



OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF POLITICAL PARTIES

POST-ELECTION EVALUATION REPORT

MAY, 2023

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Vision

A model regulator of political parties for a credible democratic multiparty system



Mission

To promote the realization of political rights through registration and regulation of political parties in Kenya.



Core Values

The ORPP core values which form the basis of the corporate culture are;

i. Professionalism

The Office will inculcate competence and skills to efficiently, effectively and transparently serve internal and external clients.

ii. Integrity

The Office will uphold high moral standards and honesty in the provision of services

iii. Respect for the rule of law

The Office shall adhere to the applicable laws, rules and regulations

iv. Innovativeness- The Office will adopt creative processes aided by modern technology.

v. Impartiality

The Office will observe political neutrality and offer equal treatment in the provision of services

vi. Inclusivity

The Office will provide equal access to opportunities and resources for all people, including special interests and marginalized groups.

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FOREWORD



The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 declares Kenya a multi-party democratic state. It guarantees political rights under Article 38, where every citizen is free to make political choices, including the right to form or participate in forming a political party. Further, every citizen has the right to free, fair and regular elections based on universal suffrage and the free expression of the will of the electors. The Political Parties Act, 2011 was enacted pursuant to provisions of Article 92 in

regards to management of political parties and to ensure that parties subscribe to the basic requirements under Article 91. These requirements include but are not limited to having a national character, abiding by the democratic principles of good governance and promoting democracy through regular, free and fair elections and respecting the rights of all persons to participate in electoral and political processes.

The Political Parties Act, 2011 establishes the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP) as a State Office within the meaning of Article 260 of the Constitution with the mandate to register and regulate political parties as well as administer the Political Parties Fund. As a critical player in the electoral process, the Office carried out various --related activities to regulate, monitor, investigate and supervise political parties in preparation for the 2022 General Election. In undertaking the election preparation activities, the Office was guided by the ORPP 2022 General Election Action Plan and the ORPP 2020 2025 Strategic Plan. These activities included a review of political parties' election and nomination rules, certification of political parties membership register, monitoring of political parties nominations to ensure compliance with the Political Parties Act 2011, and certification of membership status and symbols of independent candidates. Other activities carried out were certification of party lists, training of political parties chief agents and sensitization of various political parties' organs, party aspirants and stakeholders such as Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, women, youth and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), amongst others.

To strengthen the legal and regulatory framework, the Political Parties (Amendment) Act, 2022 and the Political Parties (Membership) Regulations, 2021 were enacted. The amendments were a culmination of numerous stakeholder engagement forums meant to address the various electoral issues experienced during the 2017 General Election. In effect, the amendments contributed to effective management of political parties in preparation of the 2022 General Election and thereafter. To enhance the credibility of the political parties'

membership register, the Office upgraded and integrated the Integrated Political Parties Management System with the citizen platform, Integrated Population Registration System to enable members of the public virtually check the membership status, resign from a political party and register as a member of a political party.

To provide members of the public with an easy and cost-effective method to access services, the Office developed an Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) platform through a code (*509#) where members of the public can check their party membership registration status and resign from a party. This service ensured that members of the public could only access their records and not of any other person in line with the Data Protection Act, 2019.

The Office conducted a post-election evaluation of the election activities to take stock of the milestones and achievements, and identify challenges to establish what worked, what did not work and lessons learnt for future elections.

The evaluation was thus a critical assessment of the Office's performance concerning the Action Plan. To enrich the evaluation report and ensure that it was objective and balanced, stakeholders such as political parties, parties candidates, state and non-state actors and development partners were engaged during evaluation workshop to share their experiences reflection, and proposed interventions.

I am pleased to present the ORPP Post-Election Evaluation Report, which will form the basis for review of the ORPP 2020-2025 Strategic Plan in preparation for the next election cycle. I sincerely thank the various stakeholders for sharing their experiences and recommendations during the evaluation workshops. Their inputs added valuable insights to this report.



Ann N. Nderitu, CBS
Registrar of Political Parties

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CoK	Constitution of Kenya
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EGR	Elections (General) Regulations, 2017
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FY	Financial Year
GE	General Election
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
HR	Human Resource
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IPPMS	Integrated Political Parties Management System
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
ORPP	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPA	Political Parties Act
PPDT	Political Parties Dispute Tribunal
PPF	Political Parties Fund
PPLC	Political Parties Liaison Committee
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RPP	Registrar of Political Parties
SIG	Special Interest Groups
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPAS	Staff Performance Appraisal System
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ORPP post-election evaluation report critically assesses the Office's performance in preparation for the General Election. Adopting an inclusive and participatory approach, the Office convened evaluation meetings with various stakeholders, including state and non-state actors, political parties, candidates, CSOs, FBOs and development partners to consolidate their experiences, reflections and feedback. The evaluation was intended to establish what worked, what did not work, challenges, recommendations and lessons for the future. As the regulator of political parties, the ORPP has a key role ensure that elections are free, fair, transparent, peaceful and credible.

The Office developed the 2022 General Election Action Plan to guide and prioritize numerous activities to regulate, monitor, investigate and supervise political parties in preparation of elections. Notable achievements included; Upgrading the Integrated Political Parties Management System (IPPMS) and on-boarded three (3) services of membership registration to a political party of choice, resignation from political parties and checking of political parties' membership status on the eCitizen platform, and enactment of the Political Parties (Amendment) Act, 2022 and the Political Parties (Membership) Regulations, 2021.

In addition, the ORPP certified membership registers of eighty-four (84) political parties; certified membership status and symbols of six thousand nine hundred and forty-four (6,944) independent candidates; and trained one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five (1,735) county and national political party chief agents.

In implementing ORPP election-related activities, the evaluation established that the Office faced various challenges, key among them: late amendment to the PPA, which adversely impacted on planning and implementation of activities as well as legal issues emanating from coalitions and coalition political parties, including the signing of the agreements and exit clauses.

Other challenges included; the seven (7) day period set by the Act to certify the political parties' membership registers, which proved impractical, and the high number of candidates vying as independent candidates emanating from party nominations. In addition, the late recruitment of County and Constituency Monitors meant the Office missed on adequate monitoring of key electoral activities. At the same time, trainings of party agents were limited to the chief agents due to budgetary constraints.

Key recommendations included: review of electoral laws which should be done at least two years before the General Election; development of coalition political party regulations to allow for enforcement of coalition agreements by ORPP; review of electoral laws to delineate the role of ORPP vis-a-vis that of IEBC in the certification of the party nomination and election rules to avoid overlap. Other recommendations were; review the law to increase the time for the membership registers certification and on timelines for the conduct of party nominations to stop unsuccessful candidates from shifting to be independent candidates. In addition, the need for full automation in the clearance of independent candidates and the use of technology in training and sensitization of election agents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Special gratitude to Parliament and National Treasury and Economic Planning for the budgetary support, which enabled the Office to deliver on its mandate. The ORPP acknowledges the contribution of the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, political parties, key stakeholders, Non-governmental Organizations, Faith based Organizations that made the development of this report a success.

The ORPP also appreciates the support from UN Women, UNDP Kenya's Basket Fund 'Consolidating Democratic Dividends for Sustainable Transformation in Kenya' project together with its development partners, UK-Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); European Union (EU); Republic of Germany; Republic of Ireland and Republic of Italy. In addition, the Office worked closely and leveraged technical support from International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), National Democratic Institute (NDI), Oslo Center, Electoral Law and Governance Institute for Africa (ELGIA) and International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES).

Lastly, I wish to commend the ORPP technical team for their tireless efforts in putting together this report and the entire staff for their dedication and professionalism in executing Office activities during preparation for the 2022 General Election.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

The Constitution of Kenya entrenches multiparty democracy and guarantees political rights, including the right to form or participate in the formation of a political party and recruit forming a political party and recruiting members to a party under Article 38. Therefore, the Constitution envisages existence of strong, well-governed and managed political parties that are run on democratic principles, tolerate alternative thoughts and foster democratic competition. Articles 91 and 92 of the Constitution recognize political parties as important governance institutions in promoting democracy.

Political parties are key institutions of social, economic and political governance. They play several and important roles including promotion of pluralistic debates by presenting alternative policy platforms, nominating candidates for election, recruitment of members, promoting representation of SIGs in Parliament and County Assemblies, promote and enhance national unity, sensitization of the public on electoral processes among others.

To operationalize Articles 91 and 92, the Political Parties Act, 2011 was enacted. The Act established the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP) with a mandate to register and regulate political parties as well as administer the Political Parties Fund.

Political parties are key players in elections and therefore the ORPP as a regulator of these parties, has a critical role to perform to enhance the credibility of elections in Kenya. Credible, peaceful, free and fair elections remain essential in the democratic progress of every country, taking into consideration that an election in Kenya is a process, not an event.

The ORPP has an impartial key role to play in shaping perceptions about the legitimacy of electoral processes, improving the quality of elections by building public confidence in the administration of political and electoral processes, promoting and protecting the civil and political rights of the public in elections.

The Office conducted various election-related activities in preparation for the General Election including but not limited to registration of political parties and coalitions, strengthening legal and regulatory framework, certification of party membership registers and party lists, certification of membership status and symbol of independent candidates, training of political party agents and monitoring of the election.

The lessons learnt from the 2017 General Election informed various interventions such as legal and regulatory reforms and deployment of technology that guided ORPP's execution of its mandate with respect to the Election.

1.2 Historical Evolution of Political Parties in Kenya

Kenya negotiated for constitutional framework and independence against colonial rule at the Lancaster Conference meetings held in 1960, 1962 and 1963 that led to the formation of two national parties; Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) and Kenya African National Union (KANU). In the national elections of May 1963, KANU won a majority of seats in both the Senate and National Assembly. In 1964, KADU dissolved itself voluntarily and joined KANU, making Kenya a de facto single-party state. In March 1966, Kenya People's Union (KPU) was formed as a result of due to ideological differences, leadership struggles, and the repression of dissent within KANU. However, KPU was banned in 1969. Since then, Kenya was a de facto single state until 1982 when the Constitution was amended.

On 9th June 1982, the National Assembly amended the Constitution, making Kenya a de jure one-party state. However, clamour for multiparty politics continued until Parliament repealed Section 2A of the Constitution in December 1991, marking the re-emergence of multi-partyism and the end of KANU's monopoly. Nevertheless, there was no express provision in the Constitution guiding the registration, regulation and funding of political parties. Political parties were registered by the Registrar of Societies under the Societies Act (Cap.108), which governed the registration of all forms of associations. Political parties did not have legal personality or perpetual succession. Essentially, they operated as private associations.

The democratic space created by the repeal of section 2A in 1991 resulted in the proliferation of many political parties, which were weak and poorly managed. These parties wrangled, split and formed new outfits with similar names and/or symbols. This was attributed to the absence of an effective regulatory framework for the registration, operation, management and funding of political parties. Parliament unsuccessfully attempted four times between 1993 and 1994 to enact a law that would provide independent registration and funding of political parties.

Prior to the 2007 general election, there were 168 registered parties and 117 participated in the General Election. It is against this background that the Political Parties Act, 2007 was enacted. The objective of the Act was to provide for the registration, regulation and funding of political parties. It came into force on 1st July 2008, and the Office of Registrar of Political Parties was established as a directorate with the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) which was the Election Management Body (EMB) at that time. All political parties registered under the Societies Act were required to register afresh under the new law within 160 days. This led to the reduction of the number of political parties registered under the Societies Act from 168 to 47 by 2009.

