

Annex 1:

Agenda Item 1: Immediate Action to Stop Violence and Restore Fundamental Rights and Liberties Report on Status of Implementation (Matrix on Progress)

Objective	Required action	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress	Remarks
Violence halted	Stop all incidents of political violence.	No. of incidents of political violence	By March 2008, Political violence was stopped in all affected areas	While widespread rioting, arson and killing has stopped, political conflicts at the national level tend to trickle to the local level resulting in renewed threats of violence, particularly against returning IDPs The end of political violence has not translated into a violence-free society; gang violence and armed crime have increased New forms of violence in flashpoints beyond post-election violence-affected districts are reported, e.g. cattle rustling, cross-border incursions from Somalia, Uganda and Ethiopia Fault lines of divisions have become more entrenched; new political violence is likely to repeat similar patterns in the same regions; subterranean tensions of an ethnic character remain
	Disband illegal groups	No. of active illegal groups Steps taken to disband / demobilise groups	No organised group has been disbanded due to political support 2004 crackdown on Mungiki revived March 2008 - Military operations to clamp down on SLDF in Mt. Elgon March 2008 - 92 suspects arrested in post-election affected areas CIPEV report released in October 2008	Groups for political hire have hibernated, but members reorganising autonomously into criminal gangs Aug- Sept 2008 human rights bodies release reports on torture by the military in Mt. Elgon and systematic execution of suspected members of an illegal group by police 'hit squads'. In Feb 2009, UN Special Rapporteur on Extra-Judicial Killings confirmed police lethargy following reports of extra-judicial killings . Since the release of the UN report, illegal groups seem to have reorganized. Their presence poses a dilemma for everyone concerned with human rights – rights' defenders advocate for sanctity of human life while ordinary citizens seem to support extra-judicial killings of suspected illegal group members Arrests kicked off amnesty debate; civil society groups raised concern that suspects from one community which organized retaliatory violence were not arrested; Case to be

				determined in May 2009 Motion to establish Special Tribunal defeated in March 2009, triggered threats against returning IDPs in the Rift Valley; plans underway to re-introduce motion
	Disarm groups	No. of firearms recovered from groups Policy framework	2008 –March 2009: 2,800 firearms recovered from civilians Feb 2009 –five arms caches intercepted in Nandi National Action Plan on Small Arms is under implementation	None of these arms was specifically recovered from illegal groups, who do not use firearms but peacetime agriculture or kitchen tools Widespread allegations or increased armament of ethnic groups in ‘preparation’ for future violence Focused on cross-border security and disarmament in pastoral areas. In the absence of adequate policy guidelines, the police resort to ‘Operations’ or special squads
	Enhance security and protection of the population	No. of measures to increase police presence and rapid response Measures to protect vulnerable groups	2008-Feb 2009: 35 new police stations constructed in PEV-affected districts March 2008: New police hotlines operationalised Jan 2009: 4,500 new police officers recruited and deployed Sept 08 – Feb 2009: 38 ‘special’ DOs and 40 new DCs deployed to fast-track return to normalcy April 2008: Gender desks introduced at police stations By March 09: disciplinary measures (prosecution, interdiction, dismissal,	Stations constructed near IDP return sites, inadvertently creating the impression that they were for one community; stations understaffed; infrastructure without public goodwill ineffective to guarantee security – threats and leaflets to IDPs camping at police stations The new numbers not well known to the public Creation of new districts without proportionate recruitment of personnel stretching capacity Most trainings target DCs and Dos, but it is lower rank officers who interact with the people; need to revisit this approach Gender desks occupied by women only, concerns that men also need to be heard. Many gender desks claim people are not reporting to them. need to investigate Allegations that former police officers leading criminals and ‘training’ ethnic militia, e.g. leader of SLDF believed to be former soldier

