TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL KENYA

ANNUAL REPORT
2015 - 2016

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Transparency International Kenya (TI-Kenya) is a not-for-profit organization founded in 1999 in Kenya with the aim of developing a transparent and corruption free society through good governance and social justice initiatives. TI-Kenya is one of the autonomous chapters of the global Transparency International movement that are all bound by a common vision of a corruption-free world.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ALACs	Advocacy and Legal Advise Centre
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action
APNAC	African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid lands
ASF	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Stakeholders Forum
BoM	Board of Management
CAJ	Commission on Administrative Justice
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDMC	County Drought Management Committee
CMNK	Contract Monitoring Network of Kenya
CSG	County Steering Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EABI	East African Bribery Index
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
FoTAPP	Forum for Transparency and Accountability in Pharmaceutical Procurement
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HAIP	Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme
ICRM	Integrated Complaints Referral Mechanism
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPCRM	Integrated Public Complaints Referral Mechanism
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KSHS	Kenya Shillings
LAC	Legal Advisory Committee
MCA	Member of the County Assembly
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPS	Members of Parliament
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal Act
PPOA	Public Procurement Oversight Authority
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Forest Degradation and Deforestation
SMC	School Management Committee
SMS	Short Message Service
TI	Transparency International
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WAPNET	Wajir Paralegal Network BOARD MEMBERS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Richard Leakey, Chairman

Dr Richard Leakey is a renowned Paleontologist and Environmental Conservationist. He was first elected to the TI-Kenya Board of Directors in 2007. He is a Professor of Anthropology at the State University of New York. He was previously Head of Civil Service, Director of Kenya Wildlife Service and Director of the National Museums of Kenya. Dr Leakey is passionate about seeking scientific knowledge of human evolution and is the founder of Turkana Basin Institute. In 2015, Dr. Leakey received a Presidential appointment as the Chairman of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS).

Ms. Rachel G. Mbai, Vice Chair

Ms. Mbai, a lawyer by profession, is a Partner at Kaplan and Stratton Advocates. Her portfolio includes property acquisition, disposal and development, property laws and finance, security transactions and documentation for local banks, financiers and borrowers and due diligence reporting. She has previously served as a Legal Officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya. Ms. Mbai joined the TI-Kenya Steering Committee in early 2007, and elected as a member of the Board of Directors in September 2007. She currently serves as the Vice Chair.

Mrs. Marion Barriskell

Mrs. Marion Barriskell is the Regional Director (Sub-Saharan) for the British Council. Before joining the British Council, she was the Head of Investigations, for KPMG East Africa. Previously, she was a manager at KMPG Forensic Services (London) and also worked with Special EU Programmes for peace in Northern Ireland, managing forensic investigations on irregularities detected. She is a recipient of Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB) award. Mrs. Barriskell is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, as well as an Accredited Counter Fraud Specialist. She holds a Bachelor of Accountancy degree from the University of Dundee and a Diploma in Audit Skills from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy. She joined the TI-Kenya Board of Directors in August 2014.

Mrs. Bernadette W. Musundi

Mrs. Musundi is a former Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports. She has twice served as the Executive Director of the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (MYWO), the largest women's NGO in Eastern Africa. She is currently serving as the Chairperson of the Strathmore University Council. Previously she served in the council of Regina Pacis University College a constituent college of the Catholic University of East Africa. She also represented African women co-operative members on the International Cooperative Alliance's Global Women Committee for 20 years, seven of which she served as its Vice President. Mrs. Musundi is also currently working as a consultant in creating linkages between communities, development agencies and donor partners. She holds a B.A (Hon.) and M.A degrees in addition to extensive professional training in Adult Education, Marketing, Business Administration and Co-operative Management from local and foreign institutions of higher learning. She joined the TI-Kenya board in April 2010. In October 2016, Mrs. Musundi was appointed and subsequently elected Chair of the Recruitment Panel for the Chairman and Commissioners of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC).

Dr. Linda Musumba

Dr. Linda Musumba is a senior lecturer and founding dean of the Kenyatta University School of Law. She was a successful founding dean, leader and administrative head of a prestigious new law school in a respected public university in Kenya. She put in place successful systems and procedures to guide the daily operations of the School in line with the ethos and practices of the parent Kenyatta University and particularly an effective feedback and evaluation system. Dr. Musumba has carried out consultancies and research for various organisations such as the African Union Commission and Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). She has written and presented papers in several conferences/seminars/workshops organised by various Kenyan and international entities on various issues of law, gender and governance. She previously wrote a weekly column for the East African Standard Sunday Newspaper, and severally for the Nairobi Law Monthly Magazine. Before joining the TI-Kenya Board of Directors in 2015, she was a Member of TI-Kenya and Secretary General of African Centre for Rights and Governance. She holds a PhD in Law from the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom and a Masters in Law in Development from the University of Warwick, UK. Dr. Musumba is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and received her Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Nairobi. She is a Chair of the Legal Cluster in the Commission for University Education (CUE) Project.

Dr. Luis Franceschi

Dr. Luis Franceschi is the Dean, Strathmore University Law School and Chairman of the Board of the Ethics Institute of East Africa. He is also the Chairman of the Strathmore Annual Law Conference; Legal Advisor, Strathmore Educational Trust and Adjunct Faculty, Strathmore Business School. Dr. Franceschi is a member of the team of experts Peer Reviewers of the Council of Legal Education (Kenya). He has been a consultant for national and international institutions, including the government of Kenya, the African Union, the Commonwealth of Nations, the African Court of Human and People's Rights, the East African Court of Justice, the United Nations and the World Bank. He also sits on several corporate boards, academic editorial boards and advisory councils. He has written several publications, including the only detailed commentary to the Constitution of Kenya 2010, and is a weekly columnist for the Daily Nation newspaper. He holds a PhD in Law from the University of Navarre, Spain; Masters in Law from the University of Nairobi and Bachelor of Laws degree from U.C.A.B. He joined the TI-Kenya Board of Directors in 2015.

Mr. Samuel M. Kimeu, Executive Director

Mr. Samuel Kimeu joined TI-Kenya in 2010 from the Embassy of Finland, Nairobi where he had been the Governance Specialist since October 2007. He was previously a lecturer at the Kenyatta University School of Law, a Research Intern at Global Rights based in Washington DC and the Executive Director of the Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya). He is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya and holds a Masters of Law degree in International Human Rights from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana-USA. He received his Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Nairobi. Mr. Kimeu oversees the day to day running of the affairs of TI -Kenya.

Dr. Richard Leakey, FRS
Chairman, Board of Directors

FOREWORD

Transparency International Kenya continues to advocate for a transparent, accountable and corruption free Kenya. Corruption remains one of the greatest challenges affecting the national and County Governments, private sector and other sectors in the country.

TI-Kenya has positioned itself uniquely in the fight against corruption through evidence based research, advocacy, civic engagement, capacity building and partnerships.

Kenyans are now more informed about their role in demanding for accountability. Today, more citizens are speaking out against corruption and malfeasance - a confirmation of an empowered citizenry.

Technological innovations have become part of today's world thus TI-Kenya has incorporated the use of technology to infuse transparency and accountability in the delivery of public services. Through technological innovations developed by TI-Kenya such as the Mobile Drug Tracking System and Action for Transparency mobile app, citizens can monitor the use and management of public resources.

We sincerely thank partners and stakeholders who have been part of our anti-corruption drive through financial, technical and moral support. We thank the public, our primary target, for continued support of our interventions and determination to build a better society that values integrity. We are also grateful to government institutions, civil society organisations and the private sector for the strong partnerships we have built together.

The fight against corruption is far from over. Civic engagement founded on a strong public participation framework, robust partnerships across sectors, transparent and accountable public institutions, and effective implementation and monitoring of hard-won anti-corruption laws are critical in dismantling deep-rooted networks of corruption. As TI-Kenya, we commit to keep the war against corruption high on the country's agenda.

Dr. Richard Leakey, FRS
Chairman, Board of Directors

Samuel Kimeu
Executive Director

INTRODUCTION

This narrative report captures activities, progress and impact recorded by Transparency International Kenya for the period between October 2015 and September 2016 against the priorities outlined by The Concept of Action - our strategic plan for the period 2012-2017.

TI-Kenya's Strategic Plan 2012-2017 sets out three programmatic priorities namely:

1.   Strengthened governance in targeted institutions
2.   An effective legislative and policy environment
3.   Citizens with capacity to fight corruption and associated vices.

These programmatic priorities have guided TI-Kenya's interventions aimed at realising our vision for a transparent, accountable and corruption-free Kenya.
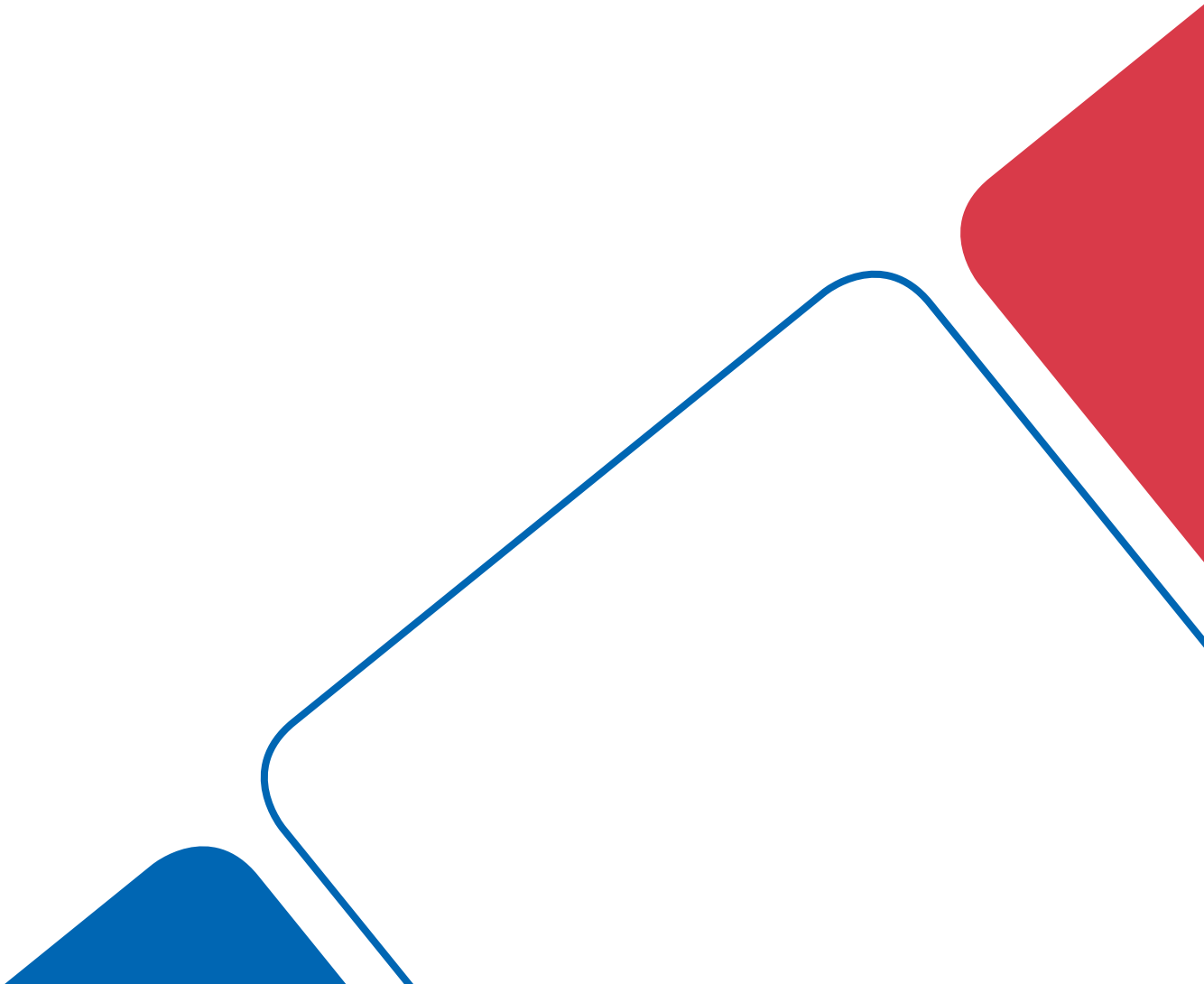
In the period under review, our activities were centered on legislative and policy advocacy, research, civic engagement, capacity building and the use of innovation to take the fight against corruption to new frontiers.

TI-Kenya has established itself as a leading anti-corruption watchdog; our profile and capacity to convene and steer engagements on issues around accountability has invited numerous requests for participation, technical support and partnership in anti-corruption interventions.

We thank all our development partners who significantly supported our interventions. We particularly appreciate the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Nairobi for invaluable support to the implementation of TI-Kenya's strategic plan 2012-2017. We also appreciate stakeholders in the public and private sectors, civil society organisations and the public that have supported our initiatives.

Samuel Kimeu
Executive Director

CITIZENS WITH CAPACITY TO FIGHT CORRUPTION AND ASSOCIATED VICES

Citizen Demand Programme

The war against corruption cannot be won without civic support and demand on public institutions to provide quality services and demonstrate accountability. Civic engagement is thus central in TI-Kenya's strategy. The Citizen Demand Programme is the primary vehicle through which TI-Kenya engages Kenyans to stand up against corruption in a variety of ways including the development, production and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

In this regard, TI-Kenya produced and disseminated relevant materials on civilian oversight, citizen participation, the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre [1](ALAC) mandate and anti-corruption strategies; and finalized the review of frequently asked questions (FAQs) on Elections including information on electoral offences, election laws, vetting, campaign financing among other information for printing. This information has enabled citizens to participate more actively in corruption related matters.

Through the Citizen Demand Programme, TI-Kenya conducted public sensitisation forums to empower the public on corruption and anti-corruption strategies. Public forums have facilitated direct engagement with the public through interactive sessions that have elicited one-on-one and immediate feedback. Table 1 below shows the number of forums conducted by ALACs.

ALAC	No. of Forums	Males	Females	Total
ALAC NAIROBI	17	418	549	967
ALAC MOMBASA	25	1,159	1,309	2,468
ALAC ELDORET	20	1,337	696	2,033
ALAC WESTERN	27	1,460	863	2,323
TOTAL	**89**	**4,374**	**3,417**	**7,791**

Table 1: Number of public forums conducted by the ALACs

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL KENYA

The anti-corruption helpline
📞 **0800-720-721**
or
📱 **22129**
For **FREE** assistance on **CORRUPTION** related cases

Figure 1: TI-Kenya's Anti-corruption helpline run by the ALACs

[1] Transparency International Kenya currently runs four Advocacy and Legal Advise Centres (ALACs) which provide free advice on corruption cases. These are: ALAC Nairobi, ALAC Mombasa, ALAC Eldoret and ALAC Western. The ALACs enable the public to access quality, professional and free advice and assistance on corruption related complaints.

The International Anti-Corruption Day Commemoration

TI-Kenya has been involved in the annual International Anti-Corruption Day celebrations every year. During the annual International Anti-Corruption Day commemorated on 9th December 2015, TI-Kenya participated in several awareness and capacity building activities in Nairobi, Siaya, Kitui, Taita Taveta and Trans Nzoia counties in collaboration with partners including the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and the Kenya Leadership and Integrity Forum (KLIF). ALACs participated in Anti-Corruption Day activities in collaboration with the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ), the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC). Public forums and radio talk shows were held to sensitise the public on corruption and anti-corruption strategies.

ALAC Nairobi participated in anti-corruption week activities spanning 5 days in partnership with EACC and KLIF in Kitui County. Activities included an information desk, roadshows and open day forum. ALAC-Eldoret participated in the anti-corruption week activities from 3rd to 10th December in Trans Nzoia County. The activities included trainings on anti-corruption (for Members of the County Assembly - MCAs and County Executives), roadshows, radio talk shows (Upendo FM and Imani Radio) Forums and mobile legal aid clinics.

