



The KENYA INSTITUTE for PUBLIC
POLICY RESEARCH and ANALYSIS



Annual Report & Financial Statements

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2015

Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method
under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

Vision

To be the leading institute in public policy research and analysis; an international centre of excellence

Mission

To provide quality public policy advice to the Government of Kenya and other stakeholders by conducting objective research and capacity building towards the achievement of national development goals

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
KENYA INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2015**

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-------|
| I: KEY INSTITUTE INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT | iv |
| II: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS | vi |
| III: MANAGEMENT TEAM | x |
| IV: CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT | xi |
| V: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR | xii |
| VI: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT | xiv |
| VII: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT | xv |
| VIII: CORPORATE INFORMATION | xvi |
| IX: BOARD COMMITTEES | xvii |
| X: REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS | xviii |
| XI: STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES | 1 |
| XII: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE | 2 |
| XIII STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION | 6 |
| XIV: STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS | 7 |
| XV: STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS | 8 |
| XVI: STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS | 9 |
| XVII: NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | 10 |

I: KEY INSTITUTE INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Background information

The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) was formed through an Act of Parliament, the KIPPRA Act No. 15 of 2006. At Cabinet level, the Institute is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for Devolution and Planning, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction.

(b) Principal activities

The principal activity of the Institute is to provide quality public policy advice to the Government of Kenya and other stakeholders by conducting objective research and analysis and through capacity building in order to contribute to the achievement of national development goals. Under the KIPPRA Act, the Institute is mandated to:

- 1) Develop capacities in public policy research and analysis and assist the Government in the process of policy formulation and implementation;
- 2) Identify and undertake independent and objective programmes of research and analysis, including macroeconomic, inter-disciplinary and sectoral studies on topics affecting public policy in areas such as human resource development, social welfare, environment and natural resources, agriculture and rural development, trade and industry, public finance, money and finance, macroeconomic and microeconomic modelling;
- 3) Provide advisory and technical services on public policy issues to the Government and other agencies of the Government;
- 4) Communicate the findings and recommendations of the Institute's research programmes to the agencies of the Government concerned with the implementation of public policy;
- 5) Serve as a point of communication and encourage the exchange of views between the Government, the private sector and other bodies or agencies of the Government on matters relating to public policy research and analysis;
- 6) Collect and analyze relevant data on public policy issues and disseminate the Institute's research findings to persons it seems appropriate to publish such research findings;
- 7) Develop and maintain a reservoir of research resources on public policy and related issues and make these available to the Government, the private sector and learning institutions in Kenya;

- 8) Organize symposia, conferences, workshops and other meetings to promote the exchange of views on issues relating to public policy research and analysis; and
- 9) Undertake public policy research relevant to governance and its implications to development.

(c) Key management

The Institute's day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- Board of Directors (Board Committees);
- Executive Director; and
- Senior Management.

(d) Fiduciary management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2015 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

| Name | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Executive Director | Dr John M. Omiti |
| Programmes Coordinator | Dr Dickson Khaingha |
| Ag. Head, Macroeconomics Division | Mr Benson Kiriga |
| Ag. Head, Productive Sector Division | Ms Nancy Laibuni |
| Ag. Head, Social Sector Division | Dr Eldah Onsomu |
| Head, Private Sector Development Division | Prof. Joseph Kieyah |
| Ag. Head, Trade and Foreign Policy Division | Dr Augustus Muluvi |
| Ag. Head, Governance Division | Dr Jacob Chege |
| Ag. Finance and Investments Manager | Nicholas Ogolla (CPA) |
| Head, Knowledge Management and Communications Division | Mr Felix Murithi |

(e) Fiduciary oversight arrangements

The management of KIPPRA is vested in a Board of Directors. The Board operates through four committees (Finance, Audit, Programmes, and General Purposes) and also a Board Charter.

Finance Committee: This is an advisory body with no executive powers. Its broad function is to assist the Audit Committee and Board in ensuring that the Institute

meets the highest standards of financial management and accountability in the use of its financial resources. The Chairman of the Finance Committee shall be a person with financial background and experience. The committee is authorized to carry out its mandate in line with its terms of reference, which are to: Approve the Institute's accounting policies and principles (and any changes thereof) that are required to be reported in the notes to the annual financial statements; Review and assess the appropriateness of accounting policies and principles, including conformance with relevant accounting and reporting standards; Review annual budgets, and make recommendations to the Board; Receive and consider quarterly financial, procurement and investment reports; Review annual financial statements and recommend them to the Board for approval; Review the use of financial resources, ensuring that value for money is achieved; Review the periodic financial reports and projections, paying particular attention to critical financial and budgetary control issues, financial strategy decisions requiring a major element of judgment, making recommendations to the Board as appropriate; Provide oversight over procurement in line with the procurement law; Advise the Board on resource mobilization, and; Ensure that the finance function is appropriately resourced and meets, or exceeds, best professional practice.

Audit Committee: The duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to assist, and where relevant, make recommendations to the Board on the discharge of Board's responsibilities as they relate to external financial reporting; external and internal audits; effective systems of internal control comprising financial and operational controls and compliance; and risk management.

Programmes Committee: The overall purpose of the Committee is to advise the Board on technical issues; that is, on how to continuously improve the research and capacity building outputs of the Institute. The Programmes Committee reviews annual work plans and quarterly implementation progress reports, and recommend them for Board approval; monitors implementation of the strategic plan, annual performance contracts, and timely publication of the Kenya Economic Report and other statutory reports; assesses periodically the quality and effectiveness of the Institute's technical outputs, and advises the Board on the achievement of global benchmarks; assists the General Purposes Committee in recruiting senior technical staff; and attends to other matters assigned by the Board, including matters that may be assigned to two or more Board Committees.

General Purposes Committee: The Committee, which is non-executive, advises the Board on organizational structure, administration, human resource policy

and capacity enhancement; review salaries, benefit packages and service contracts; reviews performance management policies and procedures and makes recommendations to the Board; recruits senior staff and recommends them for Board approval; presides over disciplinary hearings/interviews for senior staff; and makes recommendations on broad guidelines that promote operational efficiency.

The KIPPRA Board Charter sets out the roles, functions, obligations, rights, responsibilities and powers of the Board, and the policies and practices of the Board in respect of its duties, functions and responsibilities. It guides and clarifies the roles of the Chairman, Directors, Executive Director; their powers; and their involvement in the day-to-day running of the Institute; and to be a point of reference. The Charter is also aimed at improving and enhancing the level of performance and effectiveness of the Board, including provision of strategic leadership and observance of high standards of corporate governance. It provides guidelines that help the Board ensure that strong leadership is in place at Board level.

(f) Institute headquarters

Bishops Garden Towers
2nd Floor, Bishops Road
P.O. Box 56445-00200
Nairobi

(g) Institute contacts

Telephone: (254) 2719933/4
E-mail: admin@kippra.or.ke
Website: www.kippra.org
Twitter: @kipprakenya

(h) Principal banker

Commercial Bank of Africa
Mama Ngina Street
P.O. Box 30437-00100
Nairobi

(i) Independent auditor

Auditor General
Kenya National Audit Office
Anniversary Towers,
University Way
P.O. Box 30084-00100
Nairobi

(j) Principal legal advisor

The Attorney General
State Law Office
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112-00200
Nairobi

II: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Prof. Mohamed S. Mukras

Prof. Mohamed S. Mukras is currently based at Maseno University, Department of Economics, School of Business and Economics. Previously, he worked as a Professor at Moi

University (2007-2010), University of Botswana (1993-2007) and Maseno University (1992-1993); Associate Professor at the University of Nairobi (1985-1992); Senior Lecturer (1981-1985) and Lecturer (1976-1981) at University of Nairobi. He has also been an external examiner of University of Zimbabwe, University of Zambia, University of Addis Ababa, University of Switzerland, University of Botswana and Makerere University. He has been an assessor of promotions and professorial positions at University of Ibadan, University of Nairobi, University of Zambia, University of Dar es Salaam, and Makerere University.

Prof. Mukras has also served as Board Chair of MINET ICDC Insurance Brokers; Member, Capital Markets Authority (Kenya); Member, Government Insurance Advisory Board; and as Director of Planning in the Ministry of Planning and National Development.

He holds a PhD from University of Toronto, MA from University of Toronto, Bachelor of Philosophy from University of Nairobi, and BA University of East Africa, Dar es Salaam.

Prof. Mukras is the Board Chair of the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis.



Dr. Dickson O. Khainga

Dr. Dickson O. Khainga is the Ag. Executive Director of the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA). He is

involved in providing technical guidance and capacity building on policy and strategy formulation to the Government of Kenya and other stakeholders, with the overall aim of contributing to the achievement of national development goals. Before then, he was Ag. Programmes Coordinator at KIPPRA since December 2013, and Head of Macroeconomics Division since 2004. Prior to joining KIPPRA, he worked as an Economist at the Ministry of Finance and Planning since 1991.

Dr. Khainga has published widely. His research interests are in

public policy research focusing on macroeconomic policy, modeling, competitiveness, public expenditure management, and green economy. He holds a PhD in International Political Economy from the University of Tsukuba (Japan); a Masters degree in International Political Economy, and a Bachelors degree in Economics from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. He has been involved in consultancy work for several organizations including UNEP and World Bank, and has contributed to various national policy processes.



Ms. Sabina Maghanga

Ms. Maghanga is the Director in charge of Macroeconomic Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Devolution and Planning. She has been in the public service for 33 years, coordinating national economic policy formulation and promoting regional and international economic cooperation towards realization of Vision 2030, among other activities.

Ms. Maghanga has a wealth of experience in economic policy formulation and analysis, programme and project management, negotiation, data collection and analysis, project proposal and report writing, monitoring and evaluation, team building, management and organizational skills, leadership and participatory skills.



Mrs Josephine Kanyi

Mrs Kanyi is a Chief Economist in the National Treasury. She has worked for the Government of Kenya for the last 25 years, rising from an Economist II in 1991 to a Chief Economist in 2010. Her career in the civil service spreads across the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Ministry of Research and Technology, and National Treasury.

She holds an MA and BA in Economics from the University of Nairobi. She is the Alternate Director to the Cabinet Secretary, the National Treasury, in the KIPPRA Board. She also represents the Cabinet Secretary, the National Treasury, at the Kenya Vehicle Manufacturers (KVM) Ltd Board and Kenya Hotel Properties Ltd (KHPL) Board.



Amb. Nelson Ndirangu

Ambassador Ndirangu is an international trade expert with more than 30 years of experience on trade/economic policy issues. He has a strong managerial, leadership and negotiations skills and more than 20 years of experience in strategic planning, programmatic design, implementation, team building, fundraising and setting of impact assessment systems.

He has worked as a consultant for various institutions, international and national organizations such as WTO, WHO, FAO, UNCTAD, ACP, COMESA, IGAD, EAC, and South Centre. He was Chief Negotiator for Kenya in the WTO from 1999 to 2007, and Director of Asia Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nairobi, from August 2007 to December 2008. He took time off from 2009 to 2012 to manage an ACP Programme that provided technical assistance to enhance the capacities of ACP countries to negotiate and implement WTO agreements.

Amb. Ndirangu has a Master of Arts (MA) and a Post-Graduate Diploma in International Economic Relations from the University of East Anglia in UK, a Post-Graduate Diploma in International Trade Policy from the WTO, and a Bachelor of Commerce degree (BCom Hons) from the

University of Nairobi, Kenya. He holds several awards, including Order of the Golden Warrior of Kenya (OGW) in recognition of his contribution to trade policy formulation, development and implementation.

He was appointed Ambassador/High Commissioner mid-December 2012 and resumed his duties in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the Director General in charge of Economic Affairs and International trade Directorate, a post he is holding up to date. He is responsible for formulation, implementation, coordination and review of international trade and economic policies, including trade negotiations.

He has keen interests on the legal and economic analysis of the WTO agreements, regional and bilateral trade relations, with a focus on Africa.



Dr Hassan G. Roba

Dr Roba is the Programme Officer of African Rift Valley for the Christensen Fund. Previously, he worked for the Centre for Indigenous Knowledge at the National Museums of Kenya as a Senior Research Scientist. His main research interests are pastoral land use systems, indigenous knowledge

and resource management, participatory research, and environmental governance.

Dr Roba holds a PhD in Development Studies from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, and MSc in Dryland Biodiversity from Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia.



Mr Stephen Kiptoem Mairori

Mr Kiptoem is the International Director of ICM as well as the Executive Director of the same organization in Kenya. He serves as the East Africa Regional Director for four USA organizations

who are in partnership with ICM. He is also a Director of Fruited Plains in Kenya and USA, member of the Board of Governors of Kobos Secondary School, and Chair of the Governing Council of Africa Theological Seminary.



Prof. Evans Aosa

Prof. Aosa is a Professor of Strategic Management and Associate Dean,

Graduate Business Studies, School of Business, University of Nairobi. He has extensive experience in training and consultancy in Strategic Management within Eastern Africa. He has been an academician at the School of Business, University of Nairobi since 1986. He worked as a part-time lecturer at the United States International University - Africa.

Prof. Aosa has been involved (as a consultant) in the development

of strategic plans or the evaluation of existing ones in various organizations. He has also served as a member of the Board of Directors at the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute.

He holds a PhD from University of Strathclyde, Glasgow (UK), Master of Business Administration from University of Leuven, Belgium, and a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Nairobi.



Ms Susan A. Mang'eni

Ms Mang'eni is the Executive Director of the Kenya Youth Development Trust. She has over 7 years of experience in the sectors of youth and gender development in both private and public spheres, including Directorship at the Youth Enterprise Development Fund Board (2010 to 2013), where

she chaired the Audit Committee of the Board. Ms Mang'eni is also an associate member of the Mandela Institute for Development Studies (MINDS). She holds a BA in Political Science and Public Administration from the University of Nairobi, and is currently pursuing a Masters degree in Entrepreneurship Development at the same university.



Ms Lena Munuve

Ms Munuve is the Retail Manager for the East Africa Cluster and now Vivo Energy Kenya. Previously, she worked for Exxon Mobil as the Convenience Retailing Manager and later as Cards Marketing and Operations Manager. Due to her excellent performance, she was promoted to serve as Cards Marketing Manager for Shell Oil Products Africa (SOPAF).

She holds a Master of Arts in Business Administration and a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Nairobi. She also has a Post-Graduate Diploma in Marketing from Chartered Institute of Marketing (CIM) UK and a Shell Senior Executive Leadership Programme by the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa. She is professionally accredited as MCIM, Dip.



Ms Emma M. Mwongeli

Ms Mwongeli is the Acting Director, Corporate and Institutional Banking Division, at National Bank, having joined the institution in 2013 as the Head of Institutional Banking and Cash Management. She has served in the banking industry for 22 years in various capacities

at Kenya Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank and most recently at Bank of Africa - Kenya.

She holds an MA in Communication in Development Studies and a BSc in Business Administration, Management option (Cum Laude) from United States International University. She is a full member of the Kenya Institute of Management.



Prof. Michael Chege

Prof. Chege is a Political Economist with special interest in governance and economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa, and

international development policies. He taught at the University of Nairobi between 1976 and 1988 after which he joined the Ford Foundation as a Programme Officer in charge of funding public policy and international affairs projects in Eastern and Southern Africa. Between 1996 and 2004, he served as the Director and Professor of the Centre for African Studies at the University of Florida, and was a UNDP Policy Advisor at the Ministry of Planning in Kenya between 2005 and 2014. He has served as a consultant to the World

Bank, SIDA, USAID, UNDP, IDRC, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Prof. Chege has also served as a visiting professor at the Graduate Institute of International Affairs at the University of Geneva, and Harvard University, and has published widely on African development and governance issues.

He holds a doctorate degree from the University of California at Berkeley, and Bachelors degree in Economics and Government from the University of Nairobi.

Other Directors:

Prof. Alfred V. Otieno

Prof. Marangu Marete

III: MANAGEMENT TEAM



Dr Dickson O. Khainga
PhD in International
Political Economy
Ag. Executive Director
from May 2015

Dr John Omiti held the
position of Executive
Director up to May 2015



Dr Augustus Muluvi
PhD in Development
Economics
Ag. Head, Trade and
Foreign Policy



Prof. Joseph Kieyah
JD in Law and PhD in
Economics
Ag. Programmes
Coordinator and
Head, Private Sector
Development Division



Dr Jacob Chege
PhD in Economics
Ag. Head, Governance
Division



Mr Benson Kiriga
MA in Economics
Ag. Head,
Macroeconomics
Division



Ms Julia Muguro
Ag. Accountant
Bachelor of Commerce
(CPA-K)



Ms Nancy Laibuni
MSc in Horticultural
Economics
Ag. Head, Productive
Sector Division



Mr Felix Murithi
MPhil in Publishing
Studies
Head, Knowledge
Management and
Communications
Division



Dr Eldah Onsomu
PhD in Economics
Ag. Head, Social
Sector Division

IV: CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

The past one year has been an exciting time at the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA). We celebrated the accolade of being the top most Think-Tank in Sub-Saharan Africa by ranking of the Global Go To Think Tank survey conducted by University of Pennsylvania. This gave us the opportunity to reflect on our accomplishments, recommit ourselves to our mission and align our activities to reflect the dynamic landscape within which our government and stakeholders do policy work and research. The Institute also graduated its 10th cohort of Young Professionals (YPs). Since its establishment, the programme has graduated one hundred and four (104) Young Professionals. On behalf of the Institute, I would like to thank the African Capacity Building Foundation, who have been the main sponsors of the programme.

Our mission to conduct objective and evidence-based research in informing public policy continues to guide our endeavour to inform policy through rigorous and participatory research. Some of this research is highlighted in this annual report. Others are described fully in our website <http://www.kippira.org>. While each research project is independent, the aggregate body of work represents the Institute's commitment to addressing pressing policy concerns: unemployment, wage differentials in public sector, national cohesion, service delivery in health, the impact of land registration processes, and access of credit and its implications on the ease of doing business in Kenya.

In support of our research and other Institute activities, the Government of Kenya (GoK) has remained the Institute's largest financial source, income that has continued to grow over the years. However, to augment government funding, KIPPRA this year raised Ksh 36.1 million in contracted research and Ksh 67,262,000 from development partners such as the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and Think Tank Initiative (TTI). We thank our staff that contribute to writing winning proposals and ensure that KIPPRA effectively continues to participate in policy debates and remain financially sustainable.

Our team continues to grow. As at June 2015, the staff force included 60 full time staff. That is not including the Young Professionals as well as the numerous research assistants and consultants who participated in specific research projects. This year the Institute engaged two interns with disabilities, aimed at not just

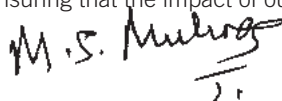
meeting the constitutional and performance contracting requirements, but just to demonstrate our commitment to addressing issues of inequity in Kenya.

