



ADILI NO. 144

November 2013

(If no) Why do you think the National government is not doing enough to support devolution?

(If yes) Why do you think the National government is doing enough to support devolution?

Do you know approximately how much money was allocated to your county by the National Government this year?

How would you rate the performance of your County government?

What do you think are the factors that pose a threat to devolution in Kenya?



Devolution

Is Kenya precipitating a shipwreck?

By Francis Kairu

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Quote of the Month

"Merely lamenting about widespread corruption will never address the scourge. Being responsible and well informed citizens, it is our duty to our nation and future generations to take individual and collective steps to stop corruption in our society."
- Samuel Kimeu -Executive Director ,Transperency International Kenya

Medieval New York city is the setting of a shipwreck that reads like a horror blockbuster movie. The general slocum worked as a passenger ship, taking people on excursions around New York City. On Wednesday, June 15, 1904, Over 1,400 passengers mostly German immigrants from St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church boarded the ship for an annual excursion. The group had made a similar trip annually for 17 consecutive years. The Slocum was to sail up the East River towards a famous a picnic site in Eatons Neck, Long Island. A few minutes into the voyage, a young boy warned the captain of a fire breakout. He was dismissed with utter contempt. Soon thereafter the ship went up in flames. The captain opted to steer the ship further rather than stop at a nearby harbor. Little did he know that he was steering into strong headwinds which helped to fan the fire to an even bigger flame. That day 1021 passengers aboard the ship died from drowning and the fire. The disaster from the general Slocum remained the biggest disaster in New York for more than 100 years until the twin blasts in 2001.

The major mistake the ship's captain made was negligence. He ignored the young boy's fire warning and headed into the head winds. In September, TI-K conducted an opinion poll in the country. The study revealed that months after the onset of the devolved system of government, very few Kenyans know how much money the National government allocated to their Counties. More than half don't know where to get information about finances to their Counties.

Will our leaders take time to rethink their strategy and heed the raised red flag? Or will they ignore it as the warnings of a young lad like the Slocum's captain and head into the head winds? This is tantamount to precipitating a shipwreck. In order to prevent this shipwreck from happening, two key things have to be strengthened. Public participation and accountability.

Public participation

Public participation is a fundamental constitutional principle. Key questions must be asked hereunder. Did County governments involve citizens in the formulation of the budgets? In what way did the governments involve citizens? What was the level of awareness of the budget estimates within the citizens?

It is a well-known fact that consultative meetings on the County budgets were fickle underwhelming events. Contrary to proper practice, they were organised in a hurry and the invitee lists hurriedly populated with cronies and sycophants. Troublemakers were also invited to "silence" any dissenters. The question then begs, who validated the priorities of the County governments as enumerated in the budgets? Whose views informed the budgets as they are presently? Is it citizens priorities reflected in the budget or just those of a small group of elites?

It is vital that citizens are involved in the day to day running of government at County level. It is also vital that decisions made by the government at all levels reflect the views of the citizens.

Chapter 12 of the constitution clearly stipulates that public participation in financial matters is one of the guiding principles for all aspects of public finance.

Article 196 (1) (b) requires that the county assembly facilitates public participation in the legislative and other business of the assembly.

Section 10(2) (a) includes participation of the people as part of thenational values and principles of governance.

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Transparency and accountability

The demand for transparency and accountability is buttressed by access to information. Various experts have devised various terms like 'informed decision making' and 'meaningful participation'. In the fight against corruption and the excesses of government, fiscal transparency is a key pillar. Governments cannot be made accountable to citizens where citizens do not even understand the basic plans and expenditure of their government. Citizens must know how much was planned for, how much was allocated, what it was allocated for, what has been used and for what it has been used. This is the only way through which citizens can exercise their oversight role.

