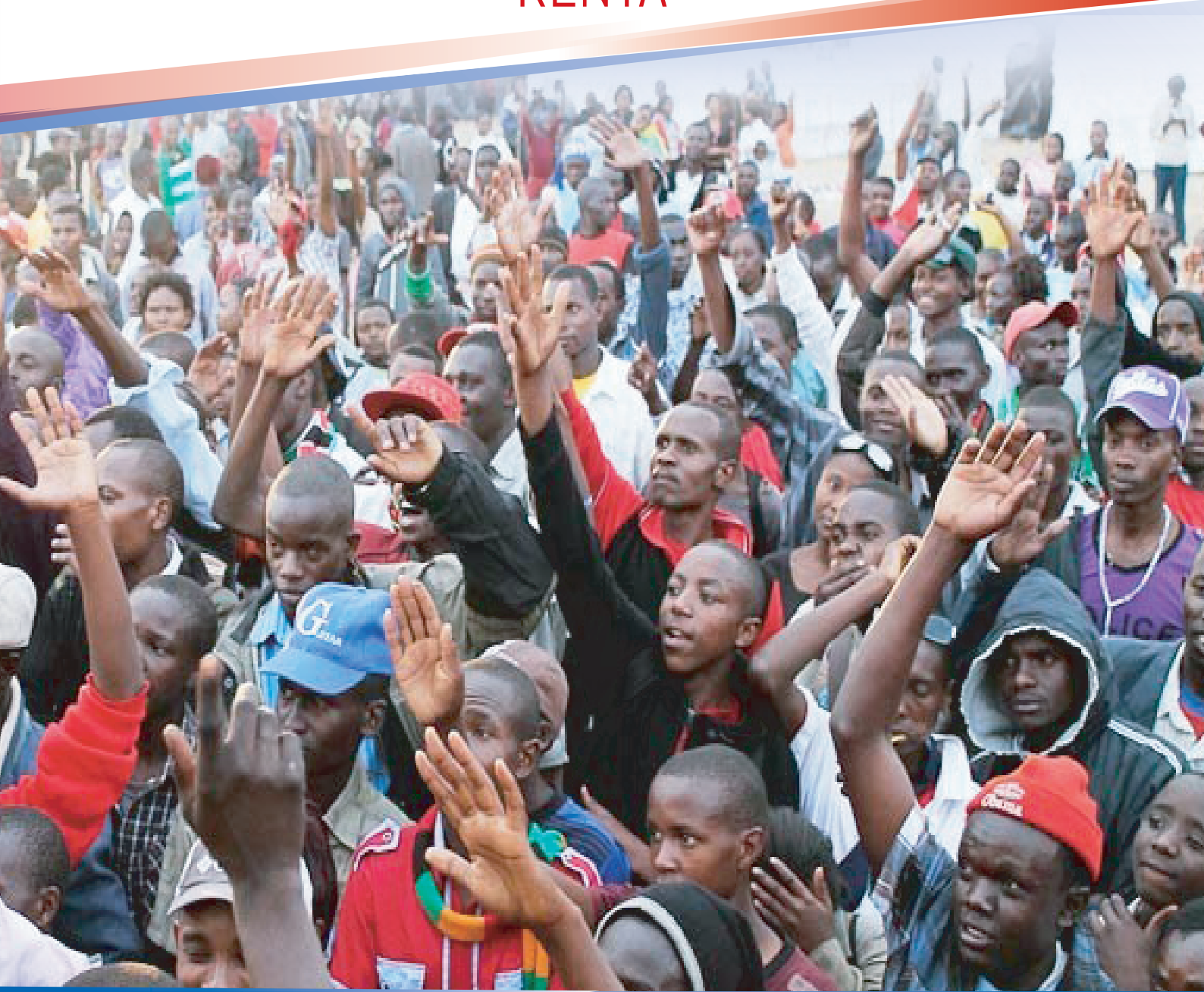




TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
KENYA



ANNUAL REPORT

2012 - 2013



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INTERNATIONAL
KENYA

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

Author: Transparency International Kenya

Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was believed to be correct as of May 2014. Nevertheless, Transparency International Kenya cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

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Our Vision

A transparent,
accountable and corruption-free Kenya

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List of Acronyms

ALACs	Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centre
APNAC	African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid lands
ASF	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Stakeholders Forum
CAJ	Commission on Administrative Justice
CDE	County Director of Education
CESSP	County Education Sector Support Programme
CMT	Citizen Monitoring Tool
CMNK	Contract Monitoring Network of Kenya
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
EABI	East African Bribery Index
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
FAIS	Food Assistance Integrity Study
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation.
FoTAPP	Forum for Transparency and Accountability in Pharmaceutical Procurement
FOI	Freedom of Information
FM	Frequency Modulation
FY	Financial Year
GCB	Global Corruption Barometer
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HAIP	Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme
HRD	Human Resource Development
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KSHS	Kenya Shillings
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPS	Members of Parliament
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NESSP	National Education Sector Support Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal Act
PPOA	Public Procurement Oversight Authority
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Forest Degradation and Deforestation
SMS	Short Message Service
TI	Transparency International
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TWADO	Turkana Women Advocacy and Development Organisation
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
WAPNET	Wajir Paralegal Network

Board of Directors

Dr. Richard Leakey, Chairman

Dr. Leakey is a renowned Palaeontologist and Environmental Conservationist. He was first elected to the TI-Kenya Board of Directors in 2007 and is the current Chairman. He is a Professor of Anthropology at the State University of New York and previously served as the Head of Civil Service in Kenya.

Ms. Rachel G. Mbai, Vice Chair

Rachel Mbai is a lawyer and a Partner at Kaplan and Stratton Advocates. Her portfolio includes property acquisition, disposal and development, property laws and finance, security transactions and documentation for local banks, financiers and borrowers and due diligence reporting. She serves as the Vice Chair of the TI-Kenya Board of Directors and Chair of the Board Programmes Committee.

Ms. Sheila Mmbijewe

Sheila Mmbijewe is a member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Kenya and a Director and Chairperson of the Board Audit Committee of Bamburi Cement Ltd. A Chartered Accountant of England and Wales and a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya, she chairs the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Bernadette W. Musundi

Bernadette Musundi is a former Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports. Mrs. Musundi has twice served as the Executive Director of the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organisation (MYWO). She is currently the Chair of the Strathmore University Council. She holds a B.A (Hon.) and M.A degrees in addition to other qualifications. She joined the TI-Kenya Board of Directors in April 2010. She is the Chair of the Human Resources Committee of the Board.

Mr. Omar Kemal Amin

Mr. Amin is a partner at Omar Kemal Amin and Company Advocates. He has also worked with Consultant Legal Advisors and Property Managers, Hilton Nairobi Limited since 1992 and is an Alternate Director on the Board of Directors of International Hotels Kenya Limited. Mr. Amin earned his law degree from the University of Buckingham, England and is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and a Barrister-At-Law of Lincoln's Inn. He joined the TI-Kenya Board of Directors in April 2010 and serves as a member of the Human Resources Committee.

Ms. Ikal Angelei

Ikal Angelei is a Kenyan environmentalist currently serving as the Programme Coordinator at Turkana Basin Initiative. She is the founder and director of Friends of Lake Turkana, Kenya, which works to promote and strengthen community participation and indigenous knowledge in the sustainable use, management and protection of the environment and natural resources. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Finance Option) degree from the University of Nairobi and a Master of Arts in Public Policy from the State University of New York, Stony Brook. Ms. Angelei joined the TI-Kenya Board of Directors in June 2012. She in addition serves in the Programmes Committee.

Mr. Samuel M. Kimeu, Executive Director

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

Foreword

This reporting period marked the roll out of the 2012-2017 Strategic Plan for Transparency International Kenya. The public is the fulcrum of this strategic plan. The plan is premised on the logic that public engagement with and pressure on public institutions and leaders is critical in realising accountability and quality services. TI-Kenya has thus been engaging the public through a variety of ways to strengthen their capacity to recognise corruption, and mobilise them to take action against it. The youth are a critical segment of the public. They occupy a special place in our work, and we have demonstrated this by initiating and supporting integrity clubs in primary and secondary schools. Mentoring young people to stand up against corruption has set a new momentum in our anti-corruption efforts, and we look forward to securing lasting change by engaging with the future of this country.



We aspire for institutions that are efficient, accessible and deliver quality and affordable services. Corruption and inefficiency in public institutions impede service delivery and compromise standards of living. That is why building integrity in key sectors such as education, water, humanitarian aid and climate finance governance is critical in our work. TI-Kenya is in addition closely tracking the implementation of devolution. We are working with county governments in developing effective integrity systems; the nascent county institutions must be protected against corruption which remains a major threat to institutions and devolution.

We continue to train our focus on strengthening institutions by influencing and monitoring the implementation of legislation and policies that promote transparency and accountability in the public sphere. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 required the enactment of new laws. Some of these have already been enacted while others are in the pipeline. TI-Kenya has made significant contributions to the development of key laws, particularly in fashioning the integrity provisions, and our engagement in legislative and policy development will go on both at the county and national level.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 will remain the foundation of our work, upon which we can influence a strong culture of transparency and accountability in Kenya. TI-Kenya is a facilitator in the fight against corruption. The responsibility of fighting corruption and enhancing integrity in our public and private interactions belongs to all of us; state and non-state actors, private individuals and the private sector.

Dr. Richard Leakey, FRS
Chairman, Board of Directors

Introduction



This report summarises the key outcomes for TI-Kenya programmes for the period October 2012 to September 2013 against the chapter's strategic priorities. 2012/2013 marked the first year of implementation of *The Concept of Action* - our strategic plan for the period 2012-2017 which is aligned to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Vision 2030 and the TI Movement's global strategy for the period 2011-2015.

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

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

In line with these priorities, we have continued to pursue constitutional, legal, policy and institutional reforms to entrench transparency and accountability in focus sectors such as water, education, humanitarian aid and climate finance governance. Our efforts to influence and support the development of effective policies and legislation that will propel the fight against corruption continued throughout the year. TI-Kenya drafted and proposed amendments to key bills to align them with constitutional principles of good governance, devolution, access to information and public participation.

A strong civic movement holds the key in the fight against corruption. Through the Citizen Demand programme, TI-Kenya is engaging citizens to exercise their civic responsibility of demanding accountability for the power and resources they have entrusted to public officials and institutions. To this end, TI-Kenya is working with the good governance coalition partners in the Coast, North Rift, Nairobi and Western regions in supporting and mentoring communities to empower citizens to actively engage institutions for responsive public service delivery. Civic engagement is particularly important in the devolved system of governance. The importance of public participation has been given its pride of place under the Constitution of Kenya.

Advocacy remains our signature approach in pursuing a corruption-free Kenya. Our advocacy is informed by research supported by a partnership approach that emphasises capacity building and civic engagement.

