

ISSUE NO. 10

A Newsletter Of The
**INDEPENDENT
ELECTORAL &
BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION
(IEBC)**

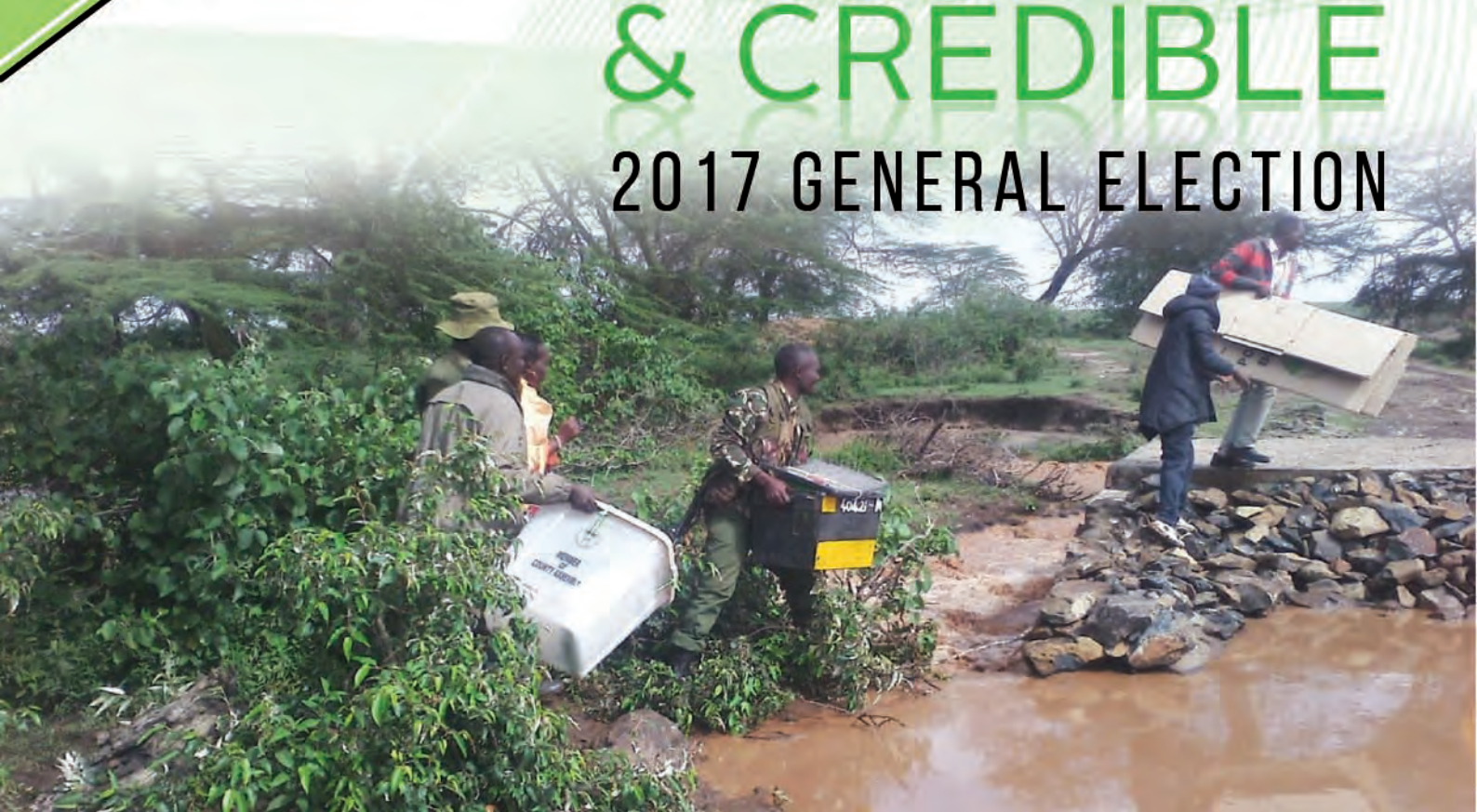
JULY 2018



"WE DELIVERED DESPITE
THE CHALLENGES"

Chairperson - Wafula Chebukati

IEBC DELIVERED A FREE, FAIR & CREDIBLE 2017 GENERAL ELECTION





THE KENYA ELECTORAL COMMISSION CHAIRPERSONS SINCE INDEPENDENCE



WAPULA W. CHEBUKATI
I.E.B.C CHAIRMAN JANUARY 2017 TO DATE



AHMED ISSACK HASSAN, EBS
I.E.C/ I.E.B.C CHAIRMAN
2009 - NOVEMBER 2016



SAMUEL KIVUITU
E.C.K CHAIRMAN 1997 - 2007



**FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE
MR. ZACCHAEUS CHESONI**
E.C.K CHAIRMAN 1992 - 1997



**JAMES NYAMWENYA, APPOINTED CHAIRMAN
ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF KENYA
ON 8TH AUGUST 1985**



SENATOR TIMOTHY T. CHOKWE
PRESIDENT OF SENATE 1963 - 1967
ALSO SERVED AS CHAIRMAN E.C.K



**SIR HUMPHREY SLADE, 1ST SPEAKER
OF KENYA INDEPENDENT PARLIAMENT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES) 1963 - 1970
ALSO SERVED AS CHAIRMAN E.C.K**

EDITOR'S NOTE



Welcome to the tenth edition of the quarterly corporate newsletter, The Ballot. This is the immediate issue after the tumultuous 2017 General election. The magnitude of the election was equal to the communication challenges that faced the commission. The notion of fake news was common whereby sensitive yet untrue news would circulate mostly on social media causing panic among staff and stakeholders. Leaked internal documents to media also posed a big challenge, which lowered our credibility and further dented our image. All these communication challenges point towards the need to strengthen the communication component of the Commission so as to pro-actively prevent such crises and deal with them effectively if they occur. The Communication and Corporate Affairs department

proactively devised strategies that helped to weather the storm in the difficult moments. We organized several trainings for Commissioners and senior management on crisis communication, which went a long way to inform critical decision making during the General Election period. This edition is a summative print reel of the events leading to the General Election, the Fresh Presidential Election and the immediate aftermath of the exercise. We welcome you to contribute to the subsequent editions by writing to us through ebulletin@iebc.or.ke. We shall be glad to read your feedback as well.

Happy Reading

Tabitha Mutemi,
Manager, Corporate Affairs

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This Newsletter marks the 10th publication of the Commission's 'The Ballot' Newsletter. It is an opportunity for the Commission to tell our own stories; often the Commission makes the country's news but hardly are the stories ever told by ourselves. As often stated, and for the umpteenth time, my focus upon assumption of Office, as Chairman of this important institution, was two-fold:

- (i) Facilitate the delivery of free, fair and credible 2017 General elections [GE]; and.
- (ii) Champion wholesome transformation of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission [IEBC] as regards to our structure, systems, processes and staff to make the IEBC a transparent and credible electoral management body [EMB].

The first task was on delivery of free, fair and credible GE has been attained, albeit under very difficult circumstances. We also successfully conducted the unprecedented Fresh Presidential Elections [FPE]. This was no mean task. I have been fortunate to represent the Commission in various international fora, and our colleagues from various EMBs acknowledge the onerous task we had to discharge and contemporaneously applaud the diligence and professionalism with which we discharged that duty.

Of course, we learnt very important lessons which will necessarily inform my second task which is to lead a wholesome and meaningful transformation on matters of electoral management in Kenya. This will define the rest of my tenure even as we prepare to undertake important functions and programmes including Post-Election Evaluation [PEE], Electoral Legal Reform, Continuous Voter Registration [CVR], Continuous Voter Education [CVE], cultivating trust and confidence with our stakeholders, capacity building for our staff, systems and process improvements, capacitating our field offices, conduct of elections and/or by-elections as and when they arise, boundary delimitation, preparation for GE in 2022 inter alia: ours is a full plate.

“The first task was on delivery of free, fair and credible GE has been attained, albeit under very difficult circumstances”

As election managers, we appreciate that the world-over proper management of Elections is the cornerstone upon which political stability is secured and growth in all other sectors of the economy sprout. The recent Kenyan electoral history evinces this as ever true: minded of this, we are obliged to continue improving the quality of election management in Kenya. Our predecessors initiated various reform measures, with the reconstitution of the IEBC, which in the words of the late Hon Michael Kijana Wamalwa, [distinguished orator and politician extraordinaire] I observe "...a good idea must be able to yield ground to a better idea..." absent which it was never such a good idea in the first place.

