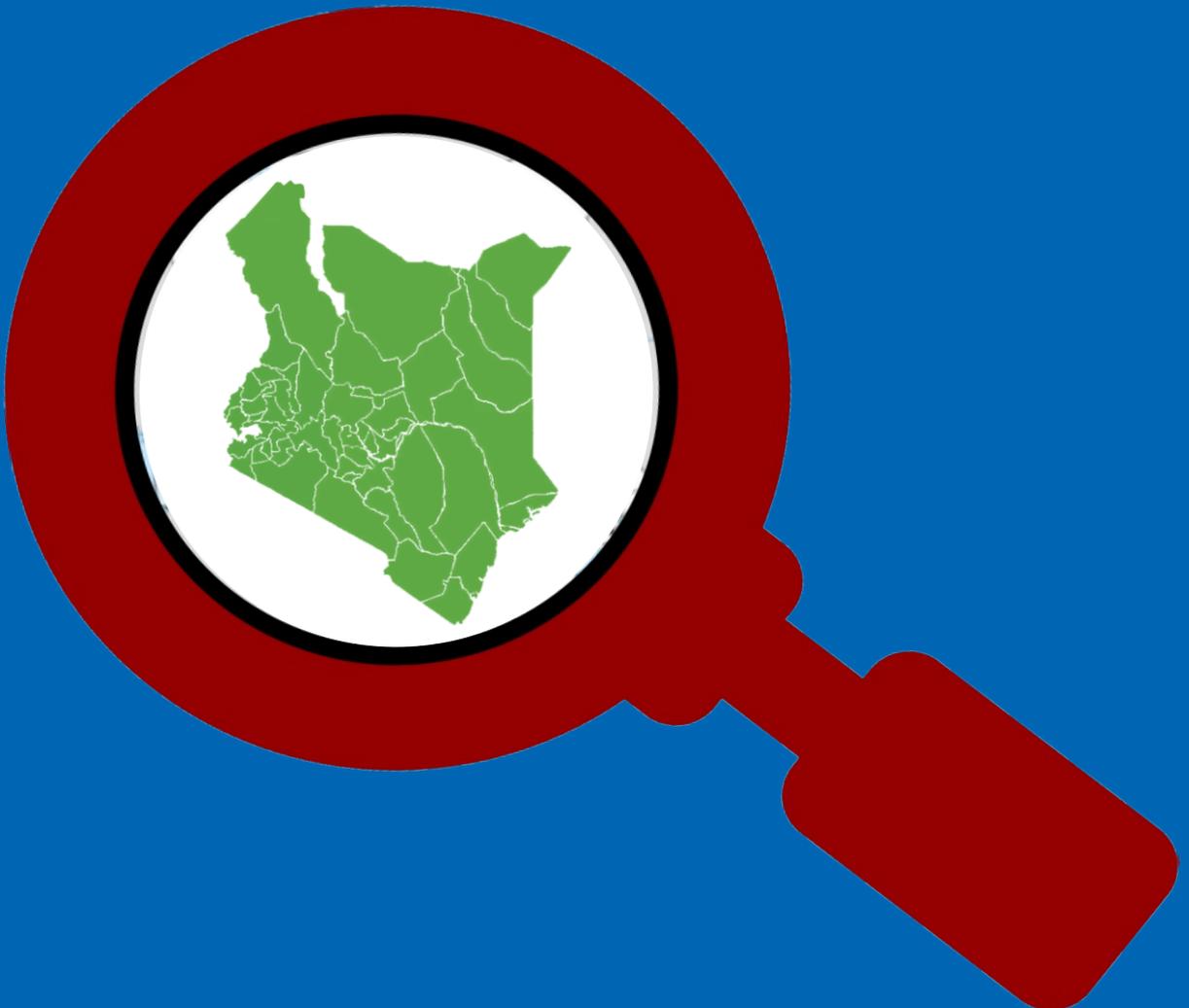




TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
KENYA

THE KENYA COUNTY GOVERNANCE STATUS REPORT 2016



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfriCOG	-	African Centre for Open Governance
ASAL	-	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CBEF	-	County Budget and Economic Forum
CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
CECM	-	County Executive Committee Members
CEO	-	Chief Executive Office
CFSP	-	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIC	-	Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution
CIDP	-	County Integrated Development Plan
COB	-	Controller of Budget
CRA	-	The Commission of Revenue Authority
EACC	-	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
ECDE	-	Early childhood development education
FY	-	Financial Year
ICT	-	Information Communication and Technology
IEBC	-	Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission
IFMIS	-	Integrated Financial Management Information System
MP	-	Member of Parliament
OAG	-	Office of the Auditor General
PWD	-	Persons With Disability
SID	-	Society for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Constitution provides for citizen's engagement in county governance through public participation mechanisms to demand and enhance transparency and accountability amongst the various leaders.

TI-Kenya conducted a research to assess the status of governance based on these indicators. Data collection was conducted between the 22nd of June and 2nd September 2016 interviews using questionnaires that were administered through face to face interviews.

The survey interviewed a total of 7,632 respondents drawn from the 47 counties. Additionally, 45 county executive officials (County secretaries, County Executive Committee members, chief of staff and chief officers) from 36 county governments and 233 officials (Members of County Assembly, Speakers and clerks) from 46 county assemblies were also interviewed.

KEY FINDINGS

Role of elected leaders

The survey established that there were low levels of awareness of roles of elected leaders among citizens as 20% reported not knowing the role of the Governor, 22% did not know the role of the Member of County assembly, 21% did not know the role of the Member of parliament, 38% did not know the role of the Women representative and 50% did not know the role of the Senator.

Performance of elected leaders

Citizens were asked to rate the performance of their elected leaders on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good. Senators and women's representatives' performance was rated as poor while that of Governors, Members of County Assembly and Members of Parliament was rated as average.

Likelihood of re-electing leaders

A majority of citizens reported that they were very unlikely / unlikely to re-elect their Women representative (72%), Senators (68%) , MCAs (55%) while 49% were unlikely to re-elect their Members of Parliament and 45% who were unlikely to re-elect their Governors.

How citizens would contact their county governments

About a third of the respondents said they would personally go to the Governor's / County offices, followed by 17% who did not know and 13% who identified National Government officials (chief, county commissioner) as one of the ways they could contact their county government. Cumulatively only 8% would contact the county government via phone call, email, website or social media accounts.

Communication channels used by county governments

The survey noted that all County Governments (Executive) had websites. Further, 32 of these websites provided a general email address and 31 provided a general phone number to reach the County Governments. Additionally, 45 County Governments had Facebook pages and 38 had twitter handles.

Citizens' access to information

When asked if they had received/ seen/ heard any news from the County government, majority (58%) of the respondents had not. The 42% that reported receiving information, 35% had heard about, County projects, 24% about bursaries and other social development initiatives 14% about employment opportunities. Only 8% had heard about County budgets and 2% about taxation and land rates.

Citizen participation in meetings convened by the County Government

Thirty five percent of respondents reported having knowledge of a meeting convened by the County Government with half of them reporting attendance of the meetings. Thirty six percent of the respondents that attended the meetings reported it was about a budget or a piece of legislation. Six out of ten respondents that did not attend the meetings reported they were not available at the time.

Structures of public participation at the County Governments

Twenty three counties reported having policies / legislation to guide public participation, 17 had policies/ legislation on access to information while 29 reported having an office / officer to ensure public participation and access to information. The Controller of Budget also noted that 20 counties had established the County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) in line with the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act.

Biggest priority service

From the 14 devolved services respondents were asked to identify services they considered to be the biggest priority in their counties. Overall, County health services, education, agriculture, county transport and trade development and regulation emerged as the top five services that were seen as most critical by respondents.

Rating of service delivery in the counties

Generally, a large proportion of citizens rated most services as average or poor. However, services such as Pre-primary education had the highest proportion of respondents (37%) rating it as good followed by health at 27%, trade regulation at 25% and County transport at 22%

Most pressing problem that the county governments should address

Twenty one percent of respondents identified roads as the most pressing problem to be addressed by the county government. This was followed by unemployment, and water and sanitation at 14%.

Challenges experienced by the County Executive in a bid to deliver services to the people

The most common challenge faced by the county executives was said to be that of limited financial resources. This was followed distantly by the establishment of appropriate structures and systems to deliver services to the public and delayed disbursement of funds.

Level of corruption in the counties

The survey asked the respondents to describe the level of corruption in their counties. Six out of ten respondents described the level of corruption in their counties as high followed by 20% who described it as average. Only 6% described the level of corruption as low while 12% did not know.

Most trusted institution to tackle corruption

Respondents were asked to identify the institution they trusted most to drive the anti-corruption agenda within their counties in the next 12 months. Twenty one percent of respondents did not know which institution to trust with the task, 21% did not trust any institution and another 21% felt that Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) would get the job done.

Biggest success of devolution

A quarter of Citizens observed that the biggest success of devolution was ease of access to services / improved service delivery while 61% MCAs, 44% of speakers/ clerks and 48% of the executive observed that funds and services are now closer to the people.

Biggest failure of devolution

Forty two percent of Citizens noted that there was increased corruption/ Funds embezzlement while a third of MCAs noted that there was misuse of funds and poor implementation of projects. Forty percent of Speakers / Clerks also noted that corruption had increased and there was lack of proper accountability. A quarter of the Executive felt that the national government was not releasing devolved functions fully.

One thing to change about devolution

A quarter of Citizens recommended that the number of elected leaders be reduced by doing away with the post of women representatives and Senators. About a third of MCAs and the Executive recommended that financial resources allocated to counties be increased while 28% of Speakers / Clerks recommended that accountability mechanisms be strengthened so as to defend Devolution

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is need for more civic sensitization on the role of the elected leaders more so the roles of senators and Women's Representatives. The survey findings clearly show that most of the citizens are not aware of these roles despite having participated in their election.
2. There is a need to schedule these meetings on day and times that would suit most citizens perhaps outside formal working hours or days as 63% had said they were not available to attend county meetings and 7% cited short notice/ distance. There is also need to arrange such meetings in accessible venues/ locations and give sufficient publicity and notice to enable the public prepare for the meetings.
3. County complaints' reporting mechanisms should be established to promote reporting of complaints by citizens.
4. Need for counties to promote access to information through rigorous use of their websites and social media as the study found that only some of the counties used the websites to pass information on public participation adverts, budgets and Hansard Reports.

INTRODUCTION

Goal 16 of the Sustainable development goals targets to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms, develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. Further, article 12 and 14 of the African Union Charter on values and principles of decentralization, local governance and local development recognise the importance of participation of citizens in local governance and push for the establishment of mechanisms to promote transparency, accountability and ethical behaviour at local government¹.

Kenyans push for devolution came to fruition through the promulgation of the Constitution in 2010 charting the course towards achievement of these goals and aspirations. Article 174 of the Constitution lists the objects of devolution to encompass powers of self-governance to the people, recognizing of the right of communities to manage their own affairs and further their development; promotion of social and economic development and the provision of proximate, easily accessible services throughout Kenya and enhancement of checks and balances and the separation of powers.

In 2013, 47 distinct County Governments each with its own governance structures and own share of resources to manage came into being, effectively setting devolution on course. County governments took on responsibilities of service delivery, designing and implementing public policy. This also heralded a new system of local governance where citizens had a central role in the process as County governments are legally bound to involve citizens in budgeting, planning and legislative processes. The year 2016 marks the fourth year of devolution. The transition phase is over and the journey thus far has seen counties setting up various structures to realise the objects of devolution. This process has seen its fair share of challenges and successes.

Each County Government has a County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) outlining the County's five year development agenda. Ideally, the CIDP forms the basis of Annual Development Plans which in turn form the basis of the County budget. Counties also have recruited executive committee members and have recruited the relevant staff needed to fulfil their mandate. Various pieces of legislation have also been enacted by the various county governments to guide service delivery. The Transition Authority in 2015, however, noted that Counties had challenges linking their budgets to the CIDPs².

Article 202 of the Constitution provides for the equitable sharing of revenue raised nationally among the national and county governments. Article 203(2) further provides that the equitable share of revenue allocated to county governments shall be not less than fifteen per cent of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received, as approved by the National Assembly. The Commission of Revenue Authority (CRA) as mandated by article 216(1)(a) of the constitution designed a formula

There has however been a push for the increase of this allocation from 15% to 45%. One of such campaigns is being spearheaded by the Okoa Kenya movement which seeks to amend the Constitution by popular initiative to achieve this while the other, dubbed pesamashinani is led by Council of Governors. The pesamashinani campaign argues that over 70% of services that used to be performed by the National Government have been devolved to the counties.

Despite devolution's great promise, citizens remained sceptical. A study conducted by Society for International Development (SID) in 2012 noted that on average, less than 40% of Kenyans were convinced that devolution will bring equality, minimize corruption and other impunity related vices, bring cohesion and improve opportunities for women and marginalized groups³. Some of these sentiments have been validated by reports of increasing corruption and misuse of public resources at the Counties. The 2015 National Ethics and Corruption Survey conducted by the EACC noted that 81% of respondents believed corruption exists in county Governments and 48% believed it has increased over the past one year. An opinion poll conducted by Transparency International Kenya in 2015, found that 59% of citizens perceived corruption as the biggest threat to devolution. According to a 2016 survey conducted by the African Centre for Open Governance (AfriCOG), over 70% citizens were of the opinion that their county governments and county assemblies sometimes / always engage in corrupt practices.