			transfer) taken against errant security officers	
Fundamental rights restored	Respect and protect fundamental rights and freedoms	No. of incidents that violate the rights to peaceful assembly	No political rallies have taken place since Jan 2008 Selective permits for demonstrations Public gatherings that could lead to a breach of peace not allowed	Leaders, including the principals, increasingly relying on public gatherings (funerals, churches, weddings) and the media to articulate political agenda Perception that permits are issued to pro-government petitions – e.g. protests against the Mungiki Sect or against the withdrawal of the military from Mt. Elgon Arbitrary arrests of human rights activists on the rise, e.g. members of Bunge la Mwananchi Officers refuse or evade receiving notices of such meetings –e.g. KPTJ
		No. of incidents that violate the freedom of expression	March 08: Order to ban live media coverage lifted August 08 -March 09: Partnership with NGOs to train on ‘conflict-sensitive’	Individual journalists claim harassment for writing unpopular stories March 2009: Increased incidence of harassment of human rights defenders, creating a climate of fear. UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial killings released a statement raising concern
	Create enabling legal framework	No. of enabling legislation enacted	Jan 09: President assents to Communications Act Feb 09: Communications Act (1998) under review to remove contentious clauses	The President’s assent triggered a chorus of protests against clauses deemed to be efforts to gag the media. Allegations that the media fraternity misrepresented facts to the public to resist government efforts to end monopoly by a few media owners

Agenda Item 2: Immediate Measures to Address the Humanitarian Crisis and Promote National Healing and Reconciliation

Report on Status of Implementation

(Matrix on Progress)

Objective	Required Actions	Indicator	Progress Towards Output	Remarks
Address the humanitarian crisis	Resettle or find other durable solutions for IDPs	Legal and institutional framework	<p>The National Reconciliation and Emergency Social and Economic Recovery Strategy elaborated</p> <p>Humanitarian Fund established</p> <p>Department of Mitigation and Resettlement established in the Ministry of Special Programmes</p> <p><i>Operation Rudi Nyumbani</i> launched in May 2008</p>	<p>The strategy adopted IDP description in Guiding Principles but ignored international guidelines on establishing a framework for national responsibility</p> <p>The Government raised only Ksh1.96 billion of the required Ksh31.46 billion budget</p> <p>The Department in the Ministry of Special Programmes, Office of the President, is a technical department relying on other ministries for staff at the district and lower levels. Attendant challenges include coordination and accountability.</p> <p>Resettlement programme is hindered by inter-ethnic hostility and sporadic violence in some return areas of the Rift Valley; allegations of use of force and corruption in administration of IDPs' funds</p> <p>Resettlement programme focused on IDPs who were land owners and in camps to the exclusion of integrated IDPs and those from several other ethnic communities</p> <p>There is need for a National Policy on IDPs</p>
	Reduce IDPs	No. of camps	295 out of 296 camps officially closed	There is proliferation of 'transit' sites in return areas by IDPs who are unable and/or unwilling to return to their farms because of insecurity

Objective	Required Actions	Indicator	Progress Towards Output	Remarks
				<p>Hawkers, squatters, business people, landless IDPs without start-up capital or prospect to lease land or premises remain in closed camps</p> <p>Self-help groups of IDPs have established their own camps in safer areas. These camps lack basic services</p> <p>There is proliferation of slums or 'new cities' exclusive to IDPs</p> <p>Closure of official camps is not an end to displacement</p> <p>There is need for a strategy on transit camps, since displacement is becoming more protracted</p>
		No. of IDPs	<p>Registration at camp level by Kenya Red Cross or local chief in host areas done</p> <p>Countrywide Ministry of Special Programmes profiling of IDPs in conjunction with UNHCR and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics – tentative results show 663,921 IDPs, nearly double the January estimates</p>	<p>More than half of IDPs did not go to camps. Those who did not go to camps included displaced 'indigenous' people and the economically well-off</p> <p><i>Operation Rudi Nyumbani</i> created a fluid IDP situation</p> <p>Focus only on post-election violence affected IDPs, excluding old caseload IDPs and displacement caused by protracted conflict in Mt Elgon, cattle rusting and drought/floods has deepened the IDP problem</p> <p>Lack of common understanding of who is an IDP – recognition often contingent on land ownership or other arbitrary categorisation</p> <p>There are inconsistencies in statistics on IDPs. Agencies have different figures on IDPs</p> <p>Cases of double or multiple registration of households inflate the number of IDPs</p> <p>New conflicts and issues causing new IDPs in new areas</p>
	Provide humanitarian	Type of assistance	Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan appeal funded 71%	Lack of coordination among agencies dealing with IDPs was a challenge at the height of the crisis

