



PETITION TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KENYA REQUESTING THE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) GOVERNANCE AND CORRUPTION DIAGNOSTIC REPORT FOR KENYA

TO:

Rt. Hon. (Dr.) Moses Masika Wetangula, EGH, MP

Speaker of The National Assembly

Parliament Buildings

Nairobi, Kenya

Hon, (CPA) Kuria Francis Kimani, CBS

The Chairperson

Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning

Hon. Samuel Atandi, CBS

The Chairperson Budget and Appropriations Committee

Hon. Murugara George Gitonga, CBS

The Chairperson

The Justice and Legal Affairs Committee (JLAC)

Hon. Abdi Shurie Omar, CBS

The Chairperson

Public Debt and Privatization Committee

Hon. Nicholas Scott Tindi Mwale, CBS

The Chairperson

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

Rt. Hon. Alban Sumana Kingsford Bagbin

Chairperson

The African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, citizens of the Republic of Kenya, through the Okoa Uchumi Campaign, draw the attention of the House to the following:

This Petition is submitted pursuant to Article 37 of the Constitution of Kenya and Standing Order 225 of the National Assembly Standing Orders, which provide for the right of citizens to petition Parliament on matters within its authority.

THAT,

1. The people of Kenya continue to face significant economic pressure arising from the rising cost of living, increasing tax burdens, and growing public concern regarding the management of public resources and the country's expanding public debt.

2. In recent years, the Government of Kenya has been implementing economic reform measures under programmes supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), including fiscal consolidation measures aimed at strengthening fiscal sustainability, improving public financial management, and restoring macroeconomic stability.

3. As part of this engagement, the Government of Kenya invited the IMF to undertake a Governance and Corruption Diagnostic (GCD) Assessment for Kenya. The GCD assessment is a comprehensive review intended to identify systemic governance weaknesses, corruption vulnerabilities, and institutional gaps that affect the management of public resources.

4. An IMF Technical Assistance mission visited Kenya from June 16-30, 2025, to conduct a Governance Diagnostic. This mission followed a scoping mission held in March 2025. The GCD assessment examined governance challenges across key sectors, including public financial management, public procurement systems, tax administration, state-owned enterprises, regulatory institutions, legislative and oversight mechanisms and anti-corruption enforcement mechanisms.

5. During the assessment process, the IMF team held consultations with government institutions, oversight bodies, and non-state stakeholders, including representatives of the Okoa Uchumi Campaign as part of the Civil Society Organisations.

6. These consultations were intended to ensure that the diagnostic reflects the lived realities of Kenyans and identifies practical reforms necessary to strengthen integrity, accountability, and transparency in the management of public resources.

7. The Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report has since been completed and formally handed over to the Government of Kenya. This being a public interest document, it was expected that it would be published and made public as soon as it is finalized. However, this is yet to be done.

FURTHER THAT,

8. Reports indicate that the Government of Kenya has already commenced internal implementation of the report's recommendations, including through inter-agency consultations convened to translate the report's findings into reform measures. This selective engagement with the report, without affording Parliament or the public an opportunity to scrutinise its contents, undermines the principles of transparency and public participation that should underpin governance reform.

9. The issues raised in this Petition are of immense national importance as they relate directly to the integrity of public financial management, the fight against corruption, and the accountability of institutions responsible for the stewardship of public resources.

10. Article 95 of the Constitution of Kenya mandates the National Assembly to exercise oversight over national revenue and its expenditure.

11. Article 201 of the Constitution establishes the principles of public finance, including openness, accountability, and public participation in financial matters.

12. Article 35 of the Constitution guarantees every citizen the right to access information held by the State, and information held by another person where such information is required for the exercise or protection of a right or fundamental freedom. This constitutional guarantee is operationalized through the Access to Information Act, 2016, which establishes the framework and procedures for enforcement of the right and imposes a legal obligation on public entities to proactively disclose information of significant public interest. The IMF Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report fall within this category, as it directly relates to the management of public resources, fiscal governance, and corruption risks within public institutions.

13. Publication of governance diagnostics is consistent with international standards including principles promoted by international financial institutions such as the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Code, which is the international standard for disclosure of information about public finances and emphasizes the public disclosure of information necessary for legislative oversight and public accountability.

14. Article 118 of the Constitution further requires Parliament to conduct its business in an open manner and facilitate public participation in its legislative and oversight functions, including scrutiny of international financial arrangements that impose obligations on the people of Kenya.

