr Augustine Mayabi, and representatives from Women Enterprises Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund and Uwezo Fund. The workshop was facilitated by Head of Capacity Building Department, Dr Nancy Nafula. KIPPRA disseminated findings from the study on Design and Implementation Process Evaluation of Government Catalytic Fund. The study aimed to assess the process, satisfaction and achievement of the catalytic funds among the fund's beneficiaries in Kenya, conduct process evaluations on the specific funds to evaluate, for each of aspects, and propose indicators to measure and substantiate the assessment and propose interventions to the barriers/challenges found in relation to the processes that are a hindrance to entrepreneurship and business management that will improve and meets the needs of target beneficiaries.

Collaborative Projects KIPPRA - The National Treasury Collaborative Project on Development of Revenue Forecasting Models for Counties

This collaboration project seeks to establish the credibility of the existing forecasts of the county budgets and develop a framework for county revenue forecasting. County governments need to have accurate estimates of future revenue to allow them to conduct their service provision to the people in a planned and organized manner. Over-estimation or under-estimation of county finances can have unintended consequences to county service provision arising from constrained spending or idle resources that could be used elsewhere. The counties have been missing their revenue targets for most of the fiscal years, which could be a signal of over-forecasting owing to lack of proper modelling and forecasting procedures.

KIPPRA-World Bank Collaborative Research on Fiscal Incidence Analysis

The World Bank and KIPPRA initiated a collaborative engagement whose objective it to conduct a fiscal incidence analysis across various sectors. In this regard, various meetings have been held between KIPPRA and World Bank Teams. KIPPRA staff shall benefit from planned capacity building efforts from World Bank while sharing county level data to be used in the analyses. The new collaborative initiative targets to conduct county level fiscal incidence analysis focusing on changes from 2015/16 to 2021/22.

COG Project on Development of Statistical Policy Framework

The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Council of Governors (COG) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in the financial year 2022/23 that set-in motion a sequence of activities to improve county statistical systems. A key objective of the MOU is to support automation of county statistics information systems. To achieve this goal, the MOU outlines the development of a roadmap for building the capacity of counties to automate their statistical information systems; conduct a rapid assessment of county data needs for 46 counties; and validate the report on county data needs assessment. KIPPRA spearheaded the tripartite group in developing a model county statistics policy and a model M&E policy while KNBS would lead the development of County Statistics Guidelines. The expected outputs include: a County Statistics Model Policy (for customization by different counties), a County M&E Model Policy, and a Guideline for Developing County Statistical Abstracts. The partners have since developed draft documents as outlined, which are undergoing stakeholder evaluation.

KIPPRA–IFPRI Collaboration on the Project to Develop CGE Framework in Support of KIPPRA Modeling Hub

KIPPRA and IFPRI signed an MOU on 11th July 2022 with the objective to collaborate on policy research, capacity sharing and policy communication activities. Since then, the collaboration between KIPPRA and IFPRI under the CGIAR Initiative on National Policies and Strategies (NPS) with inputs from the CGIAR Initiative on Foresight has been very successfully moving towards reaching these goals by co-creating research database and tools. The focus of the collaboration this year is to tax based computable general equilibrium (CGE) models and other related modeling tools for model-based policy analysis and advice. This will be achieved in a step-by-step and hands-on manner using the training-of-trainer (ToT) approach and the co-creation of model-based research.

KIPPRA EVENTS

KIPPRA Organized Conferences/Symposia

KIPPRA Hosts the Young Professionals' (YP) Graduation Ceremony, 21st December 2023

KIPPRA Young Professionals pose for a group photo during the Graduation Ceremony

KIPPRA hosted the graduation of the 2022-23 cohort of the KIPPRA Young Professionals (YPs) on 21st December 2023 at Safari Park Hotel. The colourful event was presided over by PS, State Department for Economic Planning, Mr James Muhati. The event oversaw the graduation of 23 Young Professionals from the 2022-2023 cohort. The YPs also published 12 discussion papers, 12 policy briefs and 13 blog articles as part of their training for successful completion of the programme. The YPs programmes is KIPPRA's flagship programme that has been running since 2003 and has overseen 20-40 graduands each year. The programme targets young persons from both public and private sector at initial stages of their career.

KIPPRA Holds its End of Year Staff Party, 21st December 2023

KIPPRA held the end-of-year staff party on Thursday, 21st December 2023 at the Safari Park Hotel in Nairobi. The guests at the scintillating, all white-themed evening event were the KIPPRA Board, management and staff, the Young Professionals, and Interns. The event included staff introductions, introduction of new Board Members, speeches by the Board Chair Dr Benson Ateng' and Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi. The speeches mainly entailed thanking the staff for their hard work throughout the year and commitment to the delivery of the Institute's mandate. The Executive Director also took the opportunity to urge the staff to preserve the Institute's and their own integrity when they are off duty. The event also included Long Service and Exemplary Performance awards for staff, whose certificates were handed out by the Board Chair, Prof. Benson Ateng' and the Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi. The party culminated in a cake-cutting ceremony.

