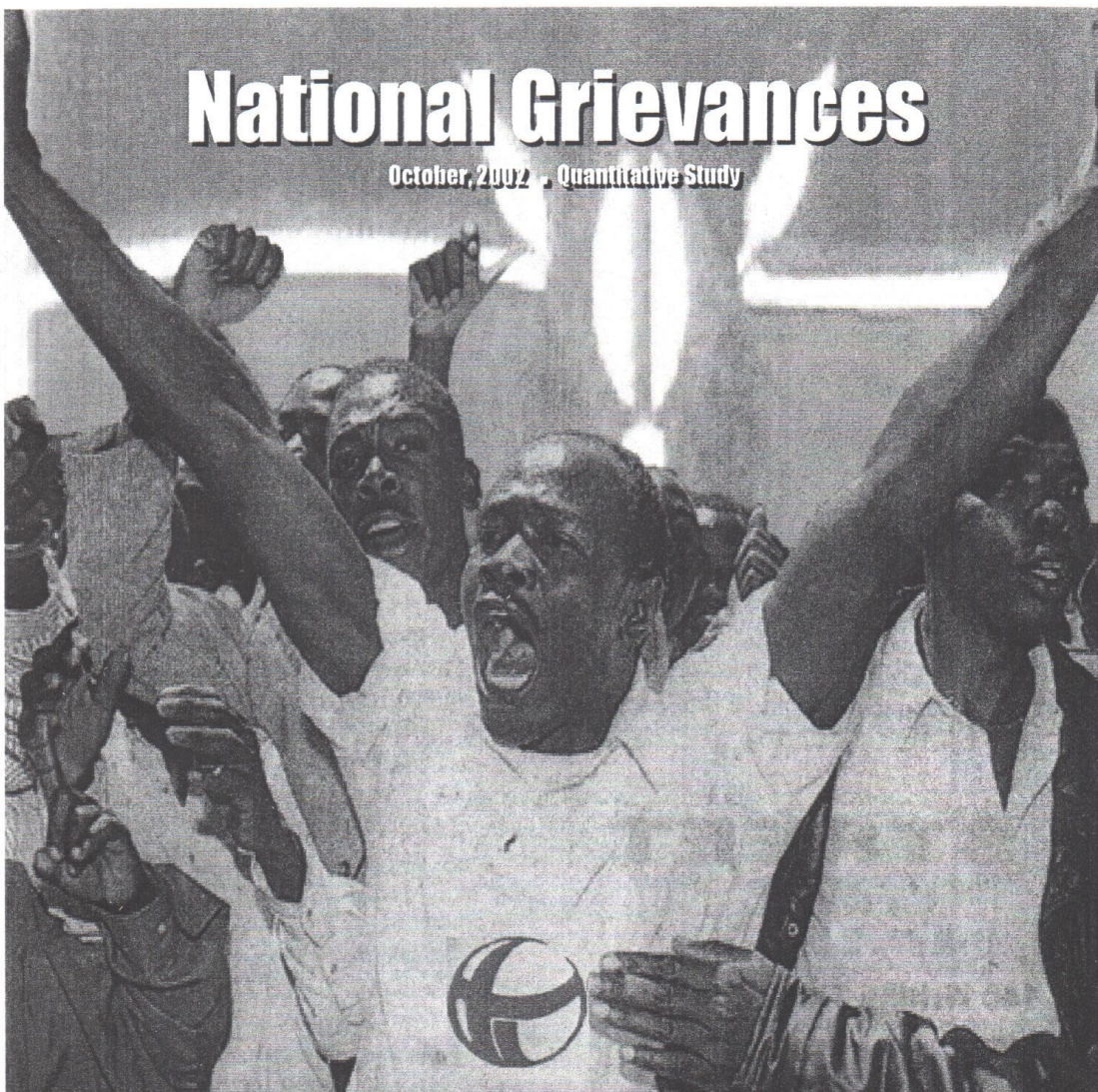


National Grievances

October, 2002 • Quantitative Study



**Transparency
International**

Edited Presentation



Objectives

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

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

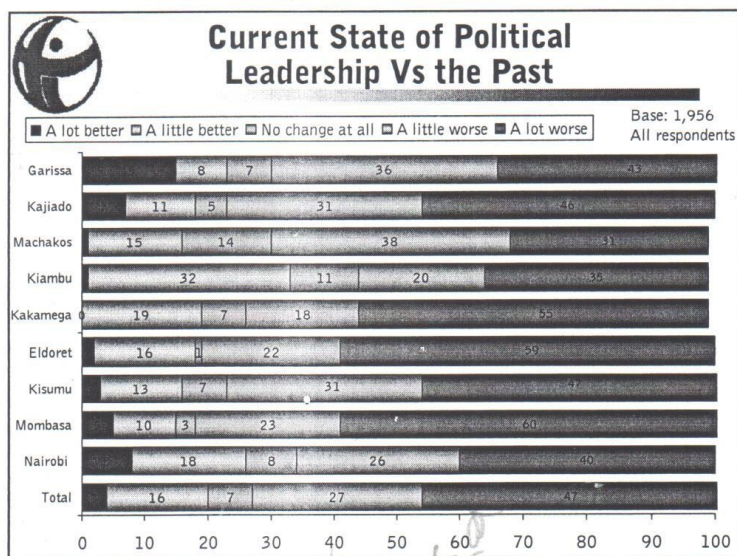
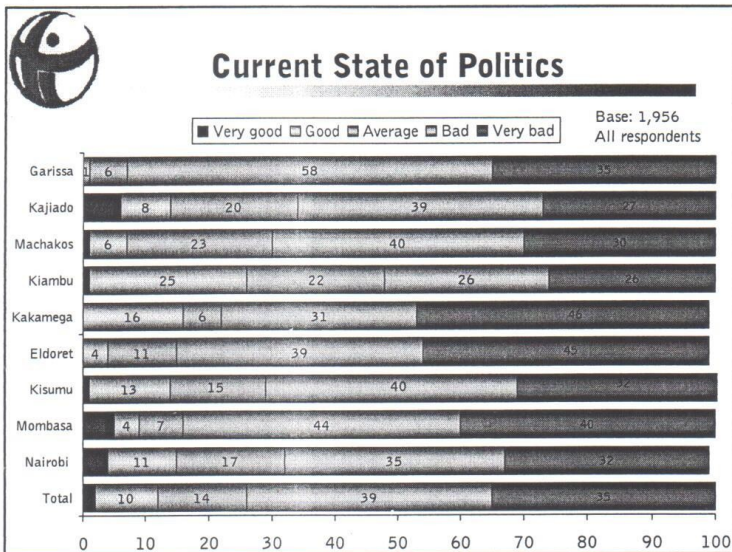
		Absolute Number	% against total
Total		1956	100
Income (Ksh)	Less Than 1000	22	1
	1,001-3,000	133	7
	3,001-5,000	257	13
	5,001-10,000	492	25
	10,001-30,000	547	28
	30,001- 40,000	301	15
	40,000 +	214	11

FINDINGS



Current State of Politics and Economy

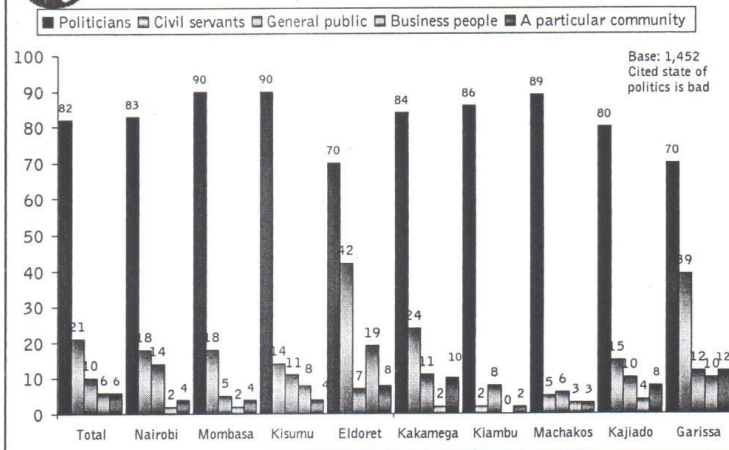




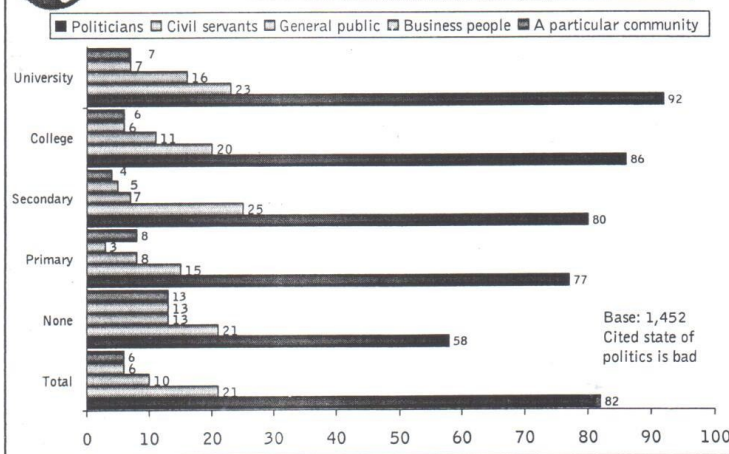
Cattle rustling
 Shifto
 Indian
 Round darts
 European Law
 Nagalla



People Responsible for Bad State of politics: Spontaneous



People Responsible for Bad State of politics: Spontaneous

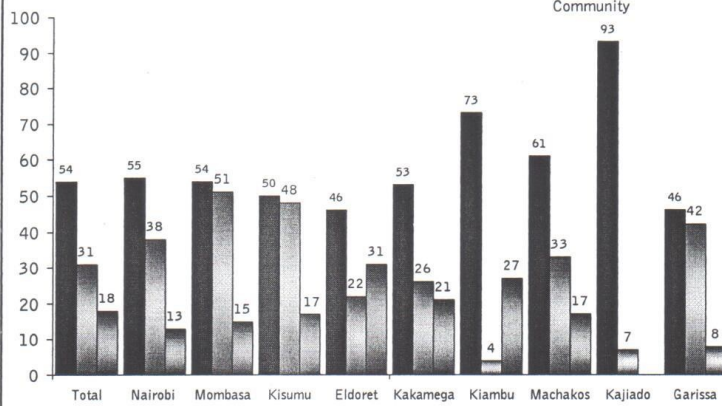




Community Responsible for Bad State of Politics

■ Kalenjin ■ Kikuyu ■ Luo

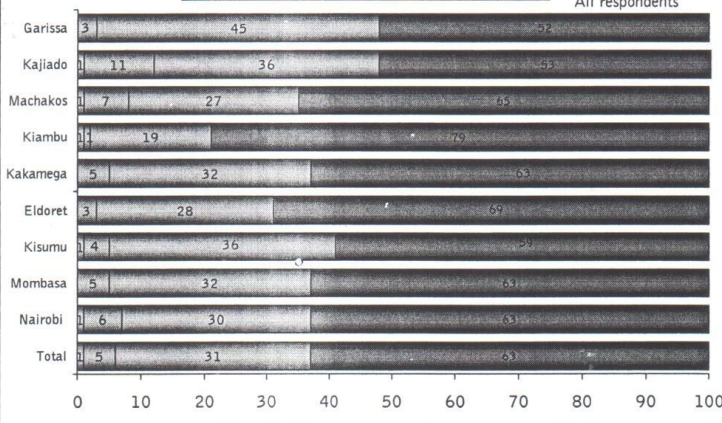
Base: 487
Mentioned Particular
Community



Current State of the Economy

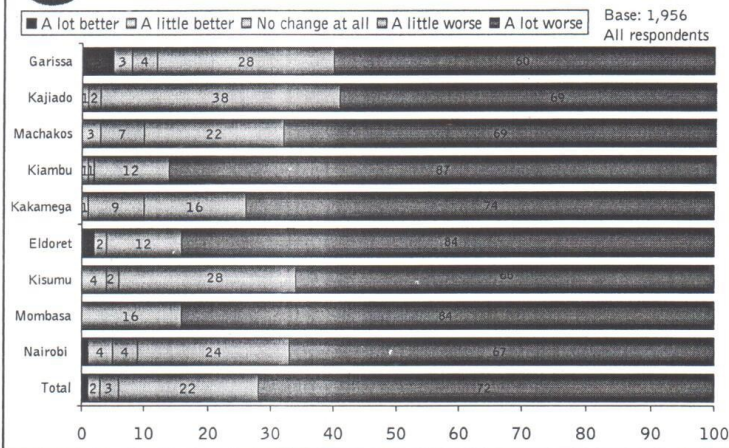
■ Very good ■ Good ■ Average ■ Bad ■ Very bad

