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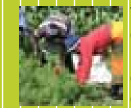
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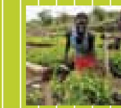
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A GENDERED APPROACH TO UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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MISSION
To provide quality public policy advice to the Government of Kenya by conducting objective research and analysis and through capacity building in order to contribute to the achievement of national development goals

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Editorial

Welcome to the April-June 2019 KIPPRA Policy Monitor edition. The issue covers various activities undertaken at the Institute, including policy research and analysis, capacity building, quality control and dissemination activities in the fourth quarter of 2018/19. One of the key events in the quarter was the 2nd KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference that was successfully held between 11th and 13th June 2019 in Mombasa. The theme of the well-attended conference was ***"A gendered approach to unlocking the potential for sustainable development."*** Other key events covered in this edition include the 6th Africa Think Tank Summit held in Nairobi between 24th and 26th April 2019; graduation of the Young Professionals of 2017/18 on 11th June 2019; launch of the Kenya Economic Report (KER) 2018 on 13th June 2019; and various validation and dissemination workshops and ongoing research projects.

The country continues to experience steady economic growth due to stable macroeconomic environment, favourable weather conditions, low crude oil prices and reliable external environment. The key sectors that have contributed to the current economic growth include agriculture, transport and storage, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, real estate, finance and insurance, construction, education, and public administration and defense. In 2018, the sectors contributed 83.5% to GDP. With adequate expenditure allocation, the sectors have potential of contributing to the realization of the objectives of the "Big Four" agenda.

> *"The edition highlights gendered approach to unlocking the potential for sustainable development."*

The edition also has four other articles that delve on gender and development. Access to water and energy affects men and women differently due to gender roles. In most societies, women and girls spend more time than men in collection of water and energy sources, hence impacting on their productive and community roles. This has implications on well-being on households. Therefore, the integration of gender into energy and water policies is key in ensuring that both women and men are not disadvantaged in accessing water and energy. The issue also brings to fore women and land ownership rights in Kenya, challenges faced by women-owned enterprises and unlocking the potential for women and youth through agricultural finance.

Finally, the edition provides highlights on legislative developments at the National Assembly and the Senate, and a variety of policy news at domestic, regional and global spheres. The issue also looks at the country's bilateral and multilateral engagements. The National Executive continues to engage in vibrant regional and international diplomacy that is increasingly positioning Kenya as an emerging regional power in the continent.

Executive Director, KIPPRA

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

By
Hellen Chemnyongoi
Benson Kiriga
Daniel Omanyo
James Ochieng

Sectorial Growth Analysis

The Kenyan economy continues to be resilient despite the recent delayed long rains. The country experienced a rebound in economic growth with 2018, registering a growth rate of 6.3% up from 4.9% experienced in 2017 and 5.9% in 2016. The growth is associated with stable macroeconomic indicators, good weather conditions, stable and low crude oil prices and a reliable stable external environment. In 2019, the growth is envisioned to remain strong as in 2018 and over the medium term, an average growth rate of 7% is expected, as the programmed activities under the "Big Four" agenda gain traction.

Sectoral analysis indicates that imports of goods and services decelerated while exports of goods and services improved significantly in 2018. Due to the good performance of the long rains in 2018, the agricultural sector grew significantly by 6.4% and boosted its share to GDP to reach a high level of 34.2%. The sectors that followed with higher weights to GDP were transport and storage (8.0%), manufacturing (7.7%), wholesale and retail trade (7.4%), real estate (7.0%), financial and insurance (6.0%), construction (5.4%), education (4.3%), and public administration and defense (3.5%). These nine (9) sectors were the only ones with share to GDP of above 2.0% while the other eleven (11) sectors had below 2.0% each. Considering their respective sectoral growth rates, transport and storage grew by 8.8% followed by construction at 6.6%, agriculture at 6.4% and wholesale and retail trade at 6.3% .

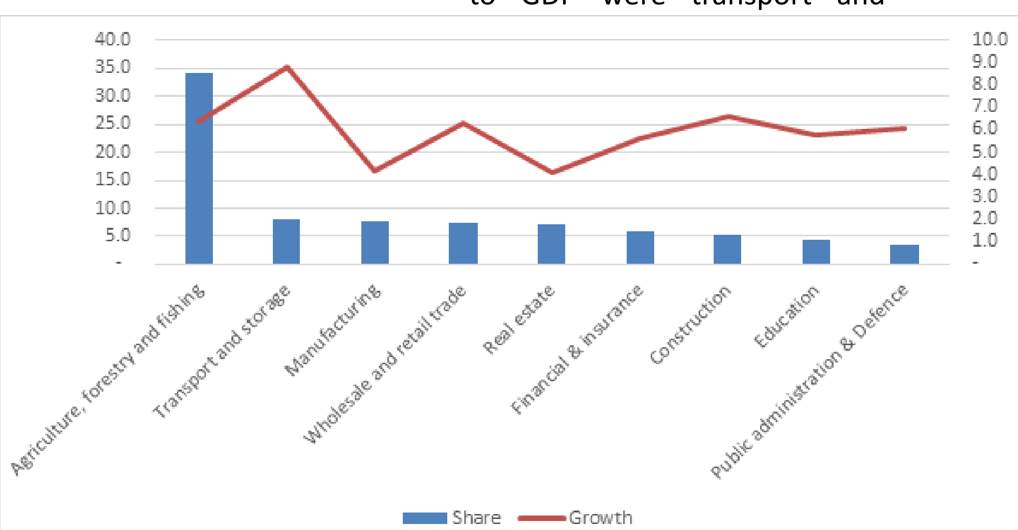


Figure 1: Sector share and growth

Data Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Since the sectors that contribute heavily to GDP also registered impressive growth rates, it implies that a boost to their respective expenditure allocation can considerably trigger higher economic growth for Kenya. These sectors combined contributed 83.5% to GDP in 2018 and played a central role in delivering the three of the "Big Four" agenda. Therefore, these are the sectors to target in the medium term to deliver the Vision 2030 objectives and the "Big Four" agenda.

The overall inflation for the last 12 months (May 2018 to May 2019) averaged 4.95%, remaining within the government target range of 5±2.5%. The drought experienced in the beginning of 2019 led to a rise in inflation from 4.7% in January 2019 to 6.6% in April 2019. However, the onset of the rains in April led to a decline in inflation rate to 5.5% in May and 5.7% in June 2019. Specifically, the improved weather conditions saw the 'year on year' food inflation decrease from 8.17% in April 2019 to 6.33% in May 2019. This was reflected in a fall in prices of vegetables. For instance, the prices of spinach, *sukuma wiki* and tomatoes fell by 10.7%, 9.4% and 6.8%, respectively. However, during the same period, prices of maize flour, beans and sugar increased by 5.7%, 4.0% and 6.2%, respectively. In addition, the increase in the prices of petrol and diesel by 4.9% and 2.1%, respectively, led to a rise in transport index by 0.3% between April and May 2019.

Growth of credit to the private sector continued to improve. However, more preference is still given to government. Credit to the private sector grew by 4.3% in March 2019 compared to 2.1% in March 2018. Growth of credit to government increased from 7.1% in March 2018 to 54.3% in 2019 (Figure 2). This implies that commercial banks continue to give more preference to the government compared to the small-scale borrowers. To enhance access to credit by the private sector and the MSMEs, the Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Planning, in the 2019/20 Budget, proposed to repeal Section 33B of the Banking (Amendment) Act 2016 on interest rate capping in the 2019 Finance Bill.

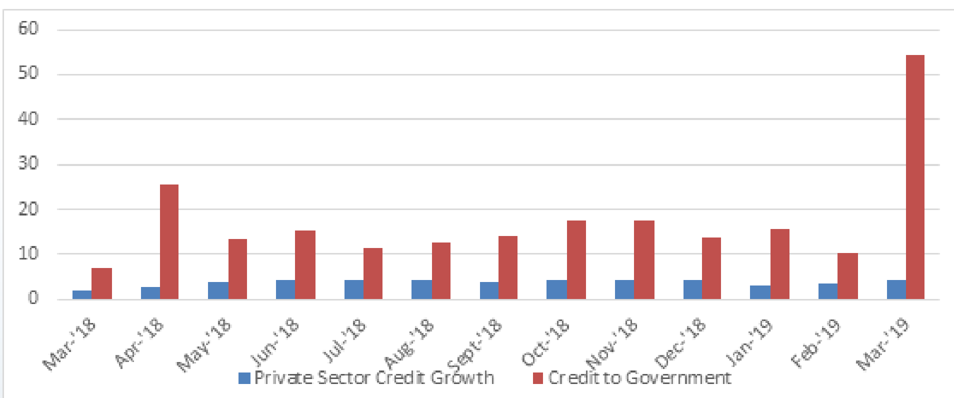
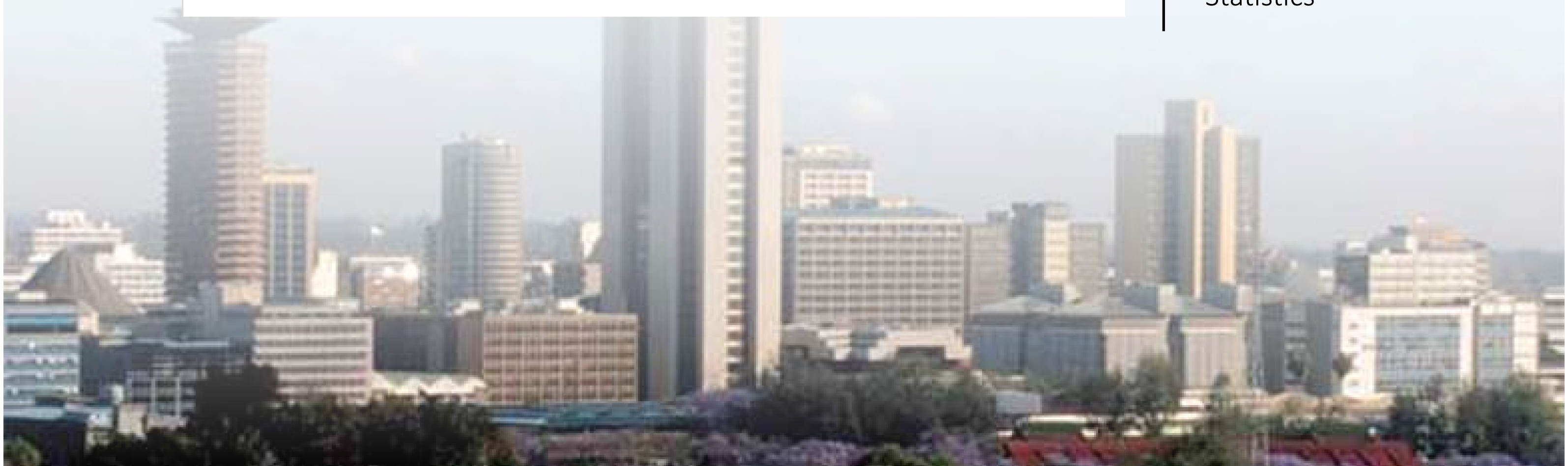


Figure 2: Private sector and government credit growth (%)

Data Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics



This is expected to unlock credit to the private sector. The external sector has similarly registered remarkable improvements. For instance, in March 2019, the country attained a surplus of US$ 721 million in the overall balance of payment position compared to a deficit of US$ 1041.1 million registered in March 2018. This is attributed to an improved performance in current and capital accounts. The current account deficit narrowed from US$ 4,760 million (5.5 % of GDP) in March 2018 to US$ 3,916.9 million (4 % of GDP) in March 2019. Further, the current account deficit narrowed by 3.4% between January 2019 and March 2019. The improvement in the current account is attributed to strong diaspora remittances and tourism receipts, reduced growth in food, Standard Gauge Railway-related equipment imports, and increased tea and horticultural exports. The capital account inflows recorded a 31.2% increase between March 2018 and March 2019 owing to an increase in project grants.

The official reserves held by the Central Bank fell from US$ 9,362 million (6.3 months of import cover) in March 2018 to US$ 8,467.7 million (5.4 months of import cover) in March 2019. The decline in stock of official reserves is attributed to servicing of external debt. The Kenya Shilling has remained relatively stable against the US dollar. The exchange rate stood at Ksh 101.2 in March 2018 against Ksh 100.36 in March 2019. However, as at June 2019, the Shilling had slightly depreciated to 102.3.

On the fiscal front

The preliminary estimates of cumulative national revenue collection, including appropriation in aid, in the financial year 2018/19 to May 2019 totaled Ksh 1,493.7 billion (15.7% of GDP), which was rather lower than the revised target of Ksh 1,608.4 billion (16.9% of GDP). This was mainly due to shortfalls in ordinary revenue and Appropriation-in-Aid collection by Ksh 80.8 billion and Ksh 33.9 billion, respectively.

The total cumulative expenditure and net lending inclusive of transfer to county governments for the same period amounted to Ksh 2,071.2 billion against a revised target of Ksh 2,298.5, recording a shortfall of Ksh 227.3 billion. In terms of broad expenditure heads, recurrent spending amounted to Ksh 1,329.1 billion which was below the projected target by Ksh 113 billion mainly due to lower than targeted domestic interest payments and pension payments. Processing of pension payments was slower than expected. Development expenditures recorded slowed absorption, performing Ksh 75.5 billion below the target of Ksh 554.2 billion. This was mainly driven by lower than expected absorption for domestically financed projects outside ministerial A-in-A. Total county transfers amounted to Ksh 263.4 billion against a target of Ksh 302 billion. Transfer to county governments (Equitable share only) was Ksh 243 billion compared to a target of Ksh 254.1 billion recording a shortfall of Ksh 11.1 billion.

