

Darubini

DARUBINI YA UCHAGUZI NO. 1 JUNE 2017

YA UCHAGUZI



The 2017 General Election Observation Mission



**Elections
Observation
Group**

CREDIBLE, PEACEFUL, FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS



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Art, Design and Layout

Dazzle Digital Print Ltd.

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Published by

Dazzle Digital Print Ltd.

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Darubini ya Uchaguzi is a monthly magazine that provides comprehensive information on the Election Process from the onset of the Pre-Election Phase, the Election Day events, and the Post-Election Phase.

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Welcome to ELOG and the 2017 Election Observation Project

On behalf of the Elections Observation Group (ELOG), let me welcome you to the 2017 Election Observation Project. The 2017 elections are the second for the country since we promulgated the new Constitution, and it is expected that they will further entrench the democratic tenets of our country.

Election monitoring and observation has gained root in the country's democratisation process and ELOG is determined to play its role in its entrenchment. Since inception, ELOG's main goal has been to strengthen democracy and good governance in Kenya, and the African region by providing a citizen platform for domestic election observation and monitoring.



ELOG approaches elections not as an event but as a process, hence takes the electoral cycle model in its monitoring of electoral programs. Observing elections can be divided into three phases: i.e. observing what occurs before, during and after elections. We plan to undertake comprehensive observation and monitoring of the 2017 electoral processes. In particular, ELOG plans to monitor the following processes:

- Implementation of the Electoral Legal Framework;
- Voter Education;
- Voter Registration Processes;
- Electoral Violence;
- Media Monitoring for Hate Speech and Use of Electoral Technology;
- Political Party Processes & Campaigns; and
- Participation of Special Interest Groups.

Democracy is about far more than elections. However, the holding of transparent, accountable and credible elections is an important cornerstone of the democratic process in any country, and domestic election observers can make a significant

contribution in this process. This is the mission that ELOG hopes to contribute to in its 2017 Election Observation Project. *Darubini ya Uchaguzi* will be one of our tools to share our findings in the process leading to elections, the events of the Election Day, and the outcome after voting has taken place. This is a citizen-led process and your feedback on our reports in *Darubini* and other processes is welcome. Enjoy reading this and we look forward to walking along together on the democratisation path.

Regina Utita Opondo

Chairperson

ELOG Steering Committee



WORD FROM THE CO-ORDINATOR

Over the last 6 years, the Elections Observation Group has continued to observe electoral processes in Kenya using the electoral cycle approach which view the same as a continuous process. Established in 2010 as a permanent citizen domestic elections observation platform, ELOG has observed the 2010 referendum, the 2013 General elections and subsequent by-elections in the intervening period. ELOG has also participated in regional elections such as The Inaugural Elections (referendum) in South Sudan and the Tanzanian General Elections in 2015.

During the current electoral period and in preparation for the 2017 General Elections in Kenya, ELOG has deployed its widest deployment mission yet. 290 long term observers deployed in March this year continue to give updates on the electoral environment from every constituency in the country.

We have also deployed 93 Special Interest Group Observers from May to monitor the participation of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities in political parties during the run-up to the General Elections. In another first, ELOG has deployed 21 media monitors who have been looking out for hate speech in print and electronic media.

As expected of us, we have been sharing our findings from these missions with the public through press conferences as well as through various stakeholder engagements. Importantly, ELOG has also escalated issues that need to be addressed by respective authorities in a bid to help curb electoral malpractices.

Our plans for the E-Day observation include the deployment of (1,700 Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) observers where, 1,100 will observe presidential elections and 600 to observe gubernatorial race in the three selected counties namely Nairobi, Meru and Busia. The three counties were selected due to the level of competition that is expected, pitting the major coalitions against the lesser parties or independent candidates. It will be important to mention and justify why the 3 were chosen. In addition to this, ELOG will deploy 6,000 General Stationary Observers, who will be strategically positioned for a more directed and comprehensive coverage of the country. A final report from this observation mission will be produced within timely and reasonable time after the announcement of results.

In this first issue of the re-published *Darubini ya Uchaguzi*, ELOG will share some of the poignant findings and reflections on the electoral environment thus far. We hope this reading will provide for a greater understanding of the prevailing election environment and provide useful insights for all citizens and stakeholders alike.

Enjoy.

Mulle Musau
ELOG National Coordinator



Mulle Musau - ELOG National Coordinator

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

What is Election Observation?

What is Election Observation? This is the central question that this edition of *Darubini ya Uchaguzi* tackles. According to the International Institute Democracy and electoral Assistance (International IDEA), “*Election observation is the purposeful gathering of information regarding electoral processes and the making of informed judgments about the process on the basis of the information collected.*” In addition to providing credible information on the electoral processes, the presence of election observers builds voter confidence in the integrity of the process as well as the integrity of the electoral management body. Non- partisan election observation also helps to deter or expose violence or intimidation, as well as cheating or manipulation of the vote or election results. It entails verification of various stages within the electoral cycle (pre-election period, elections day and post-election period) by independent organizations or individuals duly accredited for purposes of election observation. All this has gained ground in Kenya as citizen formations seek to entrench observations in the country’s democratic values.

Domestic Election observation in Kenya gained prominence as a critical aspect of entrenching democracy after the introduction of multiparty politics in 1992. It has metamorphosed from an ad hoc process that characterised its earlier days to one that is now managed by a long-term and permanent national platform made up of civil societies, faith based organisations and other key stakeholders.

The Elections Observation Group (ELOG) is the entity charged with cementing the position of election observation in the country. It was established following recommendations by the Report of the Independent Review Commission on the General Elections held in Kenya on 27 December 2007 (IREC Report popularly referred to as the Kriegler Report), and which considered electioneering in Kenya holistically as a response to the post-election violence that rocked the country after the disputed 2007 elections. It recommended that a permanent election observation platform be set up to address some of these inherent weaknesses of ad hoc election monitoring groups.

Since 2010, ELOG has participated in the election processes in the country. What methodologies has ELOG used? It has employed several methodologies that are well enumerated in this edition of *Darubini*.

We welcome you to walk with us in this premier edition of *Darubini* in the 2017 election as we demystify election observation and monitoring.

Enjoy.

Msanii Kimani wa Wanjiru

Media and Communication Manager



ABOUT ELOG

Election Observation Group in 2017 and Beyond

The Genesis of ELOG

Election Observation Group is a long-term and permanent national platform for civil societies, faith based organizations and other key stakeholders interested in promoting citizen participation in the electoral process, through non-partisan, impartial domestic observation and objective reporting of elections and future elections in Kenya and Africa.

Domestic Election observation in Kenya gained prominence as a critical aspect of entrenching democracy after the introduction of multiparty politics in 1992. The first election monitoring initiative was conducted by the National Elections Monitoring Unit (NEMU), which deployed 10,000 people to observe the 1992 general elections. Having been set up solely for the purpose of observing the conduct of elections on the polling day, the group was disbanded soon after the publication and dissemination of an Observation Report titled: *“The Multi-Party General Elections in Kenya 29th December 1992.”* All the subsequent elections in 1997, 2002, 2005 referendum on the constitution, and the 2007 elections were all observed by different civil society groups and faith-based institutions. In each instance, the group disbanded immediately after the release of their election observation report.

Whereas this served the purpose of making a statement on the conduct of elections in Kenya, the strategy was found wanting and the ad hoc nature of these initiatives posed a number of challenges to domestic observation. These included the inability to follow-up on the recommendations of the observation report; inability to undertake comprehensive observation of the



The ELOG Team

entire electoral cycle; the chronic challenges of infancy including inter alia; limited time for coalition members to understand and harmonize each other's backgrounds and modes of operation; as well as the inability to attract sustained funding.

The Report of the Independent Review Commission on the General Elections held in Kenya on 27 December 2007 (IREC Report popularly referred to as the Kriegler Report), and which considered electioneering in Kenya holistically as a response to the post-election violence that rocked the country after the disputed 2007 elections, recommended that a permanent election observation platform be set up to address some of these inherent weaknesses of ad hoc election monitoring groups. This gave rise to the Elections Observation Group (ELOG) that has been relentless in this assignment.