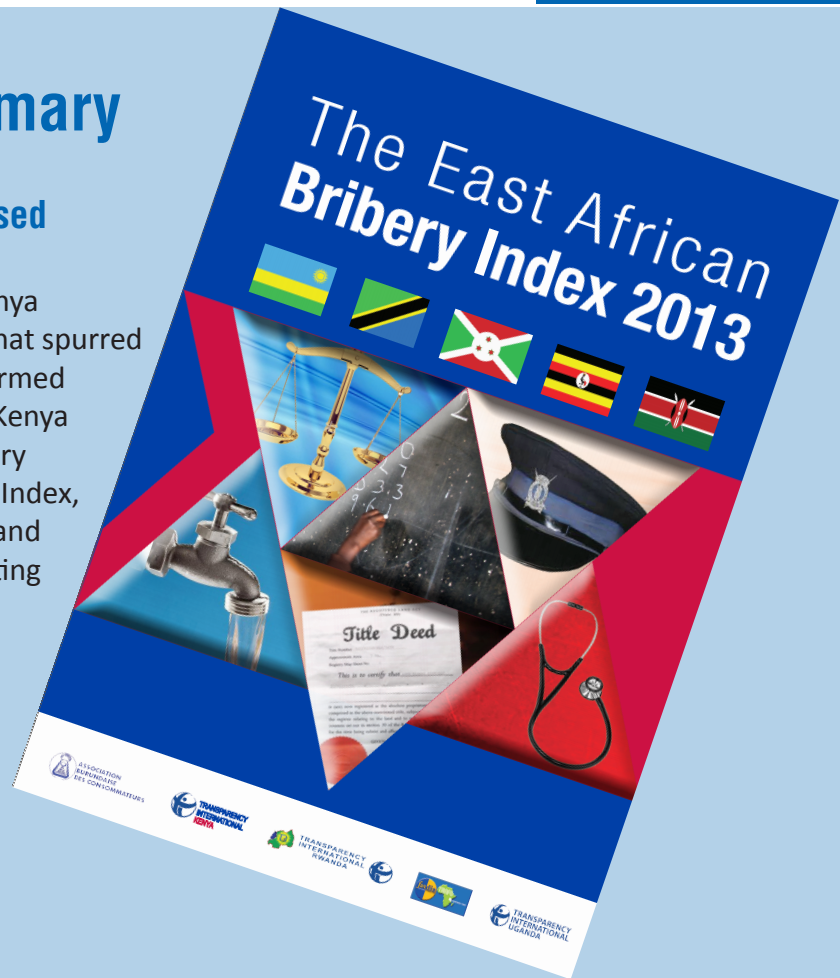
This report relays TI-Kenya's work, impact and successes, challenges and learning in the year under review. It also captions opportunities and subsequent plans as we move forward. We look forward to more accomplishments as we progress with the implementation of our strategic plan and thank everyone who has supported our work for the year 2012/2013.

Samuel Kimeu
Executive Director

Executive Summary

Research for evidence based advocacy

Transparency International Kenya published research products that spurred debate on corruption and informed TI-Kenya's advocacy work. TI-Kenya launched The East Africa Bribery Index, Corruption Perceptions Index, Global Corruption Barometer and two opinion polls in the reporting period.



Legislative reforms

TI Kenya drafted amendments to key bills to align them with Constitutional principles of good governance, devolution, access to information and public participation and to anchor - the fight against corruption. These included the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2012 and Public Procurement and Disposal Act 2005. TI-Kenya has also drafted a rationale for the amendment to the Leadership and Integrity Act 2012, and contributed to the development of the Teachers' Service Commission Act and the Basic Education Act.





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Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres

In 2012 – 2013, the Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres set out to increase their geographical and population reach, the number of clients assisted and cases handled. Public events organised by the ALACs provided a platform to hold legal aid clinics through which a total of 6,319 people were reached, recording an increase of 58% compared to the previous year's 4,000 clients.

Promoting integrity in climate finance governance

In 2012/2013, TI-Kenya worked with the government, communities and other partners to improve awareness on climate finance governance issues, increase the reporting of corruption cases on climate governance, enhance capacity of stakeholders, and increase partnerships, collaborations and coordination in climate finance governance.



Promoting transparency and integrity in humanitarian aid operations

TI-Kenya is working with government, communities and humanitarian aid organisations in Wajir, West Pokot and Turkana counties to improve service delivery in humanitarian operations. TI-Kenya has developed and deployed a web-based Integrated Complaint Referral Mechanism for Turkana County.



This will enable the referral of complaints within humanitarian organisations and provide a one-stop point for people to file complaints on service delivery. Discussions with partners will inform the roll out of this system to other counties.

Strengthened Governance in Targeted Institutions

GOVERNANCE AND POLICY PROGRAMME

Public institutions are instrumental in addressing poverty and improving the general well-being of Kenyans. This can only be achieved through effective and efficient delivery of quality services to the public. Public institutions have for long been characterised by systemic weaknesses that have pre-disposed them to corruption and inefficiency.

TI-Kenya through the Governance and Policy programme works towards improved systems and governance in public institutions. During this reporting period TI-Kenya supported a number of institutions in strengthening their transparency and accountability structures.

Improving public procurement and contracting

TI-Kenya is the convener of the Contract Monitoring Kenya Network (CMKN) that focuses on enhancing transparency and

The network monitors public contracts in Kenya, focusing on four key sectors of public service: education, water, the construction industry (particularly roads/transport infrastructure) and health (mainly in pharmaceuticals).

In the year 2012/2013, TI-Kenya monitored service delivery at the community level and developed a social accountability tool. The tool was first rolled out in nine counties in 20 randomly selected health centres. A total of 641 patients were interviewed on the availability of medicines, empowerment, cost and their satisfaction with the health facility. TI-Kenya also led a survey for health facility workers to determine the level of satisfaction with the quality and quantity of medical supplies, especially pharmaceuticals. A survey on the availability of essential drugs and commodities was also conducted.

Contract Monitoring Kenya Network

Home Who we are? Sectors Members Videos Photo Gallery News & Events Contact us

LEARN ABOUT THE MOBILE DRUG TRACKING SYSTEM AT THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP AFRICA REGIONAL MEETING 2013

Background information on coalition and its efforts

In Kenya, the performance of public contracts has, for decades, dominated public debate on financial accountability. Civic engagement in public contract processes has been sporadic or limited in scope reflecting constraints in opportunity and capacity.

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Latest Updates

- Opportunities for other sectors in this survey. Data collection on pharmaceutical monitoring in Kenya.
- The Rusinga Island, Mbita District Experience.
- The sad case of Mokowe Lamu District Hospital

RELATED LINKS

This initiative was conducted by CMKN in partnership with key stakeholders in both procurement and the health sector, including the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM), Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA), the World Bank and the National Taxpayers Association.

Improving capacity in procurement processes

During this reporting period, capacity building initiatives have been undertaken to enhance transparency and accountability in the

accountability in public procurement. CMKN is a multi-stakeholder group bringing together different partners for transparent and effective management of public resources and service delivery in Kenya.

procurement process.

TI-Kenya, in collaboration with the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA) and PPOA, trained 23 members of Health Facility Management Committees from various counties on

accountability and transparency as an approach to the management of corruption risks in health facilities.

In addition, TI-Kenya trained 38 public officers in Malindi, Kilifi County on anti-corruption. Anti-corruption action plans were consequently drawn up for their institutions. The training increased the capacity of municipal officials on matters of anti-corruption and procurement.

Procurement training was also undertaken for micro and small scale enterprises and civil society representatives in Narok County where 18 people were trained on transparency and accountability in procurement in public institutions. Senior officers of the County Council of Narok and Teachers Service Commission representatives within the municipality were among those trained.

Developing an effective policy and legislative environment

TI-Kenya made progress towards enhancing an effective policy and legislative environment in Kenya in the reporting period.

The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 required the enactment of laws to implement it. Most of these laws were scheduled to come into effect before the March 2013 elections.

Given the strict constitutional deadlines, there were concerns that the new laws passed would not meet quality standards and constitutional requirements. TI-Kenya contributed by participating in the drafting and review of bills, public interest litigation, advocacy, electoral reforms and capacity building.

Supporting public interest litigation

Kenyan MPS should pay tax

Prior to the promulgation of the Constitution in 2010, only a small portion of Kenyan parliamentarians' remuneration attracted tax. However, the new Constitution changed all that. Despite this, the legislators continued to enjoy this privilege against the provisions of the 2010 Constitution.

Civil society organisations went to court to challenge this state of affairs. TI-Kenya was enjoined as an interested party in a petition challenging the failure by Members of Parliament to pay tax.

The verdict on this petition compelled Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) to collect taxes from Members of Parliament.



MPs during a session of The National Assembly. TI-Kenya was enjoined as an interested party in a petition challenging the failure by MPs to pay tax.

PROMOTING ELECTORAL REFORMS AND POLITICAL TRANSPARENCY

Supporting the election of leaders of integrity

TI-Kenya conducted a study on the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Review (Kriegler) Commission. The Commission was mandated to review the conduct of the 2007 general elections and to make recommendations for improvement. It gave wide-ranging recommendations aimed at improving future electoral processes. Implementation of these recommendations was expected to impact directly on the quality and credibility of the 2013 general elections. Monitoring the implementation of the Kriegler Commission recommendations was central to informing the country whether it was making progress towards credible elections and to urge contingent action on issues not addressed.

Social Vetting

In 2013, TI-Kenya participated in the development of a leadership social vetting tool and strategy in partnership with other civil society organisations. TI-Kenya used the tool to conduct a Training of Trainers (TOT) with representation from the good governance coalitions coordinated by TI-Kenya's Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres (ALACs). The tool was used by the members of the coalitions to vet those who were contesting for political positions in their respective counties (Kisumu,

Nairobi, Uasin Gishu and Mombasa). Some of those vetted using the social vetting tool were unsuccessful for want of integrity. This approach was necessary when it became clear that there were no attempts to establish a credible system of vetting candidates by the official agencies.

Strengthening oversight mechanisms in the general elections

TI-Kenya supported oversight mechanisms in the general elections in 2013 to ensure a free and fair election of leaders of integrity. 16 people were trained as long-term election observers and dispatched to four counties to monitor the conduct of the elections. TI-Kenya drafted an election observation report that identified areas of possible intervention to strengthen the electoral process in future. The report was shared with relevant government agencies.

The face of corruption: Collection 2013

The face of corruption campaign by TI-Kenya used dances, participatory theatre and messages on digital outdoor screens and literature to communicate key messages on leadership and integrity. TI-Kenya also produced three documentaries on political parties, elections and leadership, and integrity laws for public education. All the three documentaries were aired before the March 2013 elections on Kenya's leading national television station.



Participants at an APNAC-Kenya in-country meeting in Mombasa, Kenya.

Sitted left to right: Mr. Daniel Batiman, Hon. Musikari Kombo, Hon. Shakeel Shabbir and Hon. Shakila Abdalla.

Standing left to right: Mr. Fabrice Fifonsi, Ms. Rwamba Nelius, Mr. Samuel Kimeu, Hon. Francis Nyenze, Hon Jimmy Angwenyi, Hon David Were, Mr. Adams Fushieni and Mr. Elijah Ambasa.

