

REPORT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR- LED ROUNDTABLE ON COLLECTIVE ACTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

CONVENED BY

**THE AFRICAN BUSINESS ETHICS
CONFERENCE (ABEC) SECRETARIAT
HELD ON 23RD SEPTEMBER 2026 AT
I-HIT OFFICES, KILIMANI**

Prepared By.

Wezesha Biashara Network



Table of Content

Abbreviations.....	ii
Executive summary.....	iii
Session 1: Introduction.....	1
1.0 Background.....	1
1.1. Purpose and objectives of the roundtable.....	1
1.2. Meeting agenda.....	1
1.3. Roundtable.....	1
Session 2: Meeting Proceedings.....	2
2. 1. Presentation: ABEC's Journey to Collective Action.....	3
2.2 ABEC Theory of Change.....	3
Session 3: Menti-meter Survey.....	5
Session 4: Presentation on Preliminary Anti-corruption Stakeholder Mapping.....	8
4.1 Limitations note for the mapping.....	9
4.2 Plenary.....	9
Session 5: Emerging Issues.....	9
Session 6: About ABEC 2026 and sponsorship.....	10
Session 7: Next Steps.....	11
7.1. Proposed Collective Action Scope of work.....	11
Conclusion and Way forward.....	11
Way forward and Proposed Action Points.....	11
Annexes.....	13
Annex 1: Participants List.....	13
Annex 2: Meeting Agenda.....	14

List of figures

Figure 1: ABEC achievements and impacts since 2019	3
Figure 2: Engagement rate of participants in the survey	5
Figure 3: Common types of corruption	5
Figure 4: Types of anti-corruption initiatives undertaken by different stakeholders presents	6
Figure 5: Stakeholder proposal on strategic priorities to address corruption	7
Figure 6: What is your proposed name for the collective action group	7
Figure 7: A mapping of anti-corruption stakeholders and initiatives	8

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Term / Expansion
ABEC	Africa Business Ethics Conference
ACAWG	Anti-Corruption Collective Action Working Group
BCCK	British Chamber of Commerce Kenya
BOT	Beneficial Ownership Transparency
CRAM	Corruption Risk Assessment and Management
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
FDI	business ethics. Since the first conference in 2019, editions have been hosted
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
GCNK	Global Compact Network Kenya
IARA	Inter-Act Research Associates
KLIF	Kenya Leadership Integrity Forum (or Kenya Leadership and Integrity Forum)
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MEL / MERL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning
MRS	Milestone Resources Services (or Milestones Resource Solutions)
PPD	Public-Private Dialogue
ROEA	Regional Office for Eastern Africa (UNODC)
ROI	Return on Integrity
SME / SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
TI / TI-Kenya	Transparency International Kenya
ToC	Theory of Change
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WBN	Wezesha Biashara Network

Executive Summary

On 23 September 2026, the African Business Ethics Conference (ABEC) Secretariat, led by Wezesha Biashara Network (WBN), held a private sector-led roundtable on collective action against corruption at I-HIT Offices, Kilimani, Nairobi. The meeting followed a resolution from ABEC 2025 to form a working group that coordinates private sector anti-corruption work in Kenya. It had three aims:

- To validate WBN's mapping of anti-corruption actors and initiatives, and to identify gaps and opportunities.
- To gather input for ABEC 2026, which takes place on 3 December 2026 in Nairobi.
- To lay the foundation for an Anti-Corruption Collective Action Working Group (ACAWG).

Participants came from business associations, professional bodies, civil society, youth organisations and the organising partners. Several invited organisations sent apologies, including UNODC, the UN Global Compact and Sanlam Allianz Kenya.

What was presented and discussed:

Ms. Fatma Elmaawy-the ABEC co-founder outlined ABEC's journey: It is an annual conference and brings together the private sector; government, civil society and the media fraternity discuss business ethics issues. Since 2019 we have held conferences in three African Countries including; Kenya, Nigeria and Botswana. ABEC has trained more than 500 businesses and professionals, hosted over 1,000 delegates, catalyzed business partnerships and provided a platform for private sector to ventilate and profile hurdles to an ethical business environment. She explained ABEC's Theory of Change (ToC). The ToC hypothesizes that: *if businesses use integrity tools and collective networks, then they will move from silent compliance to calling out corruption. Over time this lowers the cost of doing business and builds investor confidence*. The long-term goal is to attain a business operating ecosystem that is; *"Transparent, merit-based market where small and emerging businesses compete on equal terms"*.

She noted that corruption costs Kenya about \$6 billion a year, according to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), and that small businesses bear the heaviest burden.

A Mentimeter survey whose results showed that;

- 92% of respondents said the private sector is not doing enough to fight corruption.
- All participants said they were willing to join a working group.
- Bribery and fraud were the most common concerns.
- The highly recommended solution by participants was forming organised collective action
- Participants also gave views on what should be done and proposed names for the working group.

A presentation on preliminary stakeholder mapping covering 14 organizations highlighted three gaps:

- More than 840 companies have signed Kenya Code of Ethics, yet there is little impact.
- Compliance frameworks are designed mainly for large companies, which leaves out small businesses exposed.
- Parallel initiatives run without a shared way of tracking results & impact.

The mapping is preliminary. It leans heavily towards private sector and under-represents state enforcement bodies, religious organisations and youth groups.

