



Republic of Kenya

THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN STEERING
COMMITTEE (NACCSC)

Progress Report

to the

Patron:

His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, C.G.H., M.P.,
President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of
Kenya

1ST JULY, 2007 – 30TH JUNE, 2008

1ST QUARTER:	1ST JULY, 2007	- 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2007
2ND QUARTER:	1ST OCTOBER, 2007	- 31ST DECEMBER, 2007
3RD QUARTER:	1ST JANUARY, 2008	- 31ST MARCH, 2008
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We thank most sincerely the Staff for the compilation of reports for activities under their respective Units. Appreciation also to the Committee Members for their invaluable critique and comments that enriched the reports.

We are also grateful for continued funding from the Government of Kenya as well as the Development Partners, particularly the GJLOS Basket Fund Donors, who have continued to support some of the campaign activities. The support by other anti-corruption bodies, organizations and various networks in Kenya was enormous. We thank them all for the information and experiences shared and their solidarity in the war against corruption.

Special thanks to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security whose office facilitated the campaign particularly in the mobilization of people to participate in various field campaign activities as well as provision of security. Utmost appreciation goes to all the officers in the entire Provincial Administration for the roles they played to further the campaign and Heads of Departments, Civil Society and Religious Leaders for their participation in our activities.

Finally, we thank the Media who honoured invitations and reported our activities for multiplier effect. We value all the contributions they made and look forward to more concerted efforts as we strive to change this country through fighting corruption.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
DACCOC	-	District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committee
DC	-	District Commissioner
DO	-	District Officer
ECK	-	Electoral Commission of Kenya
GJLOS	-	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
IDP	-	Internally Displace Persons
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
KBC	-	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
MOJNCCA	-	Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NACCSC	-	National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee
NTV	-	Nation Television
TSC	-	Teachers Service Commission
TV	-	Television
UN	-	United Nations

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

NACCSC's main goal is to educate and create awareness in the public at large on the negative impact of corruption; suggest what should be done to combat corruption all the way to the grassroots level; and thereby bring about fundamental changes in the attitudes of Kenyans towards corruption. In order to do this, NACCSC has had to invent unique strategies and approaches to do its work.



Rose Arungu-Olende (Mrs.)
Acting Chairman, NACCSC

It has been involving, at most times, in one on one interactions and encounters, with the Government administrators from the national to the districts levels, and with the public, at various areas, as we build partnerships which in itself involves a give and take approaches to our campaign.

The whole campaign process has been as much a learning experience for us as it is for the people we interact with, just as maintaining a momentum in a Committee such as NACCSC has had its problems and challenges to the extent that the number of its membership has reduced. But thanks to those who have remained committed and resolved to shoulder on.

NACCSC has decided to introduce innovative approaches to anti-corruption education, which has followed a method of creating an environment where all concerned can participate actively. For example, as a strategy to attract and capture the attention of its audiences, particularly young people, music both secular and religious composed by well known popular local artists have been used especially during the "Bussing" Corruption road shows. While, through use of noted athletes in a torch run, as we did from Mombasa to Busia (K), we showcased the athletes as good role models for young people, as their win in a race is always transparent, no short cuts, and only after sweat, hard work and discipline do they reap, at times very abundantly, the fruits of their labor.

To address some of the demands, NACCSC has established and will be launching, District Anti-Corruption Civilians Oversight Committees, thus involving ordinary citizens as watchdog in its outreach in education mandate as well as in monitoring operations of Government in fighting corruption at all levels.

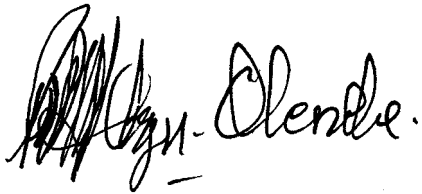
NACCSC's work involves coordination with the different Government offices as well as other stakeholders such as religious organizations for the dissemination of Anti-Corruption messages. We have also embarked on building networks with schools, particularly primary school, in order to introduce anti-corruption messages in their growth and culture at an early age.

NACCSC has worked hard to see that the funds given to it is well managed and spent, with accountability being the buzz word. Thus, the funds have been used more efficiently and effectively with the largest percentage used to serve the people, it has not been spent in acquiring big four wheel drive vehicles for each member as could have been the case. In fact members move around during their trips and campaigns in hired Vans where six of them can ride in same vehicle.

We have come to realize that our impact and services to the nation cannot be only measured by how much publicity and media coverage NACCSC gets. It should also be measured by the increasing demands expected by the larger majority of the public for

accountability and improved services by the public service as is surely the growing case right now. This is surely an indication that there is increased awareness on the need for the Government following right processes in delivery of services.

For a long time, our people stopped looking at corruption as a vice and it became a way of life. NACCSC recognizes that it is its duty to change this attitude while upholding its integrity in dealing with everyone. This is an enormous undertaking, however, it is not impossible. It has been a pleasure to travel in the whole country, meet many people, experience our rich diversities, and we intend to continue to work towards NACCSC goal of convincing all to see Kenya through proud eyes and say no to Corruption!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rose Arungu-Olende'.

Rose Arungu-Olende (Mrs.)
ACTING CHAIRMAN, NACCSC

FOREWORD

Corruption continues to affect all sectors of life and poses a major challenge in Kenya. The Government has, however, undertaken various measures to operationalize the Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy. The measures include the enactment of laws and the establishment of a number of institutions and structures to fight corruption. The National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) is one such institution which was established through Kenya Gazette Notice No. 4124 of 28th May, 2004. NACCSC is mandated to undertake nationwide public education/sensitization and awareness creation campaigns aimed at fundamentally changing the behaviour, attitudes, practices and culture of corruption in Kenya.



David G. Gathii
Acting Director

In order to deliver on the mandate, NACCSC has been implementing a number of activities drawn from the Campaign Strategic Plan for the period 2004-2008. The set objectives and goals have been achieved through direct participation by Members and Staff in the campaign but most important through collaboration with a number of strategic stakeholders and establishment of critical networks.

While a lot of progress has been made in the campaign in the reporting period, there are still a number of challenges. Chief among them is the perceived loss of momentum in the fight against corruption occasioned by the slow pace of processing cases in the courts, investigations and prosecutions. These challenges have to be overcome for the war to be taken forward. The public has also to be encouraged to show commitment and support the fight.

Though NACCSC recognizes that the war against corruption is a process whose fruits will take a little longer to be realized, it is optimistic that the seed that has already been planted will germinate and grow. The Media is called upon to continue playing its role as a tool for social change by not only exposing corrupt practices in both private and public sectors but also in providing relevant information and empowerment to the citizens through education for positive attitude changes.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'D. Gathii', written in a cursive style.

David G. Gathii

ACTING DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) was established by the Government and Members drawn from the Government Ministries/Departments and State Corporations; Religious Organizations, Private Sector and Civil Society appointed vide Kenya Gazette Notice No. 4124 of 28th May, 2004.

NACCSC's fundamental role is to undertake nationwide public education/sensitization and awareness-creation campaigns against corruption. The campaigns aim at changing the behaviour, attitudes, practices and culture of Kenyans and, ultimately, stigmatize corruption. It is also expected to promote transparency and accountability in governance.

The Gazette Notice requires that quarterly reports be prepared for the Patron. The reports provide indicators on the progress made in the implementation of various campaign activities. The scope of this report covers the period between 1st July 2007 and 30th June 2008, which translates to four quarters.

Campaign Activities

During the reporting period, NACCSC implemented a number of campaign activities falling in three major categories, thus, communication, research and advocacy with support from finance and administration.

a) Summary of Communication Activities

Communication is the main driver for a social change campaign of the magnitude being undertaken by NACCSC, which partnered with the media as a key pillar in the dissemination of various anti-corruption messages. The communication activities involved media campaigns in electronic, print/outdoor and training of journalists; outreach programmes; information, education and communication (IEC) materials; quick wins meetings, media talks and communication audit.

1. Media Campaigns

The media campaign targeted the television, radio, internet, print and sensitization of journalists as summarized below.

a) Electronic Media

i. Television

Through television, NACCSC reached thousands of Kenyans and engaged them on corruption issues in lively and emotive sessions that promoted recall and action by all participants. Four lead television channels, thus, KBC, KTN, NTV and Citizen TV were used. KBC's "Good Morning Kenya", NTV's "Alfajiri", Citizen TV and KTN gave NACCSC mileage on the campaign activities leading to the International Anti Corruption Day on December 9, 2007 following earlier special programmes campaigns like "Assignment Kenya" and "Insights into Corruption". Although NACCSC developed four television commercials, only one, "The Long Road", was aired.

ii. Radio

NACCSC sponsored vernacular radio programmes that generated debates on corruption and inspired communities to engage in anti-corruption activities within their localities. Reports of Police, Chiefs, councillors and Members of Parliament (MP) being taken to task on air on issues like misappropriation of funds, bribery, inappropriate allocations of bursaries or education funds in schools made the episodes lively. Results were delivered immediately and many a time, sitting MPs were clearly told that their re-election was compromised as a result of CDF abuse. The more courageous listeners even moved a step further to take culprits to court as was the case in Migori District.

26 episodes each in Kikuyu, Kamba, Maasai, Kisii, Somali and Kalenjin vernacular as well as in Swahili were produced and transmitted while 13 episodes of a captivating drama soap opera branded "Tamu Chungu" were also produced and transmitted through Radio Citizen.

iii. Internet

A campaign website was designed and developed. Information on NACCSC activities gets uploaded regularly. The website is easily accessible at www.naccsc.go.ke which gives the public a more convenient way of contributing to the fight against corruption.

b) Print/Outdoor Media

i. Print Media

Print media has a more lasting influence on message recipients and is used as reference material. NACCSC partnered with the media to utilize this platform for increased dissemination of anti-corruption messages. Media Houses carried anti-corruption campaign news, advertisements and editorials. Reporters demonstrated increased interest in providing media coverage to various anti-corruption meetings.

ii. Billboards

NACCSC erected a total of 13 billboards in strategic locations that displayed the message adapted from the television commercial "The Long Road" in the months of February to June, 2008. In Nairobi Province, four billboards were erected, Mombasa had two and Kisumu, Nakuru, Nyeri, Busia (K), Meru, Kericho and Kitale towns carried one each. The Bill boards kept the anti-corruption campaign alive in the post election violence period when a number of activities went into a lull.

c) Sensitization and Training of Journalists

Training was conducted for community media houses in Nairobi. Over 50 participants drawn from Pamoja FM, Ghetto FM and Koch FM attended the training held at Utalii Hotel in June, 2008. It was aimed at encouraging and supporting journalists to speed up the realization of a corruption-free Kenya.

The Ministry of Information and Communication was brought on board and made contributions to the training through the Director of Information who addressed the participants. This interaction resulted in the journalists having access to accreditation,

in addition to support for further training. The community media houses that participated in the training have now stepped up their anti-corruption awareness radio campaign and music recorded in the Music Advocacy Campaign Programme is now regularly aired by community media houses.

2. National Outreach Campaigns-International Anti-Corruption Day

The 2007 United Nation (UN) International Anti-Corruption Day was marked on December 9th. NACCSC brought together various stakeholders and partners to Sekenani Primary School within the Maasai Mara Conservation area during which a total of 502 trees seedlings were planted. Illegal logging, charcoal burning, illegal settlements/encroachment and cultivation are some of the corruption issues that were brought to the fore during the speeches. The Mau Conservancy area is now getting due attention from the Government.

In Nairobi, a clean-up exercise in the Kiambu Slums was held as part of the sensitization activities for International Anti-Corruption day. The activity, which NACCSC sponsored through provision of cleaning and IEC materials, was attended by over 700 people.



Community Media Representatives during their sensitization workshop at Utalii Hotel, Nairobi

3. Information, Education and Communication Materials

5,000 Calendars, 3,000 T-Shirts, 500 Footballs, 2,000 Brochures, five pull-up screen display panels and banners are some of the materials that were produced and distributed. NACCSC promotional material is popular with the public and is widely circulated.

