

Darubini

Ya Uchaguzi



ISSUE NO.6

COVID-19

AND ELECTIONS

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Greetings!

As uncertainty regarding the extent of the COVID-19 pandemic continues, concerns and questions on the procedures that will be put in place to ensure continuity of the electoral processes in Kenya remain unanswered. ELOG acknowledges that the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) is currently developing guidelines in

response to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, we urge other key duty bearers and stakeholders in the electoral process such as the Political Parties, Parliament and the Judiciary to ensure that the necessary measures are put in place. Further, it is imperative that electoral reforms are enacted in order to ensure a smooth transition into the next electoral cycle for the realisation of credible, peaceful, free and fair elections. Engagements should be carried out among electoral actors to encourage new techniques, technologies and methodologies on incorporating technology in both the electoral and observation processes.

ELOG further urges the key duty bearers to communicate with the public on the current happenings and plans that are underway to mitigate against the ongoing challenges presented by the pandemic inclusive of the revised time frames for their activities. ELOG commends the Commission for informing the public on its staggered plans to undertake the boundary review process in the current environment. ELOG urges the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) to also communicate with the public on the options that will be available to them once we move into the next

phase of the electoral cycle. This will particularly be vital to the campaigning and voting process if the COVID-19 pandemic is not contained efficiently by then, and it continues to remain a threat to the health and well-being of the citizenry.

The Elections Observation Group (ELOG) continues to monitor and observe the electoral reforms currently taking place in the country's democratisation process. Elections are a process and not an event. ELOG is determined to play its role in its entrenchment in order to ensure credible, transparent, free and fair elections which are a vital cornerstone of the democratic process. It is imperative that we continue to strengthen our democracy and to appreciate the gains enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, even in the midst of these unprecedented times.

Stay Home, Stay Safe and Flatten the Curve!

Regina Opondo

Elections Observation Group (ELOG) Steering Committee - Chairperson



MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR

Dear Citizens,

And so we have a new normal- the COVID-19 environment and its attendant impact on the way we have been living. As this issue of Darubini ya Uchaguzi will illustrate, there are already far-reaching implications brought about by the pandemic. My focus however, remains glued on the election ball which unnoticed by many, continues to roll despite the gloomy environment.

Since the advent of COVID-19 in the country and the issuance of strict directives by the government to address the situation and curb the spread of the virus, several election-related activities have occurred that required the attention of stakeholders. First, IEBC suspended a number of by-elections in parts of the country citing the government directives regarding the corona virus pandemic. While the decision was understandable, it was not arrived at through robust consultations with key stakeholders. Many including the electorate from the respective electoral areas remained in the dark over the delay. With the opening of Parliament and county assemblies, they are bereft of representation and therefore, out of critical decision-making spaces.

Further, the momentum that had been gained on electoral reforms with many actors including political parties, CSOs and governmental agencies was slowed to a near standstill, or so it seemed. However, the Building Bridges Initiative, one of the main reform making platforms that had collected views from the public, continued to finalise its report and preparation for a bill within this quiet period. The latest news is that they have finalised

their processes for presentation to Parliament. On their part, parliamentary committees finalised their drafts on various electoral bills for presentation once the house resumed.

The import of all this is to alert Kenyans that while there seemed to have been stagnation around many processes, a lot of work has been silently going on. The clearest indication of this is the sudden talk by the political class of a referendum before the next elections. Given the remaining timelines to 2022, such a plebiscite can only be viably held within a year from now. If this happens, the opportunity for comprehensive electoral reforms may be lost, with the expected heated political temperatures that will ensue once it is confirmed.

In a nutshell, the opportunity to press for critical reforms, COVID or no COVID, is NOW.



**Elections Observation Group (ELOG) - National
Coordinator**



MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Reader,

From travel bans, social distancing to lockdowns, that is what the COVID-19 pandemic denotes for most individuals. Earlier in the year, the world was taken aback by the outbreak of the virus. Africa was initially thought to be exempt from the outbreak as by February, most African states were yet to report any cases within their borders. A few weeks later, the narrative had changed. Kenya reported its first case in March 2020. During this trying period, a new normal has developed whereby stakeholders opted to use technology as an alternative means to get work done. From hosting virtual meetings to hosting physical meetings with stringent measures set in place in response to the government directives to curb the spread of the disease, the electoral space witnessed a paradigm shift.