Access to information

In order for citizens to do that, they require to access information held by the state that is necessary for the exercise of their rights. Budgets and fiscal documents should be publicly available materials. The commission for revenue allocation was the trailblazer in this respect. It promptly published and disseminated the budgetary allocations for all the counties. However for most county governments the budget estimates were guarded with gusto and jealousy. This was a clear affront to the rights enshrined in article 35 which is a right under the category of progressive realisation.

County budget estimates are not the only documents required to be made public. Certain other documents are key for the exercise of civilian oversight on the operations of government and should be made public. However they have remained well kept

secrets. At the national government level these include: The sharing formula, the budget policy statement, the debt management strategy paper, budget review and outlook paper and quarterly implementation reports. At the County level documents requiring revelation apart from the budget estimates are the county development plan, county fiscal strategy paper, county debt management strategy paper, county budget review and outlook paper and quarterly implementation reports.

Like the general slocum we may have undertaken the journey many times in the past. However we have an opportunity to remedy the mistakes of the past by taking a proactive approach towards inclusion and meaningful participation. Failure to this, devolution will ultimately be a precipitation of a major shipwreck with the casualties being us hapless Kenyans.

The writer is the Programme Officer, Advocacy & Legal Advisory Center, Mombasa

FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

County health services

- County health facilities and pharmacies
- Ambulance services
- Promotion of primary health care
- Licensing & control of undertakings that sell food to the public
- Veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession)
- Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria
- Refuse removal, refuse

Agriculture

- Crop and animal husbandry
- Livestock sale yards
- County slaughterhouse
- Plant and animal disease control
- Fisheries

Education

- Pre-primary education
- village polytechnics
- home craft centres
- childcare facilities



Public recreation amenities

- Public entertainment and public amenities, including: betting, casinos and other forms of gambling; racing
- Liquor licensing
- Cinemas; video shows and hiring
- Libraries
- Museums
- sports and cultural activities and facilities
- County parks, beaches and recreation facilities.

Disaster management services

Fire fighting services and disaster management

Trade dev't & regulation

markets | trade licences (excluding regulation of professions) | fair trading practices | local tourism | cooperative societies

Public works & services

Storm water management systems in built-up areas
Water and sanitation

Pollution control

Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising

Planning & development

Statistics | Land survey and mapping | Boundaries and fencing | Housing | Electricity and gas reticulation | Energy regulation

Transport

- County roads
- Street lighting
- Traffic and parking
- Public road transport
- Ferries
- Harbours; excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters



How much was allocated to Counties?

By FRANCIS KAIRU: MOMBASA ALAC

The Constitution Provides that at least 15% of the revenue raised nationally be allocated to county governments and an additional 0.5% as the equalisation fund. The sharing formula for the 15% county allocation which is a total of 210 billion in the 2013/2014 financial year would be based on the sharing formula approved by parliament as below.

No	County	Population 2009 Census	Money Allocation	Allocation Per Resident
1	Isiolo	143,294	2,420,000,000	16,888
2	Lamu	101,539	1,600,000,000	15,757
3	Marsabit	291,166	4,060,000,000	13,944
4	Tana River	240,075	3,110,000,000	12,954
5	Samburu	223,947	2,800,000,000	12,503
6	Turkana	855,399	7,900,000,000	9,235
7	Taita Taveta	284,657	2,620,000,000	9,204
8	Busia	488,075	4,240,000,000	8,687
9	Wajir	661,941	5,600,000,000	8,460
10	Elgeyo Marakwet	369,998	3,130,000,000	8,460
No	County	Population 2009 Census	Money Allocation	Allocation Per Resident
11	Garissa	623,060	4,690,000,000	7,527
12	West Pokot	512,690	3,590,000,000	7,002
13	Laikipia	399,227	2,750,000,000	6,888
14	Tharaka-Nithi	365,330	2,420,000,000	6,624
15	Baringo	555,561	3,630,000,000	6,534
16	Mandera	1,025,756	6,700,000,000	6,532
17	Embu	516,212	3,360,000,000	6,509
18	Kwale	649,931	4,155,000,000	6,393
19	Homabay	963,794	5,720,000,000	5,935
20	Nyeri	693,558	4,070,000,000	5,868
21	Kitui	1,012,709	5,930,000,000	5,856
22	Nyandarua	596,268	3,430,000,000	5,752
23	Bomet	724,186	4,080,000,000	5,634
24	Nyamira	598,252	3,310,000,000	5,533
25	Vihiga	554,622	3,020,000,000	5,445
26	Kirinyaga	528,054	2,820,000,000	5,340
27	Makueni	884,527	4,720,000,000	5,336
28	Kilifi	1,109,735	5,820,000,000	5,244
29	Nandi	752,965	3,880,000,000	5,153

