



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**NGEC**  
National Gender and  
Equality Commission

# **BUILDING THE AGENCY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR NETWORKS TO AMPLIFY THEIR VOICES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN KENYA**



*Proceedings from National and Regional Consultative Fora:  
Documentation of Good Practices and Opportunities*

@NGEC 2024



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<b>FOREWORD.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>ACRONYMS.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>PART 1: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.0 Background.....	1
1.1 The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC).....	1
1.2 Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) .....	2
1.3 National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee.....	2
1.4 Objectives of the Fora .....	3
1.5 Outcomes of the Fora .....	3
1.6 Structure of Engagement, Facilitation and Design of the Fora .....	3
1.7 The Nexus of Corruption and Disability .....	5
1.8 Legislative and Policy Frameworks .....	5
1.8.1 International and Regional instruments.....	5
1.8.2 National Instruments.....	6
<b>PART 2: PROCEEDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE FORA.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.0 National Consultative Forum.....	7
2.1.1 Introductory remarks.....	7
2.1.2 Effects of Corruption on Persons with Disabilities.....	8
2.1.3 Barriers to the Effective Participation and Inclusion of PWDs in Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Kenya.....	8
2.1.4 Opportunities and Good Practices for Ensuring Effective Participation of PWDs and Their Networks in the Fight Against Corruption.....	9
2.1 Regional Fora .....	10
2.2.1 County Specific Emerging Issues , Strategies and Good Practices Towards Promoting the Participation and Inclusion of PWDs in Fighting Against Corruption.....	10
<b>PART 3: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1 Recommendations .....	16
3.1.1 Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (EACC).....	16
3.1.2 The National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC).....	16
3.1.3 National Government and County Governments.....	16
3.1.4 National Council for Persons with Disabilities.....	17
3.1.5 Civil Society Organizations and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities.....	17
<b>Annexes.....</b>	<b>18</b>
Annex 1: The Fora, Venue, Dates and Participants.....	18
Annex 2: Program, National Consultative Forum.....	19
Annex 3: Program, Regional Consultative Fora.....	21
Annex 4: List of Participating Organizations and Networks .....	23

The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) is a Constitutional Commission established by the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011 pursuant to Article 59 (4) & (5) of the Constitution of Kenya. The Commission's mandate is to promote gender equality and freedom from discrimination for all people in Kenya with focus on special interest groups, which include women, children, youth, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), older members of society, minorities and marginalized groups. Function 8(d) of the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 mandates the Commission to *coordinate and facilitate mainstreaming of issues of gender, persons with disability, and other marginalized groups in national development and to advise the Government on all aspects thereof among other functions.*

Corruption is a pervasive challenge that affects societies worldwide, and Kenya is no exception. It disproportionately affects the most vulnerable groups including Persons with Disabilities and other special interest groups. Addressing corruption requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach that involves all segments of society. Despite being an integral part of the Kenyan population, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have often faced barriers to full and effective participation in the fight against corruption. Approaches used in anti-corruption strategies and programs including economic, legal enforcement, and institutional mechanisms hardly consider the role of PWDs and other SIGs. Often, PWDs are not regarded as key agents capable of deterring corruption and their voice is almost non-existent in anti-corruption policies, programs, and activities.

This report provides an overview of the deliberations that took place during the National and Regional consultative fora. The fora were aimed at stimulating dialogue on the nexus of corruption and disability, and devised strategies for amplifying the voices of PWDs and their networks in the fight against corruption in Kenya. The report highlights the obstacles that hinder the effective participation and inclusion of PWDs in the anti-corruption, sheds light on some of the good practices and proposes practical strategies for enhancing meaningful engagement and inclusion of PWDs in Kenya's anti-corruption agenda.

It is my hope that the proposed recommendations will be beneficial to agencies with the greatest responsibility in anti-corruption programming in Kenya. Together, we can create society free from corruption, gender inequality and all forms of discrimination.



**Dr. Joyce Mwikali Mutinda, PhD, EBS.**  
**Chairperson.**



On behalf of the National Gender and Equality Commission, I wish to express our appreciation to all the stakeholders whose unwavering commitment and contributions made the National and Regional Consultative fora a success.

Special thanks to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) and the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) for their collaboration and partnership in implementing this project. Your expertise and support have significantly enriched the discussions and outcomes of the fora.

I wish to recognise Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), Persons with Disabilities and their networks drawn from national level, Murang'a, Machakos, Mombasa and Uasin Gishu counties for your valuable contributions throughout the meetings. Your voices, insights, and lived experiences have been instrumental in shaping the discussions and recommendations provided in this report.

I also wish to acknowledge the participation and valuable inputs from representatives of government agencies including National Council for Persons with Disabilities, State Department for Social Protection, Senior citizens' affairs, Ministry of Interior and National Administration, Kenya Revenue Authority, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and County Governments, Civil Society Organizations, and other key actors who contributed in the consultative meetings.

I extend my appreciation to the technical staff of the National Gender and Equality Commission led by Paul Kuria, OGW, the Director, Programs and Research, and Winfred Wambua, Assistant Director, Program, John Nzomo, the Head Disability and Elderly Division, and team members Ruth Njenga, Emma Kimencu, Joshua Ogembo for your commitment, expertise, and tireless efforts in coordinating and facilitating the fora.

I acknowledge the crucial role of the Chairperson and Commissioners led by the convenor of the Disability and Elderly Division Dr. Chomba Munyi, PhD, MBS for their policy direction and guidance in the project.

Finally, I would like to thank the Ford Foundation for the financial and technical support towards this project.

Thank you all



**Paul Kuria, OGW**

**Ag. Commission Secretary/CEO**

AGPO		Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
CC	-	County Commissioner
CEC-M	-	County Executive Committee Member
DG	-	Deputy Governor
EACC	-	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
ECOSOC	-	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
NCPWD	-	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NGEC	-	National Gender and Equality Commission
NPS	-	National Police Service
OPDs	-	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
PWD	-	Persons with Disability
SIGs	-	Special Interest Groups
NACCSC	-	National Anti-Corruption Campaigns Steering Committee
ACECA	-	Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003
LIA	-	Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012
PFMA	-	Public Finance Management Act
POCAMLA	-	Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act
PSCA	-	Public Service Commission Act
UNCAC	-	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCRPD	-	UN Convention Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UDPK	-	United Disabled Persons of Kenya

## PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This report is organized in three parts. Part 1 introduces the background and context of the report, Part II covers the proceedings and deliberations of the national and regional consultative fora while Part III covers the conclusion and recommendations.

