Policy Monitor

Thinking Policy Together

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Mitigating Climate Change for Inclusive and Sustainable Development

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Design and Layout

Nelig Group Limited

Editorial

Editorial

Welcome to the KIPPRA Policy Monitor, the July-September 2022 edition. The theme of this edition is "Mitigating Climate Change for Inclusive and Sustainable Development." This edition comes at a time when Kenya and the world is gearing up for COP27 to be convened from 6th-18th November 2022 in Egypt. The articles are, therefore, focused on measures to mitigate climate change for inclusive and sustainable development. This edition also comes at a time when the country has a new administration in place following the August 2022 general elections.

The main articles in this edition focus on the following: recent economic developments; a review of technological efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change in Kenya; drought and floods preparedness: more needs to be done and exploiting opportunities on climate-smart investments for sustainable development, the Road to Cop 27: Achievements on targets from previous COPs, misses, challenges and opportunities; and climate-smart investments for sustainable development.

The Policy Monitor also highlights KIPPRA's demand-driven projects such as: A cost-benefit analysis of a research reactor project in Kenya, where KIPPRA is supporting the Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NUPEA) in conducting a cost benefit analysis of a research reactor project in Kenya; and collaborative projects, such as the Domestics savings shortfall in Sub-Saharan Africa: What can be done about it? and Green Economy Coalition (GEC)-East Africa Hub Project on The Status of the Transition to a Natural Capital-Based Green Economy in East Africa. Others include KIPPRA's partnership with Huduma Kenya Secretariat on mutual areas of collaboration and KIPPRA's support to counties with the development of 3rd generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). The policy monitor also covers exciting CSR activities the Institute took part in, such as tree planting exercise in Homa Bay County, and a visit to Kipsaina Integrated Primary School to support pupils with disabilities.

Finally, the Policy Monitor highlights key policy news at domestic, regional, and international levels, and legislative developments at the National Assembly and the Senate, and upcoming KIPPRA events such as launch of Kenya Economic Report 2022, launch of Status of Children in Kenya study, and stakeholder roundtable on the concept note on adopting green economy to counter effects of climate change.

On behalf of the KIPPRA fraternity, we hope you will be informed as you read this edition.

Recent Economic Developments in Kenya

By Hellen Chemnyongoi

Introduction

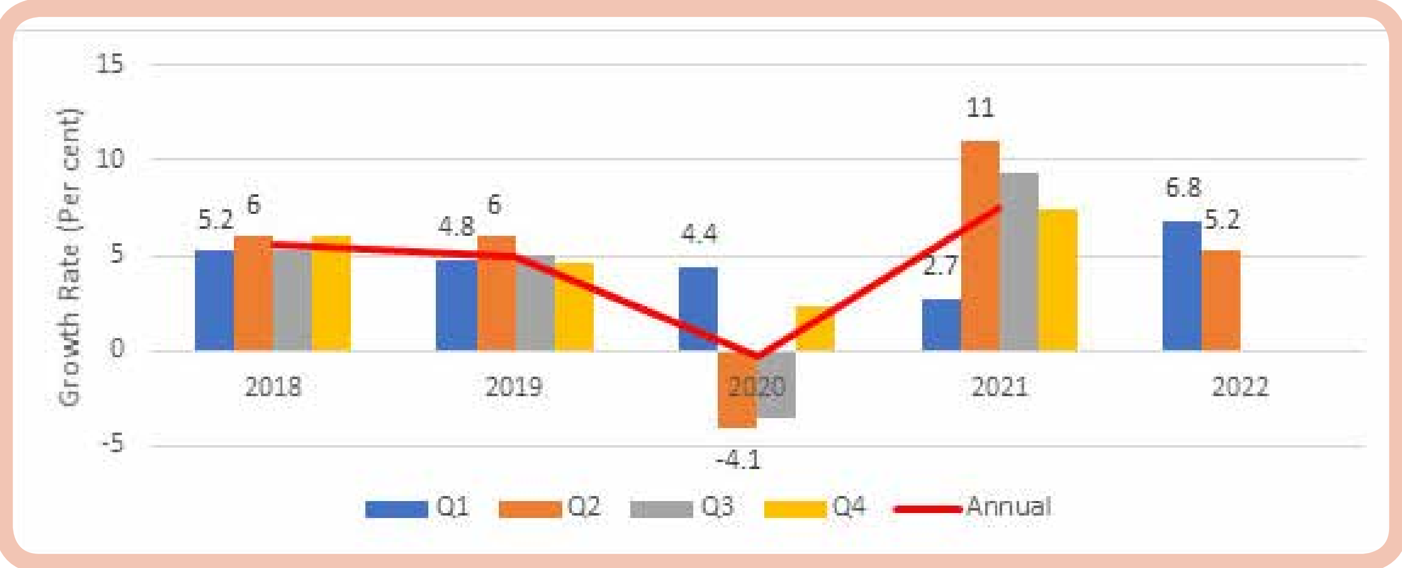
This article analyses the Kenya's recent economic developments with a focus on four key areas: the performance of economic activities, monetary and financial policy, fiscal developments, and the external sector.

The country's economic performance was robust during first quarter (January to March) of 2022 but has been affected by the Russia-Ukraine war during the second quarter (April to June). The economy registered a strong performance in the first quarter of 2022, growing by 6.8 per cent compared to 2.7 per cent achieved in 2021. The strong performance was supported by recovery of most economic activities that had contracted during the first quarter of 2021 when the measures instituted to curb COVID-19 were still in place. However, the performance slowed down slightly during the second quarter (April to June) of 2022, growing by 5.2 per cent compared to 11.0 per cent during the same quarter of 2021 (Figure 1). The slowed performance was mainly attributed to the adverse effects of the Russia-Ukraine war, contraction in the agriculture sector due to drought condition, increased commodity prices due to drought and increased international prices for imported commodities. The attained growth during the second quarter was supported significantly by higher growth rates in mining and quarrying (22.6%), accommodation and food services (22.0%), financial and insurance activities (11.6%), and professional, administration and support services (11.3%).

The shocks affecting the domestic economy mirrors those of the global economy. The global economy continues to face steep challenges emanating mainly from the Russia-Ukraine conflict and cost of living crisis caused by persistent inflationary pressures (International Monetary Fund, 2022). As a result, the global and Sub-Saharan Africa economy is projected to grow at 3.2 and 3.6 per cent, respectively, in 2022 from a strong growth of 6.2 and 4.7 percent, respectively, in 2021. Kenya's economic performance is similarly projected to soften to 5.3 per cent in 2022 from 7.5 per cent attained in 2021. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine, if prolonged, may dampen the economic performance in 2022, reversing the gains already made after the COVID-19 pandemic.

The analysis in Figure 1 shows that the first quarter (January to March) performance of 2022 was better than the performance of same quarter over the last five years. However, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the uncertainty of the August general elections and depressed rainfalls reversed the growth momentum in the second quarter of 2022. Looking ahead, political stability, moderation of commodity prices and expected short rains are envisaged to cushion the economy from further slump.

Figure 1: Quarterly GDP (2019-2022)



Data source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Quarterly GDP Report (October 2022)

The mining and quarrying as well as accommodation and food services remained vibrant during the second quarter of 2022 despite the inflationary pressures. The activities grew by 22.6 and 22.0 per cent, respectively, in 2022 compared to a growth of 10.9 per cent and 90 per cent during the same period of 2021 (Table 1). The strong performance is attributed to improved business operations after the reopening of the economy following closures attributed to the COVID-19.

Activities in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector remained subdued in the second quarter of 2022, mainly attributed to depressed rainfall during the fourth quarter of 2021 and delayed onset of long-rains during the first quarter of 2022, thereby leading to reduced agricultural production. The sector is estimated to have contracted by 2.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2022 compared to a contraction 0.5 per cent registered during the same quarter of 2021 (Table 1). The low performance of the sector was mainly due to the significant decline in horticultural exports, and low production of tea and milk. During the second quarter (April-June) of 2022, the value of horticulture exports further declined by 54.9 per cent to Ksh 22.4 billion from Ksh 34.7 billion earned during the same quarter of 2021. Tea exports declined by 5.7 per cent to 137,600 metric tonnes in the second quarter of 2022 from 145,900 metric tonnes during the same period of 2021. Similarly, milk intake by processors declined by 6.3 per cent from 204.7 million litres in the second quarter of 2021 to 191.8 million litres in the second quarter of 2022.

Table 1: Quarterly sectorial economic performance (% growth rate) for 2020 to 2022

	2020					2021					2022	
GDP by activity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2
Agriculture	4.5	8.0	-4.3	9.8	4.5	0.4	-0.5	0.6	-1.2	-0.2	-0.7	-2.1
Mining and quarrying	6.5	3.9	5.6	6.0	5.5	10.7	10.9	16.4	34.5	18.1	23.8	22.6
Manufacturing	1.4	-5.4	-2.2	4.3	-0.5	2.1	11.3	10.2	4.9	7.1	3.7	3.6
Electricity and water supply	1.5	-4.5	0.8	4.6	0.6	3.6	7.2	6.4	2.8	5.0	1.9	5.0
Construction	8.9	6.0	10.2	15.2	10.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.4	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	5.5	-3.8	-5.1	1.4	-0.5	7.5	9.2	6.4	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.2
Accommodation and food Service	-14.1	-57.2	-62	-57.7	-47.8	-33	90.1	127.5	118.6	75.8	56.2	22.0
Transport and storage	2.1	-16.8	-10.2	-6.2	-7.8	-7.9	18.6	14.2	6.5	7.9	7.8	7.1
Information and communication	7.8	4.9	4.9	7.5	6.3	10.1	17.1	4.1	5.3	9.2	6.1	6.6
Financial and insurance activities	6.2	3.2	3.3	10.6	5.8	11.8	17.3	11.8	9.9	12.7	14.7	11.6

Data source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, GDP Quarterly Report (October 2022)

Table 1: Quarterly sectorial economic performance (% growth rate) for 2020 to 2022

	2020					2021					2022	
GDP by activity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual	Q1	Q2
Public administration	4.7	4.5	8.3	10.2	6.9	6.8	7.6	4.8	3.3	5.6	6.4	4.2
Professional, admin. and support services	2.7	-25.5	-18.4	-12.5	-13.4	-13	18.3	13.4	8.1	6.7	14.9	11.3
Real estate	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.8	4.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	5.7	6.7	6.1	5.5
Education	4.8	-21.1	-16.1	-4.8	-9.3	11.5	31.6	28.3	18	22.4	6.2	6.7
Health	7.1	9	4.4	2.9	5.9	5.8	6.2	4.1	7.8	6.0	5	4.8
Other services	-1.5	-23.9	-13.9	-17.2	-14.1	-8.4	28.8	17.7	16.8	13.7	11.7	7.3
GDP at market prices	4.4	-4.1	-3.5	-3.5	-0.3	2.7	11	9.3	7.4	7.6	6.8	5.2

Data source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, GDP Quarterly Report (October 2022)

The construction sub-sector performance remained resilient, declining slightly to a 5.8 per cent growth in the second quarter of 2022 compared to a 6.8 per cent growth during the same period in 2021. The sector growth was attributed to increase in consumption of cement and various construction materials such as bitumen, iron and steel. During the second quarter of 2022, cement consumption increased by 7.8 per cent to 22,759,700 thousand metric tonnes from 21,120,500 metric tonnes in the same period of 2021. Similarly, imported bitumen increased by 31.6 per cent to 41,213 tonnes in the second quarter of 2022 from 31,315 tonnes during the corresponding quarter of 2021. Credit advanced to the construction sector similarly expanded by 10.3 per cent to Ksh 396.3 billion in the second quarter of 2022. This supported the growth of construction activities during the quarter under review.

The recovery of activities in the services sector continued in the second quarter of 2022. The sector growth was largely supported by strong performance in accommodation and food services (22.0%), financial and insurance activities (11.6%), professional, administrative and support services (11.3 %), wholesale and retail trade (8.2%), and transportation and storage (7.1%). Notably, the strong performance in the accommodation and food services was supported by recovery in tourism activity as indicated by the number of international visitors who arrived in the country (Figure 2). International visitors increased by 115 per cent to 505,302 between January and June 2022 from 235,046 received during the same months of 2021. Reopening of the global economies and lifting of international travel bans boosted the tourism activities. Looking ahead, the increasing number of tourists will continue to boost the accommodation and food sub-sector, spurring growth in the services sector.

Figure 2: Total number of visitor arrivals (June 2020 to June 2022)

Source of data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Leading Economic Indicators, June 2022 edition

Inflation remained elevated due to the persistent rise in food inflation and fuel inflation. The overall inflation rate for July to September 2022 averaged 8.7 per cent compared to 6.7 per cent during the same months of 2021 and 7.2 per cent in April-June Quarter of 2022. The inflation rate for the months of July to September remained above the upper bound of the government target band of 5±2.5 per cent, largely driven by the rise in food and fuel inflation (Figure 3). The waiver of import duties and levies on white maize, the subsidy on retail prices of sifted maize flour, and the reduction in Value Added Tax on Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) in July 2022 was expected to moderate domestic prices. However, the suspension of maize flour and fuel subsidies led to increase in the maize flour and fuel prices in September 2022.

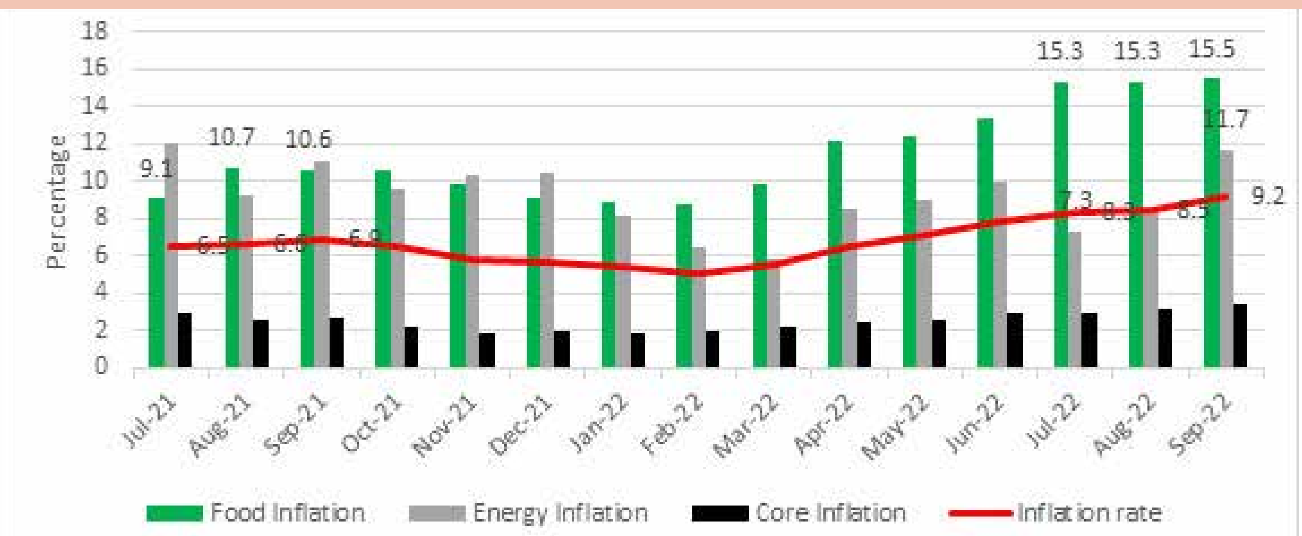
Food inflation remained elevated, rising from 13.4 per cent in June 2022 to 15.5 per cent in September 2022, a significant increase from 9.1 per cent registered in July 2021. The elevated food inflation was mainly due to increase in prices of maize flour, carrots, rice, beans and sugar that outweighed the slight decrease in prices of onions, *sukuma wiki* and potatoes. The general rise of food prices is also attributed to the sunny and dry weather conditions experienced in most parts of the country. The weather review for June, July and August 2022 indicated that the country experienced a prolonged dry period with rainfalls below the expected average compared to same months of 2021. In addition, the suspension of the maize subsidy on 13th August 2022 instituted by the Government to cushion Kenyans against the high cost of maize flour raised the cost of food further, given that maize meal is Kenya's staple food. These developments underscore the need to build resilience in the agriculture sector in the medium-term to reduce the severity of weather-related shocks such as drought. This may be achieved by sensitizing farmers to plant early maturing and drought resistant variety of crops, fodder and pasture, for example, short season maize (3-4 months), sorghum, cassavas, and beans among others.

Fuel inflation declined slightly, averaging 9.2 per cent in July-September Quarter of 2022 compared to an average of 10.8 per cent realized during the same months of 2021 and remained the same as 9.2 per cent during the April-June Quarter of 2022. The reduction was attributed to the effect of government measures to stabilize fuel prices and lower electricity tariffs. In January 2022, the Ministry of Energy gazetted the approval of new electricity tariffs that reduced the cost of electricity by 15 per cent. The 30 per cent reduction directed by the President in December 2021 was to be implemented in two tranches of 15 per cent each in 2022.

Notwithstanding the decline in the average quarterly fuel inflation, the specific fuel prices remain high due to the suspension of fuel subsidy by the government on 13th September 2022. Fuel inflation rose from 7.3 per cent in July 2022 to 11.7 per cent in September 2022. This was attributed to increase in prices of petrol and diesel due to suspension of fuel subsidy and increase in electricity prices because of a 46.7 per cent increase in fuel energy cost. The price of one litre of diesel rose by 17.7 per cent to Ksh 165.91 in September 2022 from Ksh 140.91 in August 2022. Similarly, the price of one litre of petrol increased by 12.6 per cent to Ksh 180.05 in September 2022 from Ksh 159.94 in August 2022. Increase in the fuel prices also led to increase in public transport fares across the country. For example, bus fares from Nairobi Central Business District (CBD) to Uthiru increased by 25 per cent from Ksh 40 to Ksh 50. In the near term, fuel prices are expected to decline due to a decrease in international oil prices during the months of July to September 2022. Murban oil prices declined to US Dollar 88.54 per barrel on 29th September 2022 compared to US Dollar 106.0 per barrel recorded on 21st July 2022. The decline is yet to be reflected in the domestic prices due to weakening of the Kenya Shilling against the dollar, and the lag effect of the imported fuel; the stock of fuel on sale was imported when the prices were high.

