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# FACT SHEET

## **USAID/Kenya Supporting Government of Kenya Reform Efforts through the Kenya Transition Initiative (2008 – 2013), \$6,112,801**

The Kenya Transition Initiative (KTI) supports a wide range of actors that are contributing to the reform agenda. These include the Government of Kenya (GOK) at the national or local level; non-governmental organizations / civil society; and private sector firms. KTI's approach relies on a simple philosophy: identify and support change agents that support the ongoing reform effort in Kenya. This simple organizing philosophy flows through the many examples of collaboration provided in this document. KTI has been effective in locating change agents within government organizations undergoing significant reforms. These change agents emerged at the national, regional and local level (e.g., the speaker of the House (2008-2013) or a Chief Magistrate at a local level). KTI nurtures these change agents by providing in-kind support and technical assistance on key projects in their organizations. This document summarizes those efforts and the broad partnerships that KTI has developed with the GOK over the five-year transition period.

KTI was launched in June 2008; four months after Kenya's competing political parties adopted a National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement and power-sharing deal to stem devastating inter-ethnic violence that followed the hotly contested December 2007 national elections. Agenda 4 of the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement (May 18, 2008) outlined a number of key areas of reform. These include: (1) Constitutional Reforms; (2) Legal and Judicial Reforms; (3) Police Reforms; (4) Parliamentary Reforms; (5) Land Reforms; (6) Consolidating National Cohesion and Unity; and (7) Transparency, Accountability and Impunity.

### **Constitutional Reforms \$1,944,173**

In 2010, the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC), a key player in developing the legislative and administrative tools to implement the new constitution, was struggling to set up their new office in Nairobi. Commission members contacted KTI for assistance. A timely grant allowed the CIC to secure new partitions, floor tiling, wiring and computer hardware for their central office. The newly outfitted office allowed CIC staff to quickly ramp up their mandated reform activities.

The Committee of Experts on Constitutional Review (CoE) began their work in March 2009 with scant office equipment and supplies. KTI offered timely support to the CoE to help set up their new office with basic furniture, equipment and stationeries. After completing the Harmonized Draft of the Constitution, the CoE faced the difficult task of presenting the draft document to the Kenyan public and receiving public input within a 30-day window. Again, KTI was able to assist the CoE by reprinting and distributing 1,250,000 copies of the Harmonized Draft of the Constitution of Kenya through their existing civic education outlets and other collaborating public institutions. The timing of the KTI assistance was crucial since Kenyans had a narrow window available to read debate and comment upon the draft Constitution. Widespread distribution of over 1.25 million copies of the draft Constitution fostered greater public

awareness and reduced the potential for political manipulation of the public debate over key Constitutional provisions.

Provincial Administrations in the North Rift Valley, South Rift Valley, Central, South Nyanza, Eastern, Upper Eastern and Samburu North provinces played a critical role in stimulating public discussion of the new Constitution. In preparation for the 2010 Constitutional Referendum, KTI worked closely with these Provincial Administrations to sponsor a series of local Peace Forums in targeted areas to bolster support among professional elites for the new Constitution and to mobilize community involvement in the referendum. The forums fostered constructive dialogue in communities where political forces and misinformation was hampering a full and open debate on the relative merits of key elements of the Constitution. In Rift Valley Province, KTI provided the Provincial Administration with equipment and training needed to use the Ushahidi Platform. Ushahidi, which means “testimony” in Swahili, is a platform that was initially developed as a tool for Kenyans to report and map incidents of violence that they saw via SMS, email or the web, after the post-election fallout at the beginning of 2008. Ushahidi's roots are in the collaboration of Kenyan citizen journalists during a time of crisis. The Ushahidi Platform provided provincial administrators with a simple way of monitoring public perceptions and opinions concerning the referendum in a bid to promote informed discussions and protect the constitutional making process from infiltration by disinformation and incitement known to be propagated by meddlers during the 2005 referendum and 2007 elections.

