

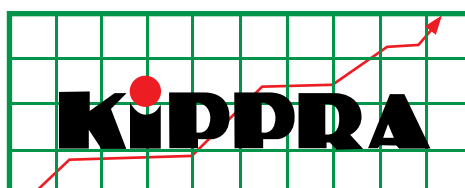
Policy Monitor

Thinking Policy Together

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**Unlocking Economic Potential of Arid
and Semi-Arid Lands in Kenya**



The **KENYA INSTITUTE** for **PUBLIC**
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Thinking Policy Together

KIPPRA POLICY MONITOR

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**Unlocking Economic Potential of Arid and
Semi-Arid Lands in Kenya**

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Editorial

Welcome to the KIPPRA Policy Monitor, the April-June 2023 Issue. The theme of this Issue is “Unlocking Economic Potential of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands in Kenya”.

The main articles in this Issue focus on: Recent economic developments and growth prospects; Enhancing access to basic education towards development of the arid and semi-arid lands; Maximizing the benefits of regional integration for trade and investment opportunities in Kenya’s arid and semi-arid lands; and enhancing participatory governance to promote inclusive development of arid and semi-arid regions in Kenya.

The Policy Monitor highlights KIPPRA’s capacity building activities, including capacity building for counties on Nutrition, Public Policy Making Process (PPMP) and Creating Enabling Environment for Private Sector. The Institute also continued with building capacity for the policy clubs in universities.

On engagement and networking, this Issue covers the 6th KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference; the 4th Kenya Think Tanks Symposia 2023; dissemination workshops for the Kenya Economic Report 2022; the effects of drought and floods on schooling; the role of water sanitation and hygiene in promoting health in Kenya; institutions and export performance and unlocking EAC export market potential.

Regarding partnerships, KIPPRA had the pleasure of hosting H.E. Yatiman Bin Yusof, the Singapore High Commissioner to Kenya. Further, the Institute signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Kilifi County Government. KIPPRA Executive Director also paid a courtesy call to Kakamega County Governor, H.E. Fernandez Barasa.

Finally, this Issue highlights upcoming KIPPRA events, including the launch of the Kenya Economic Report 2023, and capacity building of Nyandarua and Nairobi counties on public policy making process.

We hope you enjoy reading this edition.



Recent Economic Developments in Kenya

By Jacob Nato

Introduction

The Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) is aimed at steering the country to a more inclusive and broad-based economic growth. Among the key pillars of the agenda is to strengthen the sources of growth through agricultural transformation, manufacturing, services economy, creative economy, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). This article therefore offers a cursory view of the performance of economic activities for these key sectors.

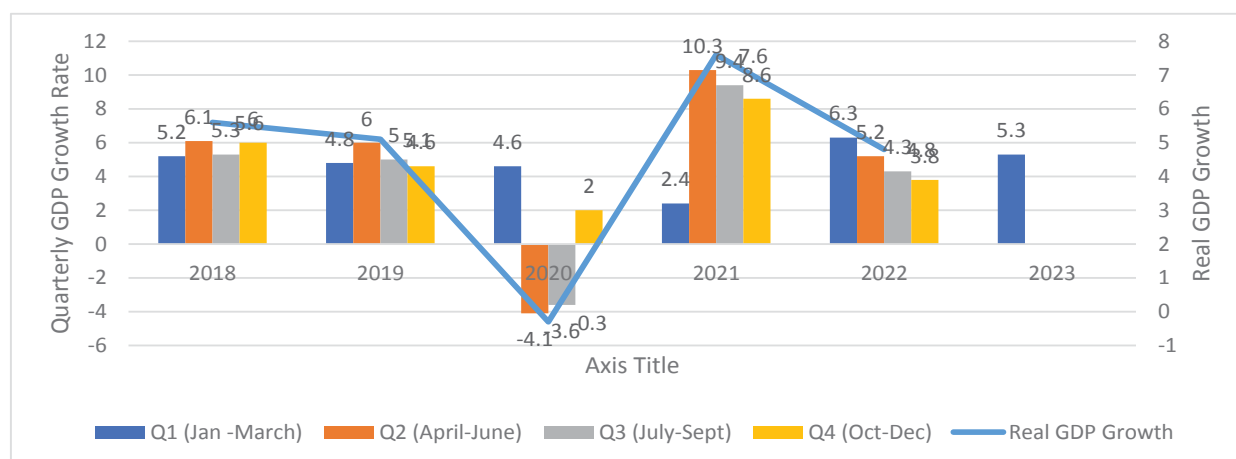
Economic Growth

Economic growth slowed to 4.8 per cent in 2022 due to multiple economic shocks, including the drought situation, the spillover effects of the Russia-Ukraine war, and the rapid tightening of monetary policy in the

advanced economies. Growth in the first quarter (January-March) of 2023 expanded by 5.3 per cent compared to a growth of 6.2 per cent in the corresponding quarter of 2022 as indicated in Figure 1.

The best five performing sectors in 2022 included accommodation and food services (26.2%), administrative and support service activities (18.1%), arts, entertainment, and recreation (17.9%), information and communication (9.9%), and mining and quarrying (9.3%). The least performing sectors were agriculture, forestry, and fishing (-1.6%), activities of households as employers (1.5%), Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured - FISIM (1.5%), manufacturing (2.7%), and wholesale and retail trade and repairs (3.8%).

Figure 1: Trends in real GDP growth (2018-2023)



Data source: KNBS (2022), Economic Survey 2023 and Quarterly GDP Report

Table 1: Sectoral economic performance (% growth rate) for 2018- 2022, and change

Industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Change between 2021 and 2022
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	5.7	2.7	4.6	-0.4	-1.6	-1.2
Mining and quarrying	-4.7	4.3	5.5	18.0	9.3	-8.7
Manufacturing	3.6	2.6	-0.3	7.3	2.7	-4.6
Electricity supply	4.0	1.9	-0.5	5.3	4.9	-0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	2.5	1.3	3.6	6.3	5.0	-1.3
Construction	6.1	7.2	10.1	6.7	4.1	-2.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	5.9	5.3	-0.4	8.0	3.8	-4.2
Transportation and storage	6.0	6.3	-8.0	7.4	5.6	-1.8
Accommodation and food services	15.6	14.3	-47.7	52.6	26.2	-26.4
Information and communication	7.9	7.0	6.0	6.1	9.9	3.8
Real estate	6.5	6.7	4.1	6.7	4.5	-2.2
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	5.4	6.8	-11.5	7.9	5.1	-2.8
Administrative and support service activities	9.8	6.8	-17.6	5.6	18.1	12.5
Public administration and defense	7.9	8.4	7.0	6.0	4.5	-1.5
Education	6.8	5.7	-9.2	22.8	4.8	-18
Human health and social work activities	5.4	5.5	5.6	8.9	4.5	-4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.7	8.0	-28.3	12.4	17.9	5.5
Other service activities	4.0	4.9	-19.5	18.9	5.8	-13.1
Activities of households as employers	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	3.7	9.5	-1.8	5.3	1.5	-3.8
All industries at basic prices	5.6	5.2	0.5	7.2	4.6	-2.6
Taxes on products	5.9	3.9	-8.0	11.9	7.0	-4.9
GDP at market prices	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.6	4.8	-2.8

Source of data: KNBS (2023), Economic Survey

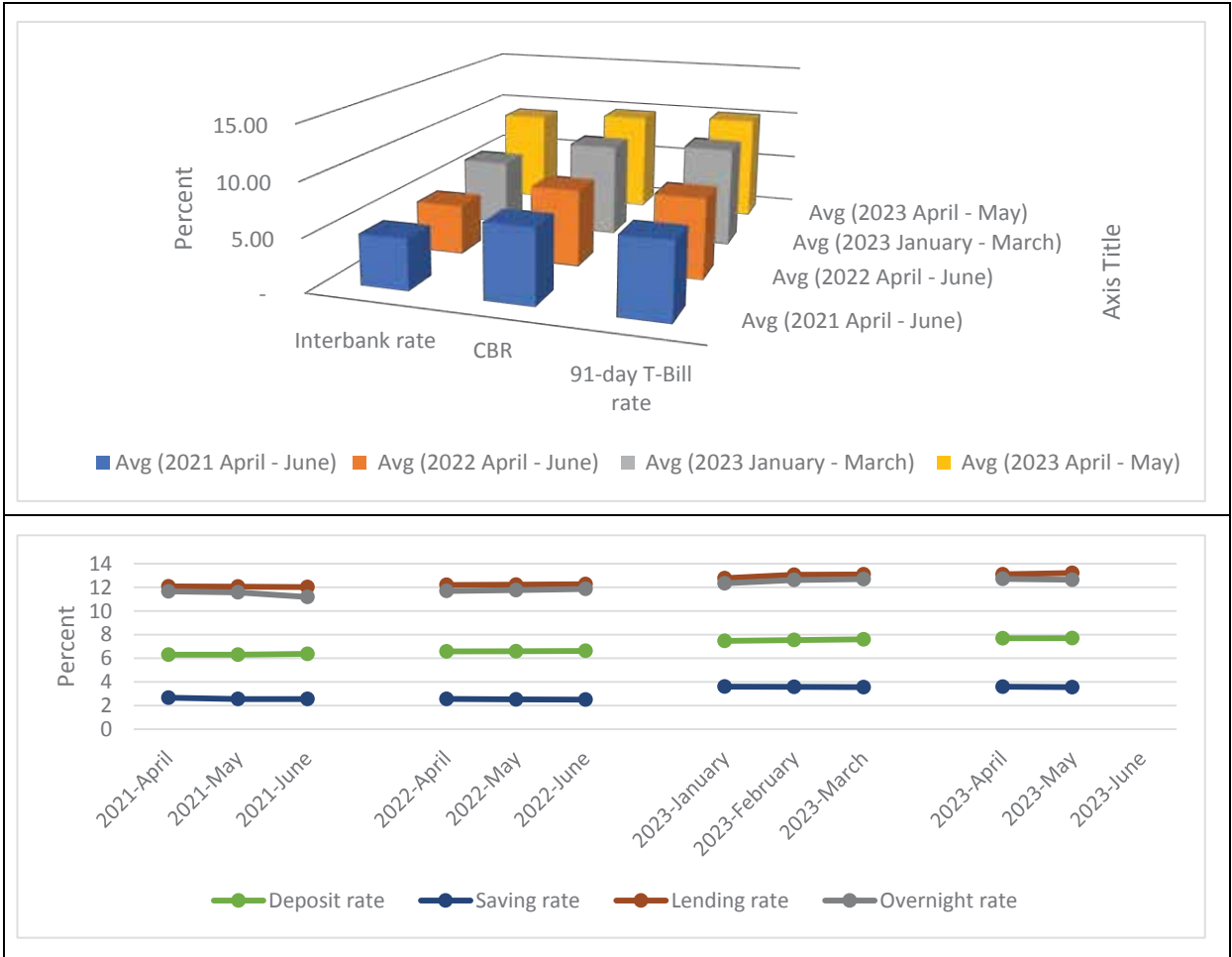
The inflation rate in April-June 2023 averaged 7.93 per cent compared to 7.17 per cent in the same period in 2022. The increase in inflation for April-June 2023 was largely due to increase in food and non-alcoholic beverages index, transport index, and housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels index, which averaged 10.2 per cent, 9.8 per cent, and 9.6 per cent, respectively.

Monetary Policy and Financial Sector Development

The Central Bank of Kenya tightened monetary policy to reign in on inflationary expectations.