### 1.0 Background

In 2020, the National Gender and Equality Commission received funding from Ford Foundation to design and execute a project on mainstreaming disability in anti-corruption programs. The project dubbed *“Building the agency of the disabled persons and their networks to amplify their voices in the fight against corruption in Kenya”* was designed to strengthen the participation and contributions of the PWDs and their networks in national and county anti-corruption programs. The project is implemented in collaboration with the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC), and the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD), among other key stakeholders in the anti-corruption sector.

The project recognizes that corruption poses significant barriers to human, political and socio-economic development and disproportionately affects the most vulnerable populations including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Acts of corruption result in increased business costs, limited access to essential services such as healthcare, education, housing, water, food, and justice. This denies the most vulnerable groups including PWDs fundamental human rights as provided by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, International and Regional instruments, that Kenya is signatory to.

Despite Kenya's systematic and consistent efforts to combat corruption through various programs, including: a) enforcement of anti-bribery policies and laws, b) awareness campaigns on detection and reporting corruption, c) formation and reconstitution of the national multi-agency team to fight corruption in the country, and establishment of Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Division in High Court Nairobi and Admiralty Division in Mombasa<sup>1</sup>, among other efforts, the contributions and role of PWDs in such programs is insufficient .

Private sector anti-corruption initiatives are also deficient of adequate involvement of PWDs in detection, reporting and averting corruption. Further, PWD networks and associations lack adequate capacity and structure to effectively contribute in the anti-corruption efforts in Kenya. This project seeks to address some of the gaps identified in the past and ongoing anti-corruption programs. The project is premised on the need to enhance preparedness and coordination of PWD networks to effectively champion anti-corruption messages.

### 1.1 The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC)

The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) is a Constitutional Commission established by the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011, pursuant to Article 59 (4) & (5) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The mandate of the Commission is to promote gender equality and non-discrimination for all persons in Kenya, with a focus on

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<sup>1</sup> Established 15th January, 2016. <http://kenyalaw.org/kl/index.php?id=6041>.

Special Interest Groups (SIGs) that include: Women, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), Children, Youth, Older Members of Society, Minority and Marginalized groups.

The functions of the Commission are provided for in Section 8 of the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011, and include among others;

- a) Monitor, facilitate and advise on the integration of the principles of equality and freedom from discrimination in all national and county policies, laws, and administrative regulations in all public and private institutions;
- b) Coordinate and facilitate mainstreaming of issues of gender, persons with disability and other marginalized groups in national development and to advise the Government on all aspects thereof;
- c) Monitor, facilitate and advise on the development of affirmative action policies as contemplated in the Constitution;
- d) Work with other relevant institutions in the development of standards for the implementation of policies for the progressive realization of the economic and social rights specified in Article 43 of the Constitution and other written laws;
- e) Co-ordinate and advice on public education programmes for the creation of a culture of respect for the principles of equality and freedom from discrimination.

### 1.2 Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC)

The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) is a statutory body established under Section 3 (1) of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2011. The Commission's mandate is to combat and prevent corruption and economic crime in Kenya through law enforcement, preventive measures, public education and promotion of standards and practices of integrity, ethics and anti-corruption.

### 1.3 National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee

The National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) is established in the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice vide Kenya Gazette Notice No. 6707 of 2014. It is mandated to undertake a nationwide public education, sensitization and awareness creation campaign aimed at effecting fundamental changes in the attitudes, behavior, practices and culture of Kenyans towards corruption. The campaign is mainly targeted at the members of the public to fully empower them fight and prevent corruption. In the implementation of the anti-corruption campaign, NACCSC seeks to mobilize Kenyans to actively fight and prevent corruption, establish and operationalize partnerships and anti-corruption campaign networks, encourage public participation among citizens and, promote National Values as a tool to fight corruption, increase public awareness and information on corruption and carry out research to inform and affirm the campaign.

Based on the individual and collective mandates of NGECE, EACC, NACCSC and other agencies such as NCPWDs, the Commission in collaboration with these and other agencies completed the following activities:

1. Facilitated a joint high-level consultative forum with key actors in the anti-corruption sector, and media to stimulate dialogue and conversation on corruption and disability issues.
2. Held 4 regional fora with OPDs, PWDs and their agencies to discuss the effects of corruption on PWDs, the role of PWDs and contributions to the fight against corruption. The fora were held in Eldoret, Mombasa, Muranga, and Machakos.

The purpose of these set of activities was to appreciate and identify the opportunities through which PWDs and their network can contribute in fighting corruption. This report provides an overview of the discussions held during the National and Regional consultative fora. It documents the effects of corruption and barriers towards the effective participation of PWDs and their networks in the fight against corruption. Additionally, it documents good practices and opportunities aimed at strengthening the agency of the disabled persons and their networks to amplify their voices in the fight against corruption.

#### 1.4 Objectives of the Fora

The objective was to stimulate dialogue on the nexus of corruption and disability and devise strategies for amplifying the voices of PWDs and their networks in the fight against corruption in Kenya. The fora were enriched by the unique perspectives and lived experiences of OPDs and individual PWDs. Specifically, the fora sought to:

1. To create a platform for PWDS and their networks to discuss their role and contributions in the fight against corruption.
2. Sensitize PWDs about the effects of corruption and highlight their role and contributions in the fight against corruption.
3. Discuss strategies for enhancing the participation of PWDS and their networks in the fight against corruption in Kenya

#### 1.5 Outcomes of the Fora

1. Increased awareness and involvement of PWDs and their networks in existing anti-corruption platforms at both county and national levels.
2. Documentation of good practices and opportunities to promote the active participation and inclusion of PWDs in multi-stakeholder anti-corruption programs and initiatives.

#### 1.6 Structure of Engagement, Facilitation and Design of the Fora

There was one National forum and four regional fora held in Uasin Gishu, Muranga, Machakos and Mombasa counties.