## **Legal and Judicial Reforms, \$640,599**

At the most basic level, judicial reform is a process of increasing public confidence in the judicial system. The Chief Magistrate in Eldoret was an early champion of this grassroots judicial reform process. He approached KTI for material support and technical assistance in order to increase the efficiency and responsiveness of the Eldoret Chief Magistrates Court. With KTI assistance, court staff formulated a change strategy and took steps to upgrade their case management system software. KTI provided the case management software and training in a new “E-justice system”. In order to clear a backlog of cases, the court hired interns to work directly with secretaries to type up court proceedings of all civil cases since 2007. As a result, the court was able to fast track the appeals process. Court officers held public meetings to help court staff draft a set of “Court Users Regulations”. These public meetings expanded so that court users could discuss court related issues, including airing complaints, and identifying opportunities to restore confidence in the court system. KTI viewed the improvements at the Chief Magistrates Court in Eldoret as a potential model of local judicial reform for the entire country. To advance this new model, the Chief Magistrate agreed to a series of exchange visits between the Chief Magistrates Courts in Eldoret, Mombasa and Kericho. The exchange visits allowed Eldoret court staff to mentor their colleagues and share personal testimonies on their reform efforts. The projects had an additive and synergistic effect on many Court operations. As one Officer of the Court explained, “In the Judiciary we have staff and their time as our main resources. We don’t want to waste the magistrates’ time during court proceedings.” For example, the Chief Magistrates Court in Eldoret made further changes in their operations with KTI support including enhancement of the upgraded e-registry system, indexing of archived files, expanding file storage space and training magistrates in the use of a new transcription system in order to maintain their efficiency gains.

Reform efforts in the Chief Magistrates Court in Eldoret sparked management changes and increased efficiency in the Kapsabet Court in Nandi. With KTI grant funding, the Kapsabet Court created a court users forum, hired interns to type court proceedings, trained registry staff in IT functions, upgraded case management software systems and supported an exchange visit with the Kericho and Eldoret courts. Subsequently, the Kericho and Mombasa Chief Magistrates Courts purchased and installed new case

management software and established a dedicated SMS code to increase access to judicial information by claimants, lawyers and the public. As the Chief Magistrate in Mombasa pointed out, “the passage of the constitutional reforms put a great burden on us because the public’s expectations increased. In preparation for the election, we created a special registry for petitions. We feel like our confidence is high right now, but we want to maintain it.” KTI assistance made all these reform projects possible and capitalized on the Eldoret Court’s initiative in transforming the judiciary into a heterogeneous institution capable of playing a key role in implementing Constitutional reforms.

## Police Reforms, \$293,580

KTI played an important role in bringing GOK officials, the public and other civil society stakeholders together for dialogues on public safety and security issues. Specifically, youth civil society representatives and other public stakeholders were included in discussions with the Administrative Police (AP) in the finalization of their strategic plan. The inclusion of these stakeholder groups helped build credibility and transparency into the planning process and insured that the new plan included recommendations from the National Task Force on Police Reforms.

The Independent Police Oversight Authority (IPOA) needed to determine a national strategy to carry out its Constitutional reform mandate. IPOA officials, working with KTI staff, selected an independent research firm through a competitive process to conduct a baseline study to generate benchmarking data for their strategic planning process. Once the baseline study was completed, the IPOA was able to carry out an impact assessment of the National Police Service (NPS). KTI provided an expert consultant from the International Justice Mission (IJM) to provide additional technical assistance to the IPOA. All these efforts helped create a stronger and more independent IPOA. With KTI assistance, there is now a mechanism for ordinary Kenyans to file complaints about police abuse. In certain types of cases, there is now a better defined channel for the IPOA to recommend disciplinary or criminal action.

## Parliamentary Reforms, \$1,048,548

A major thrust of ongoing Parliamentary Reforms is creating a more open and transparent legislative process that is accessible and understandable to the Kenyan people. As part of this process, the Speaker’s Office and the Parliamentary Broadcast Unit worked with KTI to enhance Parliament’s ability to broadcast radio and TV programs to the public. Radio and TV capabilities have been a critical piece of the Kenya National Assembly (KNA) outreach and communication efforts. Public broadcasts of the legislative process build the public’s understanding and confidence in the democratic process. The KNA moved forward with their communications efforts much faster than would have been possible through the normal GOK procurement process. In addition, KTI supported a new office for the Counsel to the Speaker, and provided a broadcast expert to provide short-term technical support to the Parliamentary Broadcast Unit. KTI support helped strengthen the technical and productive capacity of the Speaker’s office.

