25 YEARS
TRIUMPHS, TRIALS AND TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION JOURNEY
2

Stop Health Corruption

Corruption in the health sector is equal to no UHC for you and me

#StopHealthCorruption
FOREWORD

On 14th February 2024, Transparency International Kenya (TI-Kenya) marked a significant milestone – 25 years of relentless dedication of working towards a corruption-free society. Since 1999, TI-Kenya has spearheaded numerous initiatives and campaigns to combat corruption and promote integrity, transparency, and accountability in both public and private spheres in Kenya. We have empowered citizens, strengthened institutions, and contributed to the overall integrity of Kenya’s governance system. From promoting transparency and accountability in public finance management to advocating for the implementation of anti-corruption measures, TI-Kenya’s impact has been far-reaching, setting a precedent for ethical governance and inspiring positive change in Kenya’s socio-economic and political landscape.

Despite the progressive efforts, the fight against corruption is far from being won. Corruption remains a formidable obstacle to economic and social development in Kenya, eroding trust in public institutions, undermining the rule of law, and stifling opportunities for prosperity in the country.

TI-Kenya has been at the forefront of the formulation and establishment of robust anti-corruption legal frameworks for the past 25 years, we opine that the time is ripe for Kenya to comprehensively and diligently implement these laws and foster a behavioural change by cultivating a culture that values integrity and eschews corruption. In this booklet, we have reflected on our milestone moments, reconnected with our roots, and renewed our resolve to combat corruption as a cornerstone of sustainable development as we mark our silver jubilee.

Bernadette W. Musundi (Mrs)
Chair, Board of Directors
Transparency International Kenya
1999 – TI-Kenya's certificate of incorporation is issued on February 14th, 1999. An unfavourable political climate delayed TI-Kenya's registration by five years.

2000 – TI-Kenya supports advocacy efforts for an Access to Information law in Kenya, and becomes part of the Freedom of Information Network, comprising like-minded civil society organisations, that pushed for the law for more than 15 years. TI-Kenya remained on the frontline of advocacy for the law targeting various parliamentary committees and caucuses, government agencies, independent commissions and the public through the media and outreach forums. In August 2016, the Access to Information Bill was signed into law heralding a new dawn of transparency in Kenya. The law articulates the processes through which citizens can request information from public entities and relevant private bodies and penalises the withholding of public information. TI-Kenya is now monitoring the implementation of the law. The Ministry of ICT and Digital Economy has published the Access to Information Policy that seeks to provide a framework to facilitate proactive access to information.
The African Parliamentarians’ Network against Corruption (APNAC) Kenya chapter, a forum for African MPs committed to fighting corruption is formed in February 2001. The formation of the Kenyan chapter followed APNAC’s conception during the ‘Regional Seminar on Parliament and Good Governance: Towards a New Agenda for Controlling Corruption in Africa’, held in Kampala, Uganda, in early February 1999. The APNAC Kenya chapter was initiated by the former Member of Parliament for Webuye Constituency, Hon. Musikari Kombo who had previously chaired the Parliamentary Anti-Corruption Select Committee established in 1998 to study corruption and its effects in Kenya. The APNAC Kenya founder members approached TI-Kenya for support upon its formation. TI-Kenya thus provided the APNAC Kenya Chapter with institutional support comprising technical and secretariat services from its inception until 2018 but continues to provide technical support to date. APNAC Kenya is now housed at the National Assembly and chaired by Hon. Shakeel Shabbir, the Member of Parliament for Kisumu East. APNAC Kenya has over the years provided Parliamentarians with an opportunity to share information, lessons, experiences and strategies on how to strengthen Parliaments’ role in the fight against corruption and contributed to various anti-corruption legislations.
“Transparency International Kenya has been a key partner of APNAC Kenya since our shared year of inception, 1999. Over the years, our collaboration has been instrumental in advancing our mutual goal of combating corruption. It has been 25 years of paving the path towards a corruption-free nation! 25 years of being a beacon of transparency and a catalyst for change! Together, we have achieved significant milestones in raising awareness, advocating for policy reforms, and fostering a culture of ethical governance. We appreciate your unwavering support and trust in APNAC Kenya. May your legacy of integrity continue to illuminate the fight against corruption for generations to come.”

