



IEA Budget Analysis 2013/14

As is the norm each year, once the national budget has been read, the Institute of Economic Affairs does a comprehensive analysis of both the development and recurrent estimates for the fiscal year. Indeed, if the participation witnessed this year is anything to go by, then we can comfortably deduce that interest on budget issues and public finance has been rising among the citizen, in line with the constitutional provision for public participation and a chance to audit the expenditure against the budget allocations. This is a clear sign that IEA's efforts at ensuring budget literacy and accountability is bearing fruit.

While most people find the national budget as read by the Cabinet Secretary for finance abstract; with the media offering partial analysis, IEA avails an alternative with a view of sensitizing the public on the proposals in the budget and their implications. Through this process, the IEA also invites the public to use the information to hold the Executive to account, on their policy and financial commitments.

This year's budget analysis was held on 20th June 2013 at the Sarova Stanley Hotel in Nairobi. Dubbed "The onset of the devolved Government and the



John Mutua, Budget Information Programme Officer, responding to questions posed by journalists during the post budget analysis forum.

Photo: IEA

hurdles ahead", the forum gave a critique of the budget 2013/2014 framework, current economic environment, budget financing sources, fiscal implication and a view of the taxation proposal as outlined in the Public Finance Management Act 2012 and Division of Revenue Act 2013.

The forum provided an avenue through which IEA shared its analysis with the general public on the allocations in the Budget 2013/2014. What came out clearly from the forum was that there seem to

be some allocation in the estimates of the National Government recurrent and development expenditures for some functions that are supposed to be in the jurisdiction of the county government.

The meeting was attended by several professionals drawn from the IEA membership, civil society organizations, the general public, representatives from the public and private sectors as well as the media fraternity.

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Does the Government Listen?

Even as dust settles after the adoption of the Division of Revenue Act 2013, division of revenue between the central and county governments remains an emotive issue and has since seen some quarters of the political divide call for a referendum to increase the allocation to counties by 40%. This also saw bitter exchange and animosity between the two houses (parliament and the Senate).

The question that abounds is that could all this have been avoided? And does the government listen to the discourse around Bills to facilitate evidence based policy?

If such deadlocks are to be avoided, public participation is key, and as such, IEA organized a public forum and media briefing on the Division of Revenue Bill 2013 on 5th June 2013, in partnership with Twaweza and the International Budget Partnership, to soberly discuss the contents of the bill. The forum brought to the fore key issues of concern, among them being the viability of transferring all functions simultaneously; whether it would necessitate a legislative change as well as who would bear a shortfall in revenue (should it arise).

Several other issues that were raised included lack of clarity over how much money is available for the counties, growing concern about the capacity of county governments to deliver on their functions, previously a duty of the national government.

Speaking at the forum, Senate Finance



Hon. Billow Kerrow, Senate Finance Committee chair giving his presentation during the public forum on Division on Revenue Bill 2013.

Photo: IEA

committee chairman Hon. Billow Kerrow, explained why the Senate had raised the budgetary allocation to Ksh 238bn which was still insufficient, dwarfed by the national budget of Ksh 1.6 Trillion. He pointed out that this would only be sufficient to run the services offered by the counties and misses the point of devolution which sought to enable counties finance development.

Perhaps setting stage for the current tussle for functions, Mr. Albert Mwenda, an Economist at the

National Treasury and the Intergovernmental Relations Advisor averred that if functions are not clear or if the county government is unable to offer the services, then the national government would do so. He cited that through an assessment by the government, Transitional Authority (TA) would establish the capacity of counties to deliver on specific functions and those lacking capacities would revert the functions back to the national government.

While the buck stops with the government, it is clear that policy need be informed by analytical discourse, precedent and public participation if it intends to enjoy the support of the Kenyan people.

The Citizen Budget

As the budget making process becomes more participatory, the public finds a bold voice to not only interrogate the budget process but also go through the estimates and offer alternative policy approaches.

This could not have been any true than in IEA's Citizens Alternative Budget which contained budget proposals from the public and private sector stakeholders, who gave budget proposal at IEA's annual pre-budget hearings that took place earlier in the year.

This year's Citizen's Alternative Budget focused on the interrogation of budget 2013/2014 and its implications on the operations of county governments and division of Revenue Bill. Other areas covered during the launch included the government expenditure for the financial year 2013/2014 and the proposals contained in IEA's memorandum that was shared with treasury.

