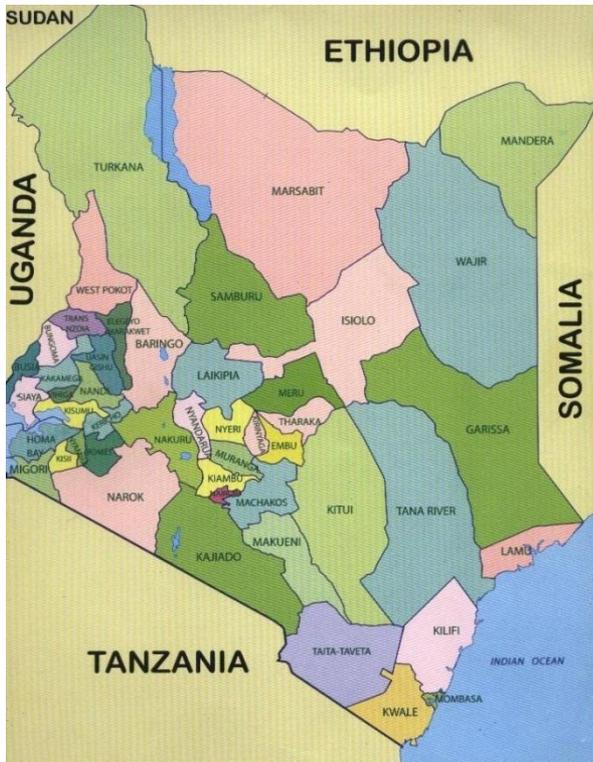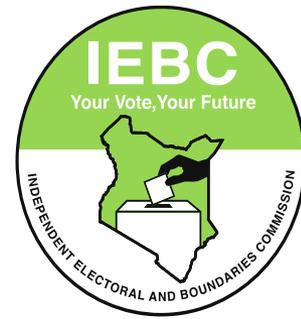# INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE ELECTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT TOOL IN KENYAN.
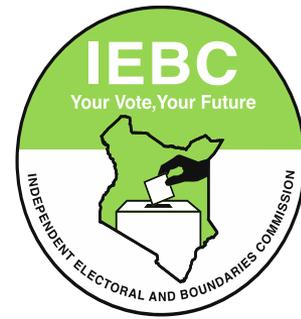
Mohamed Alawi

THE ELECTORAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE ON 1ST – 3RD DECEMBER, 2015 – ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

- Population: 41.61 M.
- Eligible voting population 21M
- Registered voter as per 2013: 14.3M
- Six elections in one day

➢ The country experienced political related violence in 1992, 1997, 2002.

➢ The worst was in 2007/2008 that led to loss of about 1,200 lives, displacement of 301,000 people & destruction of property.

Goal

1. **Peaceful Elections**
   a. Coordination at National and County level.
   b. Information sharing early warning signs & responses with government agencies & CSO.
   c. Support peace mediation processes.
   d. Reduced incidence of hate speech/negative reporting.
   e. Efficient election operations.

Adoption and Implementation processes

1. In November 2011 the Commission partnered with International IDEA for adoption and implementation of the tool.

2. Establishment of a Project Hub.

Implementation Cont'

3. Capacity building for Implementers Commission's staff and identified stakeholders.

4. Establishing Collaboration with External Stakeholders (20 organizations).

Risks ahead of the campaign and voting operation phases
based on problematic and violent party nomination and complaints submitted to the IEBC

■ Areas that witnessed irregularities and violence during political party nominations .

■ Areas where nominations were conducted peacefully.

■ Number of disputes from candidates or political parties issued to the IEBC per county.

Source: IEBC, National Police Service, Media and NSC
Data collected: 17 – 20 January 2013
Map created by IEBC through the use
of the Int. IDEA Electoral Risk Managament Tool