Electoral processes were also heavily impacted by the pandemic. In this edition of the e-newsletter, we take an in-depth look at the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the electoral process. Our guest column by Eric Ng'ondi features an analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on elections in our world.

Further, there is a need to rethink several things

in the space of inclusivity in electoral processes. Simon Waweru makes an insightful case for re-defining the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities in Kenya compared to Nigeria.

The election cycle, which will culminate with the 2022 elections, is already in motion. Discussions need to take place to address prevalent issues that continue to plague the electoral environment. The educative piece by Eustace Kinyua on electoral violence attempts to address this by looking at the triggers and remedies thereof.

We hope you enjoy the latest issue of Darubini!

Editor and Program Officer- ELOG



The Looming Crisis: Elections in the Wake of COVID-19 Pandemic

By Eric Ng'ondi- Director and Social Inclusion Facilitator at United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK) representing the Youth



The corona virus (COVID-19) epidemic is a disease that has flipped the world upside down and inside out! Socio-economically and politically, all areas and aspects of life have been impacted notwithstanding elections and election observation. Interestingly, the impact has been experienced on a global scale whereby various electoral activities have been affected due to the pandemic. Thus far, Election Management Bodies (EMBs), especially in African states are yet to restore public confidence and provide guarantees that voting in-person is safe. For instance, EMBs responses have included postponing the elections and by-elections in Kenya, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Libya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe among other countries around the world.

In other countries, Election Management Bodies (EMBs) have pushed ahead with the elections without putting in place mitigating measures to protect the voters and polling station workers, while others have put measures in place to ensure the safety of the voters and polling station workers. Globally, countries that have held their elections despite COVID-19 include Guinea, Zimbabwe, Mali, Israel, Taiwan, France, Germany, Moldova, Dominican Republic, USA, Vanuatu, Poland, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, South Korea, Burundi and Malawi thus far. This has been observed from the postponement of the Democratic National Congress

(DNC) convention in the United States of America (USA) that was moved to August 2020, to 15 States shifting their Primaries to a later date ahead of the presidential vote that was scheduled for November 2020. The Russian constitutional referendum that sought to amend the term of years that a president should retain power was postponed indefinitely by President Vladimir Putin, and thus undermined the citizenry democratic rights in Russia. In France, while local elections proceeded as planned as information on the Corona virus pandemic was not as widely disseminated, the turnout was significantly low from 65% in the past to 45%. Some of the measures put in place included citizens coming with their pens and standing 1.5 meters away from each other. However, as a result of this, the second round of elections did not take place and Parliament was called upon to extend the mayor's terms. Across Europe, it was the same script different cast from Germany where the impact included unusually high numbers of runoffs which are to be held at a later date, to Italy where the entire electoral process was simply canceled.

In Africa, fragile democracies have surely been put under immense pressure due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Various countries in Africa expected to hold elections this year include Ghana, Tanzania, Togo, Seychelles, Central African Republic, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Niger and others. Countries such as Egypt, Ethiopia and Tanzania contemplated

postponing this constitutional right as a result of the Corona virus pandemic spreading in the continent. Currently, Ethiopia has postponed its August elections and declared a state-of-emergency stating that it would give a new date once the pandemic was over. Despite the COVID-19 threat and efforts by West African leaders to stop the referendum, Guinea went ahead with its disputed referendum and parliamentary election, which was boycotted by the country's opposition due to the lack of appropriate measures, put in place to mitigate the spread of the disease.

In Malawi, upon the nullification of the presidential elections by the constitutional court, a re-run of the same was ordered within 150 days. The momentum was quickly picking up pace when the incumbent president Mutharika officially put a stop to election campaigning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite this, political parties still held mass rallies with little regard for health and safety measures ahead of the June 23rd presidential election.

In Sudan, the recently formed government is under pressure as major donors and funders have started pulling out of the electoral process. Sudan is likely to revert to the only strong institution that they know that is, the military due to the fragility of the coalition. As the pandemic continues to spread around the continent, 2021 elections might also be affected. For instance, in Somalia, opposition leaders warned the government not to use the pandemic as a reason to delay its elections slated for 2021.