In order to safeguard devolution, there is need to strengthen local governance systems so as to achieve its intended promise. For this to be realised, transparency, accountability and integrity remain key. Transparency in this context looks at openness in sharing information to enable citizens actively participate in governance processes. This could be proactive or on demand. There is a legal framework (The Constitution of Kenya, Public Finance Management Act, the County Government Act and the Urban Areas and Cities Act) that compels counties to make available certain key documents such as budget and planning documents, to the public for just this purpose. The recently enacted Access to Information Act boosts this framework even further.

Accountability on the other hand speaks to the answerability of duty bearers to the right holders. This therefore means that for citizens to properly hold their government to account, they should be aware of their duties. The County Government Act lays the responsibility of civic education at the County governments. Integrity addresses conduct of public officials while implementing their mandate. They have an obligation to ensure it is above reproach. At promulgation of the Constitution, former President Kibaki noted thus:

"The New Constitution will also usher in new ways of conducting public affairs, particularly in the elected and appointed state and public offices. This Constitution's leadership code and values makes it clear that people who will present themselves for public or state offices will have to be individuals of integrity, willing to be held accountable by the people and the institutions and laws of our country⁴.

¹This charter was adopted by 23rd ordinary session of the assembly held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on 27th June 2014. It is however awaiting ratification.

²Transition Authority Status of Devolution ; Achievements, challenges and lessons learnt

³A baseline survey report on The Status of Governance in Kenya-SID et al , 2012

⁴Speech by H.E. HON. Mwai Kibaki, C.G.H., M.P., President And Commander-In-Chief of the armed forces of the Republic of Kenya on the occasion of the promulgation of the new Constitution, Friday, 27th August, 2010

OBJECTIVES

The Constitution provides for citizen's engagement in county governance through public participation mechanisms to demand and enhance transparency and accountability amongst the various leaders.

TI-Kenya conducted a research to assess the status of governance at the County level. This assessment was based on three main indicators:

1. Transparency
2. Accountability and public participation
3. Integrity

The assessment focused on the potential for, existence or extent of weaknesses within the county government's systems that would pose a challenge to integrity, transparency and accountability and hamper service delivery to citizens.

METHODOLOGY

Stratified multi stage sampling was adopted in line with the structure of county governance provided for under Article 88 and 89 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The Constitution gives the Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission (IEBC) powers to set and review County, Constituency and Wards boundaries based on population quota (total population divided by total land area) with a deviation of 40% from the quota in urban/dense and sparsely populated area and 30% in other areas. Against this, the 47 Counties were categorized broadly into urban and rural and further into dense rural, rural and Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties. The Primary Sampling Unit was the ward. In each ward, 7 households were sampled randomly and a randomly selected respondent was interviewed.

A sample size based on 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error was computed for the Nairobi County population, the largest urban centre, and recalculated for all the other counties based on quota deviations. The urban counties under the study had a citizen sample size of 271, dense rural, 194, rural 150 and ASALs had a sample of 116. The citizen sample frame summed up to 7,690 respondents across the country.

Additionally, the study factored respondents from the county government officials with a sample frame comprising of 235 Members of the County Assembly (5 per county assembly), 47 speakers, 47 clerks, 47 County Executive Committee members and 47 County Secretaries.

Data collection was conducted between the 22nd of June and 2nd September 2016 through face to face interviews using questionnaires. Data was thereafter analysed using Statistical Package for Social Studies (SPSS).

DEMOGRAPHICS

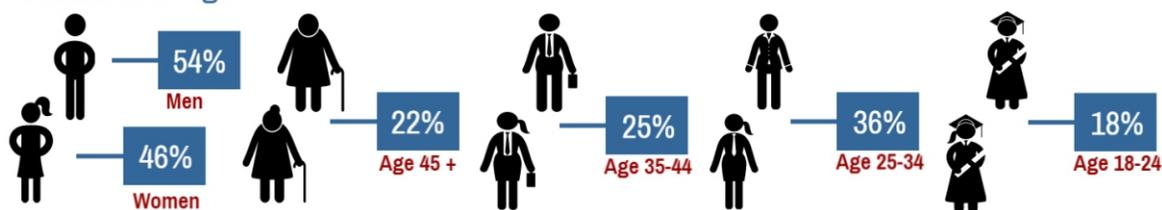
The survey interviewed a total of 7,632 respondents drawn from the 47 counties as seen in annex 1.

Fifty four percent of the respondents were male with the remaining 46% female. Thirty six percent of the respondents were aged between 25 to 34 years followed by 25% aged between 35 and 44 years and 22% aged 45 years and above. Those aged 18 to 24 years comprised 18% of the sample. This was structured so to capture respondents that had a chance to participate in at least one general election.

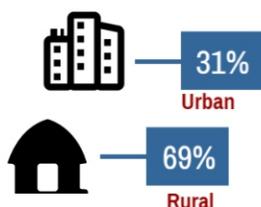
Sixty nine percent of respondents were drawn from a rural setting with 31% being urban residents.

In terms of educational background, only 23% reported having no formal education followed by 13% who reported primary school education only. The remaining 64% reported a secondary school education or higher. Half of the respondents reported being self-employed while another third reported being either unemployed or were students. The remaining 20% reported being employed in the private sector, government or the community sector

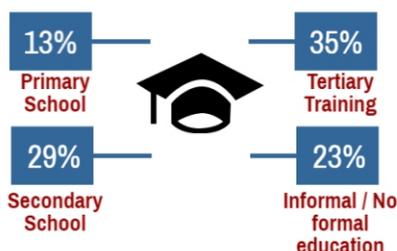
Gender and Age



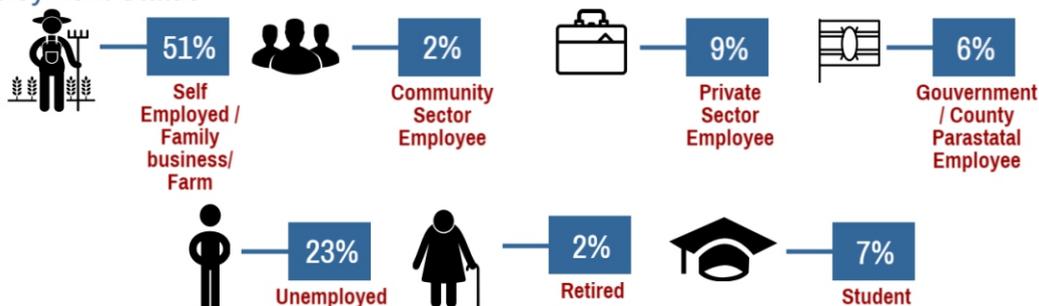
Residence



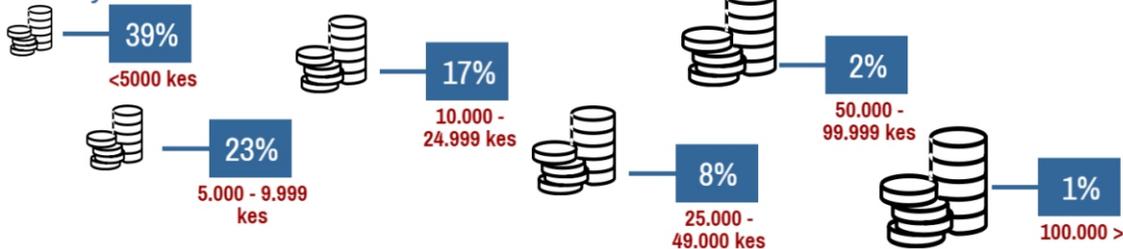
Education Level



Employment Status



Monthly Household Income



A total of 7632 respondents!

Respondents from the County Government

The survey got responses from officials from 36 counties (Executive) and 46 Counties (Assembly). The breakdown of officials that were interviewed can be seen below.

County Executive	Number
County Secretary	23
Chief of Staff	2
County Executive Committee member (CECM)	15
Chief officer/ director	5
County Assembly	Number
Speaker	31
Clerk	37
Elected Members of County Assembly	110
Nominated Members of County Assembly	46
Other MCAs (Not stated)	9

Table 1: County Government Officials – sample breakdown

FINDINGS

ACCOUNTABILITY

ROLE OF ELECTED LEADERS (TOP THREE RESPONSES)

The survey sought to establish citizens' appreciation of the roles of leaders they elected. Forty two percent of respondents reported the role of the Governor as the head of the County Government followed by 29% of those that felt his role was coordinating and monitoring revenue collection. Twenty one percent of respondents reported not knowing the role of the Governor.

Elected leader	Role	%
Governor	Heads County Government/ County CEO	42%
	Leads, Coordinates and Monitors Revenue Collection and Allocation in County	29%
	Don't Know	21%

Table 2: Role of Governor

Thirty seven percent of respondents felt that the role of Member of County assembly (MCA) was to represent citizens at the county assembly followed by about a third who felt that their role was to initiate development at the ward level. It is worth noting that that 22% of respondents reported not knowing the role of the MCA.

Elected leader	Role	%
Member of County Assembly (MCA)	Represent Ward in County Assembly	37%
	Heads and Initiates Development within a Ward	33%
	Don't Know	22%

Table 3: Role of Member of County Assembly

Thirty seven percent of respondents felt that the role of Member of County assembly (MCA) was to represent citizens at the county assembly followed by about a third who felt that their role was to initiate development at the ward level. It is worth noting that that 22% of respondents reported not knowing the role of the MCA.

Elected leader	Role	%
Senator	Don't Know	50%
	Oversight County and National governments/ Defends devolution	25%
	Representation of People/ Fight for people's rights	12%

Table 4: Role of Senator

A third of the respondents identified the role of the Member of Parliament as to represent constituents at the national level. This was followed by a quarter of the respondents who thought that the role of the MP was to initiate development at the constituency level and oversee Constituency Development Fund(CDF).

Elected leader	Role	%
Member of Parliament	Representation (of Constituents)	33%
	Initiates Constituency Development/ Manages CDF	24%
	Don't Know	21%

Table 5 : Role of Member of Parliament

A half of the respondents identified the role of the Women's Representative as advocating for women's and children's rights followed by 38% of the respondents who did not know what their role was.

Elected leader	Role	%
Women's Representative	Represent and Advocate for Women's and Children Rights	52%
	Don't Know	38%
	Economic Empowerment of Women within a County	9%

Table 6 : Role of Women representative

These findings indicate a low level of awareness among citizens with regards to the roles of their leaders which could hamper their ability to properly hold them to account. This is especially with regards to MPs and MCAs whom citizens expect to initiate and oversee development within their respective jurisdictions.

CONTACT WITH LEADERS

Respondents were asked if they had contacted their elected leaders about a problem or to present their views.

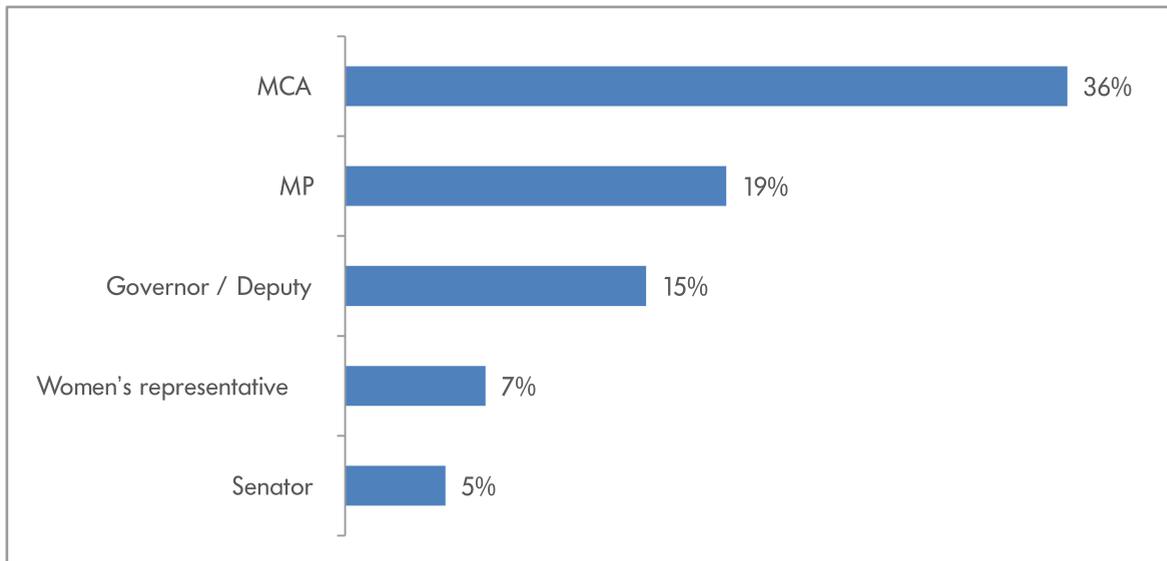


Figure 1: Contact with leaders

The MCA was the most contacted elected leader as 36% of respondents reported having contacted them in the last 12 months. This was followed by Member of Parliament who was contacted by 19% of the respondents then Governor at 15%. The Women Representatives and the Senators remain the least contacted leaders with less than 10% of the respondents reporting having contacted them.