Base: 1,956
All respondents

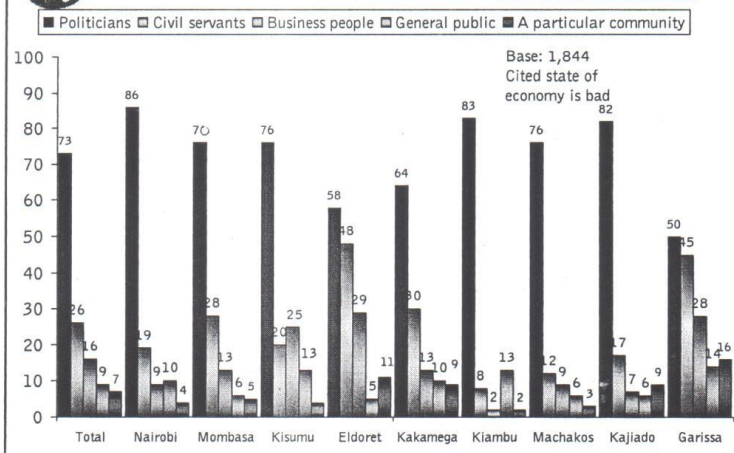


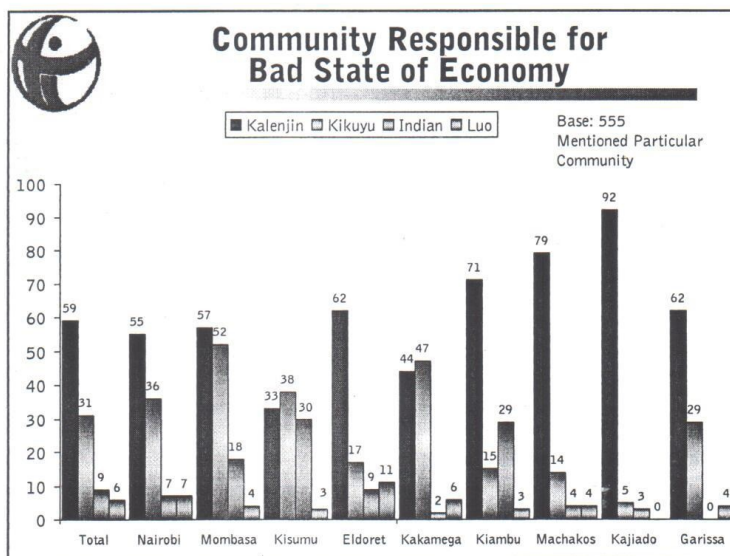
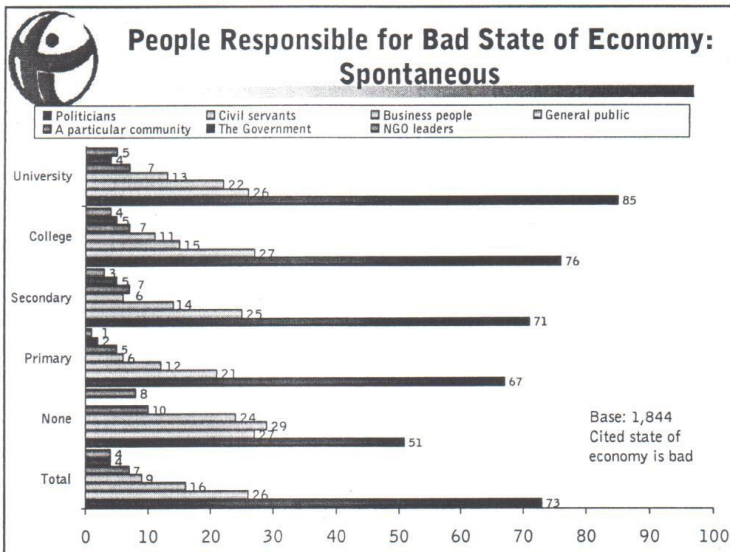


Current State of the Economy Vs the Past



People Responsible for Bad State of Economy: Spontaneous



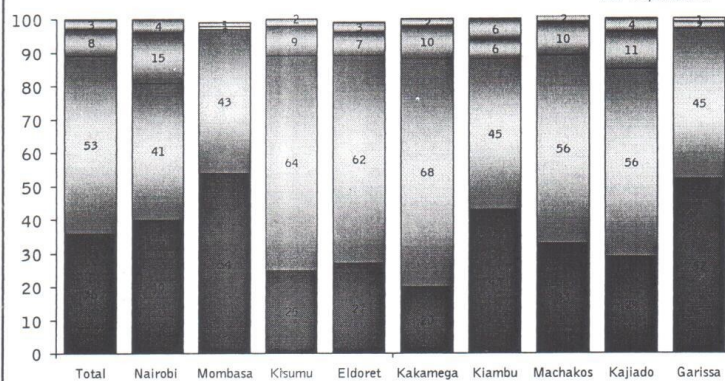




Extent to Which Politics Affects Development

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

Base: 1,956
All respondents



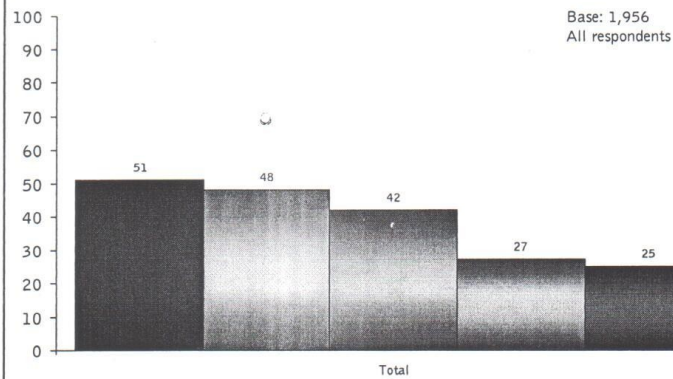
Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes





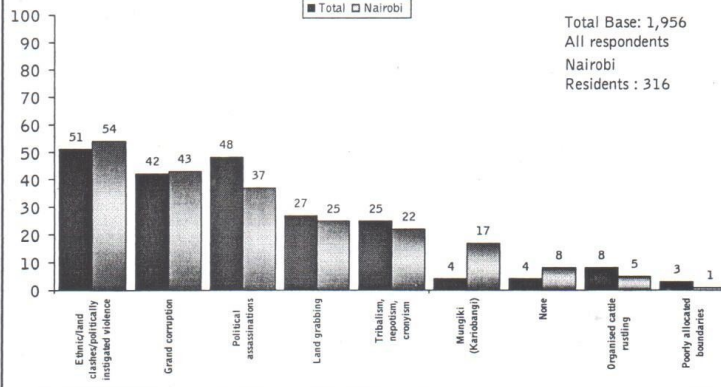
Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

■ Ethnic/land clashes/politically instigated violence
 ■ Grand corruption
 ■ Tribalism, nepotism, cronyism
 ■ Political assassinations
 ■ Land grabbing



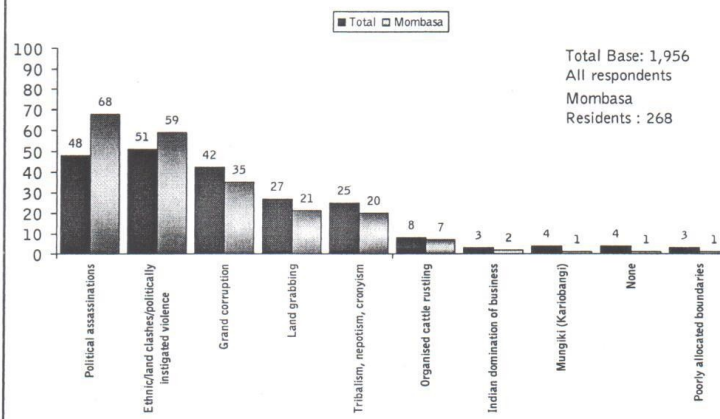
Nairobi Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

