



Scenarios Building Workshop Informal City Dialogues (Nairobi City Scenarios)

In 2030, two out of every three people in the world will be living in a city; of those people, one out of every three will live and work in the informal city.

The informal city is often excluded from urban policy planning. Urban informality, or the “informal city,” encompassing a range of actors and activities within the urban environment cannot be overlooked and it is important to ensure that plans to make future cities sustainable are inclusive of the people living and working in the informal sector.

The Rockefeller Foundation is currently funding a project on Informal City Dialogues (ICD), which is being implemented in six cities: Bangkok, Chennai, Manila, Lima, Accra and Nairobi. (See the link www.nextcity.org/informality). The project is part of Rockefeller Foundation’s Centennial Celebrations under the theme “Innovation for the next 100 years”. This is in partnership with Forum for the Future and Next City.

IEA has organized a series of activities under this project, including, walkabouts (visits to the informal sector and spaces in Nairobi) and thematic roundtables. These pre-workshop activities were used to identify participants for the scenarios workshop, which was held on the 24th to 27th February 2013, at Enashipai Resort and Spa in Naivasha. This workshop enabled the participants to initiate conversations around How/What Nairobi will look like in 2040 and What innovations and ideas need to be pursued in the informal space to create a city where everyone enjoys a high quality of life.



Participants at a past scenarios building workshop in Naivasha

The Scenarios building workshop brought together 29 participants who work or interact with the formal or informal aspects of the city, to be the representative voices of Nairobi City, and to build scenarios on the Future of the City, exploring innovative ideas that will shape the future of Nairobi.

The results were four scenario stories anchored on the nature of the citizenry and governance, based on two uncertainties (will they be caring and inclusive or uncaring and exclusivist) and the nature of governance (will it be competent or failed)?

The participants created four scenario stories depicting the future of Nairobi in 2040. These scenarios are: *Najivunia City*, *Bonoko City*, *Vulture City* and *Big Brother city*.

Inside

Konza Technology City unpacked

Pg 3

Public Forum on Pre-Budget hearing FY 2013-2014

Pg 4

Launch of the 2012 Open Budget Survey

Pg 5

What hopes does a young person have to succeed in Kenya’s economy today?

Pg 6

Arming the Watchdog, strengthening the capacity of the County Assemblies

Pg 8

Informal City Dialogues Innovations Workshop

The Institute of Economic Affairs with support from the Rockefeller Foundation and Forum for the Future held an innovations workshop at the Great Rift Valley Lodge and Golf Hotel in Naivasha, from the 17th to 20th of April 2013, a follow-up to the scenarios building workshop.

The innovations workshop sought to find out how Nairobi would look like in 2040 and what innovations and ideas would need to be pursued in the informal spaces, to create a city where everybody enjoys high quality of life, based on the 4 scenarios stories: *Najivunia City*, *Bonoko City*, *Vulture City* and *Big Brother city*.



Participants at the innovations workshop at the Great Rift, Naivasha
Photo: IEA

The participants, informed by the scenarios stories and guided by futures tools, generated innovative options and ideas that

would:

“Help Nairobi City build on the strengths of the informal city to achieve a more inclusive city;”

and

“Build the resilience of individuals, families and communities against rapid changes, future shocks or stresses facing Nairobi city.”

The four innovations selected:

Mazingira Bora Project

The project intends to professionalize waste management and give other service providers in the same sector a model that works. It is a professionally managed waste collection system, where waste is collected from households, sorted then recycled. This would create jobs and income to the persons involved, especially the youth, and benefit the communities in general.

The Mazingira Bora project involves setting up a centre to recycle waste like plastic, metal, tyres, clothes and organic waste. It intends to empower the youth to earn livelihoods, and communities to preserve the environment, promote recycling of waste and innovate new products from waste. All these will result in an efficient and professional waste management and recycling system.



Informal City Policy Laboratory

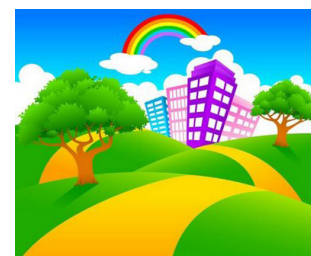
The informal City Lab exists to make sure that the right problems are being addressed and the right solutions being provided. The main objective of the lab would be to provide interventions for challenges faced by various groups working in the informal spaces, thereby strengthening the informal sector. All processes will include consultations, generation of ideas and experiments. The essence is to engage in evidence-based problem solving approaches.