Objective	Required Actions	Indicator	Progress Towards Output	Remarks
	assistance		<p>Government, UN, Kenya Red Cross and NGOs adopted 'Cluster Approach' to deliver all forms of emergency assistance</p> <p>Regular cluster meetings to enhance identification of gaps and reduce duplication</p> <p>Strengthened coordination structures chaired by relevant government ministries</p>	<p>Funding shortfall: many agencies ran out of funds at the end of June 2008 and closed office without a clear exit strategy, leaving serious assistance gaps</p> <p>Logistics: Transit camps are too many, remote and too far apart, making delivery of aid difficult or impossible</p> <p>Priority: Other emergencies resulting from drought and food insecurity, and high food prices have diminished the significance of IDPs as a vulnerable group in need of special assistance. Attention to IDPs is on the decline</p> <p>Transition from emergency to early recovery has not been easy due to abrupt closure of camps and inability of IDPs to fully return to their homes</p>
Promote reconciliation and healing	High level confidence-building measures	Joint peace rallies	<p>After signing the National Accord the President and Prime Minister made a symbolic tour of the Rift Valley and called for peace</p> <p>Principals and various groups of politicians and government officials preached peace at various functions</p>	The importance of the joint peace rally by the President and the Prime Minister was reduced by protocol wars between the Prime Minister and Vice President
	Political and institutional support	Focal point on reconciliation	<p>Secretary on National Cohesion appointed by the Office of the President to work within the Ministry of Justice</p> <p><i>Operation Ujirani Mwema</i> (Good Neighbourliness) launched by the Vice President</p> <p><i>Operation Tujenge Pamoja</i> (Let's Build Together) launched by the</p>	<p>Secretary resigned four months after appointment citing frustration and lack of political will to support reconciliation</p> <p>Office has been vacant since end of July</p> <p>Perception that the reconstruction of destroyed houses and schools is in favour of the returning IDPs has bred resentment. <i>Operation Zuia Madoadoa</i> (prevent return of the 'stains') mooted by some 'indigenous' communities in the Rift Valley to prevent government-led pro-IDP 'Operations'</p>

Objective	Required Actions	Indicator	Progress Towards Output	Remarks
			<p>Ministry of Special Programmes</p> <p>Peace-building curriculum developed for primary schools</p> <p>Launch of '<i>Operation Karibu Nyumbani</i>' in January 2009 led by Agriculture Minister, William Ruto, Rift Valley MPs and the provincial Administration</p>	<p>Ethnically-segregated schools and emergence of boundaries and 'No Man's Land' as groups strive to stay apart</p> <p>Although politicians claim to be promoting peace and reconciliation, some are said to be mobilising youths for violence</p>
		Functional District Peace Committees	District Peace Committees mandated to hold peace rallies and meetings in return areas	<p>Lack of funds to facilitate peace rallies has been a challenge</p> <p>Peace rallies are ineffectual in mediating certain conflicts, e.g., illegal tenants in IDPs' homes, armed cattle raiding, etc.</p> <p>Low level of community participation in reconciliation and healing forums remains a challenge</p> <p>Limited legitimacy of peace committees at community level – some members are suspected perpetrators or associates of politicians who mobilised for violence. Peace committees are also said to have included unpopular individuals at the local level</p>
		Civil society peace and reconciliation activities	<p>Peace and reconciliation led by the early recovery cluster</p> <p>Support peace meetings between communities</p> <p>Training on peace-building and conflict management</p> <p>Includes early recovery support with seeds, farm tools or cash vouchers</p> <p>Development projects benefiting all</p>	<p>Perception that more is done with returning IDPs than with receiving communities</p> <p>Most early recovery interventions reportedly ignored the "Do No Harm" principle by targeting only one community</p>

Objective	Required Actions	Indicator	Progress Towards Output	Remarks
			communities in return areas	
	Establish a Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission	Progress of establishment	<p>TJRC Bill drafted and critiqued by civil society; revised</p> <p>Bill passed into law, assented to by President</p> <p>National Selection Committee and the Panel have submitted their nominees to Parliament but members are yet to be appointed</p>	<p>There is a growing perception that if recommendations of other Commissions (IREC and CIPEV) are not implemented, people will not have faith in the TJRC</p> <p>Civil society is concerned about amnesty clause</p> <p>There is need for public awareness campaign on the TJRC</p>

Agenda Item 3: How to Resolve the Political Crisis (Coalition Government/Power-Sharing)

Report on Status of Implementation

(Matrix on Progress – January – March 2009)