Hon, Shakeel Shabbir Ahmed CBS, Chairman APNAC Kenya Chapter.
2001 - TI-Kenya publishes the first edition of the Kenya Urban Bribery Index. Based on a survey in which ordinary Kenyans report their daily encounters with corruption - who they bribe, how much, and for what, the study was part of TI-Kenya’s effort to inform anti-corruption initiatives with objective, rigorous research. It went beyond perceptions of corruption to provide benchmarks of integrity based on the actual incidence of corruption. The survey was used to estimate the magnitude, incidence and direct financial cost of bribery to produce the Kenya Urban Bribery Index (KUBI) - a league table of the incidence of bribery. The survey was conducted in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri and Machakos. It later became the Kenya Bribery Index covering all the former eight provinces of Kenya.
2003 – Critical anti-corruption legislation were enacted including the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (ACECA) and the Public Officer Ethics Act (POEA) with TI-Kenya giving input on the proposed provisions and APNAC Kenya pushing them through Parliament. TI-Kenya continues to monitor the effective implementation of the Act, and has consistently opposed amendments to the Act, including a move by Homa Bay MP, Peter Opondo Kaluma in 2023, to purge Section 64, which bars corruption and economic crimes convicts from holding public office, and another effort in 2023 by Mbeere North MP, Geoffrey Ruku who tabled an amendment to Sections 45(2) (b) and (c) of the ACECA, proposing to decriminalise the failure to follow procurement guidelines. Such proposals will undermine the progress made in combating corruption and pose a grave threat to the principles of justice and accountability in the country.
2007 – The Political Parties’ Act is enacted coming into force on 1st July 2008. This ensured a legal framework for the registration, regulation, management and funding of political parties thus enhancing political transparency and accountability. To ensure that the Act is implemented, TI-Kenya partnered with the Kenya Law Reform Commission, Institute for Education in Democracy and the Registrar of Political Parties and held several forums during which the Political Parties Regulations 2007 were drafted to guide the implementation of the law. The process also led to the formation of a coalition of 15 organisations to press for the strengthening of integrity systems in political parties.
“The journey of TI-Kenya from the 90's to the present is one of courage and steadfastness in fighting the theft and subversion of public goods and services. It has stood in the gap of citizen information, education and advocacy for rooting out this evil. Its work culminates in the National Integrity Alliance where with others such as Kenya Human Rights Commission, Mzalendo Trust, Inuka-Kenya Ni Sisil and The Institute for Social Accountability, it has been able to Red Card corrupt individuals seeking public office. With the culture of corruption becoming even more pervasive, TI-Kenya should now focus on building a culture of Utu in our society”

Dr. Kawive Wambua - Deputy C.E.O, Inuka Kenya Ni Sisil!
2009 – TI-Kenya’s first civic engagement programme, Citizen Demand, is formed to empower citizens to actively engage with public service delivery institutions and the private sector to enhance accountability and effective services.

Photo ©TI-Kenya: Citizens interact with TI-Kenya materials during public events organised under the Citizen Demand Programme.
2009 – The first Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) is set up in Mombasa in June 2009, and in Eldoret later in the same month. 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. The ALAC is a walk-in or call-in centre where citizens can obtain free, quality and confidential legal advice on corruption cases. Over 56,400 people have been given legal advice on corruption by the ALACs in Kenya, through walk-in visits to the ALAC offices, legal aid clinics, a toll-free line and SMS.
2009 – The Kenya Bribery Index is extended to Uganda and Tanzania making it the East African Bribery Index. Rwanda and Burundi were later included in the Index in 2010.

Corruption not only leads to misuse of public funds for private gain but it also severely undermines the social contract between the state and citizens, The work of TI - Kenya is therefore paramount to ensure citizen agency in asking accountability on public financial management from duty bearers.