To do this, the lab will encourage experimentation and generation of ideas, thereby, challenging the notion that there is a right and wrong idea. The lab will also act as a sounding board for ideas, by providing a platform to test the ideas as well as measure the outcomes and impacts.



Korogocho Eco Spaces

The project intends to provide residents of Korogocho slum with a clean and secure space for their business and recreation activities. It will be built on reclaimed land which was initially used as a dump site. This process begins with consultation among the community members and the government, among other stakeholders. The river is cleaned and reclaimed. The project builds a toilet that is connected to water tanks and with a good sewer system connected to the main sewer. A childrens' playground is developed as well as an area where parents sit and watch their children. The project include animal pens and businesses. The park is not fenced, giving access to all community members.



Ubuni Studio

The Ubuni studio is a model studio that has similarities to a fabrication lab. It is a multi-partnership project based on strategic partnerships and networks. The Lab is premised on the fact that people know their needs, and it offers them an opportunity to create their solutions, either as prototypes or as a final product. The labs not only challenge people to think proactively and futuristically but give people the opportunity to work, thereby earning an income and resulting in economically empowered individuals, communities and cities, and improved living standards among the poor. It provides a “cool” way of visualizing ideas and imagining solutions. It also offers a new form of training that is specialized, yet user-friendly (can be used by anyone regardless of their expertise or level of education).

Ubuni Studio was selected as the innovation of choice for Nairobi City and a concept note written and forwarded to Forum for the Future and the Rockefeller Foundation. If approved, this project will be funded to a tune of USD 100,000.



Public Forum on the Vision 2030 Flagship project, Konza City



Dr. Bitange Ndemo, PS, Min. of Information and Communication giving a presentation during the forum
Photo: IEA

Hotel in Nairobi, discussed some of the issues and measures that the government needs to put in place for the project to become a reality. The event attracted about 80 participants, drawn from both the Public and Private Sector.

Dr. Bitange Ndemo, the guest speaker and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Communication, made a presentation on “*Vision 2030 Flagship project of Konza Techno city*”

Other speakers included Mr. Eric Musau, an IEA Member and a Research Analyst at Standard Investment Bank, whose presentation focused on “*The Attractiveness of the Techno City to private investors: Role of incentive programme and their impact*”.

Mr. David Owiro, a Programme Officer at the Institute of Economic Affairs took the participants through “*The Effectiveness of Building Economic Clusters and Special Economic Zones*”.

Moderating the event was Mr. Joe Gichuki, an IEA Member and senior partner PKF Accountants and Business Advisors.

The replication of the Silicon Valley in what has come to be known as the ‘Silicon Savannah’ has attracted much grandeur and policy concerns among Kenyans.

The Institute of Economic Affairs held a public forum to inform the public, to ensure they clearly understand the concept of the Konza Technology City, launched by former President Mwai Kibaki. The forum held on Thursday, February 28th 2013 at the Serena



Pre-Budget Hearings Fiscal Year 2013/14



Sammy Muvellah of Zimele Asset Management making his presentation

Photo: IEA

IEA has made it a tradition to encourage the corporate, social sector as well as other interested groups; to participate in the budget making process by submitting their budget proposals to be included in the budget statement by the treasury and on the 5th and 6th February 2013, the Budget Programme successfully held its 12th annual pre - budget hearings forum on at the Sarova Stanley in Nairobi.

These hearings saw a range of proposals received from the energy sector, Agriculture, Manufacturing as well as from the financial Markets. Social Sector saw representation from health, youth, art and culture, security, education and devolution. All the budget proposals presented during the pre-budget hearings were consolidated and synthesized into a memorandum principles and Proposals dubbed "*Citizens' Alternative Budget*", and forwarded to the treasury on the 20th March 2013.

