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Background Information

TI-Kenya was founded in 1999 in Kenya as a not-for-profit organisation 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 is bound by a common vision of a corruption-free world. The global movement provides a platform for sharing knowledge and experience, as well as developing strategies to respond to regionally distinct patterns of corruption.

The organisation has extensive experience in governance work at the national and county levels. These include direct engagement with the government, the private sector, individuals and groups. TI-Kenya uses advocacy as its signature approach; this is complemented by other approaches such as partnerships' development, research, capacity building and civic engagement.

TI-Kenya has its main office in Nairobi and regional presence in the Coast, Rift Valley, the larger Western Kenya and Eastern Kenya through its four Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs) in Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu and Nairobi. TI-Kenya also runs programmes in other counties including Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot and Marsabit.

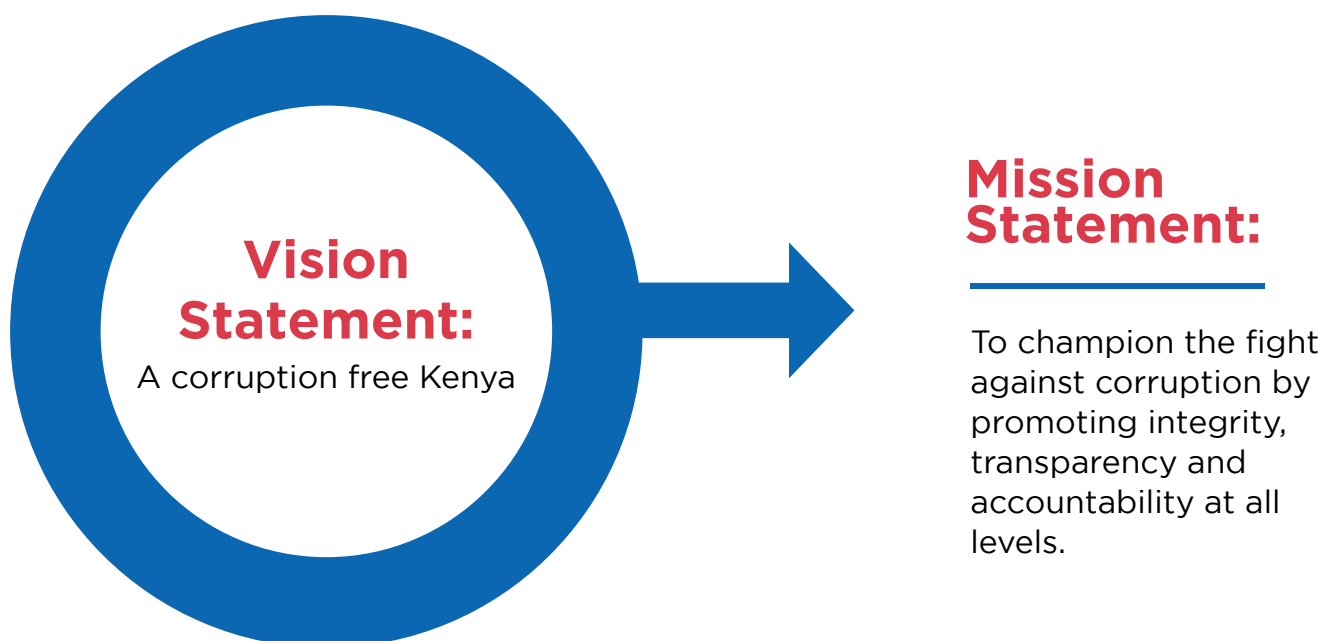


Figure 1: TI-Kenya's vision & mission

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Strategic Areas of Focus:

TI-Kenya's work over the reporting period was anchored on the following strategic focus areas;

1 Public Accountability;

This strategic focus area is concerned with ensuring increased engagement and accountability by citizens and leaders through supporting citizen empowerment and movement building as well as strengthening civilian oversight.

2 Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks;

This focus area ensures that TI-Kenya continually supports (re) formulation and or enforcement of appropriate accountability focused regulatory frameworks through influencing, coalition building, and capacity development.

3 Social and Economic Accountability;

This focus area supports the application of social justice and economic accountability across sectors and levels so as to contribute to a more equitable and inclusive society by addressing present and previous injustices, as well as ensuring equitable distribution of public resources and opportunities.

4 Institutional Development;

This focus area ensures that TI-Kenya continually enhances its institutional relevance, effectiveness and sustainability through the strengthening of internal systems and structures.

Acronyms

A4T	Action for Transparency
ALACs	Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers
APNAC	African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASF	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Stakeholders Forum
AG	Attorney General
BICA	Business Integrity Country Agenda
BoM	Board of Management
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDMC	Community Drought Management Committees
CoK	Constitution of Kenya
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
EABI	East African Bribery Index
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HA	Humanitarian Aid
HAIP	Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development.
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ICRM	Integrated Complaints Referral Mechanism
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KSH	Kenya Shillings
KUSSCO	Kenya Union of Savings & Credit Co-operatives
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLC	National Lands Commission
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PETs	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
TI	Transparency International
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Board of Directors

Mrs. Bernadette W. Musundi, Chair

Mrs. Musundi is a former Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports. She has twice served as the Executive Director of the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organisation (MYWO) the largest women's NGO in Eastern Africa. She is currently serving as the Chairperson of the Strathmore University Council. Previously, she served in the council of Regina Pacis University College a constituent college of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa. She also represented African Women Co-operative members on the International Cooperative Alliance's Global Women Committee for 20 years, seven of which she served as its Vice President. Mrs. Musundi is also currently working as a consultant in creating linkages between communities, development agencies and donor partners. She holds a B.A (Hon.) and M.A degrees in addition to extensive professional training in Adult Education, Marketing, Business Administration and Co-operative Management from local and foreign institutions of higher learning. In October 2016, Mrs. Musundi was appointed and subsequently elected Chair of the Recruitment Panel for the Chairman and Commissioners of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). She joined the TI-Kenya Board in April 2010 and was elected the Chair of the Board of Directors in May 2017.

Mrs. Marion Barriskell

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

Dr. Luis Franceschi

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

Mr. John Henry Juma

Mr. Juma has been a consultant for National and International Institutions including the Government of Kenya (160 Government departments and parastatals, and several Municipal Councils (now County Governments)), the World Bank, German Development Corporation, (formerly GTZ), French Development Corporation (AFD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Department for International Development (DFID), Fidelity Commercial Bank, UAP Insurance, KUSSCO and the Consumer Federation of Kenya (COFEK) among others. He has over 30 years' experience in stakeholder mobilization and engagement, resource mobilization, strategic planning, finance and banking, project development, implementation and management, impact analysis and review, results-based management, institutional development, capacity building, and government and donor engagements.

He holds a Master of Arts Degree in Public Policy and Administration (Development Economics) from the University of Wisconsin USA, Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the University of Nairobi, Diploma in Industrial Consultancy from the University of Delft the Netherlands, Diploma in Finance for Small Enterprises from Cranfield University, UK, Certificate in Development Economics from Harvard University and Certificate in Economics of European Integration from the London School of Economics, UK. He joined the TI-Kenya Board of Directors in 2016.

Dr. Linda Musumba

Dr. Linda Musumba is the Dean of the Kenyatta University School of Law having been reappointed in 2018. Dr. Musumba has carried out consultancies and research for various organisations such as the African Union Commission and Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). She has written and presented papers in several conferences/seminars/workshops organized by various Kenyan and international entities on various issues of law, gender, and governance. She previously wrote a weekly column for the East African Standard Sunday Newspaper, and severally for the Nairobi Law Monthly Magazine. She holds a PhD in Law from the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom and a Master's in Law in Development from the University of Warwick, UK. Dr. Musumba is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and received her Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Nairobi. She is a Chair of the Legal Cluster in the Commission for University Education (CUE) Project. She served in the TI-Kenya Board of Directors from 2015 to 2018.

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, a Research Intern at Global Rights based in Washington DC and the Executive Director of the Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya). He is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya and holds a Masters of Law degree in International Human Rights from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana-USA. He received his Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Nairobi. Mr. Kimeu was elected to the global Transparency International Board in 2017. He 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 2017-2022 Strategic Plan for Transparency International Kenya. Under this plan, enhancing increased engagement and accountability by citizens and leaders through citizen empowerment, movement building and civilian oversight is key. We have thus engaged with the public more widely and robustly, by empowering Kenyans to be responsive and effective in holding duty bearers to account. This has been achieved through various avenues including legal aid for victims of corruption, outreach events, media advocacy, capacity building and ICT tools such as mobile apps to facilitate the reporting of corruption and monitoring of public resources, among others.

We continue to train our focus on supportive policy, legal and institutional frameworks for anti-corruption interventions. TI-Kenya has thus monitored the enforcement of laws that promote integrity, accountability and transparency while pushing for the formulation and enactment of new laws and legislative amendments to strengthen the anti-corruption legal framework. Additionally, we focused on inequity in the distribution of public resources and opportunities, and thus rolled out a new programme, Social Justice and Economic Accountability, to contribute to fair distribution of resources through advocacy, development and promotion of supportive systems. In order to be fit for purpose, we have also focused on enhancing our institutional strengths, relevance, effectiveness and sustainability with attention paid to human resources, governance, resource mobilisation, marketing and communications, finance systems, as well as monitoring, evaluation, research and learning.

We will continue to work with concerned citizens, the civil society, and leaders in the public and private sectors towards a country where the corrupt are frowned upon and punished, and stolen resources are recovered.

We are grateful to the TI-Kenya membership and Board of Directors, staff, the global TI movement, development partners, civil society organisations, private sector and government institutions, and the general public for continued moral, financial and material support. We look forward to continued vibrant collaborations as we endeavour to promote a corruption-free Kenya.

Mrs Bernadette Musundi
Chair, Board of Directors

Introduction



This report captures TI-Kenya's progress in implementation of its projects. It mirrors TI-Kenya's milestones in the fight against corruption and lays out contributions made by different projects towards the achievement of TI-Kenya's strategic goals. The report focuses on results at outcome level thereby reporting on key contributions emanating from TI-Kenya's work over the period between October 2017 and September 2018.

During the review and reporting period, TI-Kenya's project work was anchored on the following three strategic focus areas;

Public Accountability

The key intervention in this area of focus entailed the development and implementation of a set of secure technology-based tools and methodologies for carrying out citizen monitoring on the use of public resources at public primary schools and health centres in Nairobi County. Technology based tools were also used to monitor humanitarian aid and service delivery in the ASAL areas. Through the land and corruption intervention, victims of land corruption were assisted through legal aid by the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres while the public was sensitised on key issues around corruption in the land sector through public engagement activities and media advocacy.