Increasing awareness on leadership and integrity in the country

Effective legislative reforms that promote integrity, accountability and transparency TI-Kenya's vision of a transparent, accountable and corruption-free Kenya depends in part on the enactment and enforcement of laws that promote integrity, accountability and transparency while punishing breaches of these principles. In this regard, TI-Kenya works towards supporting public institutions in enhancing transparency and accountability as well as strengthening the watchdog and legislative roles of Parliament.

TI-Kenya proposed amendments to key bills to align them with Constitutional principles of good governance, devolution, access to information and public participation and to anchor the fight against corruption. These included proposed amendments to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2012 and review of the Public Procurement and Disposal Act 2005. These bills have undergone thorough review by relevant government agencies and members of the public from Coast, Nairobi, Rift Valley and Western regions. The bills have been shared with the EACC, PPOA, the state law office and the National Treasury. TI-Kenya has also drafted a rationale for the amendment to the Leadership and Integrity Act 2012. The rationale is currently being used to push for the drafting of a bill to amend the Leadership and integrity Act.

TI-Kenya has drafted a whistle blower policy and a draft bill for the purpose of engaging policy and legislative stakeholders for adoption. Consultative drafting forums were held in Uasin Gishu, Mombasa and Kisumu with government and CSO representatives, and members of the public. Participants shared the risks and experiences in whistle blowing. TI-Kenya in addition engaged the members of the African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption (APNAC) Kenya Chapter and is planning to engage the Attorney General's office to work out an acceptable proposal to the National Assembly for enactment.

Championing access to information

TI-Kenya organised a lobbying symposium on freedom of information in September 2013. The participants,

who included the Cabinet Secretary for Information and Communication Technology (ICT), conducted an audit of the progress of the implementation of Article 35 of the Constitution on the right to access information. The Cabinet Secretary reaffirmed the government's position on enhancing freedom of information and open governance. The symposium was also attended by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission's Vice Chair who assured Kenyans on IEBC's commitment to foster access to information in elections. One of the key outcomes of the meeting included a resolution to have the access to information bill introduced in Parliament by MPs, present at the event, who had offered to do so.

Strengthening public participation in devolution TI-Kenya organised awareness sessions for members of the public in Kisumu, Mombasa, Uasin Gishu and Nairobi counties to improve public participation on devolution. These sessions were attended by the leadership of the county assemblies and community representatives, and explored the opportunities for public participation in the county governments to ensure transparency and accountability.

Participants resolved to take on petitions to their county assemblies and seize strategic participation avenues to enhance devolution. From these sessions, members of the Kisumu and Uasin Gishu County Assemblies undertook to enact County Government petition laws to provide detailed procedures of public engagement with the county government.

Reviewing Kenya's implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Kenya is a State Party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) having been the first country to sign and ratify the Convention on 9th December, 2003. Under the Convention, Kenya is obliged to undergo an assessment under the Review Mechanism.

The first review cycle was to cover Chapter III (Criminalisation and Law Enforcement), and IV (International Co-operation) of the Convention.

In February 2013, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) gave Kenya a formal notification on the review. Cape Verde (representing the Africa Region) and Papua New Guinea (representing the rest of the world) were later drawn to undertake the review on Kenya.

In July 2013, Transparency International Kenya was among institutions appointed by the Attorney General to a 15-member National Steering Committee on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. The committee facilitated the review of Kenya's implementation of UNCAC by assessing anti-corruption laws, institutions, policies and administrative measures or other arrangements and assessed the impact of the same in relation to the country's obligations under the chapters on criminalisation and law enforcement, and international co-operation.

Prior to this, TI-Kenya mobilised CSOs to engage with the review process. The organisations developed a memorandum to the committee and presented it in a joint session with the committee. A number of proposals by the CSOs were adopted and included in a self-assessment checklist that was submitted. TI-Kenya will also engage APNAC-Kenya members in the review process and lobby for their support to address the legislative gaps that have been identified. The draft whistleblower protection bill developed by TI-Kenya responds directly to some of these gaps.

PROMOTING INTEGRITY IN CLIMATE FINANCE

Towards increased awareness on climate finance governance

In the reporting period, there has been increased understanding and interest by media and the public on climate finance governance issues. 15 journalists from the print and electronic media underwent training on effective climate finance reporting and as a result two articles on climate finance governance have been published in the national dailies and online media.

There has been increased knowledge and participation in climate change and environmental governance discourse. 140 Community Forests Associations, Water

Resources Users Associations (WRUAs) and CSO members in Wajir, Kakamega, Kwale, Kilifi and Meru counties were trained on the identification and mitigation of corruption risks and how to advocate for transparency and accountability in their regions. As a result, community consortia have been established. It is expected that these consortia will enhance information sharing on fighting corruption in climate change and related sectors in these counties.

TI-Kenya has conducted outreach interventions in Nairobi, Kakamega, Kwale and Kilifi by facilitating key deliberations on climate finance specifically carbon trading policy, and Reducing Emissions from Forest Degradation and Deforestation (REDD+).

In collaboration with clubs in local universities, TI-Kenya held talks on carbon markets, climate finance governance frameworks and how the youth can be engaged. Awareness has been created among the youth in primary and secondary schools where TI-Kenya has facilitated the establishment of integrity clubs in the counties of Kisumu, Trans Nzoia, Kwale and Nairobi. This engagement has been useful as more youth are realising the potential effects of climate change to their lives if no action is taken.

Innovating for climate finance governance

Through e-learning, stakeholders were introduced to climate finance, transparency, and how to identify and arrest corruption risks. About 50% of the e-learning students were youth. In December 2012, TI-Kenya sought innovative ICT solutions by engaging young programmers in higher institutions of learning to develop IT prototypes to address corruption challenges. One of the outcomes was the e-mazingira project that was later re-named the climate finance watch tool. The tool, which is under development, is a web-based, one-stop shop tool on climate finance money flows into Kenya. It will therefore help stakeholders to easily access climate finance information by bridging the gap between sources, general public, domain experts and decision makers from multiple geographically distributed organisations on climate financing in Kenya.

Home



COURSES

Course portal (start page)

- [Introduction to climate finance governance](#)
- [Climate finance – corruption and solutions](#)
- [Market-based greenhouse gas mechanisms – challenges and opportunities \(coming soon\)](#)

En español

- [Introducción a la buena gobernanza del financiamiento climático](#)
- [Financiamiento climático – corrupción y soluciones \(próximamente\)](#)

GOVERNANCE OF CLIMATE FUNDING: ONLINE COURSES

Welcome! This is Transparency International's e-learning site about the governance of climate funding.

We have several courses available to you:

- Introduction to the governance of climate finance
- Climate finance - corruption and solutions
- Market based greenhouse gas mechanisms – challenges and opportunities (coming soon)

To join one of the courses [first register here](#). Then, [enter the courses here](#).

The Climate Governance e-Learning website – providing access to climate finance information.

Towards increased reporting of corruption in climate governance

In 2012/2013, TI-Kenya recorded increased reporting of corruption cases in climate change initiatives compared to the previous period where none was reported. For instance a case was reported involving the grabbing of a mangrove forest¹ in Mombasa and issuance of a licence to a private developer to construct a crematorium. Through ALAC Mombasa, TI-Kenya followed up to have the licence revoked. The office is pursuing the case with the National Land Commission to cancel the title deed.

Another case was reported in Kakamega where staff working for an organisation investing in a carbon project were reported to be practicing nepotism, bribery and feeding wrong information on toolkits distributed. The results would be a misrepresentation of carbon dioxide emissions avoided. This case was reported to the Gold Standard Foundation² who have since sent independent verifiers and withheld the issuance of certified emission certificates pending a verifiers' report.

¹ This is a protected forest under the Forest Act

² The Gold Standard is an award winning certification standard for carbon mitigation projects, recognised internationally as the benchmark for quality in compliance and voluntary carbon markets.

Towards enhanced capacity of climate finance stakeholders

TI-Kenya has successfully improved the capacity and interest of climate governance stakeholders in playing an oversight role in climate finance. A fully functional network on climate finance has been established. The network has been at the forefront of advocating for transparency in the adaptation fund in Kenya. It brings together Oxfam, Care International, Action Aid, VI Agroforestry, Kenya Forest Working Group, Green Belt Movement among others. It is bound by a charter that identified three areas of focus namely: adaptation finance, policies and REDD+ Carbon Finance. The network has held discussions with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) to press for key recommendations towards transparency and accountability in the management of adaptation funds in Kenya.

TI-Kenya has enhanced learning and reflections in carbon trading among its partners. This has been realised by the initiation of a governance gaps study in the carbon trading sector. Recommendations highlighted in this study will form the basis of the civil society's position

on the national carbon trading policy being developed by the National Treasury.

Campaigning and working with others for climate finance governance

TI-Kenya contributed towards the development of the Kenya Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017. In light of key gaps identified by the climate governance mapping earlier developed by TI-Kenya, the organisation influenced the inclusion of public and CSOs' participation as well as the establishment of an integrity unit in the fund to address integrity issues on climate finance.

TI-Kenya through the Climate Governance Integrity Programme has actively participated in the development of the Climate Change Bill that was greatly altered by Parliament during its final reading before it was sent to the President. TI-Kenya lobbied against it on account of major integrity gaps. Through a memorandum to Parliament, the mover of the bill and the then Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, TI-Kenya highlighted key governance shortfalls in the Bill.

TI-Kenya influenced the country position during the Convention of Parties on climate change in Doha. This included the introduction and

maintenance of a call for transparency in climate finance; this was further adopted in the African position that informed the negotiations towards the Doha gateway.

In a bid to enhance transparency in climate finance in Africa, TI-Kenya in partnership with Heinrich Boll Foundation and Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance organised an Africa-wide workshop on the effectiveness of climate finance. The understanding on climate finance and corruption risks of 55 participants was enhanced. This has since seen the establishment of a civil society movement against corruption in climate finance. Issues of climate finance governance have been introduced in the African Ministerial Conference on Environment - the platform that originates the African position towards the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

TI-Kenya made a presentation on integrity issues in climate finance on the sidelines of the 18th Conference of Parties (COP18) and Bonn Climate Change Conference. The presentations were highly referenced by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in its publication on carbon trading. This has gone a long way in amplifying the call for transparency and integrity at the international level.

Strengthening the capacity of the public to identify and fight corruption



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CITIZEN DEMAND PROGRAMME

Transparency International Kenya engages with citizens to give them the know-how to proactively engage with public institutions and the private sector for effective and efficient service delivery. TI-Kenya seeks to transfer skills to the Kenyan citizenry and civil society to identify and organise itself around issues of corruption, speak out and take action to hold leaders accountable.

Through the Citizen Demand programme, TI-Kenya aims to build a strong civic movement that challenges corrupt practices. Citizen Demand has three main components:

- Water sector governance
- Education sector governance
- Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres (ALACs)



Citizens at a TI-Kenya event. TI-Kenya engages the public in a variety of ways.

In the water sector, TI-Kenya seeks to improve governance to ensure a strong policy and legal framework that entrenches transparency,

accountability and civic participation. While in the education sector, TI-Kenya seeks to monitor resource mobilisation and utilisation both at the national and county levels. Our work in the sector also revolves around engaging with the youth in schools and other learning institutions through integrity clubs to promote and develop integrity and ethical values.