ALAC-Mombasa participated in anti-corruption day activities in Taita Taveta County with IPCRM partners from 5th to 10th December 2015.The activities included public forums, roadshows and trainings for MCAs and county executives. ALAC-Western participated in legal awareness week events organized by the Law Society of Kenya (LSK) in collaboration with other partners like the National Legal Aid and Awareness Programme (NALEAP) and CAJ in Kisumu; nine clients reached and given legal services. ALAC-Eldoret participated in two LSK Legal Awareness Weeks. The activities were conducted at the Law Court, High Court and Langas in Uasin Gishu County on diverse dates. ALAC Eldoret set up mobile clinics where over 30 complainants werenassisted.

In Nairobi, under the banner of the National Integrity Alliance (NIA), TI-Kenya was among organisations that held a popular celebration which included integrity awards to recognise individuals who contributed towards the fight against corruption. Musical concerts, roadshows, photo exhibition and legal aid clinics were held.

Figure 2: Musician Juliani during the International Anti-Corruption Day commemoration event in Nairobi.

Increased Avenues for Reporting Corruption

The ALACs assisted 4,260 clients in the reporting period, an increase from the 3,900 in the 2014/15 reporting period. Strategic partnerships created under the Integrated Public Complaints Referral Mechanism (IPCRM) platform, Legal Aid Providers' Caucus, Legal Advisory Committees and other partners facilitated the referral and resolution of cases. The table below shows the avenues used to report cases to the ALACs.

ALAC CLIENT SUMMARY					
	Nairobi	Mombasa	Western	Eldoret	Total
Walk in	83	254	60	160	557
Call in	195	437	226	144	1002
SMS	11	0	167	11	189
Mobile Clinic	289	1648	236	339	2512
Email	-	-	-	-	0
	578	2339	689	654	**4260**

Table 2: ALAC client summary

TI-Kenya has been steadfast in following up issues of public interest and justice. Cases reported to the ALACs are followed up to ensure justice to the victims of corruption.

Success Story 1: TI-Kenya intervenes in land case

After realising that his ancestral land was under threat, * Linus went to the land registry in Kendu Bay to seek help. Despite several attempts to seek justice, no help was forthcoming. It was at this point that he visited TI-Kenya's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC)-Western office for assistance. An officer from ALAC-Western visited the registry in Kendu Bay in June 2015. The caution was registered the same day without the said court order. Feeling relieved, Linus was very grateful to TI-Kenya for helping him solve this problem.

There are several cases of public officers that misuse the power granted by the offices they hold and often attend to clients as they wish and at times deny helping/services as they are obligated to. Even with the Constitution of Kenya 2010 in place and several Land Laws to safeguard the interest of the citizens on land ownership, land issues have remained a prickly issue in the country largely because of corruption. ALAC has continued to empower citizens on corruption and anti-corruption strategies, and abuse of office.

Success Story 2: ALAC Saves Mother from Eviction

*Anne (Not her real name), a single mother of four worked as a prison officer in one of the prisons in Mombasa, had been allocated a parcel of land within the institution where she constructed a house to accommodate her family. However, a few months later, fellow prison officers started harassing her with threats to evict her from her house. She reported the matter to ALAC-Mombasa.

Following this, ALAC team intervened and held a meeting with the senior officers over the matter. The matter was resolved and Anne reclaimed her land. The planned eviction was averted with immediate effect and officers responsible were summoned for punitive action.

Anne expressed sincere gratitude for the intervention from TI-Kenya.

#Rudisha Mali Yangu

The ALACs also undertake the drafting and filing of administrative petitions and/or judicial reviews to further press for action against corruption. In 2016 TI-Kenya ran a campaign, dubbed #Rudisha Mali Yangu, to mobilize citizens and citizen groups to demand accountability on the illegal payment of sitting allowances to Members of the County Assembly (MCAs). The campaign was undertaken in Kisumu, Uasin Gishu and Nairobi counties and was spearheaded by the resident ALACs. The advocacy action aimed to press for the recovery of allowances paid above the amount of Ksh 124, 800 for MCAs as gazetted by the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) from individual MCAs. A petition was shared with members of the public in the three target counties and online. Information on the petition was also shared through 3 radio shows and social media sites. 2,955 people supported the petition that was later

2 Name changed to protect complainant's identity

submitted to the National Assembly. As a result of the petition, a Kenyan moved to court to compel MCAs from Meru County to return excess allowances paid to them. TI-Kenya is following up action on the petition by the legislators.

In June 2016, ALAC-Western drafted a petition to the Kisumu County Assembly on budgetary priority gaps and anomalies in budget estimates for 2016/17. Through the petition, ALAC-Western was given an invitation by the assembly to appear before the Budget and Appropriation Committee to present the views of the public on the budget issues. The matter is being followed up.

A petition was also filed to query stalled health projects funded by the Constituency Development Fund in Trans Nzoia County. ALAC Eldoret forwarded the case to EACC and recommended for an audit of the project.

Increased Engagements with Legal Advisory Committee

ALAC has been actively involved in public interest litigation cases through meetings with the Legal Advisory Committee (LAC) in Kisumu, Eldoret, and Kakamega.

A plan by TI-Kenya to institute public interest litigation (PIL) case on a matter of national importance was effected. In September 2016, TI-Kenya filed a case challenging the constitutionality of certain the provisions of the Public Audit Act 2015 enacted by Parliament through amendments as they undermine the independence of the office of the Auditor General.
In 2016, TI-Kenya also filed a case with CSO partners challenging a housing development project in Mombasa based on deficient public participation. In addition, two cases from Kisumu and Busia are being followed up. For Kisumu, the case has been filed in the High Court on mismanagement of Ward Development Funds. The case in Busia revolves around unclear use of over Ksh 100,000 in the construction of Early Childhood Development and Education units.

TI-Kenya Supports Water Sector Reforms

An abridged version of the Water Act (following enactment of the Water Bill) was posted online to sensitise Kenyans on the provisions of the law. 2,500 copies of the Act were to be printed and disseminated, but this was shelved in favour of online dissemination.

TI-Kenya reviewed the model County Water Bill developed by the Kenya Law Reform Commission, focusing on the development of specific provisions related to accountability which it has documented and will advocate for inclusion in the Bill.

The Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Societies Network (KEWASNET) is a national membership organization formed in 2007 consisting of Civil Society Organizations working in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector TI-Kenya has since played an active role in oversight particularly financial oversight through membership in the Finance and Audit Sub-Committee of the governing council.

Improved awareness of the Controller of Budget and Auditor Generals' Report

The Auditor General and Controller of Budget Reports of Siaya, Kisumu, Busia, Kakamega and Bungoma Counties were summarized and analysed. Advocacy meetings were held with Good Governance Coalition members from Siaya, Busia, Bungoma and Kakamega to enhance stakeholder support in following up action on the reports. A total of 98 coalition members were reached. Through the meetings, follow up action plans were drafted with each coalition member for follow up with their respective counties.

Community members in Kakamega, Kisumu, Siaya and Bungoma were taken through the budget estimates based on reviewed County Fiscal Strategy Plans (CFSP) of each County, County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and Counties Annual Development Plans (ADPs). The platforms were used to review budget estimates and prepare the community members for effective participation in budget hearings. Petitions on priority gaps, anomalies in budget estimates and project justifications were prepared with community members and shared with the Siaya and Kisumu county governments.

A template for the Quarterly Counties Budget Implementation Reports (QCBIR) was developed in collaboration with other organizations working on budget transparency. Advocacy for the adoption of the template by western Kenya counties is ongoing. Kisumu and Siaya have indicated interest in adopting the template.

Improving referral and resolution of cases through the Integrated Public Complaints and Referral Mechanism (IPCRM) The Integrated Public Complaints Referral Mechanism is a joint initiative bringing together TI-Kenya and national independent constitutional commissions mandated to receive and investigate complaints on corruption, human rights violations, discrimination and administrative injustices. This service is a complaints referral tool that aims to boost the efficiency, economy and impact of the work of the governance institutions through a shared platform.

The institutions involved include the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Commission on Administrative Justice, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission and the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee. TI-Kenya is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of IPCRM.

Engagement in the IPCRM has facilitated the development of partnerships with state agencies handling public complaints thus aiding the referral and resolution of cases filed with the ALACs.

Enhanced Partnerships for Anti-Corruption Advocacy

TI-Kenya has been working closely with the County Assembly Representatives Network Against Corruption (CARNAC). CARNAC has been instrumental in advocating for good governance and anti-corruption initiatives at the county level. TI-Kenya has regularly engaged the MCAs in pushing for key accountability legislation at the counties such as access to information and public participation. CARNAC is modeled along the lines of the African Parliamentarians' Network against Corruption (APNAC), which is Africa's leading network of parliamentarians working towards strengthening parliamentary capacity to fight corruption and promote good governance.
To further increase engagements with networks and partners, the ALACs held and participated in forums with other partners such as the judiciary, the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK), ICJ Kenya among others. Meru, Uasin Gishu, Nairobi, Mombasa and Kiambu counties benefited from the engagements.

Improving Education Sector Governance

Education ranks among the most important social services which every country is obliged to provide to its citizens. The Constitution recognises the right to education for all Kenyan citizens. However, corruption in the education sector threatens equal access to education, retention as well as the quality of education. TI-Kenya aims to improve integrity, transparency and accountability in the education sector, for better delivery of services and thus implemented key interventions in the education sector in the reporting period.

TI-Kenya engaged in the curriculum review process, submitting a memorandum on the inclusion of an ethics and integrity subject in the school curriculum to the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development. TI-Kenya was also involved in five stakeholder forums to further discuss the curriculum review process and review progress made.

Curriculum Review: TI-Kenya's Proposal

In line with TI-Kenya's mandate, work in the education sector and in response to the call for public participation by the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development in the ongoing needs assessment to inform curriculum reform, TI-Kenya proposed the incorporation of lessons on good governance, ethics and integrity in the curriculum for basic education. In addition to teaching these lessons in the classroom, TI-Kenya also proposed the adoption of the integrity clubs where the lessons can be learned practically. The following topics were proposed for consideration in the development of lessons on good governance, ethics and integrity:

- Integrity and national values
- Nationhood, national integration and unity
- Citizenship, rights and democracy
- Corruption and its effects
- Strategies to fight and prevent corruption

TI-Kenya proposed the following strategies for adoption in the implementation of the proposed ethics and integrity education;

- **At primary level,** materials developed should include stories and illustrations addressing values and friction between personal ambitions and the needs of the community.

- **At secondary level,** integrity issues should be addressed more directly. Developed material should ask direct questions such as where does the income of your family come from? And suggest possible answers to them such as; from honest work? From fraud of public or state assets? From exploitation of other people? And from the abuse of power for private gain?

- **Creative learning** should be employed to encourage young people's awareness about the importance of integrity through activities like role-plays, debates, workshops and discussions. This strategy is a break away from the traditional classroom teaching method, which is commonly considered to be less engaging and inspiring among the youth in schools.

Promoting Integrity and Accountability Among the Youth

TI-Kenya's integrity club model is designed to promote, among school-going youth, a civic disposition that will result in positive civic engagement that promotes ethics, integrity and good governance. It's envisioned to play a pivotal role in stemming the tide of unethical conduct in learning institutions and the society at large.

TI-Kenya targets the youth while still at school. This is premised on the understanding that childhood is the most appropriate time to inculcate human values among them transparency, integrity, accountability and ethics, which are manifest through ethical conduct and behaviour. TI-Kenya has established over 100 integrity clubs in both primary and secondary schools across the country and developed both teachers' guides and students' anti-corruption handbooks and manuals either independently or in partnership with the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC).

Public Access to Budgetary Information for Schools and Clinics

In 2015, TI-Kenya embarked on the implementation of the Action for Transparency (A4T) project. A4T aims to contribute to strengthened democratic accountability and transparency in Kenya through citizen monitoring of government expenditure, to uncover suspected corruption and mismanagement of public funds.

The project involves developing and implementing a set of secure tools and methodologies for carrying out citizen monitoring on use of public resources at public primary schools and health centres in Nairobi County. Some of the tools and methodologies adopted for the project include: public expenditure tracking surveys used to collect financial data from targeted public primary schools and health centres; social audits done by the beneficiaries of public services from targeted institutions; and, use of technology to disseminate information to the public through mobile and web based platforms.

By using these tools and methodologies, journalists, community leaders, civil society activists and local civil servants will be empowered to monitor government funds and report suspected corruption to defend their human rights to education and health care.

TI-Kenya conducted a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) targeting 20 public primary schools and 8 health centres in Embakasi Sub-county, with a report finalised. The financial data from the 20 schools and health centres has been entered the Action for Transparency mobile app, whose development was carried out by TI-Kenya. 24 individuals including activists, journalists, civil servants, public officials and leaders were selected for training as ToTs.

The general objective of the public expenditure tracking survey - PETS under the action for transparency project is to track the flow of public resources through the different levels of the public education and health care system and to show how they are utilised in the primary schools and health centers. The first PETS was conducted in the year under review in Embakasi sub-county, Nairobi and served to provide baseline indicator values, with follow-ups planned twice a year; the PETS will provide journalists, CBOs and concerned citizens with deeper insights on how funds and commodities are being handled at primary schools and health centres in the area.

A successful pre-testing of the A4T mobile application was conducted. The App was scheduled to be rolled out in the first quarter of 2016/17. The App and web platforms were presented to education and health stakeholders at the PETS validation meetings. The stakeholders validated the parameters of the App and demonstrated buy in for its use in monitoring public expenditure.

Strengthening of Corruption Reporting in Climate Finance Governance

In the reporting period, TI-Kenya embarked on the development of a climate finance watch tool, a web-based integrated database on climate finance in Kenya to disseminate information on climate financed projects to all stakeholders and citizens for enhanced transparency and accountability. The database will further contribute to greater access to information about overall climate fund mechanisms as well as sensitize the citizens for greater transparency and accountability of climate finance flows in Kenya.

In the period, TI-Kenya worked with partners including the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities, The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and the COP21 CSO momentum Committee. In partnership with PACJA, TI-Kenya convened a national CSO meeting to review at the implementation of the Climate Change Act, 2016. CSOs also strategised on the identification of their representatives to the National Climate Change Council.

TI-Kenya participated in a stakeholder consultation meeting on the] guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the final technical working group meeting on the design of an effective, efficient and equitable funds management system for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Kenya. The purpose was to assess design options for an effective, efficient, equitable, results-based funds management system for REDD+ finance in Kenya, and make recommendations and communicate these in a way that ensures constructive integration into the REDD+ strategy preparation process.

TI-Kenya was part of the process that reviewed the REDD+ website for Kenya. TI-Kenya made several recommendations including provision for a link that is easily accessible to report corruption and include information on stakeholder engagements to enhance transparency.

Fighting Corruption in Humanitarian Aid

Transparency International Kenya through the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme (HAIP) made critical contribution towards strengthening capacity of the public to recognise and fight corruption in humanitarian aid. This was done through forums, where communities were sensitised on their rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 (CoK 2010) and how to report complaints of any suspected form of corruption using the Uwajibikaji Pamoja platform.

The forums resulted to an increase in the number of complaints reported through the Uwajibikaji Pamoja platform and citizen empowerment in demanding for their rights. These forums have also been utilized as a platform to sensitize the community on the existence of the Drought Contingency Funds (DCF) and the mandate of National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in ensuring that drought does not progress to famine and the impacts of climate change are sufficiently mitigated by establishing, institutionalising and coordinating structures for drought management.

Support to HAIP partners at County level has been provided on a continuous basis and support visits conducted on quarterly basis. These have enhanced access to information at grassroots level through public forums conducted by both partners and social auditors. During the visits, social auditors were also mentored on evidence based documentation using digital cameras that each social audit group was provided with in 2015. This enabled the social auditors to take better pictures of the audited projects thus improving documentation practices.