From the foregoing performance of government fiscal operations during the first 11 months of 2018/19, overall deficit was Ksh 557.1 billion (equivalent of 5.9% of GDP) against the projected deficit of Ksh 64.8 billion (equivalent of 6.8% of GDP). This deficit was financed through net foreign borrowing

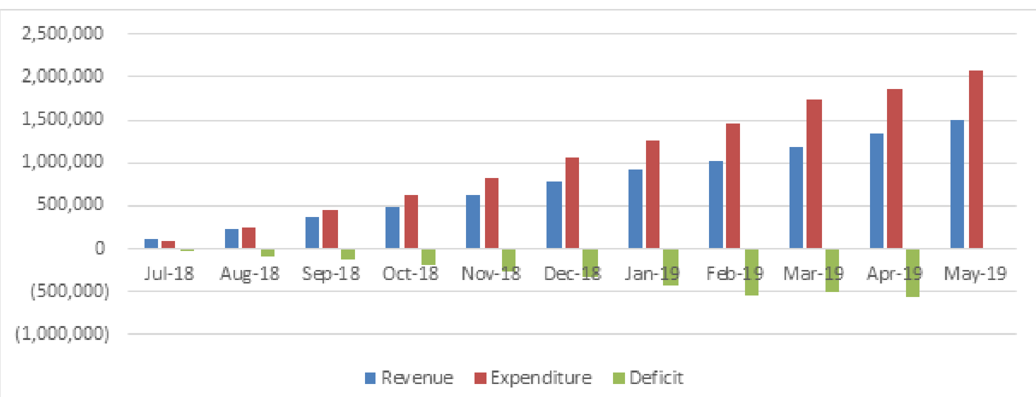


Figure 3: Fiscal balance 2018/19

Data Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics of Ksh 400.5 billion while the rest comprised domestic financing.

The budget of 2019/20 lays a strong foundation for achieving the "Big Four" agenda while at the same time addressing the challenges of unemployment, resource mobilization, fiscal deficit and inefficiency in spending. All these aim at placing the country on a path of sustainable economic growth, job creation and reduced poverty. Building on the foregoing, the expenditures and net lending are projected to be Ksh 2.8 trillion (25.7% of GDP) whereas the revenues are expected to be Ksh 2.1 trillion (19.7% of GDP). These expenditures are geared towards fulfilling the "Big Four" agenda, investing in critical infrastructure, improving security and digitalizing the economy, among others. Further, fiscal deficit amounts to Ksh 607.8 (5.6% of GDP), a decline from 5.9% in 2018/19 and 7.4% in 2017/18 financial years. The deficit is expected to be financed through net external financing of Ksh 324.3 billion and net domestic financing of Ksh 283.5 billion. The government's objective is to remain on this planned path of reducing the fiscal deficit in the medium term to create more fiscal space and to reduce the public debt.

On gender equality, wage gap and development

The Heads of State at the World Summit for Social Development held in 1995 committed to, among other things, achieving equality and equity between women and men. Similarly, the UN Millennium Declaration 2000 resolved to promote gender equality and empowerment of women as an effective way to stimulate sustainable development and combat poverty, hunger and disease. This is captured in the third Millennium Development Goal (MDG). Further, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005 called for harmonization of gender equality. Despite these formal commitments to gender equality, gender gaps persist in employment and business opportunities, wages, access to education and quality health care, and political participation.

The Gender gap is measured by the Global Gender Gap index (World Economic Forum, 2018). The index was introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 as a framework for capturing the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. It examines the gap between men and women across four fundamental categories, namely: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment.

According to the World Economic Forum (2018), the Global Gender Gap score stood at 68% in 2018. This implies that, on average, there is still a 32% gap to close. In the same year, Kenya was ranked at position 76 out of 149 countries, with a score of 0.7 out of a possible 1.0. It means that in 2018, Kenya managed to close up to 70% of gender gaps, which is above the global average. This was a remarkable improvement compared to 2006 index which was 0.648 (Table 1). However, in comparison with the best countries such as Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Rwanda and Namibia whose average is above 80%, Kenya still has a long way to go. The areas that need improvements are wage inequality, health outcomes and representation in Parliament.

In 2018, women earned US$ 2,582, which is an improvement from US$ 1,001 dollars in 2006. The same trend is observed for men whose income improved from US$ 1,078 in 2006 to US$ 3,998 in 2018 (Table 1). In spite of improvement in nominal pay, women still earn less compared to men, implying an expanded gender wage gap. The difference can be explained by human capital and labour market factors. Despite the widening wage inequality, Kenya has greatly narrowed the labour force participation gap from 0.78 in 2006 to 0.914 in 2018. This has been supported by the closing in of the gender gap in education enrolment (primary, secondary and tertiary). Gender equality is a necessary precondition for sustainable development given that it facilitates the utilization of all available resources to enhance development. Gender inequalities restrict a country's economic growth in various ways. It imposes an indirect cost by hindering productivity, efficiency and economic progress.

Table 1: Kenya gender gap score

Year	Gender Gap Index	Wage Equality Index	Labour Force Participation	Est. Earned Income (PPP US$)	
				Female	Male
2006	0.648	0.68	0.78	1,001	1,078
2007	0.651	0.80	0.71	1,037	1,242
2008	0.655	0.84	0.80	1126	1354
2009	0.651	0.77	0.86	1295	1577
2010	0.650	0.68	0.88	1213	1874
2011	0.649	0.69	0.88	1249	1897
2012	0.677	0.68	0.88	1352	2085
2013	0.680	0.67	0.86	1384	2139
2014	0.726	0.7	0.86	2054	2238
2015	0.719	0.62	0.86	2800	3020
2016	0.702	0.651	0.864	2334	3574
2017	0.694	0.679	0.865	2480	3840
2018	0.700	0.682	0.914	2582	3998

Source: The Global Gender Gap Reports (Various Issues) Note: 0.00= Inequality 1.00=Equality

Furthermore, discrimination between men and women in the labour force and access to resources hamper the accumulation of human capital, reducing an economy's capacity to thrive. In relation to governance, gender inequality weakens the quality of governance in a country and lowers the effectiveness of development policies.

Way forward

Enhancing gender equality is critical for Kenya's development. For the country to realize sustainable growth and development, there is need to ensure gender equality. This can be achieved through closing the wage gap, improving health outcomes and increasing women representation in Parliament to raise the country's gender gap score. Improving women's profile in all sectors and reducing gender disparities will not only benefit women but also men and children.

Gendered Access to Water and Energy and its Implications on Household Well-being

By James Gachanja, Charity Kageni

Access to and use of water and energy within households affects men, women, boys and girls differently due to the gender defined roles among them. Consequently, the effect on well-being of the individual household members is also different. In most communities, women are assigned domestic roles which confine them to daily family home care tasks such as fetching water and collecting fire wood, cooking, cleaning and child caring. Men are assigned productive roles in paid work outside the home and community politics roles. A report by United Nations Development Programme (2016) estimates that women in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) spend 40 billion hours each year collecting water, an amount equivalent to a year's worth of labour by the entire workforce in France. More so, women and girls are often primarily responsible for collecting fuel and water for their families, with a significant toll on the health and well-being of women, girls and boys under the age of 5. Further, women spend an inordinate amount of time gathering biomass for basic energy needs, resulting in severe opportunity costs that prevent them from participating in other beneficial and productive ventures.

In Kenya, national data shows that 27.7% of adult females are responsible for collecting water compared to 16.4% adult males in urban areas. In rural areas, women are responsible for collecting at 56.8% compared to men 11.8%. The time spent by women accessing water has been shown to affect their well-being regarding foregone opportunity to engage in income generating activities, fatigue out of the drudgery of carrying water over long distances, and in some cases exposure to attacks while fetching water.

The same applies to access to energy where women and children in some parts of Kenya spend increasing amounts of time fetching firewood and other biomass fuels, leaving little time for other productive activities. Women spend approximately six times more time accessing energy than men. The data also reveals that 84% of households in rural areas use wood as the main source of cooking fuel, and 71% of households use the traditional stone fire as the main cooking appliance. This affects the health of women and children by exposing them to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs).

Access to energy is critical for vital primary health care services, especially during maternal and childbirth emergencies. Beyond the health consequences, lack of access to energy for cooking, lighting and heating affects the economic well-being of women and their productivity and income generation capabilities.

Building on the foregoing discussion, lack of access

has greater relative positive impact on the well-being of women than men. For instance, literature shows that access to electricity raises the annual incomes from paid employment for both men and women, with greater increases in earnings for women than men once employed. Women benefit most from the productivity gains of electrification, which is influenced by gender roles. Beyond plain access, the quality of electrification provided is also an important factor in translating the gender impacts. In addition, improved access to infrastructure has been shown to have a significant and positive impact on human capital development of females regarding increased literacy, improved health outcomes and reduced health costs. There is also an observed positive relationship between improvements in water supply and time and money savings among households.

to water and energy exposes women to water and energy poverty disproportionately. Energy poverty is defined as the absence of sufficient choice in accessing adequate, affordable, reliable energy services. Water poverty is defined as a situation where a nation or region cannot always afford the cost of providing access to sustainable clean water to all people. The nexus between poverty, water and energy assumes a gender dimension given that there are more women than men living in poverty. Data from the Kenya Integrated and Household and Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2015/16 shows that women are not only poorer than men, but also have low access to basic needs and economic opportunities. In addition to this, energy and water poverty translate to more adverse outcomes on household well-being when tied to food and nutrition security, income and amenities including health.

Understanding how households allocate time between work and non-work activities is useful in drawing the link between poverty, gender and access to water and energy. This is illustrated by the concept of time poverty. This concept describes a situation where a household member lacks time for leisure or other non-domestic activities. Time is an economic resource which individuals may allocate to each activity differently leading to different levels of utility. The use of time and efficiency in its allocation has a direct influence on household earnings. Lack of adequate access to these vital services increases the time spent on domestic activities, translating to time poverty among women given their gender roles.

There is evidence to the effect that improving access to infrastructure such as water and energy

Over time, the energy sector in many developing countries has assumed a gender-neutral approach. However, energy policy decisions have implications for equality between women and men. A report by the International Union of Conservation Nature (IUCN) 2017 which assessed 192 national energy frameworks from 137 countries indicates that nearly one-third of the frameworks include gender considerations to some extent. The policies, plans and strategies identified to have aspects of gender inclusion stood at 93% and most were from developing countries especially from Sub-Saharan Africa which represented about 56% of the total frameworks evaluated. The statistics show that there still exists gaps in incorporating gender aspects in policy making and implementation process.

Article 27 of the Constitution of Kenya stipulates that women and men have the right to equal treatment and opportunities; this impacts policies and activities of the various energy and water services implementing agencies. Sessional Paper No. 4 of 2004 on energy policy acknowledges that there is evident gender imbalance in the management of the energy sector, which is dominated by men. The policy notes that production and use of biomass fuels and access to energy is a gender role borne by women. It provides for mainstreaming gender issues in policy formulation and in energy planning, production and use. It states that the Government shall take deliberate steps to integrate female gender in policy formulation and management of the energy sector. The policy further makes provision for public education and awareness creation on the cultural structures and practices hindering access by women to biomass fuel resources, and education on appropriate use of biomass fuels and promotion of the use of fuel-efficient biomass cooking stoves.

The National Energy and Petroleum Policy 2015 recognizes gender considerations as a major challenge in energy planning and implementation. The recently enacted Energy Act 2019 incorporates the aspect of gender inclusivity in selecting, nominating, approving or appointing members of the energy tribunal where no more than two-thirds of the members shall be of the same gender. Evidently, gender inclusivity is crucial in enhancing equitable energy planning, financing, execution and implementation. More importantly, consideration of gendered interests, at different levels of access to resources and the different gender needs can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of energy programmes and policies, and other energy use-related development activities. Similarly, the Constitution of Kenya under Article 43 acknowledges access to clean and safe water as a basic human right and assigns the responsibility for water supply and sanitation service provision to all. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1999 on National Water Policy on Water Resources Management and Development identifies the role played by women in water provision, management and use. It provides for gender-balanced training on water in communities to allow for the gender factors to be reflected in the ownership and management of the various water schemes operated by the communities. It also provides for institutional reforms, change in behaviour, attitudes and procedures to ensure participation of women in water sector institutions. The National Water Services Strategy 2007-2015 is cognizant of the fact that "the burden of fetching water in most rural areas is borne by women and children for whom there is no time to attend school regularly because of the obligation to secure water for the household." It also identifies that women and children are among the poorest in society and are the most affected where water and sanitation services are inadequate. In response, the strategy provides for empowering women to play a more prominent role and participate in decision-making processes at all levels and integrate women to a higher extent in the decision-making process than in the past.

Integrating gender equality principles in national energy and water policies and frameworks will go a long way in supporting equitable benefits for the energy and water services. Further, incorporating gender perspectives into energy and water projects, strategies and planning is critical to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of energy and water programmes and policies.

The use of gender audits is also a critical tool for ensuring an ongoing integration of gender perspectives into energy and water policy and programmes. Gender audits are useful in identifying gender gaps and monitoring progress in attainment of gender equality.

A commitment to gender mainstreaming as a guiding principle within energy and water services implementing frameworks will aid in recognition and prioritization of gender considerations and subsequent integration of gender-responsive objectives, strategies and actions. In turn, this can result in a more robust impact on gender equality throughout the sectors.