The passing of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 introduced a new paradigm in the registration, management and administration of political parties. The Constitution recognized political parties as important institutions in the promotion of democracy. Article 91 of the Constitution sets out basic requirements for political parties and stipulates the principles upon which political parties shall be formed. Article 92 further provides that Parliament shall enact legislation to incorporate and implement the Constitution and the principles stipulated there under.

To implement the two articles (91 and 92), the Political Parties Act, 2011 was enacted, and the office of the Registrar of Political Parties became an independent state office. In 2013, there were 59 fully registered political parties, out of which 45 participated in the 4th March, 2013 General Election while in the 8th August 2017 General Election, there were 66 registered political parties, out of which 65 participated. In 2022 there were 90 registered political parties, and 83 participated in the 9th August 2022 General Election.

Historical Evolution of Political Parties in Kenya

1952

Societies ordinance became legal regime upon declaration of state of emergency by colonial powers

1968

Like all ordinances, the legislation was transformed into Societies Act (Cap 108) for registration of societies.
- Political Parties registration fell under the Cap 108 just like societies

2007

The Krieger report following the disputed presidential election results of 2007

Enactment of political parties Act to provide legal basis for registration of political parties

2008

1st July 2008-coming into force of the Political Parties Act (PPA), 2007. It resulted into establishment of ORPP as an Office within Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) under department of Political Parties.

2009

Registrar sought autonomy following disbandment of ECK.

July 2009-Technical team constituted for institutional and functional analysis to inform establishment of ORPP as an independent office.

August 2009-Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC) resolution to have ORPP as its Directorate.

2010

Promulgation of Constitution of Kenya (CoK) that provided under article 249 the establishment of ORPP as an independent Office. It also necessitated the amendment of the PPA, 2007

2011

The coming to be PPA, 2011 actual establishment of ORPP as an autonomous pursuant to article 260 of the Constitution

TABLE 1

Trend of number of Political Parties that participation in General Elections (1963-2022)

Elections (Legislative and Presidential)	Number of Registered Political Parties	Number of Political Parties which participated in Elections
1963	2	2
1969-1988	1	1
1992	10	8
1997	23	18
2002	22	12
2007	168	117
2013	45	45
2017	66	65
2022	90	83

1.3 Mandate

The mandate of the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties is to register and regulate political parties and administer the Political Parties Fund. The functions of the Office, as outlined under section 34 of the Political Parties Act, 2011 are to;

- i. Register, regulate, monitor, investigate and supervise political parties to ensure compliance with this Act;
- ii. Administer the Political Parties Fund;
- iii. Ensure publication of audited annual accounts of political parties;
- iv. Verify and make publicly available the list of all members of political parties;
- v. Keep and maintain a register of political parties and the symbols of political parties
- vi. Ensure and verify that no person is a member of more than one political party and notify the IEBC of his findings;
- vii. Certify that an independent candidate in an election is not a member of any registered political party;
- viii. Certify that the symbol intended to be used by an independent candidate in an election does not resemble the symbol of a registered political party;
- ix. Certify that the names appearing in a party list are the names of members of the political party presenting the party list;
- x. Train political party election agents upon the request and financing by the political party;
- xi. Investigate complaints received under this Act; and
- xii. Perform such other functions as may be conferred by this Act or any other written law.

1.4 Legal framework guiding elections in Kenya

The ORPP prepared for the 2022 General Election guided by the following legal and regulatory framework;

- i. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- ii. The Political Parties Act, 2011
- iii. The Elections Act, 2011
- iv. Data Protection Act, 2019
- v. Access to Information Act, 2016
- vi. Political Parties (Membership) Regulations, 2021
- vii. Political Parties (Registration) Regulations, 2019
- viii. Political Parties (Funding) Regulations, 2018
- ix. General Election gazette notice Vol. CXXIV—No. 14

1.5 ORPP Strategic Direction

The ORPP was guided by the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan in its operations and activities, including preparation for the 2022 General Election. The Strategic Plan identified five (5) Key Result Areas (KRA): registration and documentation of political parties, regulation of political parties, institutional capacity, strategic partnerships and collaboration, and political parties' participation in elections.

The Strategic Plan informed the development of the 2022 General Election Action Plan to guide the Office in implementing its mandate, including preparing political parties to participate in the election. The Action Plan built on the lessons and experiences learnt from the 2017 General Election and included an implementation matrix which identified priority activities, expected output and timelines in readiness for the 2022 General Elections. The plan also provided a framework to monitor the implementation of the planned activities.

1.6 Corporate Governance

Corporate governance involves putting in place clear rules and principles to enhance maximum shareholder value. The ORPP abides by the principles of accountability, transparency, integrity, independence and efficiency in the execution of its mandate. The aforementioned principles are exercised and aligned with the institution's core values.

1.6.1 Institutional Policy Documents

The ORPP is guided by various policy documents to enhance compliance with the law and promote transparency, accountability and efficiency. The policy documents include the following;

- i. Finance and Accounts Policy and Procedures Manual
- ii. Human Resource Policy and Procedures Manual
- iii. ICT Policy
- iv. Records Management Policy
- v. Resource Center Management Policy
- vi. Communication Policy and Strategy
- vii. Corporate Responsibility Policy and Strategy

1.6.2 Top Management Team

The ORPP is headed by the Registrar and currently deputized by two(2) Assistant Registrars who form the Top Management Team of the ORPP and provided strategic leadership before, during and after the 2022 General Election. The Top Management Team considered and approved various committee proposals and resolutions through plenary meetings.



ICT policy review

1.6.3 Committees

In its fiduciary responsibility, the Office constituted the following statutory and administrative committees:

- i. Management Committee
- ii. Audit Committee
- iii. Budget Implementation Committee
- iv. Human Resource and Administration Committee
- v. Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Steering Committee
- vi. Communication, CSR and Resource Centre Committee
- vii. Legal and Standards Committee
- viii. Staff Mortgage and Car Loan Advisory Committee
- ix. Name Search and Registration Committee

1.6.4 Risk Management

The Office established internal control mechanisms, including developing a risk management framework and convening quarterly Audit Committee meetings to provide oversight of Office operations. The Audit Committee strengthened its capacity through trainings on emerging trends and developed its Strategic Plan and Charter to enhance efficiency.

1.7 The Rationale for Post-Election Evaluation

The evaluation will enable the Office to;

- i. Establish what worked, what did not work and lessons for the future. This will also provide an avenue for identifying gaps in the existing legislative framework, ORPP policies, procedures and processes.
- ii. Establish possible areas of cooperation and synergy with stakeholders and strategic partners.
- iii. Assess ORPP performance against set objectives outlined in the Strategic Plan and General Election Action Plan.



Internal stakeholders during a post-election evaluation workshop

Chapter 2

Methodology

In order to conduct a critical assessment on how the Office executed various election related activities, the post-election evaluation adopted a participatory approach involving a desk review of the ORPP Strategic plan, Election Action Plan and the existing legal and legislative framework. Key respondents from interviews and consultative forums with key stakeholders were engaged to share experiences, perspectives, feedback and key recommendations. The evaluation was undertaken using a qualitative study with respondents drawn from various stakeholder forums and interviews. A desk review of key documents was undertaken to establish performance indicator baselines. The Office developed a data collection tool, which facilitators used in stakeholder engagement workshops and forums to guide the participants in the evaluation process. The tool is attached as *Annex I*.

2.1 Data Collection and Analysis

The following data collection methods were adopted;

- a. Literature review of documents such as the Constitution, Political Parties Act and attendant regulations, Elections Act and; Election Action Plan, ORPP Strategic Plan and other policy documents, ORPP departmental evaluation reports, and Election observer reports, among others.
- b. Women candidates exchange workshop which brought Nairobi women candidates together for the purpose of hearing their experiences, challenges and recommendations for future interventions.
- c. Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Forum, which brought together representatives of CSOs, FBOs, NCPWD, security sector, media, election observer groups and International IDEA
- d. Consultative workshop with Chief election agents
- e. Internal stakeholder evaluation workshop to critically assess the Office performance in preparation for the General Election. The workshop brought together ORPP staff from the headquarter and county offices.
- f. Political Parties Liaison Committee forums to gather views of political parties on the Office performance in the 2022 General Election activities
- g. Interviews. This involved face-to-face interviews with key respondents such as ORPP staff, county and constituency monitors, political party officials and, election agents. The interviews were based on identified thematic areas relevant to their scope in the election.

Data gathered through the aforementioned methods was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. This report was subsequently validated by a multi-stakeholder forum with representatives of CSOs, FBOs and election observer groups.

Chapter 3

Setting the Stage for 2022 General Elections

The ORPP commenced preparation for the 2022 General Election with the review of the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan, which guided the Office in its operations during the 2017 General Election. The review of the Plan identified milestones and key achievements, challenges faced and lessons learnt during its implementation. The Office developed the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan where new strategies were formulated to steer the ORPP's strategic direction in readiness for the 2022 General Election.

The Office carried out the following election-related activities in preparation for the General Election.

3.1 Development of the ORPP 2022 General Election Action Plan

The Office developed Action Plan for the 2022 General Election with a purpose to identify areas of focus by ORPP to enhance the credibility of the 2022 General Election. The objective of the Plan was to ensure the Office implemented its mandate in preparation of the 2022 General Election in an effective and efficient manner. Key action areas of the Plan included; registration of political parties; maintenance of a secure, reliable and identifiable database of political parties; institutionalization of political parties, inclusion of Special Interest Groups (SiGs); training of election-related political parties' organs and enforcement of the Code of Conduct of Political Parties. Others were certification of nomination and election rules; certification of Political Parties Registers; clearance of independent candidates and training of political parties' agents.

3.2 Resource mobilization Action Plan

Resource mobilization involves securing additional resources to implement planned activities and ensuring prudent and optimal utilization of the resources to achieve desired results. The development of the 2022 General Election Action Plan kick-started the process of mobilizing resources and technical support to implement election-related activities. The ORPP mainly depends on the National Treasury for budgetary allocation to undertake its activities and programmes. Further, the Office works closely with development partners for technical support. The financing needs for the 2022 General Election were covered in the FYs 2021/22 and 2022/23.

The Action Plan included a resource matrix indicating the resource requirements, allocations and deficits as shown in the table below:

TABLE 2

Resource requirement and allocation

	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23
Resource Requirement	556,791,624	479,867,500
Allocation	314,899,510	69,120,000
Deficit	241,892,114	410,747,500

Upon further engagements with the National Treasury, the allocation for FY 2021/22 was revised upwards in the Supplementary estimates 1 and 2.

The Action Plan also contained a General Election procurement plan indicating the various items to be procured for the election. Key items procured included printing of chief agents' manuals, car hire services, conference facilities, ICT equipment, upgrade of IPPMS, mobile phones for County Monitors and Constituency Monitors, corporate branded items, publications and advertising and Independent Candidates' Management Software among other prioritized areas.

