



The KENYA INSTITUTE for PUBLIC
POLICY RESEARCH and ANALYSIS

ISO 9001:2008 certified

KIPPRA IN BRIEF *2010*



KIPPRA acknowledges the
invaluable support of the European
Union during the last 10 years

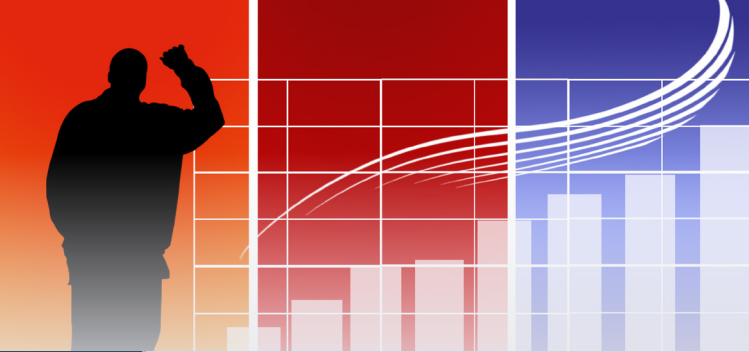


Vision

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

Mission

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



1. Rationale for KIPPRA

The idea of establishing KIPPRA was muted in early 1990s, although the need to expand analytical capacity in Government had been appreciated as far back as early 1970.

Early responses to this need included efforts to train economists and other requisite disciplines through the Directorate of Personnel Management and Training, with the support of bilateral and multilateral donors. However, due to poor conditions of service, the public sector was unable to retain highly qualified officials. A Presidential Committee on Employment proposed the creation of an institute of policy research within the civil service in January 1991. The institute was to be autonomous but have an intimate working relationship with the government and private sector organizations. The anticipated institute was expected to promote continuous economic and social research.

Public policy research and analysis had not hitherto been centred in any single institution. However, there were many other research institutes associated with the government, but their influence on public policy was indirect. Also, there are private sector agencies and international organizations that have always been engaged in public policy research and advocacy. However, they tend to carry out research on specific areas of immediate interest, for lobbying the government, or in support of policies that they advocate.

Although economic and political regimes in Kenya have been on transition since early 1990s, there has been growing recognition of the importance of rigorous policy analysis to inform and provide alternative views to policy makers. This importance came into increased focus following progressive openness and competitive politics. New demands for policy opinions have emerged from diverse groups, including Parliament, civil society, professional organizations, and interest groups. The performance of the Institute since inception has validated this case.

Although there is a plethora of agencies and organizations that carry out socio-economic and political research in Kenya, four clusters of activity helped define the potential niche for KIPPRA: there were very few think-tanks in the country and those that were extant did not enjoy the benefit of direct link with the government and could not respond to immediate policy needs; the presence of many consulting firms that serve a highly fragmented market, all of which are small and not national in scope; national research institutes engaged in highly technical scientific work without specific focus on policy formulation and development; and NGOs generating information without the necessary analytical rigor. KIPPRA presented a unique addition to the existing policy-relevant activities.

Since inception, KIPPRA has occupied a very central role as the Government's main policy advisor especially on strategic policy matters. Since 2002, the Government has signalled commitment to reforms for accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty, and a reversal of past trends by implementing appropriate policies. On the other hand, achievement of the country's development goals requires implementation of carefully developed and objectively analyzed policies. Given the renewed commitment



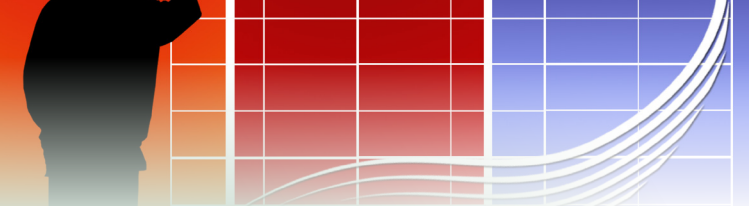
to develop a progressive reform agenda, KIPPRA's strategic role in policy research and analysis and in building the capacity of the public sector to carry out policy analysis and research is expected to deepen.

2. About KIPPRA

KIPPRA is an autonomous public institute that was established in May 1997 through a Legal Notice and commenced operations in June 1999. In January 2007, His Excellency the President signed the KIPPRA Bill into law and the KIPPRA Act No. 15 of 2006 commenced on 1st February 2007.

