KIPPRA

The KENYA INSTITUTE for PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH and ANALYSIS

PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUE 2020

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Vision

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

KIPPRA in Brief

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The Kenya Economic Report (KER) is the flagship publication of the Institute. The report, which is produced annually and presented to Parliament by the Minister in charge of economic planning and development, analyses Kenya's economic performance for the last year, prospects for the next three years, and benchmarks the performance against comparator and selected countries. It is produced in consultation with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, The National Treasury, and Central Bank of Kenya.

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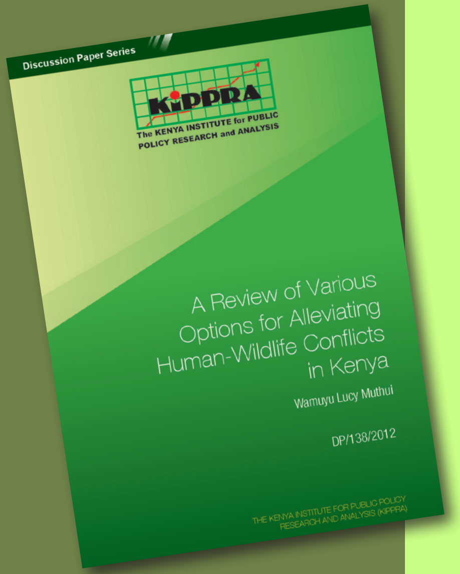

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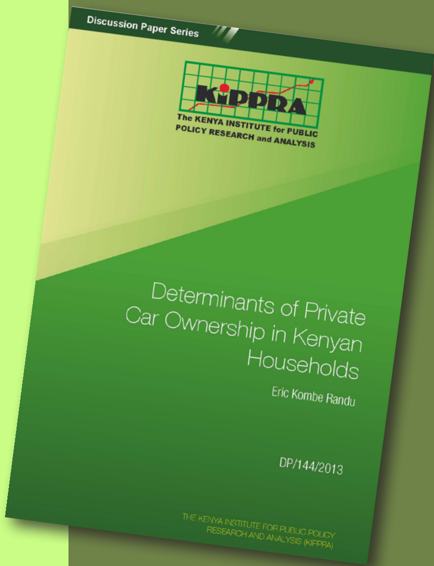

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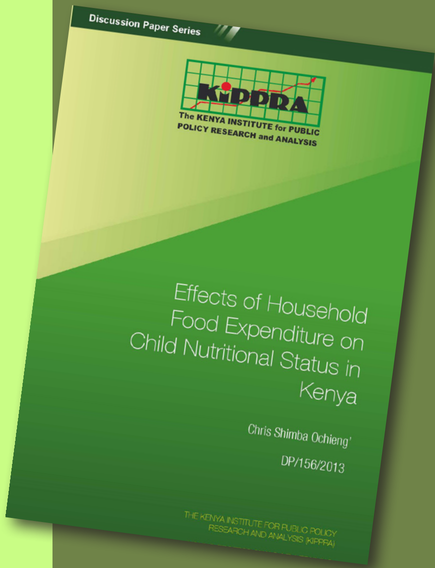

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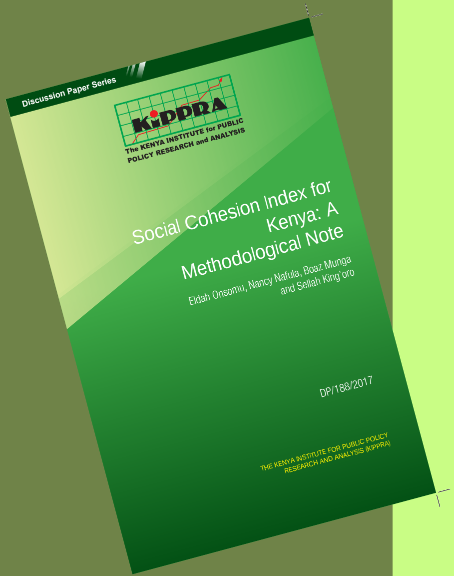

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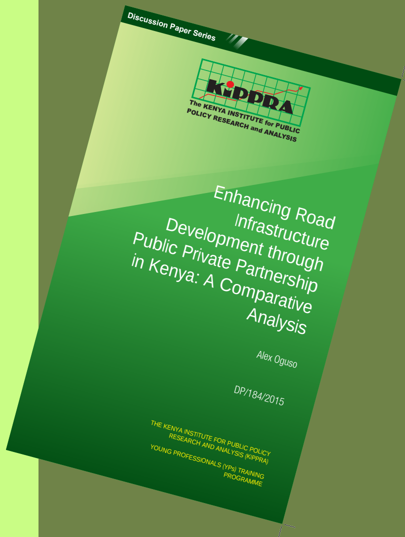