OBJECTIVE	REQUIRED ACTIONS	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT	REMARKS
Real power sharing	Facilitate real power sharing by observing the principles of portfolio balance relative to parliamentary strength	Percentage distribution of posts between coalition partners (No. of positions shared between the parties)	Cabinet positions left vacant due to the death of 2 ODM ministers and the resignation of the Finance Minister (PNU) in June 2008 were filled in January 2009 through a mini-shuffle of the Cabinet A number of Permanent Secretaries, heads of parastatals and ambassadors appointed	Challenges still exist in the exercise of the Prime Minister's powers due to apparent institutional conflict between his office and that of the Vice President, and the Head of Public Service. Complaints about the lack of effective consultation on high-level appointments remain a source of tension within the coalition Splitting ministries to cater for the power sharing agreement has generated management challenges in the ministries of Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation. Their respective roles and departments need to be spelt out The interpretation and application of the principle of portfolio balance remains controversial with respect to high-level public appointments. Constitutional reform can effectively settle the controversies around power sharing

OBJECTIVE	REQUIRED ACTIONS	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT	REMARKS
		Level of political cohesion	Cohesion remains unpredictable. The uncoordinated response to the UN report on extra judicial executions (Alston report) illustrates disharmony and lack of consultations within the government Intra- party cohesion at very low levels among the coalition partners	Political cohesion is critical for achieving reforms. However, reforms have been slowed down by unwillingness to embrace them, personal and ethnic differences. It is important to manage ethnic tensions and mistrust within the coalition to reenergise the reform process. The political leadership of the two principals is important in this regard.
		% of public who perceive real power as being shared (locally and nationally)	54% of our respondents do not think the Prime Minister is exercising his powers. 34% think he is exercising his power and 12% do not know if he doing so	Political bickering over appointments and lack of cohesion within the coalition is to blame for low public perception of equal power sharing between the partners. Unity within the coalition is important and the principals can rally their party members to cultivate inter and intra-party cohesion
		Level of public satisfaction in the functioning of the Grand Coalition	Public approval for the coalition government has dwindled one year down the line. 77% of respondents think the coalition does not work well	The low approval rating results from a perceived lack of commitment by the Grand Coalition to meet Kenyans' immediate needs. The coalition needs to inspire public confidence through delivery.
		Level of public satisfaction in the make up of public sector	Ethnicity remains an issue in filling public sector positions. People think the positions are an avenue to access public	Balancing ethnic identity cannot be ignored in high-level public sector appointments, but ethnicity needs to be managed so that it does not hold hostage the reform agenda

OBJECTIVE	REQUIRED ACTIONS	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT	REMARKS
		positions	coffers	
Functioning of public institutions	Partners commit to govern together and push through a reform agenda for the benefit of all Kenyans	Levels of coherence in decision-making	Harmonised decision-making bodies e.g., Cabinet sub-committees, in place Vision 2030 adopted Recurrent power struggles between the Office of the Prime Minister and that of the Head of Public Service, as well as between the ministries of Public Health and Sanitation, and Medical Services	Redefine the role of the PM and the Head of Public Service to avoid apparent conflicts, which are illustrative of incoherence and undermine public confidence Coalition partners should adopt a structured approach to enhance coherence in decision making. The permanent committee to manage coalition affairs needs to mitigate conflict and enhance coherence in government
		% of public satisfaction with public service delivery	Kenyans' confidence in the coalition government has dwindled mostly due to wrangles within over sharing of power and positions. The wrangles will affect service delivery	The coalition risks losing the confidence of Kenyans, who appear to doubt that the partners are acting in the public interest
		Consultative and conflict resolution mechanism in place/in use	A Permanent Committee to manage coalition affairs set up on Jan 15, 2009.	Mediation team should finalise the conflict management agreement for signature by partners and use by so the committee to manage coalition affairs. Without an engaging framework, the committee will not be effective.