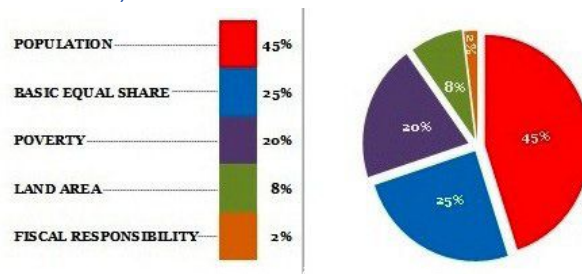
No	County	Population 2009 Census	Money Allocation	Allocation Per Resident
30	Kajiado	687,312	3,511,000,000	5,054
31	Kisii	1,152,282	5,824,000,000	5,054
32	Kisumu	968,909	4,860,000,000	5,016
33	Machakos	1,098,584	5,470,000,000	4,979
34	Narok	850,920	4,140,000,000	4,865
35	Mombasa	939,370	4,500,000,000	4,790
36	Trans Nzoia	818,757	3,920,000,000	4,788
37	Siaya	842,304	3,970,000,000	4,713
38	Migori	1,028,579	4,760,000,000	4,628
39	Muranga	942,581	4,320,000,000	4,583
40	Uashi-Gishu	894,179	4,060,000,000	4,540
41	Kakamega	1,660,651	7,350,000,000	4,426
42	Nakuru	1,603,325	6,900,000,000	4,304
43	Kericho	758,339	3,240,000,000	4,272
44	Meru	1,356,301	5,500,000,000	4,055
45	Kiambu	1,623,282	6,260,000,000	3,856
46	Bugoma	1,630,934	5,940,000,000	3,642
47	Nairobi	3,138,369	9,900,000,000	3,155
		38,721,506	210,000,000,000	5,423

Source: Commission on Revenue Allocation

Equalisation fund

The fund constitutes 0.5% of the entire budget (Sh3 billion). It is set aside specifically to target areas that have been marginalised for long. The funding will be applied to four priority areas for now identified as water, roads, and electricity and health facilities.

In the 2013/2014 financial year 14 counties will benefit from the Sh3 billion Equalisation fund. Turkana County (Sh271), Mandera (Sh249m), Wajir (Sh240m), Marsabit (Sh228m), Samburu (Sh224m), West Pokot (Sh223m), Tana River (Sh221m), Narok (Sh208m), Kwale (Sh205m), Garissa (Sh202m), Kilifi (Sh197m), Taita Taveta (Sh194m) and Isiolo (Sh192m) and Lamu County (Sh186 million).



The availability of records in many Counties leaves a lot to be desired. Although technology has made it easier to disperse information quickly, it is a fact of common notoriety that only a slim majority of Kenyans have access to the internet. Much of the information on the budgets is available online on the Commission on revenue allocation website. Media outlets have also published this information online. However there is urgent need to develop mobile phone applications through which citizens can keep track of budgets and other fiscal revelations. Mobile penetration is high in Kenya and this would put the information in the hands of citizens. 'Traditional' channels like notice boards at high traffic where this information can be pinned can work well. Public barazas can also work well especially in rural communities.

Bribery remains high in Kenya, but 93% of citizens will not report

Despite the fact that bribery remains high in Kenya, only seven in 100 Kenyans will report or complain if they encountered bribery according to the East African Bribery Index 2013.