To enhance messaging on community rights, posters, brochures, T-shirts, hijabs and lessos with key messages on accountability were printed and disseminated to partners for onward public dissemination. Key messaging on humanitarian aid integrity was further disseminated during outreach activities. Advocacy messages were designed together with the National Drought Management Authority. Through the materials, community members have understood the aim project better and its benefit to them. Social auditors on the other hand were provided with branded merchandise for identification purposes while conducting the social assessment activities. Through branded merchandise, social auditors have been easily identified by community members and service providers whose projects are under audit. The figure below shows the status of complaints lodged into the Uwajibikaji Pamoja system.
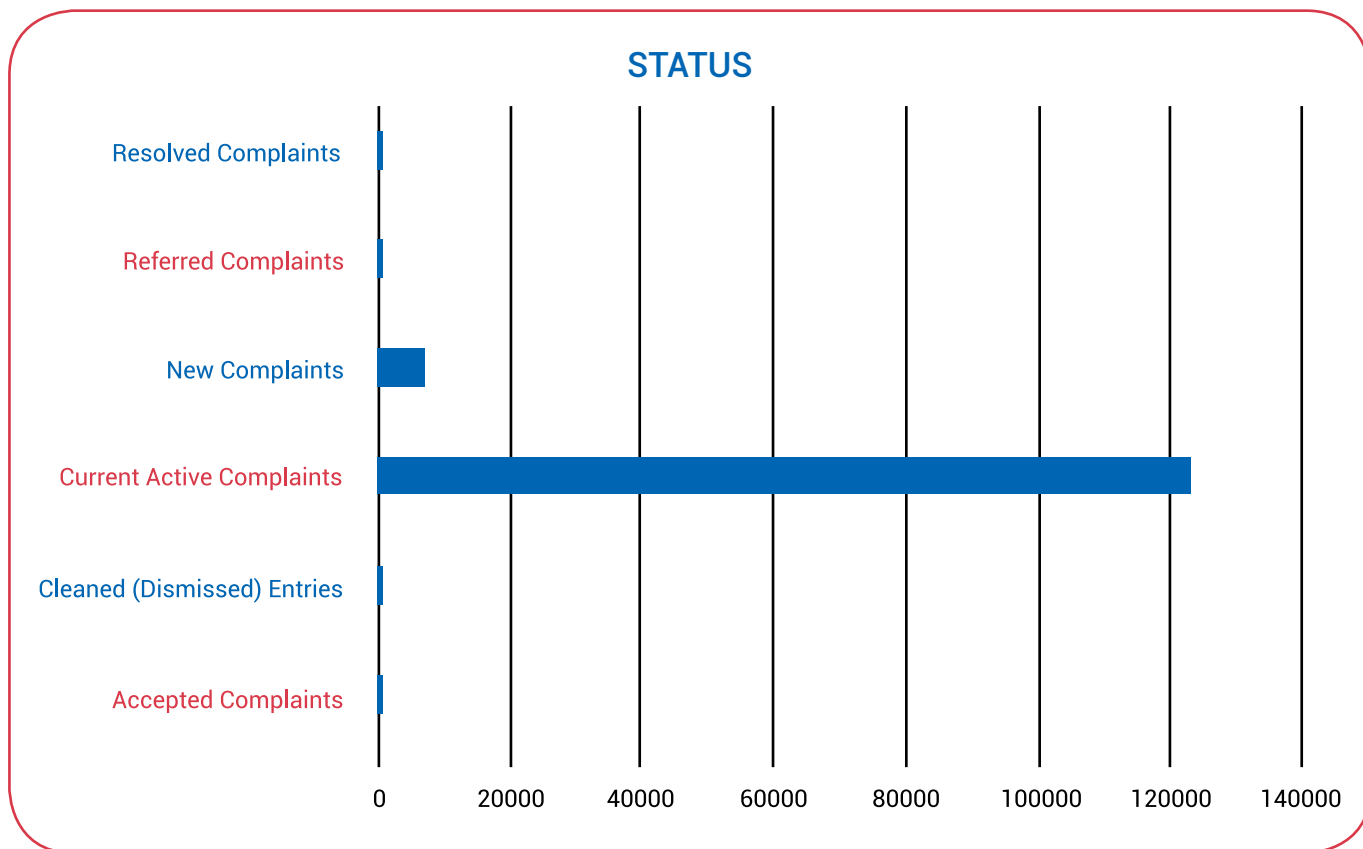
STATUS

Figure 3: Status of complaints lodged

Improved Resolution of Complaints through Uwajibikaji Pamoja

TI-Kenya conducted social accountability assessments at the locational levels in Turkana, West Pokot and Turkana counties. The assessments have played an important role in community monitoring of aid and basic service delivery to enhance accountability.

> *Success Story 1: 'Uwajibikaji Pamoja' facilitates cash transfers for the elderly in Mnagei*
>
> The National Government has been implementing the Cash Transfer Fund for the elderly in several Counties, West Pokot County included. The elderly people are recruited into the programme after a given period. The county administration leaders are charged with the responsibility of recruiting these elderly people whenever there are more slots to benefit the elderly.
>
> In Mnagei Location, the Assistant Chief oversaw the selection of the beneficiaries. The recruitment exercise proceeded without any hitch until the time when the elders were to receive their money. In September 2015, a complaint against the Assistant Chief was lodged in the system. It was alleged that the Assistant Chief demanded payback from elderly people because of the assistance he offered them to access the funds.
>
> This complaint was referred to the County Commissioner's office where the matter was resolved. Members of the community appreciated TI-Kenya for its efforts in addressing corruption issues in the community.
>
> Continuous sensitisation on the importance of addressing complaints as soon as they are lodged was conducted during the coordination meetings held in Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot. This was aimed at raising stakeholders' awareness and compliance to agreed timelines for providing feedback to reported complaints.

A self-assessment score card was developed by the national Uwajibikaji Pamoja Task Force and deployed to the county based partners for their self-assessment exercise to measure their commitment in addressing/resolving complaints received.

Success Story 2: "Ghost" School Comes to Life in Sigor thanks to TI-Kenya

When Sigor Constituency Development Fund (CDF) proposed the construction of Cheptongoghio Primary School, members of the community looked forward to the project. However, as time elapsed, there were no signs of implementation of the planned project.

The community members got concerned.With the implementation of the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme by TI-Kenya in Sigor location, the community members benefited from numerous sensitisation forums. Consequently, residents demanded for details on the project. They tasked the social auditors to assess the project on their behalf in November 2014 which led to several visits to the CDF office to seek information about that project. The social audit visits led to the construction of the school and by end of July 2015 seven classrooms had been completed and were being utilized.

Figure 4: The Integrated Complaints Referral Mechanism

STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE IN TARGETED INSTITUTIONS
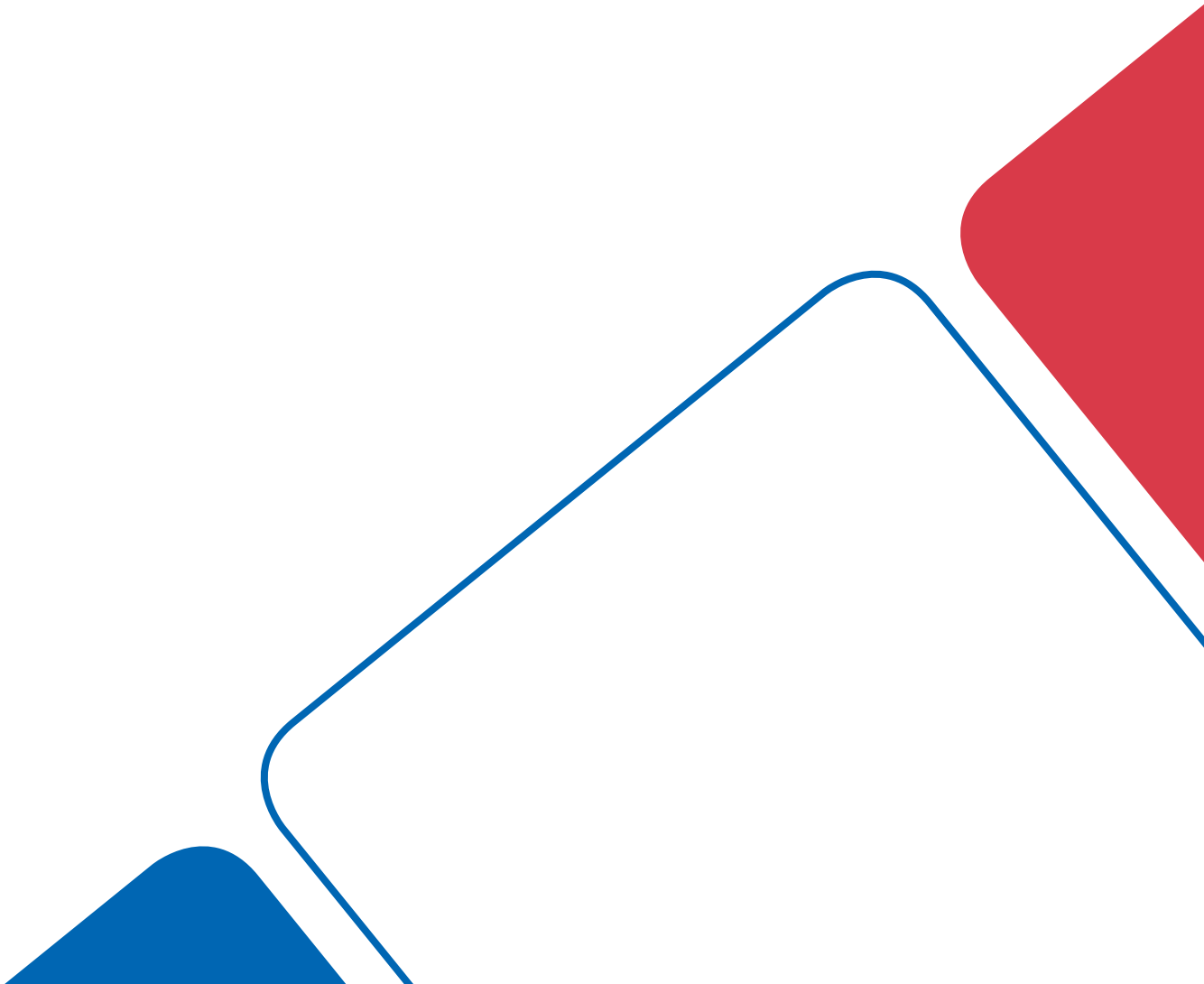
To identify sectors with most corruption and related complaints, TI-Kenya performs a trend analysis using data on complaints submitted to the ALACs. The objective of the analysis is to present the data captured by the ALACs through various reported cases and make crosscutting observations. In 2016, complaints recorded in the database were analysed to inform advocacy interventions by the ALACs and TI-Kenya in general.

The top ten problem sectors per the cases reported in the TI-Kenya ALAC data base, were land related issues, labour and employment, police, judiciary, legal services and law firms, administration and services, education, local government, banking and financial services, and oversight institutions. The analysis confirmed the findings from other TI-Kenya studies such as the East African Bribery Index Trends Analysis 2015 that the police, the judiciary and land services are among the most bribery prone institutions. It is noteworthy that TI-Kenya initiated structured programmatic interventions in these three sectors in the past two years. The figure below gives an analysis of the main problem areas.
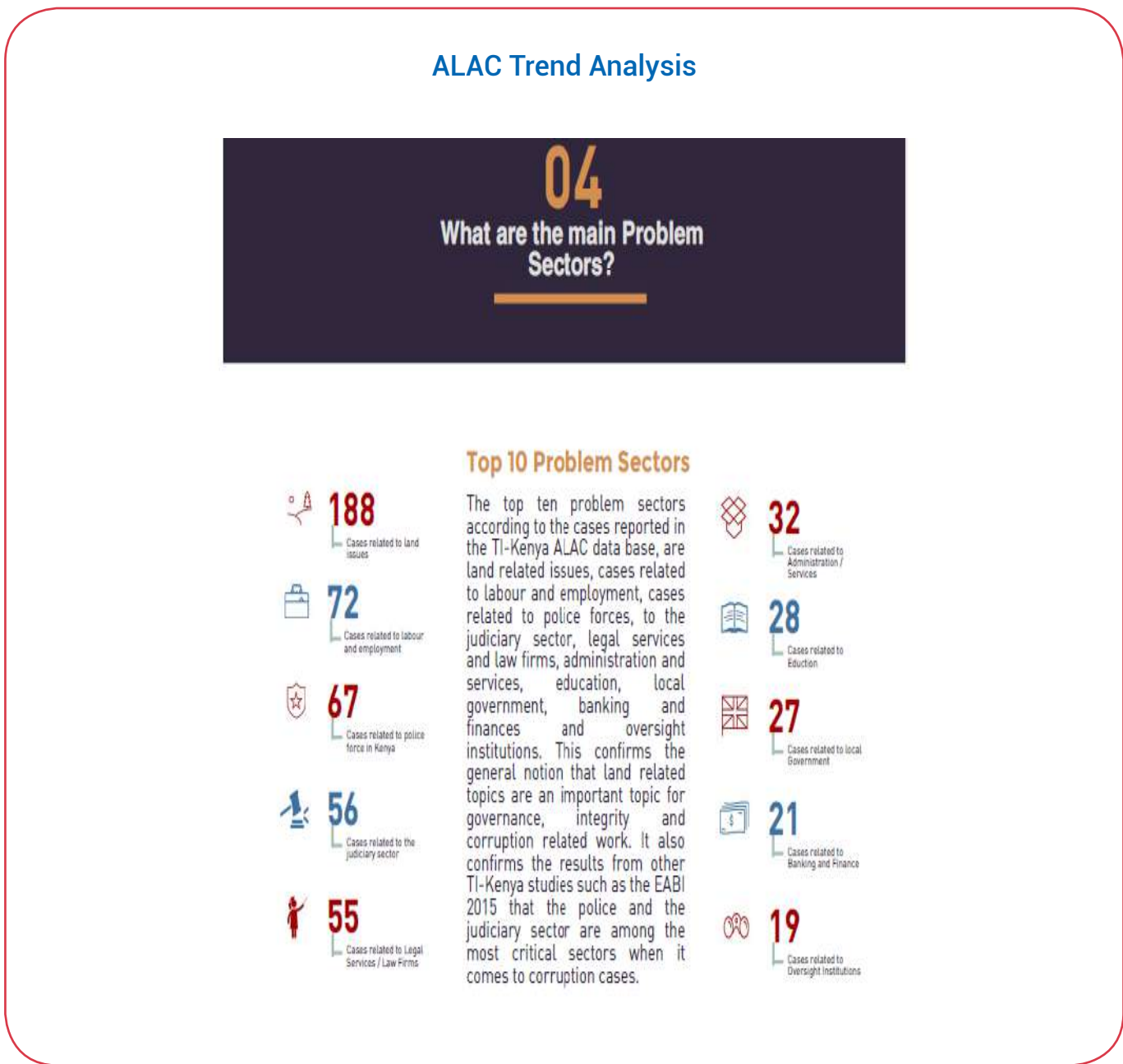
ALAC Trend Analysis

04

What are the main Problem Sectors?

Top 10 Problem Sectors

188 Cases related to land issues

72 Cases related to labour and employment

67 Cases related to police force in Kenya

56 Cases related to the judiciary sector

55 Cases related to Legal Services / Law Firms

The top ten problem sectors according to the cases reported in the TI-Kenya ALAC data base, are land related issues, cases related to labour and employment, cases related to police forces, to the judiciary sector, legal services and law firms, administration and services, education, local government, banking and finances and oversight institutions. This confirms the general notion that land related topics are an important topic for governance, integrity and corruption related work. It also confirms the results from other TI-Kenya studies such as the EABI 2015 that the police and the judiciary sector are among the most critical sectors when it comes to corruption cases.

32 Cases related to Administration / Services

28 Cases related to Eduction

27 Cases related to local Government

21 Cases related to Banking and Finance

19 Cases related to Oversight Institutions

Figure 5: ALAC Trends Analysis on the main problem sectors

TI-Kenya through the ALACs undertakes advocacy meetings with duty bearers for redress of complaints in service delivery. In the year under review, ALAC-Western participated in a meeting with the Siaya Governor in partnership with other CSOs to lobby for the Governor's action on public participation in the budget process and signing of the public participation bill once revised. Siaya Public Participation Bill has since been signed into law and the action is attributed to the pressure that was mounted by the CSOs.

Through the discussions, the Governor Committed to fast-track establishment of Siaya County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) and cascade the structure to the ward levels. The commitment is yet to be realized. A meeting was also held with Busia County Executive and County Assembly to review contentious issues in the Busia County public participation bill. TI-Kenya presented a memorandum to the committee established to see the public participation law through urging need to speed the process and establish accountable structures. The bill has since been enacted into law.

Following the public expenditure tracking survey conducted in Embakasi - Nairobi, two policy papers on emerging accountability issues in the health and education sectors were developed and shared with health and education officials.