We have come out of a tough electioneering period, indeed the 2017 Presidential Elections was historic. It is recorded in history, as the only presidential election in the world to have been conducted, nullified, repeated and upheld by the same apex court within two months. Quite unprecedented in the election management sphere. Delivering the 2017 elections took a lot of dedication, commitment, hard work, teamwork and great sacrifice. Sadly, we lost one of our colleagues Mr Christopher Msando in the lead-up to the General Election. Chris was brutally murdered and investigations on the matter are still ongoing. As a Commission we are waiting for answers on why and who committed such an atrocious act to our colleague. Chris, rest in peace, we pray and hope that justice will be served. The soaring political temperatures and brinkmanship was certainly inhibitive but we persevered, remained focused and delivered.

As the Commission Chairman I will be the first to acknowledge that we have various internal challenges that we must surmount, however having interacted with a majority of the Commission staff; including through the seventeen [17] counties I have thus far visited under the Chairman's County Outreach Programme and at Headquarters; being minded of the Commissioners' resolve we will overcome and leave this organization better than we found it. I take this opportunity to recognize, thank and congratulate all our staff, stakeholders and partners for the role played in ensuring the delivery of a credible free and fair Election in the most challenging environment.

As we embark on various Commission programmes we must recognize the centrality of our stakeholders in our success; contemporaneously, we must safeguard our independence as a Commission characterized by our fidelity to the constitution and our adherence to the rule of law.

As I conclude my foreword, I note that the Kenyan people have high expectations of each and everyone of us at the Commission - individually and collectively as an organization. The Commission's strategic focus as captured in our current strategic plan 2015-2020 must be to deliver on this lofty expectations: as observed in my introduction credible election management is the catapult for any country's stability and socio-economic growth. As the Commission Chairman I remain committed to not only lead with professionalism, but with unwavering dedication, diligence and commitment not just to the Commission but to my Country Kenya. I invite everyone at the Commission to champion this responsibility as in the words of Steve Jobs, [celebrated innovator and entrepreneur] leadership is not about people pleasing, if you want to make everyone happy sell ice cream! I conclude by appealing to all Kenyans to unite and support the Commission even as it embarks on the next phase of the electoral cycle and the many activities culminating to the 2022 General Election. God bless Kenya! God bless the IEBC!

Wafula Chebukati
Chairperson





This is a moment of reflection after the just concluded General Elections. A great lesson learnt is that compliance with the legal and regulatory framework including electoral regulations and procedures is a prerequisite for the achievement of professionalism by any Electoral Management Body (EMB). The Commission did its best given the circumstances and we can dare say we delivered one of the best elections in the region, actually in Africa. As we all know success breeds failure and therefore I urge each and every one of us not to be complacent.

The IEBC 2015-2020 strategic plan has Institutional Transformation as one of its pillars. Institutional transformation requires insightful change within the Commission. It involves changes in our shared values and beliefs, as well as changes in the policies and procedures that will in turn lead to better working results. We will therefore take deliberate steps to ensure that we build a respectable and sustainable institutional brand in elections management. As we focus our attention to Institutional strengthening and professional development, we will engage in objective review of our electoral systems and boundaries, consider legal reform proposals and network with other EMBs around the globe to benchmark, share experiences and lessons learnt with the aim of improving on how we do our business. Objective review and evaluation of our systems and procedures will inform decisions on institutional reforms in our business processes, staff capacity and financial

management with emphasis on performance management culture. To achieve our strategic outcomes of satisfied stakeholders, delighted customers, effective and efficient processes and a prepared and motivated workforce, it is imperative that we relook our strategic plan, our vision and mission, what we believe in, what we want to be and our ultimate game plan. We must cultivate the culture of transparency and integrity. Transparency increases public trust and confidence in the Commission's staff and operations and thus protects the Commission against unfounded allegations.

I take this opportunity to thank my staff and stakeholders for their commitment and dedication especially during the difficult times of the General Elections. You kept your cool and eyes on the ball and that is how we emerged victorious. The electoral cycle wheel is still spinning and each activity on the cycle is as important as the next one. I therefore call for your full participation in all the activities of the Commission, and collectively we shall move the country to even greater democratic heights. As we all reflect on our next milestones I remind you of the quote from the book "The art of the War"

Victorious warriors seek to win the war first and then go to war. Defeated warriors go to war first and then seek to win. God bless!

Marjan H. Marjan
Ag. Commission Secretary / C.E.O

CAPACITY BUILDING ON MEDIA MANAGEMENT

By Hussein Ali



Any event or incident that causes a disruption or crisis at workplace can be news worthy and attract the attention of the media. Being unprepared to manage inquiries is a common mistake made by many organizations. Media training is a valuable exercise for the Commission from the counties to headquarter, have developed the necessary skills to effectively deliver key messages with confidence and consistency while repositioning the Commission brand and managing any potential risks. The importance of being fully prepared for a media interview cannot be overstated.

Understanding the do's and don'ts when dealing with media will better position any spokespersons as a valuable resource and strengthen the relationship with media. Several communication touch point emerging social media platforms like Blogs, Podcasts, twitter, facebook and others other 'new media' channels of communication continue to mushroom. When contacted on a media enquiry, staffs should be able to inform the media person of the designated spokespersons of the Commission on policy matters.

These media trainings also equips the Commission with the relevant knowledge on how to handle the media also in cases of a crisis. This helps to convey consistency and coherent messaging in times of a crisis in a manner that is believable to the public. The media training needs to be integrated in the elections master plan training program since all election officials have equal opportunity of being confronted by the media to give information and clarify matters related to the election and electoral process.

The primary responsibility for communication to both external and internal audiences rest with the Chairperson of the Commission. This responsibility may however be delegated to a responsible Commissioner or officer(s) of the Commission with respect and reference to the chain of command. To minimize conflicting information getting out of IEBC, all media enquiries should be referred to the Manager, Communications and Corporate Affairs (MCCA) for effective coordination and direction. Effective management of corporate communication will in turn enhance the corporate image of the Commission!



A TESTIMONY OF ELECTORAL DEVOLUTION

By **Tabitha Mutemi**

“What is the purpose of your county visit, Mr. Chebukati?” this is one common question that we encountered from journalists at every county visit. Conducting public outreach is inherent in the electoral cycle. It allows for public engagement in an interactive and engaging manner creating a stronger connection with the stakeholders and increasing the electoral body's ability to receive crucial feedback and convey important messages.

The Wafula Chebukati-led Commission assumed office on 20th January, 2017 only a few months to the general elections scheduled for 8th August, 2018. The team had limited time for orientation and they hit the ground running to put in place final preparations for a successful poll. On 19th May, 2017, the Commission officially adopted a new system of field administration with the introduction of County Election Offices. The new structure was unveiled at Ololunga, Narok South Constituency at a function presided over by Chairman Wafula Chebukati. The County government officials, local leaders and the residents were present during the launch. The involvement of local stakeholders in electoral programs is critical in promoting public support and confidence in the electoral process as well as the overall image of the electoral management body.

Under the county elections management, the Commission abolished the previous offices of the Regional Elections Co-coordinators (RECs) and created the positions of County Elections Managers (CEMs) who were re-designated in 47 counties as County Returning Officers (CROs) during elections. This is one of the immediate milestones achieved by the Commission upon assumption of office. The move was informed by the need to devolve electoral services closer to the people in compliance with the constitution and the recognition of the huge workload at the county level during and after elections. It also gave rise to career progression of 30 constituency elections coordinators (CECS) who were promoted to CEMs following a competitive recruitment process. There was no time to settle properly and most of the county managers had



to look for temporary offices to carry-out their duties in preparation for the 8th August general elections. It is because of time constraint and competing electoral activities during the electioneering period that strengthening of the devolved offices would be considered at a later date. After the General Election and the subsequent fresh presidential election, the office of the Chairperson embarked on a countrywide county outreach with the following setout objectives:

- Enhance relations with both internal (county staff) and external stakeholders
- Build support of IEBC county staff with county administration leadership
- Progressively restore credibility and promote an image of impartiality
- Correct any misinformation and misconception about the just concluded elections
- Receive from staff useful feedback on strengthening the county offices and from external stakeholders on areas of collaboration.

The Chairman started his outreach program by visiting Uasin Gishu, Turkana, Trans-Nzoia Counties, Tana River, Kilifi, Mombasa, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Makueni, Nakuru, Nyandarua, Laikipia, Nyeri, Kitui, Machakos and Kajiado Counties.