During the year, there has been tremendous growth in the number of people attending our policy roundtables, dissemination workshops, weekly seminars and of course those visiting our website. This is testament to the critical contribution KIPPRA is making on the policy front.

While it has been a year of great strides, I cannot forget to pay tribute to KIPPRA's founding Executive Director, Prof. Samson Mwangi Kimenyi who passed on in June 2015. He was instrumental in ensuring that the Institute got an enabling legislation for its operations as an autonomous public policy institute to advice the Government of Kenya. During his stewardship, the Government greatly benefitted from KIPPRA's technical support in preparing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Ninth National Development Plan, Kenya Rural Development Strategy, and the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation. Until his death, Prof. Kimenyi was the immediate former Director of the African Growth Initiative (AGI) at Brookings Institution in Washington DC. He believed in and promoted excellence, leading KIPPRA from its founding in 1999 to Africa's premier research and policy institution by the time he left in 2005. KIPPRA remains an important and influential source of policy advice for Kenya and the region, thanks to the solid foundation laid by Prof. Samuel Mwangi Kimenyi.

To ensure that KIPPRA's influence on the public policy discourse is sustained, new ideas to address social economic problems in Kenya are required. In 2015/16, KIPPRA will continue building the capacity of young professionals and government officials to synthesise issues and provide actionable policy prescriptions in their respective jurisdiction. The Institute will continue conducting research on the broad themes of macroeconomics, private sector development, social sector analysis, trade and foreign policy, governance and infrastructure and economic services division.

We look forward to scaling higher heights in the coming year with renewed support from our partners as well as ensuring that the impact of our research is felt.



Prof. M. S. Mukras
Chairman, KIPPRA Board of Directors
2015

V: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

KIPPRA's annual report is an important publication. We have a statutory obligation to report our financial situation as well as provide highlights of collective achievements as well as institutional challenges during the year.

The achievements highlighted in this 2014-15 Annual Report reflect our dedication to building a strong public policy research and analysis institute that will be able to provide evidence-based research, build the country's capacity for public policy formulation, engage policy makers and effectively communicate findings of research, as well as build sufficient partnerships and collaborations that will help the Institute achieve its mandate.

Institutional Development

Board Induction: A new Board came on board during the period and has now settled down. During the period, the Board held regular meetings to discuss various issues at the Institute. I take this opportunity to congratulate all the Directors on their appointment and welcome them to KIPPRA.

Management: There were management changes during the period under review. Dr. John Omiti left the Institute in May 2015, with Dr. Dickson Khainga and Prof. Joseph Kieyah appointed as Ag. Executive Director and Ag. Programmes Coordinator, respectively.

Strategic Plan: During the period, the Institute embarked on the process of finalizing its strategic plan 2013-2018 for approval by the Board. Through this strategic plan, we commit ourselves to enhancing the quality and relevance in policy research and analysis; strengthen our capacity building programmes; enhance knowledge management and communication; build strategic partnerships and networks; enhance staff development, productivity and welfare; and enhance institutional stability.

KIPPRA Bill: The Institute embarked on the process of revising the KIPPRA Act. The KIPPRA Bill has been drafted, discussed by management, and it is now awaiting discussion and approval by the Board, before it is submitted to the Attorney General and Parliament. The process has been broadly consultative and participatory, and KIPPRA appreciates the valuable comments received from various stakeholders.

ISO Certification: Achieving ISO re-certification is indeed a monumental feat. KIPPRA was ISO certified in 2013, and this success is attributable to collegial working relationship between management and staff

and a palpable institutional-wide desire to excel. The Institute has immensely benefitted from the Quality Management System in the last three years through enhanced delivery on its vision and mission. During this year, the Institute underwent rigorous technical process audits and conducted management reviews. The audits highlighted the need to revise some of the processes to ensure efficient service delivery.

Performance Contract: KIPPRA signed its 2014/15 Performance Contract with the government. The government uses the contract as a tool to measure the performance of voluntary participating ministries, agencies and state corporations against negotiated performance targets. Now in its twelfth cycle, KIPPRA has participated in performance contracting since 2005. The Institute's performance has been either at very good or good. Many factors contribute to this performance, but key among them is the financial standing of the Institute, service delivery, research outputs and human resource development factors.

Customer Satisfaction: This refers to the utility derived by the customer, upon consumption of product or service as attested by the independent opinion of the consumer of the product or service. Customer Satisfaction Survey involving various customers; government agencies, private sector institutions, international agencies and library user was conducted in October 2014 and the final report presented to management in December 2014.

The survey findings indicate that KIPPRA had an overall customer satisfaction index of 72 per cent. The Institute continues to improve on issues drawn from the customer satisfaction survey.

Research and Policy Analysis

The past year saw the Institute's policy research and analysis focus on the social issues affecting the country, such as youth unemployment, and national cohesion. Working closely with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission, the Institute conducted a survey that led to the development of Kenya's Social Cohesion Index. Research on issues around land and credit access for the private sector as well as work on the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) was completed. The findings from EPAs research were instrumental in Kenya directly signing a trade agreement with the European Union. Over the year, KIPPRA published two issues of the policy monitor, our biannual publication that carries special features by in-house researchers that complement ongoing

research in the Institute. Researchers also wrote many media articles and blogs, as well as publishing in peer reviewed journals.

The details of the research activities are covered under the report of the directors, elsewhere in this report.

Capacity Building for Policy Formulation

Our ability to attract and build the capacity of leading professionals in the country from a range of sectors and background has been strengthened in the past year. We trained 860 people from the government and public sectors in various bespoke trainings as well as 12 Young Professionals. The details of the capacity building activities are covered under the report of the directors, elsewhere in this report.

Policy Engagement and Communication

In parallel with our research, we have continued to develop our engagement with the policy community by participating in 41 taskforces and thematic working groups in areas of education, demographic dividend, tourism, trade, revenue allocation, among others. We also held over 200 policy roundtables and 100 dissemination workshops in various counties in Kenya, where our researchers contributed directly in informing policy direction.

Our digital presence has experienced tremendous growth with 221,050 downloads during the period. The

details of the policy engagement and communication activities are covered under the report of the directors, elsewhere in this report.

Partnerships and Networks

The Institute has continued partnering with various institutions in an endeavour to enrich its research and capacity building activities. The details of the partnership and engagement activities are covered under the report of the directors, elsewhere in this report.

Finally, and as the Chairman of the Board has noted, our visible achievements this year must be recognized in the context of all those who have made it possible. Our staffs have continued to rise to the challenge to propel the Institute to excellence. Our development partners have also continued providing the much needed resources that enable new ideas in research to be developed.

On behalf of the management team, I take this opportunity to thank all those who have made it possible for the Institute to enjoy the success in the past year, which this annual review highlights.



Dr Dickson O. Khainga
Acting Executive Director, KIPPRA
2015

A close-up photograph of a person wearing a dark suit, pointing their right index finger at a document. The document features a prominent blue circular stamp. The person's left hand is also visible, holding a pen. The background is blurred, suggesting an office setting.

The Board strives for consensus in decision-making, and conducts informed decision-making and exercises good judgment in the establishment of the Institute's strategic direction, safeguarding the Institute's resources, and monitoring corporate performance.

There are four oversight committees, namely: Finance, Audit, Programmes, and General Purposes committee. Committee members are appointed based on their skills and expertise in relation to the role/function of each committee. The Board Committees and the full Board are expected to hold at least four meetings each year, on quarterly basis. The Committees and the Board may hold additional meetings as circumstances may require.

Organizational goals and values of the Institute are stated and articulated in the Institute's Strategic Plan, Annual Work Plans, and the Service Charter. The Institute is running a five-year strategic plan that is reviewed periodically, and annual work plans. The Strategic plan is reviewed mid-way, while work plans are reviewed on a quarterly basis. Implementation of the Strategic Plan, Work Plan, and Service Charter is monitored through the annual Performance Contract agreement signed between the Board and the government (parent ministry), between the Executive Director and the Board, and between the Executive Director and Heads of Divisions

In ensuring good corporate governance in its work, the Board of Directors carries out its responsibilities in accordance with the highest ethical standards. It is the focal point of corporate governance in the Institute, and ultimately accountable and responsible for the performance and affairs of the Institute.



VII: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

KIPPRA recognizes the importance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in positively impacting the community and improving lives. Through the initiatives, the Institute has also cultivated a good relationship with the community and in turn boosted its public image.

KIPPRA undertook the following CSR initiatives during the year.

Tree Planting

The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) held a tree planting event at Katoloni Secondary School in Machakos County on Tuesday, 7 April 2015. The exercise saw about 200 seedlings planted around the school compound and another 200 given to the neighbouring Mumbuni Girls' High School.

Among the guests in attendance was Machakos County Executive Committee Member for Environment Kioko Waluka and representatives from the Kenya Forest Service, Red Cross and Youth Link. The KIPPRA team was led by Acting Programmes Coordinator Dr Dickson Khainga.

Speaking during the event, Dr Khainga said the tree planting initiative was in support of the government's efforts to achieve at least 10 per cent tree cover as per the Constitution's requirements.

Mr Waluka thanked KIPPRA for choosing Machakos County, adding that the initiative would go a long way in conserving the environment and increasing tree cover in the county. He also promised more collaboration between his county and the Institute in future.

The event, which was organized by KIPPRA's Environment, HIV/AIDS Health and Safety Committee, also included a presentation of textbooks worth Ksh 30,000 to the two schools.

Katoloni Secondary School Principal Wilson Wambua thanked KIPPRA, saying the trees would ensure the students enjoyed a cooler and favourable learning environment. He also said the books would enrich the school library and in turn contribute to better academic performance.

Members of KIPPRA's Environment, HIV/AIDS Health and Safety Committee, who were part of the team, took time to educate the over 500 Katoloni Secondary School students on the disease and how to be safe from infection.



"Kenya's tree cover had fallen to 3 per cent but through government and other initiatives, it has now risen to 6.99 per cent".

Dr Dickson Khainga, Acting Programmes Coordinator, KIPPRA



VIII: CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Prof Mohamed S. Mukras: Chairperson–
Appointed 31 March 2014
2. PS, Ministry of Devolution and Planning:
Alternate: Ms Sabina Maghanga
3. CS, The National Treasury: Alternate: Mrs
Josephine Kanyi
4. PS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs &
International Trade: Alternate: Amb.
Nelson Ndirangu
5. Dr. Hassan Roba: Gazetted 9 May 2014,
Appointed 9 July 2014
6. Prof. Stephen Kiptoem Mairori: Gazetted 9
May 2014, Appointed 9 July 2014
7. Prof. Evans Aosa: Gazetted May 9 May
2014, Appointed 9 July 2014
8. Susan Auma Mang'eni: Gazetted 9 May
2014, Appointed 9 July 2014
9. Lena Munuve: Gazetted 9 May 2014,
Appointed 9 July 2014
10. Emma M. Mwongeli: Gazetted 9 May
2014, Appointed 9 July 2014
11. Prof. Vincent Otieno Osanya: Gazetted 9
May 2014, Appointed 9 July 2014
12. Prof. Marangu Marete: Gazetted 9 May
2014, Appointed 9 July 2014
13. Prof. Michael Chege: Gazetted 9 May
2014, Appointed 9 July 2014
3. Mr Benson Kiriga: Ag. Head,
Macroeconomics Division
4. Ms Nancy Laibuni: Ag. Head, Productive
Sector Division
5. Ms Eldah Onsomu: Ag. Head, Social
Sector Division
6. Head, Infrastructure and Economic
Services Division: Vacant
7. Dr Augustus Muluvi: Ag. Head, Trade and
Foreign Policy Division
8. Dr Jacob Chege: Ag. Head, Governance
Division
9. Ms Julia Muguro: Ag. Accountant
10. Mr Felix Murithi: Head, Knowledge
Management & Communications Division

REGISTERED OFFICE

Bishops Garden Towers
2nd Floor, Bishops Road
P.O. Box 56445-00200
NAIROBI

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Auditor General
Kenya National Audit Office (KENAO)
Anniversary Towers
P.O. Box 49384-00100
NAIROBI

PRINCIPAL BANKER

Commercial Bank of Africa Limited
Mama Ngina Street
P.O. Box 30437-00100
NAIROBI

SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM

1. Dr Dickson Khainga: Ag. Executive
Director
2. Prof. Joseph Kieyah: Ag. Programmes
Coordinator, and Head, Private Sector
Development Division

IX: BOARD COMMITTEES

The new board of directors assumed office effective September 2014 and the functions of the committees remain as described below:

The Board has four standing Committees, which are required to meet quarterly or as required. The Committees have been set up with clear terms of reference to facilitate efficient and effective decision-making of the Board in discharging its duties, powers and authorities.

The Programmes Committee is charged with the review of annual and quarterly work plans, and Performance Contracts.

The Finance Committee reviews annual budgets and procurement plans, quarterly and annual financial reports.

The Audit Committee works closely with the internal audit unit and plays a critical role in reviewing financial information and ensuring that the system of internal controls is effectively administered. It considers significant audit findings identified by the Institute's internal and external auditors. The Committee maintains oversight on internal controls, and makes recommendations on financial information, risk management, policies and audit issues.

The General Purposes Committee advises the Board on organizational structure, administration, human resource policy and capacity enhancement/building, reviews the salaries, benefit packages and service contracts, recruitment of senior staff ensuring that these are competitively structured and linked to performance. The Committee also makes recommendations for broad guidelines that promote operational efficiency.

Programmes Committee

Prof. Michael Chege—Chairperson
Dr. Hassan Roba
Ms. Lena Munuve
Eng. Prof. Alfred V. Otieno
Amb. Nelson Ndirangu

Audit Committee

Ms. Susan A. Mang'eni – Chairperson
Mr. Stephen K. Mairori
Ms. Sabina Maghanga
Ms. Emma M. Mwongeli
Dr. Hassan Roba

Finance Committee

Prof. Evans Aosa – Chairperson
Ms. Lena Munuve
Amb. Nelson Ndirangu
Ms. Josephine Kanyi
Prof. Michael Chege

General Purposes Committee

Ms. Emma M. Mwongeli – Chairperson
Prof. Marangu Marete
Ms. Josephine Kanyi
Eng. Prof. Alfred V. Otieno
Ms. Susan A. Mang'eni

X: REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015, which disclose the state of affairs of the Institute.

1. INCORPORATION

The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) was formally established through Legal Notice No. 56 in the Kenya Gazette of 9 May 1997, and later through the KIPPRA Act No. 15 of 2006. KIPPRA is an autonomous public institute whose primary mission is to conduct public policy research and analysis leading to policy advice to the Government of Kenya (GoK) and the private sector. The Institute operates under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning.

The object and purpose for which the Institute was established is to develop human and institutional capacities which shall, by undertaking economic forecasting, policy analysis and research, contribute to the formulation of medium and long-term strategic perspective for the economic and social development of Kenya.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal functions of the Institute are to:

- Develop capacities in public policy research and analysis and to assist the Government in the process of policy formulation and implementation;
- Identify and undertake independent and objective programmes of research and analysis, including macroeconomic, inter-disciplinary and sectoral studies on topics affecting public policy in areas such as human resource development, social welfare, environment and natural resources, agriculture and rural development, trade and industry, public finance, money and finance, macroeconomic and microeconomic modelling;
- Provide advisory and technical services on public policy issues to the Government and other agencies of the Government;
- Communicate the findings and recommendations of the Institute's research programmes to the agencies of the Government concerned with implementation of public policy;
- Serve as a point of communication and encourage the exchange of views between the Government,

xviii

the private sector and other bodies or agencies of the Government on matters relating to public policy research and analysis;

- Collect and analyse relevant data on public policy issues and to disseminate the Institute's research findings to persons it deems appropriate to publish such research findings;
- Develop and maintain a reservoir of research resources on public policy and related issues and make these available to the Government, the private sector and learning institutions in Kenya; and
- Undertake public policy research and analysis for the Government and for clients in the private and public sectors.

Below is a detailed report on the key achievements of the Institute for the period 2014-2015. These achievements are captured under the following broad mandates of the Institute:

- Research and Policy Analysis
- Capacity Building for Policy Formulation
- Policy Engagement and Communication
- Partnerships and Networking
- Other News and Events

RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS

During the period 2014-2015, the Institute produced over 100 research outputs with rigorous analysis of a wide array of policy issues. These were produced either as discussion papers, working papers, client reports, policy briefs, or other KIPPRA mainstream publications.

Below are synopses of some of the research outputs during the period, key highlights of the findings, and the lessons learnt.

Kenya Economic Report 2015

The 2015 Kenya Economic Report (KER) themed "Understanding Youth Unemployment in Kenya: Policy Perspectives" is KIPPRA's flagship research publication. In June 2015, the report was presented to key stakeholders from the Ministry of Planning and Devolution, Central Bank of Kenya, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, The National Treasury, Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat, and the



National Economic and Social Council, among other stakeholders. The report will be launched in 2015-16.

The report highlights the growing number of youths (15-35 years) in many African countries including Kenya, and the opportunity for these countries to make gains from a demographic dividend. However the report cautions that unless the right policies are implemented, the gains to be made from these youthful populations will not be achieved.

The policy recommendations underscore the need to provide attractive opportunities where youth can get gainful employment in agriculture and the informal sectors, as they form the bulk of industries that the youth are absorbed. Other proposals include enhancing business environments as well as education curriculum to accommodate the 11 percent of youth that miss out on formal mainstream education.

State of Youth Unemployment and Underemployment in Kenya

In a developing country such as Kenya, unemployment rates and the enormity of the labour market challenge remain underestimated due to large number of individuals that are, on the one hand, inactively engaged in the labour market rather than unemployed and another significant number in employment but engaged in informal jobs on the other.

Unemployment is a global challenge but presents a particularly difficult labour market experience for youth. Youth in Kenya are experiencing much higher unemployment rates than the rest of the Kenyan population. Based on the 2009 census, the open unemployment rates among youth aged 15-19 and 20-24 years were about 15.8 percent and 13.1 percent, respectively, relative to a total unemployment rate of 8.6 percent.

KIPPRA in collaboration with Brookings Institution (USA) undertook a comprehensive study on the status of youth unemployment and underemployment in Kenya. The study findings and associated recommendations had an immediate impact on policy as they were used to inform the Kenya National Youth Employment Action Plan (2014-16). The study, however, cautions that demarcation of the related challenges is vital since what might work in reducing unemployment may not address poor quality jobs or inactivity.

Social Cohesion Index for Kenya

The Kenya Vision 2030 and other policy documents and initiatives envision an equitable society that is politically, economically and socially cohesive and integrated, where the citizens have a shared vision and sense of belonging while appreciating diversity. However, this is yet to be attained, judging from the sporadic community conflicts in the country. To address the issue, baseline results were required by the National Cohesion Integration Commission (NCIC) to enable them monitor national cohesion in the country.

KIPPRA conducted the survey that led to the development of the first comprehensive Social Cohesion Index (SCI) for Kenya. This will enhance the monitoring of its initiatives towards national cohesion.