Sandra Kidwingira, Program Manager-Africa Economic Justice (AEJ), Diakonia Africa Regional Office
2010 – TI-Kenya opens an Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre in Nairobi

Photo ©TI-Kenya: TI-Kenya staff provide legal advice to members of the public during a public forum in Nairobi
2010 – The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is promulgated in August 2010 replacing the 1963 Independence Constitution. The promulgation of a new Constitution followed intensified advocacy for a comprehensive review of the Constitution, spanning more than 20 years, with TI-Kenya at the forefront of demands for the inclusion of strong provisions on leadership, integrity, and values as well as the protection and independence of oversight institutions. TI-Kenya developed and published constitutional minimums to safeguard transparency and accountability outlining key provisions that the Constitution required to anchor the fight against corruption. TI-Kenya thus contributed towards the development of Chapter Six of the Constitution on Leadership and Integrity, which lays down the principles upon which State Officers should conduct themselves to ensure that those entrusted with the management of public affairs and resources are persons of good character, probity and uprightness. TI-Kenya’s advocacy also contributed towards Article 35 on the right to information under Chapter Four of the Bill of Rights. Together with APNAC Kenya, TI-Kenya strongly advocated for an independent commission on ethics and integrity and ensured it is not dropped from the Constitution.
2012 – The Leadership and Integrity Act (LIA) is passed, giving effect to, and establishing procedures and mechanisms for the effective administration of Chapter Six of the Constitution; and to promote ethics, integrity and servant leadership among State Officers. TI-Kenya and APNAC Kenya were part of actors that gave input in the development of the law, with APNAC members standing their ground on the floor of the House to maintain key provisions of the law despite spirited efforts to weaken it.

2012 – TI-Kenya launches a toll free anti-corruption hotline and SMS in December 2012 to help Kenyans report corruption to the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres.
2012 – TI-Kenya sets up Integrity Clubs, with the first chapters rolled out in Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Mombasa and Nairobi, and more rolled out in Kisumu, Kwale and Trans Nzoia in 2013 leading to a total of 103 clubs. The clubs seek to engage students in primary and secondary schools in ethical and integrity learning through various co-curriculum activities such as art and essay writing, sports, drama, and community service among others. The Integrity Clubs have contributed to improved discipline and leadership among the learners with several club members being elected as student leaders.

2012 – The High Court orders the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) to collect taxes from Members of Parliament. Prior to the promulgation of the Constitution in 2010, only a small portion of Kenyan parliamentarians’ remuneration attracted tax. However, the new Constitution changed this. Despite this, the legislators continued to enjoy this privilege against the provisions of the 2010 Constitution. Civil society organisations went to court to challenge this state of affairs with TI-Kenya enjoined as an interested party in the petition challenging the failure by Members of Parliament to pay tax.
2013 - To strengthen anti-corruption engagements at the grassroots level, TI-Kenya established the Coalition for Good Governance Partners Network at the Coast, Nairobi, North Rift and the Western Regional offices through its Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres. The coalition partners comprised individuals from the local communities in Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kakamega, Busia, Bungoma, Siaya, Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties who had a common interest in championing for transparency and accountability in the counties. Over the years, the coalition partners have contributed significantly towards realising transparent and accountable devolved governments through lobbying, oversight, and public participation. Some of the key achievements realised through these networks include the lobbying for the enactment of public participation laws in Kisumu and Siaya Counties.
2013 – Ti-Kenya opens an Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre in Kisumu to serve the Western Kenya region, extending Ti-Kenya interventions to Kisumu, Siaya, Kakamega, Busia and Bungoma counties.
2013

2013 – The Campaign Finance Law is enacted in 2013. TI-Kenya had been involved in advocacy of a campaign financing legislation following challenges observed in political party financing such as the use of funding from corrupt sources, abuse of state resources for partisan political purposes and acceptance of support in exchange for unauthorised favours or promise of favours upon election to office. TI-Kenya engaged relevant government agencies and civil society groups in pushing for this law. TI-Kenya also wrote to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Review Commission (IEBC) reminding it of its unfettered constitutional mandate to regulate campaign financing. 90% of TI-Kenya’s recommendations to the draft Campaign Finance Bill were taken up although some gaps still existed necessitating TI-Kenya to embark on advocacy for requisite amendments.
“As Transparency International Kenya celebrates its 25th anniversary, the faith community applauds its role and holds it as a valuable partner in addressing corruption and calling for good governance. The faith community recognizes pervasive and endemic corruption as the single most lethal threat to our Kenyan society and the cause of our societal retardation and retrogression. TI-Kenya has been and continues an indelible mark in the fight against the abhorrent vice of corruption in Kenya and is our cherished partner in this regard.”

Abdirahman Ismail, OGW, Executive Director, Inter-Religiose Council of Kenya (IRCK)
“TI-Kenya has set the gold standard for anti-corruption advocacy and working with communities. In reaching out to the citizens, TI-Kenya has embraced technology and media, something we at Inuka Kenya Ni Sisi have also done. We have also worked closely in the context of the National Integrity Alliance. Congratulations on your 25th anniversary.”