The matrix for additional funds as requested from the National Treasury is shown below;

TABLE 3

Activities for budget allocation during FY 2022/2023 to cater for 2022 general election activities

S/No.	Activity	FY2022/23	Remarks
1.	Training of Political Parties Chief Agents	107,300,000	<p>Political parties and their agents play a critical role in ensuring integrity and building confidence in the conduct and outcome of elections.</p> <p>Elections being a key activity undertaken by political Parties, the ORPP in line with section 34 of the Political Parties Act, 2011 carries out countrywide candidates and political party agents trainings in preparation for elections to enable political parties to undertake their roles in the electoral process from an informed perspective.</p> <p>The Office will carry out training of the Political Parties Chief Agents at the National and County levels to enhance the electoral process in promoting free, fair and credible elections.</p>
2.	Training of Political Parties, Independent Candidates County and Constituency agents in preparation for the General Election	87,728,500	<p>Training political parties and independent candidate's agents ensure free, fair and credible General elections. This will enhance transparency and accountability in the electoral process.</p> <p>Elections being a national event and carried out across the entire county, required trained and informed agents at the National, County, Constituency and grassroots levels.</p>
3.	Dialogue platform for Political Parties Liaison Committee	31,200,000	<p>Section 38 of the political parties Act, 2011 establishes the political parties' liaison committee at national and county levels as a dialogue framework between the Registrar, IEBC and political parties. The committee is instrumental in nurturing inter and extra democracy within the political parties.</p> <p>The PPLC will undertake programmes and activities in the 47 Counties and at the national level to promote peaceful coexistence. In addition, PPLC shall conduct peace meetings and caravans across the country.</p>

S/No.	Activity	FY2022/23	Remarks
4.	Media Engagement	11,700,000	The Office is cognizant of the role of various online and digital media as purveyors of credible, verifiable and relevant information to targeted audience segments. Effective media engagement helps in extensive and accurate public communication and further eliminates the possibility of propaganda and misinformation, which can be very dangerous in an election period
5.	Printing of Political Parties candidates and chief agents Training Manual and political education source book		To enhance the institutional capacity of political parties, the office will carry out capacity-building programmes using printed materials. The materials are also used to train political parties' chief agents and county and constituency agents among others.
6.	Printing of Information, Education and Communication Materials	13,500,000	The materials are disseminated to various stakeholders while building capacity on various election processes. They are also used for public education to the general public.
7.	Maintenance of mobile platform for access to Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) that is linked with the IPPMS to facilitate public verification of membership status, resignation and registration	25,000,000	The IPPMS upgrade include the Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) that is linked with the IPPMS to facilitate public verification of membership status, resignation and registration; mobile technologies (bulk SMS) to communicate to the public on their political party membership status.
8.	Automation of county offices to decentralize management of political parties' database and improved collaborations between headquarters and county offices.	5,500,000	Automation of County offices to decentralize management of political parties' database for improved service delivery at the county level and improve collaboration between H/Qs and County offices

S/No.	Activity	FY2022/23	Remarks
9.	Statutory publications in print and electronic media of national-wide reach and gazette notices	12,000,000	The Office is obliged by the Political Parties Act (PPA), 2011 to publish varied statutory notices in newspapers of national-wide circulation on election timelines and other requirements.
10.	Procurement of election items (mobile phones, Branded Items, Stationery etc.)	12,500,000	Items for communication, for easy identification, printing, among others, are required during the electoral period.
11.	Legal fees	40,000,000	The Office is frequently enjoined in matters often under certificates of urgency filed in courts and in the Political Parties Dispute Tribunal (PPDT) arising from intra and inter-political parties' disputes.
12.	Monitoring of Political Parties activities and the General Elections.	46,700,000	This is in line with implementing Articles 38, 91, and 92 of the Constitution to promote political rights and ensure the political class provides a level playing field for all players.
13.	Post-evaluation activities/evaluation, data collection and reporting	32,219,000	The office will carry out a post-election evaluation to assess the political parties' performance in the 2022 elections to help the office in future decision-making in line with the compliance threshold as provided for in the political parties act, 2011
14.	Post-election stakeholder engagement for report dissemination	30,000,000	The office will carry out stakeholder engagement to disseminate the report on the post-election evaluation.
15.	Establishment of a call center and a situation room for the 2022 general election	4,750,000	This involves acquiring and setting up IT and Telephony Equipment and a server with a centralized system accessible to members of the public to report proceedings during the electioneering period.
	Total	506,597,500	

After further engagement with the National Treasury, the Office was allocated Kshs 390 million for election activities

Chapter 4

Preparation for the 2022 General Elections

4.1 Registration of Political Parties and Coalitions

Registration of political parties is one of the core mandate of ORPP. The registration process is twofold; provisional registration and full registration. The Political Parties Act 2011 also mandates the Registrar of Political Parties to register coalition political parties. The Act further provides that two or more political parties may form a coalition before or after an election and shall deposit the coalition agreement with the Registrar.

4.1.1 Registration of Political Parties

An association of persons or an organization that wishes to be provisionally registered is expected to apply for registration in the prescribed manner. Section 5 and 6 of the Political Parties Act (PPA) obliges the Registrar to register provisionally registered parties upon the submission and review of the following documents:

- i. Signed minutes of the first meeting of the founding members;
- ii. The identified name and abbreviation;
- iii. Set out the symbol and slogan
- iv. Approved copy of the constitution and election and nomination rules;
- v. A statement of the ideology;
- vi. Undertaking to be bound by the Political Parties Act and the attendant Code of Conduct as set out in the First Schedule;



Registrar issuing certificate of full registration to Party of Growth and Prosperity

In line with Section 5 (3) of the PPA, 2011, a provisionally registered political party is required to make an application for full registration before the lapse of 180 days from the date of provisional registration. The applications are reviewed to ensure the applicant meets the following conditions of full registration as outlined under section 7 of the PPA;

- i. it has recruited as members not fewer than one thousand registered voters from each of more than half of the counties;
- ii. the members referred to above reflect regional and ethnic diversity, gender balance and representation of special interest groups;
- iii. the composition of its governing body reflects regional and ethnic diversity, gender balance and representation of special interest groups;
- iv. not more than two-thirds of the members of its governing body are of the same gender;
- v. it has demonstrated that members of its governing body meet the requirements of Chapter Six of the Constitution and the laws relating to ethics;
- vi. it has submitted to the Registrar a list of the names, addresses and identification particulars of all its members, the location of its head office, the location and addresses of the branch offices of the political party, which shall be in more than half of the counties, disaggregated data of its membership based on each of and the address of the official website of the political party.
- vii. it has undertaken to be bound by this Act and the Code of Conduct set out in the First Schedule.

The number of fully registered political parties was ninety (90) as of 9th August 2022, which was the date for the General Election. The list of fully registered political parties is attached as ***Annex II***

4.1.2 Confirmation of Coalition Political Parties

The amended Political Parties Act 2011 introduced the concept of coalition political party to mean a coalition that is registered by the Registrar as a political party.

According to section 10 of the PPA, agreements for a coalition political party shall be deposited at least one hundred and twenty days (120) before a General Election. The Office received two (2) applications for the formation of a pre-election coalition political party, namely;

- i. Badilisha Coalition Party
- ii. Azimio la Umoja-One Kenya Coalition Party



Badilsha Coalition Party presents their application



Azimio la Umoja One Kenya Coalition Party presenting their application



The applications of coalition political parties and the constituent parties are as shown in the table below;

TABLE 4
Coalition political parties and the constituent parties

S.N	Name of Coalition Party	Constituent Parties	Date of Application
1.	Azimio la Umoja - One Kenya Coalition Party (Azimio)	1. Jubilee Party (JP)	9 th April, 2022
		2. Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)	
		3. Wiper Democratic Movement (WDM)	
		4. Kenya African National Union (KANU)	
		5. National Rainbow Coalition (NARC)	
		6. National Rainbow Coalition - Kenya (NARC - KENYA)	
		7. Muungano Party (MP)	
		8. Maendeleo Chap Chap (MCCP)	
		9. Democratic Action Party - Kenya (DAP-K)	
		10. Devolution Empowerment Party (DEP)	
		11. United Party of Independent Alliance (UPIA)	
		12. United Democratic Movement (UDM)	
		13. United Progressive Alliance (UPA)	
		14. Pamoja African Alliance (PAA)	
		15. Kenya Union Party (KUP)	
		16. United Democratic Party (UDP)	
		17. Movement for Democracy and Growth (MDG)	
		18. Kenya Reform Party (KRP)	
		19. Chama cha Uzalendo (CCU)	
		20. Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD)	
		21. National Liberal Party (NLP)	
		22. People's Trust Party (PTP)	
		23. Ubuntu People's Forum (UPF)	
		24. Party of National Unity (PNU)	
		25. Labour Party of Kenya (LPK)	
		26. Party for Growth and Prosperity (PGP)	
2.	Badilisha Coalition Party (Badilisha)	1. Agano Party (AP)	9 th April, 2022
		2. The New Democrats (ND)	

The Office reviewed the submitted agreements and the documents thereto in line with Section 10 of the Act to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Third Schedule to the Act. One (1) application – *Azimio la Umoja-One Kenya Coalition Party*- was approved and registered. Application of Badilisha Coalition Party was rejected on the basis of not meeting the requirements provided in schedule 3 for the Political Parties Act, 2011.

4.1.3 Confirmation of pre-election coalition agreements

Sections 10 of the PPA prescribes that coalition agreement entered into before an election shall be deposited with the Registrar at least three (3) months before that election.



Kenya Kwanza Coalition submitting their Coalition agreement to ORPP

The Office received and reviewed four (4) applications for formation of pre-election coalition agreements. The coalition agreements are as indicated in the table below;

TABLE 5

Coalition agreements and the constituent parties

S. No	Name of the Coalition	Constituent Parties	Date of Application
1.	The National Eagles Alliance (TENA)	1. Justice and Freedom Party (JFP) 2. Unified Change Party (UCP)	8 th May, 2022
2.	Ukombozi wa Majimbo (Ukombozi)	1. Umoja Summit Party (USP) 2. Shirikisho Party of Kenya (SPK) 3. Kenya African Democratic Union – Asili (KADU -Asili)	7 th May, 2022
3.	Badilisha Coalition (Badilisha)	1. Agano Party (AP) 2. The New Democrats (ND) 3. Peoples Party of Kenya (PPK)	9 th May, 2022
4.	Kenya Kwanza Alliance (KKA)	1. United Democratic Alliance (UDA) 2. Amani National Congress (ANC) 3. Forum for the Restoration of Democracy -Kenya (FORD- K) 4. Chama Cha Kazi (KAZI) 5. Communist Party of Kenya (CPK) 6. Devolution Party of Kenya (DPK) 7. Economic Freedom Party (EFP) 8. Farmers Party (FP) 9. The Service Party (TSP) 10. Tujibebe Wakeny a Party (JIBEBE) 11. Umoja na Maendeleo Party (UMP)	8 th May, 2022

The Office reviewed the deposited agreements to ensure compliance with section 9 and in particular on the contents of coalition as outlined under the third schedule of the PPA. Upon review, one coalition agreement- Kenya Kwanza Alliance- was approved. Application of the other coalitions were rejected on the basis of not meeting the requirements provided in schedule 3 for the Political Parties Act, 2011.

