

The National Budget in 2013/2014 at a glance

By Dorah Nesoba

Budget decisions are not just about numbers and charts—they have real impacts on real people and communities. Kenya's Budget 2013/14 will play a big role in laying a firm foundation for ushering in the devolved system of government with counties receiving Kshs. 210 Billion.

The theme for this year's Kshs. 1.6 trillion budget is transformation for shared prosperity. The budget to cover financial year 2013/14 allocated Kshs. 34.7 billion to health, Kshs. 125 billion to Transport, Kshs. 78.5 billion to Energy, Kshs. 9.5 billion to ICT, and Kshs. 130 billion to Education and Technology.

The County governments and the Interior ministry were allocated Kshs. 210 billion and Kshs. 108 billion respectively. The country's growth expectation in 2013 is now 5.8 per cent rising to over 7 per cent in the medium term.

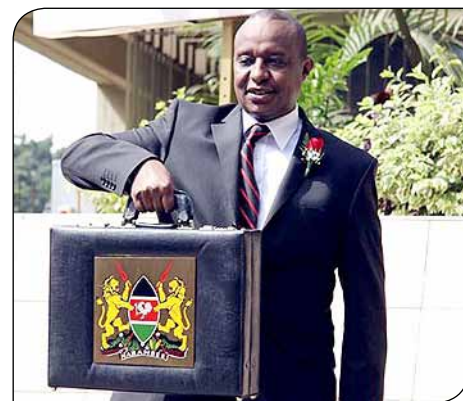
Sector Allocations

- ▶ Kshs. 273.7bn for Education including free primary and secondary education and school feeding program.
- ▶ Kshs. 34.7bn for preventive and curative health services.
- ▶ Kshs. 57.2bn for social protection, culture and recreation.

- ▶ Kshs. 220.8bn for energy, ICT and infrastructure including geothermal development.
- ▶ Kshs. 38.1bn for agriculture and rural development.
- ▶ Kshs. 55.4bn for environment, water and irrigation and housing.
- ▶ Kshs. 16.1bn for judicial reforms.
- ▶ Kshs. 19.0bn for parliamentary reforms.
- ▶ Kshs. 74.4bn for National Security.
- ▶ Kshs. 5.0bn for Contingency Fund to cater for unforeseen expenditures.
- ▶ Kshs. 105.1bn for governance, justice, law and order.
- ▶ Kshs. 134.1bn for public administration and international relations.
- ▶ Kshs. 22.7bn for regional integration, creation of an enabling business and investment environment, tourism development, among others.

Revenue

The total revenue estimates for financial year 2013/14 is Kshs. 1.027 trillion, comprising of Kshs. 961 billion of ordinary revenue and Kshs. 67 billion of appropriation in aid. The total revenue estimate represents an increase of 7.5 percent over the budget estimates for 2012/13. As a percentage of GDP, budgeted revenue are estimated at 24.7 percent in 2013/14. In his presentation, to the National Assembly,



Henry Rotich the Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury said, "The targeted revenue is predicated in projected economic growth but takes into account the challenges experienced in the past two years in collection of VAT."

Deficit/Borrowing

Mr. Rotich further said that with total expenditure of Kshs. 1,640.9 billion (inclusive of domestic and external debt redemption as well as contingency provisions), and total expected receipts of Kshs. 1,284.0 billion (including loans and grants), the overall deficit amounts to Kshs. 356.9 billion.

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Progress of County Governments in actualizing devolution:

A glance at devolution progress in Uasin Gishu County

By Joan Cheruto

Uasin Gishu is a vibrant County bursting with a lot of educational institutions. In the athletics circles, this County is distinguished as the home of champions but also bears the unfortunate tag of a hotspot of violence. Uasin Gishu County has 3 constituencies; Eldoret North, Eldoret East and Eldoret South. The Governor of this County is Mr. Jackson Mandago who has various responsibilities in ensuring devolution becomes a reality. He has to work hand in hand with 30 Ward representatives

who represent the 30 wards in the county.

On June 28, 2013, President Uhuru Kenyatta signed into law the Appropriations Act, 2013 allowing government to spend more than Kshs. 815 billion from the Consolidated Fund. The Appropriation Act, 2013 aims at allocating funds to ministries, departments and commissions as outlined in the budget estimates. Funds will now be disbursed as allocated in the budget estimates 2013.

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In his presentation the Cabinet Secretary added that excluding the domestic debt rollover of Kshs. 126.1 billion from expenditures and reflecting external debt redemption of Kshs. 88.6 billion as a financing item, while at the same time reflecting loan external financing in a more acceptable international standard practice, total expenditure would amount to Kshs. 1,424.8 billion, thus giving rise to an overall fiscal deficit of Kshs. 329.7 billion (7.9 per cent of GDP) which will be financed by net foreign financing of Kshs. 223.0 billion and Kshs. 106.7 billion net borrowing from domestic market.

Revenue and expenditure performance

According to the estimated revenue of Kshs. 1,200.44 billion in 2012/2013. Total revenue collected for the period July 2012 - March 2013 was Kshs. 737.63 billion vs a target of Kshs. 900.34 billion translating to a revenue shortfall of Kshs. 21.3 billion - performance rate of 81.9% The overall rate of absorption has remained the same at 72%, with recurrent expenditure absorption capacity standing at 90.2% (higher than 84% at the end of June 2012) and the development expenditure at 45.8% (compared to 55% at the end of June 2012).

Budget Financing Sources

- ▶ Local/domestic financing sources = 86.1% of the total budget
- ▶ Total tax revenue = 62.6% of total budget
- ▶ Non taxes = 4.3% of total budget vs 5.8% in 2012/13
- ▶ Donor financing (loans + grants) = 15.6% of total budget vs 15.4% in 2012/13

Expenditure analysis 2013/14

- ▶ Total budget Kshs. 1,640.9 billion (47.7% of GDP) vs Kshs. 1,459.9 billion (37.8% of GDP) in 2012/13
- ▶ Expenditure mix - Development expenditure 27.3% vs 31.3% in 2012/13.
- ▶ Mandatory expenditure-Consolidated Fund Services (CFS) is 23.2% vs 23.7% in 2012/13 - budget flexibility or spending is inversely proportional to the size of the CFS.

Social Sectors

Education sector

- ▶ Proposed allocation to education sector Kshs. 273.3 billion. As share of Budget, Ministry of Education allocation was 8% and to Teachers Service Commission 8.7%. TSC



allocation increased from Kshs.137 billion to Kshs.143 billion.

- ▶ Part of Kshs.32 billion for basic education will go to fund free milk programme and expansion of school feeding program
- ▶ Proposal to transform education system to e-teaching and e-learning approaches
- ▶ Proposal to inject Kshs. 4.9 into the Higher Education Loans Board which is a "revolving fund"

Health

- ▶ Proposed allocation was Kshs. 34.7 billion vs. Kshs. 55.1 billion in 2012/2013.
- ▶ Proposals made: Kshs. 3.8 billion for free access to maternal health Kshs.700 million for free access to all health centres and dispensaries Kshs. 3.1 billion and Kshs 522 million for recruitment of 30 community nurses and 10

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community health workers respectively per constituency.

Kshs. 1.2 billion for provision of 1500 affordable housing units for healthcare workers Kshs 200 million for the construction of healthcare facilities in slum areas of Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa

Youth Affairs

▶ To harness the abilities of youth, women and disabilities Kshs. 6 billion in addition to the existing SME and Agri-Business Fund.