Kenya's electoral functions have also been put on hold as a result of the Corona virus pandemic. While the country's general election is not due until the year 2022, several by-elections which were expected to be held in April were postponed. These include wards in Msambweni constituency in Kwale County, Wundanyi /Mbale Ward in Taita Taveta County, Kahawa Wendani Ward in Kiambu County, Dabaso Ward in Kilifi County and Kisumu North ward. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), through its Chairman stated that while it was ready to discharge its mandate, the Commission's day-to-day operations were also adversely disrupted

by the pandemic. Other electoral reforms processes such as the Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) report compilation were also suspended until new government directives were issued on how future meetings would be conducted.

Electoral stakeholders involved in these processes need to put in place measures that will address the public concerns about their democratic rights, as well as matters regarding their health. The process cannot be done in isolation as it will require the involvement of health experts and buy-in across the political divide that is, from political parties and other electoral actors. Electoral events that have been affected include voter registration, training of EMB staff, packing polling station gear, casting ballots, ballot tallying and results announcements. Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) would need to undertake a risk assessment, design and implement new procedures in conjunction with the ministries of health to safeguard voters, polling workers, and electoral processes.

Some of the mitigation factors that should be considered include the re-arrangement of the polling stations to accommodate in-person voters using the safety measures recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), especially for the vulnerable voters such as the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Kenya would need to forge new pathways to ensure that its citizens continue to enjoy their democratic rights in the wake of the pandemic. Some of the mitigating actions that should be considered include mail-voting and online e-voting. Perhaps our election management body needs to borrow a leaf from other nations who have successfully proceeded to conduct elections such as South Korea. The uncertainty of elections and the waiting game will have a significant effect on the electoral processes timeliness, leaving the country unprepared for the same. The thought of using technology at the moment is a viable option; however, not very well understood, not precisely accessible, and out rightly not trusted.

Will this critical constitutional right of Kenyan citizens be upheld?



Triggers and Remedies of Electoral Violence in Kenya

By Eustace Kinyua- Electoral Processes Officer (ELOG)



An election is a process by which individuals vote to choose a person or group of people to hold an official position. It is also the process through which a political proposition is either accepted or rejected by voters. Violence, on the other hand, is an act of physical force that intends to cause harm. Forms of violence may be physical, psychological, or both. Therefore, electoral violence means an act of violence perpetrated in the course of political activities, whether during or in the pre and post election periods.

Election violence can manifest in the following ways, which include:

1. Goon-like tendencies to intimidate opponents;
2. Disruption of political gathering;
3. Interruption of voting, tallying or transmission of results on election day; and
4. The kidnapping of candidates, polling officials or party agents and causing of indiscriminate bodily harm to persons involved in elections.

A better understanding of electoral violence can only be achieved by understanding its root cause. Over the years, different forms of electoral violence have been meted against Kenyans in varying degrees. Consequently, the ripple effect of the same is a citizenry that views and perceives elections to

be synonymous with violence. This, in turn, affects the democratic structures of the country. The cases of violence in Kenya have manifested in a myriad of forms and ways over the years, making the tracking and mitigation of the same very complicated due to their dynamic nature.

In Kenya, electoral violence is politically instigated by politicians for political gains or to trigger an emotional reaction. Historical injustices, unequal resource allocation, corruption, harassment, and embezzlement of public resources among other causes, have all been used in different instances to rouse emotions of the citizenry during the campaigns. As such, electoral violence in Kenya is directly connected to political ambitions in order to acquire and keep power by all means. In Kenya, political contestation is not based on ideology but -personality politics.

The politics of "winner-takes-all" in Kenya consequently raises the political stakes in the country, resulting in do-or-die match-ups in political contests. Again, the monetization of politics increases instances of violence being financed through resources gained from the elective office. This has led to a blatant disregard of the rule of law. In some cases, politicians who lose at the ballot still engage in fraud, theft, and violence in order to

reverse the electoral outcome.