The ELOG Structure

ELOG was formally established in April 2010 after the conclusion and ratification of a Memorandum of Understanding by its founding members. The membership of the ELOG's Steering Committee has grown from an original five members to the present 10 and 6 thematic members. The SC members are drawn from the Executive Directors/appointees of the following institutions:

1. Centre for Governance and Development (CGD);
2. Constitution and Reform Education Consortium (CRECO);
3. Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC);
4. Ecumenical Centre for Justice and Peace (ECJP);
5. Federation of Women Lawyers of Kenya (FIDA);
6. Institute for Education in Democracy (IED);
7. National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK);
8. Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM);
9. United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK);
10. Youth Agenda (YAA).

The thematic members include:

1. The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA);
2. Code 4 Kenya;
3. Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE);
4. Kimbilio Trust
5. Transform Empower for Action Initiative;
6. Legal Resources Foundation (LRF).

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) stipulates the operational structure of ELOG as a coalition and guides the leadership and management of the ELOG project. The MOU provides for five organs namely the general assembly; the Advisory and Peace Panel; The Steering Committee; ELOG Secretariat and Thematic Groups.



The General Assembly (GA) is the supreme organ of ELOG. The assembly is constituted by the ELOG Steering Committee, the Advisory and Peace Panel, and Members of ELOG. The General Assembly meets at least once in a year to receive progress reports, evaluate previous activities, and plan for the next period. The General Assembly also ratifies the decisions of the Steering Committee, appoint auditors, receive, consider and approve the audited financial statements.

The Advisory and Peace Panel (APP) is constituted by the chairpersons or eminent members of the organizations from which members of the Steering Committee are drawn. The Advisory and Peace Panel provides advice to the Steering Committee, and acts as the political wing of ELOG for purposes of political interventions, political and electoral mediation, and peace building. The panel meets at least once in a non-election year, and at least six times in an election year.

The Steering Committee (SC) comprises of the executive appointees of the member organizations of ELOG. It is made up of a minimum of five and a maximum of eleven members. It is the executive body of ELOG and will provide policy guidelines, oversight and overall supervision of the entire ELOG monitoring and observation program. It will also provide oversight over the ELOG Secretariat, supervise and liaise with the ELOG Secretariat to coordinate and guide the thematic groups in terms of recruitment, training, monitoring, evaluation and overall quality management.

ELOG Secretariat derives its powers and authority from the Steering Committee. The Secretariat is established to operate on the basis of the ELOG three-year strategic plan. It comprises of professional staff appointed by the Steering Committee and employed under ELOG.



Davinder Lamba and Prof Abdulghafur El-Busaidy- member of the APP.

Thematic Groups are members of ELOG working in different thematic groups. The mandate of the thematic groups is to facilitate the coordination and implementation of various election observation thematic areas of ELOG.

The 2017 Elections

Guided by its Strategic Plan (2016-2018), ELOG plans to undertake comprehensive observation and monitoring of the 2017 electoral processes. In particular, ELOG plans to monitor the following processes:

- Implementation of Electoral Legal framework;
- Voter Education;
- Voter Registration Processes;
- Electoral Violence;
- Media Monitoring for Hate Speech and use of Electoral Technology;
- Political Party Processes & Campaigns; and
- Participation of Special Interest Groups.

As a permanent elections observation network, ELOG's activities will endeavor to, among others, achieve the following:

- To increase the integrity of the electoral processes; this in turn increases public/voter confidence in the process and encourages higher voter turnout and citizens' involvement;
- To deter fraud, voting irregularities, malpractices, violence, and intimidation;
- To verify the final official results; and
- To provide a basis for assessing and reporting on the fairness of the election.

Democracy is about far more than elections. However, the holding of transparent, accountable and credible elections is an important cornerstone of the democratic process in any country, and domestic election observers can make a significant contribution in this process.

ELOG's Observation Strategies

ELOG's inaugural observation assignment was the 2010 referendum. In discharging its mandate, ELOG adopted two e-day methodologies of observation, namely, General Observation (GO) & Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT). ELOG also deployed an observation team (LTO) to monitor the pre-referendum environment. All these methodologies were made to complement each other.

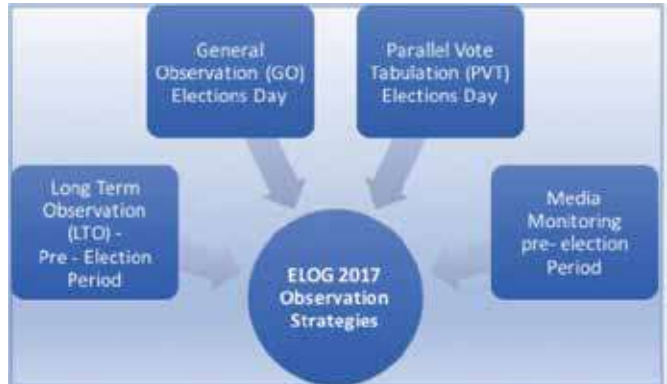
During the referendum, ELOG deployed 10,000 General Observers (GO) countywide and 702 Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) observers in sampled polling stations across the country.

ELOG has continued to use these methodologies to date. Since 2010, ELOG consistently observed most of the by-elections and the 2013 general elections.



The observation of the 2013 general elections culminated in a report titled ‘*The Historic Vote: Election 2013 General Elections.*’

For the 2017 General Elections, ELOG is deploying a number of observation strategies in order to effectively monitor the election, these include;



1. Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) which will deploy 1700 PVT observers across the country to verify and assess the presidential elections and three gubernatorial elections.
2. General Observation (GO) which is an effective strategy for E-day, 6000 general observers will be deployed country-wide.
3. Long term Observation (LTO), which kicked off in March and covers the 290 constituencies in the country. They observe the pre-election environment and give recommendations.
4. Monitoring of Hate Speech in Media which is a new strategy for ELOG which has brought on board 21 monitors to monitor hate speech across the media divide that is, Television, Radio and Newspaper.
5. Monitoring the participation of Special interest Groups in political party nominations, dispute resolution processes and campaigns. 83 monitors have been trained and deployed to undertake this mission.

ELOG is the first of domestic election observation initiative in Kenya to incorporate modern technological methodologies of observation. The organization piloted PVT, a scientific, systematic, fast and advanced methodology for collecting, transmitting analyzing and projecting alternative elections results to verify official results announced by Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs). During the referendum, ELOG was able to rapidly, objectively, and scientifically verify the accuracy of the referendum official results. ELOG published and disseminated a timely report on the observation of 2010 referendum on the proposed constitution titled: “*The People’s Verdict*”.

Additionally, ELOG was able to observe the voter registration exercise of 14.3 million Kenyans using the biometric voter registration, and party nominations in the months of December 2012 and January 2013. Through PVT, ELOG was able to project the results of the presidential election. The findings of these observation exercises were widely disseminated through the network’s newsletter, as well as targeted meetings with stakeholders and media briefs.

International Exposures

ELOG has so far contributed greatly in observing elections in other East, South and West African countries giving their expertise in parallel vote tabulation as follows:

- Uganda 2016 General Election
- Zambia 2016 General Election and its 2015 by-election following the death of President Michael Sata.
- Nigeria 2015 General Election
- Malawi 2014 General Election
- Zimbabwe's Election support network (ZESN) to ELOG as a benchmarking tour in 2017

This gradual expansion of reach and influence is premised on the fact that the electoral experiences and challenges for most African countries have been quite similar. Therefore, Kenya will stand to gain from the other countries while making its contribution to better electoral observation practices in Africa through the sharing of ELOG's experiences.



LONG TERM OBSERVATION

Long Term Observers: Key Findings thus Far

The use of Long Term Observers is a strategy that ELOG has used since inception.

During the month of March to end of August, ELOG Long Term Observers (LTO) in the 290 constituencies will be observing electoral events informed by the electoral cycle in Kenya. These events have been thematically arranged around IEBC's preparedness towards elections, civic and voter education efforts by the IEBC, civil society and the media, elections campaigns, adherence to electoral legal framework, violations of the electoral code of conduct, political parties processes, media reporting and coverage, use of state of resources, hate/ incitement speeches, security, public participation in electoral processes, participation of special interest groups (Women, Youth, PWDs, Minority groups), and electoral violence.



