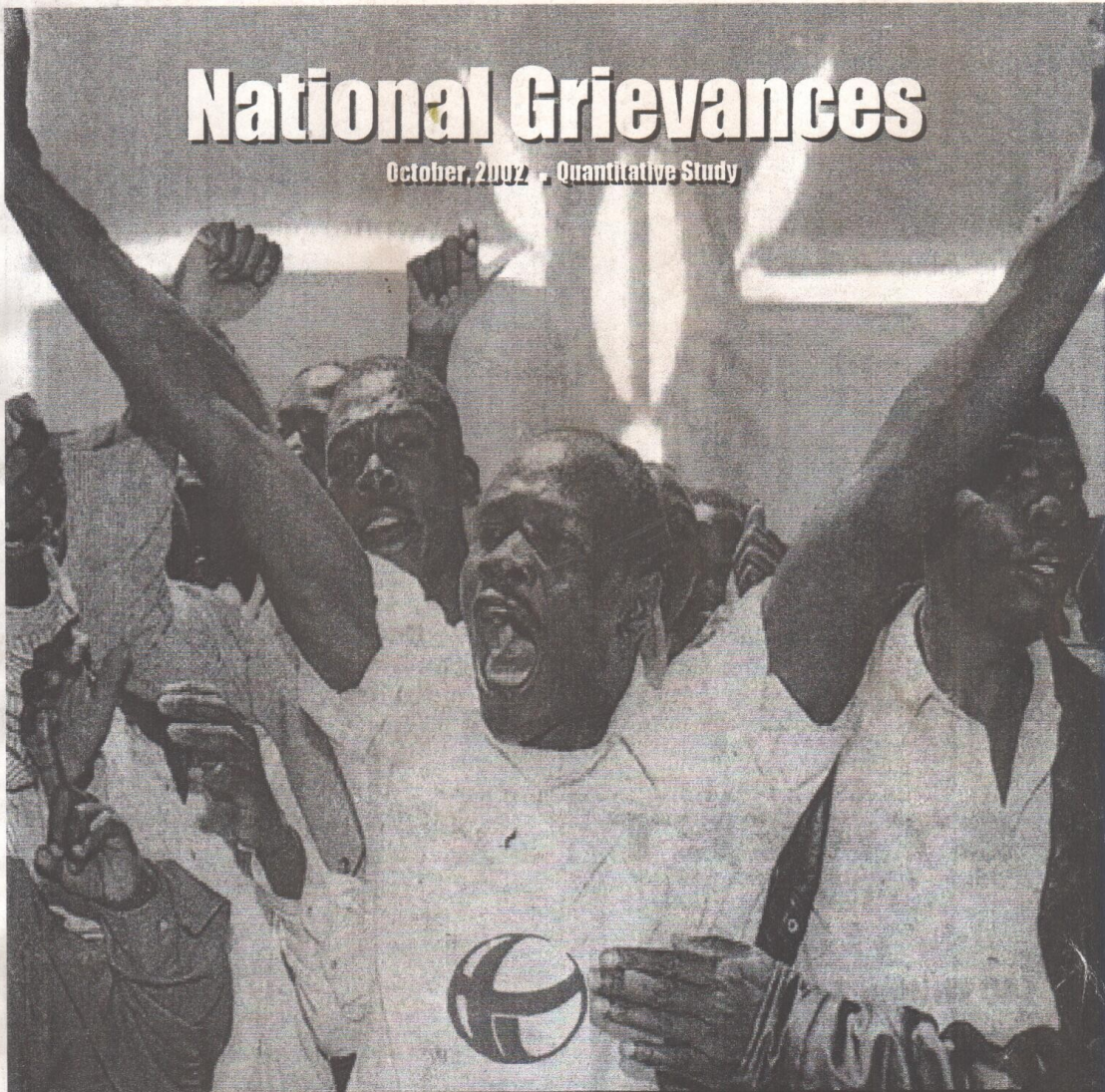


# National Grievances

October, 2002 • Quantitative Study



**Transparency  
International**  
Presentation Charts



## Introduction

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- Kenya has never had a presidential election where the incumbent is not in the running. This year however, the current president is set to retire, therefore a change of government is inevitable
- In view of this, Transparency International, an anti corruption non-governmental organisation, deemed it fit to find out major grievances among Kenyans and ascertain whether Kenyans support amnesty for grievances attributed to the past and current government before the forthcoming transition



## Objectives

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### Primary Objectives

- Determine the extent to which people attribute current state of affairs to politics and economy
- Uncover key grievances and how they should be addressed
- Investigate support for amnesty





## Objectives

### Secondary Objective

- Determine extent of bribery in general and in electoral process in particular



## Research Design

<b>Study type</b>	Quantitative
<b>Technique</b>	One-on-one Interviews
<b>Instrument</b>	Structured Questionnaire
<b>Target respondents</b>	Male/ Female Above 18 years AB, C1, C2, D, E
<b>Location</b>	Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kakamega, Kiambu, Machakos, Kajiado, Garissa
<b>Sample size</b>	1956



## Sample Breakdown

		Absolute Number	% Against total
Total		1956	100
Gender	Male	1111	57
	Female	845	43
Age	18-24 yrs	370	19
	25-29 yrs	489	25
	30-39 yrs	564	29
	40-49 yrs	300	15
	50-59 yrs	175	9
	60 + yrs	58	3



## Sample Breakdown

		Absolute Number	% against total
Total		1956	100
SEC	AB	268	14
	C1	464	24
	C2	689	35
	D	475	24
	E	60	3





## Sample Breakdown

		Absolute Number	% Against total
Total		1956	100
Location	Nairobi	316	16
	Mombasa	268	14
	Kisumu	268	14
	Eldoret	217	11
	Kakamega	219	11
	Kiambu	171	9
	Machakos	162	8
	Kajiado	169	9
	Garissa	166	8



## Sample Breakdown

		Absolute Number	% against total
Total		1956	100
Education	None	59	3
	Primary School	239	12
	Secondary School	722	37
	College	748	38
	University	188	10



## Sample Breakdown

		Absolute Number	% against total
Total		1956	100
Income (Ksh)	Less Than 1000	22	1
	1,001-3,000	133	7
	3,001-5,000	257	13
	5,001-10,000	492	25
	10,001-30,000	547	28
	30,001- 40,000	301	15
	40,000 +	214	11



## Home District

	Total	Gender		Age					
		Male	Female	18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Base	1956	1111	845	370	489	564	300	175	58
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kiambu	13	13	13	12	12	10	14	24	26
Machakos	12	12	12	9	12	13	14	11	16
Kakamega	11	10	12	9	13	12	10	10	17
Kisumu	8	8	9	9	7	11	8	7	2
Garissa	6	6	6	5	6	7	7	6	5
Kajiado	5	4	5	6	4	5	4	3	2
Eldoret	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	5	2
Siaya	4	5	3	6	5	3	3	2	2
Nyeri	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	5	3
Nairobi	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	2
Mombasa	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	5	2





## Home District

	Total	SEC				
		AB	C1	C2	D	E
Base	1956	268	464	689	475	60
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kiambu	13	12	14	12	13	18
Machakos	12	10	11	12	15	17
Kakamega	11	12	8	10	15	2
Kisumu	8	9	9	8	9	5
Garissa	6	4	7	6	5	22
Kajiado	5	2	3	5	6	15
Eldoret	4	3	5	5	3	-
Siaya	4	3	4	5	5	-
Nyeri	3	6	3	2	3	-
Nairobi	2	3	2	2	1	-
Mombasa	2	4	3	2	1	-



## Home District

	Total	Location			
		Nairobi	Mombasa	Kisumu	Eldoret
Base	1956	316	268	268	217
	%	%	%	%	%
Kiambu	13	8	7	3	16
Machakos	12	11	9	2	12
Kakamega	11	6	10	8	15
Kisumu	8	4	10	26	12
Garissa	6	1	1	1	-
Kajiado	5	1	2	-	2
Eldoret	4	1	3	1	21
Siaya	4	8	4	16	-
Nyeri	3	8	3	-	3
Nairobi	2	4	2	-	4
Mombasa	2	1	11	-	1

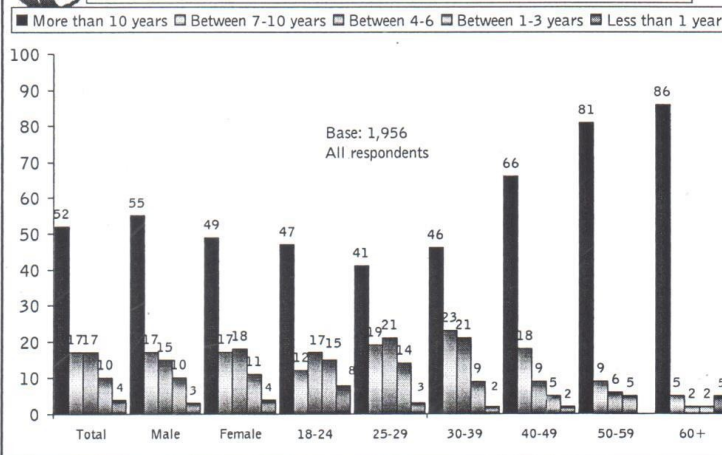


## Home District

	Total	Location			
		Kiambu	Machakos	Kajiado	Garissa
Base	1956	171	162	169	166
	%	%	%	%	%
Kiambu	13	76	3	12	3
Machakos	12	1	70	14	4
Kakamega	11	1	1	5	1
Kisumu	8	-	1	5	5
Garissa	6	-	-	2	64
Kajiado	5	1	-	35	10
Eldoret	4	-	1	2	2
Siaya	4	1	-	1	-
Nyeri	3	5	1	5	1
Nairobi	2	1	1	2	2
Mombasa	2	-	-	1	5



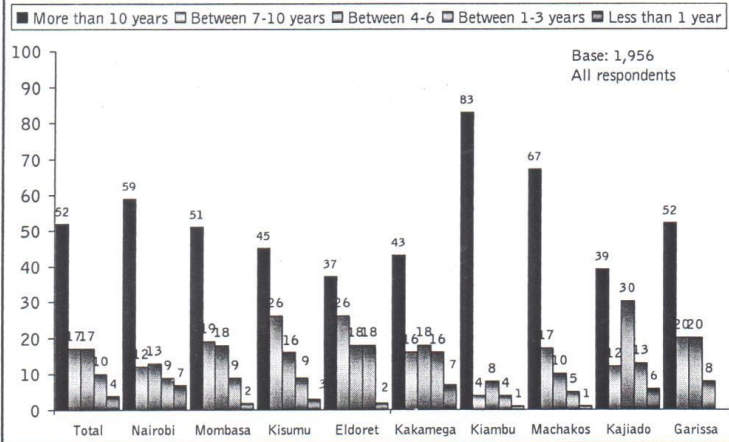
## Duration of Residence in the Area







## Duration of Residence in the Area



## FINDINGS

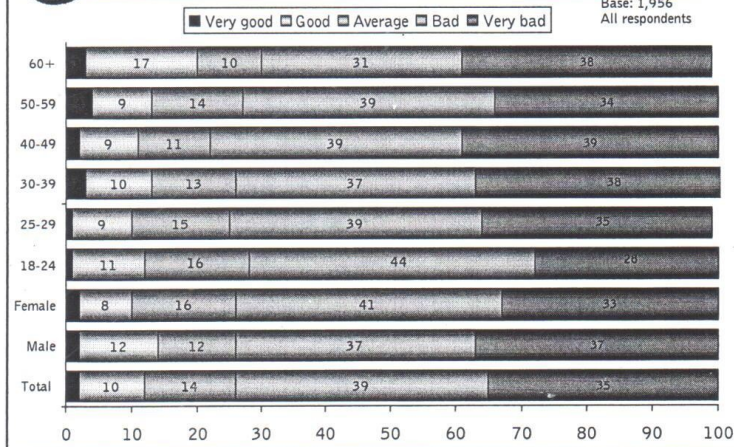


## Current State of Politics and Economy

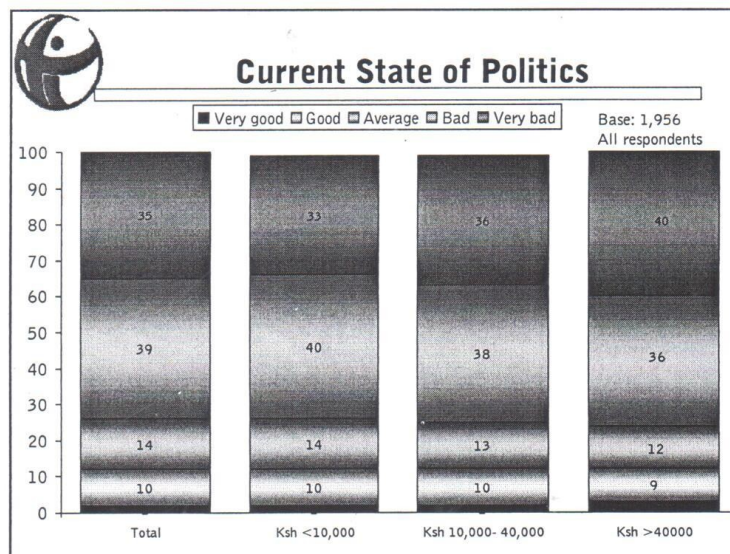
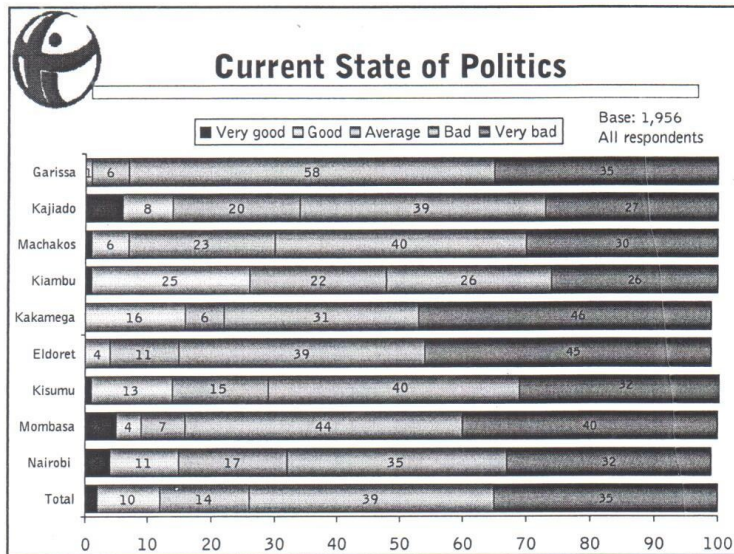


## Current State of Politics

Base: 1,956  
All respondents

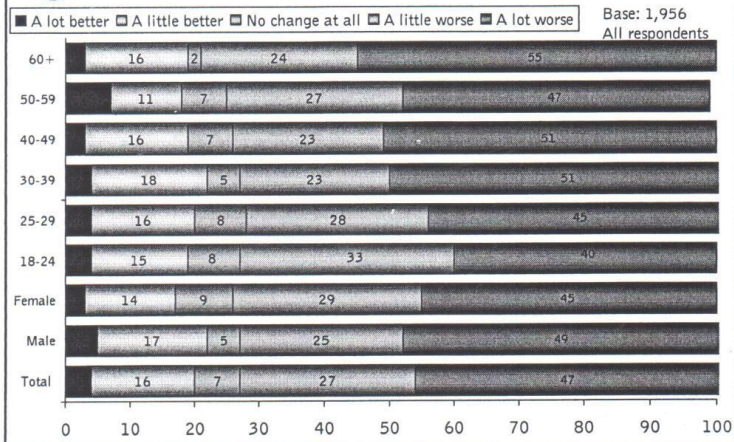




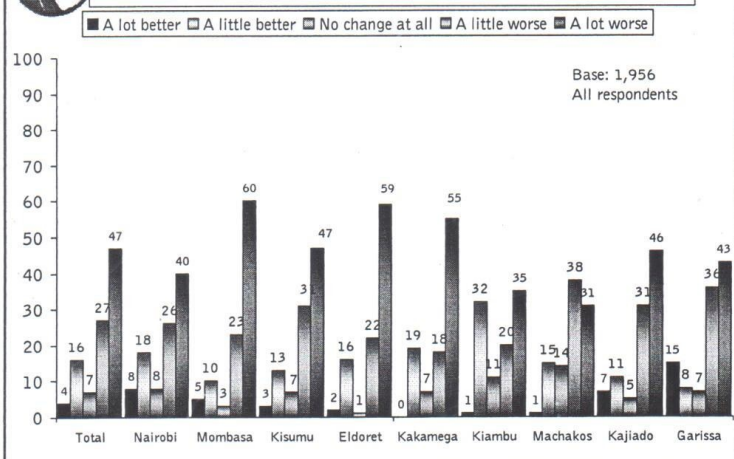


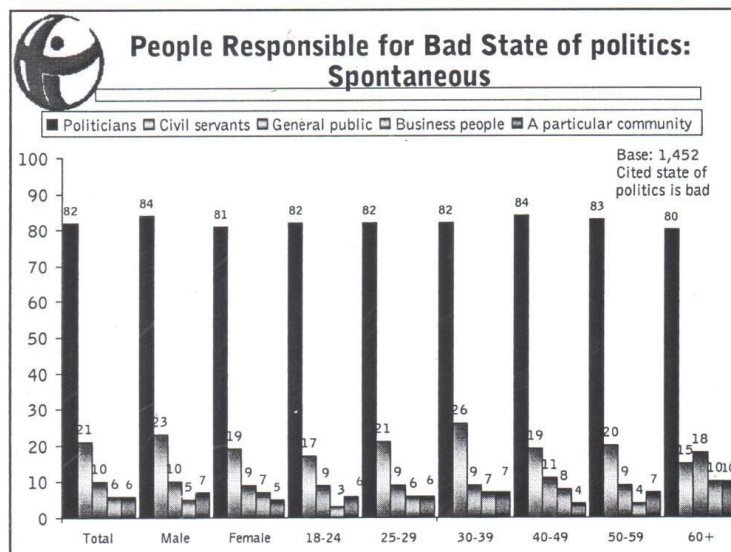
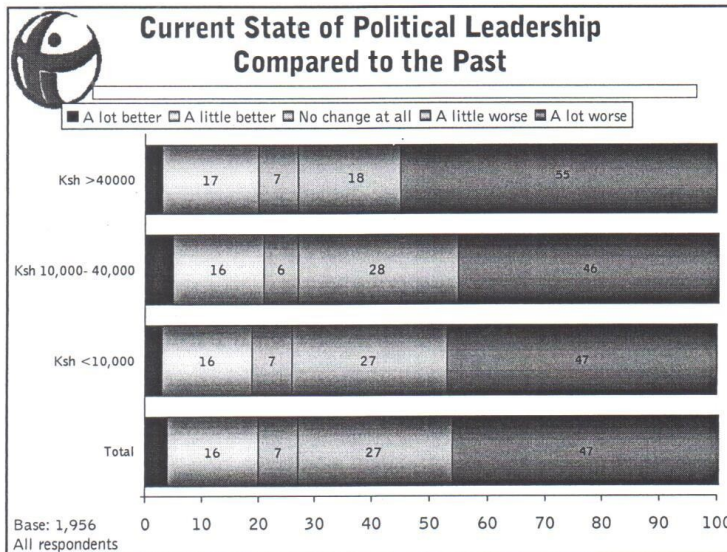


## Current State of Political Leadership Vs the Past

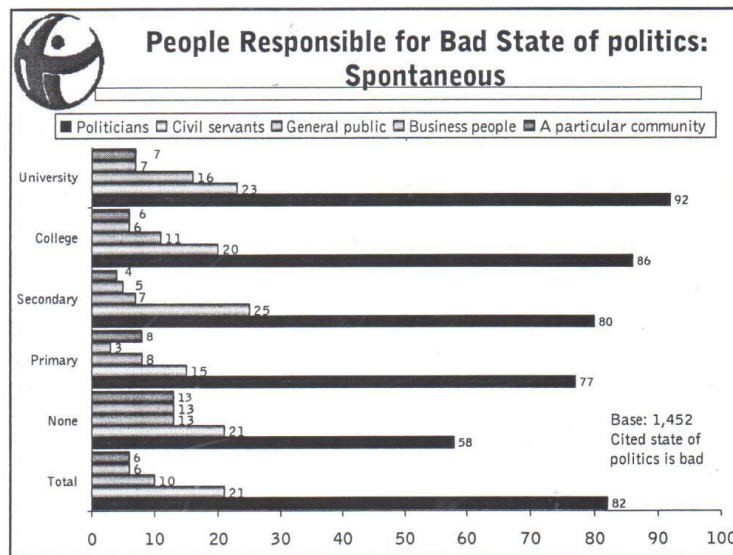
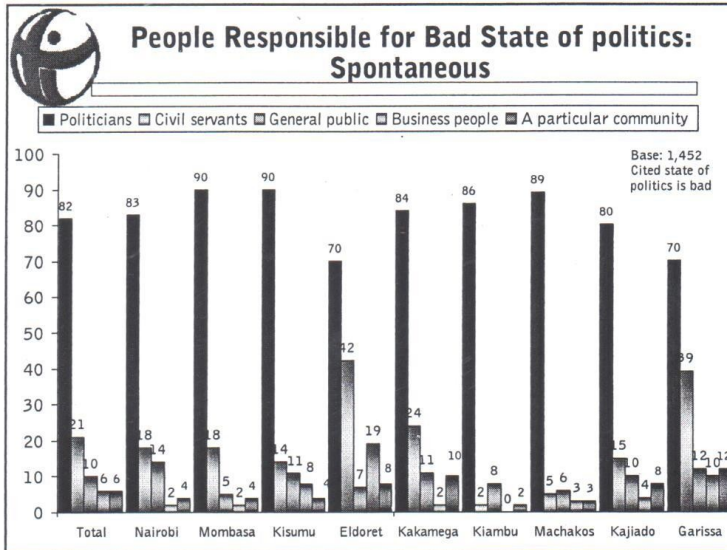


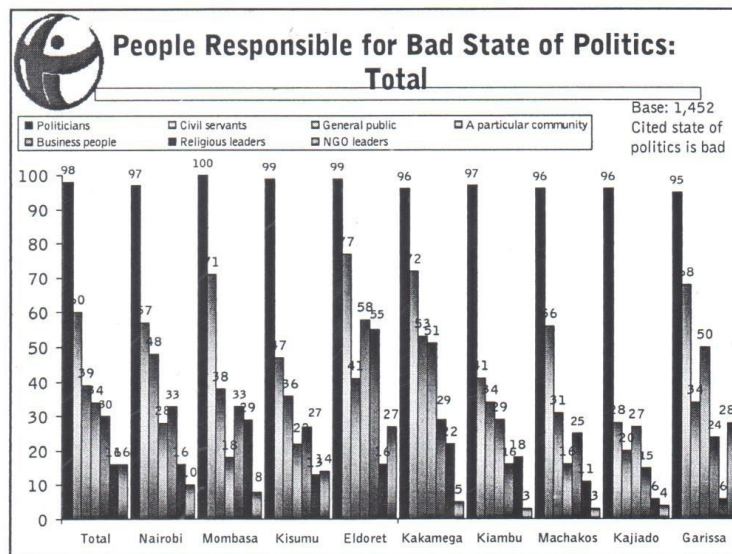
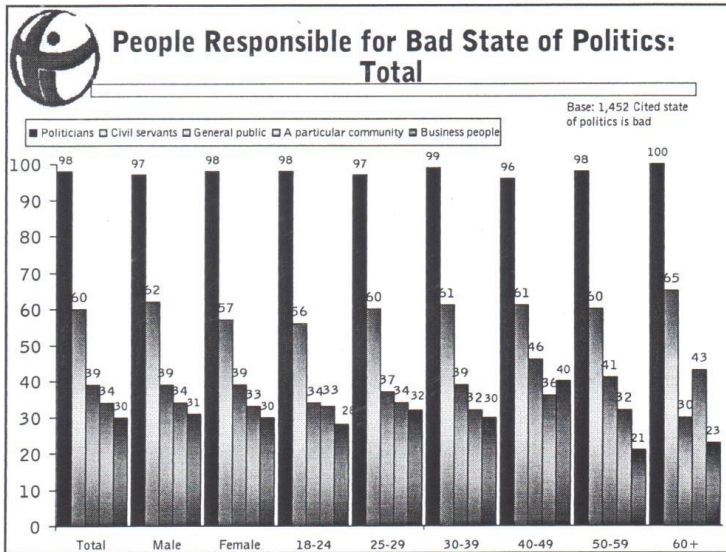
## Current State of Political Leadership Vs the Past

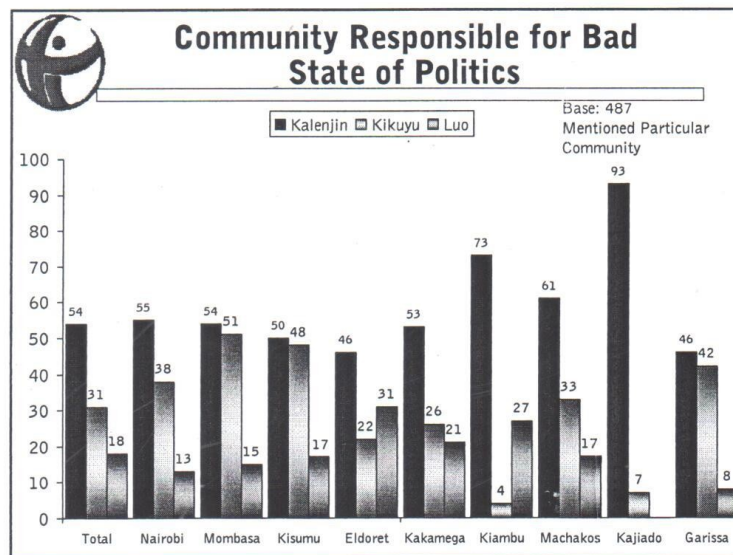
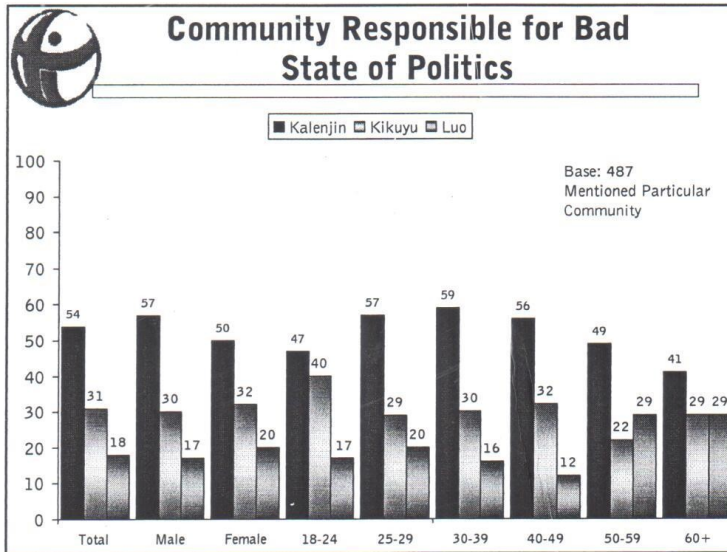


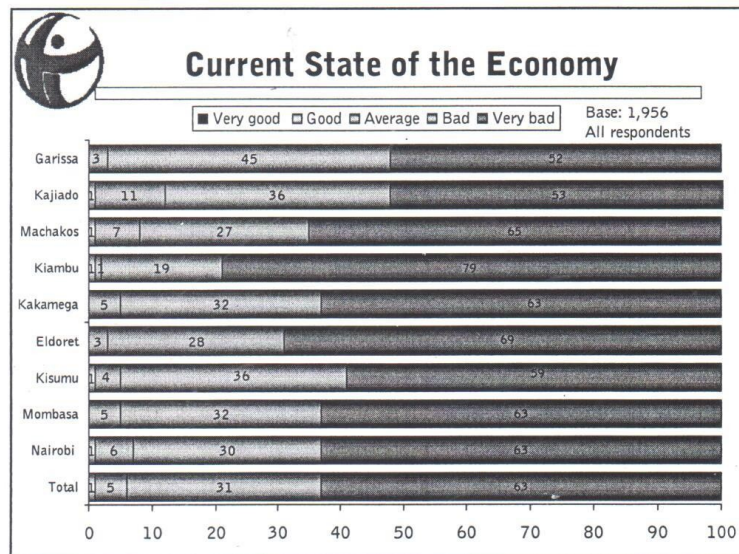
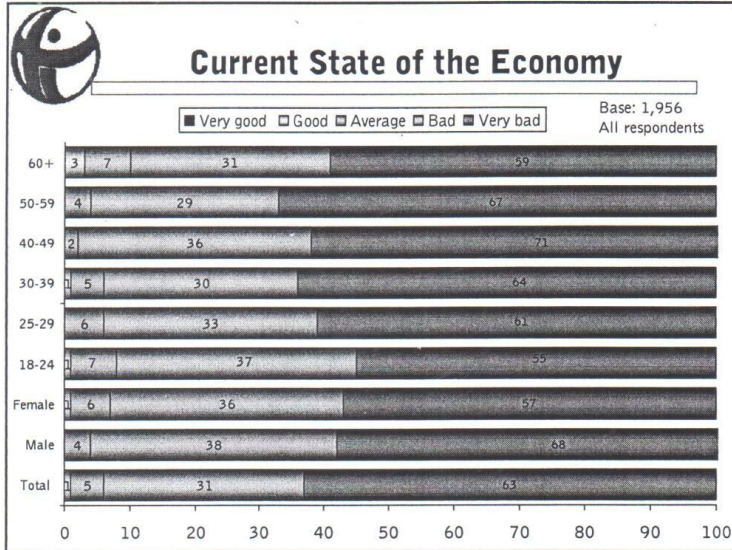




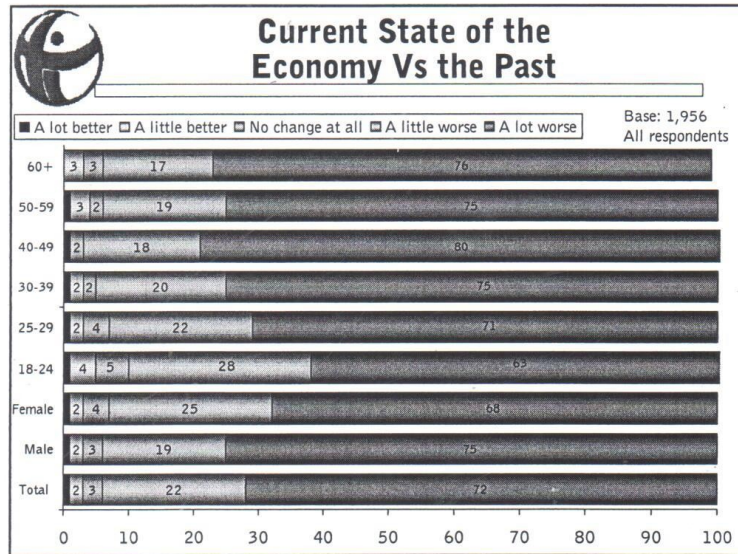
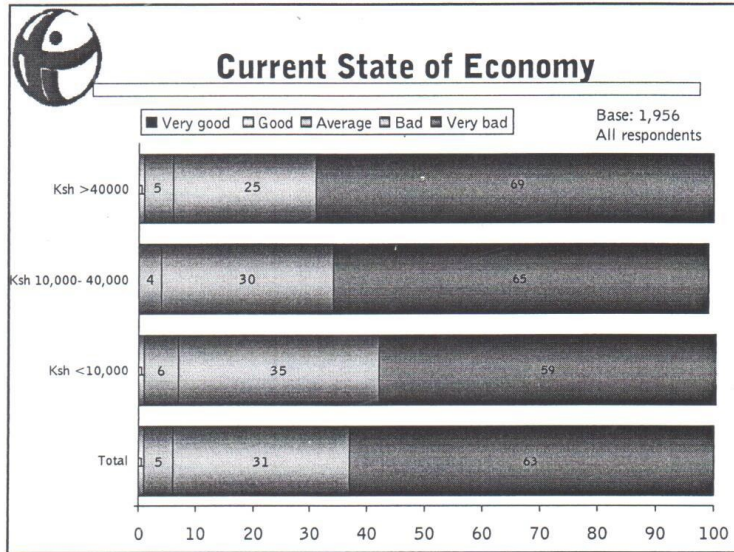


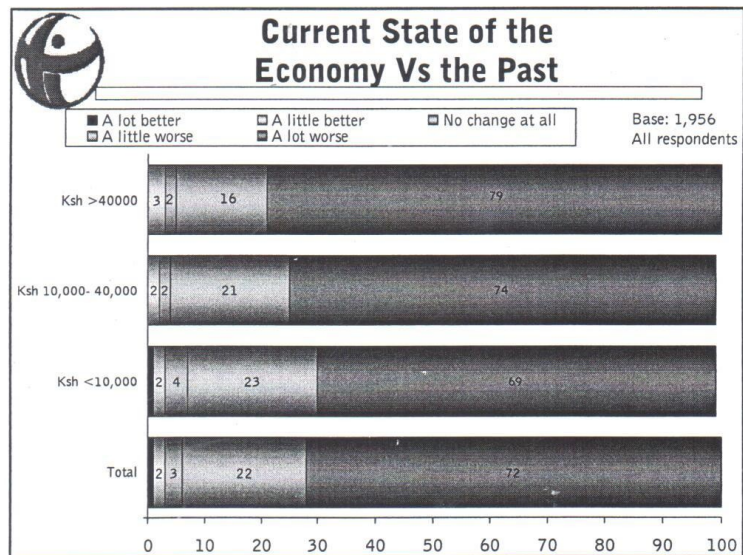
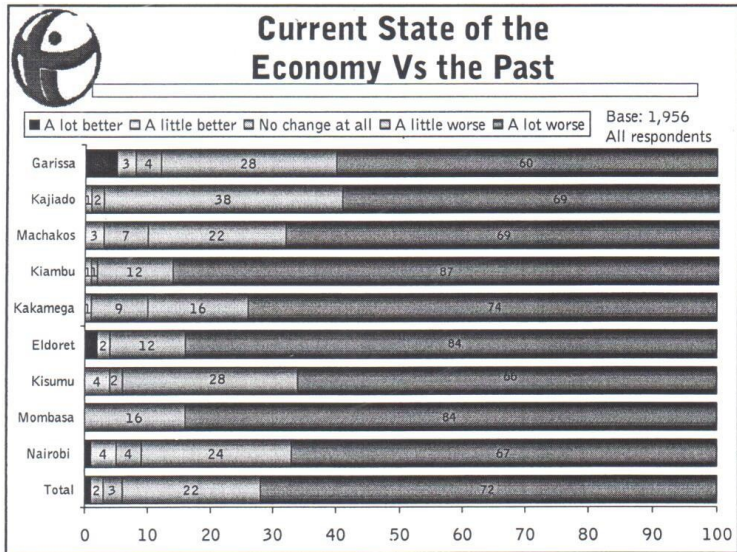