4. Quick Win Campaigns with Primary Stakeholders and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Quick wins meetings to discuss corruption issues were held with the Ministries of Lands and Immigration and Registration of Persons; and the Department of Police with subsequent positive action and response. Other meetings were also held with IDPs in Nakuru, Transzoia, Lugari and Uasin Gishu Districts. A one-day sensitization Workshop was held in April, 2008 for the leaders of the IDPs in the Eldoret Showground Camp during which officers drawn from the Ministries of Justice, National Cohesion & Constitutional Affairs, Lands and Immigration & Registration of Persons as well as the Kenya Police took the participants through the processes of acquiring new registration documents without employing corrupt practices.

5. Monthly Media Talks

NACCSC mounted a one-day media forum at the Kenya International Conference Centre whose participants were drawn from Media Houses, Academic, Civil Society and Development Partners. The monthly media talks are designed to support

investigative journalism initiatives. Attendance was high showing that it is an activity that should be imbued with more momentum.

6. Communication Audit

A two-day Communications Internal Audit workshop was held in August, 2007 during which Committee Members and the Secretariat took stock of what had been done and examined future activities. Media activities were also monitored and internally evaluated except for KASS FM which was independently monitored by Steadman & Associates.

b) Summary of Research Activities

In the performance of its functions, the NACCSC is expected to carry out or cause to be carried out such studies or research as may inform the campaign. The gathering of empirical data to inform the campaign is of great significance due to the fact that corruption is not only a dynamic crime but one that manifests in different facets. Most importantly, public education and advocacy programmes must be grounded in facts.

In order to generate the necessary data, NACCSC undertook two activities, thus, the "Best Practices" study and empirical observations on corruption/corrupt practices during the 2007 General Elections

1. Study on the "Best Practices" used by Organizations to Control Corruption in Kenya.

Most efforts to fight corruption in Kenya have been targeting the public sector and not the private sector, yet corruption is rampant in all the sectors of our economy. NACCSC, therefore, undertook a study on the best practices used by organizations to control corruption.

Methodology

The study was descriptive in nature and both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed in the study. The sample was drawn out of the organizations in the private sector and some public bodies. Stratified sampling was done to ensure adequate representation of all the relevant sectors.

The Study Findings

The findings indicated that 71% of the Organizations whose employees were interviewed have a policy on administrative procedures for staff recruitment and employment while 66.8% of the Organizations have a policy on staff promotion and 41.2% of the Organizations have a policy on staff transfer. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the Organizations have a policy on staff training.

On Governance, the study rated organizations highly on accountability, transparency, equity, democracy, social and environment responsibilities and delegation. On integrity, the Organizations were rated slightly below average (41.4%). Absence of Board of Directors in most of the Organizations in the Private Sector and lack of application of Best Practices were mentioned as areas that encourage corrupt practices.

The study also noted that cumbersome Government procedures like in the issuance of Licenses and Identification Cards encouraged corruption. Besides, doing business with the Government is seen as being very

complicated and hence encourage business people to be corrupt. Generally corruption is still seen as a major problem in doing business in Kenya. The main type of corruption witnessed in business circles is bribery.

Based on these findings, NACCSC will develop advocacy campaign programmes and other intervention measures to address corruption in doing business in Kenya and encourage Organizations to formulate anti-corruption policies, develop institutional Service Charters to guide conduct of business, adopt and apply Best Practices so as to eliminate corruption.

2. Empirical Observation of the 2007 General Elections

Corruption is known to be a major factor that influences elections in Kenya. NACCSC was accredited to observe the 2007 electoral process to gather information on inherent corrupt practices and other issues affecting the process. The empirical data generated will greatly assist in the formulation of civic education programmes to promote integrity and prevent corruption in future elections.

Methodology

Members and staff undertook observations mainly at the constituency level from 18th December, 2007 to 4th January, 2008. The team observed and recorded their observations in three structured Observation Schedules, thus, pre-voting, during and post voting periods. Members also conducted informal interviews where necessary.

Key Observations

- The 2007 General Election process was observed as being generally free, fair and transparent up to the counting of the ballot papers and announcement of provisional results in the polling stations and at the constituency level. Problems started after the announcement of the Presidential results
- Bribery and favouritism in the recruitment of election officials, voters card buying, bribing of voters by candidates and their agents and solicitation/demands of bribes from the candidates by voters were some of the corrupt practices observed
- During nominations, some of the candidates who lost in one party quickly moved to other parties and were duly nominated.

Based on these observations, NACCSC has made a number of far reaching recommendations as detailed in the main report, chief among them that all nominations for all political parties be held on one day and that day should be declared a public holiday to enable all Kenyans participate, recruitment of election officials be made transparent and the Political Parties Act operationalized.

c) SUMMARY OF ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

During the reporting period, NACCSC undertook a number of advocacy campaign activities aimed at reinforcing the anti-corruption messages to elicit behavioural change and evolve a strong anti-corruption culture. The activities included sensitization symposia, formation of District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees, establishment of Schools and Religious Networks, Music Advocacy Campaign Programme, "Bussing" Corruption roadshows, documentation/documentary, use of agricultural shows and exhibitions to disseminate anti-corruption messages.

1. Anti-Corruption Sensitization Symposium for Members of the Kenya National Hawkers Association and Micro & Small Enterprises Association of Kenya

A total of 50 members, 30 from the Kenya National Hawkers Association and 20 from the Micro and Small Enterprises Association of Kenya, were sensitized during the one-day Anti-corruption Sensitization workshop each held in February, 2008. Details of common reasons/excuses for engaging in corruption are provided and include escape from legal actions in the courts and avoidance to pay licenses/levies. Other corruption issues raised by the participants included grabbing of land meant for hawkers, arbitrary arrests and extortion by the police and chiefs

2. District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees

In the reporting period, five new DACCOCs were established during the 2007/08 financial year and 21 members inducted in a two day workshop held in June, 2008. The new DACCOCs were established in Imenti North, Imenti South, Garissa, Nairobi West and Mombasa Districts. A total of ninety nine (99) members of DACCOCs have so far been given a two days induction course to familiarize them with corruption prevention skills, government working procedures especially financial management and procurement process, and their role in the war against corruption among other topics.

Offices have already been acquired in Malindi, Migori, Narok, West Pokot and Mbeere Districts. The Malindi DACCOC office was officially opened in May, 2008 from where the public are attended to and also deposit their complaints as well as contribute ideas on the war against corruption. A Manual to assist the DACCOC members in their daily operations was developed.

3. Establishment of Networks

a) Partnership with Teachers Service Commission (TSC)



NACCSC Members present Campaign Materials to TSC officials after a Sensitization Workshop

Based on the realization that the organizational structure of TSC provides an existing network ideal for institutional continued education on anti-corruption, NACCSC established a partnership with TSC to drive the campaign using the TSC Units which are spread throughout all the districts, providing an effective

networking with the TSC Staff, teachers, students and the linkage with parents and the society at large. To deepen the intervention measures on corruption prevention, a sensitization for the Commissioners and Senior Management on anti-corruption and good governance was held in June, 2008.

b) Networks with Faith Based Organization

NACCSC sought to maximize the opportunity to utilize existing structures in the religious organizations represented in the NACCSC membership. It

identified and partnered with Western Region Christian Leaders Forum and the Hindu Council of Kenya. The two groups were sensitized in May and June 2008 respectively, during which it became clear that the participants understood the role they can effectively play in fighting corruption

c) School Based Anti-Corruption Networks

NACCSC recognized the importance of reaching out to the children in Kenya to sensitize them on the consequences of corruption with the hope that they will be converted to say no to corruption. NACCSC established school based networks with Sekenani, Ulu and Ol Perelong Primary Schools. The rationale behind the involvement of school children is that there is need to capture the young minds before they are polluted with corruption.

d) Networks with Sportsmen and Women

NACCSC realized the great potential in applying sports to further the campaign since many Kenyans identify themselves with heroes and heroines who have brought the country great fame anytime they participate and win sporting activities nationally and internationally. One network has been established with renowned Kenyan Athletes who participated in the 2007 Anti-Corruption Torch Run. The athletes, who carried the symbolic torch from Mombasa to Busia (K) and sensitized Kenyans in all the major towns along the route will partner with NACCSC to produce radio/television commercials and infomercials to promote good values and implore Kenyans to shun corruption.

4. Music Advocacy Campaign Programme

NACCSC conceptualized a music advocacy campaign programme involving local Kenyan Artistes in the Religious and Secular categories. The Artistes in each category composed and recorded individual and joint thematic anti-corruption songs under the guidance and supervision of two consultancy firms, thus Homeboyz Entertainment Ltd and Kassanga Music Shop.

The secular and religious music are branded "Simama! Together against Corruption" and "Haki Itendeke" respectively. Secular music was officially launched by Hon Danson Mungatana who was then the Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs in August, 2007 and the religious by Rev. Dr. Wellington Mutiso, General Secretary Evangelical Alliance of Kenya in October, 2007. The music is being used extensively by the media houses

5. "Bussing" Corruption Roadshows

NACCSC further conceptualized the use of the anti-corruption music recorded under the Music Advocacy Campaign Programme in roadshows branded "bussing" corruption. In June 2008, "bussing" corruption roadshows were held in parts of Eastern, Rift Valley and Central Provinces attended by NACCSC Members and Secretariat Staff. An estimated 13,500 people were reached with anti-corruption messages delivered in a participatory manner through music, address by NACCSC Members, the Consultant, DCs, DOs, Mayors and other Local leaders. The road shows were successful particularly in reaching the youth. Anti-corruption messages expressed in local vernacular languages were well received especially when interposed with examples of local corruption issues.

Branded campaign materials were given out to the members of public who accepted to actively participate during the road shows through answering questions on corruption and dancing. The materials included footballs, t-shirts, calendars and audiocassettes. "Simama CDs and cassettes were also sold during the road shows. In Meru, seven members of the DACCOC were introduced during both the courtesy call on the DC and roadshows. Their participation served as a good induction to the work they are expected to carry out in the District.

6. Documentation of NACCSC Activities/Documentary

All NACCSC activities were documented through shooting of video tapes and photography. Some of these tapes have been used in television programmes while the photographs have been used in the production of Spiders' Web magazine, brochures, calendars, display boards and other campaign materials. A three hour documentary has been produced in three parts and aired on Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KCB) television.

7. Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions

NACCSC participated in the Nairobi International Trade Fair from 1st – 7th October 2007 and in the ASK Central Kenya National Show in Nyeri from 11th – 15th September 2007. In both events, NACCSC shared a stand with the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs. The Nyeri Show was coordinated by GJLOS.

NACCSC developed anti-corruption messages, procured and distributed IEC materials tailored to fit the specific occasions to enable the public easily absorb the messages. These included photographic display boards, publications, and other appropriate thematic messages aimed at enhancing anti-corruption awareness levels of those visiting these shows.



Members of the Public participate in a activity on stage during "Bussing" Corruption Roadshows at Jomo Kenyatta Beach, Mombasa

D) Summary of Finance and Administration Activities

Under Finance and Administration, resources to fund both scheduled campaign activities and recurrent expenditures were mobilized and applied. Logistical and administrative support, including procurement of various goods and services, was also provided to the programmed activities to facilitate the campaigns achieve the set targets. Two major sections, thus, Finance/Accounts and Administration, facilitated the activities as under: -

a) Finance And Accounts Services

During the year under review, finance and accounts operations were driven by the demand to efficiently and effectively facilitate the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Campaign Programmes within the limited financial resources and targeting maximum performance and morale of the lean Secretariat.

NACCSC prepared and submitted expenditure and revenue estimates to the Treasury through the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs (MOJNCA) which resulted in an allocation of **Kshs155 million** for recurrent expenditure of which Kshs151,303,093 was utilized. In addition, the Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) Reform Programme availed NACCSC funds amounting to **Kshs43,890,000** to implement activities in areas of communication, advocacy, training, workshops, civic education, advocacy and research. However, due to the prevailing pre 2007 general elections conditions, post elections violence and the subsequent suspension of implementation of activities funded under GJLOS, the entire **Kshs.43,890,000** was not utilized.

b) Administration

This Section provided administrative and logistical support services to all campaign activities including staff, procurement and transport. During the year under review, NACCSC accepted the resignation of the then Chief Executive/Director and Head of the Secretariat. This position, however, remained vacant. Six members of staff received specialized training in their respective operational areas.