The study encompassed six dimensions of social cohesion: trust, peace, equity, diversity, prosperity and national identity. The estimated Social Cohesion Index is 56.6 percent. Specifically, Social cohesion was marginally higher among rural relative to urban residents and increased marginally with age. At county level, Kiambu County had the highest composite index at 65.9 percent, while Wajir County had the lowest composite score at 22.0 percent.

The impediments to social cohesion as highlighted by the study included tensions over land rights as a direct or indirect source of conflicts. Some can be traced back to the colonial era while others had more recent root. These included high rate of youth unemployment, growing drug and substance abuse, delinquency and incidences of crime, food insecurity, income inequality and poor infrastructure. On the other hand, the discussions isolated the potential for inter-marriage and religion to provide the basis for conflict resolution and reconciliation. Activities such as sports and other cultural pursuits were also seen to have great potential.

As a result of wide interest in the study, the project resulted in numerous interactions with policy makers at the dissemination stage. Interest in the findings by a diverse group of policy makers ensured greater awareness of the challenge of creating a cohesive



society. The wide interest also enhanced the dissemination of recommendations to the national and county governments. There are still high level dissemination sessions that are anticipated, including one scheduled with the Office of the Deputy President. Thus, the project was successful and some of its positive results included:

- A greater understanding and wide consensus on the concept of social cohesion as it applies to Kenya
- A documentation of the status of social cohesion in Kenya in form of a report. The report will act as a benchmark for subsequent studies, which will be produced periodically by the NCIC.
- Developed a social cohesion index using widely accepted methods

Some of the outcomes are that there is now wider consensus on the concept of social cohesion resulting from contributions received nationally. Interactions with stakeholders were fruitful. The success of the interactions is significant because an index requires wide acceptability for it to become useful for informing and guiding policy decisions.

The report suggests various remedies to stem out lack of social cohesion in the country. These include reducing horizontal and vertical inequalities; access to public services and opportunities; promoting social values, trust, peace and positive management of ethnic diversities; stemming poverty through a growth, redistribution and productivity oriented strategy; as well as investing in early warning signs systems and ensure equity in access of opportunities.

Development of a Social Cohesion Index is a complex and resource demanding undertaking. The government with relevant stakeholders will need to regularly undertake and institutionalize data collection exercise for effective monitoring of social cohesion status in the Country.

Bridging Public Policy Wage Gap

Wage employment in the public and private sectors accounts for a significant proportion of formal employment in most developing countries. In Kenya, nearly 655,000 wage earners were employed in the public sector in 2012 whereas the remaining 1.5 million were employed in the private sector. While the sectors employ highly educated workers, the ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel remains a major challenge for both the public and private sectors. Unlike the private sector, the public sector is not profit driven. The nature of work is service oriented with demands such as producing and implementing good policies, including wage determination policy.

In 2015, KIPPRA's work on Comparative Analysis of Public Private Sector Wage Differentials in Kenya directly had an impact and greatly informed the Salaries and Remuneration Commission's policy directions including the ongoing process of developing a public sector remuneration and benefits policy framework.

A study conducted in 2012 revealed that there were wage differences between the private and the public formal sectors and also vertical and horizontal differences within the public and private sectors

themselves. In addition to the public-private sector wage gaps, the vertical disparities (which is the difference between the highest and lowest earners) within the public sector were very high. Further, a comparison of the wages within the public sector using the broad occupation categories revealed major disparities in the levels of wage differentials, with legislators, administrators and managers enjoying a wage premium for all the public offices (civil service, state corporations, constitutional offices and local government). Similarly, professionals, technicians and associate professionals in the public sector earn higher wages in terms of both basic salary and gross salary compared to their counterparts in the private sector, with the exception of the civil service.

KIPPRA's research shed light on what the proposed wage policy should include: promotion of economic growth with jobs; payment of decent wages; creation of aggregate demand for goods and services; equity dividend in terms of equal pay for work of equal value; enhancing social protection as a tool for redistribution; and promotion of social dialogue and rights at work. The policy should endeavour to remunerate workers based on their level of education and professional qualifications.

Bilateral Trade Agreements and Implications for Kenya

In 2014, the deadline for signing of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs) between Kenya and the European Union (EU) was fast approaching and the Kenyan Government needed to make an informed decision whether or not to sign the agreement. With pressure mounting from stakeholders for the government to sign the agreement, Kenyan civil society was up in arms because they rightfully felt that Kenyan products would face stiff competition from EU products an outcome which would have led to job and livelihood loss local producers, if the agreement was signed.

KIPPRA was therefore called upon by the government through the Ministry of Foreign affairs to conduct research on the likely implications of the EPAs agreement on the Kenyan economy. It is on the basis of the findings that the government was going to arrive at a decision on whether to sign the agreement or not.

Following the study and its recommendations, Kenya initialled the EPA agreement, preventing Kenyan exports from attracting taxes in the EU, a decision that was based on empirical research.

Energy Security for Future Generations

The demand for energy by population growth and

increased urbanization is prospected to place undue pressure to existing sources. For developing countries such as Kenya, the demand for fossil fuels and other non-renewable sources has far reaching implications for the environment, climate change and subsequently food security.

It is against this backdrop that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognize the role of Green economy model. The Kenyan government has championed the green economy model in Sub-Saharan Africa through the significant investment it is making in renewable energy sources.

KIPPRA in collaboration with the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research- University of Ghana (ISSER); the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK; Durham University; the University of Newcastle; and the Policy Practice and Integral Advisory are undertaking the "Green Growth Diagnostics for Africa" research, a project funded by the UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) and the UK Department for International Development (DfID).

This collaboration seeks to establish what is holding back investment in renewable technologies in Kenya and Ghana, particularly key constraints to investment in green energy. Preliminary findings on the Green growth strategy are complete but research findings on the constraints will be finalized in the coming year.

Ease of doing Business in Kenya: Defining Property Rights Fundamental and Enhancing Private Sector Access to Credit

The land registration process is currently a large impediment to doing business in the country. The fundamental policy problem is lack of market efficiency due to lack of clearly defined property rights meant to facilitate and promote voluntary exchange of property to the highest bidder.

Over the years, Kenya's ranking in the World Bank's Doing Business annual report have declined from position 71 in 2006 to 131 in 2014 and further declined to 136 in 2015. The process of registering land forms part of the key indicators reviewed annually by the report. As a critical factor of production, land has a major role in an economy and especially in providing a conducive environment to doing business as it embodies procedures that investors must follow when purchasing and selling property.

In 2015, KIPPRA conducted an analysis of the process of registering property (land) with regard to time, costs, and associated procedures and challenges in selected counties in Kenya. The study found a

high correlation between clear property rights and investment of land.

The study outlines seven high impact recommendations emphasizing: dispute resolution mechanisms, simplifying land registration process and addressing the multiplicity of agencies, hastening record clean-up and subsequent digitization as well as the continued legal reforms.

Additional research on constraints impeding private sector access to credit in Kenya was also conducted. Besides overall access to financial services increasing, especially with regard to savings and payment services, access to credit is lagging despite various reforms. This notwithstanding, private stakeholders hold the view that “a demand side approach to the issues impeding private sector access to credit indicate that most businesses do not, in fact, need credit. A number of items that are considered as supply side constraints are largely lack of capacity of the business to understand their business and structuring instruments that are suitable. The recommendation is to provide supply side policy prescriptions that can provide financial solutions appropriate to these businesses.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR POLICY FORMULATION

The Institute contributed to capacity building for policy formulation through two main activities: training of young professionals, and training of government and private sector officers on various topics related to policy formulation.

Young Professional's Programme

The Young Professionals (YPs) programme is the flagship capacity building programme of the Institute and seeks to enhance technical competence in policy analysis capacity.

KIPPRA last year graduated its 10th cohort of KIPPRA's Young Professionals (YPs). The programme has been, since 2003, annually recruiting twelve (12) highly qualified and motivated Kenyans from both the public and private sector. Since its inception, the YP programme has graduated 104 professionals, some of whom after completing the one year programme have returned to their previous duty stations and have either been promoted or gone on to occupy higher offices, playing key roles in policy formulation.

The success of the programme can be attributed to the staff that supervise and train the YPs as well as our partner, the Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) for availing resources over the years.

Training of Government Officers

During the period under review, the Institute trained over 1,000 officers from both the public and private sector, as shown in the Annex

POLICY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

During the period, the Institute held more than 200 roundtables, dissemination workshops, seminars or a range of policy challenges. The Institute received more than 50 citations in major national media outlets during 2014–15. Researchers also provided policy advice directly to parliament through 8 formal testimonials to members of parliament. In the past year, the Institute participated in 41 government constituted task forces and working groups.

Research recommendations are provided following extensive consultation with policy makers, academia and the private sector. The impact of KIPPRA's research has been felt within government making informed decision from the Institute's analysis.

KIPPRA's website received 221,050 research output downloads and over 221,050 individual visits last year.

The Policy Monitor, the Institute's biannual magazine, presents authoritative analysis of topical policy issues.

PARTNERSHIPS AND NETWORKING

The Institute has continued to expand its network of collaborations and partnerships, at national, regional and international level.

During the period, the Institute collaborated with various institutions in various projects, at both national, regional and international, among them: Kenya National Highways Authority; Public Procurement Oversight Authority; Office of the Controller of Budget; Ministry of Agriculture; National Cohesion and Integration Commission; African Economic Research Consortium; Brookings Institution; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Washington University; Columbia University;

and African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF).

The Institute was able to raise over Ksh 36 million through these partnerships and networks.

OTHER KIPPRA NEWS AND EVENTS

KIPPRA at the Nakuru ASK Show

Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) was among many organizations that exhibited their products at the Nakuru Agricultural Society of Kenya Show that took place from June 29th to July 4th 2015.

KIPPRA was among other Semi Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAS) and directorates hosted under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning umbrella. Apart from improving KIPPRA's visibility, the event provided an opportunity to directly interact with the public and share policy ideas with stakeholders in the newly formed county government.

The show whose theme was 'Enhancing technology in agriculture and industry for food security and national growth' attracted hundreds of visitors, mostly students, researchers, government officials and businesspeople who were interested in the latest technological innovations and information in the agricultural field.



While officially opening the show, the Acting Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Mr Adan Mohammed, emphasized the need to embrace technology to enhance agricultural growth and ensure Kenya becomes an industrialized state in accordance with the Vision 2030.

Among the products that KIPPRA exhibited included policy papers on agriculture, food security, health, education, national cohesion and infrastructure, which mainly attracted university students and researchers. Many of them were very happy to find relevant publications on their specific areas of research.

Other prominent visitors to the KIPPRA stand included the Nakuru County Governor Kinuthia Mbugua, county officials and representatives from various non-governmental organizations.

However, some of the visitors admitted that they did not know much about KIPPRA and were only



drawn to the stand by the colourful mix of KIPPRA branding colours, the banners and other branding items that were prominently displayed in the stand. KIPPRA staff was on hand to educate such visitors on what the Institute was all about and even handed them relevant publications for further reading and information.

Some of the visitors who wanted to know more about the Institute took their time to watch the KIPPRA documentary displayed on the plasma screen inside the stand.

Other visitors who knew about KIPPRA and had even interacted with the Institute in the past took the opportunity to air their views and respond to various issues touching on the Institute. One such visitor, Douglas Muhoho of Uwezo Fund, said after attending a recent forum by KIPPRA on policy formulation and operations for enhancing of financial delivery, he realized that many of the relevant parties, such as major banks, financial institutions and autonomous bodies loaning community groups, were not incorporated in the policy dialogue. He urged the Institute to ensure all relevant stakeholders were consulted in the course of policy formulation.

Some visitors suggested that KIPPRA should device a mechanism to monitor public policy implementation to the grassroots. Other subjects suggested for research include devolution, county budgeting, land reforms, youth fund for devolved governments, fish farming, entrepreneurship and SME support.

Policy Dialogue on Registration of Property in Kenya

Clearly defined property rights are the cornerstone of the property market and thus economic development. Such clarity facilitates efficiency by promoting voluntary exchange of property to the highest bidder. However, clarity of property rights without protection through an efficient registration process is not a sufficient condition to guarantee market efficiency.

Over the years, Kenya's rankings in the World Bank's Doing Business annual report have declined from position 71 in 2006 to 131 in 2014 and further declined to 136 in 2015. As a critical factor of production, land has a major role in an economy. The process of registering land forms part of the key indicators reviewed annually by the World Bank Doing Business rankings. This indicator embodies the procedural process that an investor must follow while purchasing and selling

property. In view of this, the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) conducted a study in April/May 2015 to review the process of registering property (land) with regards to time, costs, and associated procedures and challenges in selected counties in Kenya.

Although the government has introduced land reforms, including policy and regulatory changes, to enhance efficiency in land transactions, the process of registering land does not seem to have improved, warranting the need for review from a policy perspective. On June 16th 2015, preliminary findings on "Registration of Property in Kenya" were presented during a policy dialogue at the PanAfric Hotel.

Participants during the dialogue included lawyers, architects, property developers, representatives from the National and County Government including Ministry of Land, Housing & Urban Development and Nairobi City County; other government agencies including The Board of Registration of Architects and Quality Surveyors of Kenya (BORAQS) and National Housing Corporation (NHC); the civil society including Land Development and Governance Institute and Kenya Land Alliance and private sector representatives and professional organizations including Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Architectural Association of Kenya (AAK), Institute of Surveyors of Kenya, Kenya Bankers Association (KBA) and Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM).

During the policy dialogue, Prof. Joseph Kieyah of KIPPRA presented the regulatory land reforms in Kenya, linking them to the study's findings. The study revealed a multiplicity of procedures and agencies associated with registration of property and the lack of clarity of roles of Ministry of Lands and the National Land Commission. Furthermore, the study affirmed that the procedure associated with registration of property remains largely unchanged despite the recent regulatory reforms and in some instances introduced more registration delays and increased bureaucracy.

The key policy issues identified during the policy dialogue included: The importance of establishing appropriate land rights on all forms of land (especially community land); the need to establish an effective dispute resolution mechanism; the need for clarity of roles of key players; the importance of a clean efficient and effective digitised land registries with clean titles; the importance of rationalizing functions to ensure efficiency and the importance of a appropriate regulatory framework.

Tribute to Prof. Kimenyi

The news of Prof. Samson Mwangi Kimenyi's death

on Saturday 6 June 2015 came as a great shock to the country and particularly to the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) where he was Founding Executive Director from 1999 to 2005. During his tenure as the Executive Director, Prof. Kimenyi achieved several milestones for which we can point just but a few. As the Executive Director of KIPPRA, he was instrumental in ensuring that the Institute got an enabling framework for its operations as an autonomous public policy institute to advise the Government of Kenya through evidence-based research and policy analysis. During his stewardship, the Government greatly benefitted from KIPPRA's technical support in preparing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Ninth National Development Plan, Kenya Rural Development Strategy, and the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation.

Prof. Kimenyi combined technical support with vision in facilitating the development of the KIPPRA-Treasury Macroeconomic Model (KTTM), which supports policy analysis of the effects of alternative macroeconomic scenarios, and provides the basis for economic forecasts underpinning the Fiscal Strategy Paper and annual budgets. Even as he has worked in the Diaspora, he has on several occasions supported the country and the Institute in many areas of research and policy development. For example, in October 2013, KIPPRA collaborated with the African Growth Initiative (AGI) at Brookings Institution in Washington DC, where he was Director and Senior Research Fellow in launching the very innovative resource-sharing map, a web-based tool that computes revenue shares under different scenarios for Kenya's devolved system of government.

Prof. Kimenyi had a conviction on the role the private sector could play in Kenya's development. During KIPPRA's formative years, Prof. Kimenyi was involved in attempts to bring private sector organizations together for more effective policy advocacy. In 2003, his facilitative role started bearing fruits as a broad cross-section of private sector organizations formed an umbrella body, which would become the now very vibrant Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA).

Prof. Kimenyi early realized the need to build capacity for policy making within government and outside it. Consequently, he steered KIPPRA's launch of its Young Professionals programme in January 2003, which provides young scholars with an opportunity to work on real policy issues under the guidance of KIPPRA's experienced researchers and policy makers, thereby preparing the alumni for careers in public policy research and analysis. To date, the programme has over 100 graduates, and is the flagship capacity building programme of the Institute.

Under Prof. Kimenyi's leadership, KIPPRA's third year of operation saw the Institute beat competition from long established research institutes and universities from over 70 countries to win the prestigious 2001 Outstanding Research on Development Award by the Global Development Network (GDN).

Prof. Kimenyi believed in and promoted excellence, leading the Institute from its founding in 1999 to Africa's premier research and policy institution by the time he left in 2005. KIPPRA remains an important and influential source of policy advice for Kenya and the region, thanks to the solid foundation laid by Professor Kimenyi.

Prof. Kimenyi is the immediate former Director of the African Growth Initiative (AGI) at Brookings Institution in Washington DC. The Initiative was Africa's Voice in Washington, and brought together six leading think tanks from Africa, among them KIPPRA. The initiative has been researching African economic issues, providing timely commentaries on contemporary political developments in Africa, and convening forums to discuss major issues pertaining to Africa's development. Through these activities, AGI developed strong relationships with other Washington-based think tanks, international development and civil society organizations,



BUSINESS



RESEARCH | 20,000 people were surveyed when preparing the report

KIPPRA tops list of think tanks in survey of 6,618 African agencies

Report ranks KIPPRA top think tank in Africa.

BY ANDUALEM SISAY GESSESSE

NATION Correspondent
Addis Ababa

A new global index report on think tanks ranks the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) as the top organization in Sub-Saharan Africa. Speaking at the launch of the report in Addis Ababa, on Wednesday, Mr. Steve Glovinsky of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, said: "This report is all about putting think tanks on the map."

The report is based on the perception (opinion) of 20,000 people from across the world with the focus of improving the quality of think tanks, according to Mr. Glovinsky.

There are 6,618 think tanks across the world, working to bridge the gap between knowledge and policy, according to 2014 Global Go-To Think Tank

Index Report by the University of Pennsylvania, US.

"This policy is no more than an effort to highlight some of the leading think tanks worldwide.

...Inclusion of an institution in the universe of leading think tanks does not indicate a seal of approval or endorsement of the institution or its works. Likewise a failure to be nominated does not necessarily indicate a lack of quality and effectiveness or poor performance," says the report.

HELP ADDRESS GAPS

The report ranked Imani Centre for Policy and Education of Ghana and the South African Institute of International Affairs second and third in sub-Saharan Africa, respectively.

"Such reports will help us to address our gaps and limitations," said Dr Mulu Gebreyesus, of the

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Inclusion of an institution in the universe of leading think tanks does not indicate a seal of approval or endorsement of the institution or its works.

Global Index Report

domestic ideas in order to prepare relevant policy prescriptions to decision makers and ultimately bring positive impact on the lives of the people.