The Institute undertakes the following activities:

- Conducts objective research and analysis on public policy issues with the goal of providing advice to policy makers.
- Provides advisory and technical services on public policy issues to the Government, government agencies, and other stakeholders.
- Collects and analyses relevant data on public policy and disseminates its research findings to a wide range of stakeholders through workshops/conferences, internal seminars, research papers, policy briefs, a newsletter, and the Kenya Economic Report.
- Develops and maintains research resources and databases on public policy and related issues, and avails these to the Government, the private sector and academic institutions.

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- Undertakes contracted public policy research and analysis for the government and clients from the private sector.
 - Conducts capacity building for government and private sector officers.
 - Serves as a point of contact and encourages exchange of views between the Government, private sector and civil society.

3. Management and Structure

The management of KIPPRA is vested in a Board of Directors comprising 13 members (including the Executive Director). Three (3) are Permanent Secretaries (Ministries of Finance; Planning, National Development & Vision 2030; and Trade); two (2) represent special interest groups; seven (7) represent the business sector, universities and research institutes in Kenya; and the Chairman. The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the President from the non-government members. Board members are appointed by virtue of their integrity, knowledge and experience in matters related to public policy, and understanding of management and social science research procedures. The Board operates through four committees: Finance, Audit, Programmes and General Purposes.

The Executive Director, who is the Secretary to the Board, reports to the Board of Directors. The Board appoints the Director through a competitive process. The Director is responsible for directing the affairs and transactions of the Institute, and ensures the preparation and implementation of the work programme.

The Institute has seven research programmes: **Macroeconomics, Productive Sector, Social Sector, Infrastructure and Economic Services, Private Sector Development, Governance, and Trade and Foreign Policy.** The Institute is also currently hosting the **Environment for Development (EfD) programme.**

The research programmes are supported by KIPRA Information and Documentation Centre (KIPDOC). This is a modern documentation centre which provides access to, among other things, various government publications, and national and international datasets. The documentation centre is being restructured into a Knowledge Management and Communication Centre.

Further, the research divisions are supported through a modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure. Every member of staff has access to a state of the art computer, and Internet. The Institute has established specialized computer laboratories for training, and for macroeconomic modelling. The IT section supports research activities in terms of data management and analysis by availing/ implementing the required tools such as databases and statistical software, and in IT capacity building.

The Finance and Administration Division supports the entire Institute in finance and accounting services, and general administration. The division closely monitors project implementation through project management modules in the finance and accounting software.

The Heads of Division assist the Executive Director in implementing the activities of the Institute.

4. Research Programmes

There are currently seven (7) research divisions:

Macroeconomics

The Division contributes to the overall goal of

improving public policy for growth, equity and poverty reduction through macroeconomic policy analysis and research. It focuses on analysis of pertinent macroeconomic policy issues such as interest rates, inflation, and exchange rate movements; monetary policy; public expenditure management; macroeconomic modelling; optimal tax policy; and domestic and external public debt. The Division is currently conducting research under the following broad programmes:

Macroeconomic Management: To undertake research and continuous monitoring of trends in key macroeconomic variables, including exchange rate, interest rate, inflation, employment and balance of payments for enhanced macroeconomic stability.

Public Expenditure Management: To support macroeconomic stability and enhance efficient allocation of resources. The Institute undertakes analysis of public expenditure allocations and management to enhance effectiveness and fiscal stability; and research on resource mobilization, including foreign aid, taxation, remittances from the Diaspora and public borrowing.

Productive Sector Division

The Division focuses on the sub-sectors of agriculture, industry, trade, tourism and natural resources. The aim is to conduct policy research and analysis to identify factors that explain the performance and competitiveness of these sub-sectors that form the backbone of economic development in Kenya. The Division is currently conducting research under the following broad programmes:

Agriculture, livestock and fisheries: To promote an innovative, commercially-oriented, and modern agricultural sector.

Environment, tourism and natural resource management: To inform economic and social transformation of the country. In tourism, research

effort is directed towards domestic tourism, tourism products, and impact on the environment. In environment, water and sanitation, critical research issues include: climate change and related effects; degradation of environmental and natural resources; and resource use and conflicts. Research on environmental governance and poverty is also critical in informing policy.

Social Sector

The Division conducts research in areas of poverty, education, health, labour markets and social institutions. The Division is currently conducting research under the following broad programmes:

Household health expenditure: To conduct research and policy analysis to guide public policy on health financing.