Main points from the discussion/Emerging issues to be addressed

- The Youth and religious organisations should be added to the mapping as they were identified as the missing voices
- Commitments mean little unless they are checked and verified, and the focus must move from pledges to action.
- Many initiatives already exist, so the aim is to bring them together around shared priorities to avoid duplication.
- Recognition and awards could encourage good practice that influences behavior. Therefore, behavior change communication strategies should be entrenched in anti-corruption initiatives

- Compliance is costly, and many small businesses do not know what is required of them and yet simple, tailored frameworks through collective action approach may be a way to go.
- The private sector could set out a shared agenda and speak with one voice, as civil society does to achieve action out of the joint commitments.
- Businesses should learn from each other through case studies like the ones highlighted for Kenya Flower Council on enforcement of compliance and standards within the flower sub-sector as part of peer learning
- Developed clear indicators to show whether commitments become action.
- The private sector can do more to improve transparency in procurement and company ownership by adhering to open contracting and beneficial ownership regime/provisions.
- Codes of conduct need protections and reporting channels that work in practice for whistle blowers.
- The Kenya Leadership Integrity Forum (KLIF) brings together 23 sectors, and the private sector should engage more actively to achieve anti-corruption agenda goals and leverage on such platforms
- Address the challenge of conflict of interest in collective action which dissipates advocacy efforts through structure & policy

Proposed scope of work and structure of the ACAWG

Participants proposed a broad Collective Action Working Group supported by a Core Team cum secretariat. The Core Team would coordinate the roadmap, mobilise stakeholders, set priorities, organise peer learning, follow up on commitments, develop progress indicators and report back. Its membership and terms of reference are still to be agreed.

Action points and next step

1. Complete the stakeholder mapping, adding other relevant stakeholders.
2. Establish the Working Group and confirm participating organisations.
3. Form the Core Team which will establish structures and coordinate collective action initiatives

4. Develop a Private Sector Collective Action Roadmap with actions, timelines and responsibilities.
5. Develop joint private sector commitments.
6. Develop progress indicators.
7. Take up the Kenya Flower Council's case-study offer.
8. Strengthen private sector engagement with KLIF.
9. Explore collaboration with Transparency International Kenya and the Federation of Kenya Employers on integrity awards

The immediate priorities are to finish the mapping, consolidate the survey findings, mobilise participants, form the Core Team and begin the roadmap. These steps link the roundtable to ABEC 2026, themed **"Entrenching an Ethical Business Culture through Collective Action"**. The conference is expected to feature the roadmap, joint commitments, SME compliance solutions, peer learning, open contracting and beneficial ownership, and the formalisation of the Working Group and Core Team.

Conclusion

Participants agreed that no single organisation can tackle corruption alone. Businesses gain by learning, committing, speaking and holding each other accountable together. The main challenges are SME compliance costs, limited awareness of requirements, weak verification and fragmented coordination



Session 1: Introduction

1.0 Background

The Private Sector-Led Roundtable on Collective Action against Corruption was convened on 23rd September 2026 as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen private sector collective action to promote ethical business practices and an ethical culture in Kenyan society. The roundtable brought together representatives from the private sector, business associations, professional bodies, civil society, and the youth to reflect on the private sector's role in addressing corruption and strengthening integrity, transparency, and accountability. The meeting also provided an opportunity to discuss the way forward on establishing and organizing the Anti- Corruption Collective Action Working Group (ACAWG) and gather stakeholder perspectives and recommendations to inform the African Business Ethics Conference (ABEC) 2026, scheduled for 3rd December 2026 in Nairobi-Kenya.

The meeting was built on the journey that ABEC has undertaken since 2019 to promote business ethics and integrity. The discussions particularly reflected the growing recognition that corruption cannot be addressed effectively by individual organizations acting in isolation, but requires coordinated and collective action across the private sector and the wider anti-corruption ecosystem. The round table was held as part of the resolution of the ABEC 2025 which recommended the formation of a technical and operational working group to coordinate the private sector initiatives on corruption in Kenya and inform ABEC 2026 agenda and thematic areas.

1.1. Purpose and objectives of the roundtable

The main purpose of the roundtable was to validate stakeholder mapping by WBN on actors and initiatives on anti-corruption, identify priority gaps and opportunities for private sector -led collective action group and explore the establishment of an ACAWG and developing a preliminary action plan that sets priority themes for ABEC 2026. Specifically, the roundtable sought to:

- Validate the stakeholder mapping and identify priority gaps and opportunities for private sector-led collective action against corruption.
- Gather stakeholder input to inform the ABEC 2026 Conference.
- Establish a foundation for continued engagement and action through a proposed Collective Action Working Group.

1.2. Meeting agenda

The roundtable opened with registration, networking and a welcome, followed by an overview of ABEC's journey to collective action. Participants then engaged in a Q&A session and an interactive Mentimeter survey to capture real-time views on priorities. The preliminary sector mapping was presented, after which a plenary discussion allowed stakeholders to validate findings, discuss gaps and share input. The meeting concluded with an overview of ABEC 2026 and the next steps. A detailed agenda is attached as Annex 2

1.3. Roundtable

The roundtable brought together representatives from the private sector, business associations, professional bodies, civil society organizations, development organizations and youth organizations as presented in table 1.

Table 1: Participating organizations and type

Name of Organization	Type of organization
1. Kenya Flower Council (KFC)	Business Member Organization
2. Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE)	Business Member Organization
3. Kenya National Chambers of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI)	Business Member Organization
4. Transparency International (TI) Kenya	Civil Society Organization
5. Ethics Ambassadors Youth Network	Youth Association
6. Takaful Insurance of Kenya	Private Sector Business in insurance Sector
7. KENAMISMASPU	Youth Membership Organization
8. Wezesha Biashara Network (WBN)	Enterprise Support Non- Profit Organization
9. Milestone Resources Services (MRS)	Consultancy Company
10. Inter-Act Research Associates (IARA)	Consultancy company
Absent with apologies	
11. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	International NGO (INGO)
12. United Nations Global Compact	International NGO (INGO)
13. Sanlam Allianz Kenya	Corporate

Session 2: Meeting Proceedings

This section summarizes proceedings of the Private Sector-Led Roundtable on Collective Action against Corruption, held on 23rd September 2026 at I-HIT Offices, Kilimani, Nairobi, and convened by the ABEC Secretariat. Sessions moved participants from shared context to evidence and practical proposals commencing with a brief on ABEC's journey to collective action, a Mentimeter survey, the preliminary stakeholder mapping findings, a plenary discussion, and an overview of ABEC 2026. Each of these sessions is recorded in order, highlighting key points presented and views expressed. Cross-cutting issues are consolidated in Section 3, and the proposed way forward is set out in Section 5. Survey results are indicative of views in the room.