"Domestication of policy is very important. It is about localizing thoughts and engaging people who have knowledge on Africa. If an idea is working think tanks need to localize and implement it," the scholar said.

DOMESTICATION

Prof. Andreas Esthete of Addis Ababa University and Adviser at Prime Minister's Office in Ethiopia, said that for a think tank to be effective in policy preparation that will be recommended for policy makers and implementers, it shouldn't bind itself with a certain economic or political ideologies.

semi-autonomous Ethiopian Development Research Institute, which the index ranked 15th in sub-Saharan Africa.

Prof. Chidozie Emenaga, chief country economist at the African Development Bank, said think tanks in Africa need to be homegrown and incorporate

the private sector, and the U.S. government and global policy community. This unique partnership provided Brookings scholars with an opportunity to collaborate directly with their counterparts in Africa and initiate joint research projects, forums, and events on critical African issues and changing global events.

Prof. Kimenyi's untimely death was a great loss not only to KIPPRA but to Kenya and Africa at large. It is a great loss to his colleagues and friends all over the world, and to the many scholars and those he mentored all over the world.

The Board, Management and staff of KIPPRA express deeply-felt condolences to the family and friends of Prof. Kimenyi during this period of sorrow. May the Almighty God give the family the strength to weather the storm, and rest his soul in eternal peace

KIPPRA Ranked Top in Survey of 6818 Think Tanks

Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) has been ranked the top think tank in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), according to the 2014 Global Go-To Think Tank Index Report. KIPPRA has risen in its ranking from position 15 in 2013.

Only eight other Kenyan think tanks featured in the SSA category, and three in the world wide category. From East Africa, 12 think tanks (Kenya, 8; Uganda, 2; and Tanzania, 2) featured in the SSA category, while the worldwide category featured 4 think tanks (Kenya, 3 and Uganda, 1).

KIPPRA was the only Kenyan think tank in the following categories: Best think tank conference; Best use of social networks; Think tanks with the best external relations/public engagement programme; and Think tanks with outstanding policy-oriented public programmes. More so, the Institute was one of the Kenyan think tanks with: Top domestic economic

policy; Best trans-disciplinary research programme; and Outstanding policy-oriented programmes.

Among the prominent research activities that led to KIPPRA's favourable ranking include: 'A Comparative Study on Public-Private Sector Wage Differentials in Kenya', which was commissioned by the Salaries and Remuneration Commission to provide information on the state and magnitude of the private-public sector wage differentials. Also, 'The Status of Social Cohesion in Kenya' report, where KIPPRA computed a social cohesion index for Kenya and documented the status of social cohesion in the country.

"These rankings indicate that the Institute is making a mark in public policy research and analysis. KIPPRA will continue gearing its efforts towards being the leading institute in public policy research and analysis; an international centre of excellence," says KIPPRA's Executive Director, Dr John Omiti.

The Global Go-To Think Tank Index is compiled annually by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Programme at the University of Pennsylvania to acknowledge the important contributions and emerging global trends of think tanks worldwide.

Graduation of Young Professionals

The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) fraternity held a party on 29th May 2015 to mark the graduation of the 2013 and 2014 Young Professionals and to celebrate the Institute's naming as the leading think tank in Sub Saharan Africa.

The Young Professionals were awarded certificates by KIPPRA's Vice Board Chairperson Emma Mwangeli, who later read the board chairman's message.

KIPPRA's Young Professionals Programme is a capacity building programme targeting officers in the public and private sectors. Every year, the Institute recruits ten to twelve officers from the government and private sector for a year's training in public policy analysis and formulation through a hands-on approach. According to KIPPRA's acting Executive Director, Dr Dickson Khainga, the programme has been quite a success, training over 100 professionals who often promoted to senior positions.

Another highlight of the evening was the speech of the Principal Secretary in the State Department of Planning, Eng. Peter Mangiti, which was delivered by Chief Economist, Timothy Gakuo. Before reading the speech, Mr Gakuo shared his experience as a discussant at KIPPRA.

"The faces in front of me are very tough. I will never forget that day. I thought I was adequately prepared but I must admit I was challenged. I wish I had gone back to pursue PhD to be on the same footing," said Gakuo.

However, the funniest and most engaging speaker of the evening was Hon. Prof. Ruth Oniang'o who shared her education, leadership and mentorship experiences in many countries. Prof. Oniang'o who holds the distinction of being Kenya's first professor of nutrition said her experience as a Member of Parliament between 2003 and 2007 taught her how to tactfully fight for women's rights in a male-dominated House.

"Bring up a child who can speak for him/herself. Nervousness does not get you anywhere and only what is said is written. If you don't speak, no one will know you were there," said Prof Ruth Oniang'o, giving an example of her counterpart who did not say anything during their five years in Parliament, meaning her name was not in the Hansard, and hence no proof that she was ever a parliamentarian.

To emphasize the importance of confidence and letting your voice heard, Prof. Oniang'o shared her experience studying in the US. She said although she excelled in her academics, she was not awarded the best marks because she very quiet and did not participate in class.

"I always scored As in all subjects. That was the first time I got a B and it was because I never opened my mouth. Since then, I have never stopped talking," said the professor amid cheers and laughter.

Prof. Oniang'o also encouraged everyone to embrace technology and publish reputable papers. "If I Google you and don't find you, you are not worth your title as a professional," she said.

She also urged young people to learn at least one foreign language, especially a United Nations one and to study with the view of creating employment for themselves and others.

IMF Predicts Promising Economic Growth for Sub-Saharan Africa

Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) staff were among a team of experts invited to review a regional economic outlook report launched by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on May 18, 2015 at the Norfolk Hotel.

The report titled 'Navigating Headwinds' forecasts a 4½ per cent economic growth for Sub-Saharan Africa,



meaning Kenya's economic growth will hit seven per cent next year, the highest it has gone since 2007.

Kenya's economy will especially benefit from increased foreign direct investment, improved balance of trade and a lower current account deficit, which is the difference between imports and exports.

According to the report, investment in infrastructure, notably the standard gauge railway, and other sectors of the economy would continue to push up Kenya's fiscal deficit.

Responding to the report, Dr Dickson Khainga of KIPPRA said it was comprehensive and provided a clear picture of the drivers of the economy in the region and the country. This, according to him, would provide guidance on what to focus on in terms of policy and planning.

On the other hand, Dr Augustus Muluvi from KIPRPA's Trade and Foreign Policy Division pointed out specific areas in which Sub-Saharan Africa can benefit from global value chains and trade integration. He especially highlighted the milestones the East African Region had made towards trade integration and providing and favourable environment.

Other economic experts who gave their views on various aspects of the report include World Bank Group Lead Economist Apurva Sanghi and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Resident Representative Armando Morales.

Pakistani officials visit KIPPRA

A Pakistani delegation, led by the Pakistan High Commissioner to Kenya H.E Rafiuzzaman Siddiqui, visited the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) on May 21, 2015. The team of 17 senior officers from universities and the public and private sector held discussions with the management at the Institute. The purpose of their visit was to learn the role of KIPPRA in national development.

The acting Executive Director, Dr Dickson Khainga, made a presentation on the Institute's mandate and core functions after which the guests sought specific clarifications on the KIPPRA's various roles.

Among the things they wanted to know included how the Institute maintains its autonomy and yet continues to receive financial support from government. In response to this, Dr Khainga explained that KIPRPA had put in place structures to ensure quality and objective evidence-based public policy research is carried out in accordance with the Institute's mission.

The officials also wanted to know how KIPPRA had adapted to the devolved system of governance at national and county levels. In response Dr Khainga explained that although KIPPRA did not have the capacity to engage in policy research in all counties, it was involved in capacity building through trainings of various county officials. The guests were briefed on various researches conducted by the Institute on specific issues that affect counties, such as taming the rising public wage bill and implications of various

taxes imposed by county governments on businesses in Kenya.

The team also wanted to know the extent to which KIPPRA is involved in regional trade issues. In response, the head of Trade and Foreign Policy division at the Institute, Dr Augustus Muluvi, indicated that KIPPRA had conducted a number of studies on the dynamics of trade in the East African Community and the COMESA region.

The group was also keen to know what KIPPRA was doing regarding security threats affecting the country, especially in regards to the Al Shabaab attacks. In response, the visiting team was informed that the wave of insecurity was an emerging phenomenon and little research had been undertaken to this end and that it was an area worth focusing on.

Disability Mainstreaming at KIPPRA

For many years, Kenyans living with disability were discriminated against and could not access basic amenities and services. The subject of disability was shrouded in mystery and those living with disability were shunned, stigmatized and left to struggle on their own. However, following the enactment of the Persons with Disabilities Act No. 14 of 2003 and more recently the passing of a new constitution, the situation is changing. Many Kenyans are now beginning to understand the needs of those living with various disabilities and organizations are adopting new approaches and structures to provide a level playing field.

It is in this regard that the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) staff participated in a disability mainstreaming discussion on Friday 27th March, 2015, which was facilitated by the National Council for Persons with Disabilities.

The session, which was held in the KIPPRA boardroom, began with the definition of disability and the process it takes for one to be declared a person with disability. This generated a lot of questions and debate, as some participants felt the definition was not inclusive enough and the processes needed more stringent legislation to ensure all those living with disability get their rights. It was pointed out that about two million Kenyans lived with disability.

To further understand disability, the discussion delved into approaches towards disability. They included the era of gods when those with disability were secluded and stigmatized; the charity model where those with disability were assumed to deserve pity; the medical model, which viewed those with disability as sick and requiring medical attention; the social model, which

viewed the society as having barriers and limitations toward those with disability; and the human rights approach, which focused on the rights of those with disability.

Participants got to know that disability could be as a result of accidents, illness or being born with it. Types of disabilities such as physical, mental, visual impairment, hearing impairment, albinism, cerebral palsy, autism, deaf blind, epilepsy and slow learning among others, were highlighted. Participants also learnt disability etiquette, which included tips on how well to interact with persons with disability, the accepted words to use when addressing those with disability or issues related to those with disability. The session also highlighted myths about disability, including the thought that it is as a result of witchcraft and that those with disability have a sixth sense.

Running with the First Lady to End Maternal Mortality

Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) staff were among thousands of Kenyans who participated in the second edition of the First Lady's Half Marathon that took place on 8th March, 2015 at the Nyayo National Stadium.

First Lady Margaret Kenyatta led participants in the race aimed at raising funds to buy mobile clinics in all the 47 counties in Kenya. The marathon is part of the First Lady's Beyond Zero campaign whose mission is to reduce maternal and early childhood deaths.

The race comprised of four categories: wheel chair and tri-cycle race, which started at 6:30 am; half marathon (21km), which began at 7.00 am; the 10km race, which kicked off at 7.45 am and 2km champions race, which began at 9.00 am. Seventeen KIPPRA staff members participated in the 10km race.

The marathon was a star-studded affair, attracting dignitaries from the political, sports, corporate and many other spheres. Among the participants of the 21km race were the Deputy President William Ruto and his wife Rachel, Supreme Court Judge Njoki Ndung'u, Cabinet Secretaries James Macharia and Hassan Wario, World and Olympic 3000m steeple chase star Ezekiel Kemboi, former world marathon record holder Catherine Ndereba and former world half marathon champion Lonah Kiplagat.

The First Lady received a rousing welcome as she entered the stadium and headed to the finish line where President Uhuru Kenyatta was waiting to receive her. Later, not even the President was left behind as the entire stadium broke into jubilation and dancing while singing along to favourite local tunes.

Given that the marathon coincided with the International Women's Day celebrated the same day, men, including the President and the Deputy President, sat patiently and listened to women leaders address the participants.

In her speech, the First Lady noted that although thousands of events are held worldwide on March 8, to mark International Women's Day and celebrate women's achievements, approximately 800 women still die daily from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth, 99 per cent from developing countries.

The First Lady thanked participants for their generous contributions towards the Beyond Zero initiative.

KIPPRA Procession to State House

Staff of the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) participated in a procession to State House to celebrate the naming of the Huduma Kenya as the 2015 winner of the Africa Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM) gold medal on Innovative Management in Africa.

The March 6, 2015 procession was organized by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and saw participants walk from the Nairobi City Centre, through Kenyatta Avenue to State House where they were addressed by the Devolution and Planning Cabinet Secretary Anne Waiguru and President Uhuru Kenyatta.

The Cabinet Secretary thanked the President and all Kenyans for supporting the Huduma Kenya initiative,

which is aimed at addressing critical challenges prevalent in the Kenyan public service and renewing confidence and trust in the public service by citizens.

After a giving a brief background of AAPAM and the criteria that led to Huduma Kenya being crowned winner, Ms Waiguru presented the medal to the President

Stakeholders Forum Discusses the Proposals On Public Participation

Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis recently participated in a forum to validate public participation guidelines developed by the World Bank, The Department of Devolution and National Planning, and other stakeholders. The workshop was held at the Kenya School of Government, Nairobi.

Other participants were representatives from the Transition Authority, The Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution, the Judiciary, The World Bank, Kenya School of Government, Members of the County Assemblies, (MCAs), County Executive Committee members (CECs) Kenya Alliance for Residents Associations, The Institute for Social Accountability and International Budget Partnership Kenya.

The workshop enabled stakeholders critique the public participation proposals before the final draft is formulated. It was the maiden validation workshop and others will be rolled out to the counties.



It emerged from the meeting that implementing devolution was generally a trial and error process, as experts, politicians and county officers seek to find alternatives that offer the best returns. Another notable observation was that many CEC members and MCAs were not aware of what public participation entailed. Given that they are the key drivers in the devolution process, there is need for their capacities to be developed before the process can be effectively implemented.

The workshop resolved that the Department of Devolution would widen the scope of its partners since devolution was not only new but required concerted and creative approaches.

First Aid Training

A section of Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) staff underwent a three-day first aid and fire marshal training within the Institute's premises.

During the training that took place from February 17 to 19, 2015, participants got detailed and practical lessons on incident management in case of an accident. This included opening the airways of casualties and ensuring that they are breathing and conducting Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Trainees also learnt about different accidents and injuries such as burns and scalds; wounds and bleeding; poisoning; bites and stings and musculoskeletal injuries as well as how to effectively manage them. Each lesson was accompanied by a practical session where trainees applied the acquired knowledge.

The second phase involved learning fire safety techniques and how to manage fire accidents. The trainees got to know about the four essential components of fire – Fuel, heat, oxygen and chemical reaction. They also learnt about the types of fires and the suitable extinguishers to manage each of them. The training also emphasized the need for employees to know their organizations' Emergency Action Plan (EAP) and safety measures. These would give guidelines on what to do in case of a fire outbreak. The session ended with a demonstration of how to put off a fire, including the right way to use an extinguisher.

The training was conducted by Emergency Response Trainers.

Green Growth Diagnostics for Africa

"Green Growth Diagnostics for Africa" is a research project funded by the UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) and the UK

Department for International Development (DfID). Research is undertaken jointly by the Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA); the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research- University of Ghana (ISSER); the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK; Durham University; the University of Newcastle; and the Policy Practice and Integral Advisory.

The project aims at optimising policies for green inclusive growth in Kenya and Ghana. We seek to support policy makers to focus on a small number of obstacles that are the key constraints to investment in green energy in Kenya and Ghana. The main question driving our research is:

What is holding back investment in renewable technologies in Kenya and Ghana where the economics would support this investment?

Our sub-questions are:

- What is the binding constraint(s) holding back investment in economically feasible renewable energy technologies?
- Of the set of possible policies, which could most effectively target different binding constraints?
- Who obstructs/drives the adoption of specific sustainable energy policies in Kenya and Ghana?
- What would be the macroeconomic impacts of an increase in renewable energy investment/capacity, and the reforms needed to bring this increase about?; and
- Under what circumstances will increased renewable energy capacity translate into increased access to and increased reliability of electricity supply in Kenya and Ghana?

ILO Team Visits KIPPRA

Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), through its Social Sector Division, hosted a delegation from the International Labour Organization (ILO) on Thursday 29 January, 2015. The visiting team comprised ILO's Evaluation and Youth Entrepreneurship Specialist Drew Gardiner and MDF consultants Ms Elise Spinners, Ms Janet Kiarie, Ms Pui Brandenburg and Ms Valerie Breda.

The visit's main aim was to discuss the Policy Influence Plan on youth entrepreneurship. The team wanted to know about KIPPRA'S work on youth entrepreneurship and understand the Institute's role in evidence creation. Phares Mugo and Rose Ngara-Muraya, representatives from KIPPRA, informed the

delegates that the Institute makes evidence-based policy recommendations to the government and other stakeholders for implementation. The ILO delegation got to know that KIPPRA does this through the annual Kenya Economic Report, The biannual KIPPRA Monitor, discussion and working papers, policy briefs, Cabinet memoranda, media articles and client reports as well as technical working groups and task forces.

The KIPPRA representatives also shared the Institutes role in developing and reviewing the National Youth Empowerment Strategy, which harmonizes National Youth Leadership and Entrepreneurship Strategy with the National Action Plan on Youth Employment.

The ILO team, led by Mr Gardiner, promised to share with KIPPRA outputs from their work on Youth Employment. They were also requested to share outputs and data from the Women Empowerment study they have been undertaking in Kenya, for further analysis and preparation of further policy recommendations on entrepreneurship training.

Report On the Status of Social Cohesion in Kenya

The National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) released the 'Status of Social Cohesion in Kenya' report on 8th December, 2014 at the Sarova Stanley Hotel, Nairobi. The report, which was a result of a study by the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), sought to compute a social cohesion index for Kenya and document the status of social cohesion in the country.

The Kenya Vision 2030 and other policy documents and initiatives envision an equitable society that is

politically, economically and socially cohesive and integrated, where the citizens have a shared vision and sense of belonging while appreciating diversity. However, this is yet to be attained, judging from the sporadic community conflicts in the country. This necessitated the study, which focused on the social cohesion in Kenya in the year 2013.

The study encompassed six dimensions of social cohesion: trust, peace, equity, diversity, prosperity and national identity. Nationally, the Social Cohesion Index was estimated at 56.6 per cent. Social cohesion was marginally higher among rural relative to urban residents and increased marginally with age. At county level, Kiambu County had the highest composite index at 65.9 per cent, while Wajir County had the lowest composite score at 22.0 per cent.

The impediments to social cohesion as highlighted by the study included tensions over land rights as a direct or indirect source of conflicts. Some can be traced back to the colonial era while others had more recent root. These included high rate of youth unemployment, growing drug and substance abuse, delinquency and incidences of crime, food insecurity, income inequality and poor infrastructure. On the other hand, the discussions isolated the potential for inter-marriage and religion to provide the basis for conflict resolution and reconciliation. Activities such as sports and other cultural pursuits were also seen to have great potential.

Launching the report, Kenya's Chief Justice Dr. Willy Mutunga said the elites in Kenya were the architects and beneficiaries of a divisive society, adding that cohesion was a choice because we all are naturally equal.