- a) **National level** - this was a one-day high-level consultative forum. It brought together key actors both state and non- state actors in the anti-corruption sector to stimulate dialogue and conversation on corruption and disability issues. The purpose was to appreciate and identify the opportunities through which PWDs and their network can contribute in fighting corruption.
- b) **Regional Fora**- these brought together Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), individual PWDs, and their networks to discuss the effects of corruption on PWDs, the role of PWDs and their contributions in the fight against corruption. The fora were held in Murang'a, Uasin Gishu, Kisumu, Mombasa and Machakos as per the schedule in annex 1. The regional fora lasted two days each broken down as follows:



## Day 1: Courtesy calls

A team comprising representatives from NGECC, EACC, and NACCSC conducted courtesy calls to officials drawn from the National Government ( these included regional Coordinators, County Commissioners or their representatives) and the County Government ( these included Office of the Governor, Office of the Deputy Governor, or to designated County Executive Committee Member(CECM). The meetings took stock of different interventions that had been put in place to address the issues affecting Persons with Disabilities, including on fighting corruption. Further, the team discussed potential strategies to strengthen collaboration among all stakeholders to ensure the active participation and inclusion of PWDs in the County Development agenda, as well as in anti-corruption programs.

## Day 2: Forum

The forum brought together Organizations for Disabled People (ODPs), individual PWDs, and their agencies to discuss the effects of corruption on PWDs, barriers and challenges that hinder the active participation and inclusion of PWDs in anti-corruption programs, and to explore strategies and opportunities for both ODPs and individual PWDs to contribute effectively to the fight against corruption in their communities.

Both the National and regional fora were executed in 3 sessions as provided in the sub section that follows:

**Session 1:** Introductory remarks from NGECC policymakers, county government, and national government representatives. This session involved opening remarks from representatives of NGECC, county governments, and national government officials. The speakers set the tone for the discussions and highlighted the significance of PWDs' active involvement in the anti-corruption efforts.

**Session 2:** Presentations were made by facilitators and technical staff from EACC, NCPWD, and NACCSC among other agencies. The presentations focused on the legal and policy framework on corruption in Kenya, providing participants with a comprehensive understanding of the legal and policy tools available in the country to combat corruption. The facilitators stressed the significance of public education campaigns specifically targeted to PWDs to raise awareness about the effects of corruption and encourage their active participation in anti-corruption initiatives.

**Session 3:** Guided group discussions. During this session, participants engaged in guided group discussions to address three core topics:

- a) The Effects of Corruption on PWDs: Participants discussed the impact of corruption on PWDs in social, economic and political spheres.
- b) Barriers to Participation and Inclusion of PWDs in the Fight against Corruption: The groups identified the obstacles that prevent PWDs from actively participating in anti-corruption campaigns
- c) Strategies and Opportunities for OPDs/PWDs in the Fight Against Corruption: Participants identified various strategies to promote the active and effective participation of PWDs and their organizations in the fight against corruption.

## 1.7 The Nexus of Corruption and Disability

The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act 2003, defines corruption to include; acts of bribery, fraud, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, abuse of office, breach of trust; an offense involving dishonesty in connection with any tax, rate or impost levied under any Act; or dishonesty under any written law relating to the elections of persons to public office.

Perception studies in Kenya shows that corruption is professed by Kenyans to include; greed, poverty, poor remuneration, unemployment, high cost of living, poor leadership and lack of control and accountability among others. Kenyans concur that corruption whether petty or otherwise (grand) is harmful to the society due to its adverse effects on all spheres of life including human, socio-economic, environment and political development. Evidence shows that corruption in Kenya is prevalent in both private and public sector and much more in procurement, employment, in delivery of essential services such as security, access to vital documents, and in taxation. The net effect of this vice is gross among vulnerable groups including PWDs, children, women and youth.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 defines disability to include “...any physical, sensory, mental, psychological or other impairment, condition or illness that has, or is perceived by significant sectors of the community to have, a substantial or long-term effect on an individual’s ability to carry out ordinary day-to-day activities”<sup>2</sup>.

Although literature is limited on extent to which corruption affects Persons with Disabilities, there is a general consensus and evidence to show that corruption unreasonably affect PWDs. It undermines the rule of law, weakens institutions, and hampers socioeconomic development. It diverts public resources meant for essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, thereby exacerbating inequality and marginalization. PWDs who already face unique challenges and barriers, are particularly exposed to multiple discriminations due to corruption.

Globally, Persons with Disabilities are more reliant on public services and goods and have limited or no means to look for and use alternative private services. Disadvantaged persons in the society typically have fewer opportunities to participate meaningfully in the design and implementation of public policies and programmes particularly those designed to avert corruption. They often lack the resources and knowledge to seek redress and remedies. Vulnerable groups including PWDs are treated as powerless and weak engines of fighting corruption. The voice of PWD is almost non-existent in the anti-corruption programs and activities.

## 1.8 Legislative and Policy Frameworks

The legal and policy framework on corruption in Kenya comprises a comprehensive set of laws, regulations, policies, strategies, action plans and institutional arrangements aimed at combating corruption and promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance. Some of the salient legal frameworks are discussed in the sub-section that follows.

### 1.8.1 International and Regional instruments

Kenya is a party to various International and Regional agreements aimed at combating corruption, including the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), the

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<sup>2</sup> Article 260, Constitution of Kenya, 2010



African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime; UN Declaration Against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions and the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials. On matters of PWDs, Kenya is a signatory to UN Convention Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) which obligates states to protect PWD from adverse economic actions including corruption. Kenya is also party to the East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authority.

### 1.8.2 National Instruments

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 contains provisions that address corruption.

Article 10 (National Values and Principles of Governance), Chapter 6 (Leadership and Integrity) and Article 232 (Values and Principles of Public Service). Article 79 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of an independent Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission, thereby paving the way for the establishment of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) a constitutional commission with powers and status of a Commission as envisaged in Chapter 15 of the Constitution.

Article 54 specifically promote rights of PWDs.

Article 80 provides for the enactment of legislation establishing procedures and mechanisms for the enforcement of Chapter 6 of the Constitution. In implementing this Article, the legislative arm of the Government of Kenya has enacted the following statutes to facilitate the actors in the fight against corruption:

- (i) Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, No. 3 of 2003.
- (ii) Public Officer Ethics Act, No. 4 of 2003.
- (iii) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, No. 22 of 2011.
- (iv) Leadership and Integrity Act, No. 19 of 2012.
- (v) Public Service (Values and Principles), No. 1A of 2015
- (vi) Bribery Act, No. 47 of 2016
- (vii) Public Audit Act, 2003
- (viii) Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (PPADA), No. 33 of 2015
- (ix) Public Service Commission Act (PSCA), No. 10 of 2017
- (x) Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), No. 18 of 2012
- (xi) Penal Code
- (xii) Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act (POCAMLA), No. 9 of 2009
- (xiii) Witness Protection Act No. 16 of 2006 (Revised edition 2020)

Despite the existence of a robust legal, institutional and regulatory framework that promotes good governance and the independence of oversight agencies, corruption and economic crime in Kenya remain endemic, permeating every aspect and sector of Kenyan life.

