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TWELFTH PARLIAMENT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY - SECOND SESSION

NA. L&P.2018/COMM (056)

June 21, 2018

PAPER LAID

Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table of the House, today
Thursday, June 21, 2018:

**REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF KENYA DELEGATION TO THE
AFRICA PARLIAMENTARIAN'S NETWORK AGAINST CORRUPTION
(APNAC) BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING HELD IN ACCRA, GHANA
FROM 17TH TO 18RD MARCH, 2018.**

(LEADER OF THE DELEGATION)

- Copies to:
- The Speaker
- Deputy Speaker
- The Leader of the Majority Party
- The Leader of the Minority Party
- The Clerk
- Hansard Editor
- Hansard Reporters
- The Press

Approved *[Signature]* 21/6/18

Tabled.
[Signature]
21/06/18

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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SNA
21/6/18

PARLIAMENT OF KENYA



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT- SECOND SESSION

REPORT OF THE AFRICA PARLIAMENTARIAN'S NETWORK AGAINST CORRUPTION (APNAC), 2018 BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD IN ACCRA - GHANA.

17TH - 18TH MARCH, 2018

Paper laid on the Table of the House by Hon. Shakkir Shabeel [APNAC Chair] on Thursday 21st June 2018 [Afternoon].

April, 2018

Clerk's Chambers,
National Assembly,
Parliament Buildings,
NAIROBI

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APNAC	-	Africa Parliamentarian's Network Against Corruption
APNAC-U	-	Africa Parliamentarian's Network Against Corruption, Uganda - Chapter
MPs	-	Members of Parliament
CAR	-	Central African Republic
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of Congo

PREFACE

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Africa Parliamentarian's Network Against Corruption ("**The APNAC**") 2018, Biennial General Meeting took place on 17th – 18th March, 2018, at Accra-Ghana. The 2018 APNAC Biennial General Meeting was preceded by the Biennial General Meeting held in N'Djamena Chad on from April 24th to April 26th, 2015. The 2018, Biennial General Meeting took place at the Fiesta Royal Hotel, Accra Ghana.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The APNAC Biennial General Meeting brought together, Members of Parliaments of member states of the African Parliamentarian's Network Against.

COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATION

Honourable Speaker,

The delegation constituted the following: -

1. Hon. Shakeel A. Shabbir Ahmed, MP. - Chairperson and Leader of delegation;
2. Hon. Charles Muriuki Njagagua, MP. - Member of the National Assembly
3. Senator Isaac Mwaura, MP. - Member of the Senate
4. Mr. Sheriffsam Mwendwa - Deputy Director (Litigation and Compliance); Secretary to the delegation and
5. Mr. David Angwenyi Clerk Assistant, Senate

Honourable Speaker,

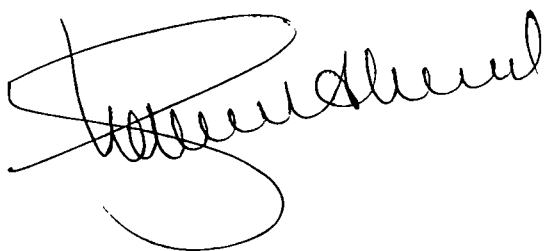
The Africa Parliamentarian's Against Corruption 2018 Biennial General Meeting considered and debated issues affecting member states in the fight against

corruption. During the Meeting, the members deliberated on the following key issues namely; the political goodwill fight corruption in Africa, the Parliament's power to Legislate and enact Laws to fight corruption and the effects of corruption in Africa. Members of the various APNAC Chapters present, also presented reports of their member states for the last two years. Finally, elections were held for the new APNAC President, Secretary General and APNAC Africa Board members.

Honourable Speaker,

The delegation is grateful to the Speaker of the National Assembly for appointing and allowing them to attend the meeting and to the office of the Clerk of the National Assembly, for providing logistical and technical support.

It is now my pleasant duty, on behalf of the delegation, to present and recommend this report to the House for noting.



HON. SHAKEEL A. SHABBIR AHMED, MP.,
LEADER OF THE DELEGATION

DATE.....26th April 2018.....