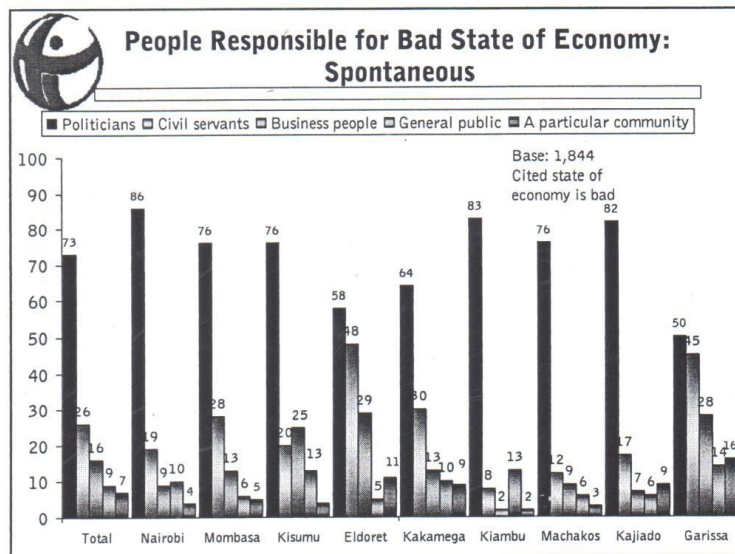
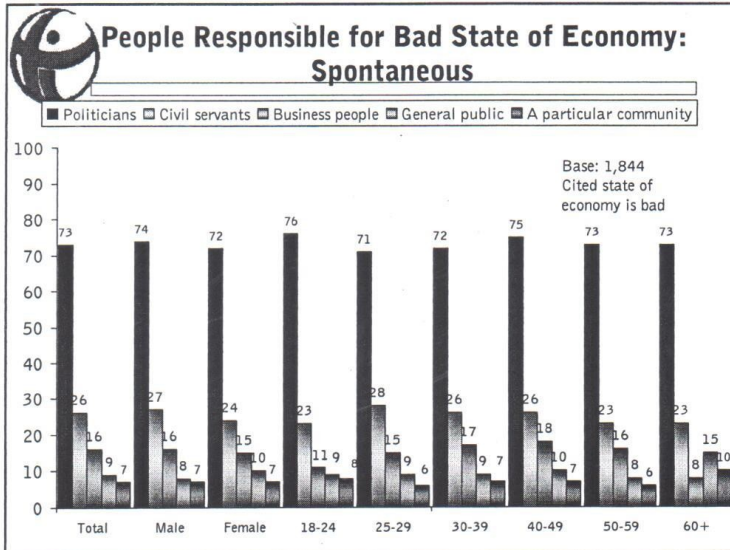


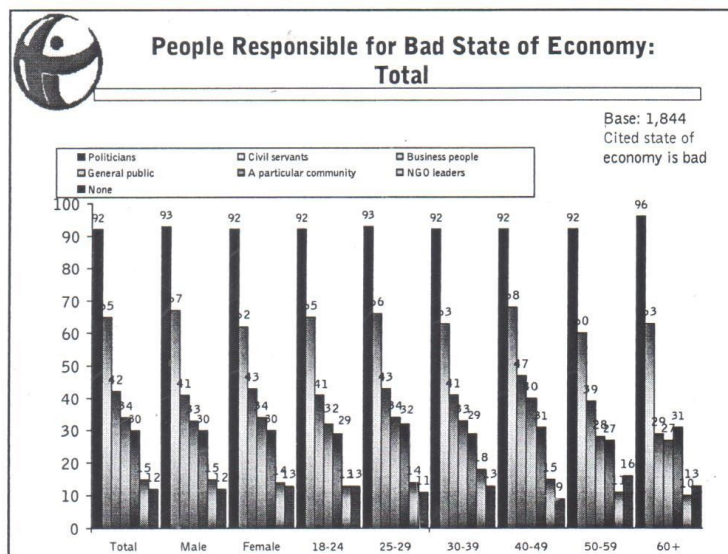
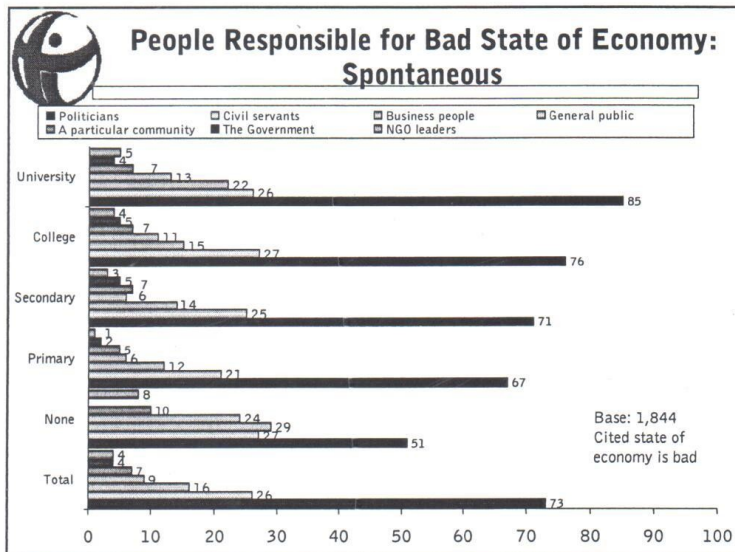




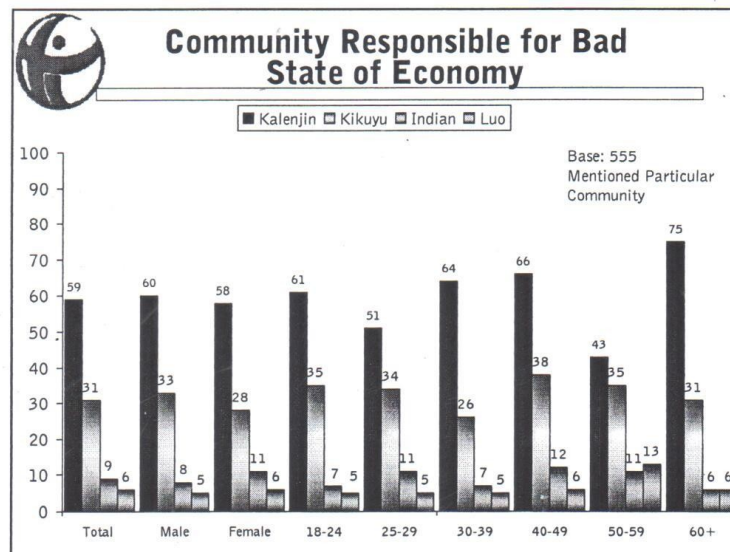
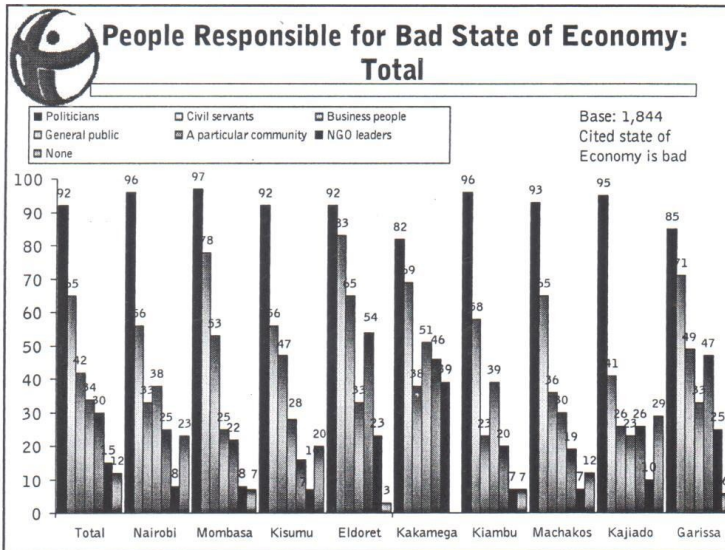










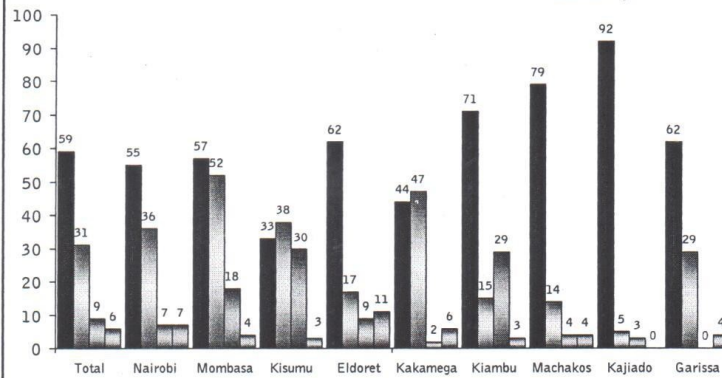




## Community Responsible for Bad State of Economy

■ Kalenjin ■ Kikuyu ■ Indian ■ Luo

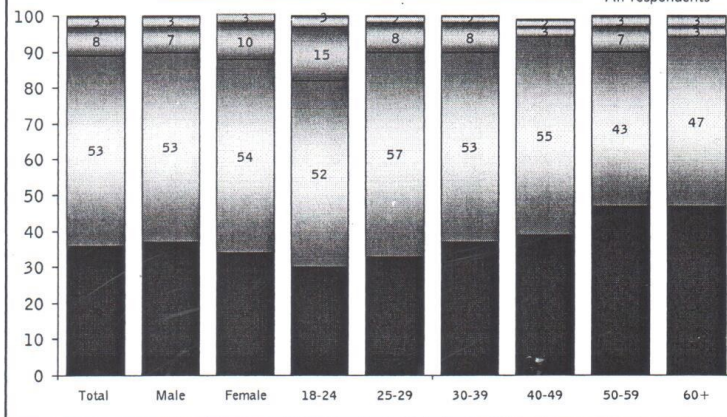
Base: 555  
Mentioned Particular  
Community



## Extent to Which Politics Affects Development

■ Completely ■ To a large extent ■ Just a little ■ Not at all

Base: 1,956  
All respondents

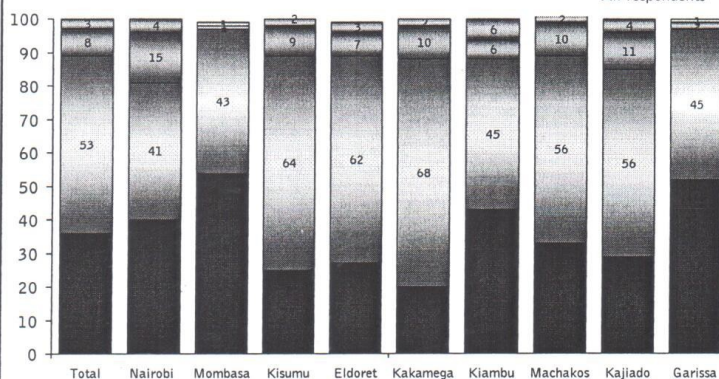




## Extent to Which Politics Affects Development

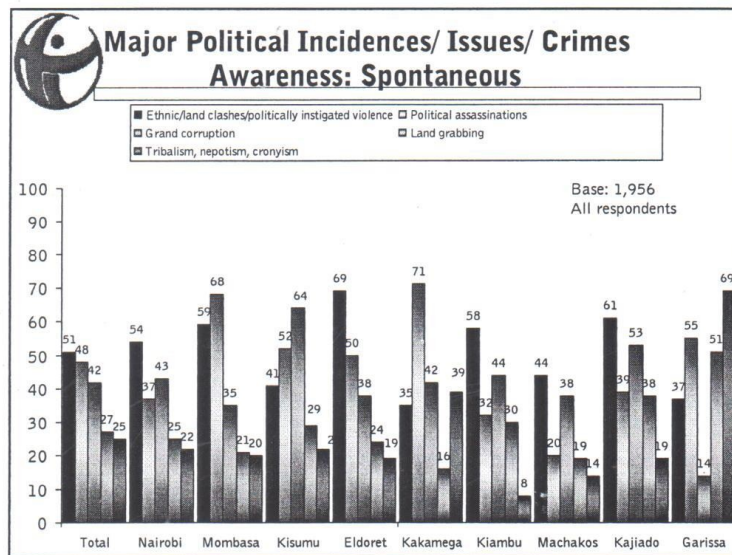
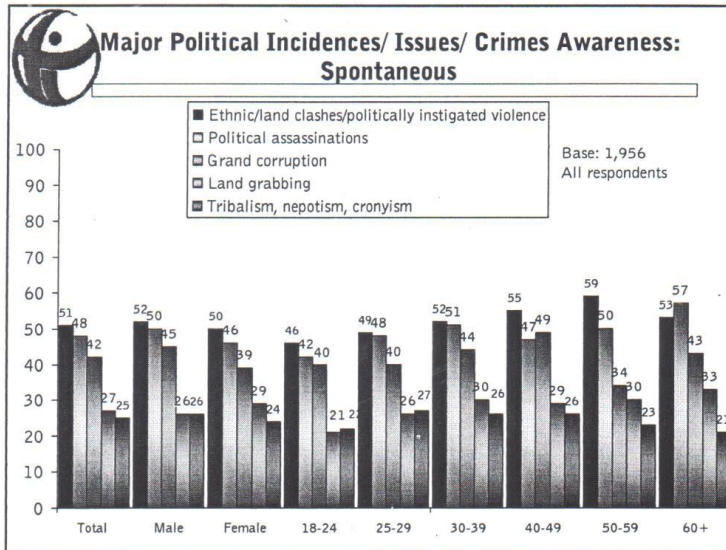
■ Completely ■ To a large extent ■ Just a little ■ Not at all

Base: 1,956  
All respondents



## Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes

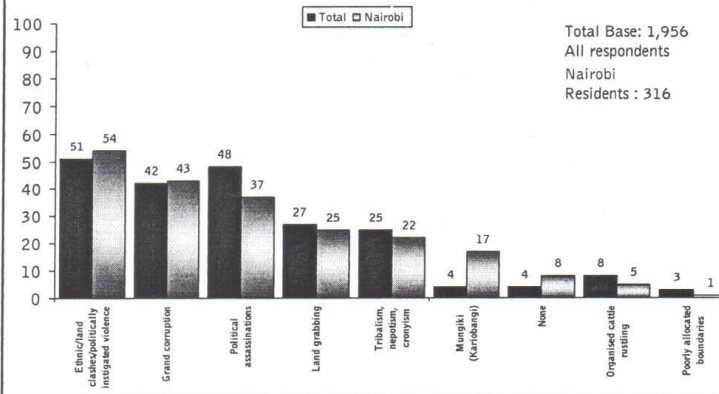




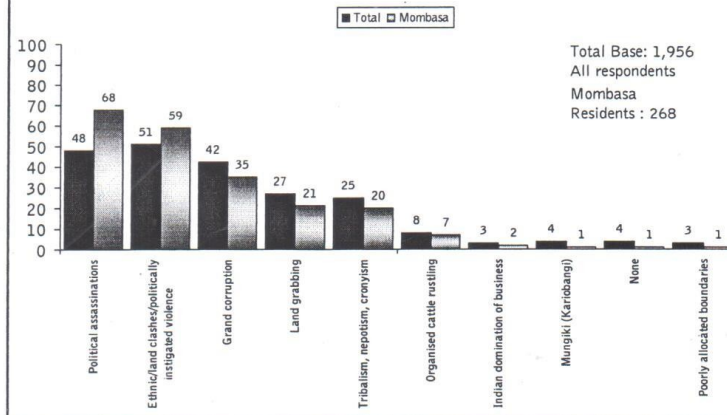




### Nairobi Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

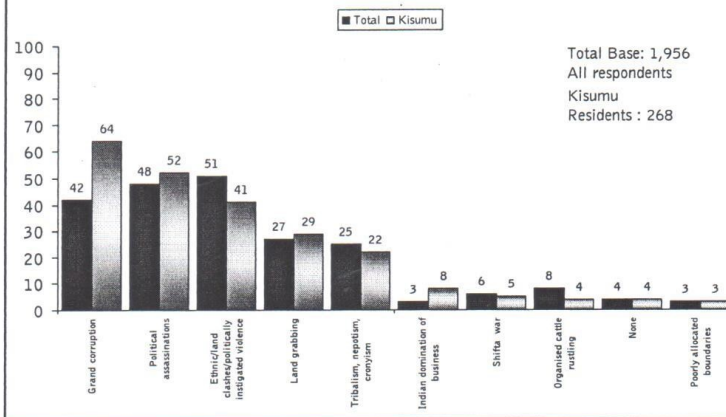


### Mombasa Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

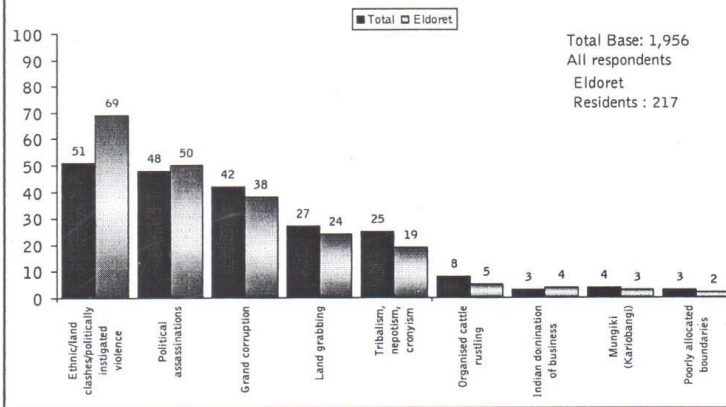


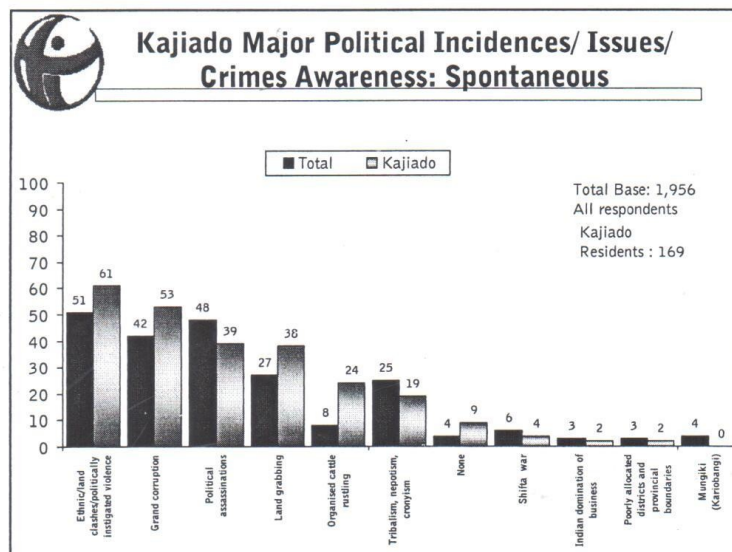
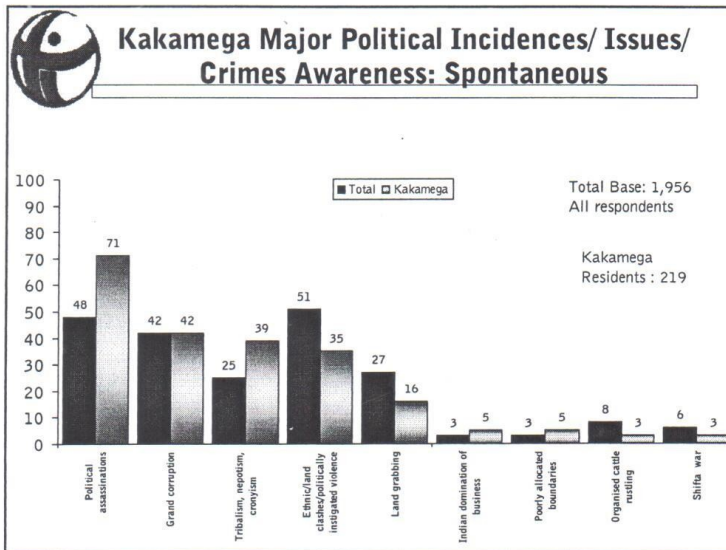


### Kisumu Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous



### Eldoret Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous



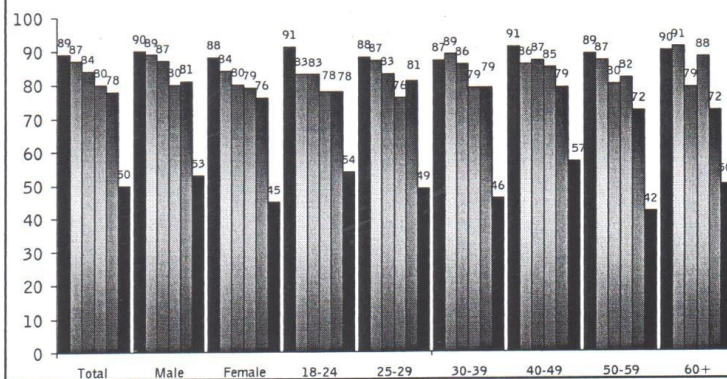




## Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Total

- Ethnic/land clashes/politically instigated violence
- Political assassinations
- Grand corruption
- Land grabbing
- Tribalism, nepotism, cronyism
- Organised cattle rustling

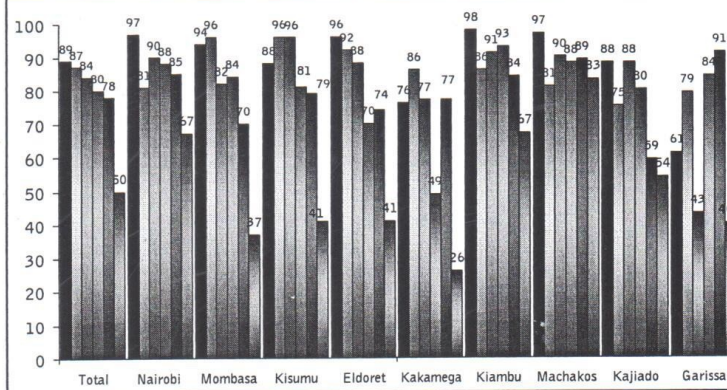
Base: 1,956  
All respondents



## Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Total

- Ethnic/land clashes/politically instigated violence
- Political assassinations
- Grand corruption
- Land grabbing
- Tribalism, nepotism, cronyism
- Organised cattle rustling

Base: 1,956  
All respondents

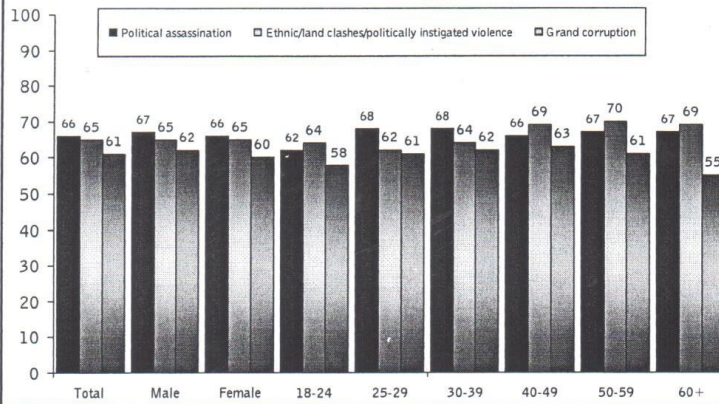






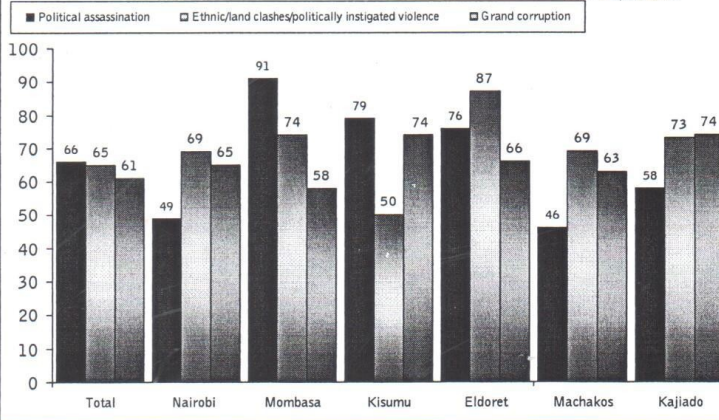
### Major Political Incidences/Issues/Crimes: Top 3

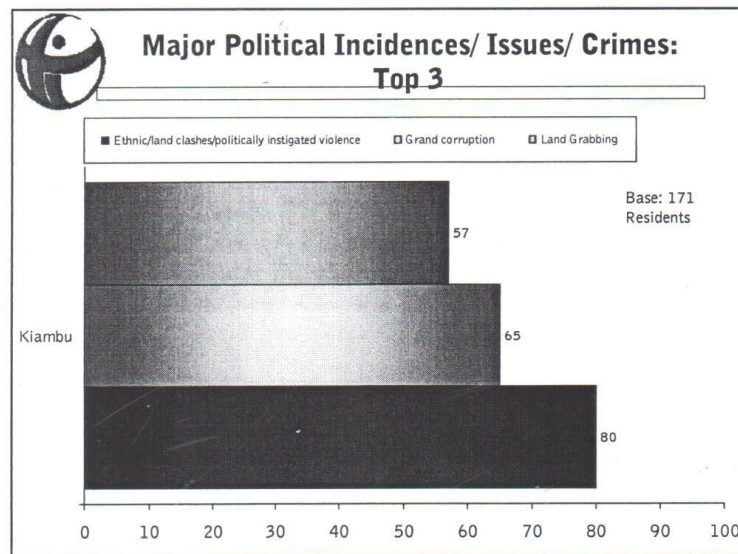
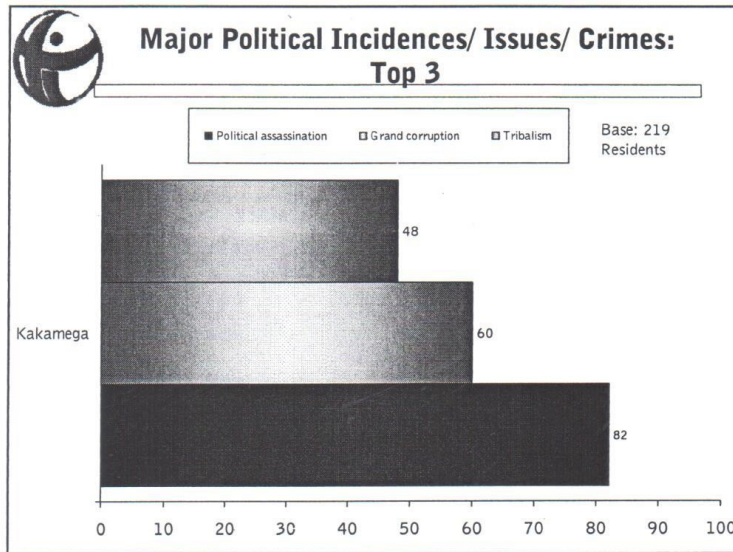
Base: 1,956  
All respondents



### Major Political Incidences/ Issues/Crimes: Top 3

Total base: 1,956  
All respondents



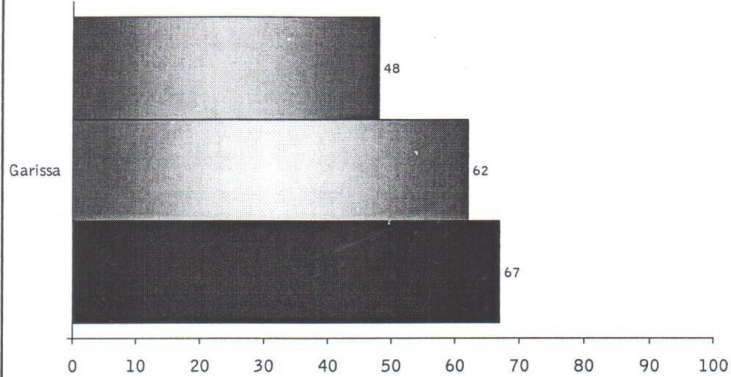




### Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes: Top 3

■ Tribalism    □ Political assassination    □ Land Grabbing

Base: 166  
Residents



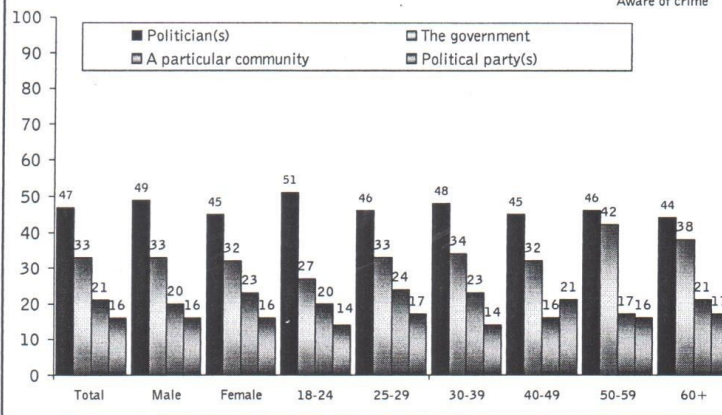
**Person(s)  
Responsible for  
Crimes**





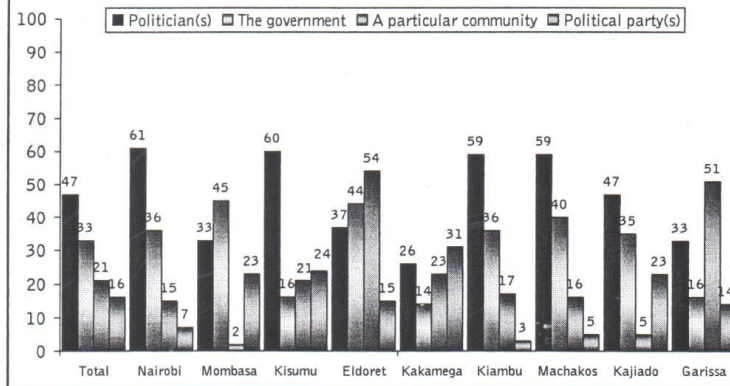
### Person(s) Responsible for Ethnic/land clashes: Spontaneous

Base: 1,742  
Aware of crime



### Person(s) Responsible for Ethnic/land clashes: Spontaneous

Base: 1,742  
Aware of crime

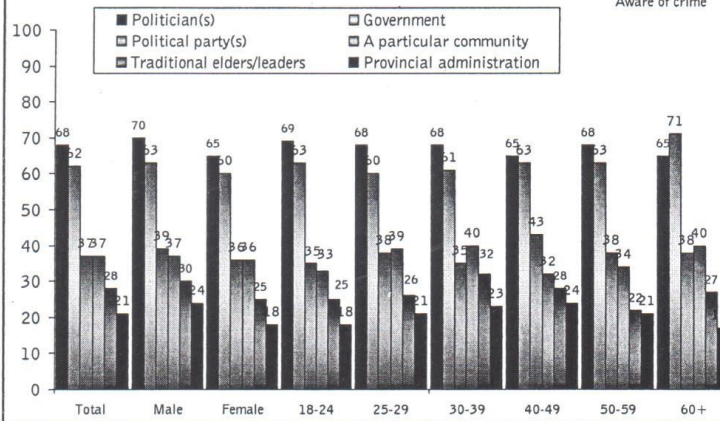






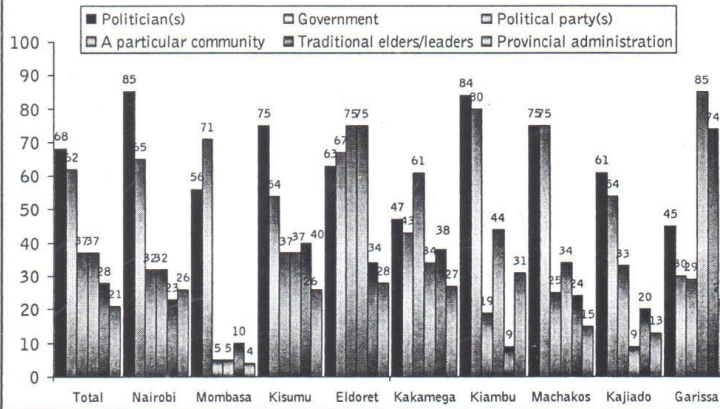
### Persons(s) Responsible for Ethnic/land Clashes: Total

Base: 1,742  
Aware of crime



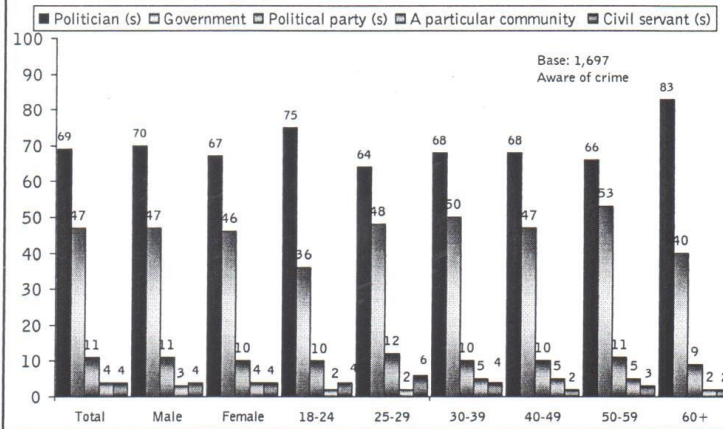
### Persons (s) Responsible for Ethnic/land Clashes: Total

Base: 1742  
Aware of crime

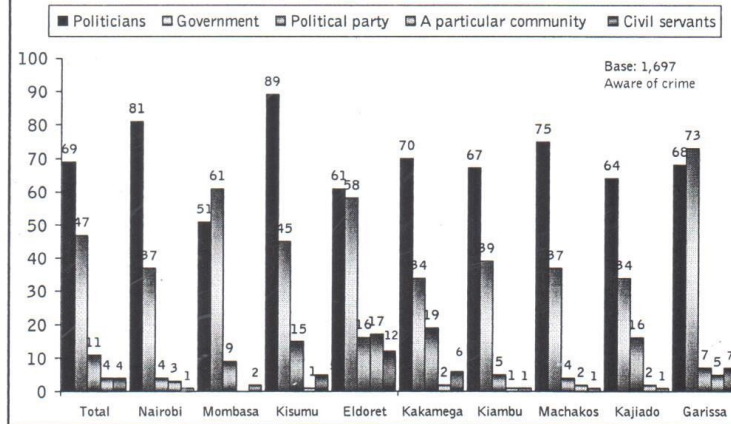


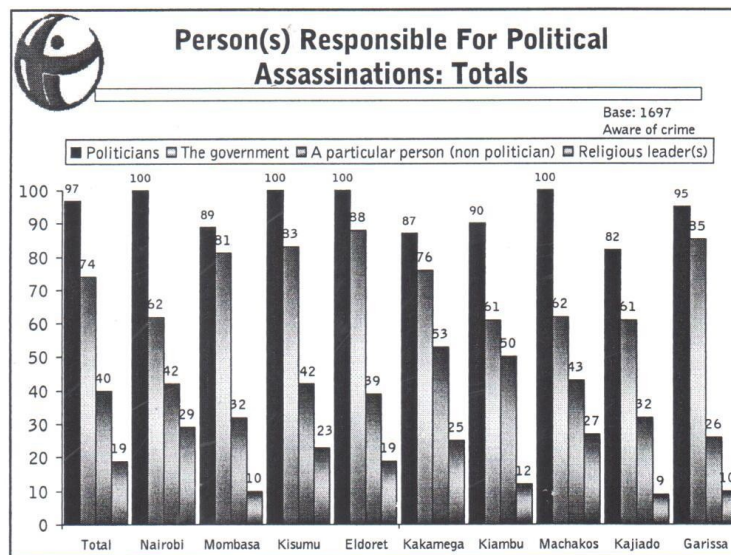
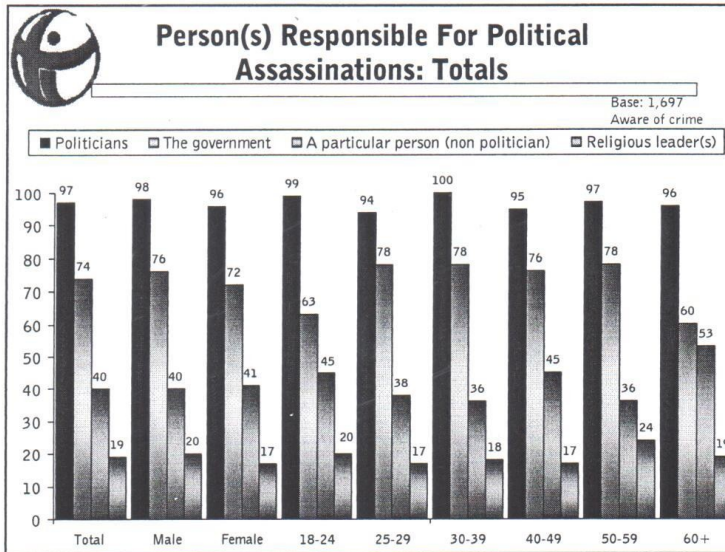