KIPPRA's Executive Director Dr. John Omiti introduced the report and urged the government to invest in early warning signs systems and ensure equity in access of opportunities. Dr Eldah Onsomu, a Policy Analyst at KIPPRA, gave a detailed overview of the study -- its objectives, methodology, findings and recommendations.

According to NCIC Chairman Francis ole Kaparo, who was among the guest speakers at the launch, the arms of government were leading in the gloomy state of social cohesion in Kenya. He cited the turf wars between the Senate and National Assembly, and also the differences between the Executive and Judiciary.

The report suggests various remedies to stem out lack of social cohesion in the country. These include reducing horizontal and vertical inequalities; access to public services and opportunities; promoting social values, trust, peace and positive management of ethnic diversities; stemming poverty through a growth, redistribution and productivity oriented strategy; among others. The Social Cohesion Index Report 2013 will be presented to key actors who will facilitate or spearhead the implementation of the recommendations from the study, both at the National and the County levels.

Other guests who spoke during the launch were NCIC Chief Executive Officer Hassan Sheikh Mohamed, Chairperson of the Commission on Administrative Justice (Office of the Ombudsman) Otiende Amollo, Deputy Country Director Programmes (DCD-P) UNDP Fernando Abaga Edjang, SIDA Sweden representative Anders Roquist, and National Police Service

Commission Chairman Johnston Kavuludi, among others.

County Taxes and Implications on Trade in Kenya

The Trade and Foreign Policy Division held a roundtable discussion titled 'County Taxes and its Implications on Trade in Kenya.' The aim of the meeting held on 20th November 2014 was to get views from stakeholders on the issues that need to be taken into account when undertaking a study on the subject matter. The discussions by the 18 participants in attendance were quite informative and it was agreed that the study incorporate the following areas (that were not earlier addressed).

- Administration capacity at the counties with regards to taxes
- How border counties are addressing the issues importantly with regards to regional trade as new taxes would hamper this
- To evaluate adherence to the single business permits
- To assess whether county residents are getting value for money for services received

The research's initial objectives were to:

- To establish the types of taxes being imposed by various county governments
- To evaluate the effect of county taxes on intra and inter county trade





- To evaluate the effect of county taxes on international trade
- To identify county taxes that contradict the East African Community common market

ACBF Executive Director Visits KIPPRA

The Executive Secretary of the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), Prof Emmanuel Nnadozie, visited Kenya Institute for Public Policy, Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) on 14th November 2014.

Prof Nnadozie commended KIPPRA for its contribution to public policy research. He urged KIPPRA to continually report on the impact of its research and encouraged the organization to operate optimally with the available resources. He also noted the Institute's continued growth would require innovative ways to ensure sustainability. ACBF is one of KIPPRA's development partners.

Climate Smart Agriculture Validation Workshop

The Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy



Analysis Network (FANRPAN) in partnership with FAO and country local institutions are implementing climate smart agriculture (CSA) projects in 16 member countries. The overall objective of the FANRPAN CSA programme is to increase agricultural productivity and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers to the impact of climate change.

KIPPRA, with support from FANRPAN, the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), held a one day national validation workshop on October 29, 2014 at Fairview Hotel, Nairobi. The objectives of the workshop were to share the draft CSA scoping study report outputs, validate them and solicit policy recommendations from stakeholders. Given that a majority of the rural population in Kenya are highly vulnerable to weather variability and climate change due to high dependency on rain-fed agriculture for food and livelihoods, the attainment of food and nutrition security goals is closely linked to the development of market based agricultural systems so as to increase and sustain yields in the face of climate change. Thus, there is need to develop resilient food systems.

The driving force of CSA policies are the global agendas/meetings and increased drought frequency and food insecurity that indicate that some activities undertaken in the past have not worked well. Nonetheless, more people are now conscious of climate change as evidenced by the programmes developed in different ministries. For example, 10 percent tree cover on individual farms is now a policy and, as a result, the speed of responding to climate change is encouraging as donors and development partners are citing the legal framework in the country to support their funding for CSA projects.

Key challenges to implementing the CSA programme in Kenya are low uptake of CSA technologies pointing to the challenges related to finance/resources, knowledge and poverty; top-down as opposed to bottom up approach strategy; current education system/curriculum which does not address CSA issues; and land use change from agricultural to real estates. Constraints to adoption of CSA include insecurity, especially in ASALs; lack of political goodwill; illiteracy; and inadequate finances. Several opportunities exist including water use efficiency in agricultural sector; potential in the youth as most are picking up high value and commercialized farming; technology-use of media to pass information on climate change to a wider audience can be tapped and more donor willingness to support climate change initiatives.

A common basket with a consolidated policy, regulatory framework for the donors to contribute to CSA projects would be a more efficient way to manage

finances for the CSA programme, instead of funding individual sectors as is the practice currently. Climate change could be incorporated in the school curriculum at all levels of education to help increase awareness and build capacity. Creation of a platform where the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries can engage with development partners would be another viable option to coordinate CSA programme, since the ministry prioritizes the same.

Water Policy Day Workshop

KIPPRA in conjunction with Environment for Development and University of Nairobi held the water policy day workshop on October 27, 2014 at Sarova Panafric Hotel. The workshop was graced by the Deputy Director of Water Services from the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (MEWNR). Participants were drawn from KIPPRA, Water Service Regulatory Board, Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company, Water Service Providers Association, Water Resources Management Authority, Association of Water Resource Users, National Irrigation Board, World Bank, University of Nairobi, Environment for Development, Athi Water Service Board among others.

During the workshop four main areas were discussed including: global developments on water policy, increasing block tariffs and the relationship with income and water use in Kenya, water sourcing in rural Kenya and water policy direction in Kenya. Funding for water and sanitation has been shrinking globally and water utilities around the world are broke, heavily subsidized and it is increasingly becoming difficult to provide and maintain water services. Water related mortality rates in sub Saharan Africa are on an increasing trend, contrary to other continents.

Increasing block tariffs (IBT) is not unique to Kenya and the subsidy associated with IBT is not pro-poor. Rural population in Kenya has multiple sources of water and is willing to change to safer and healthier sources of water which will reduce the distance of walking to the water source as well as waiting time and conflicts. However, the price of water should be affordable. Water is one of the devolved functions and is a social and economic human right in Kenya. This comes with opportunities and challenges that require sobriety in role playing, service delivery, infrastructure development and resource management. Since the Water Bill (2014) is at the second reading stage in the National Assembly, it is expected to offer policy direction.

The water sector is faced with challenges including low access to clean and safe drinking water, low sewerage coverage, inefficiency of utilities, destruction of water catchment areas, increased competition/

conflicts in natural resource utilization, pollution, poor waste management, and water scarcity, among others. Going forward, these challenges, among others, need to be addressed by building synergies among stakeholders who include regulatory bodies, service providers, researchers, development partners and the communities.

KIPPRA at the 17th Nairobi International Book fair

Once again, KIPPRA was at the 17th edition of the Nairobi International Book Fair. The event whose theme was Catch the Reading Bug was held at the Sarit Centre, Westlands, Nairobi, from 24 to 28 September, 2014.

The book fair was marked by several other events including book march to kick off from Kenya National Library Services (KNLS) headquarters through the central business district to Sarit Centre, the Wahome Mutahi literary award, digital workshop on digital publishing in Africa and beyond, children's activities, book launches, author signings, seminars, and digital writing competition for schools. Also, there was the "Big Debate" where scholars, teachers, publishers and other book lovers brain stormed on the topic The Critic is Dead.

During the book fair, the institute showcased its publications. Members of the public thus had an opportunity to interact with KIPPRA staff and learn more about the institute and its products.

KIPPRA has produced over 400 research papers and client reports covering various policy issues in different sectors of the Kenyan economy, and over 80 policy papers and policy briefs.

KIPPRA Board and Management Attend Training on Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors and Senior Management of KIPPRA attended a one day corporate governance induction course on Sept 5-6, 2014 at Enashipai Lodge, Naivasha. The course focussed on various topics including the concepts, practice and principles of corporate governance; the KIPPRA Act, and Board Charter

Inaugural Meeting of the New KIPPRA Board

The inaugural meeting of the new KIPPRA Board was held on 13th August 2014 at the KIPPRA offices from 8.00am to 1.00pm. The new Board members were appointed on 9th May 2014 for a period of three years.

The members of the Board are: Prof. M. S. Mukras (Chairman) from Maseno University, who is the Chairperson; Henry Rotich, Cabinet Secretary, Treasury; Eng. Peter O. Mangiti, Principal Secretary Planning; Eng. Karanja Kibicho, Principal Secretary Foreign Affairs and International Trade; Dr Hassan G. Roba, National Museums of Kenya; Prof. Stephen Kiptem Mairori, and Prof. Evans Aosa, University of Nairobi; Prof. Michael Chege; Ms Susan Mangeni, Kenya Youth Development Trust; Ms Lena Munuve, Vivo Energy; Ms Emma Mwongeli, National Bank of Kenya; Eng. Prof. Alfred V. Otieno, Moi University; and Prof. Marangu Marete, Office of the Third President, State House.

Special Summit of the International Conference On the Great Lakes Region

The Special Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) on the 'Fight against Youth Unemployment through Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion' took place in Nairobi, Kenya on 24th July 2014.

The Summit was preceded by youth exhibition held at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre (KICC) from 19th to 24th July 2014. KIPPRA was among the exhibitors. The institute showcased its products highlighting its role in youth employment and empowerment. In addition, the institute disseminated some of its products.

Consultative Workshop on the Kenya Economic Report 2014

KIPPRA held the 'Kenya Economic Report 2014 Stakeholders Workshop on July 10, 2014 at Utalii Hotel. The workshop attracted stakeholders from Ministry of Devolution and Planning; Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism; Central Bank of Kenya; and Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat. The stakeholders gave useful observations meant to improve the draft report before it is published.

The Kenya Economic Report is the flagship publication of the Institute. The report, which is produced annually, analyzes Kenya's economic performance for the last year, prospects for the next three years, and benchmarks the performance against comparator and selected countries. The report is produced by KIPPRA in consultation with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, The National Treasury, and Central Bank of Kenya.

Annex

Research and Policy Analysis Outputs

Discussion Papers

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| 1. A fiscal reaction function for Kenya |
| 2. A review of institutional and regulatory environment in the wholesale and retail trade in Kenya |
| 3. Access to formal finance: Constraints for small and medium manufacturing firms in Kenya |
| 4. Alcohol consumption and health care expenditure |
| 5. Analysis of household electricity consumption in Kenya |
| 6. Analysis of price transmission for selected staple food commodities in Kenya |
| 7. Child labour and its determinants in Kenya |
| 8. Demand for healthcare in Kenya: The effect of health insurance |
| 9. Determinants of informal financial use in Kenya |
| 10. Determinants of manufacturing firm's location in Kenyan counties |
| 11. Dietary diversity and child malnutrition in Kenya |
| 12. Diplomacy and exports: The case of Kenya |
| 13. Effects of household food expenditure on child nutritional status in Kenya |
| 14. Effects of mixed traffic on road traffic deaths in Kenya |
| 15. Factors determining consumer fraud reporting in Kenya |
| 16. Health professionals in Kenya: Estimating minimum county requirements |
| 17. Identity and social cohesion in Kenya: Linkages and correlates |
| 18. Import structure and economic growth in Kenya |
| 19. Kenya and the East Africa Monetary Union |
| 20. Poverty growth and inequality decomposition: A household survey analysis |
| 21. Predictors of availability of maternal health medicines in Kenya's health sector |
| 22. Real exchange rate volatility and exports in Kenya: 2005-2011 |
| 23. Stimulating supply of residential housing for low income earners in Kenya |
| 24. Supply response of Kenya's primary exports to price and non-price factors: The case of coffee and tea |
| 25. The effect of infrastructure on foreign direct investment |
| 26. The effect of regional integration on net inward FDI flow in East African countries |
| 27. The role of cash transfers in poverty reduction: Evidence from Kenya |

Working Papers

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| 1. An Input Output Table for Kenya for 2009 and its application to development planning |
| 2. Application of electronic sensors for road networks monitoring in developing countries – case study of Eldoret town in Kenya |
| 3. Scoping paper on Kenyan manufacturing |

Special Papers

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| 1. Analysis of public expenditures in support of food and agriculture in Kenya, 2006-2012. Technical Note series http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4531e.pdf |
| 2. Anti-corruption policy in Kenya |
| 3. Political dimension of trade reforms: Impact on food security in the EAC |
| 4. How Africa can achieve its Agenda 2063 through effective bi-multilateral relationships |
| 5. Memoranda on sessional paper on devolved government |
| 6. Situational analysis of illicit trade in tobacco products in Kenya |

Policy Briefs

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| 1. Implications of GDP rebasing on skills and professional development implications |
| 2. Kenya now a middle income economy but Wanjiku still crying |
| 3. Making youth employment policies work |
| 4. Mitigating road traffic congestions in the Nairobi Metropolitan region |
| 5. Rebased economy and the implications on Kenya's participation in international trade implications |
| 6. Rebased GDP: Rationale and the economic implications |
| 7. Rebased of Kenya's Economy: Contribution of manufacturing sector and the impeding challenges |
| 8. Rebased of Kenya's economy: Factors contributing to agricultural growth implications |
| 9. Wage differentials in the formal sectors: Policy options for Kenya |

Research Client Reports

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| 1. Analysis of public expenditures in support of food and agriculture in Kenya, 2006-2012 |
| 2. Assessing the implications of Economic Partnership Agreements on Kenya |
| 3. Climate change, agricultural production, trade and food security Scoping papers for Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda |
| 4. KIPPRA Youth save initiative Data Compendium |
| 5. County revenue baseline report |
| 6. Enhancing Kenya's export volumes and competitiveness |
| 7. Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) for Kenya – Western, Eastern, Northern, Rift Valley and Coast Counties |
| 8. National Strategy on the Coordination of MSE Sector |
| 9. National Climate Change Policy |
| 10. National Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) for Kenya |
| 11. Procurement capacity building levy |
| 12. Regional assessment of agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security: Inception workshop report |
| 13. US - Africa Relations: Eastern Africa and the Horn |
| 14. Situational analysis of illicit trade in tobacco products in Kenya |
| 15. Status of social cohesion in Kenya, 2013 |
| 16. Tana River Delta Strategic Environmental Assessment report |

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| 17. Youthsave Project: Integrative Case Studies, Year 4 report: Voices of Youth, Parents and stakeholders: Integrative case studies |
| 18. YouthSave Project: SDA 2014 Report |

Other Reports

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| 1. Changes in the nature of demand and output, 2007 -2013. Ad-hoc report to PS, Ministry of Devolution and Planning |
| 2. Feeding Africa's growing population Ed. E. Zedillo, O. Cattaneo, H. Wheeler; in: Africa at a Fork in the Road: Taking Off or Disappointment Once Again? Yale Centre for the Study of Globalization, USA. ISBN 978-0-9779922-1-8 |
| 3. Greening the renewable energy: The case of geothermal electricity generation in Kenya |
| 4. Solar power potential feedback report (Information request from freelance journalist) |
| 5. Towards climate-resilient agriculture in Eastern Africa: The role of climate finance |
| 6. Wind power Report |

Conference Reports

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| 1. Can commercial banks enhance their participation in infrastructure financing in Kenya |
| 2. Capacity building for economic and trade policy analysis and research |
| 3. Climate smart agriculture scoping study validation workshop report |
| 4. How Africa can achieve its Agenda 2063 through effective bi-multilateral relationships |
| 5. Proceedings of the IPCC fifth assessment report outreach activity: What does it mean for Kenya? |
| 6. Registration of property in Kenya: Review of doing business indicator |
| 7. Review of doing business in Kenya: Private sector access to credit |
| 8. Think Tank Exchange 2015, Istanbul- Presented on research quality/modelling |
| 9. US-Africa relations: EAC and the Horn |
| 10. KTMM (Research and development – (Macro Division) |
| 11. KTMM update and policy simulations |
| 12. KIPPRA Policy Monitor |
| 13. July–December 2014 issue |
| 14. January-June 2015 issue |

Journal Articles

Independent research was published in 16 internationally recognized peer referred journals

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| An approach to verify, identify and prioritize IDS Alerts | http://www.sersc.org/journals/IJHIT/vol7_no6_2014/34.pdf |
| An assessment of tourism source markets for Kenya | Published - http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/10548408.2014.956919 |
| Effectiveness of open market operation in monetary policy implementation: The case of Kenya | Manuscript submitted for peer review |

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| Export-led growth hypothesis: Evidence from Kenya | Journal of World Economic Research 2014; 3(4): 37-46 |
| Facilitators and obstacles in youth saving: Perspectives from Ghana and Kenya | |
| Factors impeding political participation and representation of women in Kenya | Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences |
| FDI and growth nexus | www.sciencedomain.org/abstract.php?iid=812&id=20&aid=7417 |
| Fiscal and monetary policy shocks on growth in Kenya | http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/journal/paperinfo.aspx?journalid=17 |
| 4&doi=10.11648/j.jwer.20140306.14 | |
| Impact of Foreign Direct Investment volatility on economic growth in Kenya: EGARCH Analysis | http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/j/eco |
| Impact of services liberalization on cross-border agricultural trade in the East African region | Regional Development Studies, Vol.16,2013 UNCRD |
| Improving the management of IDS alerts | www.sersc.org/journals/IJSIA/vol8_no3_2014/38.pdf |
| Knowledge management enhancement through ICT | International Journal of Digital Libraries and Knowledge Management |
| Lessons for Africa's past | |
| Macroeconomic variables and the Kenyan equity market | http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ber/article/view/6733 |
| The East African Community integration process and economic growth of member countries | Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review Journal, Vol. 30(2):1-17. 2014 |
| The role of informal traditional justice systems in enhancing Kenya's judicial service delivery | International Knowledge Press |
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Capacity Building Outputs

Training Courses

| Name of Training Course | No. of Participants |
|---|---------------------|
| Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP)/Capacity Building for Kenya – Western, Eastern, Northern, Rift Valley and Coast Counties | 294 |
| Impact assessment and evaluation training | 46 |
| Induction training workshop for governance indices team | 15 |
| Investment opportunities in the construction industry - BORAQS | 400 |
| Policy formulation in Kenya | 22 |
| Public policy development: Policy problem, objective, issues and policy interventions. Office of Attorney General and Department of Justice, the EACC, and the Treasury | 26 |
| Public-private sector collaborative initiative on development of anti-illicit trade manual for Kenya | 25 |
| Training of research assistants for the Kenya National Highways Authority project | 8 |
| Training of research assistants for the study on impact of county taxes on trade in Kenya | 58 |
| Training on service delivery indicators project | 31 |

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| Towards technology models for SMEs in Kenya: Common principles and best practices | 40 |
| Training of research assistants for the study on drivers of beef production in Kenya | 11 |
| Training of research assistants on for data entry on the study on county taxes | 12 |
| Training of research assistants on fieldwork on registration of property and access to credit | 19 |
| Training of research assistants for revenue analysis project | 22 |
| Training on public policy to Kenyatta university Economic Association students: Evidence based research, and research methodology | 53 |
| Trainings for KIPPRA Young Professionals on Policy, KTMM, and Econometric Modeling | 12 |
| Training for data entry under the YouthSave impact study | 13 |
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Policy Engagement Outputs