The contribution of core inflation to overall inflation has been low and stable, consistent with the muted demand pressures in the economy on account of prudent monetary policy. The contribution of core inflation to overall inflation remained stable, averaging 3.2 percentage points in July-September Quarter of 2022 compared to 2.7 per cent during the same Quarter of 2021.

Figure 3: Inflation rates (July 2021 to September 2022)



Source of data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and CBK (weekly bulleting 30th September 2022 issue)

Monetary and financial Policy

Banking sector remains stable and resilient, supported by improvements in economic activity in 2022. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held on 29th September 2022 raised the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 7.50 per cent to 8.25 per cent to anchor inflation expectations. The Committee's decision to tighten monetary policy was informed by the sustained inflationary pressures, the elevated global risks and their potential impact on the domestic economy. The policy option to tighten monetary policy mirrors the decisions by most advanced economies currently. For example, the Federal Open Market Committee of the United States raised the target range for the Federal funds rate, which affects many consumer and business loans by 75 basis points to 3.00 to 3.25 per cent in September 2022, a third succession hike in a bid to control inflation. Raising the interest rates makes it more costly to take mortgage, car or business loans. As a result, consumers and businesses then presumably borrow and spend less, slowing down inflation.

The interbank rate averaged 5.0 per cent in the July-September Quarter of 2022, an increase from an average of 3.5 per cent registered during the same quarter of 2021 and 4.7 per cent during the April to June quarter of 2022. The increase in the interbank rate is a positive signal as it reflects the improved demand in the economy as various sectors continue to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also partly reflects the effects of increased CBR by the Central Bank of Kenya.

Growth in private sector credit averaged 11.9 per cent during April-June Quarter of 2022 compared to an average of 7.2 per cent during the same quarter of 2021. The strong performance was recorded in July and August 2022, with private sector credit growing by 14.2 and 12.5 per cent, respectively, compared to 6.1 and 7.0 per cent achieved during the same months of 2021. The robust performance was supported by a recovery in demand associated with improved economic activities. Specifically, strong credit growth was observed in the following sectors: manufacturing (15.2%), trade (13.3%), business services (16.1%) and consumable durables (14.3%). However, the increase in the CBR to 8.25 per cent may slow down growth of credit to the private sector during the next quarter of October to December 2022 due to rising cost of borrowing.

Figure 4: Credit to the private sector

Source of data: Central Bank of Kenya (Monthly Economic Indicators July 2022 Edition)

The ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to gross loans increased slightly during the year. The ratio increased by 0.2 points to 14.3 during the April-June quarter of 2022 from 14.1 attained during the same quarter of 2021. The months of July and August 2022 experienced a slight increase in the ratio to 14.4 and 14.2 per cent, respectively, compared to 13.8 and 13.9 per cent during the same months of 2021. The increasing trend in the ratio of NPL is also reflected in the volumes of NPL. The volumes of NPL have maintained an increasing trend from Ksh 433.3 billion recorded in July 2021 to Ksh 514.4 billion in July 2022. The increase was attributed to increased NPL in the agriculture, energy and water, manufacturing, and transport and communication sectors. However, according to the Central Bank of Kenya (2022), the increases were not systemic but attributable to a few large borrowers with specific challenges in the respective businesses.

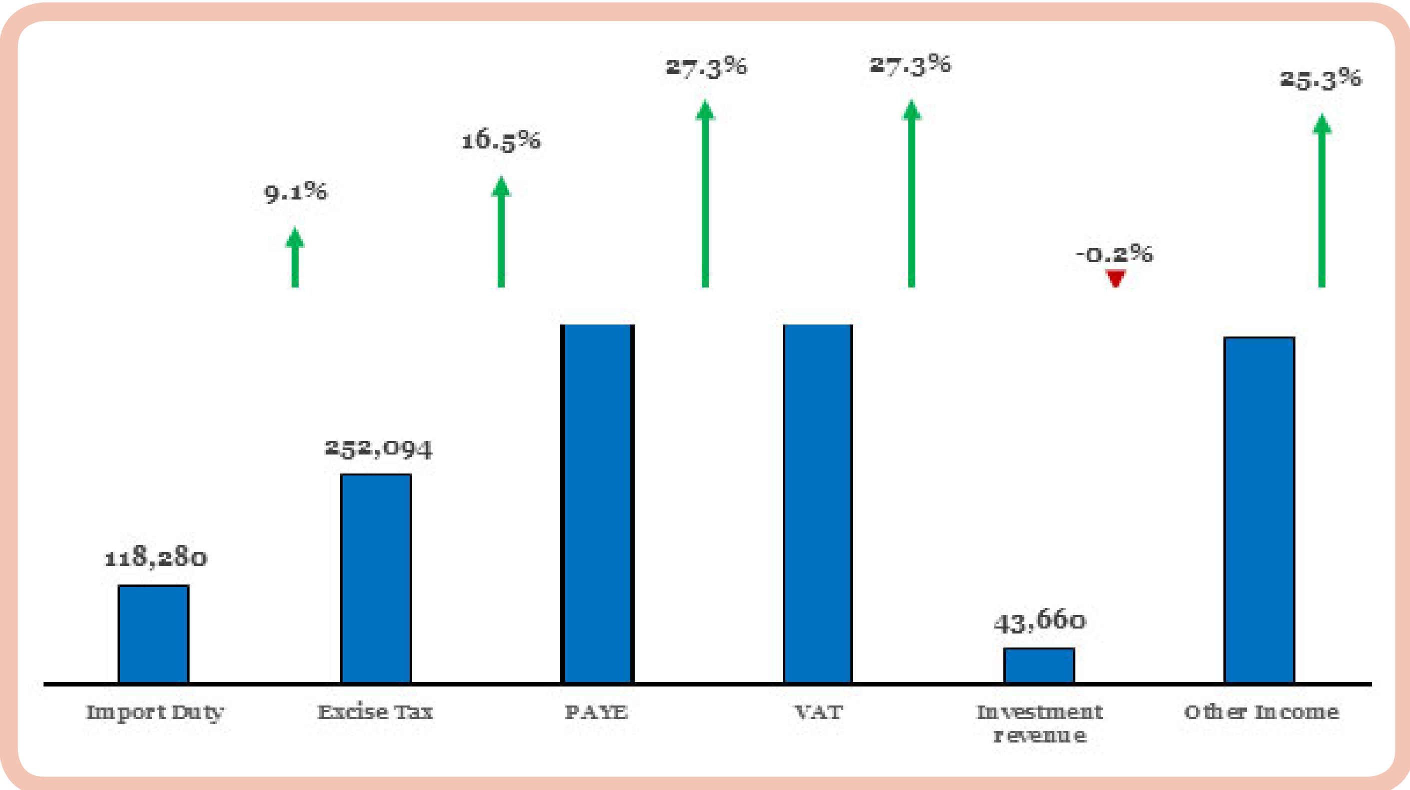
Fiscal front

Revenue realized surpassed target as economic activities recover after COVID-19 pandemic. Government budgetary operations at the end of 2021/22 shows a fiscal deficit of Ksh 823.4 billion (representing 6.5% of GDP) against a target of Ksh 1,094.1 billion (8.7% of GDP). The significant improvement was attributed to the improved performance of ordinary revenue. At the end of 2021/22, revenues and grants surpassed target by Ksh 7.9 billion while expenditures and net lending resulted in a shortfall of Ksh 262.89 billion (4.5% of the target).

The government collected total revenue amounting to Ksh 2,199.8 billion, representing Ksh 7.9 million above revised target of Ksh 2,192.0 billion. The improved performance was attributed to the above target performance of ordinary revenue. The total revenue inclusive of the ministerial A-I-A grew by 23.3 per cent, an improvement from a contraction of 0.7 per cent recorded in June 2021. The growth is largely attributed to the improved operating business environment and targeted economic stimulus interventions by the government. Ordinary revenue collection was Ksh 1,917.9 billion against a target of Ksh 1,851.5 billion, Ksh 66.4 billion above the target.

All revenue streams except excise duty surpassed target during 2021/22. This was mainly on account of reopening of economies across the globe and improved operations of the global supply chains that saw improvements in business operations. In terms of comparison of major tax heads in 2020/21 and 2021/22, there was a notable shift in 2021/22 compared to a similar period in the previous financial year. Value Added Tax, Imports, PAYE, other Income tax and VAT local registered significant growth of more than 24 per cent during 2021/22 (Figure 5). Notably, VAT imports grew by 30.2 per cent from Ksh 213.7 billion in 2020/21 to Ksh 278.2 billion in 2021/22 on account of reopening of economies across the globe that improved international trade. Similarly, PAYE and other income tax grew by 27.3 and 25.3 per cent, respectively, as businesses reopen, and other economic activities resume normalcy.

Figure 5: Actual tax revenue for 2021/22 (Ksh million) and variance from 2020/21 (%)



Recurrent expenditure for the National Government amounted to Ksh 2,086.2 billion (excluding Ksh 48.8 billion for Parliament and Judiciary), against a target of Ksh 2,174.7, billion leading to a below target expenditure of Ksh 88.6 billion. The below target expenditure in recurrent category is mainly attributed to below target expenditure on Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and domestic interest payments.
Table 2 gives a summary of fiscal performance for July 2022, a snapshot of 2022/23 based on available data. The total revenue collection for July 2022 grew by 8.3 per cent from Ksh 135.0 billion realized in July 2021 to Ksh 146.3 billion. However, the amount was below target by Ksh 14.8 billion on account of shortfalls in both ordinary and ministerial A-i-A. The total expenditure and net lending similarly rose by 9.2 per cent from Ksh 144.7 billion in July 2021 to Ksh 158.0 billion in July 2022. The increase was mainly due to growth in foreign interests (37.6%) and pensions (21.9%). This widened the fiscal deficit to Ksh 11.7 billion in July 2022 compared to Ksh 9.7 billion during the same month of 2021. To improve the fiscal performance in 2022/23, the government could work towards reducing total expenditure and mobilizing more revenues through continued reforms in the tax policy and revenue administration.

Table 2: Summary of revenue and expenditure performance in 2022/23 (Ksh Billion)

	July 2021	July 2022		
	Actual	Target	Actual*	% Growth
Total revenue	135.0	161.1	146.3	8.3
Ordinary revenue	122.2	143.6	132.6	8.5
Ministerial A-i-A	12.8	17.5	13.7	6.9
Total expenditure	144.7	227.7	158.0	9.2
Recurrent expenditure	137.5	189.5	129.4	-5.9
Development expenditure	6.3	6.8	5.6	-10.7
Fiscal deficit	-9.7	-66.7	-11.7	20.6

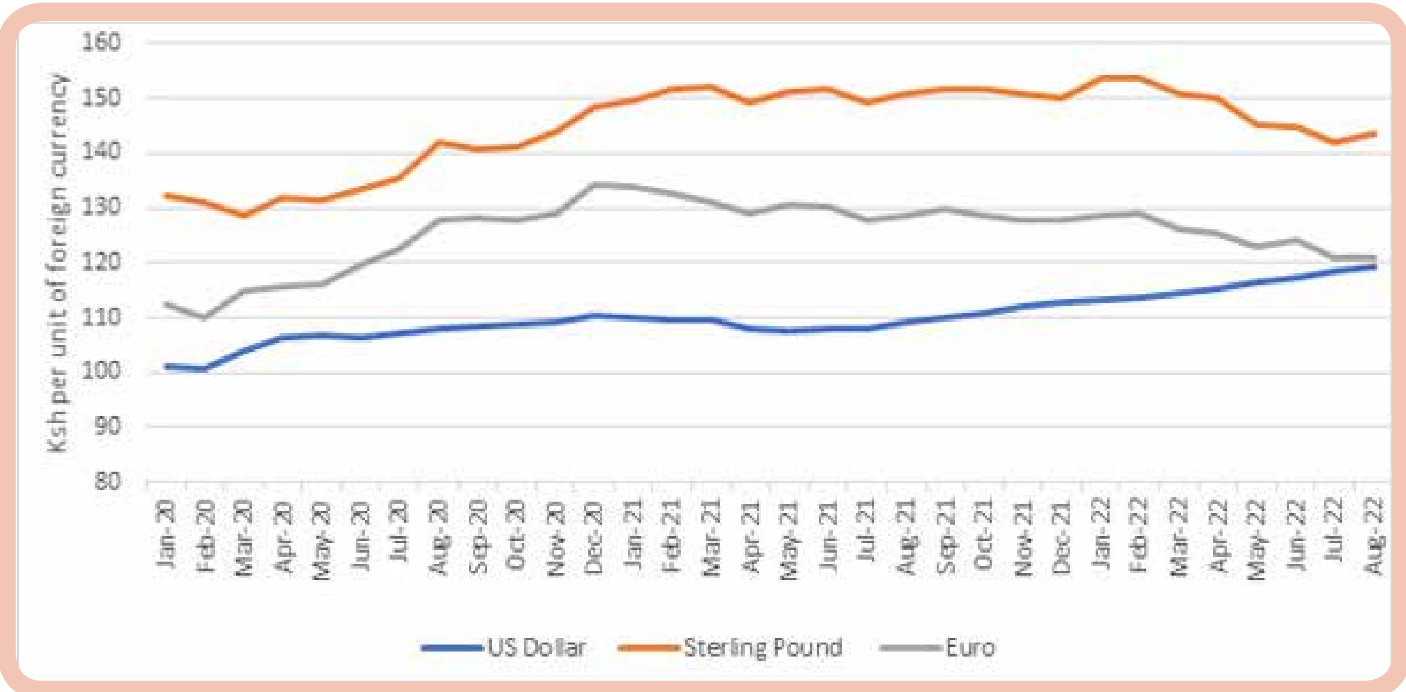
Source of data: National Treasury * Preliminary

External Sector

The Kenya Shilling exchange rate against major international currencies was dictated by strengthening of US dollar in the international markets. In the 12 months to September 2022, the Kenya Shilling appreciated against the Sterling Pound and Euro but depreciated against the US Dollar. During the July-September Quarter of 2022, the Kenya Shilling exchanged at an average of Ksh 140.7 against the Sterling pound compared to an average of Ksh 150.6 in same quarter of 2021, appreciating by 6.6 per cent (Figure 6). Similarly, the Kenya Shilling exchanged at an average of Ksh 120.4 against the Euro in July-September Quarter of 2022 compared to an average of Ksh 128.4 in the same period in 2021, indicating an appreciation by 6.5 per cent. However, over the same period, the Kenya Shilling depreciated by 9.4 per cent against the US Dollar, exchanging at an average of Ksh 119.4 in July-September Quarter of 2022 and Ksh 109.2 during same quarter of 2021. The depreciation against the US Dollar has been driven mainly by increased demand by firms in the energy and manufacturing sectors and high oil prices.

The usable foreign exchange reserves remained adequate at an average of US$ 7,688.9 million (4.4 months of import cover) during July-September Quarter of 2022. This represents 18.4 per cent decline from an average of US$ 9,323.9 million (5.7 months of import cover) recorded in the same quarter of 2021. The decline is attributed to the drawdown of reserves for financial market interventions and stability by the Central Bank of Kenya. Despite the slight decline, the reserves are still within the Central Bank of Kenya statutory requirement of at least 4 months of import cover.

Figure 6: Exchange rate against major currencies

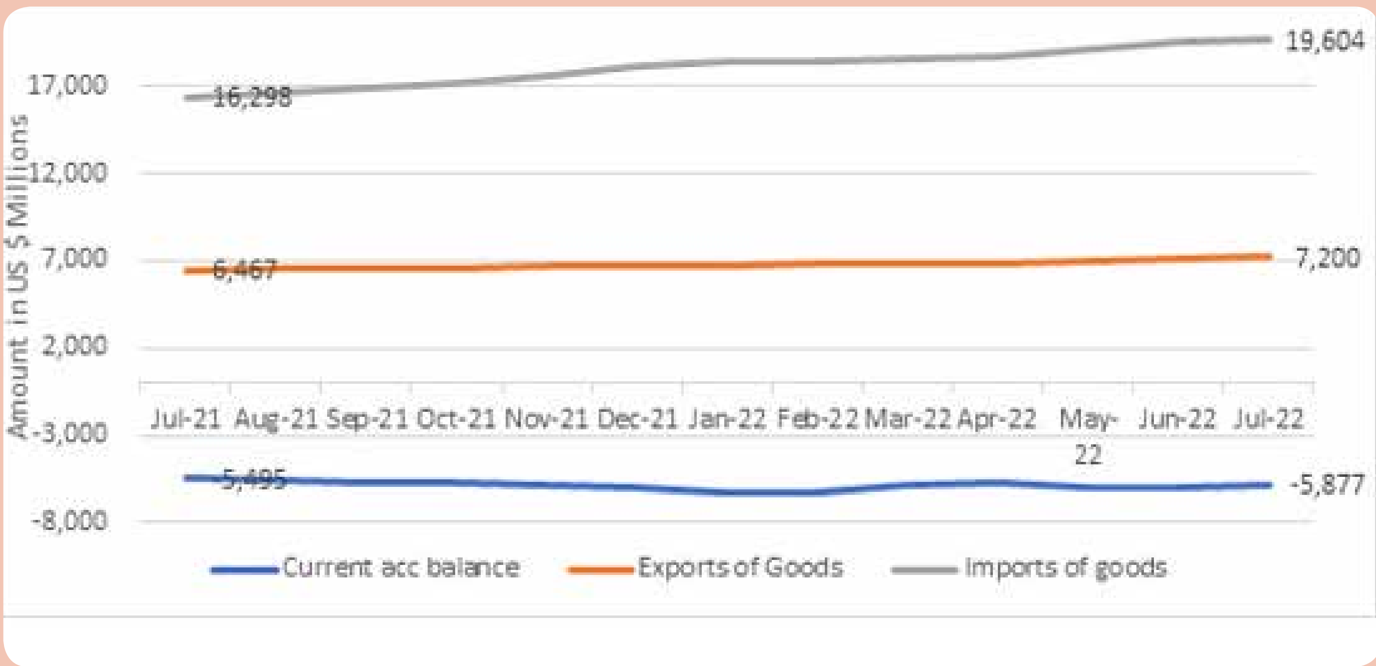


Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya (Weekly bulletins)

Total diaspora remittances stood at US$ 629.911 million in July and August 2022, representing a 3.0 per cent decline compared to US$ 649.64 million realized during same months of 2021. This was mainly driven by a decrease in remittances from Europe and North America, which declined by 15.2 per cent and 5.1 per cent, respectively, in the same months. The decline registered in Europe could be attributed to the geo-political tensions in Eastern Europe. Notably, the country receives significant remittances from North America and Europe, which accounted for 60.2 per cent and 17.6 per cent, respectively, of total remittances in July and August 2022. Nevertheless, diaspora remittances from the rest of the world recorded a 19.9 per cent increase from US$ 119.7 million received in July and August of 2021 to US$ 140.00 million realized during the same months of 2022. The strong remittances inflows continue to support the current account and the stability of the exchange rate.