Highlights of the Corporate sector Presentations

- "Budgeting for the Agricultural Sector under a Devolved Government in Pursuit of Vision 2030" by Paul Gamba of Egerton University
- "The Role of Export Processing Zone Authority" by Jonathan Chifallu of Export Processing Zone
- "Mobilizing Domestic Savings" by Sammy Muvellah, the Asset Manager at Zimele Asset Management Limited
- "Excise Taxes: Tobacco Taxes and Fiscal Policy in Kenya" by Vincent Kimosop, the Chief Executive Officer at International Institute for Legislative Affairs, and
- "Creative Economy waiting to exhale" by George Orido of Tone Theatre Productions

Highlights of the Social sector Presentations

- "Youth Development: Moving towards gender equity and empowerment in the context of devolution", by Nahashon Indiya of the Africa Youth Trust.
- "Health Sector Budget Proposal for Financial Year 2013/2014" presented by Josephine Kinyanjui of HERAF.
- "Investing In Children Budget for 2013/14" by Felicia Mburu of Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of Children (KAACR).
- "Budget proposals for the health and education sector" by Erick Ngosia of NTA.
- "Devolved government towards the realization of article 43 of the constitution" by Leonard Mukasa of TISA.
- Budget Proposal in the Education Sector - by Janet Muthoni-Ouko, Director, Elimu Yetu Coalition.

Launch of the Kenya's Open Budget Survey 2012



John Mutua, Budget Programme Officer, gives his presentation during the launch.

Photo: IEA

Every two years, an independent, comparative, and regular measure of budget transparency and accountability around the world - The Open Budget Survey - is carried by experts globally.

The Institute of Economic Affairs in conjunction with International Budget Partnership launched the "National Open Budget Survey 2012 For Kenya" on 12th, February of 2013 at the Sarova Stanley Hotel in Nairobi.

According to the Open Budget Survey, Kenya's OBI 2012 score of 49% is a little above the average score of 43% for all the 100 countries surveyed. This score has not changed from the OBI 2010. The score indicates that the government provides the public with

only some information on the national government budget. On East Africa cross-country comparison, Uganda had the highest score of 67%, Kenya coming in second, followed by Tanzania at 47% and Rwanda at 8%.

The 2012 Survey revealed that the national budgets of 77 of the 100 countries assessed (these 77 countries are home to half the world's population) fail to meet basic standards of budget transparency.

Out of the eight budget documents, Kenya produces and publishes six, including the critical Executive Budget Proposal which presents government's detailed plans for the coming budget year and carries most weight in the survey.

“**49%**
Kenya's Score in the survey”

During the launch of the Report, IEA made presentation on the methodology used to rank the countries on budget transparency, accountability and public participation, key findings - major gaps in budget transparency globally, how Kenya compares with its neighbors in East Africa, basis of budget transparency - eight key budget documents at the various phases of the budget process, findings on opportunities for public participation, and finally the role of government, donor agencies, civil society organizations and the citizenry, legislature and the office of the attorney general.



Is entrepreneurship

What hopes does a young person have to succeed in Kenya's economy today?

By *David Owiro*

I am often asked this question particularly by final year university students who are anxious of the unknown world as they ready themselves to embark on job searches and other pursuits for a living.

To question elicits no simple answer, as today's economy is a lot tougher than it was two or three decades ago. Life has become more difficult with rising costs of living, but more importantly it has become increasingly challenging to secure gainful employment. And so the consideration that usually follows is whether entrepreneurship can offer a viable alternative. My strong belief is that it can, but only if we address the fundamental challenges that an entrepreneur grapples with.

For Kenya to achieve Vision 2030 we need to grow a critical class of entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs who are empire-builders, individuals who have passion for their work, and who are able to dedicate their life and family to building successful businesses. Small family businesses that grow to become large corporations, based on continuous innovations and value-based marketing. It is only by developing a strong class of entrepreneurs that we will be able to achieve per capita income levels of USD 5,000 and beyond. It is therefore important for the government to consider the policy approach that is adopted in addressing the challenges that entrepreneurs face.

If we consider the core of entrepreneurship to be the combination of innovation and business environment

factors, in the sense that an innovation that solves a critical problem will more likely succeed in a facilitative business environment than in an inhibitive one, then, to foster successful entrepreneurs, we must enhance innovation as well as put in place a policy regime that encourages businesses to thrive.

While there are numerous policy proposals that address different aspects of the business environment, there has been less focus on innovation, and the critical role it plays in making an enterprise successful. Innovation is important because it is through it that enterprises become competitive and therefore able to grow.