2. 1. Presentation: ABEC's Journey to Collective Action

Ms. Fatma Elmaawy opened by introducing the ABEC- a joint initiative of Milestones Resource Solutions and Wezesha Biashara Network. She explained that Milestones is a management and training consultancy, while Wezesha is a private sector-focused non-profit working on business ethics and anti-corruption compliance, women and youth economic empowerment, and leadership and governance.

The presenter noted that ABEC is an annual, private sector-led forum that brings together business, government, civil society and the media to discuss business ethics. Since the first conference in 2019, editions have been hosted in East, West and Southern Africa, with themes moving from best practices for better business to multisectoral collective action for business integrity.

Ms. Fatma then highlighted what ABEC has achieved over the years. She reported that more than 500 businesses and professionals have been trained on ethics and integrity, and that over 1,000 delegates from across Africa have attended. She added that ABEC has built an Integrity Champions Network and the Ethics Youth Ambassadors, and has created a platform where businesses can showcase ethical solutions and form partnerships. Beyond the conference, the presenter pointed to the development of a Code of Conduct template and a Beneficial Ownership Transparency (BOT) toolkit and policy brief. Figure 1 summarizes the achievement and impacts of ABEC since 2019.

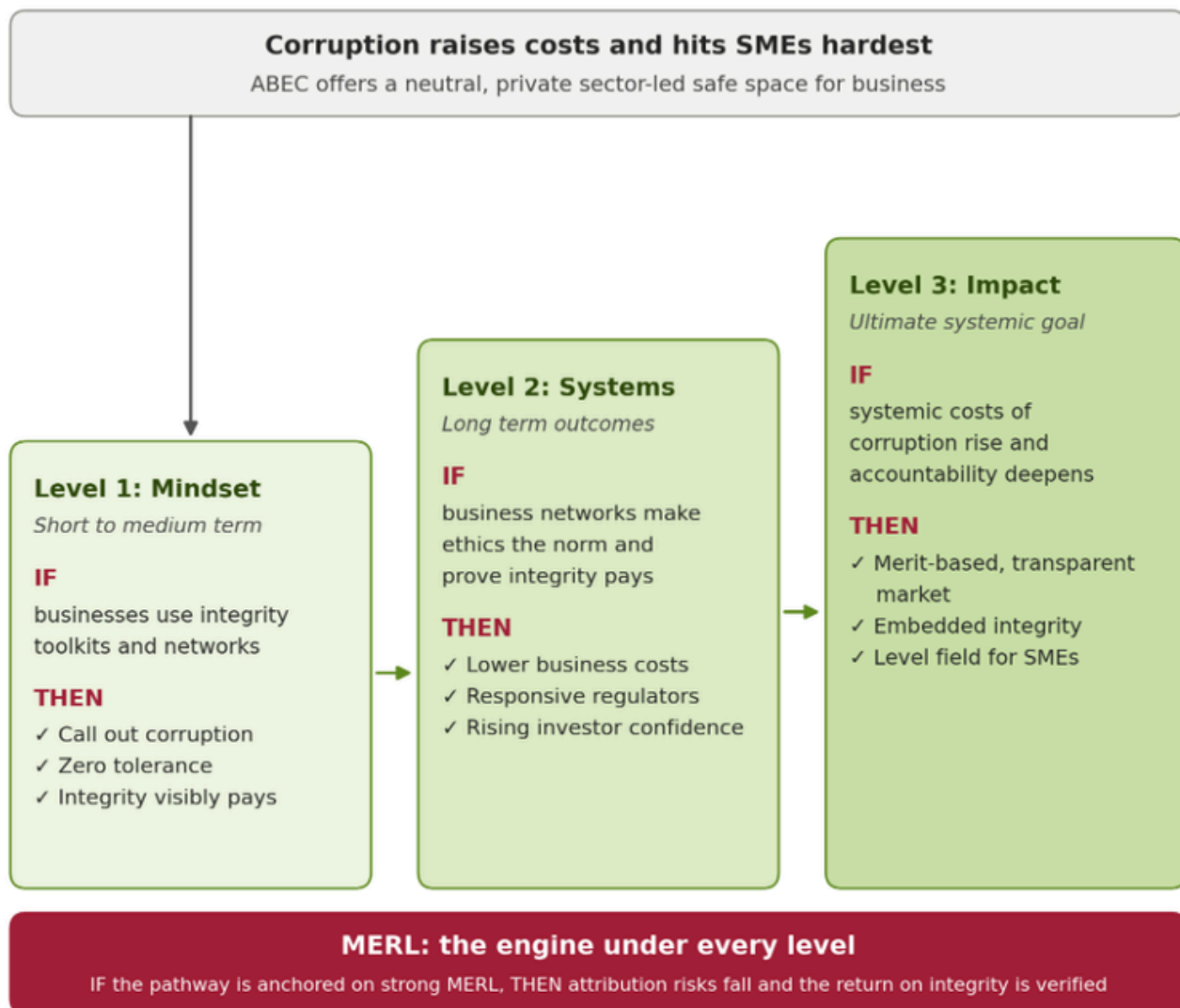
Figure 1: ABEC achievements and impacts since 2019



2.2 ABEC Theory of Change

The presenter went on to outline ABEC's Theory of Change (ToC). She observed that corruption raises transaction costs, distorts competition and discourages investment. She cited the EACC's estimate that Kenya loses about \$6 billion annually, roughly one-third of the state budget, and noted that micro and small businesses carry the heaviest burden. She emphasized that businesses have historically lacked a structured, private sector-led way to raise these challenges without fear of reprisal or reputational damage, and that ABEC seeks to provide a neutral safe space for them to do so.

The ToC is a comprehensive roadmap that explains how and why a desired long-term goal is expected to happen. It maps the causal link between daily activities and its ultimate impact by working backward from the final goal “A highly competitive, transparent and merit-based market where integrity is institutionalised and SMEs and emerging enterprises compete on equal terms” . The ToC envisions an environment where “Shifting African market landscapes from corruption-constrained to a transparent, competitive, enabling and business friendly investment ecosystem”



Also at Level 1: IF the cost of corruption rises, THEN corrupt practices become unaffordable and unsustainable, and businesses engaging in them become less competitive.