Generally, there were twice as many male respondents than female respondents that contacted their elected leaders except in the case of the Women's Representative where the representation was at 54% and 46% in favour of male respondents. It was also seen that the 18-24 age group had the least proportion of respondents making contact with their elected leaders.

How the leaders were contacted

The survey additionally asked respondents how they contacted their elected leaders.

The most common type of contact reported by respondents who had contacted the governor was an office visit (38%) followed by 44% that contacted their Governors during public meetings and 12% who contacted them at social gatherings as seen in the table below.

A third of the respondents identified the role of the Member of Parliament as to represent constituents at the national level. This was followed by a quarter of the respondents who thought that the role of the MP was to initiate development at the constituency level and oversee Constituency Development Fund(CDF).

Mode of contact with the Governor	%
At the County Government Offices	38%
Public meetings; project launch	44%
Social gatherings (church , weddings , funerals)	12%
Phone calls	4%
Others	2%

Table 7: How citizens contacted their Governor

It is worth noting that 46 Governors have Facebook pages and 40 Governors have twitter handles. These social Media accounts however often contained information regarding official activities that Governors had participated in such as project launches, social functions, sports events etc. There was, however, no indication that these social media accounts were used by the citizens to reach out to their elected leaders except in two instances where citizens got feedback on their queries.

Mode of contact with the Senator and Women Representative	Senator	Women rep
Public / Social meeting	78%	88%
Phone calls	19%	12%
Others	3%	

Table 8: How citizens contacted their Senator and Women Representative

Seventy eight percent of respondents contacted the senator at public or social meeting while only nineteen percent of respondents contacted the senator via phone calls. Similarly, the most common mode of contact for the women representatives was at public meetings followed by phone calls.

Mode of contact with MCA and MP	MCA	MP
In their office/ Phone call	79%	67%
At Public meetings, project launch	14%	33%
Social gatherings	7%	

Table 9: How citizens contacted their MCA and MP

The most preferred mode of contact for the MCA and Member of Parliament was via phone call and office visit, followed by 14% who had bumped into them during meetings. A similar pattern was observed of interactions with Members of Parliament. The survey however established that elected MCAs have an office at the ward level with at least three members of staff.

That there was a high proportion of respondents interacting with their leaders at public /social meetings indicate that these are chance meetings that are not necessarily appropriate for meaningful interactions between the electorate and their leaders.

PERFORMANCE OF LEADERS

Citizens were asked to rate the performance of their leaders in the last 12 months. The rating was based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being very good and 1 being very poor.

Citizens rated the performance of their senator and women’s representative as poor while rating their Governors, Members of County Assembly and Members of Parliament as average. It is worth noting that half of the respondents and 38% of respondents did not know the roles of senators and women’s representatives. Further, these were the least contacted leaders.

Leader	Score
Governor/ Deputy Governor	3
MCA	3
MP	3
Senator	2
Women’s Representative	2

Table 10: Citizen’s assessment of leaders’ performance

Voices of the people- Excerpts from Focus Group Discussions

I would rate our governor above average because of street lighting, road network improvement and maternal health.-FGD participant from Kakamega

Our MCA is a good lady and is development oriented. She has assisted many people to get jobs in the county. She has really assisted in sending donations in harambees and is very responsive to our needs.-FGD participant from Bomet

Our MP has installed street lights in most centers and has also helped in improving the state of schools in the area- FGD participant from Kericho

Women Rep....she is never present in her office. "I even don't know her, I haven't seen her –FGD participant from Busia

The senator’s performance is very poor since he rarely talks in the Senate, there was loss of money for the Persons With Disability (PWDs) in the county but he never acted. – FGD participant from Trans Nzoia

Likelihood of re-electing leaders

Citizens were asked how likely they were to re-elect their current leaders if they vied for the same positions during the next elections.

Seven out of ten respondents indicated that they were unlikely to re-elect their senators and women’s representatives. This was followed by 55% of respondents who were unlikely to re-elect their Members of County Assembly, 49% who were unlikely to re-elect their Members of Parliament and 45% who were unlikely to re-elect their Governors.

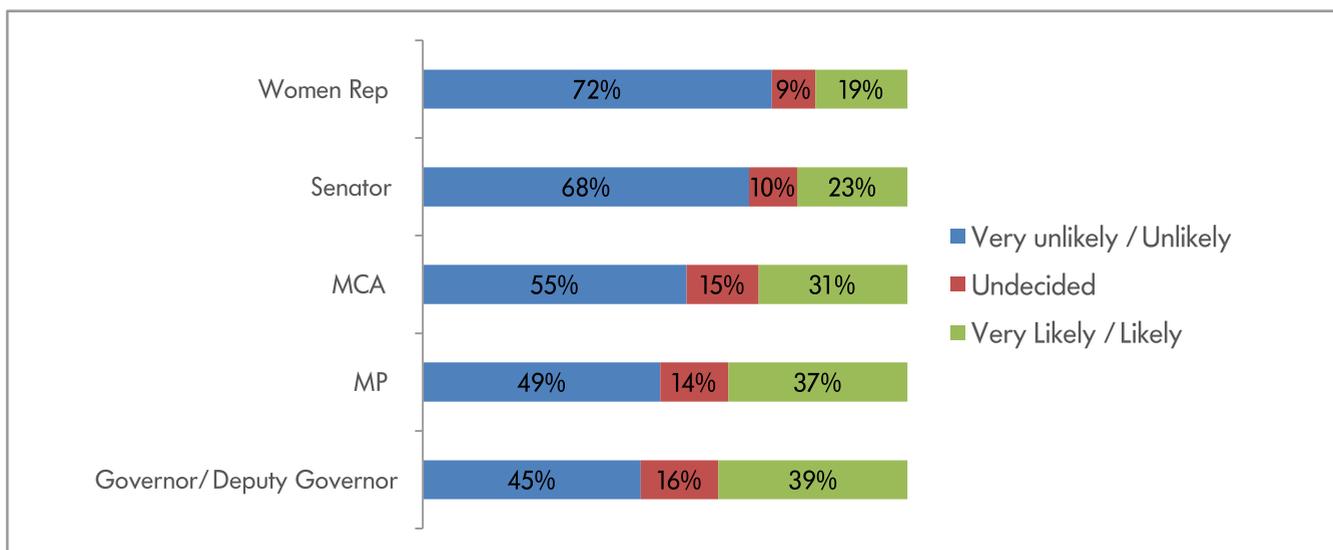


Figure 2: Likelihood of re-electing leaders

It is worth noting that respondents had described the performance of the women’s representatives and the senators as poor and that of the Governors, MCAs and MPs as average.

All the leaders will go home since they are selfish. Most of the leaders operate from outside the county and are not in touch with the people. They have not fulfilled the expectations of the people, only changing their own lifestyles at the expense of the citizens.- FGD participant from Trans Nzoia

Factors likely to influence voting

Separately, citizens were asked to identify factors that were likely to influence their voting decisions. They were presented with seven options as seen in the table below. The top factor that was likely to influence voting decisions was identified as the candidate’s performance, followed by the agenda of candidate, and integrity of the candidate. The least chosen factor was the candidate’s tribal/community affiliation, preceded by family and group decision.

Factor likely to influence voting decision	Ranking
Candidate’s Performance	1
Manifesto/ Agenda of the Candidate	2
Integrity/ Clean Record of Candidate	3
Gender of Candidate	4
Group (Women, Youth, Church) Decision	5
Family Decision	6
Candidate’s Tribal/Community Affiliation	7

Table 11: Factors likely to influence voting

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SELF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE

Members of County Assembly

Members of County Assembly were asked to assess their capacity to carry out some specific aspects of their jobs. Similarly, the Speakers and Clerks of the assembly as well as the members of the executive were asked to rate the performance of the MCAs on various aspects based on their three main roles; representation, oversight and legislation. This rating was based on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good.

Representation

Members of County Assembly rated their ability to represent their constituents at the assembly and their ability to socialise with their electorate at the ward level as good. This sentiment was shared by the speakers and clerks.

Representation Aspect	MCAs	Speaker / Clerk	Executive ⁵
Ability to represent your constituents at the assembly	4	4	
Ability to socialize and interact with constituents at the ward level	4	4	

Table 12: MCAs self-assessment on performance of representation roles

As previously stated, the survey noted that elected MCAs had offices at the ward levels and this could be what aided the ease of interaction with their electorate.

⁵The County Executive was not asked to rate these aspects of the MCAs roles

Legislation

On legislation, MCAs rated their ability to pass and amend laws and to generate legislative proposals as good while the speakers/ clerks and the executive rated them as average when it came to originating legislative proposals.

Legislation Aspect	MCAs	Speaker / Clerk	Executive
Ability to pass and amend laws	4	4	3
Ability to generate legislative proposals	4	3	3

Table 13: MCAs self-assessment on performance of legislation role

Further, 49% of MCA respondents reported having sponsored a bill, 49% had presented a petition in the assembly, 44% had voted against a crucial bill while 99% had voted for a bill in the last 12 months. MCAs were also able to name the latest bill sponsored and the petitions presented in the assembly.

Legislation Action	%
Sponsored a bill	49%
Presented a petition in the assembly	47%
Voted against a crucial bill	44%
Voted for a bill	99%

Table 14: MCAs specific performance on legislation

The survey noted that least 27 County assemblies reported engaging the services of legal professionals to complement the county assemblies' legislative efforts.

Oversight

On oversight matters, Members of County Assembly rated their ability to review reports from oversight institutions (such as Controller of Budget, Office of the Auditor General etc) as average. This opinion was also shared by the speaker/clerk and the executive. It is worth noting that at least 18 Counties reported discussing the 2013/2014 reports of the Office of the Auditor General.

In terms of other oversight functions such as vetting, approval of County budgets and reviewing reports from the county executive, MCAs rated themselves as good with the speakers/clerks and the executive concurring with this assessment. In a separate assessment using the same scale, the MCAs rated the executive as average in budget preparation.

Aspect	MCAs	Speaker / Clerk	Executive
Ability to interrogate and approve county budget	4	4	4
Ability to vet and approve nominees to county government offices	4	4	4
Ability to review and interrogate reports from the county executive	4	4	4
Ability to review and interrogate reports from oversight institutions(COB, OAG, SRC)	3		3

Table 15: MCAs self-assessment on performance of oversight role

Greatest achievements of the MCAs

Finally, MCAs were asked to mention their greatest achievements since getting into office. At least a third took pride in initiating development projects within their wards, followed by those that had advocated for marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities, women and youth. The rest of the achievements are outlined below:

Initiated development projects in the ward;	28%
Advocated for marginalized/ PWD/ youth/ women issues	16%
Tabled/ Sponsored motions, bills and petitions in house	10%
Executed all my duties diligently	10%
Represented my constituents well	9%
Oversight of county executive	6%
Contribute to debates/ active in committees/ and CA activities	5%
Managed/ chaired house committee activities	5%
Attended trainings/ life skills/ benchmarking trips	4%
Other	5%

Table 16: Greatest achievement of MCAs

It is interesting to note that what MCAs regarded as their greatest achievement was not particularly related to their three main roles of representation, oversight and legislation.

RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE AT THE ASSEMBLY

The survey sought to establish the provision of resources and infrastructure at the assembly in a bid to gain insight on the Members of County Assembly's working environment.

Office space

Members of the County Assembly and the speakers / clerks described the provision of debate chambers as good. The survey confirmed that all county assemblies had debate chambers. These ranged from refurbished former local / municipal council chambers to freshly constructed, ultra-modern facilities.

Both MCAs and Speakers/ clerks described the provision of committee rooms as average. The survey established that despite the fact that each assembly had at least 5 committees, they had to share committee rooms. In other counties, board rooms doubled up as committee rooms.

Item	MCA	Speaker / clerk
Debate chambers	4	4
Committee rooms	3	3
Office space at assembly buildings	3	3
Office space at ward level	3	3

Table 17: MCAs assessment on provision of offices and infrastructure

MCAs and Speakers/ Clerks described the provision of office space at the assembly buildings as average. The survey established that in most counties other than administrative offices (including those of the Clerk, Speaker, Hansard department etc) only the assembly leadership (leader of minority and leader of majority) had offices at the assembly buildings.

The survey established that all elected Members of County Assembly were provided with office space at the ward level. Further, these offices had at least three members of staff. Despite this, the MCAs and the Speakers/ Clerks described their provision as average. Nominated MCAs mentioned that they did not get offices at the ward level as their jurisdiction did not have geographical boundaries.

Transport and communication

Item	MCA	Speaker / clerk
Communication equipment and airtime	4	4
Vehicles/ mileage	3	4

Table 18: MCAs self-assessment on provision of means of communication

Members of County Assembly and the speakers/ clerks rated provision of airtime and communication equipment as good. The survey noted that all MCAs (elected and nominated) got airtime allowance of Ksh 5,000 per month. They were also provided with a laptop and or a tablet by the county.

MCAs rated the provision of mileage as average, differing with the speakers / clerks who described it as good. The survey established that MCAs had a standard mileage allowance of Ksh. 39,528 per Month. Some MCAs were also eligible for additional radius allowance at AA rates which was awarded to MCAs whose wards were 90 kilometres from the assembly headquarters. This however did not apply to the nominated MCAs who were only eligible for the standard mileage.