KIPPRA Hosts KIPPRA Day and Kenya @ 60 Celebrations, 24th November 2023

KIPPRA hosted the KIPPRA Day and Kenya @ 60 Celebrations on 24th November 2023 at the Kenya School of Government in Nairobi. The theme of the celebration was *Kenya @ 60: Accelerating the National Development Agenda Through Public Policy*. The celebrations provided an opportunity for the participants to reflect on Kenya's journey since independence, lauding the key milestones but also drawing lessons from the challenges experienced. The forum provided a platform for charting the way forward in achieving the development agenda through evidence-based policy steering a national renewal through economic renaissance.

The Chief Guest at the event was the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Economic Planning, Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u, who emphasized the importance of implementing policy directives that are responsive and evidence-based. Prof. Ndung'u also launched 20 KIPPRA publications that are focused on the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) during the event. The event brought together over 200 delegates drawn from the National Government, County Governments, SAGAs, private sector, and players in the climate change action space.

KIPPRA Hosts 3rd Symposium on Youth in Climate Change Action, 3rd November 2023

KIPPRA held the 3rd Youth in Climate Change Symposium on 3rd November 2023 in Nairobi. The symposium, which was themed "Catalysing Climate Action: Empowering Youths for COP28 and Beyond," brought together youth in climate action space. The primary objective of the symposium was to establish a platform for policy dialogue among stakeholders within the public policy realm. The event was officiated by the KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi.

The forum provided young people with an opportunity to explore potential areas and opportunities for youth involvement in accelerating the achievement of sustainable and inclusive development through active engagement in climate change actions; convened young people from grassroots youth-led organizations throughout the country, with a focus on diversity in terms of gender, regional representation, individuals with disabilities, and other special interest groups; enhanced the capacity of young people in strengthening and sustaining youth-led initiatives in climate change action, and facilitating their networking with other key stakeholders, including the government, and development of a framework to consolidate the voice of young people in climate action leading up to COP28; and identified valuable insights on how to effectively engage, collaborate with, and harness the efforts of young people in the pursuit of climate action. Further, the symposium harnessed expertise from various sectors and regions in Kenya to discuss climate change issues with the goal of building momentum for COP28. It also served as a platform through which the capacity of young people can be developed to influence policies.

KIPPRA hosts the Southern Voice Conference, 24th-25th October 2023

KIPPRA, in partnership with the Global Centre for Policy and Strategy (GLOCEPS) and the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) hosted the Southern Voice conference on 24th - 25th October 2023 in Nairobi. The theme of the conference was "Driving the Next Decade of Sustainable Development". The Chief Guest at the event was the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Economic Planning, Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u. The event brought together leaders of Southern Voice think tanks and key partners to celebrate the network's 10th anniversary and chart the course for the next decade of Southern development. The conference provided an opportunity to renew and strengthen joint policy proposals from the Global South, while simultaneously galvanizing commitment to rectify power imbalances within the global development community. The three Kenyan think tanks are part of the 66-member network of Global South think tanks in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

KIPPRA-Organized Workshops Dissemination Workshop on Enhancing Entrepreneurship in Kenya, 14th November 2023

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi addresses participants at the Stakeholder Workshop on Reforming Tax Policy and Institutional Measures for Kenya

KIPPRA held a dissemination workshop to share findings of the study on enhancing entrepreneurship in Kenya on 14th November 2023 in Nairobi. The objectives of the study were to identify the drivers of opportunity entrepreneurship in Kenya. Entrepreneurship is seen as a driver of sustainable economic growth, largely through competition and innovation whereas opportunity entrepreneurs are impact entrepreneurs who contribute in terms of the emergence and growth of industries. The study sought to establish which industrial sectors have a higher probability of undertaking opportunity entrepreneurship. The study established age, gender of the business owner, firm size, registration status of the establishment, education status of the business owner, and source of capital for the establishment as predictors of opportunity entrepreneurship. The workshop brought together participants from government, private sector, and non-state actors to a policy discourse on entrepreneurship in Kenya. The study findings report can be accessed through the KIPPRA's policy repository https://repository.kippra.or.ke.

Dissemination Workshops on Kenya Economic Report, 26th October and 31st October 2023

KIPPRA held the Kenya Economic Report (KER) 2023 sectoral dissemination workshops on the 26th and 31st of October 2023 in

Nairobi. The Institute disseminated findings and policy recommendations from the KER chapters on Macroeconomic Analysis, Food Inflation, Minimum Wage and the Cost of Living, the Role of the Credit Market in Managing Cost of Living, Leveraging on Food Manufacturing towards Lowering Cost of Living, Trade and Cost of Living, Accelerating Adoption of Electric Mobility for Affordable and Sustainable Transport and Government Interventions towards Making Markets Work. The workshop brought together stakeholders from the public and private sectors. The Institute received valuable inputs during the workshop.