The CBR was raised to 10.50 per cent as of June 2023 from 9.50 per cent in May 2023 and 7.0 per cent during the COVID-19 period. This saw the interbank rate increase to 10.16 per cent by close of June 2023, up from 7.90 per cent during the beginning of April 2023. The average 91-day T-Bill rate rose from 10.04 per cent to 10.47 per cent between April and May 2023, declining to 9.57 per cent in June 2023, averaging 10.03 per cent for quarter 4 of 2023 against an average of 7.65 per cent in quarter 4 of 2022 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Trends in key interest rates for the April-June quarter in the period 2021-2023



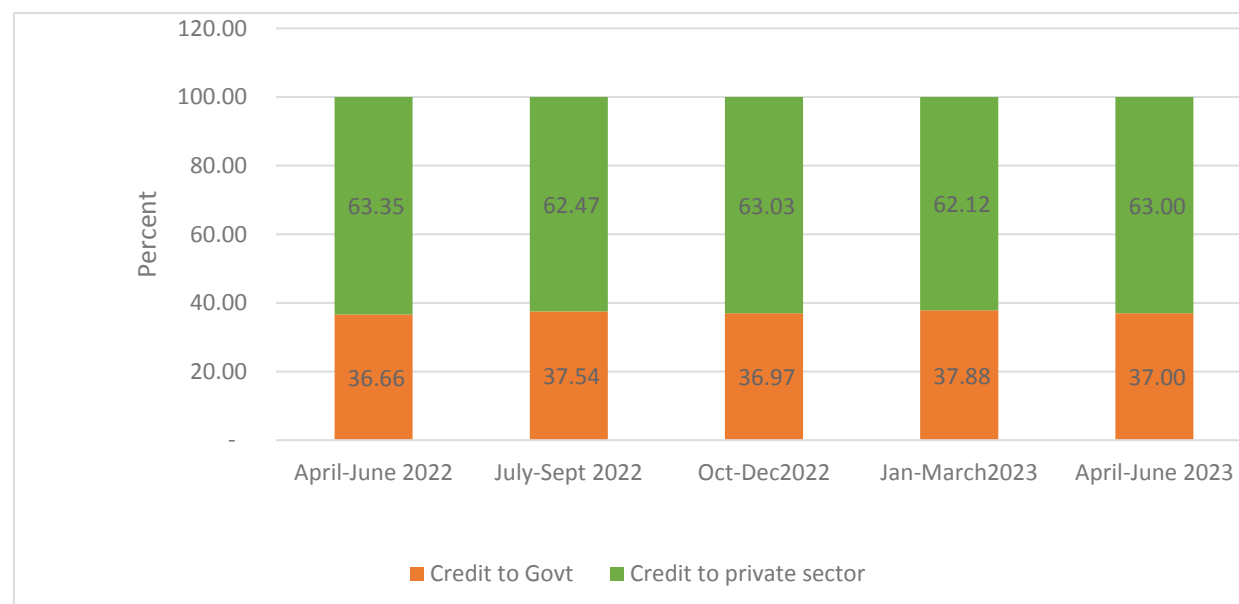
Data source: CBK (2023), Monthly Economic Indicators (Various issues)

The banking sector had a stable performance with strong liquidity and capital adequacy ratios. A sound performance of liquidity ratio signals a resilient financial sector, considering that the country has undergone a series of shocks including the prolonged drought, the spillover effects of the Russia-Ukraine war, and political demonstrations in the recent past. In May 2023, the ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans stood at 14.9 per cent, vis-à-vis 14.6 per cent in April 2023.

Credit to the private sector grew by 12.2 per cent for the 12-month period between June 2022 and June 2023. During the period April-June 2023, the share of credit to the

government and other public sector averaged 37.0 per cent while credit to the private sector averaged 63.0 per cent.

Fig. 3: Share of credit to government versus private sector credit



Data source: CBK (2023), *Monthly Economic Indicators (Various issues)*

All the sectors of the economy registered increases in private sector credit. The sectors that had the largest increases in private sector credit in May were mining and quarrying (41.3%), finance and insurance (32.7%), transport and communications (22.0%), manufacturing (19.3%), agriculture (18.3%), trade (15.4%), business services (13.5%), and consumer durables (11.9%). The sectors that had modest growth in private sector credit were private households (7.0%), other activities (6.8%), building and construction (5.1%), and real estate (1.9%).

Fiscal Performance

As of 30th June 2023, the actual revenue receipts had accumulated to Ksh 3,244.79 billion against a revised estimate of Ksh 3,620.15 billion (Kenya Gazette, 21 July 2023). The actual revenue receipts were higher compared to Ksh 2,666.3 billion total revenue realized in the same period in 2022.

Of the Ksh 3,244.79 billion realized, the total recurrent exchequer issues amounted to Ksh 1,221.56 billion against a revised estimate

of Ksh 1,268.81 billion, while the total CFS exchequer issues were Ksh 1,313.59 billion against a revised estimate of Ksh 1,577.74 billion. The total development exchequer issues were Ksh 308.03 billion compared to a revised estimate of Ksh 373.99 billion.

The total issues of equitable share to county governments as of 30th June 2023 amounted to Ksh 399.60 billion, which was in line with the revised estimates. Thus, County Governments received their total allocation, which is Ksh 370 billion as per the County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA) 2022 and arrears for June 2022 amounting to Ksh 29.6 billion.

The actual receipts from domestic borrowing amounted to Ksh 948.10 billion, which comprised of net domestic borrowing of Ksh 480.41 billion and internal debt redemptions of Ksh 467.68 billion. Overall, the exchequer balance closing 30th June 2023 was Ksh 2.61 billion.

External Sector Developments

Despite the ongoing geopolitical tensions in Europe and an uncertain global economic

outlook, the external account has remained relatively stable, with a narrowing of the current account balance. The current account deficit is estimated at 4.2 per cent of GDP for the 12-month period to June 2023. In June 2023, the current account deficit improved to US\$ 4,629.4 million (4.6% of GDP) compared to a deficit of US\$ 5,833.9 million (5.1% of GDP) in June 2022. The improvement in the current account balance was supported by an improvement in both the net secondary income balance and the net merchandise account, despite a deterioration in the net receipts on the services account and on the net primary income balance. Exports remained strong, growing by an average of 2.1 per cent in the 12-month period to June 2023, with receipts from exports of manufactured goods and tea growing by 23.0 and 7.0 per cent, respectively, between June 2022 and June 2023. Imports declined by 6.1 per cent in the 12-month period to June 2023 compared to a growth of 20.2 per cent in a similar period in 2022. The decline in imports is reflected in the lower imports of manufactured goods and infrastructure-related equipment following completion of most projects.

Remittances totaled US\$ 4,017 million in the 12 months to June 2023, which represented a 0.1 per cent increase from a similar period in 2022. The increase in remittances has an implication on the trade balance and has been shown to negatively affect the trade balance. Foreign exchange reserves stand at US\$ 7,338 million (4.01 months of import cover), which

continue to provide adequate cover and buffer against any short-term shocks in the foreign exchange market.

The Kenya shilling continued to depreciate against other major international currencies. By 30th June 2023, the Kenya shilling exchanged for Ksh 140.52 per US\$, Ksh 177.28 per Sterling Pound, and Ksh 152.98 per Euro, compared to rates of Ksh 117.29 per US\$, Ksh 144.83 per Sterling Pound, and Ksh 124.14 per Euro as of June 2022. The depreciation of the Kenya shilling against the US Dollar emanated from growing demand for foreign currencies in the face of rising import prices, the tightening of the monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Bank of the US and other advanced economies, rising global fuel prices coupled with commodity price shocks, and the ongoing geo-political tensions in Europe. The depreciation of the Kenya shilling in part explains the rising cost of external debt repayments.

Conclusion

The government remains committed to enhancing macroeconomic stability, foster strong economic growth, and enhance social welfare. Following the reading of the National Budget in June 2023, the government aims at raising growth from 4.8 per cent in 2022 to a projected growth of 5.5 per cent in 2023, supported by the services sector, recovery in agriculture, ongoing public sector investments and implementation of the strategic priorities under the BETA.



Enhancing Access to Basic Education: Towards Development of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands in Kenya

By Violet Nyabaro and Boaz Munga

Introduction

Education is a crucial tool for the overall development of any country due to its significant role in economic, social, and political development. Advancement in quality education can lead to accelerated economic growth, improved wealth and income distribution, greater equality of opportunity, availability of skilled workforce, increased life expectancy, improved health outcomes, lower crime rates, national unity, and political stability (Harbison 1973; Psacharopoulos 1988; Schultz 1988; Riechi 2021). Therefore, ensuring equitable access to education is essential for sustainable development and poverty reduction at the global, regional, national, and sub-national levels, including the arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya.

Ensuring access to quality education for every child is a top priority for the government. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) recognizes the significance of basic education for all children as part of the Bill of Rights. The Constitution's Article 43(f) and 53(1) (b) provides for the right to education and the right to free and compulsory basic education, respectively. This

is given effect in the Basic Education Act (2013). Moreover, Kenya is a signatory to various international agreements on education, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that everyone has a right to education (Article 26).

The government has consistently invested resources to attain all educational objectives in line with the Kenya Vision 2030. Between 2019/20 and 2021/22, the education sector budget accounted for 25 percent of government expenditure, amounting to Ksh 516 billion (Education Sector 2022 Report). Further, the government put in place policy initiatives and reforms such as Free Primary Education, Free Day Secondary Education, 100 per cent transition from primary to secondary, and expanded university education. Some of the instituted reforms include the transition from the 8-4-4 to the 2-6-3-3-4 curriculum system, devolution of Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) and vocational training, streamlining of examination management, and revitalization of Technical Vocational Education and Training.

The results of these efforts saw a steady increase in preprimary, primary, and secondary school enrolment rates. Notwithstanding the progress made in basic education, the country continues to experience significant regional, residence and sex disparities in access to education. In particular, a few counties, especially those in the ASALs have comparatively lower access rates and outcomes for formal education. As an example, while ASALs expected years of schooling is 6.5 years, that of the non-ASAL counties exceeds 12 years (World Bank, 2022).

Situational Analysis on Access to Education in ASALs

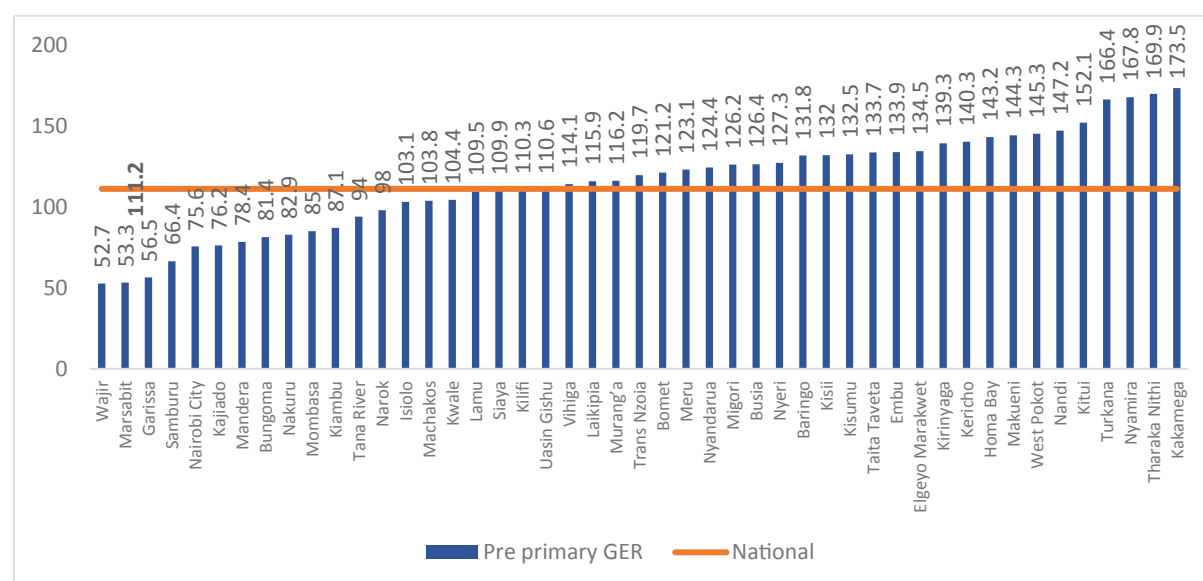
Consistent reporting of net enrollment rates (NER) across basic education is constrained by data availability. Unlike other levels of basic education, ECDE is a devolved function whose mandate falls within the County Governments. This has posed several challenges, including availability of data to assess the NER. For instance, in 2019 and 2020, age-specific enrolment at the pre-primary education level was not available and hence the NER and participation rates could not be reported (Ministry of Education, 2020).¹

¹ [https://www.education.go.ke/sites/default/files/Docs/The%20Basic%20Education%20Statistical%20Booklet%202020%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.education.go.ke/sites/default/files/Docs/The%20Basic%20Education%20Statistical%20Booklet%202020%20(1).pdf)

The last official reported national pre-primary NER for 2018 was 77.2 per cent (NESSP, 2018). Whereas the total number of learners increased from 2.84 million in 2021 to 2.86 million in 2022 (KNBS Economic Survey, 2023). ASALs such as Mandera County recorded 18 per cent enrollment (NESSP, 2018). In 2020, the Gross Enrollment Ratio was 111.2, a 1.8 percentage point increase from 2019 (Figure 1). The slight rise in the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) from 109.4 in 2019 to 111.2 in 2020 suggests that children are still not accessing pre-primary education at the appropriate age, as there is a growing enrollment of both younger and older learners at this level.