Public service / Staff

Item	MCA	Speaker / clerk
Support staff (Hansard reporters, legislative drafters, secretaries etc)	4	4
Support staff at the ward office	3	4

Table 19: MCAs self-assessment on provision of staff

The speakers/ clerks as well as MCAs described the provision of support staff at the assembly as good. This was in reference to staff such as legislative drafters, Hansard reporters, secretaries and assistants.

In terms of provision of support staff at the ward office, MCAs described it as average while the Speakers/ Clerks described it as good. It is worth noting that the MCA offices at the ward are provided with three members of staff.

Capacity Building

Item	MCA	Speaker / clerk
Capacity building	4	4

Both MCAs and the Speakers/Clerks described the provision of capacity building opportunities as good. The survey established that 96% of MCAs surveyed confirmed attending at least one training session and 74% had attended a benchmarking trip in the last 12 months. Among the most popular training topics mentioned included training on leadership and integrity (13%), budgets (15%) and legislative drafting (11%). The most popular benchmarking trips included trips pertaining to health and agriculture.

Action	%
Attended a training	96%
Gone on a benchmarking trip	74%

Funds / Finances

Finally MCAs described the provision of finances to run the assembly as average. The Speakers / Clerks concurred with this assessment. This was especially in light of the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) setting ceilings on the recurrent expenditure of the County Government. Most county governments felt that the ceilings recommended did not adequately cater for all necessary items.

Item	MCA	Speaker / clerk
Finances	3	3

Table 20: MCAs self-assessment on provision of finances

CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED BY MCAs

Members of County assembly were asked to list the challenges they face during the course of their work. Twenty percent listed high public expectation from the public as their main challenge, followed by 17% who lamented the lack of a financial kitty for development in the wards. The rest of the challenges are outlined below:

Over expectations from the public	20%
Lack of financial kitty for development in wards	17%
Citizens don't know the role of county governments	10%
Lack of implementation of the passed laws	8%
Lack of enough office space/lack of enough staff	8%
Political interference/intimidation from the executive	7%
Lack of enough training on legislation	7%
The area covered is vast	6%
Low salaries/ we were given car loans instead of grants	4%
Biasness of elected MCAs over nominated MCA	3%
Other	9%

Table 21: Challenges faced by MCAs

It is worth noting that cumulatively, a third of the MCAs cited challenges related to public expectations/ ignorance of county government roles which underscores a great need for civic education.

RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE AT THE EXECUTIVE

The survey also sought to establish how the executive viewed the provision of resources and infrastructure at the counties, on a scale of 1 to 5 with five representing very good and 1 very poor.

Office space

Members of the executive described the provision of offices, office equipment and infrastructure as good while provision of ICT and internet was described as average.

Item	Score
Offices	4
Office equipment and infrastructure	4
ICT and internet	3

Table 22: Assessment of provision of offices – executive

County executives noted that their relevant staff had offices and relevant infrastructure. This included staff at sub county and ward levels. They however noted challenges in internet connectivity which was crucial especially for use with essential technology based systems such as Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS).

The Transition Authority had identified office space for the county governments at former municipal /local council offices. The counties have since refurbished them to suit their needs. Further, some counties are in the process of constructing new office blocks and in some instances, relocating to new towns.

Staff / Public service

Item	Score
Staff including support staff	4

Table 23: Assessment of provision of staff – executive

County executives described the provision of staff as good. The survey noted that at the very least, all counties had the relevant County Executive Committee members (CECM) as per the provisions of the County Government Act, 2012. In counties such as Lamu, the Governor and his Deputy Governor also serve as CECM while in Taita Taveta, the Deputy Governor is a CECM.

It is however vital to note that county governments have decried the huge wage bill that was draining their resources. The Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC) end term review report noted:

The Transition Authority did not undertake the audit before the March 2013 general elections. Consequently, by default, defunct local authority employees were inherited by county governments while PSC (Public Service Commission) employees who were based in counties were seconded to county governments. TA hired some staff dubbed 'County interim teams', who included interim county secretaries, ICT officers, Principal Finance Officers, Payroll Managers and Hansard Officers. On their part county governments recruited their own staff even before the staff audit. As a result of the failure to undertake the audit on time and the rush by county governments to hire staff without rationalizing the existing staff, county governments faced huge wage bills due to a bloated workforce.⁶

The executives further noted that as a result of the huge wage bill they had not managed to recruit Village Administrators. Most counties had only sub-county and ward administrators.

Item	Score
Finances	3

Finally, the executive described the provision of finances to run the County as average. The Council of Governors has noted this as a major impediment to service delivery noting that there is a mismatch between functions and funds allocation between the two levels of government; e.g. roads.⁷ Additionally, Members of County Assembly rated the executive as poor⁸ in terms of revenue generation and collection. It is noteworthy that Counties also have a responsibility of raising their own revenue as guided by Article 209(3) of the Constitution on the power to impose taxes and charges. The Controller of Budget has however noted that Counties have underperformed in local revenue collection.⁹

TRANSPARENCY

County governments should be in constant communication with their residents in a language the residents understand and at the very least in English and Kiswahili. There is need to identify the most effective medium of communication in terms of cost and reach. Such medium may include: Television; Brochures; Newsletters; Mass mailing; Websites; Social media (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram etc.); Community radio stations; Public meetings; Traditional media; and Notices in county, Sub-county, ward and village offices, places of worship, markets, schools, libraries, social clubs¹⁰.

General contact with the County Governments

Respondents were asked if they were aware of any other way they could contact their county government other than through their elected leaders.

Mode of contact	%
Going to the Governor's/ County Offices	33%
Don't Know	17%
County Commissioner / Chief's Office/ Sub Chief / HudumaCentre	13%
Through their MCA	12%
County Administrator	7%
Phone call or Write a Letter	5%
Social media accounts	3%
Community Elders	3%
Others	2%
In social meetings	2%
Ask a friend or family	2%
National legislators (Senator/ MP)	1%

Table 24: How citizens would contact their County Government

⁶CIC end term review report- Dec 2015

⁷County flagship projects demonstrating the promise of devolution 2013-2015

⁸This assessment was based on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good

⁹Controller of Budget – Annual County Budget Implementation reports for FY 2013/2014 ; 2014/2015;2015/2016

¹⁰County Public participation guidelines – Ministry of Devolution – January 2016

About a third of the respondents said they would personally go to the Governor's / County offices, followed by 17% who did not know how they would contact the county government. It is worth noting that 13% of respondents identified the National Government officials (chief, county commissioner) as one of the ways they could contact their county government. Further, 7% also identified the administrator (it was not stated whether village, ward or sub county) as a means to contact their county government.

The survey noted that all County Governments (Executive) had websites. Further, 32 of these websites provided a general email address and 31 provided a general phone number to reach the County Governments.

Communication channels ¹¹	County Governments
Website	47
General email	32
General Phone Number	31
Facebook	45
Twitter	38

Table 25: Counties use of ICT

On use of social media, 45 had Facebook pages and 38 had twitter handles. There was however no indication that the social media handles were used as a means to receive feedback / queries from citizens, rather were used to impart information to the public. It is significant to note that Members of County Assembly rated the executive poorly¹² with regards to provision of information to the public and to the assembly. A review of the social media handles (Facebook and Twitter) indicated that they shared the following kind of information:

Information shared	Twitter	FB
Official communication- Improving trade between counties, Emergency numbers, Increase in medical facilities, Project updates.	68%	42%
County events- donating wheelchairs, inspecting development projects, Governor receiving Deputy President, First Lady events	18%	22%
Social interactions- Burial ceremonies and condolences, Football	13%	36%

Table 26: What information Counties shared via social media

Citizens' access to information

Respondents were asked if they had heard / received / seen any news / information from their county governments. Majority (58%) of the respondents had not received any news from the County Government with 42% of respondents having received news.

For those that received news, they received the news about County projects (35%), Bursaries and other social development initiatives (24%), employment opportunities (14%). Only 8% had heard about County budgets and 2% about taxation and land rates.

Nature of news	%
County Projects and Development	35%
Social Development initiatives/ Bursaries and women/ Youth empowerment	24%
Jobs / Employment (KDF recruitment , NYS, Kazikwavijana)	14%
County Budget	8%
Integrity issues (Corruption scandals in counties)	6%
Health Campaigns (Polio immunization , fistula treatment , mosquito nets)	4%
Taxation , Land rates	2%
Others	7%

Table 27: Kind of news citizens received from their county governments

How citizens received the news

When asked how they received the news, 36% of respondents said they had received the information through public announcements at various social places / functions e.g churches, rallies, followed by 20% who had gotten the information via noticeboards in various offices and 14% who got the news from print and electronic media.

¹¹The Websites, Facebook and Twitter Handles were visited in May and October 2016. Information about General phone numbers was not verified.

¹²This rating was based on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good

Means of communication	Percentage
Public Announcements in Church, Social Functions, Rallies, Roadshows	36%
Noticeboards in County/Chief/Senator/MP/MCA offices	20%
Print and Electronic Media (Radio, Television and Newspaper)	14%
Relatives/ Friends/ Neighbours	11%
Billboards/ Posters/ Banners	6%
Social Media/Website	6%
Mobile Phone(SMS)	3%
No response	4%

Table 28: How citizens received information from the County Government

How Citizens would prefer to receive information

For the respondents who reported not receiving any news from the county, they were asked how they would like to receive news from the county government in future. Thirty five percent of respondents preferred to get their information via print and electronic media followed by 21% who preferred to get their information via websites and social media and 13% who did not mind announcements in social functions. It is worth noting that about a quarter of respondents were not interested in receiving any information from the County Governments.

Means of communication	Percentage
Print and Electronic Media (Radio, Television and Newspaper)	34%
Not Interested	23%
Social Media and Website	21%
Public Announcements in Church, Social Functions, Rallies, Roadshows	13%
Billboards/ Posters/ Banners	5%
Mobile Phone	5%

Table 29: How citizens prefer to receive news from the county

Citizen's access to media

The survey further established that over 80% of respondents reported having access to mobile phones and radios; 59% to a TV; 41% to a newspaper and 35% to a social media account. Generally male respondents recorded a higher access to media than their female counterparts with a difference of about 15% except in access to a newspaper and a social media where twice as many male respondents reported access. In terms of age, the 24-35 age band reported a higher access to all the media outlined than any other age band. This was followed by those aged between 35-44 years.

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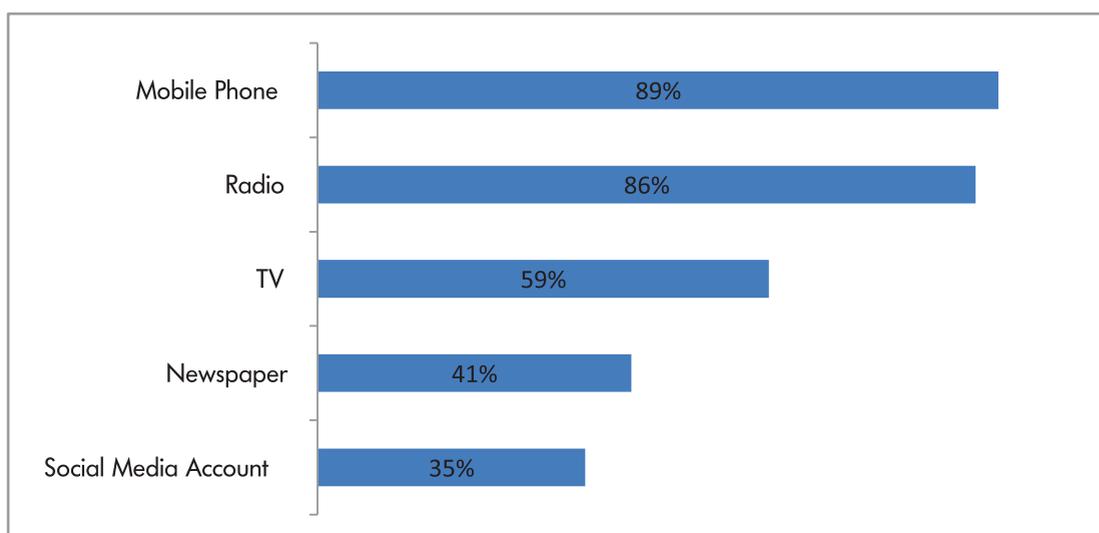


Figure 3: Citizen's access to media

Awareness of vital documents

Respondents were asked if they were aware of certain key documents that were vital in their participation in county governance processes. Eighty seven percent of respondents reported being aware of the Constitution of Kenya but only 39% of them reported having a copy. Thirty five percent were aware of their county budgets but only 13% had copies compared to 17% of respondents who reported being aware of the County Integrated Development Plan and 17% having a copy. The Finance Act and the County Fiscal Strategy Paper(CFSP) were the least known documents known to the respondents at 12% and 7% respectively. Interestingly, they had a higher proportion of respondents who had a copy.

Counties, through provisions of the County Government Act, Public Finance Management Act, Urban Areas and Cities Act are legally required to share information on budgets, plans /planning documents and bills/legislation.