MERL = Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning.

Source: ABEC presentation, Private Sector Collective Action Roundtable, 23 September 2026.

She explained that when businesses use compliance tools, integrity toolkits and collective action networks, the expected result is a shift from silent compliance to calling out corruption. Over time, as an ethical culture becomes normal and the returns on integrity become visible, the cost of doing business should fall, regulators should become more responsive to public-private dialogue, and investor confidence should grow. The presenter stated that the ultimate goal is a transparent, accountable and merit-based market with a level playing field for SMEs, supported by a monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning system that tracks these changes.

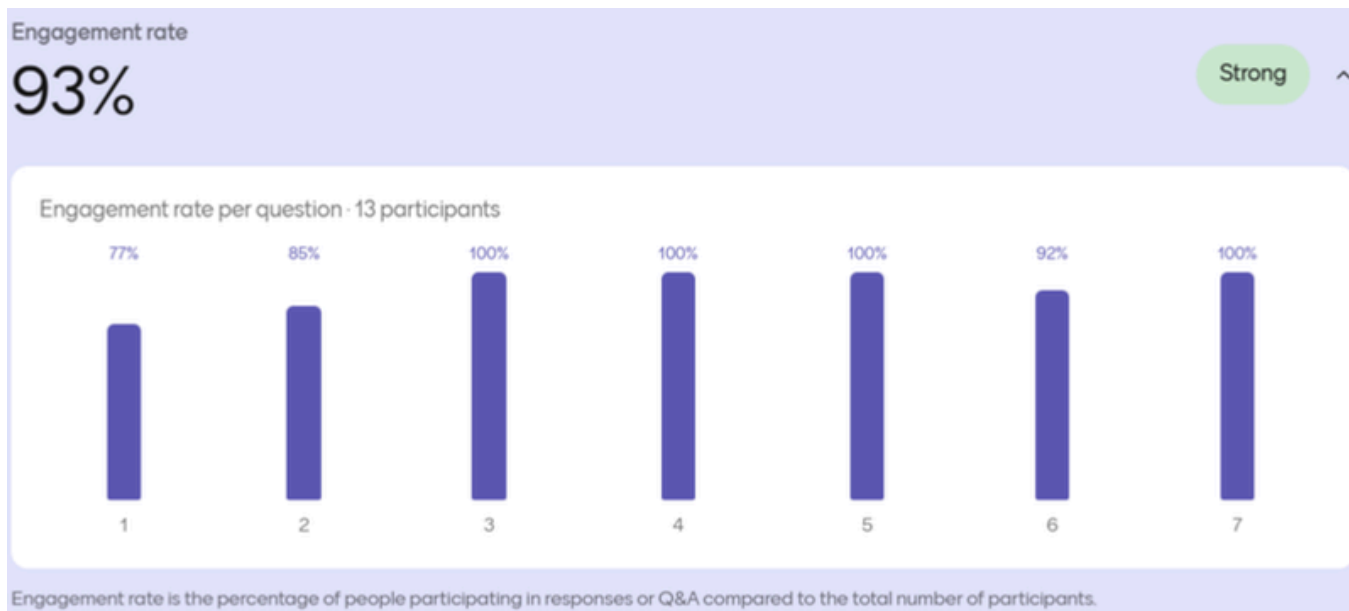
Ms. Fatma concluded with a call to action, urging stakeholders to work together to develop a Collective Action Roadmap.

Session 3: Menti-meter Survey

Mr. Job Njiraini, WBN Project Officer, facilitated an interactive Mentimeter survey to capture participants' perspectives on corruption and private-sector-led collective action. The responses showed that 70% of participants represented the business/private sector, while 30% represented civil society organizations, providing perspectives primarily from private-sector and civil-society actors. The following are the key insights from the Mentimeter:

All the 13 participants strongly said they are ready to join a shared anti-corruption effort. The engagement rate was 93% as depicted in figure 2

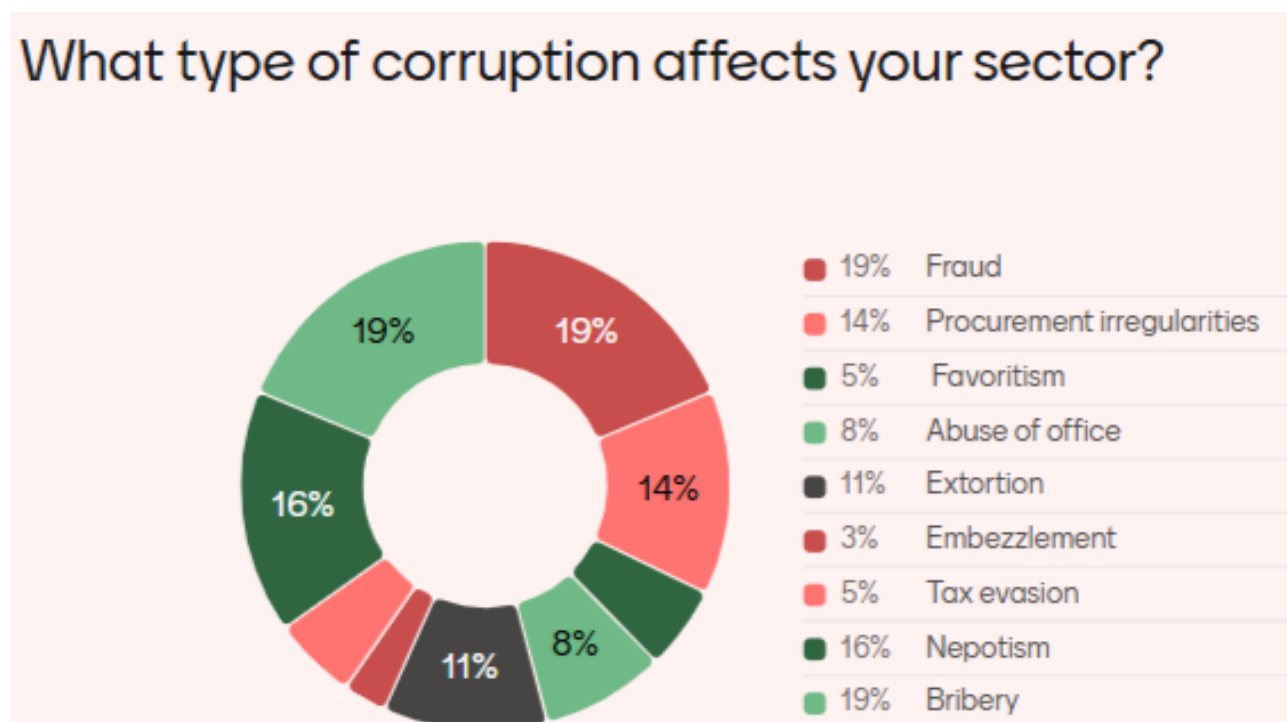
Figure 2: Engagement rate of participants in the survey