The relatively low NER and high GER has implications for future development as the early years of a child's life are critical in fostering human capital, addressing socio-economic disparities, and bridging the achievement gap that exists among children from different backgrounds. By providing access to high-quality early education for all, regardless of their socio-economic status, access to pre-primary school lays the foundation for educational equity and equal opportunities. The unavailability of timely NER data for the counties makes monitoring of interventions at the ECDE level ineffective.

Figure 1: Pre-primary Gross Enrollment Ratios across counties, 2020

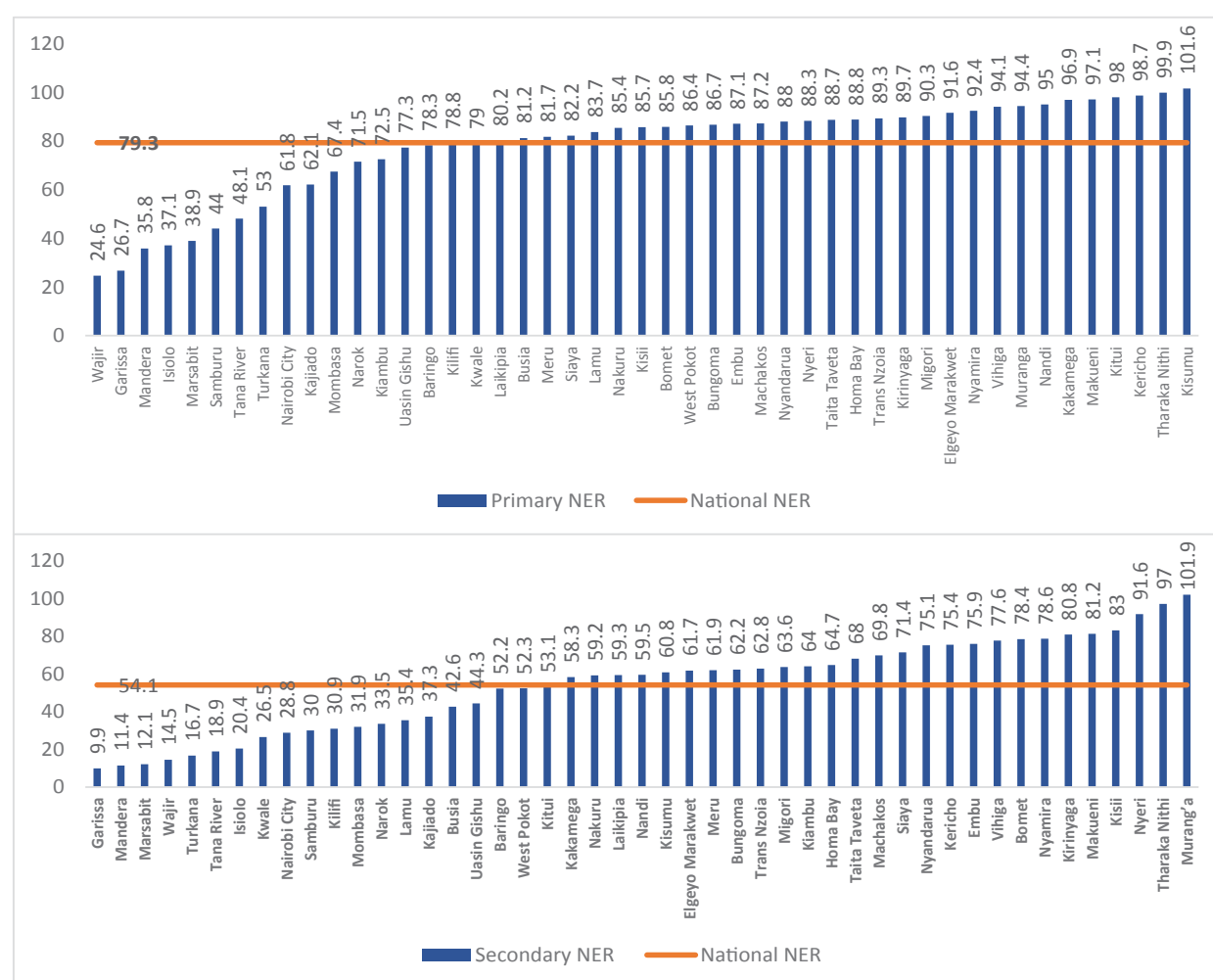


Data Source: Ministry of Education (2020), Basic Education Statistical Booklet

In 2020, the primary Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) stood at 79.3, indicating that approximately 20 per cent of children within the primary school age-going are not accessing education. The NER for male and female students was recorded at 79.8 and 78.8 per cent, respectively (Ministry of Education, 2020). When compared to the national rates, enrollment in ASAL counties was 8 percentage points lower and stood at 71.8 per cent. At the secondary school level, the NER was 54.1

per cent, implying that about 46 per cent of children aged 14-17 were not accessing secondary education in 2020. The inequalities are also evident in secondary education for which the overall NER is relatively low but much lower for the ASALs. Across both levels of basic education, ASAL counties such as Mandera, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Turkana, Isiolo and Tana River is lower than the national rates (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Primary and secondary NER across counties, 2020



Data Source: Ministry of Education (2020), Basic Education Statistical Booklet

Gender Parity Index

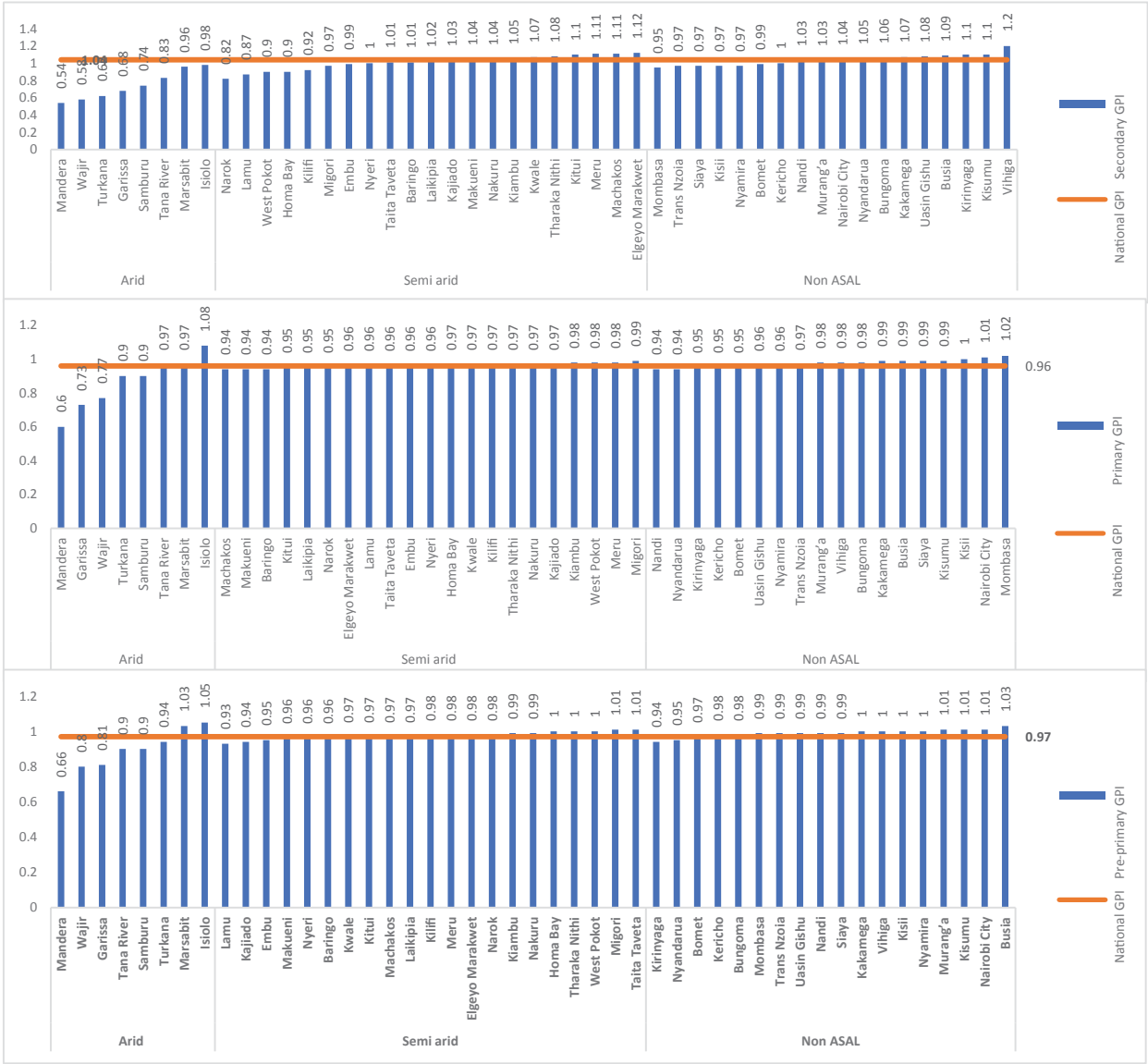
There is evidence to suggest an improvement in relative access to education of males and females as measured by gender parity index (GPI) across most of the counties. Most counties have reached near gender parity and as many girls as boys are enrolled in schools. Even so, there are a few counties, mainly in ASALs, with

relatively lower GPIs (of 0.90 or less). Across the three levels of basic education, ASAL counties namely Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River Samburu and Garissa consistently lag in achievement of gender parity (Figure 3). The gender disparity in these counties is in favour of boys, an indication that fewer girls have access to basic education.

The disparities in gender are complex. Boys are disadvantaged in some ASALs and non-ASAL counties, particularly in secondary education including in Meru, Machakos and Elgeyo Marakwet counties. This could be linked to boy’s engagement in livelihood activities such as sale of Miraa or Khat (in Meru), pastoralism

(in Elgeyo Marakwet) and quarrying activities (in Machakos). In these counties, school-going children are forced to engage in livelihood activities because of the high poverty rates. Thus, the basket of interventions to enhance attainment of GPI requires region specific approaches that target both boys and girls.