The current account deficit marginally widened to US$ 5,877 million in the year to July 2022 from US$ 5,495 million in the year to July 2021, attributable to increased imports amid robust growth in receipts from merchandise goods, services, and remittances (Figure 7). The deficit in the goods account widened to US$ 12,265 million in the year to July 2022 from US$ 11,001 during the same period in 2021, largely reflecting an increase in imports of petroleum products due to high international oil prices. Imports of goods increased by 20.3 per cent to stand at US$ 19,604 million in July 2022 from US$ 16,298 million in July 2021 due to increased imports of oil and other intermediate goods. The performance of exports improved by 11.3 per cent to US$ 7,200 million in the year to July 2022 from US$ 6,467 in July 2021, partly reflecting higher tea receipts due to higher international tea prices and increased demand. Improved exports and decrease in oil prices are envisaged to narrow down the current account balance in the near term.

Figure 7: Trend of current account balance in millions of US dollars (July 2021 to July 2022)



Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya (Monthly Economic Indicators July 2022 Edition)

Using Technologies to Mitigate the Effects of Climate Change in Kenya

By Humphrey Njogu

Technology and innovations for climate change started receiving global attention when the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in 1992 to initiate development and transfer of technologies. Earnest global efforts to guide and support the transfer of technologies for climate change were made in 2010. In 2015, the Paris Climate Convention introduced a framework providing a long-term vision on climate technology on technology research and development. Later in 2018, a technology framework was adopted featuring the themes of innovations, among others. This has consequently accelerated the adoption of various technological innovations across the globe to tackle the effects of climate change.

Kenya has put in place various key policy interventions for climate change that include enactment of the Climate Change Act (2016); formulation of plans such as National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 (NCCAP); Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017-2026), National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010), National Climate Finance Policy (2018), National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030), Climate Risk Management Framework (2017), Ending Drought Emergencies Strategy, Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP 2016- 2030) and Action Plan to Reduce CO_2. Kenya has established various actors to support the development and transfer of technologies such as appointment of the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) as the National Designated Entity (NDE) for the Climate Technology, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), and Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI). Although there is little recognition on the role of technological innovations across the policy initiatives, leveraging on technologies and innovations offer countless opportunities to tackle climate change.

Kenya prides as a global technology powerhouse and has extensively applied technological innovations to address the effects of climate change. Given the deep technology culture and young educated population, Kenya has successfully created numerous innovations to mitigate the effects of climate change, such as digital innovations to cope with the effects of floods and droughts, early warning systems, smart solutions for agriculture and cooking technologies. A closer review of technological efforts shows the tremendous progress Kenya has made to tackle the effects of climate change.

Digital technologies and innovations

Digital innovations primarily drive the mitigation efforts by increasing the resilience levels for communities during flood and drought periods. Digital innovations enhance efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency of water resources. For instance, Majivoice is a platform for two-way communications between citizens and water providers using affordable, accessible and user-friendly technologies. The application is built to strengthen dialogue between citizens and water service providers, and to ensure timely and transparent resolution of consumer concerns in case of any disruptions during dry and rainy seasons. Similarly, MajiData application provides the water sector with the information required to measure the impact and progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets set under Kenya's Vision 2030.

Other digital innovations supporting communities to deal with the effects of climate change include a social media platform in Makueni County. The platform is used to mobilize like-minded persons to enhance resilience levels during drought season. The platform gathers financial and technical support from local banks and manufacturers. The forum has brought investment in harvesting of water during the rainy season by digging ponds and storing water in tanks. In Nairobi County, SODIS application has successfully facilitated access to water and more so to safe drinking water by use of solar technology in Kibera informal settlements. Families can save on fuel that was previously used to boil drinking water during flood and drought seasons. Other mobile innovations include M-Maji, which provides water information to empower the underserved communities with better information about water availability, price and quality. The Trilogy Emergency Relief Application (TERA) is a SMS platform allowing its users to send geographically targeted messaging for communities to prepare for potential flooding situations.

In strengthening community resilience against the effects of climate change, AfriScout, a mobile innovation is designed to provide information on pasture and water to pastoralist communities for their animals. The platform uses satellite data to detect presence of surface water and vegetation conditions, which is then relayed to pastoralists using the mobile application. The application has localized grazing maps for different locations and keeps historical data from the past twelve months, and which is useful in tracking the seasonal trends. The information provided enables the pastoralists to make accurate migration decisions that reduce conflicts and allow for better pasture management. Peer to peer alerts also help to notify people of conflicts, the presence of predators, and animal disease. *M-Kopa* is another application building community resilience by offering climate friendly solutions. *M-Kopa* provides underbanked customers in Kenya to essential products such as solar lighting, televisions, fridges, smartphones and financial services. Further, the agriculture sector has various smart-climate agriculture innovations that have revolutionized farming by providing timely information to farmers on planting, harvesting and marketing, such as Digifarm, SunCulture, SolarFreeze and M-Farm.

In supporting disaster recovery efforts, Kenyan software engineers have developed Ushahidi platform. This platform is an open-source software application, which uses user-generated reports to collate and map data especially in disaster zones. Ushahidi helps communities turn information into action, with an intuitive and accessible crowdsourcing and mapping tool, thus building community resiliency against disasters.

Despite the benefits of digital innovations, digital divide, costly Internet services and low digital literacy among Kenyans remain key hinderances in using technology to tackle climate change.

Water related technologies

Besides digital innovations, water technology-based solutions are a key component of climate technologies. Water technology including exploration and irrigation technologies is critical in the management of water resources in the drought-prone counties. For instance, international exploration company Radar Technologies International (RTI) employs a battery of technologies, including troves of NASA data, to probe Earth in search of natural valuable resources, such as water. Among the key technology used was Water Mapping Technology (WATEX), which assisted in the discovery of at least 66 trillion gallons of water deep beneath the surface of Turkana in the Lotikipi and Lodwar basins. Combined with the 898 billion gallons of rainfall diverted into the basin annually, the previously untapped catchment system has the potential to improve lives of drought-prone areas for generations in the county.

Similarly, Kitui County has implemented a water harvesting technology solution in 2017 to provide water for agriculture for economic empowerment. The technology solution involved construction of sunken sand dams that acted as water reservoir for domestic and small-scale irrigation purposes. In a bid to support the ASALs, Kenya launched the Billion Dollar Alliance for Rainwater Harvesting in 2017. This is multi-actor project employing water technologies to construct one million farm ponds in Kenya to increase water storage within farms. Further, various counties have developed water investment plans that recognize the importance of water technologies during the flood and drought periods.

Having water-related technologies remains a key challenge because of huge costs involved in acquiring, operating and maintaining such technologies. This severely affects efforts to tackle the effects of climate change.

Weather related technologies and innovations

To enhance the capacity of availing early weather alerts, Kenya has invested in smart weather monitoring solutions that include satellite technologies to inform in tackling climate change. The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) manages climate data from all meteorological observation systems owned by KMD and other partners in weather observations. Climate data is received through paper registers/forms, email, Internet from Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs). This data undergoes initial quality control, then its keyed-into the computerized electronic database where it undergoes further quality checks before it is archived ready to be made available to users. Although KMD has made significant progress in adopting modern technologies and innovations, effective collection and use of these early warnings is yet to be fully realized.

In terms of advancing space innovations for climate change, Kenya is in the process of establishing the Centre for Microsatellite Technology Development to undertake advanced research in the areas of satellite technology development, manufacturing, launch and operation. To support the development of microsatellite, a number of local space scientists and researchers have been trained. The Kenya Space Agency jointly with five local public universities launched 1U Nano satellite in 2021 to support agriculture and disaster management. Kenya had previously launched a cubesat with support from Japan. Although Kenya aspires to be a regional leader in the use of space technology and innovations for economic prosperity, acquiring the latest technology and innovations driven by skilled workforce remains a hindrance in tackling climate change.

Biotechnologies

Biotechnology, a subset of climate technologies, plays a critical role in supporting recovery and developing a resilient food supply ecosystem. One of the biotechnology promises is to develop food that has a longer shelf life and crops that can tolerate extreme weather. Significant efforts have been made to enhance biotechnology in Kenya, including the establishment of KEMRI's Centre for Biotechnology Research and Development (CBRD) to undertake basic and biotechnology-related research on human diseases in Kenya and the Biotechnology Research Institute (BRI) to undertake research that generates and promotes agricultural biotechnology knowledge, information and technologies that respond to climate change. However, Kenya has not adequately invested in biotechnology infrastructure and skills to reap these benefits, such as addressing food shortages experienced due to droughts. Kenya can reap huge benefits including enhancing food security with the recent announcement by the government to lift the 10-year ban against the cultivation of the Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). This follows the recommendation of the Task Force to Review Matters Relating to Genetically Modified Foods and Food Safety, and in fidelity with the guidelines of the National Biosafety Authority.

Cooking and lighting related technologies and innovations

Clean lighting and cooking technologies are key components of climate technologies. Guided by the national energy policy and other instrumental policies, Kenya has made significant progress in adopting cleaner and renewable energies that are friendlier to the environment. The share of renewable energy sources in the total energy generation mix has increased steadily over the past years. Electricity generation from geothermal energy technologies has continued to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and thus lessening the vulnerability of the energy sector to climate change. For instance, the share of geothermal energy increased from 16.1 per cent in 2008 to 44.1 per cent in 2020. The use of appropriate technologies on abundant energy resources such as solar, hydro, wind, biomass and geothermal resources means the country boasts of many alternatives to fossil fuels, and thus tackling climate change. Other related energy initiatives include the Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (K-OSAP), a flagship Project of the Ministry of Energy that aims to increase access to modern energy services in 14 under-served counties. At completion, the project targets 277,000 households, and will facilitate the provision of 150,000 clean cooking stoves in 2024. Further, Kenya is undertaking a cost benefit analysis to establish a nuclear research reactor that uses climate friendly technologies compared to other sources of energy. Although Kenya has invested heavily in clean and renewable energy technologies, most Kenyans are not able to access affordable, reliable and clean energy. Accessing cheap energy is a key challenge across many households, and the current fuel crisis arising from the Russia-Ukraine war has worsened the situation.

Smart transport and other smart city technologies

Kenya has continued to implement climate technologies to reduce emissions in the transport sector, such as the completion of the Mombasa-Nairobi-Naivasha Standard Gauge Railway (SGR). The use of rail technologies has helped to shift container freights from road to rail, thus tackling climate change. Similar efforts include the recent establishment of charging system for electric cars across various petrol stations in the country. There are numerous electric mobility startups including as BasiGo, Kiri, and Opibus offering mobility solutions across the country. Kenya aims to annually have 5 per cent of imported cars be electric by 2025. Other efforts to establish electric mobility include Kenya has signed the COP26 declaration on accelerating the transition to 100 per cent zero emission cars and vans. The National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2020) advocates for the adoption of electric vehicles as a climate change mitigation action to reduce emissions. Further, the Kenya Kwanza's manifesto notes that accelerating transition to electric vehicles is a win-win proposition in terms of contributing to Kenyans emission reduction commitment, cheaper transport, and there is huge potential to build an electric vehicle industry that can serve large local and regional market. Despite all these efforts, the adoption of electric mobility in Kenya is still in its early stages.

To guide the development of future friendly cities, the Konza Technopolis has developed a Smart City framework that offers resilient features for smart economy supporting competitive products; smart living for high quality of life; smart governance for better participation; smart infrastructure for efficient innovative and safe use of transport and energy, and smart environment for sustainable resource management. The smart city is being implemented and, so far, the horizontal development for phase 1 has been completed. When completed, the city will offer a smart and green environment for its workers.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The review of various technological efforts demonstrates positive feedback in building resilience, which is key in tackling the effects of climate change. Kenya is rich in various innovations led by local talents to address local climate related challenges. Although significant progress has been made to tackle climate change, there are various challenges that hinder the effectiveness of adoption of various climate technologies, including inadequate collection and sharing of climate data, costly infrastructure, digital divide, low digital literacy and inadequate mainstreaming of technology in climate policies. To fully exploit technologies and innovations for climate change, the following should be considered:

It is important to identify and bring together stakeholders to cooperate and share climate data to support quick response to climate shocks, thus strengthening community resilience. Technology diffusion and uptake of innovations can be facilitated through climate policies, programmes and fiscal incentives to achieve sustainable development. It is critical to ensure that all key stakeholders including national and county governments, cities and urban areas give an emphasis on climatic technologies in their development plans. The development and deployment of locally relevant climate change technologies require to be supported through the provision of incubation and capacity building services and financing to Kenyan entrepreneurs. Adequate investment in technologies for early warnings, such as satellite communication, is key in boosting Kenya's preparedness against the effects of climate change. This should also entail sharing timely weather information using various channels in local languages to raise awareness and support decision-making among the vulnerable population. There is need to create a favourable investment environment to encourage the development and adoption of more climate technologies and innovations such as drones to gather geographic data and deal with climate-related challenges in remote areas. Finally, tapping on the Universal Service Fund could increase the level of connectivity for the underserved and unserved areas and, therefore, supporting more households access digital innovations.

Exploiting Opportunities on Climate-Smart Investments for Sustainable Development

By Githinji Njenga, Adan Shibia and Anne Gitonga

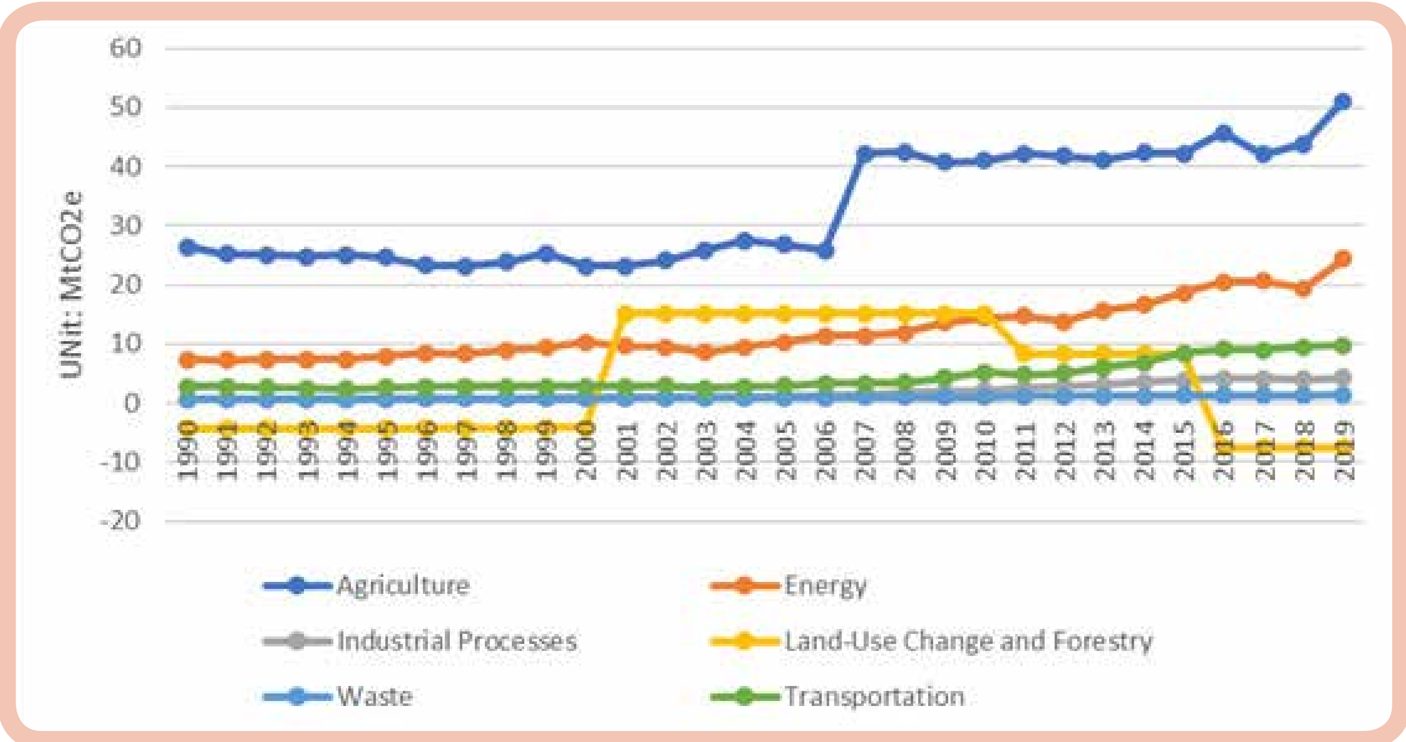
Introduction

As a commitment towards low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and bolstering of climate-resilient development, Kenya signed the Kyoto Protocol (in 2005), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (in 2016), and the Paris Agreement (in 2016). Governments across the world, in line with the Paris Agreement, committed to limit global warming to below 2^o C compared to pre-industrial levels; promote investments that lower GHG emissions for climate resilient development; and promote adaptations. These "greening" commitments entail both mitigation – lowering of harmful emissions, and adaptation - preparing and adjusting to climate change's adverse impacts.