4.1.4 Confirmation of post-election coalition agreements

Section 10 of the Act provides that a coalition agreement entered into after an election must be deposited with the Registrar within 21 days of the signing of the coalition agreement. The Office reviewed and approved Taifa Democratic Coalition as a post election agreement.

4.1.5 Development of Registration tools

To effectively discharge its mandate of registration of political parties and to ensure compliance with the Act, the Office developed the following tools;

- i. Registration Policy
- ii. Registration Standard Operating Procedures
- iii. Various Checklists including;
 - » Coalition Checklist
 - » Coalition Political Parties Checklist
 - » Ideology checklist
 - » Provisional Registration application checklist
 - » Party Office Verification Checklist
 - » Full Registration Checklist
 - » Mergers Checklist

4.2 Maintain secure, reliable and verifiable database of political parties

The ORPP is mandated to maintain an accurate and up to date register of political parties, their symbols and members, and ensure that no person is a member of more than one political party at the same time. The Office continued to maintain a secure, reliable and verifiable database of political parties through the Integrated Political Parties Management System (IPPMS).

The management system contains a disaggregated data of political parties including political party memberships, party officials and signatures, party symbols and colours, party funding, bank accounts details, and records of assets and liabilities amongst other features.

4.2.1 Political Parties Membership Data

The party membership of political parties increased from 14,288,582 in 2017 to a total number of 24,148,436 members, according to the certified registers that were issued to political parties for subsequent submission to IEBC in accordance with Section 28 of the Elections Act, 2011.

The data of the persons registered as party members is disaggregated as follows:

TABLE 6
Registered Voters and Non-Voters

S/No.	Classification	No. of Persons	Percentage (%)
1.	Registered Voters	18,086,916	74.75
2.	Non -Registered Voters	6,108,381	25.25

Source: IPPMS

FIGURE 1
Voters representation of political party membership

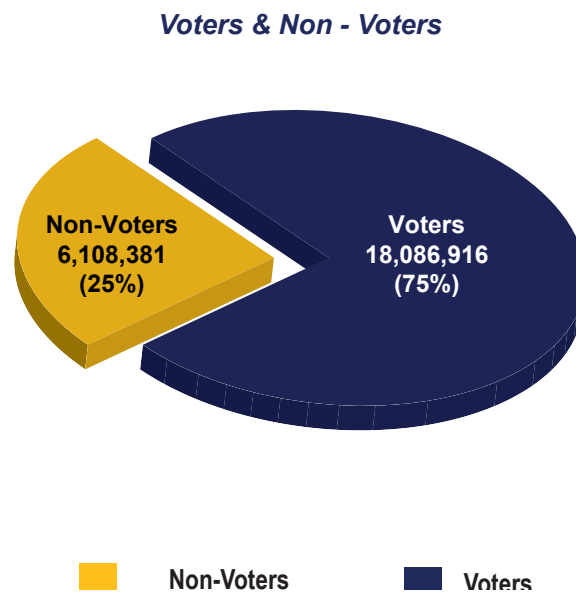


TABLE 7

Political parties registered members classified by Gender

S/No.	Classification	No. of Persons	Percentage (%)
1.	Male	12,168,461	50.29
2.	Female	12,026,836	49.71

Source: IPPMS

FIGURE 2

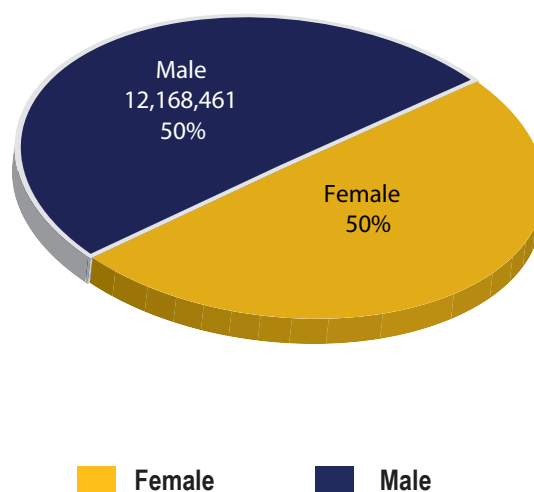
Gender representation of political party membership**No. of Female**

TABLE 8

PWD Status of registered members of political parties

S/No.	Classification	No. of Persons	Percentage (%)
1.	Persons With Disabilities	201,375	0.83
2.	Non PWDs	23,993,922	99.17
Total		24,195,297	100.00

Source: IPPMS

FIGURE 3
PWD representation of political party membership

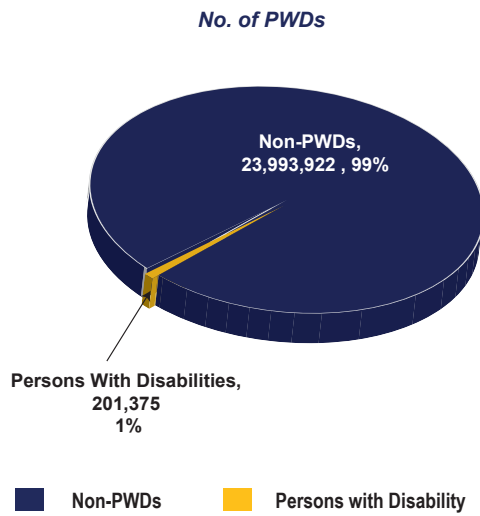
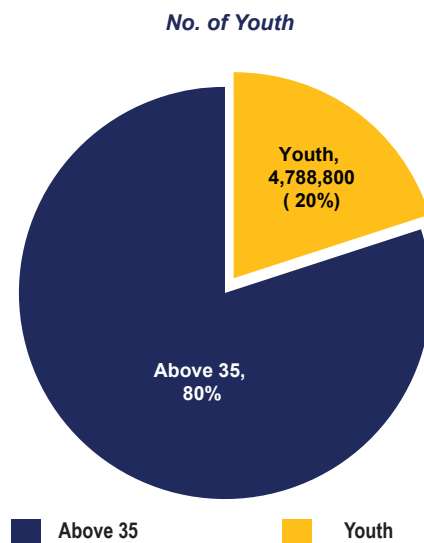


TABLE 9
PWD Status of registered members of political parties

S/No.	Classification	No. of Persons	Percentage (%)
1.	Youth	4,788,800	19.79
2.	Above 35	19,406,497	80.21
Total		24,195,297	100.00

Source: IPPMS

FIGURE 4
Youth representation of political party membership

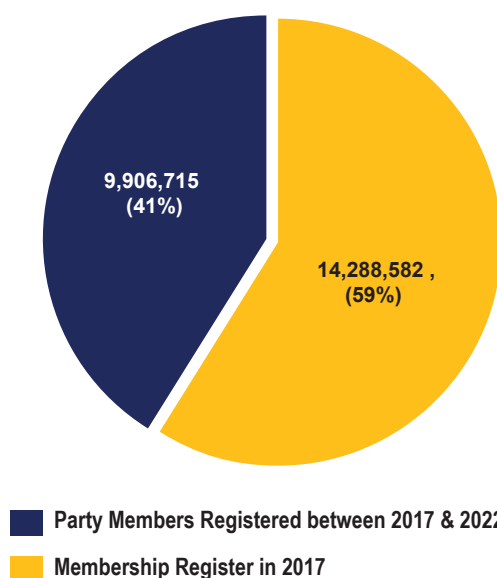


This growth in the number of registered members of political parties is attributed to the technological improvements that the Office undertook during the electoral period to make the process of registration of party members easier

FIGURE 5

Growth in the number of registered members of political parties between 2017 and 2022

Registration of New Party Members



The registration of persons as members of political parties by parties during the electoral cycle was as follows:

TABLE 10

Number of newly registered political parties members per year

S/No.	Year	No. of New Party Members
1.	2018	294,741
2.	2019	468,120
3.	2020	540,339
4.	2021	3,000,177
5.	2022	5,556,477
Total		9,859,854

Source: IPPMS

4.2.2 Upgrading of the Integrated Political Parties Management System

In preparation for the 2022 General Election, the Office collaborated with The National Treasury and on boarded three ORPP services; political party membership recruitment, political party membership resignation and checking of membership status on the eCitizen platform.

This was meant to ensure that the IPPMS is up to date with regards to credibility of membership details of political parties as well as to make publicly available the registered members of political parties. The launch of ORPP services on eCitizen brought together stakeholders from various institutions.

During the period under review, the Office upgraded the IPPMS to include:

a) Integrated Application Programming Interface (API) with:

i. Integrated Population Registration System (IPRS)

The IPRS holds validated identification details of all Kenyans. It was therefore critical to integrate IPPMS with IPRS to ensure that details of party members recruited by parties are validated. It also ensured that persons creating accounts for application as independent candidate or checking their membership registration status on IPPMS did not provide wrong details.

ii. eCitizen platform

This was aimed at enhancing the credibility of the membership database and providing an easy access to various services the Office provides to the public. The Office was able to make the membership register publicly available while protecting personal identifiable information such as identification number, date of birth and gender. Members of the public were able to check membership status, resign from a party and join a party of their choice. This ensured that the Office had a clean and credible register that only contained people who have been registered willingly.

iii. SMS gateway;

Upgraded the IPPMS to ensure that persons recruited by political parties give their consent before their application is approved. This was made possible through the Bulk Short Service Messaging (SMS) and SMS short code where notifications were sent to Kenyans for purposes of granting consent before one is registered to a political party or before resignation application from a party is effected.

b) Upgraded log-in feature of IPPMS to enable users self-register to access services, reset password and access services that the system is intended to provide.

c) Configured the system to improve the validation mechanism of IPPMS including ensuring that Identity Card (ID) numbers and names of recruited members' match.

d) An easy and cost effective method to access services through an Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) platform. Through a code (*509#), members of public were able to check their party membership registration status and resign from a party. This service ensured that members of public could only access their records and not of any other person. This was made possible by linking a person's mobile number with his/her details which are verified through an Application Programming Interface (API) with IPRS records.



A notch better for political parties membership

just

Dial *509#

The access code now available across network subscribers.

f y t @ORPPKenya

The image is a promotional graphic for the ORPP. At the top is the ORPP logo, which includes a stylized building icon and the text 'OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF POLITICAL PARTIES', 'ORPP', and 'Strengthening Political Parties'. Below the logo is the headline 'A notch better for political parties membership'. In the center, a hand holds a smartphone. The phone screen displays 'Dial *509#' with the code in a yellow box. A speech bubble next to the phone says 'just'. Below the phone, it says 'The access code now available across network subscribers.' At the bottom, there are social media icons for Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter, followed by the handle '@ORPPKenya'.

The IPPMS enhanced transparency, efficiency and accountability and made publicly available the list of all members of political parties in line with section 34 (d) of the PPA, 2011. The upgraded IPPMS system enabled the ORPP to discharge its functions of;

- a. Certification of political party membership registers for purposes of participating in nominations and the election.
- b. Certification of membership status and proposed symbols of independent candidates. To ensure effective and efficient discharge of this function, the Office;
 - Developed and rolled out the Independent Candidates Management System which was linked to the IPPMS and enabled applicants to upload proposed symbols and download provisional certificate. This system complemented the manual certification of independent candidates.
 - Rolled out Safaricom Paybill number 8039455 for purposes of payment of the prescribed fee.
- c. Certification of membership status of members in party lists. The applicant political parties provided both soft and hard copies of the proposed party lists. The IPPMS was instrumental in checking the membership status of the members in the party lists. For those nominees who were found not be members of the respective parties nominating them, the Office advised the party to regularize the same and resubmit.