IMPROVING GOVERNANCE IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

TI-Kenya has continued to advocate for good governance in the education sector by providing training on good governance to the Teachers' Service Commission, county based education officials and schools. This training is aimed

at building the capacity of these stakeholders to attend to their mandate as critical actors in the education sector under the Constitution.

TI-Kenya has similarly worked on strengthening the operational mechanism of the sector at the county and community levels in ways that

will enhance citizen participation and demand for effective and efficient delivery of quality services.

Institutional strengthening through policy and legislative advocacy

TI-Kenya has increasingly participated in education sector reforms at various levels. TI-Kenya made contributions to the Taskforce on the Realignment of the Education Sector to the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Vision 2030, and engaged with relevant law making bodies and education institutions.

In 2012, TI-Kenya rallied other civil society organisations to successfully lobby and advocate for the enactment of the Teachers Service Commission Act (TSC) that was signed into law in August 2013.

The TSC Act is compliant to the national values and principles of governance as articulated in the Constitution and aims to enhance transparency and accountability in the management of teachers' affairs including recruitment, deployment, promotion, transfers and discipline, and general professionalism in the management of the commission. The TSC Act sets up a lean but more professional and decentralised independent commission to be appointed in line with the Constitution.

In 2012/2013, TI-Kenya monitored the devolution of TSC services to the counties. TSC has established functional offices in all counties.

The Basic Education Act

TI-Kenya in collaboration with Elimu Yetu Coalition played a key role in drafting, lobbying and advocating for the enactment of the Basic Education Act, 2013.

The Bill was signed into law in January 2013. The new law promotes the right to free and compulsory education for all children in Kenya; accessible, affordable and quality basic education; and the progressive realisation of the right to secondary education. The law recognises accountability, transparency, democratic decision-making, good governance, integrity, participation and inclusiveness, cooperation, consultation and collaboration of a broad spectrum of stakeholders in educational development and management

This Act also devolves the education sector and mainstreams stakeholder participation, with very clear roles, at every level. The Act captures

most of the recommendations from the report of the Taskforce on the Realignment of the Education Sector to the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Vision 2030, to which TI-Kenya and the Elimu Yetu Coalition membership contributed.

This law is an important step towards revamping and transforming the education sector in Kenya and ensuring transparency, accountability and integrity in its governance.

Capacity building stakeholders on anti-corruption

In 2012/2013 TI-Kenya trained county based education officers and the management of schools on procurement and anti-corruption strategies.

Procurement and anti-corruption trainings were held in Kwale, Trans Nzoia and Kisumu counties with participants undertaking an exercise to map the corruption loopholes at the various levels and offices ranging from the County Director's office, Quality Assurance Offices, Parents Teachers' Associations, School Management Committees/Boards of Governors, the school heads amongst others. There is reported change in the practice of procurement in the institutions that benefitted from these trainings. It is hoped that this will minimise procurement-related corruption.

At another level, the Contract Monitoring Network of Kenya which is convened by TI-Kenya, and the Tanzania Contract Monitoring Network (TCMN) customised the contract monitoring tool to conform to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act and have been using this to assess how procurement is undertaken in the education sector. This is aimed at training school administrators, school management committees and board members on procurement; developing action plans to address existing gaps and creating dialogue on procurement reforms among other objectives.

Strengthened partnerships towards improving education governance in Kenya

TI-Kenya supported education stakeholders in Trans Nzoia County to develop an education roadmap to guide the provision of the service in the county. TI-Kenya ensured that the roadmap document provided for transparency, accountability and public participation in the running of education affairs of the county.

County Education Sector Support Programme (CESSP)

Modeled along the lines of the National Education Sector Support Programme (NESSP), TI-Kenya worked with representatives of all education stakeholders in Trans Nzoia county to draft working document that is under discussion with the County Director of Education. This document will provide a roadmap in the provision of education services in the county. Considerable effort was made to ensure that governance issues were adequately provided for. The draft strategy provides a detailed analysis of the current status of various sub-sectors in the education sector in the County and the evolving direction for unlocking their potential. The strategy also delves into the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the sector as well as an extensive political, economic, social, technological and environmental scan. The strategy recommends approaches to be adopted by the county and makes a brief programme of activities which are in tandem with the identified action points.

Development pacts as tools for effective public participation

Development pacts are tools adopted by the TI movement to enhance accountability in public service and promote public engagement. They constitute written commitments between service providers and recipients. Pacts focusing on the education sector were signed in Trans Nzoia, Nakuru and Kwale counties.

Through these pacts, community members can demand for services as detailed in the pacts. It is also serving as a tool for TI-Kenya to engage with the County Education Office in demanding quality education services.

Promoting integrity in schools

TI-Kenya in its strategic plan 2012-2017 recognises the need to engage students and the youth in ethical and integrity learning. One tool that has been used to realise this is the integrity club model. TI-Kenya has facilitated the introduction of 43 integrity clubs in Kwale, Nakuru, Trans Nzoia, Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa and Uasin Gishu counties. This is an increase from 16 in the previous year. It is hoped that integrity club members will influence attitude change among the wider student community. TI-Kenya further facilitated a number of club activities including planting of integrity trees and soccer tournaments among others. It was observed that most of the schools where the clubs were established reported better performance in national examinations. This could be partly

attributed to improved discipline by both students and the teachers following engagement with integrity clubs.

Integrity clubs have been embraced by

Pupils celebrating during a Nairobi integrity clubs sports day.



tertiary institutions, such as Shanzu Teachers' Training College in Mombasa County. This engagement is seen as strategic in the growth of the movement as the trainee teachers can establish clubs in the schools they will be posted to after completion of their training.

THE ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVISORY CENTRES

Transparency International Kenya currently runs four Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres (ALACs) which provide free advice on corruption cases:

- ALAC Nairobi
- ALAC Mombasa
- ALAC Eldoret
- ALAC Kisumu

In 2012/2013, Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres set out to actively increase their geographic and population reach, the number of clients assisted and cases handled. ALACs have also partnered with different players to advocate for accountability and transparency, and monitor the implementation of the Constitution, particularly devolution. They continued to provide quality and free legal advice to victims and witnesses of corruption.

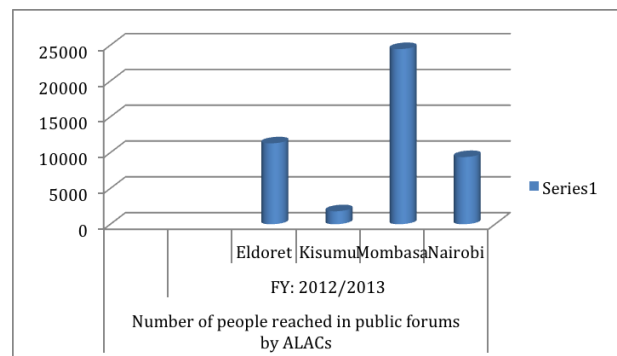
The ALACS, through public education and outreach, sought to empower citizens to demand for development and equitable access to public resources as an entitlement.

Awareness creation on corruption

TI-Kenya through the ALACs conducted public awareness forums on anti-corruption strategies and sensitised the public on the negative effects of corruption.

Issues addressed in the public education forums were informed by the types of cases that citizens reported at the ALACs. These issues included: land administration, electoral democracy, leadership and integrity, the bill of rights and devolution.

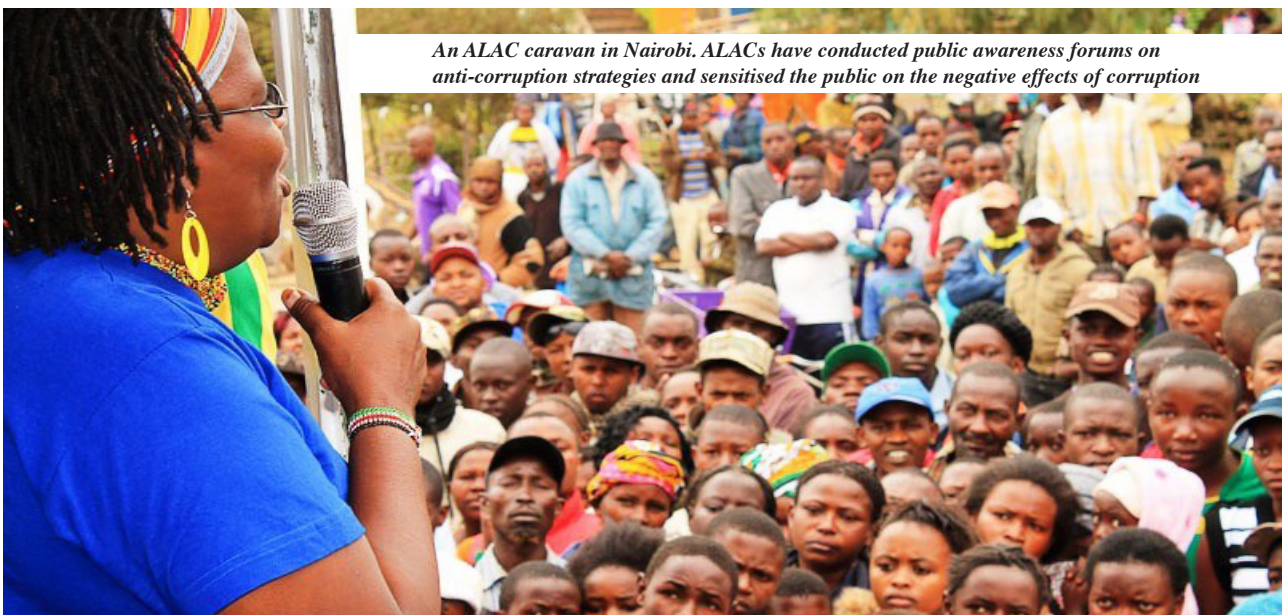
The ALACs mounted awareness campaigns in their respective areas of jurisdiction.