### Person(s) Responsible for Political Assassinations: Spontaneous



### Person(s) Responsible for Political Assassinations: Spontaneous

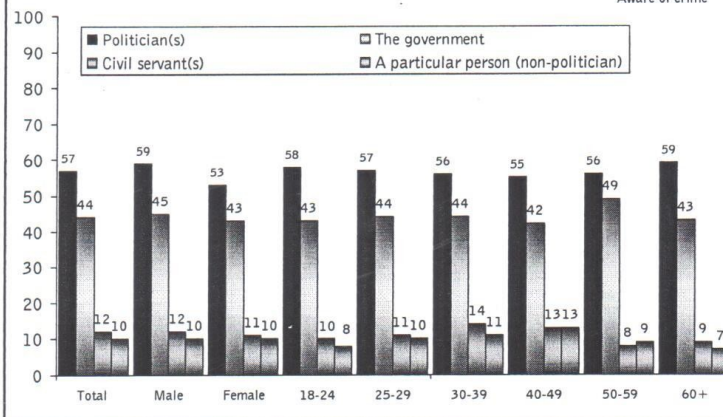






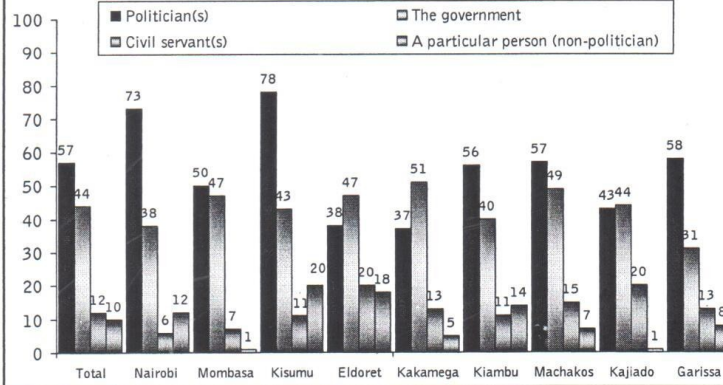
### Person(s) Responsible for Grand Corruption : Spontaneous

Base: 1,644  
Aware of crime



### Person(s) Responsible for Grand Corruption: Spontaneous

Base: 1,644  
Aware of crime

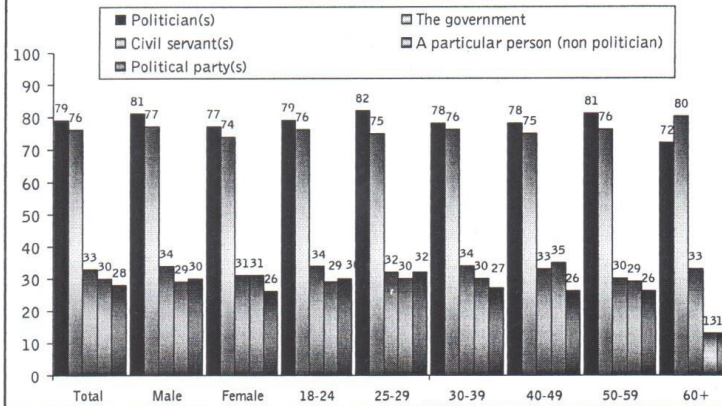






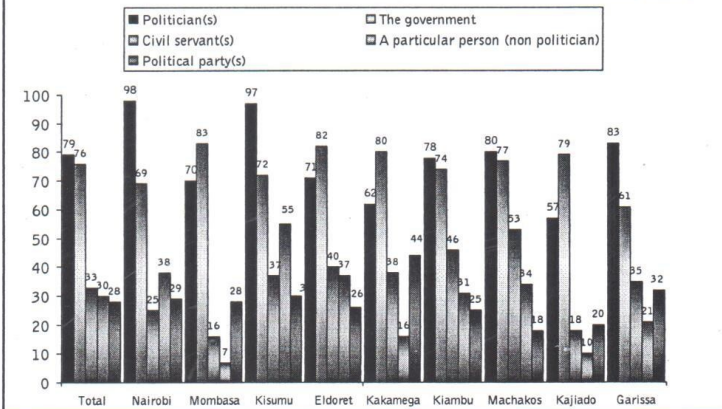
## Person(s) Responsible for Grand Corruption: Total

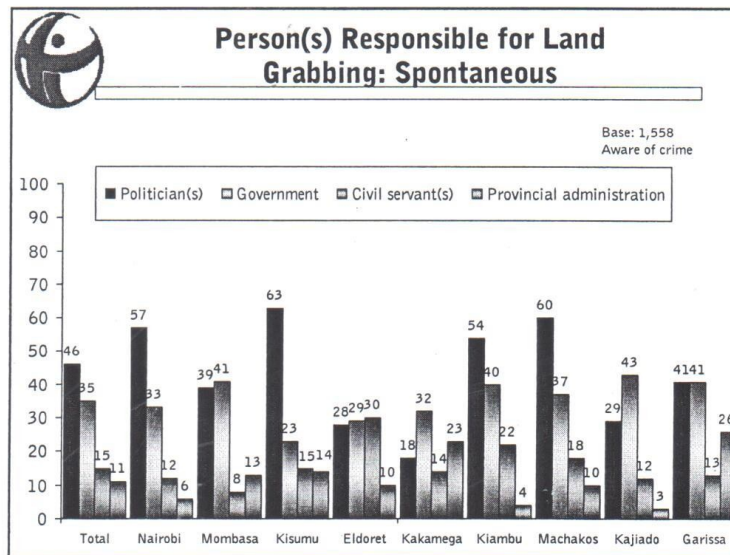
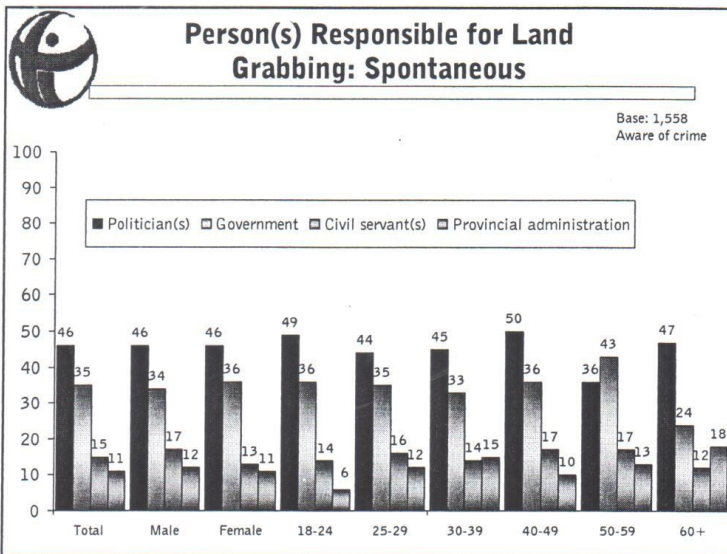
Base: 1,644  
Aware of crime

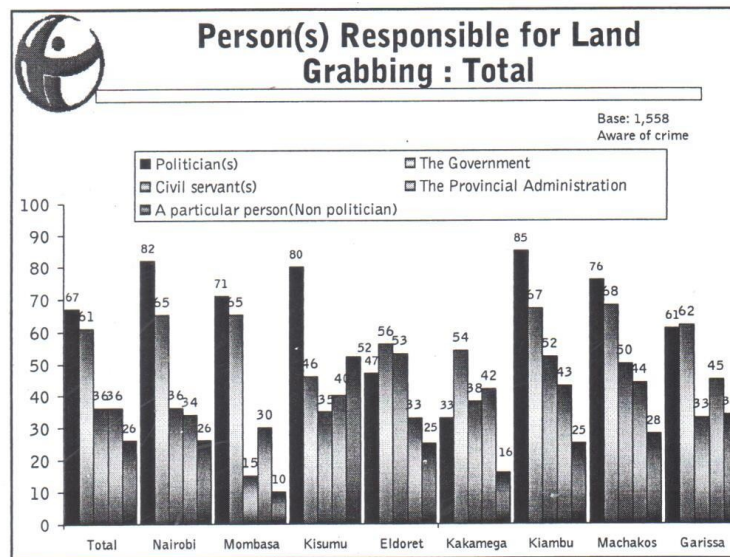
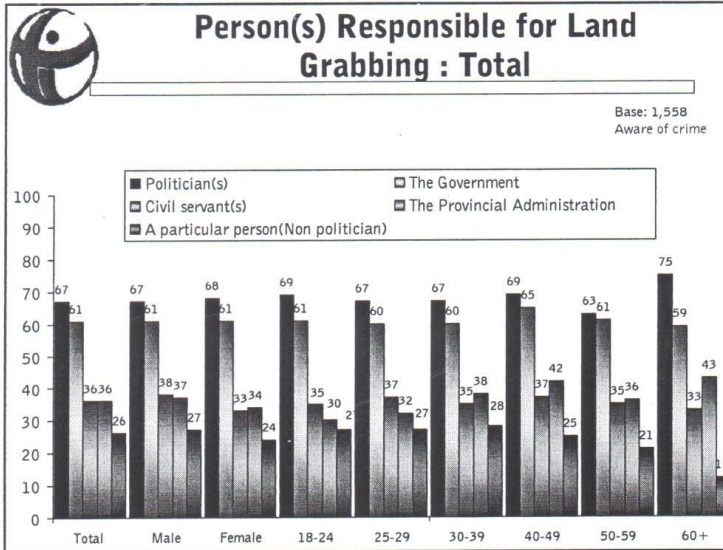


## Person(s) Responsible for Grand Corruption: Total

Base: 1644  
Aware of crime



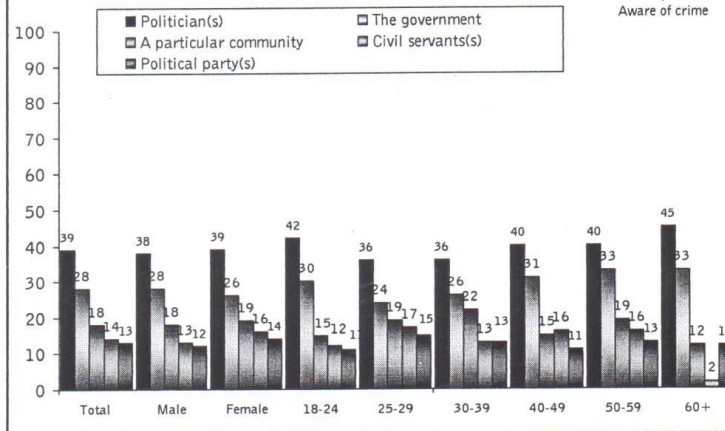






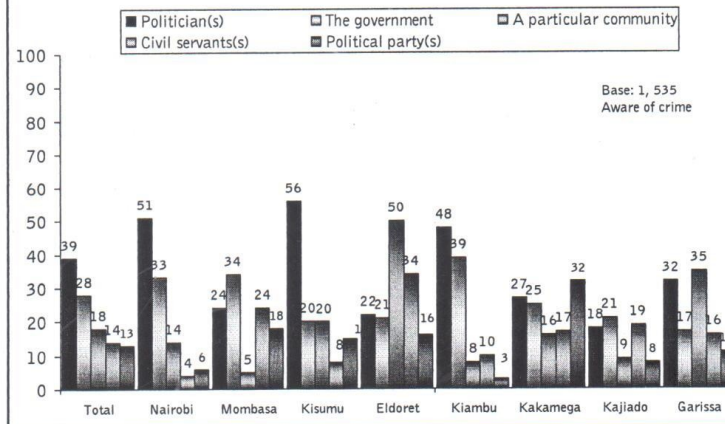
### Person(s) Responsible For Tribalism, Nepotism, Cronyism: Spontaneous

Base: 1,535  
Aware of crime



### Person(s) Responsible For Tribalism, Nepotism, Cronyism: Spontaneous

Base: 1,535  
Aware of crime

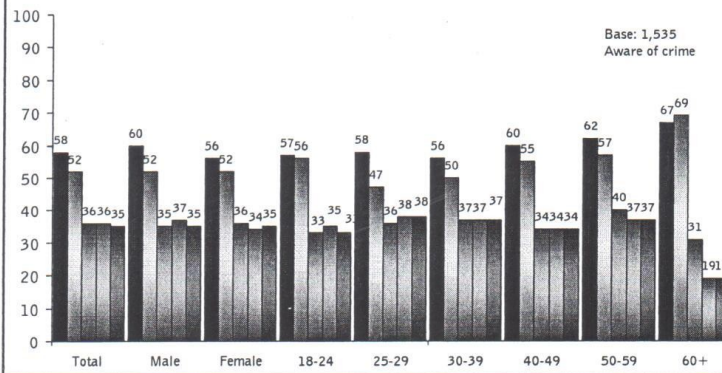






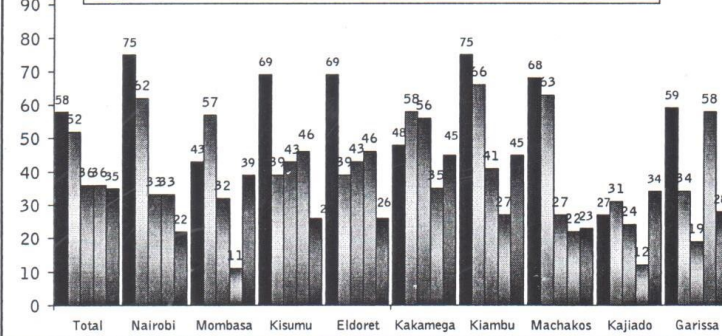
### Person(s) Responsible for Tribalism, Nepotism: Total

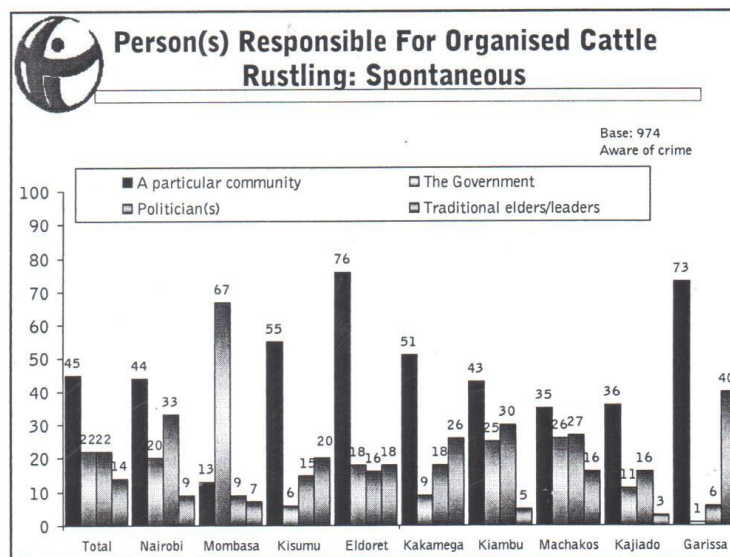
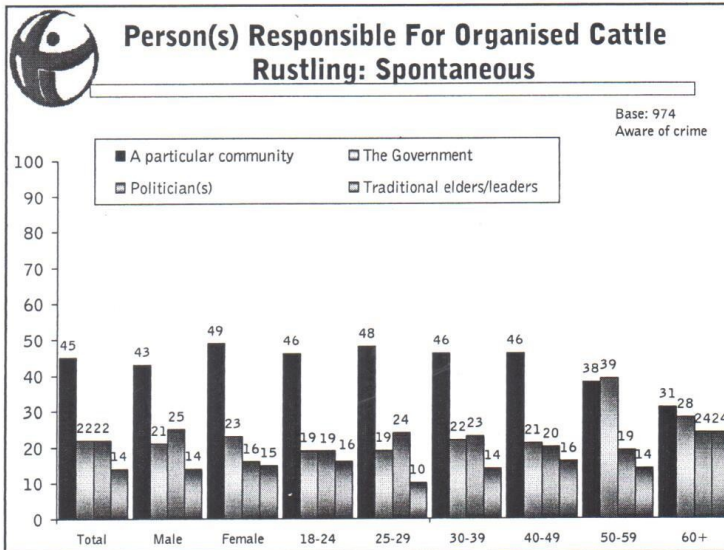
■ Politicians ■ The Government ■ Political party(s) ■ A particular community ■ Civil servants



### Person(s) Responsible for Tribalism, Nepotism: Total

■ Politicians ■ The Government ■ Political party(s) ■ A particular community ■ Civil servants

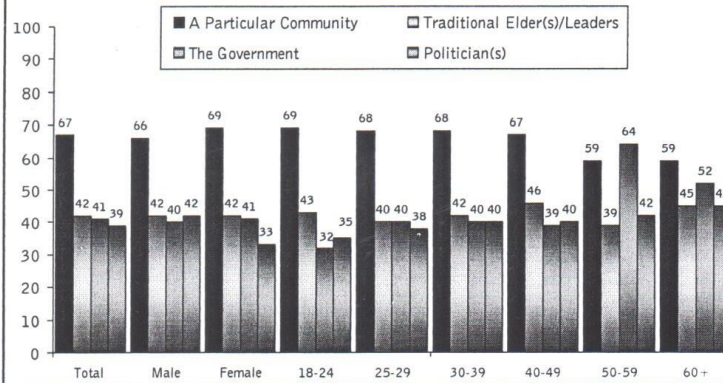






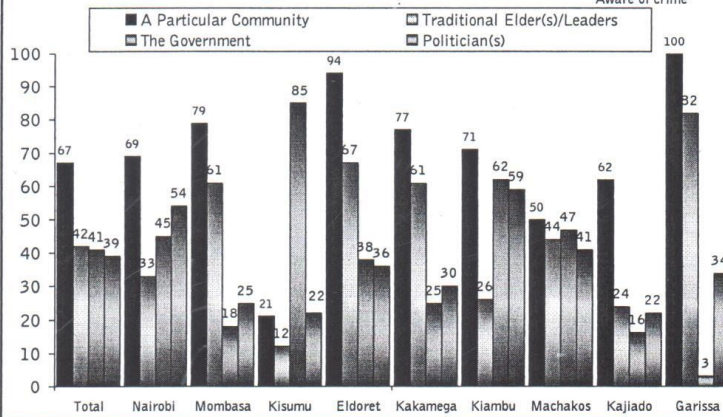
### Person(s) Responsible for Organized Cattle Rustling : Total

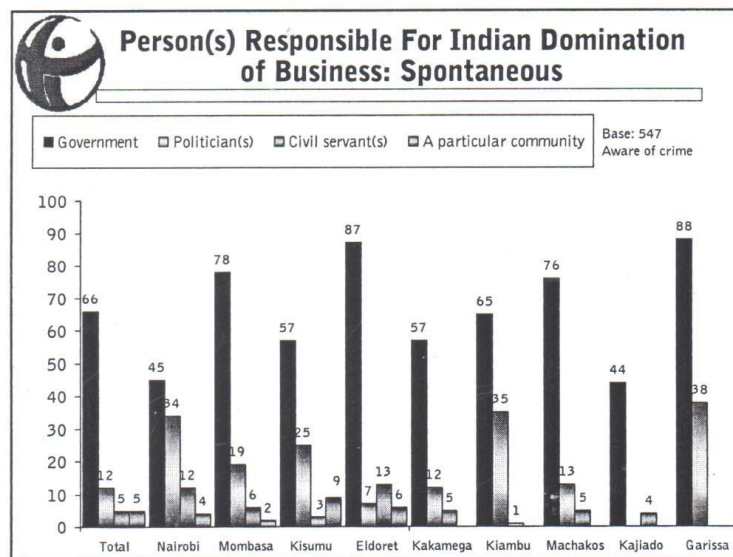
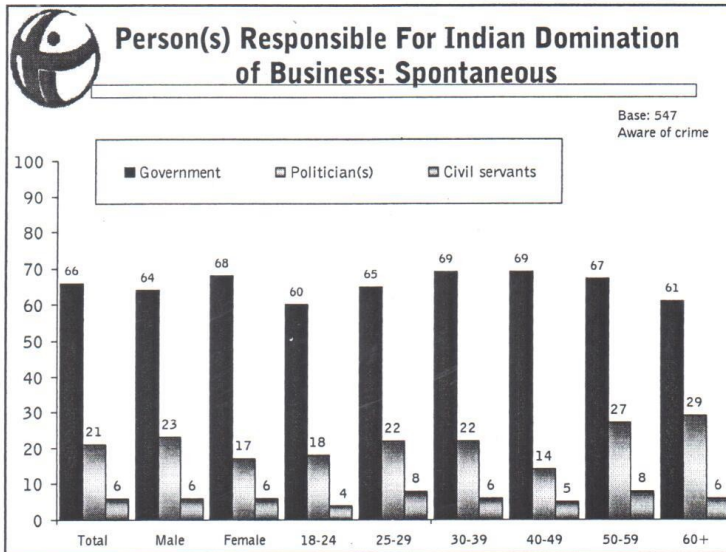
Base: 974  
Aware of crime



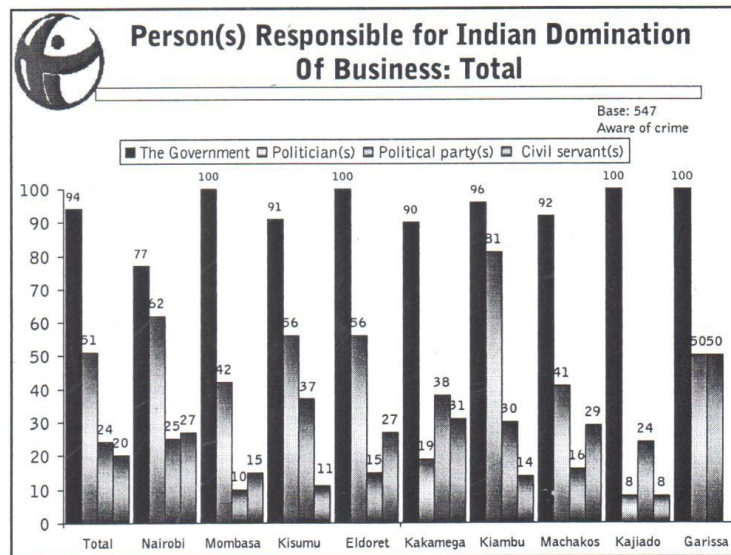
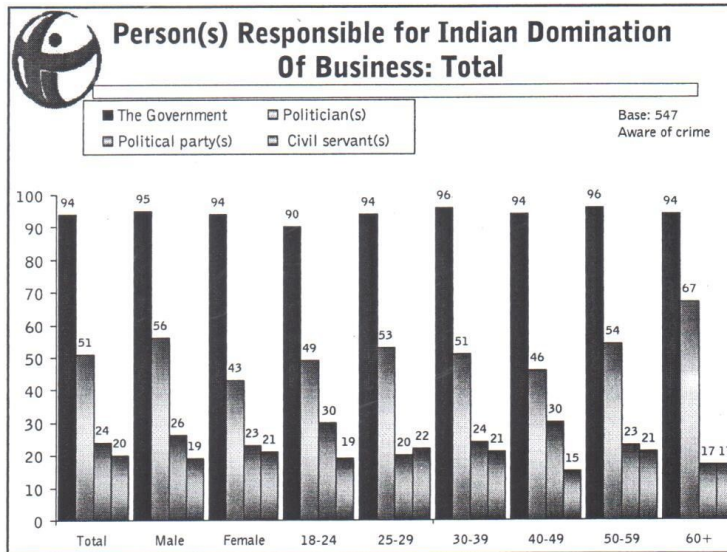
### Person(s) Responsible for Organized Cattle Rustling : Total

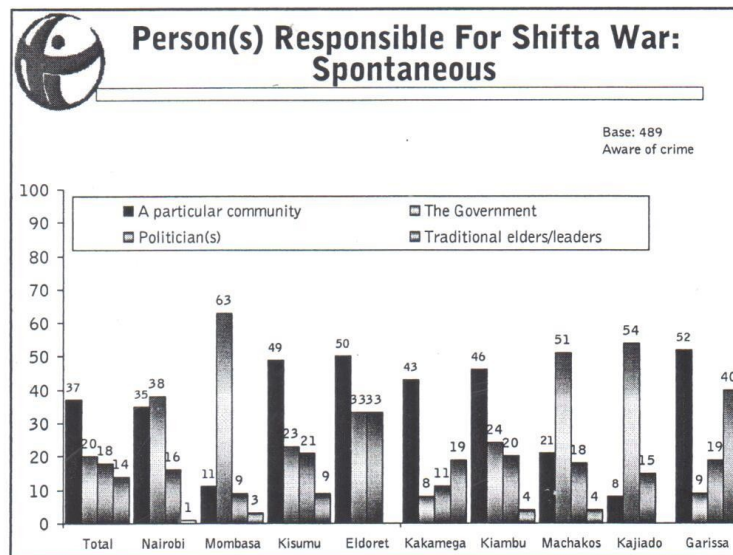
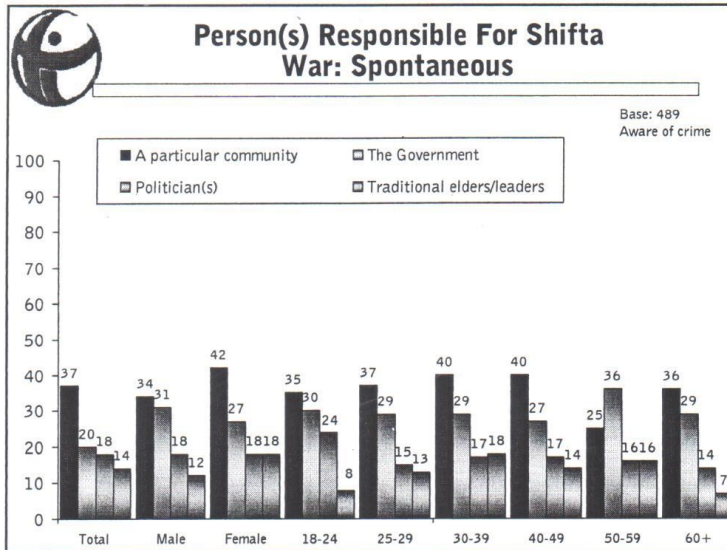
Base: 974  
Aware of crime

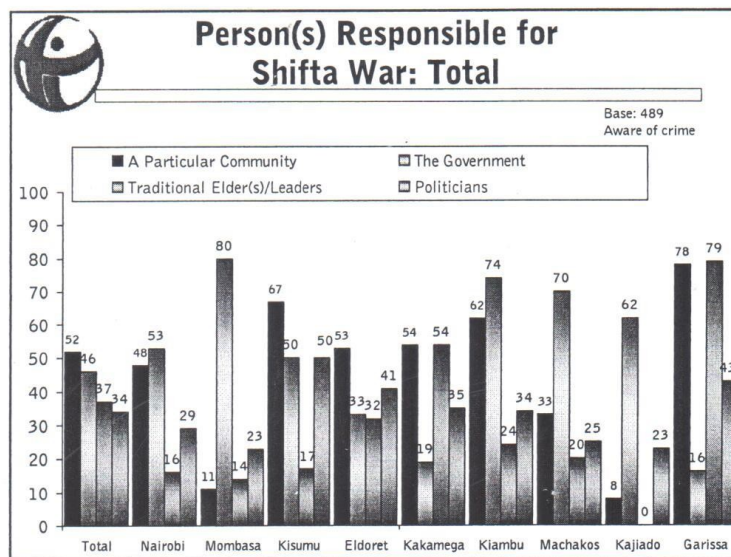
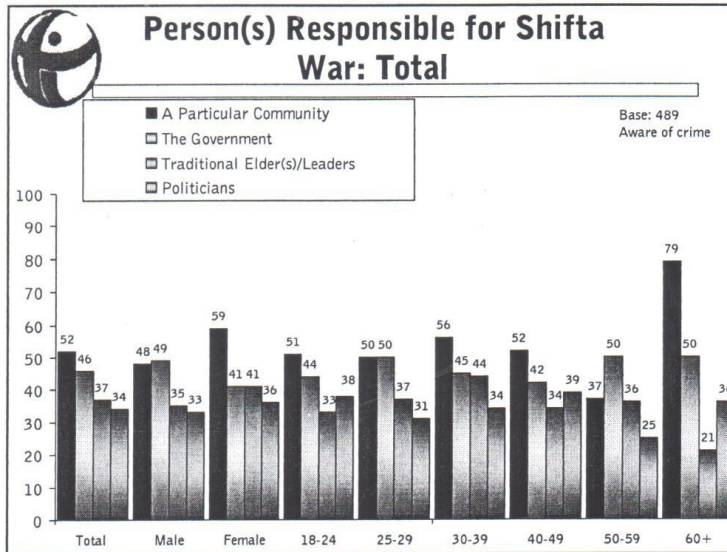








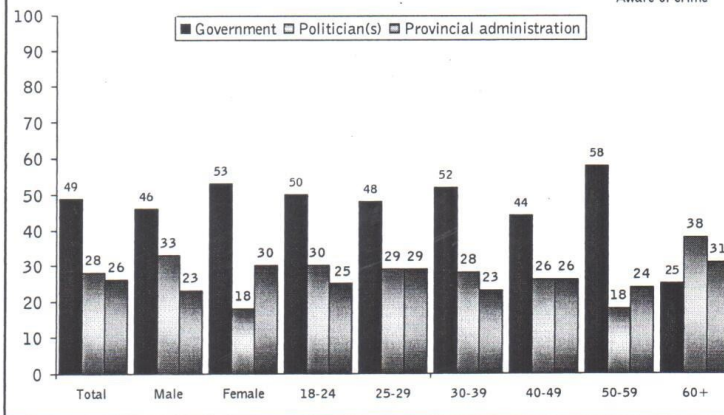






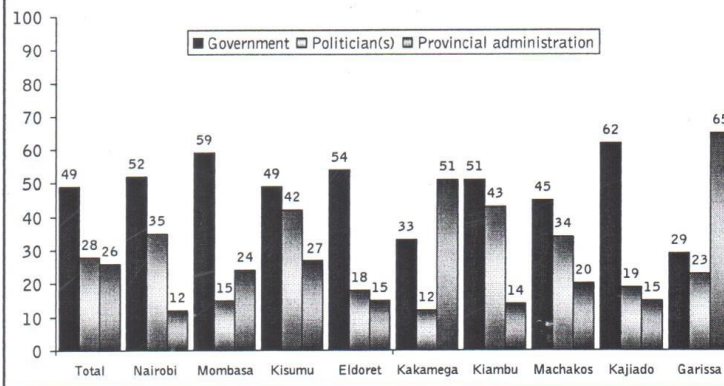
### Person(s) Responsible For Poor Allocation of Boundaries: Spontaneous

Base: 431  
Aware of crime



### Person(s) Responsible For Poor Allocation of Boundaries: Spontaneous

Base: 431  
Aware of crime

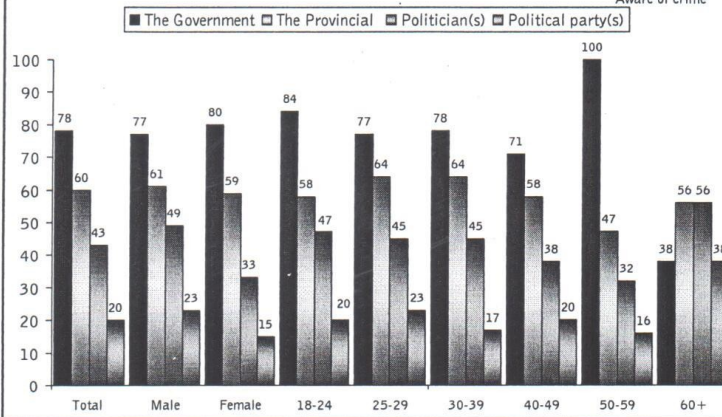






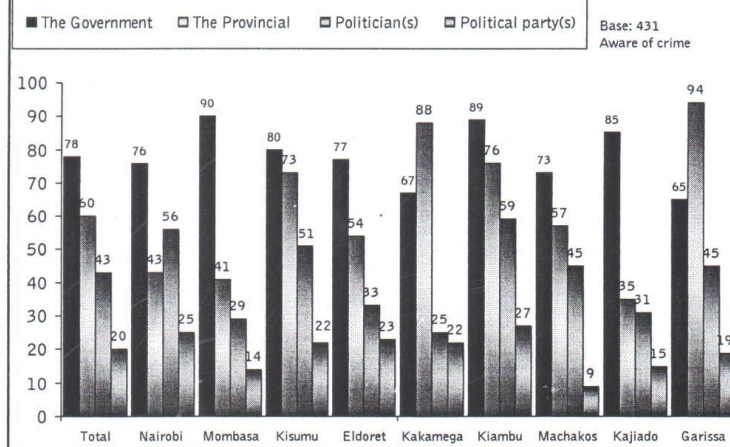
### Person(s) Responsible for Poor Allocation of Boundaries: Total

Base: 431  
Aware of crime



### Person(s) Responsible for Poor Allocation of Boundaries: Total

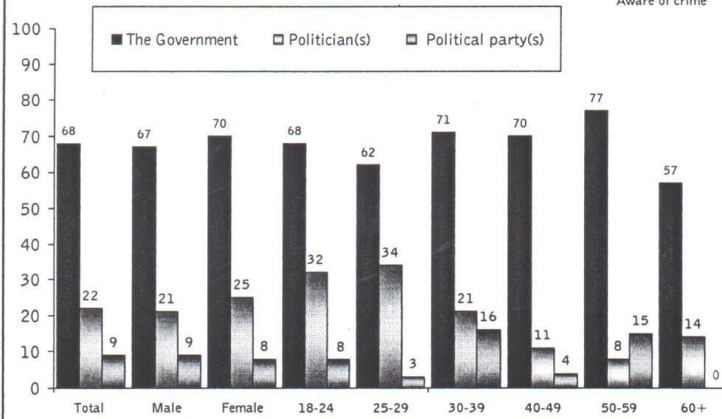
Base: 431  
Aware of crime





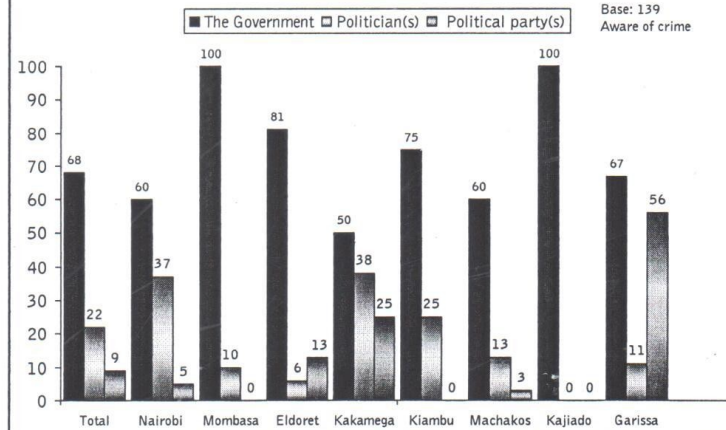
### Person(s) Responsible Europeans Owning Large Chunks of Land: Spontaneous

Base: 139  
Aware of crime



### Person(s) Responsible Europeans Owning Large Chunks of Land: Spontaneous

Base: 139  
Aware of crime

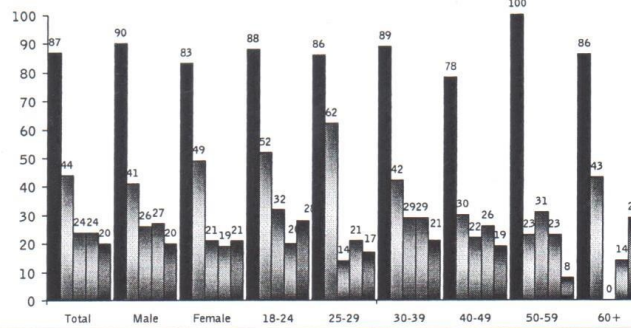




### Person(s) Responsible for Europeans Owning Large Chunks of Land: Total

Base: 139  
Aware of crime

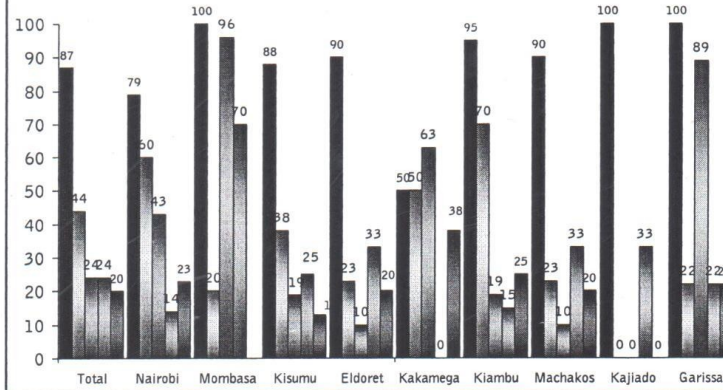
■ The Government    ■ Politician(s)    ■ Political party(s)  
■ Religious Leaders    ■ The Provincial Administration

