



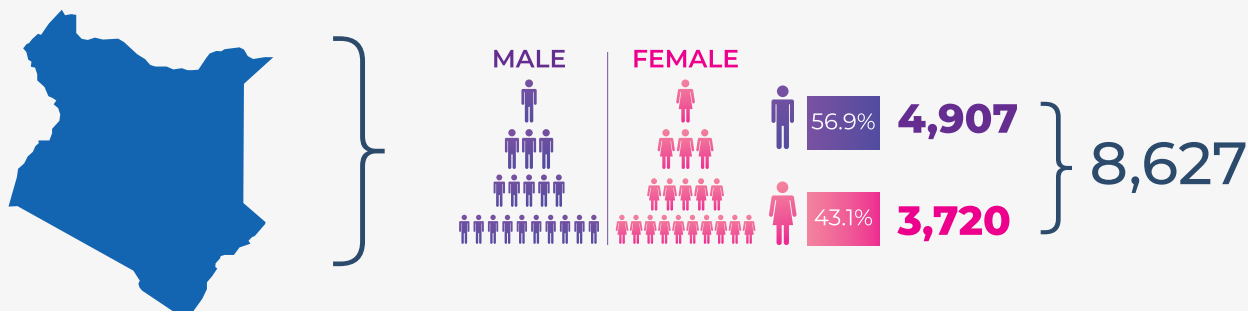
# PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN KENYA



## PERCEPTIONS & EXPERIENCES OF CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN KENYA

This study was carried out in forty seven (47) Counties. Respondents comprised adult members of the public & public officials drawn from National and County Governments.

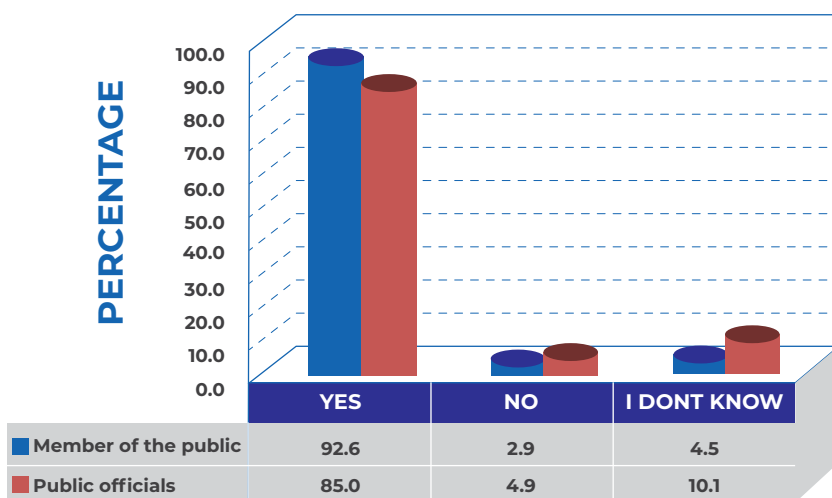
### Distribution of members of the public respondents



## PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ON COMMON & EMERGING TYPES OF CORRUPTION

	UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT CORRUPTION IS						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bribery (soliciting for and/or receiving bribes)	Embezzlement/ misuse/misappro- priation of public funds/resources	Destroying and/or wasting public resources	Illegally taking citizens' money and/or illegally asking for money in exchange for service delivery	Abuse of power and/or office	Where one is used directly or indirectly to give money for free service	Giving and/or receiving a valuable public resource in exchange for personal favours
Members of the public	23.1%	19.6%	9.0%	7.7%	6.3%	6.3%	5.4%
Public officials	16.8%	17.4%	2.8%	8.5%	14.2%	5.3%	10.6%

### Perceptions on existence of corruption in public institutions



## PERCEPTIONS ON WHETHER CORRUPTION EXISTS IN THE DIFFERENT ARMS OF GOVERNMENT

ARM OF GOVERNMENT		Perceptions (in percentage) on whether corruption exists in the different arms of government			
		Members of the public			Public officials
		MALE	FEMALE	OVERALL %	
The executive arm of County Government	YES	85.6	81.4	83.9	87.0
The executive arm of National Government	YES	87.8	82.8	85.7	82.1
The County Assembly	YES	72.3	62.3	68.1	78.8
The Judiciary	YES	66.7	57.3	62.8	79.5
The National Assembly	YES	57.7	49.0	53.9	65.5
The Senate	YES	28.6	27.1	28.0	50.4

## TOP TEN PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTIONS WHERE CORRUPTION IS PERCEIVED TO BE MOST PREVALENT

Public service institution where corruption is perceived to be most prevalent	Frequency & Percentage	
	Members of the public	Public officials
National Police Service	2905(38.1%)	742(56.3%)
County Government	1360(17.8%)	213(16.2%)
Ministry of Health	1208(15.8%)	57(4.3%)
Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	1097(14.4%)	59(4.5%)
Ministry of Education	659(8.6%)	29(2.2%)
Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	489(6.4%)	198(15.0%)
National Registration Bureau	426(5.6%)	37(2.8%)
All Public Offices	423(5.5%)	165(12.5%)
Judiciary/ Law Courts	412(5.4%)	192(14.6%)
Constituency Development Funds (CDF) Office	352(4.6%)	23(1.7%)



## TOP TEN PERCEIVED COMMON & EMERGING TYPES OF CORRUPTION IN THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

Perceived common & emerging types of corruption in the National Executive	Members of the public	Public officials
Bribery (soliciting for and/or receiving bribes)	50.5%	30.8%
Embezzlement/misuse/misappropriation of public funds/resources	23.3%	18.3%
Tribalism in service delivery	8.6%	6.2%
Nepotism in service delivery	7.5%	9.5%
Abuse of office	5.6%	7.9%
Discrimination in service delivery	5.4%	5.5%
Flouting procurement regulations	4.0%	30.9%
Fraud and/or forgery	3.2%	3.6%
Theft scandals/looting	2.9%	1.4%
Extortion	2.5%	1.7%



## TOP TEN PERCEIVED COMMON & EMERGING TYPES OF CORRUPTION IN THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Top ten perceived common & emerging types of corruption in the County Executive	Members of the public	Public officials
Bribery	29.4%	20.7%
Embezzlement/misuse/misappropriation of public funds/resources	28.0%	24.7%
Nepotism in service delivery	16.0%	15.7%
Discrimination in service delivery	9.4%	6.4%
Tribalism in service delivery	7.9%	6.4%
Flouting procurement regulations	7.6%	33.4%
Actual and/or facilitation of implementation of shoddy/ghost /white elephant projects	5.9%	1.7%
Abuse of office	5.1%	7.2%





## TOP TEN PERCEIVED COMMON & EMERGING TYPES OF CORRUPTION IN THE JUDICIARY

Top ten perceived common & emerging types of corruption in the Judiciary	Members of the public	Public officials
Bribery	71.4%	54.2%
Influenced cases/unjust verdicts	16.5%	24.0%
Delay/dragging of service delivery	9.8%	17.1%
Discrimination in service delivery	6.0%	5.4%
Unjustified withholding of vital documents	3.5%	8.4%
Abuse of office	2.0%	3.8%
Tribalism in service delivery	2.0%	2.7%
Fraud and/or forgery	1.5%	2.3%

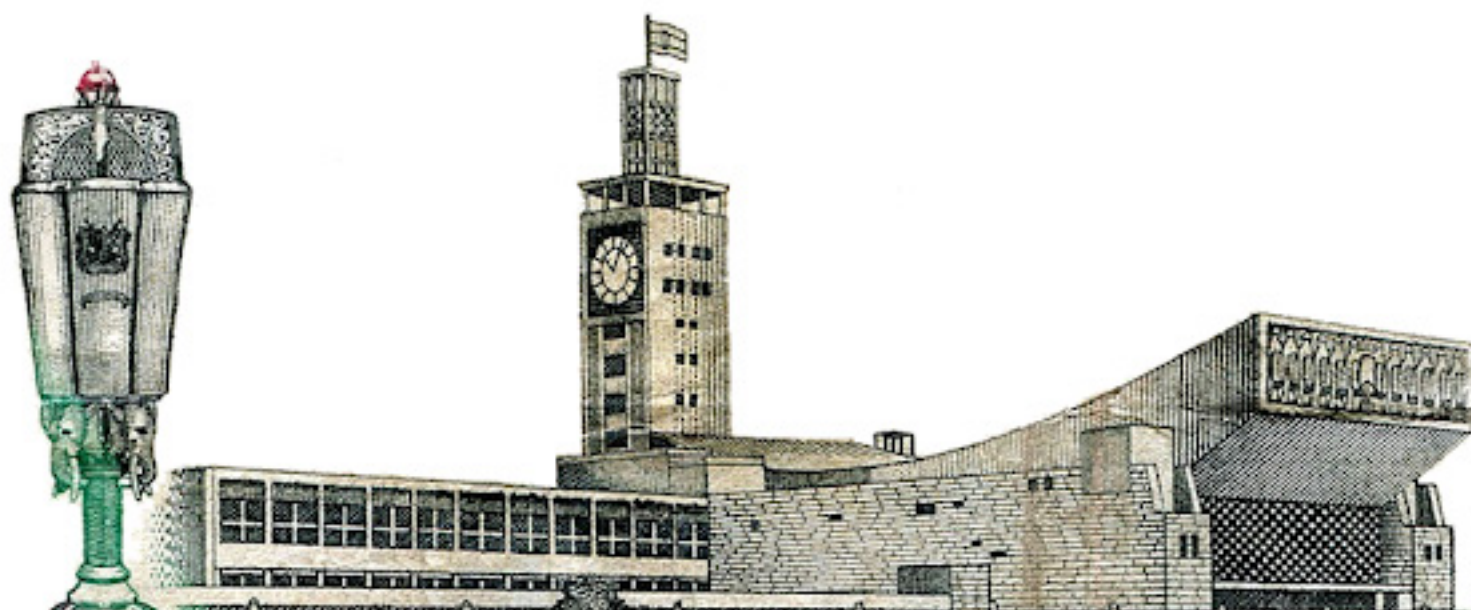
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## TOP TEN PERCEIVED COMMON & EMERGING TYPES OF CORRUPTION IN THE SENATE ASSEMBLY