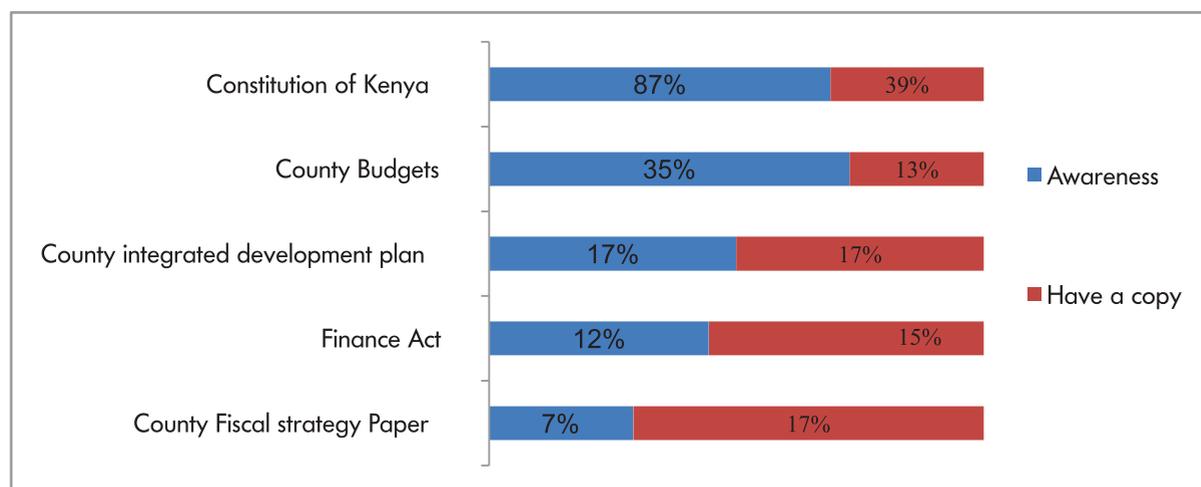


Figure 4: Citizens awareness of key documents

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is the process through which individuals, governmental and non-governmental groups influence decision making in policy, legislation, service delivery, oversight and development matters¹³. It is an opportunity for the public to prioritize broad social policies, allocate resources, and to monitor public spending¹⁴.

The survey sought to establish how citizens participated in decision making processes in their counties.

Awareness of meetings convened by the County Government

One of the ways that citizens can participate in the governance processes within their county is through attendance of various County meetings. Citizens were asked if they were aware of any meeting convened by the County Government that required participation of members of the public. Thirty five percent of respondents reported having knowledge of such a meeting taking place with half of them reporting attendance of the meetings. Thirty six percent of the respondents reported that the meeting was about a budget or a piece of legislation being presented for their views.

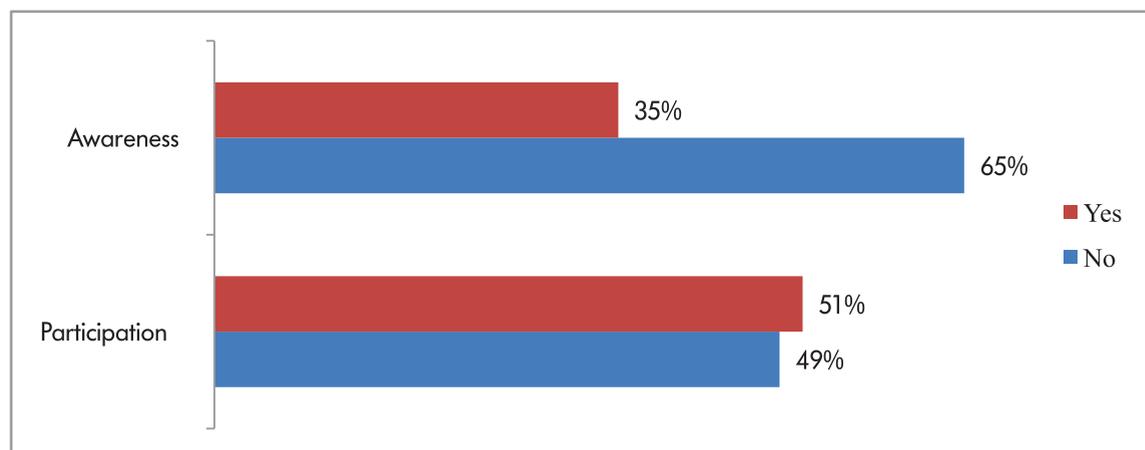


Figure 5: Citizen participation in County meetings

¹³County Public Participation Guidelines – Ministry of devolution – January 2016

¹⁴International Budget Partnership Kenya and National Taxpayers Association –Public Participation in budgeting

Further, 66% of those who reported attendance to the meetings were satisfied with the manner in which the meeting was conducted. It is interesting to note that 81% of the respondents that were aware of the meetings were from rural areas with the remaining 19% from the urban centres. A similar pattern was observed in the attendance of the meetings as 82% of those that attended the meetings were rural dwellers compared to 18% who were urban dwellers. In terms of gender, 63% of the meeting participants were male with the remaining 37% being female; 59% of those aware of the meetings were men compared to 41% women indicating a lower overall participation in the governance of their counties by the latter.

Reason for non-participation

Reason for not attending meetings	%
Not available	63%
Not interested	9%
It was far/ Late Notification	7%
Advert not clear	4%
Others	1%
No reason	15%

Table 30: Reason for not attending meeting

Interest in current affairs

Citizens were asked to describe their level of interest for current affairs.

They were split in equal measure among those who described themselves as having little or no interest in public affairs and those that were interested / very interested at 40% and 39% respectively.

Half of the female respondents described themselves as having little or no interest in public affairs compared to 32% of male respondents. Conversely, 48% of male respondents described themselves as interested / very interested in public affairs compared to 28% of female respondents.

In terms of age, respondents over 45 years old registered the highest interest in public affairs as 43% described themselves as interested / very interested compared to 39% and 34% of other age categories holding the same view.

Among the items that respondents were interested in includes interest in government projects at 26%, interest in politicians / political party's affairs at 20%, government budgets 19% among others.

Interested in Government projects	26%
Interested in Politicians and political parties affairs	20%
Interested in Government budgets and expenditure	19%
Interested in Corruption cases	17%
Interested in Human interest stories	10%
Interested in Legislation and policies	9%

Structures of public participation at the County Governments

Twenty three counties reported having policies / legislation to guide public participation, 17 had policies/legislation on access to information while 29 reported having an office / officer to ensure public participation and access to information. The Controller of Budget also noted that 20 counties had established the County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) in line with the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act.

Mechanism	Number of Counties
Policy / Legislation on Public participation	23
Policy / Legislation on Access to information	17
Office / officer to ensure Public participation	29
Office/ officer to ensure access to information	29
County Budget and Economic Forum ¹⁵	20

Table 31: Structures of public participation at the County Governments

Additionally, the survey noted that all the County Assembly debate chambers had public galleries with most having a sitting capacity of between 5 and 25. Speakers / Clerks noted that for the most part, they had between 1 to 10 members of the public attending assembly sessions at any one time. They however noted that attendance was affected by matter under discussion. For instance, during the budget approval or during instances where the Governor was addressing the house, the number of citizens increased significantly.

One of the key principles of public participation is access to and understanding information.¹⁶ The survey sought to establish whether counties had simplified, translated into local language or presented in braille, key documents.

¹⁵Controller of Budget – Annual County Budget Implementation Review Report – FY 2015/2016

¹⁶International Budget Partnership Kenya and National Taxpayers Association –Public Participation in budgeting

Document	Simplified	Translated	Braille
County Integrated Development Plan	21	4	1
Budget	18	2	1

Twenty one counties reported having simplified the CIDP, 4 had translated it to the local language and one had prepared it in Braille. Further, 18 counties reported presenting a simplified version of the budget, 2 had translated it to the local language and one had been prepared in braille.

SERVICE DELIVERY

The survey sought to establish citizens' level of appreciation of the devolved functions. Respondents were asked to identify the services they felt were a priority, rate the level of satisfaction with the devolved services as well as identify services where they encountered bribery while accessing them.

Biggest priority service

From the 14 devolved services respondents were asked to identify services they considered to be the biggest priority in their counties. Overall, County health services, education, agriculture, county transport and trade development and regulation emerged as the top five services that were seen as most critical by respondents.

Service	Percentage
County health services	80%
Education	66%
Agriculture	58%
County transport	39%
Trade development and regulation	13%

Table 32: Citizen's Priority services

At County level, Health services were picked as most critical by a majority of respondents from 40 counties. Out of the remaining 7 counties, majority of respondents from 5 counties (Kirinyaga, Kakamega, Vihiga, Tharaka Nithi and Elgeyo Marakwet) picked agriculture as their top priority. A large proportion of respondents from the remaining two counties, Homa Bay and Migori picked education as their top priority.

Rating of service delivery in the counties

Generally, a large proportion of citizens rated most services as average or poor. However, services such as Pre-primary education had the highest proportion of respondents (37%) rating it as good followed by health at 27%, trade regulation at 25% and County transport at 22%

Service	Percentage of respondents rating service as good
Pre-primary education	37%
Health	27%
Trade regulation	25%
County transport	22%

Table 33: Services receiving a positive rating from citizens

On the other hand, Members of County Assembly rated the County executive as average in terms of service delivery and poor in implementation of legislation. The rating was based on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good.

Aspect	Rating
Service delivery to the people	3
Implementation of legislation	2

Table 34: How MCAs rated the executive on service delivery

SATISFACTION WITH THE 14 DEVOLVED FUNCTIONS

Under the agriculture function, fisheries had the largest proportion of respondents rating it as poor. It was also the least known service under this function. The other two services were rated as seen below:

I.	Agriculture	Poor	Average	Good	NAS ¹⁷
a.	Crop and animal husbandry;	32%	34%	16%	18%
b.	Plant and animal disease control; and	36%	35%	14%	16%
c.	Fisheries	39%	14%	6%	41%

Table 35: Rating of agricultural services

¹⁷Not aware of service

Forty three percent of respondents rated services at health facilities and pharmacies as average followed by about a third who rated them as poor and a third who rated them as good. A similar pattern was observed in ambulance services. Refuse removal, provision of refuse bins were among the services rated as poor by about 50% of the respondents.

II.	County health services	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
a.	County health facilities and pharmacies	29%	43%	27%	1%
b.	Ambulance services	32%	35%	27%	7%
c.	Promotion of primary health care	29%	37%	28%	6%
d.	Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public;	36%	30%	17%	17%
e.	Veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession)	37%	29%	14%	20%
f.	Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	47%	24%	14%	16%
g.	Provision of refuse bins	52%	18%	10%	20%

Table 36: Rating of County health services

A third of the respondents were not aware that services pertaining to the control of air pollution, noise pollution and other public nuisances were offered by the County Government while 45% rated this service as poor.

III.	Service	Poor	Average	Good	NAS ¹⁷
a.	Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances	45%	18%	7%	30%

Table 37 : Rating of control of pollution services

Majority of respondents were not aware of services under cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities save for sports and cultural activities where a third rated them as poor and another third evaluated them as average.

IV.	Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
a.	Casinos and other forms of gambling	23%	7%	3%	67%
b.	Racing;	25%	8%	3%	64%
c.	Cinemas;	29%	7%	3%	62%
d.	Video shows and hiring;	29%	10%	4%	57%
e.	Libraries;	34%	14%	6%	46%
f.	Museums;	30%	9%	4%	58%
g.	Sports, cultural activities and facilities.	29%	30%	17%	24%

Table 38: Rating of Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities

Services under county transport such as traffic and parking, street lighting, construction of county roads were rated as poor by at least 40% of the respondents while 41% of respondents rated access roads as average.

V.	County transport	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
a.	Access Roads	36%	41%	22%	1%
b.	Street lighting	40%	29%	19%	12%
c.	Traffic and parking	47%	22%	8%	23%
d.	County Road including Primary roads	44%	33%	15%	8%

Table 39: Rating of County transport services

Majority of respondents were not aware of animal control and welfare as a function that was under the purview of County governments

VI.	Animal control and welfare	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
a.	Licensing of dogs	25%	7%	3%	65%
b.	Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	28%	6%	2%	64%

Table 40: Rating of Animal control and welfare

About 40% of respondents rated markets and provision of trade licenses as average with a third rating them as poor. It is noteworthy that construction of markets was mentioned as one of the ongoing / completed projects within the respondents' locality.

VII.	Trade development and regulation	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
a.	Markets	32%	42%	21%	5%
b.	Trade licenses(Excluding regulation of professions)	26%	41%	25%	8%
c.	Fair trading practices	35%	33%	13%	19%
d.	Local tourism	39%	15%	6%	41%
e.	Cooperative societies	32%	26%	13%	29%

Table 41: Rating of Trade development

The largest proportion of respondents was not aware of most services under County planning and development. It is only under housing where there were slightly more respondents rating housing as poor (39%) compared to 35% who were not aware of the service.

VIII.	County planning and development	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
a.	Statistics	32%	12%	4%	52%
b.	Survey and mapping	34%	18%	6%	41%
c.	Boundaries and fencing	35%	17%	7%	41%
d.	Housing	39%	19%	7%	35%

Table 42: Rating of County planning and development services

Cumulatively under the education function, 75% of respondents rated pre-primary education as average / good with about 20% rating it as poor. Village polytechnics on the other hand were rated as poor by 36% of respondents, average by 32% and good by 16%. The remaining services home craft centres and child care facilities were relatively unknown by respondents

IX.	Education	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
a.	Pre-primary education	20%	38%	37%	4%
b.	Village polytechnics	36%	32%	16%	16%
c.	Home craft centres	40%	11%	4%	45%
d.	Child care facilities	38%	19%	9%	34%

Table 43: Rating of education services

About a third of respondents were not aware of services under the function pertaining to implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation with about 20% terming the services as average and about 40% rating their provision as poor.

