ELECTORAL RISK DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES – KENYAN EXPERIENCE.

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Working Meaning of Electoral Risk Data



Any information that would help in predicting or identifying factors that can negatively affect the management or the outcome of an election.

> Types of Electoral Risk Data:

- Early warning signs of electoral violence
- Incidences (In all stages of the electoral cycle).

Why Collect Risk Data



Specifically data was collected to:

- Identify and evaluate any possible threats that would negatively affect the main objective (Delivery of peaceful, free, fair and credible elections.
- 2. Develop response strategies. (Managing what is known).
- 3. Communicate electoral the country's electoral risk assessment situation.

Sources of Electoral Risk Data



- > Media
 - Newspapers
 - Radio
 - TV
 - Social Media
- Crowd Sourcing
 - Toll Free telephone lines
 - SMS platform
 - Emails
- > Intelligence reports.
- Election field officials & monitors
- District Peace Committees
- Political Parties
- Government agencies
- CSOs, Religious organizations.

What Constitutes Quality Electoral Risk Data



- Timeliness /real time.
- Being factual.
- Clarity on form of risk.
- Identity of the Location/area.
- Identity of perpetrators and victims/potential victims.
- Actionable

To meet the above, a data collection form was designed as a guide.

Data Analysis



Key considerations.

- Kind of data: (Has an implication on how it is communicated, the speed of delivery and to who.
- The information that need to be communicated.
- The audience.

Steps in Electoral Risk Data analysis.

- 1. Data verification.
- 2. Establishing the underlying issues.
- 3. Aligning the data in the context of the prevailing political climate
- 4. Classifying the risk and assigning a risk level (High, Low, Medium).
- Data mapping (visualizing the data on maps, charts or graphics depending on the audience and the information that need to be communicated.
- 6. Dissemination.

Challenges



- 1. Amount of data can be overwhelming.
- 2. Verification can sometimes be difficulty.
- 3. Data reporting and analysis can be subjective.
- 4. Some information can be sensitive making it difficult to report.
- 5. Slow decision making due to the number of players involved.
- 6. Inability to enforce action
- 7. EMB's changing priorities.

What Worked

- 1. Training all stakeholders on identification of risk, data collection and reporting.
- 2. Having a wide network of willing and committed stakeholders.
- 3. Use of multiple data sources for credible & verifiable data.
- 4. Having a well trained data analysis team.
- 5. Ability to communicate sensitive information.
- Ability to provide leadership in prevention and mitigation.

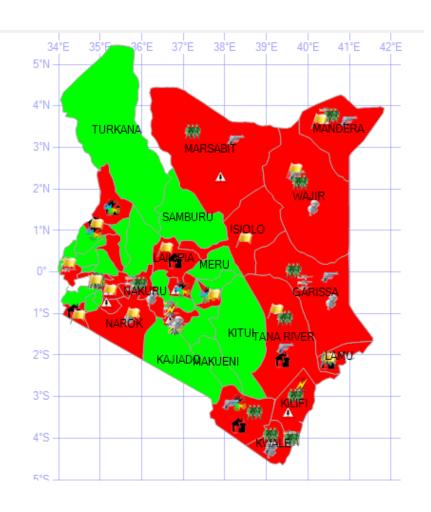
Key Considerations



- i. Authenticity & Credibility of the data. (Source)
- ii. Purpose : for prevention or mitigation.(Sound Analysis)
- iii. Message: what needs to be communicated.
- iv. Target audience (Dissemination).



All Electoral Risk Factors



Source and methodology Source: **County Forums** Data collected: August 2012 Legend: High risk Low risk **Environmental Hazards** Grievances Related to Previous Outbreaks of Violoce Hate Speech Non-state armed actors Presence of organized criminal Gangs **Problematic Voter Registration** Social Political Exclusion Socio-Economic Conditions

Unequal Media Access



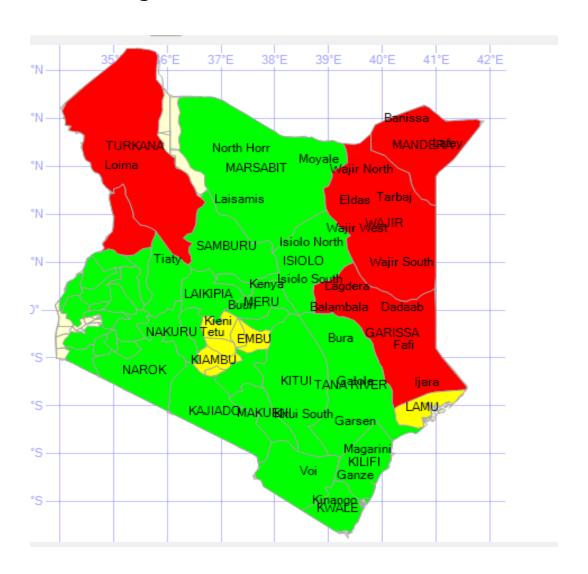
- Counties that registered between 0% 25% of of expected enrollment.
- Counties that registered between 61% 90% of expected enrollment
 - Counties that registered over 100% of expected enrollment.