Uganda is the country in East African country where a citizen seeking state services encounters the highest likelihood of bribery at 26.8%. This was the same position held last year but with a higher aggregate. Burundi moved two spots up to take position two with an aggregate of 18.6%. Tanzania (12.9%) came in at third while Kenya was fourth with (7.9%) with each moving down a spot, again with relatively lower aggregates. Rwanda remains at position five but was the only country in the region that had an increased aggregate, 4.4%, up from 2.5% in 2012.

Even though a majority (64%) of those surveyed thought corruption is high in Kenya, majority of respondents (46%) were optimistic about the coming year, projecting that the levels of corruption in the country would decrease. Only 25% of the respondents felt that corruption levels would increase.

Key findings:

Corruption by sector

Kenya Police is the institution most affected by bribery in Kenya with a score of 70.2 on a scale of 0 to 100 with 100 being the worst score. Lands services (46.7), Judiciary (38.8) Registry & Licensing services (33.3) and City & local councils (27.2) complete the top five positions on the aggregate index respectively.

Aggregate index

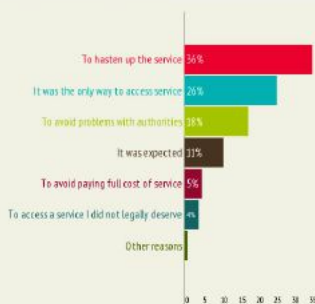
Done on a scale of 1 - 100, where 100 is the worst score
The scale is a combination of 3 indicators - Likelihood, Prevalence, Average size of bribe, Share of national bribe and perceived impact of bribes.



Why Kenyans Pay bribes

For respondents who reported to have paid a bribe, majority (36%) said they paid bribes to hasten up service. 26% reported to have paid a bribe because they felt that paying bribes was the only way to access service, 18% paid a bribe to avoid trouble with authorities, 11% paid a bribe because it was expected.

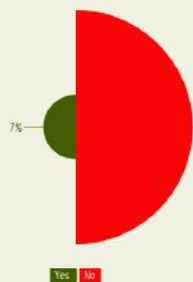
Why did you pay a bribe?



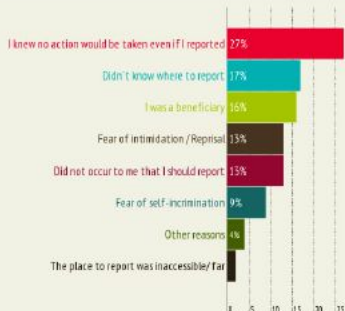
Reporting bribery

Only 7% of respondents who encountered bribery said they would report. When asked why they did not report any of the bribery incidences they encountered, majority of the respondents (27%) said they knew no action would be taken if they reported. Other reasons given included 'I did not know where to report' (17%), 'I was a beneficiary' (16%), 'it did not occur to me that I should report' and fear of intimidation/reprisal each at 13%.

Did you report?



Why did you not report?



Levels of corruption in their countries, future outlook

Majority of the respondents (64%) termed the current state of corruption in Kenya as high, compared to 41% who gave the same response in 2012. The reverse was seen in the medium category where in 2013, only 26% returned this response compared to 43% in 2012 who thought the level of corruption was medium.

Majority of respondents in Kenya (46%) were optimistic about the coming year, projecting that the levels of corruption in the country would decrease. Only 25% of the respondents felt that corruption levels would increase.

Perceived level of corruption in 2013 compared to 2012



Next steps

The East African Bribery Index is a snapshot of corruption in the region or in a country and is not institution-specific. Therefore, in order to understand the extent and scope of corruption in an institution, TI national chapters and partners in the five East African countries can be sought to conduct an institutional integrity study to identify systematic weaknesses that may predispose the institution to corrupt practices. TI national chapters and partners in the five East African countries welcome partnerships with public institutions aimed at comprehensively identifying and strengthening internal systems and procedures to curb corruption.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the East African Bribery Index?