CHAPTER ONE

History of the APNAC

The Africa Parliamentarian's Network Against Corruption ("**the APNAC**") is a network of African Parliamentarians aimed at involving parliamentarians in the fight against corruption. The APNAC was formed in Kampala in February 1999, following a seminar under the theme "*Parliament and Good Governance: Towards a new agenda for controlling corruption in the fight against corruption*". APNAC Uganda Chapter (APNAC-U) was later established in August 01, 2000 and has a membership of over 100 Members of Parliament (MPs) drawn from diverse political affiliations.

OBJECTIVES OF APNAC

The stated objectives of APNAC are-

1. To build commitment and capacity of Parliaments to exercise their oversight role especially in relation to financial matters;
2. To share information on best practices;
3. To undertake projects to control corruption; and
4. To cooperate with organization in civil society with shared objectives

ROLES OF APNAC

1. To strengthen the commitment and capacity of parliaments to exercise accountability with particular relation to the management of public funds;
2. To advocate for and encourage improvement of state capacity to timely address and handle matters related to corruption;
3. To advocate for inclusion of anti-corruption measures in government priority programmes;
4. To liaise with national and international organizations and institutions on matters of corruption;
5. To mobilize internal and external resources to promote anti-corruption programmes;
6. To develop links with oversight committees across Africa;

7. To serve as a contact point, connect and support the work of parliamentarians related to fighting corruption;
8. To encourage information sharing on lessons learned and good practice; and
9. To undertake projects to control corruption.

APNAC-KENYA CHAPTER

APNAC-Kenya chapter was initiated in February 2001, through the efforts of Member of Parliament for Webuye constituency, Hon. Musikari Kombo. Hon. Kombo is a former Chairman of a Parliamentary Anti-Corruption Select Committee that was created in 1998 to study corruption and its effects in Kenya. Subsequently the Select Committee produced a report that is popularly referred to as the 'Kombo Report' and which contained the infamous "List of Shame". The Select Committee also made recommendations on draft anti-corruption legislation i.e. the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Bill.

The Select Committee's life ended with the last session of parliament. Together with two other committee members, Hon. Kombo travelled to Uganda in 1999 to attend the inauguration of APNAC. It was after this event that they decided to form a Kenyan Chapter of the caucus to carry on the work of the Select Committee. The APNAC founder members approached TI-Kenya for assistance in institutionalising APNAC in the year 2000. TI-Kenya provided APNAC Kenya Chapter with institutional back-up, professional and secretarial services at TI's own cost. To date, APNAC has convened a number of meetings. These meetings, three of which were followed by extremely successful press conferences by the APNAC MPs, have been held to discuss assorted Kenyan anti-corruption legislation. On average, 11 out of 21 APNAC members attend each meeting. The founding members of APNAC Kenya consist of almost all the original Parliamentary Select committee members from all mainstream political parties.

Reasons for the formation of APNAC-Kenya Chapter

During its inaugural meeting members resolved that APNAC would be used as a tool for strengthening parliament's contribution to the fight against corruption. Members recognised that corruption diverted scarce resources from basic human needs and destroyed confidence in the integrity of institutions. They also recognised the necessity of developing healthy balanced relationships between the state and civil society, while at the same time liaising with national/international

organisations with regard to matters that pertain to corruption. They also look to help ensure that parliament is strengthened as an effective accountability institution overseeing the policies and actions of governments.

Being that Parliament is a key institution in the fight against corruption; the parliamentarians came up with the following objectives:

- a) Building the commitment and capacity of parliaments to play an accountability role particularly pertaining to matters of government spending;*
- b) Sharing information on lessons learnt and best practices;*
- c) Undertaking specific projects to help curb corruption;*
- d) Cooperating with organisations in civil society with shared objectives;*
- e) Formulating strategies for fighting corruption;*
- f) Networking amongst APNAC Chapters.*

The role of Transparency International (TI) – in APNAC – Kenya

During the first planning meetings in May 2001, TI-Kenya offered to assist APNAC with assorted administrative functions related to APNAC's institutionalisation. TI-Kenya also offered to host APNAC on its website (www.tikenya.org), newsletter (Adili), as well as on its radio programme (Face Off). TI-Kenya seeks to add value to its legislative drafting initiative with the Attorney-General's office by providing parliamentarians with anti-corruption legislative drafting and policy expertise. It has previously performed this function during the drafting of the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Bill introduced by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Corruption.