▶ Preference on reservation of procurement increased from 10% to 30% .

▶ Without a fully transparent procurement system the above proposal may fail to enhance their participation of the youth in entrepreneurial ventures.

Allocations towards Realizing Social Equity

Gender specific allocation

Kshs. 30 million allocated towards the provision of sanitary towels for girls from poor families in primary schools.

Allocation to marginalized Groups

- ▶ Kshs. 903 million has been allocated to the provision of ARVs
- ▶ Kshs.200 million for the Slum upgrading programme Kshs. 3.4 billion for Equalization fund to the counties
- ▶ Kshs. 300 million allocated for provision of land for resettling the Internally Displaced Persons.
- ▶ Kshs. 7.5 billion has been allocated for doubling the number of orphans and vulnerable children covered by cash transfers from 115,000 to 310,000.
- ▶ Kshs. 770 million allocated for doubling the coverage of those with extreme disability from 14,700 to 29,400.
- ▶ Kshs. 452 million allocated for doubling the number of other disabled persons under coverage of cash transfer.
- ▶ Kshs. 100 million for albinos
- ▶ Kshs. 400 million for presidential secondary school bursary scheme for orphans. Kshs. 356 million allocated for urban food subsidy

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A glance at devolution progress in Uasin Gishu County

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The Act also authorizes appropriations of Sh815.6 billion out of the Consolidated Fund to finance certain public services and purposes during the 2013/2014 financial year.

The President also signed the General Warrant Financial Year 2013/14 authorizing the Cabinet Secretary National Treasury to issue from the Consolidated Fund specified sums of money allocated to various Ministries and Departments to meet the Government recurrent and development expenditures for next financial year.

On the basis of the Division of Revenue Bill passed by Parliament under Article 218 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and signed into law by the President, each county government shall prepare and adopt its own annual budget and appropriation Bill in the form, and according to the procedure, prescribed in an Act of Parliament. Therefore, Uasin-Gishu County needs to pass its Appropriation Bill into law. This will prescribe the manner in which funds will be distributed to the various departments.

The County also needs to come up with a county development and present it for public scrutiny; so far the two documents are not in place and it does not look like they will be in place any time soon.

On July 2, 2013 the Office of the Controller of Budget said they would not release funds to counties whose budgets and relevant appropriations Bills had not been approved by county assemblies.

Controller of Budget, Mrs. Agnes Odhiambo, also raised concerns over the outrageous budgetary allocations on non-core activities by most counties, saying such allocations would soon be subjected to interrogation by her office. The Controller of Budget is mandated by the

Constitution to oversee the implementation of the budgets of national and county governments, authorising withdrawals from public funds, the Consolidated Fund, the County Revenue Fund and the Equalisation Fund.

Meanwhile Uasin Gishu's spending and decisions are solely prescribed by the governor. This has relegated the members of the county assembly to simply watch as the governor issues executive orders for every aspect of the county decision.

Under all instances the Constitution underscores the need for public participation in Government dealings. The public have to be invited to voice their views before any major decision affecting them is made. So far, the county officials have not made this a priority as there are complaints made by the residents of the county that they have not been involved in decisions starting from the development of the county budget, where a large number of the public was left out due to ignorance on the role they need to play in harnessing development of their counties.

The governor appointed 10 members of the county executive of whom four were rejected by the county assembly for lack of professionalism and yet others were allocated portfolios which they did not apply for.

Ignoring the gender balance, the County approved five males and one female out of the six who passed the test. Article 197 (1) of the Constitution demands that not more than two-thirds of the members of any county assembly or county executive committee shall be of the same gender. It is therefore important for the governor to consider the gender balance when appointing members to head the remaining portfolios.

Later, the Governor nominated eight women to show he had now complied with the Constitutional requirements and further nominated two women to fill the marginalized

groups' requirement. This move was lauded by many who saw this as a fruit of devolution.

A proper and successful county requires the arms of government to have clear separation of powers. The executive arm should not interfere with the legislative arm (county assembly) they should however cooperate with each other. It is too early to know if they will coordinate their functions well at this moment. So far, they seem to have a good relation especially during their deliberation for appointments. It is noted that the county assembly has on several instances upheld some executive orders made by the governor for example to clear hawkers off the streets of Eldoret town which has since improved the image of Eldoret town.

A move to foster a good working relationship between the county executive and the County assembly representatives has been harnessed by the increase in salaries by the salaries and remuneration commission for county assembly members. They will be paid Kshs. 137,200 (\$1,590) monthly, up from the previously gazetted Kshs. 79,200 (\$920). This will be bolstered by an additional Kshs. 3,000 (\$35) for each sitting they attend, with a maximum of 32 sittings monthly

As Baret et. al. 2007 argues devolution cannot be introduced into an information or managerial capacity vacuum; the local population must be politically mature, have access to adequate information and be aware of their rights and channels by which they can exercise them. It is when citizens exercise accountability that devolution can be said to have achieved its gained status. It is therefore imperative that local communities be empowered on their roles and responsibilities as a key ingredient in building an effective system of devolution.

The writer is the Deputy Programme Officer, ALAC Eldoret.



Members of the Uasin Gishu County Assembly at a workshop organised by TI-Kenya in Eldoret, Uasin Gishu County. PHOTO/TI-Kenya

Actualising devolution: a focus on Nairobi County

By Anne Buluma

Nairobi is the capital and largest City of Kenya. The City is governed by the County Government of Nairobi, whose current Governor is Dr. Evans Kidero.

Founded by the British in 1899 as a simple rail depot on the railway linking Mombasa to Uganda, the town quickly grew to become the capital of British East Africa in 1907, and eventually the capital of a free Kenyan republic in 1963.

The County Government has been mandated with the provision of services and these will be delivered in sectors that need a budget for implementation; this ought to be in tandem with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Public Finance Management Act of 2012.

Nairobi City County held its first public participation forum on April 24, 2013 at Charter Hall. At this forum, the Governor, unveiled budget proposals to the tune of Kshs. 31 billion. The public was given an opportunity to give proposals and critique the proposed budget. Through the Nairobi County Appropriation Bill, the Nairobi County Government projected a sum of Kshs. 25,225,181,329 billion that the County Treasury may issue out of the County Exchequer Account while Kshs. 11.7 billion will be catered for by the transfers from the National Treasury.

The structures of the Nairobi City County

The structures within the Nairobi City County have been set up including the County Assembly, the County Executive Committee, the County Public Service Board, Advisors of the Governor and the Transitional Team from the Transitional Authority.

The County Assembly

Nairobi County Assembly consists of 85 elected members and 43 nominated members awaiting gazettelement; adding to a total of 129 members. This takes into account the gender principle pursuant to Article 197 of the Constitutional of Kenya, 2013. The Speaker and the deputy speaker of the Nairobi County Assembly are Hon. Alex Ole Magelo and Hon. Kennedy Okeyo Ng'ondi, respectively.

The functions of the County Assembly include:

- ▶ Making laws for the effective performance of the County Government.
- ▶ Exercising oversight over the county

executive committee.

- ▶ Receiving and approving plans and policies for: managing and exploiting the county's resources, and developing and managing the infrastructure and institutions.