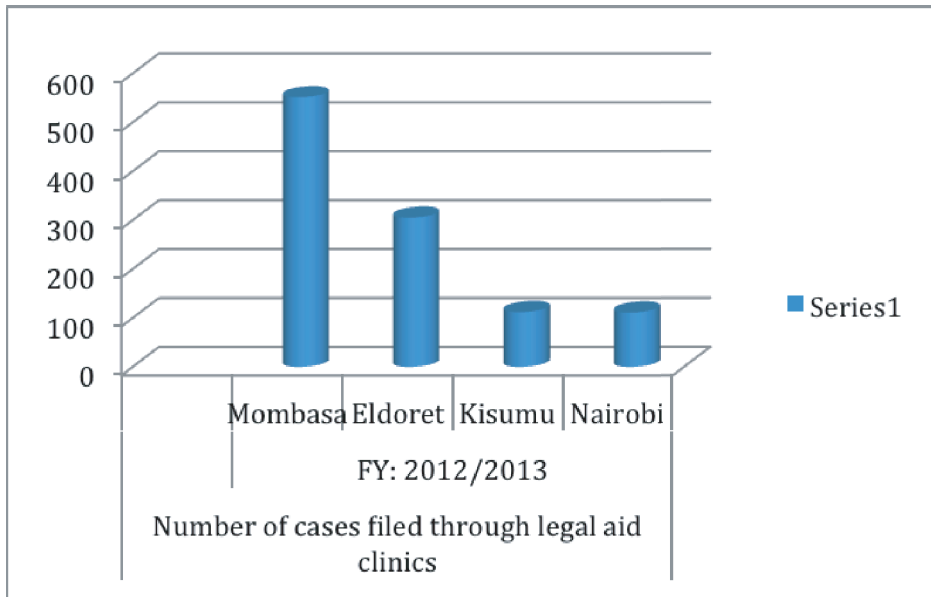
Legal and advisory services on corruption

Legal Aid Clinics

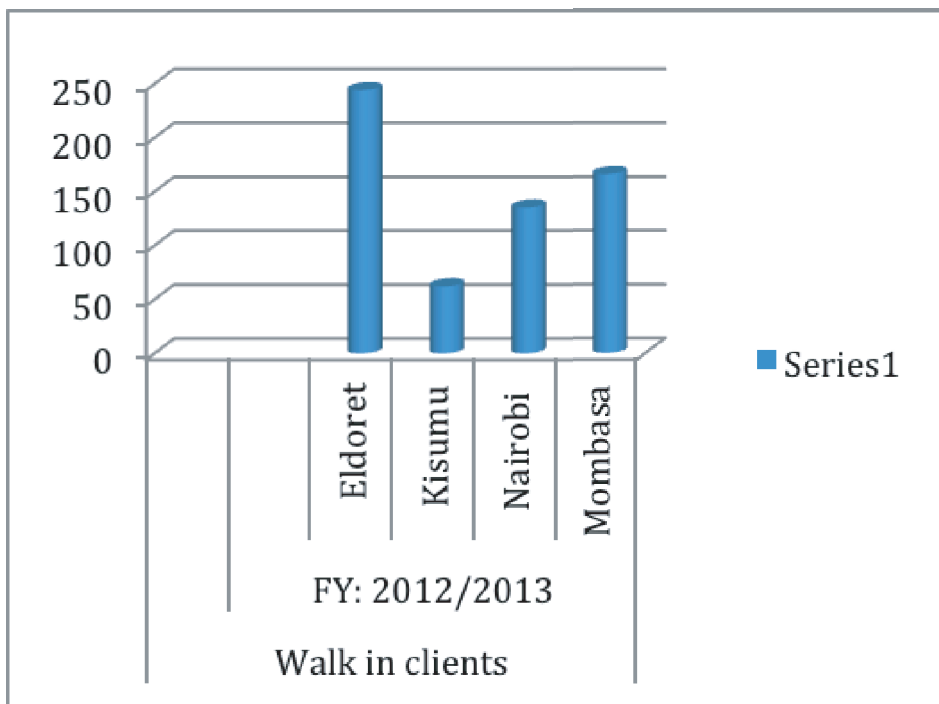
Public events organised by the ALACs provided a platform to hold legal aid clinics through which a total of 6,319 people were reached. This was an increase of 58% compared to the previous year's 4,000 clients. Out of the total contacts made in legal aid clinics, a total of 1,079 cases were taken up in which clients received advice or referrals.



An ALAC caravan in Nairobi. ALACs have conducted public awareness forums on anti-corruption strategies and sensitised the public on the negative effects of corruption

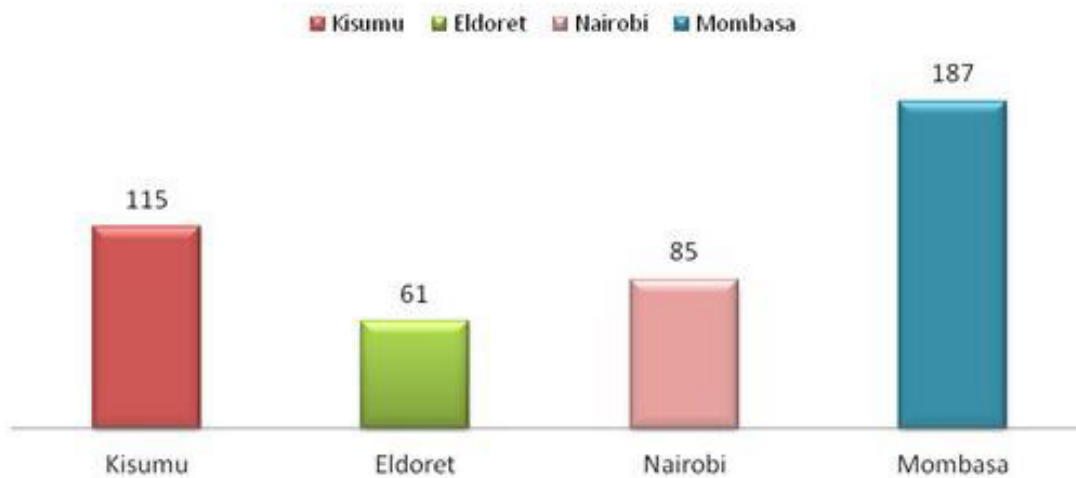


Walk-in Clients } TI-Kenya has continued offering advisory services on legal matters through walk-in opportunities at the ALACs. The figure below shows the number of people who visited the ALAC premises to report or get advice on corruption cases.



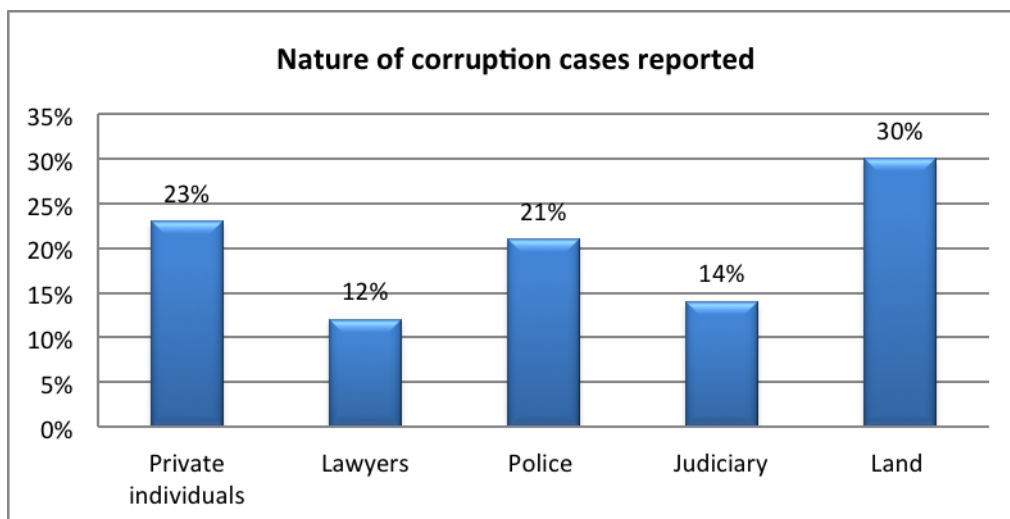
Mobile Hotline } With over 25 million active mobile phone subscribers in Kenya, TI-Kenya has made it easier for citizens to access the ALACs using a toll free anti-corruption hotline launched in December 2012. This hotline enables clients who cannot physically reach the ALAC offices to call with corruption complaints. In addition, clients can use the line to schedule appointments, ask for directions to the ALAC office and follow up the progress of their cases.

Call in clients by ALAC 2013



Nature of corruption cases reported

Land related disputes have remained the most predominant issue in the North Rift and Coast regions.

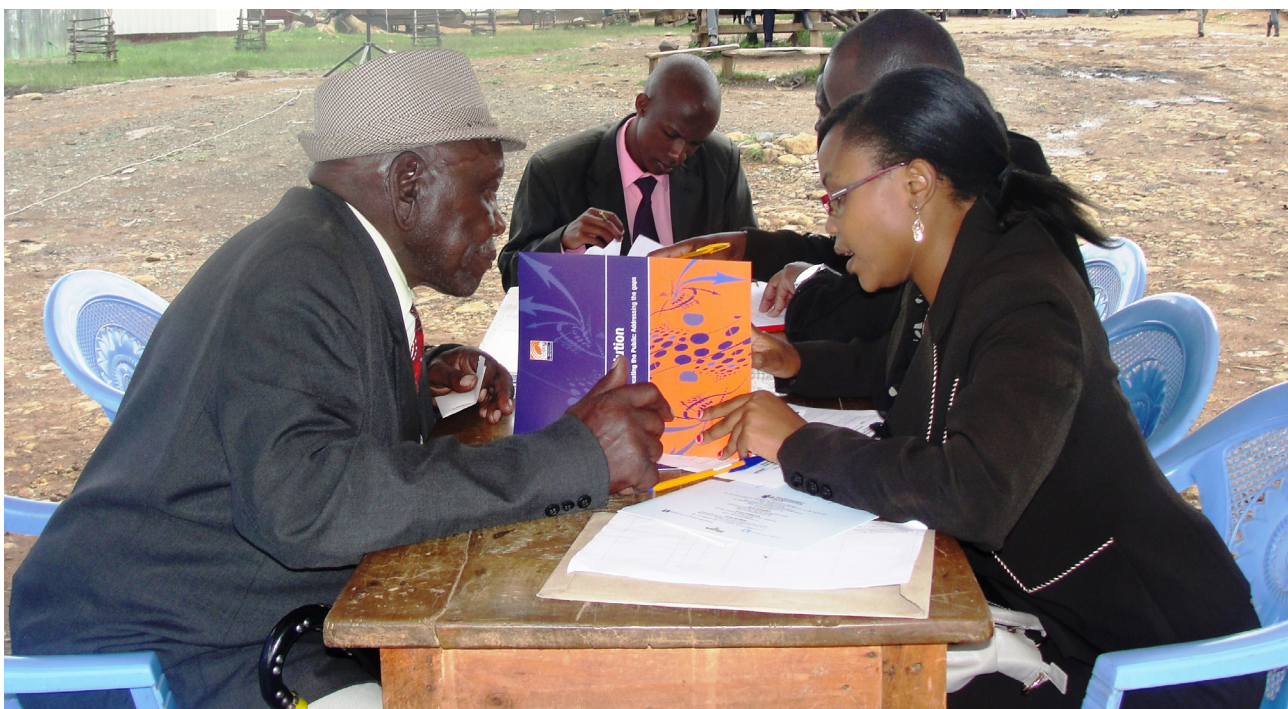


In response to land related grievances, the ALACs are pushing for land reforms by engaging with key stakeholders such as the National Land Commission and local CSOs to strengthen governance structures in the land sector. The ALACs will use the data collected over the years to support advocacy campaigns, and illustrate how corruption in the land sector affects not only the livelihoods but also the security of citizens.

Other areas that have seen an increase in the number of cases reported are labour related malpractices and reports against the department of registration of persons

Cases completed with successful outcomes

Of the cases received by ALAC Mombasa, 71 were taken up and are being pursued while 45 cases were closed with successful outcomes. This represents 13% of all the cases received in Mombasa in this reporting period. Out of the cases closed 37 were corruption related. The rest were cases related to excesses by those in positions of authority. ALAC Eldoret pursued 133 cases while 172 cases were referred, and 35 successfully concluded. ALAC Nairobi is pursuing five cases with the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, two with the Commission on Administrative Justice and one with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission.



TI-Kenya staff at an ALAC mobile legal aid clinic in Elgeyo Marakwet.

Legal advice for school worker wrongfully dismissed

Mr. Elijah Omondi* worked at a secondary school in Siaya County as an accountant for over 10 years. He was a stickler for financial procedures but this worked against him as he had problems with the school administration. He was demoted from the position of an accountant to a grounds man in 2010, a position which he declined to take up rendering him jobless. His attempts to follow up with the labour offices to seek justice were unsuccessful. Upon the launch of TI-Kenya's ALAC Kisumu office in July 2013, Elijah met with the ALAC officers who listened to his case and advised him appropriately. He was then guided through the process and followed up his case with the labour office in Kisumu. Following ALAC Kisumu's intervention, the labour office summoned the school administration which responded for the first time. An agreement to settle Elijah's dues totaling Kshs 200,000 was signed. Elijah was content with the outcome of the case.

**Not his real name*

Enhanced partnership for citizen empowerment against corruption

The Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres have driven TI-Kenya's collaborations in the counties. These include partnerships with state institutions, non-state actors and private sector players.

TI-Kenya supports the Coalitions of Good Governance in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Siaya, Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia and North Rift (Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet). These coalitions have been at the forefront of spearheading integrity, transparency and accountability initiatives in these counties.

The Nairobi Good Governance Coalition has lobbied on key issues, for instance against the move by Kenyan legislators to raise their salaries. The Pwani Coalition for Good Governance (in Mombasa) has grown into a vibrant coalition with over 30 members driving initiatives such as the Unga Revolution which agitated against the rising cost of living, and development pacts. The North Rift Coalition has metamorphosed into a voice to reckon with on matters of governance within the region, especially on devolution issues.

Response Mechanism

'Sema! Piga ripoti', is a joint initiative bringing together TI-Kenya and national independent constitutional commissions mandated to receive and investigate complaints on corruption, human rights violations, discrimination and administrative injustices. This service is a complaints referral tool that aims to boost the efficiency, economy and impact of the work of the governance institutions through a shared platform. The institutions involved include the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, EACC, Commission on Administrative Justice and the National Cohesion and Integration Commission and the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee.



Promoting Transparency and Integrity in Humanitarian Aid Operations

HUMANITARIAN AID INTEGRITY PROGRAMME

Transparency International Kenya runs the Humanitarian aid integrity programme which is geared to:

- Improving policy / aid architecture framework and humanitarian aid institutions/ agencies capacity in Kenya to apply and coordinate anti-corruption instruments in their operations;
- Reducing corruption in humanitarian operations in Wajir, West Pokot and Turkana Counties; and,
- Ensuring a recorded improvement and sustained implementation of humanitarian aid operations at policy, programme design and execution levels worldwide.

Improving policy/aid architecture framework in Humanitarian Aid operations

TI-Kenya has made great strides towards improving the policy/aid architecture framework and ensuring that humanitarian aid actors including State and non-state organisations' capacity in Kenya are fully developed and

they can apply and coordinate anti-corruption instruments in TI-Kenya implements the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme (HAIP) which is geared towards contributing to:

- Improving policy / aid architecture framework and humanitarian aid institutions/ agencies capacity in Kenya to apply and coordinate anti-corruption instruments in their operations;
- Reducing corruption in humanitarian operations in Wajir, West Pokot and Turkana Counties; and,
- Ensuring a recorded improvement and sustained implementation of humanitarian aid operations at policy, programme design and execution levels worldwide.

During the financial year 2012-2013, TI-Kenya made contributions towards improving the policy / aid architecture framework and particularly sought to improve the application of anti-corruption instruments by humanitarian aid actors.



The Kongelai Location Chief addresses a humanitarian aid integrity baraza in West Pokot County.

Enhancing awareness and capacities in applying anti-corruption instruments

During this implementation period, TI-Kenya made progress made in training state institutions and humanitarian aid agencies to apply and coordinate anti-corruption instruments in their work. TI-Kenya has trained 94 humanitarian actors and stakeholders in the three counties of focus. To ensure continuity and proper, effective and efficient monitoring and continuous mentorship and coaching, the capacity building forums were conducted in partnership with organisations that have continuous presence in these areas such as World Vision in West Pokot, Save the Children in Wajir and Oxfam in Turkana.

Good progress has been realised in efforts to reduce corruption in humanitarian operations in the three counties by sensitising stakeholders on their rights and encouraging and supporting them to proactively demand for accountability and transparency. During this period, the programme selected and oriented three community based organisations to implement activities at the county level: Wajir Paralegal Network (WAPNET) in Wajir, SIKOM Peace Network in West Pokot and Turkana Women Advocacy and Development Organisation (TWADO) in Turkana.

In partnership with the county-based partners, community mapping and public awareness on corruption risks and mitigation directly reached a total of 5,117 people in the three counties. A total of 52 public forums were conducted overall. TI-Kenya also engaged local community radio stations for public outreach.

Monitoring aid delivery at the grassroots level

TI-Kenya has trained 140 social auditors, selected by their communities in the three

counties. These social auditors have mapped all humanitarian and service delivery programmes, and other development projects in their respective locations. In a participatory manner with community members, they have selected at least two projects for audit in the coming reporting period.

Improving complaints handling and participation in humanitarian aid

A complaints handling and referral system³ at the county level has been designed to ensure



TI-Kenya staff and social auditors during the launch of transparency notice boards in Turkana County.

accountability to affected populations. The creation of this system dubbed 'Uwajibikaji Pamoja' was one of the recommendations of TI-Kenya's 2012 Food Assistance Integrity Study (FAIS), which identified the lack of accountability mechanisms to people affected by calamities such as the 2011 drought as a key challenge in humanitarian operations.

The service will enable members of the public to submit complaints or feedback concerning aid and service delivery through three channels: a toll-free SMS line, a web-based portal, or by filling out paper forms. People with no access to a mobile phone or internet can visit the nearest office of a participating organisation to lodge their complaints. The walk-in option will also allow people who cannot read or write to report their cases. The project will first be piloted in Turkana in 2014, followed by Wajir and West Pokot.

³ This intervention is supported by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Integrated Public Complaints Response Mechanisms (IPCRM) partners – KNCHR, EACC, CAJ among others, international humanitarian agencies - ACF, ADESO, HelpAge, Oxfam, International Red Cross, World Vision, local NGOs/ CBOs and the county authorities.

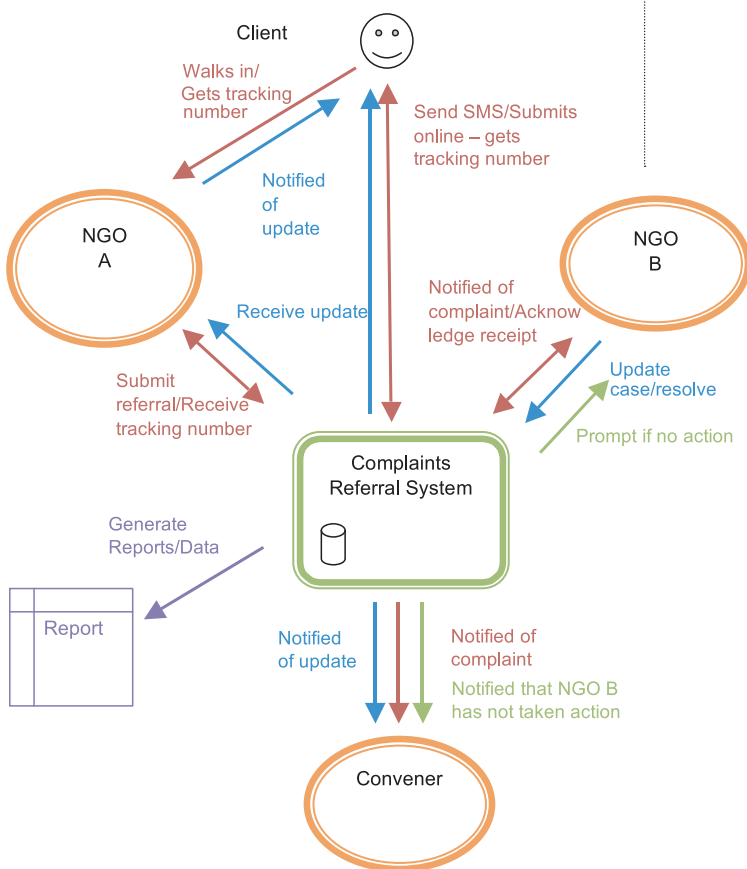
How the system works

All complaints submitted will be fed into the web-based system. Complainants will receive a tracking number by SMS and a notification each time any update or progress is made in addressing the complaint. If no action is taken or response given after a defined lapse of time, the concerned organisation will receive a reminder by email from the convener of the Integrated Complaint Response Mechanism, after receiving notification to follow up. This will thus enhance effectiveness and coordination of organisations in responding to and addressing complaints. The system will also generate data and reports regarding the type of complaints received, geographical areas, and the duration between the lodging of complaints and subsequent actions or resolutions.

HAIP opportunities for scale up

TI-Kenya’s interventions in the humanitarian aid sector such as community monitoring or the referral system for handling complaints are generating increasing interest from humanitarian actors including government agencies and non-state actors. TI-Kenya’s leadership role in key coordination forums at the national and regional levels such as the Inter Agency Working Group of the ASAL Stakeholders Forum presents a unique platform to advocate and promote enhanced integrity, transparency and accountability in humanitarian operations. TI-Kenya’s cooperation with the NDMA and the ASF also presents a good opportunity to scale up and replicate humanitarian aid interventions in other ASAL counties in Kenya.

At the global level, TI-Kenya is now leading and coordinating the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Initiative. Currently this initiative brings together Transparency International Chapters in Guatemala, Pakistan, Norway, Senegal and Zimbabwe. In the coming year, TI- Kenya and participating chapters plan to enhance their networks with humanitarian actors and mobilise resources for the implementation of the Centre of Expertise Programme. This will enable TI-Kenya to strengthen its institutional and technical expertise to manage global knowledge and policy work for the humanitarian aid sector and to coordinate multi-country projects.



A graphic presentation of the referral system at the county level

Research and Learning for Evidence Based Advocacy

RESEARCH

TI-Kenya's advocacy interventions are informed by research and based on evidence. To achieve this, several studies were conducted in the reporting period, including the East African Bribery Index 2013 (EABI), two national opinion polls and one Local Integrity Study Survey.

East African Bribery Index 2013

The 5th edition of the East African Bribery Index (EABI) was launched in October 2013. TI-Kenya conducts this survey in partnership with Transparency International Chapters and partners in Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda. TI-Kenya has been using the findings of the study to initiate interventions to catalyse behavior change, get a larger part of the population to denounce and report bribery as well as strengthen institutions of service delivery. The survey aims to map out bribery levels within public institutions and service sectors as experienced by respondents over a span of twelve months. This research is used to inform advocacy work.

Among the key highlights of the 2013 report was the continued **a d v e r s e** performance of the police across the region. This institution topped all the national indices of the five countries and occupied the five worst positions on the regional index.



TI national chapter staff from the East African region and Secretariat in Berlin, Germany during the launch of EABI 2013 in Burundi.

National opinion polls

TI-Kenya carries out opinion polls to capture public views on various governance issues in the country. The polls are constructed along issues around which the public needs to engage with. The objective is to gauge public opinion, promote debate and inform re-prioritisation on issues of public importance.

Stuck on a Treadmill

In 2013, TI-Kenya conducted two national opinion polls. The first dubbed 'Stuck on a Treadmill' was conducted in February. The poll aimed to assess public perception on the success of various anti-corruption measures instituted by the Kibaki government in the preceding decade. About 81% of the respondents felt that the president did not take sufficient action to deal with or prevent corruption scandals.

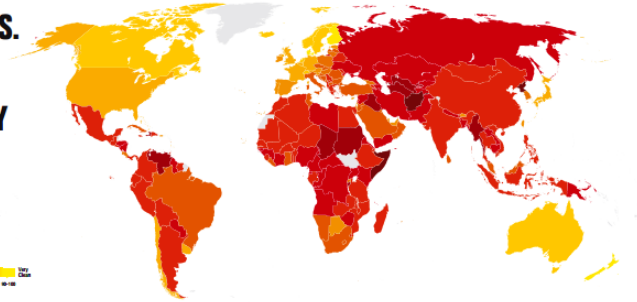
Towards Hazy Horizons

The second poll, conducted in August aimed to measure the public's perception on the progress made in the anti-corruption agenda by the Jubilee Government which took office in April 2013. The survey rated corruption as the highest risk to devolution with 36% of the respondents listing the vice as an obstacle to devolution. Insufficiency of funds and political interference were also rated high with slightly more than 20% of the respondents mentioning these. Notable among the identified threats were the perceived supremacy wars between the central and county governments.

Global research

**176 COUNTRIES.
176 SCORES.
HOW DOES
YOUR COUNTRY
MEASURE UP?**

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 176 countries/territories around the world.



RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
1	Denmark	90	101	Chad	16	181	Guatemala	33	171	Tajikistan	22
2	Finland	89	102	Chile	17	182	Haiti	26	172	Kenya	28
3	France	88	103	China	18	183	India	27	173	Kenya	28
4	Germany	87	104	Colombia	19	184	Indonesia	28	174	Kenya	28
5	Italy	86	105	Costa Rica	20	185	Kenya	28	175	Kenya	28
6	Japan	85	106	Cuba	21	186	Kenya	28	176	Kenya	28
7	South Korea	84	107	Czech Republic	22	187	Kenya	28	177	Kenya	28
8	Spain	83	108	Dominican Republic	23	188	Kenya	28	178	Kenya	28
9	Sweden	82	109	Ecuador	24	189	Kenya	28	179	Kenya	28
10	Switzerland	81	110	Egypt	25	190	Kenya	28	180	Kenya	28
11	United States	80	111	El Salvador	26	191	Kenya	28	181	Kenya	28
12	United Kingdom	79	112	Estonia	27	192	Kenya	28	182	Kenya	28
13	Canada	78	113	Ethiopia	28	193	Kenya	28	183	Kenya	28
14	Australia	77	114	France	29	194	Kenya	28	184	Kenya	28
15	Belgium	76	115	Ghana	30	195	Kenya	28	185	Kenya	28
16	Netherlands	75	116	Hong Kong	31	196	Kenya	28	186	Kenya	28
17	South Africa	74	117	Hong Kong	31	197	Kenya	28	187	Kenya	28
18	Canada	73	118	Hong Kong	31	198	Kenya	28	188	Kenya	28
19	Canada	72	119	Hong Kong	31	199	Kenya	28	189	Kenya	28
20	Canada	71	120	Hong Kong	31	200	Kenya	28	190	Kenya	28

Both of these polls were well received by the public and served to enhance public debate on the key issues highlighted.

Research on the efficacy of wealth declarations

TI-Kenya, in conjunction with Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), commissioned a team of SIPA students to conduct a study on the efficacy of wealth declarations as a strategy to address corruption in public service. The research assessed the Kenyan experience with wealth declarations and investigated other countries' experiences.

According to the study, Kenya has undertaken a number of legal and policy interventions to move the wealth declaration system from simply assuring technical compliance by merely confirming that public officers submit a form. However, there are still significant shortfalls in making wealth declarations a key component in the country's quest to fight corruption among public officials. There are many issues in relation to the design of the system and the implementation process that should be addressed in order to achieve the objective of the wealth declarations - to diminish the level of corruption in Kenya.



The CPI and Global Barometer reports.

Corruption Perceptions Index 2012

The Corruption Perceptions Index released by the TI global movement in December 2012 measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in countries worldwide. Based on expert opinion, countries are scored from 0 to 100. The annual index ranked Kenya number 139 out of 176. With a score of 27 on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (least corrupt or very clean), Kenya fell way below the 50 percent mark.

Global Corruption Barometer

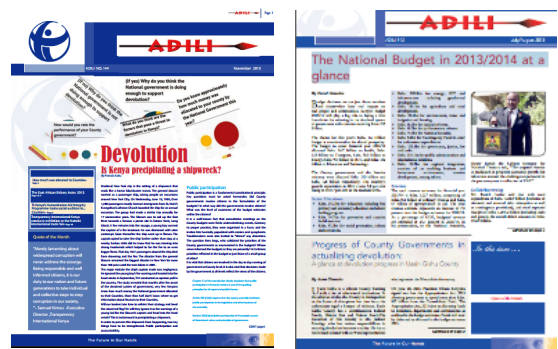
The Global Corruption Barometer 2013 is a survey of 114,000 people in 107 countries. TI-Kenya interviewed 1,121 people in Kenya for this survey. According to the study, three in five Kenyans said that corruption is a problem in the public sector in the country. The Police Service topped the list of public institutions perceived to be more prone to corruption.

COMMUNICATIONS

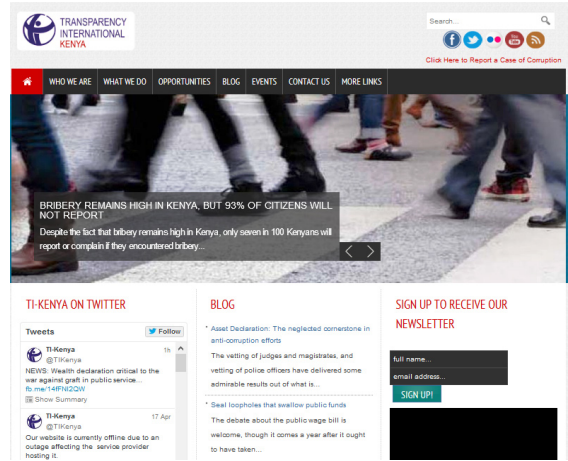
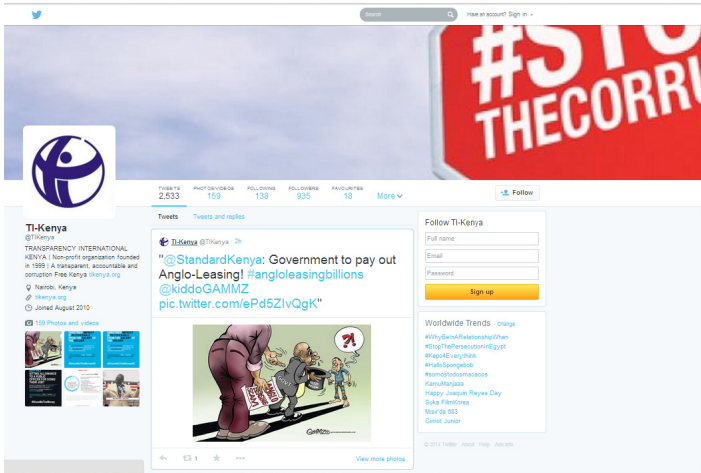
TI-Kenya employs strategic communication tools and strategies to raise the public profile of corruption as a development, economic, political and social issue in Kenya.

TI-Kenya utilises the following communication tools: e-communication channels (website, Facebook, YouTube, twitter and Flickr), mass media channels (TV, national, regional, vernacular and community FM stations and newspapers), 'Adili' newsletter, outreach events, a toll-free phone line/SMS line and a bulk SMS service.

In 2012/2013, TI-Kenya's e-communication tools continued to flourish, and through them, TI-Kenya reached over 100,000 people. The website was revamped to make it more interactive. TI-Kenya's Facebook, Twitter and YouTube pages were all incorporated into the site. The number of TI-Kenya Facebook page 'likes' grew from less than 500 to over 5,000 in the year under review, while the number of Twitter followers rose from less than 400 users to over 850 users. These web platforms have been key in disseminating information on corruption issues and giving voice to the public.



Previous copies of the Adili newsletter. The publication carries analytical pieces and feature articles to inform people on on-going corruption and related governance issues



TI-Kenya online platforms have enhanced public engagement.

TI-Kenya’s engagement with the media in anti-corruption advocacy was very fruitful in 2012/2013. TI-Kenya reached at least 10 million people with access to mass media channels.

The media has widely reported and quoted the findings of various TI-Kenya research products such as the Global Corruption Barometer, East African Bribery Index and opinion poll on the status of corruption in Kenya. The Global Corruption Barometer 2013 launched in July, for instance, was the subject of the editorial pages and cartoons of the major dailies – The Daily Nation, Business Daily and The Standard.

In 2012/2013, TI-Kenya organised several advocacy events, including the pre-election ‘I run for integrity’ campaign that mobilised over 50,000 young people across the country to share key messages on electing leaders with integrity. This campaign utilised local musicians as the mouthpieces for speaking to a largely youth audience.

TI-Kenya also worked with likeminded civil society organisations and individuals in the ‘*bunge sio biashara*’ campaign (Parliament is not for profit) to protest a bid by Members of the National Assembly to increase their salaries in May 2013.



The ‘I run for integrity’ logo. The campaign mobilised over 50,000 young people on voting for leaders with integrity

Bunge sio baishara members at a protest against Kenyan legislators’ attempt to increase their salaries.



Learning from our Challenges

In the 2012/2013 the general elections, the subsequent transition from the centralised system to the devolved system of government, and the reorganisation of government presented various challenges for the work of TI-Kenya.

Immediately after the general elections in March 2013 and in the months preceding the polls, it was very difficult to conduct activities in the counties due to the politicisation of public meetings and the uncertainty that gripped most of the stakeholders, especially those from the public sector. There was therefore general inertia that lasted for some time and which slowed down TI-Kenya's work. The integrity agenda and discourse which had hitherto been apolitical was appropriated by politicians to further political interests.

After the elections, the central and devolved governments took some time to recruit and set

up new structures, making it difficult to have interlocutors at the central government and county levels. Devolution has also increased the need to build citizen capacity for oversight at the county level. There is thus increasing demand for support and expectation from stakeholders against limited human and financial resources for TI-Kenya.

There has also been a drastic change in the operational context for the civil society following attempts to introduce unfavourable legislation such as the amendments that had been proposed to the Public Benefits Organisations Act aimed at restricting sources of funding for civil society organisations and controlling the way civil society operates in Kenya.