## **PART 2: PROCEEDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE FORA**

### **2.0 National Consultative Forum**

#### **2.1.1 Introductory remarks**

The forum was officiated by Dr. Monica Muiru, Vice Chair, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC). She observed that Persons with Disabilities represent a substantial proportion of the population and thus their needs and aspirations should be considered in processes of equality and inclusion. Dr. Monica emphasized that the fight against corruption should involve all stakeholders and committed the EACC to collaborate with key actors in the disability sector.

She outlined several ways through which Kenyans, including PWDs, can report corruption, such as utilizing anonymous reporting channels to protect against victimization. Additionally, she emphasized the importance of civic education and empowerment, incorporating ethics and integrity training, engaging in joint media efforts to condemn corruption, and utilizing capacity-building opportunities at the EACC's National Integrity Academy as key strategies in the fight against corruption.

Dr. Joyce M. Mutinda, PhD, EBS, the Chairperson, National Gender and Equality Commission, highlighted the adverse impact of corruption on vulnerable populations, including PWDs, in accessing essential services like healthcare, education, and housing. She pointed out the lack of consideration for PWDs in existing anti-corruption strategies and the absence of targeted anti-corruption messages for this group. To enhance PWDs' participation in the fight against corruption, she proposed measures such as providing anti-corruption information in braille, sign language, and local languages, strengthening the capacity of PWD associations and networks, and improving data collection on the effects of corruption on PWDs.

The Vice Chairperson, National Gender and Equality Commission, Dr. Chomba Munyi, MBS made a presentation based on his lived experience and observed that PWDs are more vulnerable to corruption due to societal discrimination and stereotypes. He posited that corruption exacerbates poverty, which, in turn, increases the risk of disability due to inadequate access to education, health care, and other essential services. He challenged PWDs to be at the forefront in fighting corruption in Kenya.

Hon. Isaac Mwaura, Secretary of the African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption, Kenyan Chapter, emphasized the misconception that PWDs are incapable of engaging in corruption, leading to their exclusion from anti-corruption initiatives. He highlighted the indirect ways PWDs suffer from corruption, such as being denied representation in decision-making bodies due to bribery, and the use of PWDs by others to exploit provisions that grant benefits to PWD. He emphasized that corruption worsens the marginalization of PWDs, hindering their active participation in the fight against corruption and violating their human rights. He called for a more focused discussion on how corruption exacerbates the marginalization of PWDs and infringes on their human rights and freedoms.

The forum reiterated the discrimination faced by PWDs in the fight against corruption and highlighted the need for better engagement and participation of PWDs in anti-corruption initiatives. The establishment of national and county platforms was seen as a step towards

enhancing PWDs' access to information and involvement in anti-corruption campaigns. The forum recognized the value of digitization and the Huduma Centre model in minimizing corruption and called for increased access to information for PWDs, including the adoption of an access-to-information framework.

### 2.1.2 Effects of Corruption on Persons with Disabilities

It was generally agreed that corruption undermines human rights and fundamental freedoms including economic and social cultural rights safeguarded under chapter 4 of the Constitution of Kenya. Some of the specific effects of corruption discussed include:

- a) Corruption diverts funds meant for social services and disability programs, thus depriving PWDs of essential basic rights and services such as education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Examples cited were denial of employment opportunities due to discriminatory practices or bribery favoring non-disabled candidates, corruption in the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities( AGPO)) programme, Issuance of Registration Cards for PWDs, among others.
- b) Limited Access to Justice- Corruption in the legal system may obstruct the pursuit of justice for PWDs.
- c) The vicious cycle of corruption and exclusion perpetuates the marginalization of PWDs by creating and sustaining systemic barriers. As PWDs face exclusion and discrimination, they become more vulnerable to corruption.
- d) Corruption often lead to the misallocation of resources, resulting in inadequate infrastructure and facilities for PWDs, hindering their mobility and participation in public life.
- e) The lack of representation and limited opportunities for PWDs in decision-making processes further impair their vulnerability to corrupt practices. It was noted that PWDs were discriminated in sharing of political power and opportunities in Government.

### 2.1.3 Barriers to the Effective Participation and Inclusion of PWDs in Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Kenya

The following were discussed as the barriers to participation and inclusion of PWDS in anti-corruption campaigns in Kenya:

- a. Lack of adequate reasonable access to places, public transport and information: Anti-corruption information, awareness campaigns, and materials are often not available in accessible formats, such as braille, sign language, or easy-to-read formats, making it challenging for PWDs to stay informed and engaged. Further, physical barriers in public spaces, buildings, and transportation systems sometimes make it difficult for PWDs to participate in anti-corruption initiatives.
- b. Stigmatization and discrimination: PWDs often face societal stigmatization, undermining their credibility as whistleblowers and discouraging their involvement in reporting corrupt practices.
- c. Low awareness of their rights: Many PWDs are not fully aware of their rights or the avenues available for reporting corruption.
- d. Limited Representation and Participation: The low representation of PWDs in decision-making processes and anti-corruption campaigns restricts their ability to effectively advocate for their rights and interests.

- e. Dearth of data on the intersection between disability and corruption which hinders a comprehensive understanding of specific challenges and needs of PWDs in anti-corruption programming.

#### 2.1.4 Opportunities and Good Practices for Ensuring Effective Participation of PWDs and Their Networks in the Fight Against Corruption

It was agreed that despite facing significant barriers, PWDs could play a pivotal role in combating corruption and promoting accountability. Their unique perspectives and experiences provide valuable insights that can inform anti-corruption strategies. PWDs can advocate for transparent and inclusive governance, ensuring that policies and programs consider the needs and rights of all citizens, including those with disabilities.