### **Chief Justice Cites KTI Judicial Reform Efforts**

“The Judiciary is besotted with technology because it has the ability to increase efficiency, reduce opportunities for corruption and save costs. Various case management systems have been tried in Eldoret, Kapsabet, Machakos and the Court of Appeal in Nairobi. Once the lessons from these pilots have been absorbed, an upgraded case management system will be launched in these stations by the end of this year, and extended to Mombasa and Kericho, before rolling out to the rest of the country over the next three years.”

*State of the Judiciary Report, 2011-2012*

Kenyan media has benefited from the strong relationship between KNA and KTI. Parliament established a media center for the Kenyan Press Corps with KTI support. Two new pressrooms and a press hall allow the media to maintain a constant presence in the legislature and work in close proximity to Parliamentarians during their regular sessions.

## Land Reform, \$308,128

The Ministry of Lands, Nakuru District Office, took a leadership role in the land reform process with KTI support by improving their office operations and customer relations with new office equipment, an enhanced banking hall and informational material for customers. Building on these initial successes, KTI worked with Ministry staff to establish staff training on the new constitution and key land bills and hired interns to organize files and records.

Improvements at the Nakuru County Office stimulated changes in other regional land offices. The Ministry of Lands, Trans Nzoia District worked with KTI to achieve significant improvements in their land transaction processes within the Kitale Region. Staff completed a file inventory and documented how the Ministry of Lands processed land transactions. As a result, a consumer-oriented user guide that clearly explained the land registration process was developed and distributed to the public. Kitale office staff organized regular stakeholder forums that helped manage competing interests between various institutions involved in regional land transactions. Local authorities, provincial administrators, representatives from civil society and members of the public were able to air their concerns, document problems with the land transaction process and discuss potential solutions. In many instances, these KTI-sponsored forums resulted in more collaborative and effective land transaction processes.

With KTI assistance, the Kitale Lands Office in Trans Nzoia improved efficiency in key land transaction processes through better procedures for accessing, retrieving and sharing land registry data. By building the capacity of local registry staff, KTI assistance motivated and empowered staff to embrace the land reform process. The Lands Office hired an IT consultant to improve database management skills and improve data entry and sharing. Interns were hired to complete data entry, while computer hardware upgrades increased efficiency. These successful operational reforms were communicated to other Land Offices in the region through a series of exchange visits and an office retreat for key staff.

In Coast, the Ministry of Lands Kilifi District Office worked with KTI to increase their efficiency by providing upgrades to their filing system, adding storage space, increasing physical security and refurbishing the overall appearance of the registry. As a Lands Office staffer explained, “Before we improved our filing system, we could never locate files. We could take days to find a file and it was very frustrating for people who had to come back day after day.”

“We were really impressed with the time factor. It all happened in six months and in a government bureaucracy it never happens like this.”, Kilifi Lands Registry Staff

These improvements helped increase public trust in the local registry processes in a region where the government has struggled to build popular support in the face of historical land grievances.

Additionally, in Nairobi area, KTI worked with the Kajiado Lands Registry by helping them manage their records better by borrowing key lessons from support that has been provided to other registries in Nakuru and Kitale. KTI worked with the registries officials and short-term interns to commence data

archiving and data entry. It also provided furniture and equipment necessary in documentation of the vital land documents. It also supported the Thika Lands Registry, after an assessment done by the Law Society of Kenya (also funded by KTI) whose findings were that the registry was in a deplorable state because its facilities were over stretched. Through support from KTI it has enabled the registry's capacity to manage land records through maintaining a better organized registry in terms of data retrieval, storage and management.

At the national level, the Kenyan Parliament's Departmental Committee on Lands and Natural Resources collaborated with KTI in order to create a more transparent and inclusive process for drafting land reform legislation. Working with KTI partners, SUNY and LANDESA, Parliament reviewed the legislation with key civil society agents and proposed joint recommendations on the draft land legislation ahead of a February 2012 deadline.