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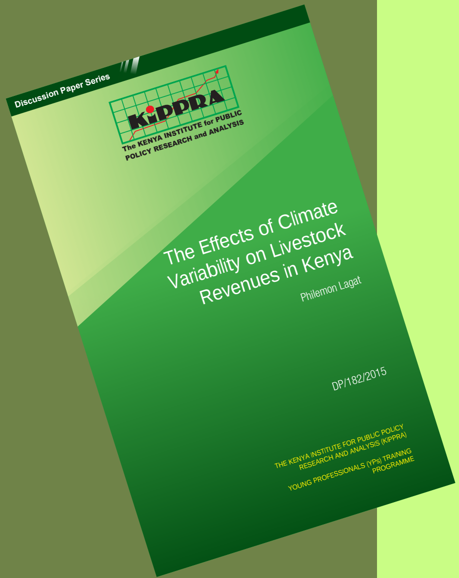

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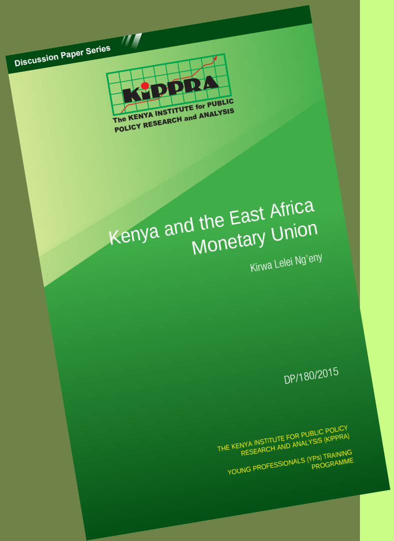

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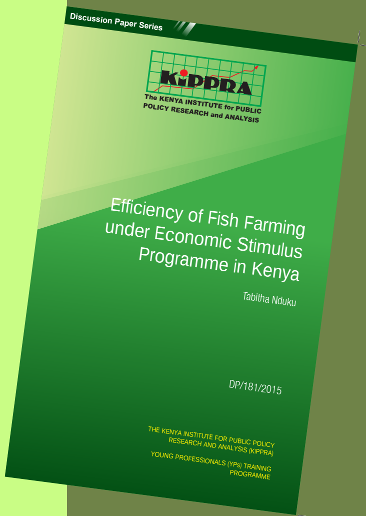

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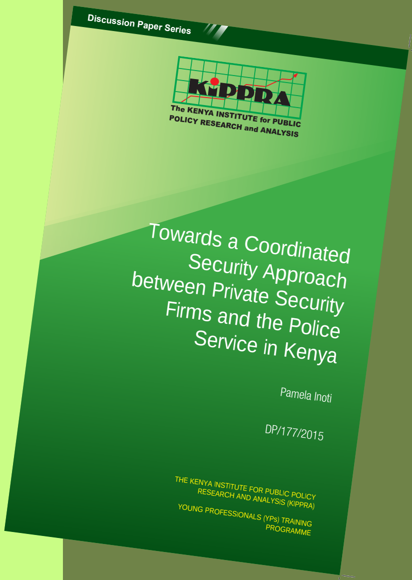

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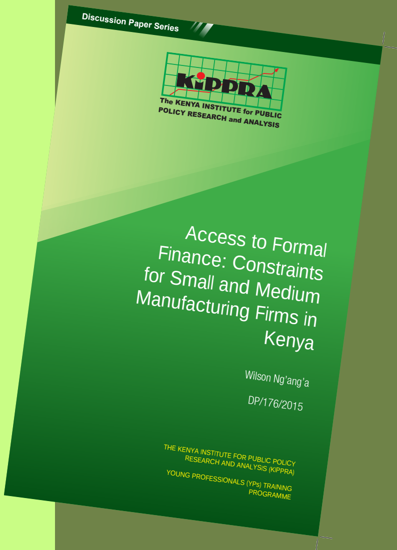

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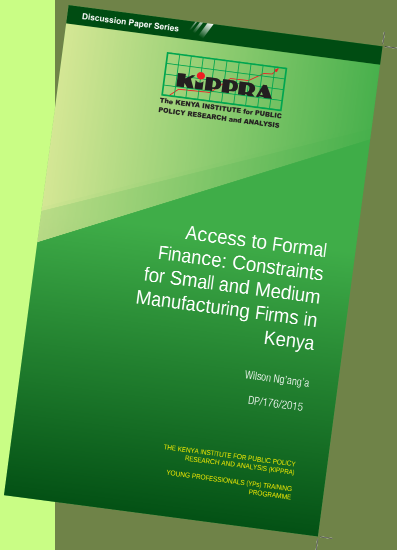