Some of the key sectors which were underscored during the launch of the budget document were health sectors, youth affairs, agriculture, art and culture and taxation.



Mr. Raphael Muya making a presentation during the launch of The Citizens Alternative Budget.

Photo: IEA

Breaking the vector cycle

A few months ago, the government and other health stakeholders were caught unawares by the re-emergence of polio, a disease that had long been declared under control.

As in the case of polio, there is a tendency to neglect campaigns against diseases when favourable statistics are received by health researchers. This is the case with the malaria epidemic, where there has been great results brought about by worldwide campaigns against malaria. While we are at the verge of winning the war against malaria vector it is crucial that we do not slacken just yet, lest it all snaps and boomerangs on us.

The Institute Of Economic Affairs in cognizant of the campaigns by stakeholders and with this hindsight, sought to carry out a policy research on vector control in Kenya. This study was funded by the Global Development Network (GDN) under the project Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure and Accountability.(SIPEA), the study sought to examine the Cost effectiveness and the benefit incidence analysis of the two- pronged approach by the government for malaria vector control. These approaches include Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) and Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS). The findings and the policy recommendations derived from this study are meant to give the government new perspectives on how to handle malaria vector in the country.

The research also reviewed the characteristic of the four malaria epidemiological zones, and the alternative use of ITN and IRS in the malaria vector control in Kenya. This is after it was noted that the exclusive use of either approaches in different epidemiological areas, could be substituted by the use of both as alternatives and compliments to yield better results.

In a health policy roundtable meeting with various

stakeholders on the 11th June 2013, IEA engaged health policy actors on the issue. It emerged that indeed the study was relevant as little had been done to take stock of malaria interventions in Kenya.

Present in the meeting were stakeholders from different health institutions, private sector and government Malaria researchers. Also present was the WHO country Malaria advisor. They pledged to support this study and offered to cut down the bottlenecks that had so far proven an obstacle to IEA's conclusive analysis of the research/study, biggest being availability of data

It is of great importance that while we approach the problem of malaria with the impetus it deserves, as acknowledged in Vision 2030 that preventable diseases such as HIV/AIDs, tuberculosis and malaria still exert a heavy toll on the population. Even though the incidence of these diseases has been falling, we must be wary of slackening the pace. A well thought out stock taking of strategies at present, backed by relevant evidence- based analysis as presented in this study must inform future policy, to ensure that we not only stem the diseases but ensure chances of its re-emergence are minimized.



Dr. Miriam Omolo, Trade Information Officer giving her presentation during a roundtable meeting on malaria vector control.

Photo: IEA

Value Added Taxation

**“16%
Standard rate tax on all
items**

At a roundtable convened by the Institute of Economic Affairs in July 2013 to analyze the VAT Act 2013 and its implications on the cost of living, it became apparent that the Bill which had drawn a lot of debate, should be reviewed. Founded on a premise of improving tax administration and raising more money, a review and analysis of the Bill brought to

fore a number of inconsistencies as well as commendable approaches contained in it, for instance the its adoption of IT for all communication, returns; extension of time to file returns; increasing the pace of KRA assessments to a limit of 5 days as well as publishing rulings to the public were steps in the right direction.

However there were reservations over a number of issues. A provision requiring one to pay 30% of disputed tax to the appeal tribunal came off as unconstitutional as it gave the impression that one was 30% guilty. This exposed it to constitutional challenges under the Bill of Rights (Right of Access to Justice and Right to Administrative Process which is procedurally fair)

While it is well intentioned, there were

fears that unintended effects like a rise of parallel markets, job loss, and retrogressive impacts on the poor might erode the value of the expected revenue. This especially in light of Kenya's liberal market and lack of similar legislation in the neighbouring countries that might see an increase in border activities to capture and correct the market in Kenya via Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia and even Sudan or Ethiopia.

The analysis concluded that the Bill was lopsided and needed more input and different perspectives for it to be fine-tuned which definitely did not happen as parliament went ahead and passed the Bill as it was. We can only wait and see whether the Act will see 'real' increased vat collection or will run into precedent hiccups which can still be avoided if reviewed.

Informing policy: The German Dual System



Dr. Jutta Franz, a Consultant from Germany making her presentation during the roundtable meeting on TIVET.

Photo: IEA

In recent times, there has been growing concern over the ongoing elevation of middle level colleges (Technical Institutions) to fully fledged universities in the country. A staggering number of over 20 institutions have been lined up for elevation in a bid to raise student's enrollment and open up university education to Kenyans.