### Consolidating National Cohesion and Unity, \$1,516,301

GOK partners at the national, regional and local levels have worked with KTI to reduce inter-ethnic conflict, resolve historical grievances and strengthen the ability of public officials and institutions to manage conflict in their jurisdictions. Within the North Rift Valley, District and Provincial Commissioners used KTI support to facilitate peace dialogues using local peace committees. Barazas (place where public meetings are held) and community forums were used as platforms for bringing together local leaders, rival ethnic groups, professional elites, internally displaced families, women's groups and youth to discuss the root causes of community conflict. These community dialogues raised awareness, promoted tolerance and created a positive dialogue on community reintegration and collective healing.

Local government officials have taken a lead role to create and support local Peace Committees and other local reconciliation groups in order to advance peace and reconciliation. With KTI support, these new community institutions have facilitated discussions on tolerance, peaceful co-existence, youth and women's leadership and political issues surrounding the new constitution and devolution.

#### **Making a Fresh Start in Burnt Forest**

Burnt Forest, an ethnically mixed community in the Rift Valley became a violent flashpoint after Kenya's 2007 elections. The town's market was destroyed and animosity between the Kikuyu and Kalenjin tribal groups led to ethnic segregation and the emergence of two ethnically differentiated markets. The Rural Women's Peace Link (RWPL) with KTI support conducted reconciliation meetings where the community agreed to rebuild the market. The Burnt Forest Town Council signed an agreement to manage the market in partnership with the RWPL. KTI provided support for construction of the new market. Visitors from neighboring counties have come to see the market, the largest of its kind in the region, and have expressed interest in using it as a model for developing markets in their communities. When asked what the community would do should there be another contested election in the country, the market's vendors and patrons quickly shook their heads and said that they would not allow violence to resurface. One vendor said, "everyone lost when the market was closed, with crops wasting away in the fields." The market has once again become a community meeting point and local vendors have seen increased sales of produce. Peace and prosperity has returned to Burnt Forest.

Some projects have focused on evaluating and assessing the impact of KTI-sponsored peace committees. The Nakuru District Peace Committee developed a baseline database for Nakuru Municipality to measure the results of both the Nairobi regional strategy and the overall KTI program. With KTI support, a monitoring and evaluation expert organized and conducted a series of focus groups and individual interviews to measure community perceptions of the reconciliation process, government accountability and progress made toward greater social cohesion in the region.

In Coast Province, local museums in Mombasa and Lamu used KTI funding to launch an innovative documentary and news broadcasts series focused on social cohesion and countering violent extremism. At the Fort Jesus Museum in Mombasa, the documentary series helped increase awareness of national issues and stimulated voter engagement in the electoral process. As the Fort Jesus Principal Curator explained, “people used to see the museum as a place for artifacts, but now they see it as a place where the people can come together to discuss community problems.”

Younger residents were the primary audience for these documentary screenings with an emphasis on countering secessionist and extremist messages in the community.

Unequal land distribution, lack of educational opportunities and high youth unemployment rates has long created tensions and conflict in Lamu. The Lamu Museum film series engaged local youth in discussions of how local issues were similar to development issues faced in other parts of the country. Local youth have become more involved in the political process through their participation in the film series.

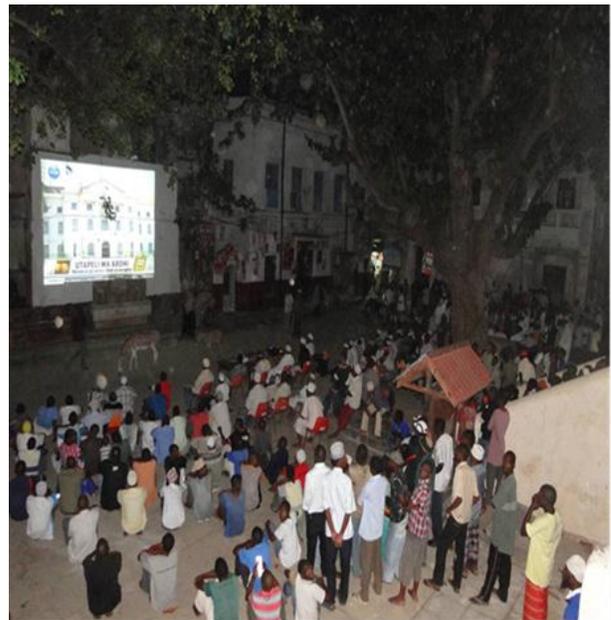


Figure 1: Community residents gather for documentary series, Fort Jesus Museum, Mombasa.