The GHG emissions results from activities in various sectors, including agriculture land use change and forestry, energy, transport, industrial processes, and waste. The Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2021 report estimates that 590% annual increase in climate finance is required to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement by 2030. Globally, the investments are majorly mitigation-related in energy, especially solar photovoltaic and onshore wind, low carbon transport (battery/electric vehicles), and infrastructure and industrial activities. While 'prevention is better than cure', the minimal investment in adaptation implies that there will be constrained investments to respond to existing and future climate-induced harms resulting from cumulative GHG emissions. This is particularly the case for developing economies that are minor contributors but suffer the most impact through climate change-related hazards such as droughts, floods, and extreme temperatures.

The GHG emissions in Kenya are increasing over time, with key contributors being, agriculture and energy (Figure 1). Agriculture, however, receives limited climate financing as aforementioned. While transport and energy sectors also account for substantial GHG emissions, there are also other activities that require policy attention, particularly given long-term policy goals to industrialize, and increasing waste from industrial activities and growing human population. The growing human activities also result to land use change, with implications for GHG emissions and climate change.

Figure 1: Historical sectoral GHG emissions in Kenya (1990-2019)



Source: Climate Watch Historical GHG Emissions. 2022. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at: https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions

About 25 per cent of Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is contributed by agriculture, livestock and wildlife, making the economy vulnerable to climate change hazards that derail development progress if adequate mitigation and adaptation measures are not embraced. Thus, bolstering climate-smart investments through policies and programmes is imperative. This requires reflections on institutional and financial arrangements such as budgetary allocations, policy and legislative reforms towards mitigation and adaptation measures. Through the National Climate Change Action Plan, Kenya commits to reduce GHG emissions by 32 per cent by 2030. However, the Landscape of Climate Finance in Kenya, 2021 report reveals that, so far, climate-related investments are only half of the country's financing needs to meet the targets set in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Public investment contributed 59.4 per cent of Kenya's Ksh 243.3 billion in 2018, with private sector contributing 40.3 per cent. The energy sector constitutes the bulk of Kenya's investment at 74.1 per cent, followed by water and blue economy (6.3%), forestry, wildlife, tourism, food, and nutrition security (5.8%), manufacturing (4.9%), health, sanitation, and human settlements (3.7%), disaster (drought and floods) risk management (1.0%), transport (0.1%), and other environmental enabling measures (4.1%). This shows unexploited opportunities in the economy.

Greening agricultural sector: Agriculture is central to Kenya's economic development through its contribution to Gross Domestic Product, exports, and employment. The extreme climate events experienced over the years hamper agricultural productivity. The agricultural emission sources include livestock methene emissions, enteric fermentation from livestock production, manure left on pasture and land use, and land-use change emissions. Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) entails the use of technologies and practices that enhance resilience, reduce GHG emissions and increase sustainable agricultural production. CSA practises in various regions in Kenya include crop rotation, intercropping, use of water-efficient irrigation techniques, mulching, manure composing, and improved pasture management. Adoption of most practices is low. Adoption of intercropping, which improves soil quality and reduces nitrogen fertilizer requirements, is the CSA practise that experiences high levels of adoption particularly with maize and beans production in Western and Eastern Kenya. Kenya's agriculture is predominantly rainfed and small scale, with limited resources to invest in CSA. Intercropping and mulching are in fact low-cost technologies and input, respectively. Other challenges that lead to low adoption of CSA in Kenya include limited climate information, research and development and extension services, which would enhance adoption of CSA practices.

Land use change and forestry: Agriculture is among the drivers of deforestation in Kenya that contribute to GHG emissions. Analysis of land-use change in Kenya reveals that deforestation is also because of human settlements and infrastructure developments. This demand on land can lead to land and/or environmental degradation. The strategies that are adopted to mitigate land-use change emissions include soil management; restoration of degraded lands; agroforestry and reafforestation. In Kenya, these activities have been undertaken by government through for instance reforestation strategies to increase forest cover to 10 per cent by 2030 as established in the Kenya Vision 2030, or development projects such as the Kenya Agricultural Carbon Project (KACP) in Western Kenya, which is funded by the World Bank's BioCarbon Fund to enhance sustainable agriculture land management practices (SALMs), including agroforestry.

Green energy: Hydropower, an important source of energy in Kenya, accounting for 29.6 per cent of electricity generated, is susceptible to climate change. The 2022 Economic Survey establishes a 13.2 per cent decrease in hydro generation between 2020 and 2021 because of reduced rainfall experienced in 2021. Renewable energy such as wind and solar energy has a lower carbon footprint than fuels such as oil or coal. In Kenya, wind energy accounts for 11.5 per cent of electricity generated while solar accounts for 0.7 per cent.

Investments in Kenya's solar energy sector off-grid are also on the increase. The key off-grid solutions available in Kenya include solar lighting products, solar water pumping systems and solar water heating systems. The growth is attributed to government support. For instance, all specialized solar equipment and accessories are exempted from paying Value Added Tax and, secondly, the adoption of business models such as pay as you go (PAYGO). However, the main challenge in the provision of solar energy projects is uncoordinated policy implementation leading to sub-standard solar energy technology.

The primary energy source for cooking and heating in Kenya is biomass (fuelwood and charcoal). Biomass is, however, associated with GHG emissions, deforestation, and land degradation. The climate smart innovations available in Kenya for clean cooking include clean fuels such as briquettes, and eco-friendly energy efficient cook stoves. The eco-briquettes are produced from raw materials such as husks of croton nuts, sugarcane waste, maize cobs, maize stalks, waste vegetable matter and agricultural waste. A key factor of success for adoption of clean cooking is also an enabling policy and regulatory environment, evidenced by the various fiscal incentives aimed at lowering the cost of energy efficient cooking stoves and clean fuels, and financing for end-users. The proportion of the population using clean cooking and lighting energy is, however, low.

Greening transport sector: The key source of emission in the transport sector includes operational inefficiencies, heavy traffic congestions and high dependence on fuel. Efforts to reduce emissions include construction of the Bus Rapid Transit system, which is currently ongoing. Other investments driven by the private sector are on electronic mobility, with over 350 electric vehicles registered in Kenya and many e-mobility companies and investors. Kenya also hosts an electric ride taxi service which uses ride-hailing services. Investments have also been made towards solar electric tuk-tuks and self-charging electric hand carts. Government policy initiatives include reduction of excise duty for electric vehicles from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. While there are various initiatives within the transport sector aimed at mitigating GHC emissions, there are still at a nascent stage.

Greening waste management

The process of disposal, treatment, or recycling of waste leads to GHG emissions. Some of the initiatives by the government in mitigating include banning the use, manufacture and importation of all plastic bags, a Vision 2030 priority. This was achieved through Gazette Notice No. 2356 of 2017, and the plastic bags ban came into effect in August 2017. Environmental Management and Coordination (EMCA) Act (Plastic Bags Control and Management Regulations) of 2018 provides for measures to control the same. On 16th June 2022, the Senate passed the Sustainable Waste Management Bill, 2021. This law introduces a Waste Management

Council, clarifies the role of county governments to inform implementation of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya which establishes county government with the mandate to manage refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal. The Act also establishes extended producer responsibilities (EPRs), a policy approach in which producers are given substantial responsibility, extending the producer responsibility to post-consumer stage of a product life cycle. EPRs enable a circular economy for various waste products when they build on the principles reuse and recycling. Given a key principle of circular economy is reuse, refurbishing and recycling of the products for longer. This extends the life cycle of the product and narrows the energy or industrial loops and, therefore, reducing emissions. Circular economy is also gaining momentum in the private sector, which has seen the emergence of firms that utilize waste in plastic, textile or car tires as raw materials to produce items including art and design, furniture, construction material, luggage, and wearing apparel.

Greening industrial processes

The greening of industrial processes involves resource efficiency such as energy, water; use of renewable energy; and waste recycling by industrial activities including manufacturing, mining, and construction. Industrial processes contribute to GHG both directly and indirectly. The direct emissions emanate from combustion or use of fossil fuels and chemical processes such as those used in cement production, iron and steel manufacture. Indirect sources include those generated from intensive energy use, whose spillover effects occur through the energy sector especially when it is not environmental-friendly. Industrial processes in Kenya contribute 7 per cent of GHG as of 2015 (National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022) compared to, for instance, the US at 30 per cent of its total GHG emissions (https://www.c2es.org/content/regulating-industrial-sector-carbon-emissions). Kenya has an ambitious industrialization agenda as articulated in the Kenya Vision 2030. Industrial-related mitigation measures are therefore vital. The greening of industrial processes is one of the priorities under the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, targeting to GHG emission reductions of $0.45MtCO_2e$ by 2022 through sustainable industrial energy efficiency and industrial symbiosis.

The private sector has also shown keen interest in greening of industrial processes. The Centre for Green Growth and Climate Change (CGCC) anchored within the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM), for instance, seeks to promote a shift to low GHG emissions through measures such as resource use efficiency, human capital development towards climate change initiatives, innovation and technology, and environmental compliance. The United Nations Global Compact, an initiative that promotes commitments from the private sector in support of UN goals and priorities including reduction of GHG emissions, has been adopted by Kenya's private sector including KAM. Other Sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) initiatives have been adopted by a few medium and large enterprises in Kenya with some resulting in the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions. Greening industrial processes is also emerging in Kenya's construction sector; through green or environmentally sustainable buildings with embedded mechanisms that enhance water and energy conservation and efficiency.

Policy Actions and Gaps

The Constitution of Kenya stipulates several obligations of State in respect to environment. These include ensuring sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits. Other State obligations are encouraging public participation in the management, protection, and conservation of the environment; and eliminating processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment. Further, the country is committed to the Paris Agreement goals, the Sustainable Development Goal No. 13 on combating climate change and its impact, and the Africa Agenda 2063 aspirations of a prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development. In implementing the constitution and these international and regional commitments, the government has endeavored to put in place the necessary policies and legal framework. These efforts have been done mainly within the realm of medium-term plans (MTPs) of the Kenya Vison 2030 development agenda for a clean, secure, and sustainable environment.

The MTP I (2008-2012) underscored the need to mitigate the effects of climate change towards attaining the sustainable development objective. In MTP II (2013-2017), the government outlined its commitment to securing the environment and building resilience to climate change, indicating that Kenya will adopt climate-smart agriculture, industrial development and development of technologies that are cognizant of climate change (low emissions of harmful gases). MTP III (2018-2022), emphasizes the need to enhance climate actions towards a low carbon and climate resilient development through promotion of a low carbon climate resilient and green growth development.

Several interventions have been achieved under the MTPs. This includes strengthening environmental governance by reviewing the Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999 and Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013. Further, several sectoral laws were enacted to mainstream climate change adaption and mitigation. These include the Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016, Natural Resources Act 2016, Water Act 2016, National Drought Management Authority Act 2016, Energy Act 2019, Petroleum Act 2019, Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016 and Climate Change Act 2016. The Climate Change Act 2016 mainly implemented through National Climate Change Action Plans aims to strengthen climate change governance and coordination structures. It outlines the key climate change duties of public and private sector entities while recognizing the national and county governments' complementary roles in addressing climate change.

The policies in place include Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2016 on the National Climate Change Framework Policy to enhance governance, coordination, capacity development and financing of climate change related activities in all sectors of the economy at national and county levels; and Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2017 on the National Policy on Climate Finance, which intends to encourage private sector participation in climate relevant financing opportunities. There are also policies and strategies within the key emitting sectors, including Integrated National Transport Policy, the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Policy, National Land Use Policy, Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026, the National Forest Programme (2016-2030), Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) (2016-2030), National Solid Waste Management Strategy, and Bioenergy Strategy (2020-2027). The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030 was launched in July 2017 to provide guidance to all development actors to adopt pathways with higher green growth, cleaner environment, and higher productivity relative to the business-as-usual growth scenario. Further, to control waste management and pollution control, a National Solid Waste Management Strategy was developed in 2015.

At the county level, several counties have taken actions such as development and legislation of county climate change policies and bills to address climate change. Other actions by counties include establishment of climate funds; mainstreaming climate change actions into the County Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Plans; and implementation of Greening initiatives such as solar street lighting, energy efficient cook-stoves, and climate smart agriculture.

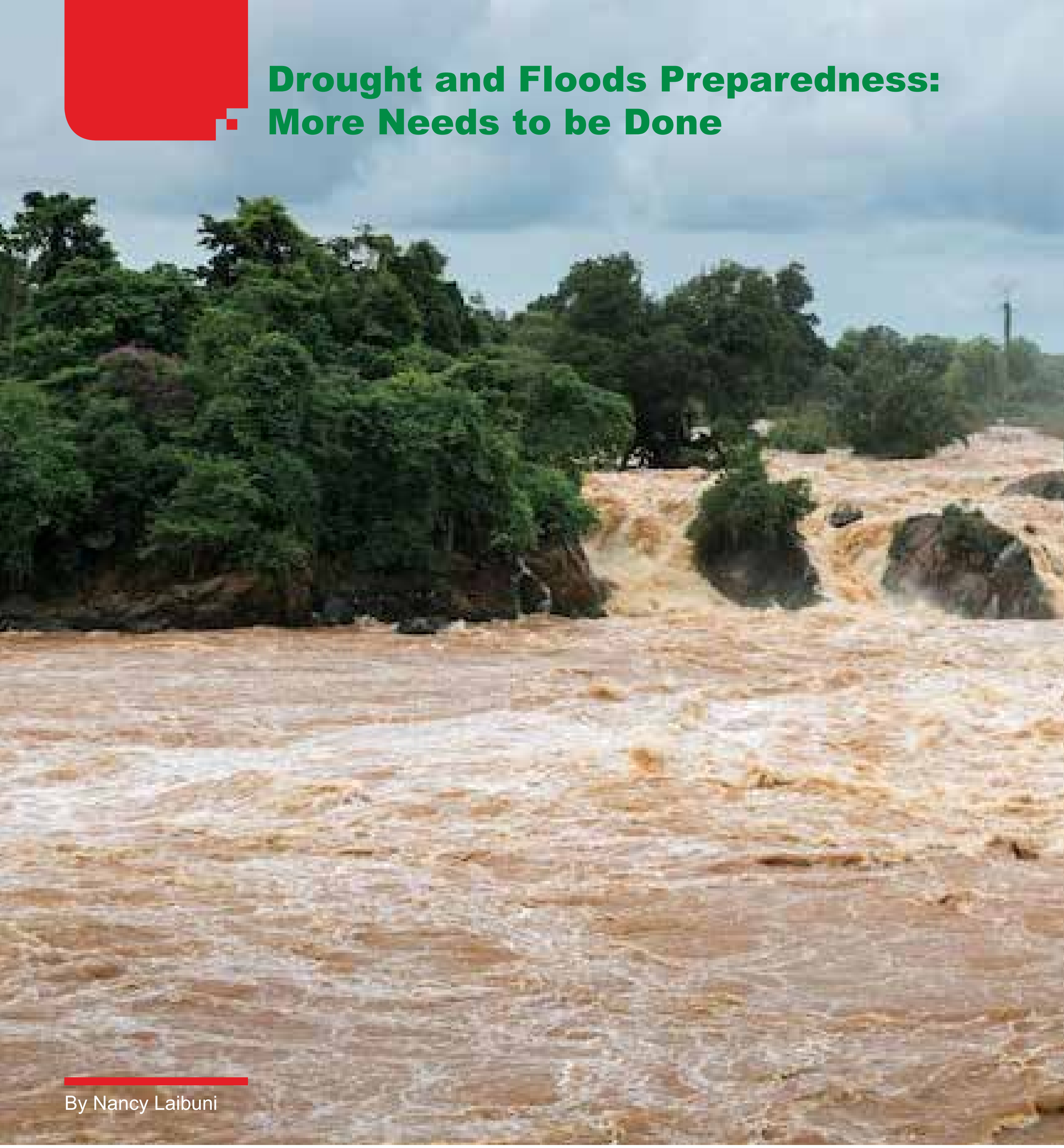
While policies and legislations have been developed across myriad sectors, much of the mainstreaming is at the national level, with a number of counties yet to take the necessary actions on climate change. The success of green economy implementation lies in its mainstreaming in the policy planning at the national and county levels.

Further, there are pending actions that need to be addressed to facilitate climate smart investments. These include the establishment of the Climate Change Fund as a key vehicle for mobilizing and allocating resources from domestic and international sources towards climate change related activities as proposed. in the National Policy on Climate Finance. The establishment of carbon trading schemes and a regional framework for carbon trading across the East African Community and the wider African region and beyond is yet to be put in place. Kenya envisions to be the African continent's carbon credit trading hub. Finally, there is weak institutional framework to transition to green economy through green procurement of products and services that cause minimal environmental damage.

Policy interventions

To enable the exploitation of climate smart opportunities in the country, several policy interventions are critical. These include reviewing the policy and regulatory environment to incentivize investments, innovation, and technology by the private sector to address the climate financing investment gap. The mainstreaming of climate change in the policy planning and budgeting processes, especially at the county level, is also critical. Further, the establishment of the Climate Change Fund needs to be fast-tracked. Finally, there is a need to develop a Green Purchasing Policy to guide the procuring of goods and services with minimal environmental damage.