##### Opportunities

- a) Provision of anti-corruption information in accessible formats, such as braille, sign language, audio, and easy-to-read materials.
- b) Create accessible and user-friendly reporting channels for corruption complaints to ensure that PWDs can report incidents without barriers.
- c) Conduct public education campaigns on corruption tailored to PWDs, raising awareness about their rights and encouraging their active involvement in anti-corruption efforts.
- d) Invest in capacity-building programs to empower PWDs with knowledge and skills to identify and report corrupt practices,
- e) Ensure the representation of PWDs in decision-making bodies both at the national and county levels, ensuring their voices are heard in matters related to governance and corruption.
- f) Establishment of effective mechanisms to monitor and track the utilization of funds allocated for disability-related programs, promoting transparency and accountability
- g) Engagement of organizations of disabled persons and their networks to facilitate the inclusion of PWDs in anti-corruption programs and initiatives.
- h) The use of technology to enhance accessibility and enable PWDs to report corruption with ease or access information more easily.
- i) Conducting sensitization campaigns to raise awareness among the private and public actors about the rights and needs of PWDs can foster a more inclusive anti-corruption environment.

Others include:

- ❖ Develop strategies to address the malpractices on the representation on PWDS. This can be practiced through electoral colleges or request of nomination of persons for special seats from institutions for PWDs instead of political parties.
- ❖ Enactment of a law that actualizes Article 100 of the Constitution that seeks to address the representation of SIGs including PWDs in Parliament.

##### Good practices

Some of the existing good practices that promote the inclusion and participation of PWDs and which can be re-modelled for anti-corruption programs include:

- a) Introduction of the digital registration cards with unique security features to curb fraud.

- b) NCPWD has improved staff mobility by providing re-adjusted vehicles, aiming to eliminate barriers in accessing service delivery. This initiative enables them to bring services directly to households, enhancing accessibility and reach at the community level.
- c) The digitization of public services by the Ministry of ICT is a good opportunity for PWDs to tap into many opportunities available in public sector.

## 2.1 Regional Fora

The regional fora were held in four counties on diverse days as shown in table 1. The fora shed light on the unique challenges faced by PWDs in their social, economic and political lives and especially in the fight against corruption. The participants unanimously recognized that corruption adversely affects special interest groups, including PWDs. The fora highlighted the need for collective efforts aimed at empowering PWDs and creating an inclusive environment where they can effectively participate in campaigns against corruption and contribute to a corruption-free Kenya.

### 2.2.1 County Specific Emerging Issues , Strategies and Good Practices Towards Promoting the Participation and Inclusion of PWDs in Fighting Against Corruption

Table 1 presents summary of the county specific emerging issues, strategies and good practices towards promoting the participation and inclusion of PWDs in fighting against corruption.

**Table 1: Emerging issues, opportunities, good practices and proposed actions from the County fora**

County	Emerging Issues/challenges	Strategies	Good practices/opportunities
Mombasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security concerns particularly with youth gangs</li> <li>• Idling of youth leading to radicalization</li> <li>• Dysfunctional families contributing to drug and substance abuse</li> <li>• Breeding corruption in public service vehicles</li> <li>• Lack of prioritization of PWDs in public service delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaningful engagement of the youth and PWDs in gainful employment to reduce idleness</li> <li>• Sensitization and mentorship for young people and parents through village elders as well as <i>Nyumba Kumi</i> initiative</li> <li>• Political good will and support from the County leadership</li> <li>• Creating an enabling environment for all people to thrive</li> <li>• Psychosocial support for PWDs to address myriad challenges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PWDs inclusion in County manifesto and programming e.g. the “<i>Mombasa Yangu</i>” project.</li> <li>• Multi-Sectoral Approach embraced to ensure inclusion of PWDs</li> <li>• Waiver on medical assessment for registration of PWDs</li> <li>• Nomination of PWDs to the County Budget and Economic fora.</li> <li>• Representation of PWDs amongst CECMs as well as community representatives</li> <li>• Executive Order on accessibility to buildings for PWDs issued and steered by Deputy Governor to ensure compliance and enhance access</li> <li>• Compliance with the not more than 2/3 gender principle in composition of various committees and consideration of the 5% progressive recruitment of PWD in the county workforce</li> </ul>