Policy Legal and Institutional Frameworks:

During the review and reporting period TI-Kenya majorly supported the development and enforcement of appropriate policy and legislative frameworks in the land, climate governance and mining sectors. Advocacy on the Whistleblower Bill and Election Campaign Finance (Amendment) Bill was intensified in the year, with high level advocacy targeting

Members of Parliament and relevant public institutions among other stakeholders conducted. TI-Kenya also monitored and supported the enforcement of Chapter Six of the Constitution of Kenya (CoK) 2010 on leadership and integrity, in a bid to influence leadership integrity and accountability.

Social and Economic Accountability

On this front, TI-Kenya made considerable input into the establishment of fair mechanisms for distribution of resources especially in the business sector through interventions around beneficial ownership transparency and Business Integrity Country Agenda (BICA).

Institutional Development

TI-Kenya has also paid considerable focus to building internal systems and structures that will realise a dynamic, relevant, effective and resilient institution. In looking inwards, we have focused on human resource development, governance strengthening, resource mobilisation and investments, strengthening internal policies, marketing and communications as well as monitoring, evaluation, research and learning.

We thank all our development partners who significantly supported our interventions. We also appreciate stakeholders in the public and private sectors, civil society organisations and the general public that collaborated and or supported TI-Kenya's initiatives.

Samuel Kimeu
Executive Director

Analysis of the Operating Environment

The political environment in Kenya during the review period was characterized by political tensions occasioned by the August 2017 general elections. The presidential and legislative elections were conducted in August 2017 with a repeat presidential election held in October 2017.

The political situation remained volatile for the first half of the financial year with post-election violence, extra judicial killings and ethnic and political tensions taking centre stage. However, in the second half of the year 2018, the political strains were quelled by the reconciliation of the two major political opponents, President Uhuru Kenyatta and former Prime Minister Raila Odinga through the Building Bridges Initiative.

In 2017, the Kenyan economy slowed down, hit by drought and political uncertainty. However, in 2018, real GDP grew to an estimated 5.9% from 4.9% in 2017, supported by good weather, reduced level of political uncertainty, improved business confidence, and strong private consumption. Corruption however remained the greatest impediment to the realisation of the country's economic potential with considerable amounts of public funds being lost at the expense of public investment.

During the review period, corruption remained a major impediment to socio-economic growth in Kenya with wide spread allegations of misappropriation of public funds on the rise. The 2017 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released by Transparency International (TI) ranked Kenya at position 143 out of 176 countries with a score of 28 while in the 2018 CPI, Kenya dropped one point to 27 at position 144. Major challenges encountered in the fight against corruption included the lack of political will, non-cooperation in the fight against corruption, weak linkages between investigating, prosecution and judicial institutions as well as inadequacies in resources and capacity. In the second half of the reporting period, several high profile individuals were charged in court and attempts were advanced to recover stolen assets.

Climate change remained a key subject of discussion during the review period due to its patent effects. In 2017, Kenya experienced a major drought that was declared a national emergency in April 2017. From this drought, both short term and long-term measures were initiated with climate governance initiatives taking centre stage in Kenya in 2018.

In the legislative front, several bills geared to make the economy more business friendly and enhance transparency in this sector were assented into law. These include; Companies Act, the Insolvency Act and the Special

Economic Zones Act, the Business Registration Service, the Companies and Insolvency Legislation (Consequential Amendments) Act 2015 and Finance Act amendments 2015. Several legislative proposals geared towards enhanced transparency were also advanced during the period including the Whistleblower Protection Bill and the False Claims Bill. It is also during this period that Kenya got a new Attorney General. However, in the first half, the government disobeyed several court orders related to the 2017 disputed elections thereby setting a regressive behavior against the laws of the land.

In its operations, TI-Kenya focused on institutional development interventions so as to build its relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of its interventions. These included the enhancement of its capacity through recruitment of staff as well as training on different program meme management and staff development aspects coupled with partnerships and collaborations with different actors in the private and public sector.

TI-Kenya reengineered its resource mobilisation processes through the development of a resource mobilisation manual, annual donor mapping, and the development and implementation of a resource mobilisation plan. Additionally, TI-Kenya enhanced relationships with its partners through the maintenance of an effective

communication and feedback mechanism complemented by continuous learning through meetings and workshops.

During the period under review, TI-Kenya strengthened its internal systems through a consultative review process of its procedures and manuals including the finance, procurement, human resource and administration, research, monitoring and evaluation, and gender and diversity policies.

Strategic Focus Area 1: Public Accountability

Strategic Objective: To increase the number of responsive and accountable citizens and leaders through promoting civic engagement and leadership integrity.

Outcome: 1.1 Citizens are knowledgeable and have the attitude/desire on rights and responsibilities

1.1.1 Increased citizen monitoring and reporting against corruption

Since its initiation in 2015, the Action for Transparency (A4T) project has built the capacity of over 2,600 people in Nairobi on citizen monitoring of government expenditure using A4T tools through public training workshops, PETS validation meetings, and partnership engagements. As a result, there is increased use of social accountability tools (public expenditure tracking surveys, social audits, and mobile and web-based platforms) in citizen monitoring and reporting of public expenditure and uncovering of suspected corruption

To boost reporting on corruption, A4T trained 37 journalists in 2017 on investigative journalism and data mining and awarded 10 Journalists with a grant and mentorship programme resulting to increased investigative journalism and reporting of suspected corruption.

In 2017-2018; 9 out of the 10 journalists trained and awarded the A4T Grant and Mentorship Programme published their investigative stories which are available on the A4T Website. These stories have exposed corruption, increased public knowledge on their rights and responsibilities as well as elicited public and government action.



Participants during the Action for Transparency Investigative and Data Journalism Training at United States International University.

Summary of investigative stories published

Amina Wako investigated and exposed the misuse of Constituency Development Funds (CDF) in Embakasi South Constituency. Her report revealed shocking details on how the funds meant for the development of Mukuru Kwa Njenga primary school were misused. From the report, the then CDF committee decided to purchase a bus for the school, in spite of numerous challenges being experienced like lack of piped water, classrooms and perimeter wall. The bus was later branded with the colours of two political parties.

“Two buses were bought, one for Njenga primary and the other one for St. Steven Secondary, which is a private school. The two buses were branded with political colors of ODM and Wiper party.”<https://actionfortransparency.org/view/media/revealed-how-cdf-funded-school-bus-was-branded-with-odm-wiper-colours>

Daniel Muteti of Reuben FM, investigated and reported on misappropriation of the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NGCDF) in Embakasi South Constituency. In his investigative report, he reveals how funds meant for various development for schools within Embakasi South have been misappropriated.

<https://actionfortransparency.org/view/media/corruption-in-embakasi-south-national-government-constituency-development-fund/>

Brian Obuya of KTN, investigated and published an investigative report on fraudulent claims that have cost millions of shillings at the National Hospital Insurance Fund where subscribers were paying up to 5000 percent more in order to get medical attention at some of the medical facilities.

“Many registered medical practitioners are involved and are part of a cartel that forges patient statements claiming to have received various treatments and procedures”. <https://actionfortransparency.org/view/health/nhif-heist-blowing-cover-on-how-millions-are-swindled-through-fictitious-private-hospital-claims/>

Diana Kendi investigated and reported on inadequate information and awareness on the Linda Mama, Boresha Jamii programme under the National Hospital Insurance Fund. The National government rolled out this programme in October 2016 to ensure pregnant women and infants have access to quality and affordable health services. However, despite its roll out, many women remain oblivious of its existence.

“I have never heard of the programme. All I know is that women can access free maternity in public hospitals, but I really don’t know the process,” Hellen says. <https://actionfortransparency.org/view/accountability/mothers-ignorant-of-linda-mama-miss-out-on-free-delivery-services/>

Through the A4T grants and mentorship programme, Sarah Nanjala investigated the sanitation status in public primary schools in Nairobi and revealed a critical sanitation crisis where girls squeeze into the few toilets, with older ones jostling the younger ones out of the way.

“The bell rings. Break time is over. A Standard Three girl carefully, but quickly, makes her way through the flooded entrance to a toilet. At least 50 other girls are with her...” <https://actionfortransparency.org/view/accountability/unearthing-the-sanitation-crisis-within-nairobi-public-schools/>

There was increased citizen reporting of suspected corruption within the health and Education sectors in Nairobi and as a result of citizen capacity building on social accountability using A4T generated knowledge, methodologies and tools. One hundred and twenty-five cases of suspected corruption were reported through the A4T tools. Of these cases 16 were related to the education sector whereas 21 were related to the health sector.

The A4T project team reviewed the reports and offered legal advice and assistance to the clients as summarized below:

Health sector reports	
Report category	Legal advice
Inadequate funding, drugs and staff in health centres	Referred to County Health Department through Memorandum for Verification and Action
Security of health centres	Clients advised to seek redress from the sub-county administrative authorities
Lack of water at facilities	Clients referred to make submissions to their county leadership and the matter was also referred to A4T journalists to take up the matter for further investigation and publishing
Education sector reports	
Paying for primary school education	Follow up made with the County Education Office who recommended policy review to enhance adequate funding for schools so as to avoid schools asking for contributions from parents The A4T project team enhanced the A4T mobile app interphase to allow publishing of information relating to parents' contributions to primary school education on the A4T app for verification
Insecurity, Police harassment	Referred to the TI-Kenya's Advocacy and Legal Advisory Centre, Nairobi for follow-up.

Table 1: Health sector and education reports

1.1.2 Increased citizen engagements on media platforms

Increased outreach and awareness activities in 2017-18 led to an increase in social accountability engagements on the A4T mobile application and website from 609 users in 2017 to 794 users in 2018 and 3,754 users in 2017 to 4,865 users in 2018 respectively. In the same period, there was a significant increase in the number of online followers on the A4T twitter handle with 794 followers from the 406 followers in 2017 and 390 Facebook followers in 2018 from 144 followers in 2017. This clearly manifests that through the A4T interventions, citizens in targeted areas have acquired the requisite knowledge and have the attitude and desire on their rights and responsibilities towards a corruption-free Kenya.

From the Midline Evaluation Report done in March 2018, A4T project beneficiaries had been equipped with information on how public funds flow within the public primary schools and health centres. This knowledge was critical in monitoring, detection and reporting of corruption and has generated renewed interest for increased capacity development on social accountability in Education and health sectors.

1.1.3. Increased civilian oversight of health services in North Rift and Western Kenya

TI-Kenya through its Western Regional office undertook four stakeholder forums in Siaya and two forums in Bungoma on community score cards in the health Sector. The objectives of the forums were to establish the status of service delivery in the health sector; to empower citizens on their

oversight role in the health sector using the score card approach and to enhance collaboration between stakeholders and citizens in promoting transparency and accountability in delivery of service in the health sector.