Summary of Completed Campaign Activities in 2007-08 Year



Anti-corruption in the Environment Management Awareness Campaign in the Masaai Mara

1. Study on Constituency Development Fund
2. National and Provincial launches of the Music Advocacy Campaign Programme and "Bussing" corruption roadshows

3. Anti-corruption workshops and establishment of networks with Religious Organizations, Hawkers, Small & Micro- Enterprise Traders, Government Ministries/Departments and Schools
4. Production and distribution of branded campaign materials
 - Round-neck t-shirts
 - Polo shirts
 - Brochures
 - Posters
 - Calendars
 - Bill-Boards
 - Branded School Timetables
 - Branded Footballs
 - Banners
5. Media Symposium and training of Community Media Journalists
6. Establishment and launch of five District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees
7. Participation in various exhibitions and Agricultural Society of Kenya Shows
8. International Anti-Corruption Day activities
9. Interactive Radio programmes in Kikuyu, Kalenjin, Kamba and Maasai vernacular languages
10. Television commercials
11. Kiswahili Radio Drama Soap opera

CROSS CUTTING CORRUPTION ISSUES

During the implementation of various campaign activities, NACCSC recorded allegations of corruption in different areas. The following issues, however, seemed to be affecting all areas and are, therefore, cross-cutting: -

1. Corruption in the Recruitment into the Public Service

Recruitment into the public service was reportedly riddled with corruption with fingers being pointed at the Armed Forces, Police, Prisons and Administration Police in that order. Recruitment was reportedly shrouded in secrecy which fueled the perception that corrupt practices were rampant. District Commissioners reported that though Recruiting Teams always paid courtesy calls on them, they neither disclose the quota for the District nor leave behind the names of qualified recruits. They are, therefore, unable to counter any corruption allegations, which then serve as admissions that the recruitments might not have been conducted as expected.

Allegations of corrupt practices were also made in the recruitment processes of Teachers, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and Clerical staff normally undertaken at the District level.

Recommendation

The Government must make deliberate efforts to firmly introduce transparency in the recruitment processes into the uniformed forces. This holds the key to the elimination of corrupt practices not only at the recruitment stage but also in the subsequent deployment of the personnel and in delivering services. The following are, therefore, suggested: -

- a) Quotas for the Districts be made public in advance
- b) Recruitment for any particular Force/Department be conducted on the same day in the entire Republic
- c) Names of successful candidates/recruits, indicating their Divisions and Locations be made public e.g. display in notice boards at the District/Divisional Headquarters
- d) Once candidates are short listed, the rest of the process be documented for verification should complaints arise
- e) Medical examinations be undertaken by a team of Doctors (including some in private practice) and copies of reports issued to the candidates
- f) Accredited observers who should be allowed to record the recruitment process using modern technology

Transparency should be introduced in the District based recruitment of various cadres of public servants and responsible officers be held to account for any acts of omission or commission.

2. Corruption in the Traffic Police Department

Corruption in the Traffic Police Department was reportedly rampant with allegations of the officers soliciting and receiving bribes openly particularly from public service vehicles. There was evidence of a large number of road blocks and other police check points erected at regular intervals close to one another. It is in these areas that money is openly extorted and "daily fee" paid even by operators. New technology has

also been employed as bribes are reportedly sent to the officers via "MPESA". As a direct consequence, road carnage has returned as well as overloading and other malpractices.

Recommendation

The Government should seriously explore the possibility of identifying traffic offences which motorists can plead guilty on the spot and then ticketed to pay fines at any Law Court or Kenya Revenue Authority offices within a specified period of time. It is usually the bureaucratic processes/delays in the Courts and the fact that grants of cash bail in a Police Station is not automatic but discretionary that encourage corruption. It is recommended that all stakeholders in this industry, police department included, be encouraged to develop in-house anti corruption measures that must be strictly applied.

3. Illicit Brews/Drugs and Other Crimes

Drug abuse and consumption of illicit brews continue to be a problem in many Districts in Kenya. Law enforcement agencies are reportedly accomplices as they receive bribes/protection fees and, in case of arrests, set up "Kangaroo" courts to handle these and other crimes outside the framework of the law. The vices have contributed to the high school drop-out rates and crimes in many districts.

The Police are also reportedly not properly equipped and more resources should be allocated to enable the department deal with the crime. There are a large number of officers being discharged from the disciplined forces as well as capital offenders which pose a great danger to the society.

Recommendation

The Police department needs to be better equipped. As of now criminals have access to better resources than the police. The Government needs to take cognizance of the fact that some drugs and liquor such as bhang and chang'aa are legal in the neighbouring countries but illegal in Kenya, which complicates their eradication. Law enforcement agencies must, therefore, be encouraged to be vigilant at border points throughout the country. This links with the proliferation of illegal arms, smuggling, and human trafficking in the region. A regional approach must be developed to tackle these problems.

On the other hand, capital offenders who are released from prison should be monitored very closely as is ex-servicemen of disciplined forces as they have the skills of handling firearms and connections to supply them as well as provide logistical support to criminals. Penalties to law enforcement officers who abet, support or collude with criminals should be enhanced to serve as a deterrent measure.

4. Relief Food Distribution and Drought Management Funds

Allegations of corrupt practices in the distribution of relief food continued to be raised in the food shortage areas. Unfair and skewed distribution by relief agencies were reported as was the illegal sale and immoral practices, particularly in the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Camps set up to accommodate post 2007 general election violence victims. Money set aside for development of arid and semi-arid lands was reportedly being misappropriated/misapplied such that it was of little help to the intended recipients.

Recommendation

The Government should streamline the relief food distribution and set up functional mechanisms of monitoring the activities of Relief Distribution Agencies and Committees with a view to taking immediate corrective measures whenever problems occurred. Residents of the arid and semi-arid regions should be involved in the management of funds allocated for drought relief through effective representation in the District Steering Groups.

5. Corruption in the Environmental Management

Corruption is reportedly responsible for the mismanagement of the environment ranging from the exploitation of the forest resource to illegal encroachment/settlements with devastating effects. This has resulted in rampant deforestation, pollution of rivers and lakes and misuse of water resources, among others.

Recommendation

Responsible Ministries such as Environment and Forestry/Wildlife as well as other stakeholders should combine their efforts and involve all Kenyans in a massive tree planting/re-forestation programme. The Government needs to develop a deliberate policy to provide free tree seedlings while illegally allocated forest land should be handled wisely with a view of recovering the same

6. Corruption in Land Issues



NACCSC Members plant trees at the Masai Mara's Sekenani gate

Land-related corruption issues are rampant in many districts. There are reports of non-issuance of title deeds, bribery required for land certificates, plots with several purported owners, inconsistency in land allocations, illegal land allocations, squatters, and interference from land-buying brokers, among others.

Recommendation

Given that land issues are very emotive in Kenya, there is need to harmonize all laws relating to land, computerize all the Lands Registries and implement the recommendations of Ndung'u Report. Fighting corruption in land matters should be mainstreamed in the Land Policy currently being developed to facilitate a holistic approach as opposed to addressing it on adhoc basis. NACCSC has already made this recommendation to the Ministry of Lands - see annex 2.

CHALLENGES

The campaign continues to face a number of challenges as under: -

a) Perceived Loss of the Momentum

The gains made in the fight against corruption have been significantly eroded by the slow pace at which corruption cases are moving in our courts. This has led to a societal feeling that the culprits are not being punished as they continue to enjoy corruptly acquired wealth. The low number of cases filed in court against high level corruption suspects and convictions secured does not help the situation either.

b) Expiry of the Campaign Period

The five year nationwide anti-corruption campaign period that was launched on 23rd July, 2003 by H. E the President has been the driving force of the campaign activities. Most campaign targets were set based on this period.

c) Lack of timely facilitation by Government Ministries/Departments

In view of the fact that NACCSC is a public body which is yet to have offices in the Districts, it requires, from time to time, facilitation by various Government Ministries/Departments in performance of its work. While it has received a lot of support, it has at times had to contend with some delays that impact negatively on the implementation of its activities. Such would be in the areas of procurement of various goods and services and provision of vital pieces of information, among others.

Recommendations

a. Loss of the Momentum

To increase momentum and also underscore the Grand Coalition Government's resolve to end graft, all the efforts by various bodies fighting corruption should be supported. The bodies should not only deliberately make joint efforts to eradicate the vice but also be seen to be doing so as opposed to becoming competitors. The Government should, through the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, put more effort in coordinating these bodies, provide vital linkages to create synergy through firm leadership in harnessing collaborative efforts. Kenyans should be encouraged to focus and take into account the preventive processes which are less costly as opposed to corruption incidences.

b. Campaign Period

A new five-year period for a nationwide campaign against corruption should be launched after the expiry of the current one to give impetus to sensitization and awareness creation campaigns through formulation of fresh goals and strategic plans.

c. Lack of Timely Facilitation

Ministries/Departments and all other players should be encouraged to support the campaign through cooperation and timely facilitation.

BACKGROUND

The National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee was established and Members appointed vide the Kenya Gazette Notice No. 4124 by H.E. the President of the Republic of Kenya Hon. Mwai Kibaki. It was established to undertake public education and awareness creation campaigns against corruption. The campaigns are aimed at effecting fundamental changes in the behaviour, attitudes, culture and practices of Kenyans towards corruption. The ultimate objective is to stigmatise corruption in Kenya and seek to bring into being a corruption-free nation.

Vision

The Vision of NACCSC is a corruption-free Kenya.

Mission

The Mission of NACCSC is to create public awareness on all aspects of corruption, so as to effect fundamental changes in the attitudes of Kenyans towards corruption, by devising and implementing a comprehensive multi-sectoral campaign against corruption.

Core Values

These are a set of deeply held beliefs that NACCSC promotes as necessary ingredients in the fight against corruption. These are:-

- **Accountability** – accepting responsibility for all actions;
- **Commitment** – giving of self in the pursuit of the strategic objectives;
- **Equity** – the quality of being impartial and fair;
- **Integrity** – soundness and adherence to principles;
- **Justice** – the principle of fairness that like cases should be treated alike;
- **Participation** – the quality of ensuring active involvement;
- **Transparency** – candid, open, frank; the quality of being easy to see through and understand.