Validation Workshop on Smart and Sustainable Cities in Kenya, 17th October 2023

KIPPRA held a validation workshop for research findings on smart and sustainable cities in Kenya on 17th October 2023 in Nairobi. The research work focused on assessing the current state of smart and sustainable urbanization in Kenyan cities, and reviewing the policy and legal frameworks for the cities to identify policy gaps and propose recommendations for improvement. The validation workshop was attended by stakeholders from the national governments, county governments, private sector, and civil society. The study aimed to assess the current state of smart and sustainable urbanization in Kenyan cities, identify areas of strength and improvement across various pillars of smart and sustainable cities in Kenya, analyze the existing frameworks to identify their strengths, weaknesses and propose recommendations for improvement and review the best practices and lessons in benchmark city Zurich.

Validation Workshop for KIPPRA Young Professionals Research Work, October 17th, 2023

KIPPRA Young Professionals (YP) Cohort 2022/23 held a validation workshop for their research papers on 17th October 2023 in Nairobi. The research theme for the cohort was "Enhancing Livelihoods and Economic Development in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas". The validation workshop brought together stakeholders from various MDAs and SAGAs who provided the YPs with valuable inputs aimed at enriching the outcomes of the research. The research papers were part of the publications launched during the KIPPRA Day and Kenya at 60 celebrations.

KIPPRA-Organized Roundtables/ Stakeholder Engagements

Stakeholder Roundtable Meeting on Foreign Direct Investment as a Source for Economic Growth, 12th October 2023

KIPPRA held a breakfast roundtable meeting on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as a Source of Economic Growth on 12th of October 2023 in Nairobi. The roundtable aimed to gather stakeholder views on the role of trade agreements in attracting FDIs in Kenya; the impact of trade and investment policies on FDI; and the effect of FDI on industrialization in Kenya. The meeting brought together various stakeholders, including the State Department for Trade, Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency (KEPROBA), Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest), Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade), Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), East Africa Chamber of Commerce, Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), Kenya Association of Tour Operators (KATO), Kenya Property Developers Association (KPDA), Kenya National Farmers' Federation (KENAFF), Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI), Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank and National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA).

Stakeholder Roundtable on Public Affairs Index, 12th October 2023

KIPPRA held a stakeholder workshop on Public Affairs Index (PAI) on 12th October 2023 in Nairobi. The workshop brought together representatives from county governments, ministries, departments, and agencies. PAI looks at the development in the counties on key areas of concern grouped under 10 pillars, namely fiscal management, economic performance, human capital development, essential infrastructure and urban development, environment management, transparency and accountability, crime, law order and justice, water sanitation and hygiene, food security and nutrition and social welfare.

Stakeholder Roundtable on KER 2024, December 13th,2023

KIPPRA held a stakeholder consultative workshop on Kenya Economic Report 2024 on 13th December 2023 in Nairobi. The consultative workshop aimed to gather stakeholder views and insight on the Kenya Economic Report 2024, which is themed *Enhancing Productivity for Sustained Inclusive Growth.* The stakeholders were drawn from the National and County governments, SAGAs, MDAs, and the private sector. The meeting was graced by KIPPRA's Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, who noted that the stakeholder feedback will aid in improving the KER chapters. KER 2024 has 10 areas of focus: trends in macroeconomic performance; Kenya's medium term macroeconomic prospects; increasing labour productivity in manufacturing; enhancing productivity through trade; investing in skills for a productive and dynamic workforce; transforming agriculture for enhanced productivity; re-imagining strategic partnerships in unlocking technology transfer; assessing productivity at county level; enhancing productivity in the public service and leveraging on digitization to increase productivity in the informal economy The overarching goal for the report will be to present evidence-based public policy options that can foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Kenya by boosting productivity across various sectors.

Launches

KIPPRA Strategic Plan Launch, December 21st, 2023.

KIPPRA launched its 5th strategic plan on 21st December 2023 at Safari Park Hotel. The colorful event was presided over by PS, State Department for Economic Planning, Mr James Muhatia. The strategic plan 2022/2023-2027/2028, which is aligned to the revised Guidelines for the Preparation of the Fifth Generation Strategic Plans 2023/2024 – 2027/2028 shared by the State Department for Economic Planning, will serve as a blueprint for implementation of the Institute's mandate. The Strategic Plan outlines the Institute's focus areas, which include policy research and analysis in alignment with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda. The event was attended by representatives from State agencies, partners, KIPPRA Board of Directors and a host of KIPPRA staff led by Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi.