X.	Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
a.	Soil and water conservation; and	44%	20%	6%	30%
b.	Forestry	41%	21%	9%	29%

Table 44: Rating of policies on natural resources and environmental conservation

About 45% of respondents rated services under county public works as poor. About a third rated water and sanitation services as average with 13% having a similar opinion about storm water management systems

XI.	County public works and services	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
a.	Storm water management systems in built up areas	45%	113%	5%	37%
b.	Water and sanitation services	46%	28%	16%	10%

Table 45: Rating of County public works and services

Approximately half of the respondents rated firefighting and disaster management as poor. Control of drugs and pornography was also rated as poor by half of the respondents. About a third of respondents however were not aware of both these services

		Poor	Average	Good	NAS
XII.	Firefighting services and disaster management	48%	18%	7%	27%
XIII.	Control of drugs and pornography	48%	16%	6%	30%

Table 46: Rating of disaster management services

About half of respondents rated as poor the Counties efforts in coordinating and ensuring participation in governance. A quarter was not aware of this service while 22% rated this service as average.

		Poor	Average	Good	NAS
XIV.	Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities	42%	22%	7%	24%
	and locations in governance at the local level	48%	16%	6%	30%

Table 47: Rating of public participation

Citizens awareness of projects within Counties

Citizens were asked if they were aware of any projects (ongoing / completed) that were implemented within their localities. Fifty seven percent of respondents responded in the affirmative. Forty percent of respondents identified projects related to County transport followed by 16% who identified projects under County Public works as seen below:

Project	%
County transport- Construction of feeder roads, grading and gravelling, street lights	40%
County public works- Water projects, sewerage and drainage, public toilets	16%
Education- Polytechnics, Early Childhood Development Centre	13%
Trade development and regulation- construction of markets, bodaboda sheds, funding women groups/youths (Savings And Credit Cooperatives Societies(SACCOs)	13%
Health- Dispensaries, health equipment, refuse bins	10%
Agriculture- cattle dip, dairy projects, seeds	4%
Cultural activities and public entertainment- stadiums, social halls, sports	2%
County planning and development- office construction for MCAs, sub county, house roofing	1%
Others	1%

Table 48: Citizen awareness of county projects

It is however worth noting that services that respondents listed to be priority were also among the ones that they had mentioned as been undertaken by their county governments. They also deemed provision of these services to be good. The Controller of Budget also noted that the biggest chunk of the Counties' development expenditure had been invested in these same services. At least 30 counties had spent the largest share of their development budget on roads¹⁸.

Type of services sought - Top ten services sought

Asked whether they had sought any services from the county government over the last 12 months, majority (63%) of the respondents indicated that they had sought health services, thirty nine percent indicated that they had sought services related to pre-primary education about a third had sought services related to trade regulation. The table below represents the rest of the services that respondents reported seeking from their county governments over the last 12 months.

Service	% seeking the service
County health facilities and pharmacies	63%
Pre-primary education	39%
Markets	33%
Trade licenses(Excluding regulation of professions)	33%
Water and sanitation services	29%
Promotion of primary health care	25%
Ambulance services	23%
Crop and animal husbandry	23%

Table 49: Most sought out services

¹⁸Annual County Budget Implementation Review report for the FY 2015/2015

MOST PRESSING PROBLEM THAT THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS SHOULD ADDRESS

Twenty one percent of respondents identified roads as the most pressing problem to be addressed by the county government. This was followed by unemployment, and water and sanitation at 14%. Other problems are outlined in the table below:

Most pressing problem	%
Roads, traffic management, bridges	21%
Unemployment	14%
Water shortage; inadequate rainfall	14%
Health services	12%
Corruption, nepotism, tribalism, embezzlement	8%

Table 50: Most pressing problem that the county should address

Services such as roads, health services and education services feature as the most pressing problems despite the fact that citizens acknowledge that their governments had put in some efforts towards providing them. This could be a clear indication that there is a huge appetite for development at the grassroots level that county government have just begun to fill.

Likelihood of County Governments tackling the problem before the next elections

Respondents were further asked to gauge the likelihood of their county governments tackling the pressing problems within the remaining tenure. Six out of ten respondents believed it was very unlikely /unlikely that the county government would address the problem followed by 23% who were optimistic that their county governments would cater to their pressing problems.

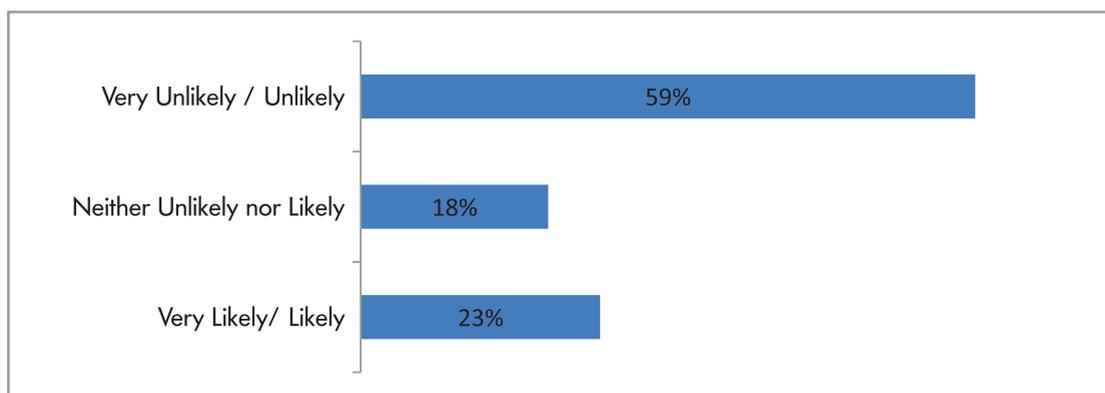


Figure 6: Likelihood of County dealing with pressing problem

Challenges experienced by the County Executive in a bid to deliver services to the people

The county executive was asked what challenges they encountered in a bid to deliver services to citizens. The most common challenge faced by the county executives was said to be that of limited financial resources. This was followed distantly by the establishment of appropriate structures and systems to deliver services to the public and delayed disbursement of funds. Other challenges are outlined below:

Executive's perspective	%
Resource scarcity/ Limited financial resources	41%
Establishing structures and systems for service delivery;	16%
Delayed disbursement of funds	12%
Political interference/ wrangles on development	8%
Over expectation from the citizens/ low awareness on functions of the County Government	9%
Other	14%

Table 51: Challenges experienced by County Executive

INTEGRITY

Chapter six of the constitution and the leadership and Integrity Act requires that public officers carry out their duties in a manner that brings honor and dignity to the office they hold, and promote public confidence in the integrity of the office. This section seeks to establish citizen's experience and perception of corruption within County Governments.

Level of corruption in the counties

The survey asked the respondents to describe the level of corruption in their counties. Six out of ten respondents described the level of corruption in their counties as high followed by 20% who described it as average. Only 6% described the level of corruption as low while 12% did not know.

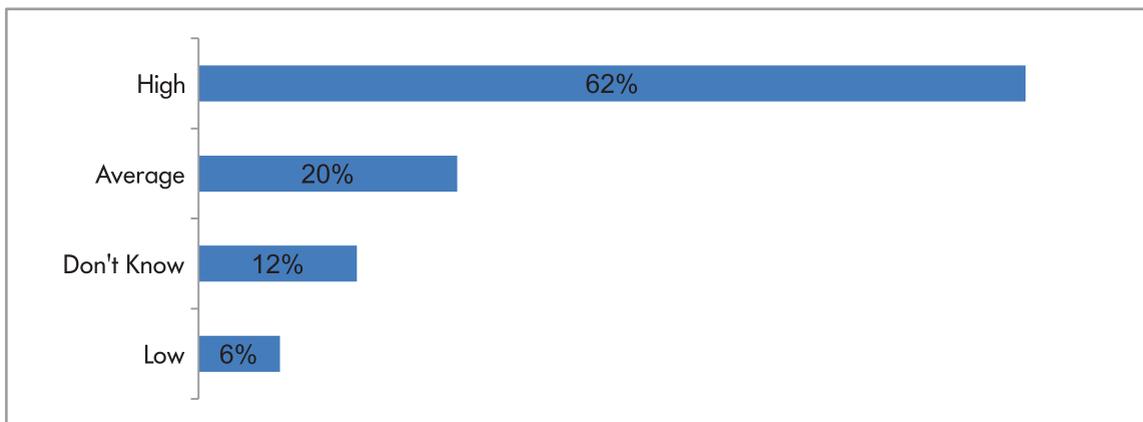


Figure 7: Citizens' perception Level of corruption in the Counties

Reasons for this assessment

Citizens were asked to provide reasons for their assessment of high levels of corruption in the counties. Forty one percent observed that one had to pay a bribe to secure employment or be awarded a tender or to access a service. This was followed by 18% who observed there was mismanagement of funds within the counties. Other reasons are outlined in the table below:

Reason	%
Bribery to secure employment/ tender /service	41%
Mismanagement of funds/resources	18%
Poor execution of projects	14%
Corruption is openly practiced and no action is taken on the culprits	14%
Rampant unemployment	10%
Others	3%

Table 52: Reasons for perception of high level of corruption

It is worth noting that at least 23 Counties reported suspending employees due to allegations of corruption.

Bribery experience in the top ten services sought

The table below represents the top ten services that citizens sought from their county governments. Twenty two percent of citizens seeking trade licences were asked to pay a bribe, with majority (57%) paying the bribe. This was followed by 19% and 12% of those that sought ambulance and health services being asked to pay a bribe with over 60% paying the bribe. The rest of the services are listed below:

Services	Sought service	Asked to pay	Paid
Trade licenses(Excluding regulation of professions)	33%	22%	57%
Ambulance services	23%	19%	60%
County health facilities and pharmacies	63%	12%	63%
Markets	33%	11%	58%
Water and sanitation services	29%	11%	59%
Crop and animal husbandry	23%	11%	4%
Pre-primary education	39%	8%	50%
Promotion of primary health care	25%	8%	57%

Table 53: Bribery experiences in the citizens top 10 services

What respondents did about poor service and bribery at a service delivery point

The table below represents actions that respondents had taken against poor services or a bribery experience at a service delivery point.

Action	%
Complained about a bad service from a government office	24%
Complained about a bribery experience at a service delivery point	16%

About a quarter of the respondents had complained about a bad service from a government office while only 16% had complained about a bribery experience at a service delivery point. Further, twice as many male respondents compared to female respondents complained about a bad service and about a bribery experience from a government office. Across the age categories, the 25 to 34 age band had the highest proportion of respondents that complained about poor service or bribery experience.

Integrity management initiatives at the Counties

The survey sought to establish what integrity management initiatives the counties had instituted in line with the provisions of the Leadership and Integrity Act, the Public Officer Ethics Act and the Public Finance Management Act.

Thirty counties reported to have instituted a code of conduct for state officers in the executive while thirty six had a code of conduct for state officers in the assembly. According to the Controller of Budget, only seven counties had set up internal audit committees. Other mechanisms are listed in the table below:

Initiative	County executive	County assembly
Internal Audit committees ¹⁹	7	
Code of conduct for State officers	30	36
Code of conduct for public service	27	
Corruption reporting box	16	12
Integrity assurance officers	19	10

Table 54: Integrity Management mechanisms at the County government

The survey noted that in some counties, corruption reporting boxes and suggestion boxes were used interchangeably.

Further the survey sought to establish whether mechanisms had been set up through which citizens could complain against various County Government officials. The findings are listed in the table below:

Action	Number of counties with mechanisms
Complain against their MCAs	26
Complain against a member of the county executive	23
Complain against a member of the public service	17

Table 55: Complaint handling mechanisms at the counties

Most trusted institution to lead the anti-corruption agenda

Respondents were asked to identify the institution they trusted most to drive the anti-corruption agenda within their counties in the next 12 months. Twenty one percent of respondents did not know which institution to trust with the task, 21% did not trust any institution and another 21% felt that Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) would get the job done. Other institutions mentioned are listed in the table below:

Institution	%
None	21%
Don't Know	21%
EACC	21%
Civil Society/NGOs	7%
Judiciary	6%
Religious Organization/ Leaders	5%
Citizens Forums/ Initiatives	5%
Police	4%
County Government	4%
Local Politicians/MCA	2%
Oversight Institutions/Bodies	1%
Senator/ MP (Parliament)	1%
President (National Executive Government)	1%

Table 56: Most trusted Institution to run the anti-corruption agenda

¹⁹Annual County Budget Implementation Review Report for FY 2015/2016

WHAT NEXT FOR DEVOLUTION

The survey sought the respondent's views on the successes and failures of devolution.

Biggest success of devolution (Top 3 Opinions)

About a quarter of citizen respondents reported the biggest success of devolution as ease of access to services /improved service delivery followed by 22% who noted that devolution had improved infrastructure. Twenty one percent however noted there had been no success.

County government officials identified the biggest success of devolution as services being brought closer to the people followed by those that felt that devolution had brought equitable development across the country and citizens involvement in decision making.