The aims of APNAC-Kenya

To strengthen the commitment and capacity of African parliamentarians to fight corruption by:-

- (i) Building the commitment and capacity of parliaments to exercise accountability, with particular relation to financial matters;
- (ii) Sharing information on lessons learned and best practices;
- (iii) Undertaking projects to control corruption;
- (iv) To cooperate with organisations in civil society with shared objectives;

- (v) To campaign for inclusion of corruption issues in government priority programmes; and
- (vi) To develop links with all other oversight committees of parliament and parliamentarians across Africa.

Achievements of APNAC-Kenya

- i) It acts as a bridge between civil society and the parliament;
- ii) APNAC – Kenya members have assisted in bringing to the fore and fuelling the debate on amnesty and transitional justice in Kenya;
- iii) APNAC focussed on the Constitutional Amendment Bill No.2 of 2001. The Bill was drafted by Kenya’s Attorney-General in an attempt to reinstate the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority (KACA) which had been declared unconstitutional in December of 2000 by a Constitutional Court in Nairobi. After deliberations, APNAC made recommendations to the effect that the Bill needed to be redrafted before debate in parliament. It was agreed that the best option was to make proposals for the Attorney General to publish and table before parliament a redrafted Bill since under Kenyan law it is not possible to amend a constitutional bill on the floor of the House. APNAC called upon the Attorney General to withdraw the Bill while at the same time presenting the Attorney General with appropriate draft amendments;
- iv) Following APNAC recommendations, the Attorney General subsequently published the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Bill, 2001 that was in part meant to address some the problems MPs had with the Constitutional Amendment bill. This second piece of legislation was published on the 13th of July, 2001 and immediately caused a storm of controversy on account of a clause granting an amnesty for economic crimes committed before the 1st of December 1997, in addition to a number of legal flaws;

v) On the 14th of August 2001, the Attorney General tabled the Constitutional (Amendment)(No.2) Bill, 2001 in parliament for a second time. Prior to this there had been intense lobbying going on within and outside parliament by those who were for and against this Bill. Just two days before this event, the government issued a strong statement on why it was important for parliamentarians to vote for the Bill. A group of KACA stakeholders led by the chairman of National Council of Churches of Kenya-NCCCK, also issued a statement urging parliamentarians not to vote for the Bill. The day before the vote, the President called a meeting of all parliamentarians in his party including others from the opposition who are in cooperation with the ruling party. This meeting was called to specifically impress on them to vote as a bloc for the Bill. Meanwhile, APNAC lobbied the opposition parties not to vote for the Bill. On the actual day that parliament took a vote on the Bill, the President personally led members of the ruling party in voting for the Bill but failed to get the two thirds majority vote needed to pass the Bill. APNAC and the opposition managed to lobby more than the number needed to vote against the Bill. After which APNAC held a press conference on 17th August 2001 to state why it had been necessary to vote against the Bill and to suggest the way forward. APNAC recommended that the Attorney General call a meeting of all stakeholders of KACA, amend both the Constitutional (Amendment)(No.2) Bill and Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Bill, 2001 which would be reintroduced in parliament in the first week of October 2001 for debate and then passed. The passage of these bills was crucial to the government and the ruling party because it was tied to the release of donor aid. Therefore with the non-passage of the fundamentally flawed bill, donor aid from the various donor agencies also stopped. In a bid to save face, the government decided to asset up the Anti-Corruption Police Unit (ACPU);

- vi) Following soon after, APNAC held meetings with the KACA donor support group whose members number 23, nominating bodies to KACA consisting of 12 professional and religious groups and a visiting DFID deputy chief governor. APNAC continues to lobby stakeholders in the private/public sector, the donor community and foreign missions on the agenda of fighting corruption;
- vii) So far, APNAC has generated a number of documents and memoranda in the various workshops already held. APNAC members have also written papers/reports, which have been presented in seminars and workshops; some of which have been compiled, published and disseminated through the various media;
- viii) APNAC members are from all mainstream political parties in parliament. One example is APNAC's successful lobby of parliamentarians who voted against the Constitutional (Amendment)(No.2) Bill on 14th August 2001. APNAC members are also notably proactive in parliament particularly on corruption issues. As well as this, APNAC has been working closely with the office of the Attorney General in legislative drafting and policy issues. In the process, APNAC has also lobbied different groups including religious groups, donor community and foreign agencies;
- ix) APNAC-Kenya was represented at the 10th IACC held in Prague 7-10th October 2001. Two of its members presented papers. It is worth noting that out of this important conference, the Kenyan delegation comprised of cross-section of actors, made a Joint Commitment Statement and on returning to Kenya formed the Kenya Anti-Corruption Coalition;
- x) The chairman of APNAC-Kenya has also represented the organization and presented a paper at the "Regional Forum on Effective Legislative Oversight for Transparency and Accountability" that took place between December 10 -11, 2001