Eustace Kinyua - Long Term Observation(LTO) Manager

The systematically collected observer data showed that voter education efforts are still thinly spread across the country. The issue of displacement of persons being reported in Baringo County, where women and children have been reported to gather in schools and churches in fear of attacks continues to be a worrying trend less than 40 days to elections. The continued political attacks being meted by political opponents in the campaign trail across the political divide, incidences of vandalism of campaign posters, and hate speech reported, points to intolerance and undermining of the democratic campaign environment.

Based on information collected during this period:

- ELOG reiterates the need for a respectful and non-combative campaign environment by all political players. Additionally, vandalism and the destruction of candidate and/or supporter posters and banners were widespread across political divide during the party primaries and has continued into the official campaign period. ELOG continues to encourage candidates, and citizens to refrain from using incendiary language and to maintain a respectful campaign environment. ELOG also recommends that the security forces remain vigilant in enforcing personal property protection laws, as politically motivated destruction of property can be a trigger for election-related violence. They should ensure that security is deployed in

the areas where tension has been reported between communities to restore peace. Communities should be encouraged to embrace dialogue to avert potential violence.

Pre-Election Observation Methodology

ELOG has deployed a total of 290 LTOs each assigned to a constituency to observe and report on the pre-election environment in their respective constituencies. ELOG Long Term Observers are drawn from the broad ELOG membership and reside in their assigned constituencies. The LTOs were trained and deployed in early March 2017. They will observe and report until 31st August 2017, after the Elections.

In order to observe and document their observations, ELOG LTOs have been equipped with a standardized checklist which includes questions about IEBC preparations, civic education, campaign conduct and environment, the political participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, voter list inspection, political party primaries, hate speech, and electoral security and violence. LTOs send reports every two weeks on this checklist, for a total of thirteen bi-weekly reports over the course of their deployment. Additionally, LTOs use a critical incident form to report serious incidents that could undermine the electoral process immediately as they occur, with a view to assist other electoral actors to rapidly mitigate and respond to such incidents. LTOs communicate all their findings using coded text messages to a central ELOG database located in Nairobi. LTOs are asked to characterize their observations as those they observed directly (events personally witnessed), and those that they observed indirectly or heard of (events that were conveyed by a credible third party). These third parties may include credible media outlets or other members of the community. Before reporting any observation from a third party, LTOs must first seek to verify the event or incident.

ELOG LTO mission, unlike PVT Observation does not rely on sample-based observation to carry out its pre-election observation efforts. The reported data is therefore not statistically representative of the country as a whole, but does provide an indication of general emerging trends nationally and within geopolitical zones. ELOG encourages end users of its reports and data to independently corroborate and respond appropriately to trends identified and discussed in these reports.

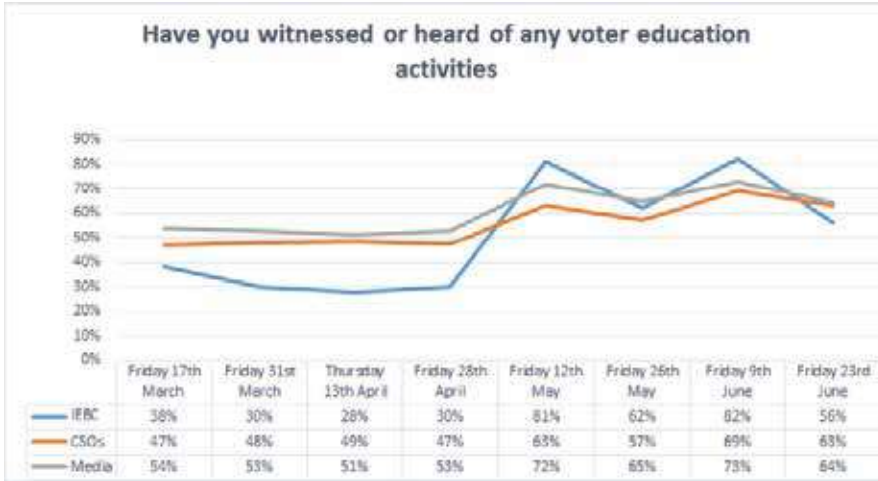
Key Findings

- **Provision of Voter Education**

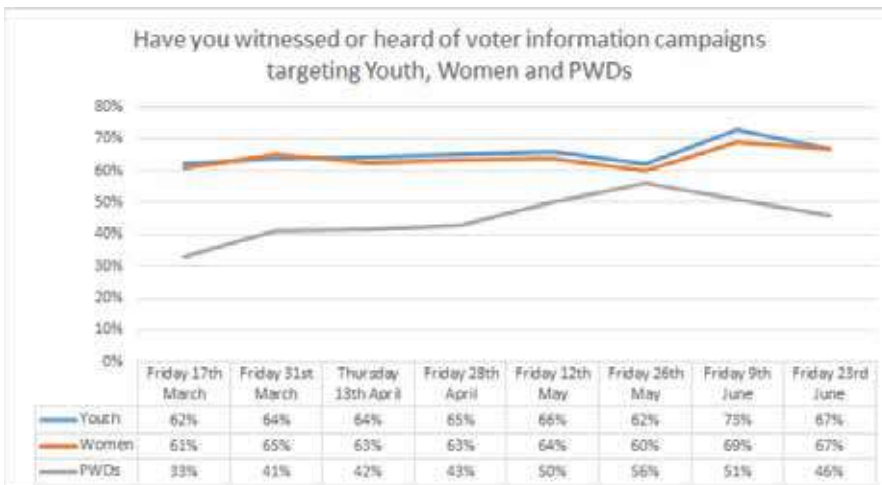
The IEBC has a mandate to inform Kenyan citizens about the electoral process and are assisted by independent efforts undertaken by civil society organizations. Accordingly, ELOG has noted an increase in voter education activity, particularly by the IEBC in the month of May and June. The figure 1 below shows trends that can easily be explained by different aspects around election calendar, making



it difficult to confidently deduce high rates of continuous voter education drive during the periods in question, informed by the average combined efforts that has remained at 50%. The spikes in May and June reporting can easily be attributed to the voter information drive by IEBC aimed at sensitizing the voters to come out and verify their registration details.

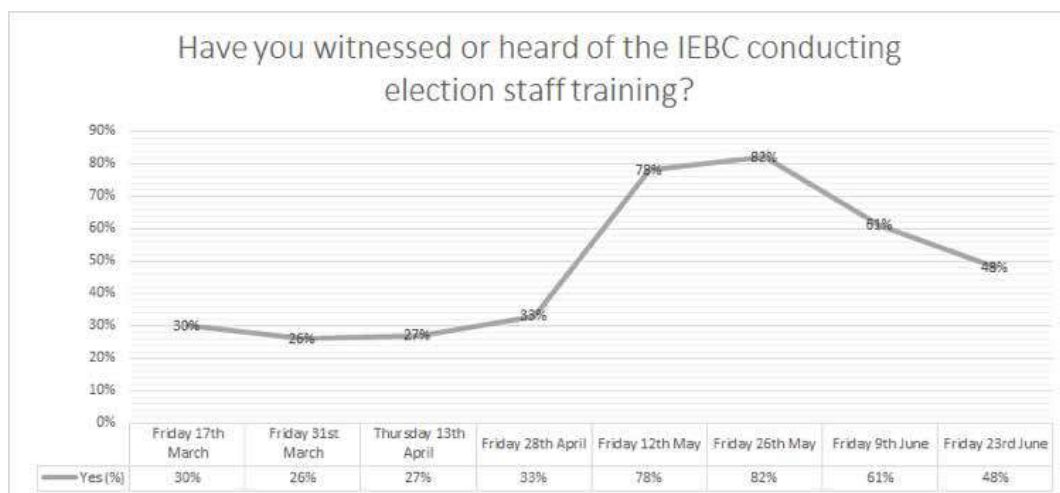


Though the level of targeted voter education activities observed toward women and youth has been relatively consistent over the period, there has been a modest increase in voter outreach toward persons with disabilities with a specific high in May before dipping again immediately after.