This was a first for the Commission since 2010, that members of the top executive had visited some of these far flung regions. The visits were a morale booster at a time when the Commission was experiencing negative publicity. The staff shared their successes, challenges and gave recommendations on areas of improvement. Many of the county staff had already prepared their post-election reports. The Chairman was particularly impressed by the Makueni Team led by CEM Aisha Omar who have set aside a small room as an electoral resource center. The modest resource is equipped with voter education materials and a model demonstration of the electoral process. The Chairman said this served as a one-stop electoral information center; an avenue to expose and nurture the young generation into the electoral process as part of the Commission's corporate social responsibility. The center also serves as an archive and documentation center for the electoral process and materials.

This, he said should be replicated across all other IEBC county offices. The visits generated a fresh air of enthusiasm and positive energy needed to maintain a corporate focus on service delivery. The Chairman urged staff to use the post-election period to enhance public and stakeholder relations, get involved structured community engagements and prepare a soft-landing for the Commission ahead of the 2022 General Elections.

Some of the expected activities the staff could collaborate include environmental conservation, health and sanitation, cultural events, sports, school debates, school councils and knowledge clubs. With the rapid growth of social media, which has revolutionized the media landscape, a more systematic, consistent and comprehensive approach to the management of stakeholders is more urgent than ever. The staff were also encouraged to engage social networks as the new virtual sites where stakeholders reside.

The Chairman reminded election officials that even with its inherent challenges, internet and social media have dramatically altered the media landscape mainly facilitating many-to-many communications and allowing simultaneous delivery of individualized voter education messaging to a vast number of electorates.

The devolved electoral administrative system, has brought the electoral services closer to the electorate making it easy to promote dialogue among stakeholders. By recognizing and nurturing stakeholder relations as a core component of electoral process, this could potentially promote citizens' ability to direct democratic outcomes, ultimately institutionalizing a sustainable electoral process and strengthening democracy in Kenya. The writer is an experienced media and communications professional as well as the Manager, Corporate Affairs-IEBC Headquarters



THE LEGAL REFORM AGENDA FOLLOWING THE 2017 GENERAL ELECTION

By Ruth Makuthu



The quest to reform and consolidate the electoral and related laws in

Kenya has been ongoing for a long period of time. Indeed, the Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC) and the defunct Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) had been engaging in the exercise of reforming and consolidating electoral laws for over ten years now and in that regard, developed a Draft Elections Bill 1996, aimed at consolidating and codifying all the electoral laws in Kenya.

The Draft Elections Bill 1996 formed the basis and substance of the work of the Technical Committee in the process of developing the Draft Elections Bill 2007. IED in collaboration with ECK, KLRC, the Attorney General Chambers and Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs identified and consolidated Laws relating to electora, legal and administrative framework in light of the proposed constitutional changes. Consequently, the Technical committee on the Electoral reforms held various consultative meeting culminating in the drafting of Elections Bill 2007.

In its initial reflections, the Independent Review Commission on the General Elections held in December 2007, IREC posed the question on whether there was failure due to the lack of a legal framework to govern the conduct of elections.

In its analysis, IREC recognized that a legal framework existed to curb virtually all the offencets and malpractices. The Kriegler Report also found that “the true reason of the failure for the 2007elections was the failure to protect the electoral process from these unacceptable deeds.” Regarding the institutional failure, the Kriegler Report was very critical of the responsible offices and the lack of a public culture to respect the rule of law. The report critically remarked

really bit anybody. Public opinion cheered the impunity on so long as it seemed to benefit the side they supported. The report noted that the framework to address these criticisms was to be largely provided in the Constitution and the electoral law and that Electoral reform will be informed by reforms in the Judiciary and the National Security sector. To achieve the objectives of the Constitution, the institutions must work in close coordination.



that; “the Attorney General certainly didn’t lie awake at night worrying about all those crimes being committed with not a finger being lifted to stop them. If the police were concerned about this state of affairs, they were certainly very patient. The ECK, with its powers under the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act, the Code of Conduct thereto and the Electoral Offences Act which include powers to prosecute never

BACKGROUND

The concept of democracy in elections has received extensive research but is today generally conceived as the process by which voters through regular elections choose their leaders. Kenya’s review process following the disputed 2007 elections sought to develop a compendium of all electoral laws and the subsequent enactment of the Elections Act, 2011. The Elections Act, 2011 as enacted included the role and



Powers of the envisaged Electoral management Body where it broadly tried to deal with gaps in the electoral law and unforeseen contingencies. Unfortunately the law did not afford the Commission any avenue to address most of the unforeseen challenges to enable it to respond to emergent needs and provide practical solutions by way of interpreting and supplementing electoral law and the regulations.

Consequently with the increasing impetus on Constitutional Reform, a Technical Workshop to review the draft Elections Bill 2007 and the draft ECK Bill 2005 was held on the 17th to 20th November 2008 with the objective of revisiting the two draft Bills in light of the Kreigler and Waki recommendations of the on the Constitutional Reform Process and make necessary amendments and adjustments. With the formation of the Interim Independent Electoral Commission, following the disbandment of the ECK, the new Commission picked up building further momentum on the reform process. This culminated in a series of consultative forums to review and finalize the

Draft Elections Bill 2009 and later review the draft Electoral Commission of Kenya Bill 2010 in light of the proposed draft Harmonized Constitution. Subsequently on August 27th 2010, the Republic promulgated a new Constitution which presented a new constitutional dispensation all together. Following the ratification there of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission was required to undertake electoral reforms and review of the legal framework for elections for implementation of the new constitutional provisions.

The 2013 general elections were the first elections under the new Constitution; a Constitution that has been hailed for its reform oriented character. Secondly, the number of six elective positions being contested in a single day was perhaps the highest in the world. And lastly, the elections were organized by a newly constituted Commission which, had been created barely eighteen months earlier.

ELECTORAL REFORM FRAMEWORK

With the advent of the new Constitution several statutes were enacted to operationalize the electoral provisions of the Constitution, these include the IEBC Act, 2011, Elections Act, 2011, Political Parties Act, 2011, Election Regulations, 2012 among others. This was compounded by the late development of the supporting legislation and the subsequent amendments there to which were no less than 5 Statute Miscellaneous Amendments to the Elections Act which led to delayed development and dissemination of the accompanying Regulations which would then guide the implementation of the statute.

The functions of the Commission are governed by an elaborate legal framework whose objective is to guide and facilitate the delivery of democracy through free and fair election. The success of the election process heavily depends on the fundamental and/or appropriate electoral laws which make up the legal framework.

The 2017 General Election was unprecedented in many aspects. It was the second general election under the Constitution; a Constitution that has been hailed for its reform oriented character. Secondly, the number of six elective positions being contested in a single day was perhaps the highest in the world. And lastly, the elections were organized by a newly constituted Commission which had been created seven months earlier.

In the aftermath of declaration of the results, (8/8/2017– 1 presidential petition 26/10/2017- 4 presidential petitions) four (4) presidential election petitions were filed in the Supreme Court. These were heard and determined where the Court upheld the decision of the Commission. Subsequently, a total of 448 election petitions were filed nationwide arising from the other elective positions. Some of the issues raised in various petitions include inter alia, the conduct of election officials, observance of the legal framework by candidates and political parties

ELECTORAL REFORM

Following the 2013 general election the commission embarked on a legislative reform agenda that was to inform electoral law amendments. This saw the publication of the Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016 and

subsequently the Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2017. In light of the Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016 and Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2017, the IEBC internal taskforce on electoral reform embarked on interrogating the new law and made proposed amendments to the Election Regulations which were enacted on 5th April, 2017 just a few months to the 2017 general election:

- i) Election (Voter Registration)(Amendment) Regulations, 2012
- ii) Election (General)(Amendment) Regulations, 2012
- iii) Election (Voter Education) Regulations, 2017
- iv) Election (Technology) Regulations, 2017
- v) The Election (Party Primaries and Party Lists) Regulations, 2017

CONCLUSION

Electoral Law Reform remains a necessary tool towards addressing challenges encountered during the electoral process and thus stands as a pre-requisite for pre-election initiatives in reviewing the electoral process.

It is appreciated that election is largely governed by law thus it is prudent that before drawing any election operational plan the Commission should consider taking stock of lessons learnt before, during and after the election process and draw a reform agenda.



KENYAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM IS GOOD, CAN BE BETTER

By Hussein Ali



An electoral system is an administrative logistical process designed to ensure that an expressive choice by an entity is both registered and designated to a specific individual or organization

without bias or any other form of administrative intimidatory malfeasance. Kenya does not require a new electoral system in that the fundamental civic electoral ontology of probity and trust is no different than that element of trust with the requisite administrative conduct which is required in other for electoral jurisdictions in the world.