County Executive Committee

The structure of the Country Government will be comprised of 10 sectors to be headed by County Executive Committee:

The Governor and the Deputy Governor
Finance and Economic Planning

- Gregory Silvanus Mwakanongo

Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

- Tom Odongo

Trade, Industry, Cooperative Development and Tourism

- Anna Othoro

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

- Anne Kamais

Public Service Management

- Mercy Wambui Kamau

Public, Works, Roads and Transport

- Erick Mokuia Arita

Water, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources

- John Gakuo

Information, Communication and

E-Government

- Mohammed Abdullahi

Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social

Services

- John Kennedy Wanyama

Health Services

- Dr. Timothy Moki Kingondu

The County Executive Committee is mandated to undertake the following:

- ▶ Implement county legislation.
- ▶ Implement, within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires.
- ▶ Manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments.
- ▶ Prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly.
- ▶ Provide the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county.

The County Public Service Board

Section 57 of the County Government Act provides that the functions of the County Public Service Board shall be, on behalf of the county government, to—

- (a) establish and abolish offices in the county public service;
- (b) appoint persons to hold or act in offices of the county public service including in the Boards of cities and urban areas within the county and to confirm appointments;

- (c) exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding, or acting in those offices as provided for under this Part;
- (d) prepare regular reports for submission to the county assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board;
- (e) promote in the county public service the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232;
- (f) evaluate and report to the county assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 are complied with in the county public service;
- (g) facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties;
- (h) advise the county government on human resource management and development;
- (i) advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties;
- (j) make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

Nairobi County Public Service Board

The members of the County Public Service Board include: Chairman: Architect Philip Kungu; Secretary: Edgar Jumba Imbamba while the members are Mrs. Josephines K. Gichuhi; Maurice Mutinda Wambua and Chomba M.J. Munyi

Kidero has three advisors namely: NgureMwaniki (Economic), Gad Awounda (Legal) and FestoFadamula (Political), while George Wainaina is his Chief of Staff.

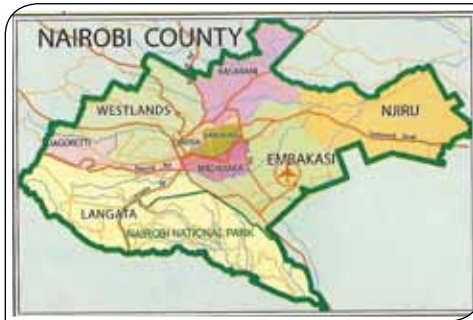
For a smooth transition, the County has eight interim team members seconded by the Transition Authority. They include Lilian Ndegwa (County Secretary), Jimmy Kiamba (Chief Officer, Finance), Philomena Nzuki (Head, accounting), Stephen Osiro (Head Budget and Expenditure), Keziah Njonjo (Head Human Resource Management), Catherine Mwikali (IPPD manager), George Ombua (Head ICT) and Polycarp Abuor (Head Internal Audit). Recruitment of staff is ongoing while the payment of officers has been settled.

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Mombasa County Assembly approves 21 billion budget

Mombasa County Assembly approved budget estimates of Kshs. 21.7 billion. This was after the county's budget and appropriation committee slashed the previous budget of Kshs. 33.9 billion by Kshs. 12.2 billion.

Development expenditure for Mombasa city was cut from Kshs. 5 billion to Kshs. 2.3 billion. The Kshs. 6.3 billion which had been set aside for the office of the governor was slashed to Kshs. 1 billion. Following the approval of the Kshs. 21.7 billion budget, the county would now have a deficit of Kshs. 9.3 billion.



In the Appropriation Bill, Kshs. 6.1 billion has been earmarked for salaries and expenditure of Mombasa including repayment of debts. The county also inherited a Kshs. 3 billion debt from the defunct Municipal Council of Mombasa.

Kshs. 1.4 billion has been set aside for salaries and expenses of the county's executive headquarters' office including expenditure on administration and financial services. The County Assembly will get Kshs. 979 million for salaries and operations.

The writer is the Deputy Programme Officer, ALAC Nairobi

Anticorruption agencies and prosecutorial power: which way for Kenya?

By Dalmas Okendo, Ivy Muriungi and Oyesanmi Alonge

100 days and counting! Are we still on course with the government's anti-corruption agenda? What steps have been taken to actualize the promise of the toughest anti-corruption law in the world? When will the clean-up of government begin? Can we say with confidence the new cabinet secretaries and principal secretaries are new wines or are their old wines in their midst? Can our government pass for a new wineskin?

Prosecutorial powers have eluded our anti-corruption agencies for a very long time. Whenever those powers were assumed and exercised, the forces of impunity would fight back so viciously that the agency would be scattered. While there are agencies of government that have been delegated power to prosecute, the same cannot be said of the anti-corruption agency. This power remains a closely guarded tuff of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The jury is out as to whether this is a ploy by the ruling political elite to keep the agency toothless. But, the manifesto of the ruling jubilee coalition dared entice Kenyans with prosecutorial powers for the anti-corruption agency. Like the dog in our biology lessons that would profusely salivate at every sounding of the bell, we relish the day when the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission would be given these powers.

With respect to the breadth of their enforcement powers, anti-corruption agencies across the world can be broadly classified into three categories: (1) those possessing both prosecutorial power and enhanced investigative power, (2) those possessing both subordinated prosecutorial

power and enhanced investigative power, and (3) those which do not have prosecutorial power but possess enhanced investigative power. In principle, agencies in the first category should be the most effective in combating corruption. However, in practice, there are both strong and weak agencies in each of the categories.

Under the first category, agencies possessing both prosecutorial power and enhanced investigative power, we have Georgia with an extremely powerful agency, on the one hand, and Uganda with a very weak agency on the other. In Georgia, the Investigative Division of the Prosecution has the power to investigate and prosecute corruption. The only limitation to this power is the ability of the Minister of Justice to intervene where high level officials have been implicated. The minister's power has not hampered the effectiveness of the agency owing to the strong political will to fight corruption in the country. At the time of starting the anticorruption reform agenda in 2003, Georgia ranked 124 out of 133 countries on the Corruption Perception Index but is now ranked 51 out of 174 countries. Conversely, Uganda's Inspectorate of Government, has not achieved much. The agency is a weak; Uganda is currently ranked 130 out of 174 countries on the CPI. The weakness of the agency is attributable to the fact that it is functionally located within the Ugandan Police Force which is the most corrupt institution in the country.

Under the second category, agencies possessing both subordinated prosecutorial power and enhanced investigative power, we have Hong Kong with a very strong agency, and Tanzania with a very weak one. Subordinated prosecutorial

powers refer to the requirement to seek consent or approval of another body such as the Director of Public Prosecution prior to prosecuting. In this category, the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) is the best example of efficiency.

Although the agency experienced high levels of cynicism with people deeming its work a mission impossible because it was created in the midst of high level corruption, it has made effective use of its enhanced investigative powers which give it broad powers of search and seizure, arrest, power to freeze accounts and to issue summons. Of the approximately 300 prosecutions brought by ICAC each year, 80% result in convictions. This has made corruption one of the most high risk crimes in Hong Kong. In direct contrast to the efficiency of ICAC is the lethargy of the Tanzanian Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB). With regard to grand corruption, the agency has subordinated prosecutorial powers but has ICAC style investigative powers. Unlike the ICAC, the PCCB has been unable to put its investigative powers to good use. The necessity of having to submit all matters of grand corruption to the DPP for prosecutorial action has seriously undermined the strength of the PCCB. The PCCB is ranked by the Global Integrity Scorecard as a very weak agency.