In addressing the challenges of gender equity in access to energy and water, there is need to commit towards mobilization of funds for energy and water sector programmes and activities, research that provides gender-disaggregated energy and water access data. Further, a beneficiary-needs assessment would aid in identifying the unique programme interventions for women, men, boys and girls.

WOMEN AND LAND OWNERSHIP RIGHTS IN KENYA:

Status, Challenges and Opportunities for Reform

By Beverly M. Musili

The Kenya Constitution 2010 promised a new era of equality for women, free from discrimination in various spheres including employment, political representation, marriage and property ownership. This is presented in various ways: as part of the country's national values and principles of governance; as constitutional fundamental rights and freedoms and constitutional requirements. Article 10(2) (b) of the Constitution envisions Kenya's national values and principles of governance as promoting and ensuring human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalized.

Further, Article 27 entrenches the fundamental right to equality and freedom from discrimination by providing that women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres. Further, the Constitution prohibits the State from discriminating directly or indirectly on any ground including, inter alia, sex and health status. Article 45 (3) of the Constitution provides that parties to a marriage are entitled to equal rights at the time of the marriage during the marriage and at the dissolution of the marriage. Article 60 of Constitution in prescribing the principles of land policy further requires equitable access to land and elimination of gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and property. Under Article 68, Parliament is obligated to pass laws to recognize and protect matrimonial property, particularly the matrimonial home which was operationalized through enactment of various laws including the Matrimonial Property Act 2013, the Marriage Act 2014, the Land Act 2012 and the Land Registration Act 2012. Regionally, Kenya has ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol).

Despite the foregoing initiatives, the realization of property rights and equality in land ownership by women is yet to be fully achieved. Despite approximately 32%of households in Kenya being headed by women, only 1% of women own property in their own names and 5% own land jointly with men (FIDA, 2017). The Kenya Lands Alliance (2018) reported that between 2013 and 2017, 10.3% of land titles were issued to women while 85.6% were issued to men. In practice, for women, insecurity of land tenure persists. This manifests in terms of exclusion from ownership, access and control over housing and land. For instance, women are susceptible to forced eviction upon divorce or the death of a spouse especially those who live with their in-laws in rural areas. The denial of women to access their land rights has undermined equality in property ownership in Kenya. Customary law has been a key impediment in women's realization of their rights as it is not aligned with statutory law. Sessional Paper Number 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy has recognized disinheritance of women, exclusion of women in decision making for land as key challenges while Sessional Paper Number 1 of 2017 on Land Use Policy acknowledges that "gender imbalance in the control of productive assets such as land has resulted in women being more vulnerable to poverty among farming communities."

The law recognizes that there are various mechanisms through which one can own property including through purchase, matrimony, gift and succession/inheritance. While there are no restrictions in the law that prevents or bars women from purchasing property as the sole registered owners or jointly, customary and cultural practices which prevent women from owning property through other means such as inheritance hinder women from access and use of land. Prior to the enactment of the Law of Succession Act, administration of estates of Kenyans who died intestate was subject to customs of the community from which the deceased belonged. Although the Law of Succession Act ousted the application of customary law, except in specific circumstances, parties still seek to apply customary law in inheritance matters. Customary law on land rights and succession is predominantly patrilineal, and therefore discriminatory against women. This is explicitly stated in Sessional Paper Number 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy which states that "culture and traditions continue to support male inheritance of family land while there is lack of gender sensitive family laws. There is a conflict between the constitutional provisions and international treaties on gender equality vis-à-vis customary practices that discriminate against women in relation to land ownership and inheritance".

Land is a critical factor of production. Access to land is crucial in supporting infrastructure development related to housing, transport, development control and planning, manufacturing, access to worksites, environmental sustainability, agricultural productivity, food security and providing collateral for access to credit. Enhancing gender inclusive access to land would enable women to unlock the benefits derived from land to improve socio-economic development.

Women's Land Ownership through Marriage

Besides purchase, women can also acquire rights to property through marriage. The ownership status and rights of women in matrimonial property is determined by a number of factors. Property rights during a marriage can apply before, during and upon dissolution of the marriage. Article 45(3) of the Constitution and the Marriage Act are categorical that parties to a marriage have equal rights and obligations at the time of the marriage, during the marriage and at the dissolution of the marriage. However, the interpretation of "equal" has been in contention in a number of cases. The current practice is that equality in *division of matrimonial property is based on the respective contribution of each spouse*.

Property Rights before the Marriage

The Matrimonial Property Act 2013 defines matrimonial home as any property that is owned or leased by one or both spouses and occupied or utilized by the spouses as their family home and includes any other attached property. Section 6 of the Matrimonial Property Act 2013 matrimonial property includes the matrimonial home or homes, any household goods and effects in the matrimonial home or homes or any other property jointly owned and acquired during the subsistence of the marriage. This excludes property owned by either spouse before marriage—unless it is used during marriage as the matrimonial home. The general rule stipulates that for property to qualify as matrimonial property, it ought to have been acquired during the subsistence of the marriage between the parties unless otherwise agreed between them that such property would not form part of matrimonial property. However, this becomes problematic where, during the marriage, a spouse contributes indirectly to the development of the property that was acquired before the marriage. Section 9 of the Matrimonial Property Act only provides that where one spouse acquires property during the marriage that does not become matrimonial property, but the other spouse makes a contribution towards the improvement of the property, the spouse who makes a contribution acquires a beneficial interest in property equal to the contribution made. This does not adequately cover property acquired before the marriage and which a spouse has made a non-monetary contribution towards improvement of the property (such as management of such property).

Property Rights during the Subsistence of Marriage

The Matrimonial Property Act prevents sale, lease or mortgage of matrimonial property during the subsistence of a monogamous marriage without the written and informed consent of both spouses. This is also reinforced by Section 79(3) of the Land Act 2012 which requires both spouses to execute a charge document in respect of a matrimonial home or to provide evidence of consent for the charge in order for a charge document to be valid. Section 93 of the Land Registration Act provides that if a spouse acquires land during the subsistence of a marriage for the co-ownership and use of spouses or all spouses, such property shall be deemed to be matrimonial property. However, this is subject to the pre-condition that the property was acquired for the purposes of co-ownership and use of both spouses, which may not always be the case. Property may be acquired for investment purposes and not for the purpose of use or habitation by both spouses. In this regard, the Land Act is inconsistent with the Matrimonial Property Act as the latter does not dictate requirements for the purpose of the acquisition. The ambiguity and inconsistencies across the various Acts have undermined enforcement of women's rights to matrimonial property.

Property Rights upon the Dissolution of Marriage

While Article 45(3) of the Constitution of Kenya and the Marriage Act provide that parties to a marriage are entitled to equal rights at the time of the marriage, during the marriage and at the dissolution of the marriage, the Matrimonial Property Act determines the property rights of spouses based on contribution. Section 7 of the Act states that ownership of property of matrimonial property is vested in the spouses according to the contribution of either spouse towards its acquisition and shall be divided between the spouses if they divorce or their marriage is otherwise dissolved.

This section makes determination of division of proprietary rights in matrimonial property dependent on the contributions of each spouse toward its acquisition. This is further complemented by Section 9 of the Matrimonial Property Act which provides for acquisition of interests in property by way of contribution, even where matrimonial property is registered, held in the name of one spouse, if the other spouse makes contribution towards its improvement, the other spouse acquires proprietary interests in that property.

Contribution includes both monetary and non-monetary contributions. Non-monetary

the welfare of the family. It is also important to recognize the sacrifice made by having children and nurturing them, supporting the running of the household and sustaining the marriage; a woman may be deprived of the opportunity to acquire or advance her own education and qualifications. Basing the division of matrimonial property on proved contributions alone may be unjust as indirect contributions may often be unascertainable.

The Matrimonial Property Act has provided a paradigm shift for women property ownership of matrimonial property. Nonetheless, the ambiguity across the Constitution and the Matrimonial Property Act has left to interpretation whether the Constitution intended equal rights to apply 50:50 for division of matrimonial property or whether the concept of equality is based on contribution as articulated by the Matrimonial Property Act, thereby creating inconsistencies and conflict across the various laws. Ensuring fair division of matrimonial property is a key part of protecting women's rights within the context of marriage and divorce. It also places value on women's undocumented contributions, including unpaid childcare and taking care of the home.

contributions include domestic work and management of the home, child care, companionship, management of the family business or property, and farm work. Women's indirect contributions in marriage are often undocumented and intangible. Nonetheless, the Courts often require women to provide evidence of their non-monetary contribution which can be used as a basis to compute or quantify the share one is entitled to. However, this begets the inclusion of non-monetary contribution as these often cannot be neatly packaged and documented into evidence. Further, as there is no criteria for valuation of non-monetary contribution, it is left to the Court's discretion to quantify the non-monetary contribution. In the case of SN v FM [2019] eKLR, the judge noted that he applied his "mind" to determine the wife in the case was entitled to 30% share in the property based on her non-monetary contribution. However, the judgment does not clarify how the calculation was arrived at besides the application of the judge's mind. In the case of E MN v N M [2018] eKLR, the Court determined the wife's non-monetary contribution to amount to 45% on account of her taking care of 10 of their children, managing the family farm and giving moral support to her husband for over twenty years. Ultimately, it depends on the judge's discretion.

As regards non-financial contribution, there is need to place increased value of non-financial contributions made by women including catering to

Women's Land Ownership through Succession and Inheritance

The Constitution has attempted to eliminate gender bias in law, customs and practices related to land and property, including succession. This is motivated towards allowing women in Kenya equal inheritance rights in tandem with their male counterparts. The Succession Act is the primary statute regulating and governing succession and probate and administration in Kenya. It envisions testate and intestate succession. Testate succession occurs where a person dies having executed a valid will in accordance with the criteria and conditions stipulated by the law. Intestate succession/intestacy arises whereby a person dies without having made a will or where a will is rendered invalid relating to his estate. In the case of intestacy, the law determines who is entitled to the estate of an intestate, including their rights and interests. In this regard, the law on intestacy envisions various circumstances which can affect women in the case of intestate succession.

Inheritance Rights as a Spouse

Section 36 of the Law of Succession Act outlines the rules where the intestate has left a surviving spouse and no children. In such cases, the surviving spouse is entitled out of the net intestate estate to the personal and household effects of the deceased absolutely; and the first ten thousand shillings out of the residue of the net intestate estate, or twenty per centum thereof, whichever is the greater; and a life interest in the whole of the remainder of the estate. The law proceeds to stipulate that in cases where the surviving spouse is a widow, such life interest shall be extinguished and terminated upon her re-marriage to any person. However, the provision on determination of life interest upon remarriage applies exclusively to women and widows. It does not apply to widowers or men upon their remarriage. In this regard, the Law of Succession Act is prima facie discriminatory as the conditions imposed only apply to one gender.

Even where an intestate leaves behind a spouse and a child or children, a surviving spouse holds the estate in trust for the children, subject to a life interest in respect of a widow. The Law of Succession Act further requires that upon the remarriage of a widow, the estate which is subject to the life interest devolves upon the surviving children, thereby terminating the widow's interests. This limitation does not apply to males/widowers.

Inheritance Rights as a Daughter

Where there is a surviving spouse and a child or children, the children of a deceased person are the next of kin of an intestate who may benefit. However, their rights accrue subject to the life interest devolved to the spouse. In the event of the death of the surviving spouse or the determination of their life interest in the property, the law states that the property should be divided equally among the children. In the event of remarriage of a widow, the whole residue of the estate which is subject to the life interest devolves upon the surviving children equally. If there is no surviving spouse, but the intestate leaves behind children, the estate devolves upon the children in equal shares. While reference to children under the Law of Succession

Act does not distinguish between male and female, sons and daughters or married and unmarried children, female children are often disinherited from their father's estate on the basis of customary law especially when they are married.

Persistent application of customary law over statutory law by the courts and society has remained abstruse, arbitrary and esoteric, even when customary law has effectively been ousted by Article 2(4) of the Constitution and Sections 2(1), 35 and 38 of the Law of Succession Act. The application of customary systems has led to disinheritance of women and restriction of their access to their property rights through inheritance as they are often subjective and biased against women's rights to land ownership. Under Kamba customary law, only unmarried daughters or those who were divorced and their dowry returned are able to inherit their parents' estate. On this basis, the Court in the case of The Matter of the Estate of MutioIkonyo (deceased) Machakos HCP&A No. 203 of 1996 held that the petitioner, being a married daughter of the deceased was not entitled to a share of the estate. Under Kikuyu customary law, succession is similarly patrilineal with property devolving to male relatives of a deceased person (Re Estate of Mwangi S/O Ngamba Alias Mwangi Ngamba (Deceased) [2015] eKLR). It is erroneously presumed that daughters will leave their nuclear family upon marriage and acquire property through their husbands, and therefore should not inherit from both their parents and their husband. These practices have formed the basis for excluding women from owning land through inheritance.

Considering the above, regarding determination of life interest upon remarriage of widows, the Succession Act is yet to realign itself to aspirations of equity, equality, inclusiveness and non-discrimination. Further, the application of customary law by communities in succession matters hinders women's access to their land and inheritance rights. The constant struggle between customary law and statutory law is particularly rife in inheritance and family law matters. This is perpetuated and propagated by cultural beliefs surrounding women's land rights, or lack thereof. In particular is the belief that married women and females are not entitled to inherit their parents' or spouse's estate. Other incidents include disinheritance of women by their deceased husband's relatives upon his death. Exclusion of daughters by their male siblings from their father's estate is also rife. It is upon women to assert their rights and the courts to uphold and enforce them when brought to their attention.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Inconsistencies across various legislation have weakened the fight for women equality in land ownership in various respects and there should be a comprehensive review of family laws. Further, there is need to specify the method and criteria for assessment of the value of non-monetary contributions.