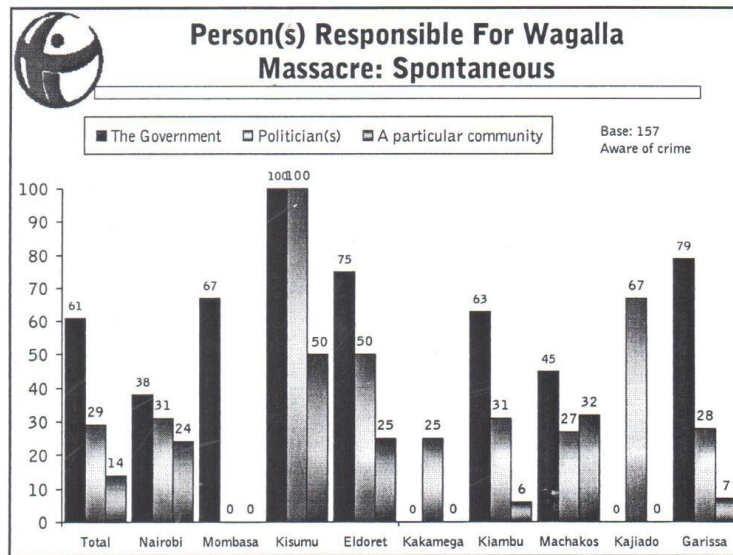
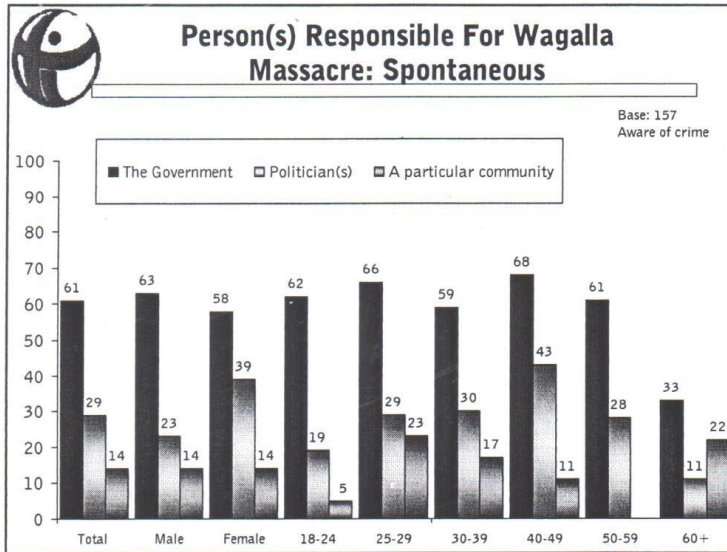


### Person(s) Responsible for Europeans Owning Large Chunks of Land: Total

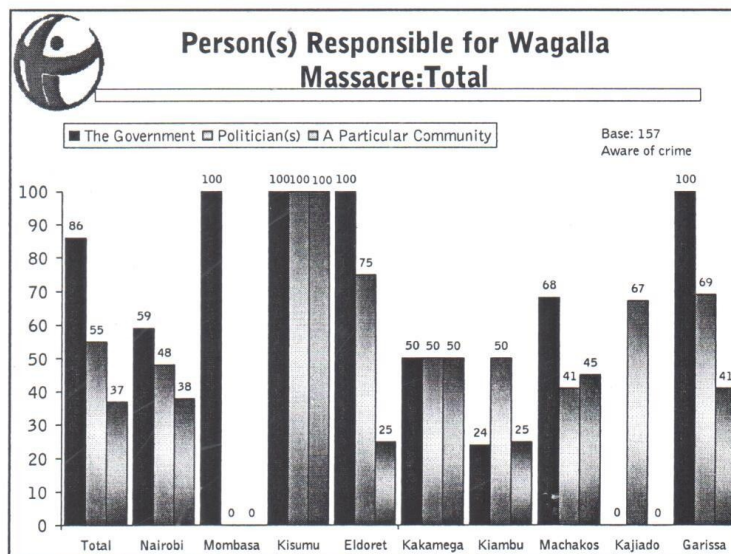
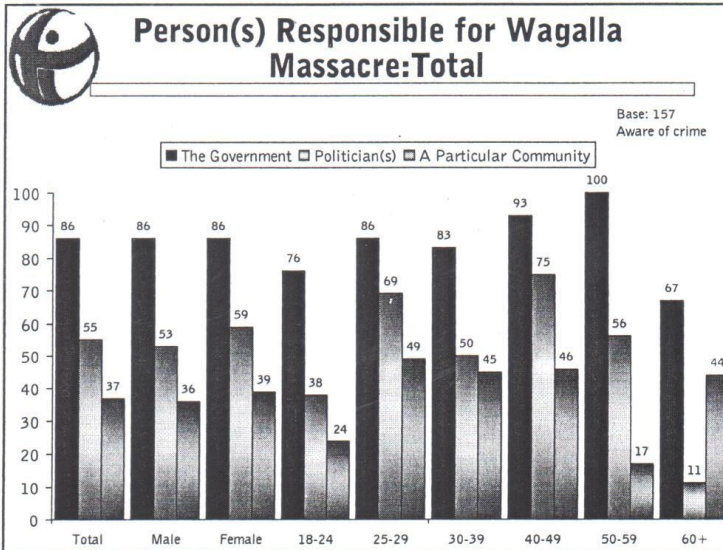
Base: 139  
Aware of crime

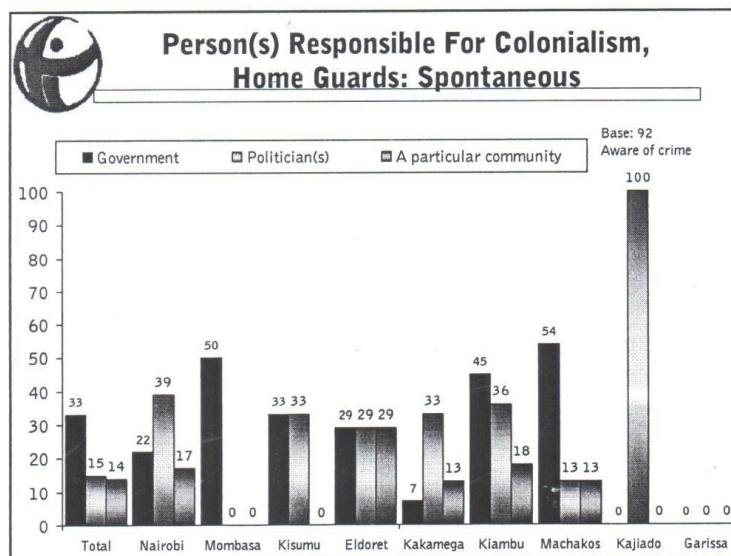
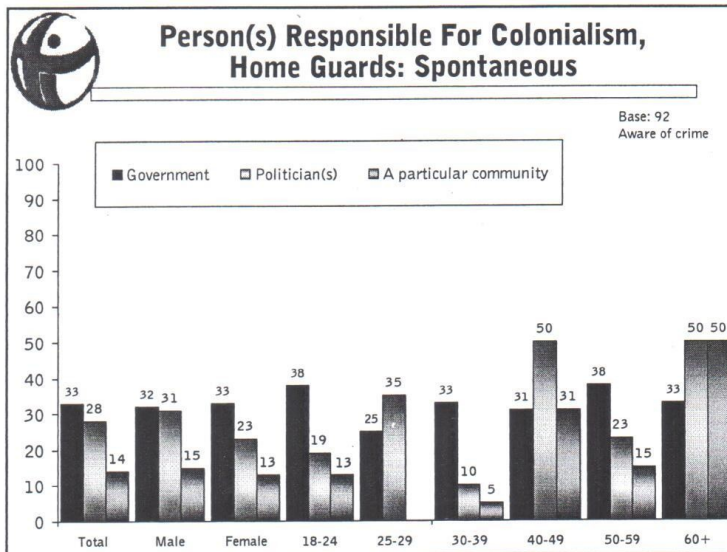
■ The Government    ■ Politician(s)  
■ Political party(s)    ■ Religious Leaders  
■ The Provincial Administration

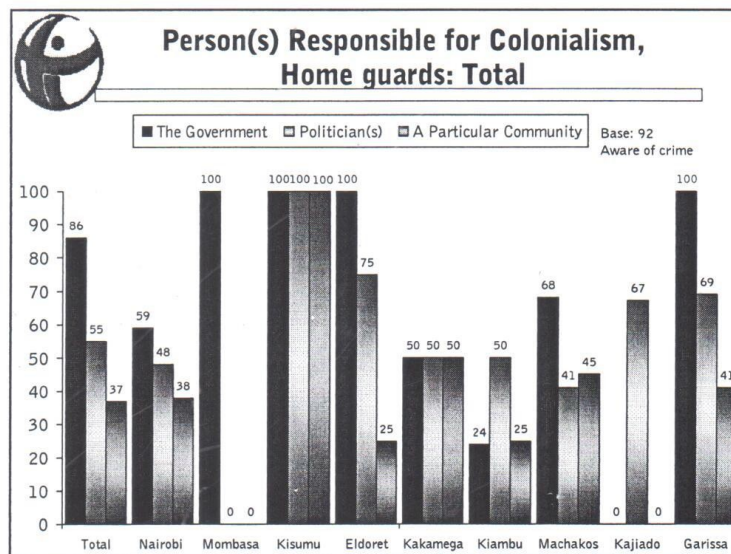
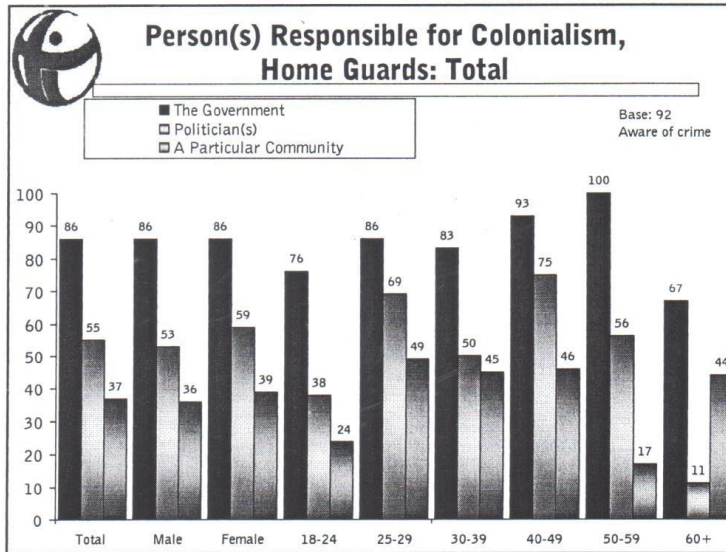




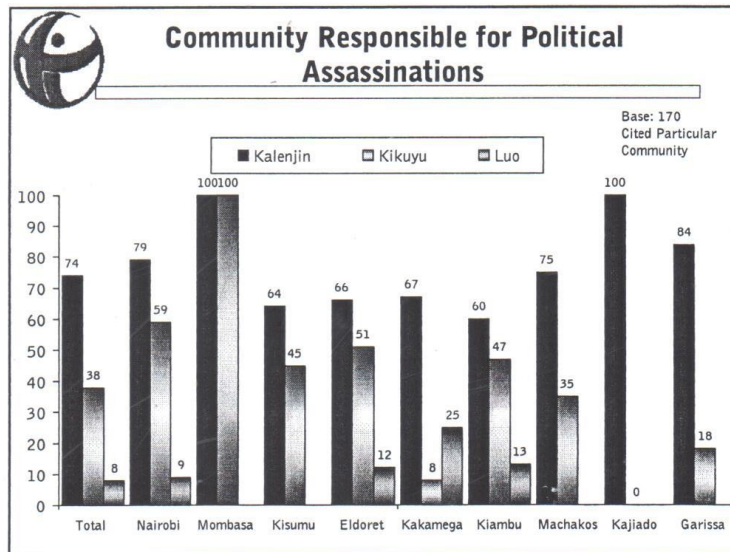




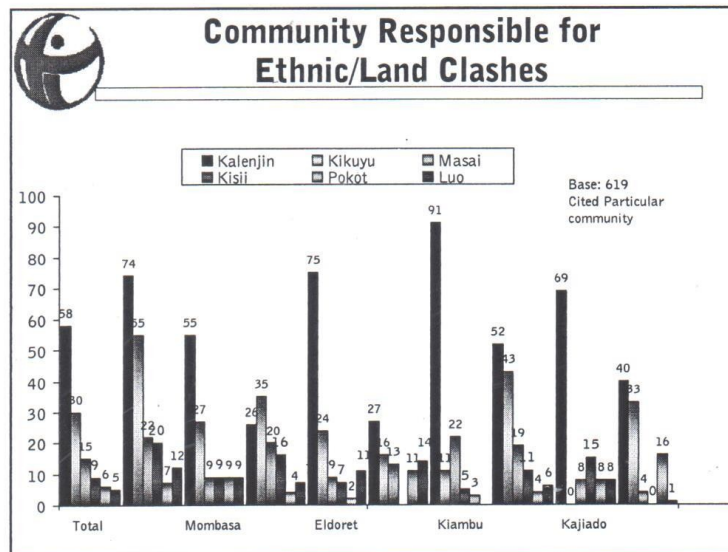
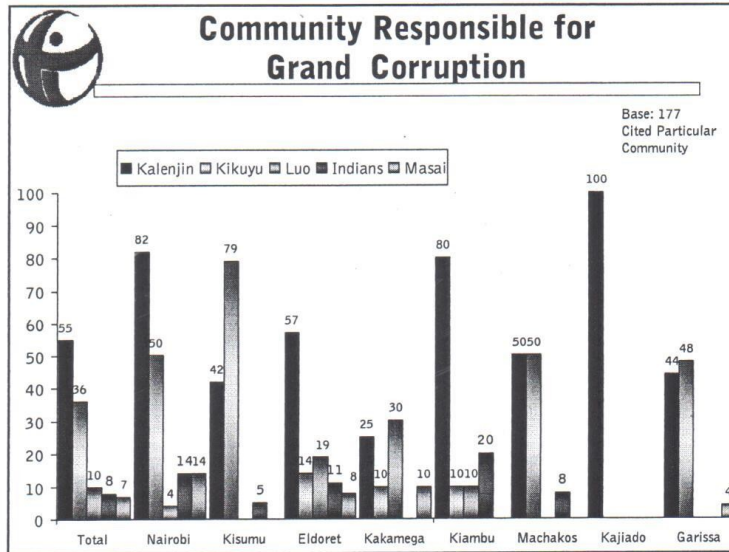




## Community Responsible for Crimes



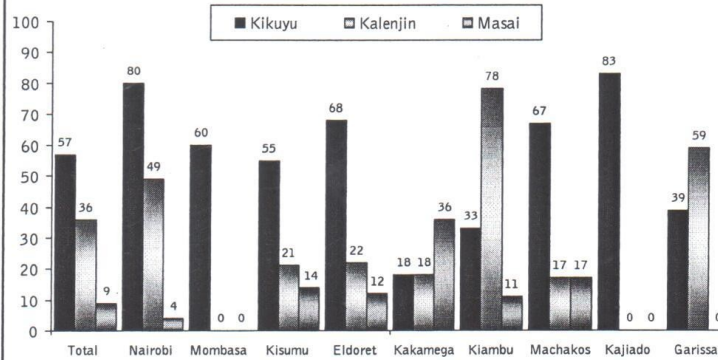






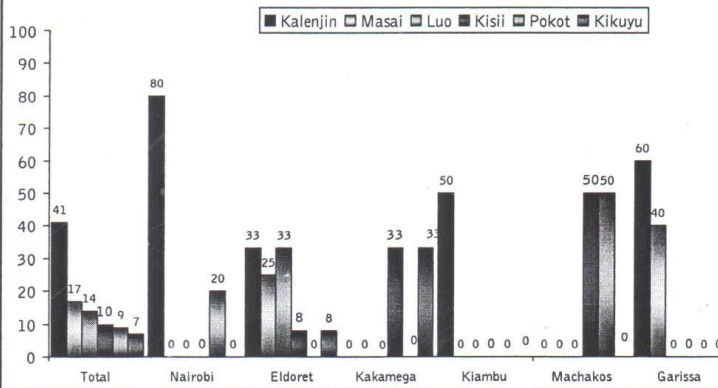
## Community Responsible for Land Grabbing

Base: 256  
Cited Particular community



## Community Responsible for Poor Allocation of Boundaries

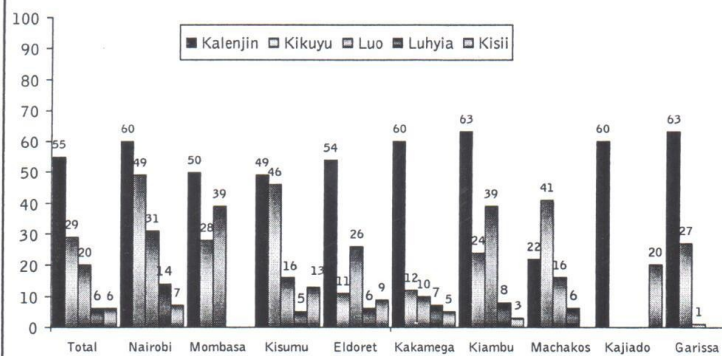
Base: 44  
Cited Particular community





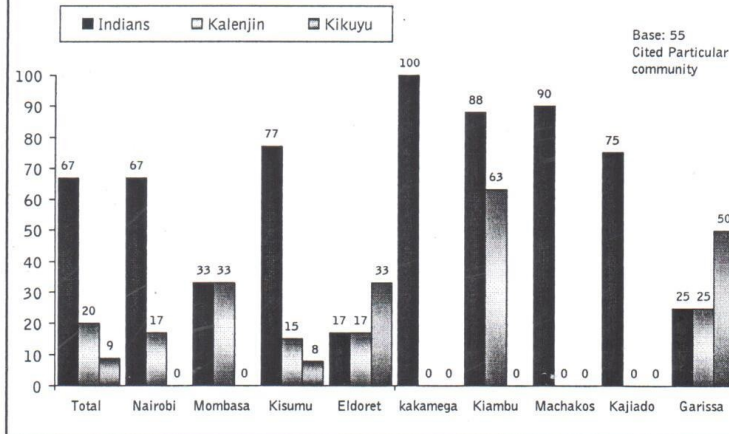
## Community Responsible for Tribalism, Nepotism

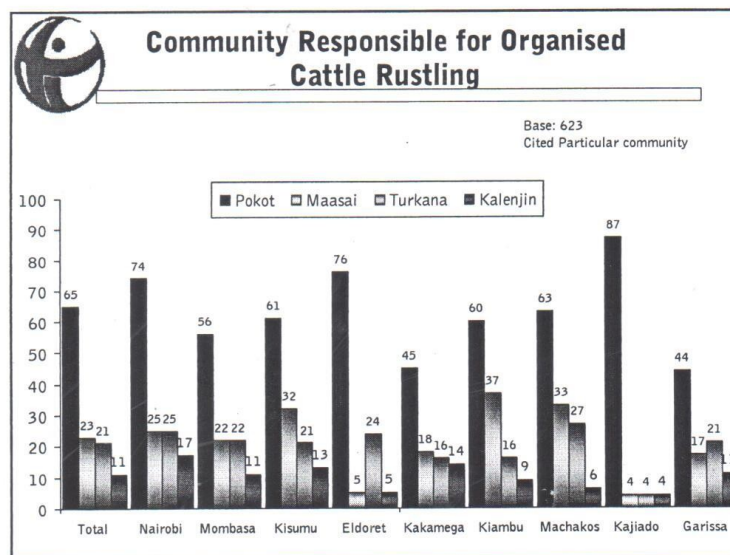
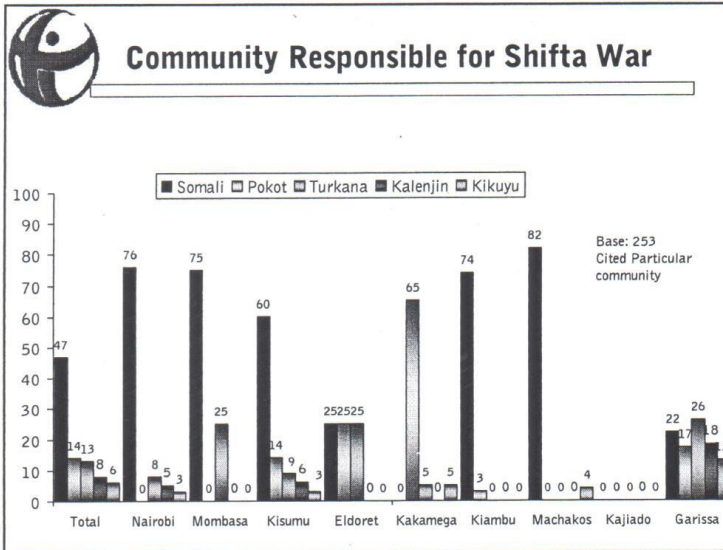
Base: 540  
Cited Particular  
community



## Community Responsible for Indian Domination Of Business

Base: 55  
Cited Particular  
community







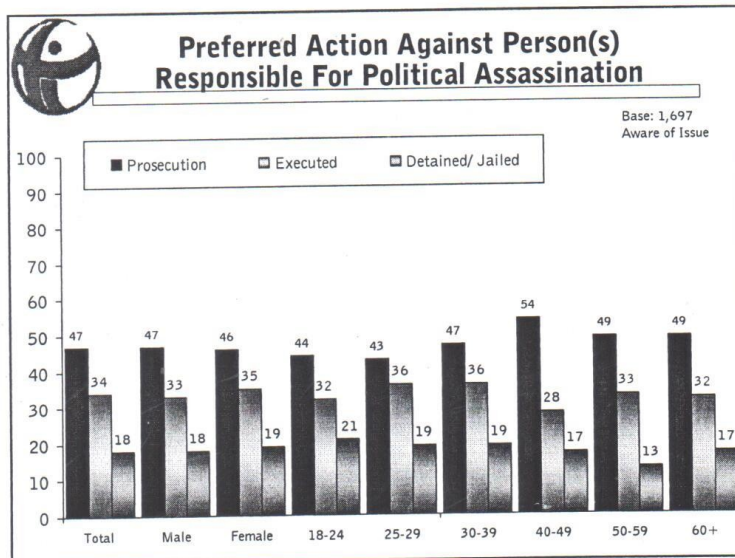
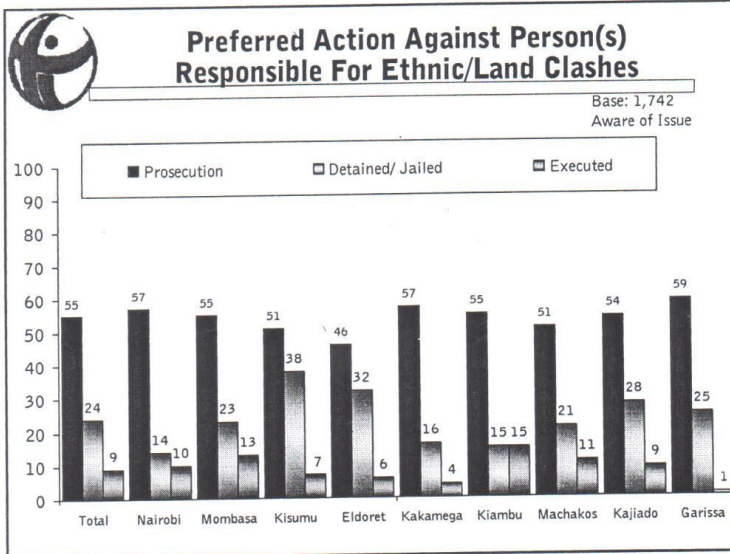
**Preferred Action  
Against Person(s)  
Responsible Major  
Incidences**

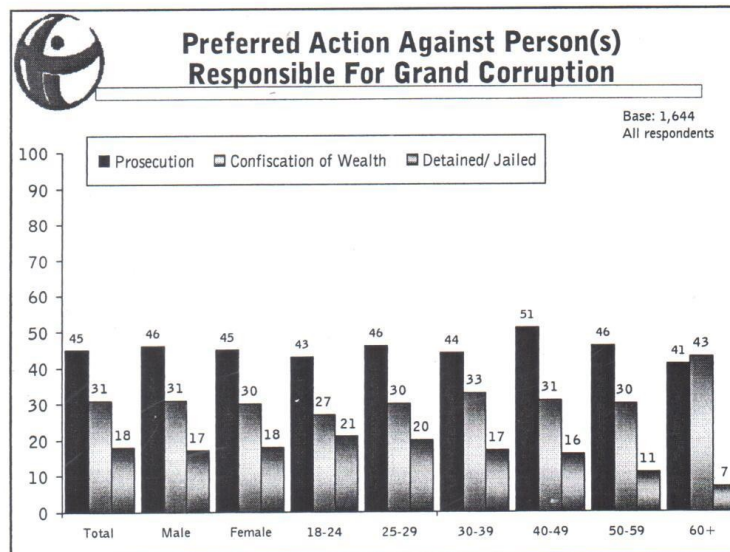
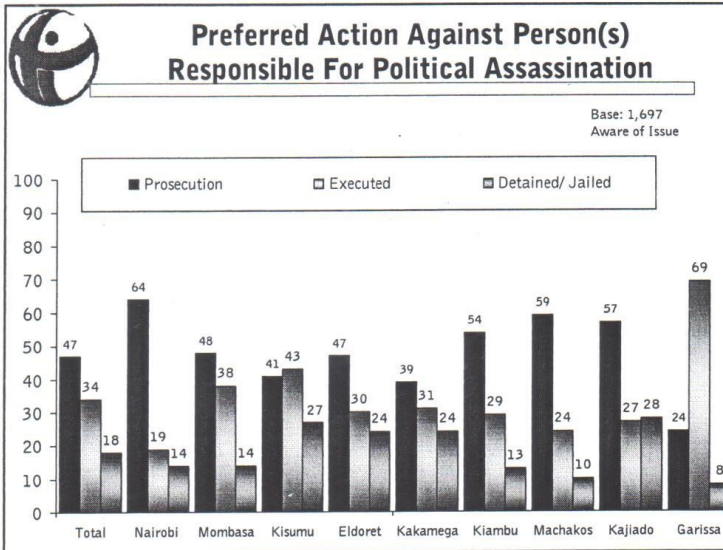


**Preferred Action Against Person(s)  
Responsible For Ethnic/Land Clashes**

Base: 1,742  
Aware of Issue



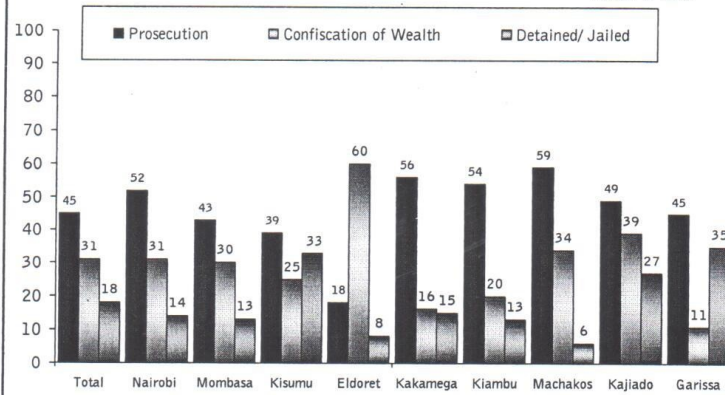






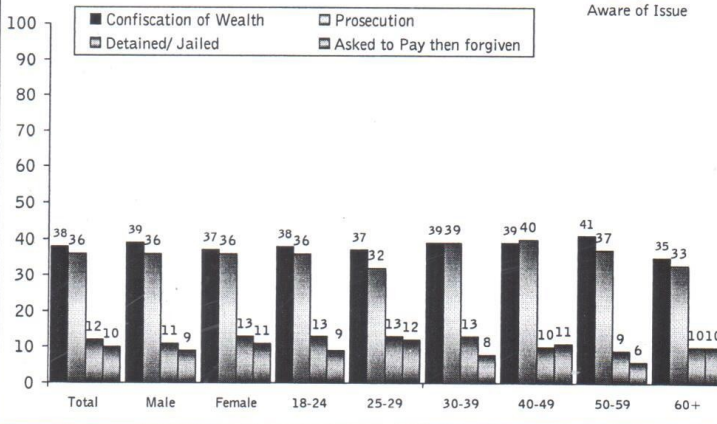
### Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Grand Corruption

Base: 1,644  
Aware of Issue



### Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Land Grabbing

Base: 1,558  
Aware of Issue

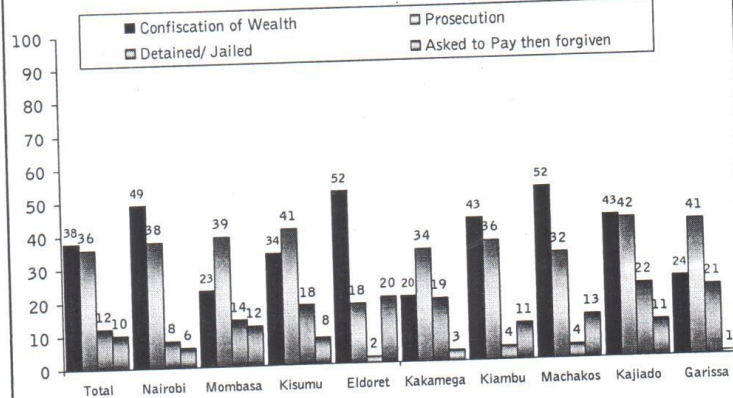






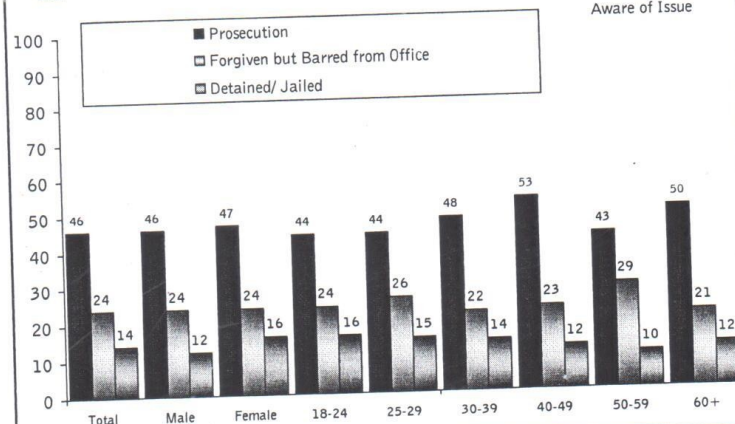
## Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Land Grabbing

Base: 1,558  
Aware of Issue



## Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Tribalism, Nepotism

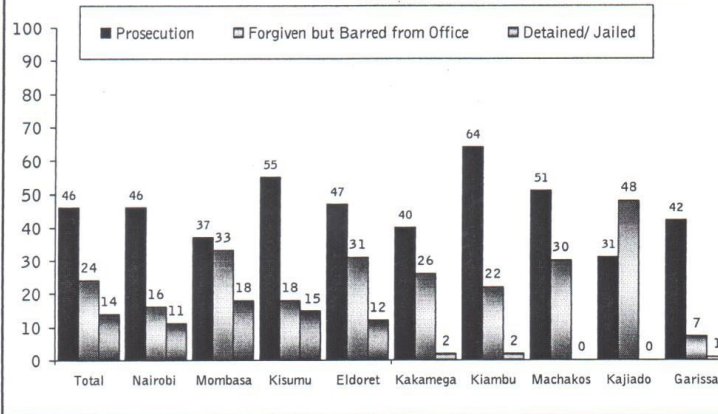
Base: 1, 535  
Aware of Issue





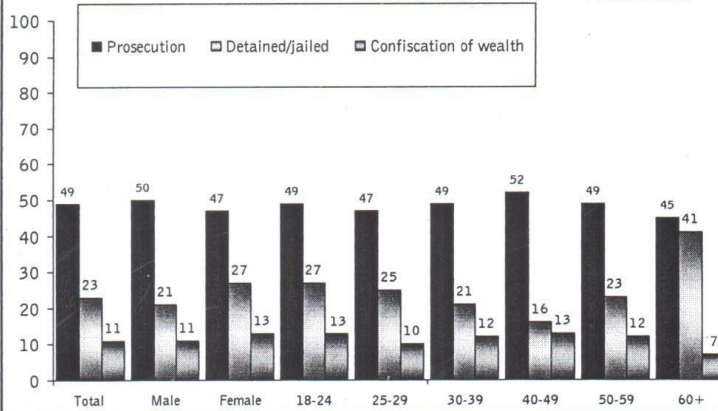
### Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Tribalism, Nepotism

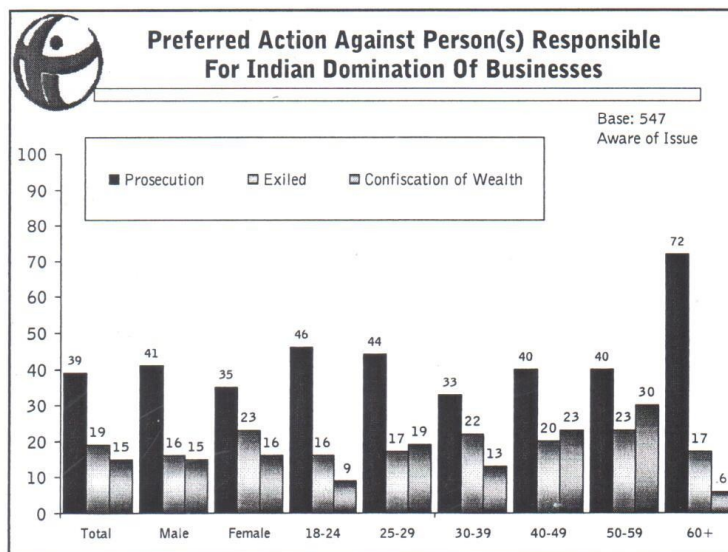
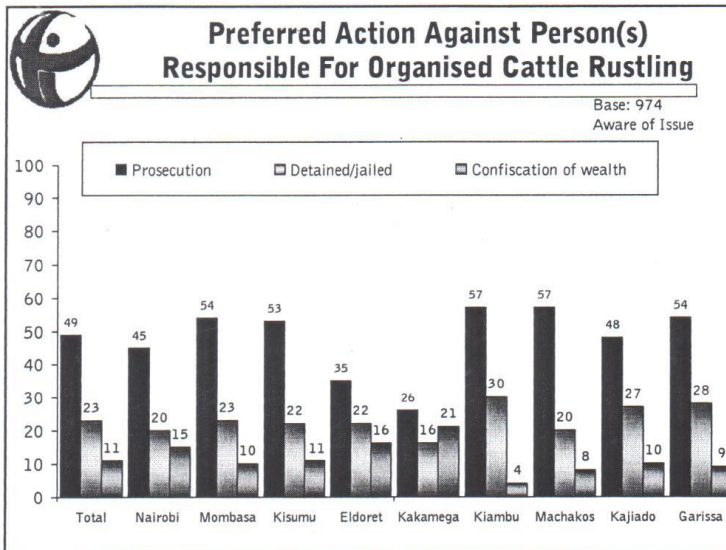
Base: 1, 535  
Aware of Issue