Inequality: To identify Kenyan features of asset inequality and assess them in relation to their particular institutional and historical context. Particular attention is on vulnerability and targeting in basic education, and social protection for pro-poor growth and food security.

Creative industry: To direct research effort towards understanding the role and impact of the creative industry not only in economic growth but also in building peace and national cohesiveness in the society.

Targeted Development Funds: To evaluate the contribution of the funds to enterprise growth, job creation, livelihoods and value addition in the economy.

Job search: To offer policy and institutional proposals necessary to make the labour market more efficient in matching job seekers with employers.

Infrastructure and Economic Services

The Division focuses on problems inhibiting the development and provision of physical infrastructure and services in the sub-sectors of energy, information and communications technology, petroleum transmission and distribution, solid waste management, transport, construction and housing, and environmental health. The Division is currently undertaking detailed research and analysis on:

- Access to reliable, potable and affordable water services for domestic, industrial and other purposes;
- Affordable energy, and national energy security;
- Promoting urban and rural mobility and delivering clean and effective transport services;
- Ensuring seamless national and international connectivity and logistics frameworks;
- Delivering ICT services that promote Kenya's national aspirations;
- Cost effective and citizen responsive public service delivery mechanisms;
- Appropriate public-private partnerships;
- National strategic planning, including sustainable urban and regional planning mechanisms;
- Building an effective and responsive construction industry and developing mechanisms for rapid delivery of affordable housing to all; and
- Enhancement of the role of science, technology and innovation, and research and development.

Private Sector Development

The Division undertakes research and policy analysis aimed at improving the legal and regulatory environment for private sector business, and particularly in medium and small enterprises, in order to promote economic growth, employment opportunities and therefore poverty alleviation. The Division is currently conducting research on:

- Potential challenges that confront flagship projects, including Special Economic Zones and industrial parks;
- Analyze factors that facilitate value addition, investment, product diversification and growth of small scale industries in areas of intellectual property rights, patents framework, and adoption of technology and innovation;
- Interpret the legal and regulatory framework necessary for a vibrant and developed financial sector;
- Estimate sectors growth scenario through sector models in order to continuously forecast the sector's performance;
- Monitor the business regulatory environment on quarterly basis; and
- Research on land registration, administration, land adjudication, dispute resolution, and land use policies to accelerate economic growth and lead to achievement of national development goals.

Governance

The Division addresses governance issues which have taken centre-stage in Kenya's socio-political and economic agenda. These issues include historical injustices in the distribution of land, federal versus unitary system of governance, decentralized forms of governance, weaknesses in electoral processes, and constitutional review issues. The Division is currently conducting research under the following broad areas:

- To reflect on the cost of implementing the proposed constitutional dispensation and other governance institutions, assessment of various forms of devolution, particularly with regard to resource management, revenue sharing, and also the efficacy of various regional authorities.

Other areas of focus include: economic governance and institutions, including models of effective decentralization, and development of robust policies and institutions to fight corruption; political stability (including quality of leadership) and its importance for growth; reinvention of government towards optimal organization and coordination for greater effectiveness; optimal role of the state and markets in economic transformation; and rural and regional development, including strengthening of rural markets.

Trade and Foreign Policy

The Division aims to identify suitable domestic trade reforms, and encourage regional cooperation or international trade policy dialogue.

Also the Division will conduct research on domestic and international trade and role of foreign policy. This aims to support the development of appropriate trade and investment policies that will spur growth and job creation, foster innovation, promote sustainable development and thus contribute to the prosperity of the country and its people.

5. Research Outputs

KIPPRA publishes research outputs under several series:

Kenya Economic Report

This is the flagship publication of the Institute. The report, which is produced annually and presented to Parliament by the Minister of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, analyses Kenya's economic performance for the last year, prospects for the next three years, and benchmarks the performance against comparator and selected countries. The report is produced in consultation with the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, and Central Bank of Kenya. The inaugural report was produced in 2009.

Discussion Papers

Disseminate results and reflections from ongoing research activities of the Institute's programmes. The papers are internally refereed and are disseminated to inform and invoke debate on policy issues. Since 2002, the Institute has produced over 150 discussion papers.