The civic electoral administrative system ought not to be customized to a particular geographic or ethnic region. An electoral system to be effective must be deemed trustworthy and be held to the provisions of Chapter seven of the Kenyan Constitution.

Kenyan electoral systems do require localized 'tweaking' to ensure that the local Kenyan electors are capable of registering their intent without fear or favor.

Logistical extensions in terms of trenching timelines may be built into the African indigenous electoral process recognizing that transportation of the electoral materials into regions with bad

terrains and poor road networks requires more time to ensure all materials arrive at their intended stations. Media and related public policy concerns must be addressed to ensure that members of public and stakeholders are on the same page with the Commission and thus increase trust and



and participation in the Electoral process which is one of the pillars in the IEBC Strategic plan. Furthermore the Commission learnt valuable lessons ranging from the enabling legal framework and the whole process of planning, managing and conducting of Elections in Kenya especially when the political temperatures boil over and the National unity fiber is stretched almost to breaking point.

If the lessons will be taken seriously and deliberate and strategic measures employed to adopt the lessons, then we can be sure our future polls will be better managed and more acceptable.





VALUABLE LESSONS FOR THE COMMISSION FROM SPACE MISSION

By Tumaini Kahindi



To me, nothing comes close to the fascinating beauty and wonder of space. All those planets, stars, satellites and rockets are attributes of space that resonate to my

heart. The planning process includes allocation of adequate financial resources, employment of different qualified experts (human resources), meticulously planning, analysing and adjusting in minute detail at each step along the way. Preparations begin years early, sometimes even 15 years prior the Mission; Building a spacecraft capable of taking that journey.

A lot of time is deliberately spent on planning for these missions to space. These include; Launch window, detailed preparations and accurate calculations of the trajectory to be followed by a spacecraft before a Mission to space is undertaken, exact time and date of each burn for changing the acceleration and direction of the spacecraft, when it will get into

orbit, fuel usage, weight versus fuel used, orbital calculations and gravity assists to save fuel; the instruments it will carry, the operations it will perform and how it will relay information back to earth on its status and finally decommissioning of the Mission.

Finally, the head of the Mission gives periodic information to the government and members of the public on its status versus the timeline they have for the mission. Unlike on earth, when a process fails within the spacecraft, the mission is doomed because there are neither spare parts nor humans in space to rectify it. This underscores the importance of precise and adequate preparations before a mission is commissioned. This therefore calls for meticulous planning. Deployment of the correct technology in a space mission and finally vigorous crew training and engagement of professional expert advice on all aspects is also essential. The degree of thoroughness of this planning probably can best be described as

mind boggling. Spacecraft controllers' activity planning involves the development of when and what activities are to be performed on a specific mission, the end result is a minute by minute timeline of each Spacecraft controller activities. Closer home, Election Management shares a lot with space missions. Election management goes through a well-defined cycle from pre-election through the post-election period. In every stage, there are aspects that if overlooked will have far reaching repercussions in the running of an election. However, the planning for an election cycle doesn't have the luxury of time and adequate resources at its disposal compared to space missions since it is a constitutional requirement that an election be conducted after every five years.

On the other hand, space missions can be aborted in the last minute owing to unfavorable weather conditions during the launching window, or last minute tests of necessitating an abortion. Further, elections follow a strict constitutional timeline thus the reasons of postponing it must be really be significant. Thus there is need to ensure that an EMB gets everything right from the start.

Drawing lessons from the 2013 and 2017 General elections; procurement and adaptation of new technologies to be applied in elections has its difficulties because of vested interests in the, big tenders;v this results in having insufficient time to test and retest and simulate the technological systems before it is rolled out.

A lot of time is deliberately spent on planning for these missions to space

This goes to affect logistics planning which ought to ensure that equipment, staff, and communication methods are in place in time for the successful conduct of voting. Technology to be used in space missions is identified and developed with an adequate time to test and test in all the possible environments it is likely to encounter before it is certified for deployment. Logistics planning has to be flexible and thorough in its consideration of possible contingency arrangements. Logistics has to ensure delivery from suppliers to meet an election calendar that stipulates unalterable dates. There is need for the Commission to periodically give information on its state of preparedness to assure stakeholders they are on course as space missions periodically do to the government and other interested stakeholders, this was done so well prior to the 2017 General Election.



BOMAS OF KENYA; A FORTRESS, FACTORY OR CONVEYOR?

By Edgar Aswani



The Choice of a National Elections Center is one of the subtle yet an important aspect that contributes to the general perception of whether an election is considered credible or otherwise. The choice of

Bomas of Kenya as the National Elections center has sometimes elicited debates in the political circles on its suitability and neutrality in the whole process especially considering its affiliation to the Government.

The Choice of an ideal National Tallying Center is highly dependent on the availability of the requisite facilities to enable the Commission undertake its mandate effectively. Firstly, like all projects funded by Government, the process of identifying a national tallying center must be done within the confines of Public Procurement legal framework. This therefore calls for development of specification, which forms minimum criteria for choice of the facility. Procurement aside as a layman, Bomas of Kenya has somehow fitted perfectly in the ideal requirements for the tallying center.

Its proximity to two major airports, its accessibility via the southern by-pass and also it being minute's drive from Anniversary Towers always gives it an edge over other facilities. The facility further has ample parking that can be allocated to the different guests accessing the facility.

I am tempted to also say that the facility has a restaurant that can cater for the large numbers of staff and visitors accessing the facility.



A security team tours the bomas of Kenya prior to the 8th August 2017 General Election

Perception of a Fortress

Considering the sensitive presidential results tallying process and the huge number of people working and visiting the tallying center during the exercise, it is paramount to beef up security of the facility and the people therein. The proximity of Bomas of Kenya to volatile slum like Kibera, which can easily cause disruption and chaos, the Commission has no option but to ask for the reinforcement of security at the facility.

There have been previous allegations that the Government deploys Military personnel to scare away members of public and cover 'mischief'. The commission accredited over three hundred media personnel to cover the election, the Commission further provided a live video link from the main auditorium so that even those media houses that could not cover the exercise from inside the auditorium got a live link of the proceedings.

The National tallying center at Bomas of Kenya was customized to fit the needs of the commission, apart from the main auditorium, which housed the main tallying process, and where the major announcements were made from, there were other important installations that supported the process.

The media center

This facility housed journalists and was equipped with workstations, Internet public address, screens and printing services to facilitate the media to report objectively on the electoral process. The media center further had a signal termination point where

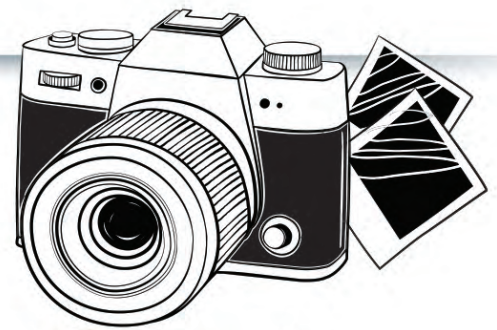
media could pick a live signal of happenings inside the auditorium.

The National Elections Communication Center (NECC) offered great support for the electoral process by ensuring electoral officials had received all the strategic and non-strategic material in good time, while at the same time responding to public inquiry on the electoral process. The Commission hired and trained over 100 call center agents who worked closely with the IEBC senior staff to ensure proper collection analytical and dissemination of information to and from the field at the critical time.

Political Parties Lounge

One of the most striking and newest structures at the Bomas of Kenya is the Political Parties Lounge where political party representatives were hosted as they waited to follow proceedings of the vote tallying and announcement process. The lounge also ensured that the political class interacted with each other to dissolve the political tensions that had been built during the campaign period. The debates aside I think the choice of the National tallying center served the purpose and was neither a fortress, a factory nor a conveyor belt. The spirit of the National Tallying center was to transparently and openly undertake the tallying and announcement of the results and eventually declaration of the presidential results. Who knows, maybe in future if the Commission will have its own establishment like Uchaguzi complex, we shall have a National Tallying center within the same compound.





Photos







FROM CLERK TO CEC AND STILL FOCUSED.....

THE STORY OF ELIDA ADHIAMBO..... By Edgar Aswani

Her story is a pageplucked from the ideal Human Resource Manual in the chapter of career progression. She has defied the odds and armed with resilience, hard work and dedication climbed up the ladder and her resilient spirit is still aiming for better things to come.

Meet Elida Adhiambo Ochieng 37, a mother of two who is the Constituency Elections Coordinator in Lurambi Constituency, Kakamega County. She has previously worked in Alego Usonga as a Constituency Administrative Assistant and also in Ugenya as a Constituency Elections Coordinator.