Source: Mentimeter voting September 2026

When asked about the forms of corruption most affecting their sectors, bribery and fraud emerged as the most prominent concerns, each accounting for 19% of the responses.

Figure 3: Common types of corruption



Source: Mentimeter voting September 2026

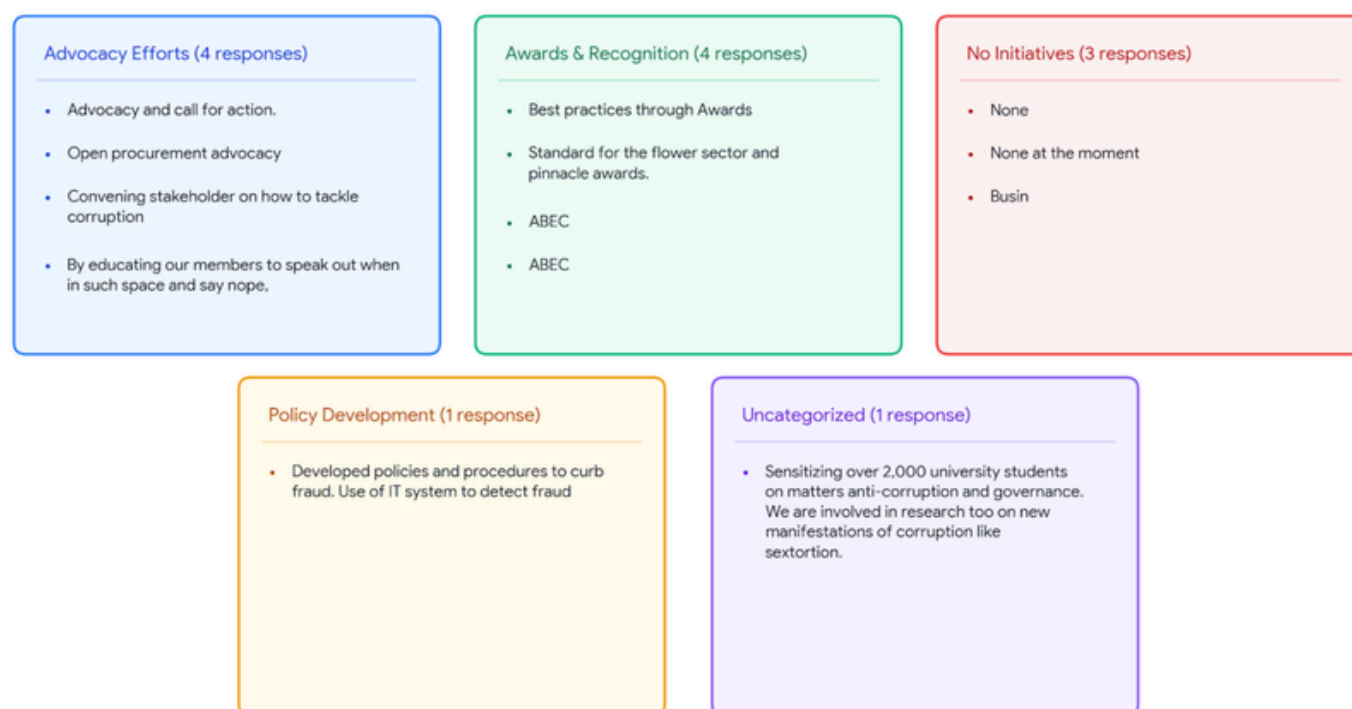
Types of anti-corruption initiatives by undertaken by stakeholders

Participants also highlighted a range of initiatives their organizations are undertaking to address corruption, including open contracting initiatives, ethics training for members, and participation in platforms such as the (ABEC. On whether the private sector is doing enough not to fight corruption, 92% of respondents indicated that it is not, compared to 8% who felt that it is doing enough, highlighting a perceived need for stronger and more coordinated private-sector action. Importantly, there was unanimous interest in continued collective action, with 100% of participants indicating their willingness to participate in the proposed working group.

Stakeholder anti-corruption initiatives primarily fall into four active strategic categories, alongside a notable implementation gap:

- **Advocacy and education:** The most prominent active effort involves open procurement advocacy, multi-stakeholder convenings, and educating members to actively reject and speak out against graft.
- **Awards and recognition:** Promoting positive reinforcement through industry benchmarks (e.g., flower sector pinnacle awards), best practice recognition, and participation in ethics forums like ABEC.
- **Policy and systems development:** Establishing formal internal controls, developing counter-fraud procedures, and deploying IT systems to proactively detect and curb fraudulent activities.
- **Grassroots and research:** Non-traditional interventions, including sensitizing university students on governance and researching emerging corruption trends such as sextortion.
- **Inactive stakeholders:** A segment of respondents reported having no active initiatives currently in place, highlighting a critical need for capacity building and targeted inclusion in future collective action frameworks.