■ Total
 ■ Nairobi

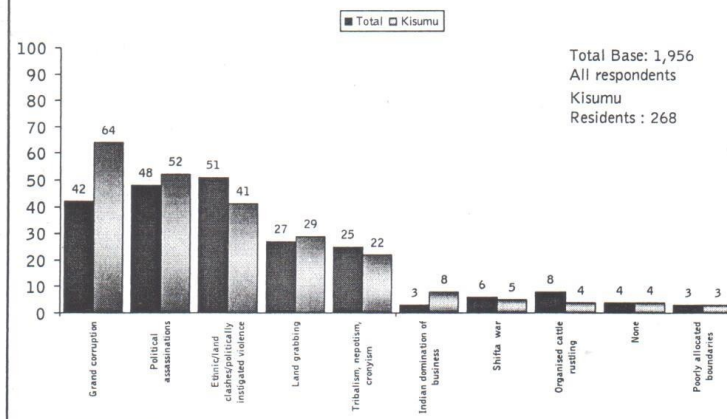




Mombasa Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

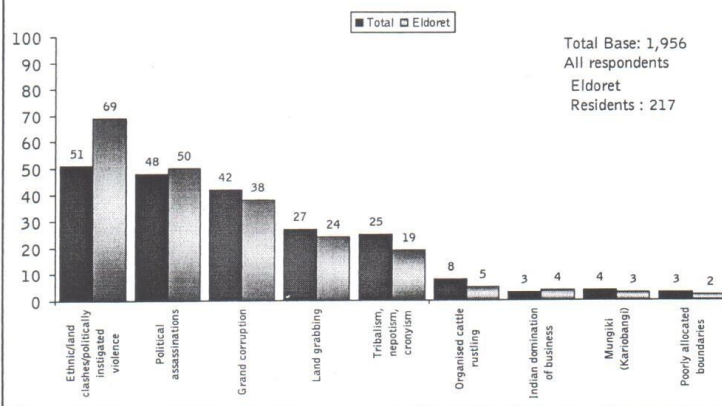


Kisumu Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

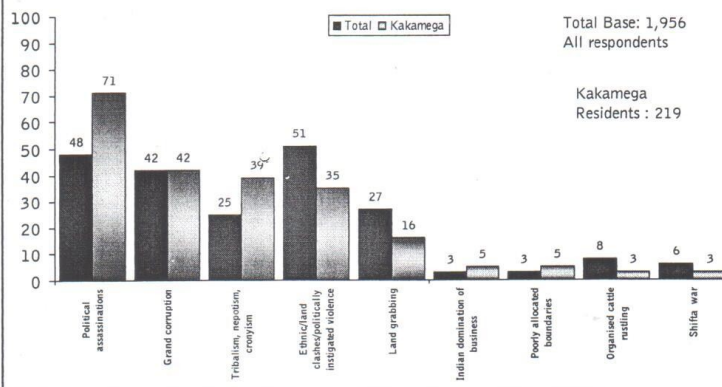




Eldoret Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

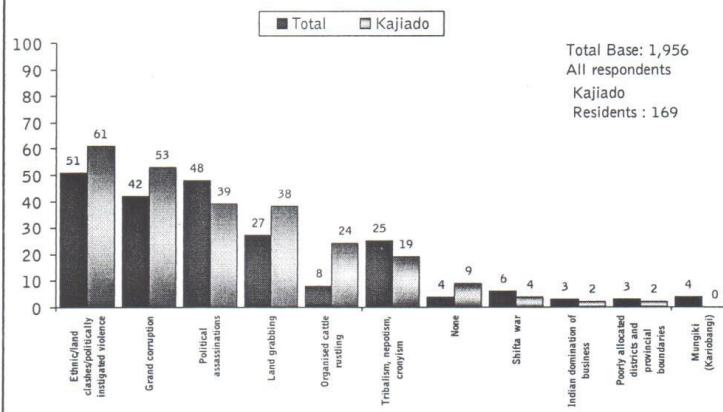


Kakamega Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

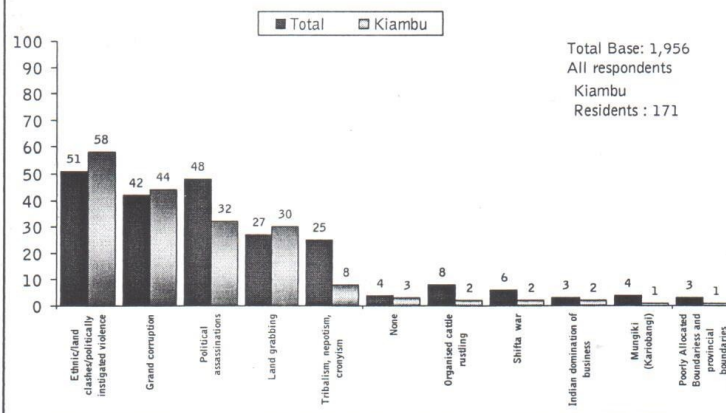




Kajiado Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

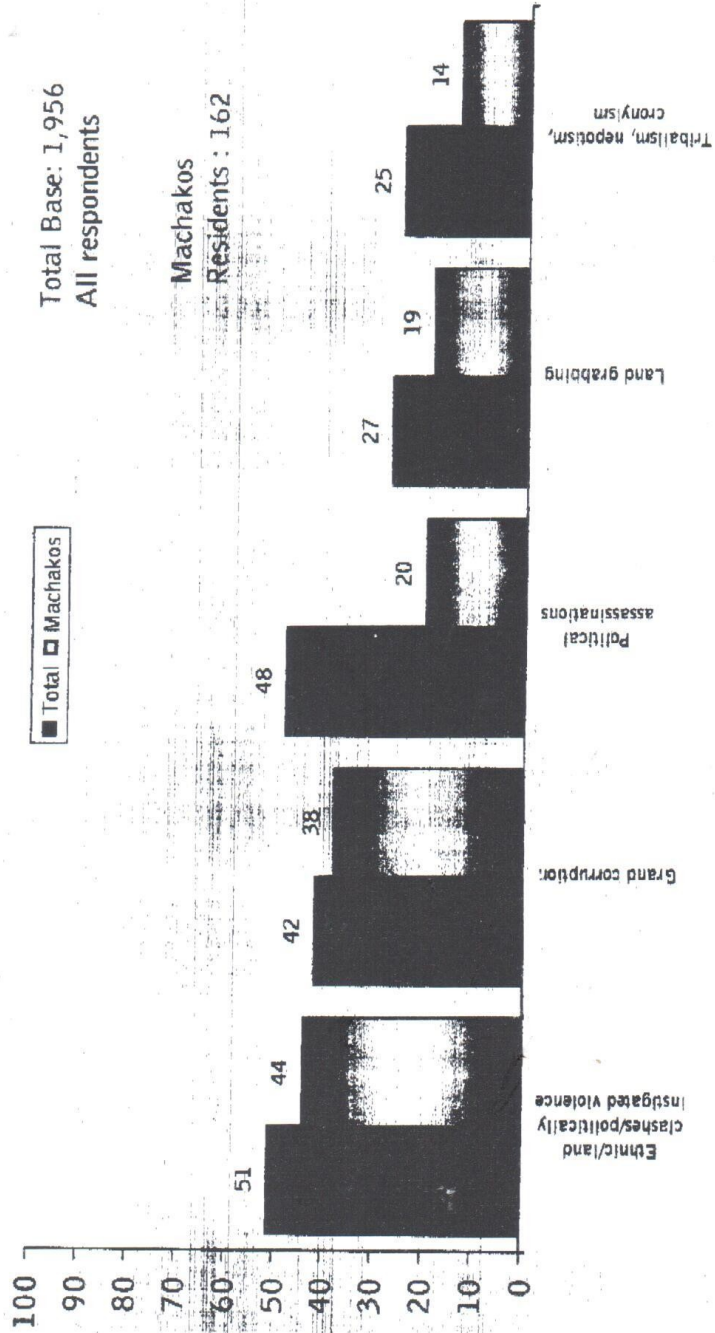


Kiambu Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous



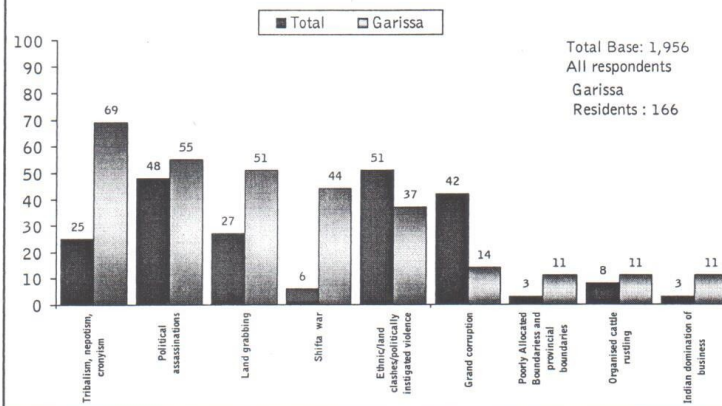


Machakos Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous

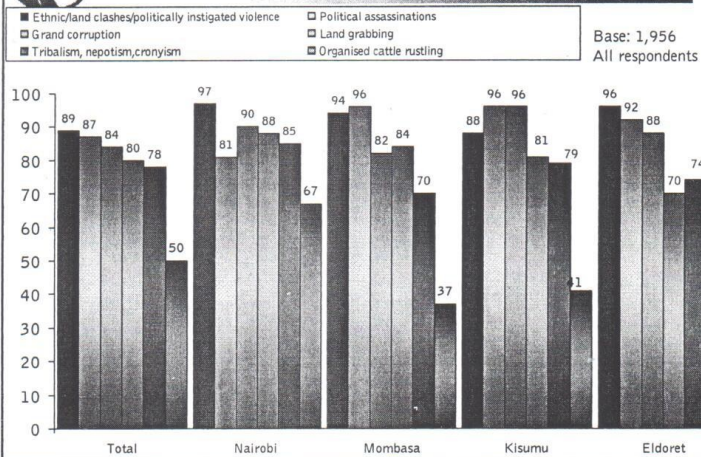


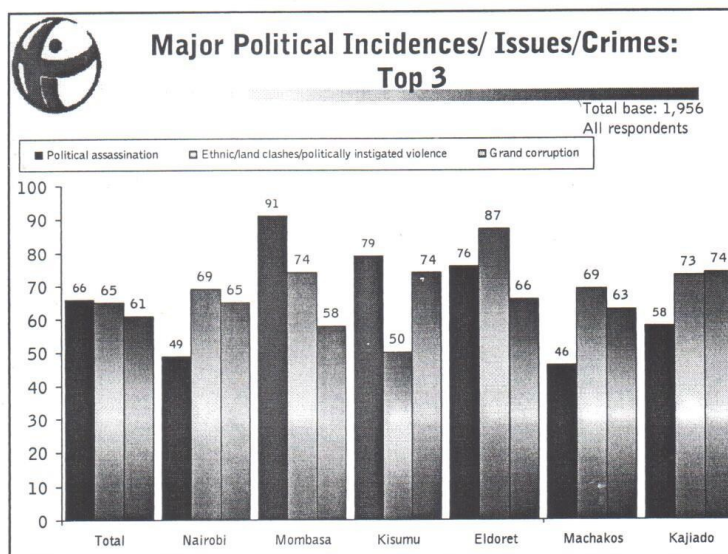
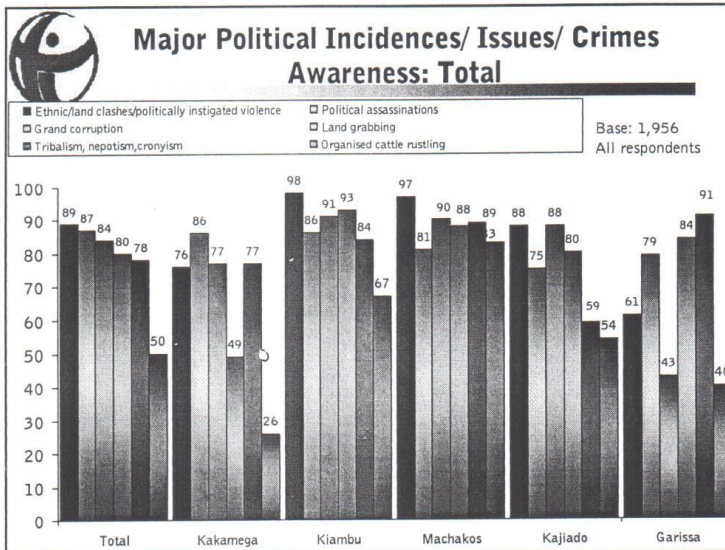


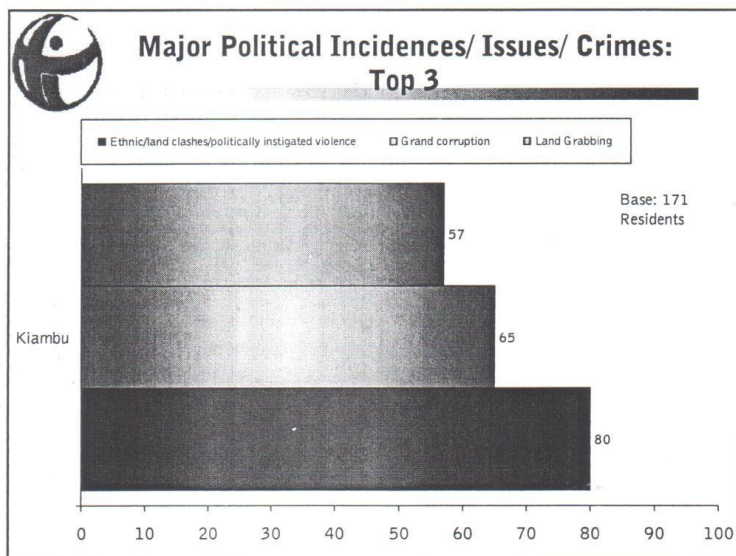
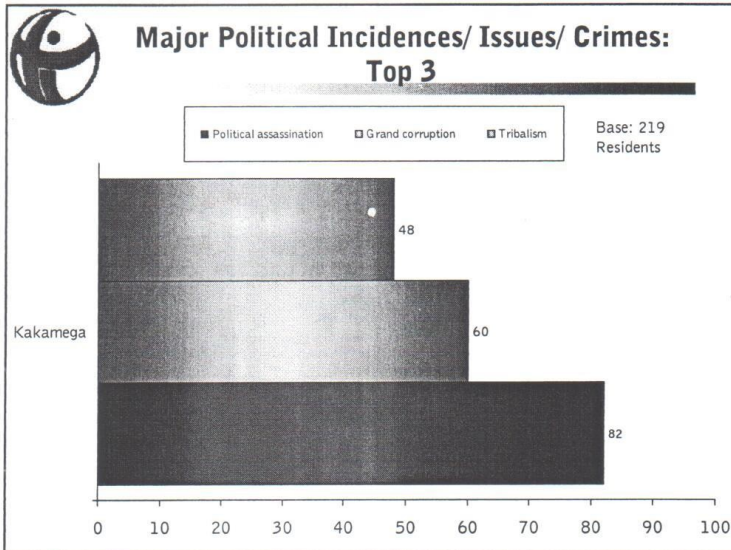
Garissa Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Spontaneous



Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes Awareness: Total

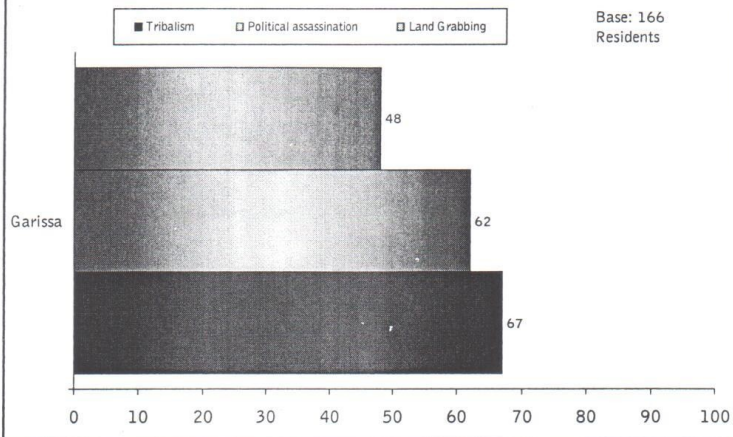








Major Political Incidences/ Issues/ Crimes: Top 3



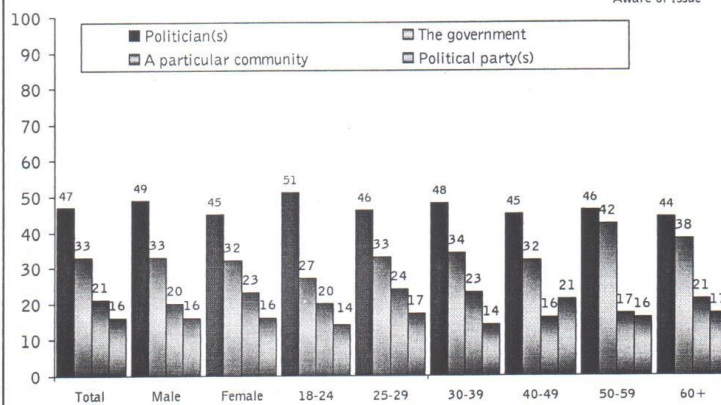
Person(s)
Responsible for
Major Incidences





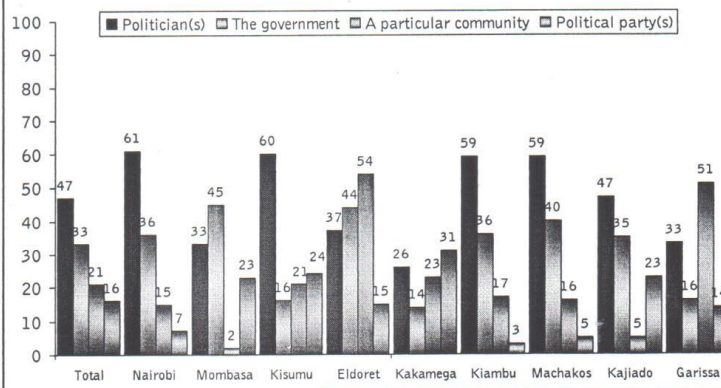
Person(s) Responsible for Ethnic/land clashes: Spontaneous