Anne Nyabera, CEO, Inuka Kenya Ni Sisi!
2015 – An Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Division in the High Court is established. TI-Kenya had proposed the establishment of dedicated anti-corruption courts to a Taskforce on the Review of the Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework for Fighting Corruption in Kenya and the Judiciary. Consequently, the Judiciary established the division and gazetted anti-corruption court magistrates to expedite corruption cases.
2017 – The RedCard Campaign is rolled out in April 2017 to challenge the re-election of leaders who had fallen short of the ethical standards for leadership as articulated in the Constitution of Kenya. Launched in the lead up to the general elections, the 90-day campaign was initiated by four CSOs working under the auspices of the National Integrity Alliance (NIA) namely Society for International Development/Chapter One Kenya, Mzalendo Trust, Ni Sisi Trust and Transparency International Kenya. 20 individuals were listed as unfit to vie for public office based on the tenets of Chapter Six of the Constitution on Leadership and Integrity. The list, popularly known as the RedCard20 was based on solid documentation based on concluded and ongoing corruption cases, and reports in the public domain including the Auditor General’s and Parliamentary reports. Leadership integrity became an issue of public interest for the first time in the history of Kenyan elections.
2017 – The Action for Transparency (A4T) App is launched in May 2017. The App collects and publishes information on budgets, disbursements and expenditure in public primary schools and health centres in Nairobi. In addition to collating and making public information easily accessible, the App enables citizens to anonymously report suspected cases of corruption. Journalists and civil society organisations can then use this information to reveal corruption or misuse of funds and push the government to take action.
TI-Kenya successfully advocates for the inclusion of provisions on beneficial ownership in the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017. TI-Kenya had embarked on an intervention in beneficial ownership transparency to establish public beneficial ownership registers, following a commitment made by Kenya at the UK Anti-Corruption Summit in 2016. These included the definition of a beneficial owner and requirements to disclose pertinent details of beneficial owners of private companies. Through TI-Kenya’s advocacy efforts, the enactment of the Companies (Amendment) Act, No. 28 of 2017 and subsequently the Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, No. 12 of 2019, made amendments to the Companies Act 2015 (the Act) by introducing section 93A of the Companies Act 2015, companies incorporated in Kenya are required to keep and maintain a register of beneficial owners, under this, the Beneficial Ownership register was rolled out in 2020, under the Business Registration Service. The National Risk Assessment Report 2023, further highlighted key areas of recommendation for the improvement of the Beneficial Ownership laws. As a key result, Trusts (identified as high risk for money laundering and terrorism financing) are required to be registered under the Registrar of Companies, to fully comply with Beneficial Ownership disclosures.
2017 – The inaugural Integrity Walk is held on International Anti-Corruption Day commemorated on 9th December 2017 in Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret and Mombasa.
2018 – TI-Kenya petition challenging the constitutionality of certain amendments of the Public Audit Act 2015 enacted by Parliament is upheld by the High Court. TI-Kenya had filed the case to oppose amendments as they undermined the independence of the Auditor General. Most of the clauses TI-Kenya had challenged were duly declared unconstitutional in the judgment delivered in February 2018.
“Transparency International Kenya’s unwavering commitment to championing transparency and governance is truly commendable. AMWIK and the media fraternity wholeheartedly applaud the exemplary efforts put forth by TI-Kenya and pledge to remain steadfast partners in advancing and amplying the voices of advocacy for transparency.”