Figure 4: Types of anti-corruption initiatives undertaken by different stakeholders presents



Source: Mentimeter voting September 2026

Strategic priorities proposed to address corruption

When participants were asked what can be done to address corruption related issues the following issues emerged as depicted in figure 5.

Stakeholders proposed addressing corruption through four interconnected strategic pillars. First, they emphasized unified collective action by establishing a dedicated working group and driving joint private-sector commitments. Second, they demanded strict enforcement and accountability, urging aggressive lobbying for legislative implementation, tangible consequences through arrests, and robust reporting channels. Third, participants highlighted private sector integrity, advocating for sector-specific ethics codes, strict anti-bribery and open-contracting policies, and the active recognition of positive ethical behaviors.

Finally, they called for an inclusive strategy and resourcing, stressing the necessity of youth and cross-sector inclusivity, adequately funded agendas, and leveraging platforms like the ABEC conference to facilitate ongoing stakeholder dialogue and practical solutions

Figure 5: Stakeholder proposal on strategic priorities to address corruption



Source: Mentimeter voting September 2026

Participants proposals on the suitable name for the ACACWG

Figure 6 illustrates the stakeholder voting results for naming the proposed ACAWG. Top contenders such as 'Accelerate Pamoja', 'Maadili', and 'Uwazi Working Group' emerged alongside diverse suggestions, reflecting a shared desire for a title embodying transparency, ethics, and unified action.

Figure 6: What is your proposed name for the collective action group



Source: Mentimeter voting September 2026

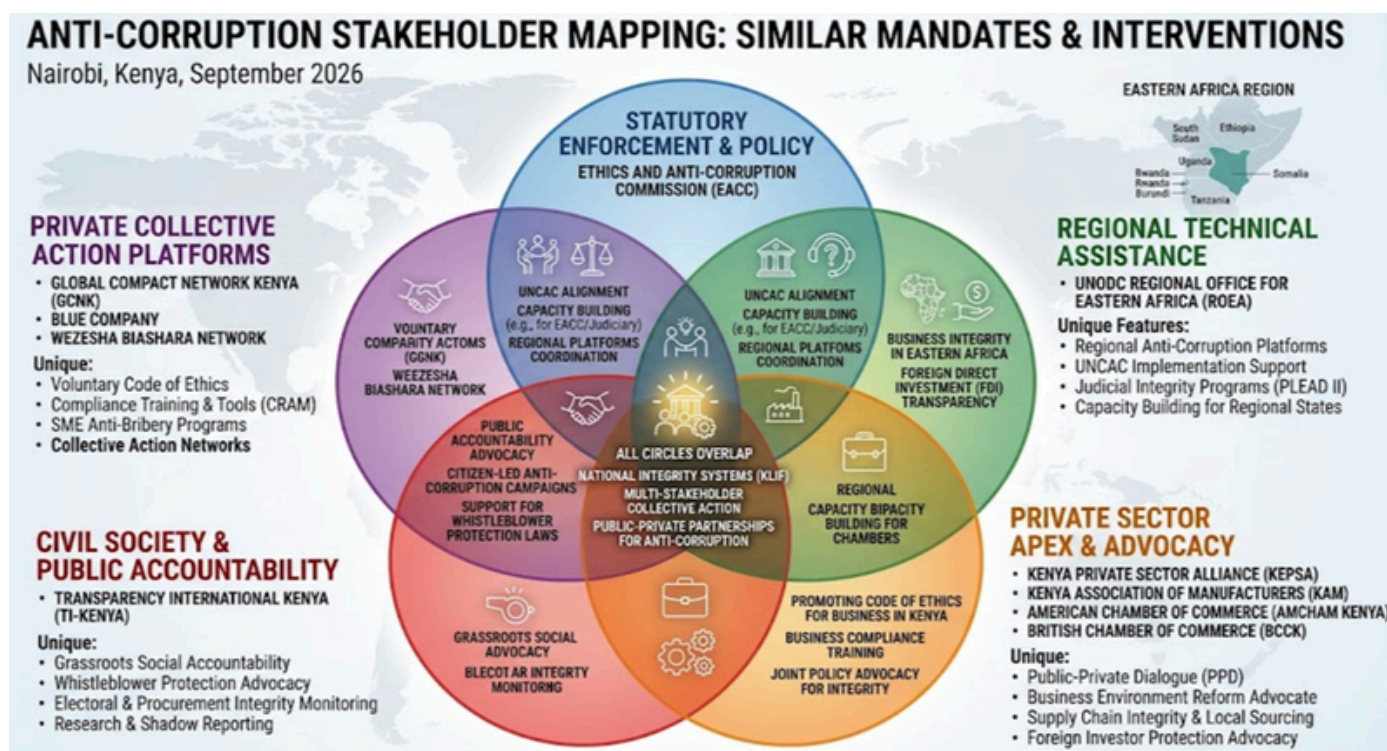
The findings therefore provided a strong basis for the subsequent discussion on establishing a multi-stakeholder working group to coordinate and advance collective action against corruption.

Session 4: Presentation on Preliminary Anti-corruption Stakeholder Mapping.

Mr. Kennedy Okumu, Associate at WBN and Founder member of Inter-Act Research Associates (IARA), presented the preliminary findings of the mapping of Kenya's anti-corruption ecosystem. He explained that the exercise aimed to give a comprehensive picture of the actors in the ecosystem. It also sought to identify overlapping mandates, refine intervention typologies, support shared priorities for a national anti-corruption roadmap, and surface structural and implementation bottlenecks affecting the private sector. The mapping drew on a desk review and informal consultations.

Mr. Okumu reported that 14 organizations were mapped, with a heavy concentration of private sector networks, chambers and apex bodies compared to state enforcement and civil society actors. Business associations, chambers and private platforms made up nine of the 14. He identified KLIF as the only multi-sectoral platform bringing together state, non-state and business actors, and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) as the main state institution with investigative, preventive and asset-recovery mandates on corruption related matters.