Suggested action points:
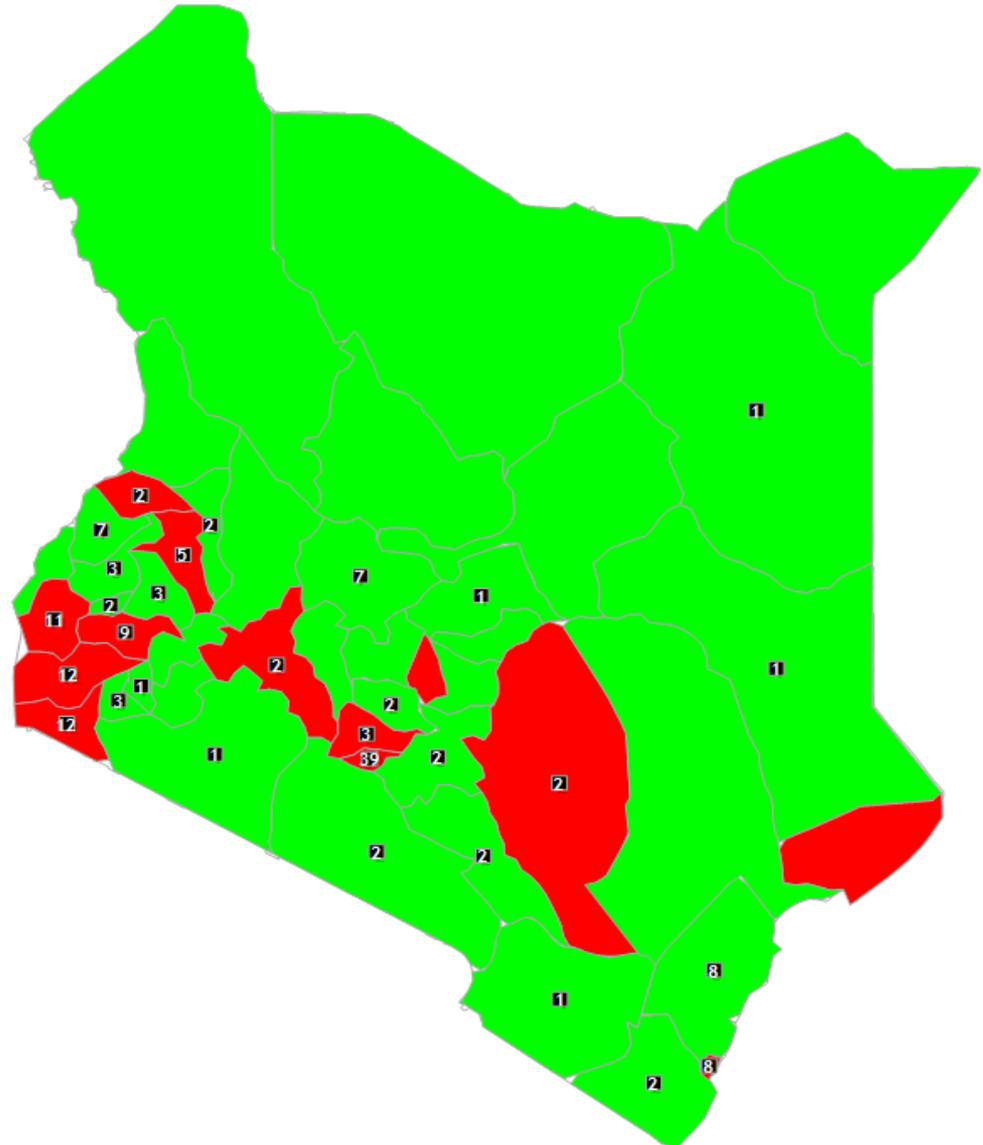Directorate of Research and Development:
Analyse relations between violence and complains. Some regions have seen irregularities and violence but no complaints; other have seen complaints but no violent incidents. To which extent will the trust in electoral dispute resolution mechanisms provide incentives to political stakeholders to settle disputes through institutional frameworks, instead of resorting to violence. What lessons can be learned and applied during the election day.
Directorate of Risk and Compliance:
Analyse the extent to which incidents from the party nomination phase will influence successive electoral operations implemented in a field, including the election day and