Regarding the development of position papers and petitions to duty bearers on emerging corruption issues, ALAC Nairobi, Kisumu and Eldoret collected signatures and submitted a petition to the National Assembly on excess allowances paid to MCAs in the 2014/15 financial year. The petition was heard by National Assembly and then referred to Senate. In June 2016, ALAC drafted a petition to the Kisumu County Assembly on issues noted in the budget estimates for 2016/17. A petition was also filed to query stalled health projects funded by the Constituency Development Fund(CDF) in Trans Nzoia County.

Strengthen Citizen led Accountability Mechanisms at the County Level
TI-Kenya works towards raising awareness among citizens on the role they play in holding their leaders accountable and ensuring that provisions in the Constitution are upheld. Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides that every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to healthcare services and reproductive health care.

The Constitution provides for the right of access to information under Article 35 of the Constitution while Article 10 provides for national values and principles of governance including the participation of the people. TI-Kenya has been implementing the Civilian Oversight Project which aims to impart specific civic action skills to enhance public participation and effective service delivery and management of public resources. The project was implemented by the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers of Nairobi and Eldoret in six counties.

TI-Kenya sought to strengthen social accountability in the health sector in Kiambu, Machakos, Elgeyo Marakwet, Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia counties to improve service delivery. In doing this, a social audit model was used to determine the state of service delivery in the health sector in the target counties. The social audit revealed several factors that hinder effective service delivery. For instance, the sector faces low levels of public participation, low capacity of Health Facility Management Committees, understaffing, delays in the delivery of supplies, inadequate infrastructure, corruption and mismanagement of funds.

The social audit reports were presented for validation to health sector stakeholders in Machakos, Kiambu, Trans Nzoia, Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu counties that included; County Government officials, representatives from the county assembly, civil society and representatives from the health facilities.

Progress review forums were held in Machakos, Kiambu, Trans Nzoia, Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu counties and sought to establish the status of health services following the social audits. In Trans Nzoia, Kiambu and Elgeyo Marakwet, technical committees tasked with monitoring progress in the health sector in line with the recommendations and reporting progress periodically, were set up. Below is a summary of the implementation of the social audit recommendations.

County	Recommendation already implemented	Status/progress
Trans Nzoia	The county government should provide a policy and legislative framework for HFMCs, to provide for qualifications, appointment and roles in the management of the facilities.	A health bill being prepared by the department to provide for the formation of HFMCs. Some members of the technical committee to be seconded to the committee reviewing the Bill.
	Strengthening the capacity of Facility Management Boards/Teams.	MOHs and HFMC officials (Chair, secretary, treasurer and one member) have since undergone training on public participation, access to information, management, and procurement by AMREF.
	There is an urgent need to recruit more health workers (doctors, clinical officers and nurses).	Interviews have already been done for 366 medical practitioners to report by January 2017.
	The county government to investigate the allegations of siphoning of drugs from the health facilities to private clinics owned by staff.	The county government reintroduced file by file system for inpatients which will help in the monitoring of drug dispensing. There is also an IT drug monitoring system being piloted in 2 facilities in the county.
Elgeyo Marakwet	The county government needs to design standardized service charters that are well detailed.	The designing of standardized service charters had already commenced with the assistance of GIZ through CAJ.
	There is an urgent need for the county to recruit more medical practitioners (doctors, clinical officers and nurses) where needed.	The county had developed a Workload Relief Policy that was currently in the County Assembly. The policy provided a system where the county could hire medical practitioners on a 2 year renewable basis to assist in the staff shortage challenge.
	Rather than a general focus on increasing health facilities, counties can reconsider prioritizing some services and investing in them such as maternity services.	The county government introduced the Result Based Financing system for maternal healthcare.
Machakos	Enhance the physical infrastructure of the facility and properly equip the facility with drugs.	The County began facelifts of 29 health centres, hospitals & dispensaries.
	Enhance access to information and enhance the physical infrastructure of the facility.	The County has provided more budget related information on its website.
Uasin Gishu	Increase financial allocations for the sector	The County Government increased allocation for purchase of drugs and pharmaceuticals from Kshs 90M in 2015/16 financial year to Kshs160M in 2016/17 financial year and overall department budget to 40% of the total county budget.
	Prioritize the upgrading of existing facilities rather than constructing new ones.	County has issued a directive halting the construction of new facilities.

Table 3: Summary of the implementation of the social audit recommendations

Strengthened Public Participation in Land Management

TI-Kenya has been implementing the Land and Corruption Project in Africa in Kwale and Nairobi Counties since September 2015. The activities being implemented aim at enhancing transparency and accountability in securing tenure rights for land.

Through the project, TI-Kenya has created networks and engaged on different fronts with various stakeholders within the land sector including the National Land Commission, the Ministry of Lands, county governments, education officials, land practitioners, likeminded civil society organisations and the Judiciary (particularly the Land and Environment Court) within Kwale and Nairobi County.

TI-Kenya designed and conducted a study encompassing a baseline survey; a political analysis; and a corruption risk mapping. The baseline study included detailed baseline data on key project indicators to enable objective measurement of the changes in land governance over the course of the project.

The key findings of the study included the following issues:

- Prevalence in the utilisation of fake documents such as letters of allotments, lease documents, title deed and green cards
- Kenya has had too many land laws, at one stage 76 pieces of legislation and 131 regulations and laws. This made administrative decisions too complex and layered leading to inefficient management arising from bureaucratic practices.
- Grabbing of public and private land
- Regularization of squatter settlements
- Religious institutions promoting land grabbing
- Abuse of political office

ALAC-Nairobi and Mombasa held stakeholders' forums in November 2015 and technical review meetings to come up with shared interventions based on the desk and empirical research to address key issues affecting land management in Nairobi and Kwale counties, and at the national level. The findings of the baseline study have helped to shape TI-Kenya's interventions in the land sector.

Protecting Public Schools' Land

As part of the land and corruption project, TI-Kenya sought to support schools in securing tenure to the land that they currently occupy. From engagements with most of the education stakeholders it was clear that most of the school land was not surveyed and lacked beacons. Lack of finances and bureaucracy on the part of land officers contributed towards the delay in securing title deeds.

TI-Kenya hopes to maximize its efforts with key land stakeholders such as the Ministry of Lands, National Land Commission and civil society organizations through the Shule Yangu Alliance.

TI-Kenya is developing geo referenced maps for 40 public schools in Nairobi and Kwale County to enhance the protection of tenure for public schools within Kenya. The maps will include all relevant geo spatial data as well as details relating to tenure which are crucial in community-level corruption risk assessments for the schools.
The platform will have the capacity to be expanded to include details of many other schools within the country. The maps will be published, commissioned and disseminated in the second quarter of 2016/17.

TI-Kenya conducted a total of 35 school visits in Nairobi and Kwale counties in November and December 2015. The school stakeholders were enlightened on the need to secure tenure for land in their respective institutions to protect their land rights and those of the future generation. ALAC Mombasa and Nairobi held meetings with education stakeholders to discuss the various roles of stakeholders and parties involved in land governance, management and various land governance issues in Kwale and Nairobi Counties; they also mobilized key stakeholders to come up with a shared intervention to address key issues affecting land management in both counties. Engagements with most of the participants revealed the following:

- Most of the school land had not been surveyed and lacked beacons. Out of all the schools visited in Kwale only 2 had ever been surveyed.
- Most of the schools visited occupied either public or community land. 90% of all the schools in Kwale occupied community land while 70% of those in Nairobi occupied public land.
- Most of the disputes with the neighbouring individuals were in relation to boundaries. 17 schools had disputes related to their boundaries.
- Identification of school boundaries was mostly determined by the physical features present on the land such as trees, fences and roads.
- Most of the participants lacked knowledge on the exact acreage of their school plots. The information shared was mostly through approximation. In Kwale only one school could show verifiable information of how much land it owned.
- Most of the participants had scanty information on the relevance of securing tenure for land in public schools.
- Efforts by almost all school authorities to acquire title deeds have been met by significant challenges such as lack of finances or bureaucracy on the part of land officers.
- Most of the participants (teachers and school management boards) had never interacted with their relevant school maps and did not know where to access them.

With this information, TI-Kenya compiled a paper that was presented at the annual Land and Poverty World Bank Conference held in March 2016, and produced a documentary to illustrate challenges faced in securing registration of school land.

TI-Kenya designed and conducted a study encompassing a baseline survey; a political analysis; and a corruption risk mapping as detailed above. The baseline study included an assessment of land related laws and their effectiveness in curbing corruption. This assessment has informed legislative advocacy undertaken by TI-Kenya, and informed submissions made in regard to the Community Land Bill and Land Laws Amendment bill. Technical review meetings were also conducted to review the rapid assessment of land related laws in Kwale and Nairobi counties.
Enhanced Public Understanding of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund - GCF, is a multilateral fund created under Article 11 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC), that provides funding to projects which address climate change and sustainable development by assisting actors at the local, regional, national and international levels with the financing of low-emission and climate resilient projects.

TI-Kenya embarked on the development of a policy brief to explore the fund's governance mechanism, GCF readiness and preparatory support in Kenya, GCF funding to Kenya, policy and legislative regime for the GCF in Kenya, opportunities, policy gaps and challenges. Implementation of the recommendations contained in the policy brief will be pursued to enhance its administration and accountability within the fund in Kenya.

Enhanced knowledge on Climate Finance Governance

TI-Kenya sought to build the capacity of stakeholders in addressing issues on climate finance governance. A training manual on good governance specific to climate finance is under development.

TI-Kenya sought to train the ALACs and coalition partners on anti-corruption strategies for climate finance, therefore 51 partners were trained in Mombasa and Kisumu.

Staff training was conducted on the history of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Forest Degradation and Deforestation), components of REDD+, activities under REDD+ and governance in REDD+. The training has improved TI-Kenya's staff capacity in engaging in advocacy on REDD+ and the broader climate finance governance agenda.

Figure 6: Climate governance teams from Kenya, Mexico and the TI Secretariat.

Enhanced Transparency and Accountability in Public Procurement

TI-Kenya has made various strides towards enhancing transparency and accountability in public procurement through capacity building, legislative advocacy, research, application of technology among other strategies.

In the period under review, Society for International Development (SID), Transparency International-Kenya (TI-Kenya) and the Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network on HIV and AIDs (KELIN) conducted research to establish the accuracy of the Market Price Index in comparison with local and international market prices, and to investigate the potential real causes for its inaccuracies and inconsistencies. The findings of the study were published in a policy brief titled 'Sealing Corruption Loopholes in Kenya's Health Procurement System'. Engagements were held with various stakeholders including the Parliamentary Committee on Health, the Kenya Medical Practitioners, Pharmacists and Dentists Union and the presidential advisor on anti-corruption to push forward the policy recommendations developed. A presentation of the policy brief was also made during a session on public procurement at a national conference on the 'State of Integrity in Kenya', and attended by the PPOA Director General who was compelled to respond to key issues in the brief.

Increased Citizen Participation in Procurement Processes

In line with enhancing transparency and accountability in public procurement, TI-Kenya undertook two projects in health procurement in the period under review. TI-Kenya upgraded the Mobile Drug Tracking System (MDTS), a social accountability tool aimed at facilitating citizen participation in monitoring the procurement and supply of pharmaceuticals in the Kenya. The project focuses on Kwale, Homa Bay and Elgeyo Marakwet. The scale up of the MDTS allows for inter-phasing the system with a web portal to allow stakeholders to gain real time information on available medicines. The portal also allows the gathering of accurate data on the stock levels of identified medicines in target facilities, which is necessary to enhance planning, quantification and forecasting of long-term consumer needs.

The second project in pharmaceutical procurement, the Drug Price Index project, involves the development of a pharmaceutical pricing reference guide to influence a pricing policy for Kenya and enhance predictability in the procurement prices of drugs. This project was undertaken in Elgeyo Marakwet County in the period under review.

The pricing guide targets pharmaceutical suppliers and citizens, to enable them access information regarding drug prices and make informed choices on where to purchase medicines. TI-Kenya has thus developed a web portal and mobile application to enhance access to information on pharmaceutical commodity prices.

TI-Kenya in partnership with the Procurement and Supply Chain Students Association (PSSA) conducted a conference on "Integrity and Professionalism in Procurement and Supply Chain for Competitive Advantage" with facilitators from the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), National Treasury, Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (K.I.S.M) and TI-Kenya. The conference attracted 228 participants from the University of Nairobi, JKUAT, Multimedia University and Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. Topics included the Integrated Financial Management System - IFMIS, the institutional, policy and legal regime of public procurement in Kenya, public participation in public procurement among other topics.

In the reporting period, TI-Kenya reviewed County Audit Reports (2013/2014) and recommendations of Parliament in relation to the Auditor General's Report. Sectorial analysis of the audit reports was conducted under the Parliamentary Initiatives Network where TI-Kenya is a member and analysis report prepared. The 2013/14 Auditor General's reports for five Counties (Both County Assembly and County Executive) were summarised and salient audit queries identified. The reports were used in engaging the Members of the County Assemblies' Public Accounts Committees (PAC) and Public Investment Committees (PIC). Visits to Busia, Kakamega, Siaya, Bungoma and Kisumu were made and interviews with Clerks/ Speakers and Chairs of PIC/PACs conducted to gather the experiences of the assemblies in executing their oversight functions regarding the implementation of the report recommendations.

Strengthening Accountability in the Police Service

In September 2015, TI-Kenya started the implementation of a project titled "Democracy, Governance and Human Rights" which aims to improve access to justice through effective key institutions within the justice sectors that respect human rights and the rule of law. The project's overall objective is to contribute to increased respect for human rights, gender equality and strengthened democratic governance at the national and local levels. TI-Kenya's focus is in the Police and Justice sectors with interventions being implemented in Nairobi and Kisumu Counties.

In the period under review, TI-Kenya held accountability forums with right holders and duty bearers and established project accountability groups in Nairobi and Kisumu Counties for the human rights and democracy project intervention. A total of four accountability forums were held in Nairobi and Kisumu counties.

Mapping of police stations in Kisumu and Nairobi Counties was conducted ahead of a Police Service Satisfaction Survey. A total of 12 police stations, posts and patrol bases were mapped out and 25 others mapped out for a needs analysis versus budgetary allocation study. The Service Satisfaction Survey was conducted among right holders around Kisumu (Town) Police station, Maseno police station, Riat patrol Base, Chemelil Police post, Sondu Miriu police post, Kilimani Police station, Buruburu Police station, Pangani Police station, Ongata Rongai Police station, Kahawa Sukari Police post, Mukuru Kwa Njenga Police post and Eastleigh Patrol Base in Kisumu and Nairobi Counties. A final report was prepared and published.

TI-Kenya also reviewed the Police training curriculum in relation to anti-corruption. The process involved key stakeholders including the National Police Service (NPS), National Police Service Commission (NPSC), the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development, independent commissions, Civil Society Organizations, academic institutions, curriculum developers among. Nine recommendations were made to NPSC and NPS and a sample course outline developed. The report on the review process and proposed course outline was submitted to the National Police Service Training advisor.

Following the service satisfaction survey, TI-Kenya held progress review meetings with stakeholders in Kisumu and Nairobi and media engagements to publicise the survey findings through local radio stations and social media.

In the recommendations, TI-Kenya proposed the setup of toll free lines for information sharing on corruption and other malpractices by the police. A draft MoU between TI-Kenya and Internal Affairs Unit (IAU) was prepared and feedback received from the unit. The MoU was reviewed at a meeting between the Director of Police Reforms, Director of the IAU and TI-Kenya.

TI-Kenya carried out an analysis of police station needs versus budget allocation in 18 police stations in Kisumu and Nairobi for evidence based advocacy. The analysis provides information on the needs of police officers and police stations versus the resources that are allocated to enable them deliver on their mandate. Additionally, it provides an insight into the working conditions of officers and their level of satisfaction with their jobs.

TI-Kenya achieved buy in for the intervention leading to authorization to access targeted police stations, posts and patrol bases after several follow up meetings with the office of Inspector General of Police, Cabinet Secretary and Principal Secretary Ministry of Interior. The survey interviewed a total of 165 Police officers drawn from 34 police facilities (21 in Nairobi County and 13 in Kisumu County). Key informant interviews were conducted with various officers from the Independent Policing Oversight Authority, National Police Service - Internal Affairs Unit, Directorate of Police reforms, the National Police Service Chief Economist and Deputy Finance Officer. A report was prepared and is awaiting submission to the National Police Service before publication.