Published Media Articles

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| Amend the Constitution judiciously | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/-/539548/2401990/-/15ko5ilz/-/index.html |
| Apathy among local businesses worrying | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Apathy-among-local-businesses-worrying/-/539548/2368526/-/rnra6w/-/index.html |
| Build modest houses, grow the economy | http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/lifestyle/article/2000162988/build-modest-houses-grow-the-economy |
| Call for youth service is timely | http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2000137133/call-for-youth-service-is-timely |
| Counter-terrorism policy is imperative | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Counter-terrorism-policy-is-imperative/-/539548/2692850/-/jacamgz/-/index.html |
| Digitizing land records is the way to go | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Digitising-land-records-is-the-way-to-go/-/539548/2376536/-/pxodj4z/-/index.html |
| 7Do we really need to hold a referendum? | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Do-we-really-need-to-hold-a-referendum/-/539548/2714396/-/34grfo/-/index.html |
| Entrenched corruption will derail growth | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Entrenched-corruption-will-derail-growth/-/539548/2656998/-/o19g2s/-/index.html |
| Expand middle class to build democracy | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Expand-middle-class-to-build-democracy/-/539548/2385098/-/3cny0fz/-/index.html |

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| Gender-equity principle is inefficient | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Gender-equity-principle-is-inefficient/-/539548/2730354/-/t86qxez/-/index.html |
| High park fees could further erode tourism gains | Published; Location / link? |
| Honour late don by nurturing his ideas | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Honour-late-don-by-nurturing-his-ideas/-/539548/2762872/-/4yru53z/-/index.html |
| Kenya needs major economic policy shift | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/-/539548/2409366/-/15kipqgz/-/index.html |
| Kimenyi pursued the American dream without betraying his optimism on the promise of Africa | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Kimenyi-pursued-the-American-dream/-/539444/2757258/-/ph6r3fz/-/index.html |
| Let consumers decide what mobile money services they prefer | http://www.nation.co.ke/oped/Opinion/Let-consumers-decide-what-mobile-money-services-they-prefer/-/440808/2516166/-/fb76fi/-/index.html |
| Let markets determine private land size | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Let-market-determine-private-land-size/-/539548/2737830/-/dyjeu4/-/index.html |
| Lubricate the economic engine with more credit | http://www.nation.co.ke/oped/Opinion/Lubricate-the-economic-engine-with-more-credit/-/440808/2399178/-/uouwwfz/-/index.html |
| Much will be expected for new CBK Governor | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Much-will-be-expected-of-new-CBK-governor/-/539548/2634476/-/eltkge/-/index.html |
| NLC should change tactics on land | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/National-Land-Commission-should-change-tactics-on-land/-/539548/2510700/-/10vc76a/-/index.html |
| Obama's ancestral homeland in Kenya had lots of hope, but got little change | The Washington Post |
| Our democracy is still work in progress | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Our-democracy-is-still-work-in-progress/-/539548/2745972/-/item/0/-/pypig7/-/index.html |
| Project delays are hurting development | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Project-delays-are-hurting-development/-/539548/2470474/-/yx6qa0/-/index.html |
| Rebasing measures size of national pie | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Rebasing-measures-size-of-national-pie/-/539548/2486408/-/a5j4jgz/-/index.html |
| ancity of title deeds must be restored | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/-/539548/2707042/-/13xbyktz/-/index.html |

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| Senators' higher pay bid not justifiable | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Senators-higher-pay-bid-not-justifiable/-/539548/2447156/-/m172kc/-/index.html |
| Should Kenyan courts have the final say in impeachment proceedings? | The Sun Weekly, 14th-20th December 2015; http://www.academia.edu/12620992/Should_Kenyan_Courts_have_the_final_say_in_impeachment_proceedings |
| The youth key to Kenya's future growth plans | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Youth-key-to-Kenya-s-future-plans/-/539548/2502942/-/cksuxgz/-/index.html |
| Titles key to encouraging land investment | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Titles-key-to-encouraging-land-investment/-/539548/2439006/-/mp0pwo/-/index.html |
| Vague laws will hamper fight to end medicinal counterfeits | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Vague-laws-will-hamper-fight-to-end-medicinal-counterfeits/-/539548/2452376/-/1o0dc6z/-/index.html |
| We all need to cooperate to enhance security | Daily Nation, Published on 31st December 2014: http://mobile.nation.co.ke/blogs/Security-Police-Citizens-Crime/-/1949942/2573630/-/format/xhtml/-/4lxsf6/-/index.html |
| We have a moral duty to tackle insecurity | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/We-have-a-moral-duty-to-tackle-insecurity/-/539548/2542478/-/12q85haz/-/index.html |
| We must address past land injustices | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/We-must-address-past-land-injustices/-/539548/2393524/-/agcexl/-/index.html |
| We must address youth unemployment | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/We-must-address-youth-unemployment/-/539548/2374002/-/92un4dz/-/index.html |
| Why CBK needs board chair, governor | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/-Why-CBK-needs-board-chair-governor/-/539548/2700222/-/10p5htcz/-/index.html |
| Why healing process must start at home | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Healing-process-must-start-at-home/-/539548/2478388/-/123ojk0z/-/index.html |
| Why Kenya's oil and minerals sector is crying out for a transparency plan | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Kenya-oil-and-minerals-sector-crying-out-for-a-transparency-plan/-/539548/2470180/-/ti4mdlz/-/index.html |
| Why Kwale locals are not reaping from titanium, | http://www.the-star.co.ke/news/why-kwale-locals-are-not-reaping-titanium |

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| Why our economic future remains bright | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Why-our-economic-future-remains-bright/-/539548/2722488/-/12v1er/-/index.html |
| Why prudent legislation offers Kenya best chance to avoid Africa's black gold curse in oil and gas sector | Link unavailable |
| Why we must prioritize the MSE sector | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Why-we-must-prioritise-the-MSE-sector/-/539548/2664540/-/wnh5hmz/-/index.html |
| Why we need local content policy now | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Why-we-need-local-content-policy-now/-/539548/2754394/-/11i62w/-/index.html |
| Will new sovereign wealth fund rules guard against rent seeking and opacity | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/Will-new-sovereign-wealth-fund-rules-guard-against-rent-seeking/-/539548/2445976/-/69i84o/-/index.html |
| Withdrawal of Uhuru charges was inevitable | http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/Opinion-and-Analysis/-/539548/2550320/-/14xjjiez/-/index.html |
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Blogs

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| What adds value in referendum debate | KIPPRA Blog. http://www.kippira.org/Blog/Entry/what-adds-value-to-the-referendum-debate.html |
| Should Kenyan courts have the final say in impeachment proceedings? | KIPPRA Blog |
| http://www.kippira.org/Blog/Entry/should-kenyan-courts-have-the-final-word-in-impeachment-proceedings.html | |
| Rebasing GDP: Why is it done and economic implications: An analogy | |
| Social cohesion press release | 8th December, 2014 |
| New tourism business models can help mitigate terrorism effects | www.kippira.org |
| Transparency: A necessity for efficient management of Kenya's extractive sector | http://ices.or.ke/transparency-a-necessity-for-efficient-management-of-kenyas-extractive-sector/ |
| Kenya's sovereign wealth fund: Could this be a solution to agency problems? | http://ices.or.ke/kenyas-sovereign-wealth-fund-could-this-be-a-solution-to-agency-problems/ |
| Solutions to inter-county water wrangles | http://www.kippira.org/Blog/Entry/solution-to-intercounty-water-wrangles.html |
| Kenya must do more to benefit from EU trade agreement | www.kippira.org |
| Policy Monitor Articles | |

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| Kenya Economic Outlook | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, January–June 2015 |
| Supremacy wars and conflict of interest among government institutions perpetrate corruption | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, January–June 2015 |
| Policy coherence crucial for success of the agricultural sector | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, January–June 2015 |
| Can we tame the rising cost of living in Kenya? | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, January–June 2015 |
| The undiscovered gold in Omena | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, January–June 2015 |
| Kenya Economic outlook | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, July–December 2014 |
| Obstacles in Kenya's quest for industrialization | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, July–December 2014 |
| The challenge of insecurity in Kenya | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, July–December 2014 |
| Devolving security to the counties: Lessons from the prisoner's dilemma | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, July–December 2014 |
| How to beat cyber criminals | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, July–December 2014 |
| Think small first: A market access strategy for small enterprises | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, July–December 2014 |
| Prospects of public diplomacy in realizing Kenya's interests | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, July–December 2014 |
| Corruption a serious threat to devolution | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, July–December 2014 |
| Bangla-Pesa: Should Kenya adopt complimentary currencies? | KIPPRA Policy Monitor, July–December 2014 |
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Roundtables

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| 1. 2015 PEP annual conference: Unlocking Africa's growth for productive employment and poverty reduction – a dialogue on the research evidence and policy options |
| 2. Afrobarometer round 6 Survey stakeholder consultations |
| 3. Anti Money Laundering roundtables |
| 4. ARIPO national roving seminar on making better use of intellectual property for business competitiveness and development in Africa: Protection and promotion of copyright and related rights |
| 5. Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) NGO/Community Partnership Assessment |
| 6. Banking the Youth Financial Sector Deepening |
| 7. Capacity needs assessment and project document preparation, with team from Public Service Transformation Department |
| 8. Centre for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)/KIPPRA meeting |
| 9. Chatham House Second Annual London Conference |

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| 10. Collaborative initiative on the development of anti-illicit trade manual for Kenya |
| 11. Collaborative workshop to examine the regional and country-specific impacts of large natural resource development, evaluating alternative economic policies and assessing various approaches to utilizing the resource revenues |
| 12. Consultation meeting on Structural Transformation in African Agriculture and Rural Spaces (STAARS) |
| 13. Consultative meeting on the national sustainable consumption and production Programme |
| 14. Consultative meeting with EU Delegation (Infrastructure Section – KeNHA R&D strategy |
| 15. Consultative meeting with JICA - Infrastructure Section – KeNHA R&D strategy |
| 16. Consultative meeting with SNV – Knowledge management partnership |
| 17. Consultative meeting with World Bank team – KeNHA R&D strategy |
| 18. County industrial and economic development analysis with the World Bank |
| 19. County revenue analysis project - SSD/Macro/Office of Controller of Budget |
| 20. County revenue analysis roundtables (all 47 counties) |
| 21. DANIDA-KIPPRA appraisal meeting on Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan |
| 22. Delivering cash to the extremely poor |
| 23. Dialogue on alternative financing options for EAC |
| 24. Discussion on joint research on county taxes – KIPPRA/KAM |
| 25. Discussion with ECA Executive Secretary for the Africa Research collaboration facility |
| 26. Discussion with Renaissance Capital |
| 27. Discussion with The Executive Secretary of the African Capacity Building Foundation |
| 28. Drivers of beef production in Kenya |
| 29. Due diligence meeting on debt management |
| 30. ECA 2nd Think Tank Summit |
| 31. Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the East African Community and the European Union |
| 32. EfD Kenya Research Day - KIPPRA/UoN /EfD |
| 33. Environmental fiscal relations department – budget economic and fiscal affairs |
| 34. Evaluation of the national land commission performance and discussion of national engagement strategy for implementation of land reforms in Kenya |
| 35. Evidence synthesis on the impact of extractives on political settlements and conflicts in east Africa – Inception Report |
| 36. Experts roundtable meeting on African report on child wellbeing |
| 37. Exploring Kenya media policy landscape, 1963-2013 – convened by Media Research Centre |
| 38. Exploring partnership on policy work with GALVmed |
| 39. Feedback workshop on AU Agenda 2063 Capacity Needs Assessment Study |
| 40. Fiscal implications of extractive industry in Kenya |
| 41. Forum for economic dialogue on 17th Economic Update |
| 42. Geothermal Development Company (GDC) Gender and Disability Committee |
| 43. GGDA project FGD; 17/2/2015 at KIPPRA |
| 44. Global fund and Eco bank economic research team |

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| 45. Great talks roundtable with leading industry and financial opinion leaders, organized by Old Mutual |
| 46. Green economy Strategy and Implementation Plan roundtables in Nairobi |
| 47. Green growth diagnostics for Africa roundtables with Kenya Meteorological Department, Kenya Power Company, Kenya Tea Development Authority, and also with Strathmore Energy Research Centre, among others |
| 48. IATC meetings |
| 49. ICT in Education |
| 50. ILO impact evaluation on women entrepreneurship |
| 51. IMF Africa Regional Economic Outlook |
| 52. IMF mission to Kenya on fiscal transparency evaluation |
| 53. Impact assessment Study (YouthSave) roundtables |
| 54. Impact of counterterrorism policies on politics in Somalia |
| 55. Impact of county taxes on businesses, various roundtables in Kenya |
| 56. Interview on business impact on socio-economic factors |
| 57. IPE Global universal health survey |
| 58. Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) Evaluation 2014 for Kenya |
| 59. KAPSARARC East Africa workshop on local content |
| 60. Kenya Association of Manufacturers discussion on reducing costs of implementing the devolved system. |
| 61. Kenya Diaspora networking convention |
| 62. Kenya Renewable Energy Association Annual General Meeting |
| 63. Kenya: Developing local economies |
| 64. KIPPRA brainstorm on leveraging Google products |
| 65. KIPPRA/UQ/CSRM Roundtable |
| 66. KIPPRA-JICA roundtable to discuss Kenya's medium term prospects and macroeconomic management |
| 67. Land community benefit in large scale land acquisition for investment in Kenya |
| 68. Land reforms, smallholder farming and food security in Eastern Africa |
| 69. Launch of the AfroBarometer's survey findings on corruption in Kenya |
| 70. Launch of the capital markets master plan 2014-2023 |
| 71. Launch of the economic report on Africa 2015-Industrializing through trade, KIPPRA/UNECA |
| 72. Launch of the FAO Kenya Country Programming Framework |
| 73. Launch of the Kenya Country Report: ACET Value Chain Studies |
| 74. Launch of the road safety initiative –“Save 100 lives a month” |
| 75. Macroeconomic model (MACMOD) for Kenya |
| 76. MAFAP roundtable - 2nd June 2015 – Policy constraints identified by MAFAP Analysis |
| 77. Manufacturing sector research and dissemination partnership |
| 78. Meeting on child labour and the US child labour report for 2015 |
| 79. Meeting with delegation from Islamic Republic of Pakistan |
| 80. Meeting with French Development Agency (AFD) |
| 81. Meeting with ILO team on policy influence plan (PIP) on youth entrepreneurship |

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| 82. Meeting with JICA |
| 83. Meeting with MFA- Pakistan delegation |
| 84. Meeting with Parliamentary Committee on Integration |
| 85. Meeting with various stakeholders - Poverty Eradication Commission |
| 86. Meeting with World Bank roundtable on Macroeconomic Model (MACMOD) for Kenya |
| 87. Micro and Small Enterprise Authority (MSEA)/KIPPRA |
| 88. MOU signing between KIPPR and OCOB – County Revenue analysis project |
| 89. National Stakeholders Consultative Forum on Land Reforms |
| 90. NGO coordination board and KIPPRA on possible partnership and collaboration |
| 91. Panel discussion-implication of oil fluctuations on Kenya's emerging oil industry |
| 92. Participation as a panellist during Think Tank Initiative Exchange 2015 |
| 93. PEP high level policy forum |
| 94. Political Transformation for Development Financing |
| 95. Potential partnerships between United States International University (USIU) and KIPPRA |
| 96. Proposed revenue analysis project – OCOB & KIPPRA |
| 97. Public policy process training, research instrument/data – NGO Board – 16/3/2015 |
| 98. Regional assessment of agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security: Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda |
| 99. Reproductive health education in schools – KIPRPA/APHRC |
| 100. Review of KIPPRA bill |
| 101. Round table meeting on capital market 2015-16 policy proposals to the National Treasury |
| 102. Roundtable discussion with Haki Jamii and KIPPRA |
| 103. Roundtable for baseline study on national values |
| 104. Roundtable meeting on strategic partnerships in research with international Institute for Legislative Affairs |
| 105. Roundtable on the effects of county levies and charges on the businesses |
| 106. Roundtable on the launch and implementation of the enforcement manual to combat illicit trade |
| 107. Roundtable policy dialogue with Dr Mohammed Amin Adam from African Centre of Energy in Ghana |
| 108. Roundtable with IIF - David Hedley and KIPPRA team |
| 109. Save the Children's National Partner meeting |
| 110. Second roundtable forum on enhancing coordination on poverty eradication strategies |
| 111. Social Innovation Exchange (SIX) event – What makes a city a 'hub' for innovation? Learning from Nairobi |
| 112. Standard and Poor annual review mission team |
| 113. Strategic planning meeting between US Embassy and KIPPRA |
| 114. Strategy and planning meeting for the Kenya Renewable Energy Association |
| 115. Sub-national open budget survey draft Report Peer Review at IEA-Kenya |
| 116. Taxation of government ministries, county governments and parastatals |
| 117. Technical and financial evaluation meeting for the CTA Youth Call for Proposals |
| 118. The Kenya Climate Change Science, Technology and Policy |

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| 119. | UNDESA – KIPPRA Meeting; |
| 120. | UNECA EAC Project roundtables |
| 121. | Visit to KIPPRA by the Centre Economics and Management Studies (CEEG), Faculty of Economics (fe), University Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique |
| 122. | World Bank/KIPPRA roundtable on macroeconomic model |
| 123. | World Bank 17th Kenya Economic Roundtable |
| 124. | World Bank Kenya Urbanization Review (KUR) Project - Analysis on County Competitiveness |
| 125. | YouthSave Project roundtables, various |

Participation in Policy Working Groups and Taskforces

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| 1. | Coherent regional integration strategy |
| 2. | CRA revision of revenue allocation formulae |
| 3. | Demographic dividend technical working group |
| 4. | Diaspora and labour policy framework |
| 5. | ECDE technical team |
| 6. | Immigration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) Technical Working Group |
| 7. | Inter-Agency Statistics Committee (IASC) |
| 8. | Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC) |
| 9. | Inter-ministerial technical committee on devolution policy |
| 10. | Inter-ministerial committee on the ASAL policy |
| 11. | Inter-ministerial taskforce on sustainable financing mechanisms for the EAC |
| 12. | Macroeconomic Working Group |
| 13. | National committee on trade and services |
| 14. | National Committee on trade facilitation |
| 15. | National committee on trade negotiations (WTO) |
| 16. | National Youth Programme Impact Assessment |
| 17. | Natural products industry investment and financing model |
| 18. | NIMES task forces |
| 19. | Planning Working Group (PWG) for the Establishment of the National Research Fund |
| 20. | Review of matters relating to administration of foreign employment and management of labour migration |
| 21. | T21 |
| 22. | Tana Delta SEA/LUP technical team |
| 23. | Taskforce on poverty |
| 24. | Taskforce on secondary education fees in Kenya |
| 25. | Taskforce on the development of the Kenya HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework (KASF) |
| 26. | Taskforce to develop a National Climate Policy and Bill |
| 27. | Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on development of national award policy |
| 28. | Technical assistance to the taskforce on the agricultural policy |