Source: IEBC, ICT Directorate

Data collected: 19th – 25th December 2012

Map created by IEBC.

Voter Registration Trends





Risks ahead of Election Day

based on distribution of leaflets warning non-locals not to vote for opposing candidates

Areas that witnessed distribution of leaflets

Areas where there are no leaflets

Number of times leaflets have been distributed.

Source: Political Parties Liason Committees
Data collected: 13th February 2013

Map created by IEBC through the use

of the Int. IDEA Electoral Risk Managament Tool

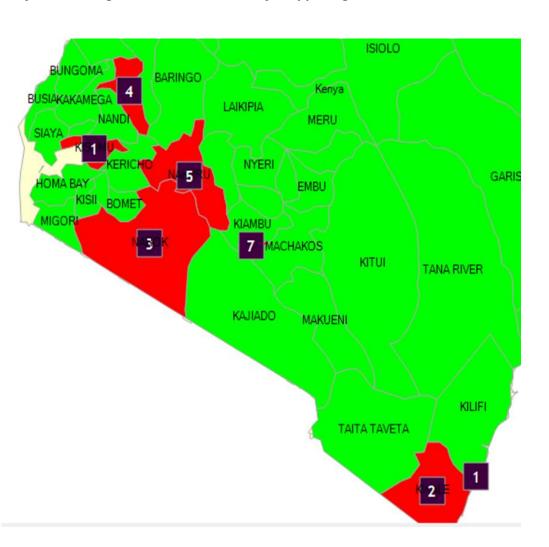
Suggested action points:

IEBC:

Investigate the parties involved and ensure there is compliance with the political parties code of conduct. The Commission should apply sanctions on the parties involved.

National Police Service:

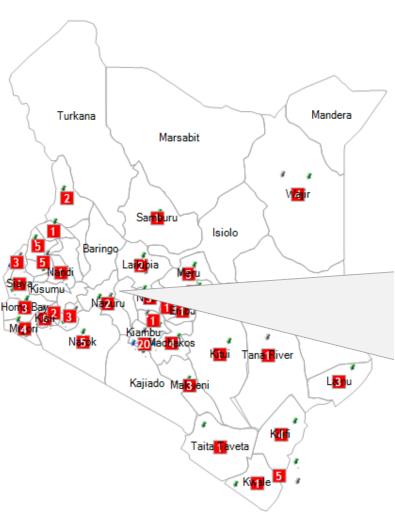
Should beef up security in the affected regions to ensure that the non-locals are protected and their right to participate in political process is guaranteed.



STATE OF TOTAL AND SOURCE METERS

No Of Electoral Petitions As Filed In Kenyan Courts

Information provided as at 16th April 2013



ran**a N**zoia. Isiolo Baringo tasin Gishu Kisumu Kericho Kajiado

Source: IEBC Legal Dept As At 16th April 2013. Data mapped by the IEBC: 19th April 2013

Map created by the IEBC through the use of the Int. IDEA Electoral Risk Management Tool

Petitions filed in the supreme court
Petitions filed in the high courts
Petitions filed in the subordinate courts
Constitutional petitions

Risk Associated with Supreme Court Rulling - based on Uwiano, IEBC and Supreme Court information -EPENEURIA (1) Mandera 3 Uasin Gish LAISAMIS (1) TURBO (1) TATO (2) Wajir ALDAT (2) GEMBE CENTRAL (3) BUUR! (1) KURESOI SOUTH (1) CHUKA/IGANIENG'OMBE (1) Homa Bay Tana Piver Trend Chart: Violence in Kenya reported between 1 January - 6 March 2013 Taita Taveta Risk Levels 7.2 Very High High Medium 5,4 **Early Warning:** Low Polling stations ordered to recount votes per county (text relates to specific Very Low constituencies and the number of None stations tasked to provide a recount) 1,8 No: election-related incidents No. non-election related incidents 2013-01-13 2013-01-27 2013-02-10 2013-02-24 Data analysed and mapped by the IEBC on 28 March 2013 through the use of the