As a result of the forums, community score card exercises were conducted on the Siaya County Referral Hospital and Madiany Sub-County Hospital for Siaya County and the Kimilili Sub-County (Level 4 Hospital) in Bungoma County. The indicators scored were broadly categorized into 3 namely: Governance (which focused on operations of hospital management Boards, their compositions etc), Transparency & Accountability (which focused on revenue collection, procurement, budgetary allocations etc) and service delivery (which focused on staffing, equipment, structures etc).

Accountability & governance issues were picked up across the 3 facilities including; inadequate staffing, absence of critical medical equipment, absence of critical structures like wards, inadequacy of the board of managements, insufficient budgetary allocations, and inadequate procurement procedures among others. Action points were developed to address the issues and follow-up meetings with respective County Governments held, as well community involvement in budget making and tracking process to advocate for increased budgetary allocations in the health sector. 310 participants were engaged in the community scorecard and follow-up on action points is ongoing.

In North Rift, TI-Kenya build the capacity of public to exercise oversight and ensure integrity in service delivery by county governments. To this end, 10,000 easy-to-read and illustrated booklets were produced to educate the public on a wide range of electoral topics that included: free and fair elections; the role of Kenyans in ensuring transparency in the electoral process social vetting; and a booklet summarizing the main laws governing elections in Kenya. Additionally, nine civic education forums were conducted in Machakos and Uasin Gishu Counties, whereby the public were equipped with knowledge on the electoral process in Kenya and civilian oversight. 326 people were reached in Machakos and 495 people were reached in Uasin Gishu.

1. In the Health Accountability Project, implemented in Elgeyo Marakwet County under the Deepening Democracy Programme (DDP), TI-Kenya, increased access to essential drugs and medicine in public health facilities in Elgeyo Marakwet County through; Engaging County health officials and civil society organisations on increased accessibility to drugs and medicine in public health facilities.
2. Conducting an assessment of pharmaceuticals, internal control systems, complaints and feedback mechanisms as well as citizen satisfaction on health service delivery.
3. Sensitizing the public in Cherangany, Chebororwa, Embobut, Embolot, Moiben, Kuserwo and Sambirir Wards on social accountability
4. Training of 38 Community members as Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) on Social Accountability in County Budget Processes, Civilian Oversight and Health Management systems

Through TI-Kenya's interventions, the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet ensured increased access to drugs and medicine within the county health facilities and further established a complaints mechanism to ensure feedback and redress on health management in the county.

1.1.4 Increased knowledge on Humanitarian Aid service delivery monitoring in Kenya

Since 2010, TI-Kenya through the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme (HAIP), has been at the fore front in enabling citizens engage in the planning, delivery and monitoring of aid and basic services and to report suspected cases of corruption.

In 2017-18 HAIP enhanced information access and strengthened civilian oversight through public forums in 4 counties (West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu and Isiolo). Through these public forums, HAIP sensitized citizens and disseminated IEC materials on rights and responsibilities regarding access to health, water, food aid and education.

A total of 42 public forums were conducted in West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu and Isiolo counties reaching a number of 2,751 community members (1284 F, 1467M) as tabulated below.

No	County	Total number of participants	Female	Male
1	West Pokot	667	280	387
2	Turkana	553	433	120
3	Samburu	1206	420	786
4	Isiolo	325	151	174
	Total	2,751	1,284	1,467

Table 2: Total number of participants of the Humanitarian Aid Programme in West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu & Isiolo

As a result of the sensitization forums;

1. Citizens in the targeted ASAL counties have been empowered to monitor aid and basic service delivery and to engage with stakeholders at county level. Through 28 social audit groups, citizens have been able to monitor humanitarian aid services in Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo and West Pokot counties. 215 projects (Health, food aid, education, water, e.t.c) in West Pokot, Wajir and Turkana counties have been mapped and audited. As a result; 118 projects were successfully completed, and 97 projects are still ongoing and under social audit. out of the completed projects, 57 had stalled before citizen monitoring
2. There has been increased knowledge on avenues to report suspected/potential corruption cases. Communities can report suspected corruption through the local administration, public forums, social auditors, Community Drought Management Committees and through the Integrated Complaints Referral Mechanism (ICRM) platform.
3. Citizens have been able to influence decision making through public participation forums and budgeting processes.
4. There is increased use of the community complaint resolution and feedback mechanism due to change in community attitude towards the platform emanating from awareness creation and training of development/ humanitarian actors on accountability.

HAIP has also, enhanced access to information on humanitarian aid services offered by both state and non-state actors among the communities in these counties.

1.1.5. Increased knowledge dissemination and awareness on land and corruption in Kwale and Nairobi

Land is a vital resource that sustains livelihoods across Sub-Saharan Africa, but also one that is heavily prone to corruption. Most citizens in Africa have been affected by land corruption in recent years, according to a study by Transparency International; Global Barometer 2013.

Whether it's an opaque deal between private investors and local authorities, citizens having to pay bribes during land administration processes, or customary laws that deny women their land rights, land corruption hits the poor and marginalized hardest. For young people, land corruption in rural areas can sap entrepreneurial spirit and restrict access to employment, driving migration to overcrowded urban centres. The consequences are food insecurity, an increased risk of conflict and a threat to traditional ways of life. Land corruption eats away at national economies and stands in the way of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

TI-Kenya has been implementing the land and Corruption project in Kwale and Nairobi since 2015. Through this project, mechanisms on how people-centered land-governance can be supported at national and local levels and land-related corruption can effectively be addressed in the country have been explored. Further, linkages between state and non-state actors involved in land governance

have been built, relevant data on corruption in the land sector, its trends, nature and strategies used to combat it gathered and shared.

1.1.5.1. Increased knowledge dissemination and awareness on Land and Corruption through empowerment of 845 people in Nairobi and Kwale

TI-Kenya through the Mombasa and Nairobi regional offices undertook trainings/knowledge sharing sessions with stakeholders in Nairobi and Kwale. The stakeholders included CSOs (Kwale Disability Network, theatre groups (Elimu ya Jamii, Kasemeni Youth Forum, ONUG, Msheto Theatre Group), citizens as well as representatives from the National Lands Commission and the Ministry of Lands.

The trainings empowered participants on their land rights, security of tenure, dispute resolution mechanisms, governance concepts (land corruption, public participation and civilian oversight) and to undertake advocacy on diverse accountability issues through arts (theatre groups, art boards, infographics) and media (Social media)

Through the forums, 263 participants (114 male & 149 female) in Nairobi County (Kamulu, Kasarani & Roysambu) were empowered on their land rights, governance concepts and advocacy in Dec 2017.

In Kwale, 582 participants (284 females, 298 male) were empowered through public/legal aid forums held in Tiwi, Kasemeni, Taru, Samburu and Ramisi from 16th -22nd July 2018. 1188 IEC materials distributed during the forums for increased awareness.

From the learning forums, challenges faced by the participants in their quest to access land services were brought to the fore. Among the key challenges was; lack of interpreters at the lands offices to interpret their requests (for those with hearing impairments). As a result, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities was engaged, and a desk officer was placed to assist members of the public with disabilities.

The learning forums empowered the communities to stand up against land corruption. As a result, there is increased community driven action and increased activism by community representatives and partners as local communities and groups are able to engage, to be heard.

From the forums;

The TI-Kenya regional office in Mombasa received capacity building requests from women leaders and members of the public targeting specific groups, including women groups, citizens and the local leadership; as the latter is mostly involved in land dispute resolution.

There was a significant turnout of walk in and call in clients at the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) Offices in Mombasa and Nairobi after the forums were concluded. A total of 26 clients (16 call in and 10 walk-ins; 12 male and 14 female) who reported their cases at ALAC Mombasa within two weeks after the public forums, had either participated in the chapter's forums, or had received a word from those who attended about our presence in those areas. A total of 8 clients turned out in ALAC Nairobi offices, having heard about TI-Kenya through the public forums, 6 of these were male and 2 were female.

This indicates the confidence people have with TI-Kenya's work and the commitment to have lessons learnt put into practice.

A case in point is Ms. Mwanasha Said, a client who approached ALAC Mombasa Office and confided with the team of her interest in purchasing land. Having attended a forum in Ramisi Ward, Kwale County, in which the team empowered the community on the sale and purchase of land, she sought clarification on the procedure of purchase before proceeding with the land transaction, to avoid being conned in the transaction. The team later learnt from the client that the transaction was a success and she is currently awaiting transfer of title of the property.

1.1.5.2. Increased knowledge dissemination and awareness on land and Corruption through Knowledge sharing platforms, publication of articles and presentation of conference papers

In 2017-18, TI-Kenya through the Mombasa Regional Office attended knowledge sharing forums where TI-Kenya offered technical support, expertise, knowledge and information on transparency, accountability and corruption in the land sector thereby enhancing citizen knowledge and responsiveness in the fight against corruption. TI-Kenya also documented five articles on pertinent land issues (Land and Succession, land registration, compulsory land acquisition) for publication on TI Kenya's website. The regional office also presented two global conference papers aimed at raising continuous awareness on critical land issues and enhancing visibility of the land and corruption project.

1.1.5.3 Increased knowledge dissemination and awareness on the Land and corruption through the use of IEC materials

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials effectively, communicate, inform and educate the public on pertinent issues affecting them. This is due to the cultural appropriateness, language, relevance, appealing and simple nature of the content together with the modes of dissemination. TI-Kenya persistently uses IEC materials as an advocacy tool to communicate, inform and educate the public on pertinent governance issues and thereby increasing citizen awareness and action on governance issues.

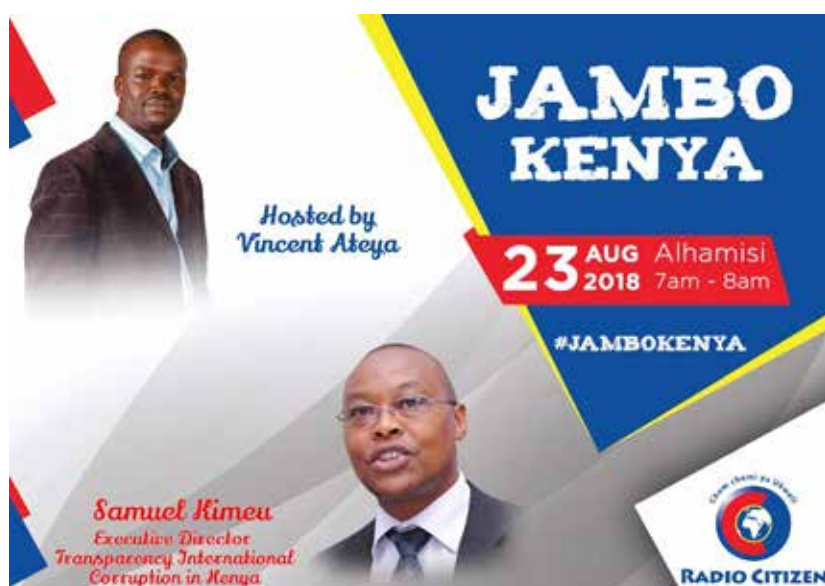
In the Land and Corruption project, TI-Kenya developed advocacy materials on Transparent and Accountable Land Governance. These include: khangas (wraps) for women with integrity messages, t-shirts, brochures and reflector jackets, a song and a poem on land corruption.