Her story dates back in 2010 when she joined the Commission when it was still the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC) as a head clerk. She worked for the Commission as a Presiding Officer In Several By Elections and in the 2010 referendum.

It is during this critical assignments that the soft spoken Elida was spotted by the then Regional coordinator Mr. George Oyugi who recommended her as a suitable officer to work for the Commission. Due to her wealth of knowledge on running electoral matters, Elida was

recruited to work in the Constituency office as a casual to help in running office matters and handling administrative roles in the office. Elida worked as a casual between 2010 and 2012. When the Commission advertised for various vacant positions that required to be filled in compliance with the new structure of the newly formed Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

Elida applied for the position of Constituency office clerk (currently known as Constituency Administrative Assistant) and she was successfully shortlisted, interviewed and satisfied the panel to be hired for that position.

I was recruited in the Constituency Office to work as a casual helping in running office matters and handling administrative roles

After working as a C.A.A for four years, a vacancy occurred in the region where Elida was working and she took the bold step to apply despite many discouragements. She was convinced that she could handle the new challenge since she had been in election management long enough to handle the unique challenges that come with the job. After interviews were conducted, the interview panel which comprised of managers and directors were convinced that she was the right candidate for the job. It didn't take long for Elida to receive the news that she had emerged the best and that she had been promoted to the post of a Constituency Elections Coordinator. She was elated but also wary of the new and even bigger challenges that came with her new title. Just months after her appointment Elida was selected as Deputy Returning Officer (DRO) in a by election conducted in North Ugenya.

She is currently the CEC for Lurambi Constituency and she happily tells the ballot that for her the sky is the limit, she will against all odds work hard and aim for the sky even if she lands on the clouds.

The profile of Elida should be an encouragement to staff that the Commission gives priority to staff when positions arise and that given a chance staff will be given a chance for career progression.

**“INSPIRATION
exist BUT
IT HAS TO find us
WORKING”**



Elida Adhiambo, the family and a colleague



Elida Adhiambo presiding over a past By-Election

PARTICIPATION IN SHOWS - C

Since Inception, the Electoral Commission has always participated in Agricultural Society of Kenya (A.S.K) shows and trade fairs which are held annually in most counties in the country. The Question is why does the Commission participate in shows and trade fairs yet they are organized by an Agricultural society? A.S.K shows and trade fairs are events that brings together millions of people both local and international to showcase and display products and services provided by an organization.

The overriding theme of the shows revolves around the application of technology in promoting economic growth. The first thing when you enter an IEBC stand at the show you would ask why are you here? The answer to this question will shock because without having an effective Electoral Management Body (EMB) then all the other sectors would definitely collapse due to political instability and thus economic relapse.

Conduct and management of elections is pivotal to economic growth or otherwise, take an example of the events that followed the contested election of 2017 that led to political turmoil in the country. A contested election results quickly spiraled and threatened to put the whole economy on its knees. When elections are conducted in a free, fair and credible manner then the political goodwill will definitely spur growth in areas of the economy including wooing investments from both local and international investors.



OUR OPEN WINDOW TO STAKEHOLDERS

In line with the Commission's strategic focus of public trust and participation, the Commission sets up an all inclusive stand that demonstrates all electoral services provided by the Commission. If someone was to calculate the value the Commission gets from the number of people who visit the stand and get information then the cost will be in billions going by the prevailing market price assuming the Commission was to reach a similar number through alternate media channels like Television and Radio.

In the last Financial year the Commission participated in several A.S.K shows and trade fairs which gave the Commission tremendous visibility and an opportunity to inform, educate and collect feedback from our stakeholders.

The shows and trade fairs have also profiled the Commission as a unifying agent since politicians from both divides frequent the stand to interact with staff and visitors and share their opinions and recommendations on the management of elections.

During key electoral activities like Voter registration and verification process, the Commission sets up a dedicated station to serve the show-goers and save them the time they would have used to look for Constituency offices or registration centers.



PERFORMANCE OF CAPACITY BUILDING IN ELECTION MANAGEMENT BODY

By Samwel Mwangi



There is a growing consensus among scholars and practitioners that creating and maintaining active citizen involvement through associations and groups of all kinds is an important feature of strong communities. The strong tradition of civic engagement among a myriad of social and cultural groups is a key factor in producing strong government and economic success (Robert & Putnam 1993). Putnam argues that differences in community networks and norms can make a difference in a community's ability to thrive. With this knowledge at hand, capacity building has thus been found and accepted as a critical tool in the development of institutions performance.

Capacity building is the process by which individuals, groups, organizations, and communities increase their abilities to perform core functions, solve problems, define and achieve objectives; and understand and deal with their development needs in a broad context and in a sustainable manner" (UNDP, 1998). In a 2002 overview of capacity building efforts within the United States, findings showed that the majority of work commonly referred to as "capacity building" was focused at the organizational level (Light & Hubbard, 2002). Institutional capacity building seeks to strengthen the ability of an organization or agency to achieve a desired outcome.

The Institution Capacity Building position requires that, an Institution Capacity Building encompasses three main activities: skill upgrading, procedural improvements, and organizational strengthening. Defined in this way, capacity building in institutions occurs by acquiring resources (human, financial, networks, knowledge, systems and culture) and integrating them in a way that leads to change in individual behavior and ultimately to more efficient and effective operations of institutions and organizations (Bushe, 2011). For any initiative to be successful, it must produce measurable results.

Performance measures must be established for all levels of performance within the organization and constantly monitored to ensure that the organization's work is successful. One of the best ways to measure performance is by use of scorecards. Performance Scorecards enable organizations to establish benchmarks for current performance and institute a continuous performance improvement cycle by monitoring performance through the measures established in the scorecard.

In a system context, capacity building projects performance should be assessed in three levels i.e. individual, organization and environment. These levels provide the specific metrics with which performance is clearly assessed. Capacity at the individual level is the most fundamental element of capacity. It becomes the foundation for organizational capacity and refers to the will and ability of an individual to set objectives and to achieve them using one's own knowledge and skills (JICA, 2004). Capacity at the individual level includes knowledge, skills, value, attitude, health, awareness, etc. It can be developed through various ways such as formal, non-formal and/or informal education, training, on-the job training (OJT), independent reading, etc. In the context of organizational development, it is also referred to as human resources development. Capacity at the organization level will determine how individual capacities are utilized and strengthened. It refers to anything that will influence an organization's performance and includes: human resources (capacities of individuals in the organization); physical resources (facilities, equipment, materials, etc.); intellectual resources (organization strategy, strategic planning, management, business know-how, production technology, program management, process management. On the other hand, capacity at the environment level refers to the environment and conditions necessary for demonstrating capacity at the individual and organizational levels (JICA, 2004). This includes systems and frameworks necessary for the formation/ implementation of policies and strategies beyond an individual organization.

CONDUCTING EXTERNAL ELECTIONS, OUR HIDDEN TEST DRIVE

By Edgar Aswani



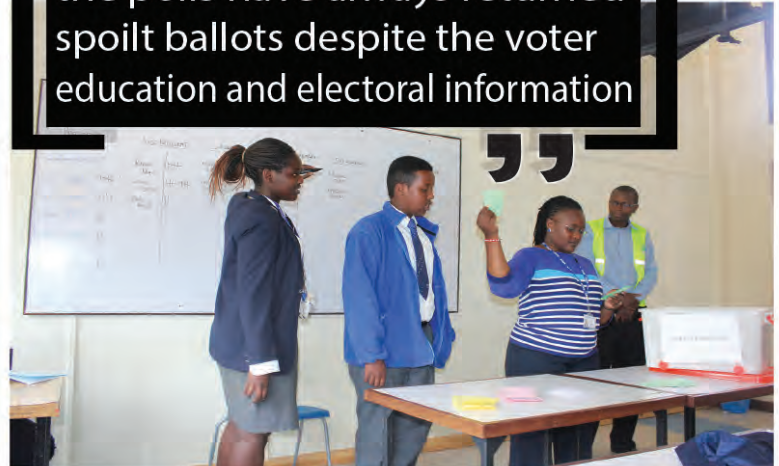
One of the pillars of the IEBC strategic focus is conducting elections, which is anchored on the constitution that expressly provides for conducting and supervising referenda and elections to any elective body or office established by the constitution. Most focus has always been on conducting of elections and referenda but has forgotten the conduct of 'other Elections'. From time to time the Commission has conducted elections to societies, football clubs and Associations.