at EDSA Shangri-la, Manila. The forum was organized by The Center for Legislative Development (CLD) which is a Philippine-based non-governmental, non-partisan, legislative development organization established in 1988, that addresses both the need for institutional capability building of legislatures and for broadening citizen participation in the legislative process through training, research and advocacy;

- xi) APNAC members had discussions with the Foreign Anti-Corruption experts from the Risk Advisory Group who were contracted by the Kenya government to review Kenya's anti-corruption strategies. Most of them having being members of the Parliamentary Anti-corruption Select committee, they were in a position to effectively articulate their views on what they felt were the weaknesses of the Kenya government's current strategies. These views have been incorporated into The Risk Advisory Group's final report;
- xii) Most recently, APNAC members held informal discussions with the Chairman of the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission (CKRC), Prof. Ghai and they had to an opportunity to get a briefing for the chairman about how far the Commission's work had reached and how APNAC could also contribute towards the constitution review process;
- xiii) On 7th March 2002, APNAC-Kenya members actively participated in a high profile and well-attended international Conference organized by Transparency international-Kenya in collaboration with the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission (CKRC). The theme was on "Constitutional Reform to Fight Corruption". One of the keynote speakers was the Regional chairman of APNAC i.e. Hon. Augustine Ruzindana. APNAC members present took the opportunity to publicly voice their opinions on what they felt are some of the key areas of the constitution the Review Commission needs to

examine with regard to parliamentarians. A lively debate ensued on account of their contributions;

- xiv) The chairman of APNAC-Kenya, Hon. Musikari Kombo attended a Parliamentary Oversight Workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia organized as part of the Ethiopia – Canada Parliament project funded by CIDA. The Prime Minister of Canada participated in one of the sessions in his capacity as the Chairman of the next G8 meeting planned for the summer of 2002. Hon Augustine Ruzindana, chairman of the regional APNAC body also attended and a presentation was made from APNAC Uganda;

- xv) Members of APNAC-Kenya represented the organisation at a conference to launch the Global Organisation of Parliamentarians against Corruption in October 13th to 16th in Ottawa, Canada. The global conference brought together up to two hundred parliamentarians from all parts of the world, committed to good governance and the fight against corruption. It was a very successful meeting that saw the consolidation of the regional bodies. The chairman of APANC-Kenya was elected by his colleagues to represent Africa in the global board of directors. The African region will be convening for a regional conference to be held before June 2003 in Nigeria in order to discuss APNAC's constitution further and elect new office bearers;

- xvi) During the Kenyan General Elections 2003, out of the 21 original APANC members 12 were re-elected. Of the 12 members in the Kenyan parliament, 8 were appointed as members of the government's cabinet. This includes the current chairman of APNAC-Kenya. The high number of APNAC members within the current government will definitely help to increase the political goodwill that is there to fight corruption in Kenya;

- xvii) In 2013, Hon Shakeel Shabbir, MP and Interim Chairperson, APNAC Kenya Chapter through the support of Transparency International Kenya developed and published-
- (a) APNAC Kenya Chapter, Code of Ethics; and
 - (b) APNAC Kenya Chapter, Membership Guidelines.
- xviii) In April, 2015, APNAC Kenya attended and participated in the Biennial General Meeting, held in Ndjamena, Chad from 24th to 26th of April 2015, at the National Assembly of Chad, Parliament House. During the Biennial Meeting, Hon. Priscilla Nyokabi, MP, was elected of a member of Executive Board of the APNAC. Further, one of the APNAC- Kenya Chapter founder member, Hon. Musikari Kombo was recognized and awarded with honorary certificate for his effort in the fight against corruption;
- xix) In May 2016, Hon. Shakeel Shabbir, MP and Chairperson, APNAC Kenya Chapter coordinated a training at the Parliament of Fiji on the best practice of Members of Parliament in matters of-
- (a) Ethics;
 - (b) Integrity;
 - (c) Leadership; and
 - (d) Codes of conduct.
- xx) Hon. Shakeel Shabbir Chairperson, APNAC-Kenya Chapter, was instrumental in the enactment of the Bribery Act, No. 47 of 2016 which commenced on 13th January 2017. On Wednesday, 10th of August 2016, while seconding debate on the Bribery Bill 2016, Hon. Shakeel Shabbir emphasized the role played by APNAC in the fight against corruption in Africa and urged the Members of the National Assembly of Kenya to support the enactment of the Bill to give impetus to the fight against corruption in the private sector;
- xxi) The principal objective of the Bribery Act 2016 (or the “**Act**”) is to criminalise in Kenya, the act of **giving** or **receiving** a bribe in