Figure 7: A mapping of anti-corruption stakeholders and initiatives



Gaps highlighted include:

- More than 840 companies have signed the Code of Ethics and over 580 belong to Blue Company, yet third-party verification of compliance remains limited.
- Compliance and risk assessment frameworks are largely designed for large enterprises, leaving small businesses vulnerable.
- Parallel collective action initiatives operate without a unified monitoring and evaluation dashboard.

Mr. Okumu closed by asking participants which critical stakeholders were missing, where they saw overlaps, gaps or misclassifications and potential collaborators, and which two or three high priority collective interventions they would commit to co-designing and tracking. A detailed mapping is contained in annex 3.

4.1 Limitations note for the mapping

The mapping covered 14 organizations, drawn from a desk review and informal consultations. It is preliminary and not exhaustive. Nine of the fourteen representatives (9 of 14) were business associations representing private sector in the next phase we will broaden the mapping reach to for e.g. state enforcement bodies

4.2 Plenary

In response to the mapping presentation, participants highlighted the following:

- Need to Include youth and religious organizations in the mapping because of their potential role in promoting integrity, shaping values and contributing to behavioral change.
- Importance of verification, compliance and accountability. Participants questioned how stakeholders can verify whether organizations are actually implementing the principles to which they have committed.
- Going beyond cosmetic commitments to action (actual) implementation. The discussion emphasized that collective action should not only focus on securing commitments, but also on creating mechanisms that encourage and demonstrate implementation.
- Need to mobilize the private sector actors to achieve results. Participants recognized that there are already numerous initiatives, organizations and platforms working on aspects of integrity and anti-corruption. The opportunity lies in bringing these efforts together around shared priorities while avoiding duplication.
- Targeting individuals and organizations for behavior change and recognition in the fight against corruption. Participants recognized that strengthening the fight against corruption requires more than policies, regulations and compliance mechanisms. It also requires behavioral change and the development of a culture of integrity. One proposed approach was the use of recognition and awards to encourage positive behavior and showcase organizations demonstrating strong integrity practices. There is an opportunity to engage TI-Kenya and FKE to understand their experience with awards and explore possible areas of collaboration. This could potentially inform the development of a private sector-focused recognition mechanism that highlights practical examples of ethical business conduct and collective action.

Session 5: Emerging Issues

A critical reflection on the issues discussed during the meeting, the following emerged;

1. **There is a high cost of compliance:** Participants highlighted the high cost of compliance as a significant challenge, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises. SMEs often have limited financial and human resources to dedicate to compliance requirements, making it difficult for them to meet multiple regulatory, compliance requirements, and ethical standards. Participants also pointed to a lack of awareness among businesses regarding government requirements and compliance obligations. This suggests a need for clearer, accessible, and practical information that can enable businesses to understand what is required of them. There was therefore a strong case for developing tailor-made compliance and integrity resources for SMEs, rather than relying solely on approaches designed for larger corporations.
2. **Promote joint development of private sector priority issues & commitment:** Participants proposed the identification of priority issues and development of joint commitments for the private sector in the form of an ethics business agenda. It was noted that civil society organizations have demonstrated the value of making collective commitments and speaking as a unified constituency. A similar approach could enable the private sector to articulate shared principles and priorities around anti-corruption and ethical business conduct. Such commitments could provide a basis for businesses to move from individual organizational policies towards collective standards and accountability.
3. **Embrace peer learning and knowledge sharing:** The discussion emphasized the importance of creating opportunities for businesses to learn from one another. Many private sector organizations currently operate in silos, despite having valuable experiences, tools and practices that could benefit others. A structured peer-learning mechanism could enable businesses to share practical experiences on:

- *Compliance systems;*
- *Anti-corruption measures;*
- *Ethical business practices;*

This can be achieved by the development of case studies of initiatives undertaken that have achieved impact. Peer learning was therefore identified as an important component of the proposed Anti-Collective Action Working Group.

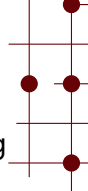
- 4. Integrate progress monitoring and measuring of collective action:** Participants emphasized that collective action should be accompanied by clear indicators of progress. The proposed working group should therefore consider how progress can be measured, including indicators that demonstrate whether participating organizations are moving beyond commitments towards actual implementation. The monitoring framework could potentially consider areas such as participation, commitments made, actions implemented, peer-learning activities, compliance improvements and other measurable outcomes.
- 5. Institutionalize open contracting and beneficial ownership regime:** Open contracting and beneficial ownership were identified as additional areas where private sector stakeholders can contribute to strengthening transparency and accountability. These issues have direct implications for businesses and therefore provide opportunities for the private sector to participate more actively in improving transparency within business and procurement processes.
- 6. Whistleblower protection:** Participants emphasized the importance of incorporating whistleblower protection into organizational codes of conduct. Effective whistleblower mechanisms can provide employees and other stakeholders with safe channels for reporting unethical conduct and corruption. The discussion therefore pointed to the need for organizations to go beyond having codes of conduct on paper and ensure that relevant protections and reporting mechanisms are understood and operationalized.
- 7. Learning case studies:** The Kenya Flower Council (KFC) was identified as an organization with significant experience in standards, compliance and ethical practices within its sector. It was proposed that the collective action group hosts a case-study engagement with the Council. The proposed engagement would provide an opportunity for the Collective Action initiative to:
 - *Learn from the Council's experience in promoting anti-corruption practices;*
 - *Understand how standards and compliance requirements are implemented across its membership;*
 - *Explore how member organizations are supported to meet these requirements; and*
 - *Identify lessons that could potentially be adapted to the wider private sector.*

This was identified as a practical opportunity for peer learning and should be taken forward as an early activity.