4.3 Legal and regulatory reforms

Following the 2017 general election, ORPP interrogated the Political Parties Act, 2011 and related laws with a focus on identifying the gaps and determining ways in which to address them. The Office engaged in legal and electoral reforms agenda as informed by best practices, lessons learnt, past experiences, and consultative engagements with other stakeholders. The objective of the processes was to address the identified existing gaps in the Political Parties Act, 2011 by comprehensively implementing the constitutional provisions with respect to operations of the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties.

4.3.1 Development of the Political Parties (Amendment) Act, 2022

To enable establishment, management and operation of political parties, the Constitution under Article 91 provides for the basic requirements of political parties. Additionally, under Article 92 of the Constitution, Parliament has the duty to legislate on regulation of political parties, roles and functions of political parties and matters necessary for the management of political parties, among others.

The Political Parties (amendment) Bill, 2021 sought to amend the Political Parties Act (No. 11 of 2011) to give further effect to the provisions of Article 91 and 92 of the Constitution.

The Bill sought to address the existing gaps in the Political Parties Act, 2011 by comprehensively implementing the Constitutional provisions with respect to operations of the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties through lenses of effective regulation of political parties. Specifically, the Bill sought to address the following issues;

- a. Introduce measures that the ORPP can rely in holding political parties accountable to sort their governance issues without disenfranchising Kenyans. The main penalties available to the Registrar of Political Parties (RPP) with respect to non-complaint political parties is suspension and deregistration of parties.

The mechanism and processes of employing these penalties is lengthy and thus offers minimal effect in resolving immediate governance issues that affect political parties.

- b. Provide for the roles and functions of political parties and aligning the Political Parties Act, 2011 namely Section 22(3) with the Constitution.
- c. Clarify the role of ORPP as founded on its mandate to regulate political parties' activities which include party nominations in electoral processes. There is existing lacuna in law in terms of the organ mandated to set rules that political parties must adhere to in conduct of their party nominations, and the organ to monitor compliance with the said rules. This has led to party nominations that fall short of the provisions of the Constitution.
- d. Provide for the role of ORPP in relation to independent candidates with a focus on confirming party membership status and suitability of symbols.
- e. Address the overlap in timelines and ensure that records used in elections including nomination rules and party membership register are verified to curb malpractices that may disenfranchise Kenyans.
- f. Review criteria on distribution of the Political Parties Fund that benefited only two (2) political parties. Review of the distribution criteria will benefit parties that get elected representatives generally, elected representatives in the Special Interest Group (SIGs) category, and still benefit parties that get a higher number of elected representatives.

The Act came into force on 11th February 2022 and it covers the following salient areas;

- a. The term party primaries was replaced with party nominations.
- b. It introduced a coalition political party as a coalition, which is registered as a political party. The coalition political party enjoys the privileges of political parties, amongst them, contesting elections in its coalition party name. It is however governed as a coalition. The Act further clarifies that a political party can only belong in one coalition.
- c. The mandate of the Registrar was reviewed under Section 34 of the PPA to cover maintaining a register of party members, confirming party membership status of independent candidates and their proposed symbols, certification of party lists, and training of election agents.
- d. The definition of a political party was changed to include a coalition political party and introduced the roles of a political party under Section 4A of the Act.
- e. A new criterion for distribution of the Political Parties Fund that:
 - » seventy per cent (70%) of the Fund proportionately by reference to the total number of votes secured by each political party in the preceding general election.
 - » fifteen per cent (15%) of the Fund proportionately to political parties based on the number of candidates of the political party from Special Interest Groups elected in the preceding general election.
 - » ten per cent (10%) of the Fund proportionately to political parties based on the total number of representatives from the political party elected in the preceding general election.
 - » five per cent (5%) for the administration expenses of the Fund.
- g. The requirement for certifying party nomination rules and party membership registers before the same are submitted by political parties to IEBC under Sections 27 and 28 of the Elections Act, 2011 respectively.
- h. Prior to party nominations, parties are required to make certain information publicly available including party register, venue of nominations, and dates for nominations.
- i. Use of technology for processing political parties' data and records.
- j. Introduced ad hoc members of the PPDT for purposes of pre-electoral dispute resolution.
- k. It makes it an offense for a political party to recruit Kenyans into parties without consent.

4.3.2 Development of the Political Parties (Membership) Regulations, 2021

Article 38 of the Constitution provides for the protection and promotion of political rights including the right of Kenyans to form, or participate in forming, a political party and recruit members to the party. The Second Schedule to the Political Parties Act, 2011 provides for the contents of a constitution of a political party to include membership requirements; eligibility criteria, criteria for ceasing to be a member of a political party, and the rights and duties of members of the party. Political parties therefore play the role of recruitment of their members while the Registrar of Political Parties plays the last check of confirming that the persons recruited qualify to join a political party.

The proposed regulations sought to address the following;

- a. Comply with Article 31 of the Constitution on right to privacy and the Data Protection Act, 2019 which places a duty on the ORPP and political parties to protect personal data of Kenyans.

The Regulations sought to create a procedure through which Kenyans who may claim to have been listed as party members without consent can have their objections addressed by the Registrar without subjecting them to the resignation procedure under the current Section 14 of the PPA.

The Regulations further provided for the step-step process of recruitment coupled with the responsibility to keep all recruitment records which serve as evidence of consent.

- b. Provide for guidance and clarity on the steps to be taken before records of deregistered political parties and provisionally registered parties that do not mature into full registration are expunged subject to preservation of the same for purposes of litigation.
- c. Address the process of managing data in the event of termination of party membership as a result of death, resignation, expulsion, and revocation of citizenship.
- d. Offer digital space as an alternative method of recruitment, resignation and transfer of political parties' membership. The current legal provisions envisage a manual process in recruitment and resignation of political parties' members.

The Regulations were gazetted vide the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 233 of 21st December 2021, through Legal Notice No. 260 and addresses the following issues:

- a. Provides for the use of technology in implementing the Political Parties Act, 2011 including recruitment and resignation at both the ORPP and party level;
- b. Protection of personal data as required under the Act;
- c. Provides for the processes in managing political parties' membership register;
- d. Provides for management of data of provisionally registered parties that have not complied with the provisions of Section 7 of the Political Parties Act, 2011 in terms of proceeding to the full registration status; and
- e. Provides for removal from the register the membership details of a person who has ceased to be a member of a political party by resignation, expulsion, death or revocation of citizenship.

4.3.3 Public Participation and Stakeholder Engagements

The enactment of the Political Parties (Amendment) Act, 2022 which came into force on 11th February, 2022 and the Political Parties (Membership) Regulations 2021 were realized through the following stakeholder engagements;

TABLE 11

List of stakeholder engagements

S/No.	Stakeholder Engagement	Date and venue
1.	Technical Caucus Consultative Meeting on the Review of the Political Parties Act, 2011	10th February 2020 at Sarova Woodlands Nakuru
2.	Political Parties Consultative Meeting	1st to 3rd March, 2020 at Sarova Woodlands Nakuru;
3.	State actors and Civil Society Organizations workshop	5th to 9th October, 2020
4.	State actors in electoral processes workshop	13th to 16th June 2021 at Great Rift Valley Lodge in Nakuru;
5.	Drafters Retreat with composition from State actors in electoral processes	4th to 7th July, 2021 in Naivasha
6.	Political Parties' Secretaries General Meeting on the Draft Political Parties (Amendment) Bill, 2021	27th to 30th July 2021 At Sarova Woodlands, Nakuru
7.	Political Parties Liaison Committee Meeting on the Draft Political Parties (Amendment) Bill, 2021	3rd August 2021 at Tamarind Tree Hotel in Nairobi
8.	Meeting between Office of the Attorney General, IEBC and ORPP	27th July 2021
9.	National Development Implementation Technical Committee (NDITC) - Legal Sub-Committee meeting	31st August 2021
10.	Meeting between Office of the Attorney General and ORPP	10th September 2021
11.	Meeting between the National Assembly Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, and the Political Parties Disputes Tribunal	17th December 2021.
12.	Meeting between ORPP and the Parliamentary Committee on Delegated Legislation on the Political Parties (Membership) Regulation, 2021.	24th March 2022
13.	Retreat between the Committee on Delegated Legislation and ORPP on Political Parties (Membership) Regulations, 2021.	2nd April 2022 in Mombasa



Stakeholder Engagement forum

4.4 Review of Nomination and Election rules

Section 3(1A) (b) of the Political Parties Act, 2011 provides that, “a political party shall promote inclusiveness, democracy and participation of the people in the nomination of candidates for elections. On the other hand, Section 27 (1) of the Elections Act, 2011 requires political parties to submit their nomination rules to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) at least six (6) months before the nomination of its candidates. The ORPP is required to certify the nomination rules before they are submitted to the Commission. Every political party is expected to nominate its candidates for election at least ninety (90) days before an election in accordance with its constitution and rules.

The Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, being the regulator and supervisor of political parties, is the custodian of the records of political parties including their constitutions and rules. The Office was required to guide and advise political parties on their existing elections and nominations rules before the same were submitted to the Commission as per the set deadline.

During the review of the elections and nominations rules, the following key activities were undertaken.

a. Development of the Review Checklist

In order to ascertain if the elections and nomination rules of political parties were in line with the Kenyan Constitution, electoral laws and party constitutions, the Office developed a checklist to assist in reviewing the rules of all fully registered political parties. The checklist highlighted twelve (12) key subjects that were expected to be contained in elections and nomination rules. These were;

- » *Political party elections and nominations organ;*
- » *Procedure for identification of candidates for party elections;*
- » *Procedure for election of party officials;*
- » *Procedure for identifying aspiring candidates for party primaries;*
- » *Officials to oversee party primaries;*
- » *Procedure for party nominations;*
- » *Procedure for nomination of candidates to party lists;*
- » *Procedure for non-competitive nominations process;*
- » *Code of conduct for nominations;*
- » *Campaign guidelines;*
- » *Internal dispute resolution mechanisms / Appeals procedure; and*
- » *Finances / fees to be paid for the various party nomination tickets.*

The checklist was taken through an internal pilot testing where it was reviewed further to ensure that all aspects envisaged by the law and good democratic practices were incorporated. The checklist was approved for use during the exercise.

b. Sensitization of political parties on the Nomination and Election Rules Checklist

Political parties being the main stakeholders in the process, it was imperative to sensitize them on the contents of the checklist in preparation of submission of their rules to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). Members of the Election Boards and other party officials were invited for a meeting where they were taken through the contents of the checklist and extensive deliberations were undertaken on how best to submit the elections and nomination rules to IEBC within the set timeline. Two resolutions arose from the meeting;

- » *The Office would review the elections and nomination rules on record and advise the parties on the issues that ought to be incorporated; and*
- » *The political parties would submit their amended rules to the ORPP for validation and the parties would submit the validated rules to the IEBC.*

c. Review of Political Parties Elections and Nomination Rules

An Election and Nomination Rules Committee was established to conduct the review of the rules of all fully registered political parties. The review process entailed an examination of the nomination and election rules. A summary of the findings of the review process was as follows:

- » *Some political parties election and nomination rules were contained in the party constitution. The parties were advised to separate the same.*
- » *Although most political parties made provision for the organ responsible for the party elections and nominations, the Rules were not clear on the operational procedures and the composition of the organs.*
- » *Most political parties did not provide for finances/fees to be paid by the various candidates including any exemptions to the SIGs.*
- » *Most political parties did not provide mechanism for dispute resolution in relation to elections and nominations.*
- » *Most political parties did not make provision for campaigns guidelines.*
- » *Procedure for non-competitive nomination was not provided by most political parties.*

The Office thereafter sent notices to the political parties whose rules were found to be non-compliant communicating on areas on non-compliance and asked to resubmit amended rules in line with the Office guidance for a further comprehensive review. The table below shows the areas and the number of political parties that complied.