The East African Bribery Index, conducted since 2009, is a governance tool developed to measure bribery levels in the private and public sectors in the region.

2. What is the methodology used in making the East African Bribery Index

The East African Bribery Index 2013 recorded responses on bribery from 2245 respondents across Kenya, picked through simple random sampling based on population proportion to size across various administrative regions. Data collection was done through face to face interviews across the five countries was conducted in April 2013.

Respondents were asked to trace bribery experiences while seeking services in the preceding 12 months. Specifically, whether a bribe was demanded or expected, whether the respondent paid the bribe as well as whether the service was offered after paying or refusing to pay the bribe

The East African Bribery Index 2013 survey recorded and compared bribery tendencies across key public sectors including medical services, education, water, judiciary, the police and civil registration across the East African region.

The East Africa Bribery Index 2013 survey was conducted in the five East African countries; Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda between April and July 2013 at the household level. The respondents were picked through simple random sampling based on population sizes across the various administrative units in each country. Data collection was done through face to face interviews and recorded bribery experiences from 10,491 respondents.

3. Who conducts the survey and when was it carried out?

The survey was conducted by Transparency International chapters in Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda and Transparency Forum (TRAFO) in Tanzania and was conducted between April and July 2013

4. Which countries are included?

The survey was conducted in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania.

5. How can the survey be used?

The East African Bribery Index is a rich insight into people's personal experience of corruption, as well as their views on the situation in their country.

Policy makers can use the survey to identify public institutions and services that are seen as corrupt and where bribes are most frequently paid by citizens. This enables anti-corruption policies and programmes to effectively target the most at risk services and institutions in a country. Now in its fifth edition, key questions can be compared from year to year and be used for monitoring progress in stopping corruption at the national level.

Civil society and journalists can use the survey as evidence of the views of people in a country with respect to this important issue. The data can be used to raise awareness about the impact of corruption on people in their everyday lives. It can also be used to mobilise people to get involved in stopping corruption, by demonstrating popular willingness to engage personally by reporting incidences of corruption for example.

The private sector can use the The East African Bribery Index to better understand the political climate in a country and the strength of national institutions.

Researchers can use the survey to explore determinants and consequences of corruption and bribery in a wide range of countries. It offers both a breadth of country coverage and valuable time series data for a number of important questions. The Global Corruption Barometer is therefore a rich and unique data source for the research community.

6. Can different editions of the Index be compared?

Yes. Where questions have been repeated in multiple editions, the Barometer allows direct comparisons over time to be established

7. How does the East African Bribery Index differ from the Global Corruption Barometer and the Corruption Perception Index?

The EABI is a a governance tool developed to measure bribery levels in the private and public sectors in the region. It offers views of the general public on corruption and its impact on their lives, including personal experience with bribes.

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) relies on the views of experts. The CPI reflects the perception of informed observers on corruption in the public sector and politics. For more information on the CPI, please see.



TI-Kenya’s Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme trains social auditors in Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot Counties

Social auditors to empower citizen monitor aid and basic services

Transparency International Kenya through the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme is currently implementing a community monitoring strategy through training of social auditors, picked from among community members to monitor Aid and basic services delivered to their community and to hold Humanitarian NGOs and Government institutions accountable.

So far, the programme has trained a total of 53 social auditors from Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot counties. During the Month of September, the programme conducted 14 monitoring visits, and public barazas attended by 1597 (Female 822, Male 775) people.

The monitoring visits and public barazas were conducted to gauge community level of awareness as far as governance issues are concerned. The Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme informed community members about the objective of the project and the

mandate of the social auditors. 140 T-shirts and bucket hats were distributed in Wajir, Turkana and W. Pokot Counties while 5 Transparency boards were distributed in Turkana County.

The programme has so far been received positively by most Aid agencies and the relevant County authorities who have acknowledged it as way of scrutinizing public funds to ensure that it serves the intended purpose.