The influence of customary practices has permeated family law, and efforts to phase them out have been futile. To counter these oppressive practices, women should be empowered through formal education, civic education, awareness creation and

access to information on their ownership rights and interests. Similarly, men should equally be educated and sensitized on their responsibilities and the rights of women. The Courts should also play an active role in championing for women's equal rights.
In succession matters, executing a will should be highly encouraged (although the process still faces challenges and dispute with validity of the will being contested in many cases). It is important to execute a valid so that the distribution of the estate cannot be understated.

Spouses should be sensitized on the value of registering properties in their joint names under the joint tenancy. Property may be co-owned as joint tenants or as tenants in common. The key distinguishing features of joint tenancy are the right of survivorship (jus accrescendi) which implies that upon the death of one joint tenant, his/her interest in the land automatically passes to the other surviving joint tenant(s). This also implies that an interest held by a joint tenant cannot pass to another person through a will or through intestacy. It automatically passes to the surviving joint tenant(s). When structured amongst spouses, to some extent this enhances the protection of nuclear family members and eases probate and administration processes for surviving spouses.

Going forward, entrenching the concept of estate and succession management in Kenya is critical. This encourages individuals to distribute their estate through various mechanisms to their intended beneficiaries ex ante.

This secures the beneficiaries' interests and rights in the assets. Under the Stamp Duty Act, transfers of property between spouses; transfer of a family property to a limited liability company whose shares are wholly owned by the family; and transfer of property between associated companies are exempt from stamp duty. This ought to encourage more families to embrace estate and succession planning which can be more cost and time effective compared to undertaking probate and administration processes.

By undertaking estate management and planning, land owners can ensure their assets are preserved for the use, benefit and advantage of their intended beneficiaries. Estate planning, through various measures, systems and structures, allows efficient, coordinated and long-lasting estate management. It also allows proper succession and distribution to intended beneficiaries/dependents. These measures, if well-structured, can protect the family unit. Developing literacy on this through various platforms such as National Gender and Equality Commission, the Law Society of Kenya, the Judiciary, universities, religious institutions, non-governmental organizations and county committees on gender would be beneficial in empowering women and society in general in understanding succession matters.

ADDRESSING CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN KENYA: Evidence from the MSME 2016 Survey

By Rodgers Musamali, Anne Gitonga-Karuoro

Kenya's private sector is largely dominated by micro, small and medium (MSME) enterprises who employ 93% of Kenya total labour force. Of the reported 6.41 million MSMEs in Kenya, 26.9% of are female-owned. The 2016 MSME Survey further establishes that most unlicensed establishments in Kenya were female owned (61%) as opposed to male-owned (32.1%). Most women-owned establishments in Kenya therefore operate informally and are consequently more susceptible to low productivity because of business environment challenges. For instance, according to the survey, unlicensed establishments, in general, contribute only 10.4% of the MSMEs' gross value added.These are important findings given that according to Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2005 on Development of Micro and Small Enterprises for Wealth and Employment Creation for Poverty Reduction and under the "Big Four" agenda, the sector is expected to make significant contributions to the country's economic development.

The policy further acknowledges that women are more inappropriately disadvantaged, especially economically. According to Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2005, women are more vulnerable to chronic poverty due to gender inequality. They are furthermore disadvantaged in terms of access to credit and access to property due to gender biases in the labour market. The policy further establishes that women in business do not receive adequate training and education. These challenges are also established in Kenya's long-term development plan, the Vision 2030, which provides that "women are disadvantaged in accessing labour markets and productive resources". This is attributable to limited access to capital, education and training. The Vision goes on to establish that the government needs to place special attention to vulnerable groups which include women to promote equity and expand wealth creation opportunities to those who are often excluded in economic, social and political spheres. One of the strategies in achieving this as documented in Vision 2030 is by "increasing employment opportunities to women".

Given this policy background, it is important to establish the current situation with the aim of proposing policy interventions aimed at increasing employment opportunities for women business owners as articulated in the Vision 2030, particularly in the establishment of 1,000 additional manufacturing SMEs.

Overall, women-owned enterprises face several various constraints as per the MSME Survey results. The top five constraints include lack of markets (defined in a broad sense) (18.7%), licensing (14.8%), local competition, which may be representative of lack of innovation by the women owned MSMEs (14.6%),

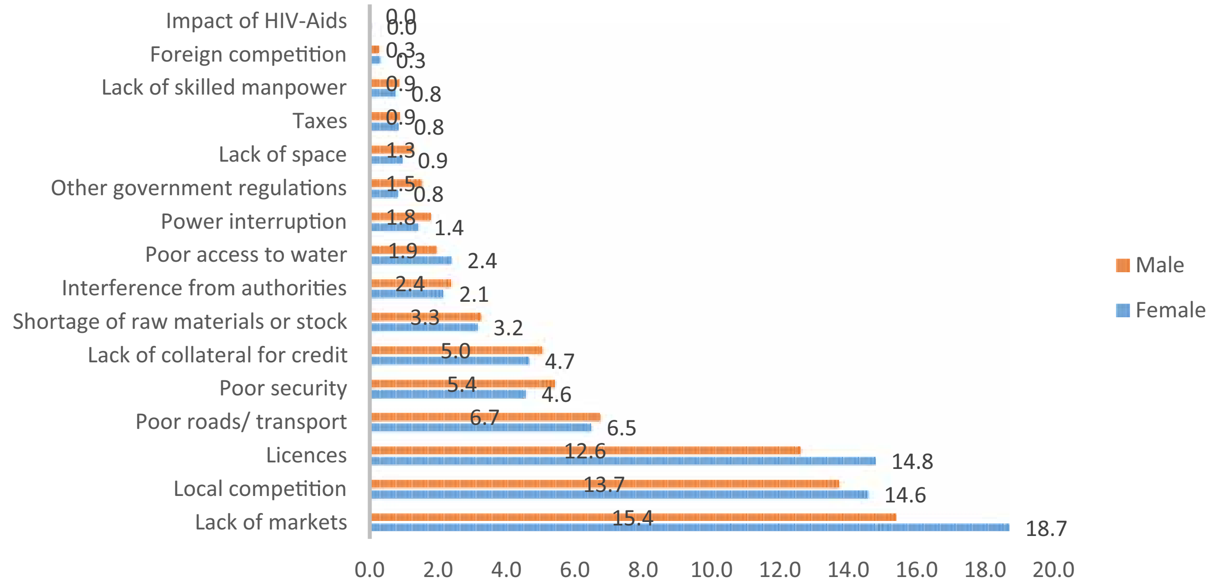


Figure 1: Main constraints faced by women and male-owned/led MSMEs in Kenya

Data Source: KNBS (2016), MSME 2016 Survey results

poor roads/transport (6.5%), and lack of collateral for credit (4.7%).

Comparatively, the top five constraints for male-owned enterprises include lack of markets (15.4%), local competition (13.7%), licenses (12.6%), poor roads/transport (6.7%), and poor security (5.4%) as indicated in Figure 2. Despite both men and women-led enterprises facing similar top three challenges (not ranked in the same order), severity levels are higher for women than men.

Lack of access to markets has implications on women-owned enterprises since they end up fetching poor prices on their produce and therefore low impact on productivity, employment and ultimately poverty reduction. As noted above, most women-owned businesses operate informally, which introduces further challenges, and limiting their access to credit and market opportunities. Under the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) programme, for instance, enterprises owned by women, youth and persons with disability have access to 30% public procurement by law (Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act 2015). A key requirement, however, is for the beneficiary enterprise to be registered formally and thereby operate as a registered business. Most (83.5%) of women-owned enterprises, however, do not have a business registration, which in effect limits their access to markets, including in the public sector. In fact, according to the MSME Survey 2016, only 10 women-owned enterprises (out of the sample of 6,509 women-owned enterprises) identified the government as the main buyer for goods and services. Informality is further linked to lower productivity, lower earnings and contributing to poverty and income inequality, and lost government revenue.

Licensing challenges affect all MSMEs despite their ownership. Women-led establishments, however, identify licensing as the second biggest constraint (Figure 1). This is a likely reason as to why most (78.9%) of MSMEs in general operate without a license, further explaining why enterprises owned by females were twice as likely to operate without a license compared to male-owned enterprises. The third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) identifies multiplicity of licenses, taxes and levies as an emerging policy issue which was also articulated in the 2019-2020 Budget Speech in which the National Treasury and Planning Cabinet Secretary called for the enactment of the County Governments Revenue Raising Process Bill 2018 to regulate the introduction of levies by county governments and improve the business environment. This licensing challenge is amplified amongst women-owned enterprises who are forced to compete on the same level with male-owned enterprises.

Women-owned enterprises are disproportionately disadvantaged in access to collateral. This is attributable to limited access to securities such

the data further, the proportion of women-owned MSMEs accessing the affirmative funds goes down to 0.4%. Women-owned MSMEs face the following challenges: first, they observe that obtaining credit is too expensive (11.7%), fear of debt (8.3%), too much trouble in acquiring credit (6.0%) and inadequate collateral (5.9%), among others. Interestingly, 60.6% of women-owned enterprises opined that they do not need credit, which may be why most women-owned enterprises, particularly those operating informally, did not apply for credit

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as land which, as indicated in Figure 1, forms part of the key constraints faced by female-owned enterprises. Land is not only important for accessing credit but also supports other infrastructure where establishments are located, such as markets, roads, worksites/workspaces, among others. According to statistics from FIDA in 2019, only 1% of land titles are owned by women and 5% of titles are under joint ownership between women and men. The Kenya Land Alliance (2018) disaggregation of ownership of land titles issued between 2013 and 2017 shows that 10.3% of titles were issued to women while 85.6% to men. Despite gender inequality persisting in land ownership, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Lands Act 2011 advocate for women's equitable access to and secure land rights. The Rural Women's Land Rights Charter of Kenya 2016 also had a wider goal of enabling women access, own, use and control of land resources.

The Government of Kenya has over time established affirmative funds to address the challenge of limited access to finance such as Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Uwezo Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and National Gender Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF). Surprisingly, the uptake of this funds has been poor as evidenced from the MSME Survey of 2016 which shows that only 0.1% of all MSMEs accessed the affirmative funds. In disaggregating

Another important finding established by the 2016 MSME Survey is that most MSMEs operate in the service sector, particularly wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. As much as this does not present itself as a challenge at onset, further interrogation reveals that operations are concentrated in either retail or wholesale trade of food and beverage services, with very few participating in high value sectors such as telecommunication or financial services. Of those operating in manufacturing, most are in food and beverage production which are regarded as low-technology intensity sectors. In fact, most (98%) women-owned enterprises operate in low-technology sectors compared to 70% registered amongst male-owned enterprises. Low-technology intensity sectors include food and beverage products, textiles, leather and wood products, which form most of Kenya's manufacturing base. Further, these are the same sectors prioritized under the "Big Four" agenda for manufacturing.

The fact that women-owned enterprises are either in services sector that contributes low value added or low-technology intensity manufacturing sectors therefore presents a policy challenge. Women-owned enterprises face challenges in acquiring and adopting technology, which is a result of other factors including information asymmetry, limited access to finance and low levels of education. As a result, women-led establishments may have a limited role in contributing meaningfully to the government's "Big Four" agenda where manufacturing and food security are important pillars if these challenges are not addressed, particularly given that most enterprises operate in these sectors. This may end up creating more divide between male and female-led establishments.

The existing policies that promote access to markets, access to credit, land and to technology may not have achieved the desired effects particularly on women-owned enterprises. All is not lost, however, given that MTP III establishes the MSME Development Programmes which will, among other things, promote technology transfer and enhance provision of credit and promote branding and market access. The programme, if well designed and acknowledging the heterogeneity of MSMEs in Kenya, has the potential of effectively addressing some of the key constraints. Additionally, as the government plans to consolidate Uwezo Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Enterprise Fund and the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Fund (which is however yet to be operationalized) into Biashara Kenya Fund, as presented by the Treasury Cabinet Secretary during the 2019-20 Budget Statement, special priority should be given to women-owned business. This is a critical step in ensuring the fund is gender sensitive.

The proposed MSE Development Fund will provide affordable credit, financing capacity building and financing research, innovation and technology transfer. The proposed SME Credit Guarantee Scheme should also be gender sensitive in design and be able to facilitate access to finance to women-owned enterprises who stand a higher chance of operating informally and without a business registration. The same applies for AGPO programe, which calls for a review of the current public procurement policies and requirements. Other opportunities for promoting women in business in Kenya include development of market information system for MSME products through digital platforms and appropriate markets with relevant market-access infrastructure. There is need to build the capacity of women in business in developing quality products. MSE associations can play a critical role in this aspect. This may call for the development of a comprehensive MSME production and marketing strategy.

Land reform, infrastructure and technology, science, technology and innovation (STI), have been identified in Kenya's long-term development strategy, the Vision 2030, as among the key foundations and enablers for achieving national transformation. Further, the MTP III calls for development of a Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and National Gender Policy. These policies should be cognizant of the challenges faced by women in business particularly in accessing land, credit and technology. Investments made in these enablers should be aimed at increasing employment opportunities to women. Investing in technology, for instance, is associated with increased productivity and in raised levels of value added, something necessary for women-owned enterprises. In a bid to enhance economic inclusion of women, policies and interventions should be responsive to the gender-specific constraints faced by women-owned enterprises while addressing any gender-based disparities.