Agenda Item 4: Long Standing Issues and Solutions

Report on Status of Implementation

(Matrix on Progress)

Issue	Expected action	Timeframe	Progress towards implementation	Remarks
Constitutional reform	Consultation with stakeholders	Consultation launched and review statute enacted by end of August 2008	Initial consultations between civil society organisations and the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs over content of the review statutes undertaken in August and October 2008	Consultation frameworks were said to be inadequate to facilitate meaningful engagement There is need for measures to foster sustained engagement of all stakeholders throughout the process
	Parliament to enact constitutional review statute	Constitutional reform to be completed in 12 months from the date of enactment of statute	Review Acts – Constitution of Kenya Amendment Act, 2008 and Constitution of Kenya Review Act, 2008 enacted in December 2008	The time between formation of the coalition and the enactment of the laws was significant (8 months), hence delaying the process
	Draft constitution prepared in a consultative process, with expert assistance		Process of selecting experts to assist in the review process instituted in December 2008. Committee appointed, sworn in and commenced its work in March 2009	Deletion of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of Kenya Review Act, which allows for consultative preparation of the constitution, hence barring consultation. Amendment is necessary to ensure adequate consultation and participation in the review process
	Parliament to approve		Largely dependent on finalisation of the review process	The current factional mobilisation that characterises parliamentary debates on Bills could compromise or scuttle the process if consensus is not reached. There is

Issue	Expected action	Timeframe	Progress towards implementation	Remarks
				<p>need to build consensus on areas of divergence</p> <p>Political involvement in the review process could negatively impact on the credibility of the review process</p>
	People to enact through a referendum		Largely dependent on finalisation of the review process	<p>Referendum could be divisive and driven by partisan politics as opposed to real constitutional issues. This could scuttle the process, especially if the principals do not build consensus on areas of divergence</p> <p>There is need to build consensus on contentious issues before going for a referendum</p>
Institutional reform: Judiciary	Constitutional review to anchor judicial reform	Constitution to be adopted in 12 months	Partly dependent on enactment of a new constitution	Delay in enactment of a new constitution may delay some of the judicial reforms
	Enact Judicial Service Commission Act with provisions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer review mechanism Performance contracting 		Draft Bill was finalised in May 2008 and awaits publication	The Bill captures issues on peer review but omits the performance contracting requirement. There is need to sensitise and build consensus with Judges on the need to embrace performance contracting as a means of enhancing efficiency in the delivery of services
Institutional reform: Police	Constitutional review to establish an Independent Police Commission	Constitution to be adopted in 12 months	To some extent depends on enactment of a new constitution	Delay in enactment of a new constitution would derail police reforms
	Review laws and issues related to security and policing (including independent complaints commission, citizen oversight of police services, enhanced information disclosures, human		Review process to be completed within 6 months	Police Oversight Board constituted <p>There appears to be lack of ownership of the board by the police force because the Minister for Internal Security did not adequately consult them in its initiation</p> <p>Following its formation in September 2008,</p>

Issue	Expected action	Timeframe	Progress towards implementation	Remarks
	resource management and capacity building) to make them consistent with modern democratic norms			the Oversight Board is yet to commence its duties
	Recruit and train more police officers to raise the police-to-population ratio to the UN standard	Recruitment and training to be completed by 2012	In June, additional police officers were recruited. Further recruitment to be undertaken in May 2009	This was marred by allegations of corruption and discrimination. There is need to institute an accountable, fair and competitive recruitment system
Institutional reform: Civil service	Parliament to pass bill incorporating civil service reform measures from past draft constitutions	Review to be completed within 6 months upon enactment of a new constitution	Partly dependent on enactment of a new constitution	Delay in enactment of a new constitution may delay civil service reforms
	Appropriate constitutional and legal reforms will be undertaken to facilitate parliamentary vetting of senior public appointments	Performance contracting to be entrenched in the constitution	To be facilitated by a new constitution	Delay in enactment of a new constitution may delay this process
	New legislation on whistle blower protection, freedom of information and operationalisation of the Witness Protection Act, 2006		Programme to operationalise the Witness Protection Act, 2006 was launched in May 2008. The Witness Protection Unit officially launched in March 2009	The full operationalisation of the Act is paramount in encouraging key witnesses to sensitive cases to provide crucial evidence
	Review Standing Orders to ensure parliamentary oversight over membership of committees is based on competency and integrity		There are new Standing Orders that would become operational during the third session of the 10 th Parliament	This depends on operationalisation of the new Standing Orders
Institutional reform: Parliament	Comprehensive review of parliamentary standing orders and procedures to enrich quality and output of parliamentary debates and strengthen multi-party	Review to be completed within 6 months	New Standing Orders adopted on 10 December 2008 and will become operational during the third session of the 10 th Parliament	The Standing Orders propose far reaching parliamentary reforms. Aspects such as number of parliamentary committees could be challenging to implement. The reform could also be undermined by divisive