Transparency boards

Transparency boards are aimed at improving transparency and accountability in the areas where Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme (HAIP) is executing interventions. It is an information centre that provides serving the target population in regard to Humanitarian assistance or any other public projects provided to the community. Social auditors also use transparency boards in displaying the relevant information gathered or reports of their social audit activities.



Social auditors from Kaaleng posing for a group photo after attending a public baraza. PHOTO Seline Locham

Transparency International Kenya holds an inter-schools integrity clubs debate in Mombasa

Transparency International Kenya through the Mombasa Advocacy and Legal Advisory Center (ALAC) held an inter-institutional debate contest involving members of the Integrity Clubs from six institutions of learning in the county.

The motion of the debate was “state officers should be allowed to have private businesses?” The debate contest was divided into three categories: For primary schools, secondary schools and that involving tertiary institutions.

The debate contest, involved Loreto Convent Primary School, Nyali Primary School, Tudor Day Secondary School, Star of the Sea Secondary, University of Nairobi and Shanzu Teachers Training College, was held at Koblenz hall in Mombasa town in September.

The debates attracted about 400 students. The debates were aimed at bringing the youths together so as to ensure that they have a deeper understanding of good governance and matters of integrity.



Winners of the integrity debate receive their award from Mombasa ALAC officer Francis Kairu PHOTO-TI Kenya



Proposed amendment to article 260 of the constitution is malicious and unprocedural

By Elijah Ambasa

Kenya has only celebrated three years of a new constitution but this has already been overshadowed by the persistent efforts seeking to open up the Constitution for amendment.

Members of the National Assembly have sponsored a Bill that seeks to amend article 260 of the Constitution by deleting the offices of Members of Parliament, Judges and Magistrates and Members of County Assemblies from the list of designated State Officers. The Bill also shows that the sponsors of the bill have issues with Article 230 4(a) which grants the Salaries and Remuneration Commission the mandate to “set and regularly review the remuneration and benefits of all State Officers”. So they want to amend Article 260 to confine MPs to the Parliamentary Service Commission, which, under Article 127, can perform functions “necessary for the well-being of Members of Parliament and other Parliamentary staff”.

The bill proposes to place Judges and Magistrates exclusively under the Judicial Service Commission but it is not been clear where Members of the County Assemblies will fall. This Bill is alleged to be informed by the need to uphold the doctrine of separation of powers between the various arms of Government. The sponsors of the Bill also allege that the definition of State Officers that includes all the officers of these three arms of Government compromises their independence.

The definition of state officers in Article 260 has cross-cutting effects. It subjects all officers listed drawn from all arms of government to provisions of Chapter 6 of the Constitution on leadership and integrity. This fact requires them to comply with the national values and principles of governance in article 10 of the Constitution. Chapter 6 lays the foundation for the cultivation of a culture of good governance that is grounded in integrity and centered on serving citizens. Chapter 6 also lays the basis of the authority of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) to ensure adherence to the chapter in accordance with article 79 of the Constitution and to ensure compliance by all state officers.

Amendment to the Constitution is not illegal because the same constitution foresees the need for amendments and provides for ways to affect them. A constitution is a living document responding to ever changing realities which might not have been foreseen at the time of drafting. Chapter Sixteen of the Constitution is dedicated to the elaborate process of amending it, and besides the ten areas listed in Article 255(1) that would require a referendum, all the others can be changed by parliamentary initiative under Article 256. Abuse of the power to amend disfigured the independence Constitution to the extent that it was barely recognisable by the time it was repealed by the 2010 Constitution.

Members of the National assembly were elected as State Officers to occupy a significant position in state service and now they are hell bent on changing their terms of service midstream. Do we then re-call them or ask them to seek a fresh mandate as Public Officers? My analysis of the proposed amendment is that it undermines the sovereignty of the people especially if the amendments are to be in accordance with article 256 of the Constitution (amendments by Parliament).