The third category, agencies which do not have prosecutorial powers but possess enhanced investigative powers, has Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC) and

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Botswana's Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC). Although both agencies have no prosecutorial power, they enjoy enhanced investigative powers and are regarded as strong agencies. Liberia is currently ranked 74 out of 174 on the Corruption Perception Index, and Botswana is ranked 30. Both agencies have made good use of their enhanced investigative powers, and have also enjoyed political climates favourable to the fight against corruption.

From all the models above, it is evident that combating corruption requires a strong anti-corruption agency. Ideally, the strongest anti-corruption agencies have both prosecutorial power and enhanced investigative power. The second on the tier are those with subordinated prosecutorial powers and enhanced investigative powers.

The now defunct KACC and the EACC are unique in that they possess neither prosecutorial powers nor enhanced investigative powers. Without at least one of these bundles of power, it is difficult, if not impossible, for an anticorruption agency to prosper. This lack of power has clearly hampered effectiveness. Kenya is a deeply corrupt nation. The Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2013 ranks it as the 4th most corrupt country globally. Kenya was also ranked 139th out of 176 in the 2012 Corruption Perception Index. The need for a strong and effective anti-corruption agency in Kenya cannot be over-emphasised.

The similarity in the success stories shared above is also the political goodwill and social push for reform experienced particularly in Georgia and Hong Kong. Beyond prosecutorial powers, these factors impact greatly on the success of anticorruption agencies. This would

mean a significant investment on the part of the government of Kenya in terms of dedication, finance and other resources to fight corruption. The society itself needs to be vigilant and aware of corrupt practices and develop a no tolerance attitude towards corruption. The cost of corruption on the standard of living for all Kenyans makes it a fight for all Kenyans. The magnitude of the problem requires a cohesive and collaborative approach to strengthen the institutions that fight corruption and to build the capacity of the public to detect and shun corruption.

Ultimately, the EACC must have at least one of independent prosecutorial power and enhanced investigative power in order to succeed.

Functional service delivery critical to devolution

By Shitemi Khamadi

The insecurities experienced in different parts of the country offer the perfect example of who does what with the devolved system of system. On the one hand in an insecure region like say Manderu County that borders Somalia, those who prospected for the seat of governor could have campaign on the platform of improving security to woo the electorate to vote for them. On the other hand, even before Jubilee Government's 100 days honeymoon in power were over, a security nightmare presented itself that has cast aspersions on the promises.

Security is one of the many functions the national government retained as enumerated in the fourth schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Other critical ones include registration of persons and international relations. Many other functions are shared with the county governments with few guidelines on who does what and how to ensure no conflict of responsibilities.

A more responsive government is what Kenyans envisioned in unanimously voting for the Constitution on August 4, 2010. That government will be closer to them, safeguard minorities in everywhere in Kenya and especially in the marginal areas, give opportunities to all, ensure their participation in government and, above all, provide basic facilities like education, water and health to them.

This knowledge was either not wholly delivered to people or twisted to suit certain interests. For instance, as the above Manderu illustration, a Governor aspirant could have lied of the ability to handle security issues to only win votes. Once in office, he will look for ways of working closely with the national government to provide that security. The reality to the voter then dawns of just how powerless the governor is when it comes to security.

Campaign pledges are a critical benchmark for leaders once they take office. Kenya's competitive election cycle has shown that over 60 per cent of elected representatives do not win their seats in the subsequent elections. Those few lucky ones have either patronage or invest heavily in campaigns to win votes, including bribing voters. A voter may not understand that the roles of the national government and county government can be as distinct as security illustrates. To a widow whose husband was killed by bandits and now has seven children to take care of, when she says '*naombaserikali*' all she knows is the nearest government; the county government is responsible for her well being.

It is however a common practice for aspirants to commit to so much yet their mandates are limited. Such could inform the kind of voters Kenya has; ignorant. This creates very vulnerable voters who are susceptible to manipulation. It becomes counterproductive once the leader is elected to office.

Increased civic education should create knowledge among citizens on the functional outlook of the government at the national and county level to ensure he knows who to complain to when faced with what problems. If there are no teachers in schools, then he should know that the national government is responsible. He will only rely on the county government when it is pre-primary education or village polytechnics.

A confused voter is perhaps what the drafters of the Constitution may or may not have envisioned. As of now, the voters are certainly confused. They are and will continue being manipulated by their elected representatives who they trust most in many cases.

Above all, all elected representatives' are answerable to the people and should undertake their functions diligently. They may not be expected to positively handle civic education due to partisanship but they can and should provide services to the electorate.

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ICT Dynamics in Kenya's 2013/14 budget

By Jacob Otachi

Kenya's 2013/14 budget read by National Treasury Cabinet Secretary Henry Rotich has attracted both positive and negative reactions in equal measure.

Drawn to set the country into an ambitious two-tier government (county and national), budgetary allocations to key sectors such as education, agriculture, defence and ICT took a new twist.

ICT was perhaps the greatest beneficiary with about Kshs. 53.2 billion allocated in the medium term for deployment of 1.35 million laptops to class one pupils, development of digital content, rolling out of computer laboratories for class 4 to 8 and building the capacity of teachers in all schools throughout the country.

This figure is likely to translate to Kshs. 17.4 billion each financial year starting from the financial year 2013/14. It is good to point out that this allocation is absolutely essential in the long term despite the infrastructural, logistical, cultural and political challenges. For instance, it is necessary to ask the question whether the laptops were a priority compared to basic necessities such as food and shelter in form of classrooms. It is however, hoped that improving the quality of education and training through leveraging on ICT, starting with the primary level would ultimately trickle the benefits to improved living standards.

Technology and related services are a huge development engine with most governments, corporations, organisations, private companies and institutions of learning setting up measures to introduce ICTs in service delivery, knowledge sharing, practice and operations.

In many key sectors such as agriculture, health and education, ICT tools have become instrumental in the process towards attainment



of sector specific goals. In the education sector for instance, the e-learning and computer aided learning have been enabling cross-border and virtual learning for those who would otherwise not be physically present in learning centres.

Kenya's vision 2030 is anchored on ICT as one of the key pillars critical to its realization. Budgetary allocation to revitalize the sector is one of the government's efforts aimed at

equipping people with ICT knowledge for innovation and development. The Jubilee government has promised a robust Open Data Initiative, Digital Villages per constituency, fibre Optic Cable networks and Free Wi-Fi in major towns and cities. It is still unclear whether the costs and investments would eventually pay off.

In an ideal Kenya, one would hope that application of ICT tools will seal leakages in revenue collection systems, enhance innovative ways to better deliver public service, create conducive business environments, improve access to information, communication and technology in schools, households and across all sectors. Mainstreaming of ICTs may support transparency, accountability and democracy which would ultimately lead to economic empowerment.

“ICT was perhaps the greatest beneficiary with about Kshs. 53.2 billion allocated in the medium term for deployment of 1.35 million laptops to class one pupils, development of digital content, rolling out of computer laboratories for class 4 to 8 and building the capacity of teachers in all schools throughout the country.”

The writer is the Deputy Programme Officer Climate Governance Integrity Programme and Communication

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Climate financing the Jubilee way



Jubilee Coalition leaders go through the coalitions manifesto at the manifesto's launch event. PHOTO/TI-Kenya

By Judy Ndichu

From the Jubilee Government's Manifesto, it is apparent that the administration has a raft of promises to fulfil, in a bid to transform Kenya into a middle income economy by 2030. In this regard, the Jubilee Government has prioritized power for all and protection of the environment.