## Transparency, Accountability and Impunity, \$360,891

There is a critical need to strengthen new and existing public institutions, enhance voter education and combat intolerance in those regions of the country with a history of political violence. One of these new institutions, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), and its predecessor, the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC) have played a pivotal role in conducting free, fair and transparent elections in Kenya since 2008.

KTI provided early support to the IIEC in order to facilitate communication between field and Nairobi staff during voter registration, elections, and the national constitutional referendum. IIEC staff acquired new phones allowing them to send and receive instructions, as well as, collect coordinates of polling stations using GPS. Improved communication increased the effectiveness of their staff. In this case, KTI support improved the accountability of government and donor funds allocated to communications in the new institution.

In Coast Province, the IEBC faced a serious challenge due to the secessionist rhetoric and threats of

violence by the Mombasa Republican Council (MRC). The MRC was actively discouraging voter engagement and participation in the region. With KTI support, the IEBC held thirty voter education forums in Kilifi, Kwale and Mombasa counties, specifically targeting constituencies racked by MRC activity and political violence. The forums sensitized voters on their constitutional right to vote and focused heavily on reaching out to younger voters who might be more easily manipulated during upcoming elections.

Prior to the 2013 election, there was an increasing need to counter strong MRC secessionist messages aimed at younger voters. KTI collaborated with Pwani University to sponsor a series of political debates in three counties, Kilifi, Kwale and Mombasa, to enhance the ability of the public, particularly young voters, to make informed decisions based on facts and careful analysis of the aspirants themselves. As the Pwani University Vice Chancellor pointed out, “we see educating the public as part of our social responsibility to the community.” The debates were a resounding success both in terms of attendance and in setting an important precedent for peacefully facilitating a political debate in a region prone to electoral violence.



Figure 2: Audience at Governor's Debate, Pwani University

### **Bringing the Vote to Pastoralists**

Early in the reform process, the IIEC began redesigning the electoral process, which includes creating a new voter register. Officials monitoring the registration process identified the Garissa region, in eastern Kenya, as the area having the lowest participation rates in the country. Halfway through the exercise, only 38 percent of eligible voters had registered a rate well under the IIEC target.

To help improve registration rates, KTI collaborated with the provincial administration in Garissa, identifying the lack of transport for registration workers as one of the biggest challenges facing the effort. Garissa encompasses a vast pastoral area, and some polling stations are more than 260 km from the district headquarters.

“Some of the people have businesses and won't walk long distances to get a voter's card, so we had to find a way to get to them,” said Michael Ahere, who assisted in the registration process.

KTI provided fuel for vehicles, funds for accommodation, meals, and shawls and traditional headscarves for female registration workers. The project also provided guidance to registration officials and enlisted local radio stations to help prepare communities for the registration activities. In less than two weeks, 62 percent of the area's eligible voters were registered, and by the close of the registration period, the area had more than 71,000 registered voters.

Hate speech contributed to the post-election violence in Kenya's previous elections. KTI has been working at the national and regional levels to document the use of hate speech and reduce the "culture of impunity" that contributed to past election violence. The National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) took a lead role at the national and regional levels to document hate speech and reduce the "culture of impunity" that contributed to past election violence. NCIC collaborated with KTI to collect and collate reliable data on the programming of different FM stations and took concrete steps to better define the procedures and policies needed to address the use of hate speech in the media. Specifically, KTI funding enabled the NCIC to develop a schedule of warnings and fines for those using hate speech in the media, and defined a clear process for enforcing the new policy. The NCIC monitored FM radio broadcasts during the constitutional referendum and the by-elections. At the regional level, Provincial Peace Forums in Rift Valley used KTI support to document local individuals and groups using hate speech, and to take concrete steps to combat the messaging and the culture of impunity.