The IEC materials targeted different people at different localities within these counties, including grassroot areas. As a result, 73 clients received at the regional offices learnt about TI-Kenya's work through the IEC materials as a means of education, information and communication. Specifically, Nairobi regional office received 31 clients as a result of the IEC materials distribution, with 12 being female and 19 being male.

Mombasa Regional Office received 42 clients from the IEC materials distributed (29 male and 13 female).

1.1.6 Increased advocacy against corruption through the use of media

Media in Kenya plays a critical role in informing and educating the public on germane issues affecting the Kenyan society.



Poster of TI-Kenya Executive Director attending a Radio Talk Show at Radio Citizen

Over time, TI-Kenya has used media in Kenya for increased advocacy on critical governance issues and as a result informed and educated the public on governance challenges bedeviling Kenya.

In 2017/18, TI-Kenya conducted 32 radio talk shows at the regional level reaching over 8.8 million listeners in Kenya.

The talk shows have profiled TI-Kenya's anti-corruption work and strengthened engagements with the media in highlighting transparency and accountability issues.

The radio shows have also raised awareness on TI-Kenya's anti-corruption interventions and promoted the reporting of corruption cases, with listeners taking the cue to contact TI-Kenya through the ALAC toll free phone line or SMS.

1.1.7 Increased advocacy against corruption through Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers (ALACs)

The Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC), is a tool that the Transparency International movement has used since 2008 to empower victims and witnesses of corruption to stand up against the vice in over 50 countries across the globe. The ALAC is a walk-in or call-in center where citizens can obtain free, quality and confidential legal advice on corruption cases. TI-Kenya has established four ALACs with one located in its headquarters in Nairobi and other three spread across the three regional offices in Mombasa, Eldoret and Kisumu which serve the entire regions they are situated.

Through the ALACs, over 51,100 citizens have been given legal services since 2009. In 2017-18, ALACs offered legal aid services to 1,091 citizens with corruption cases (363-Mombasa, 404-Western, 200-Eldoret, 350-Nairobi) as tabulated below.



A client receives legal aid from TI-Kenya staff during a legal aid clinic forum

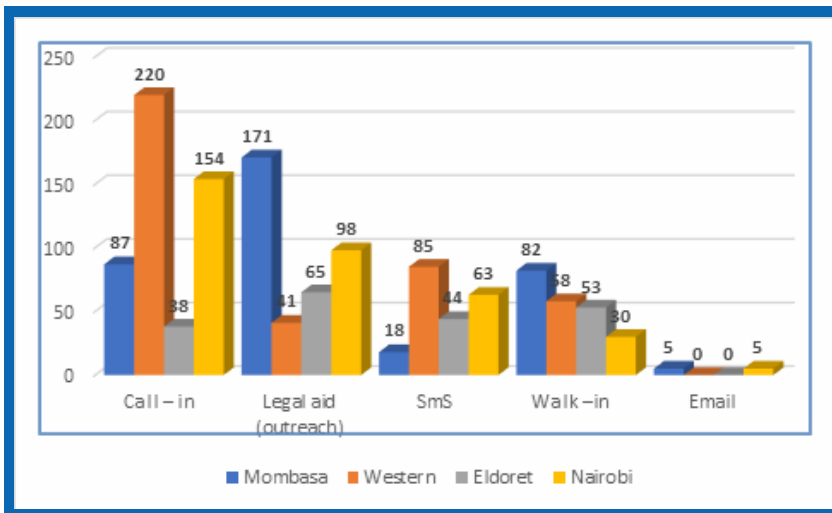


Figure 2: Advocacy and Legal Aid clients' data

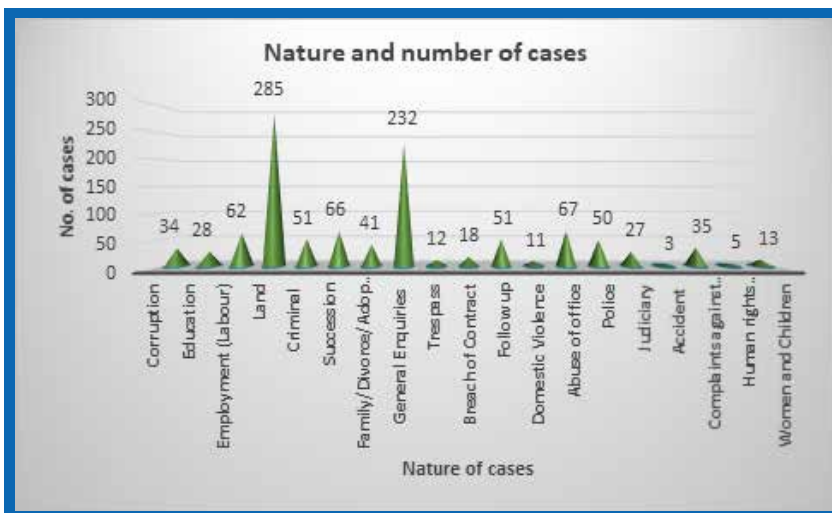


Figure 3: Nature and number of cases presented to the ALACs

Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs) success stories

Light at the end of the tunnel for a stalled Kshs.10 million water project

In March 2017, a report regarding allegations of corruption and maladministration on a water project in Seme Sub County within Kisumu County was made at the ALAC Office by representatives of APONDO C women group who initiated the project.

In 2006, Apondo C women group came up with a proposal that sought to alleviate perennial water shortage in Seme Sub-County. The proposal was presented to the African Development Bank and was approved. Mechanisms were put in place and necessary documentation to kick off the project obtained from the relevant authorities. However, along the line, several interest groups emerged that sought to disenfranchise the women-group from enjoying the fruits of the project.

By the time the matter was reported to the ALAC office, the water project had been completed but the group managing the project had not been issued with a water permit despite applying for it in 2013. A private individual was instead running the project and selling the water to the community.

Action taken by ALAC

Upon the report being made, a meeting was organized with the Seme-Sub-County Commissioner to help find a lasting solution to the problem. Further meetings were held with the Water Resource Management Authority (WARMA) Western Region and The Lake Victoria South Water Services Board CEO.

An outreach forum was organized by ALAC-Western and Community members to get insight into the matter and their entitlements over the project as direct beneficiaries.

The ALAC-Western office wrote letters to WARMA directing them to speed up the process of issuing the group with a water permit as it had inordinately delayed and there existed glaring irregularities in the process which could not be justified.

On 1st March 2018, the WARMA Sub-Regional Manager Kisumu Office visited the site to establish the status of the project.

Upon his visit, the Sub-Regional manager informed the community that a permit would be issued in favor of Apondo C with immediate effect.

Outcome

A permit was issued on 9th March 2018, the group is currently in the process of being registered as a Water Resource Users Association.



The chairman, Apondo C water project showing off the Water permit certificate

2. ALAC's intervention helps to bring sanity at Ukwala land registry

As part of community interventions to teething land problems emanating from Ukwala in Siaya County, ALAC Western in partnership with Ukwala Court Users Committee members organized for a stakeholders meeting on 23rd November 2017 in a bid to find lasting solutions on land related complaints in the area.

During the meeting which brought together stakeholders from various departments including the Judiciary, Ministry of Lands, the Police, county administration and local Community Based Organisations, a number of gaps were identified as contributing factors to the land issues emanating

from the area which included: double registration/ duplication of titles, succession malpractices, missing/lost documents among others at the land registry.

In order to address these gaps, an adhoc committee was formed to inquire into the gaps and allegations of malpractices at the lands office.

Findings of the committee

On 1st February 2018, the Committee tabled its findings and recommendations to the Court Users Committee. Some of the findings included understaffing, (the office was majorly being manned by volunteers), lack of a proper archive to store critical information (files were lying all over the place), lack of official vehicles to enable the registrar undertake field visits among others.

The findings and recommendations were forwarded to the Ministry of lands in Nairobi for further action.

Outcome

Following the process, the following changes were undertaken at the Registry:

1. All the volunteers who were facilitating fraudulent transactions at the office were dismissed.
2. The Ministry officials from Nairobi visited the registry and committed to allocate funds for renovation of the lands office and set up of an archive to safeguard the records.
3. The Ministry officials also promised to address understaffing as the office was in need of 14 additional staff.
4. The Ministry officials also promised to pursue the provision of an official vehicle to be used by the land registrar during field visits.



*Ms. Gladys Adhiambo-
Magistrate Ukwala Law
Courts and CUC Chairperson
addressing the participants
during the meeting*

3. Application of knowledge gained to address real life solutions in Kwale

Ms. Mwanasha Said, a client, approached the ALAC office in October 2018 and confided on her interest to purchase land. Having attended a forum in Ramisi Ward, Kwale County, in September 2018, in which the team empowered the community on the sale and purchase of land, she sought clarification from the team on the procedure of purchase before proceeding with the land transaction, to avoid being conned. The team advised the client accordingly on the procedures.

Mwanasha Said followed the advice from the ALAC team and successfully purchased the land. The transaction was a success and she is now awaiting transfer of title of the property from the Ministry of Lands. This indicates renewed zeal by the community, particularly women, to learn as much and apply the knowledge in solving issues that affect them.

1.1.8 International Anti-corruption day

The International Anti-corruption Day is observed annually to raise public awareness for anti-corruption since the passage of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption on 31st October 2003.

In 2017, TI-Kenya commemorated the International Anti-Corruption Day by holding the Integrity Walk in Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa and Eldoret with over 2,000 people being reached. TI-Kenya also moderated a tweet chat with agencies involved in anti-corruption such as the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Kenya Revenue Authority, National Police Service Commission among others to mobilize public action against corruption, with the topic trending all day on Twitter thus demonstrating the intensity and scope of engagement with the public.

In Nairobi, TI-Kenya also held an integrity concert at Uhuru Park, thereby increasing awareness to over 400 citizens on corruption and its negative effects to the society.



TI-Kenya staff members during the International Anti-corruption Day

In Mombasa, the Mombasa regional office held a public forum alongside the walk to mark the International Anti-corruption Day celebrations. Through this activity, 311 participants were sensitised on the need to unite in the fight against corruption.

In Eldoret, TI-Kenya's Eldoret regional Office in collaboration with North Rift Coalition for Good Governance held the Integrity Walk in Eldoret town reaching over 1,000 people.