Top ten perceived common & emerging types of corruption in the Senate Assembly	Members of the public	Public officials
Bribery	33.3%	32.9%
Embezzlement/misuse/misappropriation of public funds/resources	19.6%	13.4%
Abuse of office	13.8%	17.9%
Nepotism in service delivery	8.9%	5.3%
Tribalism in service delivery	6.3%	3.3%
Discrimination in service delivery	6.1%	7.3%
Interference by other arms of government in the discharge of mandate	4.4%	6.5%
Laxity	3.6%	2.0%

\*



## TOP TEN PERCEIVED COMMON & EMERGING TYPES OF CORRUPTION IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Top ten perceived common & emerging types of corruption in the National Assembly	Members of the public	Public officials
Embezzlement/misuse/misappropriation of public funds/resources	36.6%	18.6%
Bribery	19.5%	31.1%
Nepotism in service delivery	13.7%	3.7%
Discrimination in service delivery	12.8%	8.5%
Abuse of office	7.8%	15.2%
Unequal distribution of public resources	5.2%	1.8%
Actual and/or facilitation of implementation of shoddy / ghost / white elephant projects	5.0%	2.7%
Tribalism in service delivery	4.6%	3.0%

\*



## TOP TEN PERCEIVED COMMON & EMERGING TYPES OF CORRUPTION IN THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Top ten perceived common & emerging types of Corruption in the County Assembly	Members of the public	Public officials
Embezzlement/misuse/misappropriation of public funds/resources	30.3%	20.2%
Bribery (soliciting for and/or receiving bribes)	20.8%	27.4%
Nepotism in service delivery	16.0%	8.6%
Discrimination in service delivery	15.2%	7.6%
Abuse of office	6.6%	11.4%
Actual and/or facilitation of implementation of shoddy/ghost /white elephant projects	5.9%	1.58%



## TOP TEN SERVICES SOUGHT FROM PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

Top ten services sought from public service institutions	Frequency & percentage	
	Members of the public	Public officials
Registration of persons services	1,218 (20.9%)	291 (27.3%)
Hospital/medical-related services	1,157 (19.9%)	94 (8.8%)
Bursary services	588 (10.1%)	9 (0.8%)
Employment/recruitment services	517 (8.9%)	147 (13.8%)
Police-related services	440 (7.6%)	125 (11.7%)
Lands-related services	432 (7.4%)	152 (14.3%)
National Government Administrative Office services	274 (4.7%)	10 (0.9%)
Education -related services (excluding bursary services)	223 (3.8%)	19 (1.8%)
Judiciary/Law Court services	200 (3.4%)	51 (4.8%)
County Government services	155 (2.7%)	33 (3.1%)



## TOP TEN FORMS OF CORRUPTION INCIDENTS WITNESSED IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

Top ten forms of corruption incidents witnessed in the public service 12 months prior to the survey	Members of the public	Public officials
Bribery (soliciting for and/or receiving bribes)	73.4%	71.9%
Discrimination and/or favoritism and/or nepotism in service delivery	8.3%	6.1%
Poor service delivery	6.3%	8.7%
Extortion	4.3%	3.8%
Corrupt practices in police recruitment	3.3%	5.7%
Embezzlement/misuse/misappropriation of public funds/resources	3.2%	2.4%
Harassment of service seekers	1.5%	1.5%
Fraud and/or forgery	1.4%	1.6%
Overcharging of services	1.3%	1.0%
Facilitation of and/or actual land grabbing	0.9%	0.4%



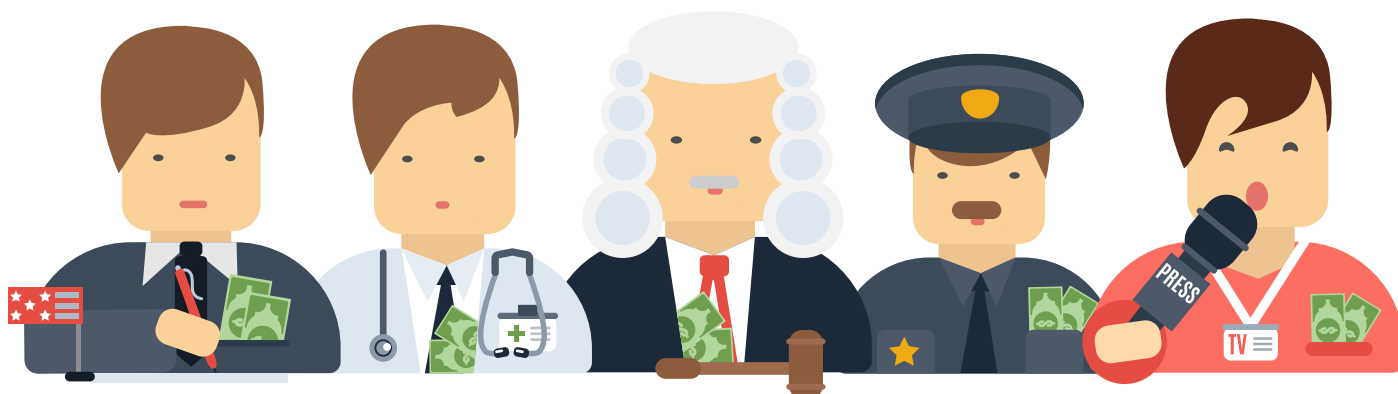
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Fraud and/or forgery	1.4%	1.6%
Overcharging of services	1.3%	1.0%
Facilitation of and/or actual land grabbing	0.9%	0.4%
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## TOP TEN INSTITUTIONS OR OFFICES WHERE CORRUPTION INCIDENTS WERE WITNESSED

Top ten institutions or offices where corruption incidents were witnessed in the last 12 months	Frequency & percentage	
	Members of the public	Public officials
National Police Service	2,185 (46.2%)	401 (52.6%)
National Government Administrative Office	600 (12.7%)	37 (4.8%)
County Government	469 (9.9%)	125 (16.4%)
County Government	296 (6.3%)	23 (3.0%)
National Registration Bureau	282 (6.0%)	28 (3.7%)
CDF Office	282 (6.0%)	8 (1.0%)
Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	172 (3.6%)	53 (6.9%)
Judiciary	163 (3.4%)	33 (4.3%)
MCA's Office	121 (2.6%)	6 (0.8%)
Ministry of Education	95 (2.0%)	11 (1.4%)



## TOP TEN PERPETRATORS OF CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Top ten perpetrators of corruption in the public service	Frequency & percentage	
	Members of the public	Public officials
Police Officers	2798 (35.2%)	304 (22.6%)
Public Servants	1953 (24.6%)	552 (41.1%)
County Government staff	1076 (13.5%)	122 (9.1%)
Chiefs	779 (9.8%)	20 (1.5%)
MCAs	574 (7.2%)	51 (3.8%)
Medical personnel	497 (6.3%)	8 (0.6%)
Members of the public	405 (5.1%)	251 (18.7%)
Office of the Governor	338 (4.3%)	20 (1.5%)
Lands Registrars	293 (3.7%)	35 (2.6%)
Politicians	221 (2.8%)	44 (3.3%)