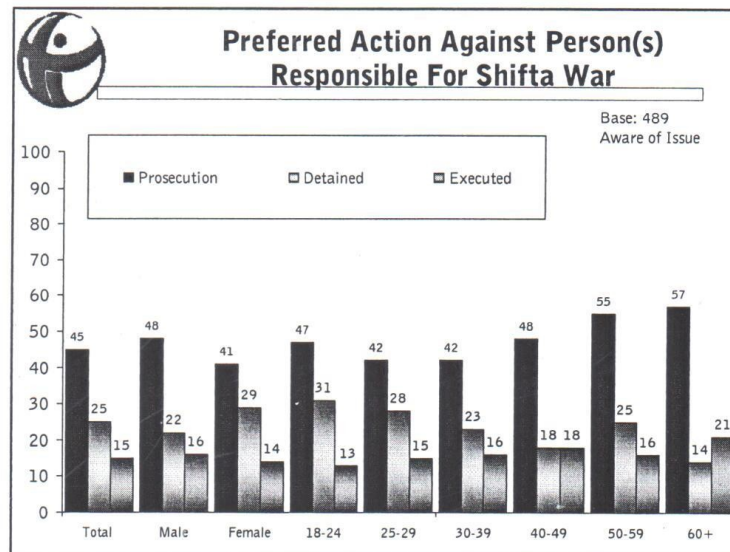
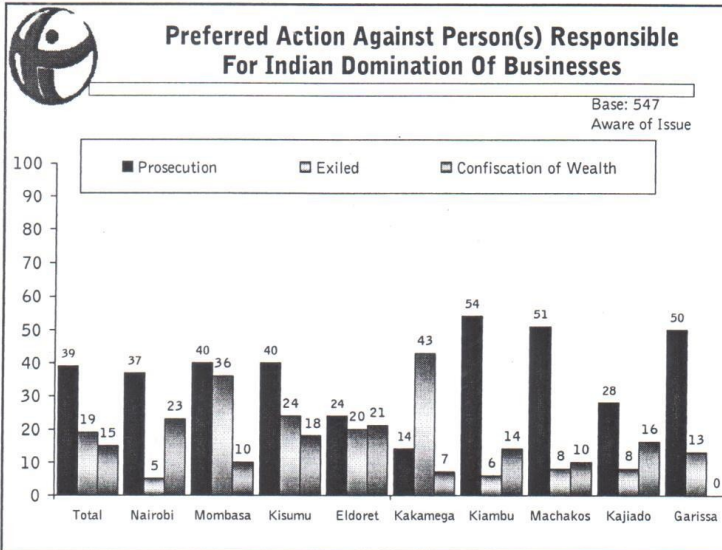


### Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Organised Cattle Rustling

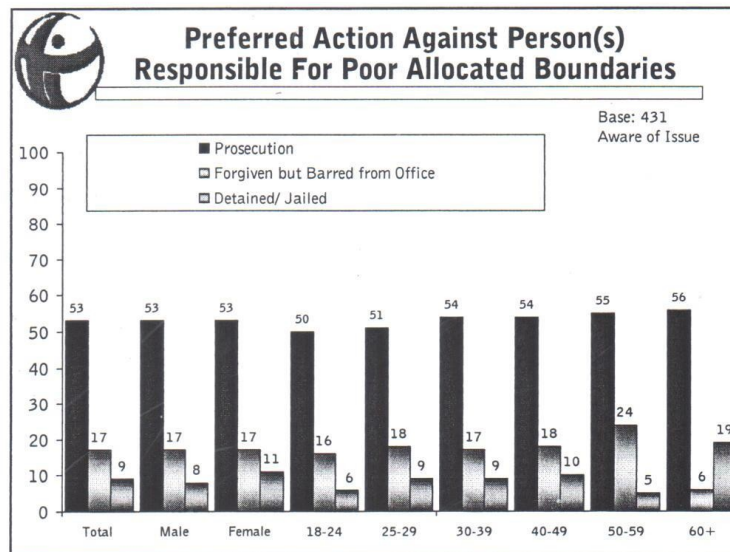
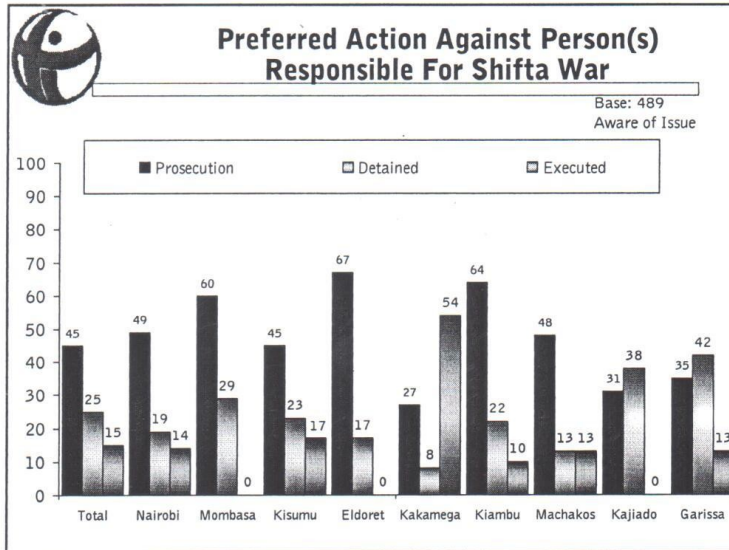
Base: 974  
Aware of Issue

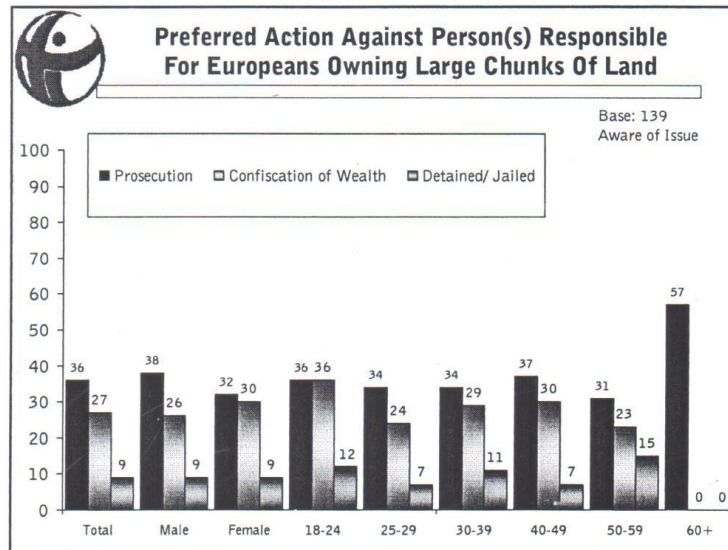
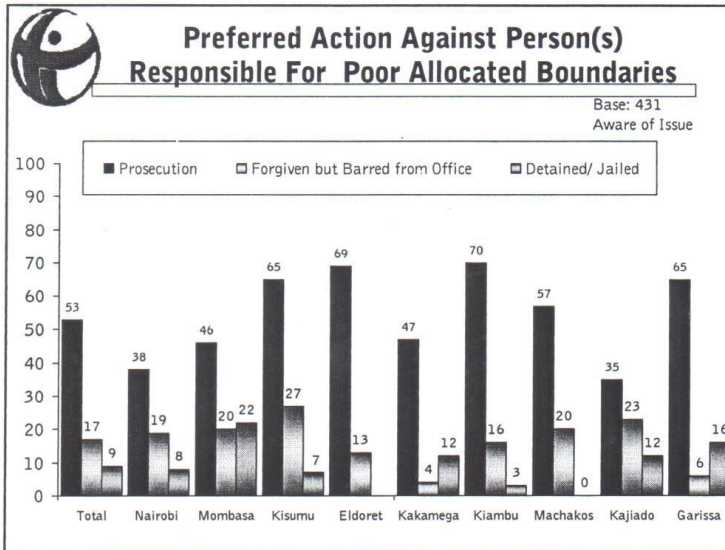


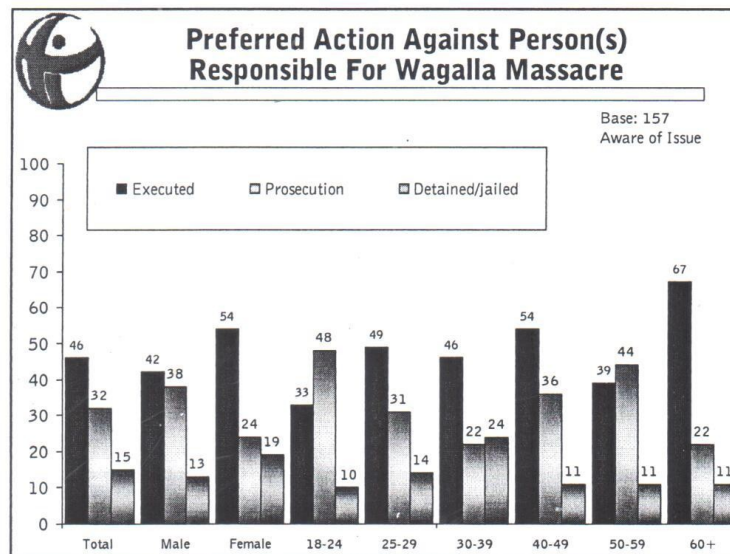
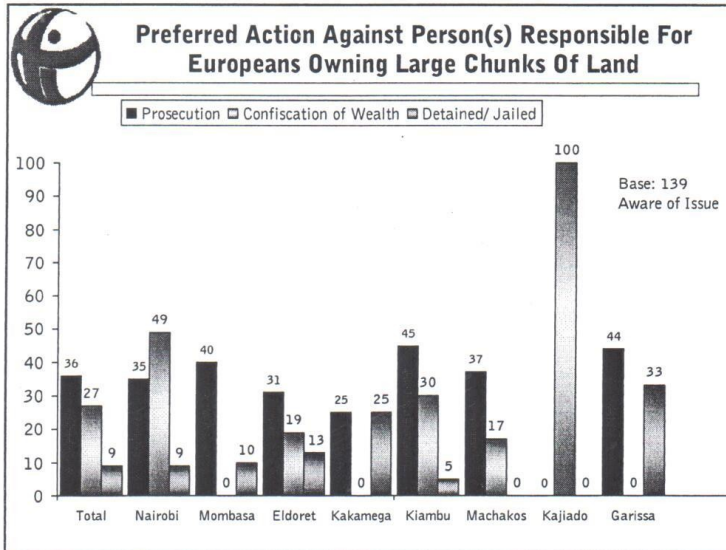


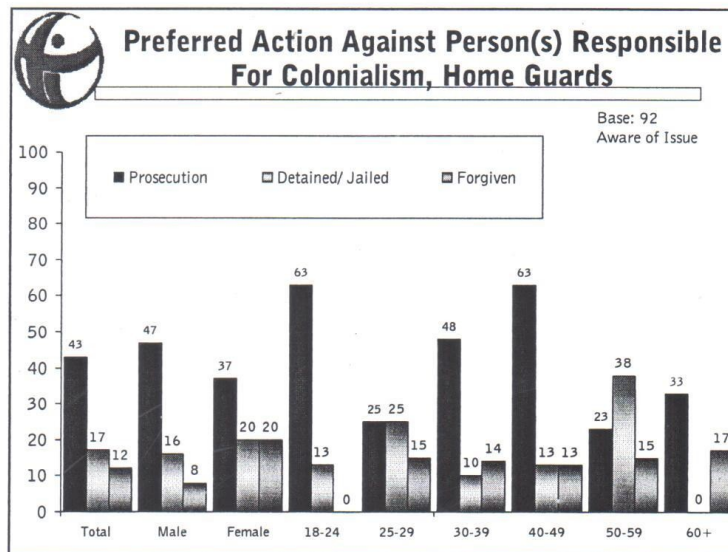
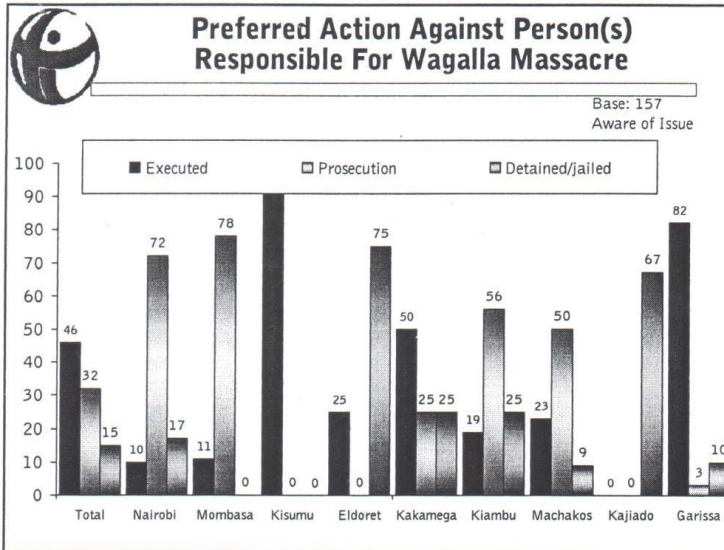




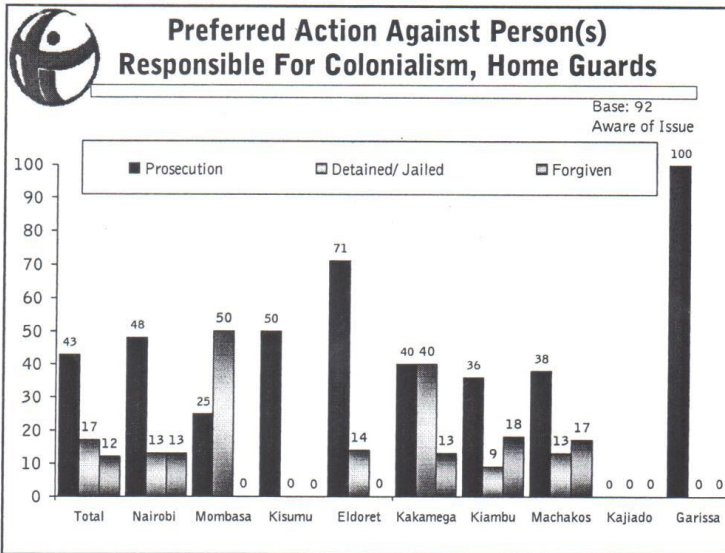




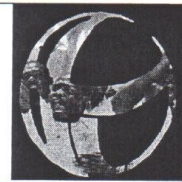








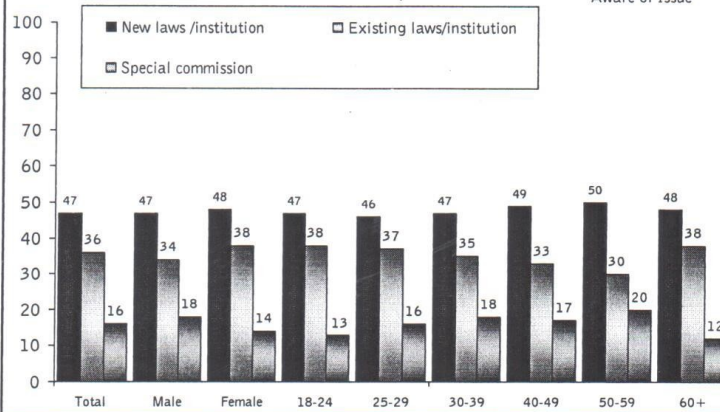
**Who Should Determine  
and Effect Action  
Against People(s)  
Responsible For Crimes**





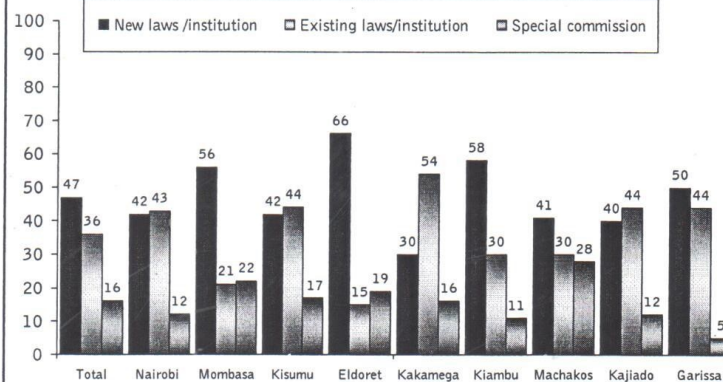
### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Ethnic/ Land Clashes

Base: 1,742  
Aware of Issue



### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Ethnic/ Land Clashes

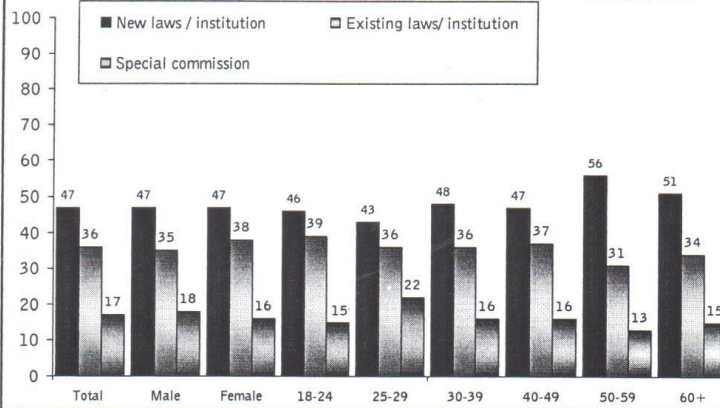
Base: 1,742  
Aware of Issue





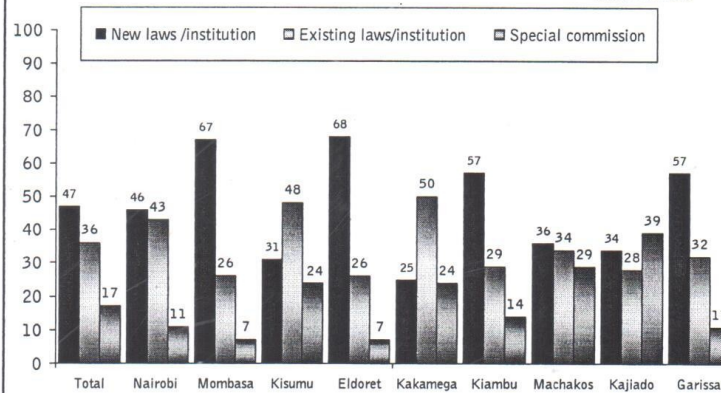
### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Political Assassination

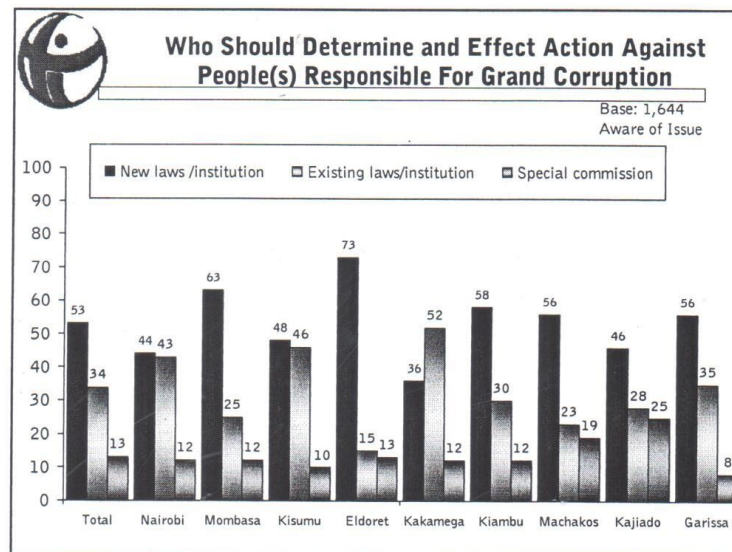
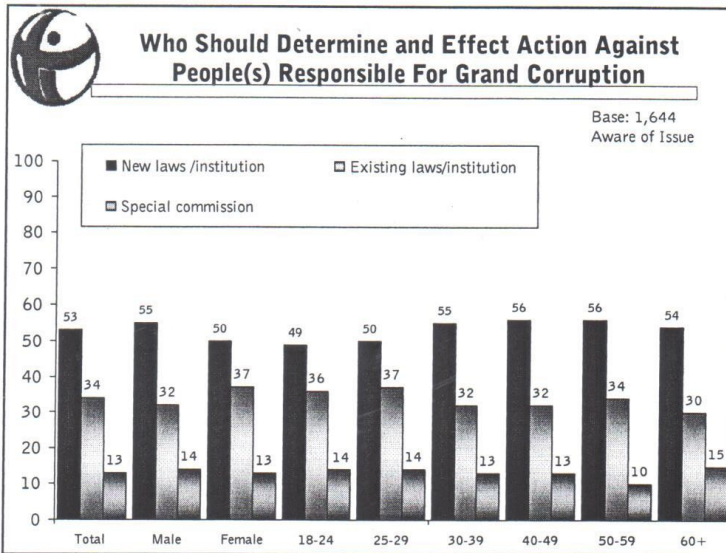
Base: 1,697  
Aware of Issue



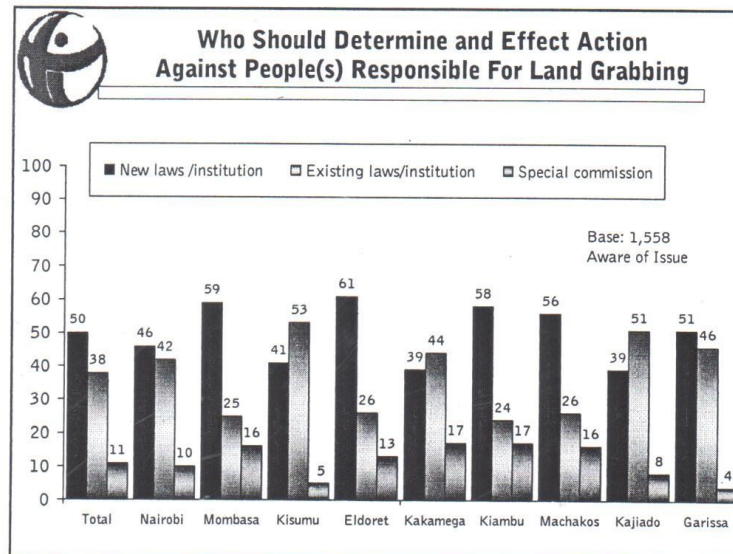
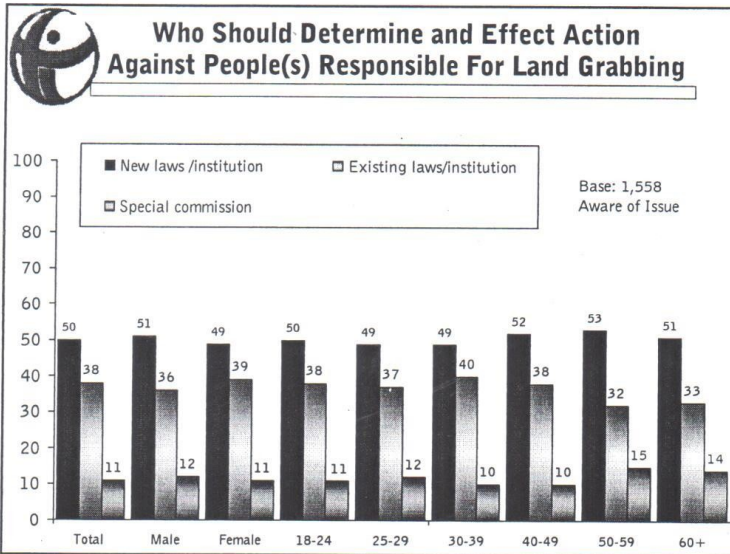
### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Political Assassination

Base: 1,697  
Aware of Issue



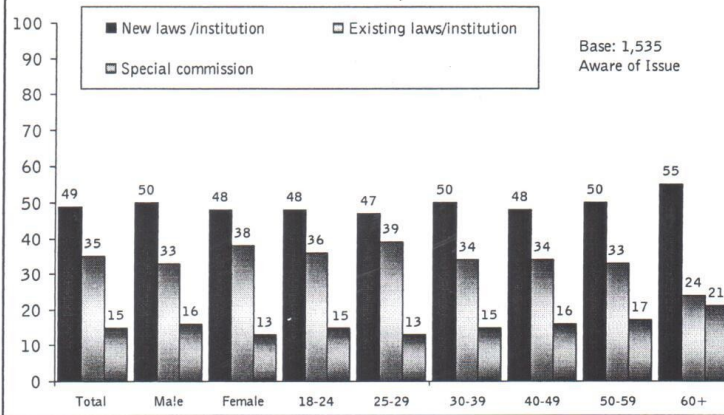




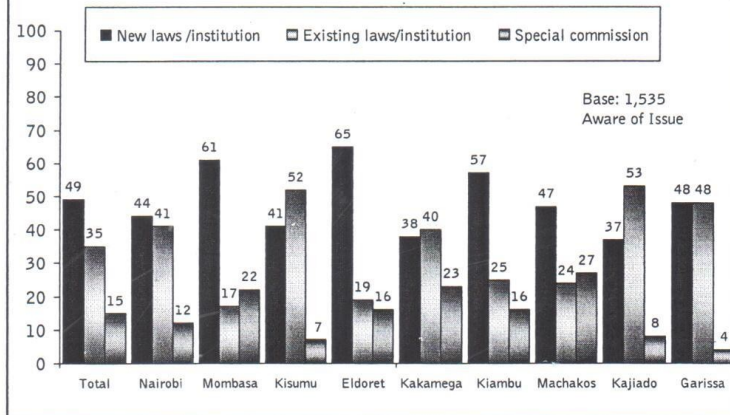


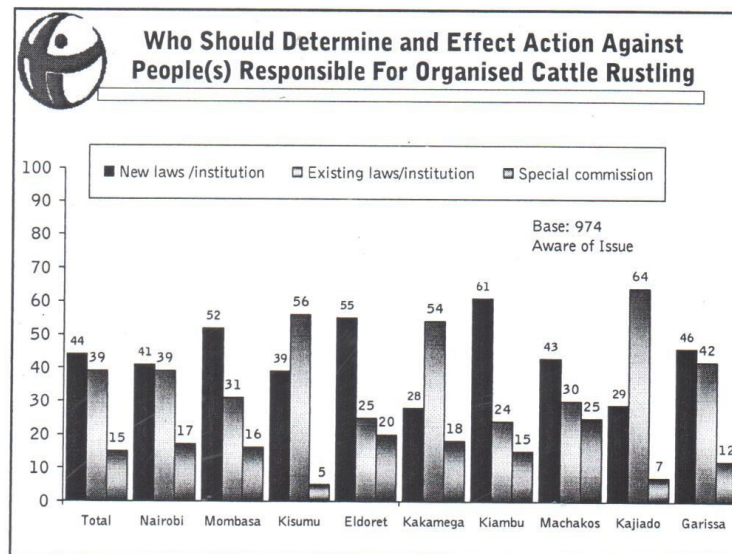
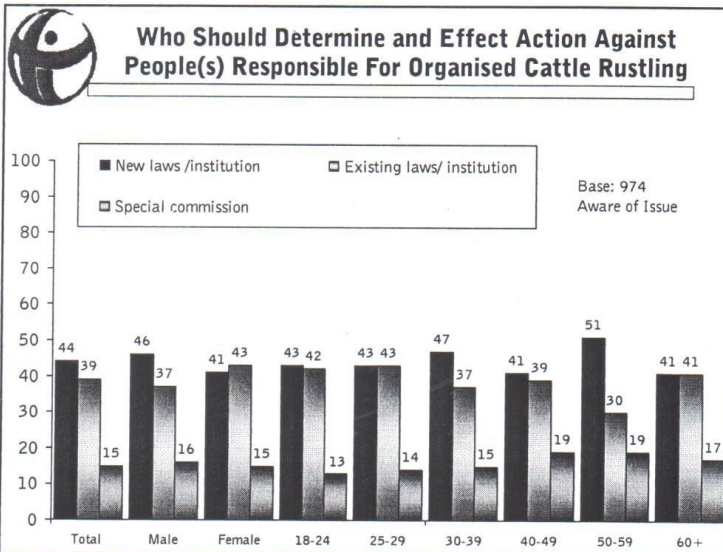


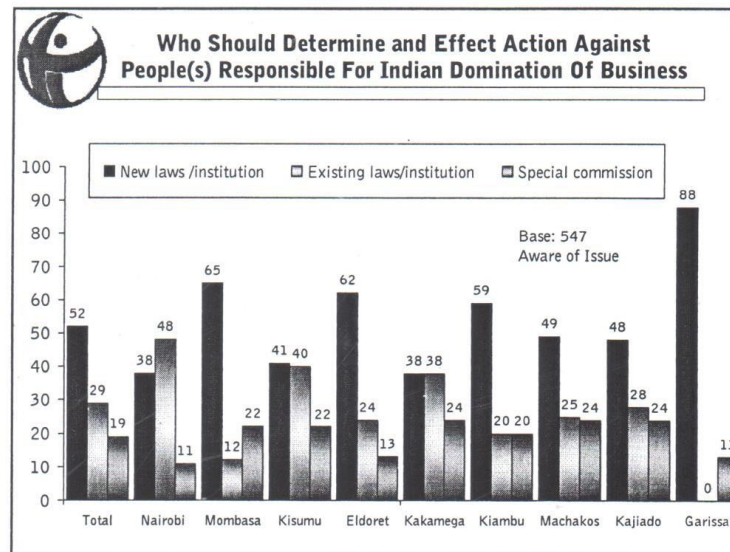
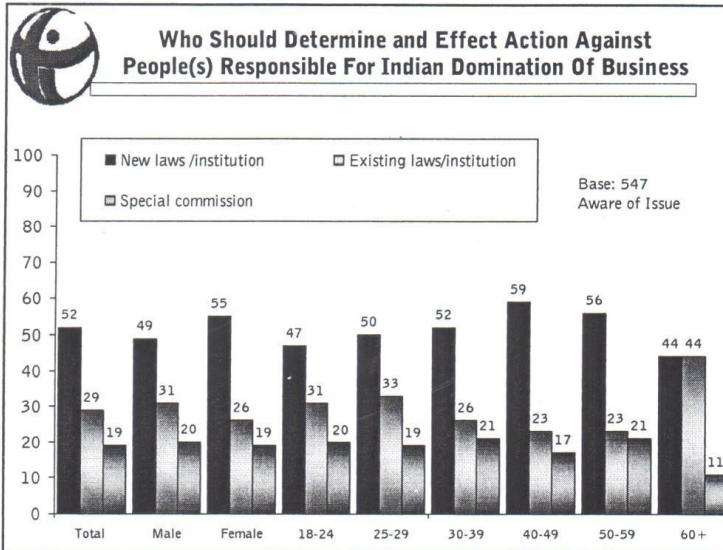
### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Tribalism, Nepotism



### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Tribalism, Nepotism

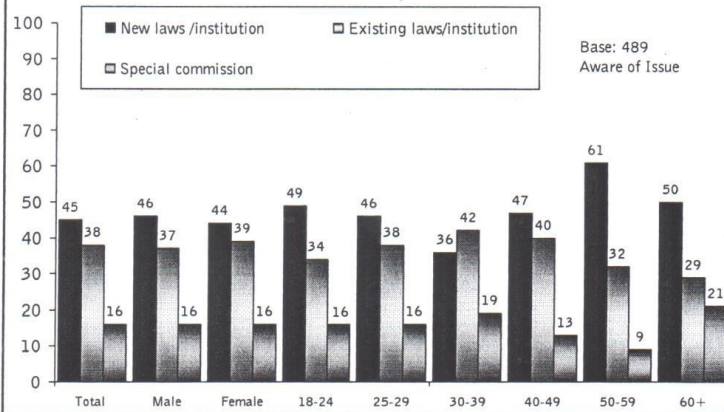




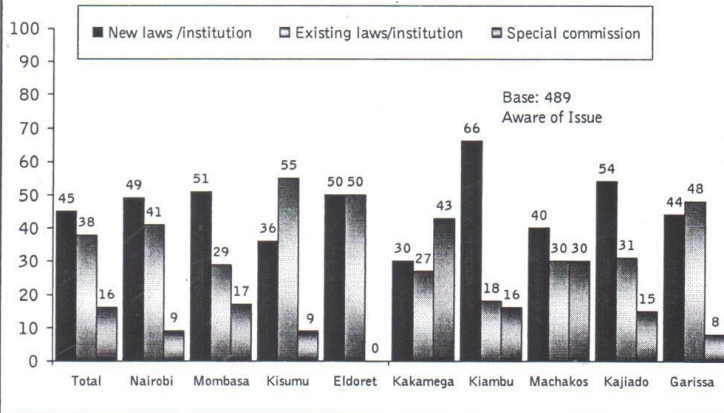




### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Shifta War



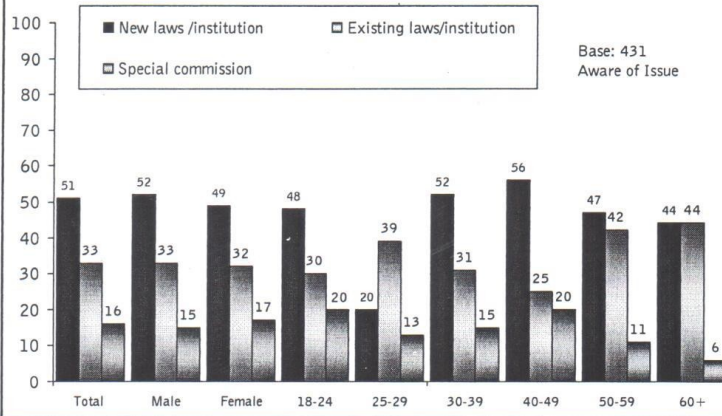
### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Shifta War



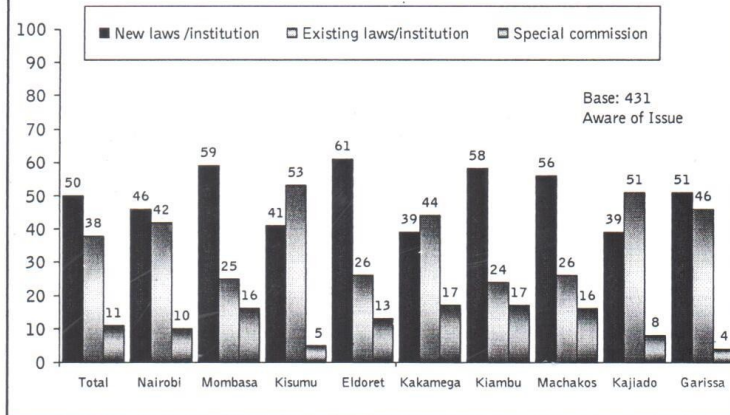


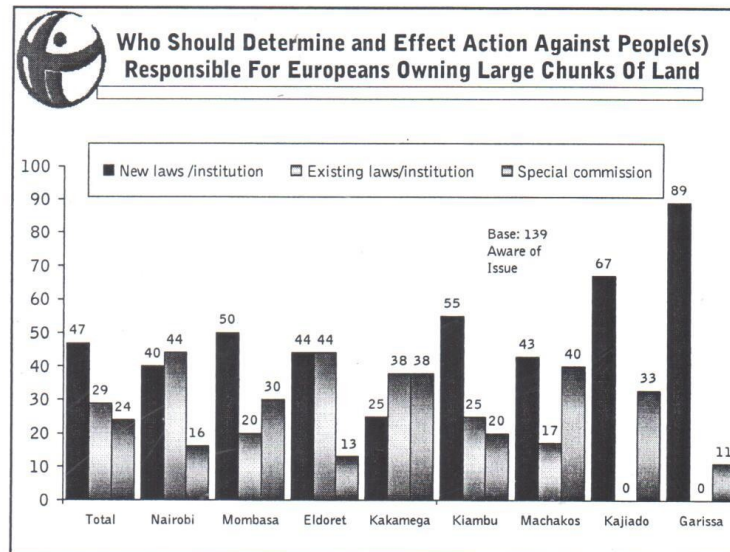
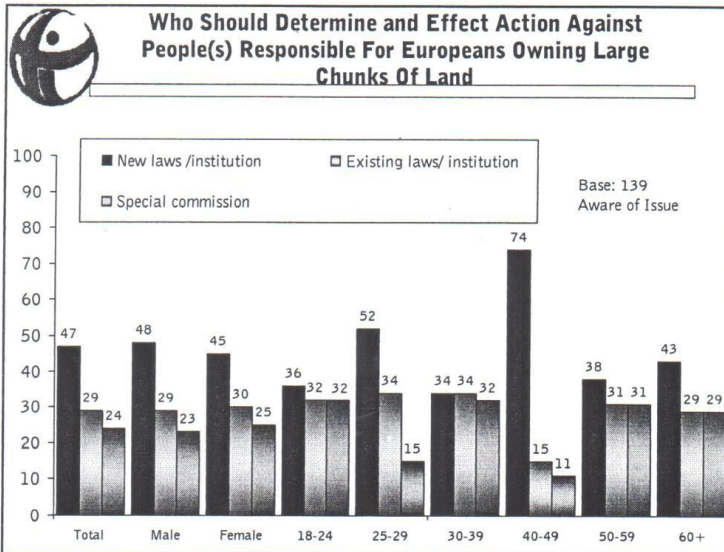


### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Poorly Allocated District



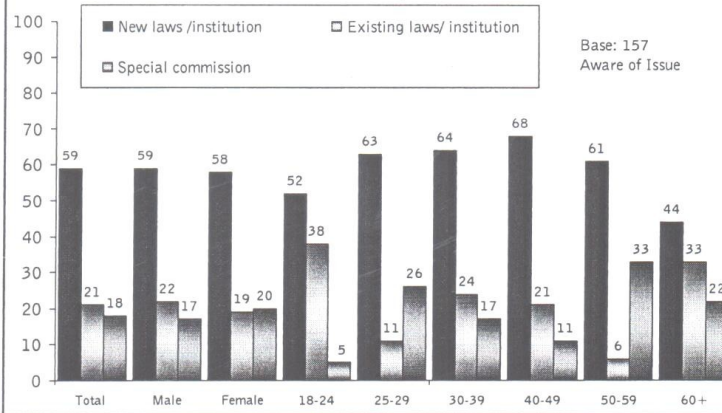
### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Poorly Allocated District



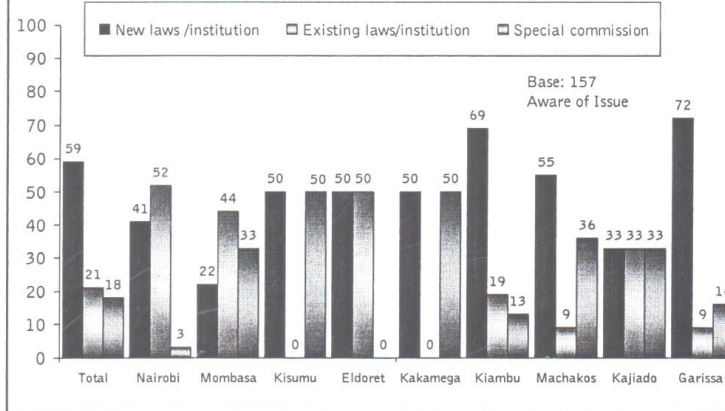


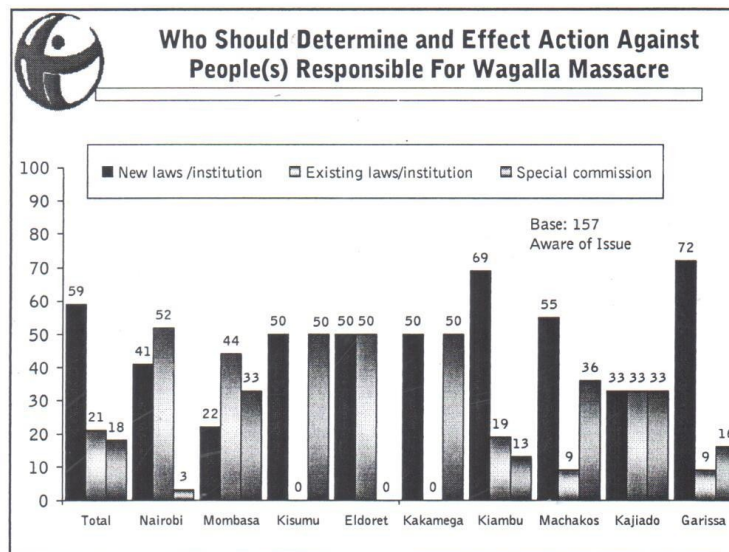
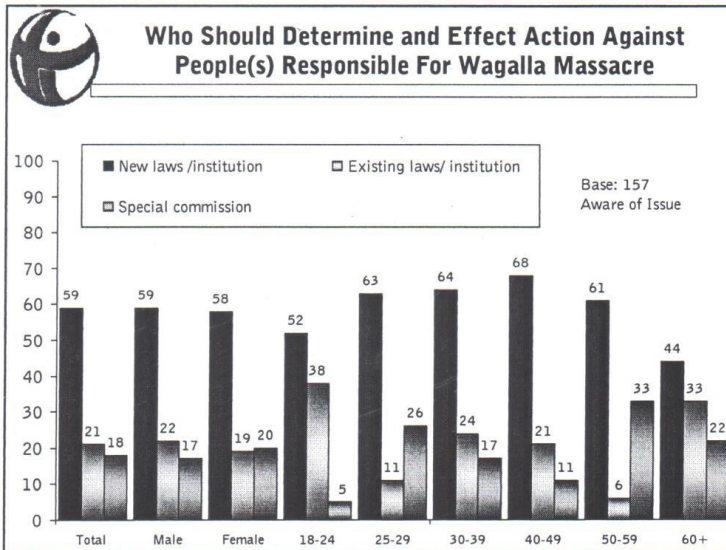


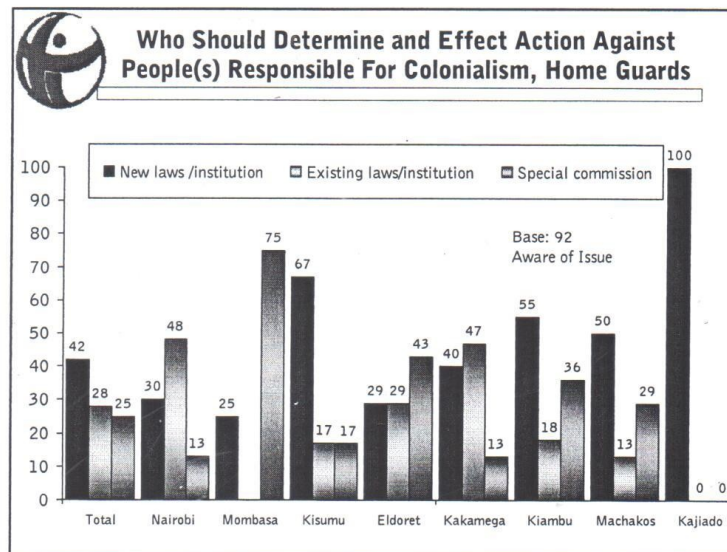
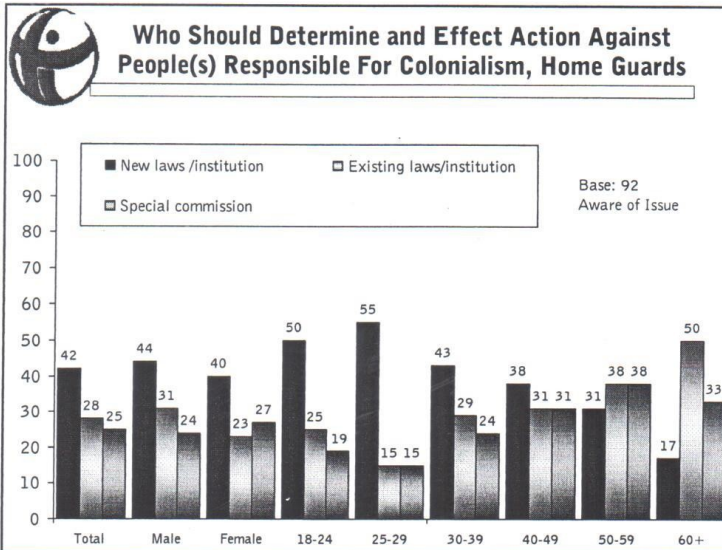
### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Wagalla Massacre



### Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Wagalla Massacre









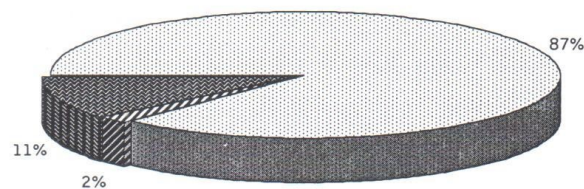
**Support Amnesty  
For Person(s)  
Responsible For  
Crimes**



**Support Amnesty For Person(s) Responsible  
For Ethnic/ Land Clashed**

☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure

Base: 1, 742  
Aware of Issue

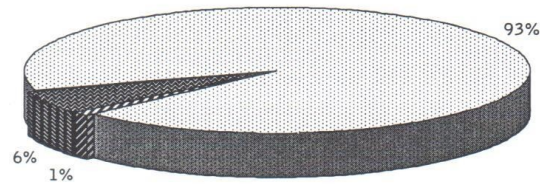




### Support Amnesty For Person(s) Responsible For Political Assassination

☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure

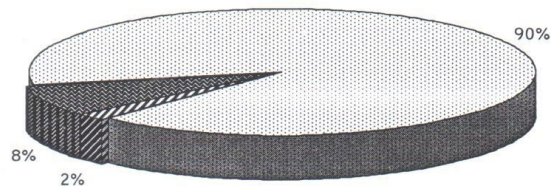
Base: 1,697  
Aware of Issue



### Support Amnesty For Person(s) Responsible For Grand Corruption

☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure

Base: 1,644  
Aware of Issue

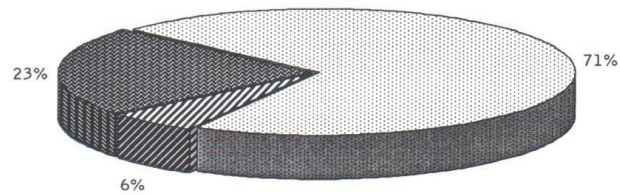




### Support Amnesty For Person(s) Responsible For Tribalism, Nepotism

■ Yes □ No ▨ Not sure

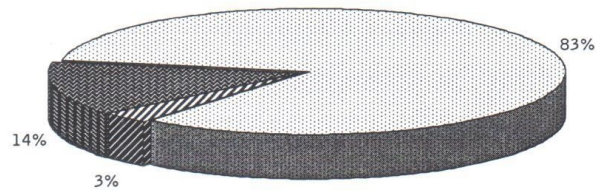
Base: 1, 535  
Aware of Issue



### Support Amnesty For Person (s) Responsible For Organised Cattle Rustling

■ Yes □ No ▨ Not sure

Base: 974  
Aware of Issue

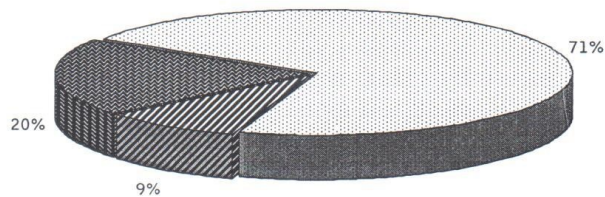




### Support Amnesty For Person(s) Responsible For Indian Domination Of Business

☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure

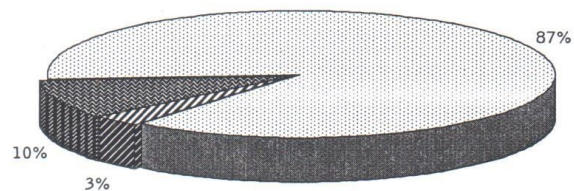
Base: 547  
Aware of Issue

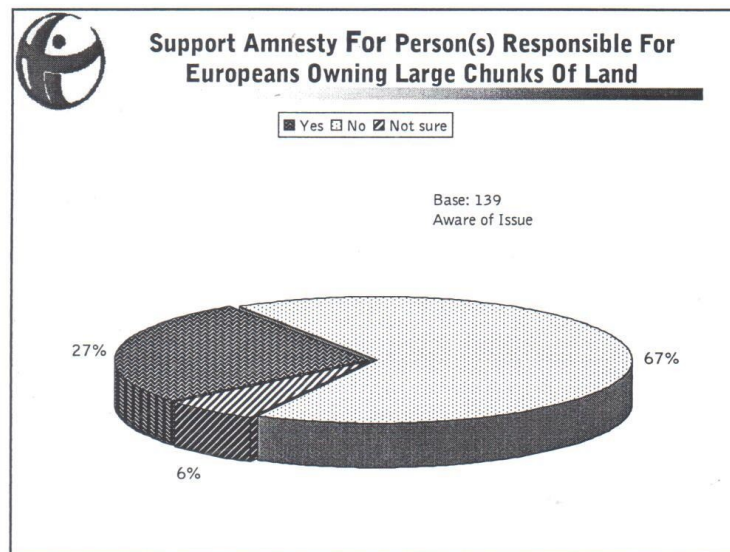
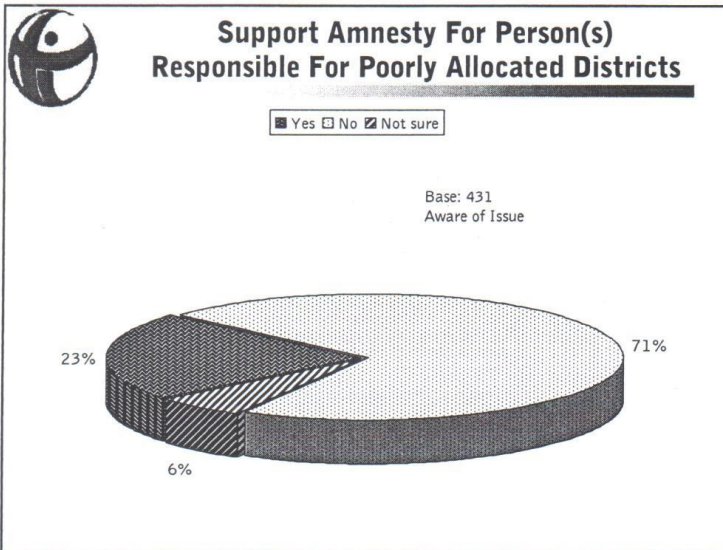


### Support Amnesty For Person (s) Responsible For Shifta War

☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure

Base: 489  
Aware of Issue





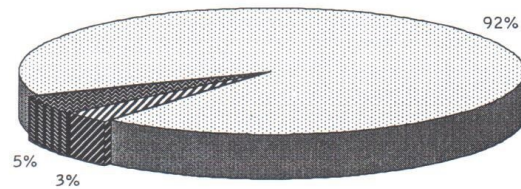




### Support Amnesty For Person(s) Responsible For Wagalla Massacre

☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure

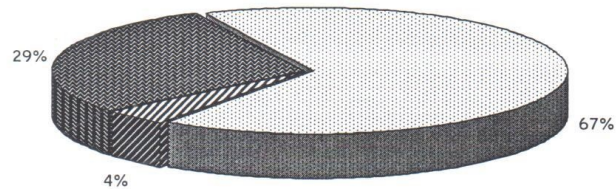
Base: 157  
Aware of Issue



### Support Amnesty For Person(s) Responsible For Colonialism, Home Guards

☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure

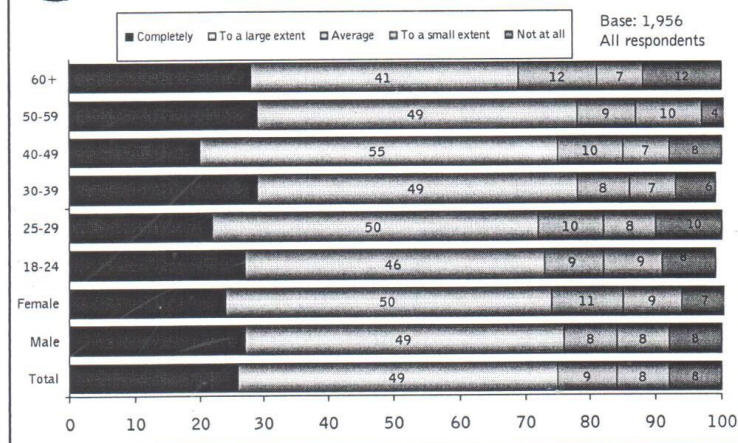
Base: 92  
Aware of Issue



## Electoral Process

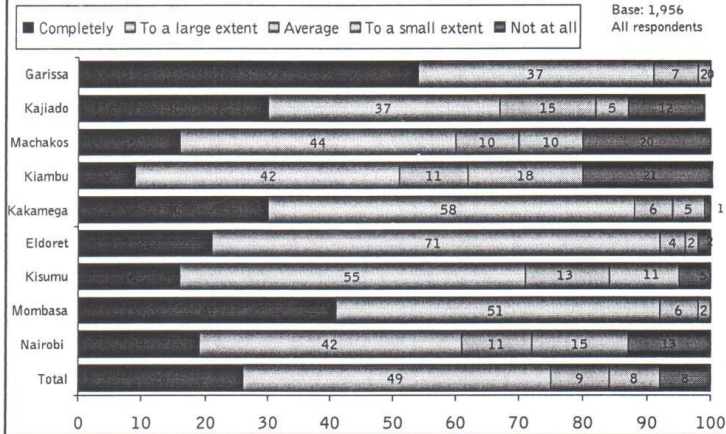


## Extent to Which Money Influences Chances Of a Political Candidate to Win

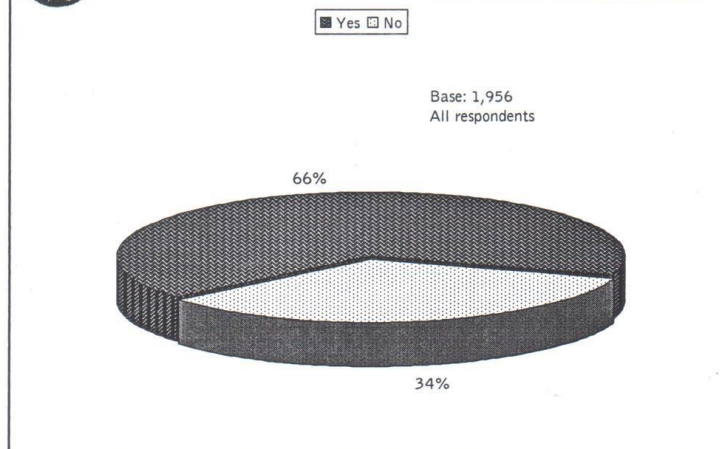




## Extent to Which Money Influences Chances Of a Political Candidate to Win



## Whether Political Campaign Funds Should Be Controlled by Law

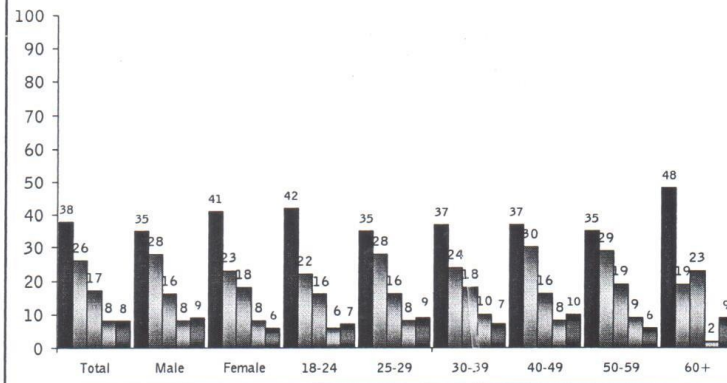




## Campaign Funds: Main Source

■ The Government   ■ Corruption   ■ Own Money  
■ Political party   ■ Overseas donors

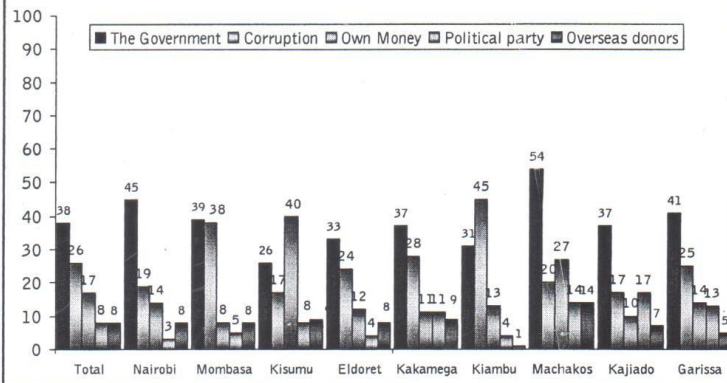
Base: 1,956  
All respondents



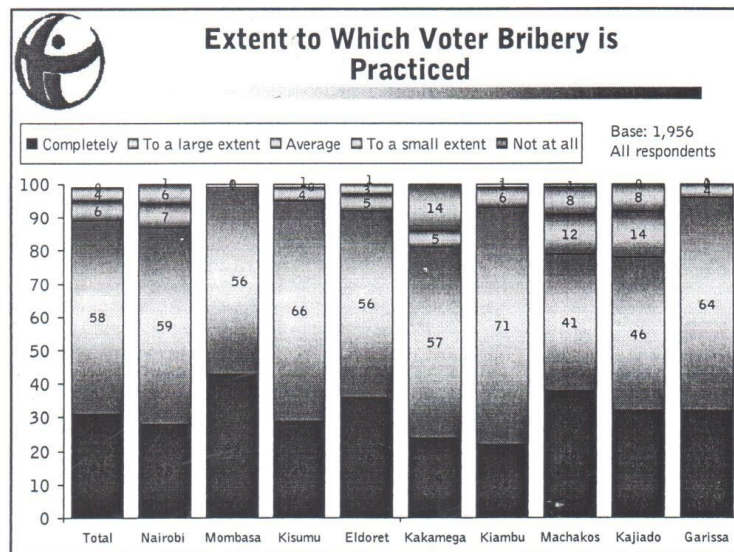
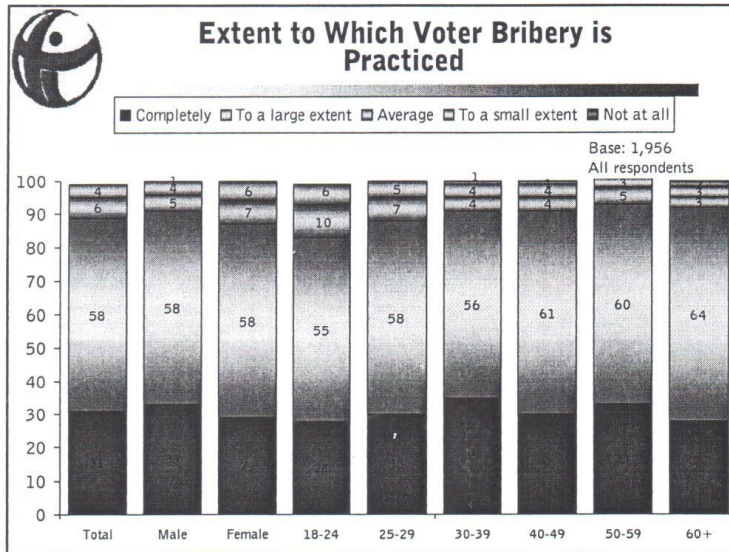
## Campaign Funds: Main Source

Base: 1,956  
All respondents

■ The Government   ■ Corruption   ■ Own Money   ■ Political party   ■ Overseas donors











### Whether They Would Accept Money or Gifts From Candidates

☒ Yes ☐ No

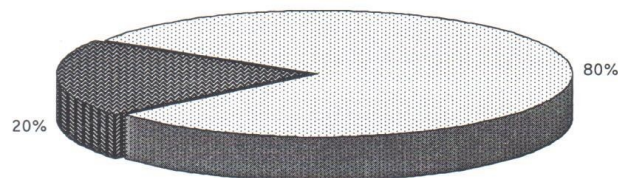
Base: 1,956  
All respondents



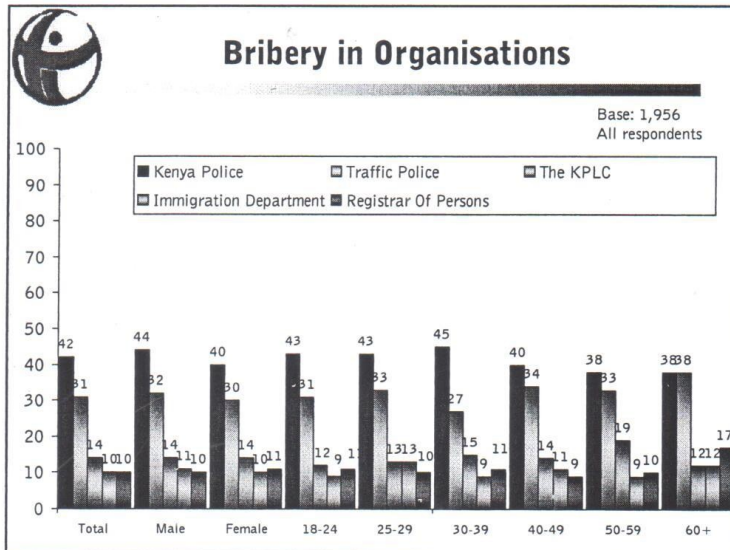
### Whether would Vote For Candidate (s) who Gave Them Money / Gifts

☒ Yes ☐ No

Base: 1,047  
Would Accept Money/ Gifts



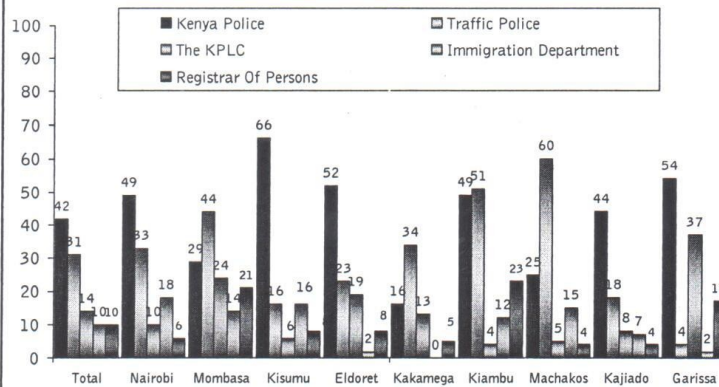
# Bribery





## Bribery in Organisations

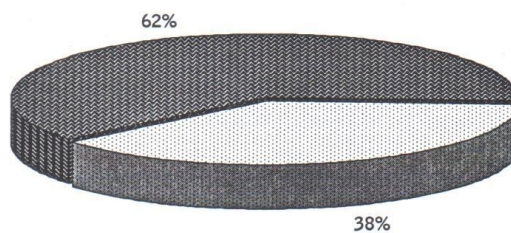
Base: 1,956  
All respondents



## Person Paying Bribery:Kenya Police

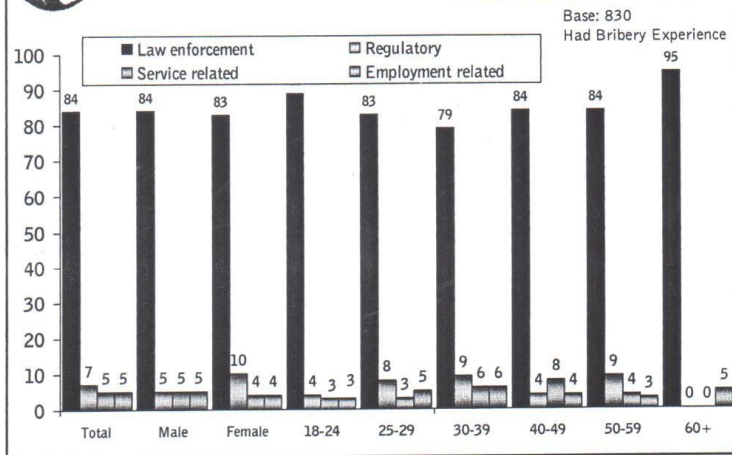
■ Self □ Someone else

Base: 830  
Had Bribery Experience

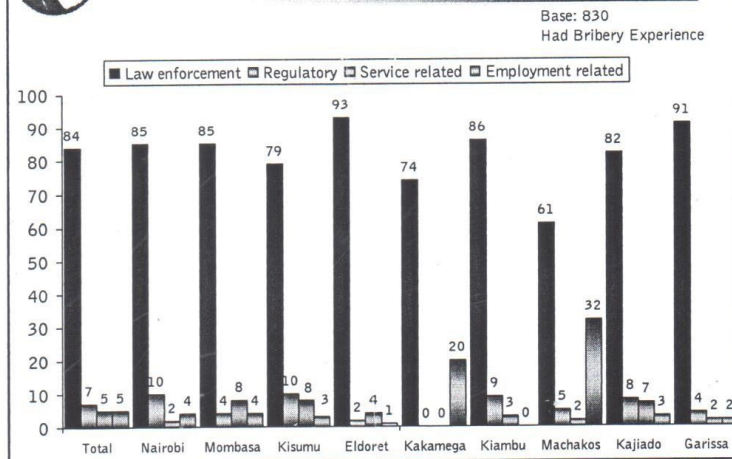


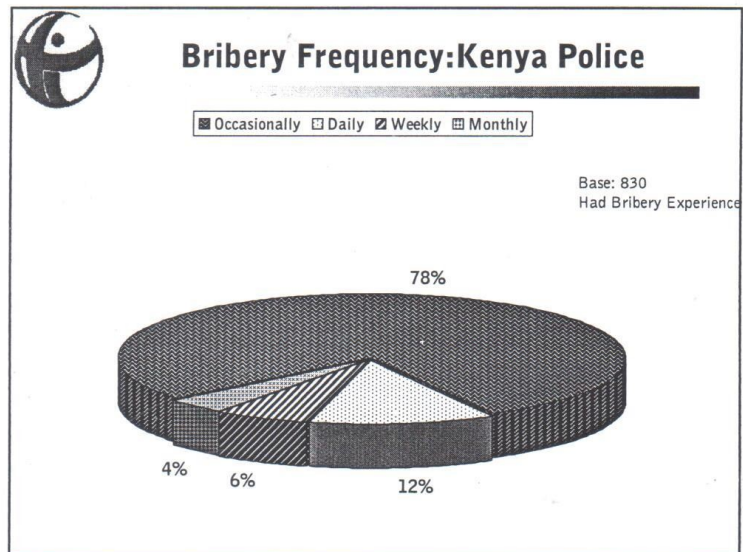
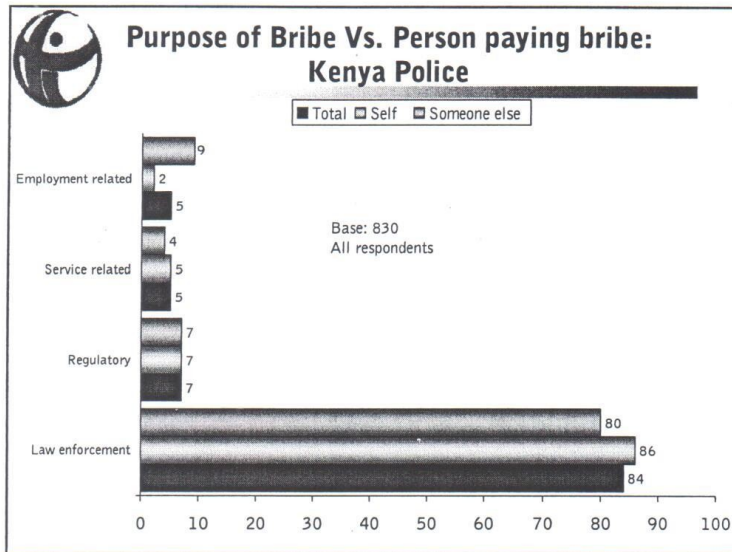


## Purpose of Bribe: Kenya Police



## Purpose of Bribe: Kenya Police



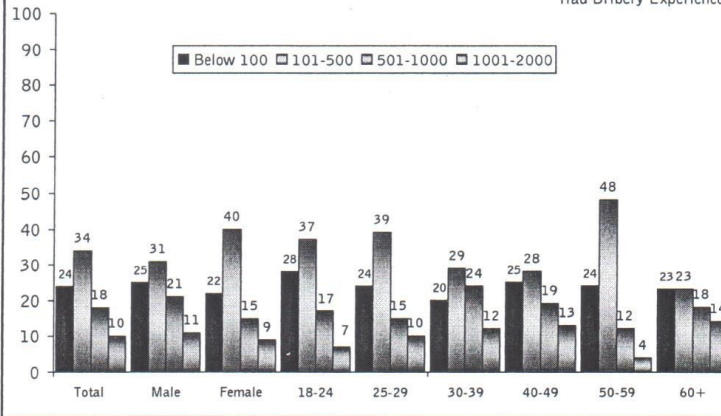






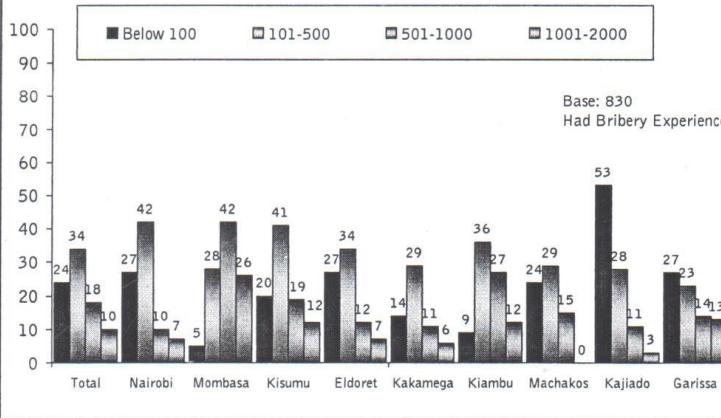
## Amount Of Bribe Paid: Kenya Police

Base: 830  
Had Bribery Experience



## Amount Of Bribe Paid: Kenya Police

Base: 830  
Had Bribery Experience

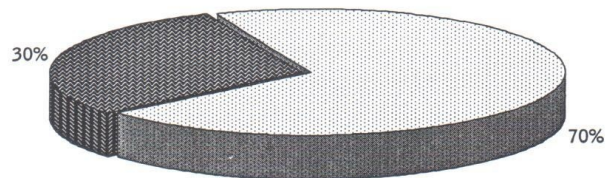




## Person Paying Bribery: Traffic Police

■ Self □ Some body else

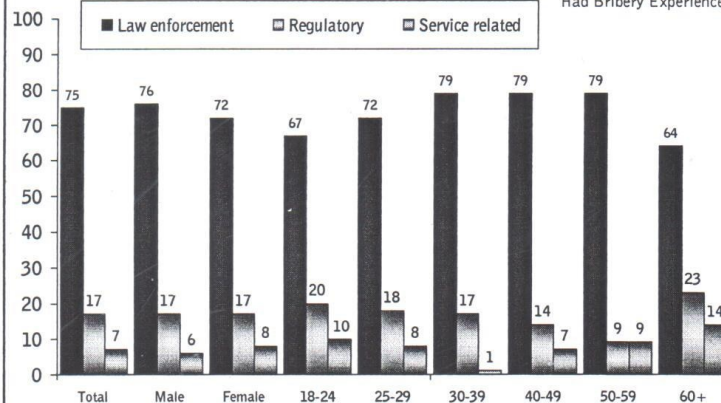
Base: 608  
Had Bribery Experience

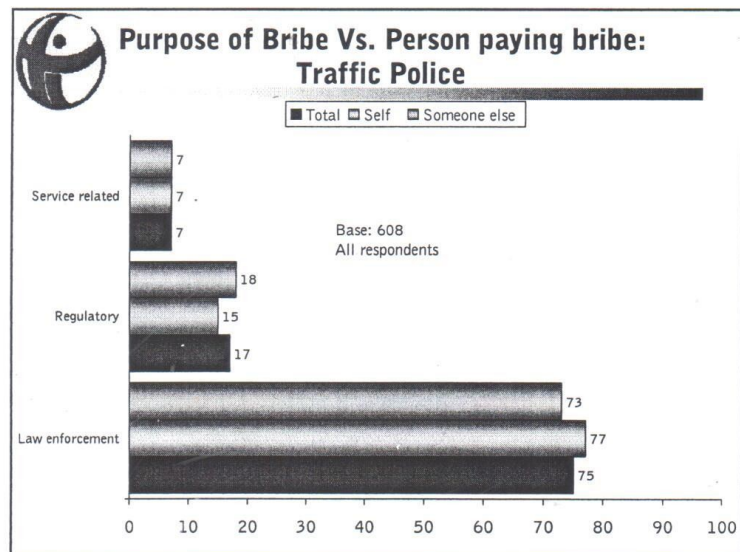
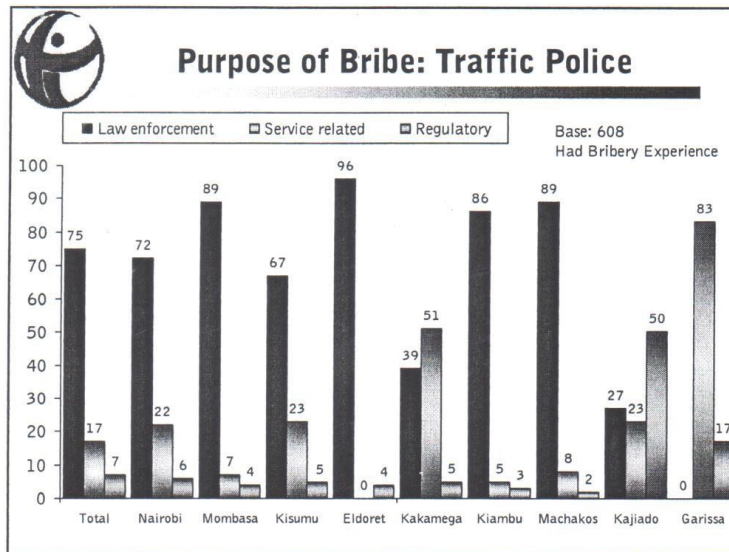