Validation forums were held for the needs analysis versus budgetary allocation report in Nairobi and Kisumu counties in March 2016. The forums were attended by participants from Nairobi and Kisumu County with participants drawn from the Kenya Police Service, government departments, independent commissions, civil society organizations, Coalitions for Good Governance, individual Human Rights Defenders and representatives from the project accountability team.

Enhancing Youth Engagement in Anti-corruption

The 4th edition of the All Kenyan Moot Court Competitions (AKMCC), 2016 took place in February 2016 at the Kenyatta University School of Law. The competition focused mainly on matters of International law and it is one of the largest annual gatherings that brings together law students in Kenya. The TI-Kenya team participated actively by offering advice to the planning committee on the various processes, financial and technical support, marking of the research papers and sitting as a judge for the final rounds of the Appellate Competition. The competition brought together law students from all over Kenya.

TI-Kenya in partnership with the Procurement and Supply Chain Students Association (PSSA) conducted a conference on "Integrity and Professionalism in Procurement and Supply Chain for Competitive Advantage" with facilitators from the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), National Treasury, Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (K.I.S.M) and TI-Kenya. The conference attracted 228 participants from the University of Nairobi, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Multimedia University and Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. Topics included the Integrated Financial Management System - IFMIS, the institutional, policy and legal regime of public procurement in Kenya, public participation in public procurement among other topics. TI-Kenya also collaborated with the Procurement and Supply Chain Students Association (PSSA) to hold a Contact Talk as part of TI-Kenya's engagement with the youth in the fight against corruption. The forum centered on "Public Participation in Procurement "and targeted participants from the Procurement and Supply Chain Students Association (PSSA) and procurement students of University of Nairobi, Lower Kabete Campus.

Enhancing evidence-based knowledge and capacities of Humanitarian Aid Actors

Roundtable forums which brought together both state and non-state actors operating in Wajir, West Pokot and Turkana counties were held to discuss social audit findings and the challenges highlighted in the social audit report on humanitarian aid projects. Stakeholders then came up with recommendations on how to tackle various issues within county contexts.

High level national advocacy workshops were held in Nairobi in March and September 2016 where policy issues such as bureaucratic processes in accessing the required information and lack of an effective whistle-blowers policy within partner organisations were discussed.

Consolidated social audit reports were shared with stakeholders at county and national levels. The reports are a core part of advocacy with the duty bearers; they highlight some irregularities that the stakeholders have followed up to facilitate redress and improve service delivery.
From the evaluations conducted in Wajir, it was clear that the community appreciates the project because of awareness on rights that the community has embraced. Through this project, community members have held service providers accountable by demanding for better service delivery
.
Progress reports on Uwajibikaji Pamoja, detailing the achievement of programme activities, successes and challenges were generated and shared with partners from the county level and stakeholders at the national level. Programme results, lessons' learnt and human interest stories were documented and produced through video, reports, brochures and web-based materials.

In building the capacity of partners to resolve community complaints, 28 capacity building sessions were conducted during partner coordination meetings reaching 308 participants at county level in Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot, Mandera and Marsabit counties. Partners were sensitised on the best practices in complaints resolution thus strengthening their capacity to address complaints lodged by the public.

Evidence-Based Knowledge to Mitigate Corruption Risks

TI-Kenya has been implementing the CREATE project (Collective Resolution to Enhance Accountability and Transparency in Emergencies) which aims to generate evidence-based knowledge of corruption risks and practical solutions in diverse but complex humanitarian contexts.

Based on country-specific research and comparative analysis of corruption risks in complex emergencies with reduced humanitarian space (such as Afghanistan, Somalia), countries affected by massive inflows of refugees (in this case Lebanon), and countries affected by large-scale public health emergencies (Guinea here), the project is sharing good practice and lessons learned and develop recommendations and principles to enhance the integrity of humanitarian operations through multi-stakeholder engagement at the national, regional and global level. It will also recommend strategies to humanitarian actors to address risks and enhance integrity in challenging environments.

TI-Kenya set out to map and reach out to stakeholders in the four targeted countries. Stakeholders' mapping exercises were conducted and completed for the four case studies. Individual meetings were conducted with key humanitarian agencies working in Afghanistan, Guinea, Lebanon and Somalia during outreach missions and visits between October 2015 and May 2016.

A study in partnership with Columbia University to analyse anti-corruption (AC) policies among at least five international humanitarian agencies was planned in the year. The study was completed but focused on "the implementation of Humanitarian Aid agencies' anti-corruption policies in their operations in Afghanistan, Guinea, Lebanon and Somalia - successes and challenges". The report was finalised in January 2016 and will inform the contextual analysis of the four case studies in the CREATE project.

In sharing experiences and results on collective humanitarian aid accountability mechanisms in other regions and at the global level, TI-Kenya presented results and experiences of the Uwajibikaji Pamoja platform during a meeting organised by the Inter Agency Standing Committee. TI-Kenya also participated in a three-day workshop in Berlin, Germany, to develop a concept to provide displaced populations with a corruption reporting platform.

AN EFFECTIVE LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT
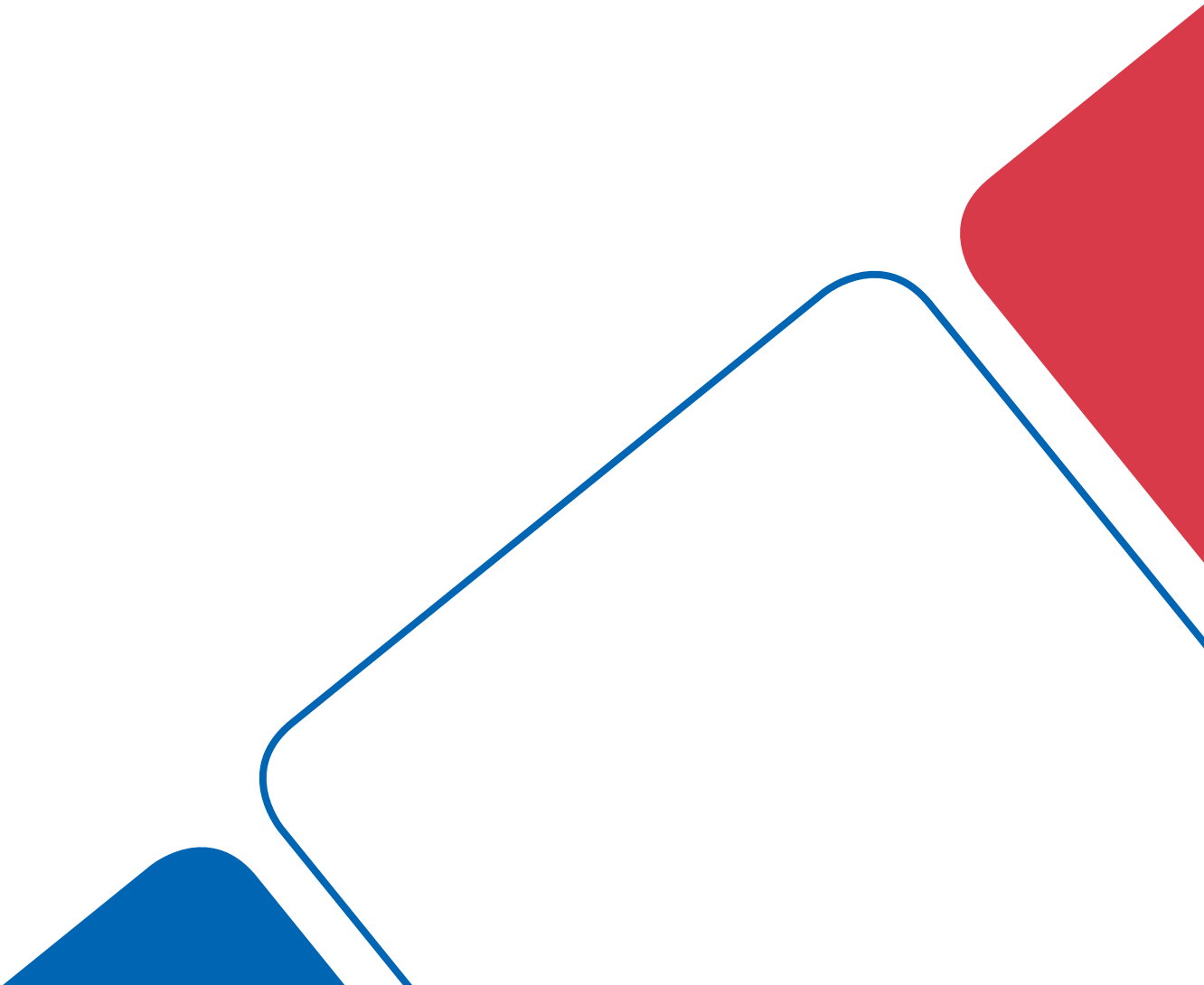
Transparency and Accountability in Governance

TI-Kenya works towards strengthening transparency and accountability in key public oversight institutions through institutional strengthening, policy and legal reforms. The enactment and enforcement of policies and laws that promote integrity, accountability and transparency will largely contribute towards TI-Kenya's vision of a transparent, accountable and corruption-free Kenya.

TI-Kenya continues to advocate for prioritization and enactment of the county public participation and access to information laws. In the period under review, efforts were centered in Kisumu, Siaya and Busia counties. Given the level of TI-Kenya's involvement with the legislative processes, enactment and implementation of the two legislations are at different stages in the three Counties.

In Kisumu where TI-Kenya has had intensive engagements and initiated several discussions and follow-up actions with other stakeholders, both the Public Participation and Access to Information Acts were enacted and gazetted. This was followed by Siaya County where the Public Participation Act was passed and finally in Busia County where the Public Participation Bill was at its final stages at the time of writing this report. The lessons learnt in the three Counties of Kisumu, Siaya and Busia will be applied in advocacy for the laws in other counties in the next implementation period. The Kisumu County Governor appended his signature to the Public Officers Leadership and Integrity Code in May 2016 marking the official ratification of the document which TI-Kenya supported the County in drafting as a follow up to the Local Integrity System (LIS) study conducted in 2013. Ratification was realized after intensive advocacy through the office of the County Secretary.

In the period under review, a draft Local Integrity Systems Survey (LIS) report was validated with key County officials in attendance led by the Busia Deputy Governor and County Assembly Speaker representing both the County Executive and Assembly.

The platform was also used to prepare an Anti-Corruption Plan for the county based on preliminary findings of the LIS report and after a training on anti-corruption strategies done in partnership with EACC for the executive. TI-Kenya is pursuing the launch of the report following its completion. It is noteworthy, that although the report had not been launched at the time of compiling this report, TI-Kenya is already advocating for the uptake of its recommendations. TI-Kenya participated in the regional APNAC board retreat in August 2016 which offered an opportunity for learning exchange among legislators from the APNAC chapters and resulted in the development of strategies to further drive the accountability agenda in Parliament. Individual meetings were conducted with APNAC members and officials throughout the reporting period to discuss Parliament's legislative agenda regarding anti-corruption and various memoranda shared with the members to inform debate on bills in Parliament including the Access to Information Bill which was assented to law in September 2016.

The APNAC–Kenya webpage was continuously updated in the year under review and continues to be available on http://tikenya.org/index.php/the-african-parliamentarians-network-against-corruption-apnac.

TI-Kenya also tracked the anti-corruption agenda in Parliament through a review of Hansard reports on a continuous basis to stay abreast of legislative developments regarding the fight against corruption, and developed a tracking tool to facilitate this process. Issues tracked included debate related to The Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, Bribery Bill, Access to Information Bill, petition on removal of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) Chairman Phillip Kinisu and adoption of Public Investments Committee (PIC) report on the financial mismanagement of Youth Enterprise Development Fund. Monitoring parliamentary debate informed TI-Kenya's advocacy interventions on various issues as detailed in sections of the report below.

Under the legislative drafting sub-programme, TI-Kenya continues to draft and propose amendments to key bills to align them with constitutional principles of good governance, devolution, access to information and public participation. In the period under review, TI-Kenya was involved in the drafting, review and advocacy on the Access to Information Bill, and Leadership and Integrity (Amendment) Bill.

TI-Kenya has been the only civil society organisation engaged in the review of the Omnibus Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill 2016 – a process spearheaded by the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice. The targeted laws in the Omnibus Bill included the Public Officer Ethics Act, Anti-Corruption and Economics Crimes Act, Leadership and Integrity Act, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, Elections Act, The Commission on Administrative of Justice Act, Public Audit Act, Extradition (Contiguous and Foreign Countries), and Mutual Legal Assistance Act. The Whistleblower Protection Bill 2016 was also subjected to a review in the same process.

TI-Kenya then compiled a joint memorandum on the amendments and the Whistleblower Protection Bill 2016 that was submitted to the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, and later presented the amendments in subsequent engagements with the two offices and other government stakeholders.

About advocacy for a whistleblower protection framework for Kenya, TI-Kenya has continued to research, engage and advocate for a whistleblower protection regime with various stakeholders. Advocacy was conducted through technical review and consultative meetings with stakeholders including government agencies, independent commissions and CSOs, and public forums and media advocacy. The key outcome of these engagements and advocacy efforts is that TI-Kenya's legislative proposals were accepted by the Attorney General and were contained among proposals for strengthening the fight against corruption.

TI-Kenya was also engaged in Advocacy for drafting and adoption of regulations for the Elections Campaign Finance Act, and was involved in validation of the regulations developed by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). The regulations were submitted to Parliament for gazettement. TI-Kenya also reviewed and engaged in advocacy to strengthen provisions on transparency, accountability, access to information, public participation in the Health Bill, Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Bill and County Assemblies Services Bill. The Public Service (Values and Principles) Bill, 2014 was enacted into law in 2015, and TI-Kenya is currently reviewing the law to identify the gains and gaps that should be addressed in consequent advocacy efforts.

TI-Kenya also targeted legislative review, advocacy and lobbying for environmental energy, forest, climate change and extractives bills and policies. During the reporting period, the Climate Change Act 2016 was passed by Parliament after a mediation committee was formed to iron out contentious issues that caused divisions between the National Assembly and the Senate. The bill was passed and now Kenya has its first ever climate change legislation. The Act has provisions for transparency and accountability particularly in the management of climate finance. It also covers aspects of participation. TI-Kenya is reviewing the absorption of its recommendations in detail.

TI-Kenya reviewed the Energy Bill and submitted a memorandum with recommended amendments to Parliament. Also reviewed were the Forest Conservation and Management Bill and the Forest Management and Conservation Bill 2015 with a memorandum submitted to the Senate.

To strengthen the organisation's monitoring of proposals made to various Bills and legislations, TI-Kenya developed a bill tracker, a key tool in recording the uptake of legislative proposals.

Strengthened Ethics and Integrity in County Governments

TI-Kenya works to increase knowledge on the management of ethics and integrity among state and public officers through capacity building and technical support. This was done through trainings on anti-corruption strategies conducted in partnership with EACC targeting members of the Busia County Executive and Assembly in March 2016. TI-Kenya has reached out to various counties with proposals for anti-corruption training, and these opportunities will continue to be explored.

Policy Influence at Regional and International Levels

In the reporting period, TI-Kenya participated in in international discussions on climate change, climate finance, anti-corruption and governance. They include the Conference of Parties - COP 21 in Paris France, Africities Conference in South Africa and the Dhaka Integrity Talk on Adaptation Finance and participated in a CSO capacity workshop in Accra, Ghana, where TI-Kenya facilitated a session on climate governance in Africa and tracking climate finance; 2015 International Anti-Corruption Conference and TI Annual Members Meeting in Malaysia; Land and Poverty World Bank Conference in Washington DC where TI-Kenya presented a paper on 'Securing Tenure For Land Belonging To Public Schools'; UK Land Summit in London; UK Prime Minister's Anti-Corruption Summit in London; TI Chapters Regional Meeting in Nigeria; Social Accountability workshop in Berlin; the World Humanitarian Summit in Turkey; The Global Thematic Networks and Initiatives meeting in London in 2015 and Berlin in 2016; 14th Dubai International Humanitarian Aid and Development Conference; UNODC Workshop on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and its review mechanism in Vienna; Open Government Partnership (OGP) meeting in Cape Town, South Africa; and the Making All Voices Count learning session and inspiration event in Philippines; workshop on displaced populations in Berlin. The engagements served to raise the profile of the organisation and ongoing interventions.