As part of nurturing Democratic tenets in young minds, and as a way of giving back to society, the Commission has received requests from both primary and secondary schools across the Country to facilitate conduct of Student Council Elections.

In the recent past, the Commission has successfully held elections for Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association (KMJA), AFC football club, Law society of Kenya and the Kenya National Children's Parliament.



Despite the level of education the polls have always returned spoilt ballots despite the voter education and electoral information



The Law Society of Kenya and the KMJA are the most elitist elections yet the Commission has learnt valuable lessons from the polls. Despite the level of education the polls have always returned spoilt ballots despite the Voter education and electoral information provided to the voters prior to the polls. The presence of spoilt votes in such elitist setup means that the Commission cannot make assumptions on the education levels while disseminating voter education and should ensure maximum permeability as possible.

The most interesting of the external election has been managing student council election in schools. In some instances the Candidates are required to make presentations on their manifesto and sell their ideologies to the voters and the speeches are baffling as they make the national political platforms look like a joke.

ROCKING THE VOTES OF KENYA'S RISING VOICES

By Joyce A. Onyango & Stephen Mbwika



Since Kenya got her new Constitution in 2010. Consequently, a lot of election related concepts were still

relatively new to the voter, which therefore means that the Commission, and specifically the Directorate of Voter Education and Partnerships, had its work cut out for it. The role of the Directorate is housed under Goal 3 of the Strategic plan which seeks to “Build trust and Participation” over the country. The Directorate, therefore, embarked on a nationwide stakeholder mapping drive. Commission needed to do more in terms of partnership with other organizations. all over the country. The Directorate, therefore, embarked on a nationwide stakeholder mapping drive, to establish the various stakeholders we had in order to determine how the Commission would leverage on their various strengths to achieve its goals as laid out in the Operation Plan. This exercise had a lot of successes chief among them the identification of the numerous Voter Education Providers who proved very instrumental in provision of voter education throughout the electoral cycle.

As a result of the stakeholder mapping, DVEP was able to identify key stakeholders with whom to partner in order to successfully advocate for inclusion of the Article 100 groups (youth, women, persons with disabilities and minorities).

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE YOUTH

The Commission, in partnership with The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) established the Youth Coordinating Committee in 2016. This Committee was made of 25 members, drawn from various youth organizations from across the country, including the Inter Party Youth Forum. The Committee met monthly and the discussions were always very vibrant. Perhaps the most striking thing about the membership of this Committee was their unwillingness to speak their truth to the Commission, no matter how harsh it might have been deemed.

The Committee's most immediate concern was to ensure disaggregation of the available voter registration data by gender and age, to ensure that the Commission set proper targets for youth registrations. Once the Committee had these numbers, brainstorming meetings were held that led to very excellent and creative ideas for youth outreach. One noticeable output is the Mass Voter Registration drive that was conducted in a number of institutions of higher learning across the country.



As it is right now, 51% of the registered voters is made up of youth. A “mentorship” programme was also carried out with an aim of equipping youth candidates around the country with the necessary tools they needed as they sought various elective positions. While there is no definite data, it is rather certain that there was a spike in the number of youth elected to various positions, most notably, the Nandi County Governor, who was 32 years old at the time of his election. The Committee also boasts of a number of its members being elected or nominated to different assemblies across the country.

In February 2017 the Committee presented a memorandum to the IEBC Chairperson on how to ensure inclusion of youth, at different levels, in all stages of the electoral cycle. It has become quite evident that the youth of Kenya are demanding for their seat at the table and are no longer content with being referred to as “the leaders of tomorrow.” Of course, there is still a lot of work to be done to see to this, and hopefully the Youth Coordinating Committee will continue to enjoy the support it has received thus far from the Commission and its partners.

ENGAGEMENT WITH WOMEN

In 2016, the IEBC in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, youth and Public Affairs, established the women’s coordinating committee. The Committee was aimed at building structures to Increase Women’s participation in Politics, increase uptake of the Situation Room as well as have an experience sharing platform for women in politics. The Committee actively participated in the National Gender Policy drafting

that lays down the strategy of the state to achieve gender equality and helped the Commission in sharing voter information on the electoral process to women in organized groups. The Commission, in an effort to reach out to women at the grass root level, sought the support of IFES GAC (Global Affairs Canada) program and identified 13 Chama women from Kayole slum (under Embakasi Central Constituency) in May 2017. Each of the Chama women are chairpersons of their Chama groups and who also engage in trade in their markets and come together to do table banking. Through the program, the women were put through a competition and were tasked with the role of contacting women in their community during their



trading activities and Chama meetings with the aim of mobilizing fellow women to register as voters, verify their voter registration details, conduct voter education and vote. The aim of the competition was that the Chama woman with the highest number of mobilized women would win a household items. 1,575 women were mobilized through this initiative.

PWDS COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

The specific outcome for this committee was to ensure that persons with disabilities have increased their participation in electoral processes supported by more inclusive programming, and an inclusive institutional framework. During the period, the Commission, working in collaboration with HI and UDPK, aligned electoral documents including voter education manuals to ensure persons with disabilities needs are taken to account as well as conducting trainings and awareness to promote voting rights for persons with disabilities. Further the Commission conducted county forums to provide support and technical assistance to key electoral and PWDs political actors at national and county level.

All in all the Commission engaged its stakeholders on various platforms and on various issues towards, during and after the General Election including the Fresh presidential election.

The stakeholder fora are key aspects of the electoral process since they open up feedback mechanisms and grant Kenyans their right to information and guaranteed by the Constitution, 2010

THE ELECTORAL CODE OF CONDUCT EMPOWERMENT FRAMEWORK

By Chrispine Owiye



The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) is responsible for conducting or supervising referenda and elections to any elective body or office established by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. In the discharge of this constitutional mandate, the Commission is required under the provisions of Article 88 (4) (J) of the Constitution, to develop a code of conduct for candidates and parties contesting elections.

The Electoral Code of Conduct is spelt out in the second schedule of the Elections Act, 2011. Section 110 of the said Act requires every political party and every person who participates in an election or referendum under the constitution of Kenya and the Elections Act to subscribe to and observe the Electoral code of conduct.

Instructively, the Government, all candidates, political parties' office bearers of Political parties, Members and supporters of political parties as well as agents are enjoined and bound by the code. The Commission has statutory power to determine the manner in which such political party and parties subscribe to and observe the Electoral code of conduct. The overarching objective of the code of conduct is to promote a conducive environment for the conduct of free and fair

elections and a climate of tolerance in which political activity may take place without fear, intimidation or reprisals. In terms of the provisions of paragraph 15 (1) of the second schedule to the Elections Act, the Commission is required to set up the Electoral Code of Conduct Enforcement Committee.

The membership of the Committee should comprise of not less than five (5) members of the Commission. The Chairperson must be a person qualified to hold the office of a judge of the High Court, that is to say, he/she must be an advocate of the High Court of Kenya with a minimum legal experience of ten (10) years. The Commission is empowered to nominate a member of its staff as a secretary who is responsible for the technical operation of the Committee. The Commission through the Electoral Code of Conduct Enforcement Committee enforces the Electoral code of conduct. It may on its own motion through its secretariat investigate and prosecute cases of breach of the code. The Committee also hears and determines complaints lodged before it on alleged violation of the code. The committee in the exercise of quasi-judicial authority is clothed with power to issue summons to persons against whom complaints have been filed.



It is worth noting that the committee conducts its hearings in the open while observing the Constitutional underpins and safeguards on the right to a fair hearing. The Committee may upon hearing a case on violation of the Electoral code of conduct mete out the following penalties or sanctions.

- i. A formal warning
- ii. A fine
- iii. An order prohibiting a political party from utilizing any public media time for electoral purposes.
- iv. An order prohibiting a political party, referendum

Committee or candidate from conducting campaigns through public meetings, demonstrations or march, erecting placards or banners or publishing and distributing campaigns literature.

In the event a candidate, a political party or any person against whom a penalty has been imposed fails to comply, then the committee may in the case of a fine imposed prohibit such a candidate from participating in the ongoing elections or referendum and future elections or any activity facilitated by the Commission until such fine has been paid. In the event of failure to comply with the limiting sanctions, the Committee may in the whole cancel the right of such political party or candidate to participate in the next election.



The Commission through the Committee may in the alternative file execution proceedings in the High Court to enforce the recovery of the fine hitherto imposed. The Electoral Code of Conduct has a lifespan. Whereas in the case of a General Election, it applies from the date of publication of a notice of election until the swearing in of newly elected candidates, in the case of a by-election, it applies from the date of declaration of a vacancy until the swearing in of the elected candidates.