## Purpose of Bribe: Traffic Police

Base: 608  
Had Bribery Experience

■ Law enforcement □ Regulatory □ Service related







### Bribery Frequency : Traffic Police

Occasionally Daily Weekly Monthly

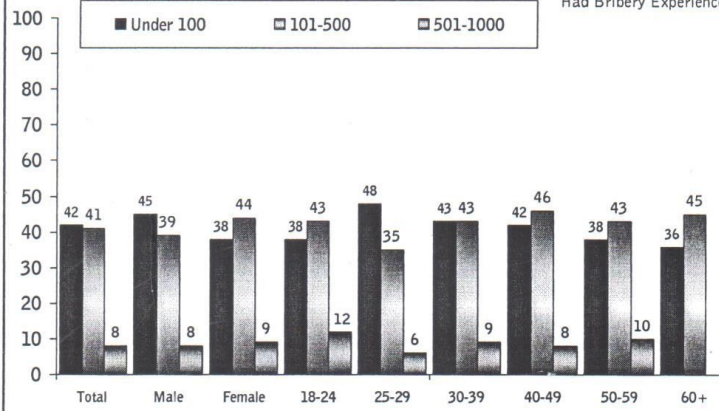
Base: 608  
Had Bribery Experience



### Amount Of Bribe Paid : Traffic Police

Base: 608  
Had Bribery Experience

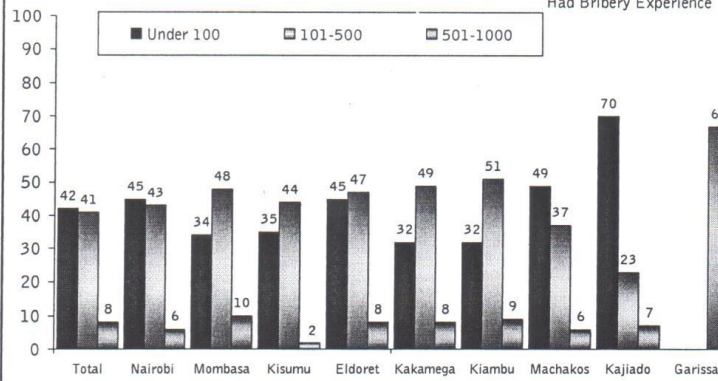
Under 100 101-500 501-1000





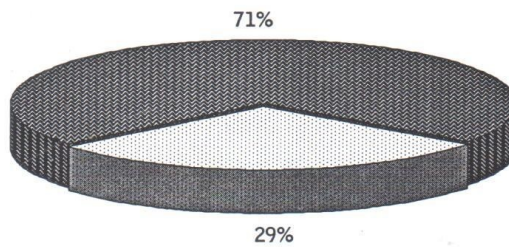
## Amount Of Bribe Paid : Traffic Police

Base: 608  
Had Bribery Experience

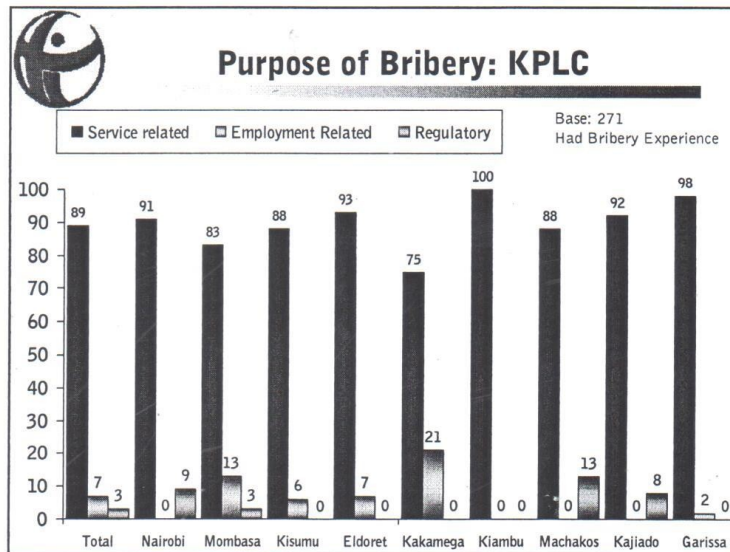
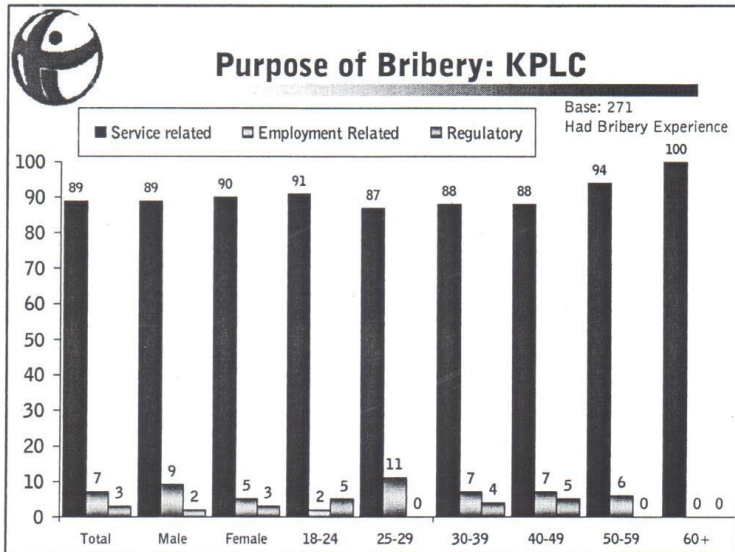


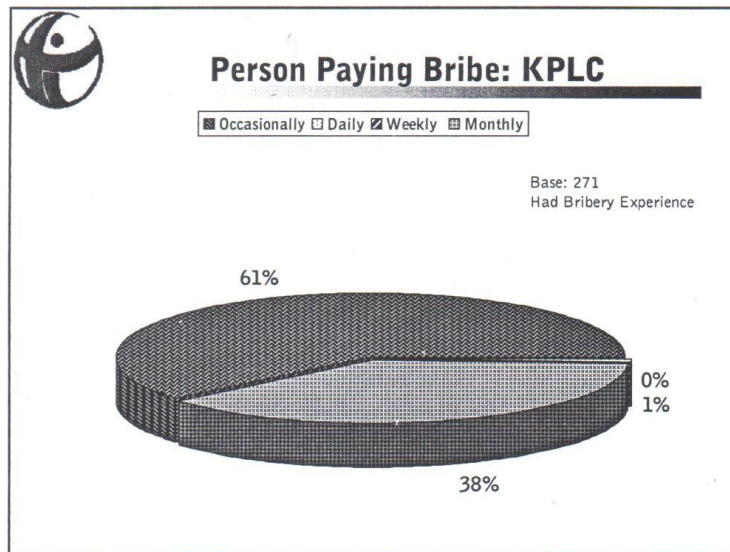
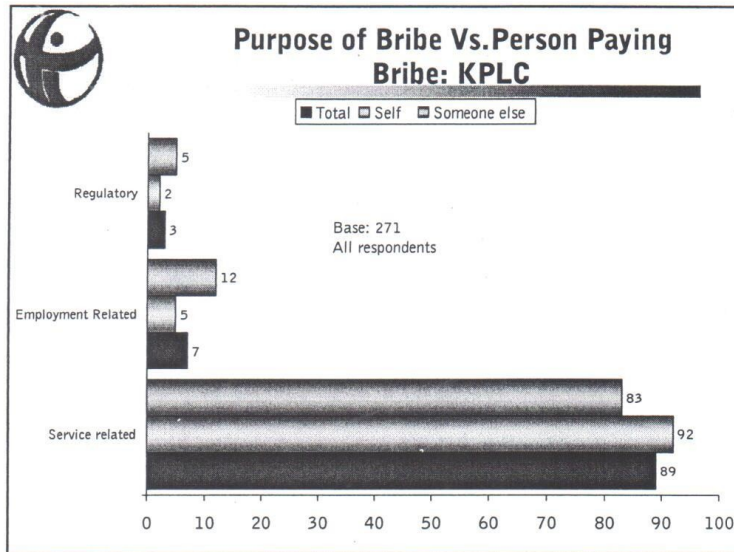
## Person Paying Bribe: KPLC

Base: 271  
Had Bribery Experience





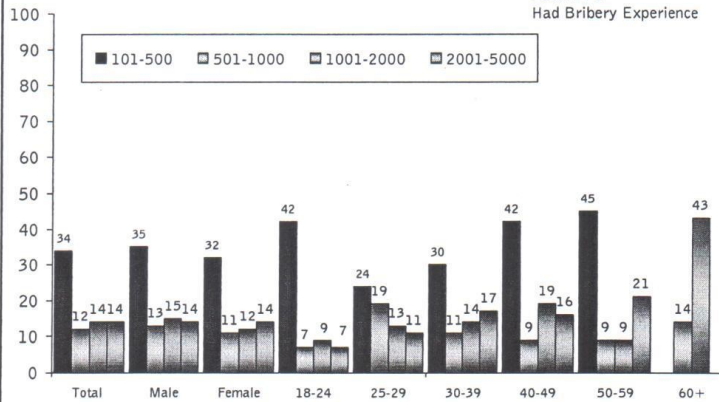






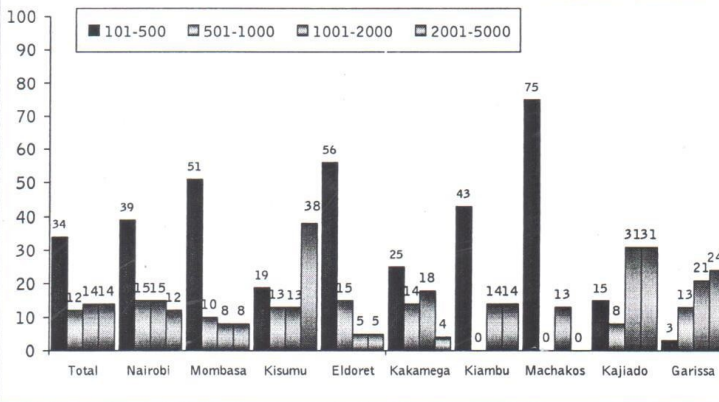
## Amount of Money Paid: KPLC

Base: 271  
Had Bribery Experience



## Amount of Money Paid: KPLC

Base: 271  
Had Bribery Experience





### Person Paying Bribery: Immigration Department

■ Self □ Somebody else

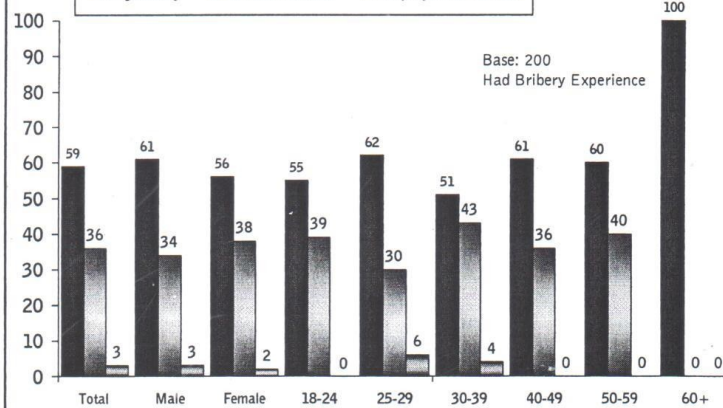
Base: 200  
Had Bribery Experience

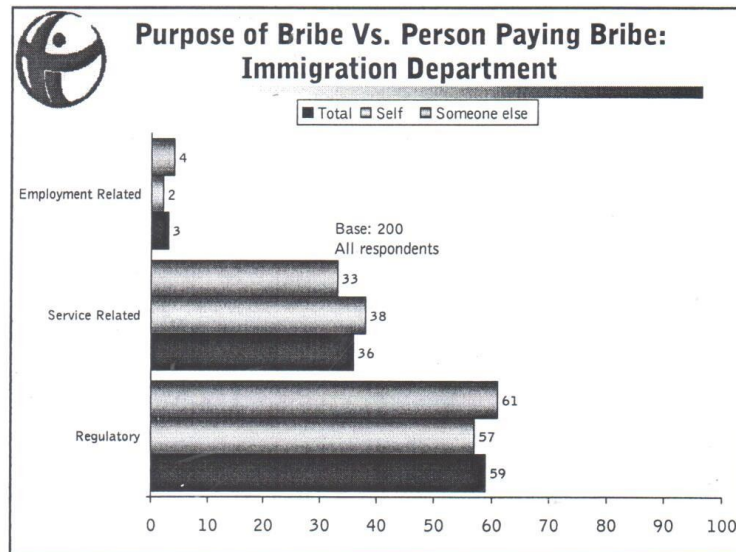
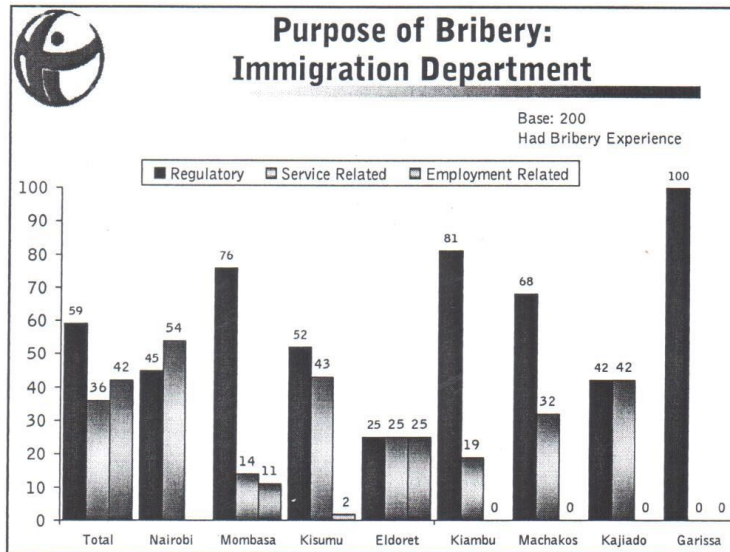


### Purpose of Bribery: Immigration Department

■ Regulatory □ Service Related □ Employment Related

Base: 200  
Had Bribery Experience









### Frequency of Paying Bribe: Immigration Department

Occasionally Daily Monthly

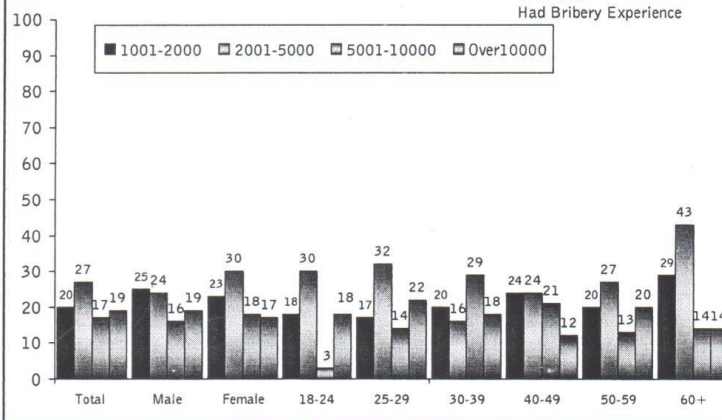
Base: 200  
Had Bribery Experience

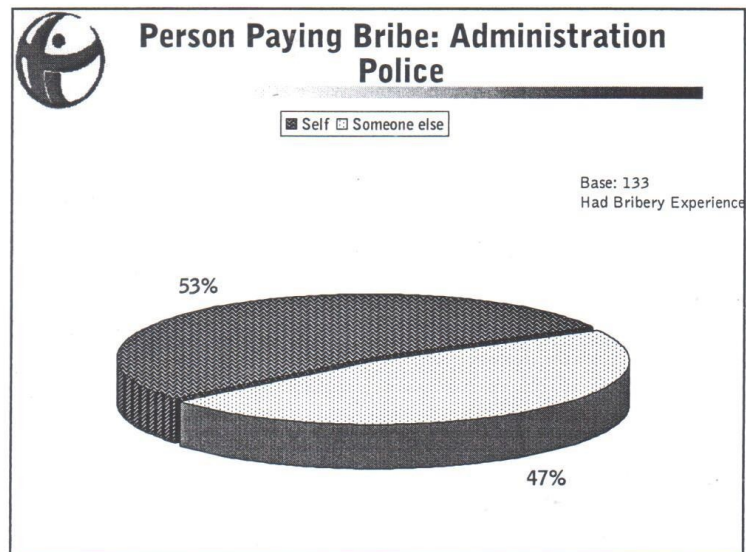
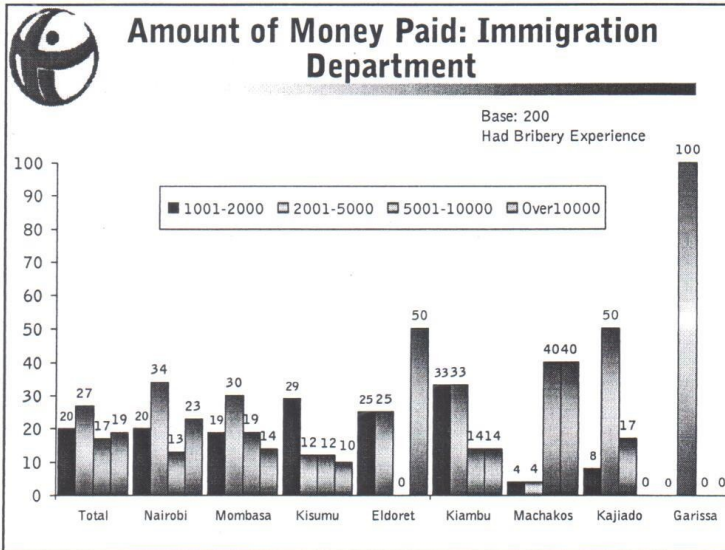


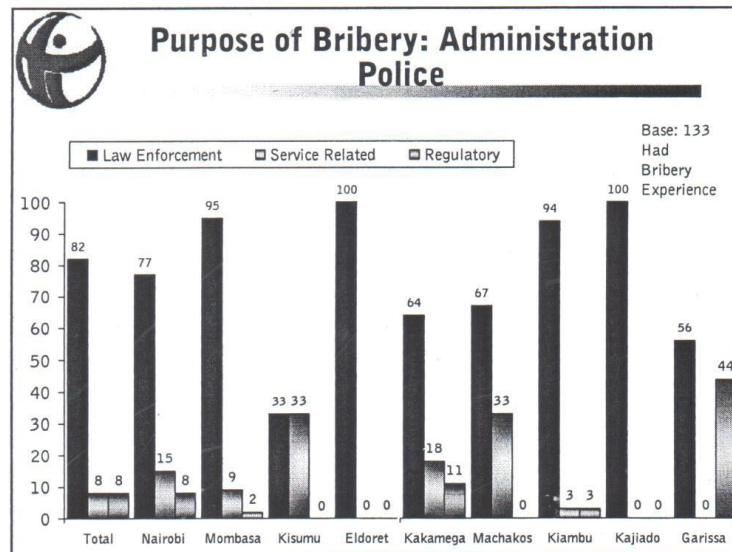
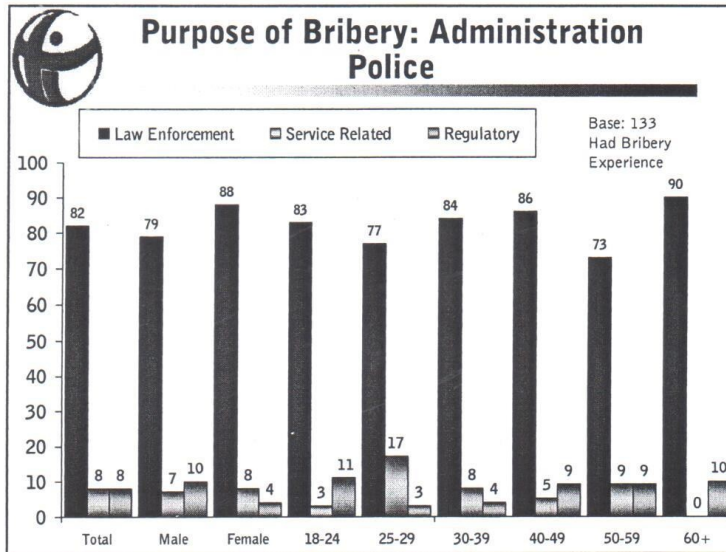
### Amount of Money Paid: Immigration Department

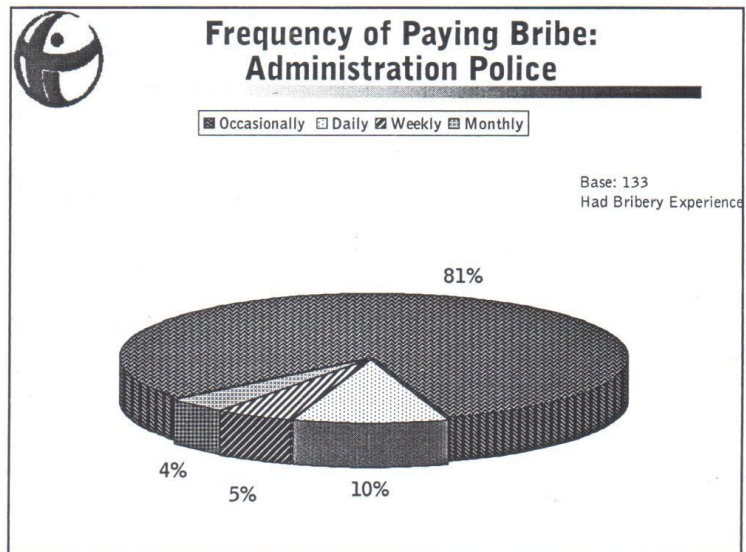
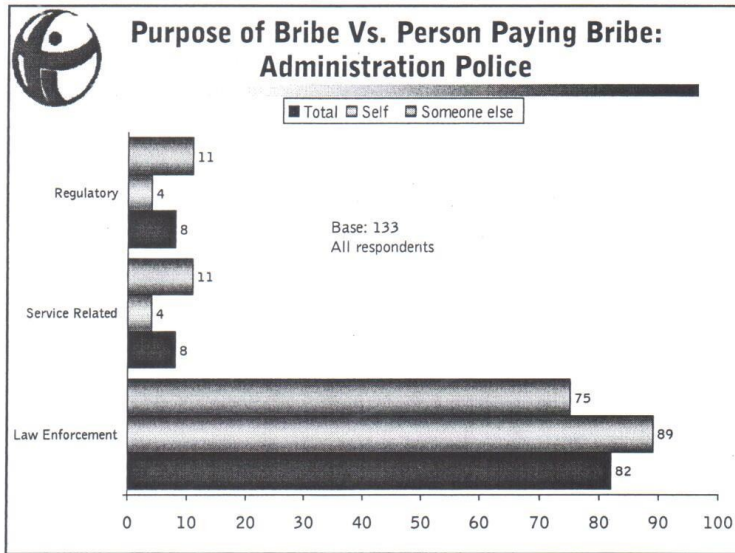
Base: 200  
Had Bribery Experience

1001-2000 2001-5000 5001-10000 Over10000





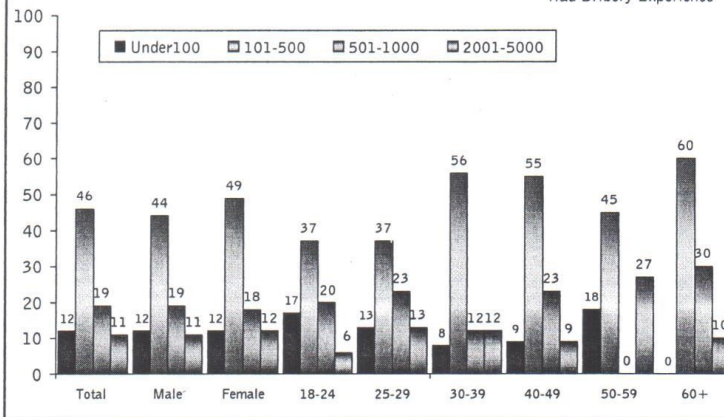






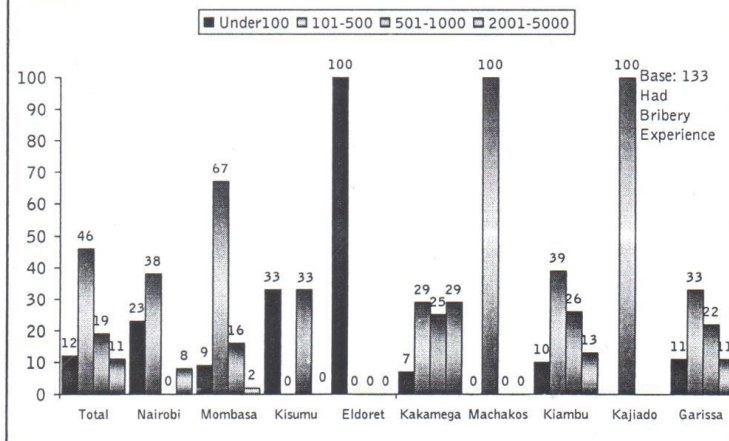
## Amount of Money Paid: Administration Police

Base: 133  
Had Bribery Experience



## Amount of Money Paid: Administration Police

Base: 133  
Had Bribery Experience



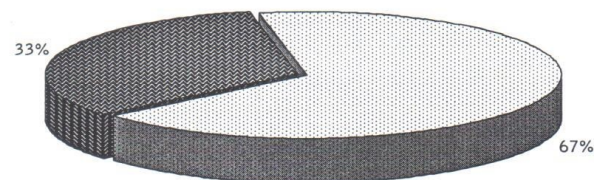




## Person Paying Bribe: Kenya Revenue Authority

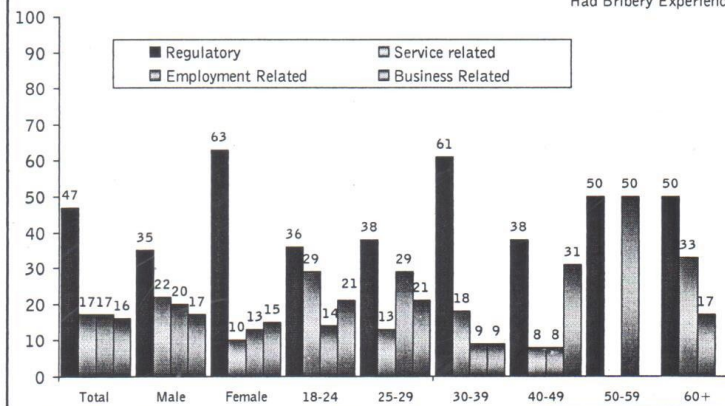
■ Self □ Some one else

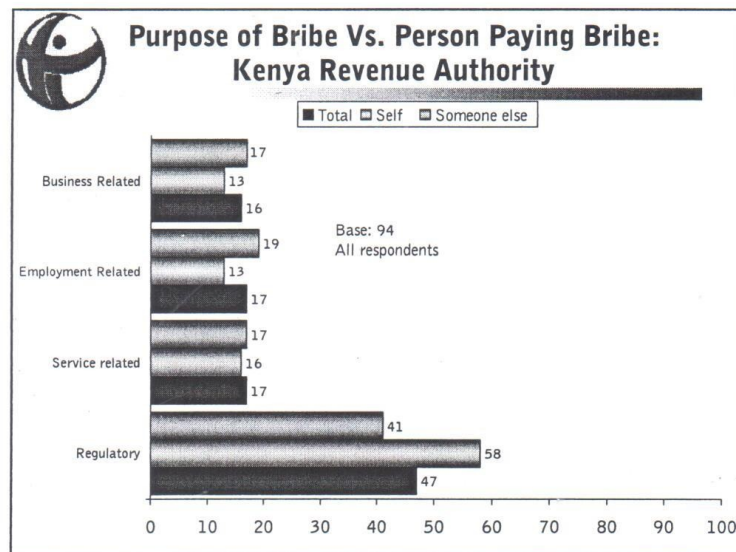
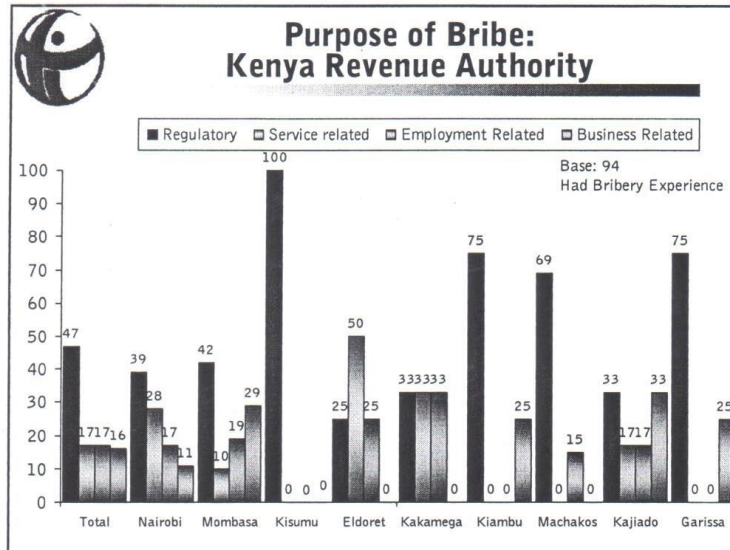
Base: 94  
Had Bribery Experience

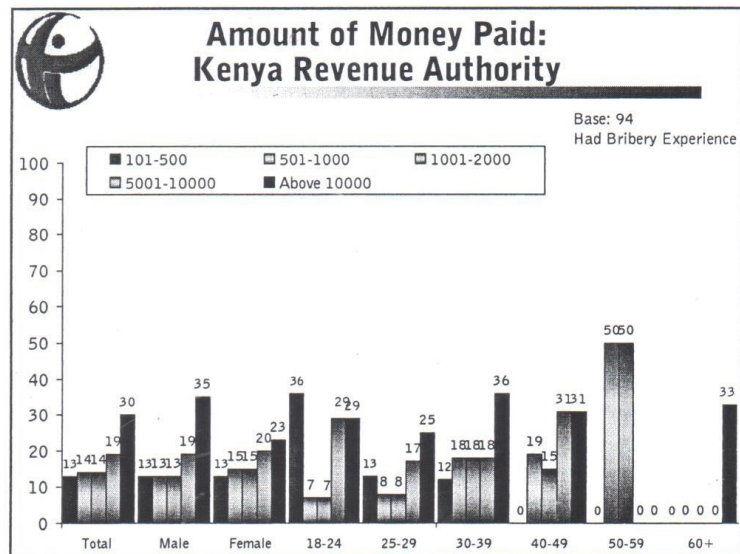
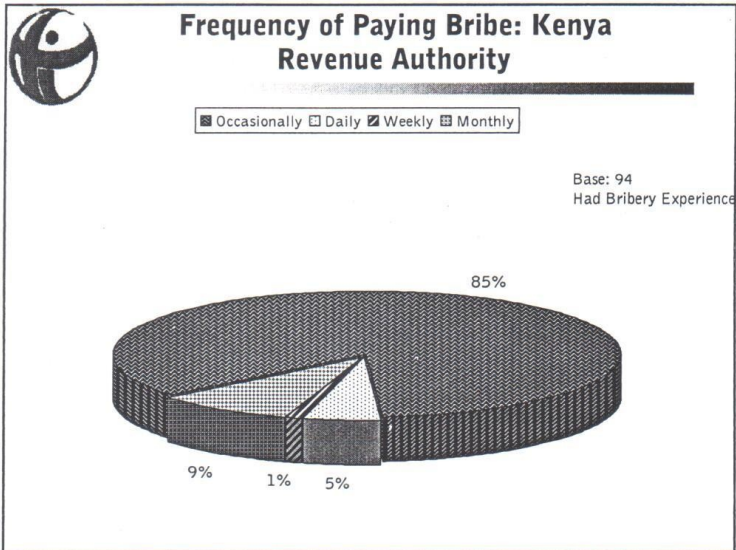


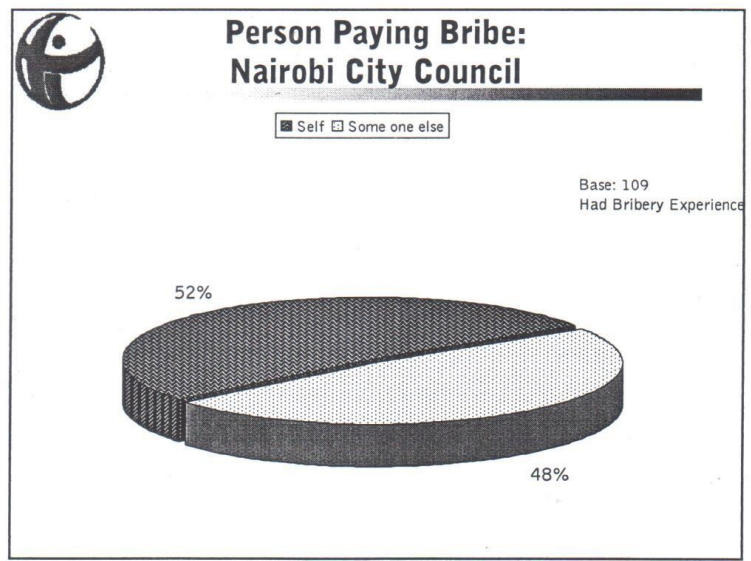
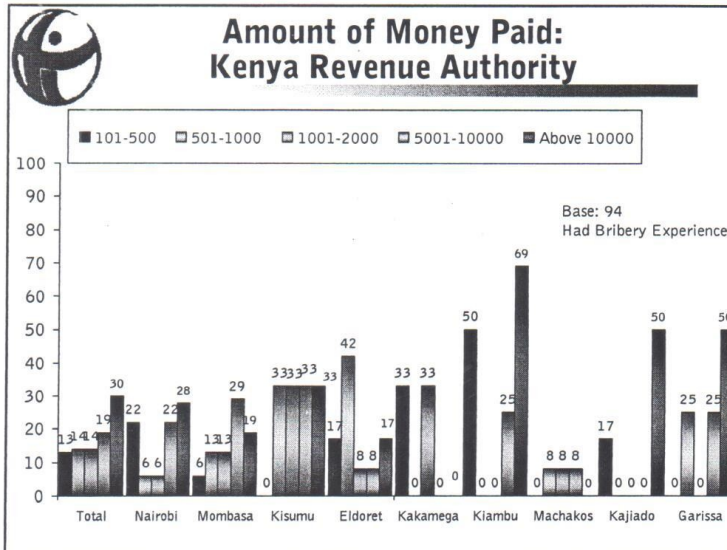
## Purpose of Bribe: Kenya Revenue Authority