## TOP TEN PERPETRATORS OF CORRUPTION BY WORK DESIGNATIONS AND/OR ROLES

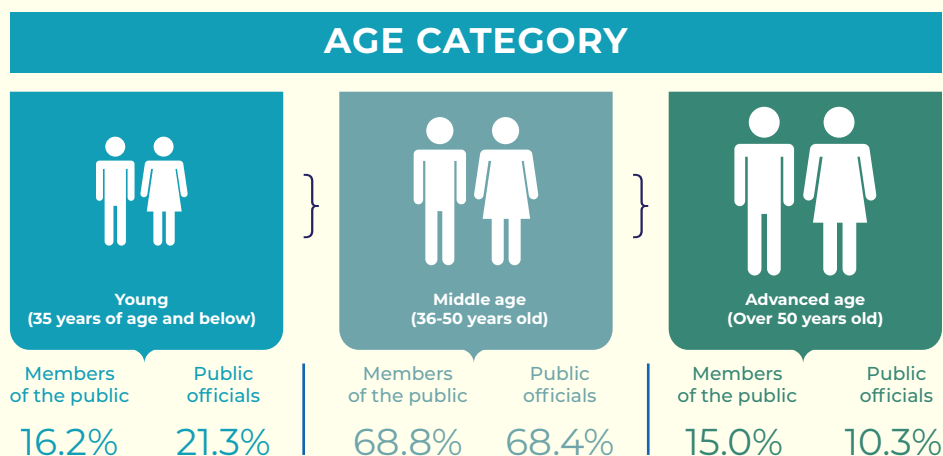
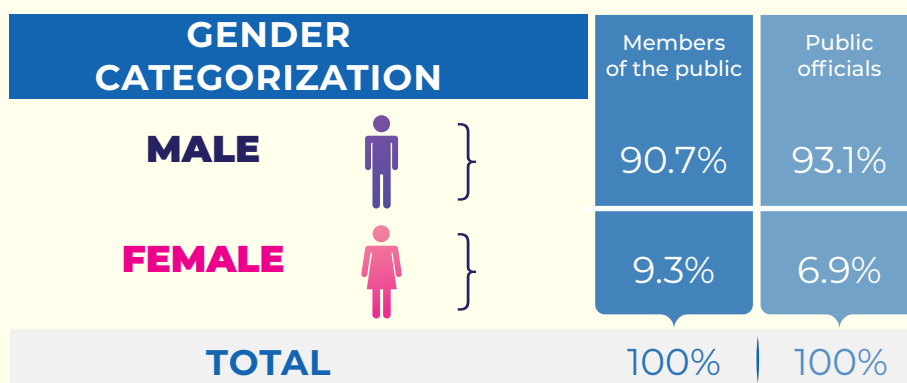
Top ten perpetrators of corruption by work designations and/or roles	Members of the public	Public officials
Police Officer	10.7%	23.1%
National Government Administrative Officer	9.2%	3.3%
Member of County Assembly	5.5%	8.0%
Governor	5.2%	3.8%
Pharmacist and/or Nurse	4.3%	0.3%
Clerk (including Court Clerks)	3.2%	2.8%
Member of Parliament	2.7%	3.5%
Human Resource Management Officer	2.1%	1.6%
Procurement staff	2.0%	9.5%
Land surveyor	2.0%	1.6%



## TOP TEN PERPETRATION OF CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Top ten perpetration of corruption in the public service	Members of the public	Public officials
Giving bribes	55.0%	44.3%
Colluding (including with drug peddlers) to influence public office	18.4%	22.4%
Canvassing for tenders	6.1%	13.0%
Rationalizing corruption	5.1%	9.3%
Supplying substandard goods and services	3.8%	4.8%
Extortion	3.4%	1.9%
Brokerage	3.1%	1.7%
Nepotism	1.8%	0.5%
Canvassing for jobs	1.5%	1.7%
Intimidation	1.2%	0.2%
Sabotage	0.7%	0.1%

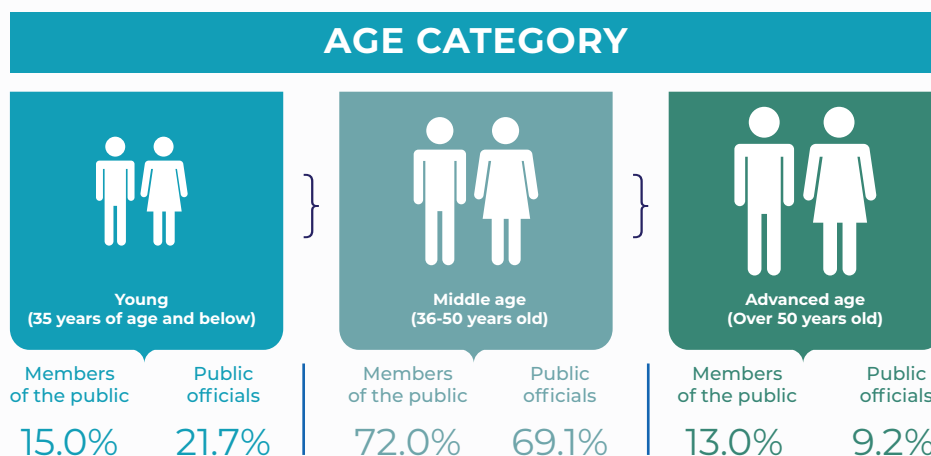
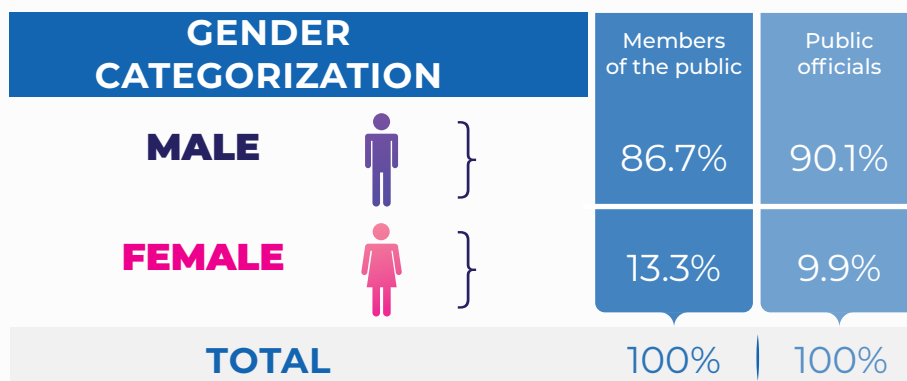
## CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC OFFICIAL PERPETRATORS OF PERCEIVED CORRUPTION BASED ON GENDER, AGE & SENIORITY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE



SENIORITY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE	Members of the public	Public officials
Senior cadre public officials	46.2%	57.8%
Middle cadre public officials	32.8%	29.8%
Lower cadre public officials	21.0%	12.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%



## CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC OFFICIAL PERPETRATORS OF EXPERIENCED CORRUPTION BASED ON GENDER, AGE & SENIORITY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE



SENIORITY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE	Members of the public	Public officials
Senior cadre public officials	39.2%	38.4%
Middle cadre public officials	36.4%	41.8%
Lower cadre public officials	24.4%	19.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## TOP TEN CAUSES OF CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Root cause of corruption	Frequency & percentage	
	Members of the public	Public officials
Greed	4,425 (54.4%)	604 (38.9%)
Poverty	1,548 (19.0%)	159 (10.2%)
Low wages	1,002 (12.3%)	605 (39.0%)
Poor management	793 (9.8%)	244 (15.7%)
Rationalization of corruption	594 (7.3%)	217 (14.0%)
Unemployment	587 (7.2%)	79 (5.1%)
Tribalism and/or nepotism	506 (6.2%)	75 (4.8%)
Scarce resources and/or high cost of living	374 (4.6%)	87 (5.6%)
Ignorance	306 (3.8%)	50 (3.2%)
Lack of stringent laws	258 (3.2%)	77 (5.0%)

## TOP TEN REASONS WHY SOME RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC SERVICES ENGAGE IN CORRUPT PRACTICES

Reasons why some recipients of public services engage in corrupt practices	Frequency & percentage	
	Members of the public	Public officials
Urgency of needed service	3,418 (42.7%)	450 (29.7%)
Greed	1,121 (14.0%)	410 (27.1%)
Limited alternatives for improved livelihood	1,011 (12.6%)	78 (5.2%)
Quest for financial freedom	570 (7.1%)	148 (9.8%)
Culture of impunity	511 (6.4%)	228 (15.1%)
Poverty	479 (6.0%)	85 (5.6%)
Lack of information	463 (5.8%)	95 (6.3%)
Search for employment	404 (5.0%)	33 (2.2%)
To influence service delivery to their advantage	365 (4.6%)	78 (5.2%)
Bureaucracy/long process involved in accessing services	197 (2.5%)	86 (5.7%)