Unlocking the Potential for Women and Youth through Agricultural Finance

By Nancy Laibuni, Evelyne Kihiu, Dennis , Kyalo, Evelyne Njuguna

Women play a critical and potentially transformative role in agricultural growth, but they face persistent obstacles and economic constraints, limiting further inclusion in agriculture. According to Action Aid 2015 and KNBS 2019, women constitute 75-89% of the labour force in small-scale agriculture and manage an estimated 40% of small-scale farms. Youth involvement in agricultural activities is noted to be declining due to negative attitudes towards agriculture, and owing to its toilsome and drudgery nature. This is despite the increased youth unemployment rate that stands at 55% in the country.

Women's roles in agriculture vary considerably between and within regions and are changing rapidly in many parts of the country. Women living in rural areas often manage complex households and pursue multiple livelihood strategies. Their activities typically include producing agricultural crops, tending animals, processing and preparing food, working for wages in agricultural or other rural enterprises, collecting fuel and water, engaging in trade and marketing, caring for family members, and maintaining their homes. Many of these activities are not defined as "economically active employment" in national accounts, but they are essential to the well-being of rural households. Their counterparts living in urban areas are usually involved in providing unskilled labour and minute agribusiness trade activities, in addition to caring for family members and maintaining their homes. Youth roles in agriculture are mostly centered around provision of labour and agribusiness activities along the value chain.

More bias is noted in value addition such as processing, aggregation, transportation and cottage industries as opposed to production. The youth's attractiveness to agri-business is likely due to the area being less demanding in terms of tangible assets such as agricultural land, which are less accessible to the youth.

Despite the clear roles played by women and youth in Kenya's agriculture, access to agri-finance as recognized in the Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth strategy (ASTGS) (2019-2029) and the Kenya Youth Agribusiness Strategy (KYAS) (2017-2021) remains a bottleneck for this category of people. According to World Bank 2012, women and youth are much at a disadvantage as far as their ability to offer collateral for loans is concerned. Women farmers lack title deeds for the pieces of land they own and, as a result, they do not qualify for bank loans through which they can expand their businesses and improve their incomes. As noted by FIDA in the Women's Land and Property Rights in Kenya report in 2017, women own only 1% of land titles in Kenya while only 5% of land titles are under joint ownership between men and women. While it is possible to access farming credit through other channels, mostly informal, the amount received is often too little to achieve the desired outcome of agri-entrepreneurship. Moreover, youths in agriculture are perceived to be high risk clients by financial service providers in the country. This follows their weak financial capacities, poor savings culture, minimal financial track record and inexperience in agriculture.

Not only do these challenges hinder access to agri-finance, but also limit women and youth from accessing marketing platforms such as contract farming and farming cooperatives. It also leads to restrictions in access to start up, working and expansion capitals, thereby limiting their growth and improvement in production and sales. This ultimately leads to more exclusion from economic opportunities and widening of socio-economic inequalities.

According to FAO 2012, empirical evidence shows that in developing countries, eliminating the gap of access to agricultural resources between men and women would raise yields on women's farms by 20-30% and increase agricultural production by 2.5-4.0%. This in turn could reduce the number of undernourished people by 12-17% or 100-150 million people. Recognizing the challenges women and youth in agriculture face, Kenya's key agricultural policy documents such as the Agricultural Sector Growth and Transformation Programme (ASTGS) 2019-2029 have flagships designed to ensure more inclusion of youth, women and people with disabilities (PWDs).

This can contribute to impacting 1.4 million small-scale agricultural households by enhancing value addition,

agricultural output, food security and agro-incomes (with a target of Ksh 20,000 additional income for every small-scale farmer per year). Complementing ASTGS is the KYAS (2017-2021) which seeks to address these challenges that hinder youth from meaningful and sustainable participation in the sector by providing new opportunities for youth in agriculture value chains. To achieve this, one of the major targets of both ASTGS and KYAS is to enhance access to affordable youth and women-friendly agri-financial services for agri-entrepreneurship.

In unlocking the potential for women and youth through agri-finance, there is need to promote financial literacy through training to ensure that women can compare financial products and make decisions based on a clear understanding of the characteristics and conditions of these products. This should be spearheaded by stakeholders in agricultural and financial domains, including financial institutions (public and private), national and county governments during extension services provision forums, and non-state actors such as NGOs.

Financial institutions should design products that offer financial incentives and cover financial inclusion to include savings, insurance, loans and payment systems that meet the needs of women. For instance, extending agricultural insurance to small producers in addition to bundling products in health and life events, such as pregnancy and birth, death and marriages are particularly important to women.

Embracing use of technology and innovative financial delivery channels should be advocated for. This includes taking advantage of the relatively mature mobile money sector in the country. The telecommunication industry in collaboration with financial institutions and Ministry of Agriculture should promote mobile phone money plans in borrowing and loan payments as almost every woman living in urban and rural settings is able to access a mobile phone. This will help women overcome social constraints that restrict women's mobility, especially in cases where distances to the nearest finance centers such as banks and savings and credit cooperative societies are an issue, particularly when transaction costs in terms of transport and time are factored in. This would contribute to unlocking the potential of women involved in agriculture.

In improving the youth's access to agri-finance, there is need to develop capacity to improve their agribusiness competitiveness. A possible way to achieve this is for the government and non-governmental organizations to develop the capacity of agricultural development finance institutions in Kenya to mentor and provide affordable finance to the young, innovative agricultural entrepreneurs in the country.

The capacity of agricultural finance institutions, such Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), should be developed not only to provide affordable financial services to the youth in agribusiness value chains, but also nurture youths' innovative agribusinesses through incubation hubs. In addition to providing financial support, the incubation hubs should be modelled to provide early-stage pooled facilities and infrastructure, mentoring and networking and market access.

This is likely to transform youths' promising innovative agri-businesses in various value chains into sustainable and profitable agricultural enterprises.

POLICY NEWS

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Acts of Parliament

The Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act 2019 was assented to by the President on 5th July 2019 and it proposes a number of significant amendments to various Acts, including the Insurance Act, the Companies Act, the Public Finance Management Act and the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Key Acts sought to be amended are the Kenya School of Law Act and the Legal Education Act. The Bill proposes to amend section 4 to the Kenya School of Law Act 2012 to remove the current exclusivity and open up the licensing of other education providers to train advocates under the Advocates Act. It also deletes the provisions empowering the Kenya School of Law to determine the admission requirements for the advocates training programme as this is a function of the Council for Legal Education (CLE). In the same breath, it also seeks to amend the Legal Education Act 2012 (No. 27 of 2012). The Bill proposes to amend section 8 of the Legal Education Act to regularize the administration of the pre-bar examination for entry into the advocates training programme. It also provides for accreditation of legal education providers for the purpose of licensing of the Advocates Training Programme to allow other institutions to offer the programme. The Amendment Bill also seeks to empower CLE to make regulations in respect of requirements for the admission of persons seeking to enroll in all legal education programmes. The effect of this is to remove KSL's powers to determine the admission requirements for the advocates training programme and transfer them to the CLE.

The Assumption of Office of Governor Act 2019 was assented to by the President on 31st May 2019. This Act provides for the procedure and ceremony for the assumption of the Office of Governor by the Governor-elect, and for connected purposes. The Act amends the County Governments Act (No. 17 of 2012) and the Elections Act (No. 24 of 2011).

The Health Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018 was assented to by the Head of State on 13th May 2019. The Act has amended the following Acts:

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Cap 244) by conferring additional powers on the Pharmacy and Poisons Board including to formulate guidelines for regulating the manufacture, import and export, distribution, sale and use of medical products. It has also replaced and expanded the definition of drug to from just "medicine, medicinal preparation or therapeutic substance" under the repealed Section to include health products and medicinal substances. "health product" includes human and veterinary medicines, medical products, medicinal substances, vaccines, diagnostics, medical devices, blood products, traditional and alternative medicine, therapeutic feeds and nutritional formulations, cosmetics and related products. It also creates additional offences to enhance consumer protection mechanisms. The offences include manufacturing, importing, exporting, storing or distributing medicinal substances that are unfit for use in humans or in animals; that is adulterated; that is injurious to human or animal health; that has been manufactured or stored for sale under insanitary and or unfavourable conditions; that has been labelled, packaged or promoted in a manner that is false or misleading; or any counterfeit starting materials.

The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Act (Cap 253) has been amended by replacing the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Board (KMPDB) with the Kenya Medical and Dental Council and conferring it with additional functions including to prescribe the minimum educational entry requirements for persons wishing to be trained as medical and dental practitioners; conduct internship qualifying examinations, preregistration examinations, and peer review; regulating, registering, licensing and inspecting health institutions; and inspecting and accrediting new and existing institutions for medical and dental internship training in Kenya. The Amendment Act has also restructured the institutional framework of the medical profession including by removing the position of Director of Medical Services and replacing it with a Director General who shall be a member of the Council. It has also created the position of a Chief Executive Officer who shall be appointed by the Council to undertake the daily management of staff and affairs of the Council.

Other Acts which have been amended include the Nurses Act (cap 257); Kenya Medical Training College Act (Cap 261); the Nutritionists and Dieticians Act; the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority Act; the Counsellors and Psychologists Act; the Physiotherapists Act; the Health Records and Information Managers Act and the Clinical Officers (Training, Registration and Licensing) Act.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILLS

The Public Service (Values and Principles) Amendment Bill 2019 was gazetted on 15th March 2019 for introduction into the National Assembly and it seeks to amend the Public Service (Services and Principles) Act to require all state organs in the national and county governments and state corporations to submit annual reports on details of the human resource in constitutional commissions, independent offices and County Public Service Boards and County Assembly Service Board.

The Sectional Properties Bill 2019 was gazetted on 29th March 2019 for introduction into the National Assembly and it provides for the division of buildings into units to be owned by individual proprietors and common property to be owned by proprietors of the units as tenants in common. It also provides for the use and management of the units and common property and addresses the contemporary challenges associated with ownership of property in a sectional property environment.

The National Drought Management Authority (Amendment) Bill 2019 was gazetted on 5th April 2019. The principal objective of the Bill is to amend the National Drought Management Authority Act 2016 by amending the sections providing for the establishment of the coordinating committees and establishment of the management of the National Drought Emergency Fund.

The County Governments' Retirement Scheme Bill 2019 was gazetted on 5th April 2019. The principal objective of this Bill is to establish the County Governments' Retirement Scheme as a mandatory Scheme for all county government officers.

The Kenya Food and Drugs Authority Bill 2019 was gazetted on 15th April 2019. The objective of this Bill is to establish the Kenya Food and Drugs Authority within National Government. The Bill provides for the regulation and management of food, drugs, chemical substances, medical devices and other health technologies. It also gives effect to the principles and objects of devolved government in food safety regulation.

The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill, 2019 was gazetted on 15th April 2019. This Bill seeks to amend the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission Act 2011. In the first instance, the Bill seeks to address the lacuna in the law in terms of the appointment of commissioners when a vacancy arises since paragraph (2) of the First Schedule to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries

Commission Act does not provide for the subsequent appointment of commissioners. The Bill also seeks to amend the Fifth Schedule that is already spent after the first review relating to the delimitation of boundaries of constituencies and wards.

The Crops (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill 2019 was gazetted on15th April 2019 and it proposes to amend Section 40 of the Crops Act 2013 to compel the Cabinet Secretary in consultation with the Authority and County governments to ensure that coffee is exported only in processed form having been roasted, milled, packed, branded, and clearly labelled with "a made in Kenya" inscription and further to prohibit the raw export of coffee in any form whatsoever.

The Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (Amendment) Bill 2019 was gazetted on 15th April 2019. Its objective is to amend the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development Act (No. 4 of 2013) to enhance disaster risk reduction (DRR) in learning institutions. This is owing to the fact the school curricula do not provide the learners with education on safety, particularly on how to conduct security drills, evacuation, first aid, how to locate explosives, how to sense danger, among other safety-related things.

The Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill 2019 was gazetted on 15th April 2019 and it seeks to regulate rights and obligations relating to assisted reproductive technology. It aims to regulate the use of assisted reproductive technologies to aid individuals or couples that have challenges conceiving due to factors associated with infertility. Furthermore, the Bill aims to regulate the qualifications of health practitioners who administer assisted reproductive technology to protect recipients of the services. The Bill contains provisions that define rights touching on, among others, issues relating to consents preceding assisted reproduction; handling of embryos resulting from assisted reproductive technology; protection of the identity, status and welfare of children borne out of assisted reproduction; and duties of persons who undergo assisted reproduction and their legal status as parents.
The Bill establishes an Assisted Reproductive Technology Authority to regulate the processes, licensing, standards, research and infrastructure relating to assisted reproductive technology.

The Gaming Bill 2019 was gazetted on 27th May 2019 and its objective is to establish an Act of Parliament to provide for the control and licensing of betting, casinos and other forms of gaming; authorization of prize competitions and public lotteries, for the establishment of the National Lottery and the imposition of a tax on gaming.

SENATE – BILLS CONCERNING COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

The County Tourism Bill 2019 was gazetted on 15th April 2019. The objective of this Bill is to amend the Tourism Act (No. 28 of 2011) to make provisions for local tourism and involve counties in the development, management, marketing, licensing and regulation of local tourism.

The Control of Stray Dogs Bill 2019 was gazetted on 15th April 2019. This Bill seeks to repeal the Rabies Act (Cap. 365) to effectively deal with stray dogs which pose serious human health, dog health and welfare problems. The Bill also seeks to provide for the power to seize, detain or destroy stray dogs or stray cats in case of outbreak of disease.

The County Allocation of Revenue Bill 2019 was gazetted on 26th April 2019. The principal objective of this Bill is to provide for the equitable allocation of revenue raised nationally among the county governments for the 2019/2020 financial year and the responsibilities of national and county governments pursuant to such allocation.

The Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill 2019 was gazetted on15th April 2019. Its objective is to amend the Public Finance Management Act (No. 18 of 2012) to establish a collaborative framework for collection of revenues by the county governments and the National Treasury together with the Kenya Revenue Authority.

The Commission on Administrative Justice (Amendment) Bill 2019 was gazetted on 15th April 2019. This Bill seeks to amend the Commission on Administrative Justice Act (No. 23 of 2011) to provide for the decentralization of the office of the Commission on Administrative Justice by establishing satellite offices in all counties to bring its services closer to the people. Under the Bill, all the counties shall have a branch of the office of the Commission on Administrative Justice which shall ensure that the members of the counties have easy access to the offices to report their grievances. The Bill also seeks to repeal the sunset clause on the possible merger of the Commission on Administrative Justice and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights as there is still need for a body that performs the functions of an ombudsman in the public sector.

The National Museums and Heritage (Amendment) Bill 2019 was gazetted on 15th April 2019 and it proposes to amend the National Museums and Heritage Act (No. 6 of 2006). The Bill seeks to give effect to the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution on distribution of functions between the National Government and the County Governments.

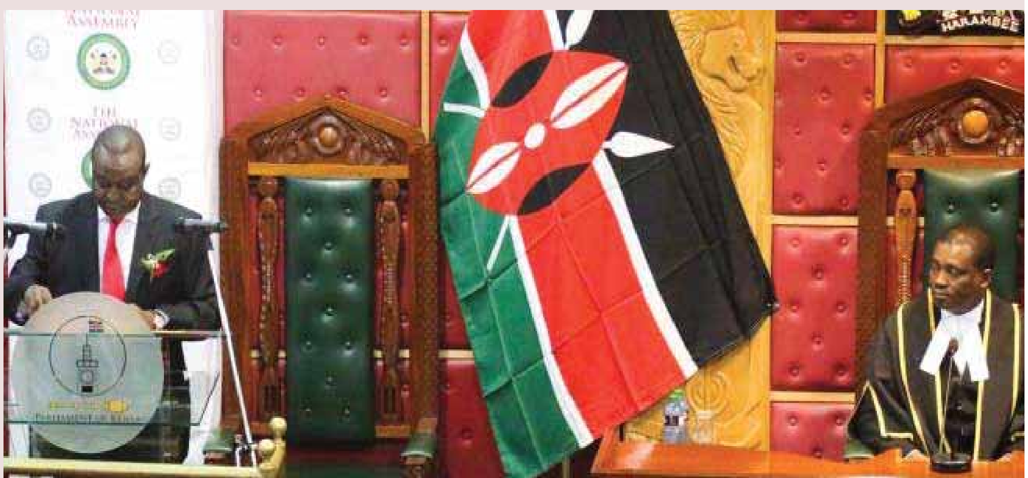
NATIONAL POLICY NEWS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Positive Response to Kenya's Third Eurobond

The Government of Kenya successfully placed a new US$ 2.1 billion, dual-tranche Eurobond of 7-year and 12-year tenors on 15th May 2019 in London, United Kingdom. The Euro bond was priced at 7.0% for the 7-year tenor and 8.0% for the 12-year tenor. This was the third time Kenya had been in the International Debt Capital Markets. The first was in June 2014 when the country launched the debut bond of US$ 2.0 billion and a further US$ 750 million while the second was in February 2018 when a US$ 2.0 billion, two equal tranches of 10 years at a rate of 7.25% and 30 years at a rate of 8.25% was issued. The cost of the recent issuance is lower in comparison to the second Eurobond, signifying improved investor confidence in Kenya's economy. The proceeds from the issuance is planned to finance some of the development infrastructure projects, the general budgetary expenditure and to refinance part of the obligations outstanding under the US$ 750 million (2014 Eurobond) due on 24 June 2019 and potentially part of other debt obligations.

DEMONETIZATION OF KENYAN CURRENCY

The Central Bank Governor, Dr Patrick Njoroge, launched the new generation banknotes during the Madaraka day celebration in Narok County. The unveiling of the new notes was in line with provisions of the 2010 Constitution that banned the use of presidential portraits on Kenyan currency. The new notes portray the country's cultural, social and economic nature. For instance, the Ksh 50 signifies green energy, Ksh 100 agriculture, Ksh 200 social services, Ksh 500 tourism and Ksh 1000 governance. The new notes by design take into consideration the visually impaired persons who can easily



identify the notes by running their fingers over them. The

notes also have a security thread that makes it easy to identify over any counterfeits. Following the launch, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) is in the process of demonetizing 217.6 million pieces of the Ksh1,000 old series notes to counter the rising cases of illicit financial transactions and the emerging counterfeit notes. The CBK noted that the Ksh 1,000 note is the most abused currency in the Kenyan market and hence issued its recall from circulation by 1st October 2019. The notes, thereafter, will cease being legal tender.

National Treasury CS Unveils 2019/2020 Budget

The National Treasury and Planning Cabinet Secretary, Henry Rotich, presented the budget for financial year 2019/20 on 13th June 2019. The budget themed **"Transforming Lives: Harnessing the Big Four Plan"** laid a foundation for achieving the "Big Four" agenda. It also aimed at addressing five challenges facing the Kenyan economy through creation of an enabling environment for businesses, prudent and efficient spending of funds, mobilization of domestic resources to fund priority projects, reduction of fiscal deficit and implementation of reforms that promote efficiency.

The projected expenditures for 2019/20 amounted to Ksh 2.8 trillion (25.7% of GDP) out of which the Treasury expects to collect Ksh 2.1 trillion from internal revenues including A-i-A. The Ksh 607.8 billion (5.6% of GDP) fiscal deficit will be funded by Ksh 324.3 billion net external finances and Ksh 283.5 billion net domestic finances.

The projected expenditure is Ksh 0.24 billion higher compared to Ksh 2.56 billion (26.3% of GDP) for 2018/19. However, this is expected to be countered by an increase in expected revenues.

The budget presented tax policy measures aimed at generating an additional Ksh 37.0 billion in tax revenues. These include, but not limited to, an increase of Capital Gains Tax from 5% to 12.5%, introduction of a 10% excise duty of the amount staked on betting activities and a 15% increase in excise duties on alcohol and cigarettes.

KMRC to Facilitate Affordable Mortgage Loans

The 2019-2020 Budget Statement recognized the recent establishment of the Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company (KMRC) which aims to facilitate access to affordable mortgage loans. KMRC has received capital from Government of Kenya of Ksh 1 billion, Ksh 1.2 billion from stakeholder banks and SACCOs with additional contributions from Development Financial Institutions. According to the Budget Statement, KMRC further has a Ksh 35 billion credit line from the World Bank and Africa Development Bank.

The World Bank on 30th April 2019 approved a Ksh 25 billion (US$ 250 million loan to enhance access to affordable housing finance for Kenyans who are unable to access long-term housing finance. The Kenya Affordable Housing Finance Project (KAHFP), World Bank project, has one component aimed at supporting the capitalization and operationalization of KMRC.

INTENSIFICATION OF TAKEOVERS AND ACQUISITIONS

A London Stock Exchange-listed company, Anglo African Agriculture (AAA), has filed a notice for the acquisition of Comarco Group of companies based in Kenya. Comarco Group was established in 1971 which owns and operates a private port in Mombasa and is engaged in part and marine logistics in Eastern and Southern Africa. The proposed acquisition would result in current AAA shareholders having a minority interest in the enlarged Group and would constitute a Reverse Takeover which will in turn be subject to a vote by the stakeholders and relevant regulatory and stock exchange approvals.

Bahamas incorporated Heritour limited has received approval from Competition Authority of Kenya to acquire 100% shares in Abercrombie and Kent (A&K) Group of Companies which has several subsidiaries in Kenya including tour operation services. A&K operates in over 30 countries with over 55 offices.

Safaricom-Vodacom to Purchase Vodafone's Mpesa Rights

Safaricom and Vodacom are set to start a joint venture to acquire the brand and platform related assets of M-Pesa from Vodafone. According to the 2019 Vodafone annual report, M-Pesa, which is regarded as the company's "African payment platform," has a customer base of 37.1 million as at 2019, with over €10 billion payments processed monthly across seven countries in Africa. Vodafone indirectly owns 64.5% of Vodacom's ordinary share capital. Vodacom being the sub-Saharan African subsidiary with 34.9% has interest in Safaricom PLC while Vodafone retains an indirect stake of 5% in Safaricom.

NSE Gets Approval to Operate Derivatives Exchange Market

The Capital Market Authority (CMA) of Kenya granted the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) an approval to launch and operate a Derivatives. Exchange Market dubbed NEXT. NEXT will facilitate the trading of futures contracts in the Kenyan market. It is regulated by CMA as established in the Capital Markets Act and the Capital Markets Derivatives Markets Regulations 2015. The regulations introduce provisions for licensing of derivatives exchange and derivatives brokers, rules of the exchange, governance of the exchange, clearing house of the derivatives exchange and market offences and associated penalties.

PSVs Body-builders to be Vetted Again

The National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) in April 2019 announced that it will vet afresh public service vehicle (PSV) body-builders and issue new licences in a bid to weed out quacks and enhance safety as it implements new standards. The NTSA asked body-builders to seek fresh approvals to manufacture PSV bodies. The new body-building standards, technically known as KS 372, were gazetted on 1st March 2019. The guidelines require only approved firms to build the body of passenger vehicles. The standards are meant to enhance the safety and comfort of passengers. Under the rules, body-builders will be compelled to embrace best practices such as strong seat anchorage, use of materials such as fibre glass and plastics rather than heavy metals on seat handles and ensure that structural designs can protect passengers in case of an accident.

OFF-GRID SOLAR ACCESS PROJECT LAUNCHED

On 11thJune 2019, the Government of Kenya launched a Ksh 4.7 billion facility under the Kenya-Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) aimed at spurring the private sector to provide viable solar and clean cooking solutions to about 1.1 million people in the 14 marginalized, arid and semi-arid counties of West Pokot, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta and Narok. Through financing from the World Bank of US$ 150 million (Ksh 15 billion), KOSAP seeks to establish viable off-grid solutions for areas that are too far for the national grid to be economical. The Results-Based Financing (RBF) and Debt Facilities under the

KOSAP will be implemented by the Ministry of Energy alongside the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) and the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC). It was also announced that the World Bank will provide up to Ksh 18 billion to Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) in the form of risk guarantee allowing it to attract long term capital for its renewable energy development projects. This will also enable KenGen to raise up to Ksh 30 billion in long term commercial financing to be used to refinance its existing commercial loans.

ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION RENAMED

The Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) changed its name to the Energy and

Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) in April following the coming into force of the Energy Act of 2019 in March. The industry regulator said the change is part of its re-alignment to the law, which further provides that EPRA is to regulate generation, importation, exportation, transmission, distribution, supply and use of electrical energy, except for licensing of nuclear facilities. Under the Act, licensing of nuclear facilities is now the mandate of the Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NPEA) which was established under the Act alongside the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation

(REREC). The ERC was established under the Energy Act of 2006.

US TO SUPPORT KENYA'S ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVES

To advance the fight against corruption in Kenya, the US has agreed to send to Kenya one of its top prosecutors to support the country in its anti-corruption initiatives. This was the result of discussions led by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) Noordin Haji and Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) boss George Kinoti with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Deputy Director, David Bowdich, and US Deputy AttorneyGeneral, Bruce Swartz, during their week-long visit to the US. Besides pledging their support in Kenya's anti-corruption agenda, discussion focused on sharing information on best practices and tackling complex and transboundary issues of money laundering and corruption. The talks also touched on anti-terrorism matters where the US promised to help establish a Joint Anti-Terrorism Task Force in Kenya. The US has also committed to tackling other crimes including organized crime, drug and human trafficking of which these efforts will be complemented by sharing of intelligence.

CIVIL SOCIETY CALLS FOR REVIEW OF SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT

Inmates and child activists have called for the review of the Sexual Offences Act on the basis that it is discriminatory against males as opposed to females. This emerged when members of the civil society and religious leaders joined inmates at Naivasha Medium Prison in marking Father's Day. In their opinion, in cases of defilement of minors, courts have been pronouncing judgment against males while acquitting females, leading to a high number of convictions for male suspects. This discussion comes against the backdrop of the debate on the need to review the Sexual Offences Act to lower the age of consent to 16, and to reduce the rate of incarceration of minors found to be engaging in sexual activity with other minors.

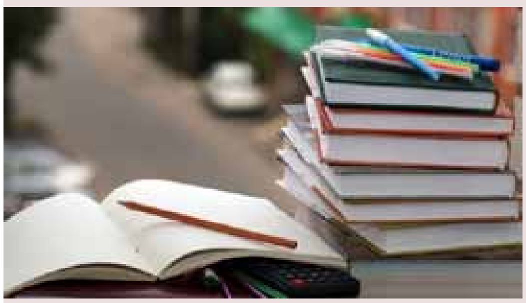
KENYA AMONG TOP HEALTHIEST COUNTRIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

According to the 2019 edition of the Bloomberg Healthiest Country Index, Kenya is among the healthiest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The index grades countries based on life expectancy, rates of obesity, tobacco use and environmental factors including access to clean water and sanitation. In the SSA region, Kenya ranked third after Mauritius (74) and Cape Verde (94). Some of the factors that contributed to the rise include reduced mortality by diseases and injuries, increased access to health care and improved life expectancy.