Queenter Mbori, Executive Director, Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK)
2019 – TI-Kenya marks its 20th anniversary, celebrating the milestones it had achieved over the past 20 years
2019 – TI-Kenya was an interested party in a case challenging parliament’s move to award themselves backdated house allowances. The case was filed in 2019 and a favorable judgement was issued in December 2020. The court found the allowances to be illegal and directed that all the monies received by Members of Parliament (MPs) be recovered. Parliament filed an appeal to the judgement in the Court of Appeal, but the appeal was dismissed. It then proceeded to file a further appeal at the Supreme Court but also lost in a ruling delivered in March 2022. Following the determination, the treasury began deducting the allowances from MPs salaries.
2020 – TI-Kenya releases the Kenya Bribery Index 2019, revealing that most Kenyans encountering corruption do not report it because of fear of reprisal. 87% of Kenyans who witnessed bribery incidents did not report it, 20% cited fear of intimidation.
Following repeated ranking of the Kenya Police as the most bribery-prone institution in Kenya by the bribery index, TI-Kenya supported the operationalisation of the Anonymous Reporting & Information System (ARIS) at the National Police Service, Internal Affairs Unit as part of measures to strengthen accountability in the police service. 8% of complaints at Kenya Police Service are currently being channeled through the ARIS.
To ensure transparency and accountability in the education system, TI-Kenya launched the Open Data on School Titling, a platform to digitise public school land registration. TI-Kenya also heightened advocacy on the protection of public school land through the Shule Yangu Alliance. As a result of the Shule Yangu Secretariat coordination, 14,168 public schools have been titled representing 44.8% of the 31,652 public primary and secondary schools in Kenya.
2020 – To ensure transparency and accountability in health services, monitor the use of COVID-19 funds, and enhance reporting of corruption cases, TI-Kenya developed media-Tech Hub, a platform to enhance engagements with journalists to investigate and publish corruption stories, ultimately attracting actions from citizens and the government.
2020 – Ti-Kenya supported the formulation of Community Development Agreements Committees in Kwale County to help ensure transparency and accountable distribution of the 1% of Base Titanium’s gross sales (estimated at Ksh 8.4 billion in 2023) on behalf of those impacted by mining activities in Kwale. This was in line with the Mining Act of 2016 which provides for the establishment of Community Development Agreements (CDAs). With the CDAs, mining companies are obliged to support community development initiatives, such as schools, roads, and other opportunities to ensure local communities benefit from the mining sector’s contribution of 0.9% to the Gross Domestic Product. The community committees established in Kwale include Msambweni, Lungalunga and Likoni.
2021 – Working to curb dirty money in politics: Transparency International Kenya, Katiba Institute, Africa Centre for Open Governance (AFRICOG), and Philip Gichana v. Independent Electoral Boundaries Commission) as the petitioners challenged the constitutionality of section 29(1) of the Elections Campaign Financing Act following the rejection of campaign spending limits and campaign finance regulations by the National Assembly, ahead of the 2022 general election. The High Court in Nairobi declared that section unconstitutional as it contravenes Articles 10(2)(c) and 88(4) of the Constitution in requiring parliamentary approval of regulations before gazettement. The Court further declared that the spending limits in Sections 12, 18 and 19 of the Election Campaign Financing Act do not call for parliamentary approval but must be subjected to appropriate public engagement. The court’s declaration aids TI-Kenya’s advocacy for the establishment of campaign financing regulations to control election campaign financing, promote constitutionalism and adherence to the national values and principles of governance. In addition, TI-Kenya launched Campaign Watch and monitored the use of public resources in elections within 31 counties. As a result, over 3000 reports on mis(use) of public resources were received during the campaign period. The reports informed our advocacy efforts and strategic engagement to influence legislation on mis(use) of public resources during election campaigns.
2022 – #2022RedCardCampaign: Under the banner of the National Integrity Alliance comprising the Kenya Human Rights Commission, Inuka Ni Sisi!, Mzalendo Trust, The Institute of Social Accountability (TISA) and TI-Kenya, the RedCard Campaign is enhanced to enlighten Kenyan voters on leadership, and integrity, and to support electoral vetting institutions in barring individuals who had fallen short of the ethical standards for leadership as articulated in the Constitution of Kenya, from ascending to elective office. 48% of individuals RedCarded during the 2022 general elections were not elected, compared to a similar campaign during the 2017 general elections where 35% of those redcarded were not elected into office. Through our public interest litigation strategy, TI-Kenya working with the National Integrity Alliance filed petitions in the High Court of Kenya, that ultimately influenced the application of Chapter 6 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 on leadership and integrity in the vetting and clearance of persons seeking elective and appointive positions.
2022 – TI-Kenya launches a 6-year strategic plan (2022-2028) dubbed “Action for Integrity” that seeks to promote ethical values, norms, and behaviour among citizens and support citizens to demand integrity and hold leaders accountable. The strategic plan draws inspiration from the Constitution of Kenya (2010) provisions on the National Values and Principles of Governance (Article 10) and Chapter Six on Leadership and Integrity.