## TOP TEN REASONS WHY SOME PROVIDERS OF PUBLIC SERVICES ENGAGE IN CORRUPT PRACTICES

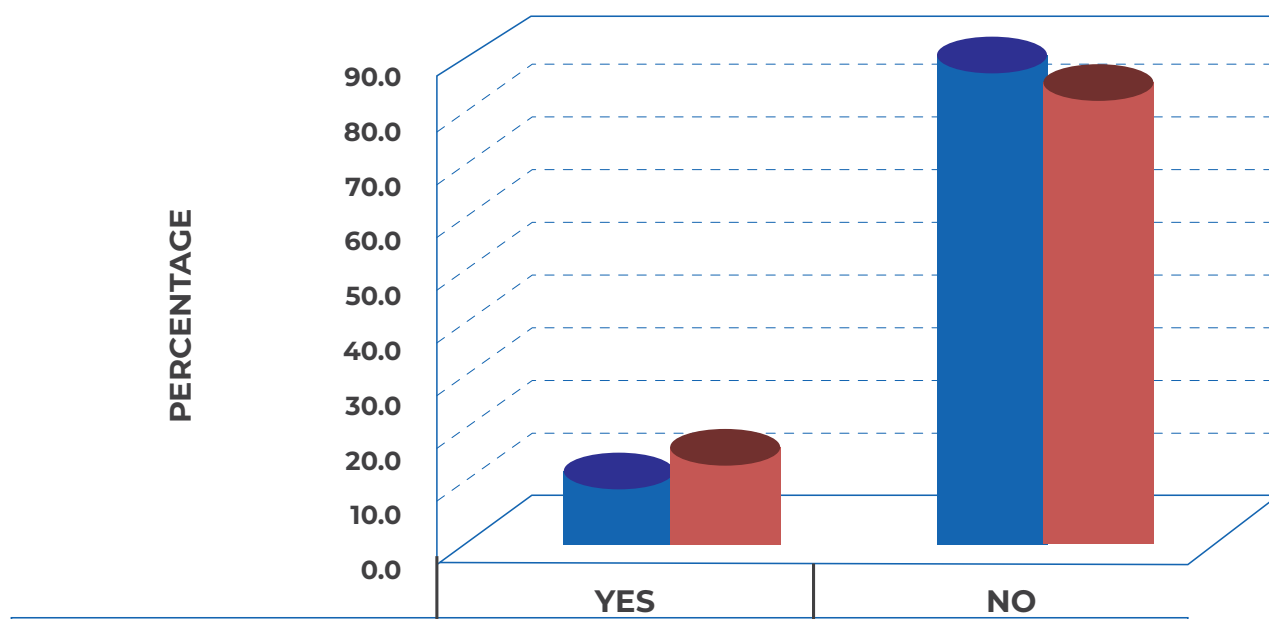
Reasons why some providers of public services engage in corrupt practices	Frequency & percentage	
	Members of the public	Public officials
Greed	5,290 (67.3%)	803 (54.1%)
Low wages	1,187 (15.1%)	403 (27.2%)
Lack of respect for public offices and other Kenyans	576 (7.3%)	148 (10.0%)
Emulating their corrupt leaders and/or persons with positions of authority	298 (3.8%)	69 (4.6%)
Poor governance systems in the country	270 (3.4%)	156 (10.5%)
Taking advantage of service seeker's illiteracy/lack of knowledge	270 (3.4%)	58 (3.9%)
Impunity	256 (3.3%)	94 (6.3%)
Abuse of public office by others	255 (3.2%)	27 (1.8%)
High cost of living and/or inflation	236 (3.0%)	99 (6.7%)
The desire to favour their families/relatives/tribesmen	159 (2.0%)	37 (2.5%)

## TOP TEN CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Consequences Of Corruption In The Public Service	Frequency & percentage	
	Members of the public	Public officials
Underdevelopment	2,943 (36.4%)	559 (36.2%)
Increased levels of poverty	2,349 (29.1%)	187 (12.1%)
Delayed and/or poor services	1,471 (18.2%)	611 (39.6%)
Loss of jobs	968 (12.0%)	184 (11.9%)
Social inequality	865 (10.7%)	175 (11.3%)
Insecurity	522 (6.5%)	89 (5.8%)
High cost of living	514 (6.4%)	75 (4.9%)
Disunity and/or hatred	495 (6.1%)	40 (2.6%)
Injustice	455 (5.6%)	109 (7.1%)
Loss of life	358 (4.4%)	28 (1.8%)

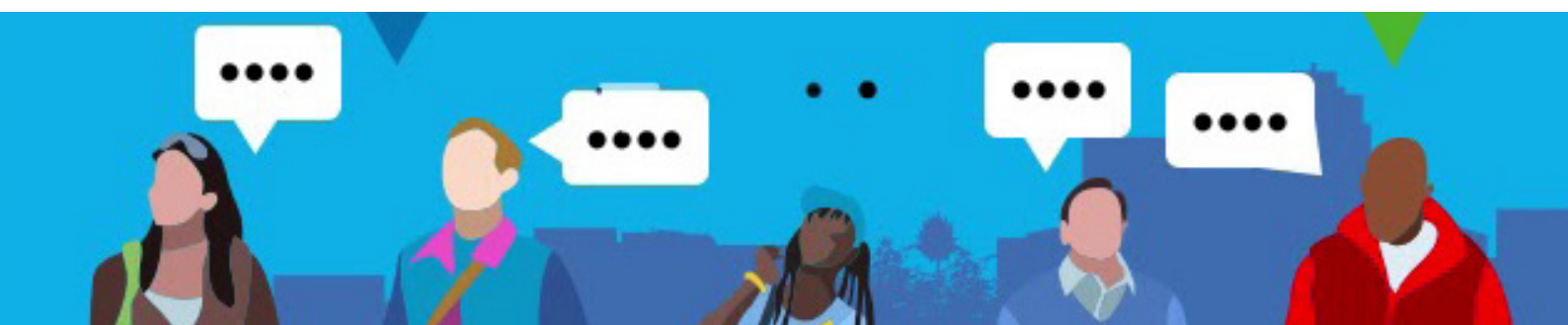


## INDIVIDUALS REPORTING OF CORRUPTION INCIDENTS



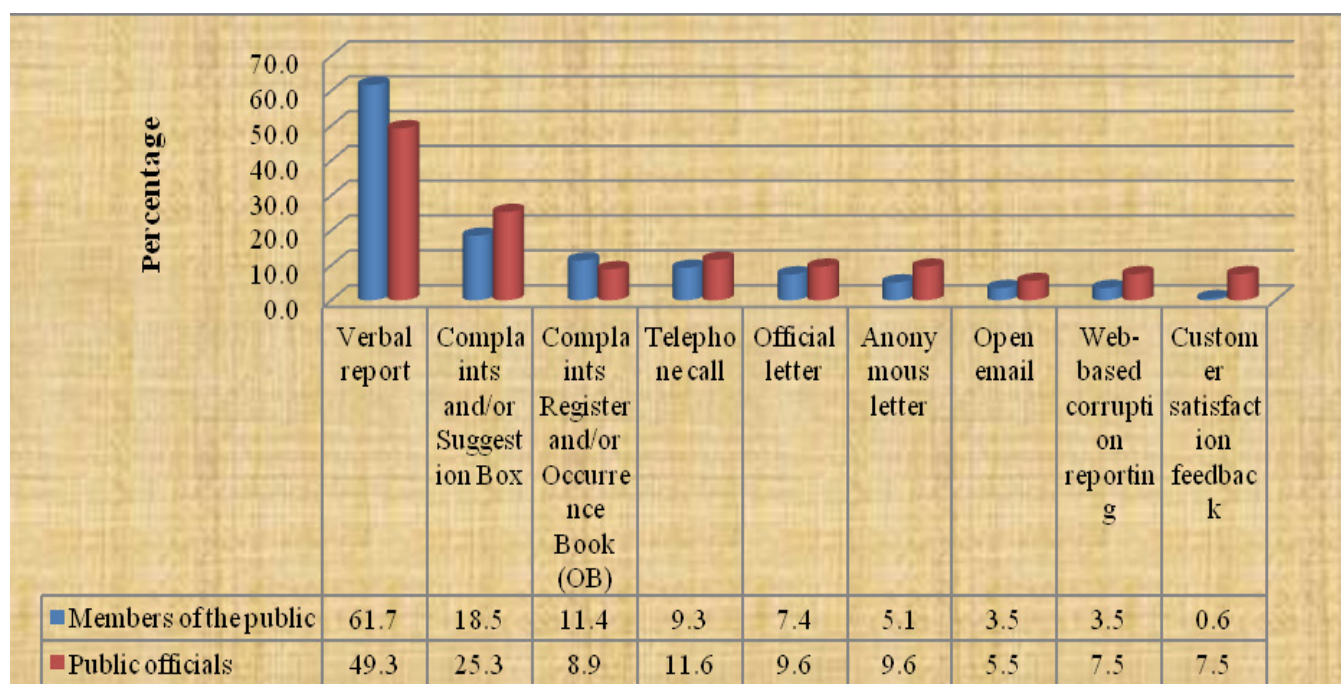
## TOP TEN ROLES OF NON-PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS IN PERPETRATION OF CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Top ten role of non-public office holders in perpetration of corruption in the public service	Members of the public	Public officials
National Government Administrative Office (that is, County Commissioner and line officers)	23.5%	6.6%
National Police Service	22.4%	22.6%
Journalist	17.7%	21.2%
Unspecified Senior Management Office	10.6%	20.4%
Unspecified County Government Office	7.2%	8.0%
EACC Office	6.1%	8.0%
Elected/nominated leader	4.2%	2.9%
Judiciary	3.7%	7.3%
Ministry of Lands	3.1%	1.5%
MCA	2.4%	3.6%
IEBC Office	1.6%	2.2%
County Education Office	1.6%	0.7%
Head of Public Service	1.5%	2.2%
Commission on Administrative Justice (Ombudsman)	1.0%	1.5%
NGO	0.6%	0.0%