Citizen perspective	%
Ease of access to services; service delivery has improved	26%
Improved infrastructure : Roads and health, ECDE, street lighting	22%
There is no success; none; nothing	21%
MCA's perspective	%
Funds and services close to the people	61%
Equitable development across the country	21%
Citizens involved in decision making/ More participation	11%
Speakers / Clerks	%
Funds and services close to the people	44%
Citizens involved in decision making/ More participation	39%
Development has increased locally	17%
County executive	%
Funds and services closer to the people	48%
Citizens involved in decision making/ More participation	32%
Others	20%

Table 57: Biggest success of devolution

Biggest failure of devolution (Top 3 Opinions)

Forty two percent of citizen respondents were of the opinion that devolution had led to increased corruption, followed by 21% who felt that service delivery was poor. About a third of Members of County assembly were of the opinion that misuse of funds was the biggest failure of devolution followed by 20% who felt it was lack of resources.

Forty percent of speakers/ Clerks also observed that corruption and bureaucracy had been devolved. The county executives noted that the biggest failure of devolution is the national government not fully devolving functions followed by those that felt that inadequate allocation of resources was the biggest failure.

Citizen perspective	%
Increased corruption/ Funds embezzlement	42%
Slower development than expected/ Poor service delivery	21%
None	16%
MCAs Perspective	%
Misuse of funds/poor implementation of projects	32%
Lack of enough resources in the county/delay in funds disbursement	20%
Lack of awareness by citizens on roles of each government	14%
Speakers / Clerks	%
Corruption increased/ Devolved / Lack of proper accountability	40%
Bureaucratic systems devolved	17%
Political wrangles/ supremacy battles increased	13%
County executive	%
National government not releasing devolved functions fully	25%
Inadequate financial resources allocated to counties	15%
Inadequate national legislative framework to guide devolution	10%

Table 58: Biggest failure of devolution

One thing to change about devolution (Top 3 Opinions)

Respondents were asked identify one thing they would change about devolution. A quarter of citizens were of the opinion that number of elected leaders should be reduced particularly by removing the post of senators and women representatives. A third of the MCAs and a third of the executives were of the opinion that financial allocations to counties should be increased while a third of the Speakers/ Clerks recommended that accountability mechanisms be strengthened in order to safeguard devolution.

Citizen perspective	%
Reduce the number of leaders- remove Women representatives and Senators	25%
Nothing, I don't know	24%
Set up strong governance structures to monitor use of funds	18%
MCAs Perspective	%
Increase resources allocated for devolution	27%
Devolves more functions	16%
Give security of tenure to the governor	13%
Speakers / Clerks	%
Strengthen accountability/ Independent offices to properly defend Devolution	28%
Enhance the System of disbursing funds / Increase allocation	26%
Reduce number of elective posts and scrap nomination	20%
County executive	%
Increase Financial Allocations to the Counties	33%
Devolve more functions such as security	18%
Empower County governments to execute their functions without much interference	15%

Table 59: One thing to change about devolution

CONCLUSION

The above findings show great strides in implementation of devolution as a system of governance. The study established that the counties are at different stages of implementation. Further, the priorities vary from one county to another as such, not all the devolved functions have received equal attention. The system has experienced various challenges and on the other hand recorded successes as evidenced by the findings. It is however notable that both the citizens and elected county government officials require more sensitization on the functions of the county government. This would enable the county officials to focus on their mandate and the citizens to demand for accountability when such mandates are not fulfilled.

Citizens are still not aware of the roles of their leaders especially the Senators and Women's Representatives. This is despite having copies of the Constitution that outline these roles. This lack of awareness is a threat to devolution as the Senate is vital to the devolution process and citizens need to appreciate the role of senators better. Further, the incessant push by citizens to have their elected leaders spearhead the development agenda in turn pushes the elected leaders to demand for this role, thus diluting their key functions such as oversight. There is still little appreciation to the importance of citizen participation in governance processes. Awareness and participation remain low. The fact that majority of those not attending the meetings report not being available is something that County Governments should take into account as they call for such meetings. They should take into cognisance the demographic of the target population and design innovative ways to involve them. Citizens' appetite for development at the local level also came out strongly as citizens acknowledged that county governments had invested in improving infrastructure yet they still demand for more of the same.

There seems to be a general consensus that indeed corruption has been devolved. Citizens describe the level of corruption in the counties as high and cite this as the biggest failure of devolution. A section of county government officials concur with this assessment. Further, citizens do not seem to have faith in the institutions mandated to tackle the vice. The level of transparency in counties still remains low as Counties are still not proactively making vital documents available to citizens despite having relatively inexpensive media through which to share the information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Accountability and transparency

1. There is need for more civic sensitization on the role of the elected leaders more so the roles of senators and Women's Representatives. The survey findings clearly show that most of the citizens are not aware of these roles despite having participated in their election.
2. The MCAs to ensure that they concentrate on their Constitutional roles as it was apparent that they have excelled in initiating development projects in their wards but recorded dismal performance on their core work pertaining to legislative authority and oversight as provided by the Constitution and County Government Act, 2012.
3. Counties to explore better communication mechanisms including technological innovations to enhance their reach by citizens. There is also need to explore other non-IT mechanisms to cater for those without access to technological innovations – posters and notice boards in public places e.g shopping centres, markets, religious establishments and other frequently visited places, use of radio etc
4. Need for counties to promote access to information through rigorous use of their websites as the study found that only some of the counties used the websites to pass information on public participation adverts, budgets and Hansard Reports.
5. Need to promote access to information by the counties as majority of the respondents pointed out that they had not received news from the county governments.

Public participation

1. Women should be encouraged to attend meetings convened by the county government to add their voices to the discussions. It was noted that only 37% of females attended meetings convened by the county governments. County government should also apply targeted mobilisation of women through religious groups, SACCOs, and other structures where women can be reached.
2. There is a need to schedule these meetings on day and times that would suit most citizens perhaps outside formal working hours or days as 63% had said they were not available to attend county meetings and 7% cited short notice/ distance. There is also need to arrange such meetings in accessible venues/locations and give sufficient publicity and notice to enable the public prepare for the meetings.
3. There is need for counties to ensure that they facilitate every member of the county in accessing key documents. The survey established that only one county had translated their budgets and CIDPs into braille which is a clear indication that the visually impaired persons are not adequately facilitated to participate in key planning processes.
4. There is need for simplification of the key documents for ease of access by citizens. The survey established that only 21 counties had simplified their CIDPs and 18 counties had simplified versions of the budget.
5. County Governments should implement public participation guidelines to aid in the engagement of the public in county processes. This engagement should be guided by public participation frameworks that are anchored on appropriate county policies and legislation. It was noted that only 29 counties had such offices or officers to deal with public participation and access to information. On the other hand 23 had either a policy or law on public participation while 17 had policy/legislation on access to information.
6. Civic education to promote citizen participation in assembly sittings is crucial. It was noted that a low number of citizens make time to participate in assembly proceedings as the speakers and clerks pointed out that the attendance ranges from 1 to 10 members of the public for the most part of the sessions.

Service delivery

1. There is need for general awareness on the functions of the county governments as majority of the respondents were not aware of certain functions such as control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisance, animal control and welfare among others.
2. Citizens should be sensitized on their right to access services to curb incidents of bribery which have marred access to services at county level.
3. There is need for charters on services offered by the various county governments to relay key information on available services, delivery timelines and the cost of such services.
4. County governments should enhance their capacity to collect revenue. Further, Counties should exercise prudence including financial capacity to support service delivery

Integrity

1. There is need to support initiatives that could aid in curbing corruption within the county systems. Counties should fast-track the establishment of internal audit committees to fulfil the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act.
2. Public sensitisation on the implication of engaging in corrupt activities is imperative as most of the citizens who were asked to pay bribes had complied. This is a clear indication that they are not aware that both the bribe giver and bribe taker have committed an illegality in law.
3. County complaints' reporting mechanisms should be established to promote reporting of complaints by citizens.
4. There seems to be a low level of confidence in public institutions that should lead the anti-corruption agenda. Only 1% trust oversight institutions and 21% responding that they do not trust any institution or 'don't know' demonstrates the need for responsible institutions to build public confidence, and this can largely be attained by demonstrating results and fulfilling their mandates in the fight against corruption.
5. There is need to harness citizens' interest in development and use it to enhance civilian oversight. This is especially in light of the fact that they perceive levels of corruption to be high in their counties and have little faith in anti-corruption agencies and oversight institutions charged with this mandate.
6. There is need to institute sanctions against counties that do not fully comply with the provisions of the Leadership and Integrity Act and the Public Finance Management Act and other laws aimed at enhancing accountability, to curb corruption at the local level.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 : Sample breakdown per county

	County	Sample
1	Baringo	116
2	Bomet	194
3	Bungoma	193
4	Busia	194
5	ElgeyoMarakwet	124
6	Embu	194
7	Garissa	116
8	Homabay	193
9	Isiolo	116
10	Kajiado	116
11	Kakamega	194
12	Kericho	194
13	Kiambu	193
14	Kilifi	150
15	Kirinyaga	150
16	Kisii	194
17	Kisumu	265

	County	Sample
18	Kitui	115
19	Kwale	117
20	Laikipia	116
21	Lamu	116
22	Machakos	112
23	Makueni	115
24	Mandera	116
25	Marsabit	116
26	Meru	193
27	Migori	194
28	Mombasa	245
29	Muranga	194
30	Nairobi	268
31	Nakuru	271
32	Nandi	194
33	Narok	193

	County	Sample
34	Nyamira	150
35	Nyandarua	194
36	Nyeri	194
37	Samburu	116
38	Siaya	194
39	TaitaTaveta	113
40	Tana River	116
41	TharakaNithi	116
42	Trans Nzoia	192
43	Turkana	116
44	UashinGishu	186
45	Vihiga	150
46	Wajir	116
47	West Pokot	116
	Total	7640

ANNEX 2: Rating of service delivery – 14 devolved functions

	Service	Poor	Average	Good	NAS
I.	Agriculture				
a.	Crop and animal husbandry;	32%	34%	16%	18%
b.	Plant and animal disease control; and	36%	35%	14%	16%
c.	Fisheries	39%	14%	6%	42%
II.	County health services				
a.	County health facilities and pharmacies	29%	43%	27%	1%
b.	Ambulance services	32%	35%	27%	7%
c.	Promotion of primary health care	29%	37%	28%	6%
d.	Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public;	36%	30%	17%	17%
e.	Veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession)	37%	29%	14%	20%
f.	Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	47%	24%	14%	16%
g.	Provision of refuse bins	52%	18%	10%	20%
III	Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances	45%	18%	7%	30%
IV	Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities				
a.	Casinos and other forms of gambling	23%	7%	3%	67%
b.	Racing;	25%	8%	3%	64%
c.	Cinemas;	29%	7%	3%	62%
d.	Video shows and hiring;	29%	10%	4%	57%
e.	Libraries;	34%	14%	6%	46%
f.	Museums;	30%	9%	4%	58%
g.	Sports, cultural activities and facilities.	29%	30%	17%	24%
V	County transport				
a.	Access Roads	36%	41%	22%	1%
b.	Street lighting	40%	29%	19%	12%

c.	Traffic and parking	47%	22%	8%	23%
d.	County Roads	44%	33%	15%	8%
VI	Animal control and welfare				
a.	Licensing of dogs	25%	7%	3%	65%
b.	Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	28%	6%	2%	64%
	Trade development and regulation				
a.	Markets	32%	42%	21%	5%
b.	Trade licenses(Excluding regulation of professions)	26%	41%	25%	8%
c.	Fair trading practices	35%	33%	13%	19%
d.	Local Tourism	39%	15%	6%	41%
e.	Cooperative societies	32%	26%	13%	29%
VII	County planning and development				
a.	Statistics;	32%	12%	4%	52%
b.	Survey and Mapping	34%	18%	6%	41%
c.	Boundaries and fencing;	35%	17%	7%	41%
d.	Housing	39%	19%	7%	35%
IX.	Education				
a.	Pre-primary education	20%	38%	37%	4%
b.	Village polytechnics	36%	32%	16%	16%
c.	Home craft centres	40%	11%	4%	45%
d.	Child care facilities	38%	19%	9%	34%
X.	Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation.				
a.	Soil and water conservation; and	44%	20%	6%	30%
b.	Forestry.	41%	21%	9%	29%
XI.	County public works and services				
a.	Storm water management systems in built up areas	45%	13%	5%	37%
b.	Water and sanitation services	46%	28%	16%	10%
XII.	Firefighting services and disaster management	48%	18%	7%	27%
XIII	Control of drugs and pornography	48%	16%	6%	30%
XIV	Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level	47%	22%	7%	24%