Energy: Power for All

The generation of energy has been widened to encompass small-scale power generation schemes, with attractive financial incentives. This program is anchored on providing 5-year low-interest loans to villagers to produce solar and wind energy. This funding will come from the sale of state energy assets. The question here is, what safeguards are in place to espouse transparency and uphold integrity in the whole process? There is need for safeguards that will ensure that the proceeds from the sale of state energy assets will benefit the target local communities.

In the spirit of devolution, the Jubilee Manifesto has identified the need to work with the county governments in making energy accessible to all. This will be achieved through a review of the legislations governing access to energy resources in "order to give the source county 20 per cent rights of the net income of the resource." TI-Kenya will work with counties to ensure safeguards are put in place while reviewing these legislations so that rights, transparency and accountability mechanisms, that protect

target local communities are enshrined in the legislations.

The Jubilee Government has identified Kenya's natural resources as one of the key drivers of the economy. If well managed, the country will prosper however, if mismanaged natural resources can give rise to deadly human conflicts, which are usually based on lack of equity in distributing revenue accrued from the natural resources, as well as lack of transparency and accountability in their management. Thus, in an attempt to avert such a scenario, the Jubilee Government calls for creation of an in-country Sovereign Wealth Fund that will be "based on international best practices to secure an income from the resources of today for future generations in Kenya."

The Environment: Protecting Kenya's Environment

While emphasis is on creating a low-carbon and climate-change resilient economy as one of the key aims of the Jubilee Government's manifesto, Kenya has neither a climate change policy nor a carbon trading policy. Having the two policies will ensure the country taps into the growing carbon market designed to mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing carbon emissions in an orderly manner.

However, currently Kenya is operating under the auspices of the Kyoto protocol and international requirements on clean development mechanism guidelines.

The Jubilee Government in its manifesto calls for the "establishment of a regional framework for carbon trading across the East African Community, the wider African region and beyond." Kenya developed a climate change action plan that recognizes the need to have carbon trading schemes as a condition towards development of Kenya's economy. While Kenya is leading in the region by having 10 Clean Development Mechanism projects that have been accredited, it would be more strategic to create systems first in Kenya and then spread the initiative to other countries if at all the carbon hub is to take off.

In furtherance of devolution, the Jubilee Manifesto promises the establishment of county carbon trading schemes.

Through deployment of the Integrated Financial Management Information System at the National and County Government levels, the Jubilee administration intends to open the tendering process for scrutiny by Kenyans who are being urged to track every tax shilling spent by the two levels of Government. If this is fully implemented, then the mix-up of climate finance with other development resources ending in double accounting of climate finance will be resolved.

The writer is the Programme Officer, Climate Governance Integrity Programme at TI-Kenya.



Speech by His Excellency Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H., President and Commander-In-Chief of the Defence Forces of the Republic of Kenya During the National Leadership and Integrity Conference, Kenya School of Monetary Studies, 12th June, 2013

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to be here with you today as we discuss the important subject of leadership and integrity in our country. This conference comes at an opportune time when my Government is restructuring the organization of the Government and marks an important step in our efforts towards promoting good governance and integrity in our country.

The subject of the conference is dear to me as I believe leadership and integrity are key components in the development of any society. I am optimistic that the conference will bring our efforts towards improving governance in our country to a higher level.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you are aware, we are as a country, implementing Vision 2030 - our development blueprint which aims at transforming Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. Although we are blessed with rich natural resources, a relatively well developed infrastructure, an educated and hardworking workforce as well as strategic location, we cannot achieve this goal without eradicating corruption.

Indeed, corruption undermines development and service delivery by diverting development resources to the personal gain of a few individuals; increasing the cost of doing business; distorting public expenditures; discouraging foreign investors; reducing economic efficiency and slowing down administrative processes thereby making the implementation of government policies ineffective.

If not well addressed, therefore, corruption may hinder the achievement of Vision 2030 and other development goals. Indeed, it is evident that we can only succeed if we have a public service that manages public resources prudently and ethically and which operates efficiently. Kenyans must, therefore, be vigilant on how public resources are used in order for us to ensure our development goals are achieved as envisaged.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we are all aware, the country has undertaken various measures geared towards strengthening the legal and institutional framework to fight corruption and improve governance. Some of these reforms include the enactment of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2011, and the Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012, among others. The country has also embraced best practices in the management of public affairs such as Performance Contracting system and the Rapid Results Initiatives.

More importantly, the country adopted a new Constitution which is very clear on matters of integrity and governance and which obliges state officers to carry out their duties efficiently and effectively, while demanding that government activities be transparent, responsible and accountable. In spite of the progress we have made in the fight against corruption and improvement of governance through these efforts, corruption remains rife in our public institutions and much more remains to be done.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to state very clearly today that my Government will not tolerate corrupt public officers. I remind all public officers that the authority assigned to them is a public trust. All public officers have a responsibility to serve the people, rather than themselves. I expect all public officers to abide by the guiding principles of leadership and integrity which include: selection on the basis of personal integrity, competence and suitability; selfless service based solely on public interest; accountability to the public for decisions and actions; and discipline and commitment in service to the people.

As I pointed out in my message to Kenyans during Madaraka Day celebrations, corruption and impunity are major hindrances to our progress and must be contained. My Government is, therefore, committed to cleaning the public service to ensure offices are manned by men and women of integrity. This will help us achieve our vision of a corrupt-free society as envisaged in the third pillar of the Jubilee Manifesto on openness (Uwazi). So far, we have demonstrated this commitment in the appointment of Cabinet Secretaries and in the nomination of Principal Secretaries.

We will extend the war against corruption to the counties as well by strengthening governance systems in county governments in order to seal corruption loopholes and resource leakages. I wish to reiterate that public resource wastage cannot and will not be tolerated. Public resources should be allocated according to policy priorities and all public institutions should ensure efficient spending and value for money.

As we are all aware, there is a strong correlation between services and corruption. Indeed, corruption is prevalent where government services are in great demand by the people. To be effective in fighting corruption, therefore, I call upon anti-corruption agencies to map all key services that are demanded by wananchi on regular basis and to identify ministries and departments that are high up in the corruption index and where willingness to change is minimal. Once this is done, appropriate strategies

to fight corruption and unethical practices should be developed. These should include digitizing delivery of services where possible; reviewing procurement law and procedures, strengthening internal and external audit, enhancing surveillance by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Police Oversight Authority and other agencies, and putting in place mechanisms for involving the people in fighting corruption.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we do our part as Government, it must not be forgotten that corruption is a multifaceted phenomenon which requires to be addressed by multiple actors. Because of its pervasive nature and magnitude, it is imperative that all sectors in our society work together in a concerted manner. I, therefore, appeal to the private sector, professional organizations, media, the civil society and indeed all Kenyans, to be actively involved in the fight against corruption. Let us all move beyond the practice of decrying the prevalence of corruption within Government and join hands in doing what each one of us can do to eradicate this vice from our society.

In particular, I call upon the private sector - which plays a major role in the supply side of corruption - to ensure fair dealings with business partners and especially with public institutions. Let me emphasize that creating an ethical business culture should not be viewed as a sacrifice. Indeed, it is good business to be open and honest with your stakeholders, to reward employees to be honest and ethical and to be known as a firm that deals fairly in its business transactions.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I commend the Kenya Integrity Forum, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and the 14 sectors implementing the National Anti-Corruption Plan for their continued efforts in fighting corruption. I also direct all these sectors to now step up surveillance and institute quick proceedings and sanctions against officers found to be corrupt.