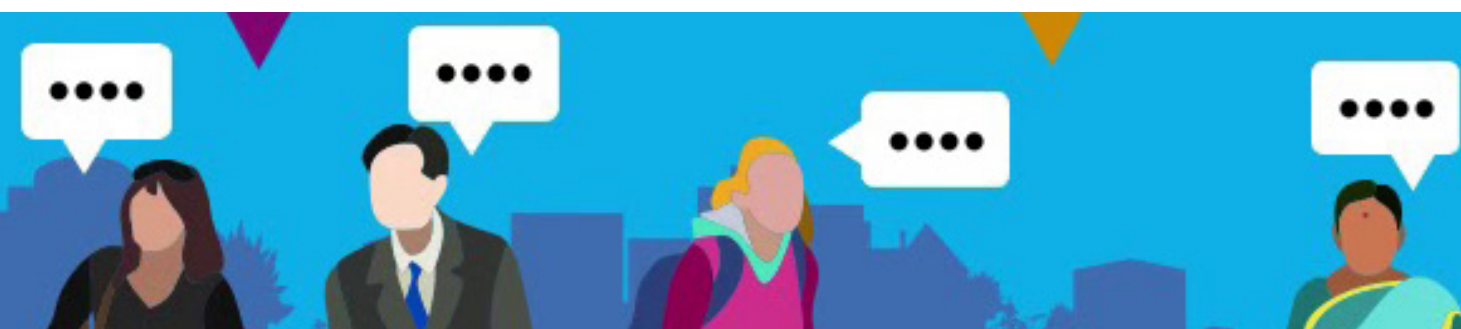
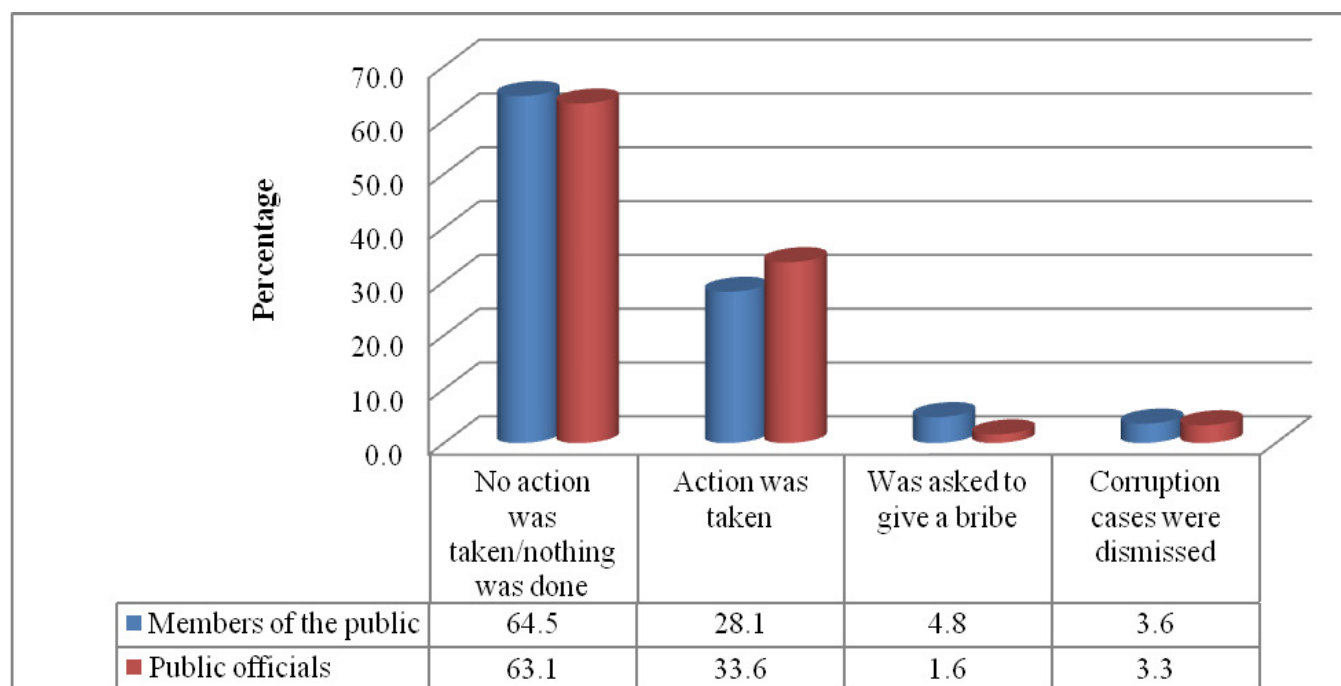




## CORRUPTION REPORTING MECHANISMS USED BY INDIVIDUALS



## ACTIONS TAKEN AFTER CORRUPTION CASES ARE REPORTED BY INDIVIDUALS



## TOP TEN REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

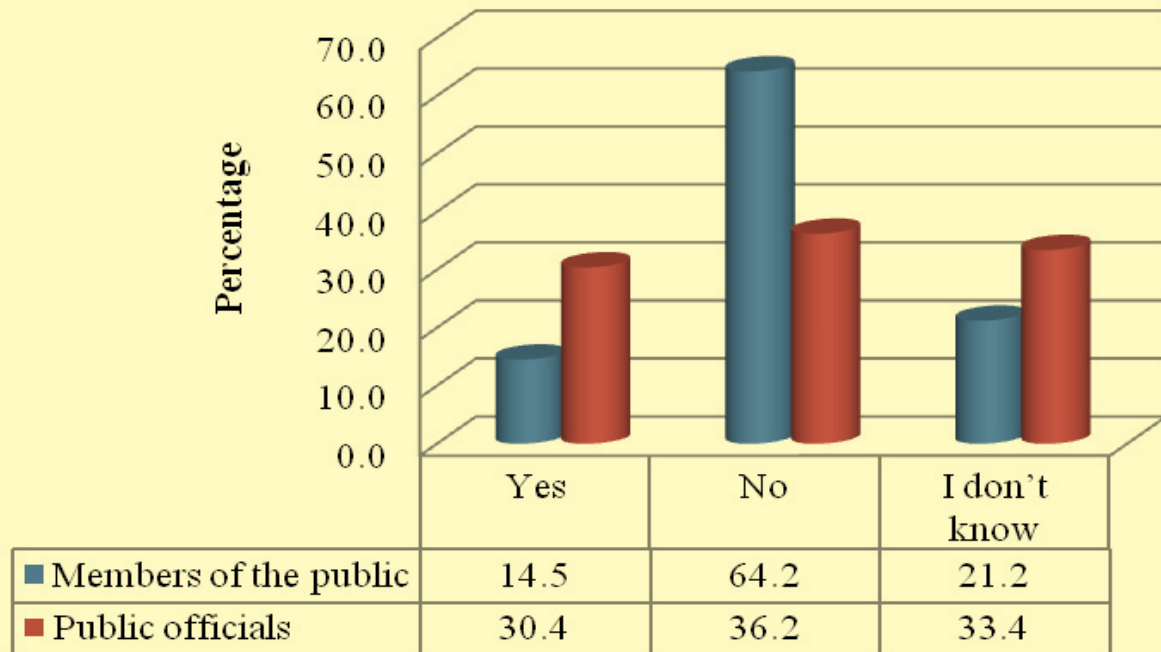
Top ten reasons for not reporting Corruption in public service institutions	Members of the public	Public officials
Fear of victimization	21.9%	23.9%
Nothing happens even when you report	17.0%	29.5%
Some people do not know where to report	15.4%	7.0%
Nowhere to report	11.6%	5.8%
Corruption is almost normal, hence no need for reporting	11.5%	13.1%
No confidence in corruption reporting	10.9%	12.3%
Fear of arrest	4.6%	2.4%
Time constraints	3.8%	9.3%
Because of being part of corruption perpetration	3.6%	2.4%
Some people give bribes and still do not get posive results	3.3%	3.0%
People should report the main perpetrators of corruption only	2.4%	1.4%
No hot lines and/or proper channels for reporting	0.5%	1.2%