Engagement of CSOs and Government on Extractives

An awareness tool on the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) process was developed for further review before dissemination and training of CSOs, government agencies and other stakeholders.

TI-Kenya facilitated a session on how existing legislation could be used to improve transparency and accountability in the extractives sector during a workshop on promoting transparency and accountability in the extractives in Taita Taveta County targeting CSO and community leaders. TI-Kenya raised understanding on the constitutional principles for the management of natural resources which heavily emphasize transparency and accountability. The EITI was highlighted as the international standard that could be used to enhance transparency and accountability in the extractives sector. However, Kenya is yet to become a signatory. This was highlighted as one of the advocacy points which can be taken up for further action. The participants were also taken through a mapping process to identify the most common corrupt practices in extractives, the perpetrators, any actors that were working on addressing the issues as well as any gaps that the civil society could seek to plug.

Improved Policy and Accountability Frameworks in Kenya and the Global Level

Uwajibikaji Pamoja partner coordination meetings were held in Turkana, West Pokot and Wajir Counties to discuss field outreach plans, complaints management and trends, and advocacy plans with county governments and humanitarian agencies.

Three visits were also made to advocate for complaints resolution. 2 outreach visits were made in Wajir and Turkana to advocate for the adoption of the Uwajibikaji Pamoja initiative by the county governments and hosting of the conveners for better coordination of the platform and sustainability. The Wajir County Secretary facilitated a presentation by TI-Kenya to the county executives to foster buy-in for the Uwajibikaji Pamoja initiative. The County Executive Committee members (CECs) were keen on understanding the cost of running the initiative given its role in enhancing public participation - a key constitutional requirement in county governance.

In line with developing joint strategies and funding proposals to ensure the continuity of the Uwajibikaji Pamoja initiative in the three target counties, joint concept notes with ACF and ACTED were drawn. A concept note and budget was drafted for the NDMA grant. More engagements with donors are scheduled for the year 2016/2017.

An assessment aimed at informing the operationalisation of accountability in services' provision and identifying appropriate policies and structures at county level to sustain Uwajibikaji Pamojain Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot is planned to begin in the first quarter of 2016/17.

In the reporting period, TI-Kenya continued to seek opportunities to scale up the Uwajibikaji Pamoja initiative. Scale up was secured for Marsabit and Mandera with planning and initiation meetings held in the counties with the stakeholders. Launches of the initiatives in the two counties will be conducted in the first quarter of 2016/2017.

TI-Kenya continues to utilise coordination forums to advocate for better policies and accountability mechanisms. In the reporting period, TI-Kenya's Humanitarian Aid Integrity Network coordinator co-chaired the Q&A Inter Agency Working Group (IAWG) and the forum has been used to promote and disseminate the humanitarian aid integrity interventions. TI-Kenya made presentations at Oxfam and Deloitte's INGO Anti- Fraud and Corruption conference 2016 and attended the 14th Dubai International Humanitarian Aid and Development Conference and Exhibition where advocacy for better policies and accountability mechanisms was conducted.

Outreach to line ministries at the county level was conducted, particularly to get buy in for the Uwajibikaji Pamoja initiative and influence improved policies and legislation for accountability in humanitarian aid. Outreach at the national level will be enhanced in 2016/17 after an assessment to identify appropriate policies and structures to sustain Uwajibikaji Pamoja in Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot is completed.

Figure 7: A TI-Kenya staff meeting with social auditors in Lolupe, Turkana County

Enhancing Accountability in Humanitarian Operations

TI-Kenya worked towards improved innovative solutions aimed at enhancing policies and accountability frameworks in humanitarian operations in Afghanistan, Somalia, Lebanon and Guinea and at the global level.

The global advisory group was established in February 2016 to support four case studies under the Collective Resolution for Enhanced Accountability and Transparency in Emergencies (CREATE) project. It comprises 11 members including donor agencies (DFID and ECHO), humanitarian aid networks (START, IASC, the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP), Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) Alliance, InterAction), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and research institutes, Academia, Humanitarian Practice Network(HPN) and Portsmouth University).

The outreach missions resulted in the mapping of humanitarian actors and allowed TI-Kenya to present the objectives of the case studies and the CREATE project as well as get commitment from key stakeholders to attend and participate in the national stakeholders group advising the case studies.

TI-Kenya participated in a panel discussion at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016 and the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Network planning workshop with TI Chapters in East Asia, Middle East and Africa. A collective concept for future regional events was drafted with DanChurchAid (DCA) and Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) Alliance. This will include regional meetings in Nepal, Nairobi, Dakar and Amman between December 2016 and May 2017.

To raise the profile of TI-Kenya's humanitarian aid interventions and agenda for increased accountability, participation was sought in several regional and global humanitarian conferences. TI-Kenya's Humanitarian Aid Integrity Network Coordinator addressed the Humanitarian Congress in Berlin in October 2015 and the Deloitte annual conference in January 2016; and attended the DIHAD conference in Dubai in March 2016 with the Executive Director addressing a session of the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016.

TI-Kenya, under the CREATE project has developed strategic partnerships with humanitarian aid sector-based networks such as the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action - ALNAP, Inter Agency Standing Committee - IASC and the Core Humanitarian Standards - CHS Alliance.

An article on humanitarian aid integrity was published in the Humanitarian Accountability Report 2015. A policy paper on how curbing corruption can save lives was finalised and disseminated in 2016.The first two editions of the CREATE newsletter were developed and disseminated to stakeholders in Afghanistan, Guinea, Lebanon, Somalia, Kenya and at the global level in June and October 2016.

IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR INFORMATION SHARING AND LEARNING
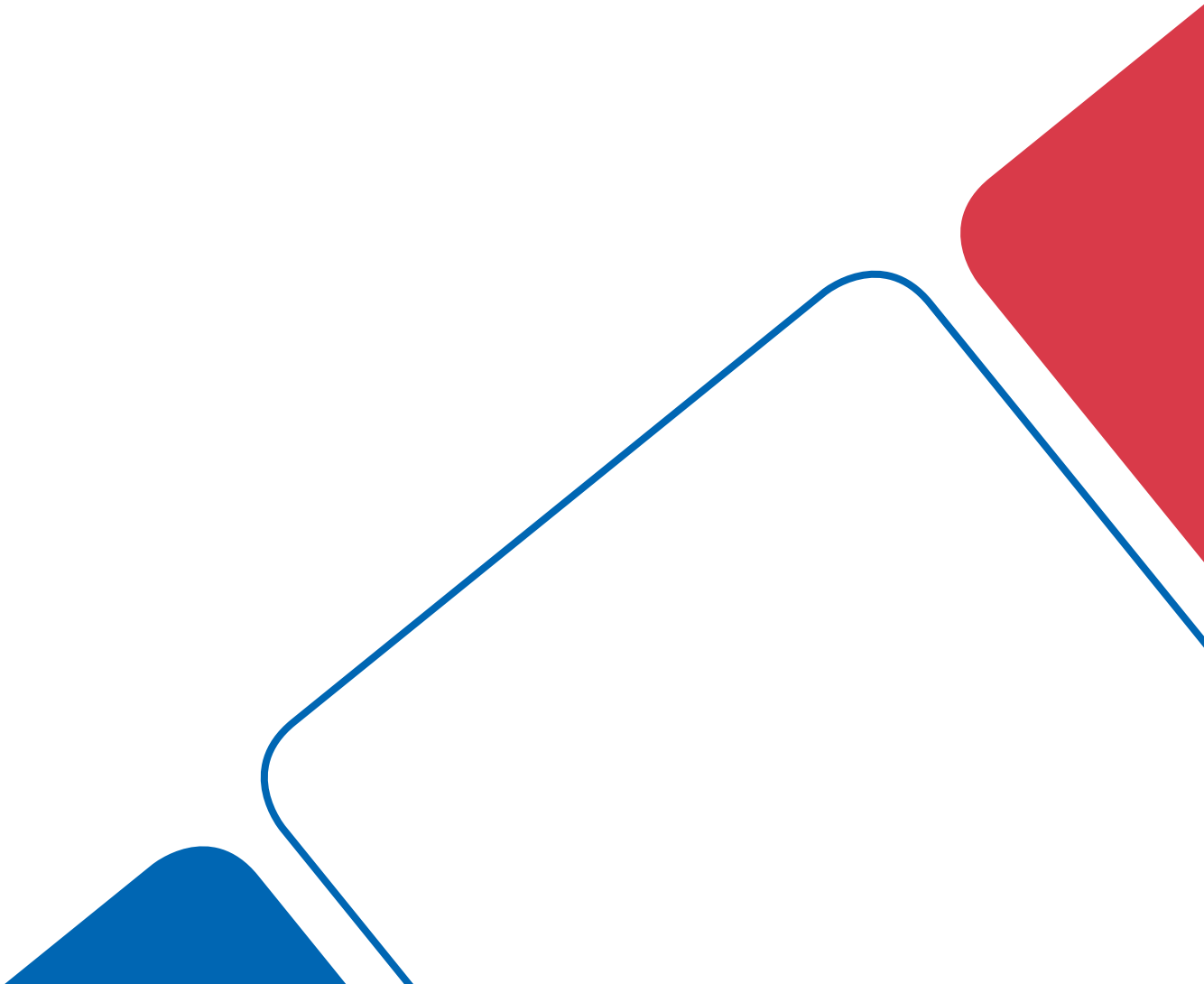
Knowledge Management

TI-Kenya seeks to utilise technology and improve documentation practices to capture, store, retrieve, use, re-use, and share knowledge within the organisation and externally. In the period under review, TI-Kenya sought to strengthen the knowledge management function for improved documentation, information sharing and learning.

Needs assessment for knowledge management was conducted, and report shared with TI-Kenya staff and dissemination sessions held to discuss findings and recommendations. A knowledge management strategy was developed and was under review at the close of the reporting period.

IT Solutions in Place

Office 365 was introduced with different apps for use to enhance organizational communication and documentation. An automated server backup was created for some of the staff. A fundraising concept on a project management web portal/system was developed.

Members of staff were trained on knowledge management tools, their roles and responsibilities during a learning event, the annual retreat and on one on one basis for new staff.
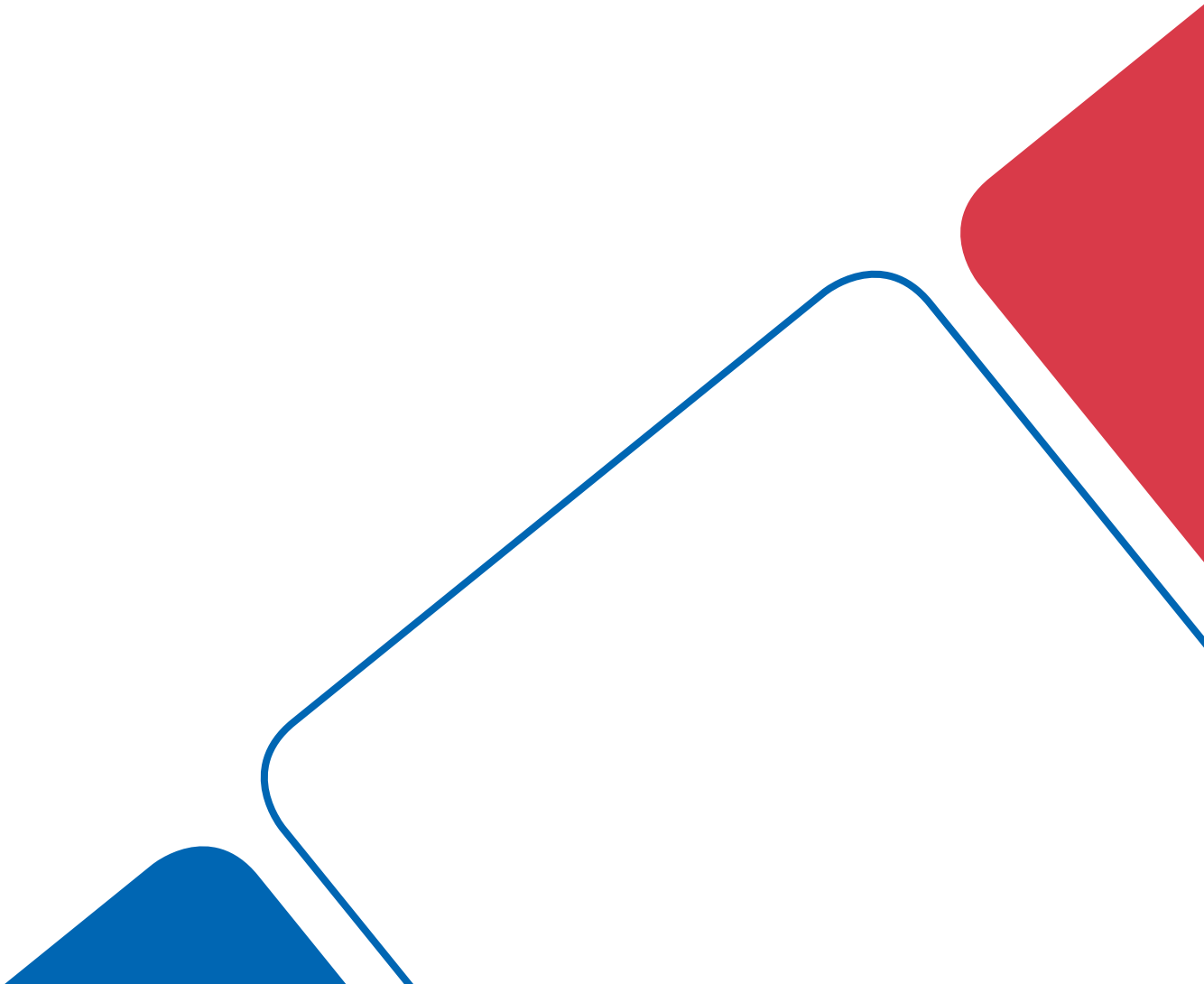
Human Interest Stories from the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme were collected and used in HAIP reports. HAIP was supported in an action research activity on best practices on complaints referral mechanisms and in developing a mini communication strategy, and development of a document management structure. The governance and policy programme and ALACs were supported in developing IEC materials for climate finance governance, civilian oversight and IPCRM.

The TI-Kenya website was also updated on a regular basis. HAIP and IPCRM are being supported especially in the development of the e-complaint/feedback systems through improvement of case documentation, and trainings on case collection to social auditors and partners.

Support was provided to *Uwajibikaji Pamoja* in documentation of cases and learning from experiences provided.

A Knowledge Management Introduction workshop facilitated at the National Land Commission leading to strengthened partnership for the land and corruption project between the commission and TI-Kenya. The department also facilitated knowledge sharing on various corruption initiatives between TI-Kenya and visiting TI Rwanda and GIZ Rwanda representatives; and supported national and county level learning and dissemination forums conducted by the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme to showcase the social accountability and Uwajibikaji Pamoja initiatives.

STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE IN TARGETED INSTITUTIONS GUIDED BY EVIDENCE BASED RESEARCH

Research

TI-Kenya's research programme produces research tools and publications that enhance understanding of the extent and nature of corruption, providing data for evidence-based advocacy interventions. Some of the publications produced in the year include The East African Bribery Index (EABI) Trends Analysis for 2010 to 2014.

East Africa Bribery Index (EABI)

The East Africa Bribery Index is an annual survey that records citizens' bribery experiences while seeking government services in the preceding 12 months. The survey focuses on nine key services; Police, Judiciary, medical and health, Land services, tax services, education, local government, utilities and registry and licensing services. It is conducted in five East African Countries (Kenya , Uganda , Tanzania , Rwanda and Burundi).

The survey seeks to establish 5 key indicators with regards to bribery which include the following;

1.   Likelihood of encountering bribery from an institution
2.   Prevalence of bribery in an institution
3.   Average size of bribe paid in an institution
4.   Share of bribery of an institution, and
5.   Impact of bribery of an institution

The East African Bribery Index EABI Trends Analysis for 2010-2014 was conducted in the year under review and launched in Kampala, Uganda and Nairobi, Kenya in 2015.