A participant during the International Anti-Corruption Day in Eldoret

In Western, the regional office also commemorated the International Anti-corruption day by undertaking a public forum and legal aid outreach at Obunga informal settlements in Kisumu County. Two radio talk shows on corruption and anti-corruption strategies were also broadcast in the region. Through the public forum, a total of 80 participants comprising of 35 males and 45 females were reached while 39 (32 females and 7 males) clients were offered legal advice on various cases.

16 Days of Activism

16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence is an international campaign to challenge violence against women and girls and runs every year from 25th November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to 10 December, Human Rights Day.

To mark 16 days of Activism, TI-Kenya through its Mombasa Regional Office conducted a training of persons with disability on corruption, ethical leadership and governance issues in Kwale County; a training of a women's group on land corruption; and provided legal aid to 54 inmates at the Shimo la Tewa Prison in commemoration of the International Human Rights Day on 10th December 2017.

Two radio talk shows on emerging corruption issues, land corruption, and the Mobile Drug Tracking System (MDTS) project were also broadcast. These activities raised awareness to over 300,500 citizens on topical issues such as human rights, corruption and civilian oversight, making them more aware of their rights and responsibilities particularly in regard to corruption and access to justice.

1.1.9 Increased advocacy through development and use an anti-corruption database

Availability of documented evidence on the progress achieved in the fight against corruption is a critical measure in promoting transparency and accountability in Kenya.

In 2017-18 TI-Kenya began the development of a database (Rada Database; <https://rada.tikenya.org>) containing information on concluded corruption cases a. Upon its completion, this database will provide public information on the war against corruption as well as legal reference documents.



The anti-corruption rada database

Outcome 1.2: Established, capable and active civic movements meaningfully engaging in public accountability

1.2.1 Increased partnerships, collaboration and networking against corruption in the land sector

TI-Kenya facilitated round table discussions with duty bearers in the land sector aimed at developing a collaborative approach in tackling land issues in the coastal region. These included discussions with the Kwale County Chief Officer in charge of Land, Mining and Natural Resources, the County Director of Education, Kwale County Physical Planner, and senior officers in Land adjudication and management to share the findings of the topographic surveying exercise conducted in schools as well as the recommendations on the way forward as part of protection of public school land. Discussions were also conducted with the National Land Commission (NLC) and the Chief Officer, Lands Kilifi County, and the Cabinet Secretary, i. Ministry of Lands, Chair NLC, Director - Land Administration, on TI-Kenya's school titling project in collaboration with the Shule Yangu Alliance.

From these discussions, TI-Kenya and the County Government of Kilifi have collaborated in capacity building and legislative development and in addressing issues on governance, transparency and accountability. Further, both Kwale and Kilifi counties have contacted TI-Kenya for technical assistance through trainings, workshops and consultations.



During a legal aid clinic on land corruption in Kwale County

Outcome 1.3: Improved civilian oversight of public institutions for improved service delivery

1.3.1. Increased community feedback on corruption

1.3.1.1. Increased community feedback on corruption in health and Education sectors in Nairobi

TI-Kenya through the Action for Transparency (A4T) project has continuously empowered citizens to actively counteract corruption and mismanagement of public funds. The A4T project designed public trainings to create awareness among the participants on their role in budget making, implementation and oversight. The trainings enhanced the participants' awareness on avenues for accessing information and reporting corruption incidents using technology and media. In 2017-18, a total of 833 (432 male and 401 female) participants from Nairobi County were trained on civilian oversight using A4T project tools and methodologies. The participants included;

- Members of Boards of Management from schools across Nairobi County;
- Health Facility Management Committee Members from Embakasi Sub-county;
- Community Health Workers from across Nairobi County;
- Religious Leaders in Nairobi County;
- Women and Youth groups in Nairobi County;
- Nairobi County Administrators (County, Sub-county, Chiefs, 'Nyumba Kumi' Community Awareness Forums);
- Community Paralegals.



A4T One Day workshop with Community Leaders

29 journalists were also trained on Access to Information laws in Kenya under the Eye on Corruption Project. This was a refresher course for the A4T Advocates focusing on budgetary processes, media engagements and use of social media for advocacy and social auditing.

As a result, there are 125 reported cases of suspected corruption through the A4T tools. Of these cases 16 were related to the education sector whereas 21 were related to the health sector.

According to the A4T midline survey, conducted in May 2018, 80% of respondents had initiated some actions against corruption as a result of the A4T trainings. These included sharing and discussing about the A4T project with friends, speaking about corruption in the neighborhoods, speaking at public meetings and convening meetings to discuss corruption.

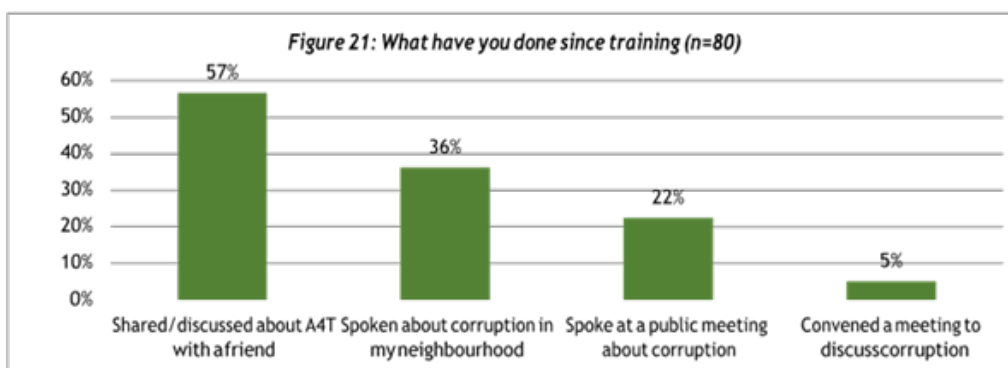


Figure 4: A4T midline survey

Majority of the residents of Embakasi have used the A4T app to access financial information on schools and public health facilities in their community while a few have also accessed it to teach other members of the community. 30% of the respondents have used the A4T app to report issues/ give feedback on education and or health sectors within their communities.

1.3.1.2 Improved community feedback on humanitarian aid service delivery

In the period under review, the Humanitarian Aid Integrity Programme (HAIP) conducted joint community sensitization forums, seven coordination meetings and radio broadcasts to create awareness on Uwajibikaji Pamoja and relevant accountability issues in humanitarian aid service delivery in Marsabit, Wajir and Turkana Counties. During the sensitization forums, Community Drought Management Committees (CDMCs) and social auditors were trained on the use of the Uwajibikaji Pamoja platform including giving feedback to the communities.

As a result, there has been increased use of the Uwajibikaji platform with 179,863 complaints having been received and 103,907 resolved (between April 2014 and September 2018). HAIP conducted a satisfaction survey in 2017-18, to assess citizen satisfaction levels on complaint resolution using the Uwajibikaji Pamoja platform. From the survey, majority of the respondents (67.9%) were happy with the Uwajibikaji Pamoja complaint resolution mechanism.

Through the Uwajibikaji Pamoja platform, TI-Kenya also disseminated early warning information (EWI) to 13,964 people in Wajir, Turkana and West Pokot Counties hence improving their drought preparedness

Kaaleng success story

The community at Kaaleng in Turkana County logged a complaint to social auditors on agents sub-contracted by a local bank to facilitate the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) beneficiaries at Kaaleng to access services. The agent had never given the beneficiaries money for 3 months' despite them signing for the money and the receipts showing successful transaction. More than 100 beneficiaries lodged complaints on the same agent.

The social auditors relayed this information to St. Peter's Community Network (SAPCONE) staff and Kaaleng chairlady contacted the office in charge of social services.

The office in charge of social services responded positively and scheduled a meeting with the board, Turkana North agents and SAPCONE staff on the issue.

During the meeting, it was confirmed by the board and members present that more than Ksh. 600,000 had not been given to beneficiaries by the agent.

The case was reported to the police and the agent was given two weeks to ensure that all beneficiaries had received their money. The agent delivered the money as directed and the community members were happy and appreciated the good work done by the social auditor. The bank and social service office appreciated the efforts of the community in giving feedback on services being rendered.

1.3.2 Increased citizen-led oversight actions

1.3.2.1. 118 community projects successfully audited by trained social auditors

During the year under review, HAIP through the 280 trained social auditors (citizens) mapped out and audited 215 projects (health, food aid, education, water, e.t.c) in West Pokot, Wajir and Turkana counties. As a result of the mapping and social auditing;

118 projects were successfully completed.

From the successfully completed projects, 57 had stalled before HAIP's intervention, while the community did not have the requisite information on 36 projects.

The design of 25 of the completed projects had to be changed in line with community feedback. 97 projects are still ongoing and under social audit.

In the period under review, HAIP contributed significantly to the increase in citizen-led oversight through continuous empowerment of citizens.

1.3.2.1. Follow up of social audit recommendations in Trans Nzoia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Uasin Gishu, Machakos and Kiambu counties

Following social audit of the health sector in Trans Nzoia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Uasin Gishu, Machakos and Kiambu counties in 2015 and 2016, county specific technical Committees were set up to facilitate implementation of the social audit recommendations. Progress review forums were undertaken in these counties leading to the establishment of progress monitoring committees made up of local CSOs and individuals. The Technical Committees facilitated annual learning and reflection sessions for health stakeholders conducted in November 2016 in Uasin Gishu (for Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia and Elgeyo Marakwet counties), in which experiences and best practices in the implementation of social audit recommendations were shared.

In 2017/18, TI-Kenya through its regional offices conducted follow-ups on the implementation of the social audit recommendations within the Health Sector in Trans Nzoia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Kiambu and Machakos counties. From the follow up;

- 38% of the social audit recommendations in Trans Nzoia, 55% in Elgeyo Marakwet and 60% in Kiambu had been implemented.
- Eight million citizens have been empowered with knowledge and awareness on corruption and corruption prevention strategies through production and dissemination of IEC materials, public forums, radio shows, legal aid, publication of articles in the Adili newsletter and social media platforms.
- Through TI-Kenya's civilian oversight intervention, service delivery, transparency and accountability in these counties has significantly improved.
- The number of women willing to participate in the fight against corruption has risen with the difference between male and female participation being 1%.
- In line with recommendations given in the 2016 Social Audit Report, TI Kenya continues to explore ways to improve citizen engagement and improve service delivery. To this end TI-Kenya helped Elgeyo Marakwet County develop its Open Government Partnership (OGP) Cycle 2 commitments, where the county government made a commitment to "Improve effectiveness of citizen engagement, awareness, transparency and accountability in public sectors, and improve transparency and accountability in priority sectors". Realisation of this commitment is expected to have a positive effect on the health sector.
- Trans Nzoia County has installed an automated payment system (Jambo pay automation system) in the Mt. Elgon Hospital only. As at the end of the project the County had no plans to roll out the payment system out to the rest of the facilities.