Mandate

The Gazette Notice stipulates the following functions of NACCSC: -

- Establish a framework for a nationwide campaign against corruption;
- Effect fundamental changes in the attitudes of Kenyans towards corruption;
- Identify strategic stakeholders and develop a mechanism for their effective co-operation and involvement in effecting changes in popular perceptions about corruption;
- Mobilise stakeholders across all sectors and the general public to evolve a strong anti-corruption culture and to participate in the fight against corruption;
- Provide a framework for raising public awareness and advocacy by key stakeholders in public and private institutions and the society in general;
- Develop and conduct programmes creating a strong anti-corruption culture and strengthening the fight against corruption;

- Develop indices for regular monitoring and evaluation of the anti-corruption campaign and publicly report on the progress made in the fight against corruption, attitude change and in building a mature anti-corruption culture;
- Identify and facilitate mobilisation of resources to achieve the goals and objectives of the campaign;
- Carry out such other functions as may be necessary or incidental to the success of the campaign;

In carrying out the above functions, NACCSC uses conventional communication strategies and has also devised various innovative methods and modalities to enable it deliver the campaign. Such strategies include: -

- Continued identification of research areas, designing appropriate research methodologies and applying findings to inform the campaign
- Use of electronic and print media including Community Media to pass anti-corruption messages and generate public debates on corruption issues
- Implementing policies and guidelines on collaboration, networking and creation of linkages with strategic partners and stakeholders
- Identifying and liaising with strategic institutions to implement joint activities

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

The following NACCSC Members participated in meetings and campaign activities during the reporting period: -

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 1. Mrs. Rose Arungu-Olende | - | Acting Chairman |
| 2. Dr. Rhoda Wanja Thairu | - | Member |
| 3. Mr. Lawrence Gikaru | - | " |
| 4. Mr. Adan Wachu | - | " |
| 5. Rev Ibrahim Omondi | - | " |
| 6. Mr. Shashikant K. Raval | - | " |
| 7. Mr. Francis M. Ng'ang'a | - | " |
| 8. Mr. Hassan Sheikh Ali | - | " |
| 9. Mr. John Murithi | - | " |
| 10. Mr. Kimaiyo arap Segoo | - | " |
| 11. Mrs. Kamla Sikand | - | " |
| 12. Ms Sophia Lepuchirit | - | " |
| 13. Bishop Eliud Wabukala | - | " |
| 14. Mr. Lucas Mboya | - | " |
| 15. Dr. Dabar Abdi Malim | - | " |
| 16. Ms Joy Asiema | - | " |
| 17. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs | | |
| 18. Director, NACCSC | | |



**H.E. President Mwai Kibaki, C.G.H., M.P.
Patron**



**Hon. Martha Karua, E.G.H., M.P.
Minister for Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs**



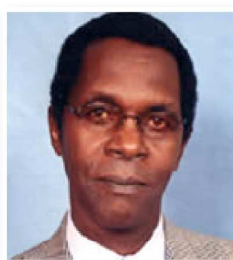
**Mrs. Rose Arungu-Olende
Acting Chairman**



**Amb. Amina C. Mohamed, C.B.S.
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion
and Constitutional Affairs**



**Mr. Kimaiyo Keroney arap Sego
Acting Vice Chairman and
Chairman - Finance & Administration
Sub-Committee**



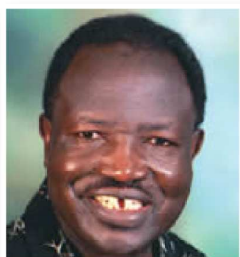
**Mr. John Murithi
Chairman - Communications
Sub-Committee**



**Dr. Dabar Abdi Maalim
Chairman – Research &
Advocacy Sub-Committee**



**Mr. Lucas Okuku Mboya
Vice Chair - Finance & Administration
Sub-Committee**



**Rev. Ibrahim Otieno Omondi
Vice Chair – Communications
Sub-Committee**



**Mr. Adan Wachu
Vice Chair-Research and
Advocacy Sub-Committee**



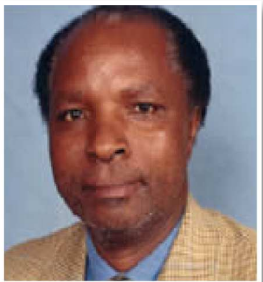
**Ms Sophia Lepuchirit
Member**



**Mr. Lawrence Gikaru
Member**



**Mrs. Kamla Sikand
Member**



**Mr. Francis Nganga
Member**



**Mr. Hassan Sheikh Ali,
Member**



**Dr Rhoda Wanja Thairu
Member**



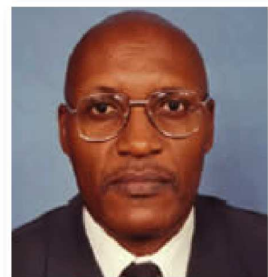
**Bishop Eliud Wabukala
Member**



**Ms Joy Kavutsi Asiema
Member**



**Mr. Shashikant Kantilal Raval
Member**



**Mr. David G. Gathii
Acting Director**

REPORTS ON PROGRAMMED CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

Campaign activities are classified into three broad areas of communication, research and advocacy with linkages to one another and supported by an administrative and logistical support structure. The Directorate provides leadership and overall guidance.

The report covers progress on campaign activities in the following four areas: -

- I. Communication
- II. Research
- III. Advocacy
- IV. Finance and Administration

a) SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Introduction

Communication is the main driver for a social change campaign of the magnitude being undertaken by NACCSC whose vision is a corruption free Kenya. NACCSC's task of awareness creation and public education to change attitudes and stigmatize corruption in a population whose majority was born and bred in a corrupt environment requires creative and succinct communication activities.

Under the communication activities, the campaign has partnered with the media as a key pillar in the dissemination of anti-corruption crafted messages and actions that deter corrupt practices. Communication platforms have been used in totality including television, radio, internet, telephones, print, outdoor, face to face interactions and other various forms of art and entertainment.

1. Media Campaigns

a. Electronic Media

Campaigns in the electronic media are carried out through television, radio (including vernacular and community media) and internet.

Objectives

The objectives of the electronic media campaigns are to:-

- Encourage dialogue and debate between decision makers and opinion leaders with the public
- Open and sustain national discussion/debate on key corruption issues affecting Kenyans
- Get feed back on the strategies employed to fight corruption
- Elicit suggestions and ideas on possible solutions.

i. Television

Television is able to engage thousands of Kenyans over a particular issue at one moment in lively and emotive sessions that promote recall and action by all participants.

Achievements

NACCSC reached Kenyans through the four lead television channels, KBC, KTN, NTV and Citizen TV with anti-corruption commercials and special programme messages. KBC's "Good Morning Kenya", NTV's "Alfajiri", Citizen TV and KTN gave NACCSC good mileage on its campaign activities leading to the International Anti Corruption Day on December 9, 2007 following earlier special programmes campaigns like "Assignment Kenya" and "Insights into Corruption". NACCSC developed four television commercials have long life and will continue to be aired in the next financial year.

ii. Radio

Radio addresses unique corruption issues affecting different communities in Kenya, and seeks solutions through the participation of the affected locals. Radio, supported by cell phones, motivates active participation in the fight against corruption through out the country.

Achievements

NACCSC sponsored vernacular radio programmes inspired communities to engage in anti-corruption activities within their localities. Reports of police, chiefs, councilors and members of parliament being taken to task on air about issues like misappropriation of funds, bribery, inappropriate allocations of bursaries or education funds in schools made episodes lively with results delivered immediately.

Many a time, sitting MPs were clearly told that their re-election was compromised as a result of CDF abuse. The more courageous listeners even moved a step further to take culprits to court as was the case in Migori District.

Vernacular radio programmes took cognizance of corruption issues peculiar to different ethnic groups in the country arising from cultural practices, historical events, socio-economic environment and religious leanings. Kikuyu, Kamba, Maasai, Kisii, Somali, Kalenjin, and Swahili are languages through which Kenyans were reached with anti-corruption messages transmitted in 26 episodes each. 13 episodes of a captivating drama soap opera branded "Tamu Chungu" were also produced and transmitted through Radio Citizen.

NACCSC extended its campaign sustenance and evaluation through the introduction of prizes to quizzes administered during the broadcasts.

Recommendations

The campaign should start programming strategic campaign issues in other languages with like Hindi and phase two of the concluded radio campaigns.

iii. Internet

The Internet is an inexpensive and friendly platform for the campaign against corruption, which ensures maximum reach, dialogue and debate at national and international level as well as establishing NACCSC presence for partnership in the fight against corruption.

Achievements

A campaign website was designed and developed. Information on NACCSC activities gets uploaded regularly. The website is easily accessible at www.naccsc.go.ke which gives the public a more convenient way of interaction.

Future Activities

NACCSC will launch the website as a means to create publicity and encourage the public to fully utilize it.

b. Print/Outdoor Media

Objectives

The objectives of print and outdoor media campaign are to: -

- Reinforce Kenya's desire to stop corruption by depicting a more prosperous Kenyan landscape
- Enhance the identity of the NACCSC amongst the Kenyan public.

i Print Media

Print media has a more lasting influence on message recipients and can be used as reference material. The reader is, therefore, able to be with the communication for a much longer time.

Objectives

The objectives of using print media are: -

- As a platform for setting the anti-corruption agenda
- To publish reports on the fight against corruption.

Achievements

Anti-corruption exposes by the print media have a profound effect on attitude change among the public. NACCSC partnership with the media is to utilize this platform for increased propagation of anti-corruption messages. Media Houses continue to carry anti-corruption campaign news, advertisements and editorials. Reporters are also displaying increased interest in providing media coverage to various anti-corruption meetings. More is to be done with the print media with increased funds.

ii Billboards

Billboards are an inexpensive communication platform particularly when there is a strong message with powerful pictures. NACCSC had both of these from the television commercial with little adaptation for the outdoor campaign.

Achievements

NACCSC erected a total of 13 billboards in strategic locations that displayed the message adapted from the television commercial "The Long Road" in the months of February to June, 2008. In Nairobi Province, four billboards were erected, Mombasa had two and Kisumu, Nakuru, Nyeri, Busia (K), Meru, Kericho and Kitale towns carried had one each.

The Bill boards kept the anti-corruption campaign alive in the post election violence period when a number of activities went into a lull. It also kept NACCSC in the top mind of Kenyans.

Challenges

Billboards intended for some of the towns affected by the post election violence were vandalized and had to be relocated to safer towns.

Recommendations

NACCSC should now move to other out-door advertising like street lighting, street clocks and wall murals communication.

c. Sensitization and Training of Journalists

The media in Kenya is reputed as keen in the public policing of corruption and governance issues. Encouraging and supporting this culture will, therefore, speed up the realization of a corruption-free Kenya.

Objectives

- To establish linkages with media houses, media training institutions and free-lance journalists interested in corruption reporting.

- To enhance the quality and quantity of corruption related media coverage.
- To provide networks and support avenues for journalists under duress following exposure of corrupt activities.

Achievements



Pamoja FM's Benta Abwao makes her presentation during the Community Media Workshop

Training was conducted for community media houses in Nairobi. Over 50 participants drawn from Pamoja FM, Ghetto FM and Koch FM attended the training held at Utalii Hotel in June, 2008.

The Ministry of Information and Communication was brought on board and is now an interested party in this sector. The Ministry made contributions to the

training through the Director of Information who addressed the participants,

resulting in their having access to accreditation, in addition to support for further training. The community media houses that participated in the training have now stepped up their anti-corruption awareness radio campaign. Music recorded in the Music Advocacy Campaign Programme is now regularly aired by community media houses.

Future Activities

NACCSC will partner with Community media in the next financial year to mount slums targeted media campaigns in partnership with other stakeholders.

2. National Outreach Campaigns-International UN Anti-Corruption Day

The United Nation (UN) International Anti-Corruption Day is marked annually on December 9th with NACCSC taking a leading role in focusing the nation on corruption issues that affect them daily and the need to stop the vice. In 2007, the Day was marked by planting tree seedlings within the Maasai Mara Conservation area.

Objectives

- Sensitize Kenyans and create awareness on corruption issues that affect the management of the environmental and conservation efforts
- Bring to greater focus the implication of destruction of the Mau Forest to the survival of the Maasai Mara and Serengeti Game Reserves in Kenya and Tanzania respectively.

Achievements

Various stakeholders and partners gathered in the Maasai Mara Game Reserve where a total of 502 trees seedlings were planted at the Sekenani Primary School. Illegal logging, charcoal burning, illegal settlements/encroachment and cultivation are some of the corruption issues that were brought during the speeches. Virgin Atlantic

Airline's Richard Branson has since been to Sekenani to upgrade the School at the Gate while the Mau Conservancy area is now getting due attention from the Government and United Nations.

In Nairobi, a clean-up exercise in the Kiambiu Slums was held as part of the sensitization activities for International Anti-Corruption day. The activity, which NACCSC sponsored through provision of cleaning and IEC materials, was attended by over 700 people.

Future Activities

NACCSC will continue to identify and organize activities to mark the Day based on the annual themes provided by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNDOC).

3. Information, Education and Communication Materials

Campaign materials have given a strong identity to the fight against corruption with some positive effects being evident in that officers in various Government Departments wear T-Shirts inscribed "Say No to Corruption" on specific working days like Fridays or when participating in special events.

Objectives

The objectives of the use of Information, Education and Information (IEC) materials are to: -

- Establish a more permanent presence in the public's mind to fight corruption
- Promote the campaign branding
- Reinforce campaign messages.