Drought and Floods Preparedness: More Needs to be Done



By Nancy Laibuni

Globally, the earth's average annual temperature has increased, droughts, wildfires, and extreme rainfall have become common, snow and ice caps have diminished, and sea levels have risen. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) June 2022 report shows that we are on course to reaching global warming of 1.5°C within the next two decades.

Kenya is experiencing the fourth consecutive deficit rainy season, with a fifth deficit season forecasted for the October-December 2022. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is projected to increase to 4.35 million by October 2022, attributed to the La Niña phenomenon, which has primarily affected the Horn of Africa region. La Niña is a complex weather pattern that occurs due to large-scale cooling of the ocean surface temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, coupled with changes in the tropical atmospheric circulation, namely winds, pressure, and rainfall. This naturally occurring climate event is exacerbated by human-induced climate change, such as the destruction of forest cover and increased emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities. Continuous drought cycles affect the ecosystem, resulting in loss of biodiversity and soil structure disintegrating; thus, the area becomes barren and unproductive. Restoring such areas becomes a Herculean task that can take decades to recover. Even when the rainy seasons occur, further degradation occurs because there is inadequate biodiversity to prevent water runoff or sustain water retention in the soil.

The government has put together the Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) strategy to end the worst form of suffering caused by drought by 2022. The primary thrust was that drought emergencies can be avoided by reducing the levels of vulnerability in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and improving the responsiveness of the institutions tasked with monitoring and managing drought. The strategy is implemented through a common programme framework that ensures alignment and coordination of investment activities between the National and County Governments, and development partners. The target of ending drought emergencies by the year 2022 has not been achieved due to several challenges, including: inadequate financing; project-driven partnerships rather than strategic partnerships; weak inter-governmental coordination; inadequate inter-agency coordination; insecurity; low literacy levels, and conversion of valuable ecosystems such as wetlands and water catchment areas to other uses.

Nineteen (19) of the twenty-three (23) arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) counties are already experiencing the fourth consecutive poor rainfall season since the short rains in the year 2020. Ten (10) counties, namely Isiolo, Mandera, Samburu, Kajiado, Tharaka Nithi, Turkana, Wajir, Laikipia, Tana River and Marsabit are under alarm drought phase while ten (10) counties including Embu, Garissa, Kitui, Makueni, Meru, Narok, Nyeri, Taita Taveta, Kwale and Kilifi are in alert drought phase. The remaining three (3) counties including Baringo, West Pokot and Lamu are in normal drought phase. The worsening household food security situation has resulted in acute malnutrition rates across the counties, with 942,000 children aged 6-59 months acutely malnourished and 134,000 cases of pregnant or lactating women acutely malnourished in need of treatment .Further, most open water sources in ASAL counties have dried up2.

Analysis of data from the World Bank Group's Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) shows that temperatures in Kenya are projected to continue rising by 1.7°C by the 2050s and by approximately 3.5°C at the end of the century. While precipitation is projected to remain highly variable and uncertain, average rainfall is expected to increase by mid-century, particularly during the 'short rains' between October and December. Significantly, rainfall in the arid zones is generally projected to decrease.

Kenya is categorized as a water-scarce country, as available water resources are at 647 m3 per capita; below the acceptable international threshold of 1,000 m3. The country's water scarcity index has worsened alongside its rapid population growth and is expected to fall from approximately 586 m3 per capita in 2010 to as low as 293 m3 per capita by 2050 .

In the recent past, the long and the short rain seasons have become erratic and intense, resulting in flooding and landslides due to climate change. The frequency and intensity of these floods has increased; for instance, in 2020, there were floods and landslide in Central, Southeastern, Western and North-eastern counties. Specifically, in West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet counties, heavy rainfall resulted in landslides, lost lives, damaged houses, and destroyed infrastructure. The Kenya Red Cross (KRCS) registered at least 42,064 households (HHGramm) (252,384 people) displaced in 35 counties. In 2019, heavy rains during the short season (October-November-December) resulted in widespread flooding affecting 29 counties. A total of 41,417 households (233,339 people) were affected, 11,135 households were displaced, with 26,636 livestock deaths and 5051.5 acres of farmland destroyed. Twenty-five fatalities were recorded with the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS).

Basically, at any one time, the country is suffering from the impact of drought or floods. Many times, floods present themselves as fluvial or riverine flooding when rivers burst their banks and destroy dykes, bridges, and dams. This is common in the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) counties; for instance, in December 2021, a bus was dragged into a flooded river in Kitui County, killing 32 people. In May 2021 and 2020, residents in West Pokot and Turkana counties suffered losses after floods carried away their livestock, due to rising level of water in Turkwel River, Lake Turkana and spillage from the Turkwel Dam. In 2021, Garissa and Tana River counties were affected in many ways when River Tana burst its banks.

The coastal towns are already experiencing coastal erosion, wetland losses, coral bleaching, and mortality on coral reef systems due to rising sea temperatures. This affects the composition and the population of the marine ecosystem's fish, fauna and flora. Kenya's Water towers are slowly declining, threatening the largest rivers and the resultant agricultural livelihoods that the rivers support, including hydropower production. Mount Kenya's glaciers are reported to have shrunk by 83 per cent and are projected to disappear in the next three decades.

One recognizes the need for deliberate strategic planning and implementation of the several laid out policies, strategies and plans that the Government of Kenya already has in place. There is a system or framework that has assisted the Government and its development partners (the UN system and other relief agencies) in responding to disasters. For example, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) was established as a specialized institution for drought management and for spearheading and coordinating the efforts towards ending drought emergencies in Kenya. NDMA and co-chaired by the World Food Programme (UN WFP) convenes the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) in collaboration with the respective County Steering Groups (CSGs) and carries out periodic assessments for 23 ASAL counties. The KFSSG is a multi-agency body comprised of government departments, United Nation (UN) agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) concerned with food and nutrition security. These assessments provide information for long and short rains projections, in addition to the monthly drought reports as part of the early warning information system.

The National Disaster Management Unit was established by a Presidential Directive through letter Ref. No. CAB/NSC/14/2/32 dated 8th August 2013. It is an effective and competent disaster management unit with an established command structure, budget and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) based on best practices. These two institutions have carried out their respective mandates and, together with partners, the county has a robust early warning system that provides timely, relevant information for 23 ASAL counties.

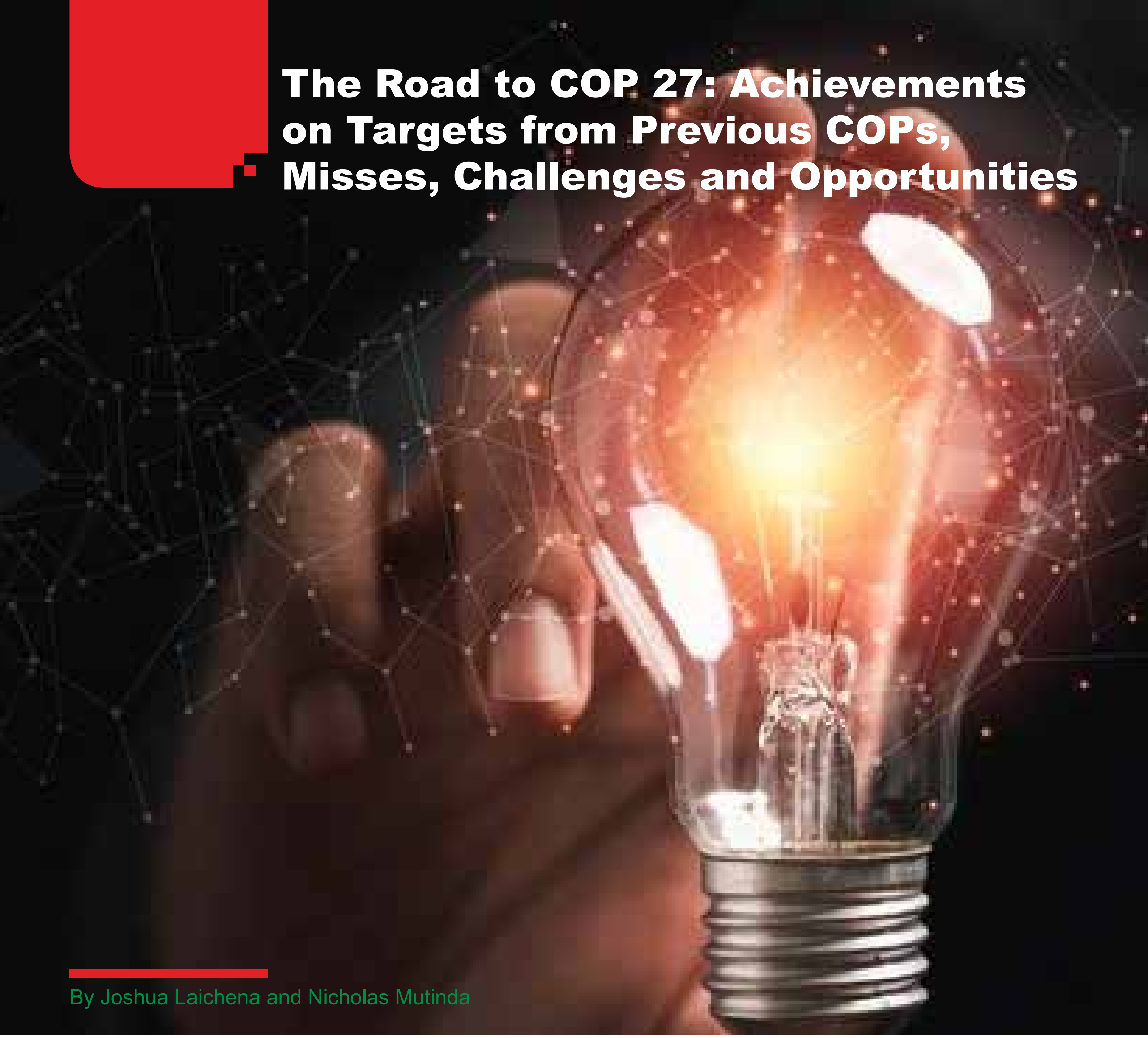
In September 2021, President Uhuru Kenyatta issued a National Emergency Declaration, which set in motion activities coordinated by the National Treasury and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to spearhead Government efforts to assist affected households with water and relief food distribution and livestock uptake. The Government partners with 34 organizations, of which 14 are National Non-governmental Organizations. The worst affected counties, especially in the ASALs, have been classified into three categories: (Priority 1, Priority 2 and Priority 3) to define the response approach required: immediate, phased or monitoring, to ensure that collectively, the humanitarian action given is provided to the most deserving cases considering that they have only managed to raise 18% of the required funds to meet the needs of the affected households . The humanitarian assistance given includes: (a)food assistance (cash and in-kind); (b) water, sanitation and hygiene services; (c) vital healthcare; and (d) children and pregnant and lactating women treated for malnutrition. This declaration is still in force, and there are concerted efforts to continue providing much-needed assistance to the affected households.

Forecasts by the Kenya Metrological Department indicate that the October-December 2022 rainy season will not be good and could also fail. Therefore, there is impetus to raise funds to meet the funding shortfall, estimated at US$ 205.41 million, even as other sustainable long-term measures such as irrigated agriculture, adoption and promotion of smart-climate agricultural technologies are put in place to mitigate incidences of drought and floods.

The country appears better prepared for drought in the monitored ASAL counties than the rest of the county. A more proactive approach would monitor the whole country for a meteorological drought, for example, the periodic rainfall and temperature reports from the Kenya Metrological Department (KMD) and hydrological drought when the lack of rainfall goes on long enough to empty rivers and lower water tables. This interaction is not evident in the preparedness strategies for managing drought and floods, and there is no evidence that management of the hydrological resources have been incorporated and monitored regularly.

Data management and use by the agencies involved in the early warning system is still not readily available and has not been used efficiently to forecast and plan for drought and flood emergencies. For instance, the current prolonged deficit rainfall that has led to an extended drought period was not predicted or acted on promptly, notwithstanding the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic. If this data had been made in a timely manner, the livestock off-take programme in the all the ASALs should have been able to buy off most of the livestock herds and maintain the remaining herds with supplementary animal feeds. Instead, this programme in phase one (lapsed in August 2022) managed to slaughter 525 livestock, and in phase two (September -October 2022) 730 animals are earmarked; these numbers are a drop in the ocean in comparison to the total number of livestock population in the ASALs, which is in millions.

Coordination and preparedness for drought and flood episodes that accounts for both metrological and hydrological drought needs to be prioritized by both levels of Government. A mix of measures and actions that incorporate the sustainable use of available water and maintain ecosystem services need to be implemented. These measures and actions are closely related to the approaches promoted by the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The (Nationally Determined Contributions) NDC are aspirations to increase the resilience to climate change by introducing programmes for adaptation action across sectors in support of livelihoods, poverty eradication and economic well-being, while simultaneously pursuing a low carbon development pathway. Kenya is a party and has committed to increasing its target from 30% to 32% emission reduction by 2030, relative to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario of 143 MtCO2eq and enhancing its domestic contribution commitment to the NDC cost from 0% to 13.2%. Kenya's recovery of the extractives will be based on increasing its oil and gas exploitation in Lamu and Turkana counties. In the NDC update process, inadequate coordination of non-state actors and sectoral agencies has been identified as an impediment towards raising ambition and eventual NDC implementation.



The Road to COP 27: Achievements on Targets from Previous COPs, Misses, Challenges and Opportunities

By Joshua Laichena and Nicholas Mutinda

Background

Climate action is an ongoing process, not an event, and it requires extraordinary collaboration. Since 1995, countries have been meeting under Conference of Parties (COPs) to review progress, share experiences and agree on the best way to achieve climate goals. As has been the case in the previous COPs, COP27 provides a critical opportunity for business and government leaders to double their climate goals, forge new collaborations, and achieve innovative solutions together and in a coordinated way. This year, COP27 will focus particularly on strengthening adaptation and resilience, mitigating emissions, facilitating a just transition, and increasing funding and collaboration for essential climate solutions.

In 2015, the world came together and showed the will to make the necessary compromises that led to the successful adoption of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement, which is the first legally binding global treaty on climate change and which almost all countries in the world have signed, committed to keep the rise in global average temperature to well below 2°C, and ideally 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels; strengthen the ability to adapt to climate change and build resilience; and align finance flows with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. The Paris Agreement has a 'bottom-up' approach where countries individually decide by how much they will reduce their national emissions each year in what is commonly known as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). As we approach CO27, there is need to assess the progress made in achieving the commitments from the previous COPs and the challenges that need to be addressed as we go for COP 27.

Misses and Omissions

At the global front, things are not working as promised. Recently, nations such as Germany fired up coal plants to avert gas shortage as Russia cut supplies while globally, there was an increase in the use of fossil fuels, reportedly reacting to the Russian-Ukraine war. According to the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21), Renewables 2022 Global Status Report, the gains made in 2021 in tackling fossil fuel are overshadowed by an estimated 4 per cent rise in energy consumption as the world bounced back from COVID-19 restrictions. This increase, according to the report, was primarily met by fossil fuels such as coal and natural gas.

These developments continue to pose a threat to environmental goals, calling for swift, decisive, and actionable approaches by nations towards saving the planet. To this end, nations can consider several factors for a win. Firstly, climate action advocacy on this matter is an element that needs to be accelerated not just by business entities but also by nations. Across the world, the impact will be greater if businesses and nations realized the need for environmental sustainability agenda and lobby for its implementation. In the same way, businesses have a role to step forward and urge nations to exercise the actionable environmental initiatives that are alive to the phasing out of fossil fuels.

At the country level, even though a lot of efforts have been put and considerable progress achieved, there remains much to be done. Kenya continues to experience floods, wildfires, prolonged droughts, declining crop yields and loss of livestock because of climate change. Currently, Kenya is experiencing a prolonged drought, which has led to shortage of food and increased prices of food commodities. A while back, there were floods in northern parts of Kenya, the same regions bearing the blunt of the drought. In the lake regions, lakes are swallowing up land that used to be habitable. Lake Bogoria, Lake Victoria, and Lake Naivasha have 'taken' considerable acres of land in the recent years.

Achievements/ Successes

However, despite these challenges, a lot of progress has been made. In the energy sector, tremendous progress has been noted. The country is on the way to achieving 100 per cent green sources of electricity by the year 2030 (as required in the Kenya Vision 2030 blueprint). In the 2021/22 financial year, green sources of electricity comprised 89 per cent of the electricity generated, with geothermal being the dominant source. The government has made deliberate investments in collaboration with partners in exploration and drilling of geothermal energy spearheaded by the Geothermal Development Company with the capacity to meet all domestic and industrial needs including those of neighbouring countries when fully exploited. Geothermal power is cost-effective, reliable, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. It is free of carbon and its carbon footprint offsets competing sources, among them coal, heavy fuel oil and natural gas. In the recent past, geothermal sources have become the major electricity provider for Kenya, having surpassed hydro power plants since 2016. Kenya was the first country in Sub-Saharan Africa to exploit geothermal power on a relevant scale and currently tops in Africa in the sector and is ranked 8th globally, way ahead of Germany, which is currently ranked 18th with significantly lower capacities. The geothermal sources/stations are concentrated in the Great Rift Valley, close to Lake Naivasha, 90 km from Nairobi.