the private sector. The Act commenced on 13 January 2017 and has far reaching implications on Kenyan businesses as well as foreign organisations doing business in Kenya. It provides for specific requirements that private entities must have in place in the prevention of bribery. The Act also provides for an effective co-ordination and accountability framework in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of acts of bribery. The Act creates a legal obligation (statutory duty to act) on a person holding authority in a private entity who becomes aware of an act of bribery to report the matter to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.

MEETING OF THE AFRICA PARLIAMENTARIAN'S NETWORK AGAINST CORRUPTION (APNAC)

The Africa Parliamentarian's Network Against Corruption took place on 17th -18th March, 2018 at Feista Hotel, Accra Ghana.

1. Hon. Osei- Kyei-Mensah-Bonsu (APNAC) outgoing APNAC Africa President gave some opening remarks. In his remarks, he welcomed all participants to Accra Ghana.
He observed that Ghana is happy to host the meeting
He noted that challenges of corruption vary from country to country, he though concerned on the rate at which corruption was rising in Africa. Further he noted that corruption has major effects on the political, social and economic sectors. He acknowledged that fighting corruption is a huge task, hence members ought to put more efforts in taming the vice, therefore urged all members attending the meeting to strategize on how to fight corruption.
2. The Minister of state in charge of the National Security, the Honourable Albert Kan Daapah in his address noted that parliamentarians were to be blamed if corruption is rampant in the public sector. He noted that citizens provided resources for the Government hence the mandate of government through parliament to have a system in place for accountability. The minister urged parliamentarians as an institution to be vigilant in oversighting, checks and balances.
3. Key note address by the Rt. Honourable (Prof.) Aaron Mikel Speaker of the Parliament of Ghana. The Speaker thanked the organizers for inviting him in the 2018 APNAC- biennial meeting. The Speaker noted that issues of accountability lied solely in the shoulders of Parliament, and that corruption must be fought with Laws. In his address he emphasized on the freedom of the media, as they report the truth. He urged legislators to constantly review and strengthen laws regarding corruption, consequently institutions fighting corruption to be strengthened financially.

APNAC ELECTIONS 2018

APNAC elections were presided by the outgoing president, the Honourable Osei Kyei-Mensah-Bonsu. In his remarks on the elections, he noted that he had served four years hence time for another person to take APNAC- Africa to the next level. A representative from the Transparency International (TI), in his capacity as the observer, noted the concern on gender balance in the leadership of APNAC.

The results of the elections were as follows-

1. Hon. Justin Muturi - President (APNAC-Africa); and
2. Hon. Jean Pierre P. Zapamba - Vice President

APNAC- Africa also held elections on its Board members-

1. Hon. Emmanuel K. Bedzra - From Ghana;
2. Hon. Abdoulaye Sidibe - From Cote D'ivoire;
3. Hon. Jose Cyr Ebina - From Congo Brazza;
4. Hon. Adjil Amadou - From Cameroon;
5. Hon. James Maridad - From Zimbabwe; and
6. Hon. Sen. Consolee Uwimana - From Rwanda

Two more representatives from South Africa and Eastern Africa were yet to be elected.

Conclusion

At the end of the meeting, Honourable members in the meeting were taken through the events organized by the meeting that was held in N'Djamena Chad from the April 24th to April 26th, 2015 under the auspices of APNAC- Chad and deliberated on the general theme: "The Deficit in parliamentary oversight in the fight against corruption.