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| 29. Technical committee on anti-corruption policy |
| 30. Technical working Group on buy Kenya build Kenya policy |
| 31. Technical working group on enforcement manual to combat illicit trade |
| 32. Technical working group on secondary education programme implementation |
| 33. Technical working group to review CRA first generation revenue sharing formula |
| 34. Tourism recovery Task Force |
| 35. Tourism working committee on annual tourism report 2015 |
| 36. Tourism Working Group (TWG) |
| |

Conferences

| |
|---|
| 1. 15th Strathmore University ICT conference |
| 2. AERC senior policy seminar XVII: Agriculture in Africa's transformation: The role of smallholder Farmers |
| 3. Africa Sustainable Transport Forum (ASTF): First ministerial and experts conference |
| 4. Australian Awards Africa conference |
| 5. Water sector governance, devolution and decentralization conference |
| 6. Conference on environmental management and coordination (Amendment) Bill, 2004, |
| 7. Conference on ECDE in Kenya |
| 8. Consultative meeting with JICA on infrastructure |
| 9. Consultative Meeting with EU delegation on infrastructure |
| 10. East Africa Education Conference (EAEC) 2015 –Educate for Future |
| 11. Enhancing mutual understanding and cooperation through the law of the sea convention |
| 12. Expert meeting on the African report on child wellbeing |
| 13. Fourth annual conference on climate change development in Africa – Africa can feed Africa Now; Translating climate change into Action (CCDA-IV) |
| 14. IGAD economic conference |
| 15. International energy Conference |
| 16. International symposium on integrated modeling of urban systems |
| 17. Redesigning Kenya's health system in the context of devolution |
| 18. REPOA annual research workshop on harnessing natural resources for socioeconomic transformation |
| 19. Review of recommended sector policy actions to accelerate progress towards a demographic dividend in Kenya |
| 20. The 2014 Global Findexb Data: Financial inclusion in Kenya |
| 21. The 8th special summit of the international conference on the Great Lakes region (ICGLR) on youth employment and labour |
| 22. The extractive sector analysis and policy engagement conference |
| 23. The KEMI national conference 2015: Financing education in the 21st century |
| 24. Thirty Eighth Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 38) |
| 25. TTI Exchange 2015 |

Workshops

| |
|---|
| 1. National Treasury forum to solicit public views on the Governance, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) MTEP budget report for the period 2015/16 – 2017/18. |
| 2. Ministry of Devolution and Planning/World Bank stakeholders critique and validation of the draft public participation guidelines |
| 3. Ministry of Devolution and Planning/World Bank sensitization workshop on the devolution policy paper |
| 4. Validation workshop for a Legislative Guide for National and County Governments |
| 5. Launch of book on Leadership: Lessons from Africa's Past |
| 6. Workshops on anti-corruption Policy |
| 7. Workshop on health financing, service delivery and health outcomes in Kenya |
| 8. Dissemination workshop on the demographic dividend for Kenya |
| 9. Launch of the demographic dividend opportunities for Kenya |
| 10. Social cohesion index validation and dissemination workshops, in various counties |
| 11. Centre for Education Innovations (CEI) Skills Thematic Forum |
| 12. Review and finalization of the youth empowerment strategy |
| 13. National demographic dividend workshop analysis |
| 14. NCIC Commissioners and Senior Management Workshop |
| 15. Launch of the Kenya public expenditure review policy notes |
| 16. Launch of the AACES Annual report 2013-2014 |
| 17. Study findings on implications of Kenya becoming a lower middle income country and what this implies for HIV/AIDS response in Kenya |
| 18. Taxation and human rights as an important agenda for Kenya's future: Informing sound policies |
| 19. T21 modeling workshop |
| 20. KAPSARC modeling Workshop (KTMM presentation) |
| 21. International Tax Justice Academy on Financing Development in Africa |
| 22. Fiscal space, public finance management and health financing |
| 23. Public debt, fiscal policy and forward looking monetary policy in Kenya |
| 24. Enhancing analytical capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa using data from the World bank Services Delivery Indicators |
| 25. Workshop for a core team on changing course in global agriculture |
| 26. Validation workshop for National Climate Change Policy Framework |
| 27. Kenya green economy strategy and implementation plan (GESIP) consultative workshop, in various counties |
| 28. Extractive sector analysis and policy engagement conference |
| 29. Climate smart agriculture scoping study validation workshop |
| 30. Valorization of Kenyan food culture through geographical Indicators |
| 31. National multi-stakeholders policy analysis workshop |
| 32. Research for innovations in gender equality to promote household food security |
| 33. Workshop on wood fuel supply and demand in Kenya (WISDOM Kenya) |
| 34. Are skills really the problem? Taking a systems approach to youth unemployment in Kenya |

| |
|--|
| 35. Assessing the impact of climate change; agricultural trade and food security in the east Africa community (EAC) |
| 36. Consultative meeting on gender responsive coal mining in Kitui |
| 37. Panel discussion on “How the extractives industry can transform Kenya’s economy |
| 38. Dissemination workshop on situational analysis of illicit trade in tobacco products in Kenya |
| 39. Workshop to review CRA revenue sharing formula |
| 40. Stakeholder workshop on Buy Kenya Build Kenya draft policy |
| 41. UNCTAD high-level capacity building workshop: Policy coherence for local pharmaceutical production and access to medicines in Kenya |
| 42. Workshop for the development of a strategy for establishment of the national physical science research laboratory |
| 43. Launch of the Agent Network Accelerator (ANA) Survey 2014 results |
| 44. Registration of property in Kenya: Review of Doing Business Indicator |
| 45. Review of Doing Business in Kenya: Private sector access to credit |
| 46. Validation workshop for the Nairobi Integrated Urban Development Master Plan (NIUPLAN) |
| 47. East Africa natural resource discoveries and the dynamics of economic development dynamics of resource driven growth in East Africa |
| 48. Renewable energy technical seminar |
| 49. Technical workshop to validate the Draft National Spatial Plan (NSP) |
| 50. Validation workshop on the position paper on US-Africa relations |
| 51. Workshop on capacity building for economic and trade policy analysis and research project (ACBF-COMESA) |
| 52. Trade facilitation needs assessment validation workshop – Africa Union Commission |
| 53. National training workshop on climate change, food security and trade |
| 54. UNECA/KIPPRA regional workshop on harmonizing the methodological framework targeting the nexus of climate change, agricultural trade and food security in EAC and ECOWAS |
| 55. Regional integration strategy and sessional paper for Kenya |
| 56. Inter-ministerial technical committee on regional integration strategy |
| 57. Kenya Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Project (CAADP) workshop |
| 58. National Trade Negotiating Committee Retreat on WTO trade negotiations |
| 59. Successful African Firms and Institutional Change (SAFIC) stakeholders meeting |
| 60. Kenya national stakeholders’ urban workshop – IDS (UoN) and Centre for Urban Research & Innovations |
| 61. National workshop to review the schedules of commitments on Trade in Services under the EAC common market protocol for Kenya |
| 62. Africa’s core interests: How to make Africa’s dream come true – 4th IREN ThinkTank Forum |
| 63. Launch of the EAC-UNIDO Industrial Policy Capacity building program (EAC-IP CBA) |
| 64. Workshop on corruption and public procurement systems: The case of infrastructure sector in Africa |
| 65. Sub-Saharan’s trade integration in the global economy – Process and way forward |
| 66. Competition policy symposium |
| 67. Validation of sessional paper on devolved government |
| 68. Water policy day |

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|---|
| 69. Anti-counterfeit Act Review Forum |
| 70. YouthSave multi-stakeholder workshop |
| 71. Health and devolution conference |
| 72. Agri-Profocus Kenya Network Day 2014 |
| 73. African statistics day 2014 |
| 74. Trade in services stakeholders meetings |
| 75. ASALs report validation workshop |
| 76. ASDSP Mid-Term Review Workshop - 15th December, 2014 |
| 77. Workshop on Innovation in Kenya - 12th February 2015 |
| 78. Dissemination of social budgeting review report - 27th February 2015 |
| 79. Environment for Development (EfD) Research Day - 26th February, 2015; Nairobi |
| 80. Green Growth Diagnostics for Africa; 11-13/2/2015; Pan Afric Hotel, Nairobi |
| 81. Research Day – Water and Sanitation Policy Agenda, EfD; 26/2/2015 |
| 82. ILO stakeholder analysis in Kenya - 10th march 2015 |
| 83. YouthSave project - 17th – 19th March, 2015 - Sheraton Center Hotel, Toronto Canada |
| 84. University- led extension and community engagement - 24TH March 2015 |
| 85. Launch of 2012/2013 Kenya National Housing Survey; 16/3/2015; Crowne Plaza Hotel, Nairobi |
| 86. Kenya National Committee on Trade Facilitation - 20th-21st, May 2015, Hilton Hotel, Nairobi |
| 87. Post-Budget Analysis Forum - 12th June 2015 |
| 88. Oil & Energy Services: Local Content Convention - 17th June 2015 |
| 89. Social Cohesion Index Study Technical Validation Workshop – 10/11/2014; Best-Western Hotel, Nairobi |
| 90. Meeting of experts on Trade in Services - 1st and 2nd December 2014 |

Other Meetings

| |
|--|
| 1. Partnerships; New Frontiers for KIPPRA |
| 2. Consultative workshop on KER 2014 |
| 3. National Consultative forum for Land reforms |
| 4. Forum to discuss findings of recent research on “Tangled ties: Al-Shabaab and the changing politics of violence in Kenya.”; 20/11/2014; IDS-Sussex at the British Institute in East Africa, Nairobi |
| 5. Workshop on health financing, service delivery and health outcomes in Kenya - 11th September 2014 |
| 6. World Population Day - 11th July, 2014 |
| 7. PPOA Presentation to PPOA Board – Implementation of the Procurement Capacity Building levy; 17/9/2014 |
| 8. MTEF 2015/16 – 2017/18 Sector hearing |
| 9. MTEF II 2015/16 – 2017/18 Sector hearing |
| 10. T21 model meeting – 15th January 015 |
| 11. Energy Regulatory Regime in Kenya: Impact of Fuel Pricing Regulations on Consumers; 20/3/2015, Sarova Stanley Hotel, Nairobi |

| |
|--|
| 12. Formal Testimony to Parliament or Government Agencies |
| 13. Demographic dividend opportunities for Kenya and Health budget analysis - 21/7/2014 |
| 14. Presentation of FDSE cabinet Memo - 6th November, 2014 |
| 15. Presentation of the Secondary education taskforce Report to the President - 29th October 2014 |
| 16. Public hearing/receipt of memoranda on the Climate Change bill, 2015 - 29th April, 2015 |
| 17. Anti-Counterfeit Act. 2008 review proposals - 18th December 2014 |
| 18. A Memo to the Parliamentary Committee on Regional Integration; 15/8/2015 |
| 19. Comments for the International Trade Policy draft - 18th June 2015 |
| 20. Targeted meeting with Policy Makers |
| 21. Meeting with PS on World Economic Report |
| 22. A meeting with Parliamentary Committee on Integration - ratify the EAC monetary protocol; 12/8/2014 |
| 23. Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Department-Budget Economic and Fiscal Affairs – KIP-PRA/Ministry of Planning and Devolution - 11th May 2015 |

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The Auditor General will continue as the auditor as per section 12 of the Public Audit Act. The Auditor General appointed PKF in 2013 for a period of 2 years to carry out the audit on their behalf as per section 39 of the Public Audit Act.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

D. Shinga

AG. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NAIROBI

September 2015

XI STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the State Corporations Act, require the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of the Institute, which give true and fair view of the state of affairs and the operating results of the institute for the year ended 30 June 2015. The Directors are also required to ensure that the Institute keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Institute. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Institute.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Institute's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute for and as at the end of the financial year ended on 30 June 2015. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the entity; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors accept responsibility for the Institute's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act and the State Corporations Act. The Directors are of the opinion that the Institute's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of entity's transactions during the financial year ended 30 June 2015, and of the Institute's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the entity, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Institute's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Institute will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approved by the board of directors on 28th September 2015 and signed on its behalf by:



DIRECTOR



DIRECTOR

XII: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

| | Notes | 2015 Shs'000' | 2014 Shs'000' |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Revenue from non-exchange transactions | | | |
| Transfers from government – gifts and services-in-kind | 3 | 308,544 | 293,979 |
| Revenue from exchange transactions | | | |
| Rendering of services | 4 | 36,131 | 62,089 |
| Finance income – external investments | 5 | 28,082 | 23,115 |
| Other income | 6 | 2,457 | 1,941 |
| | | 66,670 | 87,145 |
| Total revenue | | 375,214 | 381,124 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Employee costs | 7 | (181,989) | (186,686) |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 8 | (8,260) | (8,967) |
| Repairs and maintenance | 9 | (2,206) | (3,244) |
| General expenses | 10 | (115,971) | (125,609) |
| Total expenses | | (308,426) | (324,506) |
| Other gains | | | |
| Gain on foreign exchange transactions | | 4,012 | 566 |
| Net surplus for the year | | 70,800 | 57,184 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 70,800 | 57,184 |

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The Institute's financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

 hainga

DIRECTOR



DIRECTOR

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-20-342330
Fax: +254-20-311482
E-mail: oag@oagkenya.go.ke
Website: www.kenao.go.ke



P.O. Box 30084-00100
NAIROBI

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis set out on pages 1 to 23, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, and the statement of financial performance, statement of change in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 14 of the Public Audit Act, 2003. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of the Public Audit Act, 2003.

Auditor-General's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit and report in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 (2) of the Public Audit Act, 2003 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229 (7) of the Constitution. The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Those standards require compliance with ethical requirements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the

Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis – Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Promoting Accountability in the Public Sector

auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Property and Equipment

The institute on 10 December 2010 was allocated land reference number 22380/30 at Kabete in Nairobi Area containing by measurement two decimal five seven nought (2.570) hectares whose value has not been incorporated in this financial statements. It is noted that the current valuation has not yet been carried out on the undeveloped land and hence not possible to quantify the overall impairment that should be incorporated in this financial statements.

Qualified Opinion

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) as at 30 June 2015 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis Act, 2006.

Emphasis of Matter


I draw attention to accounting policy under note XVIII(1) with reference to financial liabilities (taxation) which states that no provision for taxation has been recognised in the financial statements as the directors are of the opinion that the Institute is exempt from taxation. However, such exemption has not been formally gazetted as required under the KIPPRA Act. My opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As required by the KIPPRA Act, 2006 and Public Audit Act, I report, based on my audit, that:

Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis – Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

- i. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of my audit;
- ii. In my opinion proper books and other records of account of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities have been kept by the Institute;
- iii. The Institute's statement of financial position and statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account;
- iv. Due provisions have been made for repayment of all money borrowed by the Institute; and
- v. Adequate amounts have been set aside for depreciation and renewal of the assets of the Institute.



FCPA Edward R. O. Ouko, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

13 May 2016

XIII: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

| | | As at 30 June | |
|---|-------|----------------|----------------|
| | Notes | 2015 | 2014 |
| | | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 11 | 226,327 | 200,992 |
| Receivables from exchange transactions | 12 | 13,057 | 14,733 |
| Investments in treasury bills | 13 | 328,715 | 280,544 |
| EFD-Kenya Account | 14 | 16,369 | 29,348 |
| | | <u>584,468</u> | <u>525,617</u> |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property and equipment | 15 | 13,708 | 19,775 |
| Intangible assets | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Retirement benefit obligations | 17 | 23,350 | 19,190 |
| | | <u>37,058</u> | <u>38,966</u> |
| Total assets | | 621,526 | 564,583 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade and other payables from exchange transactions | 18 | 4,446 | 5,246 |
| Deferred income | 19 | 247,559 | 236,071 |
| Payable to gratuity fund | 20 | 0 | 14,189 |
| EFD-Kenya Account | 14 | 16,369 | 29,348 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 21 | 4,735 | 6,272 |
| | | <u>273,109</u> | <u>291,126</u> |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Retirement benefit obligations | 17 | 23,350 | 19,190 |
| Total liabilities | | 296,459 | 310,316 |
| Net assets | | 325,067 | 254,267 |
| Accumulated funds | | <u>325,067</u> | <u>254,267</u> |
| | | 325,067 | 254,267 |

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The Institute's financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2015 and signed on its behalf by:


DIRECTOR


DIRECTOR


XIV: STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

| | Accumulated funds | Total |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| Year ended 30 June 2014 | | |
| At start of year | 197,083 | 197,083 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 57,184 | 57,184 |
| At end of year | <u>254,267</u> | <u>254,267</u> |
| Year ended 30 June 2015 | | |
| At start of year | 254,267 | 254,267 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 70,800 | 70,800 |
| At end of year | <u>325,067</u> | <u>325,067</u> |

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The Institute's financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2015 and signed on its behalf by:



DIRECTOR

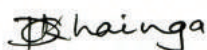


DIRECTOR

XV: STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| | | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-------|----------------|------------------|
| | Notes | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| Operating activities | | | |
| Receipts | | | |
| Government grants | | 252,406 | 265,724 |
| Development partners grants | | 67,626 | 37,676 |
| Rendering of services | | 36,131 | 78,529 |
| Finance income | | 28,052 | 23,115 |
| Other income | | 2,457 | 1,941 |
| | | <u>386,672</u> | <u>406,985</u> |
| Payments | | | |
| Compensation of employees | | 183,461 | 180,590 |
| Goods and services | | 101,016 | 101,152 |
| Rent paid | | 17,161 | 18,852 |
| | | <u>301,638</u> | <u>300,594</u> |
| Net cash from operating activities | | <u>85,034</u> | <u>106,391</u> |
| Investing activities | | | |
| Cash paid for purchase of property and equipment | 15 | (2,193) | (17,939) |
| Net movement in financial assets maturing after 91 days | | 52,580 | (88,319) |
| Interest received | | <u>1,211</u> | <u>1,069</u> |
| Net cash (used in) investing activities | | <u>51,598</u> | <u>(105,189)</u> |
| Increase in cash and cash equivalents | | <u>136,632</u> | <u>1,202</u> |
| Movement in cash and cash equivalents | | | |
| At start of year | | 318,619 | 316,851 |
| Increase | | 136,632 | 1,202 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes | | 4,012 | 566 |
| At end of year | 11 | <u>459,263</u> | <u>318,619</u> |

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The Institute's financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

 hainga

DIRECTOR



DIRECTOR

XVI: STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

| | Original budget | Adjustment | Final budget | Actual on comparable basis | Performance difference |
|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2014-2015 | 2014-2015 | 2014-2015 | 2014-2015 | 2014-2015 |
| Revenue | Shs '000' | Shs '000' | Shs '000' | Shs '000' | Shs '000' |
| Think Tank Initiative (TTI) | 30,000 | - | 30,000 | 40,284 | (10,284) |
| African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) | 30,000 | 36,000 | 66,000 | 27,342 | 38,658 |
| GoK Grant and Subsidies | 400,000 | (147,775) | 252,225 | 240,918 | 11,307 |
| Rendering Service | - | - | - | 36,131 | (36,131) |
| Spending from Retained Earnings | 40,000 | (8,225) | 31,775 | - | 31,775 |
| Finance Income | - | - | - | 28,082 | (28,082) |
| Total Income | 500,000 | (120,000) | 380,000 | 372,757 | 7,243 |
| Expenses | | | | | |
| Operating Costs | | | | | |
| Compensation of Employees | 221,000 | (20,000) | 201,000 | 181,989 | 19,011 |
| Goods and Services | 240,500 | (96,000) | 144,500 | 101,110 | 43,390 |
| Finance Costs | 500 | - | 500 | 362 | 138 |
| Rent Paid | 22,000 | (4,000) | 18,000 | 17,161 | 839 |
| Other Payments (Capital & Development) | 16,000 | - | 16,000 | 2,193 | 13,807 |
| Total Expenditure | 500,000 | (120,000) | 380,000 | 302,815 | 77,185 |
| Surplus for the period | - | - | - | 69,942 | (69,942) |

XVII: NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation–IPSAS 1

The Institute's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Institute and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (Shs '000'). The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The financial statements of the previous year were prepared in accordance with full International Financial Reporting Standards. Transition to International Public Sector Accounting Standards did not have any material effect on the comparative figures hence no prior year adjustment has been made.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise and on an accrual basis. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty–IPSAS 1

The preparation of the Institute's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

- Useful lives of property and equipment. The Institute reviews the estimated useful lives of property and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period. Critical estimates are made by the authority members in determining depreciation rates for the property and equipment. The rates are set out in note (f).
- Provisions and contingent liabilities. The Institute reviews its obligations at the end of each balance sheet date to determine whether provisions need to be made and if there are any contingent liabilities. In the process of applying the Institute's accounting policies, management has made judgements in determining:
 - Whether assets are impaired
 - The classification of financial assets and leases
 - Provisions and contingent liabilities

b) Changes in accounting policies and estimates–IPSAS 3

The Institute recognises the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

c) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions–IPSAS 23

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or services potential related to the asset will flow to the Institute and can be measured reliably.