Capacity Building Activities

Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning

KIPPRA capacity-built officers from the Judiciary on Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Learning (MERL) on 09th - 14th October 2023 in Kisumu. The sessions, which were facilitated by KIPPRA Policy Analysts from the Capacity Building Department, gave the officers an opportunity to gain understanding and skills on MERL plans and frameworks. The capacity building workshop brought together 4 officers from the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) who sponsored the training for the 26 Judiciary officers from the Directorate of Planning and Organizational Performance (DPOP).

Applied Research Methods

KIPPRA capacity-built officers from various County Governments and SAGAs on Applied Policy Research Methods from 9th – 14th October 2023 in Kisumu. The sessions, which were facilitated by KIPPRA Policy Analysts from the Capacity Building Department, gave the officers an opportunity to gain knowledge, understanding and skills in conducting effective research and analysis to inform decision making and policy development. The capacity building workshop brought together 21 officers from Makueni and Baringo County Governments, Kenya Development Corporation (KDC), State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

CSR Activities

Kereita Forest Challenge

KIPPRA staff pose for a group photo during the 2023 Edition of the Kereita Forest Challenge

KIPPRA participated in the 2023 edition of the Kereita Forest Challenge on 25th of November at Kereita Forest. A team of 28 KIPPRA staff was led by the CSR team. The Forest Challenge is an initiative of the East African Wildlife Society (EAWLS) in collaboration with Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO) and Kenya Forest Service (KFS). It is a unique opportunity for participants to interact with nature by taking part in competitive yet fun activities in Kereita Forest, which forms part of the larger Aberdare Forest. All seven KIPPRA teams successfully completed the fun but challenging forest challenge. KIPPRA staff also planted 350 indigenous trees during the exercise as part of the Institute's corporate social responsibility and contribution to conserving the ecosystem. This activity aligns with the KIPPRA Corporate Social Responsibility and staff well-being objectives.

Wildlife Research and Training Institute Game Farm Sanctuary

KIPPRA staff pose for a photo during the tree planting exercise in Naivasha

KIPPRA participated in the tree planting exercise at the Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI) Game Farm Sanctuary in Naivasha on 13th October 2023 to mark the National Tree Planting Day. The team was led by the Director, Corporate Services, Ms Irene Mithia and participated in planting 100 indigenous trees. The team also assessed the 2,000 trees that were planted during KIPPRA staff team building in April of 2023. It was noted that about 67 per cent of the tree seedlings were thriving with the need for continuous care of trees to ensure a higher growth and survival rate. This activity was carried out in line with the National Tree Planting Day, a government initiative aimed at planting 15 billion trees by 2032 to tackle the climate change crisis and deforestation amid worsening impacts such as a severe drought in the country and the wider Horn of Africa region.

Standard Chartered Marathon

KIPPRA staff display their medals during the 29th Edition of Standard Chartered Nairobi Marathon

KIPPRA participated in the 20th Edition of the Standard Chartered Marathon on 29th October 2023 in Nairobi. A team of 76 members of staff were led by the CSR committee members and this is in line with the KIPPRA Corporate Social Responsibility and in promotion of staff well-being. The proceeds from the marathon will go to the Standard Chartered "Future makers Initiative", a global initiative aimed at tackling inequality by promoting greater economic inclusion in markets. The initiative supports disadvantaged young people, especially girls and people with visual impairments, to learn new skills and improve their opportunities in the job market.

Partnerships and Engagement

Collaborative workshops and stakeholder engagements

KIPPRA - TRANSFORM stakeholder workshop

Participants at a Dissemination Workshop on Government Catalytic Fund Study

KIPPRA participated in the stakeholder's co-creation workshop on the future of work in the informal economy in Kenya on 14th December 2023. The aim of the workshop, organized by TRANSFORM (Unilever, FCDO & EY), Brink, ProCol Africa, KIPPRA and Busara, was to gain valuable feedback and insights from sector players to inform its study focusing on 3 segments (Agri-business, Creatives and Entertainment, and Food Service Providers). KIPPRA Senior Policy Analysts Mr Boaz Munga and Ms Anne Gitonga made presentations on the creative economy during the workshop. The interactive workshop also looked into understanding what role key ecosystem actors might have in shaping the future of work in Kenya, collaboratively identify innovative solutions and define actionable recommendations. The stakeholders in their recommendations noted the need for inclusivity, leveraging on cooperatives and associations, implementation of climate smart agriculture and enhancing the ease of doing business for the people in the informal sector through improving access to finance services and support. The stakeholders were drawn from the Strathmore Business School (SBS), British Council, Family Bank Foundation, German Development Corporation (GIZ), County Pension Fund (CPF), Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders (KENASVIT), Johari Africa, Ernst & Young Global Limited and Pawa254.

KIPPRA-AERC Dissemination Workshop

KIPPRA held a collaborative dissemination workshop with African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) for three research studies on 8th December 2023 in Nairobi. The studies were on Income Inequality and Growth: Calibration and Simulation for the Kenyan Economy; Coping Strategies, the Standard of Living Inequalities during the COVID-19 Period and Effect of COVID-19 on the Labour Market. The aim of the workshop was to disseminate the findings of these studies. The workshop brought together stakeholder from MDAs, counties, and private sector. The studies provided evidence-based policy recommendations for addressing income inequality while promoting sustainable economic growth in Kenya. The workshop was facilitated by AERC's Manager of Research Dr Scholastica Odhiambo and KIPPRA's Head of Social Sector Department, Mr Boaz Munga.

KIPPRA-AERC Stakeholder Engagement Workshop

KIPPRA participated in a stakeholder engagement workshop on reforming the tax policy and institutional measures for Kenya organized by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) on 4th December 2023. The aim of the stakeholder engagement was to gain insights on the tax-related studies being undertaken through a collaborative research project aimed at bringing about reforms in the tax policy, tax instruments and how to optimize them to generate revenue equitably and cost-effectively. The event was graced by the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Economic Planning, Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u who implored the stakeholders within key sectors to provide insightful feedback and to actively participate in the engagement. The research papers presented at the workshop are part of the priority research areas under the GOK-AERC-UCPH-DERG collaborative three-year economic research and policy making project that is geared towards developing fourteen (14) research papers that will inform tax reforms in Kenya and the finance bill 2024/25.

Taskforce on Implementing Presidential Directive on Sharing of Revenue from National Parks

KIPPRA participated in a meeting for the taskforce on implementing presidential directive on sharing of revenue from national parks between the National and County Governments on 1st November 2023. The meeting was chaired by Taita Taveta Governor, H.E. Andrew Mwadime, and PS Wildlife, Ms Silvia Museiya. The Institute was represented by Principal Policy Analyst, Mr Nahashon Mwongera and Senior Policy Analyst, Dr James Ochieng'.

KIPPRA-UCPH-TNT Stakeholder Meeting

KIPPRA in collaboration with University of Copenhagen (UCPH) and the National Treasury (TNT) participated in a stakeholder engagement meeting together with members of Alcoholic Beverages Association of Kenya (ABAK) on 11th October 2023 in Nairobi. The aim of the meeting was to engage the industry players in the alcoholic beverages sector. KIPPRA Policy Analysts Dr James Ochieng' and Hellen Chemnyongoi joined Nathan Remcho from UCPH and Benard Apindi from TNT who sought to gain a deeper understanding of the industry dynamics and present the data needs for the ongoing research work on Redesigning the Excise Tax System in Kenya: Taxation of Alcohol, Cigarettes and Petroleum products.

Participation in Conferences

African Economic Conference 2023

KIPPRA participated in the African Economic Conference 2023 from 16th–18th November 2023 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The theme of the conference was "The Imperative for Sustainable Industrial Development in Africa". The event provided an opportunity for participants to review the experience of industrialization on the continent and to identify the challenges faced, lessons learned, opportunities and strategies for leveraging industrialization to realize its full potential in ensuring the economic security and sustainable development of Africa. KIPPRA Ag. Deputy Director, Private Sector Development Department, Dr Moses Njenga participated in a panel discussion on getting the energy puzzle resolved for Africa's Industrialization. He made a presentation on energizing private investment in Africa's sustainable energy sector; strategies SMEs can employ to leverage on abundant natural resources sustainably; and on new sources of financing to explore Africa's green transition given the significant gap between the current financial flows and what is needed. The event brought together various stakeholders, including policy makers, industrialization experts, private sector representatives, researchers, and young people.

International Network on African Energy Transition

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi (second-left) participates in a panel discussion at the conference

KIPPRA participated in the inaugural conference of the International Network on African Energy Transition on 16th and 17th November 2023 in Rome, Italy. The two-day conference was organized by Luiss University in partnership with Eni, an integrated energy company. The conference aimed to set up an international network of experts to promote the exchange of resources and expertise and analyze the best energy practices to enrich the public debate on energy transition between Africa and Europe. KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, participated in a panel discussion on the Impact of Climate Change on Africa. The conference drew participants from International and African/European Institutions, universities, think tanks and scholars. The Network intends to support the sustainable development of the African continent, while respecting the priorities and approaches of all parties.