TABLE 12

Results of the review of the nomination and election rules

S/No.	Issues	Number of political parties compliant (out of 67 political parties that submitted their rules)
1.	Party Elections and Nomination Organ	40
2.	Procedure for identification of candidates for party election	40
3.	Procedure for Election of Party Officials	47
4.	Procedure for identifying aspiring candidates for party primaries	54
5.	Officials to oversee party primaries	49
6.	Procedure for party nominations	45
7.	Procedure for nomination of candidates for party lists	24
8.	Procedure for non-competitive nomination rules	44
9.	Code of conduct for nominations	27
10.	Campaign Guidelines	33
11.	Internal dispute resolution mechanism/ appeal procedure	30
12.	Finance/ fees	31

d. Submission of Elections and Nomination Rules to the Commission

Upon resubmission and further review of the revised rules, sixty-seven (67) political parties were compliant and the rules were certified for submission to the IEBC in line with section 27 of the Elections Act.

e. Evaluation of the Elections and Nominations Review Project and lessons learnt

Upon completion of the Elections and Nominations Review Process, it was noted that there was a disconnect between the ORPP and the IEBC in regards to the nomination checklists to be used for purposes of compliance. The two institutions (IEBC and ORPP) held a joint session and harmonized the checklist.

4.5 Recruitment of County and Constituency Monitors

In order to implement its role of monitoring political party electoral activities for the 2022 General Election, the Office advertised, shortlisted and recruited fifty-five (55) county monitors and two hundred and ninety (290) constituency monitors.

The gender composition of the monitors was two hundred and twenty-six (226) for male and one hundred and nineteen (119) female. Specific roles of the monitors included;

- a. Monitoring compliance of political parties with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Political Parties Act, 2011 and Political Parties Code of Conduct at the county and constituency level;
- b. Liaising with relevant government agencies in the implementation of the Political Parties Code of Conduct;
- c. Providing training support to political parties;
- d. Sensitizing political parties and candidates on the Political Parties Code of Conduct and other relevant laws;
- e. Verifying membership status for aspirants;
- f. Preparing monthly reports on election monitoring activities; and
- g. Engaging with ORPP stakeholders at the county and constituency level.

An induction programme for the successful candidates was held in six (6) cluster regions across the country sensitizing the candidates on the mandate and role of ORPP in elections, roles and responsibilities of county and constituency monitors, legal framework in management of political parties, Code of Conduct for Political Parties, reporting structure and ORPP Code of Conduct.

The monitors with guidance and supervision of respective ORPP County Coordinators worked collaboratively with other stakeholders including the IEBC, Nation Police Service (NPS) among others in the election monitoring exercise.



Induction training for county and Constituency Monitors from Nairobi Region

4.6 Development of 2022 General Election training materials

The Office developed/reviewed publications, guidelines and manuals which were disseminated to ORPP staff, political parties and the general public. Key among them were:

- i. Development of Kenya's Political Education Source Book. The development of the source book adopted a holistic approach to ensure successful capacity strengthening of political parties as important institutions of governance. Key focus areas in the source book included legal framework governing political parties, membership of political parties, political party organization and management, Political Party Fund administration, coalitions and mergers, party nominations, conflict resolution and appropriate response to election outcome.
- ii. Development of the quick guide for party/candidate agents. The Office embarked on the development of a pocket friendly Quick Guide for party/candidate agents as a reference guide for agents when monitoring elections to understand their roles.
- iii. Review of agent training manual and agents monitoring tool. To enhance the role of agents, the Office reviewed the 2017 agents training manual and monitoring tool to align with legal reforms and lessons learnt from 2017 General Election.

4.7 Political parties' capacity building

In a bid to strengthen political parties' institutions, the Office continuously carries out capacity building programmes.

Some of the programmes are aimed at promoting inclusive and democratic participation of the people in the electoral process by ensuring that composition of political parties governing bodies and political party membership reflects regional and ethnic diversity, gender balance with regard to the two-thirds gender rule and representation of Special Interest Groups.

The Office also conduct training for political party organs such as Dispute Committees and Election Boards to enhance their effectiveness in discharging their functions.

In preparation of the 2022 General Election, the Office undertook the following capacity building programmes;



Participants at the Political Parties Women Leaders Sensitization forum

- i. Sensitization forum with Political Parties' Persons with Disability representatives within party governing bodies. The meeting was attended by fifty-four (54) representatives from across the parties.
- ii. Sensitization of political parties youth representatives drawn across the parties. Eighty (80) representatives attending the training.
- iii. Training of National Women Chairpersons for political party leagues. The training was attended by sixty (60) women drawn from various political parties. The forum also provided a platform for engagement between the ORPP, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) and National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC).



Participants at the Women sensitization forum in Mombasa

- iv. Training of Political Parties Liaison Committee (PPLC) women leaders which targeted women who are either substantive or alternate in the parties. This was aimed at capacity building women in their leadership role within political parties. Fifty-eight (58) women leaders were trained.

TABLE 13

Number of political party aspirants and Members of county assembly trained

S/No.	Participants	Number		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Aspirants	1,960	806	2,766
2	Members of County Assemblies	351	84	435
	Total	2,311	890	3,201

Source: ORPP

- v. Training of Political Parties Aspirants and Members of County Assemblies. The total number of political party aspirants and members of county assembly trained across the country was three thousand two hundred and one (3,201) as indicated in the table below;
- vi. Training of Political Parties National Election Boards. Political parties are required to have a distinct organ/body to discharge the mandate of selection of party candidates to participate in internal party elections and national elections. To enhance the board members' capacity in readiness for the August 2022 General Election, the office organized a two-day retreat to train and sensitize the elections boards of all fully registered political parties. The workshop was attended by seventy (70) representatives across the political parties.
- vii. Training of Political Parties Internal Dispute Resolution Committees. The PPA, 2011 under the second schedule provides for the contents of the constitution of a political key among them Internal Dispute Resolution Mechanism in line with Article 47 and 50 of the Constitution of Kenya. Further, Section 40(3) of the Act provides that a coalition agreement should also provide for such a mechanism. To enhance the capacity of the committee members in readiness for the August 2022 General Election, the Office organized a forum to train and sensitize the Internal Dispute Resolution Mechanism Committees of all fully registered political parties. The forum was attended by seventy (70) committee members drawn from political parties.
- viii. Training of political parties ICT officials. The ICT officials were trained on the reforms that were undertaken by the office with regards to management of political parties membership registers. One hundred and thirty (130) ICT officials were sensitized on the reforms.
- ix. Training of political parties communication officers. The training was aimed at sensitizing the officers on their role on strategic communication to enhance the image of their parties. The training programme was attended by sixty-five (65) communication officers.



Training of political parties youths representatives

- x. County SIG engagement forums. The Office carried out stakeholder forums with political officials, SIGs including women, youth and PWDs which were aimed at promoting peace, inclusion and participation in political parties processes. Seven hundred and twenty-three (723) representatives were sensitized.
- xi. County Political Party officials Forums. The forums were carried out to strengthen political parties' institutions through sensitizing the officials on their role and enhancing effective management of political party activities/affairs at the county level. The Office sensitized six hundred and ninety-three (693) officials across the counties.
- xii. Organized countrywide sensitization training for SIGs, regional media and other key stakeholders. The Office in line with its mandate rolled out sensitization training programs aimed at promoting participation of SIGs in elections as well as disseminating relevant information to other key stakeholders aimed at enhancing electoral process and promoting peaceful elections. The forums also targeted community based organizations, Faith-based organizations, boda boda operators and media practitioners.

TABLE 14

Targeted sensitization to promote inclusion and peaceful elections

S/No	Activity	Target Group	No. of meetings	No. of Participants trained	Region
1.	Regional media training	Local Journalists	10	302	Mombasa, Machakos, Isiolo, Nakuru, Garissa, Bungoma, Kisumu, Nyeri, Nairobi and Eldoret
2.	Youth in informal sector	Bodaboda Operators	4	302	Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret
3.	Civil Society and Faith Based Organizations	Local CSOs & FBOs	13	1,152	Mombasa, Machakos, Isiolo, Nakuru, Garissa, Bungoma, Kisumu, Nyeri, Nairobi, Eldoret, Nyahururu, Malindi and Kitale
4.	Special Interest Group	Women	10	769	Mombasa, Machakos, Isiolo, Nakuru, Garissa, Bungoma, Kisumu, Nyeri, Nairobi and Eldoret
		Youth	10	853	Mombasa, Machakos, Isiolo, Nakuru, Garissa, Bungoma, Kisumu, Nyeri, Nairobi and Eldoret
		People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs)	10	538	Mombasa, Machakos, Isiolo, Nakuru, Garissa, Bungoma, Kisumu, Nyeri, Nairobi and Eldoret

TABLE 15

Targeted sensitization to promote inclusion and peaceful elections

No.	Demographic	Number
1.	Aspirants	3, 200
2.	Persons With Disability	59
3.	Youth caucus	70
4.	Election boards	70
5.	IDRM boards	70
6.	National Women Chairpersons	60
7.	PPLC women leaders	58
8.	Media practitioners	302
9.	Political parties' communication officers	65
10.	Political parties' ICT officers	130
11.	CSOs, FBOs and CBOs	1,152
12.	BodaBoda Sector	302
13.	County Political Party officials Forums	693
14.	County SIG Stakeholder Engagement forums	723
15.	County Women Forums	769
16.	County Youth Forums	853
17.	County Pwds Forums	538

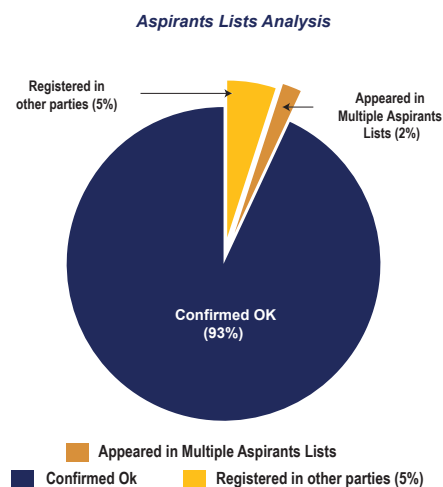
4.8 Verification and certification of party membership registers

Section 38C of the PPA provides that political parties intending to conduct nominations shall use certified register of members. Further, Section 28A of the Elections Act provides that a political party that nominates a person for an Election shall submit the party membership list to the Registrar for certification at least fourteen (14) days before submitting to IEBC. In preparation of the 2022 General Election, political parties were required to submit their membership registers by 26th March 2022 for certification. In preparation for the exercise ORPP upgraded its ICT infrastructure including the processing capacity and storage capacity to handle the influx of data. The Office also procured the services of the Government Printer and other service providers to undertake the bulk printing of certified registers. Political parties applied for certification of membership registers which were scrutinized within the statutory seven (7) days to ensure that the members of applicant party do not belong to any other political party. The Office certified membership registers of eighty-four (84) political parties. The total number of party members that were contained in the certified registers was 24,148,436 out of which 33,844 were aspirants. A verification undertaken on the registers submitted by parties revealed that a total number of 1,568 members listed as aspirants by various parties were registered members in a different political party. It was also noted that 677 aspirants were appearing in registers of multiple political parties.