Base: 1,742
Aware of Issue



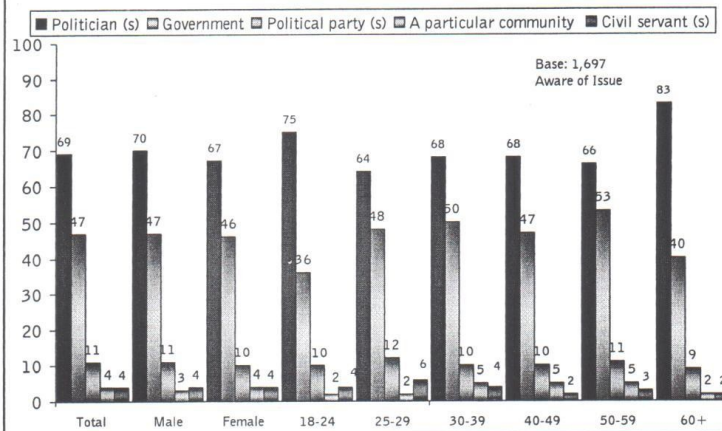
Person(s) Responsible for Ethnic/land clashes: Spontaneous

Base: 1,742
Aware of Issue

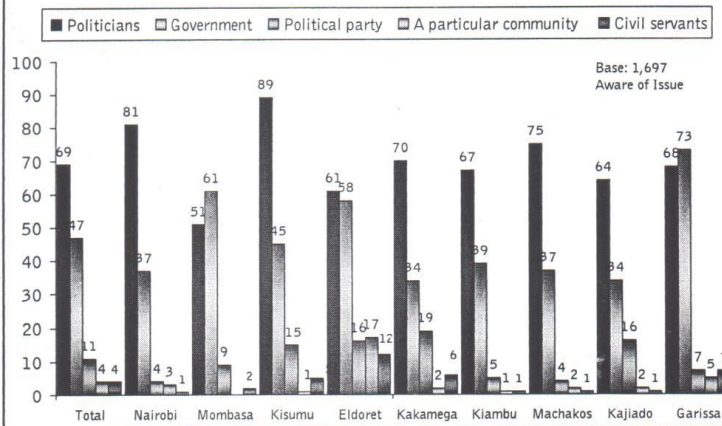




Person(s) Responsible for Political Assassinations: Spontaneous



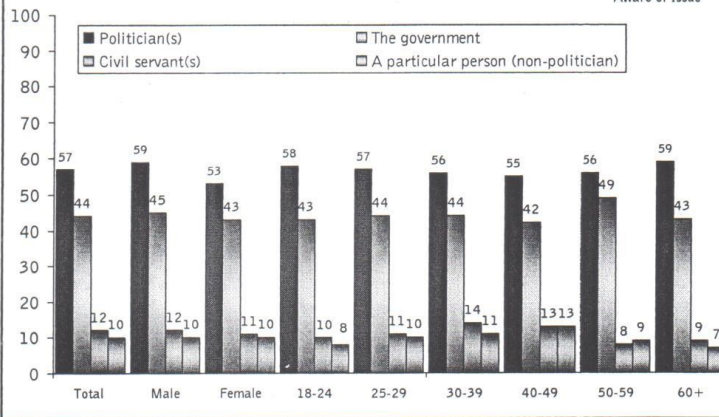
Person(s) Responsible for Political Assassinations: Spontaneous





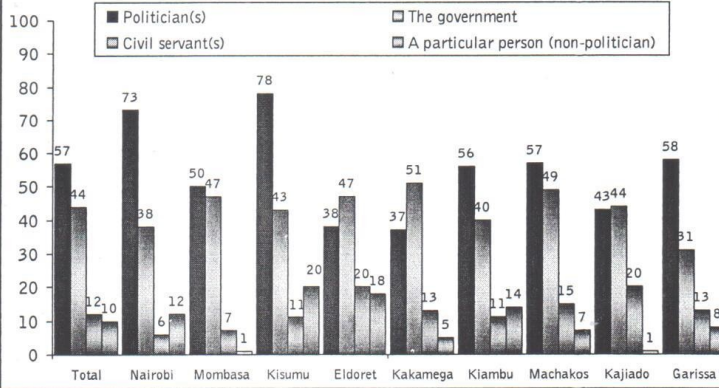
Person(s) Responsible for Grand Corruption : Spontaneous

Base: 1,644
Aware of Issue



Person(s) Responsible for Grand Corruption: Spontaneous

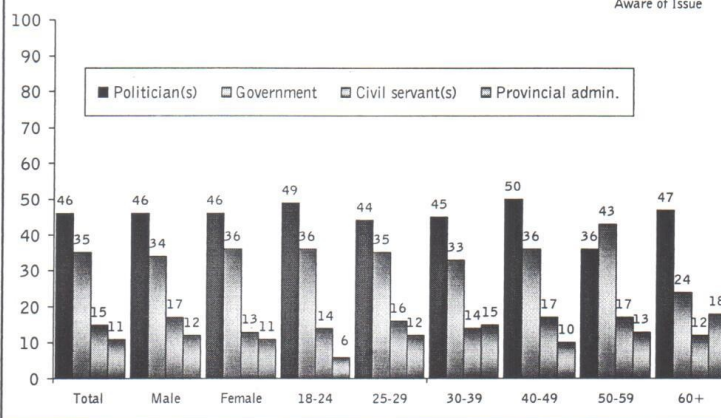
Base: 1,644
Aware of Issue





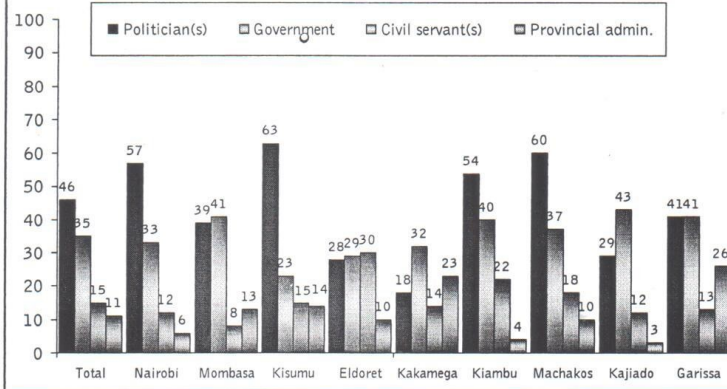
Person(s) Responsible for Land Grabbing: Spontaneous

Base: 1,558
Aware of Issue



Person(s) Responsible for Land Grabbing: Spontaneous

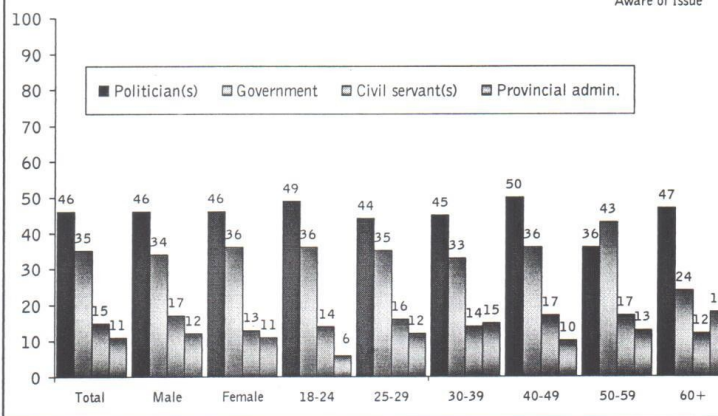
Base: 1,558
Aware of Issue





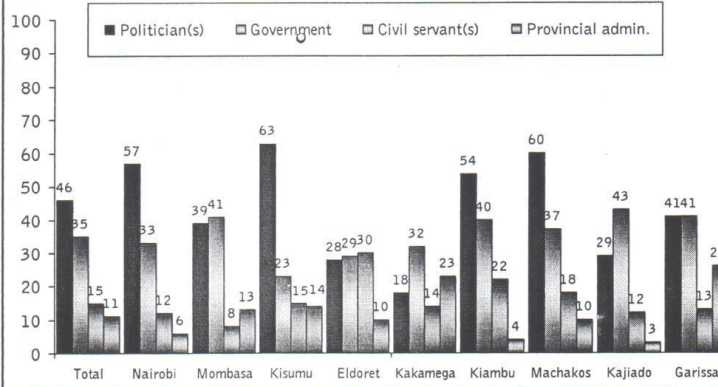
Person(s) Responsible for Land Grabbing: Spontaneous

Base: 1,558
Aware of Issue



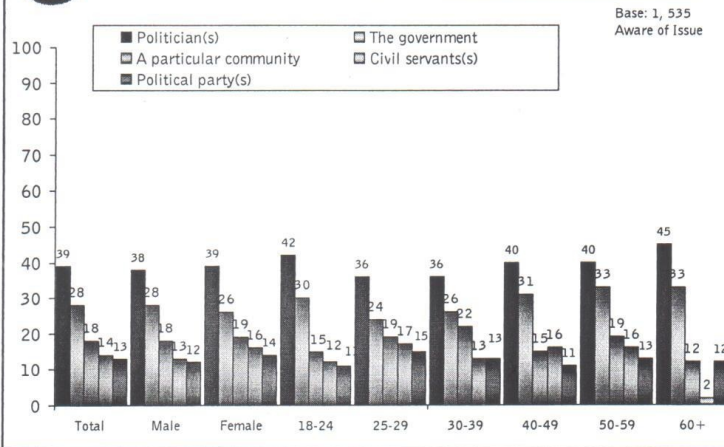
Person(s) Responsible for Land Grabbing: Spontaneous

Base: 1,558
Aware of Issue

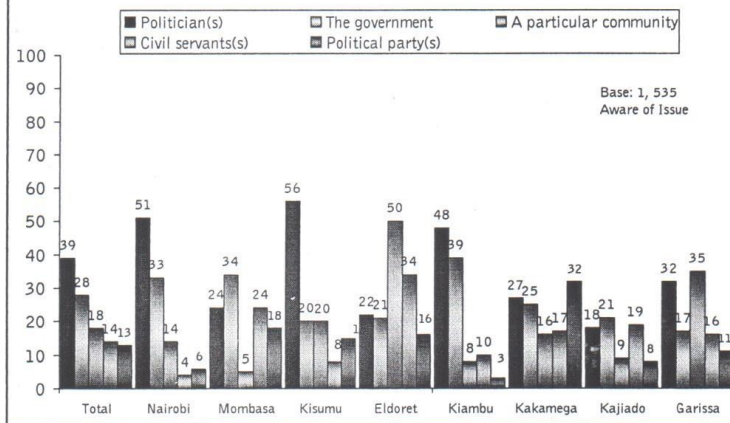




Person(s) Responsible For Tribalism, Nepotism, Cronyism: Spontaneous



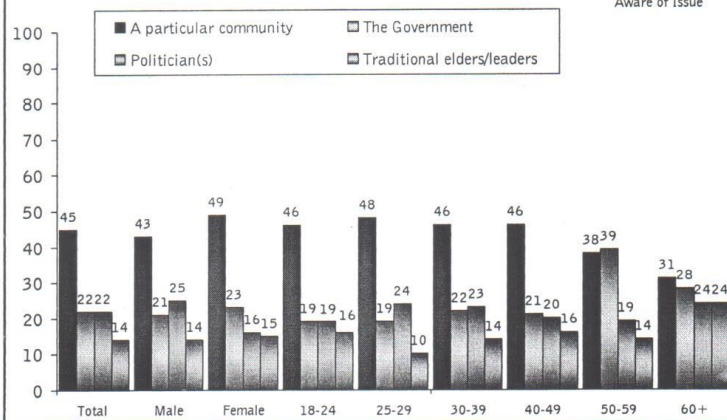
Person(s) Responsible For Tribalism, Nepotism, Cronyism: Spontaneous





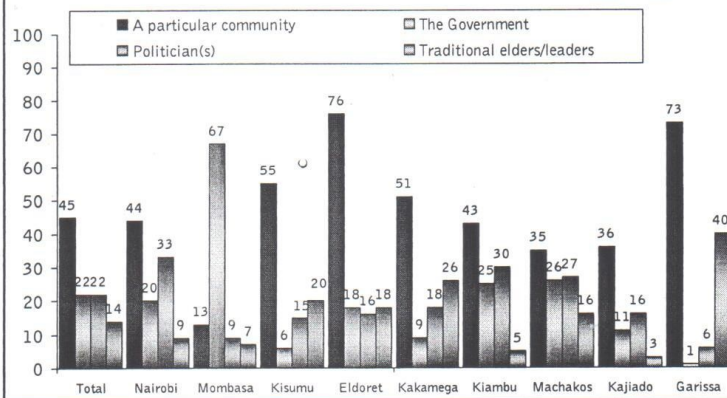
Person(s) Responsible For Organised Cattle Rustling: Spontaneous