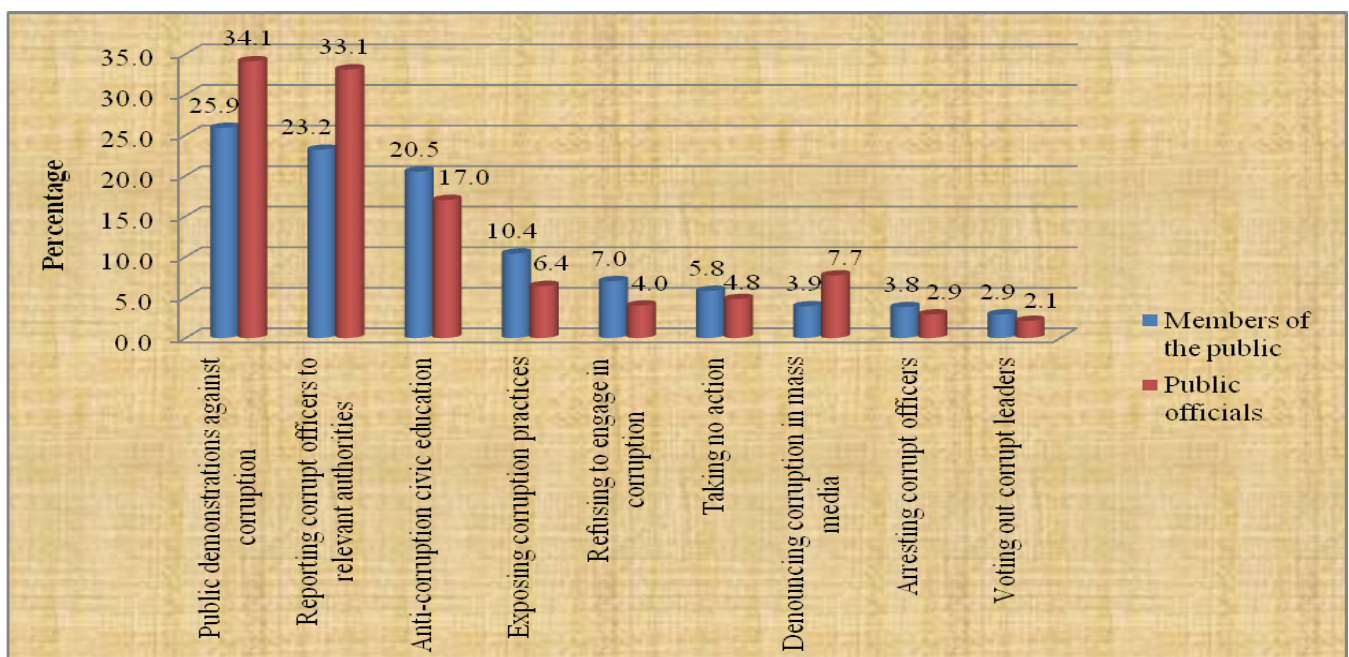
## TOP TEN PROPOSED ACTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED OR WITNESSED CORRUPTION OUGHT TO TAKE

Top ten proposed actions by individuals who have experienced or witnessed corruption ought to take	Members of the public	Public officials
Report corruption to relevant authorities	66.4%	77.7%
Desist from engaging in corruption	11.3%	10.7%
Be uncooperate to corrupt public officials until they stop being corrupt	9.6%	3.9%
Sensitization/awareness creation through public forums/barazas	4.8%	4.8%
Collectively address corruption	3.1%	0.7%
Encourage transparency and accountability in public institutions	2.4%	2.8%
Submission of corruption anonymous letters to authorities	2.0%	1.8%
Expose corruption through media	1.4%	1.9%
Seek divine intervention against corruption	1.1%	0.7%
Demonstrate against corruption	0.5%	0.5%
Advocate for devolution of government offices/services	0.4%	0.6%

## WHETHER OR NOT THE LOCAL COMMUNITY HAS TAKEN ACTION TO ADDRESS CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



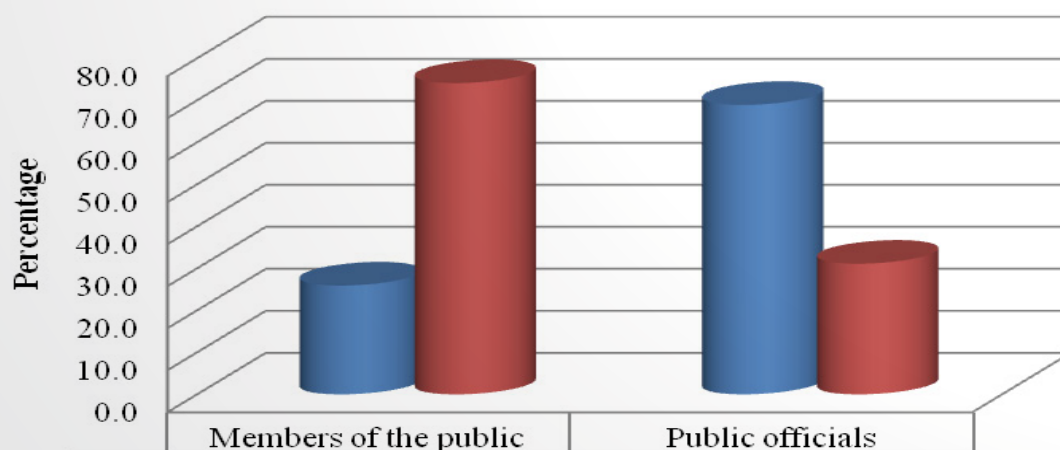
## ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE LOCAL COMMUNITY TO ADDRESS CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



## TOP TEN ACTIONS LOCAL COMMUNITY OUGHT TO TAKE TO ADDRESS CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

Top ten actions local community ought to take to address Corruption in public service institutions	Members of the public	Public officials
Report corruption to the relevant authorities	25.4%	43.1%
Engage in community sensitizations against corruption	19.4%	18.4%
Unite and speak in one voice against corruption	17.7%	10.9%
Demonstrate against corruption	7.7%	5.3%
Community members to desist from giving bribes	7.1%	15.7%
Not cooperate unless proper structures are put in place to address corruption	6.3%	1.0%
Participate in community policing and Nyumba Kumi Initiative	5.2%	2.9%
Elect only leaders with integrity and transparency into public positions	5.1%	4.4%
Comply with laws of the country	4.5%	3.7%
Demand the right to public service	2.1%	5.1%

## LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF STATE ORGANS' RESPONSE TO CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE





## ACTUAL MEASURES/INITIATIVES PUT IN PLACE BY STATE ORGANS TO FIGHT CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVIC

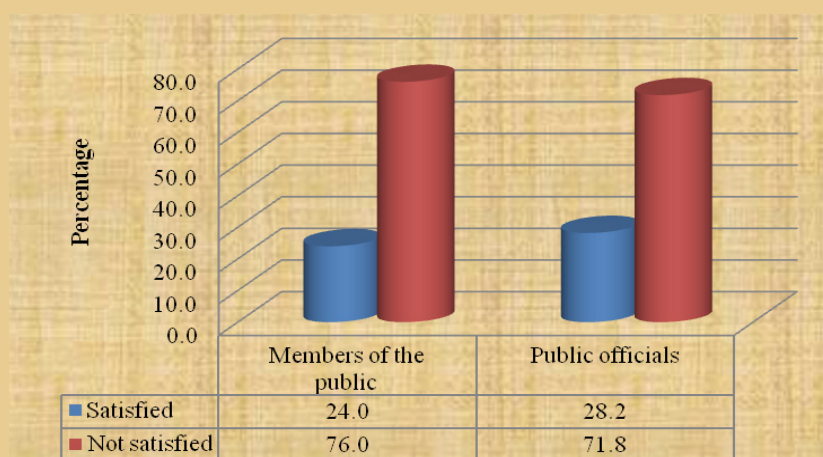
Specific state organ/office addressing corruption in the public service	Frequency & percentage	
	Members of the public	Public officials
EACC	1,411 (67.1%)	678 (65.1%)
National Police Service (especially DCI)	238 (11.3%)	83 (8.0%)
National Government Administrative Office	152 (7.2%)	46 (4.4%)
Office of the President	92 (4.4%)	26 (2.5%)
Judiciary	86 (4.1%)	111 (10.7%)
County Government offices	57 (2.7%)	53 (5.1%)

## ACTIONS LOCAL COMMUNITY OUGHT TO TAKE TO ADDRESS CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

Actions local community ought to take to address Corruption in public service institutions	Members of the public	Public officials
Investigation of corruption	30.2%	18.4%
Arrest of corrupt officials	15.6%	7.1%
Civic education/ public awareness on corruption	14.4%	28.5%
Prosecution of corrupt officials	11.2%	13.5%
Exposing/whistle blowing of corrupt officials	10.6%	9.4%
Institution specific/localized anti-corruption measures	10.0%	8.4%
Offering of efficient and corruption-free services	6.9%	10.4%



## SATISFACTION LEVELS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE



The fight against corruption is sabotaged  
**1.1%**      **1.0%**

There is heightened criticism of those engaging in corruption  
**1.0%**      **0.3%**