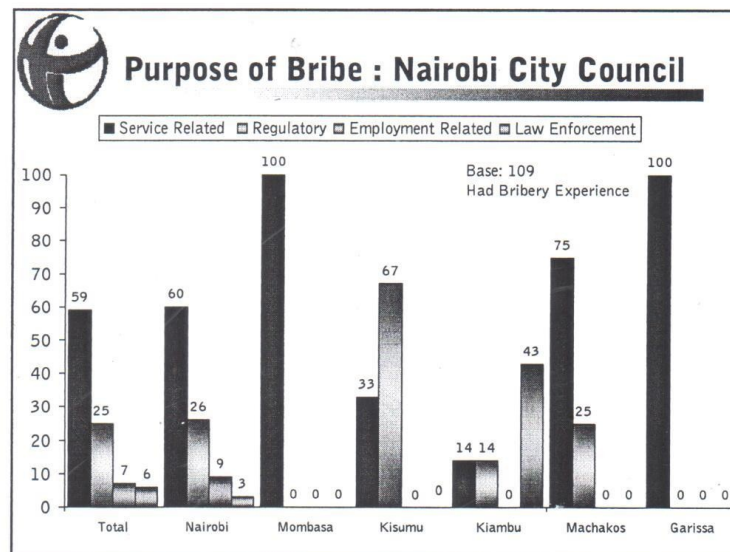
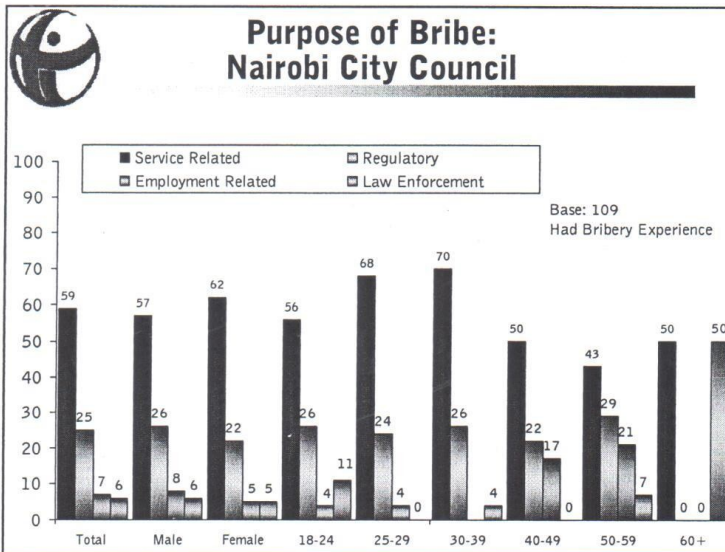
Base: 94  
Had Bribery Experience



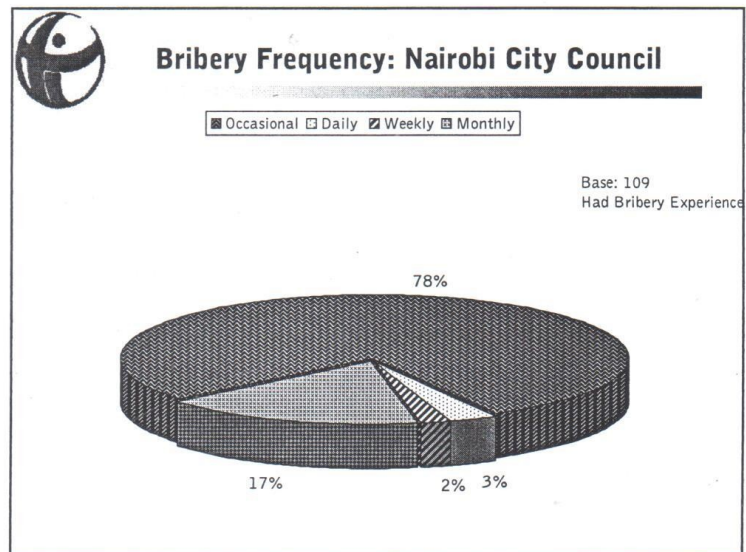
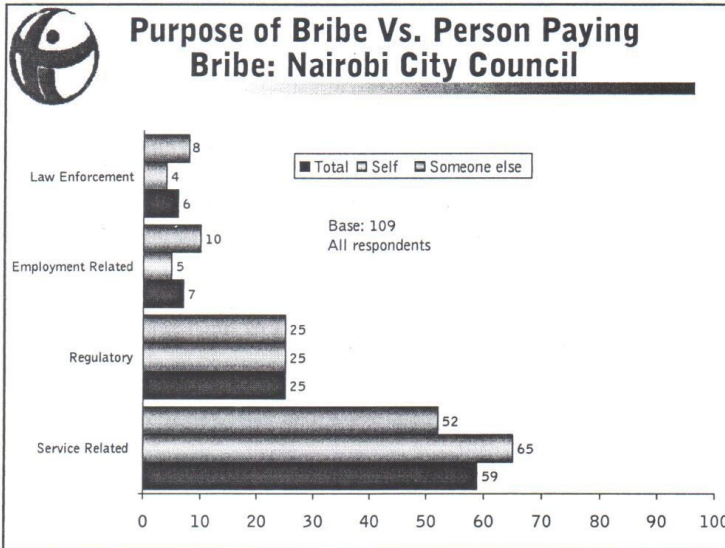






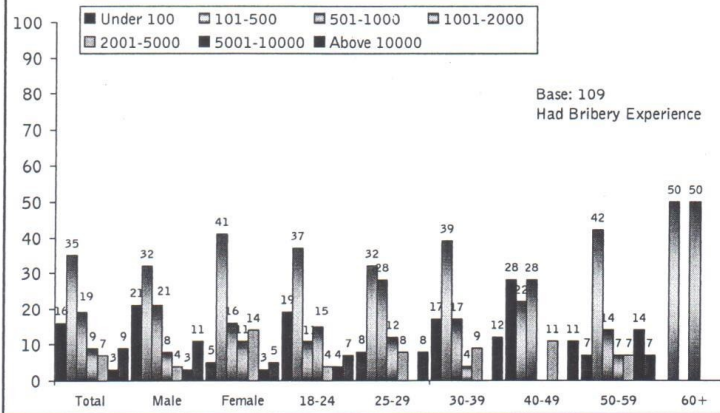




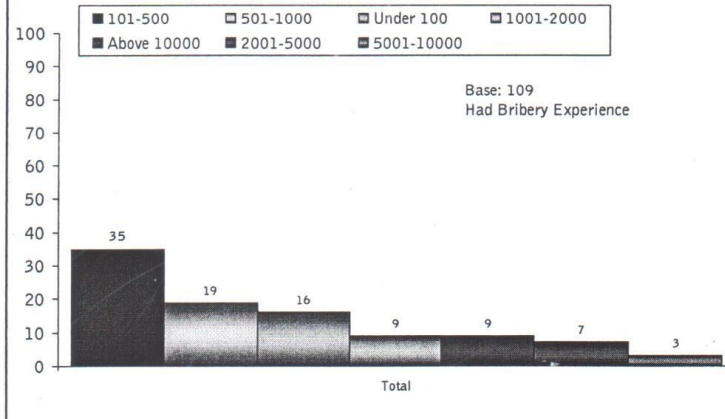




### Amount of Bribe Paid : Nairobi City Council



### Amount of Bribe Paid: Nairobi City Council

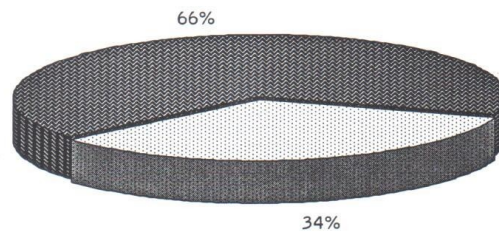




## Person Paying Bribe: Registrar Of Persons

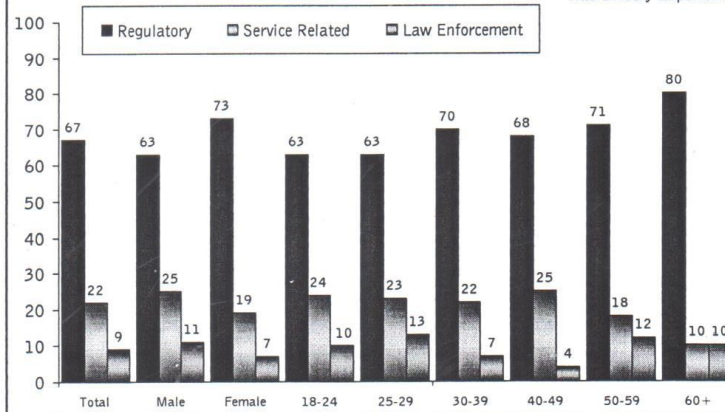
■ Self □ Someone else

Base: 204  
Had Bribery Experience



## Purpose of Bribe: Registrar Of Persons

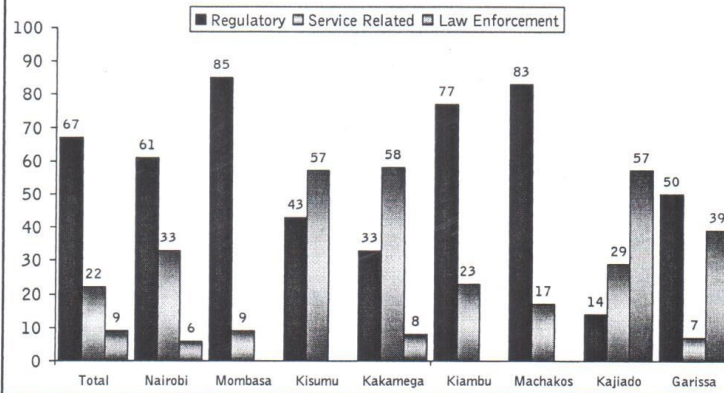
Base: 204  
Had Bribery Experience





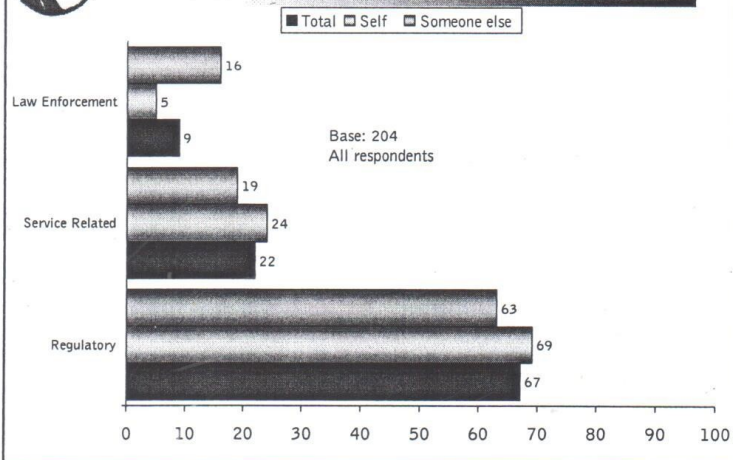
## Purpose of Bribe : Registrar Of Persons

Base: 204  
Had Bribery Experience



## Purpose of Bribe Vs. Person Paying Bribe: Registrar of Persons

Base: 204  
All respondents





## Bribery Frequency: Registrar Of Persons

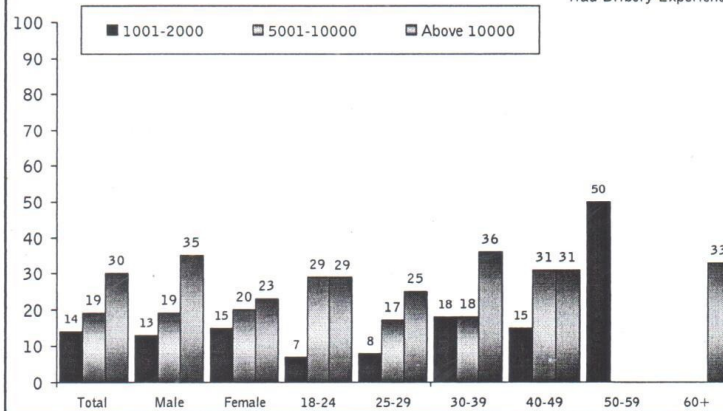
Occasionally Daily Monthly

Base: 204  
Had Bribery Experience



## Amount of Money Paid: Registrar Of Persons

Base: 204  
Had Bribery Experience

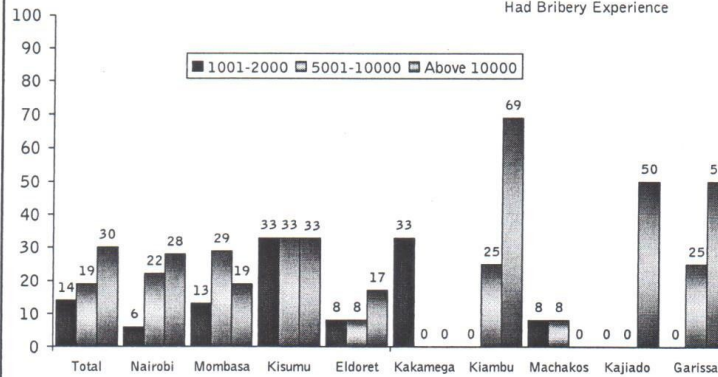






## Amount of Money Paid : Registrar Of Persons

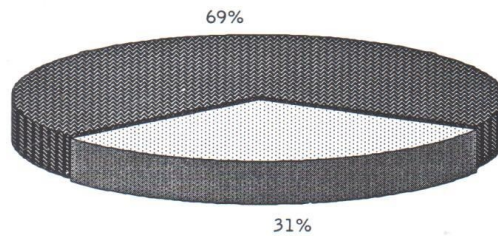
Base: 204  
Had Bribery Experience

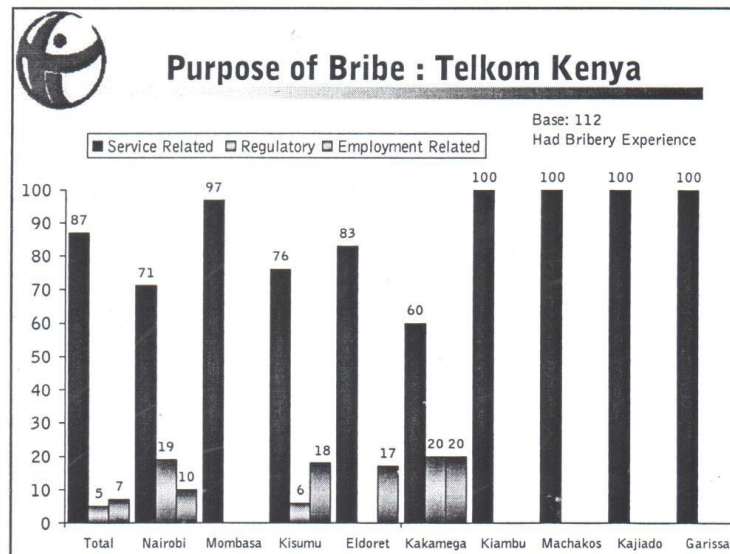
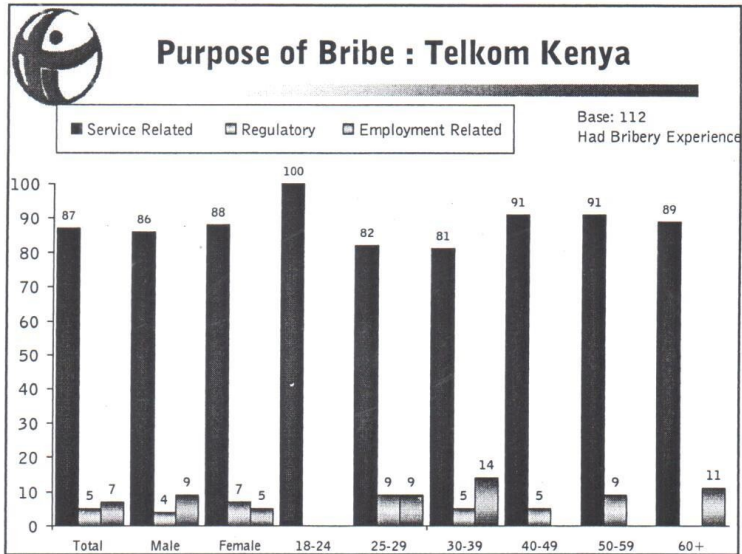


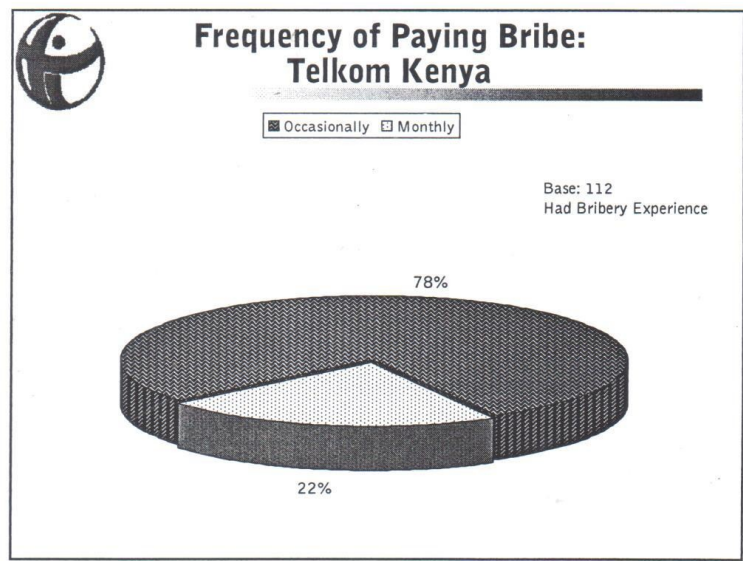
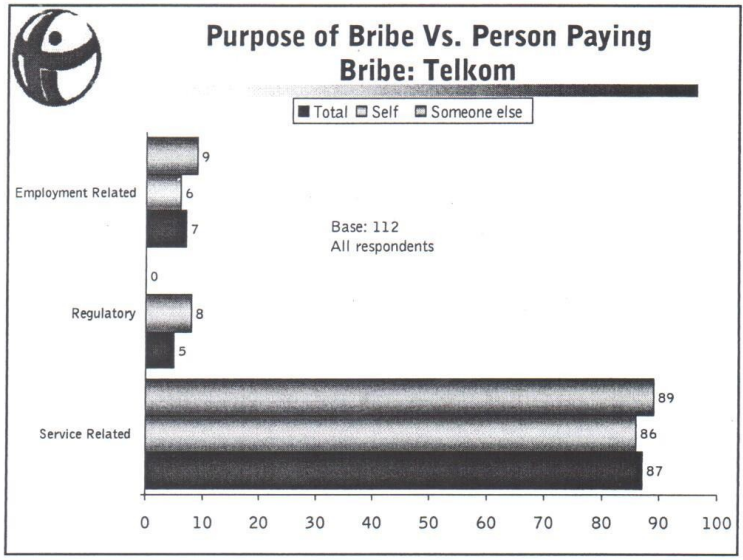
## Person Paying Bribery : Telkom Kenya

■ Self □ Someone else

Base: 112  
Had Bribery Experience

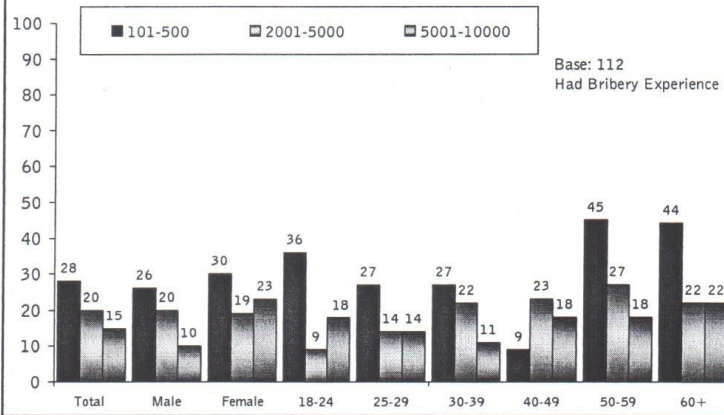




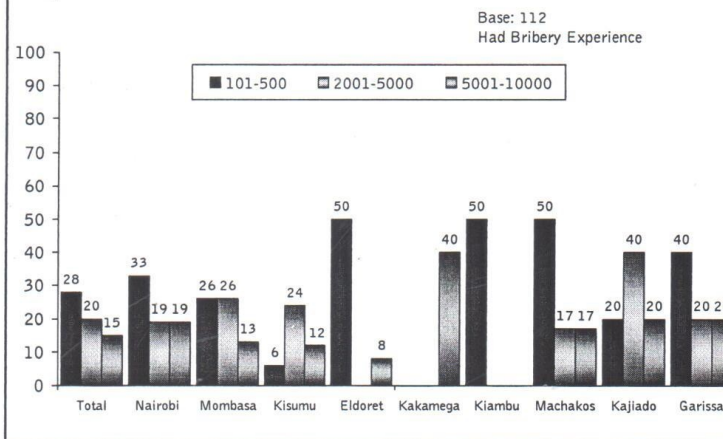




## Amount of Bribe Paid : Telkom Kenya



## Amount of Bribe Paid: Telkom Kenya





### Bribery in Organisation

Name of Organisation	Total mentions (% age)
Kenya Police	42
Kenya Traffic Police	31
KPLC	14
Immigration Department	10
Registrar of Persons	10
Administration Police	7
Eldoret Municipal Council	6
Nairobi City Council	6
Telkom	6
Kenya Ports Authority	5
Kenya Revenue Authority / (Income Tax)	5
Ministry of Land and Settlement	5



### Bribery in Organisation

Name of Organisation	Total mentions (% age)
Chief's Office/ Chief	4
Kenya Medical Training Centre	4
Kisumu Municipal Council	4
Mombasa City Council	4
Posta	4
Armed Forces	3
Coast General Hospital	3
Customs and Exercise Department	3
Judiciary	3
Kakamega Municipal Council	3
Kenyatta National Hospital	3
Machakos General Hospital	3
Ministry of Water –Garissa	3





## Bribery in Organisation

Name of Organisation	Total mentions (%age)
Nairobi City Council Water & Sewerage	3
Raiply	3
Secondary School	3
Dc's Office / DC	2
Eldoret Water & Sanitation	2
Kenya Pipeline Corporation	2
Law Courts	2
Machakos County Council	2
Ministry of Education / Science & Tech.	2
Ministry of Health	2
Moi Referral Hospital	2



## Bribery in Organisation

Name of Organisation	Total mentions (%age)
NSSF	2
Primary School	2
Registrar of Lands	2
Russia Hospital	2
Teachers Service Commission	2
Teachers Training College	2
Cid	1
Department of Defence	1
Do's Office / DO	1
Eldoret Polytechnique	1
Garrisa General Hospital	1



## Bribery in Organisation

Name of Organisation	Total mentions (% age)
High Court	1
Hospitals	1
Insurance Brokers	1
Kajiado Municipal Council	1
Kajiado Water Supply	1
Kakamega District Hospital	1
Kakamega Hospital	1
Kenya Airports Authority	1
Kenya Railway Corporation	1
Kiambu County Council	1
Kiambu District Hospital	1



## Bribery in Organisation

Name of Organisation	Total mentions (% age)
Kisumu Provincial Hospital	1
KNUT	1
Mai Mahiu Weigh Bridge	1
Ministry of Labour	1
Ministry of Local Government	1
Ministry of Public Works	1
Moi University	1
Mombasa Polytechnique	1
Motor Vehicle Inspection	1
Mumias Sugar Company	1
Nairobi City Council Licensing	1



## Bribery in Organisation

Name of Organisation	Total mentions (% age)
National Cereal and Produce Board	1
National Water Conservation	1
New Nyanza General Hospital	1
NHIF	1
Office of the President	1
People Newspaper	1
Prisons Department	1
Provincial Administration	1
Registrar of Vehicles	1
Securicor Kenya	1
Sheria House	1
Somali Company	1
Unilever	1



## Summary



### Summary: Politics

- Almost three quarters of the respondents said that the current state of politics was bad
- The current state of political leadership was perceived to be worse than the past by a large proportion of the respondents (74%). This was the case particularly among respondents aged over 30 years



### **Summary: Politics**

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- A significant proportion of respondents in Kiambu think that the current state of politics is good and in fact better than the past
- Politician(s) were spontaneously mentioned as people responsible for the bad state of politics in the country (61%). Civil servants followed, albeit a poor second, with 16%. The same trend was established in total mentions



### **Summary: Politics**

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- Kalenjins and Kikuyus were blamed for the bad state of politics. In Kajiado, almost all residents who cited particular community mentioned Kalenjins as people responsible for the bad state of politics





### Summary: Economy

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- The current state of the economy was perceived to be bad by most respondents (94%). Almost all respondents in areas like Eldoret, Kiambu and Garissa said that the current state of economy was bad
- The current state of the economy compared to the past was said to have become worse (94%). This perception cut across demographics



### Summary: Economy

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- Politician(s) were spontaneously mentioned as the people responsible for the bad state of the economy (69%). They had higher spontaneous mentions in Nairobi than in any other area
- Civil servants and business people followed with 24% and 15% respectively
- Kalenjins and Kikuyus were blamed for the bad state of the economy by respondents who mentioned 'a particular community'



### **Summary:**

#### **Politics & Development**

- Politics was said to completely or to a large extent affect development by almost 90% of the respondents. In areas like Mombasa and Garissa, almost all respondents cited that politics affected development completely or to a large extent



### **Summary:**

#### **Major Political Incidences/ Crimes**

- Ethnic/ Land clashes / politically instigated violence and political assassinations appeared to be the most notable crimes. They had spontaneous mentions among about 50% of the respondents



## Summary:

### Major Political Incidences/ Crimes

- Ethnic/ Land clashes / politically instigated violence had more mentions among the older respondents (Above 30yrs) than the younger ones (Under 30yrs)
- Political assassinations had significantly high mentions in Mombasa than in any other location



## Summary:

### Major Political Incidences/ Crimes

- Grand corruption came third with spontaneous mentions among 42 % of the respondents
- The following also had significant spontaneous mentions:
  - ☐ Land grabbing (27%)
  - ☐ Tribalism/ nepotism/ cronyism (25%)



### Summary:

#### Major Political Incidences/ Crimes

- Political assassination was cited in all locations apart from Kiambu as among the top three major political crimes
- Ethnic / land clashes and Grand corruption were also among the top three crimes in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Machakos, Kiambu and Kajiado



### Summary:

#### Major Political Incidences/ Crimes

- Other towns cited the following:
  - Kakamega
    - ☐ Grand corruption (60%)
    - ☐ Tribalism (48%)
  - Garissa
    - ☐ Tribalism (67%)
    - ☐ Land grabbing (48%)



### Summary:

Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Politician(s) and government were blamed for all the political incidences/crimes



### Summary:

Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

The following were spontaneously mentioned as person(s) responsible for specific crimes:

- Ethic/land clashes
  - ☐ Politician(s) (47%)
  - ☐ Government (33)
- Political assassinations
  - ☐ Politician(s) (69%)
  - ☐ Government (47%)





### Summary:

Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Land grabbing
  - ☐ Politician(s) (46%)
  - ☐ Government (35%)
- Tribalism, Nepotism
  - ☐ Politician(s) (39%)
  - ☐ Government (28%)
- Organised cattle rustling
  - ☐ Particular community (45%)
  - ☐ Government (22%)
  - ☐ Politician(s) (22%)



### Summary:

Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Indian domination of business
  - ☐ Government (66%)
  - ☐ Politician(s) (21%)
- Shifta war
  - ☐ Particular community (37%)
  - ☐ Government (20%)
  - ☐ Politician(s) (18%)



## Summary:

Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Poorly allocated districts
  - ☐ Government (49%)
  - ☐ Politician(s) (28%)
- Europeans owning large chunks of land
  - ☐ Government (68%)
  - ☐ Politician(s) (22%)



## Summary:

Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Wagalla massacre
  - ☐ Government (61%)
  - ☐ Politician(s) (29%)
- Colonialism, Home guards
  - ☐ Government (33%)
  - ☐ Politician(s) (15%)



### Summary:

#### Community Responsible for Crimes

- Kalenjins and Kikuyus were blamed for almost all the crimes. However, in crimes like organised cattle rustling and Shifta war, Pokots and Somalis specifically had highest mentions respectively



### Summary:

#### Community Responsible for Crimes

- Ethic/land clashes
  - ☐ Kalenjin (51%)
  - ☐ Kikuyu (38%)
- Grand corruption
  - ☐ Kalenjin (51%)
  - ☐ Kikuyu (38%)



### Summary:

#### Community Responsible for Crimes

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- Land grabbing
  - ☐ Kikuyu (55%)
  - ☐ Kalenjin (39%)
- Tribalism, Nepotism
  - ☐ Kalenjin (51%)
  - ☐ Kikuyu (31%)
- Organised cattle rustling
  - ☐ Pokot (61%)
  - ☐ Maasai (25%)



### Summary:

#### Community Responsible for Crimes

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- Indian domination of business
  - ☐ Indians (57%)
  - ☐ Kalenjin (23%)
- Shifta war
  - ☐ Somali (46%)
  - ☐ Pokot (15%)
- Poorly allocated districts
  - ☐ Kalenjin (45%)
  - ☐ Kikuyu (18%)



### Summary:

#### Community Responsible for Crimes

- Europeans owning large chunks of land
  - ☐ Kalenjins (50%)
  - ☐ Kikuyu (36%)
- Wagalla massacre
  - ☐ Kalenjin (41%)
  - ☐ Somali (33%)
- Colonialism, Home Guards
  - ☐ Kikuyu (41%)
  - ☐ Kalenjin (23%)



### Summary:

#### Action Against Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Prosecution was recommended as the appropriate action against people responsible for all the crimes, by majority of the people





### Summary:

#### Action Against Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Ethnic land clashes
  - ☐ Prosecution (55%)
  - ☐ Detained/jailed (24%)
- Political assassinations
  - ☐ Prosecuted (47%)
  - ☐ Executed (34%)
- Grand corruption
  - ☐ Prosecution (45%)
  - ☐ Confiscation of wealth (31%)



### Summary:

#### Action Against Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Land grabbing
  - ☐ Confiscation of wealth (38%)
  - ☐ Prosecution (36%)
- Tribalism, Nepotism
  - ☐ Prosecution (46%)
  - ☐ Forgiven but barred from holding any office (24%)



### Summary:

#### Action Against Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Organised cattle rustling
  - ☐ Prosecution (49%)
  - ☐ Detained/jailed (23%)
- Indian domination of business
  - ☐ Prosecution (39%)
  - ☐ Exiled (19%)



### Summary:

#### Action Against Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Shifta war
  - ☐ Prosecution (45%)
  - ☐ Detained/jailed (25%)
- Poorly allocated districts
  - ☐ Prosecution (53%)
  - ☐ Forgiven but barred from holding any office (17%)



## Summary:

### Action Against Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Europeans owning large chunks of land
  - ☐ Prosecution (36%)
  - ☐ Confiscation of wealth (27%)
- Wagalla massacre
  - ☐ Executed (46%)
  - ☐ Prosecution (32%)



## Summary:

### Action Against Person(s) Responsible for Crimes

- Colonialism, Home guards
  - ☐ Prosecution (43%)
  - ☐ Detained/jailed (17%)



**Summary:**  
**Determining and Effecting Action Against Person(S) Responsible for Crimes**

Most cited that action against people responsible for political crimes should be determined through new laws/institution



**Summary:**  
**Amnesty For Person(S) Responsible for Crimes**

Majority of the respondents were against granting amnesty to people responsible for any of the crimes



### Summary:

#### Amnesty For Person(S) Responsible for Crimes

- The percentage of people who don't support amnesty for specific crimes were:
  - ☐ Ethnic/Land clashes (87%)
  - ☐ Political assassination (93%)
  - ☐ Grand corruption (90%)
  - ☐ Tribalism, Nepotism (72%)
  - ☐ Organised cattle rustling (83%)
  - ☐ Indian domination of business (71%)



### Summary:

#### Amnesty For Person(S) Responsible for Crimes

- The percentage of people who don't support amnesty for specific crimes were:
  - ☐ Shifta war (87%)
  - ☐ Poorly allocated districts (63%)
  - ☐ Europeans owning large chunks of land (67%)
  - ☐ Wagalla massacre (92%)
  - ☐ Colonialism, Home Guards (66%)





### **Summary: Electoral Process**

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- Money was perceived to completely or to a large extent influence chances of a political candidate winning by three quarters of the respondents
- A third of the respondents agree that political campaign funds should be controlled by law. However, in Kakamega, majority disagreed



### **Summary: Electoral Process**

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- The government is perceived to be the main source of campaign funds (38%)
- Corruption comes in second as a source of campaign funds (26%). However in Kiambu, more respondents cited corruption as a key source of campaign funds (45%) compared to government (31%).
- In Mombasa, almost an equal number of respondents cited corruption and government



### **Summary: Electoral Process**

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- Almost 90% of the respondents cited that voter bribery is practiced completely or to a large extent. Mombasa had even higher proportions than the rest of the towns confirming voter bribery
- More than half of the respondents admitted that they would accept money or gifts from candidates. This was particularly the case in Kisumu, Kiambu and Nairobi
- In Garissa, 80% claimed that they wouldn't accept money or gifts from candidates



### **Summary: Electoral Process**

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- A large proportion of respondents (80%) said that they wouldn't vote for candidates who have bribed them. In contrast, over 70% of the Garissa residents said that they would vote for candidates who have bribed them



### **Summary: Bribery**

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- Kenya Police had by the highest incidences of bribery (42%). They had more mentions in Kisumu (66%) than in any other area
- Traffic Police followed with 31%. They had more mentions in Machakos (60%) than in any other town



### **Summary: Bribery**

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The following organisations also had significant mentions:

- ☐ KPLC (14%)
- ☐ Immigration department (10%)
- ☐ Registrar of persons (10%)



### **Summary: Bribery**

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- Almost two thirds of the respondents who had experienced a bribery incident with Kenya police admitted to paying the bribe themselves
- Over 80% of the bribes offered to Kenya Police were law enforcement related. The incidence of the bribes was said to occur occasionally (78%)
- Majority of the bribes paid were worth Ksh. 500 and below



### **Summary: Bribery**

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- In 70% of the bribery incidences with Traffic Police, respondents said the bribe was paid by someone else
- Over three quarters of the incidences were law enforcement related
- More than half of the respondents said that the bribery incidences with Traffic Police occurred daily
- Most of the bribes paid were worth Ksh. 500 and below



## Insights



## Insights

- It appears political matters have strong tribal correlation, because crimes attributed to particular politicians are also blamed on the communities which they come from. It is therefore not surprising that Kikuyus and Kalenjins, which have produced Kenya's presidents, are blamed for most crimes





## Insights

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- There is more unanimity about the poor state of economy than the poor state of politics, indicating a non partisan view of the economy
- However politicians, civil servants and government are not only blamed for the poor state of politics and economy but also for most major negative incidences and crimes. We believe this is the case because of the thin line that divides politicians and civil servants/government; to most people, politicians = government



## Insights

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- It is evident that Kenyans do not have enough faith in the current system of justice, hence the suggestions that new laws and institutions should be established to deal with people responsible for past political crimes
- Kenyans also do not seem to trust special commissions as a way to resolve major national issues, perhaps due to lack of delivery of reports, let alone justice, by several commissions formed in the past



## Insights

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- Ethnic/land clashes and political assassination appear to be the most unforgettable crimes. What may be keeping these issues alive is the fact the perpetrators of the crimes have not been prosecuted, even where their identities are thought to be known



## Insights

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- Majority of Kenyans are reluctant to support amnesty for people responsible for crimes. This demonstrates that the crimes (even those committed a long time ago) have not been forgotten and that people would like to see justice administered



## Insights

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- There is no doubt that bribery is practiced in the electoral process. Even more worrying is the fact that most people would accept the bribes from politicians even though they claim that the bribe would not influence the way they vote



## Insights

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- Campaign funds are deemed to be generated through corruption. Even people who cited the government were referring to corruption within the government as a source of political campaign funds



**The End**