Achievements

5,000 Calendars, 3,000 T-Shirts, 500 Footballs, 2,000 Brochures, five pull-up screen display panels and banners are some of the materials that have been produced and distributed. NACCSC promotional material is popular with the public and is widely circulated.

Future Activities

Additional IEC materials will be produced and distributed on a continuous basis.

4. Quick Win Campaigns with Primary Stakeholders and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



Eldoret IDPs presentation from the Department of Police on the process of replacing lost documents

Quick Wins campaign interventions are held with Government Departments to bring to the attention of the responsible officers the corruption issues that require to be addressed urgently.

Objectives:

Quick wins partnership with the Government Departments is to: -

- Share findings of the field fact finding visits and other encounters

- Suggest short and long term solutions to corruption issues
- Identify areas of partnership and collaboration
- Highlight corruption issues in the IDP Camps and solutions
- Assist IDPs replace their lost documents with support from the relevant Government Departments devoid of corruption.

Achievements:

Quick wins meetings were held with the Ministries of Lands and Immigration and Registration of Persons; and the Department of Police with subsequent positive action and response. Other meetings were also held with IDPs in Nakuru, Kitale, Lugari and Uasin Gishu Districts. A one-day sensitization Workshop was held in April, 2008 for the leaders of the IDPs in the Eldoret Showground Camp during which officers drawn from the Ministries of Justice, National Cohesion & Constitutional Affairs, Lands and Immigration & Registration of Persons as well as the Kenya Police took the participants through the processes of acquiring new registration documents without employing corrupt practices.

Future Activities

NACCSC will continue to collaborate with Police, Lands, Municipal Councils, Teachers Service Commission, Ministry of Transport and other stakeholders in seeking solutions to the chronic corruption issues.

5. Monthly Media Talks

Winning media support is critical to the national anti-corruption campaign. The monthly media talks are designed to support investigative journalism initiatives.

Objectives

- Establish a strong working relationship with the media and keep NACCSC in regular contact with reporters
- Provide Journalists with reliable information to assist them in their investigative journalism
- Provide a platform for an effective working relationship.



Nazarene University Communications Departmental Head, Martha Mbugguss makes her remarks during the NACCSC monthly Media Talks

Achievements

NACCSC mounted a one-day media forum at the Kenya International Conference Centre whose participants were drawn from Media Houses, Academic, Civil Society and Development Partners.

Good coverage came from the FM radio stations and University publications. Attendance was high showing that it is an activity that should be imbued with more momentum.

6. Communication Audit

Objectives:

- Provide information on the communication channels reach effectiveness.
- Establish points of entry for campaign management and issues requiring concentrated attention before and during the campaign.
- Give ongoing intervention direction as the campaign progresses.
- Serve as points of reference in campaign monitoring and evaluation.

Achievements

A two-day Communications Internal Audit workshop was held in August, 2007 during which Committee Members and the Secretariat took stock of what had been done and examined future activities. Media activities were also monitored and internally evaluated except for KASS FM which was independently monitored by Steadman & Associates.



Presenter, Mr. Karugor Gatamah during the Monthly Media Talks

Future Activities

Communication audit will continue to be part and parcel of the campaign activities to ensure relevance and impact is upheld.

C) SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Introduction

In the performance of its functions, the NACCSC is expected to carry out or cause to be carried out such studies or research as may inform the campaign. The gathering of empirical data to inform the campaign is of great significance due to the fact that corruption is not only a dynamic crime but one that manifests in different facets. Most importantly, public education and advocacy programmes require facts.

In order to generate the necessary data, NACCSC undertook two activities, thus, the "Best Practices" study and empirical observations on corruption/corrupt practices during the 2007 General Elections,

3. Study on the "Best Practices" used by organizations to control corruption in Kenya.

Most efforts to fight corruption in Kenya, and in many other places in the world have been targeting the public sector and in particular, the public officials. The private sector has not been an area of concern, yet corruption is rampant in almost all the sectors of our economy.

Objectives

The objectives of the study were to:-

- Identify "Best Practice" applied by organization to control corruption
- Develop advocacy programmes to encourage their general application.

Methodology

The study was descriptive in nature and both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed in the study. The sample was drawn out of the organizations in the private sector and some public bodies. Stratified sampling was done to ensure adequate representation of all the relevant sectors.

The Study Findings

The findings indicate that 71% of the Organizations whose employees were interviewed have a policy on administrative procedure for staff recruitment and employment while 66.8% of the Organizations have a policy on staff promotion and 41.2% of the Organizations have a policy on staff transfer. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the Organizations have a policy on staff training.

On Governance, the study rated organizations highly on accountability, transparency, equity, democracy, social and environment responsibilities and delegation. On integrity, the Organizations were rated slightly below average (41.4%). Absence of Board of Directors in most of the Organizations in the Private Sector and lack of application of Best Practices were mentioned as areas that encourage corrupt practices.

The study also noted that cumbersome Government procedures like in the issuance of Licenses and Identification Cards encouraged corruption. Besides, doing business with the Government is seen as being very complicated and hence encourage business people to be corrupt.

Generally corruption is still seen as a major problem in doing business in Kenya. The main type of corruption witnessed in business circles is bribery.

Based on these findings, NACCSC will develop advocacy campaign programmes and other intervention measures to address corruption in doing business in Kenya and encourage Organizations to formulate anti-corruption Policies, develop institutional Service Charters to guide conduct of business, adopt and apply Best Practices so as to eliminate corruption.

4. Empirical Observation of the 2007 General Elections

Objectives

The general objectives of the empirical observation of the 2007 General Elections were to observe the electoral process to gather information on the corrupt practices inherent in the electoral process and other issues affecting the process.

The specific objectives of the exercise were to: -

- Generate empirical data on corruption issues related to the General Elections
- Formulation civic education programmes from the data to promote integrity and prevent corruption in future elections.

Methodology

A total of fourteen (14) NACCSC members and three (3) staff began observations on the 18th December, 2007 mainly at the constituency level and ended on the 4th January, 2008. The team observed and recorded their observations in three structured Observation Schedules, thus, pre-voting, during and post voting periods. Members also conducted informal interviews where necessary. To provide reliable data, members made the observations in their respective provinces and covering districts and constituencies within. This benefited the process greatly as members were able to observe both overt and covert activities as well as record messages expressed in familiar languages including idiomatic expressions, coded messages and other symbolic messages.

Key Observations

- The 2007 General Election process was observed as being generally free, fair and transparent at the constituency level
- It was observed that up to the counting of the ballots papers and announcement of provisional results at the polling station all was well
- Problem started after the announcement of the Presidential results by ECK
- Bribery and favouritism in the recruitment of election officials
- Voters card buying
- Bribing of voters by candidates and their agents
- Voters demand/solicitation of bribes from the candidates
- Lack of proper identification of candidates
- During nominations, those who lost in one party quickly moved to other parties which had not done nominations and were duly nominated.

Recommendations

- Pre-elections

- Party nominations should be held on one day for all political parties and that day should be declared a public nomination day to enable all Kenyans to participate
- Nomination guidelines should be standardized for all the political parties e.g. membership
- There should be strict adherence and enforcement of existing legal provisions in the conduct of General Elections
- Presidential/ Parliamentary/Civic Ballot Boxes be transparent
- Presidential Elections be held separately from Parliamentary and Civic Elections
- ECK to enhance the training of election officials which should start early
- Recruitment of election officials should be made transparent
- Terms of service for election officials should be spelt out clearly upfront and their payments streamlined
- Robust security should be provided through out the election process
- ECK should improve two-way foolproof field communication, and consider the use of modern accessories like satellite phones
- Continuous voter education and streamlining of issuance of ID cards
- Timely supply of quality election materials
- Sensitize of Kenyans on the dangers/consequences of political corruption

- During Polling

- Clear labeling and marking of voting stations to indicate how voters access the voting rooms in alphabetic order
- Ensuring provisions (see the ECK Manual) for the physically challenged (e.g. the elderly, disabled, pregnant mothers and those with special needs)
- Provision of better polling booths with more privacy
- Make additional polling stations for the overpopulated areas in line with the provisions in the electoral process manual
- Be sensitive to cultural nomenclature and population density in the establishment of additional polling stations
- Develop and implement a policy to deal with illiteracy among voters during voting
- Proper identification of candidates
- Party and individual candidates symbols should be made clear and visible on the ballot papers
- Civic education to inform Kenyans that results at constituency level are provisional

- Post elections management

There should be adherence to the structured official release of election results by ECK as provided by the law. In view of the above observations in regard to the electoral process in this country, it is recommended that the political parties Act which touches on some of the issues raised by NACCSC be operationalized.

c) SUMMARY OF ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

Introduction

During the reporting period, NACCSC undertook a number of advocacy campaign activities aimed at reinforcing the anti-corruption messages to elicit behavioural change and effect fundamental changes in the popular perceptions on corruption and evolve a strong anti-corruption culture. The activities included sensitization symposia for the members of the Hawkers and Micro & Small Enterprises Association, mobilization of Kenyans to directly participate in the fight against corruption at the grassroots through formation of District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees, establishment of Schools and Religious Networks, Music Advocacy Programme, "Bussing" Corruption roadshows, documentation/documentary, use of agricultural shows and exhibitions to disseminate anti-corruption messages.

1. Anti-Corruption Sensitization Symposium for Members of the Kenya National Hawkers Association and Micro & Small Enterprises Association of Kenya

Objectives

The main objectives the Symposia were to: -

- Sensitize the members of the Hawkers and Micro & Small Enterprises Associations on corruption issues
- Establish networks with the two Associations for purposes of awareness creation to all members

Achievements

A total of 50 members, 30 from the Kenya National Hawkers Association and 20 from the Micro and Small Enterprises Association of Kenya, were sensitized during the one-day Anti-corruption Sensitization workshop each held at Kenyatta University on 21st and 22nd February, 2008 respectively.

Corruption Issues Discussed)

Members of the two associations gave the following reasons/excuses for engaging in corruption: -

- To escape from legal actions in the courts and avoid waste of time that results in loss of earnings
- To avoid paying for various licenses and levies
- The hawkers reported that officials from the Weights and Measures, the Police, City Council, KRA and Kenya Bureau of Standards are the ones who normally demand for bribes



NACCSS Sensitization Workshop for members of the Kenya National Hawkers Association at Kenyatta University

- At the Kariokor “Ciondo” market, brokers reportedly stand near the gate pretending to be hawkers, thereby diverting customers whom they end up cheating. No action has been taken despite to the Chief and the area District Office
- At Kamukunji/Ziwani Area, there are many unregistered hawkers who bribe City Council officials daily to operate outside the compound
- Non-uniformed City Council officials allegedly demand payment of Kshs 50/- without issuing receipts wear

Other Corruption Issues Raised by the Participants

1. That some people had grabbed land in Embakasi but a Magistrate ruled the case in favour of land grabbers.
2. That teachers should stop asking for tuition money since education is free
3. Police arrest them and force them to say they are guilty when not.
4. There are elders (Wazees) at chiefs’ office who are bribed so that they can intervene in one’s case.
5. There are some individuals who have grabbed land meant for hawkers who seem to have government protection. The case is still in the court.

Recommendations

- NACCSC organizes quick wins meetings with the departments mentioned above to discuss the corruption issues raised
 - Additional sensitization programmes be organized for the association members in different regions.
2. District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees

Objectives

The District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees (DACCOCs) provide an opportunity for participatory involvement of the public in the campaign against corruption.

The objectives are to:-

- Monitor the expenditure of Public Resources including devolved funds,
- Organize and conduct anti-corruption awareness/sensitization and advocacy activities down to the grassroots level
- Distribute campaign and advocacy materials
- Provide a vital link between members of the public, NACCSC and the Government at large on the fight against corruption
- Provide feedback mechanism for NACCSC

Achievements

Five new DACCOCs were established during the 2007/08 financial year and 21 members inducted in a two day workshop held at the Kenya Institute of Education on 19th and 20th June, 2008. The new DACCOCs were established in Imenti North, Imenti South, Garissa, Nairobi West and Mombasa Districts.