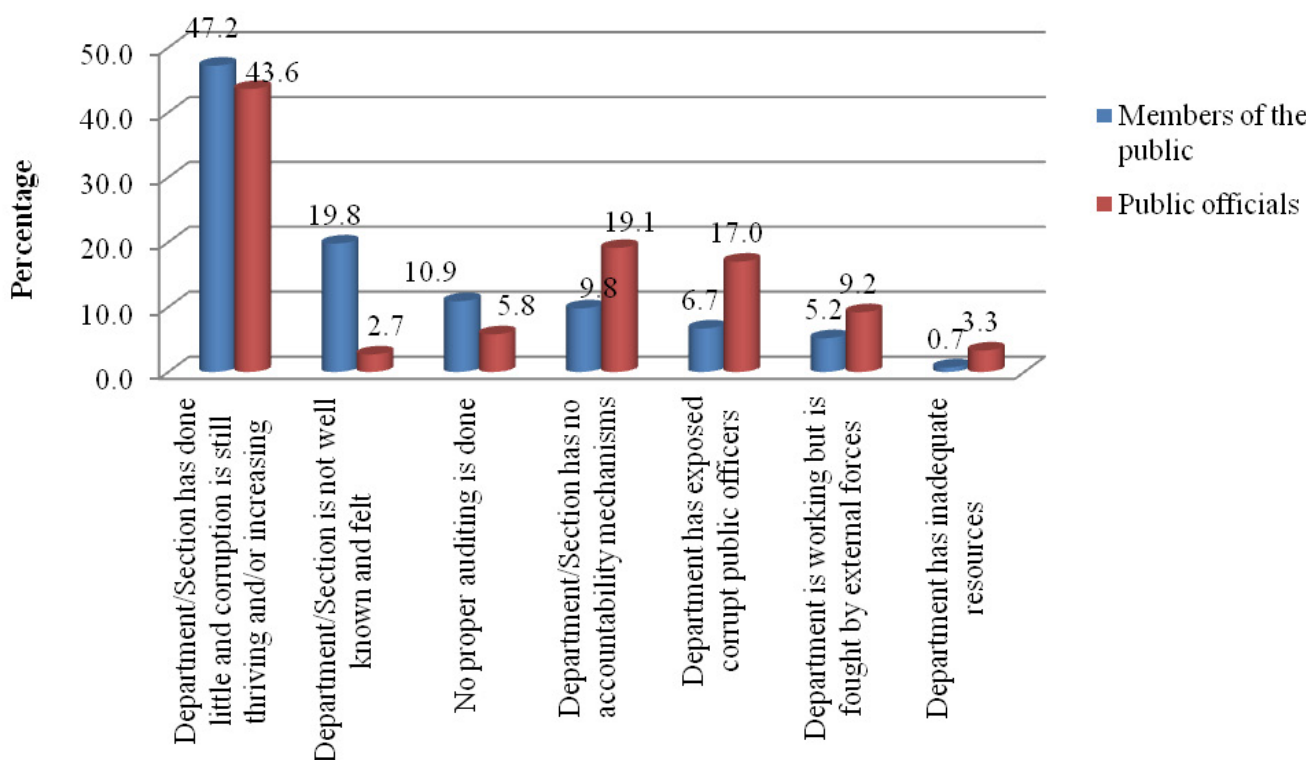
People are scared of reporting corruption  
**0.7%**      **0.6%**

Anti-corruption officials are not easily available  
**0.6%**      **0.1%**

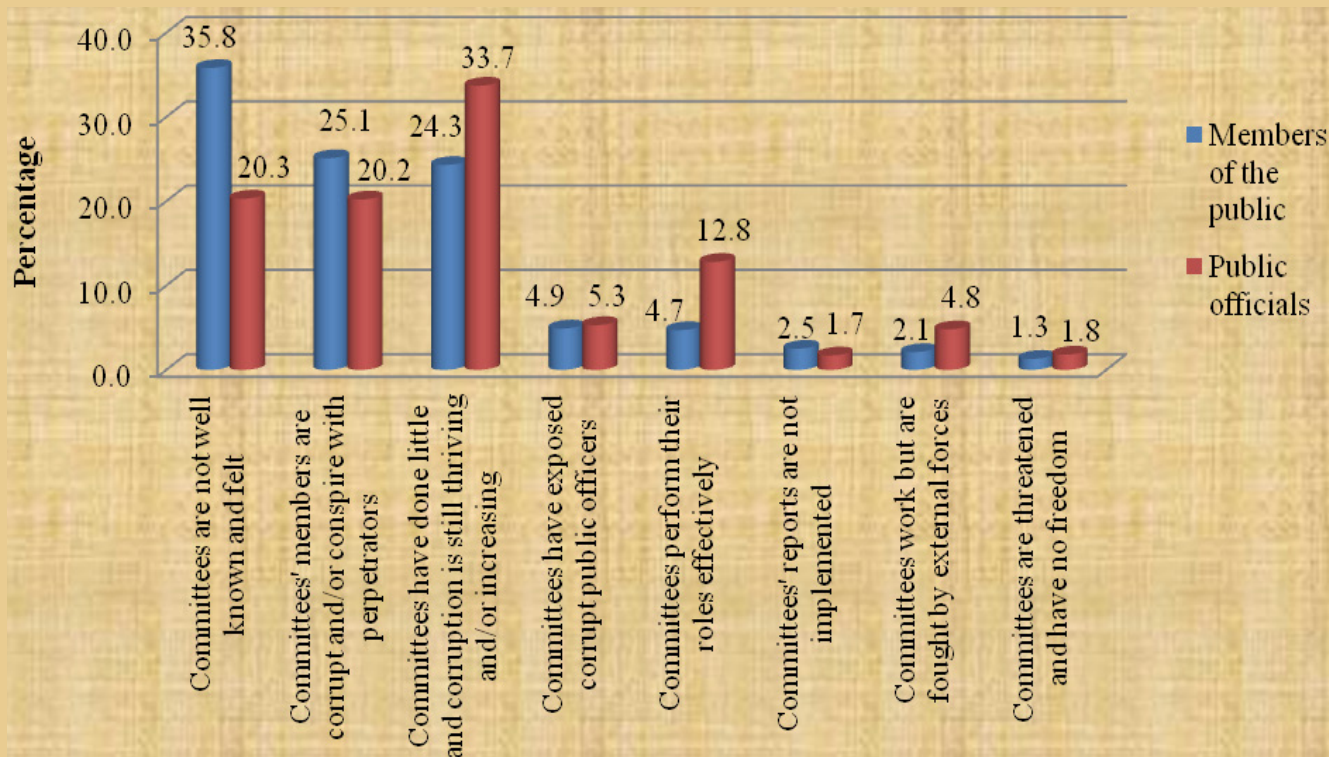
## TOP TEN REASONS WHY CORRUPTION REMAINS UNABATED DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF ANTICORRUPTION LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS

Top ten opinions on why corruptions remains unabated despite presence of anti-corruption laws and institutions	Members of the public	Public officials
Inadequate close monitoring of public officials' ethical conduct, weak legal frameworks and/or compromised and lax law enforcement	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>43.4%</b>
Culture of impunity, pro-corruption attitude on consequences and rationalization of corruption as part of the public service system	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>18.1%</b>
Citizens' ignorance, lack of confidence and their inadequate involvement from the grassroot level in the fight against corruption	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>
Inadequate government leadership commitment to fight corruption, bad governance and corrupt leadership	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
Inadequate autonomy and/or sabotaging of the EACC and other institutions in the fight against corruption	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
Weak witness protection for corruption cases	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
Greed	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Facilitation of corruption by tribalism	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Poor communication, bureaucracy in service delivery and inadequate automation of public services	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Poverty	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Low wages	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Inadequate resources for the fight against corruption	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

## EXPLANATIONS ON EXTENT OF SUCCESS OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT/SECTION IN ADDRESSING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE



## EXPLANATIONS ON EXTENT OF SUCCESS OF THE INTERNAL CORRUPTION PREVENTION COMMITTEES IN ADDRESSING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE



## TOP TEN CHALLENGES FACED IN ADDRESSING CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

Top ten challenges faced in addressing corruption in public service institutions	Members of the public	Public officials
Engagement of top government officials in corruption, inadequate vetting of senior public officials and political interference in anti-corruption initiatives	21.2%	26.0%
Lack of commitment by county and national government agencies to fight corruption (including failure to declare it a national disaster) and/or inadequate law enforcement/implementation	19.7%	24.8%
Fear of victimization, intimidation, threats, assassination & abduction from corruption cartels	16.6%	8.1%
Culture of impunity, selfishness, dishonesty, pro-corruption attitude on consequences & rationalization of corruption in public service as normal	14.4%	15.9%
Public/citizen ignorance, lack of sensitization & awareness about corruption	9.6%	8.4%
Disunity and inadequate public participation and mass action / demonstrations in fighting corruption	6.9%	7.6%
Bureaucracy and lack of professionalism in public service, inadequate automation of public services and poor remuneration	6.9%	12.6%
Weak and/or biased anti-corruption laws	5.2%	5.7%
Facilitation of corruption by tribalism/nepotism/favoritism	5.1%	7.0%
Inadequate resources for the fight against corruption	3.6%	6.3%
Dynamic and complex nature of corruption and its forms and mode of execution	3.6%	4.1%
Poverty in society	2.6%	2.4%
Inadequate autonomy and/or sabotaging of the EACC and other institutions in the fight against corruption	2.1%	3.2%
Inadequate witness protection and security services for corruption witnesses/victims	2.0%	1.6%