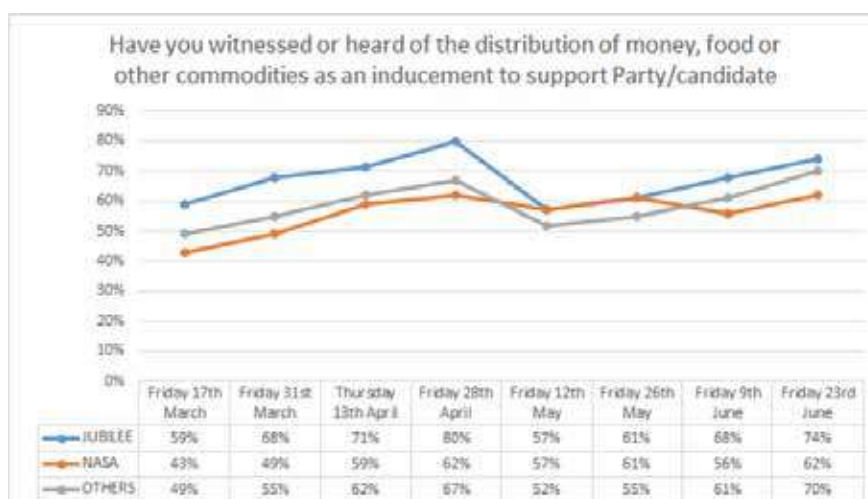
- **Election Administration Preparations**

ELOG LTOs have been tracking Election administration preparations in the 290 constituencies. LTO reports in the last two reporting periods indicate a significant increase in LTOs witnessing or hearing of IEBC staff trainings in all the 290 constituencies at different intervals during the reporting periods.



- **Conduct of Campaigns**

The majority of ELOG LTO reports continue to note campaign activities during the political party nomination period as well as during the official campaign period. This has further been characterized by potential voter bribery in the form of distribution of food and services by parties, and candidates for all major parties as well as independent candidates.

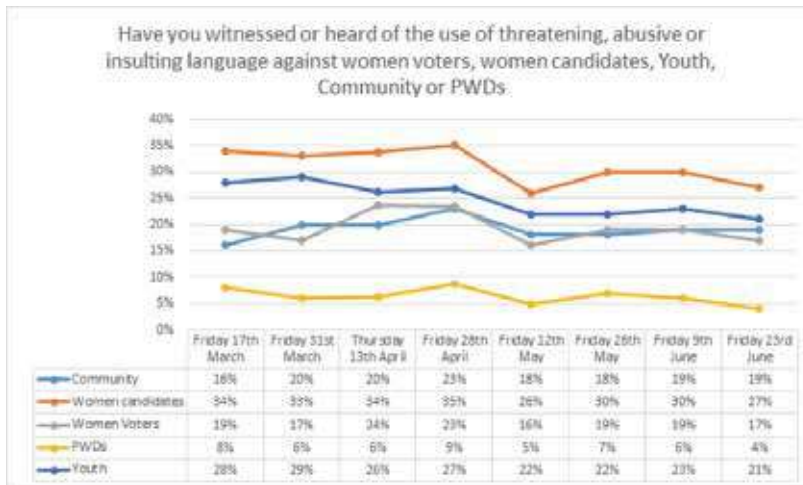




LTOs also reported public officials campaigning - in violation of the Elections Act. Case in point; it was reported recently that in parts of Mathira, Othaya and Tetu constituencies, chiefs and sub-chiefs have been linked with campaigning for the Jubilee party. Instances of the destruction of party or candidate posters and property rose during the party primaries, and are still being reported by LTOs in over a third of constituencies during the official campaign period. Of concern is the arson reported in Kajiado, where the ODM office was razed down (see the attached photo). ELOG calls upon the security apparatus to increase vigilance, and beef up security across the country as well as urging the political leadership to unite and condemn such acts of intolerance.



Although the use of threatening or abusive language remains overall moderately low during the party primaries and official campaigns period, the same is still directed mainly at women candidates more than any other disaggregated group.



Early Warning Signs

In addition to the incidences of intimidation and intolerance reported above, LTOs are also tracking non-political events that could be indicators of the potential for electoral conflict as Election Day approaches. These include, increases of witness reports indicating increase in the number of displaced persons in the border of Baringo and Pokot counties, due to fear of retaliatory attacks by Pokot neighbors. Reports have indicated that women and children have largely been affected by the recent threats, which have led to people fleeing their homes and seeking refuge in schools and churches.

MEDIA MONITORING FOR HATE SPEECH

What is Media Monitoring for Hate Speech

Media Monitoring for Hate Speech project is one of the strategies that have been adopted by the Elections Observation Group (ELOG) to monitor and observe the electoral processes this election year. The strategy aims to monitor, by use of various techniques, hate speech and inflammatory language through the media, and perhaps inform mitigation by working closely with various state-actors.

This strategy targets to monitor and observe the election period in totality i.e. the pre-election period, E-day and the post-election period. While ELOG recognises that hate speech can occur in many different environments outside of the media, for instance, within private households, in social gatherings, or



Leo Mutisya - Media Monitoring Manager

at political gatherings that may not receive news coverage, there are a number of advantages to monitoring hate speech through the media, including:

- It saves time and other field-related costs;
- It can examine multiple sources of information at the same time;
- It is safe.
- It is in real-time.

Project Objectives

The goal of ELOG's media monitoring project is to contribute to peaceful and democratic elections in Kenya in 2017. The main objectives of the project are to:

- Assess the spread, degree, and substance of hate speech, and inflammatory language in Kenya during the 2017 electoral processes.
- Share findings from the observation widely.

Observation Time Frame

In order to capture information throughout the pre-election, Election Day, and post-election period, the observation began from mid-April to mid-August. This period might however be extended for 2 extra months depending on the events surrounding elections outcome.



Kinds of Media being Monitored

Structure of ELOG's Hate Speech Monitoring Operation

ELOG has set up a media monitoring unit at the secretariat for the purposes of this project which will include a Project Leader, Data Analyst, Data Clerks, Media Monitors, and a Media Troop Supervisor.

A Media Monitor: This is a person who observes media using various tools and techniques to capture information from both electronic and print media. ELOG Media Monitors monitor three different kinds of media: Television, Radio, and Newspapers. The Monitors examine a variety of media outlets under each of these categories for hate speech and inflammatory language based on the outlet allocated to them.

A Troop is a group of monitors falling within the same category. The category is defined by the type of media being monitored. There are therefore 4 troops that is, the TV troop, the National Radios troop, the Community County Radios troop and the Print Media troop. The project leader is directly and permanently in charge of the Community County Radios troop, while the supervision for the other troops will be rotational among 3 supervisors.

A Troop Supervisor: These are individuals taking charge of various groups of media monitors during the monitoring exercise. The troop leader also doubles as a monitor. Additionally, the project leader doubles as a troop leader. In order to effectively monitor the media for hate speech, ELOG has recruited 21 monitors. 17 of these monitors are based at the monitoring unit at the ELOG Secretariat while 4 are based at the county level, for purposes of monitoring respective community based radio stations which offer their broadcasting in specific local languages.

The project leader is in charge of the monitoring unit, delivery of project results, project M&E and project equipment and assets. The 21 monitors alternatively observe media for hate speech as provided in the monitoring schedule. There are 5 monitors who observe five TV stations, 14 for ten FM Radios and 2 to read and report on four newspapers.

Observation of Political Party Primaries

ELOG deployed a total of 73 constituency observers to observe the party primaries of ODM, Jubilee and Wiper. These observers were tasked with visiting the party offices in their constituencies prior to the nominations day to get the polling stations that the parties would use for their primaries.

Each observer was assigned a particular party whose primaries he or she would monitor and report on. After the observation, these monitors would proceed to the constituency tallying centers to observe and report on the tallying process.

However, out of the 73 constituencies, there were no party primaries held in 10 despite the parties indicating planned activities.

During this observation exercise, ELOG observed inconsistencies in the opening and closing of the polling stations, absence of essential voting materials in a number of polling stations, lack of sufficient knowledge by some of the polling officials on polling procedures, lack of party membership list, and use of IEBC register in a significant number of polling stations.

ELOG also observed incidents of intimidation and violence in some of the polling stations. Similarly, ELOG observed that all the polling stations that had observers, were accessible to PWDs and that security personnel were present to ensure that peace was maintained. ELOG observers equally reported active campaigns in some of the polling stations.