Figure 3: Gender differences in pre-primary, primary and secondary enrolment, 2020



Data Source: Ministry of Education (2020), Basic Education Statistical Booklet

Addressing Barriers to Access to Education in ASALs

There are barriers to access to formal education in ASALs that need to be addressed. Some of the barriers include poverty, inadequate supportive infrastructure such as classrooms, availability of schools, limited school

infrastructure, climate factors, cultural and social norms, and insecurity. These challenges have been identified in various studies, including the social budgeting process. We focus on poverty, culture, and climate effects (drought), which are cross-cutting in nature.

a) Poverty

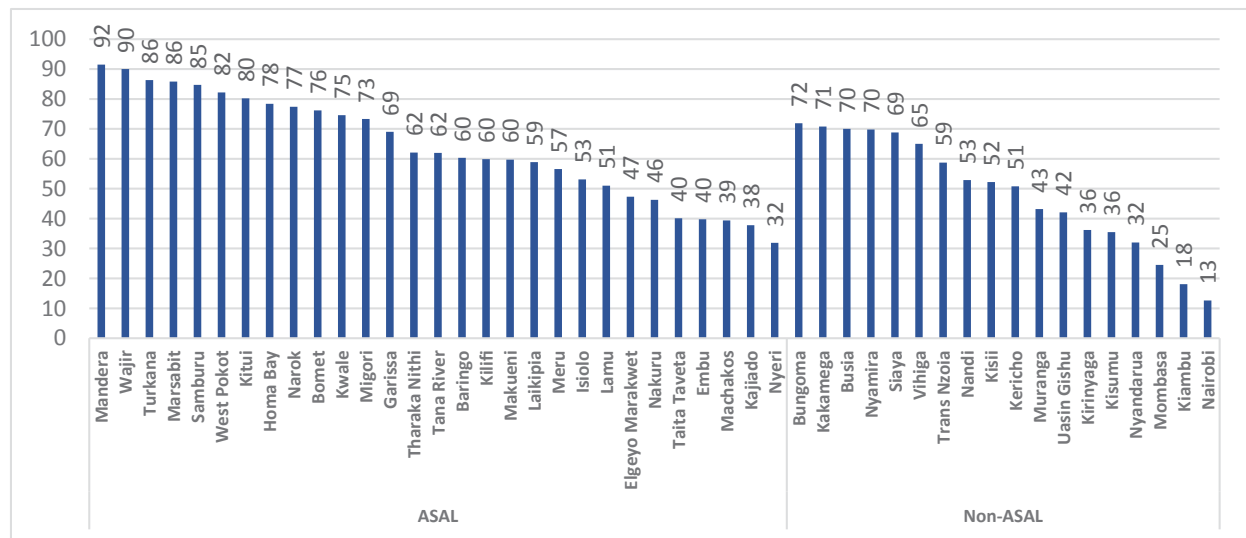
Poverty and inequality have a profound impact on access to education in the ASALs. Many families cannot afford to send their children to school owing to the opportunity costs associated with schooling, including competing household chores such as herding, thus leading to high dropout rates and limited enrollment. The limited financial resources also hamper the provision of quality infrastructure and educational materials in schools, further compromising the learning environment.

Moreover, income disparities contribute to educational disparities, with children from wealthier households having better access to educational opportunities, qualified teachers, and learning resources.

ASAL counties experience the highest poverty incidences with Mandera, Wajir, Turkana and Marsabit have the highest comprehensive poverty rates at 92, 90 and 86 per cent, respectively (Figure 4).²

² Comprehensive poverty report (2020).

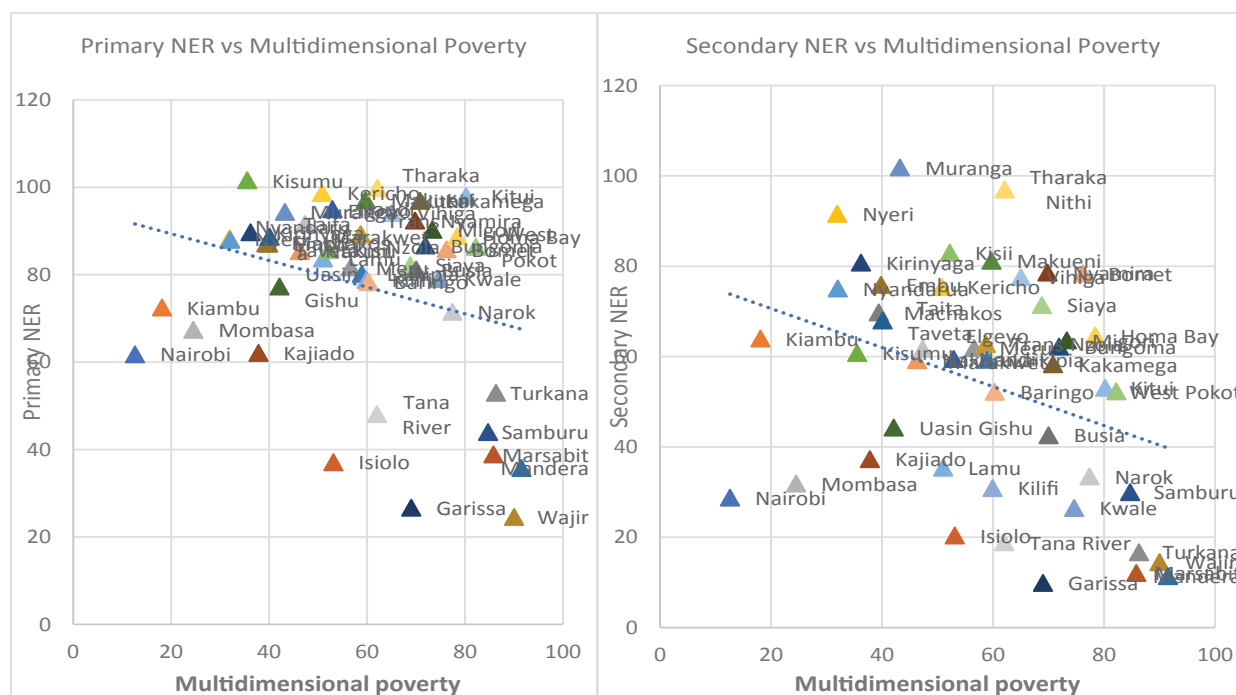
Figure 4: Comprehensive poverty rates across counties, 2020



Data source: KNBS (2020), Comprehensive Poverty Reports

The link between poverty and access to education is demonstrated in Figure 5. Counties with the highest poverty rates have the lowest enrollment rates both at primary and secondary levels. For example, in Wajir County, the NER at the primary level stands at 25 per cent whereas the county has the highest multidimensional poverty rates of 90 per cent. A similar trend can be observed in Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit and Isiolo counties.

Figure 5: The correlation between NER and multidimensional poverty across counties, 2020



Data source: KNBS (2020), *Comprehensive Poverty Reports: Basic Education Statistical Booklet*

The effects of poverty on access to formal education may be ameliorated by interventions such as cash transfer programmes, school feeding programmes, and bursaries. These interventions would work better if relevant supportive infrastructure is put in place such as mobile schools and enduring water points to improve the effects of climate change.

b) Cultural factors

Access to education in the ASALs is influenced by various cultural attributes that create significant barriers. This section focuses on three main cultural factors: early marriages, female genital mutilation (FGM), and the impact of gender roles and pastoralism on education. Traditionally, gender roles in various ASAL communities have been highly differentiated, with distinct spheres of activity for men and women. Women and girls are expected to engage in domestic chores, limiting their time for schooling and often resulting in early dropout or non-attendance. For boys, they are expected to participate in physical labour, such as tending to livestock, creating a significant barrier to education. The demanding workload can make it challenging for boys to attend school regularly or engage

in activities perceived as less valuable than their traditional roles. Moreover, the belief that pastoralism is central to survival leads to the prioritization of pastoralism over formal education, resulting in limited opportunities for education for both boys and girls (Raj et al., 2019).

Early marriage, which disproportionately affects girls, is also a hindrance to access to education in ASALs. Within various ASAL communities, families often marry off their daughters at a young age, limiting their opportunities for education. Early marriages also perpetuate a cycle of poverty, as girls who marry early often fail to complete their education and struggle to access employment opportunities. Empirical studies have confirmed the negative impact of early marriages on access to education in the ASALs, including intergenerational educational inequality (Delprato, Akyeampong and Dunne, 2017; Raj et al., 2019; Bartels et al., 2018).

Other cultural practices that affect access to formal education include the nomadic lifestyle, female genital cutting/mutilation (FGM), and *Duksis*, which are the traditional Muslim schools for the young. FGM is a deeply

rooted traditional practice widespread in ASAL communities and has dire implications for girls' education. FGM is known to be a harmful cultural practice whose negative impacts include bleeding, infections, obstetric and gynecological complications, and psychological effects. These effects often lead to health issues that disrupt a girl's schooling. Moreover, communities that practice FGM prioritize early marriage, relegating girls to traditional roles and reducing their chances of accessing education. Although prevalence of FGM/C has declined in the country, it remains high among communities such as the Somali (94%), Samburu (86%) and the Masaai (78%) UNICEF (2020).

The *Duksis* tend to delay entry into the formal education cycle. The role of education in enhancing livelihoods is also less appreciated among many communities. Some of the interventions in place for these barriers include integration of the *Duksis* within formal schooling cycles, eliminating FGM and child marriages and putting in place mobile schools. What could be done better is to enhance the coverage and implementation of these programme/policy interventions.

c) Climate change effects

The impacts of climate change across the globe and more so in the ASALs is characterized by erratic and unpredictable rainfall patterns, making them prone to frequent droughts and water scarcity. Droughts in ASALs can have profound effects on the accessibility, quality, and continuity of education, exacerbating existing inequalities and hindering the development of these vulnerable communities. Droughts in ASALs often result in displacement and migration, as communities search for water, food, and opportunities in other regions. This displacement disrupts the continuity of education for children, as they are removed from their familiar environments.

Furthermore, the integration of displaced students into schools in host communities presents its own set of challenges, including overcrowded classrooms and strained resources, further impeding the educational experience. Moreover, severe drought conditions are associated with death of livestock and crop failure, leading to severe

food insecurity, hunger, and starvation. Hunger, malnutrition, and overall food insecurity lead to high dropout rates, low attendance rates and poor education outcomes. The challenges discussed above usually lead to inadequate teaching staff and inequitable distribution of teachers.

There is need to enhance the construction of supportive infrastructure; expand the school feeding programme to reduce effects of poverty; create more boarding and mobile schools; and establish education friendly rescue centres for threatened children within the counties affected by shocks.

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

The ASALs are characterized by harsh climatic conditions, limited water resources, and low agricultural productivity. To ensure access to education in the ASALs, there is need to:

- Engage local communities to overcome barriers to education. Sensitizing communities about the importance of education and involving them in decision-making processes could improve enrollment rates and promote a supportive learning environment, and eliminating cultural practices such as early marriages and FGMs that hinder access to education. Countering FGM will require not only enforcement of existing laws but also implementation of other measures, including effective sensitization programmes.
- Implement school feeding programmes to encourage enrolment, attendance, and retention for learners affected by drought. To enhance monitoring, evaluation and learning at the ECDE level, the National Government should work more cooperatively with the County Governments to ensure data on NER and other key indicators are computed in a timely manner akin to the other levels of education. Thus, the proposed interventions should be implemented by the County Governments in collaboration with the National Government, civil society organizations and development partners.



Maximizing the Benefits of Regional Integration for Trade and Investment Opportunities in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

By Kenneth Malot and Paul Odhiambo

Kenya is one of the countries in East Africa with vast arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), which present both challenges and opportunities (Kenya Ministry of Devolution and ASALs, 2020). The ASALs, which include Northern Kenya, and parts of Rift Valley, Coast, and Eastern regions, are home to diverse communities that have adapted to these environment conditions. Additionally, ASALs-like conditions are increasingly encroaching other parts of the country that traditionally have been classified as non-ASALs. The ASALs cover over 80 per cent of the country and are home to over 10 million people, accounting for about 36 per cent of Kenya's population. Despite the harsh conditions, the ASALs possess significant natural resources, including minerals, wildlife, and unique biodiversity (UNEP, 2020).

The ASALs house 70 per cent of the national livestock, a vital source of income and food security for communities (Government of Kenya, 2020). The livestock sub-sector constitutes an important source of households' income and food security in the region and contributes to foreign exchange earnings through export of livestock

products, live animals, and germplasm. According to National Census in 2019, the Kenya animal resource base comprises 2.2 million dairy cattle, 559,000 beef cattle, 13 million indigenous cattle, 19.3 million sheep, 28 million goats, 4.6 million camels, 1.2 million donkeys, 443,000 pigs, 30.3 million indigenous chicken, 561,000 rabbits and 1.2 million beehives. The total annual livestock products value was estimated at Ksh 1,891 billion in 2016 (Government of Kenya, 2018). Investment in agribusiness, value addition and product development could unlock the potential of the livestock sub-sector.