Investment in wind energy generation has also gained currency. For instance, the Turkana Wind Project launched in March 2012 and connected to the national grid in 2018 is currently the largest such facility in Africa, comprising of 365 wind turbines erected near Lake Turkana with a capacity of 300 MW. Similarly, major milestones have been achieved and impressive progress made in solar energy generation. Several companies have embraced solar energy because of its cost effectiveness and reliability. The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) headquarters in Nairobi's Gigiri district lights and supplies energy to its entire building and offices with sustainable, carbon free solar electricity. The roof mounted Solar PV has a capacity of 550 kW. The plant was set up in 2011 and is still one of the biggest Solar PV installations in Nairobi. Other notable companies to install Solar PV panels are Garden City Mall, Standard Charted Bank, Bahari Beach Mombasa, Leisure Lodge Diani, among others. The government has also established several solar hybrid mini grids to serve the people in the northern part of the country, which are yet to be connected to the national Grid such as Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit. This initiative has penetrated domestic levels through production of a wide range of household appliances to meet the needs of local communities.

On the agriculture sector, several initiatives and efforts have been deployed to both mitigate and adapt to climate changes. With unfavourable climate and weather, several initiatives have been developed to not only ensure food security but also sustainable livelihoods. The Ministry of Agriculture together with different development partners developed a strategy referred to as 'Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026' to guide Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in the country. CSA is an approach that helps to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate. CSA has three main objectives: first, sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; secondly, adapting and building resilience to climate change; and lastly, reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions, where possible. These objectives form part of Kenya's obligation as a signatory to the UNFCCC.

CSA has made tremendous progress in ensuring food security, productivity, and incomes, which are key national interests. CSA provides the means to help stakeholders at local, national, and international levels to identify agricultural strategies suitable to their conditions. Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy, which aims to guide investments and implementation of activities in the agriculture sector, was developed through extensive consultations involving stakeholders both at National and County levels.

The strategy also involved collaboration from different ministries and support from the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans Project.

It is important to note that for a county to achieve its NDC targets, the government is required to ensure that there are legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place. This helps in coming up with appropriate policies, legal frameworks, and shepherd the country's citizenry to do their activities towards sustainable development. This also strengthens the decision-making and the institutions mandated to advance the achievement of the NDCs. So far, necessary legal, policy and regulations have been developed and enacted both at the National Government and several counties. In addition, it is of essence to develop a NDC financing strategy, create a training course on climate change budget coding and climate finance tracking; develop climate fund regulations, and private sector framework as required under the Climate Change Act 2016; and formulate a resource mobilization strategy to operationalize the Climate Fund.

Kenya also made efforts in the transport sector as compared to what it endeavoured to implement in terms of low carbon and efficient transportation systems in its updated NDC. Moreover, adaptation programmes are further elaborated in comparison to the first NDC and now consist of three priority actions focused on road infrastructure. In the updated NDC, Kenya commits to upscale the construction of roads to systematically harvest water and reduce flooding, enhance institutional capacities on climate proofing vulnerable road infrastructure through vulnerability assessments and promote use of appropriate designs and building materials to enhance resilience of at least 4500 km of roads to climate risks. Comparatively, some achievements can be noted in that most roads constructed have water ways provided, hence reducing flooding.

Other strategies/programmes in the transport sector included creating awareness on issues such as fuel economy and electric mobility options and placing enabling policies and regulations to facilitate implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions. On this, there is great progress in adopting electric cars. Several companies have set up shop in the country to assemble electric cars and electric motorcycles while others have set up electric charging stations.

The government had also committed to achieving a tree cover of at least 10 per cent of Kenya's land area, and the Kenya Forest Service announced in July 2022 that the target had been met. In terms of adaptation measures, considerable progress has been noted. Kenya aimed to ensure an enhanced resilience to climate change towards the attainment of the Kenya Vision 2030 by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and implementing adaptation actions. Mainstreaming has already been done at both levels of government (MTP & CIDPs). The government had committed to enhancing its adaptation ambition by committing to bridging the implementation gaps particularly on the uptake of adaptation technology especially among women, youth and other vulnerable groups, while incorporating scientific and indigenous knowledge; strengthening tools for adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning at the national and county levels, including non-state actors; enhancing generation, packaging and widespread uptake and use of climate information in decision-making and planning across sectors and county level with robust early warning systems; exploring innovative livelihood strategies for enhancing climate resilience of local communities through financing of locally-led climate change actions, among others. This has relatively progressed well, and now major policies and decisions are being made with consideration of climate change.

Challenges and Opportunities

The are several challenges that require some improvements. Key among them is that there seems to be a disconnect between the National Government and County Government actions on climate change actions. Even though the National Government seems keen on dealing with climate change, little is happening at the county level. While a few counties have enacted climate change laws, it is at the national level where we see administrative codes, public awareness, knowledge transfer and capacity building with some success.

The worrying state of climate in Kenya, as in the rest of the globe, is captured in the recently launched State of the Climate in Africa 2020, which paints a dull picture of the continent. As we make policies at the national level, we need to build the capacity of counties to deal with climate change. Counties must prioritize climate change in their planning and allocate sufficient resources to it. At the seventh Devolution Conference, in Makueni, that focused on unlocking the full potential of climate action during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, governors discussed and shared mitigation strategies on climate change. This was a good move and now both the National and County Governments should localize measures to combat the effects of climate change through deliberate and well-funded interventions. They need to take the opportunity to integrate this in the 3rd CIDPs that are in the process of being concluded.

Legislative Developments and Policy News

Legislative Developments

A) ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

1. The Children Act, 2022 - It was gazetted on 12th July 2022. It is an Act of Parliament to give effect to Article 53 of the Constitution; to make provision for children rights, parental responsibility, alternative care of children including guardianship, foster care placement and adoption; to make provision for care and protection of children and children in conflict with the law; to make provision for, and regulate the administration of children services; to establish the National Council for Children's Services and for connected purposes.

2. The Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022 - It was gazetted on 12th July 2022. It is an Act of Parliament to establish the legal and institutional framework for the sustainable management of waste; ensure the realization of the constitutional provision on the right to a clean and healthy environment and for connected purposes

3. The Public Procurement and Asset Disposal (Amendment) Act, 2022 - It was gazetted on 12th July 2022. It is an Act of Parliament to amend the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act and for connected purposes. The key amendments are:

a) Section 2 is amended by deleting the words established under the Supplies Practitioners Management Act, 2007 and substituting with or any other procurement or supply chain professional body recognized in Kenya.

b) A new paragraph (ra) in section 9 is inserted which states: "develop, promote and support the training and capacity development of persons involved in procurement and asset disposal."

c) Section 39 and 40 amended by deleting the word "Board "and substituting with the words "Director-General"

d) Amendment of section 41 by inserting subsection 1 which states that: "is determined by the Review Board to have filed a request that is frivolous and vexatious or was made solely for the purpose of delaying the procurement proceeding or a performance of the contract."

e) Insertion of a new section 43A which provides for authority to enter premises.

f) A new subsection (5) in section 44 is inserted which states that a public entity may seek the assistance of the National Treasury where they lack capacity to comply with the Act.

g) Amendment of section 46 by deleting paragraph c and replacing with a new one which state that there shall be a secretary appointed by the head of procurement function who shall be in charge of the procurement function. Subsection 6 was deleted.

h) Amendment of section 53 by inserting subsection 11, which states that the accounting officer of a procuring entity shall publish and publicize the procurement plan as invitation to treat on its website upon submission of the procurement plan to the National Treasury. And subsection 13 which states that the National Treasury shall publicize on the tender portal.

i) Amendment of section 54 by inserting new subsections (2A) the head of procurement shall carry out market surveys to inform the process and (2B) for infrastructure projects the head of procurement function in liaison with the head of technical function shall prepare a market survey at the beginning of every financial year.

j) Repeal and replacement of section 82. It provides for correction, revision, adjustment or amendment of tender.

k) Amendment of section 121 by inserting a new subsection immediately after subsection 4, which states that where a repeat process fails to yield the requisite numbers of qualified candidates, the procuring entity shall proceed with the subject procurement and make a report to the Authority.

l) Amendment of section 124 by inserting a new subsection (16), which states that the Authority shall issue written directions and guidelines governing the reporting requirements for use of alternative selection methods by the accounting officers of procuring entitles.

m) Amendment of section 138 by deleting subsection 5 and substituting with "this section shall not apply to procurement contracts awarded by national security organs through classified procurement methods and procedures provided for under part VIII.

n) Amendment of section 139 by inserting a new subsection 2A, which states that an accounting officer of a procuring entity, on the recommendation of an evaluation committee or as prescribed in the signed contract agreement, may approve the request for the extension of the contract period, which request shall be accompanied by a letter from the tenderer making justifications for such extension.

o) Repeal and replacement of section 141 and substituted with a section providing for framework contracting and multiple awards, which states that an accounting officer of a procuring entity may apply framework contracting arrangements by making awards of indefinite-delivery contracts and multiple awards of indefinite of definite quantity contracts for procurements.

p) Amendment of section 169 by inserting new subsection (2), which states that filing fees for review by candidates under reserved procurements for women, youth, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups may be waived by the secretary or where required fees shall be as prescribed.

4. The Sacco Societies (Amendment) Act, 2022- It was gazetted on 12th July 2022. It is an Act of Parliament to amend the Sacco Societies Act, 2008. The key amendments are:

a) Section 24 of the principal Act is amended in subsection (2) by deleting the words "Second Schedule" appearing in paragraph (b) and substituting therefor the word "regulations".

b) Section 45 of the principal Act is amended by deleting the expression "Cap. 486" appearing in paragraph (a) and substituting therefor the expression "No. 17 of 20l5".

c) Inserting a new subsection 53A on application of Information and Communications Technology.

A. Political Developments

Peaceful transition after August 2022 elections

Kenya held its general elections on 9th August 2022 in which eligible voters participated in elections of members of County Assembly, members of National Assembly, senators, woman representative, governors, and President. This was the third general elections under the 2010 Constitution. There were 22,102,532 registered voters from the 47 counties, 10,442 diaspora voters and 7,483 registered voters from all the prisons in the country. The four presidential candidates were David Waihiga Mwaure (Agano Party), George Wajackoyah (Roots Party), William Ruto (Kenya Kwanza Alliance) and Raila Odinga (Azimio la Umoja-One Kenya Alliance). On 15th August 2022, Dr Ruto was declared President-elect by the Chair of Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) after garnering 7,176,141 votes (50.49%). Mr. Odinga came second with 6,942,930 votes (48.85%). Prof. Wajackoyah garnered 61,967 votes (0.44%) while Mr Mwaure got 31,987 votes (0.23%). On 2nd August 2022, Mr. Odinga filed a petition challenging the presidential results at the Supreme Court of Kenya (SCOK). On 5th September 2022, the SCOK judges unanimously rejected the petitions and upheld Dr Ruto's victory. Deputy President, Dr Ruto was sworn in as the fifth President of the Republic of Kenya on 13th September 2022. His running mate, Hon. Rigathi Gachagua also took the oath of office as the Deputy President. The inauguration ceremony was held at Kasarani Stadium, Nairobi, attended by over 20 African Heads of State and Government, other dignitaries, and delegations from other parts of the world and tens of thousands of Kenyans.

B. Bilateral Relations

One Stop Service Centre for Diplomatic Community opened in Gigiri

Foreign Affairs Cabinet Secretary Ambassador Raychelle Omamo graced the opening of Government of Kenya-United Nations Service Centre at United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), in Gigiri on 31st August 2022. The Centre will provide one stop post where United Nations staff and diplomatic community will access the Kenya Government services including Immigration and National Transport Safety Authority Services. Ambassador Omamo underscored the role of the UNON in the region and its critical role in providing administrative and common services to other UN organizations. The CS noted that the Centre would enable the Government to provide improved services to the UNON and other UN agencies, thus strengthening Nairobi as a multilateral diplomatic hub. Nairobi hosts UNEP, UN-HABITAT, several UN agencies and over 109 foreign diplomatic missions.

Kenya-Bangladesh Relations

Kenya and Bangladesh signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) on Political Consultations and between the Foreign Service Academies of the two countries. The two MOUs seeking to cement the bonds of friendship was signed by Ambassador Moi Lemoshira, Director General, Bilateral and Political Affairs for Kenya and Ambassador Masud Bin Momen, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Bangladesh. While the MOU on consultations will allow for frequent exchange of views on bilateral, regional, and international matters, the Foreign Service Academy agreement aims at sharing expertise, exchange of teaching modalities, encouragement of study and research, exchange of experts and faculty members, arrangement of programmes and exploring new prospects. The two sides also agreed to prioritize trade and investment cooperation as they urged for negotiation and conclusion of a revised Joint Commission of Cooperation (JCC) and bilateral agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation. Other matters of mutual interest discussed include cooperation on climate change, blue economy, renewable energy, tourism and agriculture.

Kenya-Germany Relations

The Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ambassador Raychelle Omamo held talks with Germany's ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Sebastian Groth who paid a maiden courtesy call on Ambassador Omamo on 30 August 2022. The two sides discussed issues of mutual interest, including potential for enhancing Kenya-Germany relations in areas of sustainable development, green energy and climate change, economic cooperation, and people to people relations. Ambassador Omamo appreciated Germany's offer to support Kenya's Youth Employment Agenda, especially Vocational and Technical Training. Ambassador Groth reiterated his country's commitment in supporting Kenya's democratic process. Kenya and Germany have had cordial relations since the former's independence in 1963. German development cooperation with Kenya is centred on agriculture, development of water and sanitation sector, health, education, governance, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. Germany is not only one of Kenya's largest export markets in Europe but also one of Kenya's largest development partners.

Kenya-Tanzania Relations

Kenya opened a consulate in Arusha on 22 July 2022 that will not only deepen the cordial relations between Kenya and Tanzania but also solidify the relations between East African Community (EAC) and the hub of the activities of the bloc. During the inauguration ceremony, Kenya's Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Raychelle Omamo noted that the opening of the consular mission was in line with the country's vision of expanding its diplomatic footprint to advance its national interests at both regional and international levels. The Consulate in Arusha will be critical in providing consular services to Kenyans living in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Simiyu, Manyara, and other adjacent regions of Tanzania, thus saving them time and resources of traveling to Kenya's High Commission in Dar es Salaam. Some of the consular functions in accordance with the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (Article 5) include protecting the interests of the sending State and of its nationals; furthering the development of commercial, economic, cultural and scientific relations between the sending State and the receiving State; issuing passports and travel documents to nationals of the sending State and visas to persons wishing to travel to the sending State; acting as notary and civil registrar and in capacities of a similar kind; and safeguarding the interests of nationals of the sending State in cases of succession mortis causa in the territory of the receiving State. Besides full diplomatic missions, Kenya also has established consulates in Goma (Democratic Republic of Congo), Los Angeles and New York (United States) and Dubai (United Arab Emirates).

Kenya-Somalia Relations

The President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud paid a two-day official visit to Kenya from 15th–16th July 2022 at the invitation of President Uhuru Kenyatta. The two leaders led their delegations in high-level bilateral talks at the State House Nairobi on 15th July 2022 in which a wide range of bilateral and regional issues were discussed. President Kenyatta and his Somalia counterpart emphasized on the significance of cordial bilateral relations, bonds of heritage and shared destiny between Kenya and Somalia with an aim of strengthening cooperation on areas of mutual interest and to deepen bilateral relations. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the fight against terrorism and collaboration with other regional and international actors to provide humanitarian assistance to mitigate the effects of the current drought in the Horn of Africa. The two sides also agreed that the Kenya Airways (KQ) scheduled flights to Mogadishu will resume immediately based on the Bilateral Air Service Agreement. Trade and economic cooperation were also crucial at the talks with the two leaders directing the immediate market access of fish and fish products from Somalia to Kenya, the resumption of trade on Khat (miraa) from Kenya to Somalia to resume with immediate effect. To enhance bilateral trade, the two Heads of State and their delegations agreed on the opening of the border between the two countries to ease the movement of people and enhance trade in goods and services. Further, the leaders directed that the Joint Commission for Cooperation (JCC) between Kenya and Somalia be convened to discuss and agree on matters of mutual interest, including joint security activities, defense, agriculture, trade, intelligence exchange, health, education, and training in various fields. President Kenyatta also congratulated President Mohamud on his election in May 2022.

C. Regional News

IGAD Mediates Ethiopia-Sudan Border Dispute

The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) held an Extraordinary Summits of Heads of State and Government in Nairobi on 5 July 2022 in which it mediated the Ethiopia-Sudan border row. The Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and Sudanese leader Lt-General Abdel

Fattah al-Burhan underscored the need to collaborate and diplomatically tackle the border dispute and other security related issues that bear greater ramification on the entire IGAD region. The two countries have both claimed the Al Fashaga triangle (estimated at 260 km^2) at their common border. Other issues discussed during the negotiations include drought, terrorism and cross-border violence and the need for cooperation to address the common challenges. The IGAD leaders also discussed other conflicts in the region, including the Sudan crisis, peace efforts between the Ethiopian government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front and the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict of the Republic of South Sudan signed between President Salva Kiir and Vice President Riek Machar in 2018. The Nairobi Summit was attended by leaders from the IGAD member states.

EAC Agrees to Fast-track Somalia's Application to Join Regional Bloc

The membership of the East African Community (EAC) could increase to eight if the process of verification of Somalia's application to join the EAC is successful. During the EAC Summit in Arusha, Tanzania on 21 July 2022, the Summit directed the Council of Ministers to expeditiously fast-track the verification exercise in accordance with the EAC procedure for admission of a new members into the EAC and report to the 23rd meeting of the Summit. Somalia's President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud was a special guest at the High-Level Retreat of the EAC Common Market Protocol. Somalia asked to join the EAC in 2012 but EAC Partner States were reluctant to the request. Somalia's second attempt was in 2019. President Mohamud is keen on pursuing a more cooperative foreign policy with regional states that not only aims at defusing tensions with neighbours but also benefit from economic cooperation. Nonetheless, Somalia will have to address governance and security challenges for it to benefit from the membership of the EAC if admitted to the regional bloc.