The proposed amendment has far-reaching effects on several provisions mentioned in article 255 (1) of the Constitution, among them being National Values and principle of governance, sovereignty of the people and independence of Constitutional Commissions. It is my sincere opinion that even if the amendment was merited, it must be done through popular initiative and not by some 400 Members of Parliament with vested interest in the matter. Exemption from taxation would also be a possibility under Article 210 as Members of Parliament would be at liberty to pass legislation to exempt the said officers from taxation.

The definition of Members of Parliament, Judges and Magistrates and Members of County Assemblies does not contravene the

doctrine of separation of powers and that argument cannot be used as a basis for the amendment of the constitution and the same would be in contravention to public interest and the will of the people in whom all sovereign power is vested.

State Officers granted discretion to set their own salaries through their responsible commissions will obviously create a bloated wage bill. This action will beat the essence of the establishment of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission and the result will be disharmony in the remuneration structure within public service, the very situation that the Constitution sought to correct.

Judges have been mentioned as beneficiaries of this amendment and it is in the interest of Kenyans to know the position of Judges on this matter. Are they supporting this assault to the Constitution or standing steadfast to protect it? The President of the Supreme Court should speak on this matter especially on the part that includes Judges and Magistrate in the proposed amendment. The proposed amendment is malicious, against public interest and a self-serving pursuit of higher pay and remuneration couched in beautiful and enticing Constitutional language.

The writer is the Programme Officer, Governance and Policy Programme at TI-Kenya



Kenya National Assembly

TI-Kenya launches integrity clubs in Nairobi through an integrity soccer tournament



By Anne Buluma

Transparency International Kenya, through the Citizen Demand Programme, conducted an Integrity Club Soccer Tournament dubbed "Champions of Integrity". The event was held in September, 2013 at the Buruburu 1 Primary School sports Grounds.

Participating schools were divided into four categories with match-fixtures categories that included the boys and girls separated into primary and secondary schools categories.

The Schools that participated in the soccer tournament were Mukuru Primary School, Ayany Primary School, Ndururua Primary School, Mihango Primary School, Buruburu1 Primary School, Pumwani Boys' Secondary School, Hospital Hill Secondary School, Kariobangi North Girls' Secondary School and Kayole South Secondary School.

The winners received Integrity Trophies and Champions of Integrity playing kits; while all the Integrity Clubs which participated in the soccer Tournament received an Integrity foot-ball and Certificates of participation. The tournament was also attended by 18 Integrity Clubs patrons as well as the almost 500 members of the Clubs to witness and participate in the Integrity Clubs Soccer Tournament.

TI-Kenya established the Integrity Clubs in schools with a view that they will be instrumental in uniting youth in the promotion of good governance through debates, arts and culture and sports as well as nurture champions of integrity at that tender age.

The clubs are designed to hold weekly club meetings where they plan outreach activities and discuss topical issues on governance. They also hold monthly activities in the institutions to reach out to the wider student population. Regular inter-institutional activities including information booths, debates and essay writing competitions will be held to facilitate information sharing.

In Nairobi County, Integrity Clubs have been established in selected primary and secondary schools in the 9 Districts, including Kamukunji, Njiru, Dagoretti, Kasarani, Embakasi, Makadara, Lang'ata, Starehe and Westlands.

Tournament winners:

After a day of tough competition, the following schools won the overall award in the specific categories.

- Primary School Girls' Category- Ayany Primary School
- Primary School Boys' Category- Ayany Primary School
- Secondary School Boys' Category- Pumwani Boys' Secondary School
- Secondary School Girls' Category- Hospital Hill Secondary School



Transparency International Kenya conducts exhibition at the Nairobi International trade fair to increase civic engagement in the fight in Kenya

TI-Kenya through the Nairobi Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centre (ALAC) conducted an exhibition at the 2013 edition of the Nairobi International Trade fair held in October.

The exhibition booth was an information center where TI-Kenya officers provided information to show goes on the work that TI-Kenya does through the ALAC which includes; providing free legal advice on corruption related cases and civic education to communities to empower them to recognise and fight against corruption.