Additionally, the ASALs are home to an astounding 90 per cent of the wild game, which supports Kenya's thriving tourism industry, estimated at 12 per cent of Kenya's GDP. Most national parks, game reserves and conservancies are found in the ASALs. Kenya has increasingly invested in renewable energy sources including wind and solar with establishment of the Garissa Solar Power Plant, Lake Turkana Wind Power Project, and Ngong Hills Wind Power Plant. Affordable energy is critical for increasing the productivity of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the

counties. Further, storage facilities are crucial for perishable produce. Agriculture and apiculture could also be exploited to enhance households' livelihoods and overall economic growth and development. Though mining and quarrying sub-sector's contribution to the country's GDP is negligible, the existence of soda ash, rare earths, petroleum and gas reserves, coal, fluorspar, cement, gemstones, and sands could be critical in unlocking the potential of the sub-sector. Despite the region's vast natural resources, it has faced frequent droughts, food insecurity, and under-development. However, regional integration provides an opportunity to maximize its potential, particularly in terms of trade and investment. It offers significant benefits such as access to larger markets, increased economic growth, innovation, and job creation.

The potential of Kenya's ASALs for trade and investment cannot be gainsaid, as the region has untapped economic activities, including livestock, tourism, renewable energy, apiculture, irrigated crop farming, and mineral reserves. Regional integration plays a vital role in promoting economic growth and development by fostering trade and investment opportunities. In the case of ASALs, regional integration holds immense potential for unlocking their unique advantages and addressing the challenges faced by these regions (UNDP, 2019). Kenya, as a member of the EAC, has been actively involved in regional integration, an initiative aimed at promoting economic development in the region. As one of the most significant economies in the Eastern African region, Kenya could leverage on this invaluable edge to benefit trade and investment in ASAL counties. Due to its proximity to all neighbouring countries, the ASALs could exploit trade and investment opportunities in the East African Community (EAC) Partner States including Tanzania, Uganda, and South Sudan. In addition, the ASALs border Ethiopia and Somalia, which are increasingly becoming new frontiers for enhanced regional trade and investment. Small traders in ASALs counties living close to EAC Partner States can take advantage of the EAC Simplified Certificate of Origin (SCO) to trade across the borders favourably as the SCO allows a trader with goods of a value not more than US\$ 2,000 to trade in EAC country

without paying import duty. This is critical as it reduces the cost of goods being traded in the region and makes it easy to sell more goods in destination markets within the EAC.

The operationalization of the Moyale One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) in 2021 was hailed as a milestone in promotion of cross-border trade between Kenya and Ethiopia. Earlier in 2012, the two countries had signed Special Status Agreement (SSA) to facilitate trade, investment, infrastructure, food security and livelihoods. Somalia is a strategic gateway to the Middle East; hence it is a vital trading country in the region. ASALs counties can position themselves strategically to leverage on their proximity to enhance trade and investment with the neighbouring countries. The main market corridors in the ASALs include North-western corridor linking North Rift counties with South Sudan; North-Central corridor linking Nairobi-Meru/Nakuru-Isiolo/Samburu-Marsabit-Moyale with Ethiopia; North-Eastern corridor linking Nairobi-Thika-Garissa-Wajir-Mandera with Somalia. The market corridors are key not only for regional trade and investment but also in opening the ASALs for domestic trade, investment, and economic growth.

Importance of Regional Integration for Trade and Investment

Regional integration initiatives such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) hold great promise for Kenya's ASALs. By fostering intra-regional trade, reducing trade barriers, and creating a larger market, regional integration can unlock numerous trade and investment opportunities. According to recent statistics, intra-African trade accounts for only about 17 per cent of Africa's total trade, highlighting the immense potential for increased regional integration. By fully implementing the AfCFTA, which involves 54 African countries, it is estimated that intra-African trade could increase by 52 per cent by 2022. This would provide a significant boost to Kenya's ASAL communities, enabling them to access new markets and expand their customer base. Furthermore, regional integration promotes foreign direct investment, with Africa attracting US\$46 billion in FDI in 2020. This presents an opportunity for ASAL regions to attract investment and benefit from

technology transfer, thereby improving their production capabilities and competitiveness. Through harmonizing policies, regulations, and standards, regional integration also enhances market efficiency and facilitates seamless trade flows, reducing transaction costs and improving market access for ASAL producers.

Another key advantage of regional integration is the diversification of trade. ASAL businesses can reduce their reliance on traditional domestic markets and explore new opportunities by venturing into regional markets. This diversification mitigates risks associated with relying on a single market and stimulates growth and expansion. Additionally, regional integration fosters the exchange of knowledge, technology, and best practices among countries, enabling ASAL regions to enhance their production capabilities and meet the evolving demands of regional consumers.

Regional integration also plays a crucial role in attracting investment into the ASAL regions. As integration initiatives create a more conducive business environment, both domestic and international investors are drawn to the ASALs. Improved regulations, streamlined processes, and enhanced infrastructure make the regions more attractive for investment. Increased investment inflows contribute to economic development, job creation, and technology transfer in the ASALs. Sectors such as agriculture, tourism, renewable energy, and infrastructure development hold significant potential for unlocking the untapped resources of the ASALs and driving their growth.

Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASALs

The trade opportunities presented by regional integration are immense. One of the most significant benefits of regional integration is access to a larger market. The EAC bloc has a combined population of over 180 million people, a market which Kenya can tap into. With the free movement of goods and services across borders, businesses based in ASALs can access a bigger market, increasing their customer base, and therefore their income. It is also worth noting that urbanization is a growing trend in Kenya, with many people

moving to urban areas in search of better opportunities. This presents an opportunity for businesses in the ASALs to cater to the growing urban population, particularly in the provision of agricultural produce.

In terms of investment, the ASALs have massive untapped potential. The region has vast arable land yet to be fully exploited, which presents an opportunity for investment in agriculture especially livestock, apiculture, dryland farming and irrigated farming. ASALs offer significant trade and investment opportunities across various sectors. With approximately 70 per cent of the country's livestock and 90 per cent of its wildlife, the ASALs are primed for investment in the livestock and agriculture sectors. Modernizing livestock production, improving value addition, and implementing innovative agricultural techniques can unlock the region's potential in food production and export-oriented agriculture.

The ASALs' abundant wildlife and natural landscapes make them attractive for tourism. Investments in infrastructure, accommodation, and wildlife conservation can bolster the tourism industry, creating jobs and driving economic growth. Additionally, the ASALs possess immense renewable energy potential, including wind and solar resources. Expanding renewable energy infrastructure will not only provide reliable and affordable power but also support industrial activities and stimulate economic development.

The ASALs are also rich in mineral resources, such as soda ash, rare earths, diatomite, fluorspar, limestone, zinc, oil, gas, coal, and gemstones. By adopting sustainable mining practices, developing infrastructure, and exploring new deposits, the mining and quarrying sub-sector can contribute to economic growth and job creation. Furthermore, the strategic location of the ASALs allows for cross-border trade with neighbouring countries. The region shares borders with Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Somalia, which are emerging frontiers for regional trade. By leveraging trade agreements within the EAC, COMESA and AfCFTA and utilizing market corridors such as the North-Western, North-Central, and North-Eastern corridors, the ASALs can tap into regional trade opportunities and expand their market reach. This also has opportunity

to facilitate trade and investment by providing ASAL businesses with access to regional and continental markets and expanding their customer base.

To fully capitalize on these trade and investment prospects, it is essential to address the challenges facing the ASALs. By maximizing the benefits of regional integration and effectively leveraging the unique economic activities in the ASALs, Kenya can unlock the full potential of the region. This, in turn, will drive economic growth, generate employment opportunities, and improve the livelihoods of communities residing in the ASALs.

The development of market chains is likely to enhance competitiveness of commodities in the ASALs. However, this will need deliberate action and programmes, including construction of special economic zones; improvement of transport infrastructure across counties to supplement major highways; and development of local and regional supply chains to support small traders to unleash regional trade potential.

Challenges to Maximizing the Benefits of Regional Integration

The challenges to fully realize the benefits of regional integration in the ASALs are diverse and collectively impede progress. A notable constraint is the deficit in infrastructure, encompassing insufficient road networks, unreliable energy supply, and limited digital connectivity. This combination of factors poses barriers that obstruct the efficient movement of goods and essential information. For instance, regions such as Turkana and Marsabit in the northern part of Kenya face considerable challenges due to poor road conditions, which not only escalate transportation costs but also hinder the timely exchange of goods. This connectivity gap not only affects the competitiveness of local products but also places entrepreneurs in these regions at a disadvantage (FAO, 2016).

Beyond infrastructural limitations, non-tariff barriers emerge as a shared concern among Kenyan traders in the ASALs. These encompass complex customs procedures, inconsistent regulations, and bureaucratic obstacles. This issue is evident from the traders in Turkana,

Wajir and Mandera, who encounter difficulties at border points between Kenya and Ethiopia where cumbersome clearance procedures slow down trade and amplify costs (Shewaye et al., 2021). Additionally, the region's trade prospects are significantly impacted by border disputes and security concerns. Tensions along the Kenya-Somalia border, for example, often disrupt the movement of goods and discourage cross-border trade due to security uncertainties and trade route disruptions. Insecurity and conflicts tied to access of natural resources is particularly pronounced in pastoralist regions such as Marsabit and Isiolo counties. These challenges are further compounded by localized cross-border conflicts linked to natural resources, primarily driven by the migration of livestock in search of water and pasture. The complexity of the situation is heightened by the coexistence of diverse tribes and ethnic groups.³ Limited access to finance is also a major constraint across the ASALs, particularly for small businesses. This is evident in ASAL counties such as Turkana where local entrepreneurs encounter difficulties accessing loans to expand their enterprises. This limited access to financial support affects their ability to engage in cross-border trade and investment, curbing their potential (ILO, 2020).

Moreover, environmental vulnerabilities manifest prominently, exemplified by prolonged droughts in counties such as Baringo, Wajir, Mandera, and Turkana. These ecological challenges disrupt agricultural and livestock activities, impacting the reliability of traded goods in the region and exacerbating food security concerns (Government of Kenya, 2021). Inconsistent policy coordination is observable across ASAL counties where varying interpretations and implementations of regulations create inconsistencies (IGRTC, 2018). This scenario has the potential to deter potential investors seeking a predictable and harmonious business environment. Additionally, limited awareness of the existing regional and continental markets such as the EAC, COMESA and AfCFTA is evident among ASAL communities, particularly in counties such as Mandera and Marsabit. Many residents are unaware of the potential benefits of

3 Resilience analysis in Kenya (Isiolo, Marsabit and Meru) <https://www.fao.org/3/i6892e/i6892e.pdf>

regional integration, hindering their ability to seize cross-border trade opportunities (WFP, 2013).

Strategies to Enhance Regional Integration in the ASALs

To maximize the benefits of regional integration in ASALs, several strategies can be implemented. One key strategy is to strengthen cross-border trade and investment policies. This can be achieved through harmonization of regulations and customs procedures, streamlining trade processes, and reducing trade barriers. By creating an enabling environment for trade, businesses in the ASALs can have easier access to regional markets and seize opportunities for growth.

Promoting public-private partnerships encourages investments and facilitates technology transfer. Collaboration between the government and private sector entities can attract investment in the ASALs, leading to the establishment of industries, job creation, and knowledge exchange. This can contribute to the overall economic development of the region. Supporting sustainable agriculture and apiculture is another important strategy. Capacity building initiatives, training programmes, and access to markets can enhance the productivity and profitability of agricultural and apicultural activities in the ASALs. Introducing innovative farming techniques, such as climate-smart agriculture and water-efficient irrigation systems, can help address challenges related to water scarcity and environmental sustainability.

Another crucial aspect is the development of robust infrastructure. Improving transport networks such as roads, railways, and ports enhances connectivity within and beyond the ASALs. This facilitates the efficient movement of goods and services, reduces transportation costs, and increases market access. Investing in storage facilities such as warehouses and cold storage could help preservation of

perishable goods and enable businesses to meet market demand effectively.