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192. Assessing the impact of private sector credit on economic growth in Kenya (Kiriga B., Omanyo D. and Chacha T., 2020) – DP 239

193. Assessing the sustainability of fiscal policy in Kenya (Chemnyongoi H. and Kiriga B., 2020) – DP 240

194. Excise taxation in Kenya: A situation analysis (Ochieng' J. and Agwaya R., 2020) – DP 241

195. Prerequisites for enhancing local content in the energy sector in Kenya (Waithaka W. I. and Njogu H., 2020) – DP 242

196. Effects of droughts and floods on infrastructure in Kenya (Njogu, H., 2020) – DP 243

197. Assessment of meteorological drought in main climatic zones of Kenya (Nyangena, J., 2020)– DP 244

Working Papers (WP)

Working Papers (WPs) disseminate results of ongoing research at the Institute. The papers in the series cover specific policy issues in detail and are meant to provide policy makers and researchers with background information that can be used in developing refined discussion and policy papers. The papers are authored and reviewed by KIPPRA researchers and disseminated to provoke debate and solicit comments.

1. Kenya's reform experience: What have we learnt? (Were M, Ngugi R W, Makau P, Wambua J and Oyugi L, 2005) - WP 12

2. Tax reform experience in Kenya (Karingi S, Wanjala B, Nyamunga J, Okello A, Pambah E and Nyakang'o E, 2005) – WP 13

3. Development finance institutions in Kenya: Issues and policy options (Njenga G, Ngugi R W and Mwaura M, 2006) – WP 14

4. Development of bonds market: Kenya's experience (Mbewa M, Ngugi R W and Githinji A, 2007) – WP 15

5. Inequality, poverty and the environment in Kenya (Ikiara M, Mwakubo S and Olukoye G, 2009) – WP 16

6. Critical issues on food security in the Nile Basin countries: An interventionist trans-boundary approach (Ndirangu L, Omiti J and Waiyaki N, 2010) – WP 17

Working Papers

7. Overview of intellectual property rights: The case of Kenya (Gitonga A and Kieyah J, 2011) – WP 18

8. The Nile Agreement of 1929: Legal and economic analysis (Kieyah J and Kang'ethe D, 2012) – WP 19

9. An assessment of agricultural sector policies and climate change in Kenya: Nexus between climate change related policies, research and practice (Nyangena W, Guthiga P and Ogada M, 2017) – WP 20

10. Downscaled climate analysis on historical, current and future trends in the East African Community region (Mukhala E, Ngaina, J N and Maingi N W, 2017) – WP 21

11. Assessment of Tanzania's agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security (Tumbo S D, Mahoo H F, Mutabazi K D, Kahimba F C, Kadigi I L and Mnimbo T, 2017) – WP 22

12. An assessment of Rwanda's agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security (Gasheja F and Gatemberezi P, 2017) – WP 23

13. A scoping study on Burundi's agricultural production in a changing climate and the supporting policies (Ndayiragije A, Mkezabahizi D, Ndimubandi J and Kabogoye F, 2017) – WP 24

14. An assessment of Uganda's agricultural production, climate change, agricultural trade and food security (Shinyekwa M B, Mwesigye F, Kuteesa A and Ijjo A T, 2017) – WP 25

15. A synthesis of the impacts of climate change/scenarios on agricultural production systems in the East African Community region (Mukhala E, Maingi N W and Ngaina J N, 2017) – WP 26

16. Impact of climate change and agricultural policy on household welfare and trade in East African Community (Mulwa R, 2017) – WP 27

17. Assessing the impact of climate change on agricultural production, trade and food security in the East African Community: The trade model (Omolo M, 2017) - WP 28

18 Public sector reforms in Kenya: Challenges and opportunities (Alfred Ong'era A and Musili B M, 2019) – WP 29

19 Tracing the path to transformative leadership in public sector in Kenya (Wang'ombe H, Kivoi D, Laibuni N, Musili B M, and Ngugi R W, 2019) – WP 30

20 Climate change, agricultural production, trade, food security and welfare in East African Community (Laibuni N, Nyangena J, Muluvi A and Onyango C, 2019) – WP No. 31

21 Transforming livestock production through systems thinking approach: The case of West Pokot and Narok counties (Kirui L and Laibuni N, 2019) – WP 32

Policy Briefs (PB)

(2006)

Policy Briefs (PB) aim at wide dissemination of the Institute's policy research findings. The findings are meant to stimulate discussion and also build capacity in the public policy making process in Kenya.