The verification of the registers ensured that only political party members participated in the electoral related activities of the parties.

FIGURE 6

Party membership analysis of aspirants of various political parties



4.9 Conduct of political parties' nominations

Part IVA of the PPA, 2011, provides for the manner and conduct of political parties' nominations which may include direct and indirect nominations. In particular, political parties are required to at least ten (10) days before the nominations inform the ORPP of the details of the nominations including the mode of nominations, the date(s) and venue(s) of the nominations and the aspirants to participate in the political party nominations. The political parties are required to use a membership register that is certified by the Office for purposes of the nominations. The Office undertook two (2) key activities in regulating political party nominations

i. Notification of party nominations.

The Office received the dates and venues of political party nominations and published the same on the ORPP website in line with Section 38E (2) (a) of the PPA. The Office also verified that political parties had published the details on their official website.

ii. Ensuring Compliance of political parties' nominations with the Act

The Office conducted monitoring of the political party nominations across the country to ensure compliance with the Act. The following aspects were monitored;

- *The mode of party nominations;*
- *The conduct of the party nominations (Direct or indirect) in line with Section 38F and 38G of the PPA, and as communicated by the political parties; and*
- *The membership registers used by the political parties for purposes of the nomination.*
- *Access to the register by registered members of the political party*

NB: The function of Regulating Political Party Nominations by ORPP was declared unconstitutional by the High Court through a petition filed by Katiba Institute.

4.10 Clearance of membership status and symbols of independent candidates

Article 85 of the Constitution of Kenya provides that any person is eligible to stand as an independent candidate for an election if that person is not a member of a registered political party and has not been a member for at least three (3) months immediately before the date of the election. The ORPP is mandated under section 34 (fa) and (fb) to certify that an independent candidate in an election is not a member of any registered political party. The Office is also required to confirm that the proposed symbol that an independent candidate wishes to use does not resemble that of another political party.



Independent candidates being served by ORPP at Westlands Primary School hall

4.10.1 Clearance process

The candidates were expected to submit vetted symbols, letter of intent to vie and clearance from Registrar of Political Parties. The deadline for submission as set by IEBC in the General Election gazette notice was Monday, 2nd May, 2022. The outcome of clearance was either rejection or approval of applications.

Those that had their applications rejected on account of not meeting the threshold of requirements were guided and accorded an opportunity to resubmit applications.

Successful applicants were issued with two letters; one indicating that the applicant was not a member of any political party and another for the approval of symbol uniquely identified that was not similar/ resemble that of any other registered political party.

Various measures were put in place by the Office in preparation for the exercise and in a bid to effectively serve the expected high numbers. Some of the measures were:

- a. Sensitization on the requirements for independent candidates' clearance and timelines through varied ORPP engagement fora and information sharing platforms including in-person customer guidance, media engagement and ORPP's communication avenues;
- b. Setting service designated points at headquarters, regional offices and outsourcing make-shift service hall at Westlands primary school;
- c. Streamlining service work flows for the exercise;
- d. Set up and embedding an Independent Candidates Online Clearance System on IPPMS;
- e. Necessary information briefs, feedback responses and dissemination on the subject matter;
- f. Necessary administrative controls such as filling of declarations forms and stamping of documents received.

The applications were also received at the ORPP regional offices and sent to the headquarters regularly for processing.

The team at these devolved offices also assisted in guiding the applicants on the application process and also coordinating dispatch of processed letters from the headquarters to the regional offices on request of applicants.

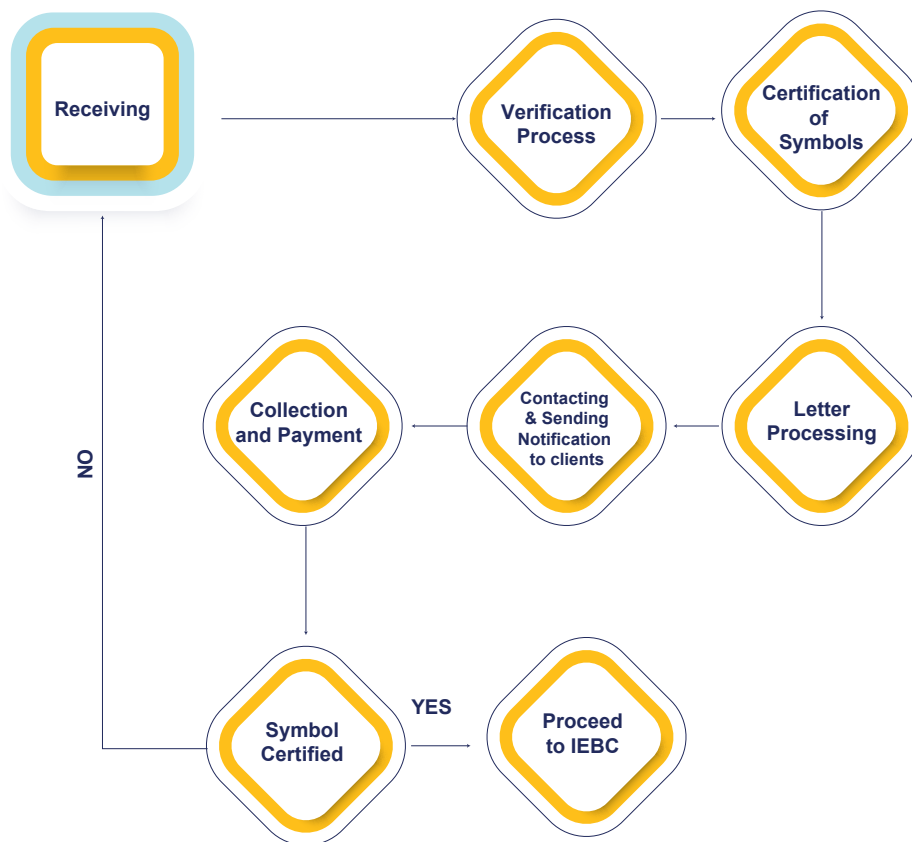
4.10.2 Application

The Office received two (2) types of applications for purposes of clearance;

a) Manual application

Manual submission of applications started on 2nd February and ended on 19th April, 2022. Applications were required to submit various documents either to the Office Headquarters in Nairobi or any of the 7 regional offices. The submissions which were to be in duplicate included:

- Copy of National ID/ passport;
- At least five different colored symbols, in order of preference both in hard and soft copy;
- Duly filled self-declaration form;
- A letter of resignation from a political party or a party membership status print-out generated from the ORPP e-citizen portal; and,
- An authority letter in the case where a submission was done on behalf of an applicant.



Flowchart of the manual application process

Upon submission of the documents, the Office verified and validated the symbols and political party membership status of the applicants. Applicants were notified to arrange to collect their clearance letters from Westlands Primary School upon payment of the prescribed fee of kshs. 500. As a final step, a collection book was signed as an acknowledgement of the collected letter. Some letters were dispatched to the regional offices for issue on request of the applicant.

b) Online Application

Receipt and processing of online applications begun on 19th April, 2022 upon roll out of the Independent Candidates Clearance System. To effectively and efficiently clear independent candidates, the Office developed a web-based platform that was made accessible through the IPPMS portal. The portal's link to e-citizen enabled auto filling of basic fields which helped to minimize error while inputting data by the applicants, compared to the manual method.

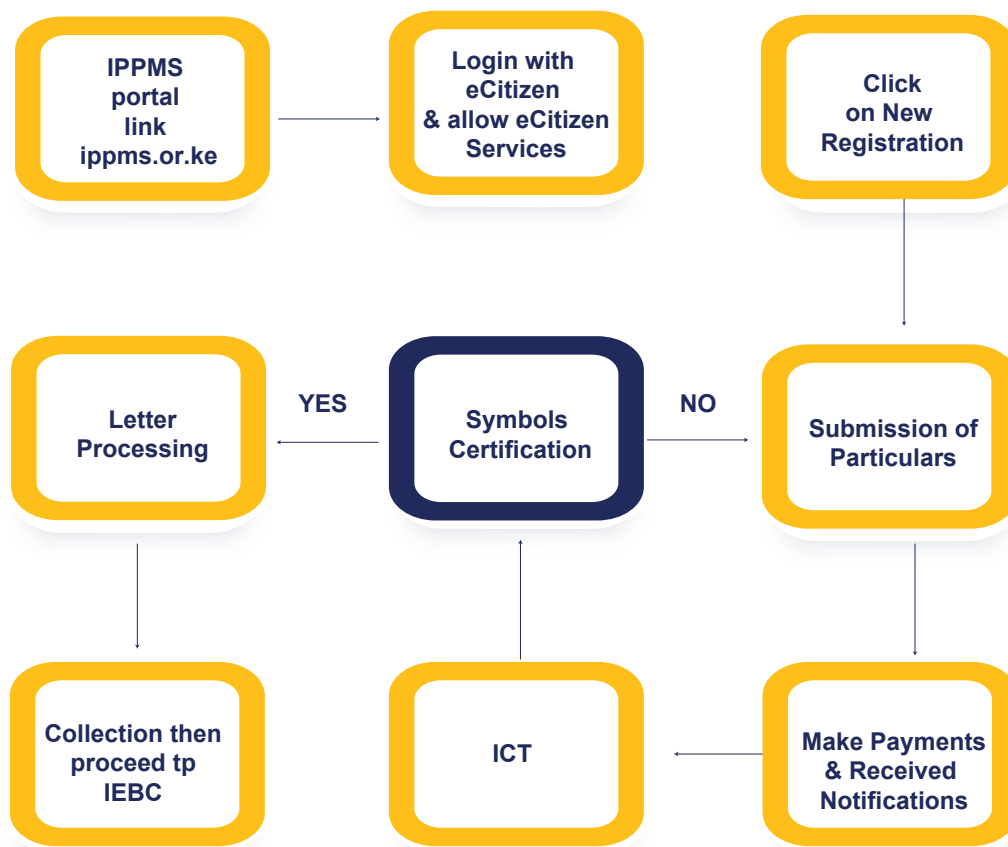
Online registration key features were: user online registration, digital invoicing, Mpesa express payment, SMS (short message service), status notification to applicant at the end of each process and an interim online clearance certificate on approval.