- In Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) now supplies directly to the public health facilities resulting in reduced drug pilferage and stock outs.
- In Machakos, there has been an improvement in the health infrastructure where most health facilities were well fenced and various physical infrastructural additions were noticeable. There has also been increased personnel in the facilities, for instance Kaviani Health Centre recruited 11 additional staff members, Mitaboni Health Centre added three new nurses while Ndunduni health facility increased the number of nurses from three to six since the 2016 social audit. The increase in the number of staff in most health facilities has improved health services within the County.

1.3.2.2. Citizen budget monitoring and tracking in 8 counties

TI-Kenya through its Mombasa Regional Office in collaboration with Mombasa Governance Network participated in the Mombasa County public participation forums in Changamwe, Mvita and Kisauni Wards to monitor and track \ the county budgeting process and ensure transparency. The team observed various irregularities such as lack of public participation in the process and raised recommendations to the County Government. The county government has since incorporated the recommendations in the subsequent budgeting process.

In Nairobi, the A4T project team and A4T advocates participated in six meetings in Westlands, Langata, Embakasi West, Dagoretti South, Kibra and Njiru where issues on lack of previous budget implementation reports and the short notice period were raised. These concerns were also raised with the Nairobi County Government through a letter to the County Secretary and a joint petition by Civil Society Organisations that constitute the Budget Advocacy Group. The Nairobi County Government has subsequently given adequate notice on public participation meetings. In addition, A4T conducted institutional based budget analysis for 64 public primary schools in Nairobi County and eight health centres in the target area of Embakasi Sub-County. The analyzed information was deposited in the A4T platforms including the App and has been used by stakeholders in the education and health sectors to raise critical questions on transparency and accountability.

In West Pokot, Marsabit, Turkana and Isiolo counties, TI-Kenya trained 128 new social auditors on social accountability tools which had aspects of budget monitoring and tracking. Consequently, 56 projects were mapped and audited after training and implementation of the social audit recommendations (including budgetary recommendations) is ongoing. 42 public forums were also held in these counties reaching 1,605 community members (856 in Turkana, 445 in West Pokot, 122 in Marsabit and 182 in Isiolo) and sensitizing them on the need for public participation. As a result, social auditors from West Pokot and Turkana Counties have been involved in the respective county budgeting processes.

1.3.3. Public interest litigation cases and administrative petitions initiated

TI-Kenya in collaboration with coalition partners on budget making and tracking processes in the Western region, presented petitions/memoranda to the County Executive/ Assemblies of Kisumu, Busia, Bungoma, Kakamega and Siaya. The petitions sought to address notable gaps in the budget making process which include; poor public participation, inadequate access to budgetary documents, inadequate sectoral allocations contrary to priorities set in the Annual Development Plans and Fiscal Strategy Papers. Through these petitions/memoranda, TI-Kenya sought increased and meaningful public participation in the budget process and other decision-making processes as espoused in the Constitution, improved service delivery through increased budgetary allocations in critical sectors like health, agriculture, education and strengthened civic oversight capacity.

As a result of the petitions;

- The county governments of Kisumu, Siaya, Bungoma, Busia and Kakamega conducted public participation exercises at the ward level for the 2018/2019 budgeting process. Previously, public participation was undertaken at the Sub-county level thereby hindering a large number of citizens from participating.
- In Kisumu County, provisions for recognition of Community Health Volunteers were made in the 2018/2019 budget to cater for their stipends and follow-ups to entrench these commitments into policies are ongoing.
- In Siaya County, budgetary allocations were made for specific health facilities like Madiany, Ambira and Ukwala Sub-County Hospitals for provision of X- ray and CT-Scan services, a missing component in previous budgets.
- Persons living with disabilities and youth have also been trained in terms of budgetary allocations in the current financial year with Ksh 7 million and 12 million being set aside for them as opposed to previous years where such allocations were not forthcoming. The funds set aside for youth are specifically aimed at promoting youth in agri-business projects across the county.

TI-Kenya's Mombasa regional office in collaboration with Mombasa Governance Network, drafted a petition highlighting the flawed planning and budgeting processes in Mombasa County. The petition was filed at the High Court in Mombasa

Through the Petition, TI-Kenya sought increased public participation and access to information through;

- Enhancing availability of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) and Annual Development Plans (ADP) to the public.
- Publishing of budget estimates in the administration's website for public access.
- Participatory and transparent county budgeting process.

Although the ruling was delivered in favour of the County Government of Mombasa, the court agreed with the petitioner's argument that public participation rules were contravened and directed that the public should be updated and engaged at all times going forward. As a result, the County Government of Mombasa has improved public participation in governance processes. For instance, in the annual budget making processes, the county government publishes notices to members of the public to attend any consultative public session in which their input is required.

Strategic Focus Area 2: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

Strategic Objective: To Support the existence and enforcement of appropriate policy, legal and institutional frameworks through influencing, partnership building and capacity development

Outcome 2.1: Existence of critical policy legal and regulatory frameworks to redress and prevent corruption

2.1.1 Development of Climate Change Policy in Kisumu County

To safeguard sustainable development, TI-Kenya assisted the County Government of Kisumu to develop Climate Change Policy. This policy is envisaged to provide a clear and concise articulation of overall response priorities to climate variability and change in Kisumu County for coordinated, coherent and effective response to the local challenges and opportunities presented by climate change. It will mainstream climate change considerations into development planning, budgeting and implementation in the County.

The Climate Change policy was finalized in 2017-18 and discussions held with the Governor on its adoption and influence on climate change work in the county. Consequently, the County Government initiated the development of a climate change bill through a technical working group. The technical working group in conjunction with the County Assembly developed first draft of the Climate Change bill. The bill is awaiting approval by the County Executive before tabling at the County Assembly.

2.1.2. Development and advocacy on campaign financing, whistleblower and False Claims bills/laws

Several legislative draft proposals geared towards enhanced transparency were also developed during the period.

TI-Kenya conducted a background study on the gaps in the policy and legislative framework around campaign in Kenya and developed a paper which was reviewed and validated by the key stakeholders who acknowledged the inherent gaps in the Act that have over the years' hindered regulation of campaign funds. Consequently, the paper led to the development of Election Campaign Financing (Amendment) Bill, 2019 which is currently being reviewed by IEBC for tabling to the Justice & Legal Affairs Committee of the National Assembly as part of the proposed post 2017 electoral reforms.

To enhance public reporting on corruption, TI-Kenya engaged stakeholders in reviewing the Whistleblower Protection Bill, 2018 a legislation that provides for protection of whistleblowers and incentivizing reporting of corruption. Through the APNAC partnership, TI Kenya engaged a private member to sponsor the Bill considering the inordinate delay from the AG's office to table the Bill.

TI Kenya supported the redrafting and validation of the False Claims Bill. The Bill aims to unlock the potential of citizens to recover looted cash through false claims i.e. sue on behalf of the state and receive a percentage of what has been recovered. The Bill was reviewed by the key stakeholders and handed over to the Drafting Department at the AGs office.



TI-Kenya Board Chair, Mrs. Musundi with TI-Kenya staff during a meeting with the Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly

2.1.3 Development of land regulations

TI-Kenya has positioned itself as strategic but independent partner to National and County governments in the fight against corruption. As a result, TI-Kenya continuously offers input into relevant draft policy and legislative proposals in order effectuate the development and implementation of quality policy and legislative frameworks.

In 2017-18, TI-Kenya through the Mombasa Regional Office provided inputs into the Land Value Index Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018 and the Local Content Bill 2018.

1. The Land Value Index Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018 - The Bill amends various legislations with clauses that deal with government acquiring land from owners for purposes public infrastructure i.e. to ensure we have standardized compensation when land is acquired in that manner. It also seeks to standardize land rates, rent and stamp duty which were initially subject to valuation by the various land registries.
2. The Local Content Bill 2018 seeks to provide a framework to facilitate the local ownership, control and financing of activities connected with the exploitation of gas, oil and other petroleum resources and to provide a framework of increasing local value (capture along the value chain) in the exploration of gas, oil and other petroleum resources.

TI-Kenya therefore contributed to the development of progressive regulations that promote land principles as enshrined in the constitution (equitable access, security of land rights, transparent and cost-effective administration of land). As a result, there will be standardized and transparent compensation upon acquisition of land from private owners for public use

(compulsory acquisition)

2.1.4 Implementation of Kenya's London Anti-corruption commitments and the OGP second National Action plan.

In May 2016, forty three countries from all global regions gathered in London for the Anti-Corruption Summit; a Summit intending to “put fighting corruption at the heart of international institutions”. From the Anti-Corruption summit, Global Declaration against Corruption was made and 600 country-specific Summit commitments (including Kenya) were made.

Some of the commitments include taking measures in line with new Companies' regulatory framework to establish a public central register of company beneficial ownership information and to ensure that international and domestic law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. Following the commitments, TI-Kenya;

- Disseminated the Beneficial Ownership Legal Framework Assessment report to various stakeholders and developed an action plan to guide implementation of the recommendations.
- Successfully advocated for the inclusion of beneficial ownership transparency provisions in the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017. These included the definition of a beneficial owner and requirements to disclose pertinent details of beneficial owners of private companies in addition to that of Company directors.

Additionally, TI-Kenya lobbied for the inclusion of some of the London Anti-Corruption Commitments into the Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan (NAP) 2 and provided progress report to the Independent Review Mechanism

Outcome 2.2 Existence of active strategic partnerships involved in anti-corruption work

2.2.1 Increase in no. of strategic partnerships involved in anti-corruption work

Establishment and sustenance of a critical mass of vibrant actors that are actively working towards having supportive anti-corruption laws, policies and institutions is strategic and critical in the fight against corruption. TI-Kenya commits itself to the capacity enhancement of existing governance coalitions at both National and County Level so as to improve the effectiveness of these actors in the fight against corruption. To this end TI-Kenya maintained memberships to various working groups (Kenya Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas(KCSPOG) ,National Integrity Alliance(NIA) ,Police Reform Working Group(PRWG) , Multi-Stakeholder Working Group(MSWG) and Haki Madini and partnered with them in governance work in 2017/18.

Through the Western Regional Office, TI-Kenya trained Coalition for Good Governance Partners in Kakamega, Kisumu, Busia, Bungoma & Siaya Counties on budget advocacy and alternative approaches on community engagement in governance between December 2017 and March 2018. As a result, Coalition of Good Governance partners were involved in budget advocacy initiatives including enhanced public participation and budget tracking in these counties.

In Mombasa, the regional office sensitized 7 groups to support governance initiatives in Mombasa, Kwale & Kilifi Counties respectively. 4 groups (Uhaki na Usawa; One Nation Under One God (ONUG); Leadership Ethics & Anticorruption Movement; Mombasa Youth Assembly (a governance group) were sensitized in Mombasa. In Kwale County; Kwale Human Rights Network and Kwale Disability Network were sensitized while in Kilifi County Tamasha Women Group was sensitized. The regional office also built the capacity of four theatre groups namely; Elimu ya Jamii, Kasemeni Youth Forum and Msheto Theatre Group on land corruption, public participation and civilian oversight. These groups had expressed interest in partnering with the regional office and supporting its work.