1. Negotiating trade in services under an economic partnership agreement: A proposal for Kenya (PB 1, 2006)
2. Enhancing the role of development finance institutions in Kenya's development process (PB 2, 2006)
3. Public procurement policy in Kenya: The need for a coherent policy framework (PB 3, 2006)
4. Promoting private sector participation in provision of higher education in Kenya (PB 4, 2006)
5. Multiplicity of taxes and licences in the trucking industry in Kenya: Is there a case for deregulation? (PB 5, 2006)
6. Flaws in the development and allocation of Jua Kali sheds and hawkers markets in Kenya (PB 6, 2006)
7. Strengthening budget reforms in Kenya: Issues and challenges (PB 7, 2006)
8. Enhancing growth of the Nairobi Stock Exchange primary market (PB 8, 2006)
9. Using social budgeting to improve the budgetary process in Kenya (PB 9, 2006)

KIPPRA The KENYA INSTITUTE for PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH and ANALYSIS

Policy Brief

No. 1/2014

Improving public policy making for economic growth and poverty reduction

Making Youth Employment Policies Work

By Boaz Munga and Eldah Onsomu, Policy Analysts, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis

Policy Issue

Government policy and public investment has focused disproportionately on formal private sector development and on education that is geared to urban wage employment as a solution to youth unemployment. A closer look at the figures, however, reveals that underemployment, especially in rural areas, is the greater challenge. A retooling of Kenya's youth employment policies to focus on the opportunities for youth in agricultural and informal sectors could yield much greater benefits for young people – and for the country.

Background

Youth employment is recognized by the Government of Kenya and its development partners as a matter of priority, and rightly so. About two-thirds of Kenya's unemployed are young people, and an additional 800,000 young Kenyans enter the labour market every year. Considering that the Kenyan economy added a total of 520,000 jobs in 2011 implies that until that figure doubles, Kenya is facing a labour crisis – and the youth will suffer the brunt of it.

Even if job creation does double, there is a question of whether Kenya's youth will have the skills they need to fill those positions. Despite the country's free primary and day secondary schooling policy that greatly subsidizes education, it is estimated that nearly 1.5 million Kenyan children (aged between 5 and 14), 14% of the approximately 10.6 million children, left school or never attended school in 2009. These children are likely to graduate into youths with skills deficits over the next decade.

While the seriousness of this problem is clearly recognized by all, the nature of that problem can at times be misrepresented. Indeed, there are three ways that the youth employment challenge has been misunderstood. One source of confusion is that youth employment statistics are misleading, but a closer look reveals the real nature of the problems facing young people in the job market. KIPPRA researchers have put together figures from the 2006 Integrated Household Budget Survey and 2009 population census to give a more complete understanding.

According to the 2009 statistics based on the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, about 62% of the 14 million young Kenyans (aged 15-34) are employed. This figure is responsible for the first major misunderstanding because it includes a large group of young people who are engaged in low-paying and sporadic work – often in the informal sector. Only 2 million Kenyans in this age group, or about 14%, are employed in what they consider to be a good job, formal or otherwise – and that figure is the crux of the challenge. Youth employment in Kenya is as much about quality as it is about quantity: young people certainly need more jobs, but they also need jobs that are high productivity and high income activities.

A second misperception, connected to this one, is that educated youth are facing the highest levels of unemployment. While it is true that

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Policy Brief

No. 1/2015

Improving public policy making for economic growth and poverty reduction

Strategies to Mitigate Road Traffic Congestion in the Nairobi Metropolitan Region

Policy Issue

Traffic congestion is one of the key concerns affecting the performance of the transport system in Nairobi. In 2008, it was estimated that the economic cost of traffic jams in Nairobi Metropolitan Region (NMR) was approximately Ksh 1.9 billion annually, on account of cost of additional time spent on travel due to congestion. The situation is probably getting worse every year.