Abject poverty amongst voters, especially the unemployed youth, marginalised in the communities and the vulnerable in the society, makes them gullible to being mobilised to engage in violence for a small fee. The scourge of corruption is another major factor that has contributed to the escalation of electoral violence in Kenya. The corrupt embezzle public revenue and use the loot to perpetuate their stay in power. This is to protect their gains by financing violence to keep off the opposition and to maintain the status quo. For instance, during the hotly contested Kibra by-election held in 2019, three persons were arrested and accused of bribing voters.

A weak democratic culture within political parties and the lack of ideological identity consequently degenerates Kenya's politics. The perpetrators of electoral violence over the years have employed two approaches, long-term approach, and short-term approach. Coercion, misuse of security apparatus and legislative autocracy to attain power, forms the long-term approach that requires investment in the long haul. On the other hand, the short-term methods may include physical assaults, arson, looting, character assassination, hate speech, hijacking of electoral materials to deter your opponent, and murder to silence them completely.

The continued effects of electoral violence in Kenya have hurt the citizenry leading to apathy towards elections. The country is continually experiencing insecurity close to, during, and after elections, a situation that is hurting the economy and the social fabric. Violence is arguably a contributing factor to voter apathy during elections.

Over the years, Kenya has experienced a gradual erosion of voter confidence, in turn affecting political participation among the electorate. The Kenyan voter today perceives political contestation as a preserve of the high and mighty. Whoever is willing to repay violence with violence is often a

hero in the eyes of many people who have been aggrieved or victimised as a result of violence.

The continued mutation of violence in the country has led to Kenyans choosing to ignore or avoid participation in political processes. The long-term effect of this move is a very disillusioned citizenry full of fear that prefers to stay away from universal suffrage due to the risks involved. This further discourages potential political contenders with good intentions from the political arena due to fear of violence, or in extreme cases, loss of life and property.



Comparative Analysis of Electoral Reforms as Observed in Other Countries: Disability Inclusion in Kenya and Nigeria

By Simon Waweru
Elections Observation Expert



Effective democratic development demands that all citizens have their voices heard before decisions are made. Effective citizen participation in all processes is however, dependent on the credibility and inclusivity of all citizens. Nevertheless, in most instances, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are overlooked in key decision-making processes. The World Health Organization estimates that PWDs make up 15% of the world's population. Throughout the election period, the participation of PWDs is further diminished. The election environment becomes problematic in developing nations due to the nature of politics often characterised by the issuing of handouts, political patronage and lack of regulation in campaign financing.

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

On October 13, 2006, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its optional protocol was ratified. The protocol followed decades of changing attitudes towards persons with disabilities. In particular, the CRPD advocates for the viewing of PWDs as persons with rights who are capable of claiming their rights and making decisions about their lives based on free and informed consent.

Kenya ratified the CRPD in 2008 and committed itself to uphold "political rights and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others." However, Kenya has yet to sign the Optional Protocol, which allows the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to hear and determine individual complaints.

In addition to the CPRD, Kenya has in its 2010 constitution under Article 54 (2) stated that "the state shall ensure the progressive implementation of the principle that at least five percent of the members of the public in elective and appointive bodies are persons with disabilities." However, this is yet to be achieved. For example, on electoral participation, the Elections Act prescribes that the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) should put in place appropriate infrastructure, including special voting booths.

KENYA ELECTORAL SPACE

According to United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK), during the 2017 General Elections, only 29 out of 14,523 candidates for all positions were PWDs, this represents only a negligible 0.2%. No PWDs vied for the position of the president. In the end, only seven PWDs were elected, with four others being nominated. They have been marginalised in

other electoral processes too. For example, only 0.74% of registered voters are PWDs.

Different aspects of the electoral positions have presented different challenges that have hindered the participation of PWDs in the electoral processes. In 2017, the Elections Observation Group (ELOG) observed the participation of special interest groups during the high peak electoral period, including the nominations and campaign periods. In its Long-Term Observation Report, ELOG noted that there was low voter education/information aimed at enhancing the participation of PWDs in the general election.