D. Global News

Tunisia Hosts TICAD 2022

Tunisia hosted the Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 8) on 27th-28th August 2022 in Tunis. TICAD 8 focused on three themes: achieving sustainable and inclusive growth with reduced economic inequalities; realizing a sustainable and resilient society based on human security; and building sustainable peace and stability through supporting Africa's own efforts. During this year's TICAD, Japanese Prime Minister Kishida Fumio addressed the gathering virtually on 27th August 2022 in which he reaffirmed his commitment to Japan-Africa partnership with focus on investment in human capital, sustainable and high-quality growth, security, and stability in the world order. The Prime Minister announced that Japan would provide US$ 30 billion in public and private investment and train 300,000 citizens from Africa over the next three years. TICAD is a summit-level international conference on African development initiated by Japan in 1993. The high-level event brings together Heads of State and Government from Africa, Japan, the United Nations, and the World Bank to engage in dialogue on issues related to economic growth, trade and investment, sustainable development, human security, and peace and stability in Africa. The conference is co-organized by the Government of Japan, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on Africa, the World Bank, and the African Union Commission.

President Ruto Addresses United Nations General Assembly

His Excellency, President William Samoei Ruto delivered his first address at the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 21st September 2022 as President of the Republic of Kenya. Previously, he had addressed 71st Session on 21st September 2016 as Deputy President. During this year's General Debate, President Ruto noted that the 77th Session had come at a unique time when the entire world was struggling with multiple grave challenges that include regional conflicts, COVID-19 pandemic, food insecurity and rising cost of living. Hence, he observed that the theme for the 77th Session; "A Watershed Moment: Transformative Solutions to Interlocking Challenges," is timely. President Ruto noted that the democratization of governance and re-imagined multilateralism advocated by the Global South is critical in addressing the interlocking challenges. The President underscored the devastating consequences of climate change, highlighting that severe drought coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict had left the Horn of Africa food insecure. Similarly, Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) have been gravely impacted by drought, whose severity has not been experienced in 40 years. As a result, 3.1 million residents in the country's ASALs face severe food insecurity due to scarce rainfall over three consecutive seasons leading to poor crop and pasture. President Ruto also called upon international financial institutions and the G20 to employ all financial instruments available to provide debt relief to worst-hit countries and payment extension to middle-income countries in the post-pandemic and conflict-ridden world facing climate change. The President emphasized that a just and inclusive system of global governance is critical in getting citizens of the world, enterprises, and industries back on their feet so that the engine of development can power societies towards prosperity in the spirit of building back better from the bottom upwards by including marginalized working majority into economic mainstream.

KIPPRA Demand-Driven and Collaborative Research Projects

A. Demand-Driven Projects

A Cost-Benefit Analysis of a Research Reactor Project in Kenya

KIPPRA is supporting the Nuclear Power and Energy Agency in conducting a cost-benefit analysis of a research reactor project in Kenya. The objective of the study is to provide information that will be useful in determining the economic and financial feasibility of the project. The analysis will inform budgetary considerations for the project, considering overall lifetime costs and expected revenue based on the planned utilization of the research reactor.

B. Collaborative Projects

Cross Economy Analysis of Models Used for Green Transitions in Agriculture and Energy Sectors in Kenya

The World Resources Institute (WRI) and New Climate Economy (NCE) in Collaboration with Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) is undertaking a study on cross economy analysis of the models used for green transitions in agriculture and energy sectors in Kenya. The purpose of this study is to carry out initial cross-economy analysis scoping exercise to identify opportunities for enhancing climate impact through mitigation and adaptation action at the energy-agriculture nexus. The cross-economy analysis will focus on the agriculture and energy sectors to map out existing modeling and analytical capacities in those sectors and identify key gaps that will need to be filled to inform policy decisions. The analysis will also provide an overview of existing and proposed policies and interventions that can be used to foster a more inclusive green transition and economic recovery for Kenya.

The study will specifically focus on identifying and analyzing existing green economy models being used by the government and other organizations, determine what types of analyses they currently support, and examine analytical and policy opportunities available in the agriculture-energy nexus with an emphasis on cross-cutting issues around renewable energy and a circular economy, building resilience in water management, impacts on jobs and incomes, opportunities for women and youth, rethinking food systems and assessing the need for strengthening national and county governments' capacity. The cross-economy analysis will lay the groundwork for future economic modeling and analysis that would aim to identify, quantify and select sound economic evidence that will form the basis for formulation of green transition policies and advise on appropriate investment decisions at both National and County Government level under energy and agricultural programmes. The first deliverable, inception report, has already been delivered and submitted and fieldwork is also complete, and the team is currently at a retreat preparing the draft report.

Development of Public Spending Datasets, and Public Spending Analysis in 2022

National Policy and Strategy for Food, Land and Water Systems (NPS) is a new CGIAR research initiative that will be implemented in Kenya and other countries. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with both the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA). Through NPS, together with Foresight and Metrics Initiative for Food, Land and Water Systems (F&M), IFPRI-Kenya office and country modeling team based in IFPRI HQ will work closely with KIPPRA and KNBS to compile Kenya public expenditure data with a view to analyzing and reporting on trends and composition of spending at national and county level. KIPPRA and KNBS are well positioned to undertake this data exercise given their past and continuing collaboration with FAO's Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) project on a similar exercise (the MAFAP public expenditure database for Kenya is currently available for the period 2007/08 to 2017/18). This project is progressing well, and the team has held two workshops to disaggregate the data and compile the data set as required. The second project under IFPRI is the development of Kenya's new Social Accounting Matrix (SAM). Again, through NPS, together with Foresight and Metrics Initiative for Food, Land and Water Systems (F&M), IFPRI-Kenya office and country modeling team based in IFPRI HQ will work closely with KIPPRA and KNBS in development of Kenya new 2019 social accounting matrix (SAM) based on the newly rebased national accounts and new SUT. The 2019 SAM is to be officially owned by the KNBS and a 42-sector SAM will become a publicly accessible dataset possibly published on KNBS website by the end of 2022. The first activity under this project is the training of the KIPPRA and KNBS team on SAM, which is scheduled to take place from 19th September 2022. Thereafter, other activities outlined in the contract will follow.

Ukama Ustawi Initiative Diversification for Resilient Agribusiness Ecosystems in East and Southern Africa (ESA)

Ukama Ustawi (UU) project is aimed at supporting climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods and agribusiness ecosystems in 12 East and Southern Africa countries to help millions of vulnerable smallholders' transition from maize-mixed systems to sustainably intensified, diversified, and de-risked agrifood systems with a strong maize base. Targeted to address seven key SDG goals, the focus of this initiative is improving public and private extension and delivery channels enabled by the agribusiness ecosystem, enterprise development, and private investment. KIPPRA, through FANRPAN, is to coordinate the policy engagement components by undertaking Actor and Policy Mapping Exercise of the status of the country's policies as far as agriculture, climate change and environment and natural resources is concerned, and convene a national policy dialogue to share the findings of the country policy mapping and other outputs in the work packages. The team working on the project is developing a country policy landscape and will hold the National Policy Dialogue in October 2022.

The second component in FANRPAN/KIPPRA collaboration is the ClimBeR project on Building Systemic Resilience against Climate Variability and Extremes Study in Zambia and Kenya. The central objective of ClimBeR project is to transform the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems in six low- and middle-income countries, ultimately increasing the resilience of smallholder production systems to withstand severe climate change effects such as drought, flooding, and high temperatures. KIPPRA, through FANRPAN, is expected to coordinate the policy engagement component where it is required to identify and liaise with in-country stakeholders for Kenya and identify target policies for the iFEED and organize and deliver workshops to co-develop policy pathways towards sustainable, resilient and nutrition-secure futures. KIPPRA is also required to identify nine (9) individuals/organizations to serve as a technical working group to drive this project and hold a National Policy Dialogue on the same in October 2022.

Making Agri-Tourism Markets Work for Sustainable Food Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa

KIPPRA, in collaboration with Agriluxe Marketing (ALM) plc South Africa, are undertaking research on "Driving Food Systems Transformation in Kenya via Agritourism Markets", which aims to explore the synergy between the agriculture and tourism sectors (with inputs from other sectors) and how they will contribute to transforming Africa's food systems on all the three dimensions/measures of food systems sustainability: economic, social, and environmental. The project will provide insights on linkages of the sector with sustainable food systems and agritourism value chains. The second roundtable on post-consultation discussions was held on 6th May 2022. Consultations are going on with the State Department for Tourism in preparation for the mapping of agri-tourism activities and institutions in Kenya.

Food Systems Research Network for Africa (FSNET Africa) - ARUA-UKRI GCRF Research Excellence Project

KIPPRA, which is the Kenya Node hosting institution for Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), is supporting the implementation of FSNet-Africa ARUA-UKRI GCRF Research Excellence Project, which is a collaborative initiative between University of Pretoria (UP), the University of Leeds (UK), and the Food, Agriculture, and FANRPAN. It is a research excellence project funded by the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) through the African Research Universities Alliance (ARUA) – United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI) partnership.

The overarching goal of FSNet-Africa is to strengthen food systems research and the translation of evidence into interventions using systems analytical research designed and implemented in partnership with a diverse set of food systems stakeholders. The Food Systems Research Networks for Africa (FSNet-Africa) project seeks to strengthen food systems research capabilities and translate evidence into implementable policy solutions and practical interventions in support of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets for Africa. This will be achieved through leading systems analysis research on climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive and poverty-reducing food system solutions designed and implemented in partnership with relevant food systems stakeholders. FSNet Africa held a research symposium from 28th March to 1st April 2022. The symposium provided an opportunity for strengthening research capabilities, collaborating with stakeholders, and building networks. The 20 fellows in the programme presented their research proposals, which they have been developing since the commencement of the fellowship in July 2021.

Green Economy Coalition (GEC)-East Africa Hub Project on the Status of the Transition to a Natural Capital-Based Green Economy in East Africa

The Kenyan Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) in Tanzania, and Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) Rwanda are collaborating in the research. The project is aimed at understanding the various stages of transition to a green economy in each country. The research generated will be useful in stimulating debate on the national natural capital based green economies in the region. The project is being coordinated by the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) based in Uganda.

The Domestic Savings Shortfall in Sub-Saharan Africa: What Can Be Done About It?

KIPPRA, in collaboration with UNU-WIDER, is working on a book on savings titled "The Domestic Savings Shortfall in Sub-Saharan Africa: What Can Be Done About It?" This is motivated by the need to increase domestic savings rates in Sub-Saharan Africa for economic growth to be realized. The book intends to close the gap in knowledge about drivers of domestic saving rates in Sub-Saharan Africa, whether alternative approaches, such as pension funds or fintech, could provide new solutions to increase domestic savings, and lessons learnt from the experiences so far in different countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and other regions that have been successful in raising savings rates. The findings of the research will be in tandem with the Addis Ababa action agenda of the United Nations on financing for development, which provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities. Preliminary findings of the project were shared in a hybrid domestic savings workshop held on 16th -17th March 2022, organized by KIPPRA in collaboration with UNU-WIDER. A total of 11 papers were presented with KIPPRA presenting three of them.

KIPPRA-AERC Institutional Partnership Grant

KIPPRA has received an Institutional Partnership Grant from the Africa Economic Research Consortium (AERC) towards building capacity to conduct research and support human capital development in Africa (HCA) through institutional partnership. The grant aims to build capacity that involves systematic mentoring of young researchers by international resource persons who are experts in their fields of research. This project presents an opportunity from a research perspective to establish priority research and investment areas for the government, aimed at ensuring that fundamental rights, including right to highest attainable standard of health, quality education, training, and skills development, and freedom from hunger and access to safe clean water are attained. The institutional support will cover the following components: Thematic research on provision and financing human capital investment in Kenya; capacity building of researchers, strengthening KIPPRA ICT institutional systems, including KIPPRA policy virtual centre; strengthening partnerships and collaborations in human capital; capacity building (internal and external); and knowledge management, dissemination, holding joint workshops and policy uptake of recommendation emanating from Human Capital Country Case studies. Under this grant, KIPPRA will also implement studies on human capital development. These include: i) The contribution of school and non-school environment on pupil performance: A case for teacher development; ii) Do social assistance interventions foster education attainment in Kenya? An empirical perspective; among others.

Implications of COVID-19 on Essential Health Services in Kenya

KIPPRA, in collaboration with Africa Economic Research Consortium (AERC), is conducting research on understanding the short and long-term effects of COVID-19 on Kenya's health system. KIPPRA is developing a research paper addressing the following objectives: Assess the implications of the COVID-19 on the delivery of healthcare services, including availability and distribution; the level of preparedness with essential equipment, health workers, medicines; and information in the crisis period. The impact of COVID-19 on the provision of public health services amidst the pandemic will be explored, while identifying strategies of adequately and appropriately providing public health services amidst the pandemic.

Children Sensitive Planning and Budgeting, Public Finance for Children (PF4C): From Evidence to Policy Project

KIPPRA, in collaboration with UNICEF, is providing technical assistance to county governments to implement recommendations of the county budget briefs, Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) and poverty profiles for improved service delivery. The Institute is also supporting transitioning UNICEF county level support to be fully reflected on plans and budgets (including UN Women and UNDP support). The Institute is planning to develop the seven (7) National Budget Briefs (2017/18-2021/22) and set up a virtual policy centre platform for supporting county governments. The seven national budget briefs will focus on macro public finance management; education and training; health; child protection; nutrition; water, sanitation, and hygiene; and social protection. The programme is being implemented in partnership with CoG, CAF, UNICEF, UN-Women and UNDP.

Youth and Children Dashboard

KIPPRA and the Executive Office of the President Advisory and Strategy Unit (PASU) are working on the migration of the employment initiative mapping tool, the Youth and Children Dashboard, to be hosted at KIPPRA. KIPPRA will develop, update and host the portal on youth and children's indicators and support its utilization by the public, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), counties, researchers, policy makers, private sector, non-state actors (NSAs) and other stakeholders.

What Works for Youth Employment in Africa: A Review of Existing Policies and Empirical Analysis Project

KIPPRA, in collaboration with the Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) and the Mastercard Foundation, are conducting a comprehensive review of youth employment policies and initiatives in Kenya; and of empirical studies on their impact, while identifying and promoting best practices. The project will also involve the understanding of the functioning of formal and informal employment institutions in Kenya and to a large extent the Global South. Other participating countries are Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Niger and South Africa. The Kenya research team was drawn from KIPPRA, National Youth Council, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of ICT Innovation, and Youth Affairs. The project will also involve capacity building and mentorship by senior researchers and policy makers on labour market issues. The project objectives were also highlighted by the PEP Executive Director, Prof. Jane Mariara during the youth employment workshop held on 18th March 2022 at Utalii Hotel.

KIPPRA Events

A) Workshops

KIPPRA in Collaboration with Partners Supports Counties with the Development of 3rd County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), 18th-30th September 2022

Participants keenly follow the proceedings of the dissemination workshop on the guidelines for 3rd CIDPs

KIPPRA in collaboration with UNDP Kenya, the Council of Governors, and the State Department for Planning, undertook dissemination and capacity building workshops for senior county officers on the guidelines for the development of 3rd generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) in all the 47 counties.

The exercise, which took place from September 18th to September 30th, 2022, offered CIDP technical support to the senior county officers from all 47 counties. The workshops aimed to promote an in-depth understanding of the CIDP guidelines for critical integrated development planning in all counties and to enhance the realization of the Government's transformative agenda and aspirations of the Kenya Vision 2030. The guidelines provide requisite norms and standards for preparing CIDPs and ensure uniformity in structure across all the counties.

Mandera Deputy Governor H.E Dr Ali Mahmud (right) poses for a photo with staff from KIPPRA and State Department for Planning during CIDP

KIPPRA disseminated findings from Public Affairs Index and County Business Environment for Micro and Small Enterprises studies during the workshop. The two indices developed earlier in the year, and upon which the Institute envisions to undertake bi-annually, are vital in strengthening the devolution system of governance in Kenya. Their policy recommendations were instrumental in developing the CIDP indicators.

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi poses for a photo with Nyandarua County Governor Dr Kiarie Badilisha during the CIDP workshop

During the workshop, the team paid courtesy calls to county governors, deputy governors, and county secretaries. KIPPRA Executive Director called on Nyandarua County Governor Dr Kiarie Badilisha and Murang'a County Governor Dr Irungu Kang'ata and discussed areas of collaboration, including capacity building of county staff and continued technical support with the development of 3rd County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi poses for a photo with Murang'a County Governor H.E Irungu Kangata during CIDP workshop in Murang'a

The workshop allowed counties to present the review of 2nd CIDPs and draft 3rd CIDPs. The platform enabled them to get feedback from the technical team from KIPPRA and State Department for Planning on areas of improvement and discussions on the emerging issues from 2nd CIDPs. KIPPRA will continue supporting counties with the development of CIDPs, and follow-up technical support.

KIPPRA staff paid a courtesy call to Wajir County Deputy Governor H.E Ahmed Muhumed ahead the CIDP Workshop in Wajir County

KIPPRA Holds a Roundtable to Engage Stakeholders on Trade and Trade Competitiveness in Kenya, 28th September 2022

KIPPRA held a roundtable on 28th September 2022 to get stakeholders' inputs on the Trade Agreement and Trade Competitiveness in Kenya study. The study examines Kenya's trade competitiveness under existing agreements and the effect of trade agreements on the welfare of Kenyan consumers.

Panel discussion during stakeholder roundtable forum on trade and trade competitiveness study

The event brought together stakeholders mainly drawn from the trade sector. Among the key organizations that participated include the Kenya Tea Development Authority, Competition Authority of Kenya, National Gender and Equality Commission, Kenya Association of Manufacturers, Kenya Revenue Authority, Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency, Retail Trade Association of Kenya, Kenya Bureau of Standards, Anti-Counterfeit Authority, Kenya Investment Authority, Kenya National Farmers Federation, Kenya Trade Remedies Agency, Micro and Small Enterprise Authority, Kenya Flower Council and Halisi Hands Association. Speaking at the roundtable, Dr John Karanja, a Senior Policy Analyst who represented KIPPRA Executive Director Dr

Rose Ngugi, gave an overview of the study. He thanked the stakeholders for making time to attend the roundtable. Mr Paul Odhiambo, a Policy Analyst at the Institute, moderated the sessions.