The ICC indictments generated a great deal of anxiety and misinformation in some ethnic enclaves in the Rift Valley. Many observers believed the tension over the ICC process could result in local politically motivated violence. The Regional Commissioner in Eastern Rift Valley partnered with KTI to bring together professionals of different ethnic backgrounds to discuss the ICC process and take responsibility for maintaining peace in their region. A regional implementation team was formed to facilitate the dialogues, make sure the information generated was shared widely and to assure that the knowledge emerging from the discussions informed peace-building efforts in the region. A media campaign using billboards and stickers with peace messages coincided with these peace dialogues.

## Summary

KTI has built an impressive record of partnership and collaboration with the Government of Kenya over the past five years. This public sector engagement has advanced a wide range of reforms outlined in Agenda 4 of the 2008 National Dialogue and Reconciliation Agreement. Using a unique "change agent" approach, KTI succeeded in identifying "champions" of reform throughout national, regional and local government institutions. KTI nurtured these change agents by providing in-kind support and technical assistance on key projects in their organizations. This nation-wide, regionally focused program has supported projects in constitutional reform, judicial reform, police reform, parliamentary reform, and land reform. Working in the Rift Valley and Coast, KTI has worked closely with national and regional government institutions to consolidate national unity and cohesion, as well as, bolster public trust in public sector systems through increased transparency and accountability. The KTI program has shown the vast potential for donor engagement of host government institutions at all levels of Kenyan society.

## Annex - Grant References

Grant Description	Awardee	Value	Totals
CHXNBO024	Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC)	\$ 123,277.02	
CHXNBO025	Law Society of Kenya	\$ 63,879.03	
CHXNBO050	Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC)	\$ 25,441.98	
CHXNBO0501	Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC)	\$ 952.58	
DAINBO0037	Committee of Experts on Constitutional Review (CoE)	\$ 99,995.00	
DAINBO0038	Committee of Experts on Constitutional Review (CoE)	\$ 83,517.00	
DAINBO0086	Committee of Experts on Constitutional Review (CoE)	\$ 462,611.34	
DAINBO0106	Provincial Commissioner, Central Province	\$ 80,077.23	
DAINBO0107	Provincial Commissioner, North Eastern Province	\$ 84,690.21	
DAINBO0109	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$ 87,821.54	
DAINBO0110	Provincial Peace Forum, Eastern Province	\$ 97,509.69	
DAINBO0111	Provincial Peace Forum, Eastern Province	\$ 83,508.03	
DAINBO0112	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$ 52,595.83	
DAINBO0115	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$ 37,396.28	
DAINBO0116	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$ 93,074.86	
DAINBO0125	Regional Commissioner, South Nyanza Province	\$ 96,828.04	
DAINBO0126	Regional Co-Coordinator, South Rift valley Province	\$ 89,774.62	
DAINBO0127	Regional Commissioner, Upper Eastern Province	\$ 81,957.66	
DAINBO0128	Regional Commissioner, Upper Eastern Province	\$ 81,601.64	
DAINBO0129	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift valley Province	\$ 73,119.67	
DAINBO0130	District Commissioner, Samburu North	\$ 44,543.46	\$ 1,944,172.71
<b>Constitutional Reforms</b>			
CHXELD006	Chief Magistrates Court, Eldoret	\$ 1,601.42	
CHXELD037	Rural Women Peace Link(RWPL)	\$ 46,446.26	
CHXELD047	Chief Magistrates Court, Eldoret	\$ 30,241.72	
CHXELD053	Senior Magistrate Courts, Kapsabet	\$ 57,693.29	
DAIELD0039	Chief Magistrates Court, Eldoret	\$ 62,752.28	
DAIELD0071	Chief Magistrates Court, Eldoret	\$ 89,319.63	
DAIELD0074	Senior Magistrate Courts, Kapsabet	\$ 87,932.58	
CHXKER047	Chief Magistrates Court, Kapsabet	\$ 133,815.73	
CHXMSA004	Chief Magistrates Court, Mombasa	\$ 130,796.33	\$ 640,599.24
<b>Judicial Reforms</b>			
DAINBO055	Citizens Assembly	\$ 9,765.15	
CHXNBO013	Usalama Reform Forum	\$ 41,314.62	
CHXNBO064	Usalama Reform Forum: Voi Police Station	\$ 148,248.43	
CHXNBO077	Independent Police Oversight Authority (IPOA)	\$ 94,251.60	\$ 293,579.80
<b>Police Reforms</b>			
DAINBO0014	Kenya National Assembly	\$ 85,920.46	
DAINBO0021	Kenya National Assembly	\$ 341,595.04	
DAINBO0022	Kenya National Assembly	\$ 87,442.33	
DAINBO0061	Kenya National Assembly	\$ 22,875.70	
SUNY001	Kenya National Assembly	\$ 510,714.00	\$ 1,048,547.53
<b>Parliament</b>			
CHXELD002	Ministry of Lands, Trans Nzoia District	\$ 3,819.41	
CHXELD031	Ministry of Lands, Trans Nzoia District	\$ 30,313.65	
CHXNBO042	African Centre for International Legal and policy Research (CILPRA)	\$ 3,402.39	
CHXNBO043	Ministry of Lands, Nakuru District Office	\$ 19,958.87	
CHXMSA002	Ministry of Lands, Kilifi District Office	\$ 90,216.13	
CHXNBO104	Kajiado Lands Registry	\$ 60,430.31	
CHXNBO120	Thika Lands Registry	\$ 99,987.34	\$ 308,710.10