2017 GENERAL ELECTION IN CONTEXT

In the period preceding the General Election of August 2017, the Commission constituted an Electoral Code of Conduct Enforcement Committee comprising of all the six commissioners as members and the chairperson as its chairman. The Manager in charge of Investigation and Prosecution was the secretary of the Committee. The Committee executed its mandate with commendable diligence and professional mien. A total of seventy one (71) cases of breach of the Electoral Code of Conduct were registered out of which 31 candidates were found culpable and punished. Punitive and deterrent fines were imposed totalling 7.3 million. 35 candidates complied with the sentences. 2 candidates failed to comply and were effectively disqualified from participating in the 8 th August 2017 General Elections. In the whole, the Commission effectively discharged its constitutional mandate of enforcing the Electoral Code of conduct with candor and without fear or favour



Fare thee Well

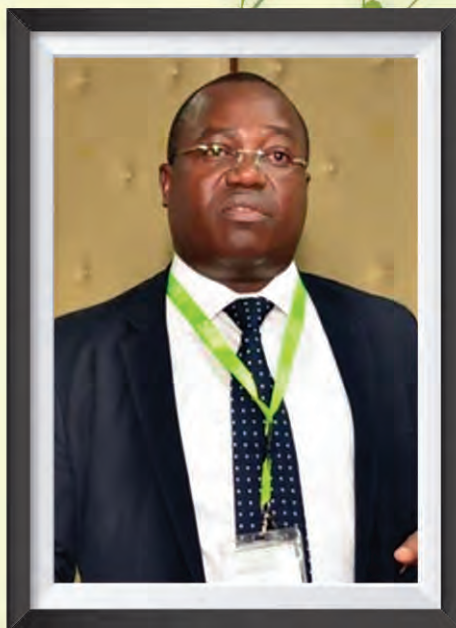
CHRIS MSANDO
&
FRANK MWALENGA

Apart from the Commission mission and vision, there are five core values, which guide the operation of the Commission and in the delivery of our mandate. The core values are; independence teamwork, innovativeness, integrity and respect for the rule of law. Independence is a straightforward value, which is directly in line with the constitutional mandate given to the Commission under article 88 of the constitution.

Innovativeness

This value guides the staff on going out of the norm to ensure the electoral processes meet the threshold set out in Chapter seven of the constitution that captures the General Principles for the electoral system.

The value on integrity needs no introduction as it's clearly spelt out in Chapter six of the Constitution that clearly enumerates the need for observance of integrity by state and public officers in their service to the country. The creation of the independent office and establishment of all Government organs are built on Respect for the rule of law. Electoral affairs are highly founded on the rule of law and any violation of this value can lead to major issues in both the management of election and even the leadership of the day.



The value on Teamwork is in my opinion the subtlest yet the most important since apart from being in the electoral commission or any office we are firstly human beings and who are naturally social human beings.

We spend most of our career life with our colleagues or work related people than we do with our families. While on duty we spend five days of the week at work and just two with our family, in a single day we spend over 10 hours of the day at work and the remainder 14

hours is shared between traffic jams, sleep, running errands and with our families. This means that having a good rapport and good-working relations with colleagues makes our lives better. When the Commissions was at the tail-end of preparation for the 8th August General election, news on the disappearance of the late Chris Msando was received by both staff and family members with shock.

It was very painful to loose a colleague who had invaluable contributed to the development of electoral technology in the preparation for the election. The Staff paid tribute to the late Chris and described him as a specialist and guru in his field who did not shy away from simplifying the ICT processes to help everyone understand. As a team we wish the family and friends of Chris God's Grace and we pray that justice will be served

By Eisha Omar Mohamed

This poem was recited at the funeral ceremony of the late Frank Mwalenga

POEM DEDICATED TO OUR FALLEN SOLDIER, FRANK MWALENGA

LALA SALAMA MWALENGA

1. Salamu nawaleteya,amani kuwatakiya,
Ndugu na jamaa piya,nyote mulohudhuriya,
Leo nawasimuliya,ya Mwalenga maridhiya,
Buriani ndugu yetu,Lala salama Mwalenga,

2. Ametokea Taita,figinyi kijiji chake,
Leo Mola kamuita,amemregesha kwake,
Njia mbele amepita,nasi tuko nyuma yake,
Buriani ndugu yetu,Lala salama Mwalenga,

3. Huzuni imenishika,na machozi yanilenga,
Yuwapi ametoweka,hayupo tena Mwalenga,
Mcheshi na mshirika,Dunia imemtenga,
Buriani ndugu yetu,Lala salama Mwalenga,

4. Wema wake wa tabiya,upole na ukarimu,
Mola alimjaliya,uso wa kutabasamu,10th b
Hakuwa niwaudhiya,hakuna aloshutumumu,
Buriani ndugu yetu,Lala salama Mwalenga,

5. Ameyaacha majonzi,na kovu kubwa
moyoni,Tumepoteza kipenzi,aliyependa
amani, Daima tutamuenzi,kwa njema zake
hisani, Buriani ndugu yetu,Lala salama
Mwalenga,

6. kiumbe mtaratibu,mwenye huruma na
utu,
Mchapakazi ajabu,mheshimu kila mtu,
Ni mtu ana adabu,hakosei mtu katu,
Buriani ndugu yetu,Lala salama Mwalenga,

7. Ndugu jamaa rafiki,na sote wafanyakazi,
Msiba huu ni dhiki,kusahau hatuwezi,
Mwalenga amefariki,katuachia simanzi,
Buriani ndugu yetu,Lala salama Mwalenga,

8. Amewaacha rijali,Eliza naye Elisha,
Ingawa aliwajali,kifo kimetenganisha,
Hii ndio yetu hali,katika haya maisha,
Buriani ndugu yetu,Lala salama Mwalenga,

9. Mke wa bwana Mwalenga, Mungu akupe
faraja, Isiwe utajitenga,bi Vivian tuko
pamoja, Jikaze na mbele songa, si sonone
utafuja, Buriani ndugu yetu, Lala salama
Mwalenga,

10. Mwalenga wetu kipenzi,Mola akulaze
pema, Kuendelea siwezi,na hapa natia koma,
Yabubujika machozi, kwaherini waadhama,
Buriani ndugu yetu, Lala salama Mwalenga,

After the General Election the Commission was also shocked when Frank Mwalenga who was a Constituency Elections Coordinator for Galole was admitted in Hospital and never made it. The shock of his death waved across the Commission and left everyone in awe.

Apart from the two mentioned officers, the Commission also lost several officials around the electioneering period. We also wish to empathize with family members and close relatives of our staff who also passed on during the crucial election period.

The editorial team and on behalf of the commission we wish to salute our fallen heroes for their team spirit, dedication, commitment and hard work. Colleagues.....fly with the angels.



May your souls rest in peace.

MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION FOR ENABLED FACT FINDING

By Patrick Kwasi Brobbey



On 8 January 2018, I requested access to the officials and archives of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) for the purpose of my doctoral research. Referring to the approval of my request and the logistical assistance and quality of the reception I obtained from IEBC officials, I would like to thank the institution for advancing my research project. In the main, my research seeks to understand the actual performance of Kenya's electoral governance institutions by which I mean the electoral commission and judiciary and public perceptions of the functioning of these institutions. Nairobi and Nyamira counties were targeted for the study.

Institutional Research Clearance

My aim necessitated obtaining permission to engage IEBC personnel. The approval process and the nature of the permission I received facilitated my work. I submitted a formal application for access to IEBC officers and archives to the office of the CEO, and within two days, my request was granted. It was subsequently forwarded to the Director of Research and Development, who, through an internal memo, prompted County Elections Managers (CEMs) to help me recruit electoral officials. The entire approval process took less than 2 weeks. Other officials at the Research and Development Directorate ensured that I received the needed support. Owing to the paucity of time available for my fieldwork, the swift issuance of the clearance for researching the IEBC saved me ample time. The precise directive of the Research and

Development Directorate and the manner by which that directive was communicated to the relevant CEMs also sped up my work, in the sense that each CEM and his outfit was prepared to engage me even before I reported to their offices. For instance, the Nyamira CEM and West Mugirango Constituency Administrative Assistant (CAA) asked to be interviewed at our first encounter. Similarly, when I arrived at the Nairobi County IEBC office in March, I was told, "we have been waiting for you since February." This reception also indicated that I was welcomed, creating a warm environment for me to engage electoral officials.