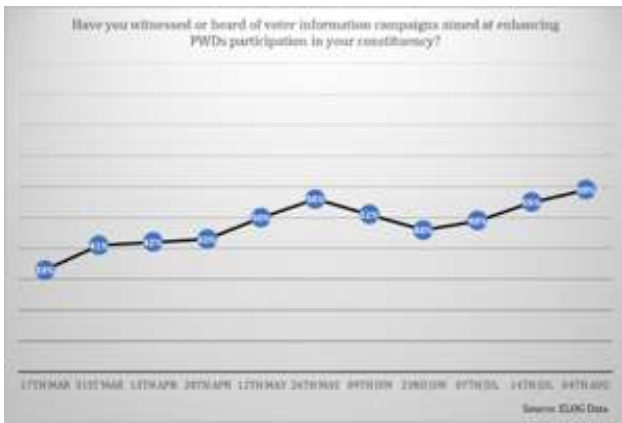


Fig 1; Voter education aimed at enhancing the participation of PWDs in elections

During the 2017 campaigns, the provision of electoral information in accessible formats to PWDs declined from 51% in May 2017 to 47% in July 2017. Accessible voter education materials for PWDs such as Braille and tactile material, as well as large print materials for the visually impaired, which were at 24% when the campaigns began, dropped to 21% mid-campaigns and rose to 28% towards the end of the campaign period. Accessibility of campaign venues for PWDs was 61% in May and gradually increased to 69% in August. Throughout the observation period, cases of violence and intimidation targeting Special Interest Groups (SIGs) ranged from 4% to 8% of the 42 counties in comparison to the 47 Counties in Kenya where the observers were deployed.

The campaign and nomination environments also presented different challenges to PWDs. As the Election Campaigning Finance Act, 2013 of Kenya was suspended by Parliament: a number of candidates issued handouts in an effort to woo voters, political parties lacked official membership lists and there was selective interference by party leadership and violence during campaigns.

On Election Day, according to EU EOM data, only 73.2% of the polling stations were easily accessible to PWDs, with 70.8% of them having layouts suitable for voters with reduced mobility. Initially, the Independent Electoral Boundaries Commission (IEBC) had developed specimen ballot papers to assist voters who were Persons with Disabilities'. However, on the E-Day, the ballot papers were not available.

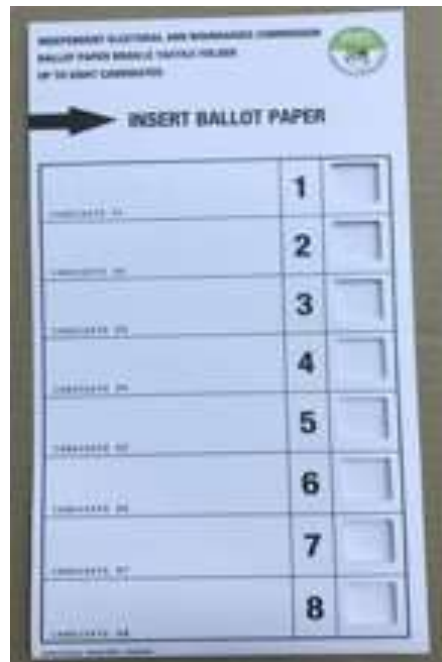


Fig 2: A sample Braille ballot paper provided by the IEBC

All these issues and statistics have worked against the participation of PWDs, especially as candidates. There is a need to even out the playing field within the electoral space. PWDs, especially the visually impaired, have also continued to experience a lack of secrecy of the ballot as they have to be assisted



by a close associate or by the presiding officer and witnessed by political party agents present as they vote.

INCLUSIVE FRIENDS ASSOCIATION (IFA-NIGERIA) - CASE STUDY

Access Nigeria is a leading forum for persons with disabilities in Nigeria. The Disability Votes Matter campaign aims to improve the participation of PWDs in Nigeria's political and electoral processes through sustained evidence-based advocacy to the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), National Assembly, and other relevant public institutions. The organisation employs data to address the inclusion and participation challenges of Nigeria's over 30 Million PWDs. It has made significant strides regarding the inclusion of persons with disabilities in electoral processes. Advocacy has led to the public commitment by Nigeria's Election Management Body Chair to support accessibility reforms for PWDs. For example, in 2018, Nigeria's election management body introduced the Braille ballot guide for the first time in its history. This provided independence to blind and visually impaired voters who cast their votes confidentially.