Additionally, the TI-Kenya officers also engaged school going children on their role in the fight against corruption.



TI-Kenya staff engage visitors to the TI-Kenya stand at the Nairobi International Trade fair 2013. The Nairobi International Trade fair is an annual fair held in Nairobi and it attracted over 500,000 visitors in 2012. PHOTO / TI-Kenya

Kenya to present its progress report on the implementation of UNCAC

By Dalmas Okendo

Kenya was the first country to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in Merida, Mexico, on 9th December 2003. This could be understood because the National Rainbow Coalition had just taken over the reigns, having campaigned mostly on an anti-corruption platform.

Under the Convention, the Conference of State Parties (CoSP) has set up an inter-governmental peer review mechanism to look at the progress made by state parties in implementing the Convention. The CoSP set up the Implementation Review Group to coordinate the review mechanism.

Kenya was drawn for review in 2013/14 and this review shall be conducted by Cape Verde and Papua New Guinea. Subsequent to this, the Attorney General, Hon. Prof. Githu Muigai, gazetted the National Steering Committee on the Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, comprising 17 members. This committee is chaired by the Secretary, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Department of Justice, office of the Attorney General, Ms. Maryann Njau Kimani. Mr. Dalmas Owino Okendo and Morris Odhiambo were appointed to the committee to represent Transparency International-Kenya and the Centre for Law and Research International (CLARION) respectively.

The committee is generally supposed to facilitate the conduct of the review of Kenya's implementation of UNCAC by, among other things, undertaking a review of Kenya's anti-corruption laws, institutions, policies and administrative measures and other arrangements and assess the impact of the same in relation to the country's obligations under Chapters III and IV of UNCAC. More specifically, the committee shall:

a) Undertake the necessary technical preparatory work for Kenya's review on the implementation of its obligations under UNCAC;

b) Coordinate the completion of the comprehensive self assessment checklist under Chapter III (Criminalization and Law Enforcement) and IV (International Cooperation) of UNCAC;

c) Discuss with concerned parties and stakeholders and plan a schedule of meetings between the UNCAC Review Experts from the reviewing states and Kenyan authorities for purposes of preparing the UNCAC country review report on Kenya;

d) Make recommendations for new legislation or review of existing legislation and regulations to address some legislative gaps;

e) Undertake technical needs assessment, identify potential providers of technical assistance for consideration by the Government and provide guidance on the provision of technical assistance to the relevant or appropriate stakeholders;

f) Coordinate activities to ensure timely submission of UNCAC comprehensive self assessment checklist and the supporting documentation;

g) Facilitate the provision of support and training to Ministries, Departments, Agencies and other stakeholders on the requirements of the UNCAC for purposes of ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in compliance and implementation;

h) Advise the Government on necessary to comply with Kenya's obligation under UNCAC;

i) Facilitate the publication of the comprehensive self assessment on the implementation of the UNCAC for public comments and debate before such reports

are submitted to the Attorney General for eventual submission to the UNCAC Secretariat in Vienna, Austria;

j) Upon receipt, from the UNCAC Secretariat, of the UNCAC Implementation Country Review Report on Kenya, prepare an analysis of the Report, identifying, inter alia, the extent to which Kenya has implemented its obligations under UNCAC, the challenges faced, technical assistance needs, and recommendations for remedial action; and,

k) Prepare an action plan for the implementation of the UNCAC implementation country review report.

This review provides an opportunity to do stock taking of the country's anti-corruption credentials and resetting of the anti-corruption reform compass. TI-Kenya and CLARION are setting up a civil society platform to ensure civil society and the general public interacts effectively with this exercise.



UNCAC



Event: Launch of the Corruption Perception Index 2013

Date: 3rd December 2013

The 2012 corruption perceptions index measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 176 countries and territories around the world

Activity: International Day Against Corruption

Date: 9th December 2013

The 2012 corruption perceptions index measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 176 countries and territories around the world



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