The legal framework to fight corruption is in place and what is now required of anti-corruption agencies is a clear resolve and commitment to individually and collectively create a public service built on high moral values and integrity. I take this opportunity to assure all agencies mandated to fight corruption of my full support in executing their mandate. I will walk together with you in ensuring that clean governance and integrity becomes our way of life. With these remarks, it is now my pleasure to wish you fruitful deliberations and to declare this conference officially open.

Thank you and God bless you all.



News Round up

Transparency International Kenya takes the anti-corruption message to Machakos County

By Juliet Mule

Transparency International Kenya through the Nairobi Advocacy and Legal advisory Centre participated in a road show organized by Mbaitu FM on 28th and 29th June.

The road show started along Jogoo road in Nairobi, made a stopover at Donholm, Mlolongo-Kitengela-Chumvi-Machakos town-Katoloni and then finished off at the Machakos ASK show. The roadshow also passed through Mutituni- Komarock-Tala-Mbiuni-Masii and then went to the Machakos ASK show.

The road show reached out to citizens in Nairobi, Kajiado and Machakos Counties with the largest numbers being at the show ground. The whole outreach was designed to deliver a three point message - explaining to citizens how corruption commonly manifests (bribery, abuse of office, embezzlement and fraud), encouraging them to report cases of corruption and telling them about the anti-corruption toll free helpline 0800 720 721 and SMS number 22129.

The TI-Kenya staff were supported by the Nairobi Good Governance Coalition members who used role plays to pass the message to the people on the work that ALAC does.
Photos

Residents of Western Kenya set to benefit from new regional legal and advisory centre

By Collins Baswony

Transparency International Kenya launched the Western Kenya regional Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centre (ALAC) in Kisumu through

the generous support of the Embassy of Finland. The centre will offer free legal advice to victims and witnesses of corruption, conduct civic education, and capacitate residents to conduct social audits and form strong anti-

corruption watch groups to be able to demand for accountability from public service delivery agencies. The centre will also provide data on the nature of corruption in the larger Western Kenya region.



The launch of the Centre comes hot on the heels of the launch of the Global Corruption Barometer in July that indicated that despite the fact that a majority of citizens (61%) perceive public service in the country to be riddled in corruption, 80% of respondents to this survey felt that that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

The Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centre in Kisumu aims to empower citizens to stand up against corruption. In doing this, research, capacity building, advocacy and networking will be the key strategies that the centre will adopt. Partnerships will be built with like-minded state agencies and civil society organisations, faith based groups and county governments to ensure that citizens enjoy quality service delivery from both national and county.

The Writer is the Deputy Communication Officer, TI-Kenya

News Round up

TI-Kenya and State agencies launch joint complaints referral centres in four Counties

By Collins Baswony

Transparency International Kenya is working in partnership with five state agencies to launch joint public complaints reporting Centres.

The Centres were launched on June 13, 2013 simultaneously in Mombasa, Nyeri, Kitale and Wajir in an initiative dubbed Sema! Piga Ripoti! Speaking at the launch of the Sema! Piga Ripoti Centre in Kitale, TransNzoia County, TI-Kenya's Head of Programmes Dalmas Okendo asked members of the public to present their



complaints at the nearest Sema! Piga Ripoti Centre.

"These institutions do not have sufficient resources to open offices in all places in the country but at least the one or the other institution has an office that is within reach by members of the public hence they have to utilize them to exploit this new system," said Mr. Okendo.

The Writer is the Deputy Communication Officer, TI-Kenya

Turkana County residents trained on anti-corruption in humanitarian aid

By Caroline Ruto

TI-Kenya's Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme (HAIP) in Conjunction with OXFAM conducted a Capacity Building training exercise in Lodwar, Turkana County, in May. The workshop was convened to sensitize stakeholders on how to identify and mitigate corruption risks in humanitarian interventions.

The team also conducted another training session on Complaints Response Mechanism in Lodwar to discuss how to improve accountability to beneficiaries, with specific focus on complaints response mechanisms (CRM's). The complaint mechanism opens doors to community members to provide feedback to humanitarian aid organizations and other service providers operating within their localities.

The TI-Kenya team presented the proposed ICT supported platform that will allow the referral of complaints from one organization to another and thus provide a single entry point for citizens' complaints, avoid complaints being "lost" or cast in the "wrong place" and ultimately improve complaints resolution rates, as well as coordination and knowledge management.

The two sessions brought together key stakeholders in the humanitarian aid sector including local and international NGOs,

Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), Government representatives as well as community representatives. In total, 43 participants attended the two workshops (16 females and 27men).

After the session, the programme team also paid a courtesy call to the Governor's office and County Commissioner. They also had a meeting with the Turkana Women Advocacy and Development Organisation's (TWADO) board of directors to discuss strategies of strengthening the partnership with TI-Kenya in implementing the programme in the County.

After conducting the two workshops, the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme team proceeded to conduct public barazas in selected sub locations in conjunction with the local partner TWADO. Some of the areas at which the public meetings were conducted include Nachukui, Kankurdio, Kaaleng, Lolupe and Kalemunyang. The communities later elected social auditors whom they believe would act as their champions in reporting any suspected corruption issues.

The visit to Turkana County also presented the opportunity to introduce TI-Kenya's implementing partner to the community, present the criteria for selecting social auditors and to conduct a baseline survey that looked at current key accountability indicators surrounding

'The complaint mechanism opens doors to community members to provide feedback to humanitarian aid organizations...'

humanitarian assistance and some of the existing complaints response mechanisms within the implementing organisations.

On the other hand the County Commissioner and the Governor's offices expressed interest in the humanitarian aid programme and more specifically in the complaints response mechanisms that TI-Kenya will soon be piloting in Turkana.

The writer is the Deputy Programme Officer, Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme at TI-Kenya

Corruption still a major problem, Kenyans say

By Collins Baswony

According to the recently released Global Corruption Barometer 2013, majority of Kenyans believe corruption is a very serious problem in the public sector in Kenya. However, many are willing to get involved in the fight against the vice.

Three in five Kenyans believe that corruption is a problem in the public sector in the country, according to the findings of the Kenyan findings of the Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) conducted by Transparency International Kenya. TI-Kenya interviewed 1121 people in a national survey in October and November 2012 using face to face interviews.