NACCSC Chairperson congratulates a DACCOC members upon successful completion of an induction course at KIA

A total of ninety nine (99) members of DACCOCs have so far been given a two days induction course to familiarize them with corruption prevention skill, government working procedures especially financial management and procurement process, and their role in the war against corruption among other topics. Other achievements include: -

a) Acquisition office spaces for the DACCOCs

NACCSC has so far managed to acquire offices in Malindi, Migori, Narok, West Pokot and Mbeere Districts. The acquisition of offices signifies an important step in the implementation of the DACCOCs in these Districts. Efforts are being made to get offices for the rest of the offices



Malindi District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committee's Office Official Launch by Hon. William K. Cheptumo, M.P., Assistant Minister, MOJNCCA

b) Official opening of the Malindi DACCOC Office

The Malindi DACCOC office was officially opened by Hon. William Cheptumo, MP and Assistant Minister, Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs on 8th May, 2008. Members attend to the public in the office to receive complains and ideas on the war against corruption.

c) DACCOC Manual

A Manual to assist the DACCOCs in their daily operations was developed. The Manual contains among other issues, the terms of reference (tors), functions and responsibilities and selection criteria - See annex 1

Challenges

NACCSC has faced the following challenges in the implementation of this activity:

- The process of identification and vetting of members is a lengthy and slow but unavoidable process since the members are expected to be people of integrity

- Procurement of offices and furniture is also subjected to the lengthy GOK procurement procedures involving the respective District Tender Committees
- NACCSC also faces inadequate resources/capacity to roll out the programme to as many Districts as possible
- Splitting/creation of additional Districts has scattered the already established DACCOC membership into different Districts
- Lack of authority from DPM to establish and fill the positions of District Anti-Corruption Coordinators
- Most NACCSC campaign activities, establishment of DACCOCs included, were affected by the post 2007 General Elections

Future Activities/Recommendations

- Since DACCOS are a good idea of involving the public in the war against corruption and providing fora for Kenyans to expose or deal with corruption at the district/grassroots level, more will be established
- Recruitment of District Anti-Corruption Coordinators, (DACs) who shall be officers in the public service and responsible for the day-to-day running of the DACCOCs and campaign activities at the District level should be fast tracked

3. Establishment of Networks

Objectives

The objectives of establishing networks are: -

- Sensitize members of the networks on corruption issues
- Partner with members of the networks to further the cause of the campaign

NACCSC has already established Networks with the Teachers Service Commission, Religious Leaders and Primary Schools as follows: -

Achievements

a) Partnership with Teachers Service Commission (TSC)



NACCSC Anti Corruption sensitization workshop for members of Hindu Council of Kenya

Based on the realization that the organizational structure of TSC provides an existing network ideal for institutional continued education on Anti-Corruption and an extension of the National Anti-Corruption Campaign communication strategy, NACCSC established a partnership with TSC to drive the campaign using

the TSC Units which are spread throughout all the districts, providing an

effective networking with the TSC Staff, teachers, students and the linkage with parents and the society at large.

In order to deepen the intervention measures on corruption prevention NACCSC, in partnership with TSC, undertook sensitization for the Commissioners and Senior Management on anti-corruption and good governance on 16th June, 2008. The cascading of the sensitization to the TSC Units to encourage behavioral and attitudinal change on popular perceptions on corruption, address discipline and ethics among students and teachers will be undertaken in next financial year.

b) Networks with Faith Based Organization

NACCSC sought to maximize the opportunity to utilize existing structures such as the religious organizations which are represented in the NACCSC membership. This is also backed by the fact the Baseline Survey on the Status of Corruption in Kenya (2006), indicated that



NACCSC Faith Based Network, Western Region Christian Leaders Forum Workshop

Kenyans have faith that Religious Organizations can be effective in fighting corruption in Kenya. Based on the foregoing, NACCSC identified and partnered with Western Region Christian Leaders Forum and the Hindu Council of Kenya. The two groups were sensitized on 30th May, 2008 and 21st June, 2008 respectively, during which it became clear that the participants understood the role they can effectively play in fighting corruption

c) School Based Anti-Corruption Networks



NACCSS School based network, Ulu Primary School, Makueni

NACCSC also recognizes the importance of reaching out to the children of Kenya and to sensitize them on the consequences of corruption with the hope that the children will be converted to say no to corruption. To this end, the NACCSC established school based networks with the following schools:-

- Sekenani Primary School - Narok District 9th December, 2007
- Ulu Primary school - Makueni District 3rd June, 2008
- Olperelong Primary School - Kajiado District 3rd June, 2008

The rationale behind the involvement of school children is that there is need to capture the young minds before they are polluted with corruption.

d) Networks with Sportsmen and Women

NACCSC realized the great potential in applying sports to further the campaign since many Kenyans identify themselves with heroes and heroines who have brought the country great fame



NACCSC, School based network, Olperelong Primary School, Kajiado District

anytime they participate and win sporting activities nationally and internationally. In networking with the sportsmen and women, NACCSC sought to: -

- Create awareness on corruption issues affecting sports
- Use the sportsmen and women to further drive the campaign
- Distribute IEC material through the network
- Promote values such as hard work, honesty and commitment inherent in sportsmen and women

So far, one network has been established with renown Kenyan Athletes who participated in the Anti-Corruption Torch Run held between 26th February and 6th March 2007. The athletes, who carried the symbolic torch from Mombasa to Busia (K) and sensitized Kenyans in all the major towns along the route will partner with NACCSC to produce radio/television commercials and infomercials imploring Kenyans to shun corruption. Athletes that will participate in the activity are listed in the annex.

4. Music Advocacy Campaign Programme

Objectives

The objectives of the Music Advocacy Campaign Programme are to: -

- Compose and record nine individual and one thematic anti-corruption songs each in the Religious and Secular categories
- Use the music to sensitize and heighten awareness of corruption among Kenyans
- Use the two thematic songs as rallying calls to the people to rise up against corruption

Methodology

Two consultant firms were procured to steer the activities in the secular and religious categories, thus Homeboyz Ltd and Kassanga Music shop respectively were procured by the GJLOS Financial Management Agent through open tender. The Consultants

went through the process of selecting nine artists per category. These artistes were competitively chosen and vetted through an audition process to ensure only the best get to undertake this noble task. They were each requested to compose an individual song and a joint thematic song in each category as under: -

a) Secular Category



The Nine Secular Artists jointly perform “Simama” during the Coast Provincial Launch of the Programme in Mombasa

The Secular music is branded “Simama! Together against Corruption” and has brought together nine renowned artistes who have composed and recorded individual songs on anti-corruption before getting together in one thematic song. Homeboyz entertainment Limited coordinated the whole event. The artistes include Mr. Lenny, Wyre, Atemi, Nyota Ndogo, Nameless, Suzanna Owiyo, Jimwat, Wahu and Jua Cali.

The thematic song that was jointly composed is entitled “Simama” and is an appeal to all Kenyans to come together and say enough is enough! It enumerates many different scenarios where corruption denies Kenyans the services they pay taxes for. The language used is easy to understand and easy to sing a long too.

The Secular music was officially launched by Hon Danson Mungatana who was then the Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs on 11th August, 2007 at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre. The music was also launched in the Provinces except North Eastern and western – see annex.

All provincial launches were preceded by road shows which were being conducted by the consultant at the provincial headquarters and in the surrounding major towns with the supervision of the Secretariat staff. NACCSC has undertaken 20 Road shows - see annex showing towns where music was played and anti – corruption messages relayed to the public. The music is in both the CD and tape and the thematic song is also in visual. It is envisaged that the secular music will be launched in Western Province financial year 2008/09.

b) Religious Music

The religious music is entitled “Haki Itendeke” which consisted of a joint thematic song by the same name. The artistes include Bruno Musumba, Cedric Dambala, Faith Kithale, Emmy Kosgei, Shtuko, Joseph Kivanguli, Sarah Kiarie, Mercy Wairegi and Gideon Banda who have accepted to use their talents and join other Kenyans in the war against corruption. Each artist has composed an individual song after which they combined efforts in coming up with one thematic song entitled “Haki Itendeke”, which calls on all Kenyans to join hands, rise up and destroy this vice through unity.

The music was officially launched by Rev. Dr. Wellington Mutiso, General Secretary Evangelical Alliance of Kenya on 27th October, 2007 at KICC. The music is in both CD and Tape and the thematic Song is in visual.

Challenges

The firms that handle such activity are not many and therefore getting the consultants was not easy. The number of musicians in both categories who wished to participate in the music advocacy programme was very large. Therefore, significant challenges faced are as under:-

- Difficulties in the identification of consultants
- Difficulties in the selection of musical groups and composers
- Inadequate funding

Future Activities

The following activities are planned for the future: -

- Launch of the secular music campaign advocacy programme in Western Province, Kakamega
- Launch of Religious Music in the provinces
- Participation by musicians in the "bussing" corruption road shows
- Sale of CDs and Cassettes

5. "Bussing" Corruption Roadshows

Objective

The objectives of "bussing" corruption roadshows are to: -

- Pass anti-corruption messages to Kenyans in an interactive format
- Initiate debates on corruption issues affecting the people
- Provide opportunity to Kenyans to contextualize corruption for better understanding

Achievements

In the period 22nd – 28th June 2008, "bussing" corruption road shows were held in parts of Eastern, Rift Valley and Central Provinces with NACCSC Members and Secretariat Staff attending the road shows. The road shows were successful given the number of people reached by the message, particularly the youth.

Members paid courtesy calls on all the District Commissioners (DC) for appropriate briefing on corruption issues in the respective Districts except Thika as it fell on non-working day. Roadshows were thereafter conducted during which approximately 13,500 people received anti-corruption messages delivered in a participatory manner through music, address by NACCSC Members, the Consultant, DCs, DOs, Mayors and other Local leaders.

Branded campaign materials were given out to the members of public who accepted to actively participate during the road shows through answering questions on corruption and dancing. The materials included footballs, t-shirts, calendars and audiocassettes. "Simama CDs and cassettes were also sold during the road shows.

In Meru, seven members of the local District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committee (DACCOC) were introduced during both the courtesy call and roadshows. Their participation served as a good induction to the work they are expected to carry out in the District.

OBSERVATIONS

The following was observed during the entire activity: -

- Courtesy calls were very informative and demonstrated the interest that DCs had in the fight against corruption
- The venues for the roadshows, mostly at the bus parks and markets, were appropriate as many people were reached
- There was good support for anti-corruption campaign as demonstrated by the participation of the Worship Mayor and the Local Civic Leaders in Meru, DC-Laikipia East, District Officers/Chiefs in Isiolo, Karatina and Kenol in the activity
- There were reporting corruption boxes and the public were free to contact him through his mobile number
- Anti-corruption messages expressed in local vernacular languages were well received especially when interposed with examples of local corruption issues

RECOMMENDATIONS/WAY FORWARD

- More campaign materials, including small sizes for children, be distributed
- Future venues for the road shows should be sited strategically and the activity synchronized, where possible, with market days to reach as many people as possible
- There is need to summarize the handbook into a pamphlet for distribution during the road shows
- The idea of "Bussing" Corruption road shows was an innovative and unique way of reaching very many people with anti-corruption messages. NACCSC should, therefore, undertake additional road shows

6. Documentation of NACCSC Activities/Documentary

Objectives

The general objective of documenting all the campaign activities through photography and video is for use as source of materials for brochures, calendars, IEC materials, Spiders' Web Magazine and uploading on the website.

The specific objectives are: -

- To build linkages between various campaign programmes running under NACCSC.
- As a research tool to help develop appropriate campaign material.
- For resources mobilization
- For production of documentaries.

Achievements

All NACCSC activities have been documented through shooting of video tapes and photography. Some of these tapes have been used in television programmes while the photographs have been used in the production of Spiders' Web magazine, brochures, calendars, display boards and other campaign materials. A three hour documentary has been produced in three parts and has been aired on KCB television.