2022 – TI-Kenya launched Campaign Watch and monitored the use of public resources in elections within 31 counties. As a result, over 3000 reports on mis(use) of public resources were received during the campaign period. The reports informed our advocacy efforts and strategic engagement to influence legislation on mis(use) of public resources during election campaigns.
2023 – TI-Kenya organised the second edition of the National Integrity Awards to recognise acts of integrity and individuals and groups who have made a significant contribution towards promoting integrity, transparency, and accountability in Kenya.
Following the enactment of the Finance Act 2023, TI-Kenya together with other organisations filed a petition challenging the constitutionality of the Act. The Act introduced a raft of proposals to raise taxes without following requisite constitutional dictates and principles. The petitioners sought orders declaring the Act unconstitutional. One of the key issues was the introduction of the Housing Levy at 1.5% on all salaried workers. The matter was concluded in the High Court with the court finding the Act unconstitutional. However, the court allowed for its implementation pending an appellate hearing in the Court of Appeal.
“I take this rare opportunity to salute TI-Kenya as it marks the Silver Jubilee since the establishment in Kenya in 1999. TI-Kenya and KHRC (which is also marking its 30 Anniversary in Kenya) have come along long way, the two organisations being the unrivalled experts and leaders in the anti-corruption and human rights sectors in the country and beyond, respectively. TI-Kenya has established an uncontested niche and brand in the fight against corruption through its prolific annual anti-corruption index among other transformative interventions. TI-Kenya has exceptionally and innovatively managed over time to connect its work on corruption and integrity with other governance issues and sectors in the country, including but not limited to security and electoral governance; land, natural resource, environmental and climate justice. Thus TI-Kenya is virtually in every strategic coalition where critical matters of public interest are being canvassed. We constantly meet in those spaces. What phenomenal leadership, legacy and connections! It is on this basis our partnership with TI-Kenya go back to early 2000s and this has seen mighty mutual milestones. We for instance co-hosted a National Conference on Transitional Justice on March 30/31/2003 which saw the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs Hon Kiraitu Murungi committing to form the Task Force to look into the viability of establishing the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) in Kenya. The Task Force Report is what was used to enact the TJRC Act and the Commission following the post election violence between 2007/2008. We also pay homage to TI-Kenya for the stellar leadership in steering the National Integrity Alliance which has established a reputation for fearlessly “red carding” and lustrating leaders with questionable integrity from elective and appointive positions. TI-Kenya and KHRC are currently at very unique and deep levels of trust and commitment enables us to jointly and effectively intervene and lead on situations where corruption and human rights violations are being committed. For it is impossible to separate the cause and effects of the two injustices in society. #VivaTI-Kenya.”

Davis Malombe, Executive Director, Kenya Human Rights Commission.
Current Board Members

1. Bernadette W. Musundi (Mrs), Chair, Board of Directors
2. Dr. Lyanda Musima
3. James Muthui
4. Samira Leakey
5. Eva Wangui
6. Sheila Masinde