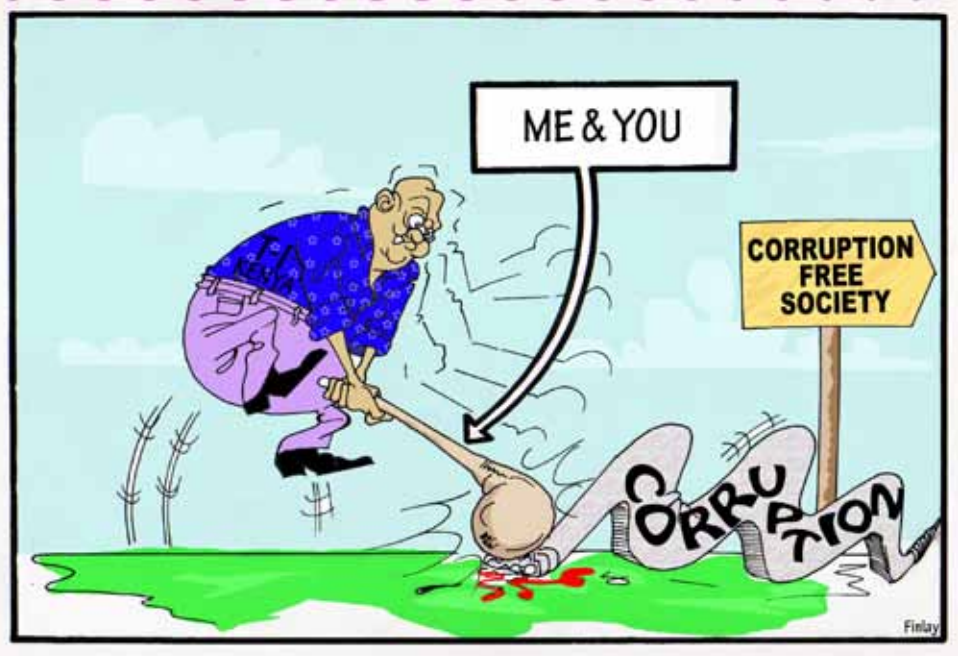
Institutions perceived to be corrupt

The Police service tops the list of public institutions perceived to be more prone to corruption with a score of 4.8 on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means not corrupt at all while 5 means extremely corrupt. Second on the list is parliament (4.0) followed by the judiciary (3.6) and political parties (3.5) while health and medical services (3.2) close out the top 5 list.



When asked why they would pay bribes, the most common response was 'to speed things up' (52%) followed by 'it was the only way to obtain service' (36%). Even though a majority of the respondents (68%) said that they were willing to report incidences of corruption, 52% of those who said they would not report cited 'it wouldn't make a difference' as the top deterrent for not reporting corruption.

Majority (40%) of those who would report prefer to do so to a government hotline followed by reporting directly to the concerned institution (20%). Those who said that they would not report provided a variety of reasons, majority (52%) perceiving that nothing would be done about it.



The most significant positive finding from the report however is that Kenyans are willing to be involved in the fight back by signing a petition, taking part in a peaceful protest, working in an anti-corruption organisation or spreading the word about the problem through social media.

The Global Corruption Barometer (the Barometer) is the largest cross-country survey to collect the general public's views and experiences of corruption. Between September 2012 and March 2013, 114,270 people were interviewed for the Barometer in 107 countries and territories.

The Global Corruption Barometer: How are the findings useful?

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.

Civil society and journalists can use the survey as evidence of the views of people in a country with respect to this important issue, while **Anti-**

corruption organisations like TI-Kenya can use the findings of the research to inform anti-corruption interventions. **The media** can use the findings to set the anti-corruption agenda in the news.

The private sector can use the Global Corruption Barometer 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.

The Writer is the Deputy Communication Officer, TI-Kenya

News Round up

TI-Kenya convenes review meeting on public procurement Act

By Wakesho Kililo

TI-Kenya convened a stakeholders' forum to conduct a technical review of its proposed Draft Public Procurement and Disposal Bill in May 2013 held in Naivasha.

The meeting was held to review the draft public procurement and Disposal Bill. TI-Kenya with the help of qualified legislative drafters came up with a draft Bill to be used to lobby and advocate for the amendment of the existing Public Procurement and Disposal Act. This is because the current Act, among other things, does not conform to Constitutional principles of devolution, public finance management as provided by Chapter 12 of the Constitution,



Participants of the technical review meeting of the draft Public Procurement and Disposal Bill
Photo: Wakesho Kililo / TI-Kenya

the inclusion of marginalized persons in the country, and strengthening mechanisms for greater transparency, equity and efficiency of procurement processes.

Stakeholders present included individuals and representatives of organisations with interest in contributing to efficient, accountable and corruption free public procurement. These included representatives from the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM), the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the International Commission of Jurists-Kenya Chapter and the Kenya Alliance of Residents Association.

The Writer is an intern, Governance & Policy Programme at TI-Kenya

TI-Kenya meets Uasin Gishu County Assembly

By Richard Maina

TI-Kenya held a meeting with 27 members of the Uasin Gishu County Assembly at a local hotel to familiarise and seek opportunities for partnerships.

The meeting organised by the Advocacy and Legal Advisory (ALAC) team based in Eldoret used the opportunity to highlight the work that

Transparency International Kenya does and to propose areas of possible TI-Kenya intervention and partnership to promote good governance. The proposed areas include: Training on devolution, training on anti-corruption measures, training on procurement, support in legislative drafting, partnership to build capacity of the residents of the county to promote good governance and research work

As a way-forward the ALAC team and members of the Uasin Gishu County Assembly agreed to develop a training schedule and discuss with the house business committee on the finer details. The most prominent call for support from the assembly members was on Legislative drafting.

The writer is the Programme Coordinator, Citizen Demand Programme at TI-Kenya



News Round up

Integrity clubs: TI-Kenya pilots clubs in Nairobi County schools

Previous anti-corruption and good governance initiatives in Kenya have largely focused on government agencies, the private sector and social institutions, with few long term strategies targeting the youth in the educational institutions.

Yet anti-corruption and good governance interventions targeting the youth in schools and higher learning institutions are central if the war against graft is to become successful. Anti-corruption initiatives targeting the youth are a vital and necessary component of any anti-corruption strategy.

It is against this background that nine schools were selected to pilot the integrity clubs in Nairobi with an aim of powering the young generation to fight corruption and melding them into persons of good character before they become influential people in society.

During the month of May, Transparency International Kenya sent officers to pay visits to nine schools that were selected to pilot the integrity clubs in Nairobi County. The schools included Mihango primary, Ayany primary, Ndurarua primary school, Mukuru Kayaba Primary School, Buruburu 1 Primary



Students at Mukuru primary welcome TI-Kenya officials to their class during the school visits.

School, Kayole South Secondary, Kariobangi North Girls Secondary Schools, Hospital Hill Secondary School and Pumwani Boys Secondary School.

The visits were organised to introduce the concept of integrity clubs as a long term strategy in the fight against corruption and get a way forward on how to establish the clubs in the various schools.

After the school visits, the TI-Kenya officers conducted induction sessions for the patrons

from the various schools so as to equip them with the necessary skills to manage the clubs. The induction training took place on June 6 and 7, 2013 at the TI Kenya board room where 12 patrons from the nine schools were equipped with knowledge and skills on how to run the clubs. The induction included sessions where the patrons were informed about TI-Kenya's work in the anti-corruption movement, discussions about possible activities the clubs could engage in and best practices in knowledge management of the clubs' activities.

TI-Kenya gathers views on Amendment Bills

By Wakesho Kililo

TI-Kenya conducted forums in Kisumu, Uasin Gishu and Mombasa Counties to gather the views of the public on proposed amendments to the Leadership and Integrity Act in the months of May, June and July 2013.

Participants included representatives from state agencies, civil society organizations in the regions including members of self-help groups, community based groups and the public in general.

The forums were conducted in response to the fact that the Leadership and Integrity Act that was passed by Parliament was a watered down



Act compared to the Bill that was presented to the Attorney General by the Commission on the Implementation of the Constitution, and were held to get the views of the public on what they thought should be included in the Bill to ensure it meets the threshold given by chapter six of the Constitution on Leadership and Integrity.

TI-Kenya intends to use the views gathered at the forums to develop a strong rationale to justify the need for an amendment to the law which will be used as a basis in developing an amendment bill.