In addition, construction of special economic zones and the development of local and regional supply chains can unleash the trade potential of the ASALs. Special economic zones provide designated areas where businesses can benefit from preferential incentives, streamlined regulations, and improved infrastructure. These zones attract both domestic and foreign investments, creating employment opportunities and fostering economic growth. Developing local and regional supply chains ensures efficient production, distribution, and marketing of goods, allowing ASAL businesses to compete effectively in the domestic and international markets.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, regional integration presents an opportunity for the ASALs to maximize the benefits of trade and investment. The region's vast natural resources, coupled with its geographic location, provide a unique opportunity for businesses to tap into a larger market and for investors to invest in the region's potential. However, for regional integration to be successful, the National Government, in collaboration with ASAL counties, needs to address the challenges facing the region, primarily in infrastructure development, human capital development, adequate regulatory frameworks, and policies, and drought management. Additionally, the private sector needs to play a proactive role in exploring the opportunities presented by regional integration, which will not only benefit the region economically but also socially, reducing poverty and enhancing the quality of life for the people living in the region. With concerted efforts and collaboration, the ASALs can become vibrant hubs of trade and investment, contributing to the overall economic growth and development of the country.



Legislative Developments from April 2023 to June 2023

A) Acts of Parliament

1. **The Appropriation Act 2023** was gazetted on 26th June 2023. The principal object of the Act is to authorize the issuance of a sum of money out of the Consolidated Fund and its application towards the service of the year ending on the 30th of June 2024 and to appropriate that sum and a sum voted on account by the National Assembly for certain public services and purposes.
2. **The Finance Act 2023** was gazetted on 26th June 2023. The principal object of the Act is to amend the laws relating to various taxes and duties; and for matters incidental thereto.

B) National Assembly Bills

1. **The Conflict-of-Interest Bill 2023** was gazetted on 3rd April 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to

provide for the management and regulation of conflict of interest in the discharge of official duties and for connected purposes.

2. **The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (Amendment) Bill 2023** was gazetted on 24th April 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend the National Government Constituencies Development Fund, No. 30 of 2015 to provide that the projects that are to be undertaken under the Fund shall be projects that fall within the exclusive mandate of the National Government. This is to align the Act with the Constitution on the distinct role and functions of the National and County Governments and to avoid conflict between the two levels of government.
3. **The Finance Bill 2023** was gazetted on 28th April 2023. The

Bill was submitted by the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Planning and formulates the proposals announced in the Budget for 2023/2024 relating to liability to, and collection of taxes, and for matters incidental thereto. The Bill amends finance-related legislation including the Income Tax Act, the Value Added Tax Act, The Excise Duty Act, the Tax Procedures Act, 2015 and the Miscellaneous Fees and Levies Act, 2016.

4. **The Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill 2023** was gazetted on 4th May 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend the Public Finance Management Act No. 18 of 2012 to operationalize the Public Debt and Borrowing regarding framework for monitoring the level of public debt to align it with the provisions of Article 214(2) of the Constitution which defines "public debt" to mean all financial obligations attendant to loans raised or guaranteed and securities issued or guaranteed by the National Government.
5. **The Institute of Social Work Professionals Bill, 2023** was gazetted on 10th May 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to establish the Institute of Social Work Professionals and to regulate the training registration and licensing of registered social work professionals.
6. **The Persons with Disabilities Bill 2023** was gazetted on 12th June 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to give effect to Article 54 of the Constitution; to restructure the National Council for Persons with Disabilities and to provide for its functions and powers; to provide for the institutional framework for protecting, promoting and monitoring the rights of persons with disabilities; and for connected purposes. It seeks to repeal the

Persons with Disabilities Act, No. 14 of 2003 and have in place a law that is consistent with the Constitution of Kenya. 2010. The Bill places emphasis on human rights approach towards realization of the rights of persons with disabilities in Kenya and societal responsibility to protect and promote them.

7. **The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes (Amendment) Bill 2023** was gazetted on 19th June 2023. The principal object of the Bill is to amend the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003 to delete the provision providing for the disqualification of persons convicted of corruption or economic crimes from being elected or appointed as public officers.
8. **The Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2) Bill 2023** was gazetted on 21st June 2023. The Bill makes provision for giving statutory sanction for public expenditure for the year ending on the 30th of June 2023, based on the Supplementary II Estimates of Expenditure 2022/23 (Recurrent) and the Supplementary II Estimates of Expenditure 2022/23 (Development) and for the appropriation of those amounts.

C. Senate Bills

1. **The Agriculture and Food Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2023** was gazetted on 6th April 2023. The principal object of this Bill is to amend Section 43 of the Agriculture and Food Authority Act, 2013 to exempt cashew nuts, macadamia nuts and bixa from the ban on export of raw produce. The ban is currently unfavourable to the further development of the nuts industry because farmers are unable to obtain competitive prices from the local processors of nuts who have been down regulating prices downwards to the detriment

of the farmer. The amendment is necessary because it will enable nuts farmers to benefit from better prices from export sales. The amendment is also aimed at enabling farmers add value to byproducts such as macadamia kernels, which are currently being disposed of. Additionally, the amendment will stop smuggling of macadamia nuts to neighbouring countries, which has been denying Kenya foreign exchange earnings.

2. **The Equalization Fund (Administration) Bill 2023** was gazetted on 12th April 2023. The principal object of this Bill is to provide for the administrative structure for the management of the Equalisation Fund and to establish the criteria through which projects contemplated under Article 204(2) of the Constitution are identified. A critical provision in the Bill also seeks to extend the pendency of the Fund in accordance with Article 204(8) of the Constitution. Cognizant that the period contemplated under Article 204(7) on the life of the Fund will soon come to an end before the Fund has achieved its purpose, it is critical to extend the time limit for the Fund to ensure the purpose of the Fund is met.

3. **The Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill 2023** was gazetted on 13th April 2023. The principal object of this Bill is to amend the Constitution to give effect to the two thirds gender principle through the creation of special seats that will ensure that the gender principle is realized in Parliament and further that the state takes legislative, policy and other measures including the setting of standards, to achieve the realization of the principle.

4. **The County Hall of Fame Bill, 2023** was gazetted on 12th May 2023. The principal object of this Bill is to provide a means through which exceptional individuals in each county is recognized and honoured by their counties. The Bill creates a forum by which the County Governments can honour persons who may not necessarily be recognized at the National Level but are heroes and heroines within their respective counties. The Bill therefore appreciates that each county may have a group of persons that it may want to honour at the county level of government. The County Hall of Fame established by this Bill creates a forum for the recognition of such persons.



Policy News

A. Bilateral Cooperation

Kenya–Japan Relations

Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, Dr Alfred Mutua, held talks with the Japanese Ambassador to Kenya Ambassador Okaniwa Ken on 12 April 2023 to discuss strategic matters between Kenya and Japan, including the scheduled High-Level Visit to Kenya by H.E. Fumio Kishida Prime Minister of Japan. On observing the significance of the visit by PM Kishida, the CS welcomed the opportunity to reinforce Kenya-Japan bilateral and multilateral relations, particularly on matters of trade and investment, infrastructural development, academia, and increased collaborations on matters of regional peace and security. Dr Mutua also noted Japan's concurrent membership of the UN Security Council and the Presidency of G7 and appealed for the country's intervention on matters of importance to the Global South. To this end, the Cabinet Secretary invited Japan's support for the Africa Climate Summit that will be presided by H.E. President William Ruto as the Chairperson and Coordinator of African Union's Meeting of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC).

Kenya–United States Relations

Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, Dr Alfred Mutua co-chaired the

Kenya – United States Strategic Bilateral Dialogue with Secretary of State Anthony Blinken in Washington DC on 25 April 2023, after weeks of friendly negotiations. The CS was accompanied by Cabinet Secretary for Investment, Trade and Industry, Hon. Moses Kuria alongside other senior government officials. During the bilateral session, they discussed and agreed on partnership in the areas of trade and investments for job creation and visas for youth empowerment, health, food security, climate change, regional peace, and security. On jobs and visas, the United States is setting up a framework so that Kenyans can apply for jobs in the country and speedily get visas to work in the United States. The United States was also working on modalities to speed up visa processing at the Nairobi Embassy to reduce the long waiting times. On jobs and visas, the United States committed to support Kenya's universal healthcare programme with a focus on epidemic control and manufacturing of vaccine and pharmaceutical production, which will also create jobs for Kenyans and transfer technology. They agreed on continuation of the support for HIV/AIDS medication to build capacity to produce our own within 5 years. They also hailed the deal with Moderna, which will set a vaccine production factory in Kenya from 2023. On food security and climate change, the United States committed to facilitating Kenya on sustainable food

production instead of food aid through water harvesting programmes (dams), value addition technology, and agribusiness technology to encourage the youth to embrace farming. On regional peace and security, the United States is one of the valued partners on Kenya's efforts to stabilize the region for peace and security.

Kenya–Spain Relations

The Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, Dr Alfred Mutua together with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, European Union, and Cooperation Jose Manuel Albares held bilateral discussions in Madrid, Spain on 29th April 2023. They deliberated on a broad range of activities that anchor Kenya-Spain bilateral relations. They signed a memorandum of understanding that will see Kenyans trained in Spanish language to enhance it as a major language of study in Kenya and open opportunities for Kenyan youth abroad. They discussed various partnerships and commitment by Spain towards Kenya, which includes funds for improving the railway system and roads particularly on an overpass at Junction Mall area of Nairobi's Ngong road. The two Ministers also reviewed trade partnership where 1,000 companies sell their products to Kenya every year and deliberated on how Kenyans can sell their products in Spain.

Kenya–Nigeria Relations

On 30th April 2023, President Ruto highlighted that Kenya and Nigeria were working together to bring forth more opportunities for their people by deepening the existing trade and diplomatic relations. He mentioned the key areas of interest for both countries as being agriculture, technology, renewable energy, and the service industry. He further said that Kenya looks forward to increasing trade with Nigeria by increasing tea, horticultural, textile and processed food exports. The President further called on Nigerian enterprises to look at opportunities in Kenya. He made these sentiments when he met Nigeria Vice President, Prof. Yemi Osinbajo at State House, Nairobi.

Kenya–Germany Relations

During a media briefing on 5th May 2023, at the State House in Nairobi President William

Ruto had bilateral talks with Olaf Scholz (the Chancellor of Germany). To increase the capacity of the Olkaria Geothermal Station, Germany has devoted to providing finances for its expansion. This support is timely as Kenya seeks to achieve a 100 per cent clean energy grid. The two leaders agreed to join forces in championing the activities of the Climate Club. They further discussed the eventualities of not only extending the capacity of TVETs in Kenya but also increasing Kenya's export of skilled labour to Germany. President Ruto requested Chancellor Scholz to assess and moderate immigration laws to allow Kenyans explore job opportunities in Germany. They settled on the establishment of a technical team that will promptly and quickly come up with a suitable framework for labour exportation to Germany. President Ruto also called on the Chancellor to critically evaluate the tariff barriers to ease entry of Kenyan products into the German market and the European market. The President also said that Germany accepted to help Kenya in its efforts to wrap up the Economic Partnership Agreement between the East African Community and the European Union on the principle of variable geometry. For small and medium-sized enterprises, the two countries agreed to complete the structure of exchange programmes.

Kenya–United Kingdom Relations

The Principal Secretary of State Department for Foreign Affairs, Dr Korir Sing'oei, made a fruitful trip to London on 7th May 2023 where he met with senior officials of the United Kingdom. On 9th May 2023, the Principal Secretary paid a courtesy call on Lord St John of Blesto, a member of the House of Lords, the Upper House of the British Parliament. The two leaders explored opportunities in an array of cross-cutting areas of mutual benefit to Kenya and the UK including climate change, renewable energy, digital transformation, and smart cities, trade, and investment. PS Sing'oei and Sir Phillip Robert Barton, the Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Commonwealth and Development Affairs met on 10th May 2023. The PS hailed the Kenya–UK relations as being one of the strongest anchored on Kenya–UK Strategic Partnership 2020–2025, which was launched on 21st January 2020.