The meeting made the following observations:

- i. That corruption is not only very pervasive but is becoming endemic in all the countries;
- ii. That corruption hurts the very poor in Africa countries disproportionately and keeps them more impoverished because it diverts the already scarce funds meant for their development in the provision of such basic needs as potable water, schools, toilet facilities and farming inputs into private pockets and thereby escalate inequality and injustice in the societies;
- iii. That corruption leads to economic underperformance and is a major impediment to poverty alleviation and national development;
- iv. That corruption is increasingly creeping into the justice system of Africa countries and therefore destroying the confidence in the integrity of the court rooms and hence jeopardizing the rule of law;
- v. That the connection between corruption and such other cross-border crimes as drug trafficking, money laundering as well as criminal dealings in extractive industries is strongly emerging;
- vi. That corruption endangers the stability and security of African societies and countries as it undermines cultural and traditional values as well as those of democracy;
- vii. That parliaments and parliamentarians in Africa must demonstrate much greater commitment to combat corruption by preventing, unveiling and decisively punishing it whatever for or size regardless of whoever commits it;

- viii. That the capacities and competencies of the parliaments and parliamentarians in Africa must be built to confront the menace of corruption by effecting the relevant structural changes to Africa parliaments and continuously providing orientations and relevant information to Members of Parliament in their discharge, in particular, of their oversight and legislative functions;
- ix. That parliaments and parliamentarians in Africa must be provided with the relevant and resources to fight corruption;
- x. That parliaments and parliamentarians must ensure the speedy ratification of all relevant anti-corruption protocols and conventions but also concern themselves with their domestication;
- xi. That APNAC in the seventeen countries where it operates should serve as the fulcrum to drive of the parliaments in these countries in the renewed efforts to fight the canker of corruption;
- xii. That the Board of APNAC should strive to strengthen APNAC in the seventeen countries where APNAC exists and redouble efforts at having the Network established in the remaining country parliaments;
- xiii. That individual APNAC members and members of parliament must be beyond reproach in order that they shall bring integrity to bear in the discharge of their oversight functions; and
- xiv. That the Speakers of the parliaments in Africa countries through the instrumentality of the appointed Speaker- Ambassadors be persuaded to support the cause of APNAC in order to galvanise the prosecution of the oversight responsibilities of parliament; and
- xv. That the Heads of State and Governments on the continent at the level of the Africa Union be persuaded to support the cause of APNAC and also purposefully strengthen their various parliaments in order that development programs of Governments can translate into real development for their communities and citizens and not be wasted or siphoned off for private gains.

Challenges

It was resolved that the major challenge remained the mobilization of annual contributions and arrears from member states.

Recommendations

The Africa Parliamentarian's Network Against Corruption needs substantial financial support for the implementation of its 2017-2018 plan of Action and the budget adopted at its meeting held on 17th -18th March 2018, Accra Ghana. Based on the challenges that faced the General Secretariat of the Africa Parliamentarian's Network Against Corruption, these were the recommendations: -

1. Members were urged to be proactive in terms of revenue mobilization such as proposing for budgetary allocation from parliament at the local Chapter level in order to implement the planned projects to address corruption;
2. Pay their annual contributions and define the plan for payment of arrears owed to the APNAC to facilitate the implementation of its 2017-2018 Action plan;
3. Increase the annual subscription fee from 500 dollars to 1000 dollars; and
4. Strengthen Parliamentary committees, to facilitate oversight, checks and balances, as parliament's retrospective mandate; and
5. Make the national APNAC – Chapters more vibrant.

ANNEXURE 1



*African Parliamentarians' Network Against Corruption
Réseau des Parlementaires Africains Contre la Corruption*

APNAC AFRICA REGION

BRIEF ACTIVITY REPORT

(April 2015 -March 2018)

Compiled by: APNAC Secretariat

Date: March 2018

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II. FUNDRAISING STRATEGIES - ACTIONS TAKEN & WAY FORWARD

1. The APNAC Membership fees (*Annual Subscription fees per national chapter*) prescribed in Article 6 of the APNAC Constitution was put into execution by a decision of the Board and the fee was set at a minimum of US\$500 per chapter, per year to be effected from year 2014. Unfortunately, up to date, only six (6) chapters have paid a total amount of eight thousand dollars (US\$8,000) over the past four (4) years, 2018 not included - breakdown in the financial report.

There is the need here to explore other avenues to enforce this provision and also the possibility to increase the stated amount to be paid yearly by National Chapters.