Some of the factors that may be holding the country from performing better in the Bloomberg Healthiest Country Index is the risk of young people dying from non-communicable diseases (NCD) due to behavioral risks such as alcoholism and tobacco smoking. The index, which analyses data from the WHO, United Nations Population Division and World Bank, placed Spain as the healthiest country in the world followed by Italy and Iceland, respectively.

NEW CURRICULUM POLICY LAUNCHED

The policy to guide the new curriculum was launched on 15th May 2019 by Education Cabinet Secretary, Prof. George Magoha, at the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD). The policy provides details on how the Ministry will ensure proper implementation of the new curriculum that is currently rolled out in pre-primary I and II, as well as Grade 1 and 2. The competency-based curriculum 2-6-3-3-3 is a drastic shift from the current 8-4-4. The learners will spend two years in pre-primary, six in primary, three in junior secondary, three in senior secondary and another three in higher learning. The curriculum reform is the most far-reaching since 1985, when the 8-4-4 system replaced the



7-6-3 model that had been in place since 1964.

PRESIDENT KENYATTA LAUNCHES HUDUMA NAMBA REGISTRATION

On 2nd April 2019, President Uhuru Kenyatta launched the National Integrated Identity Management System (NIIMS) dubbed ‘Huduma Namba’ registration exercise as the government seeks to establish and maintain a master digital national population register identifying everybody resident in Kenya. NIIMS saves biometric (fingerprints and facials), demographic and physical details of Kenyans and registered foreigners and will also help the government to verify the actual number of civil servants. Human rights lobbyists went to court seeking a suspension of the process amid claims of forcible registration and security of the data captured. The High Court declined the suspension request but barred the government from sharing the data with other organizations or locking out un-registered Kenyans from services.

REGIONAL POLICY NEWS

DR Congo Applies to Join East African Community

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has formally applied for admission to the East African Community (EAC). The DRC President, Felix Tshisekedi, wrote to the current EAC Chairperson President Paul Kagame of Rwanda on 8th June 2019, noting that his country stands to benefit from development, security and stability by joining the regional bloc. Since he ascended to the presidency in January this year, President Tshisekedi has visited EAC Partner States including Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania, in which he expressed the desire for his country to be a member of the EAC. With a population of over 80 million citizens, the vast natural resource-rich DRC has the potential of contributing to regional trade, investment and regional infrastructure development, among others. However, militia-plagued Eastern DRC and the Ebola epidemic could pose a challenge to the regional bloc. To be an effective member of EAC if admitted, DRC will have to establish strong and effective state institutions that are critical for regional peace, security and stability.

Implications of Sudan Crisis to the Eastern African Region

Since Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir was deposed by the military on 11th April 2019 following months of pro-democracy protests to his iron-fist rule, the country is yet to stabilize due to disagreements between the Transitional Military Council (TMC) and the pro-democracy opposition groups. Negotiations collapsed in early June after the two sides disagreed on who should take charge of the transition. Uncertainty has engulfed the country following the military crackdown on pro-democracy protesters that left over a hundred people dead and more injured. On 6th June 2019, the African Union suspended Sudan from the bloc’s activities until the TMC hands over power to a civilian-led authority. There are concerns in the region that

a prolonged crisis in Khartoum could have ramification on regional security, trade and investment. In addition, the crisis could also thwart commitments and other negotiations over the use of River Nile waters since Sudan is a key country in the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework Agreement. Sudan is one of the key markets for Kenya's, tea hence the country could lose a lucrative tea market if the crisis prolongs.

African Continental Free Trade Area Comes into Effect

The agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) entered into force on 20th May 2019 after the 22-country threshold was attained on 29th April 2019 when Sierra Leone and the Saharawi Republic (contested Western Sahara territory) deposited their instruments of ratification with the African Union Commission (AUC) Chairperson. Zimbabwe and Burkina Faso also deposited their ratification instruments with the depositary in May 2019. The AfCFTA's operational phase is expected to be launched during the AU summit in Niamey, Niger on 7th July 2019. A fully implemented AfCFTA agreement has the potential of driving economic integration, boosting intra-African trade and spurring investment within Africa. A more integrated Africa will also have a bargaining power when negotiating with bigger powers including the US, China, Russia, India, Brazil, European Union and other integrated blocs. However, the AfCFTA member states have to address outstanding issues including arbitration measures, certifying origins of goods, tackling graft and improvement of infrastructure.

FOREIGN POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

BILATERAL ENGAGEMENT

Canada: President Uhuru Kenyatta held bilateral talks with Canada's Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, when he attended the Women Deliver 2019 Conference in Vancouver, Canada on 3rd – 6th June 2019. The two leaders discussed a number of topics including the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises as engines of growth, the May 2019 Education of Girls and Women in Conflict and Post-conflict Situations in Africa Conference, hosted by the Government of Kenya the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) with support of the Government of Canada which resulted in a Nairobi Call to Action. During the talks, President Kenyatta thanked the Prime Minister for Canada's support for Kenya's nascent blue economy sector, especially in the setting up of the Coast Guard Unit and the establishment of marine aquarium and fish processing facilities and in co-hosting Sustainable Blue Economy Conference in 2018, in Nairobi.

Ghana: President Kenyatta and President Nana Akufo-Addo of Ghana held bilateral talks in Canada. The two leaders agreed to strengthen the deep-rooted historical and cordial ties between Kenya and Ghana. They further acknowledged the role Nairobi and Accra play in the promotion of stability, peace and security in their respective sub-regions. The two leaders also agreed to work together to ensure the two countries benefit from the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) especially in trade and people-to-people ties.

Yemen: On 30th May 2019, President Kenyatta held bilateral talks with Yemeni Prime Minister, Dr Maeen Abdulmalik Saeed. The talks focused on various issues including the issuance of visas to Yemeni citizens visiting Kenya, peace and security in the Middle East region and Kenya's candidature for a non-permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council. Yemen descended into civil war in 2015. The ongoing conflict has sucked in several Gulf countries either supporting the government or the rebels. Due to Yemen's proximity to the Horn of Africa, there has been concern that a protracted armed conflict in Yemen could have ramification to peace and security to the Horn and greater Eastern African region.

United States: The inaugural Bilateral Strategic Dialogue (BSD) between Kenya and US was held in Washington D.C. on 7th – 8th May 2019. The BSD arrangement elevates Kenya-US relations to a Strategic Partnership. Kenya's delegation was led by Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Monica Juma.

The BSD is based on four pillars, namely Economic Prosperity, Trade and Investment; Defence Cooperation; Democracy and Governance; and Multilateral and Regional Issues. The BSD seeks to boost trade and investment ties, enhance security and defence cooperation, promote good governance and multilateral cooperation between Nairobi and Washington on global affairs. Two significant documents signed in Washington D.C. include BSD framework document and the Joint Country and Action Plan.

Mauritius: The bilateral ties between Nairobi and Port Louis got a boost during President Kenyatta's visit to Mauritius on 9th -12th April 2019. During the talks between President Kenyatta and Mauritius' Prime Minister, Pravind Jugnauth, Port Louis lifted the ban on Kenyan farm produce including avocados, baby carrots, baby beans and broccoli. The two leaders also witnessed the signing of several agreements including the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA); an Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (IPPA); and an MoU on Cooperation for the Development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Export Processing Zone in Kenya; an MoU in the field of Tourism; an MoU in the field of Higher Education and Scientific Research and an MoU in the field of Arts and Culture. The President noted that Kenya is bound to benefit enormously from enhanced bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

MULTILATERAL ENGAGEMENTS

First session of UN-Habitat Assembly held in Nairobi

The UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) held its first session of the UN-Habitat Assembly at UN-Habitat headquarters in Nairobi on 27th–31st May 2019 under the theme: "Innovation for Better Quality of Life in Cities and Communities." During the first session, the Assembly unveiled the new structure of the UN-Habitat; established the Executive Board and elected its 38 members; and reviewed and approved its Strategic Plan 2020-2025. Speaking when he officially opened the inaugural session, President Kenyatta welcomed the restructuring on the UN-Habitat and called on new organs established to re-engineer the UN-Habitat to deliver on its core mandate of ensuring sustainable urbanization and human settlements. The new structure is intended to transform UN-Habitat's governance, provide oversight and enhance its efficiency and effectiveness in delivering its mandate.

The G20 comprises 19 countries including the US, China, Russia, India, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Canada, Indonesia, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, South Korea, Turkey, Italy, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Australia and the European Union. The eight (8) themes discussed by the G20 leaders to ensure global sustainable development included global economy, trade and investment, innovation, environment and energy, employment, women's empowerment, development and health. During the meeting, the world leaders reiterated their commitment to free, fair, non-discriminatory, transparent, stable and predictable trade and investment environment. Similarly, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to open and resilient financial system. They also restated their commitment to full implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change by looking into a wide range of clean technologies and approaches including smart cities, ecosystem and community-based approaches, nature-based solutions and traditional and indigenous knowledge. On the sidelines of the summit, US President Donald Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping agreed to restart talks to resolve trade tensions between the two largest world economies.

Canada hosts Women Deliver Conference 2019

Women Deliver Conference is held every three years. The 2019 Conference was held from 3rd-6th June 2019 in Vancouver Canada. It brings together people including world leaders, advocates and academics across a multitude of sectors and cultures focusing on gender equality, health and rights. President Kenyatta, during a high-level panel discussion of the opening of the Conference, observed that women should be given equal opportunities of authority as men as they are capable to deliver in equal measure. He emphasized that society should create an enabling environment for women to exercise authority to exploit their skills and talents for the common good of their communities. President Kenyatta noted that cultural and religious barriers and stereotypes have impeded women from realizing their potential in leadership. The President, however, enumerated the progress made in gender equality initiatives under his presidency. During the conference, Prime Minister Justine Trudeau indicated that the Government of Canada committed US$ 1.4 billion annually starting 2030 for ten years to support women and girls' health globally with US$ 700 million dedicated to sexual and reproductive health rights.

GLOBAL NEWS

China hosts Second Belt and Road Forum

The Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation was held in Beijing, China on 25th -27th April 2019. The theme of the second BRF was "Belt and Road Cooperation, Shaping a Brighter Shared Future" aimed at the promotion of high quality development of Belt and Road cooperation. The forum was attended by Heads of State and Government from over 36 countries with Southeast Asia, Central Africa and Europe well represented. Africa had five Heads of State/ Government including President Uhuru Kenyatta (Kenya), Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali (Ethiopia), President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi (Egypt), President Ismail Omar Guelleh (Djibouti) and President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique). During the meeting, leaders acknowledged progress made in the Belt and Road cooperation especially in areas including development policy synergy, increased infrastructure investment, economic corridors, economic and trade cooperation zones, industrial parks, finance and trade cooperation, innovation and technology, maritime cooperation, business-to-business ties, people-to-people and cultural exchange. Kenya stands to benefit enormously from the Belt and Road Initiative due to the country's geopolitical and strategic location and influence in the region.

US-China Trade Wars Adversely Affect Global Economy

The US launched a trade war against China in 2018 accusing Beijing of unfair trading practices that include economic policies that unfairly favour Chinese domestic companies through subsidies. Other issues the US has accused China on include currency manipulation, illicit intellectual property transfers, industrial policy, import duties and Chinese firms' violations of US sanctions on third countries. The US has also been concerned about trade deficit and has therefore been calling on Beijing to buy more goods from Washington. Trade war commenced with US imposing tariffs on US$ 250 billion worth of Chinese products last year. Beijing retaliated with duties on US$ 110 billion worth of American products. Efforts to resolve the trade war have been fruitless. Since the year began, Washington has imposed other duties on Chinese products entering the US market. The trade war between the two biggest economic powerhouses has been a source of uncertainty for financial market since the beginning of the tension in the past year. Moreover, the uncertainty impacts negatively on investor confidence. The International Monetary Fund contends that the escalation of trade war has significantly contributed to weakened global expansion.

Japan Hosts the 14th G20 Meeting

The 2019 G20 summit was held in Osaka, Japan from 28th-29th June 2019. The G20 comprises 19 countries including the US, China, Russia, India, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Canada, Indonesia, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, South Korea, Turkey, Italy, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Australia and the European Union. The eight (8) themes discussed by the G20 leaders to ensure global sustainable development included global economy, trade and investment, innovation, environment and energy, employment, women's empowerment, development and health. During the meeting, the world leaders reiterated their commitment to free, fair, non-discriminatory, transparent, stable and predictable trade and investment environment. Similarly, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to open and resilient financial system. They also restated their commitment to full implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change by looking into a wide range of clean technologies and approaches including smart cities, ecosystem and community-based approaches, nature-based solutions and traditional and indigenous knowledge. On the sidelines of the summit, US President Donald Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping agreed to restart talks to resolve trade tensions between the two largest world economies.

Some of the world leaders at the Osaka 2019 G20 meeting

Baseline Survey on Access to Agricultural Finance by Women in Kenya

KIPPRA, in collaboration with the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), is undertaking a National Baseline Survey aimed at understanding access to agricultural finance by women in Kenya. The survey emanates from the recognition of the important role played by women in Kenya's agriculture sector and their vital role in ensuring family food security. The survey will be guided by various objectives, among them to establish the status of access to agricultural finance by women in the country, to assess the level of awareness of different agri-finance channels among women and evaluating the needs, constraints, priorities and the level of satisfaction in agri-financing among women in Kenya. The baseline data will facilitate monitoring of impact and transformational development for women funded projects under Women Affirmative Access Window (WAAW), and the finalization of the Women Economic Empowerment Draft Strategy by the State Department of Gender Affairs (SDGA). The ultimate output will inform the government's development agenda of increased agricultural productivity, boosting food and nutrition security.

Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Study

KIPPRA in collaboration with the National Treasury and Planning, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Education, supported by UNICEF and WFP are undertaking a study on the cost of hunger in Kenya. The study follows a series of training sessions supported by the National Treasury and the World Food Programme. The study is expected to provide a measure of the effects of child undernutrition on health, education, and labour productivity. In an expected analysis of various scenario, the study will estimate the cost of achieving the objectives spelt out in the SDGs on elimination of hunger. The report is scheduled to be completed and launched by the end of September 2019 and will be useful in leveraging support for appropriate investments in nutrition, especially for children, and will provide further research/policy evidence for food security, which is one of the four components of the "Big Four" agenda.

Assessing Awareness of Sustainable Development Goals

The State Department for Planning commissioned a study to assess the level of awareness, knowledge of, and attitudes towards the SDGs among members of the public in Kenya. KIPPRA partnered with the State Department in the study carried out in all the 47 counties of Kenya. The key rationale for the study was the recognition that building awareness and engaging all local stakeholders at both the national and county levels on the Kenya Vision 2030 and SDGs is a critical initial and ongoing step in successful implementation. Beyond awareness, a similar level of understanding among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders is important. This means reaching out to all levels and sectors with information tailored to their specific functions, roles and responsibilities. The study is designed to provide policy makers with appropriate policy recommendations at county and national level towards promotion of knowledge, attitude and awareness creation on SDGs among the members of the public in Kenya.

KTMM Supply-Side Macro modeling

KIPPRA is collaborating with Statistics Norway (SSB) to develop a Supply-side Macroeconomic model toolkit for Kenya, encompassing different economic sectors including the petroleum sector and the blue economy. This is part of the wider Oil for Development (OfD) programme that has been ongoing since 2014 between the Kenyan government (represented by Ministry of Energy) and Norwegian government institutions (Represented by the Ministry of Petroleum – Norway). The programme is based on a multi-sectoral approach involving several Kenyan government institutions including the Ministry of Energy, its state department and agencies, The National Treasury and Planning, Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), Central Bank of Kenya (CBK), Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, among others. A programme document between Kenyan and Norwegian governments is finalized but yet to be signed by both Governments, meant to allow the complete roll-out of the programme.

For KIPPRA, the key objective of this collaboration is to establish modelling tools that meet the requirements for the supply-side of the Kenyan economy. This will help to introduce supply side equations for production factors (mainly labor, capital stock and productivity) to simultaneously determine the value added by industry/sectors and the demand side components anchored in the existing KIPPRA-Treasury Macro Model (KTMM). When complete, the model will provide accurate forecasting for the Kenyan economy and agility in providing sectoral forecasts and estimates which are integral in macro-fiscal policy space.

KIPPRA NEWS AND EVENTS

KIPPRA hosts its 2nd Annual Regional Conference

Delegates at the 2nd KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference in Mombasa

KIPPRA successfully hosted the 2nd KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference between 11th and13th June 2019 in Mombasa, Kenya. This was achieved with the support of strategic partners including the Government of Kenya. The conference was themed: "A gendered approach to unlocking the potential for sustainable development." The objective of the conference was to provide a forum for policy makers, implementers, development partners, citizens, data producers and data users to discuss the development agenda from a gender perspective with a view to identifying gender gaps, seeking solutions, and unlocking the potential for sustainable development. The conference had seven overarching themes, namely: understanding the policies, legislative, regulatory and administrative frameworks that support a gendered ap¬proach to development; adopting a gendered approach in achieving the objectives of the "Big Four" agenda; Data and gender statistics; Gender-based violence, FGM, early and forced marriages; Promoting gender equality in leadership and decision making; Inequalities in labour market including unpaid care, wage disparities, and women/men in male/female dominated areas; and gender dynamics in institutions of higher learning and persons with disability. The conference format included a mix of presentations, panel discussions, breakaway sessions, interactive sessions, student side-events, keynote addresses, exhibitions and sharing of life stories and experiences. The conference noted that although there are a plethora of policies, laws, regulations and administrative practices addressing gender issues, there is need to cover more miles to achieve impact in enshrining the gender aspect in key development policies, especially during design and implementation of the "Big Four" agenda of food security, affordable housing, manufacturing, and universal health care. Participants expressed concerned over the lack of political goodwill to ensure compliance with constitutional requirements on gender equality. It was also noted that gender-centred interventions suffer from inadequate resources. Further, there are no clear and coordinated mechanisms for collecting gender disaggregated data, thus making policy making ineffective. The participants noted that much more needs to be done for the country to achieve the goal of gender equality as envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goal No. 5 and other related SDG goals.

The conference noted that it is critical that stakeholders recognize the family as an important space for creating gender equality awareness and for promoting gender equality and women empowerment conversation. Participants called for effective funding and capacity for the State Department of Gender Affairs and the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) to enable the two institutions to efficiently discharge their role regarding promoting gender mainstreaming in the country. It was resolved that Gender mainstreaming should be given prominence in the National Gender Policy (currently under review) so that Ministries, Departments and Agencies of both National and County governments incorporate gender mainstreaming in their development plans.

KIPPRA made the commitment to ensure that the issues raised during the conference would be communicated with the relevant agencies identified in the various sessions. The Institute also committed to follow up on the actions proposed during the conference and to annually report on progress made towards implementation.

KIPPRA Holds a Validation Workshop on Improving Productivity of the Informal Sector in Kenya

On 18th June 2019, KIPPRA hosted a validation workshop for a study titled Improving productivity of the informal sector in Kenya: Bridging the gaps.

The objective of the workshop was to present the findings of the study for validation and input of stakeholders towards enriching the research. The study was conducted by KIPPRA Young Professionals for the year 2018/19. It aimed to explore possible ways of strengthening the productivity of the informal sector through evidence-based solutions. It also sought to determine if there is need for enterprises to formalize. Stakeholders pointed out that the study should identify the gains of informality vis-a-vis the challenges and identify the reasons for informality. It was noted that the study should include new strategies adopted by the informal sector operators to overcome shocks. It was concluded that regulatory and institutional overlaps in the informal sector and ways of addressing the overlaps should be identified in the study.

Stakeholder Workshop on Assessing the Efficacy of Anti-corruption Strategies in Kenya

On Wednesday 29th May 2019, KIPPRA held a stakeholders' workshop in Nairobi to share preliminary findings from the paper on "What works, what doesn't and why: Assessing the efficacy of anti-corruption strategies in Kenya". The objectives of the workshop were to elicit contributions from key anti-corruption stakeholders in Kenya. The study sought to provide a comprehensive, evidence-based analysis of the initiatives Kenya has undertaken from pre-independence to date in addressing the challenge of corruption. Valuable and positive feedback was given by participants, including the need to interrogate the occurrence of corruption within the private/corporate sector. KIPPRA committed to ensure it proceeds to the second phase of the study, which will consist of deeper institutional analysis and key informant interviews.

PEFA Dissemination Workshops Held in Six Counties

KIPPRA held PEFA dissemination workshops in Baringo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Makueni, Nakuru and West Pokot counties between 21st and 28th May 2019. The objective of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) dissemination in the six devolved units was to share the findings of the PEFA assessment with county officials. The PEFA assessment was conducted in the six counties between 27th March and 13th April 2017. During the dissemination workshops, PEFA county reports were distributed to county officials after presentations by the PEFA assessors, including KIPPRA staff, officers from the National Treasury, Office of Auditor General, Office of Controller of Budget, Commission of Revenue Allocation, Kenya Revenue Authority, Council of Governors Secretariat, Kenya School of Government and PFMR Secretariat. The broad objective of PEFA assessment is to facilitate entry points for reforms in the public service management systems of counties to strengthen fiscal discipline, strategic allocation of resources and efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery.

Stakeholders' Validation Workshop for a National Strategy on the Coordination of Kenya's MSE Sector

The Institute on 21st May 2019, in collaboration with Micro and Small Enterprise Authority (MSEA), held a national stakeholders' validation workshop aimed at sharing the draft coordination strategy of the MSE sector with stakeholders for their input. The workshop further presented an opportunity for participants to deliberate on the findings from analysis undertaken by the Institute on stakeholders implementing MSE activities and programmes in Kenya, and review effective evidence-based coordination mechanisms in different countries. The workshop brought together key stakeholders from public and private sectors through respective business and MSE associations around the country and development partners.

Stakeholders' Validation Workshop for the KIPPRA Study on Gender and Development

On 6th May 2019, KIPPRA held a validation workshop for the KIPPRA study on gender and development titled "A gendered approach to unlocking the potential for sustainable development in Kenya." The objective of the workshop was to present research findings for discussion and input by stakeholders, and to discuss policy implications and perspectives. KIPPRA presented nine (9) papers in the following research areas: Gender, policies, laws, regulations and administrative practices; Gender, sexual violence and education; Gender wage gap; Gender and food security; Gender, entrepreneurship and access to affirmative action funds; Gender and trade; Gender, poverty and access to water and energy; Gender leadership and decision making; and Gender and health. Stakeholders gave important feedback that will be applied in finalizing the research papers. A book will be published in 2019 to further disseminate the findings and knowledge.

KIPPRA co-hosts a Three-day Africa Think Tank Summit with ACBF

The Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) in collaboration with the Government of Kenya and KIPPRA hosted the 6th African Think Tank Summit between 24th and 26th April 2019 in Nairobi. The theme of the summit was "Tackling implementation challenges for Africa's sustainable development." The summit, which attracted government and think tank representatives from more than 50 African states, was officially launched by the Treasury and Planning Cabinet Secretary, Henry Rotich.

There was consensus that African countries, regional economic communities (RECs) and continental bodies have many well-crafted policies and programmes, but most are not effectively implemented. The key issues highlighted in the various sessions of the summit were in terms of necessity of capacities at the policy design, front-line implementers, and resource levels and coordination at the local, national, regional and continental levels. African governments were urged to pay attention to issues such as the lessons learned from the private sector and the solutions proposed through South-South Cooperation to effectively succeed in implementing policies and programmes. It was also recognized that African think tanks, if given more support in view of their role in shaping policy and public life, have a key role to play in contributing towards tackling policies and programme implementation issues. Among other resolutions, the summit called upon ACBF, as the specialized agency of the African Union for capacity development, to coordinate the development of a capacity development programme on implementation of policies and programmes in Africa.

Dissemination Workshop on Including Women and Youth in Business and Entrepreneurship

On 10th April 2019, KIPPRA held a dissemination workshop in Nairobi to share outputs from the research project on Economic Inclusion of Youth and Women through Inclusive Entrepreneurship in Kenya, Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. The workshop themed "Pathways to inclusion: Creating inclusive businesses and markets for the future" was meant to disseminate preliminary findings of the ongoing research project. The project, which is funded by Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), is conducted by KIPPRA in collaboration with Economic Policy Analysis Unit of CIRES (CAPEC) of Cote D'Ivoire and Laboratory of Quantitative Analysis Applies to Development – SAHEL (LAQAD-S) of Burkina Faso. The preliminary findings were presented by PhD students and assistant researchers from the three institutions, including Hannah Wang'ombe and Juliana Mbithi from KIPPRA. The main objective of the study was to establish inclusive business practices in the three countries and evaluate the impact on youth employment, women empowerment and firm's performance. The findings from this study are essential in informing policy and present interesting lessons for the private sector.

KIPPRA EVENTS IN PICTURES

Delegates pose for a photo at KICC during the 6th Africa Think Tank Summit

A session during the 6th Africa Think Tank Summit in Nairobi

KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, speaks during the event

Treasury and Planning Chief Administrative Secretary, Mr Nelson Gaichuhie, addresses the summit

A participant makes a comment during the plenary session

CAPEC Director, Prof. Ahoure Alban, speaks the during the dissemination workshop on including women and youth in business and entrepreneurship

KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, speaks during the workshop on including women and youth in business and entrepreneurship

Anti-FGM advocate Mrs Linah Jebii Kilimo explains the harmful physical, psychological and economic effects of FGM

Former MP Ms Martha Karua was part of the panel on gender-related policies and laws

Gender Affairs PS Hon. Safina Kwekwe was the chief guest during the conference

Likoni MP Mishi Mboko speaks at the conference.

Supreme Court Judge Lady Justice Njoki Ndung'u was a panelist in the gender-related policies and laws session

Delegates at the 2nd KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference in Mombasa


Delegates at the 2nd KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference in Mombasa

Nominated Senator Hon. Dr Agnes Zani and Nairobi County Women Rep Hon. Esther Passaris at the conference


A section of participants during the stakeholder workshop


KIPPRA Policy Analyst Mr Andrew Olando makes a presentation at the stakeholder workshop for assessing the efficiency of anti corruption strategies in Kenya


KIPPRA Policy Analyst Mr Paul Lutta makes a presentation at the stakeholder workshop for assessing the efficiency of anti corruption strategies in Kenya


KIPPRA Policy Analyst Mr Rogers Musamali makes a presentation at the validation workshop for a national strategy on the coordination of Kenya's Informal Sector

KIPPRA Young Professional Mr Kenneth Malot makes a presentation during the validation workshop

KIPPRA Young Professional Ms Everlyne Njuguna makes a presentation during the validation workshop

KIPPRA Young Professionals conduct a stakeholder validation workshop on improving productivity of the informal sector in Kenya

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

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.

KIPPRA acknowledges generous support from the Government of Kenya and the Think Tank Initiative (TTI) of IDRC. The TTI is a collaborative initiative of Hewlett Foundation, International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and other partners. Other organizations are welcome to contribute to KIPPRA research

the Executive Director, KIPPRA.

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.

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