Symposium on Enhancing Cyber Security for National Development

KIPPRA participated in the inaugural symposium on enhancing cyber security for national development organized by the National Defense University, Kenya on 27th October 2023. The Institute was represented by Principal Policy Analyst Dr Humphrey Njogu who made a presentation on cybersecurity policy and legal frameworks. The symposium aimed to provide a platform for engagements on measures taken to secure Kenya's cyberspace and provide recommendations for new measures to address contemporary and emerging cyber security challenges for the overall benefit of the nation. Discussions centered around evolving cyber security threats, cyber espionage, state-sponsored attacks, ransomware attacks, phishing attacks as well as supply chain attacks. The symposium was graced by Cabinet Secretary (CS) in the Ministry of Information Communications and the Digital Economy Hon. Eliud Owalo and CS Ministry of Defense, Hon Aden Duale.

Hosting Partners

Pearson Institute for the Study and Resolution of Global Conflicts

KIPPRA hosted 14 Master of Public Policy students from the Pearson Institute for the Study and Resolution of Global Conflicts on 11th December 2023. The students were taken through some of KIPPRA's research work on governance and foreign policy. Speaking during the study visit, Pearson Institute's Director of Operations, Dr Molly O 'Donnell, thanked KIPPRA for hosting the students and noted that learning from professionals at KIPPRA adds great value to lessons learned in the classroom. The Pearson Institute for the Study and Resolution of Global Conflicts at the University of Chicago promotes discussion, understanding, and resolution of global conflicts through research, education, and engagement with the global policy community.

National Defense University-Kenya

National Defense University and KIPPRA staff pose for a group photo

KIPPRA hosted a delegation from the National Defense University- Kenya on a Study visit on 30th November 2o23. The delegation was led by Maj Gen Rashid A. Elmi, MBS 'ndc' (k) 'acsc'(USA) and was received by a team from KIPPRA led by the Director Corporate Service Ms Irene Mithia, Director, Economic Management, Dr Eldah Onsomu and Dr Eliud Moyi from the Partnerships Department. The purpose of the visit was for the delegates who are undertaking their master's programme at the National Defense College (NDC) to learn about KIPPRA's mandate and contribution to the national economy and the development agenda. NDC is a regional premier college of National Defense University Kenya (NDU-K), located in Karen, Nairobi. The college prepares senior military officers and equivalent civil servants of the Republic of Kenya and their counterparts from selected allied countries for higher responsibilities in management of security and other related areas of public policy.

Chinese Ambassador to Kenya

KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi (centre) and Chinese Ambassador to Kenya H.E Zhou Pingjian pose for a photo with KIPPRA and Chinese Embassy Staff

KIPPRA hosted a delegation from the Chinese Embassy led by the Chinese Ambassador to Kenya, H.E Zhou Pingjian on 23rd November 2023. The purpose of the visit was to understand the Institute's role in the public policy making process as well as familiarize with the economic issues in Kenya. The delegation was received by KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi, Director Economic Management, Dr Eldah Onsomu and Director Corporate Services, Ms Irene Mithia.

Belarus Ambassador to Kenya

KIPPRA hosted the Belarus Ambassador to Kenya His Excellency Pavel Vziatkin and Counsellor, Trade Affairs, Mr Maksim Supanenko on 14th November 2023. The purpose of the visit was to understand the Institute's role in the public policy process as well as to give an overview of the country's economic developments. The visitors were received by the KIPPRA Board Chair Prof. Benson Ateng,' Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi, Dr Eldah Onsomu, Director, Directorate of Economic Management and Ms. Irene Mithia, Director, Directorate of Corporate Services. Among the issues discussed were partnership and collaborations between the two institutions, including undertaking joint research in economic development and policy analysis of domestic political processes, international relations, and geopolitical changes in global, regional, and sub-regional aspects.

Chief Executive Officer National Crime Research Centre

KIPPRA hosted a delegation from the National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) on 14th November 2023. The purpose of the visit was to discuss areas of partnership and collaboration with KIPPRA. The delegation was led by the NCRC Chief Executive Officer Dr Mutuma Ruteere. The delegation was received by KIPPRA's Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi, who took them through the Institute's mandate, including capacity building and policy research programmes as well as networking engagements. She gave examples of products and services such as the annual flagship report, the Kenya Economic Report, and the KIPPRA annual regional conference. Among the issues discussed were partnership and collaborations between the two institutions.

Karatina University Students

KIPPRA hosted students from Karatina University on a benchmarking visit on 2nd November 2023. The students who were accompanied by the University faculty members were taken on a tour of the Institute. The students were later taken through KIPPRA's mandate and the public policy making process by Principal Policy Analyst, Dr Douglas Kivoi. Dr Kivoi further made a presentation on the KIPPRA Mentorship Programme for Universities and TVETs (KMPUT). The visit is part of the Institute's Mentorship Programme for Universities and TVETs. The programme strives to create awareness and develop the capacity of the university community in understanding the public policy making process.