Media Monitor - TV




ELECTIONS OBSERVATION GROUP

Opening and Set up of the polling stations
During the party primaries, of the 63 polling stations: -

- 10 opened by 7:15 am
- 14 opened between 7:16 am and 8:00 am
- 18 polling stations opened between 8:01 am and 10:00 am
- 20 opened past 10:00 am



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ELOG observed inconsistencies in opening of the polling stations.

ELECTIONS OBSERVATION GROUP

In 14 voting centres
reported cases of
violence including
intimidation and
harassment



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LOG observed violence including intimidation and harassment.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS (SIGS) REPORT

Unlike the 2013 elections which had no Special Interest Group component, ELOG recruited and deployed 93 SIG observers in April 2017 to a select 83 constituencies in 45 Counties, with at least two constituencies in 42 counties of Kenya with specific mandate. The mandate is to interrogate how the SIGs are engaging in the electoral process towards the 8th August 2017 Kenya Elections. Among the issues include;



Anne Kathirima - Special Interest Group Manager

- Are SIGs aspiring for political office?
- How many are they?
- Are there being accorded equal opportunities with other aspirants?
- Are they engaged as party supporters during political rallies by politicians especially the Youth?
- Are women candidates being intimidated or victimized in their quest for political office among other issues;

The deployment observed the Internal Dispute Resolution Mechanism (IDRM) hearing in the political parties; Political Party Dispute Tribunal (PPDT); IEBC Dispute Tribunal, and they are now observing the political campaigns of political parties i.e. Jubilee, ODM and Wiper parties.

Among issues the SIG Observers captured included;-

- Accessibility of information for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs),
- Accessibility of venues i.e. are the venues for political activities accessible to PWDs?
- Violence and intimidation during campaigns.
- Use of derogatory/abusive language.
- Fair opportunities to participate in campaign activities, voter education, media, and outreach strategies tailored for SIGs among others.

During the month of May and June 2017, our Observers observed the following issues in their different Constituencies/ Counties during the IDRM/PPDT and thereafter the Political parties' campaigns which are still ongoing:





- No braille printed materials for visually impaired persons was seen during the PPDT process at the Milimani Court, Nairobi.
- 62 (35.5%) Observers inform that the venues to the IDRM and PPDT process were clearly labelled while 64.5% informed that they were not labelled at all.
- In at least 49% of the campaigns monitored in the counties, the campaign information was not in accessible formats for persons with disabilities. The accessible formats include making materials and posters for visually impaired persons using braille, and large fonts in the documentation, as well as tactile material.
- 61% of the venues for the political parties' campaigns were easily accessible to persons with disabilities while in 39% they were not accessible. i.e. no ramps to access podiums & stands
- In 4% of the campaigns being conducted there were incidences of violence or intimidation during the campaigns amongst Women, Youth and PWDs.



ELOG observed intimidation and violence in some of centers.

PARALLEL VOTE TABULATION IN THE 2017 ELECTIONS

Hilda Mulandi and Simon Waweru Wanjiru

What is Parallel Vote Tabulation?

Kenya is headed to the General Elections on 08th August 2017. In a few weeks, the voters will be casting their ballot to elect the leaders who will lead the country for the next five years. Recently, the major political coalitions have stated their intent to run parallel tallying centers. This presents a challenge because the parties might fail at being impartial to the process. It will be difficult to declare themselves as losers from their set-up centers thus becoming partisan to the process. What is Parallel Vote Tabulation? Well, it is the advanced and proven election monitoring instrument/methodology used to deliver non-partisan, and reliable information about the official tabulation of votes. Citizen observers assess the quality of the opening, voting, closing, and counting processes systematically during the elections.



Simon Waweru, PVT Manager

Parallel Vote Tabulation History

Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) has existed for over 30 years worldwide. It was first used by the Philippines in 1986 where a colossal gap between the official and PVT results in the presidential elections was ascertained. The race was between the then incumbent president, the late Ferdinand Marcos (1965-1986) who was deemed as a dictator, and the opposition candidate Corazon Aquino. The citizens had doubts that the elections would be free, fair, and credible. This was based on the results of the previous election where suspicions of possible election fraud during, and including the vote count and the voting process was present. 500,000 citizens volunteered to be non-partisan observers for the campaign dubbed “Quick Count” on the election-day under the National Citizens’ Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL). They were deployed to the 90,000 polling stations to record the vote results. The data collected was promptly sent to their headquarters for comparison with the official results.

The PVT results showed that Corazon Aquino had won the election by 700,000 votes more than Ferdinand Marcos. However, the election body COMELEC announced that the then incumbent president had won receiving 53.6% (10,807,197) of votes, and Aquino 46.1% (9,291,761). Manipulation of votes in the tabulation stage was displayed, which had a pronounced influence on future election processes in Philippines. Suffice to say, Marcos fled the country thus leading to change of the political regime. The “Quick Count” process, became the first instance of a united



civil society working towards the transparency of the National Elections through PVT. Since then, over 46 countries have steered 184 PVT's. African countries besides Kenya (2010 and 2013), where PVT has made significant impact include Malawi (2009 and 2014), Zambia (2008, 2011, 2015 and 2016), Ghana (2008, 2012 and 2016), Uganda (2011), and Nigeria (2011, 2012 and 2015).



Hilda Mulandi - Darubini ya Uchaguzi Sub-Editor

The Elections Observation Group (ELOG) since its inception in 2010, has had the PVT component factored into all the missions of successfully observing and monitoring the electoral processes which included the 2010 referendum, 2013 General Election, and subsequent by-elections. Currently PVT will also form part of the 2017 electoral processes.

Significance in Election Monitoring and Observation

As stated earlier, ELOG will deploy 1700 PVT observers during this year's election. 1,100 PVT observers will conduct the process at the presidential polls and 600 observers will monitor the gubernatorial elections in three selected counties. The PVT sampling will get an observer in each county and also in all the 290 constituencies. Using the sampling method, inferences will be made on the progress of the elections to provide accurate and reliable data.

- The winning margins for the presidential candidates makes the systematic process critical. With election observation, public confidence will be enhanced. It will also assist in managing the expectations and acceptance of the results by the winning and losing candidates;
- PVT mitigates the risks of tension and violence because it is a credible observation methodology used by independent observers thus consolidating and advancing the democratic process, and deepening governance reforms;
- PVT effectively: -
 - Diffuses the tension around the election period through rapid release of data and information on the polls conduct;
 - SMS technology is used to transmit immediate information on poll conduct;
 - Real-time information is released to the central database, and election stakeholders;
 - The transmission speed of PVT information also ensures that votes can be calculated instantaneously;
 - Release of the official presidential vote counts by the election body IEBC can be verified instantly;
 - Time-tested statistical principles such as PVT provides accurate,

and comprehensive evidence of the election process because of the representation of independent observers in the 290 constituencies in the entire country thus giving an accurate and true reflection of the voting patterns, and the conduct on the voting day;

- Enables ELOG as an independent body to verify the accuracy of the official election results as released by the IEBC. The SMS reports from the PVT observers will also comprise of information on the conduct of opening the polls, voting, vote counting by IEBC officials, and verification of the vote counting process.

What is the level of accuracy?

Parallel Vote Tabulation requires a scientific methodology to ensure that the results are reliable, and highly accurate. In a perfect situation, collecting data from all the polling stations would be most ideal. Random representative sampling is used because of its high accuracy and credibility, which provides the election observers with authoritative assertions regarding the election outcomes. The PVT samples are drawn by a high skilled statistician who minimizes biases to the observation through representative sampling. This means that every polling station in the country has an equal chance of being selected in the sample.

How does it Work?

Elections are conducted in the polling stations by the electoral commission. It is at these polling stations that the voting, counting and tallying of the results is done. For a citizen observer group to conduct a PVT observation, they require a certified list of polling stations from the electoral management body. A random representative sample is then drawn from the official list of polling stations and this is where the observers will be deployed to observe.

On the elections day, the observers record information about the electoral process and the official results as announced by the electoral commission officials. The observers are required to arrive before the official voting time so that they can witness the set-up of the polling stations, and the whole day process until the ballots are counted and results released.