Land Reform			
DAIELD0070	Nandi Secondary School Heads Association	\$	56,648.59
CHXMSA061	Fort Jesus Museum	\$	13,758.75
CHXMSA049	Lamu Museums	\$	9,562.22
CHXNBO047	Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC)	\$	48,513.55
CHXELD058	Caucus of District Commissioners in Uasin Gishu County	\$	40,021.92
DAINBO0024	District Peace Committee, Nakuru	\$	6,196.25
DAIELD0068	Regional Commissioner, North Rift Region	\$	70,509.20
CHXKER015	District Peace Committee, Kericho	\$	975.75
CHXELD057	County Commissioner- West Pokot	\$	48,301.75
DAIELD0002	Town Council, Burnt Forest	\$	120,537.99
DAIELD0048	District Commissioner, Wareng District	\$	57,649.57
DAINBO0017	District Commissioner, Nakuru	\$	2,737.63
CHXELD029	Regional Commissioner, Eastern rift Valley Region	\$	13,936.03
DAINBO0012	District Commissioner, Nakuru District	\$	57,035.21
CHXELD019	Regional Commissioner, eastern Rift Valley Region	\$	967.05
DAINBO0013	District Commissioner, Nakuru	\$	24,686.46
DAIELD0012	Peace and Reconciliation Committee, Kipkabus	\$	3,121.28
CHXKER033	District Peace Committee, Londiani	\$	22,452.86
CHXNBO059	National Cohesion and Integration Commission	\$	42,370.23
CHXKER042	District Peace Committee, Kipkelion	\$	22,533.56
DAIELD0026	Area Advisory Committee, Mt. Elgon District	\$	4,427.29
DAINBO0030	District Peace Committee, Nakuru	\$	20,548.17
CHXNBO086	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$	91,795.13
DAINBO0149	Regional Commissioner, South Nyanza Province	\$	99,743.79
DAINBO0067	National Steering Committee on Peace building and Conflict Management	\$	24,821.00
DAINBO0144	Regional Commissioner, Upper Eastern Province	\$	94,882.08
DAINBO0050	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$	70,622.03
DAINBO0059	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$	84,799.64
DAINBO0043	National Steering Committee on Peace building and Conflict Management	\$	113,610.79
DAIELD0015	District Peace Committee Secretariat, Eldoret	\$	22,182.31
CHXELD041	Langas Primary	\$	73,443.34
DAINBO0053	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$	40,429.35
DAINBO0044	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$	85,900.30
DAINBO0073	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$	5,934.74
DAINBO0028	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift Valley Province	\$	20,645.30
			\$ 1,516,301.11
Cohesion and Unity			
CHXMSA058	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)	\$	21,151.12
CHXMSA057	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)	\$	16,916.09
DAINBO0114	Provincial Peace Forum, Rift valley Province	\$	21,388.93
DAIELD0062	Regional Commissioner, Eastern Rift Valley Province	\$	83,209.44
DAINBO0080	Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC)	\$	61,097.26
DAINBO0104	National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC)	\$	52,641.44
CHXMSA069	Pwani University	\$	104,486.40
			\$ 360,890.68
Transparency, Accountability and Impunity			