Issue	Expected action	Timeframe	Progress towards implementation	Remarks
	democracy			politics and lack of political good will
Land Reform	Constitutional review to address fundamental issues of land tenure and land use	Land reform process to be factored in the constitutional review process within 12 months	Some aspects to depend on enactment of a new constitution	Delay in enactment of the new constitution would derail land reforms
	Finalisation of draft National Land Policy and attendant legislations		Awaits discussion and adoption by Cabinet Land Reform Transformation Unit constituted in January 2009	It has taken too long to finalise the discussions around the draft land policy. Lack of political goodwill and interests of large-scale land owners have significantly derailed the process There is need to design measures to build consensus on various areas of divergence
Poverty, inequality and regional imbalances	Ensure equity and balance are attained in development across all regions, including in job creation, poverty reduction, improved income distribution and gender equity	Implementation to be reviewed within 2-3 years	Ministry for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands was established in April 2008 Kenya's Vision 2030 prioritizes tackling poverty and addressing inequality and regional imbalances. The Vision has been operationalised in the five-year medium term plan	There is need to allocate adequate resources in terms of finances and personnel to this ministry to enable it undertake its mandate The efforts need to target women and other disadvantaged groups
Unemployment particularly among the youth	Generate an average of 740,000 new jobs each year from 2008-2012	Review progress of implementation of the various measures within 12 months	The Ministry of Youth has also initiated a Youth Employment Marshall Plan, which aims to create over 500,000 jobs on both the formal and informal sectors beginning January 2009 <i>Kazi kwa Vijana</i> 6-month	The high unemployment rate among the youth persists. Expeditious implementation of the Marshall Plan is pertinent in attaining the goal Programme requires political commitment to ensure financial challenges are addressed

Issue	Expected action	Timeframe	Progress towards implementation	Remarks
	Youth Enterprise Fund to be increased and mechanisms put in place for easier access to credit and collateral		<p>programme launched</p> <p>The fund has received a significant boost. So far Ksh1.75 billion has been allocated and Ksh500 million planned for the Fund this financial year</p> <p>Private sector has set aside Ksh2.5 billion to boost the Youth Enterprise Fund</p>	Not all youth are well organised to access this fund. As such, measures should be undertaken to build the capacity of the youth on entrepreneurship, including the need to organize themselves into groups to access the funds
Consolidating National Cohesion and Unity	Finalise and support enactment of the National Ethnic and Race Relations Bill by Parliament	National Ethnic Relations Bill to be passed by Parliament within 3 months	<p>The Bill was debated on 27 November 2008. It was renamed the National Cohesion and Integration Act, enacted in December 2008 and made operational in March 2009</p> <p>Applications for commissioners of the National Cohesion and Integration Commission sought</p>	Measures to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of the Act.
	Parliament and executive to initiate and sustain advocacy role on ethnic and racial harmony	Review progress in implementation of the various measures within 12 months	<p>In March 2008, President Kibaki and Prime Minister Odinga held a joint public peace and reconciliation rally</p> <p>Civil society organizations, the private sector are involved in peace building initiatives</p>	<p>The two principals have not sustained their efforts in advocating peace and reconciliation through public forums</p> <p>Civil society and private sector initiatives have not meaningfully engaged communities and hence the lack of ownership of the efforts by the respective communities</p> <p>There is need for sustained advocacy efforts on peace and reconciliation. These efforts must of essence meaningfully engage communities to foster ownership</p>

Issue	Expected action	Timeframe	Progress towards implementation	Remarks
	Finalise the Hate Speech Bill and review the Media Act to control incitement attempts		Communications of Kenya (Amendment) Act 2008 enacted to instil responsibility in the media	The Act was faulted as having clauses that seek to curtail media freedom
Transparency, accountability and impunity	Strengthen and improve capacity of anti-corruption agencies and strengthen the laws to fight corruption ¹	Review progress of implementation within 6 months	There was no data to indicate that any steps are being taken to strengthen the capacities of anti-corruption agencies and laws. To the contrary, reports indicate a significant rise in corruption cases	<p>Cases of grand corruption have continued to spiral</p> <p>The fight against corruption has not been proactive</p> <p>The institutions charged with fighting corruption have limited capacity and lack prosecutorial powers</p> <p>The rising levels of corruption is an indication that we have lost the war and this has been very costly</p> <p>The rising cases of corruption bedeviling the coalition have eroded public confidence in the Grand Coalition</p>

¹ See matrix by Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation.