Citizens also have a responsibility to instill values that negate corruption among future generations. Young people in primary and secondary schools, and institutions of higher learning, should be taught about corruption, its effects and how they can be part of the fight against it. Everyone, be it a politician or an ordinary citizen, has a responsibility to contribute to the fight against corruption. Everyone must aspire to make it a better place to live in.

10. What is the punishment for corruption?

The Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (EACC) is mandated to carry out investigations concerning corruption cases. These investigations are aimed at collecting evidence to support corruption complaints. You can also contact TI-Kenya's Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres (ALAC) to receive free and confidential advice on corruption-related cases.

11. How can I report instances of corruption?

The Commission is established to carry out investigations concerning corruption cases. There are complemented by research, working with others through partnerships, capacity building and civic engagement. The Commission is an autonomous affiliate of Transparency International, a global anti-corruption movement.

12. What is Transparency International Kenya?

Transparency International Kenya is a Kenya-based, not-for-profit organisation that advocates for a transparent and corruption-free country, and works to promote good governance. Reporting corrupt officials is a collective effort. Anyone can report acts of corruption or mismanagement if I have witnessed it.

13. What does TI-Kenya do?

TI-Kenya provides FREE legal advice on corruption-related cases through its Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres.

14. Why has the level of corruption in the country not decreased despite the various anti-corruption efforts?

Corruption can only be kept in check if the public, work together to follow and enforce the set standards and procedures. TI-Kenya ensures that the public, work together to follow and enforce the set standards and procedures.

15. What can be done to build integrity among future generations?

To report and receive free and confidential advice on corruption related cases, you can contact TI-Kenya’s Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres.

16. What are specific people who should report corruption?

You can also contact TI-Kenya’s Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres (ALAC) who reports corruption.

17. Are there specific people who should report corruption?

Transparency International Kenya is a global anti-corruption organisation that advocates for a transparent and corruption-free country. The fight against corruption is a collective effort. Anyone can report acts of corruption. The fight against corruption is a collective effort. Anyone can report acts of corruption. Corruption can only be kept in check if the public, work together to follow and enforce the set standards and procedures.

18. What is Transparency International Kenya?

Transparency International Kenya is an autonomous affiliate of Transparency International, a global anti-corruption movement.

19. How does it take part in the fight against corruption?

Corruption can only be kept in check if the public, work together to follow and enforce the set standards and procedures. TI-Kenya ensures that the public, work together to follow and enforce the set standards and procedures.

20. What is the punishment for corruption?

The Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (EACC) is mandated to carry out investigations concerning corruption cases. These investigations are aimed at collecting evidence to support corruption complaints. You can also contact TI-Kenya’s Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centres (ALAC) to receive free and confidential advice on corruption-related cases.
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON CORRUPTION

Q: What is corruption?
A: Corruption is the abuse of power and/or trust for personal gain. It can take many forms, including bribery, kickbacks, graft, embezzlement, influence peddling, and the misuse of public funds. Corruption can occur in different sectors, such as the government, business, and the media, and it can be local, national, or international.

Q: What are the effects of corruption?
A: Corruption has various effects on individuals, societies, and economies. Some of the effects include:
- Economic losses due to inefficient use of public resources
- Stunted economic growth and development
- Weakened governance and rule of law
- Reduced public trust in institutions
- Increased inequality and poverty

Q: What can be done to combat corruption?
A: Combating corruption requires a multi-faceted approach involving various actors, including governments, civil society organizations, businesses, and citizens. Some strategies include:
- Strengthening institutions and laws
- Promoting transparency and accountability
- Enhancing education and awareness
- Encouraging whistle-blowing
- Fostering international cooperation

Q: How does corruption affect devolution?
A: Corruption affects devolution in several ways, including:
- Reduced service delivery at the county level
- Misuse of public funds
- Loss of public trust in county governments

Q: Whose responsibility is it to eliminate corruption?
A: Corruption is a collective responsibility and requires the involvement of everyone, including governments, civil society organizations, businesses, and citizens. It is essential to foster a culture of integrity and accountability to eliminate corruption.

Q: What are some of the causes of corruption?
A: Some of the causes of corruption include:
- Lack of political will, transparency, and accountability
- Weak institutional frameworks
- Inadequate legal and institutional frameworks to prevent and punish corruption
- Corruption at the highest levels of government

Q: What are some methods used by anti-corruption agencies to prevent and combat corruption?
A: Anti-corruption agencies use various methods, including:
- Investigating and prosecuting corruption cases
- Providing advice and guidance on anti-corruption measures
- Establishing codes of conduct and standards
- Promoting transparency and accountability

Q: What is the importance of oversight?
A: Oversight is crucial in ensuring that public officials and institutions are held accountable for their actions. It helps in detecting and preventing corruption by providing a mechanism to independently monitor and assess the performance of public officials and institutions.