Executive Directors

5. Job Ogonda – 2008 - 2010
7. Sheila Masinde – 2020 – to date
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2. Abraham Ondieki Mariita
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35. Christine Achieng Ouma
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40. David Mwangi
41. David Wainaina Kuria
42. Debra Wanjiru Gichio
43. Dennis Maina Karaya
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68. Evans China Soita
69. Faith Karimi Kiburi
70. Fatuma Abdulrahim SAAD
71. Felgona Atieno
72. Fidelis Limo
73. Fidialice Wanjiru Muthike
74. Florence Wanzila Annan
75. Francis Muchai Kairu
76. Francis Ngugi Chege
77. Fredrick Juma
78. Fredrick Ochieng Ouma
79. Furaha Happy Charo
80. Gabriel Mathenge MWANGI
81. Gilbert Kiprono Kemboi
82. Gladwel Otieno
83. Harriet Wakonyo Wachira
84. Harriet Njoki Mboce
85. Hottensia Mumbi Njoroge
86. Irene Akinyi OTIENO
87. Irene Boke Mwita
88. Isaiah Mwongela Mbiti
89. Issabelah Nthambi Mutuku
90. Ivy Kawira Muriungi
91. Ivy Mwishiki Wainaina
92. Ivy Ndiewo Oloo
93. Jacinta Mondo OKWARO
94. Jack Muriuki
95. Jackline Domciana Were
96. Jackline Wamuthi Warui
97. Jacob Abumba Baraza
98. Jacob Otachi Orina
99. Jacqueline Ochieng
100. Jacqueline Dama Katana
101. Jacqueline Nyaguthii Wahome
102. James Mwangi KIBATHI
103. Jane Kiriu
104. Jeremiah Mwarocha Mwarandu
105. Jeremiah Njurguna KAMAU
106. Joan Khakali Kadamu
107. Joan Jebichii Cheruiyot
108. Joane Josephine Cheruto
109. Job Agingu ONGONDA
110. Job Mugira Munyua
111. John Githongo
112. Joseph Magige Chacha
113. Josephine Muthoki Nyamai
114. Joshua Mutiso Kioko
115. Joy Oketch
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117. Juliet Mutheu Mule
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119. Kelvin Kamande
120. Kennedy Liti Mbeva
121. Kennedy Odiwuor Ochola
122. Kevin Mabonga Munyanganyi
123. Kimani Ruhaanga
124. Laeticia Martine Klein
125. Laura Nafula Mulati
126. Leo Oketch AWUOR
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128. Liban Abdiwelli Jama
129. Lilian Anyango Olick
130. Linda Bonyo
131. Linet Chematany Kachuwai
132. Lisa Wanjeri KARANJA
133. Margaret Nakhumicha Khaemba
134. Margaret Wairimu Maina
135. Martha Caroline Wangari Mugo
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137. Maryconceptor Nzakuva
138. Maureen Nyaboke Gichana
139. Melissa Lwesu Bunguke
140. Melville Eugene Kadima
141. Mercy Chepkemoi
142. Mercy Akinyi Obonyo
143. Mercy Njeri Gachengo
144. Mercy Pesa Okania
145. Michael Otieno OKELLOH
146. Michael Kitonga Mbiti
147. Mitchell Nyakoa Ojaga
148. Mohamed Billow Abdi
149. Morris Maina Njogu
150. Moses Wanyama MASINDE
151. Mwalimu Mati
152. Nancy Njeri Maina
153. Nelson Mukami Rwamba
154. Nicolas Seris
155. Noah Mawaggali Makokha
156. Noelina Nabwire
157. Noelle Kyanya Mutheu
158. Okumu Emmanuel OMONDI
159. Osando Con Omoro
160. Paul Edonga Ekwam
161. Paul Mutsune Annan
162. Peter Kimani Muhia
163. Peter Situma Munyasi
164. Philana Mugyeni
165. Philip Odwuro ODETE
166. Philip Mutua Mutio
167. Philip Nyakundi Gichana
168. Polycarp Owuor Otieno
169. Psamson Nzeka Nzioki
170. Richard G Maina
171. Robai Ayieta Lumbasayo
172. Robert John Ouko Nyawara
173. Roland Ebou ONG’AYI
174. Rosaline Nkirote MURAYA
175. Rosemary Namee Sitati
176. Ruth Wamocho
177. Ruth Nyakinyi Kiihu
178. Saada Khapondi Kinyanjui
PARTNERS

1. Embassy of Sweden
2. Embassy of Belgium
3. SIDA
4. Embassy of Finland
5. Royal Danish Embassy/DANIDA
6. Embassy of the United States of America
7. United States Agency for International Development
8. Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands
9. Embassy of Norway
10. British High Commission
11. Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office
12. European Union
13. European Commission’s Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Department - ECHO
14. Government of Austria
15. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
16. Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
17. GIZ
18. German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation BMZ)
19. German Federal Ministry for Environment (BMU)
20. German Watch
21. Embassy of Switzerland
22. Embassy of Japan

23. Global Financial Integrity
24. Trademark East Africa
25. NORAD
26. World Bank Institute
27. United Nations Development Programme
28. UN Women
29. Fojo Media Institute
30. Consortium for Human Rights and Media in Africa (CHARM)
31. Open Contracting Partnership
32. HIVOS
33. National Drought Management Authority
34. Ford Foundation
35. Open Society Foundation
36. Diakonia Kenya
37. Africa Economic Justice Programme - Diakonia Africa
38. Waverly Street Foundation
39. Oxfam
40. International Alert
41. URAIA
42. Transparency International
43. TI Mining
44. TI Global Health
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