A presentation on the nature of trade agreements in Kenya was made by Mr Kenneth Malot, a Policy Analyst at KIPPRA. A plenary discussion by the stakeholders followed this. The issues discussed included drivers of decline in export performance, the welfare of consumers, export competitiveness, and special interest groups captured in the trade agreements. Some emerging issues during the lively discussions included non-binding bilateral trade agreements, capacity building for SMEs, VAT refunds, and excise levies on Kenyan exports.

Participants keenly follow the stakeholder roundtable discussions on trade and trade competitiveness study

The panel session addressed some of the issues raised by the stakeholders. Some of the problems from the panel discussions included challenges in meeting and satisfying export standards as some were very stringent. It was also noted that Kenyan exporters could not meet demand regarding required volumes and produce large quantities.

The stakeholders recommended reviewing the trade agreements signed by Kenya as exports outside the East African Community are done mainly by large firms. Further, there was a recommendation for the provision of space in the manufacturing for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Moreover, stakeholders noted that there is need to focus capacity building programmes by KEPROBA and KAM on the value chain to ensure firms are supported.

KIPPRA Supports Youth in Climate Change Action to Synergize Towards COP27, 23rd September 2022

KIPPRA held a Youth in Climate Action Symposium on 23rd September 2022 at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre (KICC) in Nairobi. The theme was "Building Momentum for COP-27 with Youth in Climate Change Action". The symposium brought together about 150 youth working in climate change from different sectors to exchange views on amplifying their voices, strengthening their movement, and contributing to collective action in climate change. The event was a collaborative initiative between KIPPRA and organizations under the Kenya Youth Climate Change Directorate. The initiative aligns with KIPPRA's role of building capacity and providing a platform for stakeholders to dialogue on policy issues.

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi makes her remarks at the symposium

KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi and the Founder of the Youth Greenspace Action and Network Organization, Mr Tomas Hurdsone, officially opened the event. The symposium included a panel session that discussed value creation in climate change action, the role of communication, and ways of strengthening and sustaining youth movements. The panelist included Fr. Stephen Makaguta, Ms Joyce Owino (National Youth Council), and Danube Kirt (UNEP). Other featured presentations include circular economy, food systems, climate justice, human rights, and protection and restoration of wetlands. Ms Linda Makau moderated the panel session.

Participants keenly follow the proceedings of youth symposium

Other youth speakers who were also part of planning the event were Ms Jecinta Anomat (KIPPRA), Mr Timothy Ndegwa (We don't Have time), Mr Apollo Karuga (LCOY), Ms Irene Asuwa (Ecological Justice) and Mr Benson Mogaka (Wetlands Conservation Organization).

KIPPRA Holds a Stakeholders Workshop on Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) Study in Kenya, 2nd September 2022

Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi makes her remarks at the CBC workshop

KIPPRA held a stakeholder workshop on 2nd September 2022 in Nairobi to obtain input towards implementing a study on promoting basic education equity and inclusion in the context of a Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC). The stakeholders were mainly drawn from the education sector, both public and private. The study focuses on four thematic areas: Basic education access and participation, equity and inclusivity, quality, relevance, and financing. Speaking at the workshop, KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi highlighted the need for adequate infrastructure support, human resource capacity, availability of learning materials, adequate capacity building and advocacy, and awareness for effective CBC implementation.

Participants keenly follow the proceedings of the CBC workshop

While presenting the concept of the study, KIPPRA Principal Policy Analyst, Dr Eldah Onsomu stated that education outcomes depend on numerous factors, including health and nutrition, learning environment, quality learning content, and quality processes that focus primarily on teachers and quality outcomes. Stakeholders made presentations and provided valuable inputs key towards enriching the study.

KIPPRA Staff Learn Basic Sign Language to Mark International Day, 23rd September 2022

The staff of KIPPRA marked International Sign Language Day on 23rd September 2022 by learning the basics in Kenya Sign Language (KSL). The sensitization was facilitated by staff who undertook comprehensive training in KSL early this year.

The learners were trained on the KSL alphabet, numbers, salutations, etiquette, and names of animals, food, and drinks. After every session, the learners were given a chance to demonstrate what they had grasped. The session was championed by members of the Gender and Disability Mainstreaming Committee.

KIPPRA staff practice sign language alphabets during the International Day of Sign Language

KIPPRA has incorporated various initiatives to promote disability mainstreaming and support Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). These include employing PWDs in numerous capacities, engaging in Corporate Social Responsibility events targeting special needs learning institutions, and transforming its products and services to reach PWDs.

B) CSR Activities

KIPPRA Staff Join Tree Planting Initiative in Homa Bay, 14th September 2022

KIPPRA staff pose for a photo at plant your age event

KIPPRA staff took part in this year's 'Plant Your Age' initiative where 1,801 trees were planted in Arina Primary School in Homa Bay County and around the community. The annual event, which took place on 14th September 2022 was championed by Green Africa Foundation. It provides an opportunity for participants to plant trees equivalent to their ages. The Plant Your Age Day complements other key environmental days such as the World Environment Day and International Day of Forests. Apart from the school fraternity and community members, other participants were drawn from Wild Bicycle Relief, Sukari Industries and County Centre for Climate Change.

KIPPRA staff Philip Atonga and Pauline Onyango plant tree at the plant your age event

Green Africa Foundation Executive Director, Mr John Kioli, welcomed all the guests and gave a brief overview of the event before welcoming the chairperson and founder of the foundation, Dr Isaac Kalua. In his speech, Dr Kalua emphasized the need for Kenyans to understand the importance of planting trees to promote environmental conservation. He highlighted various global, national, and local initiatives that have been undertaken to promote environmental protection. He offered a practical demonstration of tree planting, highlighting multiple steps to ensure the trees grow to maturity and remain healthy. The guests and students planted a total of 1,801 trees, which also represents the number of elected leaders in Kenya in the just concluded general elections.

Among other speakers who addressed the forum were assistant chief Mr Nicholas Magambo, the school head teacher Mr Matunga Akuku and the Director of Environment and Forestry in Homa Bay County, Ms Stacy Atieno Virginia. The guests were entertained by Sironga Girls High School choir.

KIPPRA Conducts CSR at Kipsaina Integrated Primary School, 21st July 2022

KIPPRA team led by Chairperson, KIPPRA Board of Directors Dr Benson Ateng', visited Kipsaina Primary School in Elgeyo Marakwet County. The visit, which is part of the Institute's corporate social responsibility (CSR) involved sensitization of students on national values and government programmes to empower persons with disabilities as Kipsaina Primary School has a number of students who are differently abled.

Chairperson, KIPPRA Board of Directors Dr Benson Ateng' presents NCPD card to student at Kipsaina Primary School

During the exercise, the Institute distributed NCPWD cards to PWD learners at the school and donated food stuff, electronics and clothes. Speaking at the event, KIPPRA Board Chair Dr Benson Ateng' stated that the Institute previously visited the school in 2020 and realized that learners with disability had not been registered by National Council for Persons with Disabilities and took an initiative to ensure that these learners are registered by NCPWD.

The Institute has been conducting various CSR activities over the years geared towards PWDs. For instance, KIPPRA through the CSR Committee celebrated the International Day for the Sign Language by visiting the Machakos School for the Deaf. KIPPRA staff also participated in the Standard Chartered National Marathon, which focused on tackling inequality and increasing economic inclusion for the younger generation including PWDs. The Institute also sponsored the UHAI Festival event, which saw participation of 300 PWDs from all over the country.

Pupils of Kipsaina Primary School follow the proceedings of the CSR event

C) Partnerships

KIPPRA Hosts Team from Eswatini Economic Policy Analysis and Research Centre, 31st August 2022

A team from the Eswatini Economic Policy Analysis and Research Centre (ESEPARC), Swaziland visited KIPPRA on 31st August 2022 and exchanged ideas on collaborative research on regional issues.

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi (centre) and ESEPARC Executive Director Dr Thabo Sacolo pose for a photo with KIPPRA and ESEPARC staff

The meeting was also a learning mission for ESEPARC, which has earmarked KIPPRA as one of the institutions from which they can draw invaluable lessons in generating empirical evidence that shapes policy discourse.

Some of the issues discussed include think tank's environment, performance management for research and administration. Among the specific issues that the ESEPARC management staff wanted to learn from KIPPRA include stakeholder engagement, capacity building, publication of research work, how to become successful think tank in Africa, various ways of working with the government and the possible structures for a research team.

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi receives a gift from ESEPARC Executive Director Dr Thabo Sacolo

Global Centre for Policy and Strategy Learns from KIPPRA's Vast Experience, August 25th, 2022

A team from the Global Centre for Policy and Strategy (GLOCEPS) visited KIPPRA on 25th August 2022 to benchmark and discuss areas of collaboration. GLOCEPS is a Kenyan think tank that deals with peace and security issues with specific focus on foreign policy, security and defence, transnational organized crimes, governance and ethics, and development. They were led by their Executive Director Brig (Rtd) Dr Robert G. Kabage.

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi welcomed the visitors and gave them an overview of the Institute. She explained that KIPPRA was established through an Act of Parliament with the main mandate of undertaking objective policy research and analysis to provide quality policy advice to the Government of Kenya and other key stakeholders. She added that the Institute does this through building human and institutional capacity; policy research and analysis; and networking and engagement. Dr Ngugi highlighted the Institute's capacity building and policy research programmes and some of the networking and engagement forums such as taskforces, conferences and workshops.

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi (centre) and GLOCEP Executive Director Brig (Rtd) Dr Robert G Kabage (third right) pose for a photo

GLOCEPS also gave a short presentation, which provided a clearer understanding of the Institution's mandate. Dr Kabage indicated that GLOCEPS had been in existence since 2020. He expressed his gratitude to Dr Ngugi, indicating that his institution was keen to establish a mutual collaboration with KIPPRA, as the Institute was inspiration to emerging Think Tanks in the region.

The GLOCEPS team wanted to know how KIPPRA maintains good practices in public policy research and its journey to become the leading think tank in Sub-Saharan Africa. Dr Eluid Moyi, head of the Partnerships Department, explained the Institute's quality control processes, including peer reviews that guarantee the quality of policy research work. To remain relevant, GlOCEPS learnt that they needed to clearly define their niche and conduct regular policy surveillance to meet the needs of their consumers. GLOCEPS also expressed their interest in working with KIPPRA in the annual regional conference and Dr Ngugi promised to reach out to them with more information on partnership opportunities.

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi hands over a gift to GLOCEP Executive Director Brig (Rtd) Dr Robert G Kabage

KIPPRA Hosts Representatives of Halisi Hands Association, 2nd August 2022

Representatives of Halisi Hands Association called on KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi on 2nd August 2022 to discuss mutual areas of collaboration. The discussions centred on eliminating illicit trade through research and stakeholder engagement.

It was noted at the meeting that the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) Survey of 2019 estimated 40% of the products consumed in Kenya are counterfeits, hence the need for the government to take proactive measures that will protect consumers from the economic and health consequences of illicit trade. Halisi Hands Associations is a federation of different consumer associations that have joined hands in the fight against counterfeits, sub-standard, illegal, and smuggled products in Kenya.

There was an agreement that KIPPRA to partner with Halisi Hands Association in undertaking research in this area.

KIPPRA to Partner with Huduma Kenya Secretariat on Mutual Areas of Collaboration, 6th September 2022

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi called on Huduma Kenya CEO Mr James Buyekane on 6th September 2022 on possible collaboration. The areas of cooperation include publicizing KIPPRA Public Policy Repository through Huduma platforms and KIPPRA's technical support to Huduma Kenya Secretariat on evidence-based policy research and analysis, among other areas of collaboration.

Speaking at the event, KIPPRA's Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, noted that the Institute is committed to making the collaborations work and thanked Huduma Kenya for agreeing to work with KIPPRA to achieve its mandate. Welcoming the request for collaboration, Huduma Kenya's CEO stated that the collaboration aligns with Huduma's mandate of transforming public service delivery through efficient, effective, accessible, and citizen-centric services on Huduma integrated one-stop-shop platforms.

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi (left) and Huduma Kenya Secretariat CEO James Buyekane (centre) during the meeting

The meeting culminated in an agreement between KIPPRA and Huduma Kenya's technical team to develop an implementation matrix of the agreed areas of collaboration. KIPPRA will leverage existing Huduma platforms to provide information services on upcoming KIPPRA activities, including capacity building programmes. Further, the two institutions agreed to conduct joint research on the whole government approach to customer satisfaction surveys and carry out common mentorship programmes for universities.

KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi (left) and Huduma Kenya Secretariat CEO James Buyekane (centre) during the meeting

D) Performance management

KIPPRA Management Staff Take Part in Performance Contract Workshop, 5th September 2022

KIPPRA Staff led by Board Chair Dr Benson Ateng' keenly follow the proceedings of the PC evaluation meeting

KIPPRA held a workshop to evaluate the performance contract (PC) for the financial year 2021/2022. The workshop, which was also attended by KIPPRA Board Chairperson Dr Benson Ateng', allowed the management team to respond to queries from evaluators from Public Service Performance Management Unit (PSPMU). The Institute performed very well in most indicators and attained an overall score of 3.0682.

UPCOMING EVENTS

A) Launches

Launch of Kenya Economic Report 2022

KIPPRA will in December launch the Kenya Economic Report (KER) 2022. The KER is a statutory flagship report prepared pursuant to Section 23(3) of the KIPPRA Act No. 15 of 2006. The report analyzes the economy's performance during the preceding financial year and economic prospects for the next three financial years. The KER 2022, themed "Building Resilience and Sustainable Economic Development in Kenya," provides an analysis of various shocks to which the economy has exposure at both macroeconomic and sectoral levels. On building resilience for sustainable development, the KER 2022 makes key recommendations on:

1. Nurturing the potential of the digital economy, creative economy, and science, technology, and innovation sectors; protecting the trade interests of the country
2. Mitigating against geopolitical risks
3. Maximizing the potential of the manufacturing sector:
4. Promoting and cushioning the livestock industry in support of the economies in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs)
5. Entrenching the values and good governance within the society.

Launch of Status of Children in Kenya Study

KIPPRA will hold a workshop November 2022 to launch reports related to status of children in Kenya. The launch will bring together policy makers, civil society, media, representatives from the public and private sector and other stakeholders within the country to discuss key areas of policy and research interest on children issues appertaining to children's education, health and child protection, inter alia. The study enhances the link between the Kenya case studies and strengthens the country's policy environment appertaining to children's well-being and wholesome development.

B) Policy Seminar

KIPPRA will hold policy seminars where stakeholders will be invited to discuss and give input on various topical and ongoing policy research issues. The policy seminars scheduled for the next quarter include building resilience to disasters and climate change in cities; post-election analysis through lenses of social cohesion; analyses of quarterly employment data on employment (KNBS); and elimination of sub-standard and illicit products.

C) Roundtables

Roundtables planned for the next quarter include trends in agricultural public spending at the national and county level; product competitiveness and standards; the impact of NG-CDF on education, security, and social welfare; future of work; food systems indicators and analysis and robust infrastructure ecosystem in cities.

D) Dissemination Workshops

The upcoming dissemination workshops include: FANRPAN National Policy Dialogue on Ukama-Usawi Project and ClimBer project; collective marketing of avocado fruits; validation workshop for the study on urban economic growth in Africa: A case study of Nairobi City County, Kenya; Analysis of existing economic models used by the Government in assessing green transitions in agriculture, energy, and climate change; KIPPRA/AERC on understanding the effects of COVID-19 on Kenya's essential health services and IFPRI-KIPPRA county-level public spending assessment.

E) Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

The Forest Challenge, 26th November 2022

KIPPRA will participate in the Forest Challenge 2022 on 26th November 2022. The Forest Challenge is an initiative of the East African Wildlife Society (EAWLS) in collaboration with Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO) and Kenya Forest Service (KFS) launched in 2014. It is a unique opportunity for participants to interact with nature by participating in competitive, yet fun activities in Kereita Forest, which forms part of the larger Aberdare Forest.

KIPPRA staff will plant trees during the exercise as part of the Institute's corporate social responsibility and contribute to conserving our ecosystem.

19th Edition of Standard Chartered Nairobi Marathon, October 30th, 2022

The 19th edition of the Standard Chartered Nairobi Marathon will be hosted on the last week of October. For the first time in two years, the physical marathon is back in full capacity consisting of both a virtual and a physical marathon. Virtual runners can run from wherever location they are from Monday 24th October 2022 to Sunday 30th October 30th, 2022, while the physical marathon will be held on 30th October 2022. KIPPRA staff will participate in the marathon, whose proceeds will go to Standard Chartered's "Future makers Initiative." The global initiative aims to tackle inequality by promoting greater economic inclusion in markets. It supports disadvantaged young people, especially girls and people with visual impairments, to learn new skills and improve their chances of getting a job or starting their own business.

The Institute will also visit a children's home in Nairobi and a school for the blind and make donations. The CSR committee will identify the children's home and the school for the blind within the second quarter.

ABOUT KIPPRA

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

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

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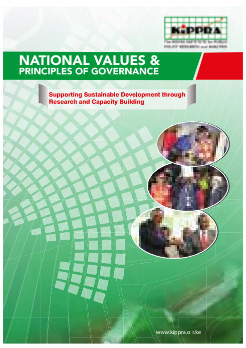

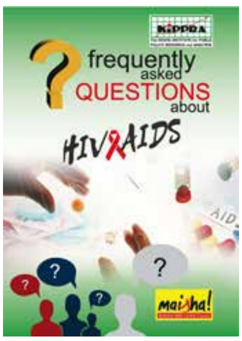

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