ANNEX 3: TOOLS

CITIZEN QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you know the roles played by the following leaders?
 - a) Senator
 - b) Governor / Deputy
 - c) MCA/Ward representative
 - d) MP
 - e) Women's representative
2. In the last 12 months, have you contacted any of the above about a problem or given them your views?
3. Other than through the above mentioned leaders, If you wanted to contact your county government for whatever reason, how would you go about it ?
4. How would you rate the performance of the above leaders in the last 12 months on a scale of 1 to 5 **where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good**
5. If any of the following leaders seek reelection in the same positions next year , how likely are you to vote for them? Please rate on a scale of **1 to 5 where 1= Very unlikely ; 5= Very likely**
6. How likely are you to vote for a woman in the following positions? On a scale of 1 to5 where **1 means very unlikely and 5 means very likely?**
 - a) Senator
 - b) Governor / Deputy
 - c) MCA/Ward representative
 - d) MP
7. Have you ever received/ seen /heard any news/ communication/ information from the County government
 - a) **For those who answer yes**, what was the latest information you received from the County government?
 - b) **For those who answer yes**, How did you receive the news ?
 - c) **For those who answer no** ,how would you like to receive crucial info from the County government ?
8. Are you aware of any County Project going on / completed in your locality/ Ward?
 - a) **For those who answer yes**, briefly explain name / type
 - b) Do you know how much the project costs? (in Ksh)
 - c) Do you know how long the project is supposed to take? (Days/Weeks/ Months)
 - d) Do you know the contractor / vendor / supplier who is doing the project? (Individual /Company name)
9. In the last 12 months have you heard about the following?
 - a) County Jobs adverts
 - b) County Tenders
 - c) Ward Bursaries
 - i. **For those who answer yes ,where/** how did you hear about it,
 - ii. Did you apply ?
10. Are you aware of any meeting convened by the county government requiring attendance by the public?
 - i. **For those that answered Yes**, where / how did you hear about the meeting?
 - ii. Did you attend the meeting?
 - iii. If yes, what was the meeting about?
 - iv. If no, why didn't you attend the meeting?
 - v. How satisfied were you with the manner in which the meeting was conducted?
 - vi. Why do you say so?
11. Which of the following documents are you aware of?
 - a) The constitution of Kenya
 - b) County Integrated Development Plan
 - c) Your County Budget (2015/2016)
 - d) County Finance Act 2015
 - e) County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2016
 - i. **For those that answered Yes** , Do you have a copy?
 - ii. **For those that answered No in 'a' above**, have you tried to search for/access the documents in the last 12 months
12. Which of the below services do you consider to be the biggest priority for your county? (Max of 3 in order of importance)
13. How would you rate the provision of the following services by your county government?
3=Good ; 2=Average ; 1=Poor ; 0 = Not aware of the service
14. Have you personally sought any of the below services in the last 12 months?
15. For the services that have been sought, were you asked/ did you offer to pay a bribe? Asked =1, Offered =2 No=3 a.
Did you pay it ? Yes =1 , No =2

Table used for questions 12 to 15	
I.	Agriculture
a.	Crop and animal husbandry;
b.	Plant and animal disease control; and
c.	Fisheries
II.	County health services
a.	County health facilities and pharmacies
b.	Ambulance services

c.	Promotion of primary health care
d.	Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public;
e.	Veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession)
f.	Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal
g.	Provision of refuse bins
III.	Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances
IV.	Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities,
a.	Casinos and other forms of gambling
b.	Racing;
c.	Cinemas;
d.	Video shows and hiring;
e.	Libraries;
f.	Museums;
g.	Sports, cultural activities and facilities.
V.	County transport
a.	Access Roads
b.	Street lighting
c.	Traffic and parking
d.	County Road including Primary roads linking all sub-county headquarters and minor roads linking markets and administrative centres
VI.	Animal control and welfare
a.	Licensing of dogs
b.	Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals
VII.	Trade development and regulation,
a.	Markets
b.	Trade licenses(Excluding regulation of professions)
c.	Fair trading practices
d.	Local Tourism
e.	Cooperative societies
VIII.	County planning and development,
a.	Statistics;
b.	Survey and Mapping
c.	Boundaries and fencing;
d.	Housing
IX.	Education
a.	Pre-primary education
b.	Village polytechnics
c.	Home craft centres
d.	Child care facilities
X.	Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation,
a.	Soil and water conservation; and
b.	Forestry.
XI.	County public works and services
a.	Storm water management systems in built up areas
b.	Water and sanitation services
XII.	Firefighting services and disaster management
XIII.	Control of drugs and pornography
XIV.	Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level

16. In your opinion, what is the most pressing problem that the County government should address?
17. How likely is it that the county government will cater to this problem within the remaining time 1 means very unlikely and 5 means very likely?
18. How interested would you say you are in public/ current affairs?
 - a) If interested / very interested, what kinds of things interest you about current affairs? (Max of 3)
 - b) Where / how do you normally get information about the selected items
19. Which of the following have you done in the past 12 months?
 - a) Complained about a bad service from a government office
 - b) Complained about a bribery experience at a service delivery point
 - c) Have sought to know about how a government service works
 - d) Sought to know where/ how to get a government service
 - e) Discussed the failings or successes of an elected leader
 - f) Discussed the failings or successes of an appointed leader
 - i. If yes ,Where / how /with whom did you do this
 - ii. For those who answered NO in 'Q18 i' – iv' If you had a complaint about a poor services by the County Government or the conduct of a county government official where would make such a complaint?
20. How would you describe the level of corruption in your county
 - a) High
 - b) Average
 - c) Low
 - d) Don't Know
21. In your opinion, which institution do you trust most to drive the anti-corruption agenda in your county the next 12 months?
 - a) Why do you say so?
22. What is the biggest success of devolution?
23. The biggest failure of devolution?
24. If you were to change one thing about devolution, what would it be ?
25. Which of the following factors are likely to influence your voting decision? Please rank in order of importance

Family decision (spouse , parents, siblings)
Tribal / community affiliation of candidate
Group (women's , youth , church) decision
Performance record of candidate
Manifesto / agenda of candidate
Gender of candidate
Integrity/ Clean record of candidate
Other –please specify

COUNTY EXECUTIVE TOOL

1. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good ,how would you rate the provision of the following to effectively carry out your job
 - a) Offices
 - b) Office equipment and infrastructure
 - c) Staff – including support staff
 - d) Training and capacity building
 - e) Finances
 - f) ICT and Internet
 - g) Decentralized units (SCA, WA, VA, VC)
2. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good ,how would you rate the members of County assembly in the following aspects of their jobs:
 - a)Ability to interrogate and approve the County budget
 - b)Ability to vet and approve nominees to County government offices
 - c)Ability to pass and amend laws
 - d)Ability to generate/originate legislative proposals
 - e)Ability to review and interrogate reports from the County executive
 - f)Ability to review and interrogate reports from National government oversight institutions (OAG, COB, SRC, Senate 3.
3. Which of the following mechanisms have been put forward by the county to disseminate information?
 - a)Website
 - b)Facebook
 - c)Twitter
 - d)Whatsapp
 - e)Notice boards
 - f)News papers
 - g)National Radio
 - h)Local radio
 - i)National TV
 - j)Local TV
 - k)Community/ town hall meetings
 - l)Other(Specify)
 - i. How frequently is it used – 1= not frequent at all ; 5=very frequent
 - ii. what kind of information is generally shared on this mechanisms
- 4.Which of the following documents have been a)simplified b) Translated in a local language c) Presented in braille
 - a) CIDP
 - b) ADP
 - c) Budget
5. On the 14 services, what are the actual / tangible deliverables that have been realized?
 - a) A Policy / legislation
 - b) Physical Infrastructure (type , number etc where applicable)
 - c) Personnel
6. What are some of the challenges experienced by the county government in a bid to deliver services to citizens of this county ?
7. Which of the following exist in this County :
 - a) Office / Officer to ensure access to information
 - b) Office / Officer to ensure public participation
 - c) Civic education program
 - d) Project committees
 - e) Audit committee
 - f) Copy of audit committee report
 - g) Citizen service center / desk / County Hudumacenter
 - h) Integrity assurance officer(s)
 - i) Corruption reporting box
 - j) Whistle blower protection mechanism
8. Is there a :
 - a) code of conduct for state officers in the executive?
 - b) code of conduct for public officers?
9. If yes to any of the above which of the following have been established to actualize the two codes:
 - a) Gift registry
 - b) Conflict of interest register
10. A mechanism through which citizens can complain against
 - a) A member of the executive?
 - b) Other members of the public service
11. Has there been a reshuffle of the executive committee?
 - a) What was the reason
12. Has any employee of the CG been suspended as a result of corruption allegations?
 - a) How many?
13. Is revenue collection automated or manual?
 - a) How effective is the system in ensuring that there is minimal revenue leakage
14. How are Non state actors involved in governance processes in this county?
15. What is this administration's greatest achievement?
16. What are some of the challenges you face as the County (Max of 3)
17. If you were to change one thing about devolution, what would it be?

SPEAKER/CLERK TOOL

1. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good ,how would you rate the provision of the following for MCAs to effectively carry out their jobs
 - a) Debate chambers
 - b) Vehicles / mileage
 - c) Support staff (Hansard reporters , legislative drafters ,secretaries etc)
 - d) Support staff at the ward office
 - e) Committee rooms
 - f) Office space at ward level
 - g) Office space at assembly buildings
 - h) Communication equipment and airtime
 - i) Voting equipment
 - j) Capacity building
 - k) Finances

2. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good ,how would you rate the MCAs capacity to carry out the following aspects of their job:
 - a) Ability to interrogate and approve the County budget
 - b) Ability to vet and approve nominees to County government offices
 - c) Ability to pass and amend laws
 - d) Ability to originate legislative proposals
 - e) Ability to review and interrogate reports from the County executive
 - f) Ability to represent their constituents issues at the assembly
 - g) Ability to socialize and interact with constituents at the ward level

3. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good, how would you rate:
 - a) The County Assembly overall performance since 2013
 - b) Your own performance since 2013

4. What would you say is the biggest achievement
 - a) Of this county assembly
 - b) Of you as a speaker / clerk

5. How many laws have been passed by this assembly? Please record numerically
 - a) How many have been returned from the Executive with comments in the last FY?

6. Is there a mechanism through which citizens can lodge a complaint against their MCA ?
 - a) How many complaints have been received so far
 - b) What is the status of their resolution?

7. On average , how many citizens attend assembly sittings per session

8. How many sittings have been held outside of the assembly?

9. How many joint committees have been formed with another county?

10. Is there a mechanism that checks the voting records of Members of county assembly

11. Is there an integrity assurance officer?

12. Is there a whistle blower protection mechanism

13. Are there corruption reporting boxes ?
 - a) How many reports have been received since installation?

14. Has this assembly recorded incidents of misconduct among the Members of County Assembly?
 - a. What is the most common case of misconduct recorded at the assembly ?
 - b. How are the cases resolved ?

15. What are some of the challenges you face as a County assembly (Max of 3

16. What are some of the challenges you face as a clerk / speaker (Max of 3)

17. What are some of the recommendations that you would make to improve operations at the county assembly?

18. If you were to change one thing about devolution, what would it be?

MCA TOOL

MCA TOOL

1. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good ,how would you rate the provision of the following to effectively carry out your job
 - a) Debate chambers
 - b) Vehicles / mileage
 - c) Support staff (Hansard reporters , legislative drafters ,secretaries etc)
 - d) Support staff at the ward office
 - e) Committee rooms
 - f) Office space at ward level
 - g) Office space at assembly buildings
 - h) Communication equipment and airtime
 - l) Voting equipment
 - j) Capacity building
 - k)Finances
2. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good ,how would you rate your capacity to carry out the following aspects of your job:
 - a)Ability to interrogate and approve the County budget
 - b)Ability to vet and approve nominees to County government offices
 - c)Ability to pass and amend laws
 - d)Ability to generate/originate legislative proposals
 - e)Ability to review and interrogate reports from the County executive
 - f)Ability to review and interrogate reports from National government oversight institutions (OAG, COB, SRC, Senate)
 - g)Ability to represent your constituents at the assembly
 - h)Ability to socialize and interact with constituents at the ward level
3. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good ,how would you rate the executive on the following aspects of their job:
 - a) Implementation of legislation
 - b) Service delivery to the people
 - c) Budget preparation
 - d) Local revenue generation and collection
 - e) Accountability in the use of public funds
 - f) Openness in provision of information to the assembly
 - g) Openness in provision of information to the public
4. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 means very poor and 5 means very good, how would you rate your overall, performance since you got elected in 2013? 1 = very poor and 5 means = Very good
 - a) The County Assembly overall performance since 2013
 - b) Your own performance since 2013
5. What would you say is the biggest achievement
 - a) Of this county assembly
 - b)Of you as a member of County assembly
 - c)Of the ward development fund in your ward
 - d)Of the Governor
6. Have you
 - a) Sponsored a bill
 - b) Presented a petition in the assembly
 - c) Attended a training
 - d) Gone on a benchmarking trip
 - e) Missed an assembly sitting
 - f) Voted against a crucial bill
 - g) Voted for a bill
 - h) Completed wealth declaration forms
- l. For those who answered yes in any of the above
 - a) Name of latest bill sponsored
 - b) Name of latest petition presented in the assembly
 - c) Number of trainings attended ;
 - d) What was the latest training about ?
 - e) Where and what was the last benchmarking trip on?
 - f) Reason for missing an assembly sitting
 - g) Reason for voting against a crucial bill
 - h) Name of latest bill Voted for
 - l) Feedback received on the wealth declaration form
7. Which of the following exists in the County assembly :
 - a) Integrity assurance officer
 - b) Anti-corruption reporting box
 - c) Whistle blower protection mechanism
8. What are some of the challenges you face as a MCA (Max of 3)
9. If you were to change one thing in the County assembly, what would it be?
10. If you were to change one thing about devolution, what would it be?

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