



**NATIONAL POST ELECTION EVALUATION WORKSHOP**  
**September 8<sup>th</sup> -9<sup>th</sup>, 2014**  
**PANAFRIC HOTEL**

**THEME: MOVING KENYA TOWARDS A STRONGER DEMOCRACY:  
PRIORITIES FOR ACTION**

**Introductory and Welcome remarks**

**By IEBC Chairman,**

**Ahmed Issack Hassan, EBS**

**(Email: [ahmedissack786@yahoo.com](mailto:ahmedissack786@yahoo.com)/ [ahmedissack786@gmail.com](mailto:ahmedissack786@gmail.com))**

Retired Justice Johann Kriegler, Chairperson's of Constitutional Commissions, Representatives of Independent Offices, Speakers of the National Assembly and the Senate, Representatives of Government Agencies, Civil Society Organizations present, Invited Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I welcome you all to this forum.

I wish to thank our development Partners (Basket Fund donors) for supporting this forum and the previous activities building up to this stakeholder engagement.

The conduct of any electoral activity cannot be deemed to be over until

the post-election evaluation has been concluded. It is at this phase of the Electoral Cycle that we candidly look at the roles played by the various stakeholders, applaud and build on what was done well, highlight and review what did not go well and aim to better subsequent activities from the lessons learnt.

For that reason ladies and gentlemen, we wish to engage you, our much esteemed stakeholders in this evaluation exercise.

We will be seeking to answer the following questions:

- How best did we play our individual roles in preparation for the 2013 General Election?
- How best can each of us (IEBC, and stakeholders gathered here) execute our mandate and duty to the people of this Nation in a way that strengthens Democracy in Kenya?
- Did we as stakeholders allow biases and political preference to interfere in our performance?

**Allow me to Share with you some Basic facts about the March 4<sup>th</sup> 2013 General Election:**

**1. The functions of IEBC are contained in the following:**

- a) The Constitution of Kenya, Article 88 (4)
- b) The IEBC Act, 2011
- c) The Elections Act, 2011
- d) The Elections (General ) Regulations
- e) The Political Parties Act, 2011
- f) The Campaign Financing Act, 2013
- g) Rules of Procedure on Settlement of Disputes

- The mandate of IEBC is quite wide and larger than those of its predecessors, ECK which had 3 and IIEC which had 6 mandates respectively. IEBC's mandate is twice that of ECK and IIEC.

**2. The Voter Register: is Electronic i.e. Biometric Voter Register**

- According to the 2009 population census reports, the number of

eligible voters was **21.8million**. No such data was available for the diaspora.

- IEBC targeted to register 18million with **15,894 BVR** kits, deployed in **24,614 registration centers** for a period of 30 days. The Commission managed to register **14,338,781 voters**.
- The Principal Register of voters for Kenya is **14,388,781** composed of the following:
  - **14,352,545** voters with Biometrics
  - **36,236** voters without Biometrics

### **3. THE COST OF ELECTIONS**

- For the financial year **2012/2013**, which was the Election year, the Commission requested for **Ksh. 38 Billion** but was allocated **Ksh. 24.2billion**.
- The commission received a further **2.5billion** from Donors in the Basket fund totaling to **Ksh. 26.7 billion**.
- Out of the total budget, **Ksh.8billion** can be classified as Capital Investment i.e**Ksh. 6.8 billion** In BVR and **Ksh. 1.2Billion** in Electronic Voter Identification Device (EVID).
- The **14.3million** registered voters was at a cost of **Ksh. 3.8 billion** while the **2,637** Diaspora voters was at a cost of **Ksh. 12million(USD 52 per voter compared to USD 3 per voter for local voters)**.
- The Commission purchased over **240,000** ballot Boxes for the **34,000** polling stations and printed **100million** ballot papers.
- On Election day, over **80million** ballot papers were cast.

Therefore the actual cost of election will be **26.7billion** less **8million** for capital investment which comes to **Ksh. 18.7billion** which when divided by the **14, 388,781** registered voters comes to **Ksh. 1,299.6** per voter ( **USD 15 per voter**).

#### **4. PARTICIPATION**

- IEBC conducted the first ever 6-tier elections under the new constitution on the 4<sup>th</sup> of March 2013.
- A total of **1882** elective positions were contested for by **12,776** candidates.
- There were a total of **188** election petitions challenging the elections results for various positions.
- Out of these, **163** of the petitions were dismissed and **25** were heard to a logical conclusion.
- A total of **17** by-elections were held out of which **15** returned the same candidates with only 2 bringing in new candidates.
- The Commission accredited **28,556** Domestic observers' and **5,600** International Observers and **4,235** media personnel.
- The Commission employed over **300,000** temporary election staff and over **80,000** security personnel were deployed to provide security.

#### **POST EVALUATION**

It's been 17 months since the last General Election and 3 years to the next elections. Different stakeholders involved in the electoral process may have conducted their own sectorial evaluations. Some have been kind enough to share their reports with the Commission, for which we appreciate.

This forum gives all the stakeholders an opportunity to have candid discussions about the performance of the IEBC and all other players in the general elections and do an evaluation of what worked well, what did not work, weaknesses and failures seen, and recommendations on what can be done to improve the overall conduct, management and administration of elections to make better the next election. This is a forward looking exercise that is meant to assist and strengthen democratic institutions to deliver on their mandate more effectively.

In September 2013, the IEBC submitted to the president and to parliament its annual report for 2012/13 which contained a descriptive analysis of the general conduct of elections.

The Commission also received final reports from the accredited observer groups (both domestic, regional and international). We then commenced our internal post-election evaluation using international IDEA tools of carrying out such an exercise.

The Commission also allowed an external evaluation of the media Centre, ICT, Voter Register, Results Transmission Systems (RTS) and procurement procedures. These were done by IFES, Next Technologies and IED.

We have successfully conducted all by-elections subsequent to the general election and with the help of a consultant started developing our draft internal post-election evaluation report. We hope that the input from all the stakeholders in this forum will be incorporated into the final report that will be published and circulated to all our stakeholders and partners and uploaded onto the website for public consumption.

With the support of EISA, the Commission has compiled and will publish a digest of all the decisions/rulings of the Dispute Resolution Committee that handled very many cases and disputes arising out of political Parties nominations.

The Commission has been called upon by several electoral

Commissions, regional and international organizations to share its experience with the use of technology in elections, voter registration, Dispute Resolution, Electoral Risk Management and Electoral Security among others (IDEA, IFES, EISA, COMESA, ECOWAS, EAC, SADC, EU, AU, Nigeria, Namibia, Botswana, Uganda, Nepal, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Georgia, IEC South Africa and Zimbabwe .

The Commission wishes to record its great appreciation and gratitude to the following stakeholders and development partners who have worked and walked with us through this journey:

UNDP, UNDPA, UN WOMEN, UNEAD, EU, DFID, USAID, CIDA, RNE, SIDA, DANIDA, Finland, IDEA, IFES, NDI, IRI, EISA, FES, URAIA, AMKENI WAKENYA, UWIANO, ELOG, NCIC, ERIS, INUKA Kenya, OSIEA, State Law Office, the Government of Kenya, the National Assembly, the Judiciary, the Directorate of Public Prosecution, Political Parties, the Media, the National Police Service, IGAD, the Commonwealth, the Indian Electoral Commission, IEC South Africa, Australia Electoral Commission and last but not the South Korea Electoral Commission.

We do not take your support and partnership for granted and assure you of our commitment and dedication to our continued partnership for the strengthening of democratic institutions and their capacity to deliver on other mandates effectively.

*I thank you all.*