acceptance of election results. In particular, analyse and assess the extent to which the loosing candidates have been able to defect and secure nomination from other parties and how will this reflect on voting operations.
IEBC all:
Maintain situational awareness when implementing successive electoral events in regions that have seen violence and complaints during the nomination period. If tensions are high, ensure that electoral decisions relating to implementation of field activities are conflict sensitive and closely coordinated with security sector agencies.
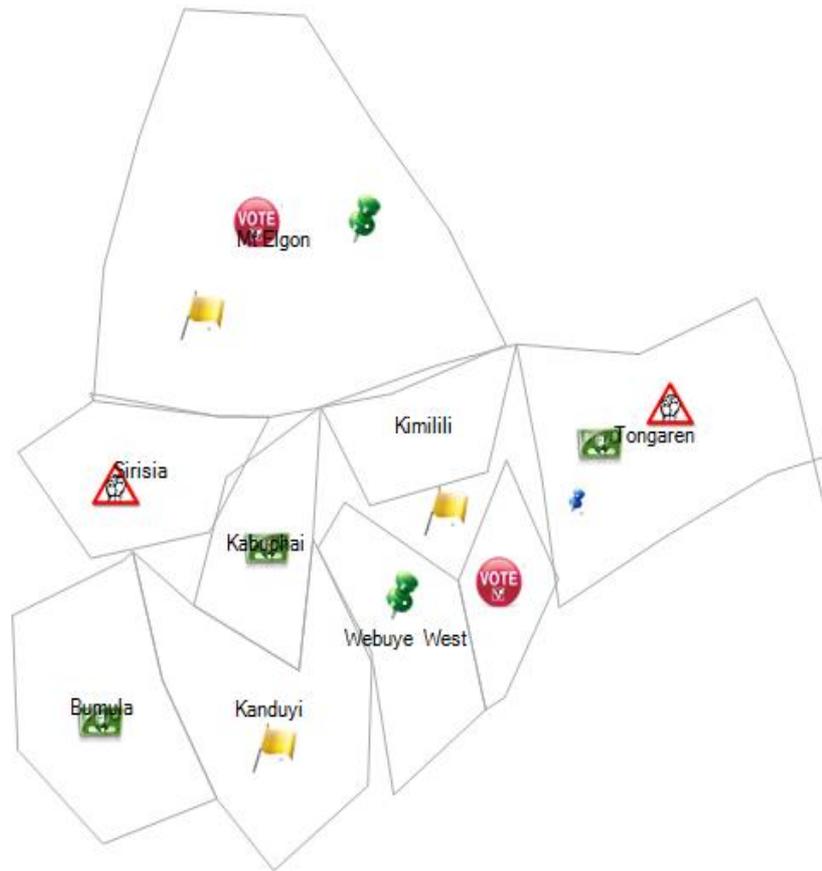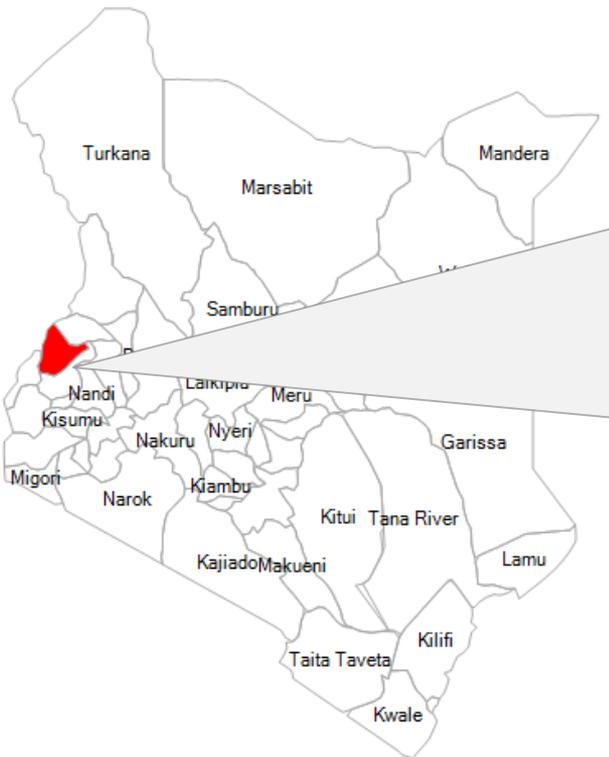
Incidences Of Violence In Bungoma County
- based on incident reports from the Security And Planning Team