Logistical Support

After validating my identity, the CEMs called appropriate members of their teams to arrange for me to meet a variety of predetermined electoral officials, including Clerks, Polling officers (POs), and Returning officers (ROs). The Nyamira County CEM introduced me to all personnel in the county office and urged them to grant me maximum support. The Nairobi County CEM, after welcoming me, asked his Secretary to call certain Constituency

The approval process and the nature of the permission I received facilitated my work

Elections Coordinators to schedule my meetings with them. She executed that task within two hours. The directives of the CEMs saved me temporal and pecuniary resources. Given that POs and Clerks are temporary staff whose contracts expire after elections, it would have been an arduous task for me to locate them and even convince them to be interviewed. Fortunately, the county IEBC offices enabled me to circumvent the difficulty by organizing my meetings with these staff. As such, I expended a total of about two months on interviewing relevant IEBC personnel in both Nyamira and Nairobi counties. Furthermore, the CEMs' directives put my interviewees at ease, since it assured them that their engagement with me was sanctioned.



Kesi Zaporomoka

Ulingoni ninakwea, kudokeza yalqiri
 Kipindi tumepitia, korti kutwa kusubiri
 Muda sasa metimbia, majaji katoa amri
 Kesi zaporomokani, moja moja kwa nyingine.
 Kesi nyingi „lifurika, Kawnti zote nchini
 Ya kwanza yakumbukika, Uraisi upeoni
 Washinde wakaamuka, mbioni mahakamani
 Kesi zaporomokani, moja moja kwa nyingine.
 Wanatumbe hungerani, kibarua mlichapa
 Wengi wamo mashakani, kuona ushindi hapa
 Sote tuwe usukani, kuuma mfano papa
 Kesi zaporomokani, moja moja kwa nyingine.

Wale mlipoteza, si hoja jipeni moyo
 Kazi mlitekeleza, kutetea bila choyo
 Moliwa mwenye uweza, tawalipa yote hayo
 Kesi zaporomokani, moja moja kwa nyingine.
 Kaditama ninashuka, sina mengi ya kunena
 Wana Tume wasifika, ni pamoja kukazana
 Kila moja kuhusika, fanaka kupatikana
 Kesi zaporomokani, moja moja kwa nyingine.

Mtunzi Geoffrey Gitobu





RONNEL ONCHAGWA



Goodbye to a former colleague
The Commission wishes Ronnel and the rest who have left the secretariat well in their future endeavors

PARTY

Newly Weds

CONGRATULATIONS

IEBC Pilot John Ole Moita in a traditional wedding held in Kajiado on Saturday 20th April, 2018. We wish Ole Maita nothing but a blissful one.



Pilot John Ole Moita



CONGRATULATIONS

Renewal of Vows

CHRISTINE WAMBUI



ROLE OF CSR IN BRAND REDEMPTION AND VISIBILITY

By Edgar Aswani

It takes 20 years to build a reputation and five minutes to ruin it. If you think about that, you'll do things differently – Benjamin Franklin

It's important to begin by defining what Corporate Social Responsibility fondly referred to as CSR. The simple definition of social responsibility is the "obligation of an organization its management, in particular towards the interests and the welfare of the society that it operates in". But we can go even deeper than that, since social responsibility is also an ethical framework that encompasses that obligation to perform duties, in order to maintain a state of equilibrium between the targets and the society.

IEBC as mandated in Article 88 (4) of the Constitution of Kenya and the IEBC Act Section (4) plays a critical role in creating a conducive environment for the conduct and management of elections. For the Commission to succeed in its mandate it cannot work in isolation. Therefore, CSR should be the intersecting point between the Commission, the community and other stakeholders. When we speak of branding for companies and businesses, the first thing that comes to mind involves the use of a logo, a tag line, and a name unique to that entity. After all, branding has one end goal: creating a differentiated name and image for the organization for example IEBC, Your Vote, and Your Future. It is this brand that we work tirelessly to promote and maintain in good light through aptly undertaking our constitutional mandate and also through Corporate Social Responsibility.

According to business experts, a company's brand is its promise. It represents what the company can deliver to their customers, and what the customers can expect from the company's products and services. It embodies their customers' perception of them. In the recent past IEBC has been in a warm-cold status regarding the corporate image triggering from the various crises witnessed by the Commission in the, conduct and aftermath of the general Election.

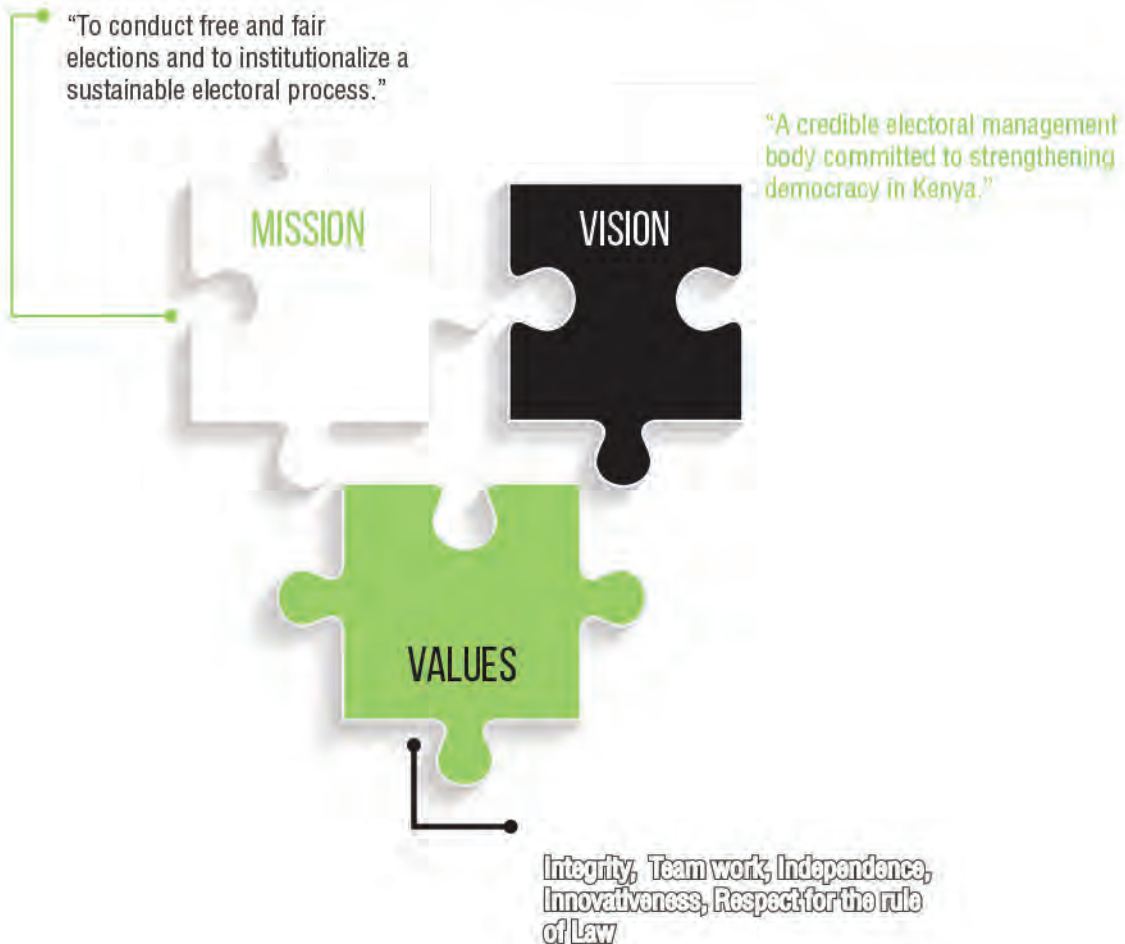
The Commission has however tried on the flipside participated in various activities aimed at connecting with the voter. After the president his excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta launched the 'panda miti jenga nchi' drive, IEBC was not left behind as various County Election managers took up the initiative and participated in tree planting exercise. One memorable CSR initiative was a sport for environment initiative between IEBC and Muhoroni sports club that brought together over 60 primary and secondary schools from Kisumu County. The schools participated in football and volleyball and IEBC sponsored trophies, balls, jerseys and certificates for the winners.

Those who spoke in the event were surprised that IEBC was made up of humans and not aliens, the local expressed their joy that the Commission could reach out to them even when there are no elections.

If the Commission initiates and sustains such community activities in the entire electoral cycle then the political and electoral environment will be more favorable to the Electoral management body during the election. Each of us can dedicate a small part of our life to improve the society and environment in which we operate. 'Goodness is the only investment that never fails', Henry David Thoreau



MISSION, VISION & VALUES



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