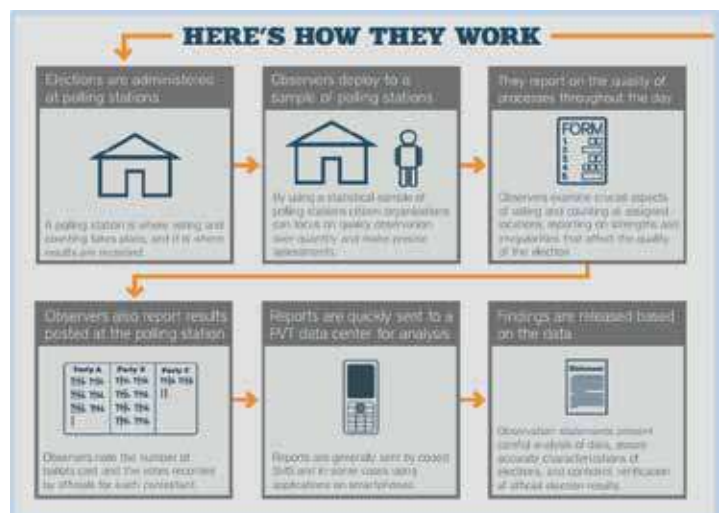


Fig 1.1: an Illustration of how PVTs work.

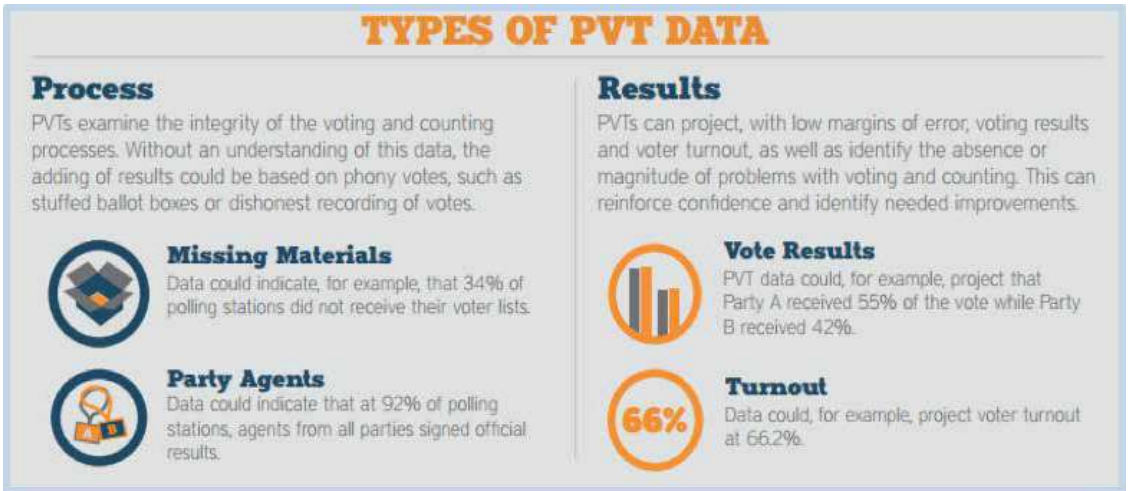


Fig 1.2: an illustration on the types of PVT data.



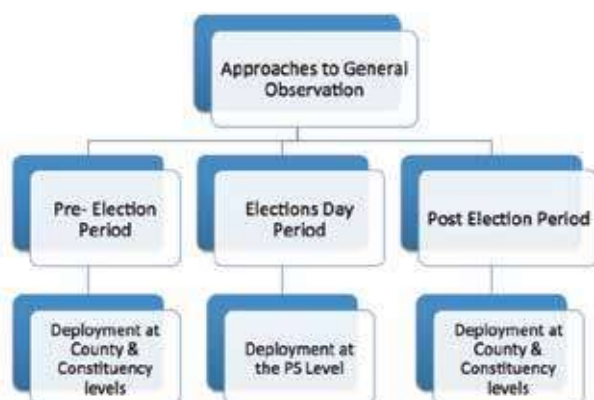
PVT Zonal Coordinators

GENERAL OBSERVATION

General observation is an elections observation strategy that is utilized within the three phases of the electoral cycle (Pre, During and Post). During the pre and post elections period, the strategy is executed by Long Term Observers (LTO) who observe the pre and post-election environment, and deployment is mostly at the County and Constituency levels. On the other hand, the General Elections observation for the E-Day aims at assessing the quality of the elections day processes. The approaches to General observation are depicted in the diagram below.



*Elizabeth Marete - General
Observation Manager*



General Observation strategy for E-Day is an election observation approach where observers are deployed proportionally to the constituencies, and in the selected polling stations to verify the E- day process and the elections outcome. It is different from PVT since it is not anchored on a national random representative sample. It ensures greater observer presence in

the selected polling stations across the country, and more so to areas that are deemed hot spots to deter fraud and other malpractice. On elections day, the Observers observe, document and record the voting process, critical incidences and results that are announced by the presiding officer at the Polling stations. They transmit the data collected to a central location where it is analyzed to determine the quality of the voting process, validates and triangulates the PVT data, and provides a general assessment of the elections day processes.



Mulle Musau- the ELOG National Coordinator.



Goals for E-day Elections Observation Strategy

1. Deter fraud/errors during the opening, voting, counting, and tabulation of election results.
2. Provides comprehensive information about the conduct of opening, voting and counting of votes.
3. Validates and triangulates other elections observation data including PVT Data.
4. Provides an independent assessment of the elections day processes.

ELOG 2017 GENERAL OBSERVATION STRUCTURE



a) ELOG National Coordinator

The head of the ELOG secretariat that comprises of seven managers namely Senior Programs and Training manager, PVT Manager, GO Manager, LTO Manager, Communications Manager and ICT Manager. He is in charge of the day-to-day operations at the secretariat and he is the secretary to the steering Committee

b) General Observations Manager

In charge of the overall management of General Observation at ELOG.

c) Regional Coordinators (RCs)

ELOG has devolved the general observation strategy. In this regard, it will engage 19 Regional coordinators to supervise and coordinate general observation activities in the following 17 regions, Counties and Constituencies depicted in the Table below.

REGION NAME	NO.OF COUNTIES	NO. OF CONSTITUENCIES	NO. OF COORDINATORS
NAIROBI	2	22	1
KAKAMEGA	2	17	1
BUNGOMA	2	16	1
GARISSA	1	6	1
THIKA	2	19	1
NYERI	3	15	1
SOUTH RIFT	3	17	1
NORTH RIFT	6	31	2
CENTRAL RIFT	4	23	2
SOUTH COAST	3	14	1
NORTH COAST	3	12	1
NYANZA CENTRAL	3	21	1
NYANZA SOUTH	3	21	1
UPPER EASTERN	2	6	1
LOWER EASTERN	3	22	1
CENTRAL EASTERN	3	16	1
WAJIR/MANDERA	2	12	1
Total	47	290	19

d) General Observation Constituency Supervisors

Apart from the 19 regional coordinators, ELOG will also engage 290 general Elections Observation Supervisors who will coordinate general observation in each of the 290 constituencies. The supervisors will support the Regional Coordinators (RC) in the recruitment and management of General Observers (GO), and ensuring the overall success of the GO observation in each constituency.

e) The GO Observers

ELOG will train and deploy 6,000 General Observers. The deployment plan of the GO will be informed by the need of presence in all the 290 constituencies and particularly areas that have been earmarked as hot spots based on the pre-election observation findings. Therefore, all the 6,000 GO Observers will be deployed strategically in all the 290 constituencies.



SOCIAL MEDIA IN ELECTIONS

by Grace Njambi

Do you think social media will affect the events and outcome of August 8th 2017 election and the state of peace in the country? As you quietly reminisce on this, you will realize there is more to ponder about the social media virtual world, in relation to the state of the nation and elections outcome.

Internet penetration came to Kenya in early 2000 and rapidly increased in mid-2000 to date, with about 88 percent penetration of mobile phones whereby Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp and Instagram among others, became the most popular social media tools among young Kenyans.



Grace Njambi - Media and Communications Assistant

Most politicians were initially not interested in social media until they discovered the mass number of young eligible voters signed-up to the social media sites. They immediately joined the millennials in experiencing the highly glorified social media frenzy. Right now, most (if not all) politicians have active social media platforms where their fanatics glorify them. They have die hard virtual fans following their political activities on a daily basis, whether it is the politicians themselves running their pages or the pro-active young youths employed for this purpose, it is none of their fans business. Whether they are aware of hired admins or not, it is no big deal, as long as they feel attached to their leaders.