IFA-Nigeria's areas of work are democracy, good governance, and gender equality. The organisation conducted accessibility audits of polling units in three states. Through its evidence-based advocacy work and close collaboration with INEC, it provided voters with visual impairment the ability to vote independently. This was achieved through the design of Braille ballot guides, PWD-specific Election Day written instructions and also documented the experiences of politicians who were PWDs during the 2019 General Elections.

IFA-Nigeria, through its Music for Toilet campaign, provided over 20 toilet facilities in schools for the Blind in Gindiri and provided four solar-powered boreholes. During the Kogi State off-cycle gubernatorial election in November 2019, IFA-

Nigeria deployed over 200 PWD observers to a representative sample of polling units to ascertain the accessibility within the election period. In their findings, IFA-Nigeria indicated there were improvements in the use of PWD-friendly voting aides like Election Day written instructions and Braille ballot guides. However, they also found out that widespread barriers including accessibility challenges, stigma and stereotypes continued to persist and undermined the participation of PWDs in the electoral processes.

Accessibility barriers were also identified as observers reported that it was difficult for voters with disabilities to enter the polling units and vote at 47 percent of sampled polling units. Similarly, 93 percent of sampled polling units did not include ramps and handrails for use by voters with disabilities. Based on its findings, IFA-Nigeria is planning its next phase of advocacy to strengthen reforms to ensure full and active participation of PWDs in future elections. This will include polling unit accessibility for PWDs.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. The local organisations dealing with PWDs should create partnerships between national or community-based organisations to increase the uptake of data and ensure participation at the grass root levels.
- II. There should be an inclusive review process prior to the pre-election electoral cycle to map out key challenges expected that would hinder the participation of PWDs in the cycle. This would be followed by monitoring and documenting the challenges faced during implementation and later carry-out an in-depth review process to capture lessons learnt and assess the impact of the actions taken in increasing participation.
- III. The IEBC should structure their voter education towards PWDs using different modes and also using PWD trainers. The formats should include the use of large fonts for persons with low vision, the inclusion of Television shows with sign language interpreters. In order to maintain the secrecy of the ballot for the visually impaired, the IEBC should introduce Braille ballot and tactile papers.
- IV. The organisations mandated to handle matters of PWDs should invest in the creation of a data pool for PWDs. For example, there is generally a lack of data on the number and location of PWDs in most of the developing countries. They have limited data. UDPK estimates that there are about 6 Million PWDs in Kenya, whereas only 145,000 were registered as voters. These mapping activities would also seem to become important during electoral activities such as voter registration and verification.
- V. Establish requirements for parties to increase the proportion of persons with disabilities in party leadership positions and in pursuit of elective office. They should also publicly report on the same and their disability policies.



ELECTORAL News Roundup



ELECTORAL ACTORS

As the world continues to experience the impact of the Corona virus pandemic (COVID-19), Kenya has not been exempt. Kenya reported its first case in March and immediately closed its borders. In the wake of social distancing and the suspension of public gatherings, political campaigns and rallies were prohibited in the current COVID-19 environment. Several electoral actors resorted to technology as a means of engagement. However, the nation has continued to witness a rise in the number of infected persons. The outbreak has impacted different spheres of life and specifically the electoral processes. Attempts to postpone or cancel the timelines might lead to a political quagmire and constitutional crisis.

Currently, electoral actors such as the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) are already putting in

place measures to ensure the full enjoyment of political rights by voters as enshrined in the Constitution and statutes amidst the pandemic. The Commission has already established the COVID-19 Crisis Management Committee that is working together with the Ministry of Health to review and advise on the best way forward with regards to addressing the pandemic within the political and electoral environment.

IEBC is also finalising its operation guidelines for conducting elections within the COVID-19 environment that will include measures that will be put in place in the management of elections in the face of the pandemic. Additionally, Parliament is still in session and legislation processes are currently ongoing with regards to the impending Referendum.