The PS underscored the necessity of reviving bilateral collaboration between the two nations, with Dr Sing'oei revealing that the Kenya-UK Strategic Partnership is anticipated to undergo a mid-term review to define areas that demand more focus in terms of bilateral engagements. Sir Barton stated that Kenya is a crucial ally of the UK in the Eastern and Horn of Africa region. He indicated that the UK is committed to collaborating closely with Kenya on major international issues such as terrorism, cybercrime, and climate change. He praised Kenya's function as a regional peace anchor. The PS also held talks with other leaders in the UK.

Kenya–Canada Relations

Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, Dr Alfred Mutua made an official visit to Canada where he met with his Canadian Counterpart, Hon. Mélanie Joly on 15th May 2023 and deliberated on the progress made towards achieving the common goals as envisioned under the Kenya-Canada Binational Commission. The two foreign ministers agreed to jumpstart the Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPPA) and further discussed ways to strengthen cooperation in areas such as trade and investment, agriculture, education (TVET), immigration, climate change, the blue economy, culture tourism, international politics, peace and security, water (dams) development and production of green hydrogen. They agreed on several measures to encourage Kenyans to live and work in Canada. CS Mutua informed that the two sides would finalize on a system where Canadian curriculum will be incorporated in Kenya's Technical Training Colleges (TVETs) so that by the time a student graduates they are prepared and have the Canadian minimum star fares necessary to quickly integrate in the Canadian labour market. On 16th May 2023, CS Mutua met with the Hon. Sean Fraser, Canada's Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship. They agreed on the various migration opportunities for Kenyans to live or work in Canada. CS Mutua also met other Canadian senior state officers and discussed matters of mutual interests between Kenya and Canada.

Kenya–United Arab Emirates Relations

President William Ruto met with Dr Sultan Al-Jaber (the UAE Minister for Industry and Cooperatives and the designated President for COP28) in which the President stated that Kenya and the UAE will join forces to make the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference a success and that the pre-conference meetings in Nairobi and Paris must bring forward an agreement accepted by all countries, whether developed or developing emitters or non-emitters at the COP 28 to be held in Dubai. The President further elaborated that climate change is an established threat to all; therefore, COP 28 will be a turning point in climate action. Dr Al-Jaber highlighted that a united front at COP28 will bring forth necessary solutions and provide a revolutionary COP28. He further stated that the UAE seeks to invest in Kenya's renewable energy resources.

Kenya–Russia Relations

While hosting the Russian Foreign Affairs Minister, Sergey Lavrov at State House Nairobi, President William Ruto noted the low trade between Russia and Kenya despite the existing huge potential. He said that Kenya proposes to deepen its trade relations with Russia. The two countries are set to sign a trade agreement that will provide business the required momentum. They acknowledged the need to reform the United Nations Security Council to enhance its representation and responsiveness to the 21st Century needs. President Ruto stated that Africa should have representation in the Security Council (the UN's top-decision making organ). Africa can bring forth enriched ideas, suggestions, and experiences relevant to Africa that can in turn serve the globe well. The president further noted that Kenya and Africa can rely on friendly nations such as Russia in the process of creating new architecture at the UN Security Council. Mr Lavrov complimented Russia's friendship with Kenya, which has been prevailing for 60 years and that its relationship with Africa developed a new momentum after the 2019 Russia-Africa Summit held in Sochi, Russia. In addition, growth in science cooperation has escalated between the two countries.

EU-Kenya Economic Partnership Agreement

Kenya and the European Union (EU) signed the European Union Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs) on 29th June 2023. The signing between Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry Minister, Moses Kuria and the European Commission Executive Vice-President and EU Trade Commissioner, Valdis Dombrovskis was witnessed by President William Ruto and Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua at State House, Nairobi. The Agreement aims to implement bilaterally the provisions of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and the East African Community (EAC) Partner States, on which negotiations were finalized in 2014. The EU-Kenya Agreement will remain open to accession of the EAC Partner States. The agreement is, therefore, set to expand Kenya's exports to the EU as it sets pace for trade liberation, offering tariff-free quota-free access of Kenyan exports to Europe. Kenyan exports will enjoy duty and quota free market access to the EU. It secures a market for Kenyan farmers and boosts their income potential and lastly expands and guarantees continued flower exports to the EU. The agreement is intended to foresee immediate full liberalization of the EU market for Kenyan products, incentivize EU investment to Kenya, contain strong trade and sustainability commitments, including binding provisions on labour matters and environment and the fight against climate change, among other aspects.

B. Regional Policy News

Africa Day 2023

Director General, Bilateral and Political Affairs, Ambassador George Orina accompanied by Ambassador Jean Kimani, Permanent Representative, Kenya Permanent Mission to UN Habitat, Mr James Kiiru, Director Africa, and AU, joined representatives from AU Member States and other members of the international diplomatic community in celebrating the African Day 2023 held in Nairobi on 25th May 2023. The Africa Day celebrates the 60th Anniversary of the Organization of the African Unity (OAU) and the subsequent formation of the African Union (AU). The celebration themed "Accelerating the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area to

bring greater prosperity to the continent" was officially opened by the Principal Secretary, State Department for Trade, Alfred Ombudo K'Ombudo. PS Ombudo underscored Kenya's commitment in advancing Africa through trade, citing that trading among African states is low compared to trade with the western countries. The PS stressed on the facilitation of visa free movement across African countries and the removal of trade barriers to allow free movement of goods in the continent. The event was attended by Eritrean Ambassador Beyene Russom, who also serves as the country envoy to UNEP and UN-Habitat. He spoke on the necessity for Africa to cooperate to develop its economies and ensure its technological development.

President Ruto Addresses 22nd COMESA Summit

In his address at the 22nd Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Summit of Heads of State and Government in Lusaka, Zambia, on 8th June 2023, President William Ruto urged the COMESA member states to change tact in their approach to trade. The President urged the continent to move away from primary production and exports of raw materials to manufacturing. African States should embrace value addition, especially of agricultural commodities, to enhance productivity as this will in turn offer higher returns, incentivize industrialization, boost competitiveness, and create employment. He further urged the COMESA regional bloc to take advantage of its 580 million market demand to enhance trade. The President also called for the consolidation of the COMESA, the East African Community, and the Southern African Development Community to enhance the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement which will boost Africa's bargaining power at the global scene.

IGAD Expands Countries to Resolve Issues in Sudan

During the Ordinary Summit of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on 12th June 2023, a decision was reached to add Ethiopia to original three regional states namely Kenya, South Sudan and Djibouti that had been selected to facilitate the Sudanese peace process. Djibouti, being

the Chair at the IGAD Summit, the quartet will be led by Kenya. Kenyan President William Ruto was nominated to the quartet to organize direct talks with the two Sudanese generals, thus signalling the concerted effort to resolve the conflict in Sudan. Kenya committed to meeting Lt-Gen Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan of Sudanese Armed Forces and General Mohamed Daglo 'Hemedti' of the Rapid Support Forces whose disagreement over the transition led to eruption of armed conflict on 15th April 2023, leading to more than 1,200 deaths, 800,000 displacements and serious property destruction.

C. Global Policy News

Kenya and UNCTAD to Champion Global Trade

The International Labour Organization World of Work Summit held in Geneva Switzerland, President William Ruto and UNCTAD Secretary-General Rebeca Grynspan met on 15th June 2023 and agreed to work on matters dealing with trade and development as they saw it as not only a path to growth but also a key to integration and boosting developing countries. The UNCTAD Secretary-General highlighted that the agency will be launching its African Report in Nairobi in August. Apart from other matters, the report has also assessed Kenya's e-commerce level. President Ruto acknowledged availability of financial infrastructure to support e-commerce and that its global leadership makes it occupy a unique position that can foresee the growth of e-commerce. He also noted that the bankable population in Kenya has risen from about 30 per cent to about 80 per cent stemming from the tech-savvy nature of Kenyans and the availability of online services. This has seen increased provision of online government services showcased by 320 government services online in September 2022, and 4,000 services with a target of 5,000 services by end of June. He further stated the government's initiative to install 25,000 WiFi hotspots at markets and urban centres is ongoing. President Ruto challenged the ILO to ensure that its dialogue also covers the unemployed. He noted the ILO system is majorly worker-

oriented, yet labour rights also include the unemployed. As such, the dialogue will bring forth sustainable ways to counter unemployment. He highlighted that the highest unemployment rates were recorded in African countries. He called upon African countries to hasten realization of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs to generate more opportunities for its people.

KIPPRA Collaborative Research Projects

a) MOU among KIPPRA, KNBS and COG on Automation of County Statistical Systems

In recognition of the need for joint effort to support development of county statistics, KIPPRA, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), and the Council of Governors (COG) with support from UNICEF signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in January 2023. The following activities were implemented in April to June 2023.

- a) Completion of a study report assessing county needs in relation to statistical systems
- b) A workshop held in Naivasha in June 2023 in which the study report was validated, and an implementation matrix and roadmap for the automation of county statistics was developed.

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

KIPPRA in collaboration with UNU-WIDER is working on a book on savings titled: "The Domestic Savings Shortfall in Sub-Saharan Africa: What Can Be Done About It?". The book aims to close a gap in knowledge about drivers of domestic savings rates in Sub-Saharan Africa; whether alternative approaches, such as pension funds or fintech, could provide new solutions to increase domestic savings; and lessons learnt from the experiences so far in different countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and other regions that have been more successful in raising savings rates.



KIPPRA Events

A) Conferences and Symposia

The 6th KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference a great success



KIPPRA hosted the 6th KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference from 21st to 23rd June 2023 at Pwani University in Kilifi County. The conference, which brought together State and non-State actors, was officially opened by H.E. Rigathi Gachagua, the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya and attended by Cabinet Secretary, East Africa Community, ASALs and Regional Development, Ms Rebecca Miano; Kilifi County Governor H.E Gideon Mung'aro; Garissa County Governor, H.E. Nathif Jama; Baringo Governor, H.E. Benjamin Cheboi; PS State Department for Economic Planning, Mr James Muhati; and PS ASALs Idris Dokata.

The conference themed "Accelerating Economic Growth and Development for ASALs in Kenya" provided a forum for policy makers, implementers, and other stakeholders to explore areas of economic potential in ASAL counties and a platform for State and non-State actors to explore economic opportunities in accelerating growth and development in ASALs. Moreover, the conference provided youth with a platform to appreciate and explore employment and business opportunities available in ASALs.

Speaking at the conference, the Deputy President underscored the importance of economic development of ASALs to Kenya's economic growth, noting that the future of Kenya is in arid and semi-arid lands and

that the government is seeking partnership in investments to plug the food deficit to a surplus. He further noted that the dry lands are the panacea to Kenya's food security.

The three-day conference attracted more than 800 delegates per day, who participated in the main and parallel events held over the three days. The youth event, which run parallel to the main conference, brought together 289 youth, representing mainly 29 arid and semi-arid lands' (ASAL) counties in Kenya. The youth event was attended by university students, students from TVET colleges and the National Youth Service. The youth also included youth community development mobilizers, youth innovators and solution providers, youth in government and non-government organizations, youth with community-based groups and youth leading youth-based civil society organizations and associations.

More than 20 institutions got a chance to showcase their products and services in the exhibition booths provided by KIPPRA.

Kenya Think Tanks Symposium 2023



KIPPRA in collaboration with Kenya Think Tanks Forum hosted the Kenya Think Tanks Symposium on 27th April 2023. The symposium brought together Kenya Think Tanks to establish a platform for Think Tanks to contribute towards discussions on climate change to define the priorities for African nations.

The symposium was officially opened by PS, Economic Planning, Mr James Muhati and attended by KIPPRA Board Chair, Dr Benson Ateng' and Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi.

B) Workshops and Roundtables

Stakeholder Roundtable on Assessing Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices in Food Hygiene and Safety



KIPPRA held a Stakeholder Roundtable on Assessing Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices in Food Hygiene and Safety on 30th June 2023. The roundtable brought together stakeholders in the hospitality industry and gave the Institute valuable inputs that will improve the outcomes of the study.

Stakeholder Workshop on Transition to Green Economy to the Counter Effects of Climate Change



KIPPRA held a stakeholder workshop on productive sector department concept note on transition to green economy to counter effects of climate change on 30th June 2023. The workshop was attended by Director Integrated Development, Dr Moses Muthinja.