The social media platforms are indeed a breeding ground for Kenyans to express their feelings and opinions, with awareness that they can say anything and vent their disappointments without any “big brother” watching them. They do not muse about the “big brother” idea because they know how to circumvent words without sounding abusive. For those who dare, they tend to do so in the comfort of anonymity, and the fact that majority of young people are hurling abusive words to the leaders and among themselves too.

If you wonder where tribalism is brewed from, wonder no more. The social media platforms is where some tribal alliances are clearly sprouted. You will find a politician has posted something and almost everyone from his or her tribal and political affiliations will support them. On the other hand, every other millennia will oppose the post just because they do not affiliate with them on similar grounds, while disregarding what the post was all about to begin with.

Things really get “hot” and crazy as the discussions move from the context of the post to individual comments. All the abuse occurs here, and those who hurl insults do so, based on the names they view on the threads posted, which give them the basic information of the tribe, which the commenter comes from. It is unfortunate that in this time and age, political and tribal affiliations in Kenya are like Siamese twins.

Why individuals portray hate deeply on social media, based on political and tribal affiliations is something yet to be understood. If it is due to boredom, idleness or to inflict some form of pain on others as a “fun” concept is also something to ponder upon.

Where do people vent from? Is it from offices, homes or matatus? If we post hatred for our tribesmen, yet we are surrounded by people from these tribes, who are either friends, family or even strangers, then really there is no love and respect amongst ourselves, and thus the spirit of togetherness is highly threatened.

Having said that, it is notable that these platforms have some rosy impacts on political fields. Political agendas are nowadays easily, and clearly articulated through social media. Young people get to learn and understand the achievements of politicians, and make judgements on whether to vote for or against, based on how they express their agendas through the social media platforms.

Kenyans should embrace social media and use it for the good of our nation and personal growth. Indeed a lot of knowledge, growth, and inventions can be tapped from these platforms instead of venting negative energies just because of political affiliation and tribal differences. As Author Krishnamurti would put it *“do not make a lot of ado about killing a fly and then go and ‘kill’ your neighbor with a word.”*



CREATIVE WRITING

The Man in the Coat

By Azarius Karanja

We were not sure where he came from but every time we saw him he had that particular coat on. It was long and long.... long beyond his knees and long in the years it had seen. Even if it was not old, one could see it had done its time. His coat was not unlike the proverbial one that Joseph wore, in fact on the rare instances his voice was heard, he would mention this coat of many colours.



Azarius Karanja - Zonal Co-ordinator

James the village wag on the other hand said that it would be more accurate to say that the man wore many coats given the numerous patches that made up the coat. Every time he showed up in the village he traced a long route from the *dukas* down the murrum road that ran to the dam. Just before the *bandas* at *damsgate* he would take a detour to the left and into the forest, where he would disappear for another few weeks until “*Gari ya Kofta*” passed by the village next with its monthly load of supplies.

It was easy to miss him ambling along, each footstep precisely measured, but when his forays coincided with the school holidays he was unmissable: the man in the coat became even more popular than the headman. He would become a pied piper of sorts, with the small boys on holiday following him around imitating his tired shuffle, pretending to carry a sack on their backs like the man did, engaging each other in ribald language, mocking and wrestling each other in playful jest, and generally having a good time. Some of the barbs would of course be directed at the old man and he would pretend not to hear anything but the bawdiest ones, turning in mock rage and waving his cane at his youthful entourage who would then shrink back in feigned fear before resuming their escort duties with more taunts.

It was said that those who followed him the farthest came back with sweets so the crowd of boys would remain generally large until *damsgate* after which it would thin out progressively as the fear of the forest differentiated the men from the boys. The boys who were lucky enough to have older siblings who were working,

as well as those from well to do families were first to turn tail; they probably saw more sweets than most... but the scrappier ones would find themselves right at the edge of the forest where the light filtered through the canopy in ever reducing quantities.

The man in the coat would without pause embrace the increasing darkness as the young ones vacillated between fear of the forest and the desire for sweets. This gave him a chance to drop a small package as he advanced into the forest. We would not follow him far, once the forest was dark, it became very possible that a rogue animal would pounce on us. So, we would comb the bushes near where he walked to see if we could find the pack of treats he would usually leave behind. I was among the smaller boys in the village. More often than not I would get half a sweet or none, a situation that did not sit well with me. I was small but I was brave; I had “rubbed the star” of one of the worst bullies in the village and even though I got a proper licking, he still has scars on his arm and back where I bit him, and there is a spot on his head that will never grow hair again...

Plucky me decided that I was tired of the bigger boys’ monopoly on the treats, so I was following from the front this time. My friend Mike was close in tow, and this time we were going to feast like kings. That is when it happened.

I had lived in this area for a long time since I came back from the Great War. The war had been a terrible affair. Many of us had no idea what we were in for when we agreed to the offer of pesa, the smart uniforms and the chance to use guns. It was a gruesome experience. The uniforms did not stay clean, neither did our hearts, the war dirtied our hearts the same way our uniforms were dirtied on the field of war. Many of us went never to return, buried in lands unknown to our fathers in unmarked graves, remembered by broken hearted parents and siblings who would mourn their losses for the rest of their earthly existence. I mourned my brothers, my friends, and cursed the hatred that made man find it so easy to wipe off entire families off the face of the earth.

My coat was a map of my world, telling of places I had been and people I once knew. I stitched a new patch for everyone I had lost and for every town I had fought in. Everyone I lost I carried with me. They were many, and so it was a very long coat. I could not settle back in to my village so I wandered for a long time searching for home; until I found this land of strangers, far from home yet so home-like. The hunting was good and the water clean, it was easy living for a man who had seen the hardships of the jangaal. I loved the children. Their souls were unsullied by the darkness of avarice, and the cold clutch of hatred and greedy death. I would see them when I went to the local centre where I traded the skins from my hunts for supplies. I would enjoy their company from afar and reward them for their company with a few treats from the shop.



The country was changing though, and it seemed that the Great War had followed me home. Big suited men in shiny motorcars came to the area looking good but leaving evil in their wake, as the politicians spoke of how people needed to be together as one, removing any stains from amongst themselves. Emphasizing that they needed to speak in one language and with one voice. The hatred rose, and just when it seemed it could not get any worse, it happened. On the way back from my usual foray for supplies the children followed me to the *damsgate* as per habit. As I entered the forest and looked for a place to hide the treats, I heard a piercing scream just behind me. One of the boys had an arrow sticking out of his arm and there was a group of strange men with some familiar faces amongst them making their way through the bush towards us.

I picked the boy up and ran out of the forest, soldierly instincts kicking into gear as I sought to elude the pursuing gang. The boy would not make it unless we made it to the health centre...words were not the only poisonous things in this area. The other children scattered in panic but the pursuers remained in the forest, unwilling to reveal themselves. The rest of the village was in panic as the implication of the incident begun to sink in. It took 10 minutes to get the boy to the health centre and the boy was extremely lucky. The centre had just gotten new supplies that day and the doctor had come to oversee their offloading and was at hand to help treat the boy.

We never did see the men again and the familiar faces among the attackers would look down when we passed each other at the dukas, or glare at me with fiery eyes but there was never any other incident of the kind for a long time.

I am seated at a table watching politicians on the television as they traverse the country in search of votes. Their language is strong and their arguments almost believable.

As I fold up my sleeves and go through my elections observer pack with the necessary checklists for the coming elections, I catch a glimpse of the scar on my left arm and I remember the pain of that arrow entering my arm so many years ago. Had it not been for the old man of the coat, I would not be here today. Of that I am sure.

He could have run off into the forest to save himself from the arrows that were meant for him. Instead, he took the risk and made sure I did not die in the darkness of the forest, from an arrow meant for him. That's why I dislike divisive politics that call bad good and good bad. Poisonous words.

I chose to observe this electoral process because I know that words misused are very costly. And I will do my job well. A life may depend on it.