Corruption Mapping for the Judiciary

In 2016, TI-Kenya was contracted by the Judiciary to conduct corruption mapping and develop a Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy/Plan for the Judiciary through interviewing Judiciary staff and stakeholders to establish areas of corruption and unethical practices in the Judiciary. TI-Kenya was required to develop a Governance and Anti-Corruption (GAC) strategy for reducing, detecting and preventing corruption and unethical practices in the entire Judiciary and the justice chain system institutions.

ENHANCED PUBLIC PRESENCE AND PROFILE OF TI-KENYA
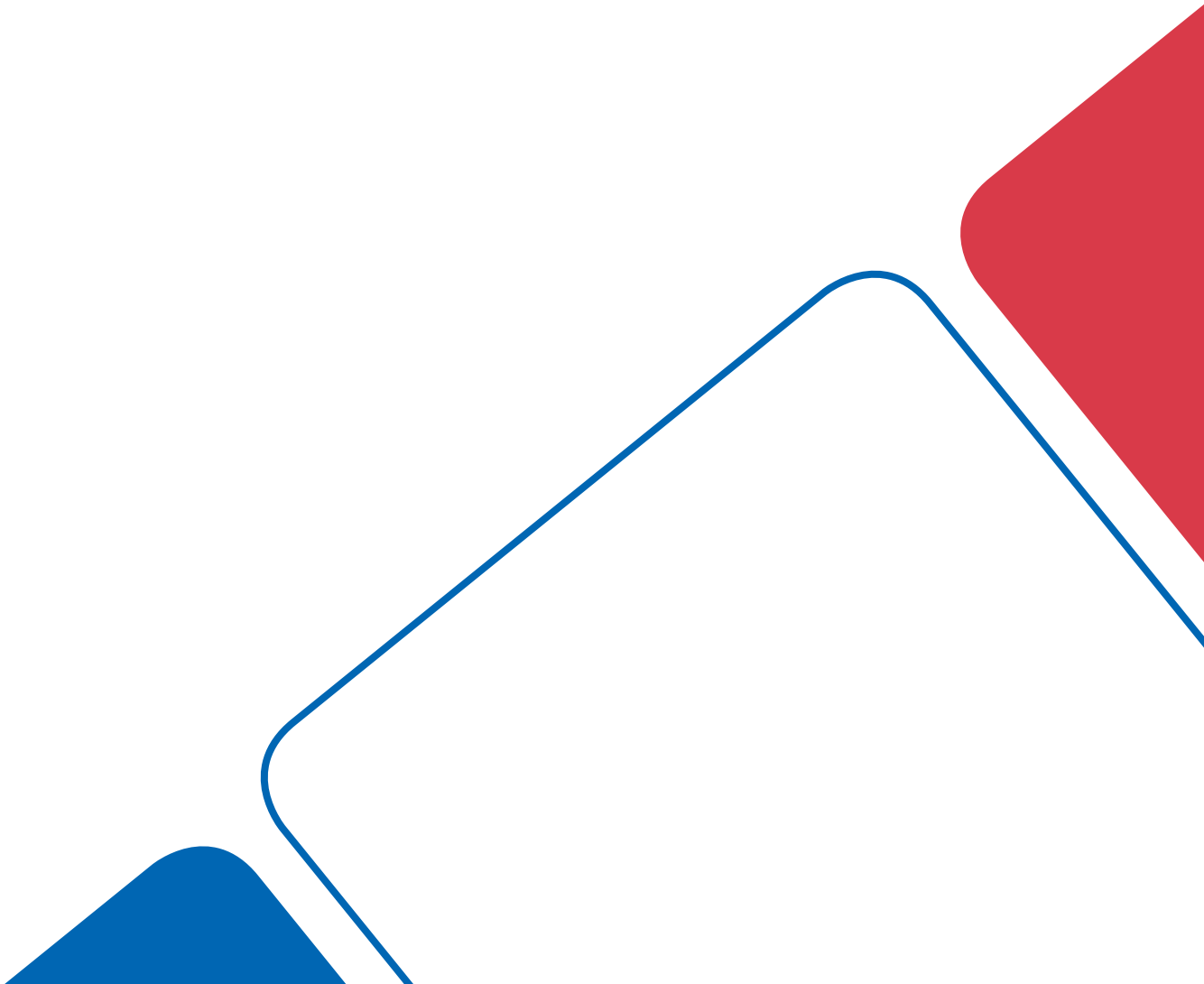
Communications

Communication continues to play an important role to ensure TI-Kenya's public presence is enhanced. TI- Kenya worked closely with the media to ensure that its activities and materials reach out to the public. This involved report launches, public engagement forums, and publication of articles. Social media sites were also used to reach stakeholders and the public.

Other than that, TI-Kenya entered a formal partnership with Deutsche Welle Akadamie, the Kenya Correspondents' Association, Article 19 and the Constitution and Reform Education Consortium to launch a web portal to provide information on governance issues to journalists dubbed the Reporting on Good Governance in Kenya (RoGGKenya). Through the Action for Transparency project, TI-Kenya is working with the Fojo Media Institute and Pawa Initiatives to roll out training and mentorship of journalists regarding corruption reporting.

TI-Kenya's Public Presence and Profile Improved

TI-Kenya's Facebook page grew to 8,478 likes up from 7,683 registered users (likes) in the previous year, while the witter page grew to 6,221 followers from 1,650. TI-Kenya's tweets in the reporting period have received 3572K impressions, while the TI-Kenya Instagram page has over 320 followers. Campaigns on Twitter conducted included #KataaHiyo to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day in 2015, #WhistleblowerKE, #RudishaMaliYangu for the petition demanding the recovery of excess allowances paid to Members of the County Assembly; TI-Kenya also moderated and engaged in tweet chats on the role of anti-graft oversight institutions, action on the auditor general's reports, youth and devolution among others.

6221 Followers on Twitter up from 1650

357200 Impressions on Twitter

8478 Followers on Facebook up from 7683 likes

320 Followers on Instragram

Figure 6: TI-Kenya's social media statistics

The EABI Trends Analysis was published and launched in December 2015. Dissemination of the report was conducted with 800 full reports published and disseminated. The regional and national launch events in Uganda and Kenya respectively, were attended and covered by all the major news outlets. Approximate media reach of the launch was 10 million consumers of the various media channels. The EABI Trends Analysis webpage was viewed 3,040 times (1,565 downloads of the full report; 1,267 downloads of the infographic). Additionally, EABI Trends Analysis related posts on Facebook have been viewed 2,116 times while on Twitter, they appeared 6,045 times on users' timelines.

The Corruption Perceptions Index 2015 was launched in January 2016. TI-Kenya held a media launch and press briefing that was widely covered in the media, with additional requests for media interviews recorded. The findings were also disseminated on social media and though the website. Approximate media reach of the launch was 7 million consumers of the various media channels.

The County Governance Status Research - CGSR, covering 47 counties was launched in December 2016.

Six editions of the Adili newsletter were published on sport governance, land and corruption, humanitarian aid, access to information, devolution, EABI and Civilian oversight. Materials published in the six editions were published on TI-Kenya's blog and were sent out as e-newsletters to over 1,000 subscribers on TI-Kenya's mailing list. 6,000 Adili hard copies and 1,003 PDF copies were produced.

Daily media monitoring was conducted by the Communications Department with articles on corruption shared to facilitate further research and response on emerging issues by TI-Kenya's Rapid Response Team. A monthly environmental scan was conducted by the Rapid Response Team and presented to staff in the form of briefings during the monthly staff meetings. TI-Kenya also tracked the coverage of the organisation in the media, with radio and TV broadcasts and mentions totaling 103 for the year and print mentions totaling 32 for the year.

Opinion articles were written and published on various issues including health procurement, sport governance, list of shame, access to information, conflict of interest touching on the conduct of the EACC Chairman, the role of citizens in fighting corruption, and the need for cultural change to help fight corruption.
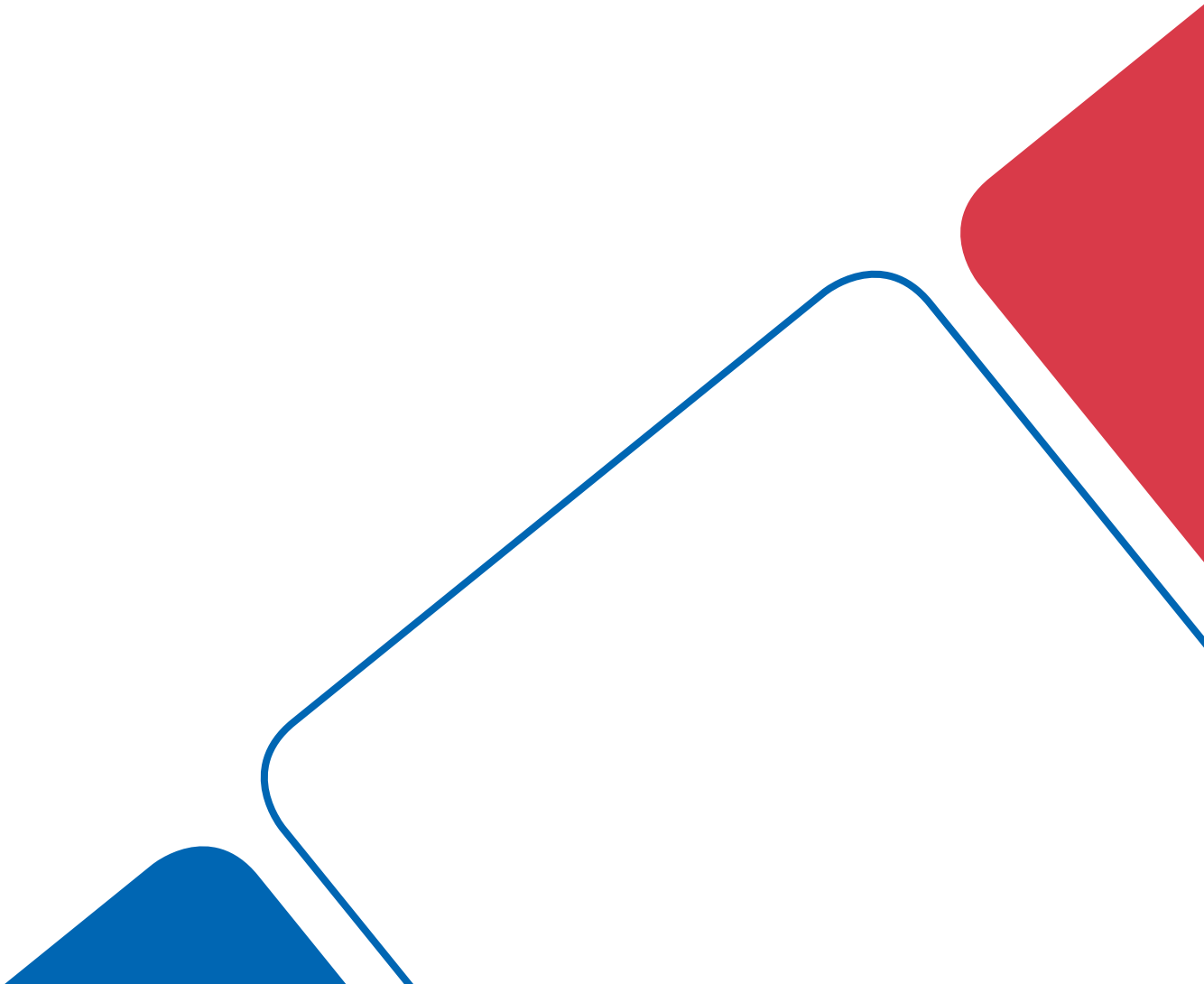
Over 70 media interviews conducted for TV and radio programmes on various issues touching on governance on TV and radio. Several opportunities were acquired at no cost during the period – on K24 TV, KBC TV and Radio, Ebru TV, KTN, NTV, Radio Maisha, Upendo Radio, Radio Amani, Radio Waumini, Milele FM, Citizen TV, Radio Sahara, Radio Namlolwe, Bibilia Husema, Baraka FM, Radio Kaya, Radio Mambo among others. The ALACs also engaged media at the county level with ALAC Mombasa having a weekly broadcast between October 2015 and May 2016, and ALAC Western having 14 radio programmes broadcast.

TI-Kenya branded promotional materials: desk Calendars, notebooks, holiday greeting cards were produced in the year including 200 copies of the TI-Kenya annual report.

IEC materials on civilian oversight, elections, ALAC, humanitarian aid, land and corruption, climate governance and the Action for Transparency project were produced and disseminated.

Six videos on TI-Kenya projects were produced – two highlighting the impact of corruption in Kenya, one on TI-Kenya programmes/interventions, one on the Action for Transparency project and two on land and corruption.

ENHANCING MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

Monitoring and Evaluation

The nexus between a robust monitoring and evaluation system and organizational and individual capacities is clear. These are complementary and are all equally important in ensuring improved performance and demonstrable results by supporting substantive accountability, prompting corrective action, ensuring informed decision making, prompting risk management and enhancing organizational and individual learning.

To ensure effective delivery of programme outcomes, various monitoring activities were conducted including support to ALAC staff on the use of different monitoring and evaluation tools. To track general progress and improve the culture of organizational and individual learning, monitoring visits targeting different projects were conducted. Visits to social accountability project areas in Wajir, West Pokot and Turkana were also made. These visits not only help in tracking progress, but also in assessing how the different projects are contributing to the achievement of TI-Kenya's mission and vision.

In Embakasi Sub County, a baseline survey was conducted for the Action for Transparency project with the aim of gathering initial data against which evaluations will be conducted, and informing the design and implementation of the project.

In the period under review, the end of project evaluation for the "Improving Governance in the Education Sector" was conducted. The evaluation sought to assess progress against set targets, understand the impact of the project on the different stakeholders involved, and review key project strategies for increasing collaboration with the government, civil society organizations and schools. The evaluation also established the different gender dimensions of the project, and helped in capturing best practices and harnessing lessons learnt for future programming.

The annual evaluation for the Integrated Public Complaints Referral Mechanism was conducted to among others assess the project progress against specific performance indicators. The evaluation also looked at the challenges faced by the project and advised implementation in the next phase.

Other monitoring and evaluation activities conducted during this period included the bi-annual review for the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Program, whose feedback was instrumental in moving forward the project. Learning evaluations were conducted for the Mobile Drug Tracking System in which it was established that applying computer technology in the management of health facilities reduces cost of medication, improves storage of drugs and averts duplication of records (redundancy) among other benefits. The information from this exercise has been used to advance arguments and foster buy in for the system in targeted counties.

In efforts to institutionalize and mainstream monitoring and evaluation in daily programming, mentorship and learning sessions were conducted to staff on the use of different tools such as the programme management plans. Other reporting tools were developed to support public expenditure tracking for the education governance project, social accountability project and Integrated Public Complaints Referral Mechanism tools. To improve access to timely project information, a concept note for a web portal for project management, monitoring and evaluation was developed for fundraising. Open source tools were also reviewed to explore suitable systems for project management, monitoring and evaluation.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Working with partners increases the success rate and sustainability of interventions, and multiplies impact. In addition, fostering good relationships with relevant stakeholders and working in partnerships guarantees buy in for TI-Kenya projects.

- Applying participatory methodologies in programme implementation has proven successful and more efficient in ensuring that projects are impactful due to the diverse views, capacities and buy-in by different stakeholders.

- Specific strategies to reach out to more women with anti-corruption information is key through the organisation of exclusive forums focusing on women, religious forums or mobilising through coalition partners working with women.

Challenges

- The bureaucratic processes involved in engaging some government departments slowed down the implementation of some projects.

- There have been constructive engagements with the county governments overall but these have experienced some challenges due to political factors leading to delays in the implementation of planned project activities in some counties.

- Some project timelines were considerably short for effective delivery of objectives and measurement of impact considering the projects were aimed at instituting reforms and changing behaviour; these are gradual processes requiring adequate time and monitoring.

Way Foward

- TI-Kenya will continue to reach out to government agencies and other relevant entities through partnerships to facilitate smooth and timely implementation of interventions.

- In implementation of its projects, TI-Kenya will reach out to political players as they play an important role in the successes of projects initiated to benefit communities.

# FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2016
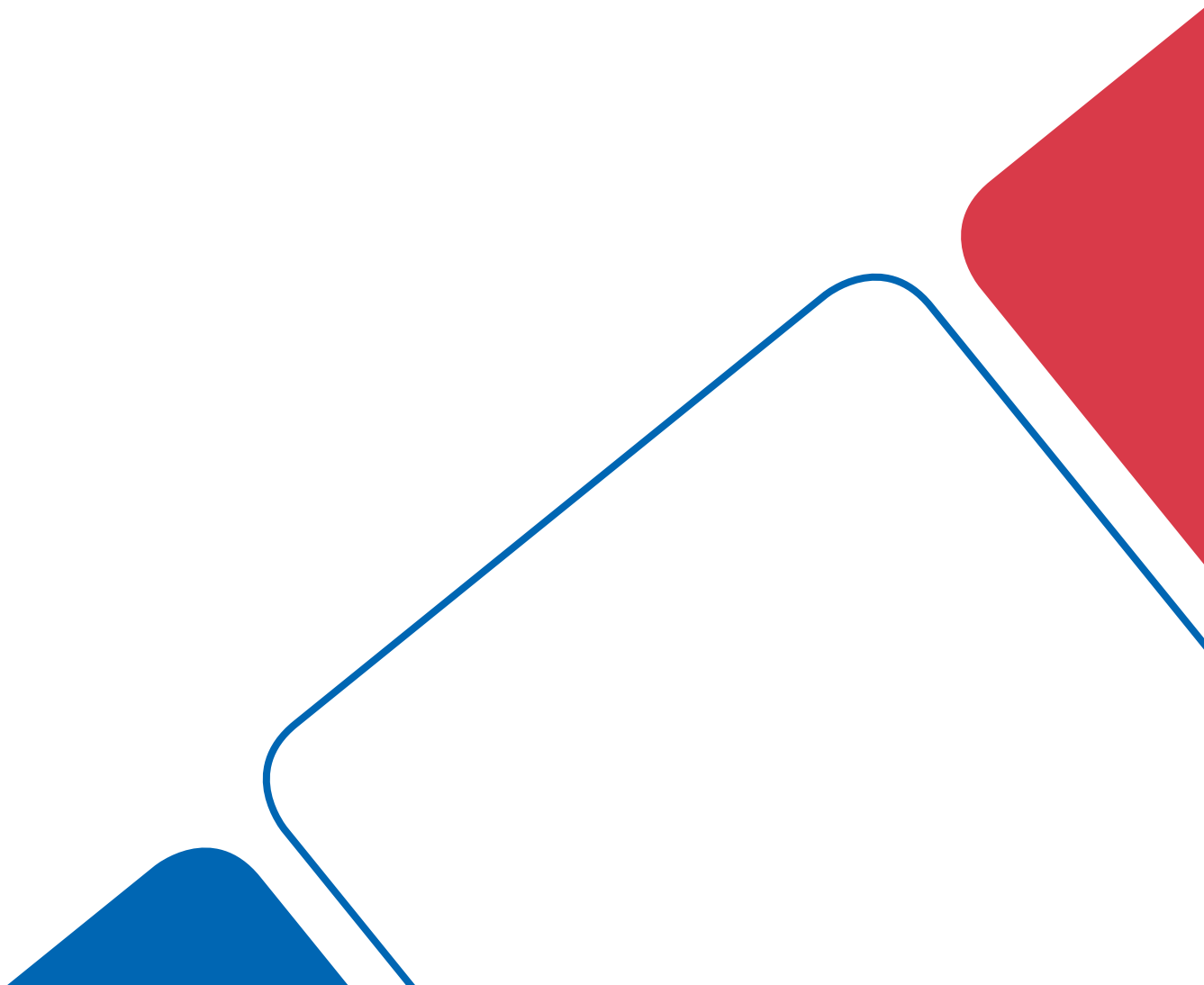
Our Donors

Donor Partner	Amount
African Development Bank (ADB)	1,017,389
AMKENI -15	1,000,000
DAI/Adam Smith International	7,833,459
Diakonia SIDA	17,369,892
Embassy of Finland	7,318,791
Fojo Media Institute II	4,533,198
GIZ – Civilian Oversight	6,538,051
HIVOS	6,933,317
LANINA VI	11,592,494
Making All Voices Count (MAVC)-16	896,282
National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)	8,964,295
Open Society	2,000,000
Others	1,021,500
Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands	46,039,448
TI -Secretariat	22,033,239
URAIA	1,532,350
World Bank –A KEE210	3,021,652
Total funds	**149,645,356**

Who Funded Us?
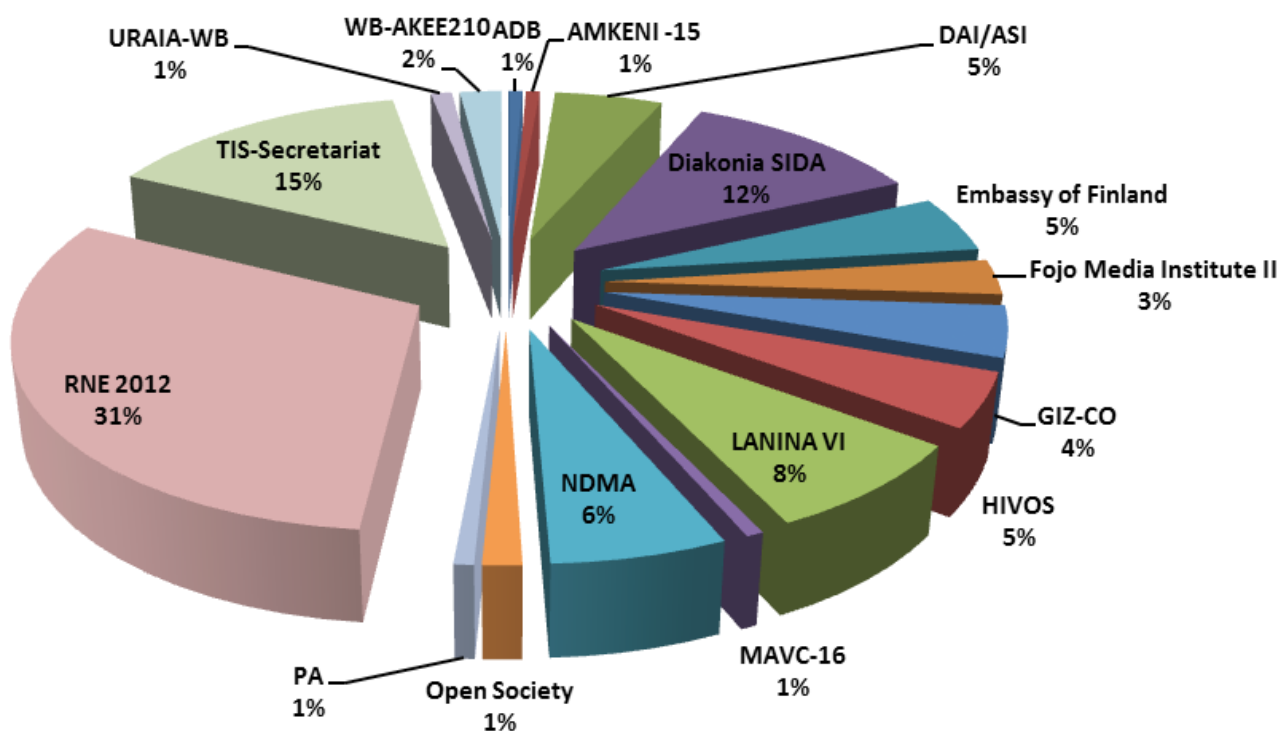
How the funds were applied (Kshs)

Five years' trend on our total assets
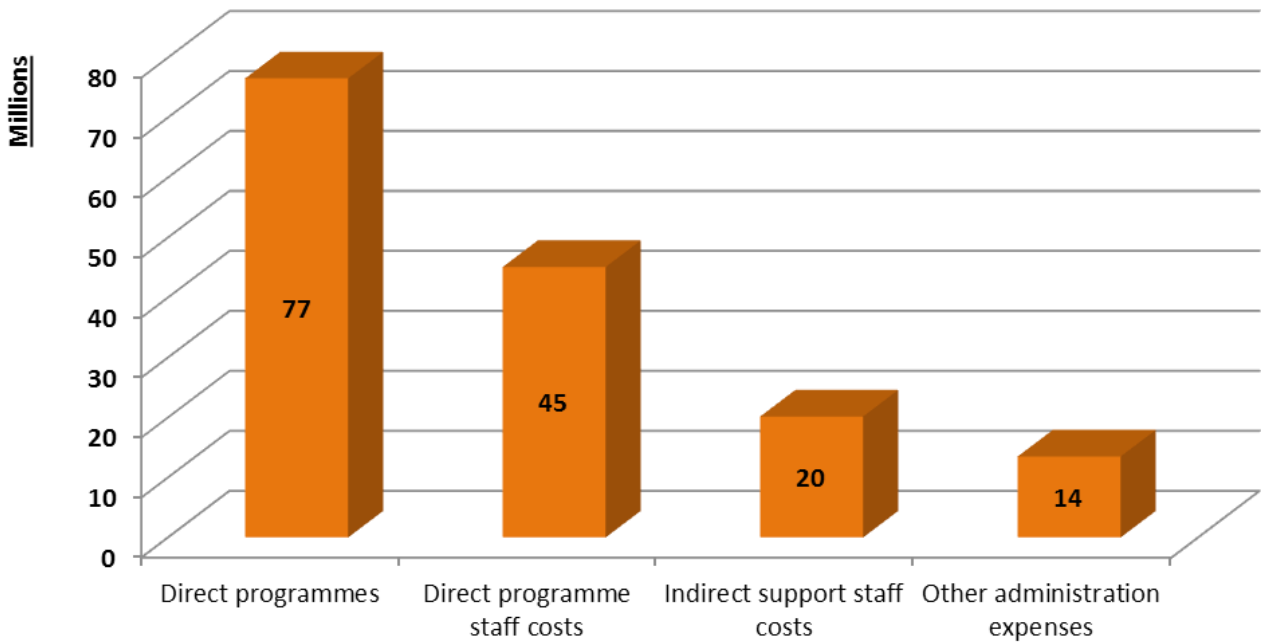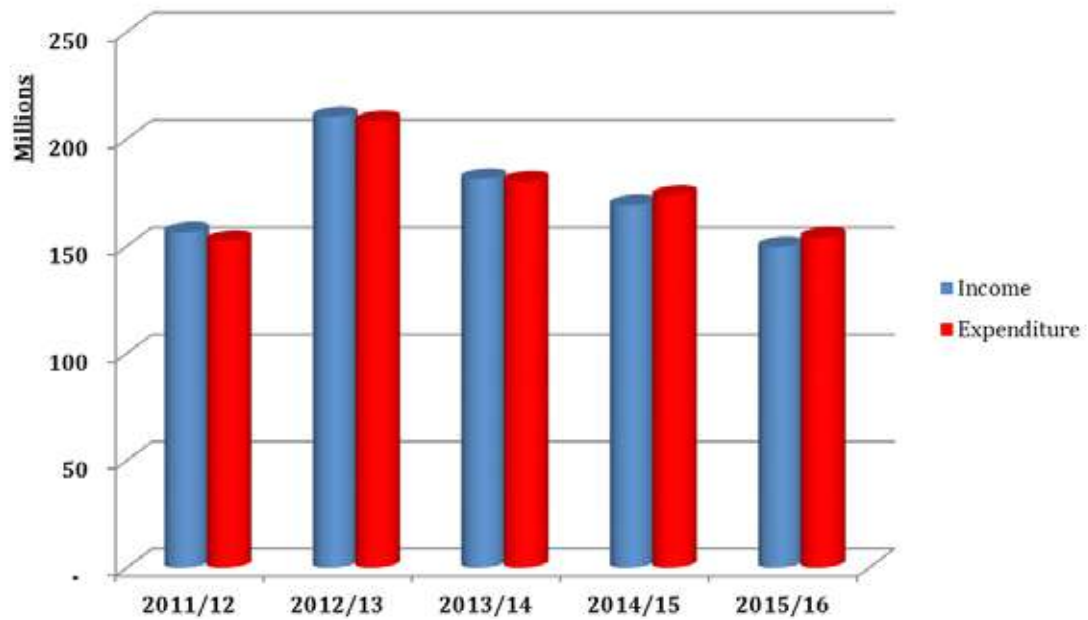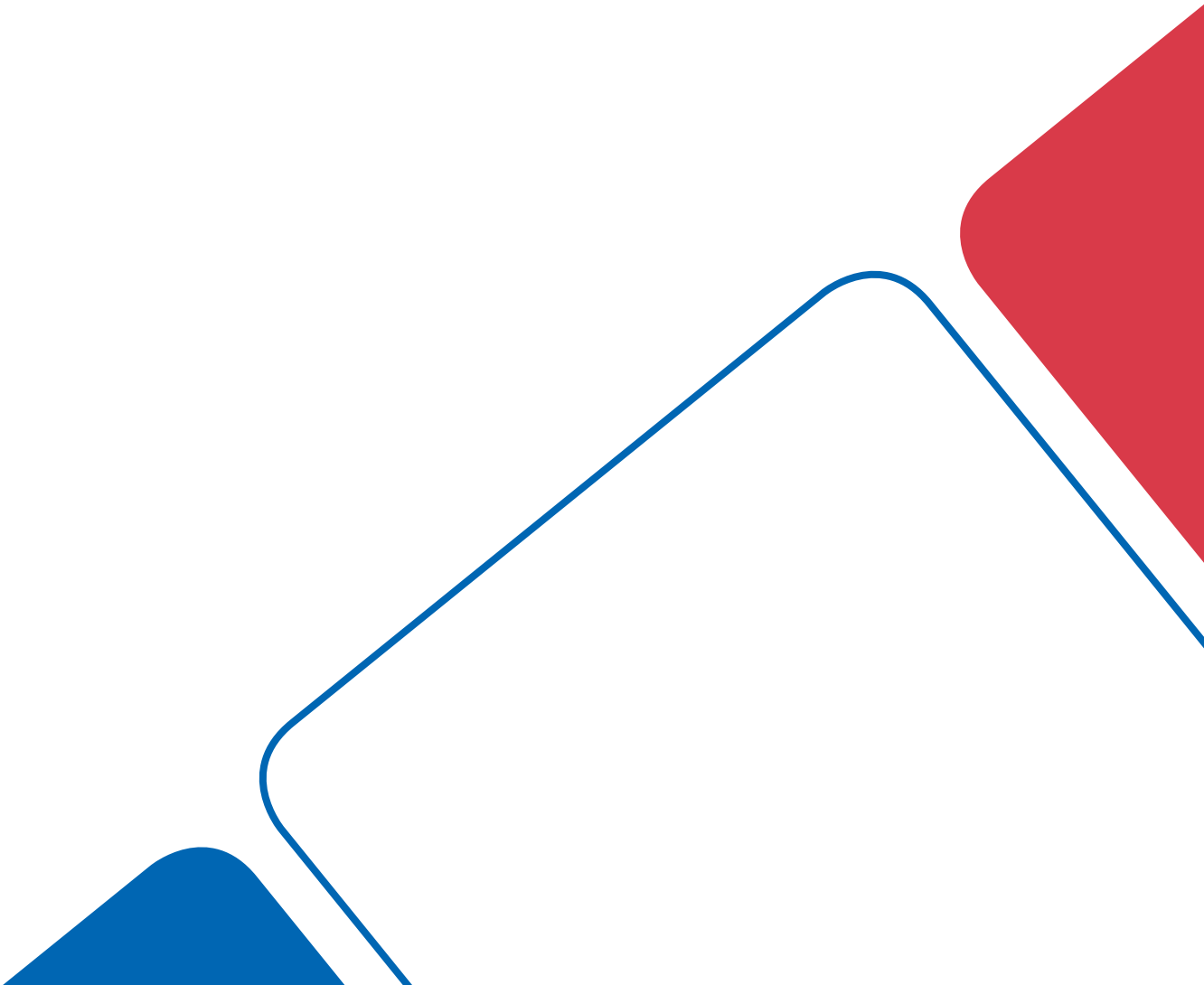
Five years' trend on our total assets

Five years' trend on total funds and expenses

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