Oxygene Marketing and Communication Representatives

KIPPRA hosted representatives from the Oxygene Marketing and Communication on 19th October 2023. The purpose of the visit was to discuss areas of partnership and collaboration with KIPPRA. KIPPRA Senior Policy Analyst Dr Irene Nyamu took the representatives through the Institute's mandate, including capacity building and policy research programmes as well as networking engagements. She gave examples of products and services such as the annual flagship report, the Kenya Economic Report (KER), and the youth action in climate change symposium. KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi further highlighted the Institute's work with County Governments, the collaborative work with the National Treasury and Economic Planning in reforming the Excise Tax system focusing on the alcohol and cigarettes sectors and the sectoral dissemination of the KER 2023.

MOU Signing

KIPPRA - Nairobi City County Policy and Research Department

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi and IPEA President Dr Luciana Mendes Santos Servo sign the MOU

KIPPRA and Nairobi City County Policy and Research Department signed an MOU on mutual areas of collaboration on 13th December 2023 in Nairobi. The signing ceremony of the MOU was attended by KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, Nairobi the County Assembly Ag. County Administration Mr Peter Ogolla and Director of Research and Policy, Capt. Dr Benjamin Kimolo. Also, present were County officials from the Policy and Research Department and KIPPRA Deputy Director Human Resource and Administration, Ms Monica Sifuna, Director, Economic Management Dr Eldah Onsomu and Senior Policy Analyst Dr Irene Nyamu. The mutual areas of collaboration include building capacity of the County Assembly staff in policy research and analysis department, collaborative research across the 10 sectors in NCCE, and hosting joint policy dialogue platforms EMG conferences and roundtable discussions.

KIPPRA- Nairobi City County Assembly

KIPPRA and Nairobi City County Assembly signed an MOU on mutual areas of collaboration on 11th December 2023 in Nairobi. The signing ceremony of the MOU was attended by KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, Nairobi County Assembly Service Board Member Hon. Maurice Ochieng' and Nairobi County Assembly Clerk, Mr Edward Gichana. Also present were County officials, County Attorney and KIPPRA Senior Legal Officer, Ms Jane Mugambi, Deputy Director Human Resource and Administration, Ms Monica Sifuna, Director, Economic Management Dr Eldah Onsomu and Senior Policy Analyst Dr Irene Nyamu. The mutual areas of collaboration include building capacity of the Assembly staff in policy research and analysis.

KIPPRA - Institute for Applied Economic Research

KIPPRA and the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Brazil signed an MOU on mutual areas of collaboration on 26th October 2023 in Nairobi. The signing ceremony of the MOU was attended by the KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi, President of the Institute of Applied Economic Research, Dr Luciana Mendes Santos Servo who signed the agreement on behalf of the two institutions. In attendance were KIPPRA Senior Legal Officer, Ms Jane Mugambi, and Senior Policy Analyst Dr Irene Nyamu. The mutual areas of collaboration include undertaking policy research and analysis and capacity building among the two institutions. IPEA is a public institution that provides technical support to the federal government of Brazil on public policies: fiscal, social, and economic. IPEA was among the participants in the just concluded Southern Voice Conference.

Trainings

BRICS Training on New Industrial Revolution

KIPPRA participated in the BRICS (Brazil Russia India China and South Africa) training on the New Industrial Revolution focusing on intelligent economy at BRICS Centre of Excellence in China from 14th November to 9th December 2023. Principal Policy Analyst, Dr Humphrey Njogu, was among the participants drawn from various countries. The workshop aimed to fortify cooperation between BRICS countries and other emerging markets and developing countries in the realm of emerging technologies. It discussed harnessing the potential of emerging digital technologies to bestow benefits upon people across nations and injecting new impetus to the development of South-South cooperation. Furthermore, the forum endeavoured to drive the establishment of a universally recognized framework and standardized norms for digital governance, continuously enhancing the standard of global digital governance, and actively contributing to the establishment of a community with a shared future for mankind.

Training on Futures Foresight

The Institute, in collaboration with EDHEC Business School (French: École des Hautes Etudes Commerciale's du Nord) and Prof. Julius Gatune, UNESCO Chair on Futures Literacy, conducted an online course for 56 officers on Futures Foresight between 27th October 2023 and 13th January 2024. Anchored on realizing the difficulties of predicting the long-term future, and by employing "what if questions", the Futures Foresight is a systematic approach to long-term decision-making and planning by considering multiple possible futures. The training initiative will strengthen capacity for the Institute's Economic Modelling Unit, and broadly research using Futures Foresight to inform public policy.