Indeed the Jubilee manifesto, particularly the sections on growth and development, talks about building an enterprise economy mainly through procurement quotas, and financial/technical support through funds/banks. The failure of this kind of policy is that it does not appreciate the challenges of the process of innovation, specifically the rewards and incentives for innovation. This reward and incentive system is what is otherwise known as a property rights regime. If the regime is inhibitive then innovation will be stunted leading to stagnated entrepreneurship, if its facilitative then innovation will lead to more quality entrepreneurs and ultimately to economic development.

A prime example is the local music industry, the several copyright societies have resulted in stronger enforcement of property rights making the sector a worthwhile venture. Likewise, for any entrepreneur, the question is whether

they can make money from their innovations, and that will depend on the property right regime. The solution is not to create sector agencies that enforce property rights as is the case with the music industry, but the policy should strive for a simple common regime that is well coordinated and enforced fairly-

Furthermore, property rights are so important to enterprises that crucial factors such as the ability to obtain credit and even access commercial property are affected. IEA research shows that property rights regime in Kenya prevents/inhibits small businesses from accessing credit, key concerns are that the regime is too complex and difficult to understand, making enforcement a great challenge.

In addition, the weak property rights regime has been proven to hinder small businesses in Kenya, to the extent that an entrepreneur cannot unlock the financial value of their property for advancing their business.

So going back to the question whether entrepreneurship can offer a viable solution for success to youthful persons in Kenya, my simple answer is yes, but only if we understand and address all the aspects of entrepreneurship. We must desist from inspirational talk such as "*the youth should not look for employment but create employment.*" How are the youth to do this if an individual cannot innovate because there are no rewards for the innovator, and even if one does succeed to innovate, one cannot leverage it to meet start up costs. These illusions do nothing but create expectations that are soon dampened by the realities of job hunting.

In the same vein policy makers talk about enhancing competitiveness yet the key ingredient, which is innovation, is often left out of the debate. And yet today, government speaks of a buy-Kenya policy without a single reflection on the value of competition and what it means for

the answer?

domestic innovations. Again how are we to grow this class of entrepreneurs?

The truth remains that the big ambitions of Vision 2030 and even the Jubilee manifesto will not be achieved unless we foster

innovation. India today is reaping the benefits of innovation, because of the crucial role that government took decades ago in adopting a regime that fosters innovations for their own technological advancement.

David is the Programme Officer, Regulation Competition Policy

Staff Team Building



IEA staff at a past Team Building event at the White Waters Rafting, Sagana.

Photo: IEA

Need for continued synergy and cultivated relationship is given priority at the IEA. Team building brings together staff members to ensure they work independently and interdependently, thus fostering team spirit.

The IEA family took time off policy research to hold the first quarter team building event on

Friday, 22nd March 2013 at the White Waters Rafting, Sagana.

The staff took part in several fun activities, with groups competing against each other and points awarded to the winning side.

It also gets the staff to bond and appreciate each other, improve communication skills and develop trust in one another as they share in the

mission and vision of the organization.

This event gave the staff members a chance to relax

This team building event was a major



Arming the Watchdog

By Abraham Rugo

Developed government is here with us and it is an exciting time. It is fulfilling to see the units take shape. Of interest is that the 47 units of government not only have an executive to implement the local policies but also have a local elected county assembly to represent, legislate and offer oversight in the running of the county.

This therefore means that Members of the County Assembly's (MCA's) have a greater mandate than was wielded by their predecessors the councilors who operated in the local authorities. They have to take this mandate with the weight it deserves. However, their capacity to

handle this mandate has been put to question. How well do they understand their legislative and oversight role? What qualifications do they bring to the table of decisions especially where complex matters of development are concerned?

In a training for the MCAs of Nakuru County by IEA, it has emerged that they had very different expectations in as far as their roles are concerned. Of concern is that some have not internalized the principle of separation of powers as entrenched in the constitution. That they will not be able to engage in direct service delivery is already a matter of concern.

In a country with nascent political party ideologies and thus no binding party policies expressed in manifestos, every

person seeking election goes out promising different things, their position is understandable. Some of the promises though exciting to the masses are untenable. So once one is elected, they realize they are overwhelmed by the stark reality. There are collective plans and budgets to be made and this means tradeoffs so as to work within the resource purse available. Their wit in making the budget thus will be of essence to ensure that they can accommodate other proposals while ensuring that theirs are equally addressed.