Though this is a noble idea, the flipside is that it might lead up to a void in the market as this move threatens to phase out the much-needed craftsmen and artisans to develop the country into middle income economy as envisioned by vision 2030 blueprint, employment creation and the much needed skill production relevant to the job market. Instead of elevating the middle level colleges into universities to merely increase the post-secondary transition rates, the government should finance and sustain them, as the move might only serve to replicate institutions that are ill-equipped, blind to market status quo and costly to the taxpayer.

The Institute of Economic Affairs and Fredrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) held a round table meeting on 21st May, 2013 at the Sarova Stanley Hotel, to unpack the German version of TIVETS, and a lot of valuable lessons were learned. The German Dual system that is carried out through a definite co-ordination between government and private firms is accredited for very low unemployment rate among German youth and sustainable TIVETS continue to churn out well baked and competent artisans.

Lessons Learnt

There is need to involve the demand side into the equation. The current situation where curriculum is not complimentary but a tag-along feature of training is producing artisans who are

irrelevant to the job market. The specificity of competences should be developed through a co-ordination of all stakeholders with the industry owners at the forefront as they know the peculiar traits they demand of their employees. In Germany, competence is not based on inputs and time such as the years of learning or hours of lectures, but on certification done by the industry. Experts come together to decide what they consider as competence and the curriculum is tailored to become an instrument in attaining the competencies. The curriculum is revised regularly creating new occupations and ejecting others in responsiveness to the job market. This should inform the Kenyan system where there are splinters of institutions and authorities that are responsible for the curriculum and the industry is used vestigially to rubber stamp it.

Another important lesson is that the private sector needs to offer training. Though industry has kept away from training, citing costs and the threat of poaching by rival firms, this need not be the case. The German Dual System has proven that it's far less costly to train than assumed. The gross cost of training, less the returns from work (as the wage paid to a trainee is lower than a full time employee in the same level of activity), less the savings on recruitment (advertising, risk of recruiting the wrong person, induction and the cost of consulting hiring specialists) plus other benefits that cannot be monetized like reputation and loyalty outweighs the skepticism surrounding training.

Above all, it is important we learn that there is no single solution, and as Dr. Jutta Franz pointed out, copy-pasting the German system here (Kenya) isn't either. More discourse around this is needed to ensure that the education curriculum adequately prepares the student for work especially in vocational education and training in the development of a skillful workforce that responds to industry demands.

Technical Assistance to Laikipia County

Devolution Blueprint

By Chrispin Oduor.

Futures Programme

Several gray areas on how to best implement devolution has left the country at a crossroad with concerns over perceived or seemingly lack of capacity at the new administrative blocs. The Institute of Economic Affairs with support from ACT! has been offering technical assistance in the development of the county budget and the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2018 to Laikipia county, to serve as a model for adoption by other counties.

Five meetings were held with the County Assembly Members (Budget and Appropriations Committee) during

which IEA helped the committee review the 2013/2014 budget as tabled on April 30th April 2013. Through several consultative forums in which public input into the 2013/2014 budget review was received, IEA sought to set up a benchmark of participatory budget making process as envisioned in the devolution agenda. Collation of all inputs and available data into the draft County Intergrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2018 served as a high point of the effort in the development of a citizen participation framework for the county.

While the national budgeting has been characterized by grand ideas, its implementation has been wanting. To avoid this delusion, the IEA sought to empower Laikipia county Civil Society Organizations on the national and county budget processes, implementation and

budget tracking. Proximity of these organizations strategically placed them to offer oversight for the devolved government in the grassroots.

To take stock of the three month exercise, the IEA in collaboration with the County Government office organized a County Devolution Conference for a shared understanding on Devolution and validation of the County Integrated Development Plan. While the plan has not been finalized as yet, it is near completion and we believe that it will greatly inform development plans in other counties as IEA steers this process in finding solutions to challenges of devolution.



Laikipia county technical team at a planning meeting at Sportsman's Arms Hotel, Nanyuki.

Photo: IEA

POLICY ENGAGEMENT

By Audi C. Zilper
PR and Communication

The absolute goal of any research is to have an impact and this will surely not happen if researchers' hard work is left to collect dust on a shelf as is common place.

“

Research, if it is to be important, must be used.
—Rehr & Greenberg, (1992)



A participant at the TTI Policy Engagement and Communication workshop held in Accra Ghana

Photo: IEA

Policy makers have a myriad of reasons why they rarely use policy research, key among them being poor and ineffective communication of research. Despite the fact that key target audiences for policy research are the policy makers, the communication is hardly tailored for them. This is because researchers haven't bridged the communications gap between their own world and that of policy-makers.

While evidence-based policymaking is built on the premise of generating reliable evidence, for it to be effective it requires that researchers and policymakers communicate with each other as both parties stand to benefit from this interaction.

It is true that when development research is well designed and skillfully communicated, it becomes easy to execute and therefore influence policy. The result being a well thought out policy that is more effective, more efficient and more equitable. In fact this allows articulate measurement of public policy think tanks influence on development especially if they are systematically and effectively communicated and strategically

Are youth funds the solution

By Oscar Ochieng.
Pr & Communication

Kenya's President recently launched a Ksh. 6 Billion Uwezo Fund meant for the youth and women to boost entrepreneurship and businesses. This initiative comes in with the realization that unemployment is one of the greatest challenges facing Kenya, worsened with by the rising population of young people who are three times more likely to be unemployed due to their lack of experience. Worse still,

most employers still peg experience as the entry mark, locking out the youth from potential employment opportunities.

The issue of unemployment has seen different regimes adopt a host of policy interventions. Former president Mwai Kibaki's regime came up with the Youth Enterprise Development Fund in 2006 to increase economic opportunities and participation of Kenyan youth in the economy, by creating employment opportunities sharpening their entrepreneurship skills. However, this

initiative failed to generate employment, raising question about its effectiveness. The funds have not only suffered huge default rates, but even in cases where the loans have been repaid, the earmarked employment objectives have rarely been achieved.

As we have seen in the past, the continued use of youth entrepreneurship funds has to a great extent suffered from the poor measurement of the employment objectives and results. In few cases where actual numbers of people have been employed, critical information in terms of the longevity of the employment would be missing. This calls for adequate survey instruments to

AND COMMUNICATION

positioned.

IDRC's Think Tank Initiative (TTI) is committed to strengthening institutions to develop research that both informs and influences policy. Through a one year program on Policy Engagement and Communication (PEC), TTI will strengthen think tanks' policy engagement and communication capacity by mentorship, support and opportunities for peer learning. The institutions will be assisted to cultivate, synthesize and disseminate research in ways that will heighten their policy voice and impact. The PEC programme for Anglophone Africa was launched at a workshop in Accra Ghana, in July, and a similar program is ongoing in Francophone Africa.

Communication is the nexus linking impact on public policy and attempts to influence policy makers, on whose pivotal role allows the three to work complementarily and not at cross-purpose. Hence, research findings can only be used as an input to development policies if researchers and policy makers work closely to improve communication, dissemination and implementation of the research recommendations.

Currently, there is a weak link between policy research and policy outcomes in the research-to-policy chain, owing greatly to a communication gap. The gap between research, policy and practice is commonly lamented across sectors especially in the developing world. Inability of existing research-to-policy production line to get the product needed by the policy-makers in efforts of improving decision-making, is as a result of little appreciation of where policy research and policy outcome intersect, and that is at the communication stage/level.

It is a no-brainer that there is a gap between researchers and policy makers: could be in terms of presentations of research finding, policy engagement environment or it could be in terms

of communication and policy engagement strategies.

An important factor in this regard is that there had been little or no use of research evidence in policy-making, particularly in developing countries. However, as communication dynamics greatly change, the potential for invigorated policy research communication cannot be overemphasized. This offers a major strategic opportunity that needs to be pursued to strengthen and formalize communication among researchers and decision/policy-makers and warrants the design of an effective strategy at the regional and national level.

Convincing policymakers to take action requires credible information, strategic thinking, sound communication skills, and persistence.

It calls for researchers and policymakers who are constantly making decisions about which priorities to address, what actions to take, and how much resources need to be allocated to get the job done to appreciate the gaps between them and provide direction that increases translation of research evidence into effective policy and planning. It is only through bridging this gap that we might see an end to policymakers working without the benefit of data and information that would help them make informed decisions.

Expertise in raising the visibility of priority issues through innovative policy presentations and working with the news media to keep issues front and center on national and policymakers' agendas will improve public participation and the uptake of research to inform policy making.

This project couldn't have come at a better time, especially now that a lot of emphasis is being put on evidence-based policies.

to bulging unemployment?

measure the effectiveness of such ventures.

Most of the jobs created are only maintained during the duration of the loan or grant period and would not be sustained in the absence of the support. Sustainability must always remain the yard stick. Fundamentally disturbing is the fact that, those who are mandated with responsibility of disbursing those funds usually fail to inspire confidence especially when it comes to allocation of such funding to various needy groups.

Finally, there has been a tendency to overemphasize success cases, which normally

account at the very most 10% while ignoring the remaining 90% failures. While there is general consensus that we need to learn from success stories, this should not be done with the intention to hide failures normally inherent in the program. The Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) initiative which was unveiled in 2009 is an example of how youth funds were misappropriated, failing to achieve its intended purpose.

It is in light of these apparent measurement and assessment challenges that IEA thinks it is critical that the reporting framework be comprehensive, incorporating

sustainability and decency aspects of the jobs created under youth entrepreneurship funds. To reinforce this, authorities should also provide an analysis highlighting the costs and benefits of other alternatives to youth entrepreneurship funds before undertaking the programme and avoid unchecked continuous rollovers of this instrument. This way, we can ensure that such noble initiatives do not remain populist political projects but rather economically viable projects that will uplift the lives of our youths.

CSR at the Springs of Hope, Machakos



IEA staff members playing with babies at the Springs of Hope Children Centre, Machakos.

Photo: IEA

The Director acknowledged that the home has grown from humble beginnings and is particularly grateful to the well-wishers who have consistently supported the home both materially and emotionally. The Centre has also provided rescue and shelter for a big number of children, who most have been adopted and integrated into homes and families.

However, the Centre is currently experiencing shortage of funds and has had to rely on the kind donations from volunteers and supporters. On many occasions, they have appealed for assistance from the government which has not been forthcoming. It's for this reason that the centre decided to come up with innovative ways of generating funds by drilling up a bore hole to sell water as well as for use in irrigation projects by the surrounding communities, since Machakos faces constant water shortage and spells of drought. Through these initiatives, the Centre hopes to be self-sufficient in the near future.

Springs of Hope through the support of philanthropists, has been able to acquire a parcel of land where they have broken ground and will build a state-of- the art home with a school, dormitories, clinic, water storage tanks as well as green houses that will support both the children's home and the larger neighbouring community.

The architectural plan and the artistic impression is grand and ambitious, but Mrs. Musyoki is confident that the construction will start in earnest and that God will send well-wishers their way.

It is expected that the new home will be better poised to open opportunities for the children's' future with a chance to successfully complete their education.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Indeed all research and no breaks makes a dull team, and to take a break from office work yet still give back to the community, IEA staff members joined the children at the Springs of Hope Children Centre in Machakos county, as part of IEA's annual Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and team building on the 2nd of August 2013.

Waiting to receive the team was the Children's Home founder and Director, Mrs Mary Musyoki, whose selfless efforts has seen her give shelter and a family to the babies, whose age ranged between 4 days to 3 years.

Effective Media Use Training for IEA Staff members

In the course of communicating research, the media becomes a vital partner and ally, and knowing how to effectively use the media to communicate researches goes a long way in reaching a large audience in the shortest time yet in an inexpensive way.

IEA has used the media for a long time, gaining mileage and favorable media coverage of various events and researches. Many IEA researchers are also called upon by the media houses, to give expert opinion on topical issues in both Radio and TV as well as in print interviews.

Lacking however, was how to sustain this relationship, and how to strategically use the media to position

IEA researches while offering strategic insight that the industry expects of the IEA.

Despite our varying priorities, the media remains a key channel in reaching IEA's different target audiences. It is against this backdrop that the IEA members of staff underwent an "Effective Media Use" training held on Friday, the 5th of July 2013 at the IEA board room. This training was organized by IEA's PR and Communication department to train the IEA staff and researchers on how to handle the media and how to position IEA researches for better visibility and media coverage.

The workshop also gave the IEA staff members a sneak peek into what happens in the media houses and the structure of media organizations, what makes a story item, how

the newsroom functions, how to prepare and appear for TV and Radio interviews, how to write for the media and the importance of creating good relationship with the media.

Facilitating the event were two senior editors from local media houses: Washington Akumu, the Senior editor of The East African and Joseph Bonyo, Editor at KTN.

In an interesting and captivating half day workshop, the facilitators gave witty and insightful tips on how to maintain the positive relationship that the IEA has with the media, and how to get even more allies from other international media houses.

PICTORIAL



Nice to meet you: WHO Kenya Malaria Advisor Dr. Aka Kalu with IEA team after the Malaria Vector Control roundtable meeting



Washington Akumu of Nation Media Group takes the IEA staff through the effective media use training



Forecasting: Katindi Sivi and Abraham rugo during energy building scenarios at Stanley Nairobi



Out Of Office: IEA staff members bonding at the the CSR/team building in event held in Machakos.



The Point: Courtney Tolmie of R4D makes a presentation during the launch of TTT's PEC project in Accra, Ghana



Goodies for you: IEA staff members hand over shopping and gifts to Springs of Hope Childrens' home.



Hands On: IEA staff members helping out with chores at the Springs of Hope Childrens' Home.

IEA PROGRAMMES UPDATE:

Budget Information Programme

Upcoming Events

- Regional Post Budget forums between September and October.
- Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting
- Parliamentary Initiative Network Monthly meeting
- CIPE partners meeting

Past Events

- Monthly steering committee meeting for Parliamentary Initiative Network to review and discuss PIN implementation plan.
- Retreat with chemichemi ya Ukweli and MUHURI to assist the coalition partners to analyze county budget
- The annual Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI) Meeting was held as part of the CABRI
- ICJ –Kenya through PIN initiative held a Validation meeting to discuss research carried out by ICJ Kenya on bicameral system of the legislature, building democratic principles in Kenya's Parliament and code of conduct for the legislature.

Trade Information Programme

Current Projects

- China Studies
- EAC Studies

Ongoing Researches

1. China Studies
 - Historical Contexts and Trade and Investment Patterns
 - Trade and FDI Impacts
 - Food Security Impacts
2. EAC Customs Union and Common Market Studies
 - “Regional Integration and Intra – EAC Trade: Exploring the potential of increasing Kenya's trade flows within the East African Community”
 - “Democratizing Institutions of Global Governance: The case of the East African Community”

Upcoming Events

- Health Policy Round Table on Malaria.
- Media interactions and training with internews
- Pre- Ministerial Conference- Bali 2013

Past/Complete Researches

- “EU/EAC Framework Economic Partnership Agreement (FEPA) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Compatibility: Implications for Economic Development and Poverty Reduction in Kenya”, has been posted on the IEA website.
- The bulletin on the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act

Futures Programme

Current Projects

- CSO Devolved functions analysis Network (IEA focusing on agriculture)
- Technical support to Danish Embassy on Devolution
- Nairobi Informal City Dialogues (ICD)

Ongoing Researches

- Study on identifying energy requirements for delivering a middle class economy in Kenya (joint study with RCP)
- Aid architecture in Kenya in Kenya (Danida)

Upcoming Events

- Stakeholder meeting on energy scenarios
- DANIDA forum on devolution

Past Events

- 2nd DANIDA forum on devolution

PR & Communication

Ongoing

- Communication diagnostics (with the help of TTI mentors).

Upcoming Events

- Policy Magazine
- Internews partnership for malaria work
- Training of local journalists on research
- Review of draft reporting Communications strategy

Past Events

- Media training
- Member's roundtable

Regulation and Competition Policy Programme

Ongoing Researches

- Employment Diagnostic analysis- EDA: 2nd Draft submitted to Swedish Embassy

Upcoming events

- Forum with FES on poverty eradication commission under the ministry of planning.
- The Center For Democracy and Economy, a South African organization also approached IEA to partner in hosting an international conference on the emerging middle income class as part of comparative project on India, South Africa Brazil and Kenya.

Past Events

- RCP and FES held a joint forum on EAC industrialization strategy and IEA presented a paper on Kenya Industrial strategy.
- Round table on Property Rights Regime
- Thinking Session to reflect on the state of the Nation, looking at where Kenya is now and where Kenya should be.
- Program Advisory Committee Retreat to chart the path for the programme strategic agenda to be included in the Strategic Plan 2014-2018.



The IEA will be launching a new, exciting and incisive quarterly publication called the “*Policy Magazine*”, which will break down economic and social policy into interesting and reader-friendly stories.

The *Policy Magazine* will target defined audiences who are consumers of policy researches as well as professionals in both the public and private sectors, who interact with policy issues in their daily lives.

The theme of the first issue of the magazine will be “*Devolution*”, and will be launched in the first week of December 2013.

IEA welcomes short, punchy and well-written articles on the theme topic. Any one interested in writing for the magazine, can get in touch with Zilper on zilper@ieakenya.or.ke.



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