Challenges Faced

NACCSC continued to face the problem of availability of documentation equipment such as its own cameras and sound equipment. It solved this by outsourcing both equipment and personnel from the Ministry of Information and Communications. The major problem with this arrangement is that NACCSC has no control over the allocation of this equipment, and should some personality require news coverage at the same time that NACCSC has a function, then preference is given to the news item. It is envisaged that NACCSC shall procure its own equipment in the next financial year.

7. Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions

Objectives

The objectives of the activity are to: -

- Display anti-corruption messages and distribute IEC materials
- Sensitize and educate wananchi on corruption matters.
- Discuss the changing/emerging corruption trends and actions to be taken where cases are detected

Achievements

NACCSC participated in the Nairobi International Trade Fair from 1st – 7th October 2007 and in the ASK Central Kenya National Show in Nyeri from 11th – 15th September 2007. In both events, NACCSC shared a stand with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJCA). The Nyeri Show was coordinated by GJLOS.

NACCSC developed anti-corruption messages, procured and distributed IEC materials tailored to fit the specific occasions to enable the public easily absorb the messages. These included photographic display boards, publications, and other appropriate thematic messages aimed at enhancing anti-corruption awareness levels of those visiting these shows.

Shows and exhibitions are used the world over by various organizations to showcase their activities while at the same time sensitizing and educating show goers on emerging new trends and activities. NACCSC will continue using this effective means of reaching out to large and diverse audiences in various parts of this country with messages that inspire more Kenyans to join in this noble fight at all levels. It is



Members of the public amongst them Police Officers, seek more information on how to fight corruption from staff manning the NACCSC stand at the Nairobi International Trade Fair

envisaged that exploiting this communication avenue will help NACCSC increase awareness and participation of Kenyans in the fight against corruption.

Challenges Faced

Currently NACCSC exhibits at ASK Shows under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs due to unavailability of adequate funds to pay for its own stalls. In future NACCSC will consider going it alone so as to have enough room to distribute IEC materials and expound its policies to the Show goers.

Future Activities

Due to the importance of use of ASK Shows and Exhibitions, NACCSC will continue to showcase its activities in ASK Shows and will endeavor to participate in more regional Shows and other relevant exhibitions as well as acquire/hire its own stands.

d) SUMMARY OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

Introduction

Under Finance and Administration, resources to fund both scheduled campaign activities and recurrent expenditures are mobilized and applied. Logistical and administrative support, including procurement of various goods and services, is also provided to the other programmed activities to facilitate the campaigns achieve the set targets. Two major sections, thus, Finance/Accounts and Administration, facilitate the activities.

b) Finance And Accounts Services

During the year under review, finance and administration operations were driven by the demand to efficiently and effectively facilitate the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Campaign Programmes within the limited financial resources and targeting maximum performance and morale of the lean Secretariat.

Budget Implementation

The NACCSC prepared and submitted expenditure and revenue estimates to the Treasury through the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs (MOJNCCA) which resulted in an allocation of **Kshs155 million** for recurrent expenditure only. Implementation of the annual budget was focused on achieving objectives set out in the Committee's Strategic Plan and workplans.

In addition, the Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) Reform Programme availed NACCSC funds amounting to **Kshs43,890,000** to implement activities in areas of communication, advocacy, training, workshops, civic education, advocacy and research. However, due to the prevailing pre 2007 general elections conditions, post elections violence and the subsequent suspension of implementation of activities funded under GJLOS, the entire **Kshs.43,890,000** was not utilized.

Financial Compliance

NACCSC, which operates as a Department under MOJNCCA, endeavoured to prudently and efficiently manage the financial resources allocated and adhered to the requirements of the Government Financial Management Act, 2004 and other set financial guidelines. Its books of accounts are, consequently, maintained and financial report prepared by the Ministry. However, the Committee expended **Kshs151,303,093** out of the total allocation of **Kshs155 million**, being Personnel Costs and Programme Activities as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of Expenditure per Activity/Programme – 2007/2008 Financial Year

ACTIVITY/PROGRAMME	Kshs
Personnel Costs/Allowances to Committees Members	42,025,120
Finance and Administration Activities	26,729,933
Communication Activities	59,683,759
Research & Advocacy Activities	22,864,281
Total	151,303,093

b) Administration

The Administration Section provides administrative and logistical support services to all campaign activities including staff, procurement and transport.

Staff Establishment

During the year under review, NACCSC accepted the resignation of the Chief Executive/Director and Head of the Secretariat. This position, however, remained vacant.

Staff Training and Development

During the reporting period, the NACCSC endeavored to ensure that staff received specialized training in their respective operational areas.

A total of six (6) officers were trained in three fields as follows:

Table 2: Trainings Conducted from July 2007 – June 2008

Course	No.
Management Development Programme for Executive Assistants	3
Management in Electronic Records Management	1
Performance Improvement	2
Total	6

APPENDICES

Annex 1

MANUAL FOR THE DISTRICT ANTI-CORRUPTION CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES

District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees

Background

The District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees are founded on participatory involvement of members the public in the campaign against corruption. The committees shall monitor the operations and activities of government functions and expenditure in areas such as finance, public works, health and education. They are a critical battlefield in winning the war against corruption by involving ordinary citizens as voluntary and effective watchdogs of the public good. In this era of devolved and specialised funds, these committees have a critical role in ensuring that the funds being channelled to the constituencies and districts are utilized efficiently and accountably for the public good.

DACCOCs will therefore play a critical role in monitoring the use of the Constituency Development Fund, the Local Authority Transfer Fund, the Youth Enterprise Fund, as well as resources allocated for payment of school bursaries, maintenance of roads, and implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes. Besides playing a watchdog role, these Committees are also expected to play an educative and advocacy role to sensitize communities from the grassroots level in order to change community and societal attitudes and mindsets towards corruption.

Rationale

Complex administrative procedures often provide the opportunity for corrupt practices to flourish. Through the use of Civilian Oversight Committees, corruption should be considerably reduced and transparency enhanced. The formation of the Civilian Oversight Committees seeks to enhance public accountability and efficient service delivery. The Committees provide the public with structures on the ground that creates linkages between the people, leadership and public institutions.

The National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) established the **District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees (hereafter referred to as the DACCOCs)** to provide the necessary structure for the people of Kenya to contribute in the war against Corruption. This is in line with Kenya Gazette Notice No. 4124 of 28th May 2004 which also provides the Committee with a broad mandate to fight corruption within all sectors of the society through public awareness creation and education campaigns.

The aim of the Campaign is to effect fundamental changes in the attitudes of Kenyans towards corruption. Involving all Kenyans in the war against Corruption will ensure realization of zero tolerance to corruption is achieved sooner.

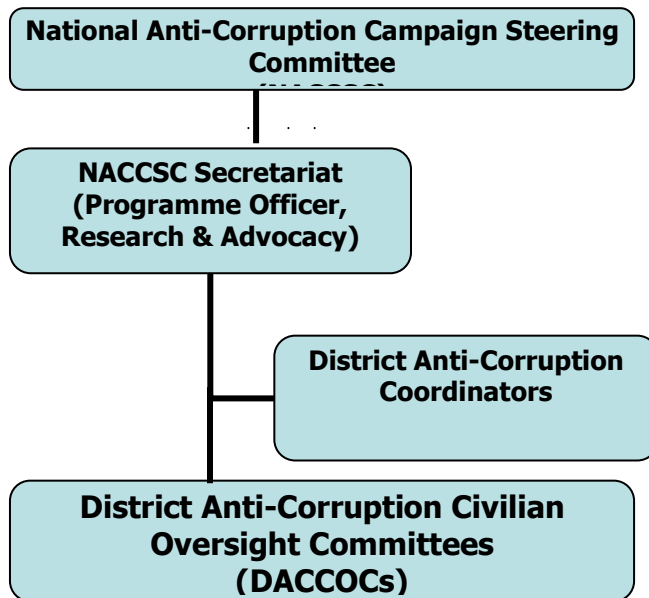
Objectives of the DACCOCs

The objectives are:-

- To monitor the expenditure of Public Resources including devolved funds,
- To Monitor delivery of services by public officials/institutions
- To organize and conduct anti-corruption campaign and advocacy activities down to the grassroots level

- Distribute campaign and advocacy materials
- To play the role of watchdog
- To provide link between members of the public, NACCSC and the government at large
- To provide information sharing platform and corruption reporting channel
- To provide feedback mechanism for NACCSC

Organizational Structure of DACCOCs



NACCSC Secretariat (Under Programme Officer Research & Advocacy)

The Programme Officer, Research & Advocacy shall provide technical skills, programmatic interpretation, analysis and operational leadership in the implementation and management of the DACCOCs

District Anti-Corruption Coordination Officers/Offices

There shall be established District Anti-Corruption Coordination Offices in every District. The offices shall be headed by District Anti-Corruption Coordinator, who shall be in-charge of the District and the daily operations of DACCOC. The District Anti-Corruption Coordinator shall report to the Programme Officer Research and Advocacy.

District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees

There shall be established in each District a **District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committee (DACCOC)** under the **National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee**.

Composition of the DACCOCs

- Each DACCOC shall comprise of 9 members
- There shall be a chairman elected from the nine members

- Membership to the committee should include the Local Leaders, Youth Representatives, Civil Society Representatives and Religious Organizations. Each constituency shall be represented in the committee

Criteria for selecting Members of DACCOCs:

The following criteria of selecting members of DACCOCs will be strictly adhered to:-

- Relevance of their expertise to the purpose of the DACCOCs. Such expertise will include e.g., finance, project management, building contractors, law and education.
- Must be resident in the District and must be from the local communities
- Must be people of integrity, without criminal record.
- Consideration will be made for gender Equity

Qualifications for Members of DACCOCs

For one to qualify to be a member of the DACCOC, he or she must have the following qualifications:

- Be a person of Integrity
- Be educated to a minimum of "O" level certificate of education

Selection Requirements

- A valid certificate of good conduct obtained from the (CID) Kenya Police
- Three referees one of whom should be a Religious Leader
- Two passport size photographs
- Original and a copy of National Identification Card

Recruitment Process

- Interested Kenyans will complete a registration form and return it to the NACCSC Secretariat
- The Secretariat will forward the list of selected names to the District Security Committee through the District Commissioners for vetting
- The Secretariat will carry out suitability screening and submit the list to NACCSC for further screening and final selection
- NACCSC members may carry out their own vetting on the applicants

Terms of Reference for the DACCOCs

The Terms of Reference for the DACCOCs are:-

- They shall meet at least once a month
- They shall maintain proper records and minutes of all meetings held
- They shall work under the express direction of, and in consultation with NACCSC Secretariat
- Their office tenure shall be two years
- Members shall observe confidentiality
- Members shall respect the rule of law and due process

- Members shall uphold the vision, mission and core values of NACCSC
- They shall co-operate with all government agencies at the district level as shall be directed by NACCSC
- They shall network with other stakeholders within the districts
- The members shall uphold integrity at all times

Functions of DACCOCs

The functions of the DACCOCs shall be to:-

1. Monitor government expenditure in devolved funds
2. Identify Corruption practices among public officials within their districts
3. Monitor the implementation of government projects for compliance
4. Receive and assess corruption related complaints from members of the public
5. Consider and deliberate on complaints for appropriate action including referrals
6. Work under the strict guidance of the NACCSC Secretariat
7. Network with other organization in the fight against corruption in consultation with NACCSC
8. Act as Agents of the NACCSC at the district level for purposes of the campaign
9. Distribute campaign materials for awareness creation
10. Provide a platform for members of the community to participate in the fight against corruption
11. Carry out the role of providing information to the public on issues of corruption
12. Provide channels of communication between the public at the district levels and NACCSC Secretariat
13. Help discourage corrupt behaviour among the members of the public
14. Provide feedback to NACCSC on the campaign
15. Promote Advocacy issues at the district levels
16. Increase the public's understanding of the work NACCSC

Responsibilities of DACCOCs Office Bearers

I. Chairperson

- Preside over committee meetings
- Prepare meeting agenda in liaison with the Secretary/coordinator
- Conduct meeting according to agenda
- Ensure meetings are conducted in accordance with rules of meeting procedures
- Provide leadership to the committee
- Represent the Committee in other fora as advised/directed by NACCSC Secretariat