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19 MAY APPEAR 2 - 14 DAYS AFTER EXPOSURE

OTHER SYMPTOMS CAN INCLUDE:

- Diarrhea
- Tiredness
- Vomiting
- Aches
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

Some people have experienced the loss of smell or taste. The severity of COVID-19 symptoms can range from very mild to severe. Some people may have no symptoms at all. People who are older or who have existing chronic medical conditions, such as heart disease, lung disease or diabetes, or who have compromised immune systems may be at higher risk of serious illness.

SCIENTIFIC ELECTIONS IN UGANDA

Uganda will hold its presidential elections scheduled for Jan 10th to February 8th 2021. Although the COVID-19 pandemic has presented a quagmire between balancing the health concerns of the citizenry and their democratic rights as enshrined in the Constitution, Uganda's Constitution has also presented an additional challenge. Constitutionally, Uganda's elections can only be postponed during a state of emergency or a state of war. Despite the country grappling with the pandemic, they are yet to declare a state of emergency. Uganda will carry

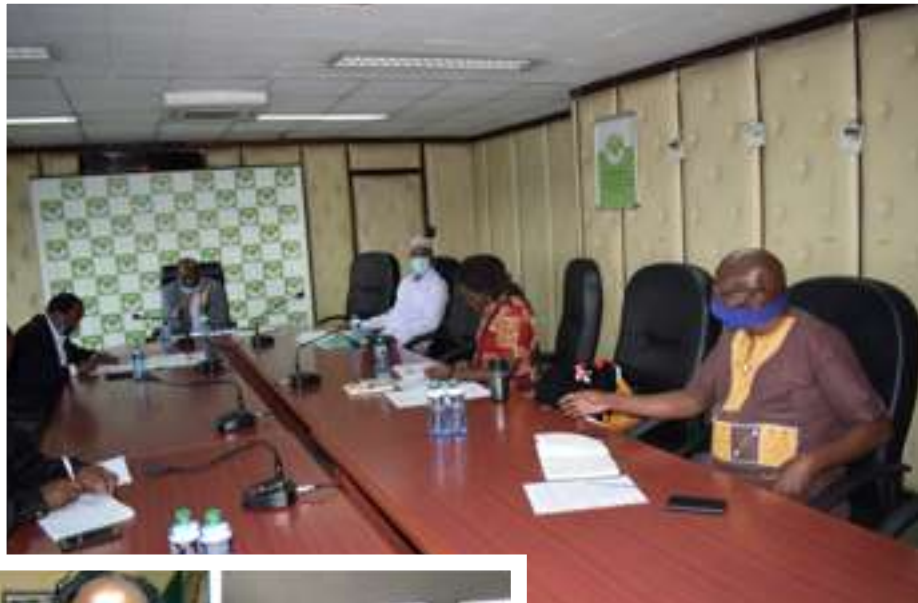
out scientific elections, whereby the media and technology will play a vital role in the process. In this regard, Uganda's Electoral Management Body has unveiled a roadmap for the 2021 General Elections amidst the rising cases of COVID-19. The guidelines indicate the methods in which political meetings and campaigns will be conducted. Mass rallies have been banned and instead, virtual campaigns will be carried out via the mainstream media.





ELOGs Steering Committee meeting with IEBCs Chairperson, Wafula Chebukati; Commissioner Molu Boya, Ag CEO H. Marjan and other members of the Secretariat to explore ways of building synergy and cooperation in electoral reforms areas.

The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) and Elections Observation Group (ELOG) engaging in conversation on the areas of synergy towards championing for electoral reforms in the country.



E-Horn Webinar Panelists among them the key note speaker IEBC Chairman, Wafula Chebukati discussing the impact of COVID-19 on electoral processes in East and Horn of Africa. Other panelists from top far left include Mulle Musau (ELOGs National Coordinator- Kenya), Regina Opondo-(ELOGs Chair-Kenya), Peter Mwanang'ombe (CCMG representative-Zambia), Mercy Njoroge-Election Expert (Kenya), Priscilla Mulenga (Election Expert -Zambia), Crispin Kaheru (Election Expert-Uganda)Charity Ahimbisibwe (CCEDU- Uganda)



***You must have an
environment of
peace for elections
to happen ~***

Regina Opondo

(ELECTIONS OBSERVATION GROUP- CHAIR)

Musings

Member Organisations and Partners

~ Steering Committee Members ~



~ Thematic Members ~



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