County	Emerging Issues/challenges	Strategies	Good practices/opportunities
Uasin Gishu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discrimination of PWDs in access to critical services.</li> <li>Lack of meaningful employment or source of income for PWDs</li> <li>Lack of access to information on rights of PWD e.g. on education</li> <li>Limited capacity of OPDs to address corruption.</li> <li>Loss of livelihoods through corruption</li> <li>Disinheritance perpetuated by corruption</li> <li>Oppression and discrimination of women and PWDs in the County.</li> <li>Lack of participation in key County process e.g. the development of the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance the capacity of the OPDs and PWDs in fighting corruption</li> <li>Train and advocate for pro-bono lawyers to represent PWDs.</li> <li>County Governments to provide seed capital to PWDs and OPDs for income-generating activities.</li> <li>Enforce the Political Parties Act 2022 in regards to political representation</li> <li>Sensitization of PWDs on the effects of corruption and ways in which they can contribute in the fight against corruption</li> <li>Gender and Disability mainstreaming in the County.</li> <li>Ensure the inclusion of PWDs in all County Departments and Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County Government commitment to comply with the requirement for employment of PWDs (minimum of 5% of the total workforce).</li> <li>County Budget allocation for PWDs programs.</li> <li>Ensuring PWDs have access to procurement opportunities under the affirmative action programme: for example, the contract for cleaning the executive offices was awarded to a group of PWD.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of access to ICT and accessible transport facilities.</li> <li>• Non-compliance with the 2/3 gender principle and 5% employment of PWDs of in County workforce</li> <li>• Lack of access to justice especially for PWDs and other SIGs</li> </ul>		
County	Emerging Issues/challenges	Strategies	Good practices/opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murang'a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corruption in registration of PWDs and the extension of the retirement age.</li> <li>• Discrimination in bursaries and cash transfer programs.</li> <li>• Inaccessibility to built environment.</li> <li>• Lack of sign language interpreters in county activities and events</li> <li>• PWDs discrimination in access to AGPO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County to have gender desk officers in all police stations.</li> <li>• Dissemination of Anti-Corruption Information in accessible formats, making it easier for PWDs to understand and engage in anti-corruption efforts.</li> <li>• Public awareness on corruption; its consequences, and reporting mechanisms</li> <li>• Enhanced transparency and accountability in service delivery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted Census for the visually impaired persons in Murang'a South sub-county to provide white cane and other assistive devices</li> <li>• Adhering to inclusion policy in County Land Boards</li> <li>• Compliance with representation for PWDs in County employment</li> <li>• Involvement of PWDs in the County Budget public participation fora</li> <li>• Sensitization of PWDs on access to credit facilities e.g. micro-credit facilities</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only 1.6% of PWDs employed in the County.</li> <li>Lack of inclusion of PWDs in the County Assembly.</li> <li>Rampant cases of defilement in Mathioya and Kandara Sub Counties for children with disabilities</li> <li>Lack of justice for SGBV survivors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public education and awareness creation on PWDs rights and obligations.</li> <li>Rehabilitation for alcohol and drug/substance abuse users.</li> <li>Sensitization of County staff on disability and gender mainstreaming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization of PWDs on AGPO programmes in the County</li> <li>County conducted a Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) on GBV, Alcohol and drug/substance abuse in the County</li> <li>The county has ensured the representation of SIGs in the executive, for the example the county prides itself of having youngest Deputy Governor in Kenya (29 yr old at election)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Machakos</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss/Erosion of family values in the community.</li> <li>Rampant cases of SGBV affecting PWDs in the county</li> <li>Low levels of awareness among the community on issues of PWDs</li> <li>Inadequate representation of PWDs</li> <li>Stigma and discrimination against PWDs</li> <li>Disinheritance of PWDs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase awareness and sensitization on PWD issues at the community level</li> <li>Continuous capacity building on Code of Conduct and ethical practices.</li> <li>Collaboration and partnership between OPDs and the County Government to address issues of PWDs</li> <li>Ensure accessibility to building</li> <li>Ensuring PWDs are in all committees and boards.</li> <li>Community engagement of PWDs</li> <li>Operationalization of the Machakos County Disability Act 2016. Of interest is the establishment of a PWD Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County Government commitment to waive fees for Disability Medical Assessment and provision of National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)</li> <li>Involvement of the PWDs in the County development committees.</li> <li>Involvement and participation of PWDs in County processes.</li> <li>Promise by the Governor to set aside a specific percentage of the Kes 80 Million bursary kitty in the financial year 2022/2023 dedicated to PWDs</li> <li>County Government has committed to training sign language interpreters to support public offices and health facilities with the service</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate sign language interpreters in key public offices and health facilities.</li> <li>• Exploitation of PWDs for example in registration of companies</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership between the National and County Government on registration of PWDs</li> <li>• County Government intends to enrol the most vulnerable PWDs to social and health assistance programs including NHIF.</li> <li>• Distribution of relief food to vulnerable populations by the County government</li> <li>• The County has plans to establish a rescue centre for survivors of GBV.</li> </ul>
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## PART 3: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Corruption significantly affects the lives of Persons with Disabilities in Kenya, by perpetuating a cycle of poverty, exclusion and limiting their access to essential services and opportunities. The fora highlighted the importance of inclusivity and the active involvement of PWDs in the fight against corruption. The following recommendation if employed can address the unique challenges they face and increase the capacity of PWDs and their networks to amplify their voices in the fight against corruption in Kenya.

### 3.1 Recommendations

#### 3.1.1 Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (EACC)

1. Forge partnerships with Organizations of Person with Disabilities (OPDs) to incorporate their expertise and insights in anti-corruption programming.
2. Establish safe and user-friendly reporting mechanisms of corruption incidences that are accessible to PWDs. Provide alternative channels for reporting, such as helplines and online platforms, to accommodate different communication needs.
3. Ensure information and communication channels accessible to PWDs – through use of accessible formats such as Braille, sign language interpretation, local language and audio materials. Ensure that websites, documents, and public awareness campaigns apply the principle of universal design.
4. Provide training and capacity-building programs for stakeholders involved in anti-corruption programming on anti-corruption laws, reporting mechanisms, and ways to engage effectively in anti-corruption initiatives.
5. Mainstreaming disability in anti-corruption strategies and policies.
6. Include a dimension on disability in the annual national corruption perception survey.
7. Intensify investigations and prosecutions against those exploiting affirmative action programs.
8. Structured involvement of PWDS in existing anti-corruption initiatives in Kenya.

#### 3.1.2 The National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC)

1. Packaging anti-corruption information and policies in braille, sign language, and local languages.
2. Strengthening the capacities of the associations and networks of PWDs to coordinate and champion anti-corruption programs among their constituents
3. Strengthen coordination mechanisms among PWDs agency and networks at the National and County level in the fight against corruption in Kenya.
4. Partnership and collaboration with communities in delivery of public education programmes.
5. Involvement of PWDs and their networks in existing anti-corruption initiatives in Kenya.
6. Targeted public education campaigns to raise awareness among PWDs about the detrimental effects of corruption and their vital role in combating it.

#### 3.1.3 National Government and County Governments

1. Improving access to information for PWDs through the framework on access to information.

2. Digitization of public services is an opportunity for PWDs to address their specific needs and interests.
3. Establish effective mechanisms to monitor and track the utilization of funds allocated for disability-related programs, promoting transparency and accountability.
4. Integration of PWD concerns in National and County Development Plans and Policies
5. Inclusion of PWDs in decision-making and development process

#### 3.1.4 National Council for Persons with Disabilities

1. Implement measures to address discrimination against PWDs, both within the anti-corruption sector and society at large, to promote equal opportunities and inclusion.
2. Foster sustained engagement with county governments and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that PWDs' concerns and needs are integrated into county development plans and policies
3. Conduct awareness campaigns among government officials, law enforcement, and service providers to sensitize them to the unique challenges faced by PWDs and the importance of their inclusion.

#### 3.1.5 Civil Society Organizations and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

1. Mount programs for building the capacity of PWDS and their networks to enhance their knowledge of combating corruption,
2. Strengthening the capacity of PWDs to fully understand their rights and obligations, and increase ability to claim their rights
3. Engage in targeted advocacy and awareness campaigns to raise awareness about the challenges faced by disabled individuals in the fight against corruption.
4. Work with relevant authorities to ensure that reporting channels of corruption are inclusive and accommodate various disabilities.
5. Advocate for the mainstreaming of disability issues in the anti-corruption programming in Kenya.