Working Papers

Disseminate results of on-going research at the Institute. The papers in the series cover specific policy issues in detail and are meant to provide policy makers and researchers with background information that can be used in developing refined discussion and policy papers. The papers are authored and reviewed by KIPPRA researchers and disseminated to provoke debate and solicit comments. Since 2002, the Institute has produced over 15 working papers.

Special Reports

They deal with specific issues that are of policy concern. The reports provide in-depth survey results and/or analysis on policy issues. They are meant to help policy analysts in their research work and assist policy makers in evaluating various policy options. Deliberate effort is made to simplify the presentation so that issues discussed can be easily grasped by a wide audience. Since 2002, the Institute has produced 10 special reports.

Occasional Papers

They focus on broad issues that are of significance to contemporary policy concerns. Papers in this series are meant to generate debate and to inform a wide range of audience, including the general public. They draw on the practical experience and expertise of a wide cross-section of persons who have been involved in research, policy and leadership positions in government, international organisations, civil society and business. Since 2002, the Institute has produced 5 occasional papers.

Conference Proceedings

They report the proceedings of conferences and workshops organised by the Institute. Whenever possible, discussions at such forums are also included. The proceedings are compiled and reviewed by KIPPRA researchers and are disseminated to inform, provoke, and solicit comments. Since 2002, the Institute has produced 10 conference proceedings.

Policy Papers and Policy Briefs

They aim at wide dissemination of the Institute's policy research findings. The findings are meant to stimulate discussion and also build capacity in the public policy making process in Kenya. Since 2002, the Institute has produced over 100 policy papers and policy briefs on various policy issues.

Training Manuals

They are used for capacity building programmes. The KIPPRA capacity building programmes target the Institute's staff (especially the Young Professionals), government officers, private sector, and civil society. The aim is to develop human and institutional capacity to utilise the Institute's research and policy analysis products, and also create a sustainable capacity for understanding, conducting and coordinating public policy analysis and research. The Institute has prepared various manuals for training in such areas as policy making and implementation for micro and small enterprises, macroeconomic modelling, research

methodology, public policy making, among others.

KIPPRA Policy Monitor

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

Books

The Institute has embarked on a process that will result in publication of books on various themes relevant to national development in Kenya. The first book is expected during the 2009/2010 period.

The various KIPPRA publications are available from the KIPDOC and can also be downloaded from the KIPPRA website. The Institute also has numerous unpublished research reports on various policy issues, compiled for various clients in government and private sector. Some of these reports are available to the public, while others are for limited circulation. The KIPPRA Annual Reports are also a deep source of information on the activities of the Institute.

6. Capacity Building

Capacity building for stakeholders is part of KIPPRA's core mandate. The objective is to strengthen the ability of government officers to analyze policy issues and absorb the research and policy analysis products. The Institute has institutionalised four (4) stakeholder capacity building programmes:

Young Professionals (YPs) Programme

One of the flagship capacity building programmes of the Institute is the Young Professionals programme for officers in the public and private sectors. Ten to twelve officers are attached to the Institute for one year, during which they take rigorous courses in public policy analysis and formulation, among other

courses, and hands-on training. Since 2003 when the programme started, 65 officers have been trained. On average, 75% are from the public sector and 25% from the private sector.

Macroeconomic Modelling

The Institute offers annual training in macroeconomic modelling and other courses to government officials and the private sector. This course is very popular especially with economists in government ministries. In macroeconomic modelling, the Institute has developed capacity of not only Kenyan government officers but also officers from Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, and Malawi.

Mentorship Programme

The Institute introduced this programme in 2007. The mentors are usually senior and experienced researchers from the government and private sector. They are competitively recruited for 3 to 12 months to provide mentorship to the younger researchers while carrying out research on various policy issues. The mentorship programme enables the Institute to leverage on analytical skills and practical experience that it may not be able to hire on full time long term basis.

Senior Fellowship Programme

This is a secondment programme, where government officers join the Institute for a period of three months to two years, during which the officers undertake analysis of policy issues relevant to their line of work. This programme will be launched in the very near future.

Besides these programmes, the Institute trains over 150 other people every year from private and public sectors using such courses as creating an enabling environment for private sector growth; education simulation and forecasting; macroeconomic modelling; and research methods.

7.