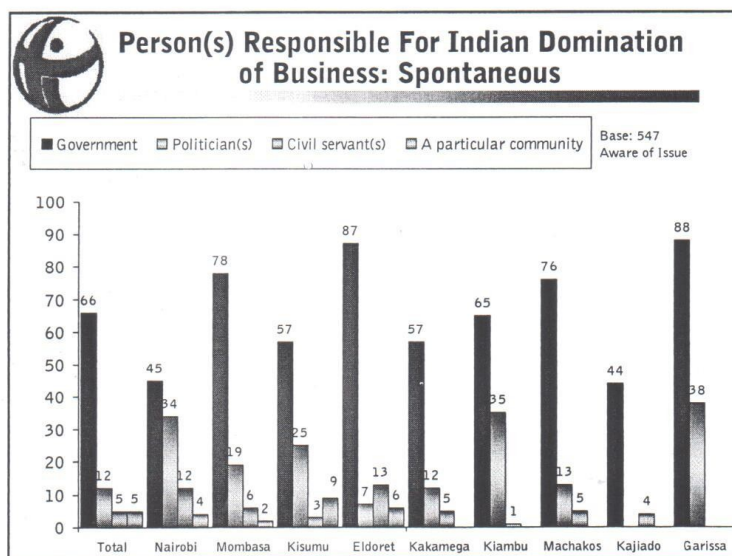
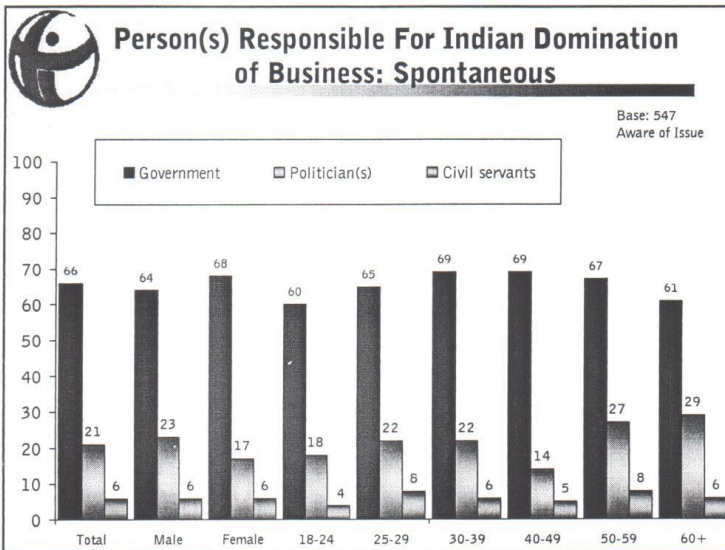
Base: 974
Aware of Issue



Person(s) Responsible For Organised Cattle Rustling: Spontaneous

Base: 974
Aware of Issue

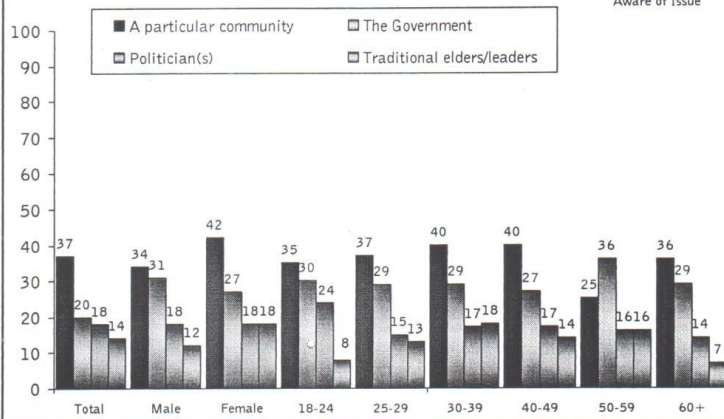






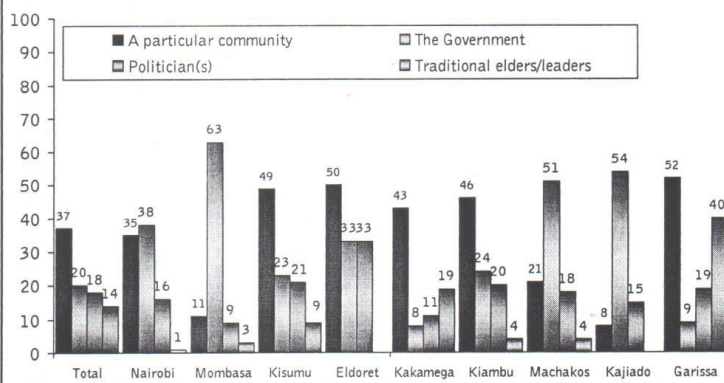
Person(s) Responsible For Shifta War: Spontaneous

Base: 489
Aware of Issue



Person(s) Responsible For Shifta War: Spontaneous

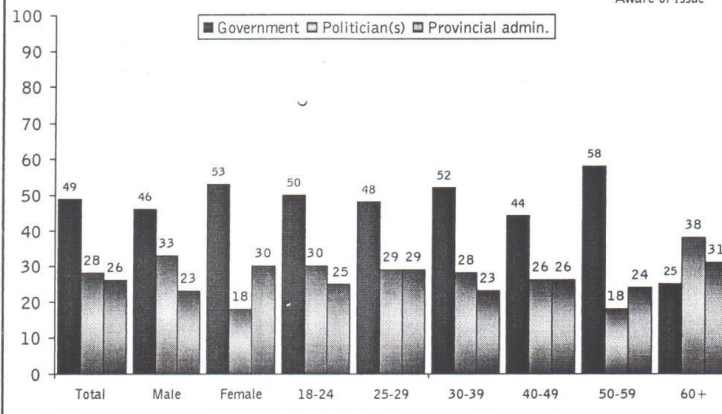
Base: 489
Aware of Issue





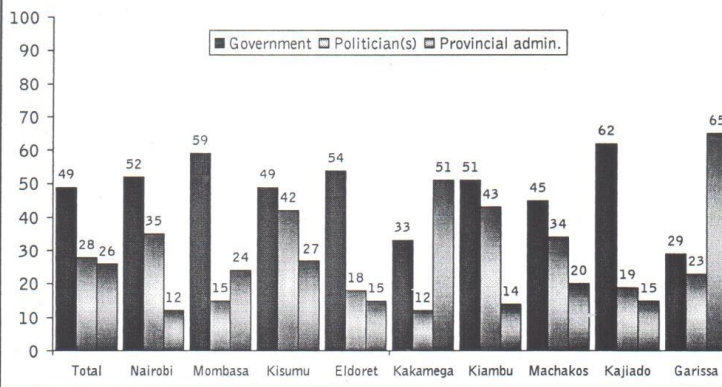
Person(s) Responsible For Poor Allocation of Boundaries: Spontaneous

Base: 431
Aware of Issue



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

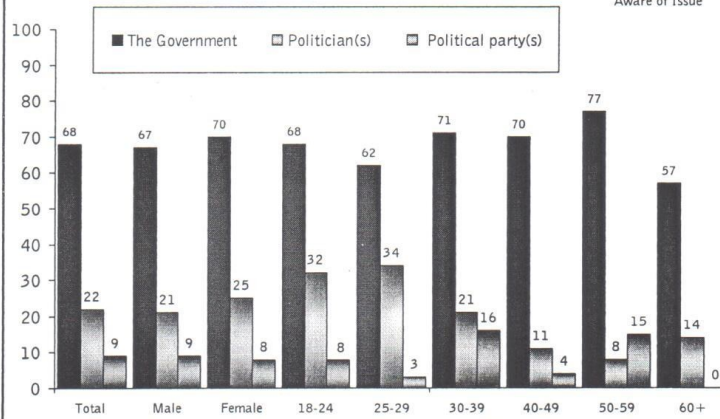
Base: 431
Aware of Issue





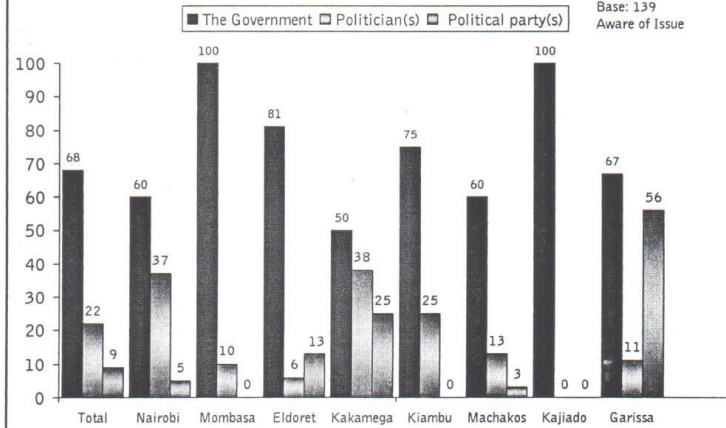
Person(s) Responsible Europeans Owning Large Chunks of Land: Spontaneous

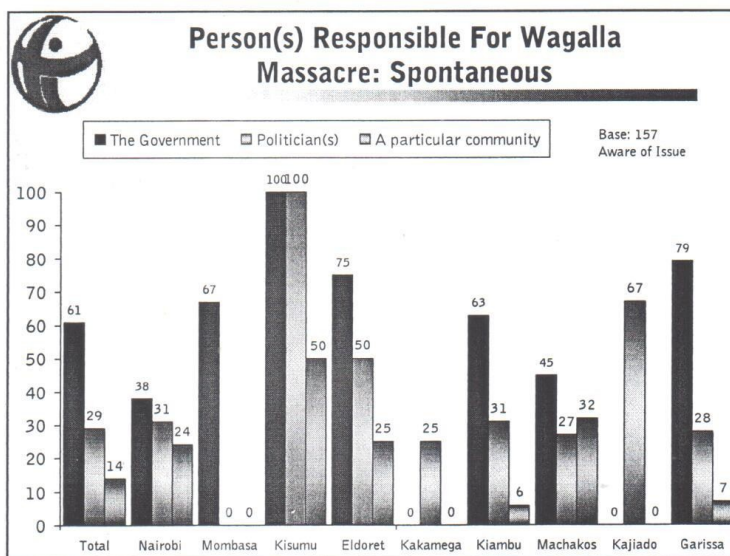
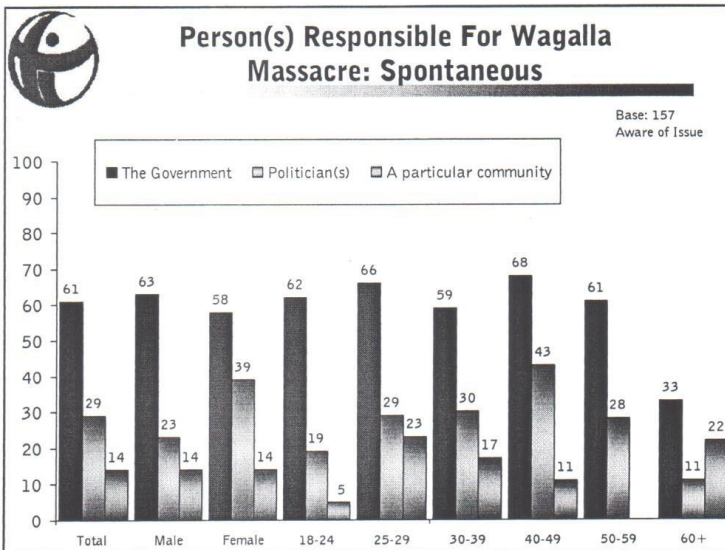
Base: 139
Aware of Issue

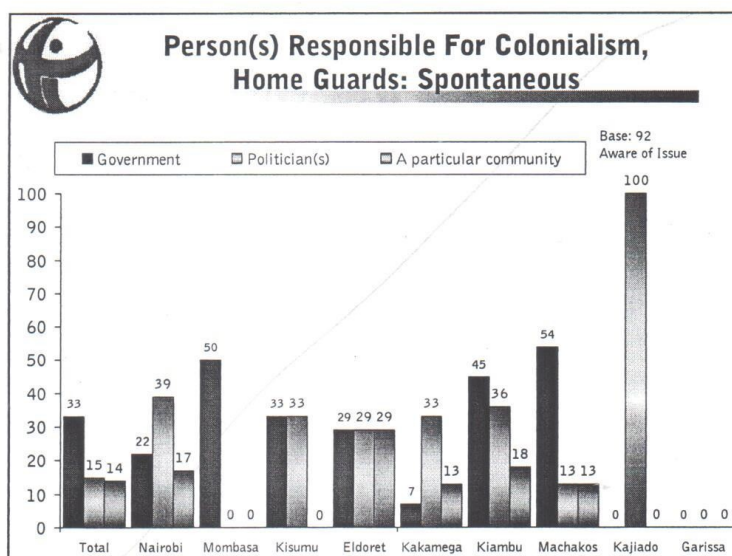
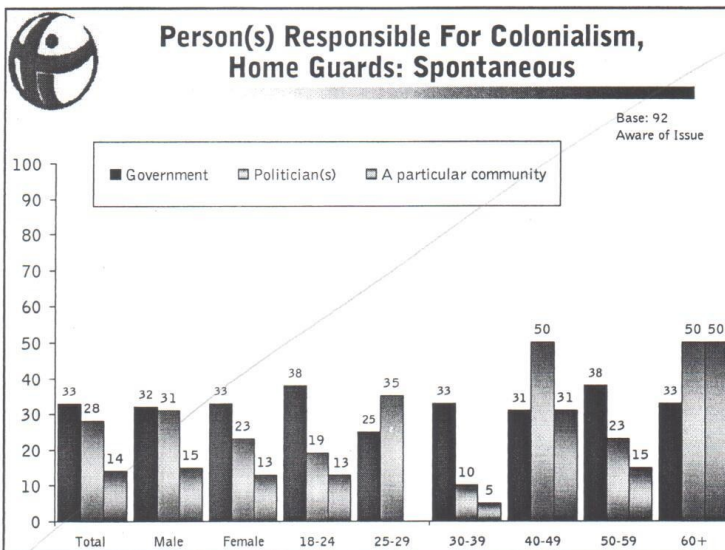


Person(s) Responsible Europeans Owning Large Chunks of Land: Spontaneous

Base: 139
Aware of Issue





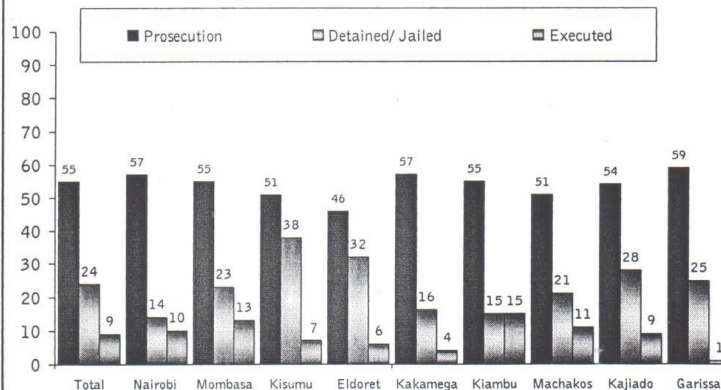


Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible Major Incidences



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

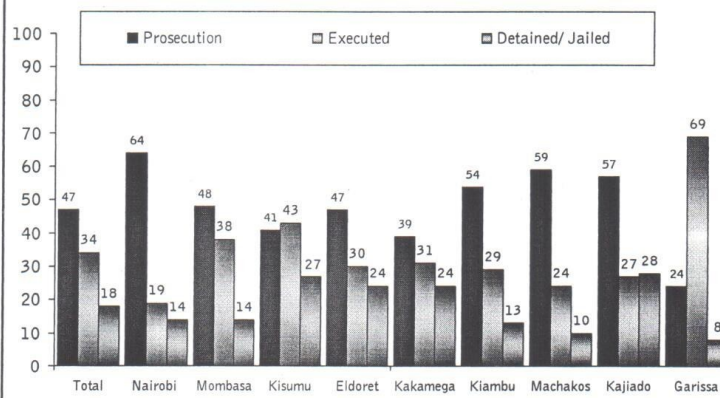
Base: 1,742
Aware of Issue





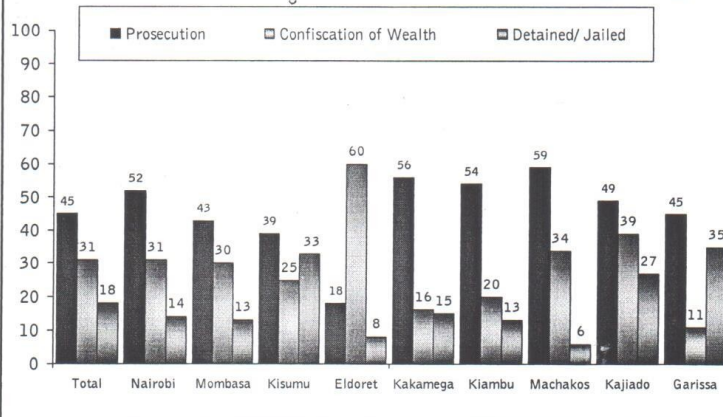
Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Political Assassination

Base: 1,697
Aware of Issue



Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Grand Corruption

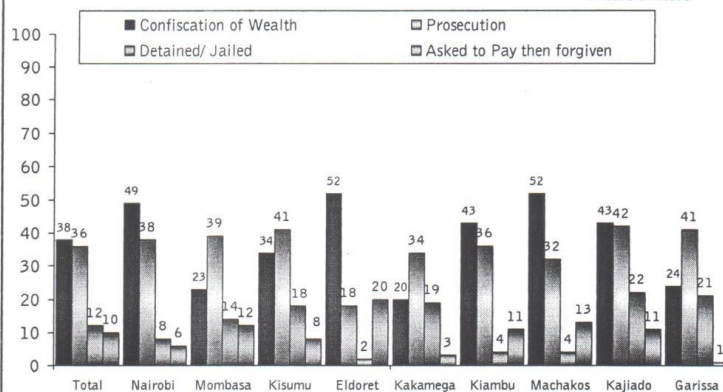
Base: 1,644
Aware of Issue





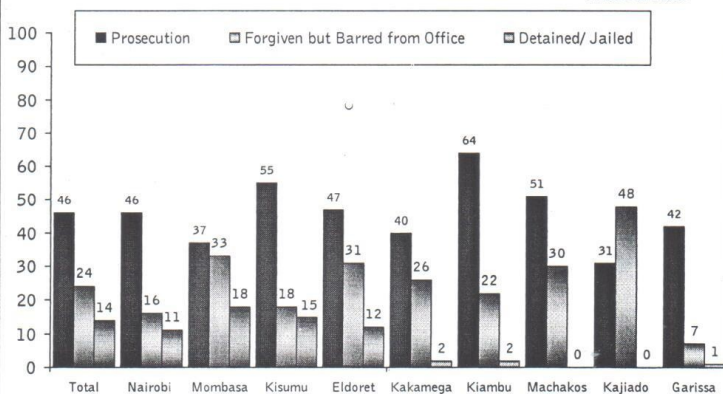
Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Land Grabbing

Base: 1,558
Aware of Issue



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

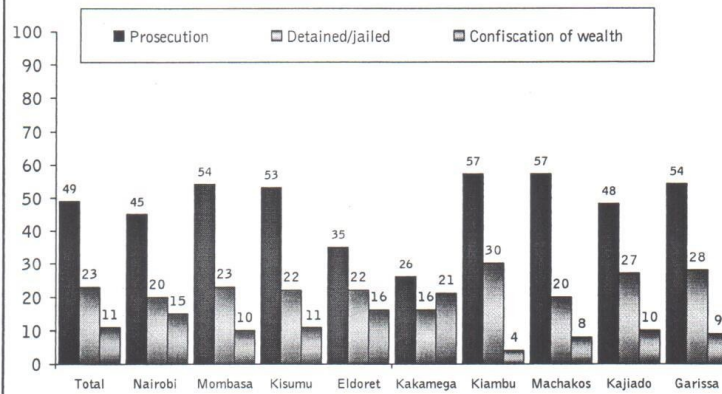
Base: 1,535
Aware of Issue





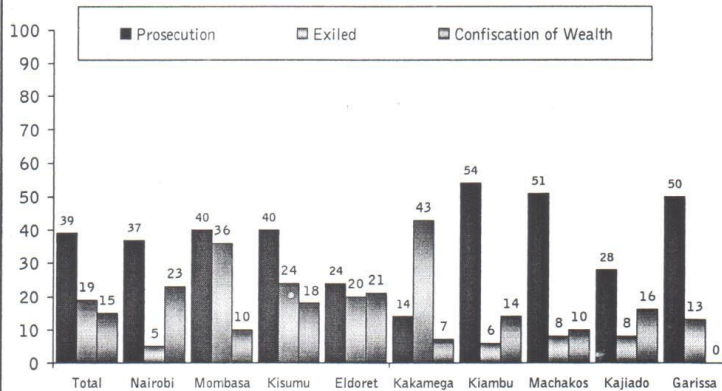
Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Organised Cattle Rustling

Base: 974
Aware of Issue



Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Indian Domination Of Businesses

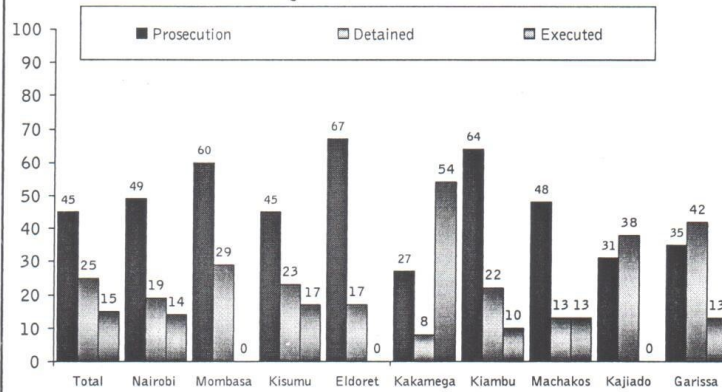
Base: 547
Aware of Issue





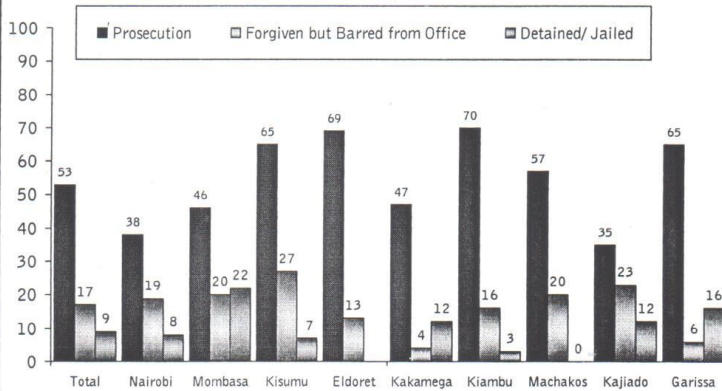
Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Shifta War

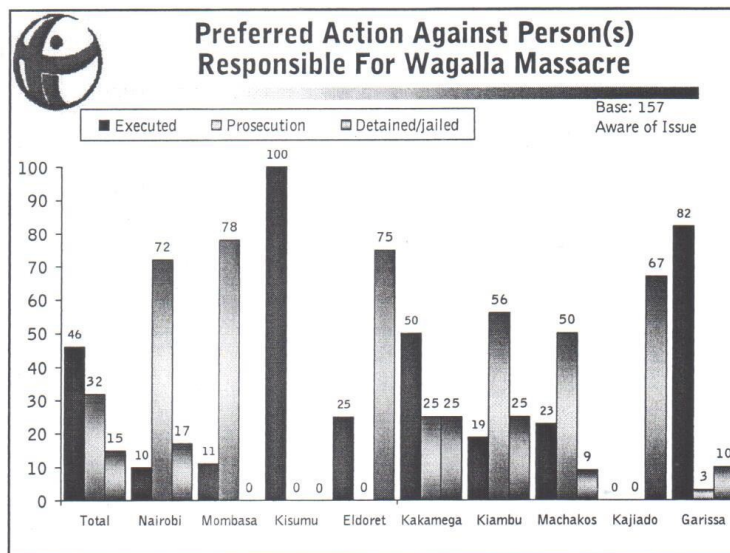
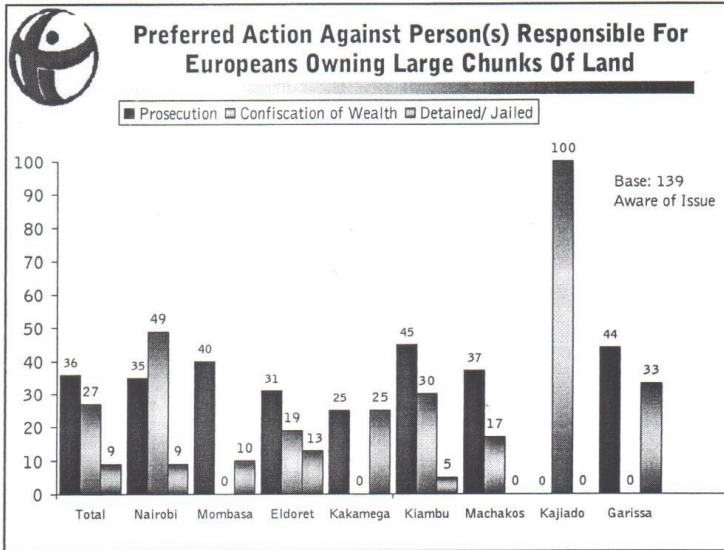
Base: 489
Aware of Issue



Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Poor Allocated Boundaries

Base: 431
Aware of Issue

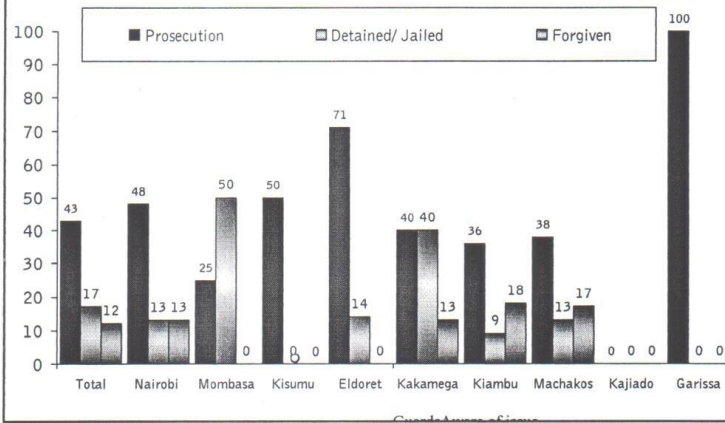






Preferred Action Against Person(s) Responsible For Colonialism, Home Guards

Base: 92
Aware of Issue



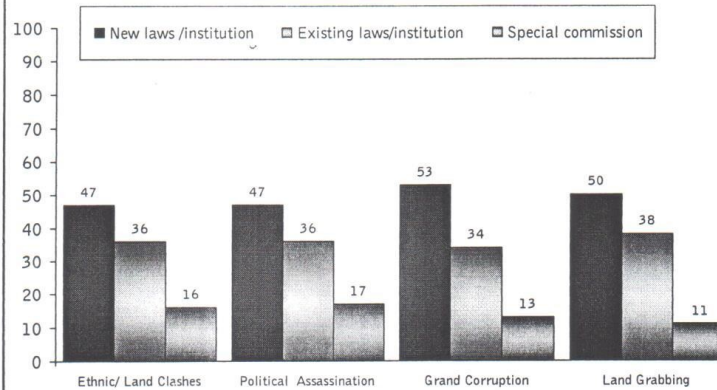
Who Should Determine
and Effect Action
Against People(s)
Responsible For Crimes





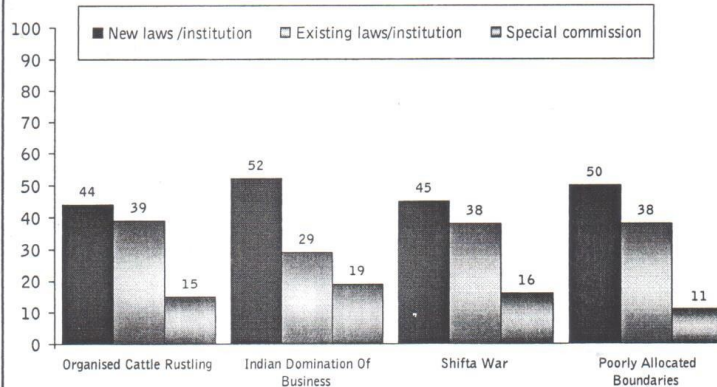
Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Major Political Issues

Base: Aware of Issue



Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Major Political Issues

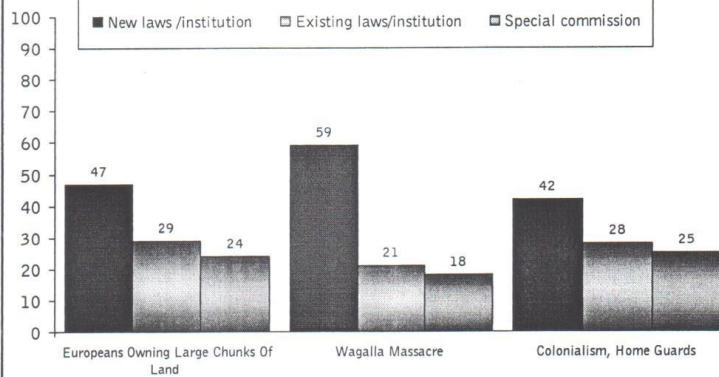
Base: Aware of Issue





Who Should Determine and Effect Action Against People(s) Responsible For Major Political Issues

Base: Aware of Issue

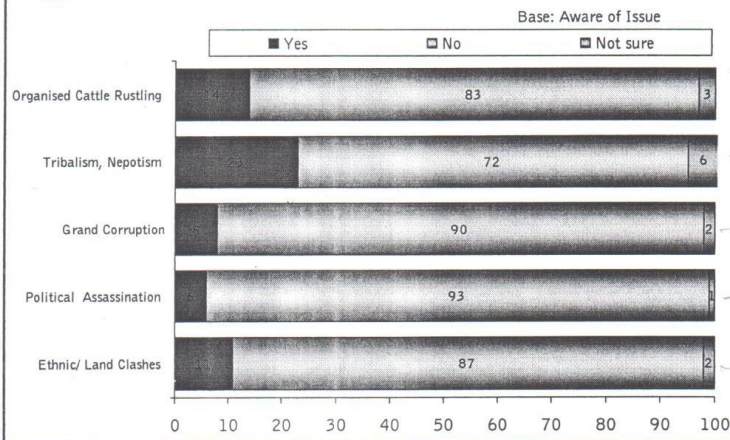


**Support Amnesty
For Person(s)
Responsible For
Crimes**

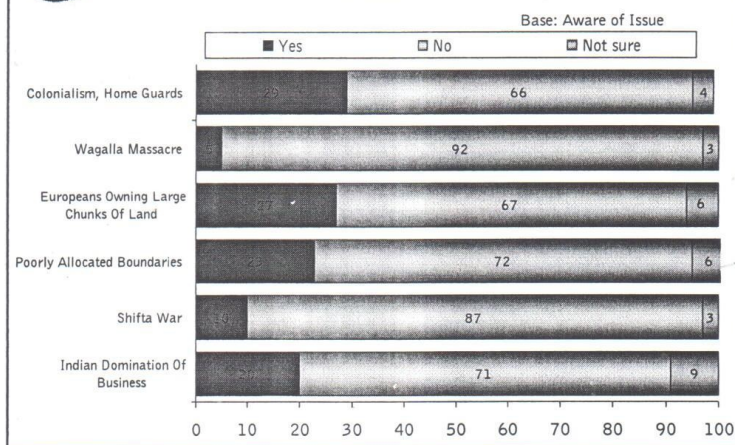




Support Amnesty For Person(s) Responsible For Major Political Incidences



Support Amnesty For Person(s) Responsible For Major Political Incidences



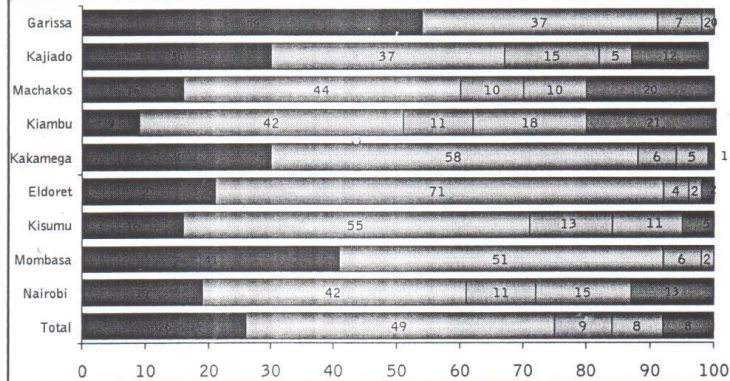
Electoral Process



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

■ Completely ■ To a large extent ■ Average ■ To a small extent ■ Not at all

Base: 1,956
All respondents



ATTENTION PROF. NUNO

TABLET GRIEVANCES STUDY

Electoral Process





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

	Total	Location				
		Kakamega	Kiambu	Machakos	Kajiado	Garissa
Base	1956	219	171	162	169	166
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	26 ⁷⁵	30 ⁷⁸⁸	9 ³⁵¹	16 ³⁵⁰	30 ²⁶⁷	54 ³²⁴
To a large extent	49	58	42	44	37	37
Average	9	6	11	10	15	7
To a small extent	8	5	18	10	5	2
Not at all	8	1	21	20	12	-



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

	Total	Location			
		Nairobi	Mombasa	Kisumu	Eldoret
Base	1956	316	268	268	217
	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	26	19	41	16	21
To a large extent	49	42	51	55	71
Average	9	11	6	13	4
To a small extent	8	15	2	11	2
Not at all	8	13	-	5	2



Extent to Which Money Influences Chances of a Political Candidate to Win

	Total	SEC				
		AB	C1	C2	D	E
Base	1956	268	464	689	475	60
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	26	26	29	24	23	37
To a large extent	49	50	47	54	48	23
Average	9	10	9	9	9	12
To a small extent	8	7	8	7	10	12
Not at all	8	6	7	6	10	17



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

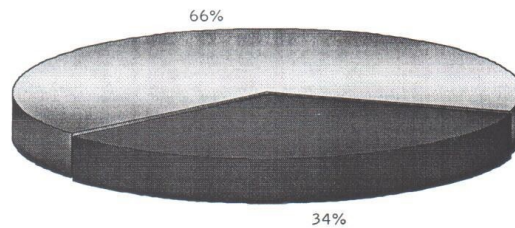
	Total	Gender		Age					
		Male	Female	18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Base	1956	1111	845	370	489	564	300	175	58
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	26	27	24	27	22	29	20	29	28
To a large extent	49	49	50	46	50	49	55	49	41
Average	9	8	11	9	10	8	10	9	12
To a small extent	8	8	9	9	8	7	7	10	7
Not at all	8	8	7	8	10	6	8	4	12



Whether Political Campaign Funds Should Be Controlled by Law

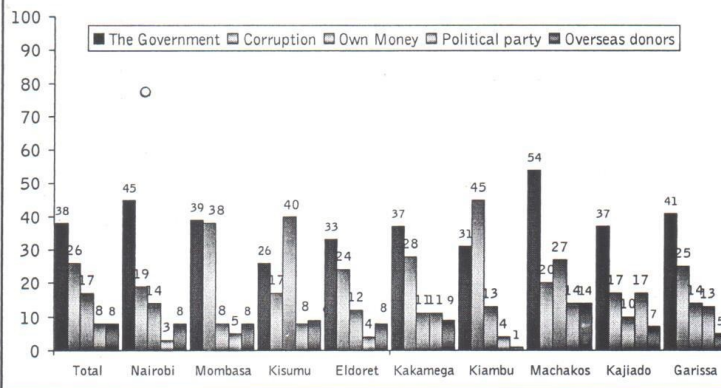
Yes No

Base: 1,956
All respondents



Campaign Funds: Main Source

Base: 1,956
All respondents





Whether They Would Accept Money or Gifts From Candidate To Elect Them

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	54	57	49	59	58	53	49	45	36
No	46	43	51	41	42	47	51	55	64



Whether They Would Accept Money or Gifts From Candidate To Elect Them

	Total	SEC				
		AB	C1	C2	D	E
Base	1956	268	464	689	475	60
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	54	44	53	57	54	57
No	46	56	47	43	46	43



Whether They Would Accept Money or Gifts From Candidate To Elect Them

	Total	Location			
		Nairobi	Mombasa	Kisumu	Eldoret
Base	1956	316	268	268	217
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	54	60	56	69	59
No	46	40	44	31	41

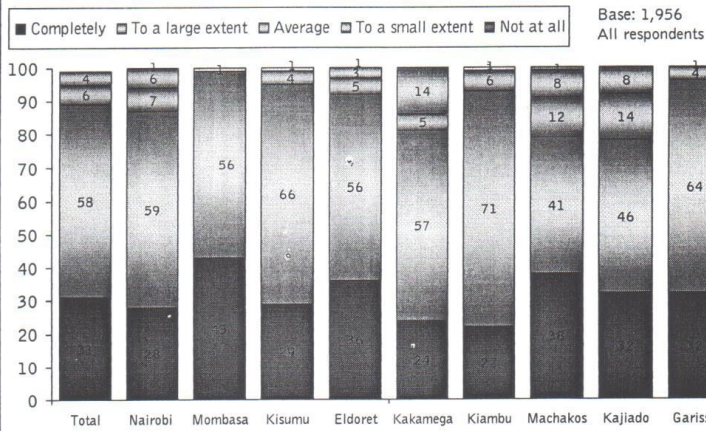


Whether They Would Accept Money or Gifts From Candidate To Elect Them

	Total	Location				
		Kakamega	Kiambu	Machakos	Kajiado	Garissa
Base	1956	219	171	162	169	166
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	54	41	66	47	50	20
No	46	59	34	53	50	80



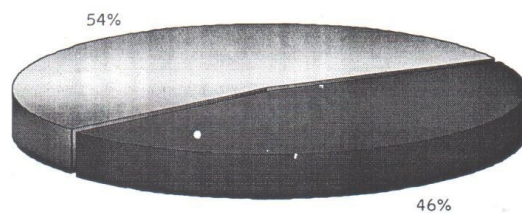
Extent to Which Voter Bribery is Practiced



Whether They Would Accept Money or Gifts From Candidates

Legend: □ Yes ■ No

Base: 1,956
All respondents

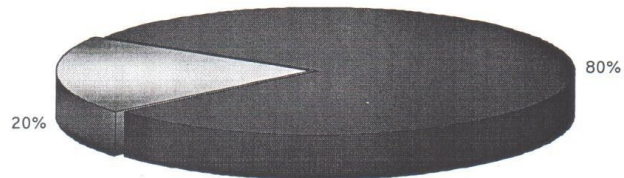




Whether would Vote For Candidate (s) who Gave Them Money / Gifts

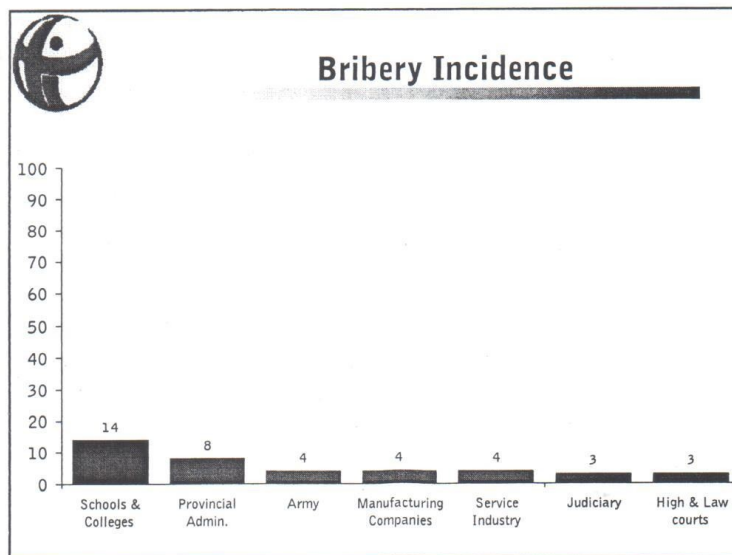
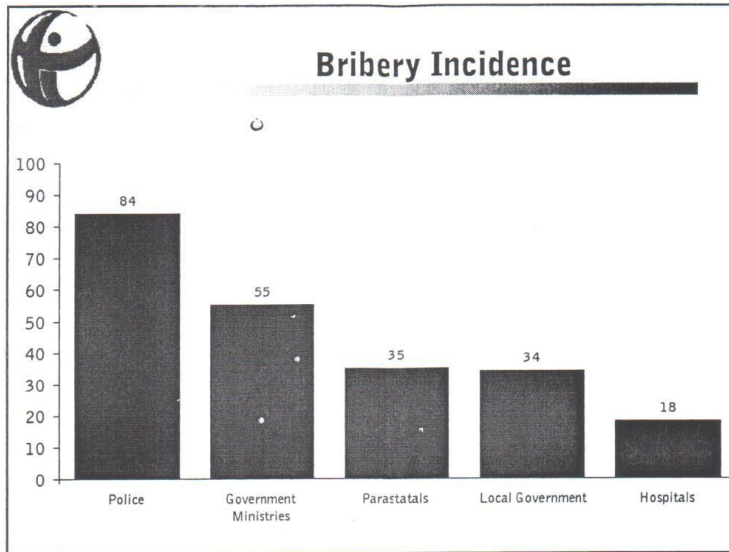
☐ Yes ☒ No

Base: 1,047
Would Accept Money/ Gifts



Bribery

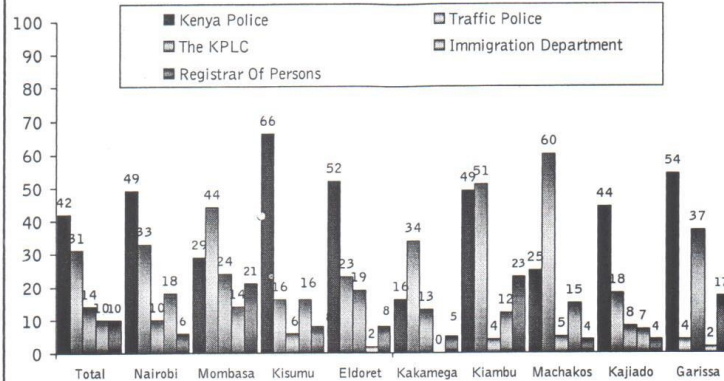






Bribery in Organisations

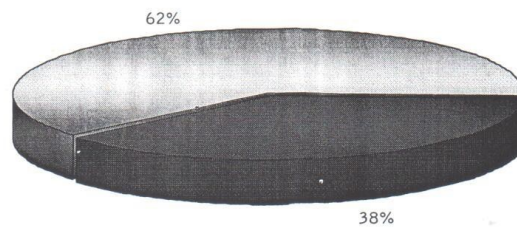
Base: 1,956
All respondents



Person Paying Bribery:Kenya Police

Self Someone else

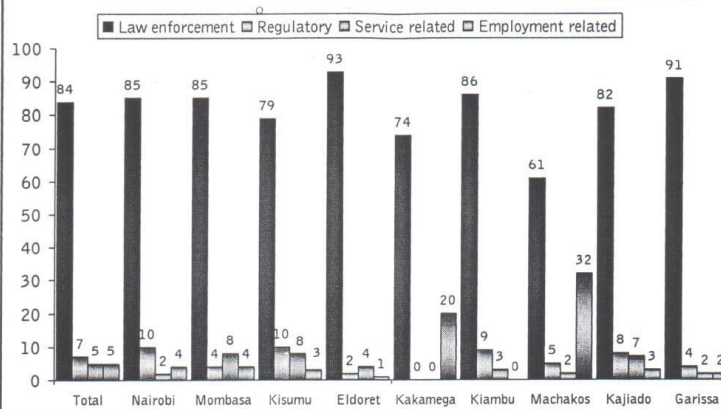
Base: 830
Had Bribery Experience





Purpose of Bribe: Kenya Police

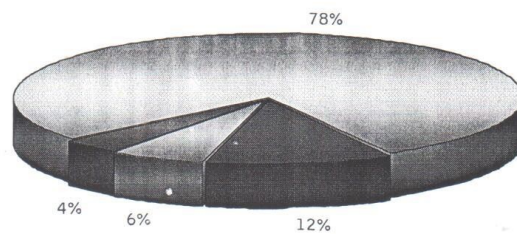
Base: 830
Had Bribery Experience



Bribery Frequency: Kenya Police

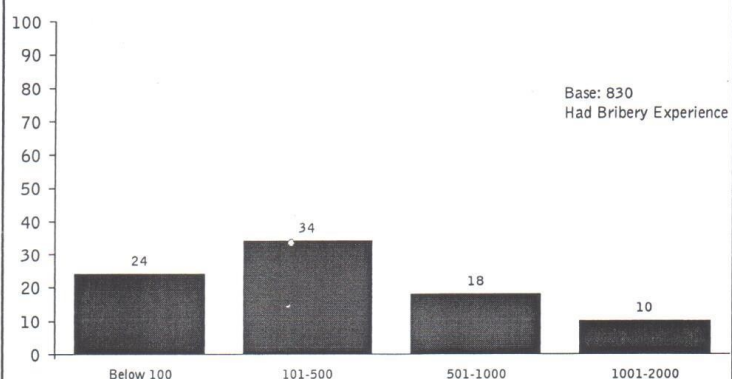
Base: 830
Had Bribery Experience

Occasionally Daily Weekly Monthly

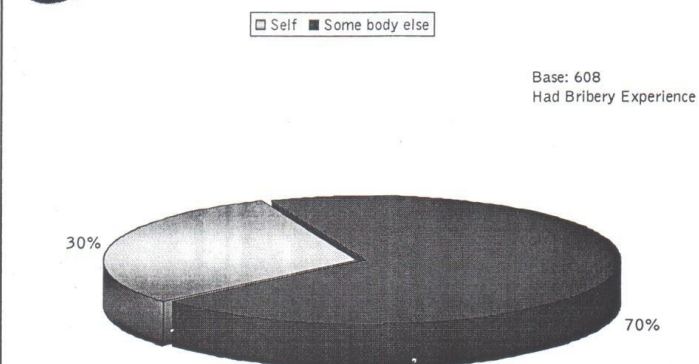


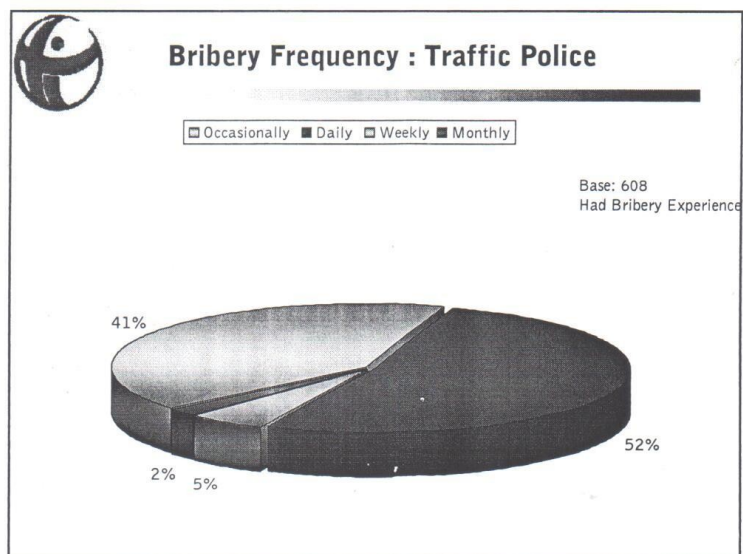
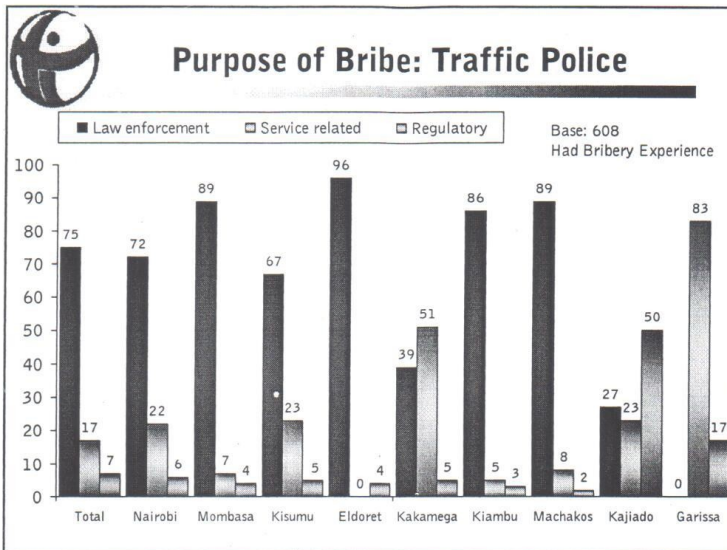


Amount Of Bribe Paid: Kenya Police



Person Paying Bribery: Traffic Police

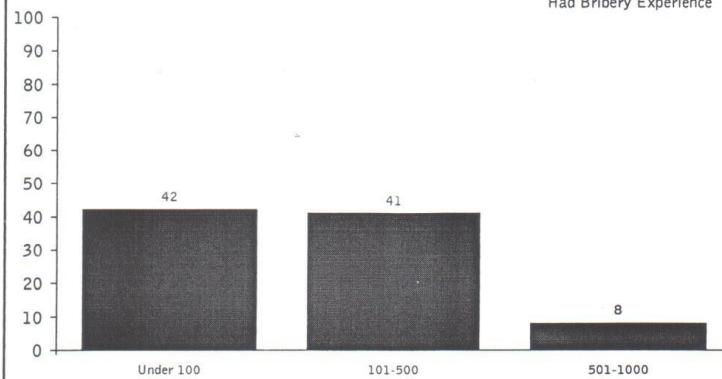






Amount Of Bribe Paid : Traffic Police

Base: 608
Had Bribery Experience



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

- There is more unanimity on the poor state of economy than the poor state of politics, indicating a non partisan view of the economy
- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

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



Insights

- 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

Appendix Bribery in Organisations





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	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	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	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 Mahi 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

The End





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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

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



Summary:

Community Responsible for Crimes

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

The following organisations also had significant mentions:

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



Summary: Bribery

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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