2. The APNAC Ambassadors - Admittedly, out of the eight (8) Speakers of Parliaments in Africa (namely, from Benin, Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda and Tanzania) who have been nominated by the Board as Ambassadors of the fight against corruption, only two (2) have positively responded to the appeal to assist the Network; the Rt. Honorable Speakers of the Parliaments of Ghana and Kenya. Ghana has been very supportive in the payment of part of the emoluments of the ED, his temporal office and some of his travel arrangements to attend some programs and conferences on behalf of APNAC. Kenya has hosted the only Board Meeting and their effort was gallantly saluted with the hope at that time that it would have been translated into other areas of assistance.

A passionate appeal was made to Board members to play a vital prompting role towards their various parliaments' leadership (especially the nominated Speaker-Ambassadors) to come to the assistance of the Network in terms of concrete financial and logistical support.

The Board continues to encourage the leadership of various country chapters to pursue the contacts with the various Speakers, especially the APNAC Ambassadors, to assist with the inclusion in their Parliaments' Budget a clear support in terms of a budget line for APNAC at the local chapters' level. The Ambassadors may be reminded of the trust that APNAC has reposed in them to facilitate the repositioning of the Network at both national and continental level.

3. The Board continues to urge the National Chapters to partner with other local institutions and CSOs or bodies with similar objectives as APNAC to create a platform of Anticorruption bodies and use the platform to seek funding.

Other innovative and ingenious resorts could be explored in this pursuit.

4. **Making contact with other Donors** - The Secretariat together with the Board have resolved to use all possible avenues to engage directly with potential donors and figure out how best any partnership is possible. APNAC-Kenya has agreed to support in that regard with the technical assistance of TI-Kenya to identify and lobby some strategic and potential partners with whom any possible discussion could start. The ideal could have been to reach some agreement even subject to some follow-ups.

It's vital to open up to extra-funding from Developments Agencies/partners to broaden the scope of intervention of APNAC.

5. We applied for a number of grants/bids among which so far

After the exhaustion of a US\$5million Kuwaiti grant, procured with the assistance of Dr. Nasser (the former global President and MP in Kuwait), which sustained the Organization for 5 years, it has become difficult to secure another bail out from Kuwait. This is due in part to the collapse of oil prices and also due to the fact that Dr. Nasser is no longer in Parliament and hence, his own access to the Emir has become restricted. The current GOPAC President has succeeded in arranging a meeting with the Emir at long last. He has also recently met the Emir of Qatar. Both have assured him to offer support but assurances are predicated upon the recovery of oil prices. GOPAC is accordingly keeping fingers crossed and is pursuing its anticorruption campaign only through some regional/national chapters.

Activities implemented so far:

From the Ottawa office's perspective, there are a few achievements that might be worth mentioning:

- (1) The Secretariat obtained Special Consultative Status for GOPAC to the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
- (2) The Secretariat obtained official status for GOPAC with the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, as an International NGO.
- (3) The Secretariat launched new official GOPAC chapter in Moldova, Serbia, Bosnia, and Kosovo.
- (4) The Secretariat completed and launched the GOPAC parliamentary toolkit on implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

From the satellite secretariat, office based in Jakarta, the following link summarizes most of the activities implemented: <https://mailchi.mp/9bcd014a4b47/gopac-yearend-newsletter-2017>

IV. SOME OUTREACH EFFORTS & NEW MEMBERSHIP ONBOARD

1) Recent developments on collaboration/partnership: since July 2017

The Africa Regional Office (AfRO) of the Open Society Foundation (OSF) has set up a Multi Sectoral Working Group (MSWG) on Combating Corruption. The MSWG for now operates mostly in the Eastern Africa Region and embraces a good number of Civil Society Organizations together with other anticorruption agencies; and also, actively engaging the AUABC to accompany some institutional reforms at that level under the watch of TI. Currently, the MSWG focuses its efforts on elevating transparency and accountability within the Eastern Africa Region and the ambition is to broaden the scope beyond the Eastern Africa Region to the other Regions in Africa including Southern, Western, Central, etc.

Some APNAC National Chapters in that region have been involved in the process since its inception in June 2016. Those are mainly Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The need then arose to bring on board the Africa Regional Secretariat in July 2017 to add its voice and

3) Brief updates from some National Chapters

There are a number of efforts from some National Chapters which are laudable and would freshen our knowledge in terms of emerging vitality in the fight against corruption. The cases of Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, and Congo-Brazzaville are worth stating.