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KIPPRA Policy Brief No. 2/2015

10. Lessons from Kenya's tax reform experience (PB10, 2006)
11. Improving the enabling environment for business in Kenya (PB 11, 2006)
12. Reducing implicit taxation of the agricultural sector in Kenya (PB 12, 2006)
13. High seed maize prices in Kenya (PB 13, 2006)
14. Policy options for financing secondary education in Kenya (PB 14, 2006)
15. Attracting foreign direct investment into Kenya (PB 15, 2006)
16. Strengthening the budgetary framework for private healthcare providers in Kenya (PB 16, 2006)
17. The future of monetary policy regime in Kenya (PB 17, 2006)
18. Organizing urban road public transport in Nairobi city (PB 18, 2006)

Policy Briefs (PB) (2007)

1. Options for sustaining Kenya's economic growth pattern (PB1, 2007)
2. Improving the growth of small firms sub-sector: Role of interfirm linkages (PB 2, 2007)
3. Strategies for expanding access to secondary education in Kenya (PB 3, 2007)
4. Governance challenges in public expenditure management in Kenya (PB 4, 2007)
5. Enhancing the commercialization of smallholder agriculture in Kenya (PB 5, 2007)
6. Promoting development of bonds in Kenya (PB 6, 2007)
7. Improving the security situation in Kenya (PB 7, 2007)
8. Strategies for securing energy supply in Kenya (PB 8, 2007)
9. Explaining chronic poverty in Kenya (PB 9, 2007)
10. Improving technology competitiveness of small enterprises in Kenya (PB 10, 2007)
11. Effectiveness of financial sector reforms in promoting domestic private investment in Kenya (PB 11, 2007)
12. Subsidizing secondary education in Kenya: Costs, financing sources and implications (PB 12, 2007)


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13. Strategies for revitalizing the pyrethrum industry in Kenya (PB 13, 2007)
14. Safeguarding Kenya's agricultural sector from import surges (PB 14, 2007)
15. Enhancing investment performance for sustained economic growth in Kenya (PB 15, 2007)
16. How should MSEs be supported to access the public procurement market in Kenya (PB 16, 2007)
17. Enhancing private sector participation in the provision of primary and secondary education in Kenya (PB 17, 2007)
18. Estimating the size of the underground economy in Kenya and its tax potential (PB 18, 2007)

Policy Briefs

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1. Rebasing GDP: Rationale and the economic implications (PB 1, 2014)
2. Kenya now a middle income economy but Wanjiku still crying (PB 2, 2014)
3. Rebasing of Kenya's economy: Factors contributing to agricultural growth (PB 3, 2014)
4. Implications of GDP rebasing on skills and professional development (PB 4, 2014)
5. Rebased economy and the implications on Kenya's participation in international trade (PB 5, 2014)


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The KENYA INSTITUTE for PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH and ANALYSIS

Policy Brief

No. 3/2014

Improving public policy making for economic growth and poverty reduction

Rebasing of Kenya's Economy:
Factors Contributing to Agricultural Growth

Dr Mathew Muma, Policy Analyst, KIPPRA

Agriculture provides most of the food for the majority of Kenyans and employs most people in the rural areas. In the 1980s to 1990s, agriculture declined substantially because of lack of good economic management. This continued into the 2000s. In 2013, the year for calculating GDP to update production structure, changes in the relative prices of various products, and changes in developments in technology was moved from 2005 to 2009.

The share of agriculture in GDP during 2013 has been recalculated to 29.5%, up from 24.0% in 2012. The share of the agricultural sector to the economy is made up of contributions of the value of goods and services from agricultural production, livestock production, forestry, fisheries production and value addition and services in the various areas.

Because of the decline of agriculture in the two decades before the 2000s, the Government of Kenya initiated a policy strategy "Economic Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007". The main focus of the Strategy was job creation through sound economic management, good governance, efficient public service delivery, an enabling environment for the private sector to do business, and public investments and policies that reduce the cost of doing business. Particular attention was also given to actions that led to sustainable management of natural resources such as land, water, and forests, to which the very poor depend on. The policy led to reforms that positively influenced self-governance in cooperatives, business efficiency and competitiveness, provision of farmers with demand-driven extension services, development of institutions facilitating access to credit, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, and review of the Irrigation Act to encourage farmer participation in irrigation management and value addition, among others. The strategy enhanced increase in investments in the agricultural sector. This strategy contributed to growth in agriculture's share of GDP of between 25.0% and 26.8% in the years following its implementation from 2003 to 2007. Further, the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2004 contributed to the growth of the sector from 3.1% in 2004 to 6.1% in 2007. Because the agricultural sector always stimulates economic growth in the whole economy, it can be argued that the increase in the agricultural share to GDP after revision of the GDP at prices for the year 2009 is as a result of implementation of the favourable policy strategies.

The First Medium Term Plan (2008-2012) of Kenya's Vision 2030 aimed to transform agriculture from subsistence, low productivity and low value addition to a commercial, competitive, profitable and modern agriculture

Because of the decline of agriculture in the two decades before the 2000s, the Government of Kenya initiated a policy strategy "Economic Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007".

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Policy Brief
No. 1/2017

Supporting Sustainable Development through Research and Capacity Building

Sustaining Kenya's Economic Development by Deepening and Expanding Economic Integration in the Region

Kenya aspires to transform from a lower middle income country to an upper middle income country by year 2030. This aspiration is valid and attainable because most of the economic fundamentals are largely in place to enable the country take off. The economy has remained resilient over time, with economic growth rate increasing from 5.7% in 2015 to 5.8% in 2016 largely due to a stable macroeconomic environment.

However, the difference between Kenya's total value of exports and total value of imports has been negative for some time. Due to the recent increase in government investments in infrastructure, public debt has increased to 52% of GDP, surpassing the East African Community (EAC) convergence criteria of 50% of GDP. But government borrowing plans are well anchored in the medium term debt management strategy to ensure debt sustainability.

The gap between savings and investment has remained high over time, meaning that there is need to boost the mobilization of domestic resources to enable access to adequate and appropriate financing of the required investment. Interest rates are stabilizing following the capping in 2016 and continued tight monetary policy stance adopted to maintain stability. However, the capping has partly resulted into decline in credit to the private sector as banks tighten lending requirements.

To attain the upper middle income category and sustain growth that creates employment opportunities, reduces poverty, and provides access to essential services by the poor, the economy needs to grow at an annual rate of 10%. This requires accelerated growth in private investments to reach investment/GDP ratio of 30% and over 9% growth in exports.

Besides, regional economic integration is an essential economic development channel to deliver sustainable development because it helps a country achieve economies of scale and enhance competitiveness, which are necessary for industrialization and structural transformation. In Africa, regional economic integration also enables countries to enhance domestic and foreign investments as well as promote peace and security. Furthermore, economic integration provides an opportunity to expand private investments in support of value addition and diversification of exports, thus placing the economy on a stable and sustainable growth path.

This brief is based on the Kenya Economic Report 2017 by KIPPRA.

The report has been prepared at a time when the government is taking stock on implementation of Medium Term Plan (MTP) II, and kick-starting preparations for the second last medium term plan (MTP III) of Vision 2030. Worth noting is that Kenya is currently classified as a lower middle income country as per the World Bank classification and to attain the upper middle income category, significant growth of economic activity is required to move from per capita income of US$ 1,361 in 2015 to upper middle income per capita of US$ 4,000.

To achieve the upper middle income category, at the minimum, Kenyas's economy needs to achieve a projected growth rate of at least 9.5% by 2020

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1. Making youth employment policies work (PB 1, 2015)
2. Mitigating road traffic congestion in the Nairobi metropolitan region (PB 2, 2015)
3. Wage disparities in the formal sectors: Policy options for Kenya (PB 3, 2015)

Policy Briefs (PB)

(2017-2018)

1. Sustaining Kenya's economic development by deepening and expanding economic integration in the region (PB 1, 2017-2018)
2. Addressing youth livelihoods through livestock production in the semi-arid lands of Kenya (PB 2, 2017-2018)
3. Promoting purple tea to enhance diversification in Kenya's tea industry (PB 3, 2017-2017-2018)
4. Invest in human resources to accelerate attainment of universal healthcare (PB 4, 2017-2018)
5. Promoting public participation for improved health outcomes (PB 5, 2017-2018)
6. Achieving universal healthcare coverage: Lessons to consider (PB 6, 2017-2018)
7. Towards strengthening public financial management in county governments in Kenya (PB 7, 2017-2018)
8. Improving health status of children in Kenya (PB 8, 2017-2018)
9. Assessment of healthcare delivery under devolution in Kenya: Case of Kakamega County (PB 9, 2017-2018)
10. Delivering affordable housing in Kenya requires a paradigm shift (PB 10, 2017-2018)

Policy Briefs (PB) (2018-2019)

1. Health care delivery under devolution (47 County Briefs), PB 1-47/2018-2019
2. An assessment of health care delivery under devolution: County briefs (PB 48/2018-2019)
3. Growing protectionism and its implications on Kenya's foreign trade with the USA and UK (PB 49/2018-2019)
4. Economic and social implications of drought and floods in Kenya (PB 50/2018-2019)
5. Boosting investments for delivery of the Kenya Vision 2030 (PB 51/2018-2019)
6. Leveraging on TVET to unlock employment opportunities for youth in Kenya (PB 52/2018-2019)
7. Promoting structural transformation for high productivity jobs in Kenya (PB 53/2018-2019)
8. Tightening compliance of the Basic Education Act to ensure complete and seamless transition across all Levels of schooling (PB 54/2018-2019)
9. Child sensitive planning and budgeting: Nairobi County brief (PB 55/2018-2019)
10. Child sensitive planning and budgeting: West Pokot County brief PB 56/2018-2019)
11. Child sensitive planning and budgeting: Kisumu County brief (PB 57/2018-2019)
12. Unlocking Kenya's blue economy potential for wealth and jobs creation (PB 58/2018-2019)
13. Enhancing technical skills development for Kenya's structural transformation (PB 59/2018-2019)
14. Focusing on youth entrepreneurship as an alternative source of youth employment in Kenya (PB 60/2018-2019)
15. Private sector growth is key to sustainable youth employment (PB 61/2018-2019)
16. Addressing the impacts of climate change on maize production within East Africa Community through policy response (PB 62/2018-2019)

Policy Briefs (PB) (2018-2019)

17. Child sensitive budgeting: Kenya 2018 national budget brief (PB 63/2018-2019
18. Child sensitive budgeting: Education and training budget brief (PB 64/2018-2019)
19. Child sensitive budgeting: Health budget brief (PB 65/2018-2019)
20. Child sensitive budgeting: Water and sanitation budget brief (PB 66/2018-2019)
21. Child sensitive budgeting: Socialprotection budget brief (PB 67/2018-2019)
22. The role of empowerment in fostering youth participation in Kenya's Vision 2030 development agenda (PB 68/2018-2019)
23. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability in Makueni County (PB 69/2018-2019)
24. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability in Kajiado County (PB 70/2018-2019)
25. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability in Nakuru County (PB 71/2018-2019)
26. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability in Baringo County (PB 72/2018-2019)
27. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability in Kakamega County (PB 73/2018-2019)
28. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability in West Pokot County (PB 74/2018-2019)

Policy Briefs (PB) (2019-2020)

1. Resource mobilization for sustainable development of Kenya (PB43-2019/2020)
2. MSEs' business environment in 42 counties
3. Children, youth and women sensitive planning and budgeting in Kenya: 47 county briefs
4. Assessment of institutional structures governing the informal sector in Kenya (PB92, 2019-2020)
5. Informal businesses and choice of products' market in Kenya (PB93, 2019-2020)
6. Closing the gender productivity gap in Kenya's informal sector (PB94, 2019-2020)
7. Determinants of the informal sector in Kenya (PB95, 2019-2020)
8. Improving productivity of informal manufacturing enterprises through better business environment (PB96, 2019-2020)
9. Informal sector's response to shocks: Lessons from Kenya (PB97, 2019-2020)

10. Technology acquisition and innovations in Kenya's informal sector (PB98, 2019-2020)
11. Towards revitalizing the domestic skins, hides and leather products in Kenya (PB99, 2019-2020)
12. Local content in the energy sector: Prerequisite for enhancing local content (PB100, 2019-2020)

Policy Papers (PP)

Policy Papers (PP) aim at wide dissemination of the Institute's policy research findings. The findings are meant to stimulate discussion and also build capacity in the public policy making process in Kenya.

1. Should Kenya revert to price controls (Oduor J, Ikiara M, Mwongera N, Kamau P, Onyango C, Mutua J, and Laibuni N, 2010) – PP. 04
2. A comparative study on public-private sector wage differentials in Kenya (KIPPRA, 2013) – PP. 05
3. Guidelines for Public Policy Development and Review (Moyi E., 2020) – PP. 05

Special Papers (SP)

Special Papers (SP) deal with specific issues that are of policy concern. The reports provide in-depth survey results and/or analysis on policy issues. They are meant to help policy analysts in their research work and assist policy makers in evaluating various policy options. Deliberate effort is made to simplify the presentation so that issues discussed can be easily grasped by a wide audience.

1. Private sector investment in education and training: A case of tertiary education in Kenya (Ngware, M W, Onsomu E N and Manda D K, 2006) – SP No. 7

2. Policy advocacy needs of MSE associations in Kenya: A survey of MSE associations in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru (Moyi E, 2006) – SP No. 8

3. Review of the 2004/05 budget (2005) – SP No. 9

4. Review of the 2005/06 budget (2006) – SP No. 10

5. Decentralized funds in Kenya: Source book (2006) – SP No. 11

6. Decentralized funds in Kenya: Baseline survey report (2006) – SP No. 12

7. Enhancing productivity and competitiveness of the Kenyan economy through a cluster development strategy (2012) – SP No. 13

8. KIPPRA Young Professionals tracer survey 2003-2011 (2013) – SP No. 14

9. Situational analysis of illicit trade in tobacco products in Kenya (Shibia A, Kieyah J and Gitonga A, 2014) – SP No. 15

10. Report on the status of national values and principles of governance in Kenya, 2015 (2017) – SP No. 16

11. Transforming agribusiness, trade and leadership: A capacity needs assessment of the tea value chain in Kenya (2017) – SP No. 17

12. Towards strengthening public financial management in county governments in Kenya (2018) – SP No. 18

13. An assessment of healthcare delivery in Kenya under the devolved system (2018) – SP No. 19

14. Status of drugs and substance abuse among primary school pupils in Kenya (2019) – SP No. 20
15. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) – Makueni County (2019) – SP No. 21
16. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) – Kajiado County (2019) – SP No. 22
17. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) – West Pokot County (2019) – SP No. 23
18. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) – Kakamega County (2019) – SP No. 24
19. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) – Baringo County (2019) – SP No. 25

20. An Assessment of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) – Nakuru County (2019) – SP No. 26

21. County business environment for micro and small enterprises in Kenya (2019) – SP No. 27

22. Status of access to agri-finance by youth and women in Kenya (2019) – SP No. 28

23. Women's access to agricultural finance in Kenya: Baseline report (2019) – SP No. 29

Conference Proceedings (CP)

These report the proceedings of conferences and workshops organized by the Institute. Whenever possible, discussions at such forums are also included. The proceedings are compiled and reviewed by KIPPRA researchers and are disseminated to inform, provoke, and solicit comments.

1. Urban and regional planning as an instrument for wealth and employment creation: Proceedings of the national conference held from 2-3 February 2005, Nairobi– CP No. 3

2. Economic impact of illicit trade in East Africa: Proceedings of the regional conference held on 6 May 2005, Nairobi– CP No. 4

3. Social budgeting initiative in Kenya: Proceedings of dissemination workshops held in Isiolo, Kwale and Turkana districts, 2005– CP No. 5

4. Improving the enabling environment for business in Kenya: Proceedings of the conference held on 20 January 2005, Nairobi– CP No. 6

5. Development finance institutions in Kenya: Proceedings of the workshop held on 24 May 2006, Nairobi – CP No. 7

6. Building resilience to mitigate the impact of droughts and floods: Proceedings of the KIPPRA regional conference held from 5th–7th June 2018, Nairobi, Kenya - CP No. 8

7. A gendered approach to unlocking the potential for sustainable development. Proceedings of the KIPPRA regional conference held from 11th–13th June 2019, Mombasa, Kenya – CP No. 9

KIPPRA Policy Monitor

In addition to reviewing the Institute's activities, this newsletter carries incisive articles on current policy issues and debate in the country. It also provides an Economic Outlook of Kenya's economy.

1. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 4, No. 1 (2011): Unemployment in Kenya
2. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 4, No. 2 (2012): An assessment of Kenya's financial governance
3. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 5, No. 1 (2012): Addressing food price volatility in Kenya
4. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 5, No. 2 (2013): Transformation of Kenya's economy key to realization of Vision 2030
5. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 6, No. 1 (2013): Devolution is more than 'equitable' distribution of resources
6. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 6, No. 2 (2014): Addressing inequalities in basic education schooling in Kenya

7. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 7, No. 1 (2014): Obstacles in Kenya’s quest for industrialization

8. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 7, No. 2 (2015): Supremacy wars and conflict of interest among government institutions perpetrate corruption

9. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 8, No. 2 (2016): Positioning Kenya in order to exploit its potential as a coastal state

10. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 8, No. 4 (2017): Islamic finance: New opportunity for driving development agenda

11. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 9, No. 1 (2017): Ban on plastics finally takes effect in Kenya

11. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 9, No. 2 (2018): Taming the road safety challenge through effective policy response

12. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 9, No. 3 (2018): Realizing the “Big Four” agenda through energy as an enabler

13. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 9, No. 4 April-June 2018: Building resilience to droughts and floods

14. KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 10, No. 1 July-September 2018: Developments in Kenya’s public debt: 2007 to 2017

KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 10, No. 2 October-December 2018: Opportunities and challenges under devolved system of government

KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 10, No. 3 January-March 2019: Transformation of lives since inception of devolution

KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 10 No. 4 April-June 2019: A gendered approach to unlocking the potential for sustainable development

KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 11 No. 1 July-September 2019: Creating jobs and transforming lives for inclusive growth

KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 11 No. 2 October-December 2019: Inclusion of persons living with disability in national development for shared prosperity

KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 11 No. 3 January-March 2020: Building Kenya's resilience in navigating global turbulence and transitions

KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 11 No. 4 April-June 2020: Implications on socio-economic activity of measures taken to deal with COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya

KIPPRA Policy Monitor, Issue 12 No. 1 July-September 2020: Leveraging on technology for resilience in the wake of COVID-19 and other andemics in Kenya

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