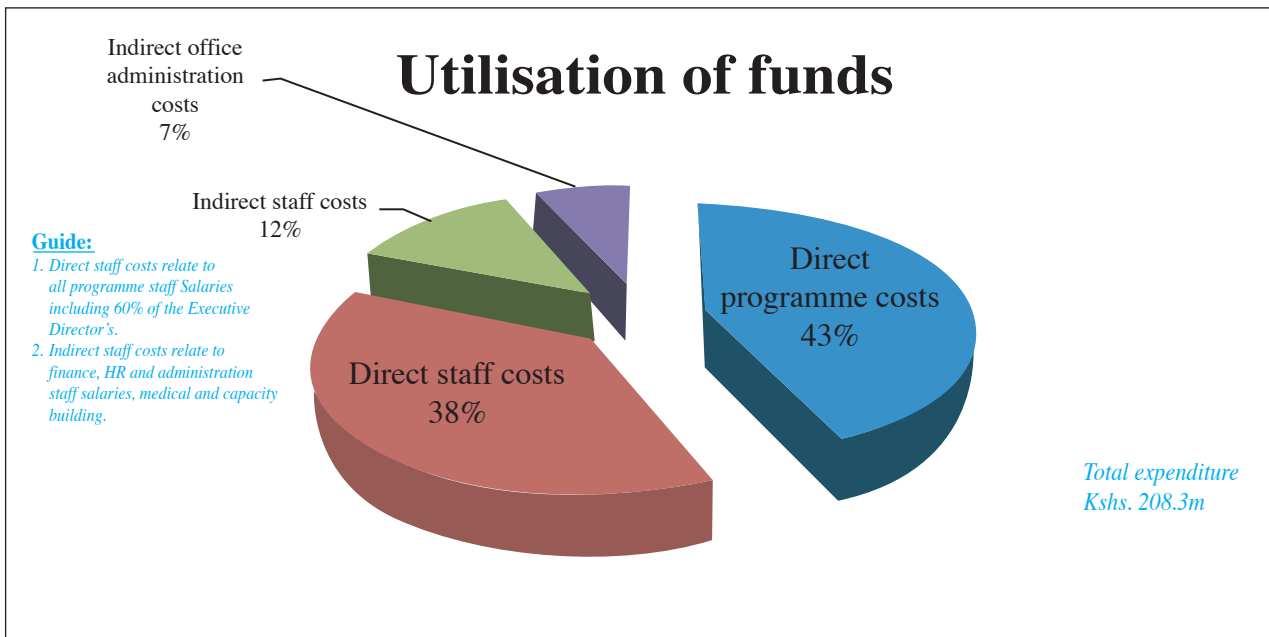
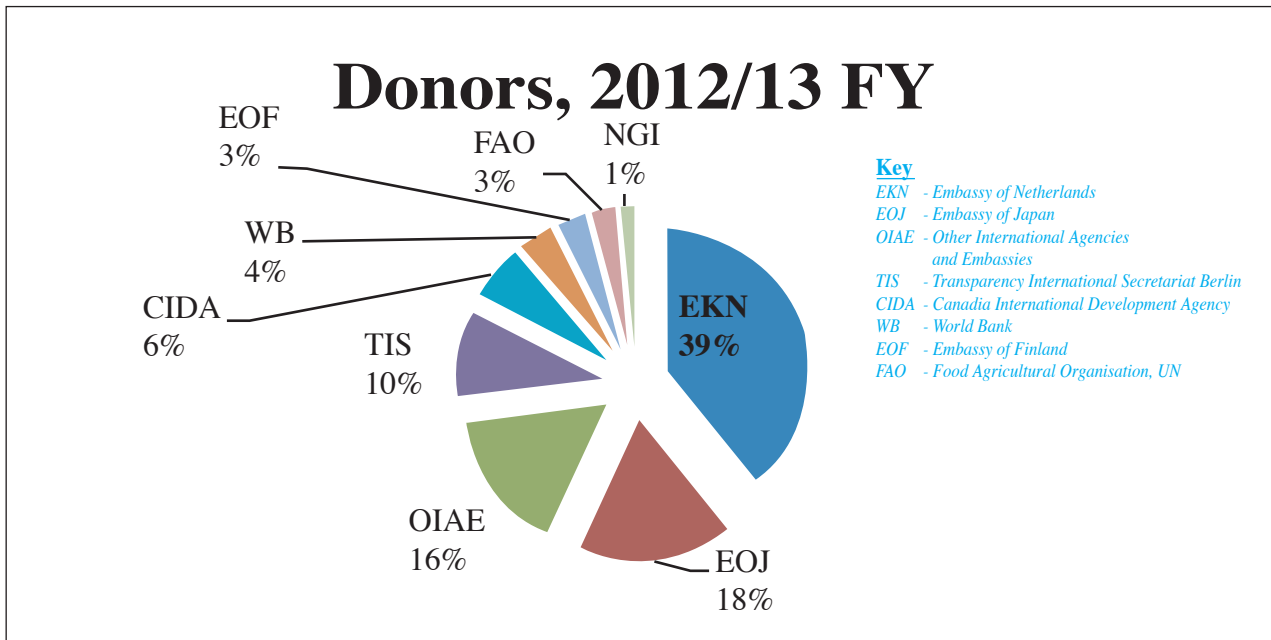
In terms of resources, TI-Kenya while fairly successful in mobilising resources was still unable to find resources to cover 23% of its approved annual budget for 2012/2013.

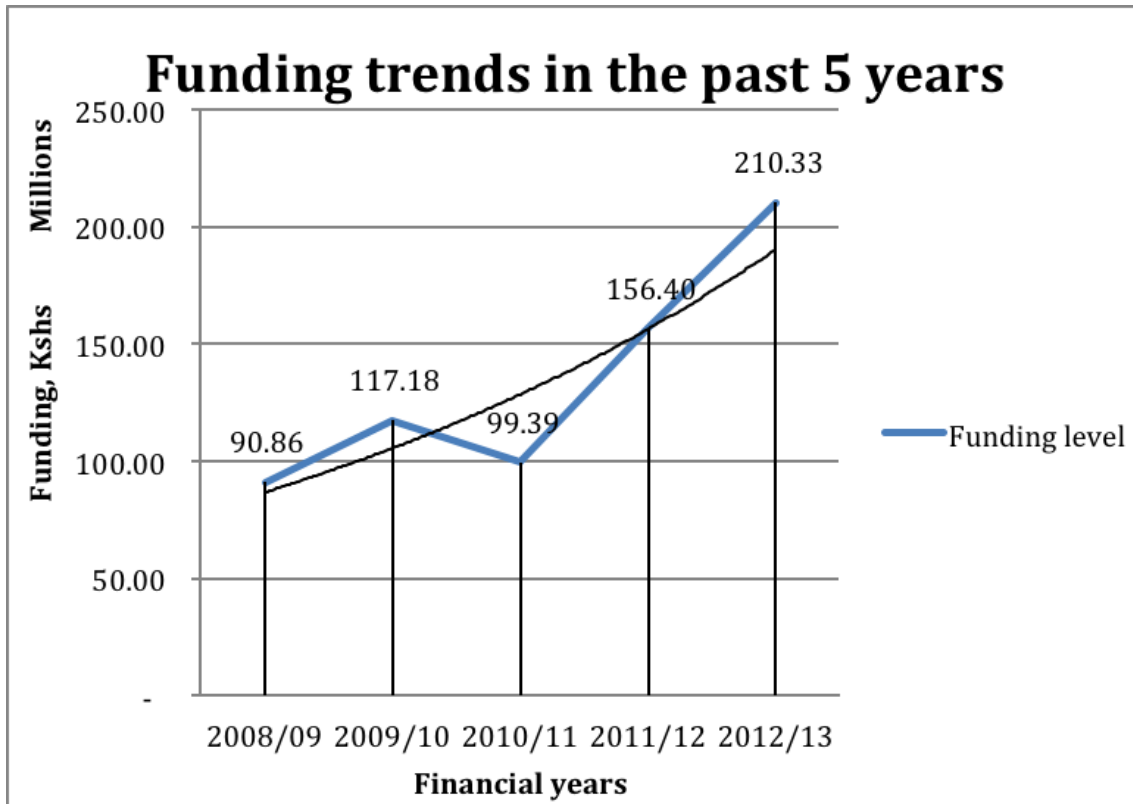


Kenyans hold a rally in downtown Nairobi in protest against their elected Members of the National Assembly in May 2013. The members of the National Assembly were pushing for reinstatement of high remuneration that had been revised downwards by the salaries and remuneration commission. The procession ended at parliamentary buildings in Nairobi where a section of activists took over the protest with the infamous bloody pigs protest.

Finance and Administration

FINANCIAL REPORT





HUMAN RESOURCE

The Human Resource (HR) component of TI-Kenya is aligned to the strategic plan of 2013-2017. This has enabled TI-Kenya to make notable strides in improving staff capacities, HR policy development, procedures, processes and internal communication.

The TI-Kenya organogram is the guiding map for all recruitments in the organisation. In the past year, TI-Kenya has achieved 78% of its targeted recruitments. Notable areas of expansion include establishing a fully staffed and functional ALAC Kisumu office. Apart from the traditional interview method of recruitment, and in order to encourage individual and career growth among staff, TI-Kenya has adopted internal recruitments and promotions.

The remuneration plan is largely guided by the strategic plan’s budgetary provisions and this has been reviewed periodically to remain competitive within the industry. This has also increased staff retention rates.

Apart from remuneration, TI-Kenya has a robust performance management system which links individual and group performance to set organisational objectives. Every year, TI-Kenya



A section of TI-Kenya staff.



Staff during a team-building event

staff meet for a retreat to evaluate the yearly performance against the laid down objectives. The organisation has adopted a semi-annual appraisal system and the appraisal tool has been revised to measure performance more objectively. The outcome of these evaluations is important in gauging organisational performance.

Improving performance of the staff and organisation requires a capacity building plan. TI-Kenya staff have been trained in areas that have supported them to deliver on performance objectives thus boosting the organisation's achievements. Trainings have been conducted both on-site and offsite.

The HR policies and procedures manual has been revised for alignment to the Constitution of Kenya, the Employment Act 2007 and the trends within human resource management. Staff are also well guided on the policies of the organisation.

TI-Kenya organises regular team building sessions to bring together staff from the secretariat and those from the regional offices.

TI-Kenya holds annual staff recognition awards aimed at publicly acknowledging and rewarding outstanding staff and programmes, whose accomplishments support the organisation's vision and mission. The award categories include the STAR (Service, teamwork, attitude and reliability), Role Model, Ethics Champion, ALAC Officer and Department of the Year awards. Staff submit nominations in each of the categories through an online survey. An awards selection team, comprising non-participating staff, then reviews the peer nominations submitted and compiles a list of nominees for each category based on the number of nominations received. These awards are a recognition of the centrality of peer recognition. The award scheme has contributed to greater enthusiasm, commitment and morale at the work place thus enhancing organisational productivity.

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 TI-Kenya

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