Unrestricted grants are accounted for in the period when confirmation of the commitment to pay is received from the donors or the Government of Kenya (GoK).

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Grants received for specific purposes are treated as deferred income and only credited to the income and expenditure statement when the activities for which they were provided for have been undertaken.

Grants received for specific asset purchases are treated as deferred income for asset acquisition and only credited to the income and expenditure statement when the activities for which they were provided for have been undertaken.

(ii) Revenue from exchange transactions–IPSAS 9

Rendering of services

Project income represents income generated from commissioned projects carried out by the Institute and is accounted for on an accrual basis. The income is net of withholding tax, where applicable.

Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis under the effective interest rate method.

(d) Foreign currency transactions–IPSAS 4

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held

at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include cash in hand deposits held at call with banks and financial assets of less than 3 months.

(f) Property and equipment–IPSAS 17

All property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation on other assets is calculated on the straight-line balance basis to write down the cost of each asset, or the re-valued amount, to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following annual rates:

| | Rate % |
|------------------------|--------|
| Computers | 33.3 |
| Motor vehicles | 25.0 |
| Furniture and fittings | 12.5 |
| Office equipment | 12.5 |

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

(g) Intangible assets–IPSAS 31

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The costs are amortized on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives, not exceeding three years.

(h) Financial instruments–IPSAS 29

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Institute determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Institute has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Institute assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- The debtors or a entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Institute determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of other payables, accruals and staff gratuity fund, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

(i) Taxation

The Institute does not have tax exemption certificate. However, under section 27 of the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis Act (KIPPRA Act), subject to other applicable laws, the Institute is exempt from taxes as the Minister for the time being responsible for Finance may by notice in the Gazette specify.

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Therefore, no provision for tax liability has been made in the financial statement.

The directors are of the opinion that the tax exemption should be applicable irrespective of the absence of a specific Gazette notice/approval from the Minister of Finance.

(j) Employee benefits–IPSAS 25

Retirement benefit plans

The Institute operates a gratuity scheme for its qualifying staff. Under the plan, the employees are entitled to 12.5% of their monthly basic salary for every month of service. This scheme is classified as a defined benefit retirement scheme and is accounted for under the projected unit credit method with valuations being internally carried out by the institute annually. Remeasurements relating to actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and current service costs as well as net interest expense/income are recognised in profit or loss.

The Institute and its employees contribute to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), a statutory defined contribution scheme registered under the NSSF Act. The company's contributions to the defined contribution scheme are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate.

(k) Budget information–IPSAS 24

The annual budget is prepared on the accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the institute. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis timing or Institute differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

(l) Related parties–IPSAS 20

The Institute regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Institute, or vice versa. The Government of Kenya and members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the board of directors and the senior management team.

(m) Provisions–IPSAS 19

Provisions are recognized when the Institute has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

(n) Contingent liabilities

The Entity does not recognize a contingent liability, but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

(o) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

(p) Subsequent events–IPSAS 14

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015.

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

| 3. Transfers from other governments—gifts and services-in-kind | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| Grant income | | |
| Support from the Government of Kenya (GoK) | 240,918 | 256,303 |
| Support from development partners | 67,626 | 37,676 |
| Total grant income | 308,544 | 293,979 |

Support from the Government of Kenya is net of development Grant income deferred for development project, Ksh 11,487,970.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 4. Rendering of services | | |
| Project Income | 36,131 | 62,089 |
| Total project income | 36,131 | 62,089 |

Made up of:

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| US - Africa Relations (ACBF) | 622 | 609 |
| Various Projects from the Brookings Institute | 3,316 | 5,729 |
| Development of KeNHA Research & Development Strategy (KeNHA) | 4,575 | |
| Analysis of Expenditure in support of Agriculture in Kenya (FAO) | 973 | 408 |
| Youth Save (Washington University) | 2,784 | 4,335 |
| Consultancy on Capacity Building (PPOA) | 2,758 | 2,758 |
| Baseline Revenue Analysis (OCOB) | 8,455 | |
| Impact Assessment (Columbia University) | 1,974 | |
| AACES NGO Community Partnerships (ACBF) | 799 | |
| MAFAP (FAO) | 1,164 | |
| Assessment of Equality & Inclusion (NGEC) | 8,713 | |
| ASDSP (Institution & Policy (Ministry of Agriculture) | | 23,779 |
| Preliminary Green economy Indicators (UNEP) | | 3,426 |
| Youth Save (Columbia University) | | 6,617 |
| Green Growth diagnostics for Africa (IDS) | | 2,536 |
| National Cohesion Index (NCIC) | | 11,395 |
| Health, Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction (AERC) | | 497 |
| | 36,131 | 62,089 |

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 5. Finance income— external investments | | |
| Investment income (Treasury Bills Interest) | 26,871 | 22,046 |
| Interest received on bank deposits | 1,211 | 1,069 |
| Total finance income - external investments | 28,082 | 23,115 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|-----|
| 6. Other operating income | | |
| Sale of KIPPRA publications | 18 | 80 |
| Sale of tender documents | 0 | 17 |
| Compensation for loss of Laptop | 0 | 159 |

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Other income | 2,439 | 1,685 |
| Total other operating income | 2,457 | 1,941 |
| 7. Employment costs | | |
| Employee related costs– salaries and wages | 169,066 | 170,234 |
| Recruitment cost | 727 | 351 |
| Medical cost | 11,741 | 12,193 |
| Group Life Insurance | 829 | 705 |
| Other staff costs | (374) | 3,203 |
| | 181,989 | 186,686 |
| 8. Depreciation and amortization expense | | |
| Property and equipment | 8,260 | 8,875 |
| Intangible assets | 0 | 92 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation expense | 8,260 | 8,967 |
| 9. Repairs and maintenance | | |
| Property and equipment | 2,122 | 2,048 |
| Other repairs and maintenance | 84 | 1,196 |
| Total repairs and maintenance | 2,206 | 3,244 |

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

| | 2015 Shs '000 | 2014 Shs '000 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 10. General expenses | | |
| Provision for doubtful receivables | - | 27,474 |
| Motor vehicle expenses | 1,284 | 2,600 |
| Postage & courier | 217 | 352 |
| Telephone | 911 | 1,091 |
| Internet | 2,155 | 1,924 |
| Stationery | 1,324 | 1,499 |
| Library | 2,068 | 382 |
| Publications | 10,890 | 5,907 |
| Legal fees | 1,912 | 355 |
| Audit fees | 900 | 1,255 |
| Travel | 3,782 | 3,696 |
| Research costs | 36,555 | 32,244 |
| Other expenses | 6,117 | 4,941 |
| Training and Workshops | 22,794 | 22,084 |
| Board Expenses | 5,837 | 360 |
| Bank Charges | 362 | 320 |
| Rent | 17,161 | 18,852 |
| Insurance | 1,702 | 273 |
| Total general expenses | 115,971 | 125,609 |
| 11. Cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Bank | 226,325 | 200,948 |
| Cash in hand | 2 | 44 |
| | 226,327 | 200,992 |

For the purpose of the statement cash flow, the year end cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Cash and bank balances | 226,327 | 200,992 |
| Financial assets maturing within 91 days (Note 13) | 232,936 | 117,627 |
| | 459,263 | 318,619 |

Not included within cash and cash equivalents are funds designated for the gratuity scheme (Note 17) and EFD liability (Note 14).

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

| 12. Receivables from exchange transactions | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Shs '000' | Shs '000' |
| Accrued project income | 27,474 | 32,442 |
| Less: provisions for impairment | (27,474) | (27,474) |
| Net accrued project income | - | 4,968 |
| KeNHA performance guarantee | 4,782 | 4,775 |
| Rent deposit | 3,017 | 3,017 |
| ACBF ACEES receivables | 4,071 | 1,001 |
| Prepaid rent | 615 | 458 |
| Car park deposits | 332 | 332 |
| Security bid – Ministry of Culture and National Heritage | 182 | 182 |
| Due from UAP | 58 | 69 |
| | 13,057 | 14,733 |
| 13. Investments in treasury bills | | |
| Held to maturity | | |
| Opening balance | 280,544 | 240,918 |
| Additional investments made during the year, net of liquidations | 48,171 | 39,626 |
| Closing balance | 328,715 | 280,544 |
| Held-to-maturity investments can be analysed as follows: | | |
| Maturing within 91 days (Note 11) | 232,936 | 117,627 |
| Maturing after 91 days | 95,779 | 162,917 |
| | 328,715 | 280,544 |

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

14. Environment for Development (EFD)–Kenya Account

The Institute entered into an agreement with the Environment Economics Unit (EEU) at Gothenburg University represented by the Environment for Development - Kenya (EFD Kenya) in 2007 for a 3 - year research collaboration. Funds received from Gothenburg University are normally to support specific annual budgeted activities. Surplus funds

at the end of each year are normally carried forward to the following year and remain a liability to EEU. The Institute normally charges the Unit a nominal rent and proportionate level of overheads. The outstanding EFD balance as at 30 June 2015 was Shs. 16.4 million (2014: Shs. 29.3 million). The Institute is holding the same amount in a separate bank account for repayment of this liability, which is presented separately from cash and cash equivalents.

15. Property and equipment Year ended 30 June 2015

| | Motor vehicles | Furniture and fittings | Office equipment | Computer equipment | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' | Shs'000' | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| Cost | | | | | |
| At start of year | 24,661 | 9,259 | 10,077 | 7,996 | 51,993 |
| Additions | | 836 | 556 | 801 | 2,193 |
| At end of year | 24,661 | 10,095 | 10,633 | 8,797 | 54,186 |
| Depreciation | | | | | |
| At start of year | 13,511 | 6,276 | 6,619 | 5,812 | 32,218 |
| Charge for the year | 4,444 | 962 | 1,284 | 1,570 | 8,260 |
| At end of year | 17,955 | 7,238 | 7,903 | 7,382 | 40,478 |
| Net book value | <u>6,706</u> | <u>2,857</u> | <u>2,730</u> | <u>1,415</u> | <u>13,708</u> |

Year ended 30 June 2014

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Cost | | | | | |
| At start of year | 11,250 | 8,011 | 9,357 | 5,436 | 34,054 |
| Additions | 13,411 | 1,248 | 720 | 2,560 | 17,939 |
| At end of year | 24,661 | 9,259 | 10,077 | 7,996 | 51,993 |
| Depreciation | | | | | |
| At start of year | 8,535 | 5,419 | 5,405 | 3,985 | 23,344 |
| Charge for the year | 4,976 | 857 | 1,214 | 1,827 | 8,874 |
| At end of year | 13,511 | 6,276 | 6,619 | 5,812 | 32,218 |
| Net book value | <u>11,150</u> | <u>2,983</u> | <u>3,458</u> | <u>2,184</u> | <u>19,775</u> |

16. Intangible assets - Software costs

| | 2015 Shs '000 | 2014 Shs '000 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cost | | |
| At the start and end of the year | 7,466 | 7,466 |
| Amortization | | |
| At start of year | 7,465 | 7,373 |
| Charge for the year | 1 | 92 |
| At end of year | 7,466 | 7,465 |
| Net book value | <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> |

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17. Retirement benefit obligations

The institute operates a gratuity scheme for qualifying employees which qualifies as a defined benefit scheme. Under the plan, the employees are entitled to 12.5% of their monthly basic salary for every month of service. The monthly gratuity is paid to a separate gratuity bank account maintained internally by the institute from where gratuity is paid out from whenever a staff contract comes to an end or whenever an employee leaves employment. Interest earned from the fund is transferred to the institute and treated as interest income for the period. The staff gratuity fund (see non - current asset

section of the balance sheet) represents the total funds held with respect of gratuity. This amount is represented by the gratuity bank account balance amounting to Shs. 23,349,729

As the funds designated for settlement of the obligation are not independently held by a separate scheme, such funds have been presented on a gross basis in the assets of institute.

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| Present value of internally funded obligations | <u>23,350</u> | <u>19,190</u> |

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year was as follows:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| At start of year | 19,190 | 19,947 |
| Utilised during the year | (9,482) | (14,427) |
| Charge to profit or loss | <u>13,642</u> | <u>13,670</u> |
| At end of year | <u>23,350</u> | <u>19,190</u> |

In the opinion of the directors, the carrying amount of gratuity approximate to its fair value. The amounts recognized in the profit or loss for the year were as follows:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| | <u>13,642</u> | <u>13,670</u> |

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| 18. Other payables | | |
| Projects payable | 889 | 105 |
| GoK payable | 2,079 | 2,296 |
| TTI payable | | 914 |
| ACBF payable | 1,478 | 1,931 |
| | <u>4,446</u> | <u>5,246</u> |
| 19. Deferred income | | |
| Support from the Government of Kenya (GoK) | <u>247,559</u> | <u>236,071</u> |
| Represent the balance of Development Grant received for KIPPRA Headquarters' project, accumulated over the years. | | |
| 20. Payable to gratuity fund | | |
| Payable to gratuity fund represents funds borrowed from the staff gratuity fund and invested in treasury bills. Funds borrowed from previous years were fully refunded back in the current year. Gratuity is provided at the rate of 12.5% of staff basic pay, and increases with annual salary increments. | | |
| 21. Other accrued liabilities (provision for outstanding leave days) | | |
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| At start of year | 6,272 | 3,444 |
| Payment to staff during the year | (65) | 0 |
| Charge/(credit) to profit or loss | <u>(1,472)</u> | <u>2,828</u> |
| At end of year | <u>4,735</u> | <u>6,272</u> |
| 22. Commitments | | |
| Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment | | |
| At the reporting date these commitments were as follows: | 2015 | 2014 |
| | Shs' 000' | Shs'000' |
| Operating lease commitments - as a lessee | | |
| The future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: | 2015 | 2014 |
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| Not later than 1 year | 5,062 | 5,062 |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 14,889 | 14,889 |
| | <u>19,951</u> | <u>19,951</u> |

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

23. Provision for Project Income Impairment

Financial risk management

This relates to project income accrued in prior years which the research clients are not likely to pay.

24. Risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk management

The Institute's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The institute's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the institute's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the board of directors. Management identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with various departmental heads. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market Risk

- Foreign exchange risk

The Institute is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the US Dollar. The risk arises from future transactions, assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position date. The Institute manages foreign exchange risk by converting its foreign currency collection into local currency on an on-going basis to cater for its operational requirements. As a result, the Institute does not hold large amounts of foreign currency deposits.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account their financial position,

past experience and other factors.

None of the financial assets that are fully performing has been renegotiated in the last year.

Exposure to this risk has been quantified in each financial asset note in the financial statements along with any concentration of risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the finance committee of the institute by monitoring the institute's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review of the management and approval by the Board of Directors. The ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the institute's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the institute's management maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

No undiscounted liquidity risk analysis has been presented as there are no financial liabilities that mature more than 12 months.

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

| 25. Related party transactions and balances | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Shs'000' | Shs'000' |
| The following transactions were carried out with related parties. | | |
| (i) Donations from Government of Kenya | 240,918 | 256,303 |
| (ii) Board of Directors | 5,837 | 360 |
| Senior Management | 45,558 | 40,970 |
| | 51,395 | 41,330 |

26. Events after the reporting period

No material events or circumstances have arisen between the accounting date and the date of this report.

27. Contingent liabilities

As referred to in accounting policy (i), no provision for taxation has been recognised in these financial statements as the management considers the Institute to be exempt.

In addition, no output VAT is charged by the Institute on services rendered that would normally be subject to VAT at the standard rate. Management are of the opinion that the exempt status of the Institute covers VAT as well.

The above factors represent material uncertainties. While no reliable estimate can be made of the financial effect of the uncertainty until further clarification is obtained, in the opinion of management, the Institute has operated under the relevant laws and regulations and therefore does not have any material unrecognised tax liabilities.

28. Incorporation

The Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis is a non-profit making organization and was formally established through Legal Notice No. 56 in The Kenya Gazette of 9 May 1997.

The KIPPRA Act No. 15 of 2006 was enacted in December 2006 and became operational effective on 1st February, 2007 making the Institute a semi-autonomous State Corporation under the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030.

28. Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Shs) to the nearest a thousand Shillings.



Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis

2nd Floor Bishops Garden Towers, Bishops Road

P. O. Box 56445-00200, Nairobi

**Tel: +254 20 4936000; 2719933/4, Cell 0736 712724,
0724 256078**

Fax +254 20 2719951

Email: admin@kippra.or.ke

Website: www.kippra.org