In Niger and Burkina-Faso, the Chairpersons of these two Chapters have recently been appointed Ministers of their respective countries' cabinet.

Madagascar, Cameroon, Nigeria and Togo have constantly been in contact with the Secretariat to form their own national chapters. Only Cameroon has come out with a letter of approval from the Parliament Leadership to recognize the National Chapter and Members are yet to get their proper plan for an induction. The work is in progress with lots of consultation from the other chapters.

Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia are currently in the state of reconstituting their membership especially after the recent general elections held in those countries which also affected the membership of those chapters.

V. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION-RELATED MATTERS

Communication and Promotional material

- The APNAC Website www.apnacafrica.org (Fr/En) is still in the state of reconstruction.
- APNAC Database, to be updated and APNAC day-to-day business and follow-ups including contact keeping with Strategic Partners in some countries and local chapters.
- So far we have produced a few of the following promotional items: standard banners, flyers, lapel pins; t-shirts, etc.

General Comment on the APNAC Financial Report/Statement

Since January 2015 to date, only the Parliament of Ghana and the APNAC President himself (from his own personal resources) have invested more than US\$60,000 as part of the emoluments of the APNAC ED plus his travel costs in some instances. This amount does not include the basic operating costs of the Secretariat such as the Communication (internet and telephone fare), the Transportation (fuel and car maintenance), and other privilege/allowances (family health care and welfare) among other expenses.

The anticipation was that if sufficient funds were mobilized, the President could be reimbursed. This unfortunately has not happened till date.

In the absence of any other supporting staff to the one-man secretariat, the ED has taken upon himself to organize the Secretariat to the best of his ability for over three (3) years. This includes managing institutional memory, the files, this major event (the BGM) in the life of the Network, just to mention a few.

ANNEXURE 2



*African Parliamentarians' Network Against Corruption
Réseau des Parlementaires Africains contre la Corruption*

Expenses:

- BGM	US\$ 31,817.45
- ED trip to SA	US\$ 1,000
- Staffing/Others	US\$ 6,000
- TOTAL SPENT	US\$ 38,817.45

Balance: as of March 2018, = (- US\$ 317.45)

Staffing/Others includes Emoluments for ED and renewal of Work/Resident Permit process.

Summary of the compilations:

- Total amount due APNAC President as of March 2018 is US\$ 63,000
- Total amount due APNAC Executive Director as of March 2018 is US\$ 16,500

Prepared by: Mr. Fabrice FIFONSI / ED / APNAC SECRETARIAT, Africa Region

Signature & Date: MARCH 2018

Approved by: HON. OSEI KYEI-MENSAH-BONSU / APNAC President, Africa Region

Signature & Date: MARCH 2018



African Parliamentarians' Network Against Corruption
Réseau des Parlementaires Africains contre la Corruption

APNAC Financial status (January 2014 - March 2018)

YEAR 2014 (July – December)

Incomes:

- Parliament of Ghana	US\$ 6,000
- GRANTS with STAR-Ghana	US\$ 8,000
- FES Support	US\$ 3,500
- Annual Subscription fees	US\$ 500 (UG)
- TOTAL 2014	US\$ 18,000

Expenses:

- Activities (APNAC-Ghana)	US\$ 12,000
- APNAC Africa Board Meetings (2)	US\$ 13,200
- Staffing/Others	US\$ 14,000
- TOTAL SPENT	US\$ 39,200

Balance: as of 2014 is (- US\$ 21,200)

Comment: UD\$21,000 was borne by the APNAC President

YEAR 2015 (January to December)

Incomes:

- Parliament of Ghana	US\$ 10,000 (incl. 2 trips to Ndjamena for ED/BGM)
- Annual Subscription fees	US\$ 3,000 (SN, DRC, RCI)
- TOTAL 2015	US\$ 13,000

Expenses:

- Support for the 2015 BGM	US\$ 4,500
- Staffing/Others	US\$ 22,000
- TOTAL SPENT	US\$ 26,500

(Excludes cost of BGM which was borne by APNAC-CHAD)

Balance: as of 2015 is (- US\$ 13,500) of which ED's arrears are US\$ 2,000

Comment: UD\$13,500 borne by the APNAC President.