But how equipped are the MCAs to carry out these mandates. Do they have the expertise or at least access to expertise to ensure their effectiveness? How well are the County Assembly Service Boards resourced to ensure that the MCAs have offices to operate from?

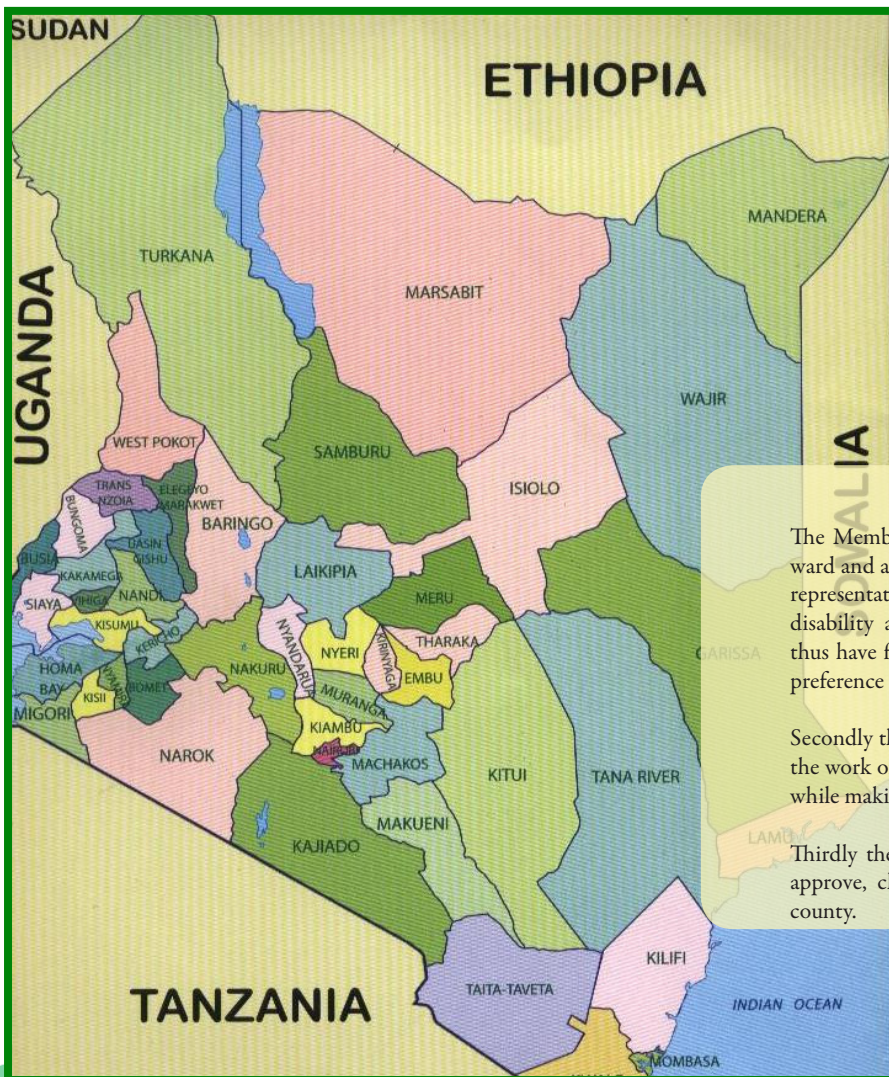
To move forward there is a lot that needs to be done. In the short term there is need for continuous capacity development especially after the formation of committees. Some of those committees will have to be merged in some counties. The office of the speakers may also need sufficient support to ensure it has the technical support necessary for effective performance. In the long term, there may be need to review the educational and professional qualifications for election of MCAs. Also there is need to review the remuneration of this position so as to attract high caliber professionals.

Roles Of Members of the County Assembly

The Members of the County Assembly (MCA) are elected from each ward and a few more will be nominated to ensure that there is equitable representation of all people. This includes women, youth, persons with disability and marginalized communities in the county. The MCA's thus have first and foremost responsibility to ensure that the voice and preference of their constituents is heard at during decision making.

Secondly they have a law and policy making responsibility which makes the work of the county government possible. It provides the desired end while making provisions of how to get there.

Thirdly they have an oversight role in which they hold the power to approve, check and follow on every matter being conducted in the county.