Kenya Fiscal Incidence Analysis Training

KIPPRA staff participated in Kenya Fiscal Incidence Analysis (KFIA) training workshop from 18th to 21st December 2024 in Naivasha. The training workshop was held as part of an analytical and capacity building programme work – a collaboration between the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), UNICEF, the World Bank, and the Africa Centre for Excellence for Inequality Research (ACEIR) at the University of Nairobi aimed at building a tool for assessing the distributional impacts of policy reforms to help inform policy discussions. The workshop was facilitated by trainers from the World Bank and University of Nairobi.

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES
JAN–MAR

a) Policy Seminars

The upcoming policy seminars will focus on the following policy issues: gender and digital divide; community health services; accountability in policy making; Corruption Perception Index 2023; and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference.

b) Roundtables / Stakeholder engagement

The planned roundtables will discuss the following: the Kenya-UK economic partnership agreement; Digital technology uptake in Kenya; Exploiting emerging technologies; KTMM Review; and Digital innovations.

c) Dissemination Workshops

The following research work will be disseminated: Exploiting the potential of Kenya's creative economy; Fintech and financing; Trade agreements and competition; Jobs and labour market; Universal Health care; NG-CDF activities in security and education; road safety; power outages; debt and macroeconomic stability. The Institute will also undertake the Kenya Economic Report (KER) 2024 stakeholder validation workshop where the theme of the report is "Enhancing productivity for sustained inclusive growth."

d) Capacity Building

KIPPRA Mentorship Programme for Universities and TVETs

As part of its KIPPRA Mentorship Programme for Universities and TVETs (KMPUT)s, the Institute will conduct a 2-day programme at Southeastern Kenya University (SEKU), Kibabii University and the Sigalagala National Polytechnic in the next quarter. The KMPUTs aims to bridge the divide between government agenda and university research capacity building and TVET communities in public policy making.

KIPPRA Young Professional (YPs) Training

KIPPRA in partnership with Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) will undertake a training for the KIPPRA Young Professionals 2023/24 cohort on System of National Accounts (SNA) and Supply and Use Tables (SUT) in the next quarter. This is part of enhancing the capacity of the YPs in policy research and analysis.

KIPPRA Commercialized Programmes

In the next quarter, the Institute will undertake commercialized capacity building programmes on Executive Public Policy Making Process and Design for Parliament; Mainstreaming Planning and Budgeting for Children, Youth and Women; Applied Policy Research Method; Monitoring and Evaluation; and Creating an Enabling Environment for the Private Sector (CEEP). This is in line with the Institute's mandate of developing human and institution capacities.

e) Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

Tree Planting at Naivasha Game Farm.

As part of its Corporate Social Responsibility, KIPPRA will in January 2024 visit Naivasha Game farm to plant an additional 670 indigenous trees. This is in support of the government initiative of planting 15 billion trees by 2032 to tackle the climate change crisis. This exercise will also provide the CSR team with the opportunity to assess the condition and tend to the 2,000 seedlings planted in April 2023 by members of staff during the KIPPRA's team building activity.

Mangrove Tree Planting Exercise at Mida Creek, Malindi

KIPPRA will visit the Mida Creek in Watamu, Malindi, Kilifi County as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility for a tree planting exercise. The CSR team led by the Director Corporate Services will plant 1,000 mangrove trees together with Dabaso Creek Conservation Group. This is in line with the government initiative of planting 15 billion trees by 2032 to tackle the climate crisis. The team will later visit Baraka Children's Home in Mombasa to hand over sundries donated by KIPPRA staff and the Institute.

ABOUT KIPPRA

The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) is an autonomous institute whose primary mission is to conduct public policy research leading to policy advice. KIPPRA's mission is to produce consistently high-quality analysis of key issues of public policy and to contribute to the achievement of national long-term development objectives by positively influencing the decision making process. These goals are met through effective dissemination of recommendations resulting from analysis and by training policy analysts in the public and private sectors. KIPPRA therefore produces a body of well-researched and documented information on public policy, and in the process assists in formulating long-term strategic perspectives. KIPPRA serves as a centralized source from which the Government and the private sector may obtain information and advice on public policy issues.

Send to us your comments on the articles published in this newsletter and any other aspects that may help to make the KIPPRA Policy Monitor useful to you. This may include policy issues you would like KIPPRA to prioritize.

KIPPRA

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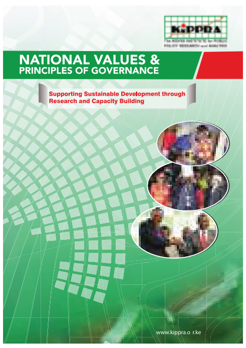

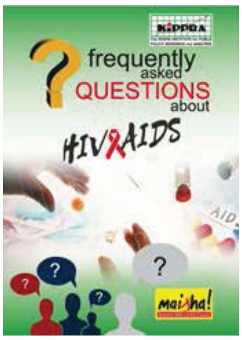

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