The Writer is an intern, Governance & Policy Programme at TI-Kenya

TI-Kenya announces promotions and new hires

Dalmas Owino Okendo - Head of Programmes
Dalmas holds a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology degree from the University of Nairobi and has several years' work experience in community mobilization and organization, project/programme management, proposal writing, policy advocacy, monitoring and evaluation. He has also researched, written and or published, individually and in collaboration with others on diverse subjects. He served as the Programme Coordinator, Citizen Demand Programme before his current promotion.

Justin Mutie - Head of Finance and Administration

Justin Mutie Wambua has been promoted to the position of Head of Finance and Administration. Previously he served as Finance Manager at TI-Kenya. He is an experienced financial manager having worked for close to a decade in both the private sector (service and manufacturing) and non-governmental organizations. He is a qualified accountant and a Member of ICPAK (Institute of Certified Accountants of Kenya). He holds B. COM (Accounting Option), an MBA (Finance option) from Kenyatta University; a CPA-K (KASNEB) and CPS-K (KASNEB). He is also a member of the ICPAK FiRe awards evaluation committee.

Elizabeth Munyefu - Human Resource and Administration Manager

Elizabeth had been the Human Resource Officer at TI-Kenya before she was promoted to the position of Human Resource and Administration Manager. She has over five years' experience in the corporate sector. She plans, directs and coordinates all Human Resource and administration activities and functions of TI-Kenya. She holds an MBA in Human Resource Management from the Catholic University of Eastern Africa and a Bachelor's degree in Education from the same institution.

Richard Maina - Programme Coordinator, Citizen Demand Programme

Richard is an advocate of the High of Kenya with over four years post admission experience. Richard is the immediate former Programme Officer for the Advocacy Legal Advisory Centre in Eldoret. He holds a bachelor's degree in Law and a post graduate Diploma in Legal practice from the Kenya School of Law and is a member of the Law society of Kenya and the East African Law Society. He is now the Programme Coordinator, Citizen Demand Programme.

Debra Wanjiru Gichio - Programme Coordinator, Governance and Policy

Debra has about eight years' experience focusing on litigation, human rights, governance and reforms. An advocate of the High Court

of Kenya, Debra is now the Programme Coordinator, Governance and Policy. She has vast knowledge and experience on the operations of governance systems in Kenya and holds a Bachelors of Laws LL.B degree from the University of Nairobi, a Postgraduate Diploma in Law and Practice, and is currently pursuing a Masters (LLM) in International Trade Law at the University of Nairobi.

Enoch Rono - Senior Finance Officer

Currently serving as TI-Kenya's Senior Finance Officer, Enoch was the Finance and Procurement Officer. He has experience across different industries. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree in Accounting, CPA (K) and is currently pursuing an MBA in strategic management at Strathmore Business School. He is also a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK).

Vivian Ongaya - Finance Officer

Vivian Ongaya now serves as TI-Kenya's Finance officer. She previously held the post of Deputy Finance Officer. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Accounting Option) from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) and CPA part II (KASNEB). She has about five years' experience in accounts having worked in the private sector.

Hottensiah Mumbi Njoroge - Administration Officer

With experience in office administration and customer service, Hottensia provides administrative support to TI-Kenya staff. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Strathmore University and is currently pursuing her MBA at Kenya Methodist University. She joined TI-Kenya from Lansys solutions where she was an office administrator.

Titus Ogalo - Programme Officer, Advocacy Legal Advisory Centre Western

Titus Ogalo is a political scientist. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and Public Administration from Moi University. He has experience in advocacy, governance, project planning and management and community mobilization. Previously, Titus worked in the Department of children and probation services and in the Public Relations Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home affairs, SCOPE attached to the WFP's food programme in Kilifi County and most recently with Kituo Cha Sheria where he provided leadership in implementation of various projects around access to justice and governance. He is currently pursuing a Master's Degree in Political Science and Public Administration at the University of Nairobi.

Caleb Paul Mbalukha - Programme Officer, Humanitarian Aid

Caleb is a graduate of the Aga Khan Foundation Young Development Program and has previously worked as a National Accountability Officer Officer at World Vision International Kenya. He holds of a Post graduate Diploma in Leadership and Management of Civil society organizations from Kenyatta University and a Bachelor's degree in Management from Moi University. He is piloting the ICARS (the Integrated Complaint Automated Referral system) in Turkana County. Caleb is also supporting the Transparency International network in setting up of the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Program in seven countries across the globe. He is TI-Kenya's Programme Officer for Humanitarian Aid.

Ambasa Elijah - Programme Officer, Governance & Policy and Ethics Officer

Ambasa has been appointed as the Ethics Officer for TI-Kenya. He plays a dual role as Programme Officer, Governance & Policy and Ethics Officer. He has over four years' experience in governance programmes with emphasis on public policy and legislative drafting. He holds a Diploma in Business Administration from Kisumu Polytechnic, a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science and Public Administration from Moi University and is currently pursuing a Masters of Arts Degree in Political Science and Public Administration at the University of Nairobi.

Linda Bonyo Mwangela - Deputy Programme Officer, Governance & Policy

Linda joined Transparency international (K) from the Ombudsman's Office at the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and technology (JKUAT). She is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya with over 5 years of Managerial and Legal experience with various organizations. She is a member of the Law Society of Kenya, East Africa Law Society and Federation of women Lawyers (FIDA). Linda holds a Law Degree from Moi University and a postgraduate diploma from the Kenya School of Law.

Anne Buluma - Deputy Programme Officer, Advocacy Legal Advisory Centre Nairobi

Anne is a lawyer with a passion for gender and human rights. An LLB Graduate from Moi University, School of Law, she previously worked at the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs and FIDA-Kenya. A French speaker, she is currently pursuing a course in Project Management at the Kenya Institute of Management. Anne is the Deputy Programme Officer, Advocacy Legal Advisory Centre Nairobi.

Continued on next page

Cont'd from previous page

Noelle Kyany'a - Deputy Programme Officer, Advocacy Legal Advisory Centre Mombasa
Noelle MutheuKyany'a is a graduate of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa with a law degree. She also has a postgraduate diploma (in Law) from the Kenya School of Law. She joined TI-Kenya as the Deputy Programme Officer, Advocacy Legal Advisory Centre in Mombasa.

Benjamin Maina - Deputy Programme Officer, Advocacy Legal Advisory Centre Western
Benjamin Maina is a lawyer by profession with a Bachelor of Laws Degree from Moi University and a Higher Diploma from the Kenya School of Law, Nairobi. He previously worked at the Kituo Cha Sheria Mombasa Regional office as

a Legal Officer before joining TI-Kenya. He has passion for human rights work and people engagement.

Sheila Wayua - Deputy Finance Officer
Sheila has one years' experience in Finance. She worked at Kenya Vision 2030 Secretariat as a Finance and Administration Intern and later joined Transparency International as Finance Intern. She is a focus driven professional experienced in identifying operational requirements, creating, implementing plans and effectively coordinating with cross functional teams to achieve objectives. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (Finance Option) from Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA)

and CPA part II (KASNEB) and is currently pursuing CPA Part 111.

Cleophas Wekesa - Administrative Assistant
Cleophas has over 8 years' experience in ICT. He holds an international Diploma in Computer Studies (NCC-UK) from Multimedia University College of Kenya and another in Electronics and Computer Engineering from Elgon View College Eldoret. He is currently pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Business Information Technology at Kenya Methodist University.



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Adili is a news service produced by TI-Kenya's Communications Programme. The views and opinions expressed in this issue are not necessarily those of TI-Kenya. The editor welcomes contributions, suggestions and feedback from readers.