A Map of Kenyan Counties

Photo: softkenya.com

Abraham is an Officer in the Futures Programme

IEA PROGRAMMES UPDATE:

Budget Information Programme

Current Projects

- Public Financing for the Agriculture Sector funded by Action Aid
- Building Capacity for effective civil Society network for legislative engagement funded by SUNY- Kenya
- Promoting Transparency and Accountability in the county government budgets funded by CIPE
- Public expenditure management studies on three social sectors intended to strengthen institution to improve public expenditure - GDNet (Inter IEA Programme Activity)

Ongoing Researches

- Public Financing for the Agriculture Sector- Action Aid
- Public expenditure management studies on three social sectors intended to strengthen institution to improve public expenditure - GDNet (Inter IEA Programme Activity)
- Budgeting and Costing Analysis as Part of the Situational Analysis of Children in the Justice System in Kenya by UNICEF

Upcoming Events

- Launch of Citizens Alternative Budget
- IEA annual Budget Analysis Retreat
- National and Regional post Budget Analysis
- PIN half day meeting to discuss draft improvement plan and implementation plan on 23rd May 2013.
- Public Advocacy workshop on 24th to 27th June 2013.
- County pre budget priorities meeting in three counties

Conferences/Workshop

- Public Advocacy workshop on 24th to 27th June 2013.
- National and Regional post Budget Analysis
- County pre budget priorities meeting in three counties

Past Events

- Held the launch of Open Budget Index (OBI) 2012 result – 12/04/2013
- Annual Pre budget hearings for the Corporate and Social sectors, held on 5th and 6th February 2013 respectively
- Monthly Parliamentary Initiative Network (PIN) meetings held at the IEA boardroom. IEA is the secretariat of PIN and coordinates all its activities.
- Launch of the Strategy for Public Finance Management Reforms 2013-2018. IEA is a member of the task force, constituted by the Ministry of Finance to develop the second PFM strategy

Trade Information Programme

Current Projects

- China Studies
- EAC Studies

Ongoing Researches

1. China Studies

Historical Contexts and Trade and Investment Patterns by Stephen Jairo

- Trade and FDI Impacts by Miriam W.O. Omolo
- Food Security Impacts by Eric Ronge

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” – Mary Odongo
- “Democratizing Institutions of Global Governance: The case of the East African Community”- Tom Mboya

Upcoming Events

- Roundtable on Malaria Vector Control to be held on 12th June 2013 – Serena Hotel

Workshops/ Conferences attended

- Ministry of Trade and IEA workshops on AGOA. The two are members of the National Committee on AGOA (NC AGOA). The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) is an initiative provided by the USA to eligible Sub-Saharan African countries to benefit from duty free and quota free access for 6400 products. Kenya was the first Sub-Saharan African country to meet the eligible criteria that enabled it to exploit the benefits provided by AGOA. Kenya has managed AGOA with ad hoc committees for the preparation and participation in every AGOA forum. The government intends to exploit the provisions of these preferences and hence its decision that a National Committee on AGOA be established to provide guidance and leadership on how the country should exploit this initiative.
- CUTS International, Policy Round Table - Meeting to Discuss Challenges facing smallholder farmers in Kenya and Deliberate on the Way Forward, 28 February 2013, Nairobi, Kenya
- Roundtable on "Global Tea Trade: Curving Out a Niche for Small Scale Farmers in Kenya and Securing Their Livelihoods, 28 March 2013, Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI) Boardroom, Methodist Ministry Centre, Lavington, Nairobi.
- National Committee on World Trade Organization (NCWTO) Retreat held Naivasha by the Ministry of Trade and Trademark East Africa (TMEA) from 5th to 9th May 2013. The retreat focused on Doha Development Agenda, Trade remedies Bill 2012, the Upcoming Ministerial conference in Bali, Indonesia, and the Joint Trade Policy Review 2012.
- Meeting of Kenya National Reference Group, Climate, Food, and Trade: Towards Advocating a Strong Policy Nexus, 19 March 2013, Nairobi, Kenya
- Roundtable on "Global Tea Trade: Curving Out a Niche for Small Scale Farmers in Kenya and Securing Their Livelihoods, 28 March 2013
- Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI) Boardroom, Methodist Guest House, Lavington, Nairobi.