## Annex 1: The Fora, Venue, Dates and Participants

S/No	Forum	Venue	Date	No. Of Participants			
				M	F	PWD	Total
<b>National Forum</b>							
1.	Nairobi	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development.	29 <sup>th</sup> November 2022	62	50	42	112
<b>Regional Fora</b>							
2	Murang'a	Murang'a Teachers College	17 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> January 2023	55	65	80	120
3	Mombasa	Mombasa Beach Hotel	7 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> February 2023	28	32	45	60
4	Uasin Gishu	Rift Valley Technical Institute	21 <sup>st</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> February 2023	36	29	45	65
5	Machakos	Machakos University	3 <sup>rd</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> April 2023.	32	38	45	70

## Annex 2: Program, National Consultative Forum



### A HIGH-LEVEL CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH KEY ACTORS IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION SECTOR: CORRUPTION AND DISABILITY ISSUES IN KENYA

VENUE: KENYA INSTITUTE OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT (KICD)

DATE: 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2022

TIME	ACTIVITY	MODERATOR
<b>Session One: Objectives of the Meeting and Remarks</b>		
8.30am -9:00am	Arrival & Registration	Paul Kuria, Director of Programs and Research
9:00am-9:20am	National Anthem Introductions	
9.20 am -9.30 am	<b>Objectives of the Meeting</b> Ms. Betty Sungura-Nyabuto <b>MBS</b> Commission Secretary/CEO National Gender and Equality Commission	Thomas Okoth Koyier, Commissioner NGEC
9.30am-10.10am	<b>Remarks</b>  <b>Dr. Muriithi J. Chomba Munyi, PhD, MBS</b> Vice Chairperson National Gender and Equality Commission  <b>Hon. Ahmed Shakeel Ahmed Shabbir</b> The Chairperson African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption Kenyan Chapter  <b>Jessica Horn</b> Director, Eastern Africa Ford Foundation  <b>Dr. Joyce M. Mutinda (PhD), EBS,</b> Chairperson, National Gender and Equality Commission	
10.10am -10.30am	<b>Key Remarks</b> <b>Archbishop (Rtd) Eliud Wabukala, EBS</b> Chairperson, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC)	<b>Dr. Joyce M. Mutinda (PhD), EBS,</b> Chairperson, NGEC



10.30a.m-11.00a.m	<b>Photo Session and Health Break</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Session Two: Key Thematic Issues on Anti-Corruption Program</b>		
11.00a.m-11.30a.m	<b>Session 2:</b> Key Legal, Policy and Institutional Opportunities for fighting against corruption in Kenya  <b>Facilitator-EACC</b>	Commissioner Caroline Naekena, HSC, Commissioner , NGEC
11.30a.m-12. 00pm	Plenum	
<b>Session Three : Engagement of Persons with Disabilities and other Special Interest Groups in Anti-Corruption Programs</b>		
12.00 p.m-1.00p.m	<b>Panel Discussion</b>  1. Anti-Corruption Efforts: How Parliament can step up further their efforts on anti-corruption while ensuring inclusion and participation of PWDs in such efforts? <b>Chairperson,</b> The Kenya Disability Parliamentary Association (KEDIPA)  2. Barriers to Participation and Inclusion of PWDs in the fight against Corruption by PWDs <b>Chairperson,</b> NCPWD  3. The Invisible Cost of Corruption on Persons with Disabilities and other SIGs <b>Sheila Masinde –</b> Executive Director, Transparency International  4. Meaningful Involvement and Engagement of PWDs in the Anti-Corruption Programs. A Perspective from Disabled Persons Organization <b>Ms Sally Nduta,</b> Chief Executive Office, United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK)	Moderator

	5. Participation and inclusion of PWDs in anti-corruption campaigns. <b>Mr. David George Gathii</b> Ag. Director, National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC)	
1.00pm to 1.30pm	<b>Plenum</b>	Moderator
1.30pm -1.40pm	<b>Way Forward, Closing Remarks and Vote of Thanks</b> Dr Chomba Munyi (PhD) Vice-chairperson, NGECC	
1.40pm	Lunch and Departure	

### Annex 3: Program, Regional Consultative Fora

**PROJECT TITLE:** BUILDING THE AGENCY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR NETWORKS TO AMPLIFY THEIR VOICES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

**REGIONAL FORA WITH ORGANIZATIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES TO DISCUSS THE EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION**

TIME	ACTIVITY
Day 1	Travel
Day 2	<b>Courtesy visits</b> County Commissioner, Uasin Gishu County, <b>10.00am</b> H.E Governor, Uasin Gishu County <b>11.30am</b>
<b>Day 3</b>	<b>Regional Forum</b>
8.30 AM -9:00 AM	Arrival & Registration
9:00AM-9:10AM	National Anthem
9.10 AM -9.30 AM	<b>Welcome Remarks</b>

9.30AM- 10.00AM	<b>Remarks</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. County Government Representative</li> <li>2. National Government Representative</li> <li>3. Commissioner, National Gender and Equality Commission</li> </ol>
10.00AM 10.30 AM	<b>Opening Remarks</b> National Gender and Equality Commission
10.30 AM-11.00 AM	<b>Health Break and photo Session</b>
11.00AM-11:30AM	Legal and policy framework on corruption in Kenya  <b>Eunice Nding'o</b> Education Officer EACC
11.30 AM- 12.30PM	Public education on anti-corruption Campaigns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forms of corruption</li> <li>• Sectors high prone to corruption</li> <li>• Cost/Effects of corruption-direct and indirect-with a focus on PWD</li> </ul> <b>Ms. Evalyne Rono</b>  Under Secretary, Research and Advocacy Programme, National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NASCCSC)
12.30PM to 1.00PM	Plenary
1.00 PM-2.00PM	<b>Lunch Break</b>
2.00PM- 2.30PM	Participation and inclusion of PWDs in anti-corruption campaigns, how can they be involved? NCPWD Plenary
2.30PM-3.30PM	<b>Group Work</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effects of corruption on PWDS</li> <li>- Barriers to Participation and Inclusion of PWDs in the fight against Corruption by PWDs</li> <li>- Strategies and opportunities for ODPs/PWDs in the fight against corruption</li> </ul>
3.30PM -3.50PM	<b>Plenary Presentations</b>
3.50PM-4.00PM	<b>Closing and Way forward</b>
<b>Day 4: 24<sup>th</sup> Feb,2023</b>	<b>Travel Back</b>