## TOP TEN PROPOSED OPTIONS FOR SURMOUNTING CHALLENGES FACED IN ADDRESSING CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

Top ten proposed options for surmounting challenges faced in addressing corruption in public service institutions	Members of the public	Public officials
Strengthening and/or indiscriminately implementing/enforcing anti-corruption laws (including arrest and dismissal of corrupt officials and recovery of corruptly-acquired assets)	27.6%	31.9%
Undertaking public/citizen sensitization and awareness creation about the different aspects of corruption	17.1%	23.9%
Reforming and/or professionalizing the public service (for example through proper recruitment and deployment of competent officers, use of technology and automation of services, proper remuneration and merger of institutions with similar/related roles)	14.5%	20.3%
Whole of government commitment in the fight against corruption including non-politicization of anti-corruption initiatives	13.7%	14.3%
Appointment and/or election of leaders of integrity	12.7%	8.4%
Unity, demonstrations and public participation in the fight against corruption	6.9%	10.3%
Enhancing the resourcing and strengthening the operations of the EACC and other anti-corruption institutions up to the devolved units	8.1%	4.2%
Strengthening witness protection on corruption cases	7.3%	9.7%
Strengthening and/or implementing/enforcing anticorruption laws and structures (including wealth declaration policy, auditing mechanisms, arrest & dismissal of corrupt officials, recovery of corruptlyacquired assets, monitoring and evaluation of projects and other new anti-corruption systems / mechanisms)	53.5%	52.3%
Reforming and/or professionalizing the public service (for example through staff training/capacity building, service delivery in Huduma Centres, proper recruitment and deployment of competent officers with integrity, use of technology and automation of services, better terms of service and remuneration)	17.4%	28.9%
Undertaking public/citizen sensitization and awareness creation about the different aspects of corruption	14.5%	20.1%
Encouraging culture change and positive attitude towards avoiding and fighting corruption (including public officers upholding honesty and professional ethics)	10.3%	9.1%



# KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

## Key Policy Recommendations

1. There is need for corruption prevention to form a deliberate standing agenda among all heads of the arms of government and the heads of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) especially those responsible for the National Police Service, National Government Administrative Office, National Registration Bureau, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, County Government, Ministry of Health, Governor's Office, Members of Parliament Office, CDF Office, Ward-level Member of County Assembly Office, County Assembly's Office and the Judiciary as part of raising vigilance against the vice.
2. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, in partnership with the Central Bank of Kenya, Kenya Bankers Association, Kenya Institute of Bankers and the Kenya Revenue Authority, needs to prioritize disruption of professional enablers of corruption by undertaking regular vetting and impromptu internal and external monetary, unaccounted wealth accumulation and lifestyle audit and trail of all public officials (and especially the middle to senior cadre level male officials aged 36-50 years working as Police Officers, National Government Administration Officers, procurement staff, Member of County Assembly, Governor and Accountant).
3. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission needs to partner with the National Intelligence Service, Directorate of Criminal Investigations, Central Bank of Kenya, Kenya Bankers Association, Kenya Institute of Bankers, Kenya Revenue Authority and the Registrar of Companies to sanitize records of companies doing business with the government (especially with regard to location of the companies/business entities, their financial transactions and true identities of their directors/owners) and undertake identification, profiling, audit and trailing of wealth accumulation (including by way of wealth declaration), investment/business portfolios and lifestyles of non-public official disguised perpetrators of corruption.
4. Public service institutions need to prioritize development and/or implementation of innovative service delivery models premised on transparent, quality and timely services anchored in the enhanced utilization of the Huduma Centres' framework, technology supported integrated public services through the Huduma Namba platform, e-Citizen platform and cashless payment systems for all public services and especially those most susceptible to corruption.
5. There is need for Parliament to enact and the Kenya Revenue Authority, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and other relevant state and non-state actors to implement a comprehensive harmonized law covering lifestyle audit, income, tax and wealth declaration (that for example requires all Kenyans to file income sources and amounts, expenditure of income, tax and wealth declaration returns together) in order to tame both public and private sector corruption majorly perpetrated through unexplained wealth accumulation and investments, disguised investments and tax evasion by disguised public and non-public official perpetrators.
6. The national and county legislature to institute stringent and stiff anti-corruption laws to be implemented by the Judiciary and the Executive which will require the burden of proof to be on the defence/accused (rather than the prosecution) and the relative value of the benefits of corruption to be lower than the imposed sanctions which will include the recovery of 100% corruptly-acquired assets and embezzled public funds and/or resources and the barring of all those who fail the leadership and integrity test from holding public office and doing business with any public service institution.
7. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, in partnership with the Commission on Administrative Justice (Ombudsman), needs to put in place innovative corruption reporting mechanisms such as locating clearly-marked EACC-managed reporting facilities (for example mail boxes and/or toll-free telephone booths and lines) in strategic yet convenient, confidential and security-friendly environments such as public play grounds, Huduma Centres, Post Offices, banking institutions, premises of religious institutions and on the streets for citizens to freely and confidently report corruption incidents.
8. Concerted efforts of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Directorate of Criminal Investigations, National Intelligence Service, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Office of the Auditor General are needed with regard to intelligence sharing on corruption, multi-layered oversight of public service institutional financial transactions and innovative identification, detection, investigation and free-from-influence prosecution mechanisms appropriate for each of the specific most prevalent types of corruption with a special focus on bribery (soliciting for and/



## **Key Policy Recommendations cont...**

- or receiving bribes) and embezzlement/misuse/misappropriation of public funds/resources.
9. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and the National Anti-Corruption Steering Committee, in partnership with other relevant state and non-state actors (especially faithbased organizations and the mass media), need to prioritize the use of anti-corruption sociocultural messaging approaches that sensitize and create awareness on different aspects of corruption, leadership and integrity and inculcate (for example through religious and learning institutions) a culture of legitimate hard work, upholding and practicing moral principles (such as kindness, honesty and tolerance and respect for others), patriotism and social justice (such as access, equity, citizens' rights and participation in public services and/or opportunities).
  10. There is need for Parliament and the National Treasury, with the support of development partners, to increase the operational capacity of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and other anti-corruption institutions up to the devolved units through strengthening of their autonomy and enhanced financial, human and infrastructural resourcing.
  11. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and the National Anti-Corruption Steering Committee to prioritize putting in place innovative anti-corruption public participation in governance, decision making and access to information strategies through forums such as public open-air outreach and vernacular radio and television programmes which will also boost citizens' awareness of the efforts state organs have put in place to stamp out corruption.
  12. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission to undertake county-specific mapping of public service institutions in all the arms of government where corruption is most prevalent and put in place anti-corruption strategies that seal corruption loopholes specific to the institutions' mode of service delivery.
  13. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission needs to leverage on public trust/confidence on the National Police Service and the National Government Administrative Office especially with regard to reporting of corruption witnessed and/or experienced outside these two institutions, and the three institutions to nurture this trust/confidence.
  14. The Government, through all relevant ministries, needs to prioritize fighting corruption through the approach dubbed 'skills and tool box for youth in technical and vocational training centres' which has the potential to create employment opportunities and improve livelihoods for the general public and the youth in particular and eventually minimize the drivers of their involvement in public sector corruption.
  15. There is need for the Witness Protection Agency, in collaboration with the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Judiciary to put in place an effective witness protection programme for key corruption cases.
  16. The Government needs to undertake performance management reforms premised on proper staff recruitment, deployment and capacity building practices, objective job evaluation, harmonized and improved terms of service across the public service with a special focus on departments in the mainstream Civil Service Ministries with a view of minimizing corruption incidents arising from public staff performance and employmentrelated factors.

## **Recommendations for further research**

The factors that predispose the executive arm of the National Government to corruption were not the core subject matter of this study and may therefore require a further research. A further research on the underlying factors behind a lesser claim of corruption at the Senate Assembly compared with the other arms of government aimed at unpacking the hypothesis that there is an association between the amount of resources controlled by public service institutions, the service delivery interaction levels with members of the public and the level of corruption may also be necessary. Again, the quantified economic and/or financial cost and/or burden of public service corruption crime in the country was not covered in the current study and may therefore be an area of interest for further studies. Last but not least, a detailed study on the inter-play between private and public sector corruption is recommended.





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