Past/Complete Researches

- The Impact of Trade Liberalization on Household Welfare in Kenya
- Vector control in Malaria policy simulations and combined use of insecticide treated bed nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS)
- "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 is complete and will be sent out for editing
- Vector Control in Malaria Policy Simulations and combined use of insecticide treated bed nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS).

Futures Programme

Current Projects

- Accountable Governance
- CSO Devolved Functions Analysis Network (IEA Focusing on Agriculture)
- Technical Support to the Danish Embassy on Devolution
- Technical Support and Public Education in Laikipia County (with BIP)
- Nairobi Informal City Dialogues (ICD)

Ongoing Researches

- Study on the Role of Agriculture in County Economies - Action Aid International – Kenya
- Study on identifying energy requirements for delivering a middle class economy in Kenya (with RCP)

Upcoming Events

- Informal cities dialogue Nairobi scenarios innovation workshop - Naivasha
- Dissemination of the baseline survey findings on corruption prevalence in service delivery in the public health sector in Busia County.
- Dissemination of the baseline survey findings on corruption prevalence in service delivery in the public water sector in Machakos County.
- Workshop on development of service charter for the public health sector in Busia County.
- Workshop for the development of service charter for the public water sector in Machakos County.
- Devolution workshops for elected representatives and CSOs in Siaya and Nakuru Counties.
- Devolution technical support and public education on devolution in Laikipia

Conferences/Workshop

- Public Advocacy workshop on 24th to 27th June 2013.
- National and Regional post Budget Analysis
- County pre budget priorities meeting in three counties
- National Youth Summit held on 31st January and 1st February 2013 at KICC, where the programme made a presentation on the future of the youth in Kenya based on Kenya Youth Scenarios.
- Futures programme made presentation on the key areas of transition to devolution during the Launch of the IBP Policy Brief on Health and Devolution held on 11th February, 2013.

Past Events

- Nairobi Scenarios Workshop held from 24-27 February 2013 at Enashipai Spa and Resort in Naivasha.
- Active and Responsible Kenyans (Dissemination of KEYS) - The programme held Seven regional galleries and Kenya Youth Scenarios (KEYS) dissemination meetings at the University of Nairobi, Kenyatta University, Mombasa Polytechnic University, Moi University and Daystar University, the Technical University of Kenya and Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology between 8th January and 31st March 2013.

Past/Complete Researches

- Completion of the reports on baseline survey findings on corruption prevalence in the public health and water sectors in Busia and Machakos counties respectively
- Analysis of the Jubilee Coalition (Government) manifestos in relation to Vision 2030
- Youth, Devolution and Economic Development – opportunities for the youth to engage in county governance
- Youth Scenarios – Sign posts, Perceptions, mindsets Vs the Constitution

Regulation and Competition Policy Programme

Ongoing Researches

- Economic Regulation and Competition: Study examines the regulatory environment in Kenya
- Policy Options Papers: Policy studies in the: Environment, Energy, Employment, Credit market and Banking sectors.
- Employment Diagnostic Analysis for Kenya
- CIPE Property rights study of Small and Medium Enterprises

Past Events

- Public Forum on the Konza City, held at the Serena Hotel, on 28th February 2013, with the Information PS Dr Bitange Ndemo as the Chief guest.
- A media briefing reviewing the Political Parties' manifestos held on the 21st February at the Sarova Stanley Hotel.

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

ACK Garden House, 5th Floor Block D

1st Ngong Avenue,

P. O. Box 53989-0200 Nairobi


Fax: 254-020-2716231

Tel: 254-020-2721262, 2717402

Email: admin@ieakenya.or.ke

Website: www.ieakenya.or.ke

 @IEAKenya

 Institute of Economic Affairs

Writers:

Zilper Audi

Abraham Rugo

David Owiro

Oscar Okoth

Veronica Nguti

Editors:

Zilper Audi and Otiato Guguyu

Board of Directors

Betty Maina

Charles Onyango-Obbo

Solomon Macharia Muturi

John Kashangaki

Anthony Mwithiga

Atsango Chesoni

Design and Layout

Otiato Guguyu

©2013



Institute of
Economic Affairs

*Printed with support from the
International Development Research Center (IDRC)*

IDRC

International Development
Research Centre



CRDI

Centre de recherches pour le
développement international

*IEA Quarterly Newsletter is published by the Public Relations and Communication Department.
The views expressed here are not necessarily those of the Institute of Economic Affairs.*