Stakeholder Validation Workshop for KIPPRA Strategic Plan



KIPPRA held a stakeholder validation workshop for its strategic plan (2023/24 – 2027/28) on 6th June 2023. The workshop aimed at presenting the draft and receiving stakeholder input. Among the organizations present were the Kenya National Commission for UNESCO, University of Nairobi, Tegemeo Institute, Kenya Film Classification Board, International Food Policy Research Institute, Technical University of Kenya, and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Dissemination Workshop on Institutions and Export Performance and Unlocking EAC Export Market Potential



KIPPRA held a dissemination workshop on institutions and export performance and unlocking EAC export market potential on 16th June 2023. The aim of the workshop was to disseminate findings from the two studies. The workshop was attended by stakeholders from the trade sector.

Dissemination Workshop on the Effects of Drought and Floods on Schooling and the Role of Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Promoting Health in Kenya.

Dissemination Workshop on the Effects of Drought and Floods on Schooling and the Role of Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Promoting Health in Kenya on 14th June 2023 in Nairobi. The workshop brought together stakeholders from Education and Health Sectors.



Dissemination Workshop on the Role of National Values in Enhancing Socio-economic Resilience

Sectoral Dissemination Workshop of KER 2022

KIPPRA held a Kenya Economic Report 2022 sectoral dissemination workshop, focusing on building resilience for manufacturing and trade sectors, on macroeconomic performance and medium-term prospects, entrenching a resilient economy, role of national values in enhancing socio-economic resilience, leveraging on science, technology and innovation for a resilient and knowledge-based economy, good governance in building resilience, building resilience through the digital economy, and enhancing a resilient and sustainable livestock industry in Kenya from 18th May to 6th June 2023. The aim of the workshop was to present overviews of the Kenya Economic Report 2022 chapters, including key findings and recommendations, and provide a platform for stakeholder dialogue.



Sectoral Dissemination Workshop on Building Resilience for Manufacturing and Trade

Among the organizations represented in the forum include Retail Trade Association of Kenya (RETRAK), German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE), Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM), Ministry of Co-operatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development, Machakos County Trade, Kiambu County, Communications Authority of Kenya, Makueni County, Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), Kenya Development Corporation, National Council for Persons with Disabilities and Ministry of Energy among others.

C) Capacity Building

Capacity Building Workshop on Evidence-Based Policy Making

KIPPRA organized a capacity building workshop for programme directors, assistant directors, and economists from the Central Project Planning Monitoring Units on the effectiveness of the public policy making process for nutritional-based decision-makers. The training was conducted from 12th to 20th April 2023 in Kisumu. The main objective of the course was to train the officers to positively influence policy making at their places of work and to learn how to formulate a policy document.

Young Professionals Workshop on Enhancing Livelihoods and Economic Development of ASALs in Kenya

KIPPRA Young Professionals held a workshop on Enhancing Livelihoods and Development of the Households in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands in Kenya on 30th and 31st May 2023. The workshop aimed at facilitating discussions and generating ideas on how to address the challenges faced by communities living in ASALs. The discussions will be critical in shaping the research papers being undertaken at the Institute through the Young Professionals' programme.



DP-Gachagua-addresses participants at the conference

Capacity Building for Counties on Nutrition, Public Policy Making Process (PPMP) and Creating Enabling Environment for Private Sector (CEEP)

KIPPRA has built capacity of 18 counties on nutrition, public policy making process and creating enabling environment for private sector from 6th to 12th June 2023. The sessions were facilitated by KIPPRA Policy Analysts and gave county officers an opportunity to gain understanding of public policy making process, nutrition indicators and creating enabling environment for private sector.



ED Dr Rose Ngugi and-Kilifi-County-Governor H.E Gideon Mungaro pose for a photo after signing of the MOU

KMPUs Policy Clubs Training

KIPPRA trained KIPPRA Mentorship Programme for Universities (KMPUs) Policy Clubs from 27th to 30th June 2023. The virtual training was facilitated by KIPPRA's Head of Capacity Building Programme, Dr Nancy Nafula. The policy clubs aim to create awareness and develop capacity of the university community in understanding the public policy making process.



Staff follow the proceedings of Induction Workshop for KIPPRA Staff

D) Partnerships

Singapore High Commissioner to Kenya Visits KIPPRA

A delegation from Singapore, led by Amb. Yatiman Yusof -- Non-Resident High Commissioner of Singapore to Kenya, visited KIPPRA on 16th May 2023. Discussions during the meeting centred around experiences in

Kenya and Singapore on sustainable public debt, domestic resource mobilization and growth of the public housing sector.

The KIPPRA team was led by the Dr Rose Ngugi and included Dr Moses Muthinja, Dr Eldah Onsomu, Ms Irene Mithia, and Ms Beverly Musili. The visiting team was accompanied by two officers from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning (2nd right), KIPPRA Board Chair, Dr Benson Ateng' (right) at the Kenya Think Tank Symposium 2023

KIPPRA meets staff from the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs

A team of KIPPRA staff led by Head of Partnerships Department Dr Eliud Moyi met officials of Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs on 10th May 2023. Discussions centered on potential areas of collaboration.



KIPPRA Executive Director (centre) speaks to KCCWG Chair (left) during the meeting

KIPPRA Participates in the Launch of Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan

KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, paid a courtesy call to Kakamega County Governor, H.E. Fernandes Barasa during the launch of Kakamega County Integrated

Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 on 18th May 2023. Dr Ngugi accompanied Economic Planning Secretary, Ms Katherine Muoki.



Launch of Social Accounting Matrix

Kenya Climate Change Working Group Chair Visits KIPPRA

A team from Kenya Climate Change Working Group led by their Chair, Mr John Kioli paid a courtesy call to KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi on 27th May 2023. Dr Ngugi and the team deliberated on potential areas of collaboration regarding the 6th KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference and partnerships in the areas of climate change.



5th NIPN-Global-Gathering

KIPPRA Signs MOU with Kilifi County Government

KIPPRA and Kilifi County Government signed an MOU on mutual areas of collaboration on 23rd June 2023. The signing ceremony of the MOU was attended by KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, and Kilifi Governor H.E. Gideon Mungaro. Also present were County CECMs, County Attorney and KIPPRA Senior Legal Officer, Ms Jane Mugambi.



KIPPRA Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi (left) and Development Initiative, Director Africa Hub, Mr. Stephen Chacha sign the MOU

E) CSR Activities

KIPPRA Plants Trees to Support Government Reforestation Initiative

KIPPRA, in collaboration with Wildlife Research and Training Institute (KWSTI), planted 1,000 trees at Naivasha Game Farm on 29th April and 19th May 2023. This is in addition to another 1,000 indigenous trees planted by staff in 2020 in the one-acre piece of land allocated to KIPPRA by KWSTI under the “adopt a forest initiative”. The tree planting exercise was led by KIPPRA Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, and WRTI CEO Dr Patrick Omondi, who was represented by Acting Deputy Principal, Mr James Wachira. This brings to 3,000 the number of indigenous trees planted by KIPPRA since 2020 in the one-acre piece of land allocated by KWSTI under the “adopt a forest initiative”.



PS, The National Treasury, Dr Chris Kiptoo (Centre) plants trees with KIPPRA staff at Kaptagat Forest Challenge

KIPPRA Participates in Tree Planting Exercise at Kaptagat and Misango Hills

KIPPRA Staff led by Director Corporate Services, Ms Irene Mithia joined PS, The National Treasury, Dr Chris Kiptoo for the 7th Edition of the Kaptagat Annual Tree Planting on 30th June 2023. The annual tree planting exercise aims to rehabilitate and restore degraded forest areas. The Institute also took part in tree planting exercise at Misango Hills in Kakamega County. The exercise was led by PS, Economic Planning, Mr James Muhati.



KIPPRA staff participate in Tree Planting at Kinale Forest

F) Other Institute Activities

Fun, Games and Learning at KIPPRA Staff Team Building

KIPPRA staff participated in an exciting team building event in Naivasha on 28th and 29th April 2023. The event mostly entailed outdoor activities with several lessons.

The team building began with a brief indoor session involving creating introductions that gave all the staff, Young Professionals, research assistants, temporary staff, interns, and those on attachment a chance to know more about each other. The session also saw climate-setting and motivational speeches from the Executive Director, Dr Rose Ngugi, and the three directors – Dr Moses Muthinja (Directorate of Integrated Development), Dr Eldah Onsomu (Directorate of Economic Management) and Ms Irene Mithia (Directorate of Corporate Services).

Dr Ngugi thanked all the staff for their efforts towards the delivery of the Institute's mandate. She noted that KIPPRA had recently marked its 25th anniversary and the team building provided an opportunity to reflect on journey and chart the way forward.



Staff pose for a group photo at the team building

Staff Sensitization on First Aid and Fire Safety

KIPPRA staff were on Wednesday 24th May 2023 sensitized on first aid and fire safety. The exercise was organized by the Health and Safety Committee and facilitated by Mr Jackson Mutunga from St Johns Ambulance. Staff gained an understanding of the causes and stages of fire, the fire extinguisher anatomy, the principles of extinguishing fire, the different classes of fire and fire safety signages around the office.



KIPPRA staff plants trees at the Naivasha Game Farm

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UPCOMING

ACTIVITIES

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Southern Voice Think Tanks in Kenya Participate in the 6th KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference

Southern Voice think tanks in Kenya participated in the 6th KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference, which was held in Kilifi County on 21st to 23rd June 2023. The three institutions are: KIPPRA, Institute of Economic Affairs and the Global Centre for Policy and Strategy (GLOCEPS).

Given that Southern Voice is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year, the three think tanks took some time to celebrate and cut a cake ahead of the upcoming Southern Voice conference scheduled for 24th and 25th October in Kenya.

Capacity Building of Nyandarua and Nairobi Counties on Public Policy Making Process

KIPPRA will conduct capacity building workshops on public policy making process for staff of Nyandarua and Nairobi Counties from 10th to 21st July 2023. The course is designed to introduce participants to public policy making by the government, on behalf of the citizens. The course examines the various stages of policy making and policy analysis and the policy instruments that governments use to achieve their intended goals.

Roundtable on Nexus between Devolution and Good Governance

KIPPRA will hold a roundtable on nexus between devolution and good governance on 29th August 2023. The roundtable aims to incorporate views of the stakeholders that will go a long way in enriching the outcomes of the study.

KIPPRA Mentorship Programme for Universities at Laikipia University

KIPPRA will hold the KIPPRA Mentorship Programme for Universities (KMPUs) at Laikipia University on 20th September 2023. KMPUs strives to create awareness and develop capacity of the University Community in understanding the public policy making process.

Policy Seminar on Assessing Social Justice Principles in Kenya's Constitution

The Institute will hold a policy seminar on Assessing Social Justice Principles in Kenya's Constitution on 21st September 2023. The seminar will give the institute valuable input from stakeholders that will enrich the outcomes of the study.

Launch of Kenya Economic Report 2023

KIPPRA will launch Kenya Economic Report 2023 on 28th September 2023. The report's theme is "Cost of Living and The Role of Markets".

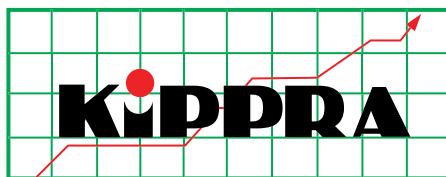
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ABOUT KIPPRA

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

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



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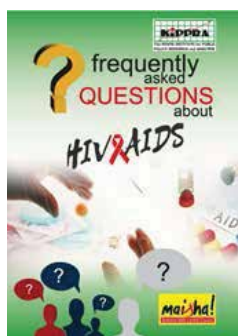
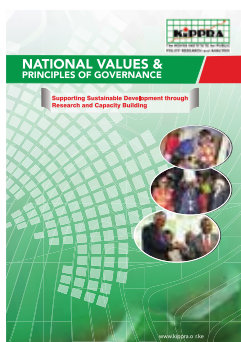
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