- 8. Embracing and leveraging on established platforms like KLIF:** The discussion also highlighted the Kenya Leadership Integrity Forum (KLIF) as an important platform within the broader integrity ecosystem. Ms. Sheila Masinde the CEO of Transparency International noted that KLIF brings together 23 sectors, with the private sector already represented within the platform, although private sector participation has not been particularly vocal. This presents an opportunity for the private sector collective action initiative to strengthen its engagement with KLIF and explore how existing platforms can be leveraged rather than creating parallel structures.
- 9. The challenge of conflict of interest in collective action:** participants highlighted the challenge of members of collective action initiatives not taking a common stands on critical common positions which dissipates advocacy efforts. To address this appropriate governance structures and policies will need to be developed and implemented by the collective action group

Session 6: About ABEC 2026 and sponsorship

The roundtable provided an important foundation for the 2026 African Business Ethics Conference under the theme "Entrenching an Ethical Business Culture through Collective Action." The meeting gave an opportunity for stakeholders to give input to discussions and suggested that the conference should not only focus on the challenges of corruption, but should also provide a platform for demonstrating how businesses can move from individual commitments towards collective action.



In particular, the ABEC 2026 agenda can build on the following areas emerging from the roundtable: The development of a private sector collective action roadmap and business agenda, Joint private sector commitments, Practical compliance solutions for SMEs, Peer learning and case studies, Open contracting and beneficial ownership, Private sector participation in existing integrity platforms, Behavioral change and integrity recognition and formalization of the Collective Action Working Group and Core Team.

Session 7: Next Steps

7.1. Proposed Collective Action Scope of work

To move from dialogue to implementation, participants proposed establishing a Collective Action Working Group, supported by a smaller Collective Action Core Team. The Core Team would provide strategic coordination and help steer the activities of the broader working group. Its potential responsibilities could include:

- Coordinating the development of the collective action roadmap;
- Supporting stakeholder mobilization;
- Identifying priority areas for joint action;
- Coordinating peer-learning activities;
- Following up on stakeholder commitments;
- Supporting development of progress indicators; and
- Reporting on progress to the wider stakeholder group.

The final composition and terms of reference for the Core Team should be agreed through consultation with participating stakeholders.

Conclusion and Way forward

The Private Sector-Led Roundtable provided an important platform for stakeholders to reflect on the role of the private sector in strengthening integrity and addressing corruption through collective action. The discussions demonstrated that while individual organizations have an important role to play, there is value in creating mechanisms through which businesses can learn together, commit together, speak together, and hold one another accountable.

The meeting also highlighted practical challenges, particularly the cost of compliance for SMEs, limited awareness of regulatory requirements, gaps in implementation and verification, and the need for stronger coordination across the anti-corruption ecosystem.

The proposed Anti-corruption Collective Action Working Group, supported by a Core Team and guided by a clear roadmap, provides a potential mechanism for translating the discussions into sustained action. The immediate priority is therefore to complete the stakeholder mapping, consolidate the Mentimeter findings, mobilize participating stakeholders, constitute the Core Team, and begin developing the collective action roadmap. These steps will provide a practical bridge between the September roundtable and the ABEC 2026 Conference, while laying the foundation for longer-term private sector collective action against corruption.

Way forward and Proposed Action Points

No.	Action	Proposed Follow-up
1	Complete the anti-corruption stakeholder mapping	Incorporate missing stakeholders, including youth, religious organizations and relevant private sector institutions
2	Establish the Collective Action Working Group	Confirm participating organizations and develop Organization & management structures
3	Constitute a Collective Action Core Team	Identify a team to coordinate and steer implementation
4	Develop a Private Sector Collective Action Roadmap	Translate stakeholder priorities into clear actions, timelines and responsibilities
5	Develop joint private sector commitments	Identify a common agenda and commitments that businesses can adopt collectively
6	Develop progress indicators	Establish practical measures for tracking implementation and outcomes
7	Engage Kenya Flower Council	Follow up on the proposed case-study visit/engagement with the Council
8	Engage KLIF	Explore opportunities for leveraging on existing in KLIF enhance private sector participation
9	Explore collaboration on integrity awards	Engage Transparency International Kenya & other partners on lessons and potential collaboration

Annexes

Annex 1: Participants List

Name of organization	Representative
MR. JOHN NJENGA	KENYA FLOWER COUNCIL
MS. DIANE ONDITI	KENYA NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
MR. FEISAL ABDI	ETHICS AMBASSADORS YOUTH NETWORK
MS. FATMA MOHAMMED	TAKAFUL INSURANCE OF AFRICA
MR. GEOFFREY MAUMO	FEDERATION OF KENYA EMPLOYERS
MR. JAMES KINYUA	TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL KENYA
MR. SAMUEL MBURU	KENAMISMASPU
MS. SHEILA MASINDE	TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL KENYA
MS. FATMA ELMAAWY	MILESTONES RESOURCE SOLUTIONS
MR. BEN KIRAGU	WEZESHA BIASHARA NETWORK
MR. JOB NJIRAINI	WEZESHA BIASHARA NETWORK
MR. KENNEDY OKUMU	INTE-ACT RESEARCH ASSOCIATES
MS. MARION MILLICENT	WEZESHA BIASHARA NETWORK
MS. LIM HAZEL	WEZESHA BIASHARA NETWORK

Annex 2: Meeting Agenda



WEZESHA
BIASHARA
—NETWORK—

ABEC

Stakeholders Roundtable on Private Sector-led Collective Action Against Corruption

Meeting Objectives

- 1. Validate the stakeholder mapping and identify priority gaps and opportunities for private sector-led collective action against corruption in Kenya.**
- 2. Establish Collective Action Working Group**
- 3. Collate stakeholder input to inform ABEC 2026 conference themes.**

Agenda

Time	Session
8:30 - 9:00 AM	Registration and Networking & Welcome
9:00 - 9.45 AM	ABEC- The journey to Collective Action.
9:45 - 10:00 AM	Q & A
10:00 - 10:15AM	TEA BREAK
10:15 – 10:30AM	Mentimeter survey
10:30 - 11:00AM	Presentation of preliminary sector mapping
11.00 – 11.15AM	Q &A
11:15- 11:30 AM	ABEC 2026 overview
11:30 AM	Next steps & Closing Remarks



Contact Us



+254 746 129 707



info@africa-abec.org



www.africa-abec.org



Hurlingham, Nairobi

Thank You