ADVOCATING FOR OPEN ELECTION DATA

By Musembi Mutisya

Citizens, technologists and civil society organizations across the globe are demanding more openness in government, including government data, so that they can ensure public institutions are more transparent, responsive and accountable. At the same time, election management bodies (EMBs) are making more electoral data public in a variety of ways. Citizens need to be equipped to advocate for and analyze election data, while EMBs can use emerging open election data principles to ensure they release election data in ways that are useful to citizens.



*Musembi Mutisya - Open Data Project
Lead & Data Analyst - ELOG*

Transparency is crucial to gaining public trust in elections, which is the keystone to trust in government. When public institutions open up data, they significantly help in building that trust, which ultimately impacts citizens' ability to understand and accept electoral outcomes. As civil society organizations (CSOs) have become more vocal in advocating for open election data, election management bodies (EMBs) and other institutions responsible for managing data related to elections have responded by increasingly opening up data and have recognized the benefits of doing so.

Opening election data is key to assessing the integrity of an electoral process, it is

Refer below to the Open Elections Data Principles:-



Credit: <http://www.openelectiondata.net/en/guide/principles/>



critical in electoral transparency for members of the public to be able to perform own independent analysis and visualization to convey insights and verify the EMBs analysis. The initiative is designed to enhance transparency and improve electoral integrity. It encourages EMBs to be more accountable and citizens to take a more active participatory role.

To help election actors advocate for open election data, the National Democratic Institute (NDI)[2]has created the Open Election Data Initiative[3](with financial support from Google). In response to demand from civil society, NDI has developed the Open Election Data Strategy Tool [4]to help them better strategize and prioritize their advocacy efforts. This tool allows civil society to conceptualize open election data availability and realities in their countries, and to assess the necessary steps needed for a successful advocacy campaign around opening data.

The initiative identifies nine open election data principles (truly “open” election data is timely, granular, available for free on the internet, complete and in bulk, analyzable, non-proprietary, non-discriminatory, license-free and permanently available) and outlines the types of data and what open data may look like throughout the election process, from the pre-election period through election day and into the post-election period.

The interactive OEDI website, currently available in English, Arabic, French and Spanish, includes a guide onUnleashing the Potential of Election Data[5], an inventory of election data openness[6] in 18 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and an Election Data Academy[7] with additional learning modules.

ANNEXES

[1] The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 Pg 61

[2] <https://www.ndi.org/>

[3] <http://www.openelectiondata.net/en/>

[4] <https://fr.ogpsummit.org/osem/conference/ogp-summit/program/proposal/620>

[5] <http://www.openelectiondata.net/en/guide/>

[6] <http://www.openelectiondata.net/en/inventory/>

[7] <http://www.openelectiondata.net/en/academy/>

ELOG IN THE PRESS



ELOG in the Press



ELOG SC Member



Mulle Musau



Mulle Musau



STEERING COMMITTEE PROFILE

ELOG is composed of 10 Steering Committee (SC) members and 6 thematic members. The SC members are drawn from the Executive Directors /Appointees of the following institutions:

Centre for Governance and Development (CGD): The Centre for Governance and Development (CGD) is a registered policy research and advocacy not-for-profit organization. It is an active participant in influencing the direction of development, and social transformation in Kenya.



Kennedy Masime -
Executive Director

Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC)

The Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) was formed in 1988 as the executive arm of the Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops (KCCB) on matters of peace and justice. The CJPC works to fulfil one of KCCB objectives, that is, to promote justice and challenge oppressive structures in society. Its broad aim is to sensitize individuals, communities, and the whole nation on justice, peace issues, and their respective roles and duties in addressing peace development, and human rights.



Beatrice Odera - National
Executive Secretary

Constitution and Reform Education (CRECO)

CRECO is non-governmental organization that is committed to promoting constitutionalism, democratic governance and institutional excellence through coordination and capacity building of CSOs.



Regina Opondo-
Executive Secretary

Ecumenical Centre for Justice and Peace (ECJP)

The Ecumenical Centre for Justice and Peace (ECJP) is a non-partisan ecumenical group of people from different religious convictions working for peace through justice. The Centre was formed by a group of people from different religious convictions to contribute to the enhancement of peace in the country through promotion of justice, democracy, good governance and respect for human rights.



Ven Jephthah Gathaka -
Executive Director

Federation of Women Lawyers of Kenya (FIDA)

FIDA Kenya is a non- profit, non-partisan membership organization committed to the creation of a society that is free from all forms of discrimination against women. FIDA Kenya does this through Provision of legal aid to indigent women, engagement on legal, policy and legislative reform, Treaty monitoring and research, Women's rights monitoring and advocacy, education and referral among other programmatic interventions.



Teresa Omondi -
Executive Director

Institute for Education in Democracy (IED)

IED is a Kenya based nonprofit organization that aspires to promote democratic elections in Kenya, and the Africa region through monitoring and observation of all aspects of the electoral and democratic processes, provision of civic/voter education, technical support to key institutions of governance, and research and advocacy.



Elayne Okaya -
Executive Director

National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK)

The National Council of Churches of Kenya, founded in 1918, is the world's largest Council of churches. NCCCK is a fellowship of protestant churches and Christian organizations registered in Kenya. To facilitate the united mission of the Christian church in Kenya, the Council promotes fellowship and ecumenism, nurtures a common understanding of the Christian faith and mission, builds the capacities of the membership and enhances the creation of a just and sustainable society.



Susie Ibutu -
Programmes
Director

The NCCCK provides a forum for member churches and organizations to act on common issues, and to support and sharpen each other in service and Christian witness.

Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM)

Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM) is the umbrella body of all the Muslim Organizations, Societies, Mosques Committees and Groups in Kenya. The members of the Council are Organizations, Societies, Committees and Groups affiliated to it and not individual Muslims. The council was formed with a clear vision of a united and strong Muslim Community recognized in the country.



Lattiff Shaban -
Director General

United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK)

United Disabled People of Kenya (UDPK) is a federation of organizations for persons with disabilities in Kenya. Its mandate is to advocate for the rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in all spheres of life. It is committed to ensure persons with disabilities share an equal platform with others, and enjoy their rights across all sectors of development.



Anderson Gitonga -
Executive Director

Youth Agenda (YAA)

The Youth Agenda (YAA) is a national, non-partisan and non-profit Civil Society Organization registered in Kenya as a non-governmental organization. YAA was founded in 1996 as an independent national youth initiative with the overall mission to redefine the role and contribution of the Kenyan youth in the governance and development processes in the country.



Susan Kariuki -
Chief Executive
Officer



THE ADVISORY AND PEACE PANEL

The chairpersons or eminent members of the organizations from which members of the Steering Committee are drawn constitute the Advisory and Peace Panel (APP). The panel provides advice to the Steering Committee and acts as the political wing of ELOG, for the purpose of political interventions, political and electoral mediation, and peace building. The panel meets at least once in a non-election year, and at least six times in an election year.



Bigambo Javas
(Chairperson) - Youth
Agenda (YA)



**Bishop Cornelius
Korir**
(Chairperson) - Catholic
Justice and Peace
Commission (CJPC)



Cornelius Oduor
(Chairperson) - Constitution
and Reform Education
(CRECO)



Davinder Lamba
(Chairperson) - Centre
for Governance and
Development (CGD)



Joseph Rono
(Chairperson) - United
Disabled Persons of
Kenya (UDPK)



Josephine Mugare
(Chairperson) - Federation
of Women Lawyers of
Kenya (FIDA)



Joyce Majiwa
(Chairperson) -
Institute for Education
in Democracy (IED)



**Prof. Abdul Ghafur
Busaidy**
(Chairperson) - Supreme
Council of Kenya Muslims
(SUPKEM)

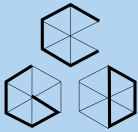


**Rev. Canon Peter
Karanja**
(Secretary General)
- National Council of
Churches of Kenya
(NCKK)



**Prof. Zablon John
Nthamburi**
(Chairperson)-Ecumenical
Centre for Justice and
Peace (ECJP)

ELOG Affiliate Organizations



CENTRE FOR GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT



INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION IN DEMOCRACY

"Peaceful Positive Change"



SUPREME COUNCIL OF
KENYA MUSLIMS



Darubini La Uchaguzi is a publication of



**Elections
Observation
Group**

CREDIBLE, PEACEFUL, FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

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