Identification of Research and Capacity Building Agenda

KIPPRA identifies its annual research and capacity building agenda through an annual client satisfaction survey, regular interaction with government and private sector, through government medium and long term development blueprints, and through proactive approaches especially in identifying long term research agenda. Through the Client Satisfaction Survey, the Institute is able to gauge the extent to which clients are satisfied with the work of the Institute, and thus identify research, policy and human and institutional capacity gaps that clients would like addressed. Regular interaction with government and private sector is ensured through participation in taskforces, technical working groups, workshops and roundtable meetings. On average, the Institute is involved in about 15 government taskforces and technical working groups every year.

8.

Dissemination

The Institute disseminates its products through publications, policy briefs, workshops, conferences, and exhibitions. Some of the workshops and conferences that KIPPRA has organised or has assisted in organising in the recent past include: Crime victimisation survey dissemination workshop; Nairobi metropolitan transport modeling; National energy survey dissemination workshop; Strategies for securing energy supply in Kenya; Strategic measures for enhancing value addition in Kenya's cotton textile industry; Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) food security workshop; Commercialization of smallholder agriculture in Kenya; Discussion of the Kenya

9. Partnerships and Networks

The Institute has established links with local and international organizations and maintained a resourceful network of researchers. These networks have been very useful in facilitating joint projects, as sources of data and information, and in providing capacity building opportunities for KIPPRA researchers.

At the national level, KIPPRA collaborates with, among others, various government ministries, the Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy, Institute of Economic Affairs, Institute of Development Studies (University of Nairobi), and School of Economics at the University of Nairobi. In addition, the Institute collaborates with the local public and private institutions in areas of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. Some of these public institutions include the National Economic and Social Council, Central Bank of Kenya, Kenya Revenue Authority, Retirement Benefits Authority, the Communications Commission of Kenya, the Kenya Tourism Board, local universities, the Nairobi City Council, among others. The private institutions include Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) and other umbrella organizations. The private sector is also engaged in conceptualization of research projects and in dissemination. They are also invited during KIPPRA in-house quality seminars and dissemination workshops.

At the regional level, KIPPRA collaborates with, among others, the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Secretariat for Institutional Support for

Economic Research in Africa (SISERA), Affiliated Network on Social Accountability (ANSA) and the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI).

At the international level, the Institute collaborates with, among others, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, UNICEF, Environmental Economics Unit of Gotenborg University (Sweden), Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA), Affiliated Network of Social Accountability (ANSA), and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex.

10. Capacity to Manage and Implement Service Contracts

The Institute's strategic role in policy research and analysis and in building the capacity of the public sector to absorb the results of policy analysis and research has deepened as a result of renewed Government commitment to reforms for accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction. The Institute's capacity to manage and implement large service contracts is well demonstrated by its past participation in the following recent activities:

1. Development of appropriate commercial maritime policies in Kenya - Kenya Maritime Authority
2. Cluster analysis study - Ministry of Trade
3. Development issues in Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands - Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands
4. Formulating an external aid policy - Ministry of Finance
5. Impact assessment of the EU-ESA Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) - Ministry of Trade and Industry
6. Teacher-staffing norms - Teachers Service Commission

7. Trade policy and poverty linkage, and organizational and institutional framework of trade policy - Ministry of Trade and Industry
8. Core inflation - Ministry of Finance
9. Decentralised funds - Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
10. Petroleum products demand in Eastern and Central Africa - Kenya Pipeline Corporation
11. Financing options for the Millennium Development Goals - Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
12. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises competitiveness - Ministry of Trade and Industry/ World Bank
13. Regional Programme on Enterprise Development - World Bank
14. Social budgeting - UNICEF
15. Food security - Nile Basin Initiative
16. Management of plastic shopping bags (which stimulated action in the form of a 120% excise tax on such bags) - UNEP
17. Environment for Development - SIDA

The institute has partnered with the Government in designing policies through representation in policy working groups such as National task force on police reforms; Macroeconomic Working Group (MWG); the Research and results analysis technical advisory group; Taskforce on the implementation of Social Budgeting phase III; Technical working group on the development of the Kenya health policy framework for the Ministry of Health; Taskforce on the EAC common market legal reforms; Tea industry taskforce; Medium Term Plan (Agriculture); Technical working group on development of national food security and nutrition policy and strategy; National taskforce on development of animal breeding policy; Committee for review of seed regulations (national performance trials); Technical working group on trade in services; Fisheries legislation review; Medium Term Plan (Tourism); Government transport policy taskforce; Tourism bill 2007; National science, technology and innovative

policy task force; Public procurement oversight initiative; Technical support to NESC under Kenya Vision 2030; Working group on the medium term plan for science, technology and innovation in national development; Taskforce on northern corridor transport improvement project: Transport sector indicator framework study; Working group on development of unit rates for the roads sub-sector; Local authorities' Doing Business Indicators; National Mirror Committee on ISO 26000 on social responsibility; Taskforce on development of policy and institutional framework for provincial administration; Financial access partnership; Health financing; and Working group on the medium term plan for the social sectors, among others.