II. Secretary/Coordinator

- Invite members to meetings in consultation with the chairperson
- Take minutes at each meeting
- Keep all the records of the committee
- Handle any correspondence necessary to the functioning of the committee
- Present a summary of all correspondence at each meeting
- Circulate minutes to members
- Prepare briefs on all complaints received for deliberation
- Ensure that all complaints are communicated to NACCSC
- Maintain a data bank of all complaints received and processed
- Prepare progress reports on all activities and submit to NACCSC Secretariat quarterly

Members

- All members shall be expected to attend all meetings and participate effectively
- Members shall be expected to participate fully in the activities of the committee
- Members shall be expected to maintain strict confidentiality
- Members shall uphold integrity at all times

Understanding of their District

The District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committee members shall fully familiarize themselves with their local districts in order to understand the following:-

- The holistic details of the area
- The culture of the people
- The composition of the population
- The economic activities
- Any other factor(s) that have influence in the life pattern of the people

Understanding Corruption issues in their Districts

The members of the DACCOCs shall undertake to determine the following:-

- The areas prone to Corruption
- Why are these areas prone to Corruption
- The type(s) of Corruption in these areas
- The frequency of occurrence of such corruption
- The real Corrupt practices
- The reason(s) why such Corrupt Practices occur
- How the Corrupt practices take place

District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees Operational Procedure

National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee shall provide Operation Guidelines for the Civilian Oversight Committees. NACCSC will have the mandate to review the procedures from time to time

The Role of the individual member of the District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committee

- Share information with NACCSC
- Actively participation in the District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committee Activities
- Report Corrupt practices
- Expose Corrupt activities and individuals
- Whistle blowing on Corruption issues
- Exposing other forms of Crime in society

Other issues that District Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees may address

- Corruption and abuse of human rights and Corruption
- Corruption related to natural calamities and disasters, and their management
- Corruption in Gender issues
- Domestic violence and Corruption
- Terrorism and Corruption
- Drug and substance abuse/trafficking and Corruption
- Child abuse/trafficking and Corruption
- Road safety and Corruption
- General crime trends and Corruption



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GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4124

THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN STEERING COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

IT IS notified that His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kenya has established a Committee to be known as the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") comprising of the following:

Mutava Musyimi (Rev.)—(*Chairman*);
Gladwell Otieno (Ms.)—(*Vice-Chairman*);
John Githongo;
Lisa Karanja (Ms.);
James Ongwae;
Wachira Waruru;
Gideon Mutua;
Karuti Kanyinga (Dr.);
Rose Arungu-Olende (Ms.);
Fatuma Sichale (Ms.);
Ahmed Abdalla;
Tom Mshindi;
Rhoda Wanja Thairu (Dr.);
John Munuve;
Lawrence Gikaru;
Betty Maina (Ms.);
Adan Wachu;
Vincent Wambugu (Rev., Fr.);
Ibrahim Omondi (Rev.);
Shashikant K. Raval;
Francis M. Nganga;
Hassan Sheikh Ali;
John Muriithi;
Koki Muli (Ms.);
Kimaiyo arap Segor;
Kamla Sikand (Mrs.);
Sophia Lepuchiri (Ms.);
Bishop Eliud Wabukala;
Lucas Mboya;
Fred Matiangi (Dr.);
Dabar Abdi Maalim (Dr.);
Joy Asema (Ms.);
The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; and
The Director appointed under paragraph 5.

All members of the Committee except the Director shall hold office for a period of five (5) years and shall then retire, but shall be eligible for re-appointment for one further term of five (5) years.

The Functions of the Committee shall be to—

- (a) establish a framework for a nationwide campaign against corruption;
- (b) effect fundamental changes in the attitudes of Kenyans towards corruption;
- (c) identify strategic stakeholders and develop a mechanism for their effective co-operation and involvement in effecting changes in popular perceptions about corruption;
- (d) mobilize stakeholders across all sectors and the general public to evolve a strong anti-corruption culture and to participate in the fight against corruption;
- (e) provide a framework for raising public awareness and advocacy by key stakeholders in public and private institutions and the society in general;
- (f) develop and conduct programmes creating a strong anti-corruption culture and strengthening the fight against corruption;
- (g) develop indices for regular monitoring and evaluation of the anti-corruption campaign and publicly report on the progress made in the fight against corruption, attitude change and in building a mature anti-corruption culture;
- (h) identify and facilitate mobilization of resources to achieve the goals and objectives of the campaign;
- (i) Carry out such other functions as may be necessary or incidental to the success of the campaign.

In the performance of its functions the Committee—

- (a) shall be responsible to His Excellency the President as the Patron and Head of Government;
- (b) shall work closely with the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission and the Kenya Anti-Corruption Advisory Board established under the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003;
- (c) shall prepare quarterly reports for His Excellency the President;
- (d) shall hold such number of meetings in such places and at such times as the Committee shall consider necessary for the proper discharge of its functions;
- (e) may use official reports of any previous investigations relevant to its mandate;
- (f) may carry out or cause to be carried out such studies or research as may inform the Committee on its mandate;

(g) shall have all the powers necessary or expedient for the proper execution of its mandate, including the power to regulate its own procedure;

(h) may create offices at the district and/or provincial levels to expedite the discharge of its functions.

The Secretariat of the Committee:

(a) There shall be a Director appointed by the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs who shall be the head of the Secretariat and the Chief Executive of the Committee and shall be assisted by Programme Officers and such other staff as shall be necessary. The Secretariat shall be provided by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

(b) The Secretariat shall be responsible to the Committee—

(i) in providing appropriate background briefing to the Committee;

(ii) in preparing the Committee's reports and disseminating any information deemed relevant to the Committee; and

(iii) in undertaking research and liaising with other anti-corruption institutions in order to gather the relevant information necessary for informing the Committee.

Dated the 28th May, 2004.

MWAI KIBAKI,
President.

Annex 2

COMMENTS ON THE NATIONAL LAND POLICY DOCUMENT FORWARDED TO THE MINISTRY OF LANDS BY NACCSC

1. Background

The Government established the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) and Members appointed vide Kenya Gazette Notice no 4124 of 28th May, 2004. It has a broad mandate to undertake nationwide public education and awareness creation campaigns against corruption aimed at effecting fundamental changes in the attitudes and behaviour of Kenyans.

To achieve in its mandate, NACCSC employs various campaign communication strategies, chief among them, face – to – face interactions, through structured meetings. Pursuant to this, NACCSC conceptualized field fact finding visits and dialogue encounters as one of the activities. Between 2006 and 2007, Members therefore visited all the 72 Districts (as previously demarcated) where they sought to know from the local leaders and public servants the following: -

- Local corruption issues (including examples)
- Why they occur (drivers)
- Suggested solutions

NACCSC compiled a report in which corruption on land matters featured prominently in almost all the Districts, with participants across the board giving shocking testimonies on their experiences. The report was shared with the Ministry of Lands (MoL) and a follow up meeting with its Permanent Secretary (PS) held on 19th November, 2007. During this meeting, NACCSC was encouraged to study the National Land Policy document and examine whether it addressed corruption issues.

2. National Land Policy

NACCSC has studied the National Land Policy (NLP) and has formed the opinion that it addresses most of the concerns contained in our report which were raised with the PS – MoL. There is hope that if it will be implemented to the letter and spirit once approved, then land issues will no doubt be streamlined and opportunities for corruption greatly reduced.

3. Recommendations

NACCSC, however, is of the view that corruption be specifically identified in the document as an issue that will be addressed since it is a real threat with great potential to derail the good intentions of NLP. Consequently, corruption prevention mechanisms through capacity building in form of continuous awareness creation to stakeholders to enable them detect and refuse to participate in corrupt practices should be inbuilt. This will also empower them to take necessary action, including reporting, all cases that occur.

The following recommendations are, therefore, made: -

a) Cross-Cutting Issues Requiring Special Intervention (Page 43)

- 1) Corruption is listed as an additional cross-cutting issue requiring special interventions alongside poverty, HIV, etc – section 214.

- 2) A sub-section (e) should then be added to section 215 to read ... “Mainstream anti-corruption prevention measures and facilitate public education and awareness creation programmes for all stakeholders”
- 3) A new sub-topic after 3.6.10.4 on page 45 headed “Corruption” capturing parts or the whole of the following sections be also introduced: -
 - a. Corruption has had serious negative effects in the distribution and management of land as a resource. Existing statutes enacted to specifically deal with corruption emphasizes on criminalizing it, thereby focusing on prosecutions as the most important means of fighting corruption (deterrence measures). This presupposes an ideal situation that cases will at all times be detected, thoroughly investigated, successfully prosecuted and convictions obtained. However, this has more often than not been the case.
 - b. In order to prevent loss of the gains envisaged from the implementation of the NLP, the Government shall facilitate development and implementation of public education and awareness creation programmes against corruption targeting: -
 - i. Members of the public
 - ii. All officers in the Ministry of Lands
 - iii. Institutions envisaged in the NLP: –
 - National Land Commission
 - District Land Boards
 - Community Land Boards
 - Local Authorities
 - Land Property Tribunals
 - District Land Tribunals
 - Land Courts and
 - Land Reform Transformation Unit

b) Glossary of Terms (Page 53)

A definition of corruption should be added in the glossary of terms to read

“An offence under any of the provisions of sections 39 to 44, 46 and 47 of the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003; bribery; fraud; embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds; abuse of office; breach of trust; or an offence involving dishonesty –

- (i) In connection with any tax, rate or impost levied under any Act; or
- (ii) Under any written law relating to the elections of persons to public office.”

Annex 3

National/Provincial Launch of the Music Advocacy Campaign Programme and "Bussing" Corruption Roadshows

No	Date	Town	Activity
1.	11.08.07	Nairobi	National Launch/Roadshows
2.	15.08.07	Machakos	Roadshow
3.	16.08.07	Voi	Roadshow
4.	17.08.07	Malindi	Roadshow
5.	18.08.07	Mombasa	National Launch/Roadshows
6.	24.08.07	Thika	Roadshow
7.	25.08.07	Nyeri	National Launch/Roadshows
8.	30.08.07	Mwea	Roadshow
9.	31.08.07	Kerugoya	Roadshow
10.	1.09.07	Embu	National Launch/Roadshows
11.	6.09.07	Nyahururu	Roadshow
12.	7.09.07	Naivasha	Roadshow
13.	8.09.07	Nakuru	National Launch/Roadshows
14.	13.09.07	Bungoma	Roadshow
15.	14.09.07	Kitale	Roadshow
16.	15.09.07	Eldoret	National Launch/Roadshows
17.	20.09.07	Busia (K)	Roadshow
18.	21.09.07	Mumias	Roadshow
19.	27.09.07	Kericho	Roadshow
20.	28.09.07	Kisii	Roadshow
21.	29.09.07	Kisumu	National Launch/Roadshows
22.	23.06.08	Meru	Roadshow
23.	24.06.08	Isiolo	Roadshow
24.	25.06.08	Laikipia	Roadshow
25.	26.06.08	Karatina	Roadshow
26.	27.06.08	Kenol	Roadshow
27.	28.06.08	Juja	Roadshow

Annex 4

LIST OF ATHLETES

The following athletes participated in the Anti-Corruption Torch Run:-

1. Paul Tergat
2. Catherine Ndereba
3. Joshua Chelang'a
4. Moses Tanui
5. Janet Jepkosgei
6. Daniel Komen
7. Lucas Sang' (now deceased)
8. Robert Cheruiyot
9. Robert Keino

The following local and upcoming athletes participated in the Torch Run in Nakuru and Kericho towns:-

1. Simon Bor
2. Benjamin Bor
3. Stanley Leleito
4. Joseph Birgen
5. Philip Sanga
6. Micah Chebet
7. Linus Ng'eno
8. Kotut Jackson
9. Charles Sigei
10. Robert Chepkwony