15. Article 10(2)(c) of the Constitution enshrines transparency and accountability as core national values, and any failure to provide clear, accessible, and timely information on tax and budget proposals undermines these constitutional obligations.

16. Parliament therefore has a constitutional responsibility to scrutinize policies, agreements, and reform programmes that affect fiscal governance, public debt management, and the integrity of public financial management systems.

17. Access to the IMF Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report would enable Members of Parliament to better interrogate governance weaknesses identified in the assessment and guide reforms aimed at safeguarding public resources.

FURTHER THAT,

17. The findings of the report are likely to inform policy commitments and reform measures undertaken by the Government of Kenya in the context of its ongoing engagement with the IMF, including reforms linked to fiscal consolidation, revenue mobilization, debt acquisition and repayment, management and sale/divestiture of state-owned enterprises and public financial management.

18. These reforms have direct and far-reaching implications for Kenyan citizens, particularly in light of recent fiscal measures and the enactment of the National Infrastructure Fund Act, which establishes a public financing vehicle expected to mobilize, manage, and deploy significant public resources outside the ordinary annual budgetary framework. The Fund's structure, scale, and proposed operations raise critical questions relating to fiscal transparency, accountability, debt

sustainability, and the governance of public resources, thereby heightening the need for enhanced parliamentary oversight and public scrutiny. In this context, access to the Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report is essential to enable Parliament and the public to assess whether appropriate safeguards are in place to mitigate corruption risks and ensure prudent management of public funds

19. At a time when Kenyans are being required to bear increased taxation and other economic adjustment measures in the name of fiscal stability, it is both reasonable and just that citizens and their elected representatives have access to information on the governance weaknesses and corruption risks affecting the raising and use of public resources. Disclosure of the Governance and Corruption Diagnostic would strengthen accountability, enable meaningful public participation, and help restore public confidence in ongoing economic reforms.

20. In many countries where similar IMF Governance and Corruption Diagnostics have been conducted, the reports have been made publicly available to facilitate informed public debate, legislative oversight, and stakeholder engagement in governance reforms. Publication of governance diagnostics is consistent with international standards, including principles promoted by international financial institutions such as the IMF's Fiscal Transparency Code, which is the international standard for disclosure of information about public finances, and emphasizes the public disclosure of information necessary for legislative oversight and public accountability.'

21. Making the report available to Parliament and to the public would therefore be consistent with Kenya's constitutional values of transparency, accountability, and democratic participation.

THEREFORE, YOUR HUMBLE PETITIONERS PRAY THAT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

1. Requests the Government of Kenya to formally submit and table the full, unredacted IMF Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report on Kenya before the National Assembly.
2. Requests the Government of Kenya to publish the IMF Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report within a specified timeframe, not exceeding 30 days from the date of adoption of this resolution.
3. Requires the Government to submit to Parliament a formal response outlining the actions it intends to take to address the governance and corruption risks identified in the report, including timelines and responsible institutions.

4. Refer the report to the relevant Departmental Committee, including the Committee responsible for Finance and National Planning, as well as the Public Debt and Privatization, for consideration of its findings and recommendations.
5. Facilitates public disclosure and accessibility of the report to promote transparency, accountability, and meaningful public participation in governance reforms.
6. Ensures that the findings and recommendations of the report inform parliamentary oversight and legislative action aimed at strengthening integrity, accountability, and responsible management of public resources.
7. Ensures that the relevant Committees hold public hearings on the report. This aligns with Article 118 of the Constitution and ensures citizens have a platform to engage with the findings.
8. Ensures that no new IMF-supported lending programme will be concluded by the Government of Kenya until the Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report has been tabled before Parliament, reviewed by the relevant Committees, and its findings subjected to public scrutiny and debate.

Submitted by the undersigned Okoa Uchumi Campaign members.

1. The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA)
2. Good Health Community Programmes
3. Community Action for Health and Development (CAHED)
4. Transparency International Kenya
5. Makueni Youth Network
6. Sustainable Action
7. Remusi Housing Co-operative Society Ltd
8. Health and Economic Development Strategy Organization (HEDSO)
9. Fight Inequality Alliance (FIA) Kenya
10. Wajir County Civil Society Consortium
11. The Kenya Human Rights Commission
12. Amnesty International Kenya
13. Siasa Place
14. Active Citizen Initiative Africa
15. Youth Alive! Kenya
16. University Student Leadership Association of Kenya (USLA-K)
17. Vijana Economic Front (VEF)
18. Student Caucus
19. Oxfam Kenya