#### Annex 4: List of Participating Organizations and Networks

<b>High Consultative Forum -Nairobi County Forum</b>	
<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Participating Organizations</b>
	<b>State Actors</b>
1	State Department for Social Protection, Senior citizens' affairs
2	Ministry of Interior and Coordination
3	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
4	The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
5	Commission on Administrative Justice
5	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
6	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
7	National Anti-corruption Campaign Steering Committee
8	Asset Recovery Agency
9	Council of Governors
10	Witness Protection Agency
11	Kenya Institute for public policy and research and analysis
12	County Assembly Forum
13	Public Procurement and Regulatory Authority
14	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
15	Kenya Revenue Authority
16	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
17	Transparency International
18	Kenya National police Service
19	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
20	African Parliamentarians' Network against Corruption
21	University of Nairobi
22	Jomo Kenyatta University of Science and Technology
	<b>Non-State Actors</b>
23	United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK)
24	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
25	Institute of Economic Affairs
26	Action Network for the Disabled
27	Kenya National Association of the deaf
28	Kiambu County Disability Network
29	Northern Nomadic disabled persons organizations
30	Albinism Society of Kenya
31	Short stature Society of Kenya
32	United Disabled Persons of Kenya
33	Christian Blind Mission
34	Federation of Deaf women Network
38	Kenya Network of Women with Disabilities
39	Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya
40	Kenya Association for the intellectually handicapped
41	Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Society of Kenya
<b>REGIONAL FORA</b>	
<b>Muranga County Forum</b>	
1	County Government of Muranga
2	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
	National Anti-corruption Campaign Steering Committee

3	State Department for Social Protection
4	Ministry of Interior
5	Muranga School for the Deaf
6	Muthithi Disabled Self-Help Group
7	Kagurumo disabled self-help group
8	Kigumo disabled self-help group
9	Kinyona disabled self-help group
10	Kangari disabled self-help group
11	Kandara disabled self-help group
12	Murarandia disabled self-help group
13	Ruchu disabled self-help group
14	Gatange disabled self-help group
15	Kahuru disabled self-help group
16	Mithithi Disabled
17	Kagundo Disabled
18	New maragwa disabled self-help group
19	Mbiri ward disabled self-help group
20	Gaturi ward disabled self-help group
21	Muguru ward disabled self-help group
22	Marang'a disabled self-help group
23	Gitungi ward disabled self-help group
24	Gatundu North youth action disabled self-help group
25	Ruchu disabled self-help group
26	Kagumo-ini disabled self-help group
27	Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Society- Kiambu
<b>Mombasa County Forum</b>	
1	County Government of Mombasa
2	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
3	Ministry of Interior
4	State Department for Social Protection
5	National Anti-corruption Campaign Steering Committee
6	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
7	Albinism Society of Kenya
8	Association for the physically disabled of Kenya
9	Kisauni PWDs Network
10	Albinism Foundation
11	Changamwe Disabled Network
12	Mombasa Deaf women
13	Likoni Ability Network
14	Unleashing Potential in Autism
15	Autism Caregivers Network
16	Cerebral Palsy Network
<b>Uasin Gishu County</b>	
1	County Government of Uasin Gishu
2	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
3	Ministry of Interior

3	State Department for Social Protection
4	Ministry of Interior
5	Muranga School for the Deaf
6	Muthithi Disabled Self-Help Group
7	Kagurumo disabled self-help group
8	Kigumo disabled self-help group
9	Kinyona disabled self-help group
10	Kangari disabled self-help group
11	Kandara disabled self-help group
12	Murarandia disabled self-help group
13	Ruchu disabled self-help group
14	Gatange disabled self-help group
15	Kahuru disabled self-help group
16	Mithithi Disabled
17	Kagundo Disabled
18	New maragwa disabled self-help group
19	Mbiri ward disabled self-help group
20	Gaturi ward disabled self-help group
21	Muguru ward disabled self-help group
22	Marang'a disabled self-help group
23	Gitungi ward disabled self-help group
24	Gatundu North youth action disabled self-help group
25	Ruchu disabled self-help group
26	Kagumo-ini disabled self-help group
27	Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Society- Kiambu
<b>Mombasa County Forum</b>	
1	County Government of Mombasa
2	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
3	Ministry of Interior
4	State Department for Social Protection
5	National Anti-corruption Campaign Steering Committee
6	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
7	Albinism Society of Kenya
8	Association for the physically disabled of Kenya
9	Kisauni PWDs Network
10	Albinism Foundation
11	Changamwe Disabled Network
12	Mombasa Deaf women
13	Likoni Ability Network
14	Unleashing Potential in Autism
15	Autism Caregivers Network
16	Cerebral Palsy Network
<b>Uasin Gishu County</b>	
1	County Government of Uasin Gishu
2	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
3	Ministry of Interior

4	State Department for Social Protection
5	National Anti-corruption Campaign Steering Committee
6	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
7	Albinism Society of Kenya
8	Keses Disability Network
9	Moi Teaching Referral Hospital
10	Eldoret Special school
11	Annex Uasin Gishu Network
12	Huruma Uasin Gishu Network
13	Kapsabet Disabled Network
	<b>Machakos County Forum</b>
1	County Government of Machakos
2	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
3	Ministry of Interior
4	State Department for Social Protection
5	National Anti-corruption Campaign Steering Committee
6	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
7	Albinism County network
8	Create Kenya for people with mental challenge
9	Users and Survivors of Psychiatry in Kenya
10	Decas for caregivers
11	Blind and low vision network for the blind
12	Deaf network
13	Machakos county disability network for physically challenged
14	Dask Network
15	Union of the Blind





FORD  
FOUNDATION

## National Gender and Equality Commission

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[www.ngeckkenya.org](http://www.ngeckkenya.org)  
Twitter: @NGECKENYA  
[www.facebook.com/NGECKKenya](https://www.facebook.com/NGECKKenya)

### Kisumu Office

Reinsurance Plaza, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Wing B,  
Oginga Odinga Street,  
Kisumu Town.

### Nakuru Office

Tamoh Plaza, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Kijabe Street,  
Nakuru Town.

### Garissa Office

KRA Route off Lamu Road, Province,  
Garissa Town.

### Kilifi Regional Office

Malindi Complex, off Lamu-Malindi Road,  
Malindi Town.

### Kitui Office

Nzambani Park, off Kitui Referral Hospital Road,  
Kitui Town.

### Isiolo Office

County Estate along Kiwanjani Road,  
next to KRA Offices

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