Through the trainings/ sensitizations, 41men and 27 women were equipped with knowledge on critical governance concepts (Leadership and integrity, access to information, access to justice, public participation and the Bill of rights as enshrined in the constitution) thereby strengthening the capacity of organised groups within the coastal region to fight against corruption. The Mombasa

regional office has embarked into formalising these partnerships; with a view to having a structured way of engagement in governance work.

HAIP built capacity for 3 implementing partners in 3 counties (Marsabit, West Pokot and Turkana) and mentored 28 social audit groups who supported the implementation of social accountability project. As a result, the partners and social audit groups through stakeholder forums identified areas of implementation and prospective partners for project scale up.

Outcome 2.2. Existence of active strategic partnerships involved in anti-corruption work

The establishment and or reinvigoration of strategic multilevel and multi-sector partnerships to advocate for policy, legal and institutional reforms in critical in anticorruption work

2.2.1 Regional and local partners in anti-corruption work

In 2017-18, TI-Kenya attended two meetings with the East Africa Civil Society Forum thereby enhancing its position as key member of the society and a local and regional partner in the fight against corruption. Locally, TI-Kenya organized a National Working Group forum where the Online Anticorruption Regional Platform - a collaborative tool for enhancing the regional fight against corruption, was shared.

Under the continental Multi-Stakeholder Working Group (MSWG), TI-Kenya contributed to the amendments of the AU protocol on Preventing and Combatting Corruption (AUCPCC) to strengthen the capacity of the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC) as well as the review the reporting tools used by signatories to report the extent of the implementation of the protocol.

In collaboration with the PRWG, TI-Kenya secured a spot among the CSOs forming part of the Interagency working group convened by the CS Interior to bolster the Police reform agenda. Through this working group, TI-Kenya submitted its input into the police reform agenda.

2.2.2 Twenty-six strategic partnerships mapped

TI-Kenya through the North Rift Regional Office identified and evaluated 10 strategic partnerships for collaboration in anticorruption work. In western Kenya, the Western Regional office mapped CIAG Kenya, Grassroots Trust, K-Met, KEFEADO, Plan International, World Vision, Alpha Support Development Centre, Acacia Mining, Shibuye Voice of Bungoma CSOs. Mombasa regional office mapped out 7 partnerships among them; Uhaki na Usawa; One Nation Under One God (ONUG); Leadership Ethics & Anticorruption Movement; Mombasa Youth Assembly, Kwale Human Rights Network, Kwale Disability Network, Tamasha Women Group, Elimu ya Jamii, Kasemeni Youth Forum and Msheto Theatre.

As a result of the partnership mapping, the regional offices conducted joint activities with some of the mapped partners' e.g. National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) and KEWASNET. Kenya Water and Sanitation Network (KEWASNET) in collaboration with the Eldoret regional office conducted a two-day training for Social Accountability ToTs.

Through partnership mapping TI-Kenya has identified strategic collaborators in governance and social accountability work thereby maximizing the impact of interventions while avoiding duplication of resources

Outcome 2.3: Existence of capable and active institutions/actors with the will, commitment and drive for positive change

2.3.1 Development of integrity standards

TI-Kenya in collaboration with the Kenya National Human Rights Commission filed an advisory Opinion in the Supreme Court of Kenya seeking guidance on standards to be employed enforcement of Chapter 6 of the CoK 2010. Through this opinion, TI-Kenya sought to enhance compliance with Chapter 6, thereby abetting the election/ appointment of transparent and accountable leaders. However, the hearing commenced in July 2018 and the ruling has not been delivered.

TI Kenya has further enjoined in a petition that challenged the setting up of a Chapter 6 working group which was to ensure coordinated vetting of candidates in the 2017 elections. TI Kenya managed to get the petition stayed awaiting the ruling of the SCORK on the Advisory Opinion.

2.3.2 Public participation processes enhanced in Kisumu County

In 2017-18, TI-Kenya conducted a case study on public participation frameworks and processes in Kisumu County and their effectiveness towards realizing, transparency, accountability, good governance and promoting service delivery through citizen engagement as stipulated in the CoK 2010. Through a review of the existing legal frameworks and guidelines on public participation, the study harnessed best practices on public participation in Kisumu as well as highlighted the County Government's role in promoting public participation. As a result, the County Government of Kisumu has cascaded public participation mechanisms to the ward level.

2.3.3 Enhanced transparency in the National Police Service

TI-Kenya, in collaboration with the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC), facilitated the Internal Affairs unit of the National Police Service to set up the Anonymous Reporting and Information System (ARIS). This system comprises of the following components:

- Toll free Voice calls – 0800 721 230
- Toll free USSD – *683#
- Toll free Short Code – 40683
- Web portal – lau.go.ke
- An Android based Mobile App

Additionally, TI-Kenya gave input in the design of various policies aimed at improving governance and efficiency in service delivery at the National Police Service. The policies include the:

- Internal Affairs Unit Operations Manual
- Training and development Policy
- Chaplaincy policy
- Psychological Counselling policy
- Housing Policy
- Welfare Policy
- Conflict of interest policy

Subsequently, the policies (Training, chaplaincy and counselling) have been finally and adopted by the National Police Service Commission



A meeting with the Inspector General of the National Police Service Hillary Mutyambai

Strategic Focus Area 3: Social Justice and Economic Accountability

Strategic Objective: To support increased access to rights, inclusion and equitable distribution of resources and opportunities by 2022

3.1. Addressing present and previous corruption fueled injustices for a more equitable and inclusive society

Advocating for transparency and accountability in public audit processes

The Public Audit Act enacted in 2015 sought to curtail the independence of the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) to audit various public entities e.g. the security agents and generally limit the powers and independence of the Office of the Auditor General. As a result, TI-Kenya together with Africa Centre for Open Governance (AfriCog) went to Court to have certain clauses declared unconstitutional since they impugned the Constitution on independence of the office of the Auditor General and the spirit of transparency and accountability as enshrined in Article 10 of the Constitution. The disputed clauses were declared unconstitutional by the High Court of Kenya, Constitutional Division in 2018. As a result, TI Kenya together with Africog held a public forum in Nairobi in April 2018 to sensitize the public and the media on the outcome of the litigation case. As a result of TI-Kenya's intervention in partnership with Africog, the Office of the Auditor General continues to enjoy its independence as enshrined in the CoK and the public has increased knowledge on the role and independence of the Office of the Auditor General.



A public audit meeting with the OAG

Outcome 3.2: Existence of fair mechanisms for distribution of resources and opportunities by 2022

2.2.1. Increased mechanisms for transparent and equitable distribution and management of resources and opportunities.

Beneficial ownership

As a strategic intervention in the fight against corruption, TI-Kenya made followed up on the London Commitments regarding Beneficial Ownership Transparency. These commitments entailed taking measures in line with the new companies' regulatory framework to establish a public central register of company beneficial ownership information and to ensure that international and domestic law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. As a result

of rigorous advocacy, TI-Kenya proposals on beneficial ownership transparency were adopted in the Companies' (Amendment) Act, 2017. Further, TI-Kenya lobbied for inclusion of beneficial ownership provisions in the Third National Action Plan to bolster implementation and conducted an assessment on the current beneficial ownership legal framework in Kenya in 2017.

In 2017, TI-Kenya lobbied for the enactment of the Companies' Amendment Bill 2017 and development of regulations on Beneficial Ownership. As a result; The Companies Amendment Bill was adopted to Law with TI-Kenya's input on Beneficial Ownership and draft regulations on Beneficial Ownership were developed with the support of TI-Kenya.

In addition, TI-Kenya participated in 1 forum organized by the Business Registration Service whereby the draft regulations were shared and discussed.

Business integrity country agenda assessment (BICA)

To boost the fight against corruption in private sector, TI-Kenya through the Business Integrity Country Agenda (BICA) project that mapped out corruption and integrity issues in the private sector. A report identifying the key gaps within the three main relevant sectors (Public, Private and Civil society) that would hinder the business sector to operate in integrity was then produced and launched in June 2018. Through the BICA report, information on the overall business integrity in Kenya and recommendations to guide interventions by the private sector in the fight against corruption were documented. The report disseminated in June 2018 and, TI-Kenya embarked on advocacy initiatives from the recommendations of The BICA report. The Advocacy initiatives rolled out included meetings organized by Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) with the private sector organisations and with academia based on BICA findings. From the advocacy initiatives, TI-Kenya is part of the committee preparing guidelines, procedures and regulations for the Bribery Act.



During the Launch of the Business Integrity Country Agenda (BICA) report

Equalization Fund

TI-Kenya continuously advocates for the existence and enforcement of suitable and transparent resource management systems for sustained social justice. In view of this, TI-Kenya in collaboration with other CSOs submitted their input into the 2nd Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) National Revenue sharing formula. This formula defines an equitable basis of sharing National revenue among the different counties on an annual basis and ultimately determines the resources to be allocated to Counties in Kenya. TI-Kenya therefore contributed to the development of fair and transparent mechanisms for the distribution of national resources.

Strategic Focus Area 4: Institutional Development

Strategic Objective: To enable TI-Kenya to consolidate its position as a dynamic, relevant, effective and resilient institution

4.1: Enhanced systems and structures

The operational responsiveness of an organisation is dependent on its ability to continuously monitor and periodically review its processes and procedures so as to respond to both internal and external operating pressures.

During the period under review, TI-Kenya developed ICT, M&E, communication, Human Resource, procurement and finance manuals in order to standardize its internal operations and improve internal and external compliance. The reviewed manuals will guide the processes of human resource management, internal and external communication, procurement, financial management as well as process-based monitoring and evaluation.

4.2: Marketing and Communication

To increase institutional visibility and public understanding of its organisational mandate, TI-Kenya undertook the following activities in the period under review;

Published 15 articles on governance issues thereby evoking action by key players including government.

Held 1 country wide integrity campaign and integrity concert reaching over 3,000 citizens directly with anticorruption message.

Held 33 Radio and TV appearances on both mainstream and community media on corruption and governance issues

Conducted 22 social media campaigns on twitter and Facebook with an increased engagement rate of up to 4 per post from 1.

Through these activities, TI-Kenya increased awareness on citizen rights and responsibilities with regards to the fight against corruption as well as provided a catalogue of its products and services.