IEBC — Your Vote,Your Future
INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL AND BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

Legend:
- ID buying Allegations
- Voter bribery (VOTE)
- Leaflets
- Political party feuds
- clanism
- Ethnicity
- Risk Area

Map of Kenya showing counties: Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Samburu, Nandi, Kisumu, Laikipia, Meru, Nakuru, Nyeri, Garissa, Migori, Narok, Kiambu, Kitui, Tana River, Kajiado, Makueni, Lamu, Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Kwale

Detail map of Bungoma County constituencies: Mt Elgon, Sirisia, Kimilili, Tongaren, Kabuchai, Webuye West, Bumula, Kanduyi
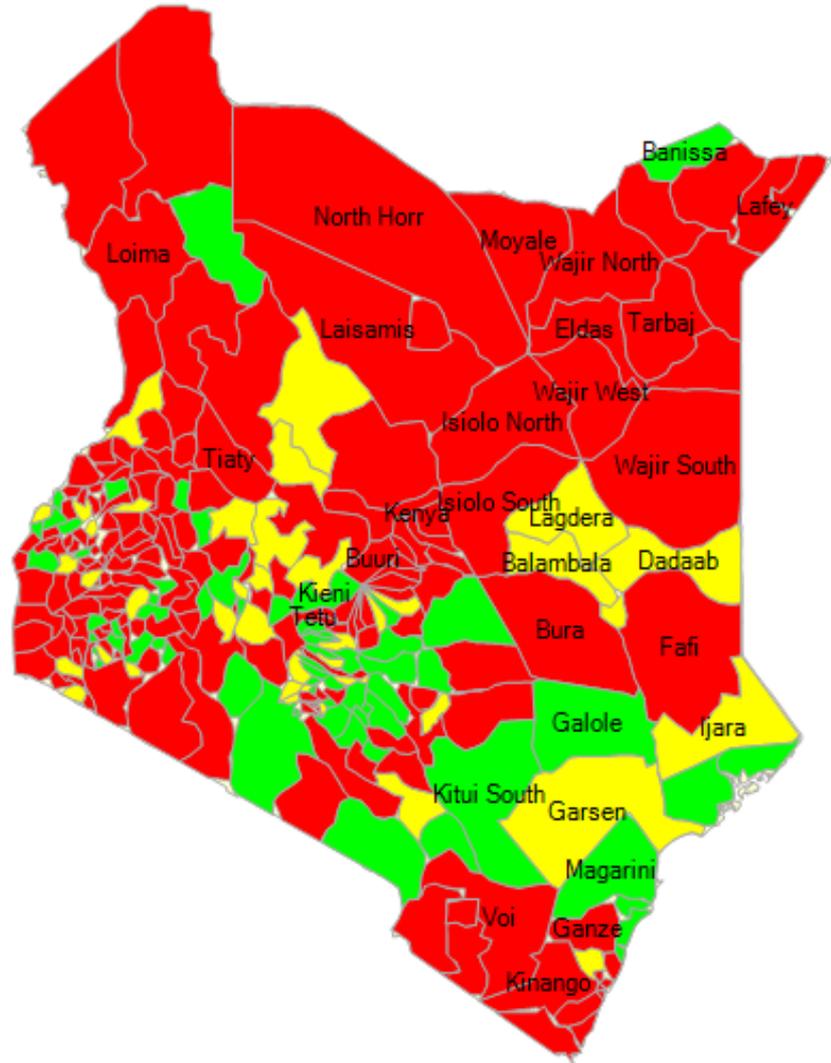
Source: Security And Planning Team
Data mapped by the IEBC: 9th Jan 2014
Map created by the IEBC through the use of the Int. IDEA Electoral
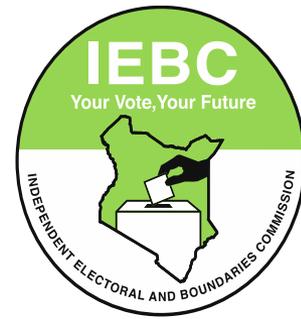Risk Management Tool

Problematic Results Transmission during 2013 General Elections
based on the data recieved at IEBC Server at the National Elections Centre at Bomas of Kenya

Constituencies that transmitted between 0% - 30% of elections results .

Constituencies that transmitted between 61% - 100% of elections results.

Constituencies that transmitted between 31% - 60% of elections results.

Gains

➢ Filled an information gap: Commission focused on external factors.

➢ Took leadership in Electoral Risk management.

➢ Joint electoral security Planning (EMB & KPS). Informed deployment plan by the Security Sector Agencies.

Gains Cont'

➢ Informed voter education.

➢ Improved logistical and material distribution plans.

➢ Realization of peaceful elections.

➢ Strengthening of alternative conflict resolution methods at different levels.

Challenges

➢ Post election sustainability.

➢ Establishing a buy-in by stakeholders especially those

   outside the EMB.

➢ Financial resources (limited support)

➢ Capacity building of many implementers.

➢ Dependence on other organizations for information.

Key Pillars in Institutionalization

➢ Formulation of supportive policies.

➢ Identification and engagement of Key stakeholders and clear collaboration lines defined.

➢ Capacity building of implementers.

➢ Constant consultation with all involved in the implementation.

➢ Timely dissemination of data and reports.

➢ Ensuring financial support.