11. Achievements

Since KIPPRA became operational in June 1999, the value of an independent research institute has been demonstrated by the frequent use of its policy papers and the involvement in taskforces and working groups. On average, the Institute is involved in about 20 taskforces per year. Since 2003, the Institute has expanded its working relationships with ministries and other public agencies from 5 to over 15.

Perhaps the most important achievement KIPPRA has made is the establishment of strong research capacity and infrastructure and, as a result, a strong reputation and brand name. The Institute has a strong work force of 51 staff, 58% of them researchers. Moreover, 50% of researchers are PhD holders and all the rest have Masters degree. Every year, the Institute recruits 10-12 interns on full-time basis in the one-year Young Professionals programme. In addition, the Institute has a resourceful database of research associates and research assistants, and networks that it draws from to complete its programmes. The Institute has strengthened its support, administration and financial management operations and expects to

be ISO 9001:2008 certified by 2010. The Institute has excellent computing facilities.

To date, the Institute has published over 150 high quality research papers in various areas. The Institute organizes an average of 10 high profile dissemination workshops annually, during which policy issues are debated, and distributes more than 30,000 copies of its various publications annually (in addition to those downloaded from its website). The Institute prepares an annual Kenya Economic Report for tabling in Parliament, and has initiated a process of publishing at least one book every two years.

By its third year of operation, the Institute had begun consolidating its position as a centre of excellence in policy research and analysis. One of the Institute's projects won the 2001 Outstanding Research on Development by the Global Development Network. This was a notable achievement considering that the competition included long established research institutes from over 70 countries.

In 2004, a study conducted by the Institute on primary school education received the second prize for outstanding research from the Global Development Network. The paper was selected as a chapter in a book published by the GDN. In 2007, an article on access to secondary education won the Emerald Literati Network Award for Excellence. In the same year, an American Think Tank (Foreign Policy Research Institute, under its Think Tanks and Civil Societies Programme) that used a panel of international experts and also looked at the quality of the products of various think tanks around the world listed KIPPRA as one of the 'GO TO' think tanks in the world, and among the top 5 think tanks in Africa. KIPPRA was the only think tank from Kenya to make the list, out of the 26 considered.

Another achievement with respect to capacity building for stakeholders since July 2003 is the formalization and strengthening of the Young Professionals (YPs) Programme. The programme has become the flagship

capacity building programme of the Institute, with a clear calendar, selection process, and course material development process.

In 2009, the Institute won a grant of Canadian Dollars 1.7 million from the International Advisory Group of the Think Tank Initiative of IDRC. The grant, which followed a successful proposal submitted by the Institute, will provide four-year budgetary support to the Institute, with possibility of extension in subsequent years. Also in 2010, the Institute received Phase III of ACBF funding of USD 2 million for the next five years. These grants will go a long way in reducing strain on sustainability resources. They will also contribute towards establishment of a KIPPRA campus, staff development and improvement of terms and conditions of employment for KIPPRA.

These examples show that KIPPRA has grown to become a major source of policy advice in Kenya. Moreover, its impact is being felt regionally and internationally; and that the Institute is improving all the time. The Institute played a key role in developing the Economic Recovery Strategy 2003-2008, whose implementation saw Kenya's annual economic growth accelerate from 0.5% in 2003 to 7.0% in 2007; Vision 2030, which charts the way for Kenya to join the league of middle income countries by 2030; and the Vision's first medium term strategy (2008-2012). Another indicator of the Institute's impact and reputation is the rapidly growing demand for its products and services.

12. Development Partners

KIPPRA's activities are supported by the Government of Kenya, European Union (EU), the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), and the Think Tank Initiative of IDRC.

The Institute has established clear financial

procedures that assure accountability. The Board approves an annual programme and budget. The Institute has, since it started operations, been audited by external audit firm Kenya National Audit Office although it is now being audited by the Auditor-General. Audit reports are available on a regular basis and are circulated to all development partners.

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