4.3 Continuous staff development

- The productivity of an organisation is highly hinged on the quality of staff engaged and the ability and or commitment of the institution to continuously improve on the staff capacity. TI-Kenya through its HR policy has committed to attract, recruit and retain high quality staff to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in its operations. In the period under review, TI-Kenya;
- Developed a reward system linked to performance so as to improve institutional performance.
- Reviewed performance appraisal and end of probation tools to ensure they are responsive to institutional capacity assessment standards. These tools were used to conduct biannual staff performance assessment
- Developed performance plan with KPIs and used it to continuously monitor institutional performance.
- Recruited skilled staff as per the institutional recruitment policy
- Trained staff to improve staff knowledge and skills

1.4: Enhanced resource mobilization

Diversification of resource base and increment of resources generated remained an integral objective of the institutional development unit. With increased competition for donor resources, innovative and sustainable means of resource mobilization remain a key focus area for Civil Society Organisations. In the period under review, TI-Kenya;

- Established Alumni and Friends of TIK (FOTIK) portfolio with a membership of 34 active members.
- Improved staff capacity on resource mobilization through training.
- Conducted the inaugural integrity walk and raised revenue through the event.

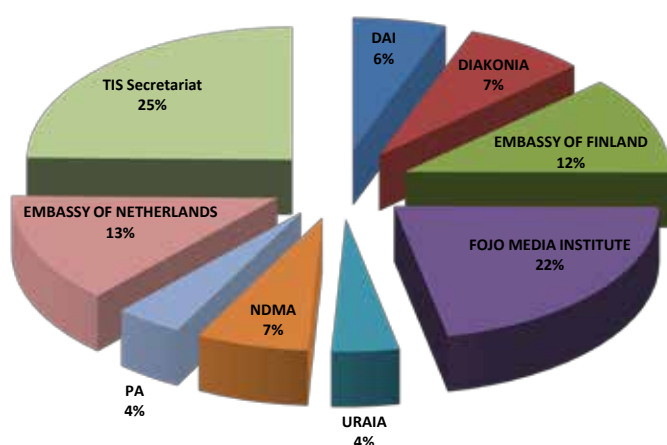
TI-Kenya continuously explores sustainable means of revenue generation to supplement its traditional revenue sources.

1.5: Promotion of internal and external learning

Documentation and sharing of internally generated knowledge remain a crucial part of institutional development. Throughout the review period, TI-Kenya improved its mechanisms to gather, document and communicate success stories and learnings. In particular; TI-Kenya held review and reflection sessions, documented success stories from its interventions as well as published articles to encourage internal and external learning.

Additionally, TI-Kenya conducted corruption and governance research work which was published as the 2017 East African Bribery Index (EABI). The 2017 EABI is a collaborative effort between Transparency International chapters in Kenya, Uganda, and Rwanda. The index maps out bribery patterns in key service delivery areas across Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania, with the aim of using the findings to influence policy changes and advocacy initiatives. The survey was launched in September 2017 and an advocacy plan was formulated to reach out to institutions/sectors adversely ranked in the index. In 2018, TI-Kenya, highlighted the EABI findings in a private sector training i.e. Honeywell Co. as part of its advocacy initiatives. The executive director also made media appearances on Radio and TV stations.

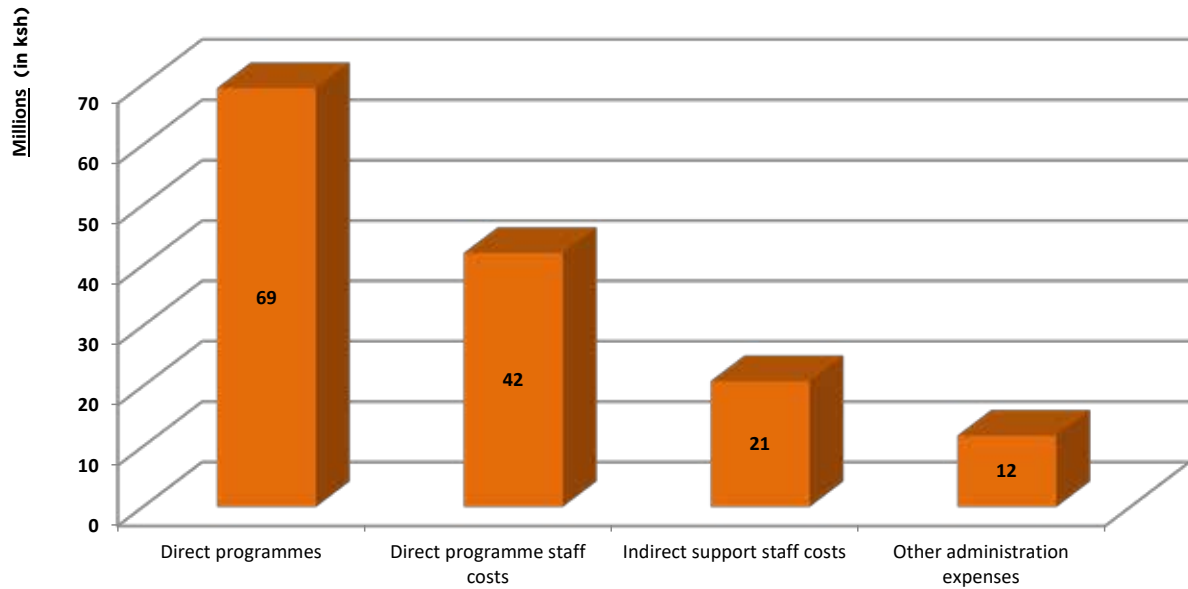
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR THAT ENDED ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018



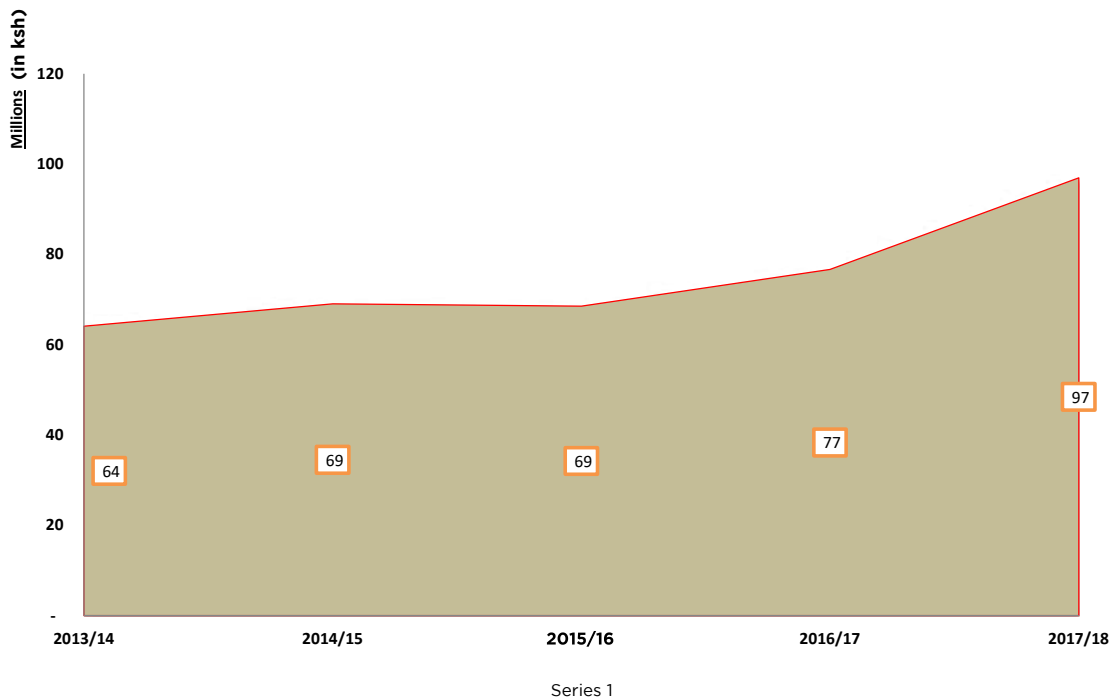
Who funded us?

GRANT INCOME	
Amount received during the year	
DAI	8,904,170
DIAKONIA	11,684,173
EMBASSY OF FINLAND	18,634,977
FOJO MEDIA INSTITUTE	33,896,830
URAIA	6,431,800
NDMA	10,676,319
PA	6,441,180
EMBASSY OF NETHERLANDS	21,003,539
TI Secretariat	38,719, 423
	156,392,411

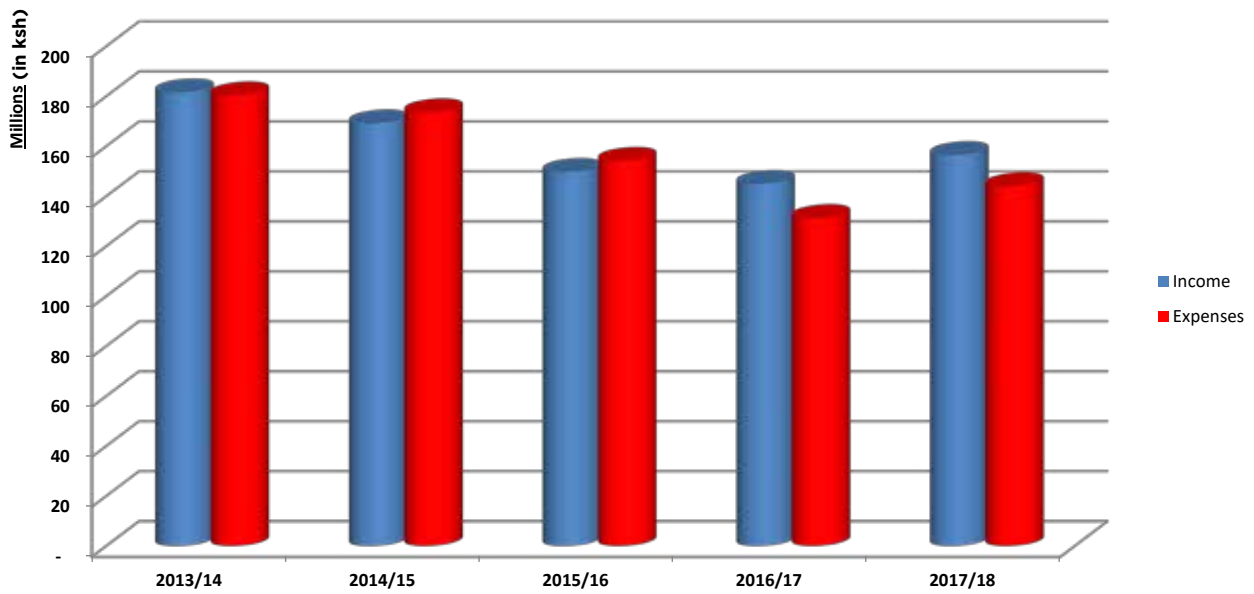
How the funds were applied



Five years' trend on our total assets



Five years' trend on total funds and expenses



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CALL ANTI - CORRUPTION HELPLINE

0800-720-721 or **SMS 22129 FOR FREE!**

24/7 to get assistance on corruption related cases