The Online application requirements were as follows;

- a. *Applicants e-citizen account.*
- b. *Soft copy of five symbols.*
- c. *Prescribed fee of kshs.500 on Mpesa.*

The online application process was as follows (This guideline was physically availed to applicants at the service stations (Westlands Primary School Hall and Office customer service desks) and availed online through ORPP official social media platforms and website)

- a. Visit <https://ippms.orpp.or.ke> via any browser
- b. Register to create an account or Log in using eCitizen account;
- c. Choose Independent Candidates module and click "Applications", then "New" to make application;
- d. Upload at least five (5) unique symbols of choice in order of preference;
- e. After saving data entered, make payment by clicking "pay";
- f. Applicant receives status system update of application via SMS or checking back on the portal;
- g. Once processed, applicant can download an interim clearance certification/ letter of processing.



Flowchart of the online application process

Upon successful application, a unique and applicant's specific reference number (Independent Candidates Application number) was generated from the web-based system. This reference number was used to locate and identify the clearance letters which were later issued to the applicant or their representative.

4.10.3 Analysis of Cleared Independent Candidates

The total number of applications received from persons seeking to be independent candidates was six thousand nine hundred and forty-four (6,944). Out of this, two thousand four hundred and twenty-five (2,425) were received manually while four thousand five hundred and nineteen (4,519) were submitted and processed via the online system.

Out of the 6,944 applicants issued with clearance certificates, six thousand two hundred and sixty (6,260) were male translating to ninety percent (90%) while six hundred and eighty-four (684) were female translating to ten percent (10%) as indicated in the table below;

TABLE 16

Applicants by gender issued with clearance certificates across the elective positions

S/No.	Elective Position	No. of Male applicants	No. of Female applicants	Total
1	President	43	4	47
2	Member of National Assembly	899	87	986
3	Member of the County Assembly	5,057		5,530
4	Senator	169	7	176
5	County Woman Member to the National Assembly	0	104	104
6	County Governor	92	9	101
Total		6,260	684	6,944

Source: ORPP

There was a significant increase in the number of persons seeking clearance to vie for positions in the 2022 general election compared to the number registered in 2017 as below.

TABLE 17

Comparison of number of Independent candidates applications across 6 elective positions in 2017 and 2022

No.	Elective Position	Total (2017)	Total (2022)
1	President	13	49
2	Member of National Assembly	369	873
3	Member of the County Assembly	4,122	5,662
4	Senator	57	152
5	County Woman Member to the National Assembly	36	106
6	County Governor	51	102
		4,648	6,944

Source: ORPP

The top 10 counties submitting the highest numbers of applications in manual and online format - out of the total 6,944 were led by Nairobi at 10.6%. Kiambu county followed at 6.6% with Meru in third position at 6.5%. Nakuru county's applications took fourth position with 6.3% of the submissions. The fifth to tenth position were represented by Muranga and Mombasa (3.6%), Homa Bay (3.2%), Kilifi (3.1%), Migori (3%) and Kakamega (2.9%) respectively.

Of the total number of cleared independent candidates, 30% of the applicants were Special Interest Groups.

TABLE 18

Disaggregated number of cleared independent candidates

S/ No.	SIG Category	No. of applications	Percentage (%)
1	PWDs	104	1.5
2	Female	684	9.9
3	Youth	1,291	18.6
	Sub -total	2,079	30.00
	Others	4,865	70.00
	Total	6,944	100.00

4.11 Monitoring of voter verification exercise

In line with Section 6A (1) of the Elections Act, 2011, IEBC is required to, sixty (60) days before the date of the General Election, open the register of voters for verification of biometric data by members of the public, ORPP monitored the process of verification of the register of voters in all forty-seven counties and in four East African Community countries of Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. The Office developed a monitoring tool that was used in the verification exercise with a focus on the various key elements including;

- i. Identification of the Verification Centre.
- ii. Identification of verification clerks.
- iii. Access to the verification centres by Persons with Disability.
- iv. Availability of voter verification material.
- v. Documentation used to identify voters.
- vi. Duration for the voter verification process.
- vii. Number of voters verified.

There was low turnout of voters for verification which led to most counties resorting to door to door verification in order to verify more voters. This posed as a challenge during the monitoring exercise because the clerks were not situated at specific designated places. Voter educators were deployed to assist in sensitizing the voters on the significance of the exercise.

4.12 Role of ORPP in Registration of candidates for Elections

The Constitution under Article 88 (4) (f) mandates IEBC to register candidates for election. The role of ORPP in the process of registration of candidates for elections was to;

- i. Submit to IEBC the political party authorized signatories.*
- ii. Verify party membership status of the candidates, proposers and seconders*

As part of political parties capacity building initiative, the Office trained aspirants across eight (8) regions on electoral and political process including the requirements for registration of candidates. The Office deployed County and Constituency Monitors who complemented the ORPP staff in executing the above stated functions.

Candidates were able to check their membership status through platforms including; the IPPMS link, USSD code *509# or through the eCitizen platform. The staff including the Monitors had access to the upgraded IPPMS which made the process of checking party membership status fast and efficient.

4.13 Certification of party lists

Article 90 of the Constitution of Kenya, provides for election for seats in Parliament and County Assemblies through party lists nomination by political parties represented in Parliament and County assemblies. These seats are allocated to political parties in proportion to the total number of seats won by candidates to the political party at the General Election.

Further, pursuant to section 35 of the Elections Act, political parties are required to submit party lists to IEBC at least forty-five days before the date of the General Election and at least fourteen days before the submission to the Commission, submit the party list to ORPP for certification. As the custodian of the register of members of political parties, political parties and their symbols, the Office in fulfillment of the provision of section 34 (fc), certified that the names appearing in a party list are the names of members of the political party presenting the list.

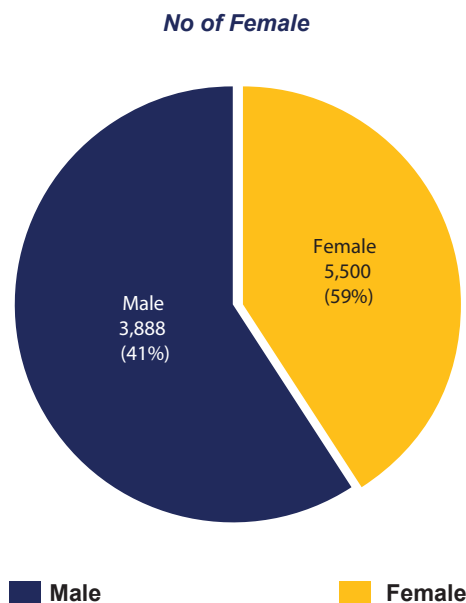
Political parties were required to submit their party lists to ORPP, on or before 11th June 2022, for the following categories:

- » National Assembly party list of twelve (12) nominees to the National Assembly;
- » Senate (Women) party list of sixteen (16) women nominees to the Senate;
- » Senate (Youth) party list of two (2) youth nominees to the Senate;
- » Senate (Persons with disability) party list of two (2) persons with disability nominees to the Senate;
- » Forty-seven (47) County Assembly (Marginalized Group) Party List each representing a county and separately consisting of eight (8) marginalized group nominees to the County Assembly;
- » Forty-seven (47) County Assembly (Gender) Party List each representing a county and separately consisting a number of nominees equal to the number of wards in the respective county.

Eighty-three (83) political parties certified to participate in the 2022 General Election submitted their party lists to ORPP for verification and certification, the Office verified to ascertain that the nominees' party membership status belonged to the political party presenting the list. Party lists of seventy-eight (78) political parties were certified.

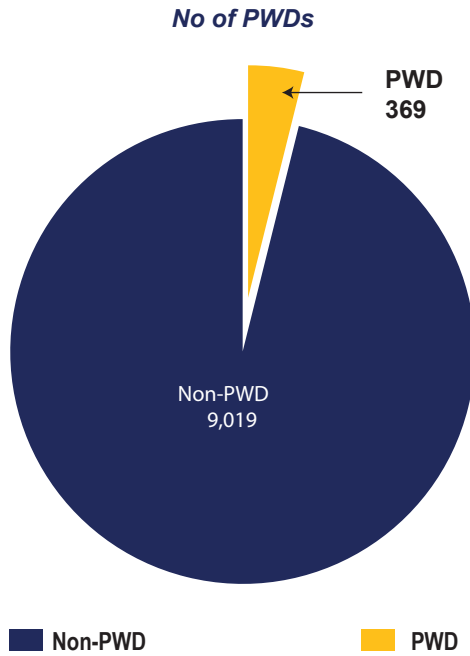
The total number of persons contained in the certified party lists is 9,388. The number of women were 5,500 whereas 3,888 were of male gender.

FIGURE 7
Gender representation of party lists



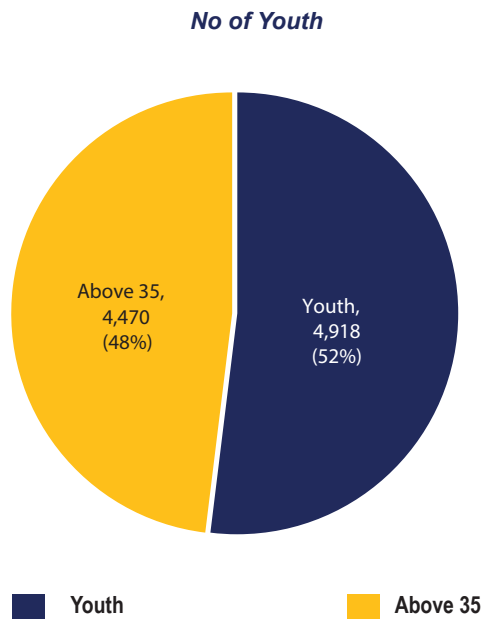
The number of PWDs nominated in various position was 369, which was 3.93% percent of the total number of persons in the party lists.

FIGURE 8
PWD representation of party lists



Political parties also nominated youths to various positions. The number of youths nominated was 4,918, a 52.39% percent of the total number in the party lists.

FIGURE 9
Youth representation of party lists



4.14 Litigation

Section 39 of the PPA, 2011 established the Political Parties Disputes Tribunal (PPDT) which has jurisdiction as outlined under section 40 to determine the following;

- a. *disputes between the members of a political party.*
- b. *disputes between a member of a political party and the political party.*
- c. *disputes between political parties.*
- d. *disputes between an independent candidate and a political party.*
- e. *disputes between coalition partners.*
- f. *appeals from decisions of the Registrar under this Act.*
- g. *disputes arising out of party nominations.*

The PPA under section 38I provides that a political party shall resolve disputes emanating from party nominations within 30 days after date of the nominations. Further, the Act provides that the Tribunal shall not hear or determine a dispute unless a party to the dispute adduces evidence of an attempt to subject the dispute to the internal political parties disputes resolution mechanisms. The exception to this being the disputes outlined under (d) and (f) above.

Appeals from the decisions of the PPDT lie at the High Court on points of law and facts and on point of law to the court of appeal and the decision thereof shall be final.

The Office was involved in eighteen (18) cases at the Political Parties Disputes Tribunal and nineteen (19) cases at the High Court as either a Respondent, Appellant, or as an interested party. **Annex III** shows the cases and status.

4.15 The Political Parties Liaison Committee (PPLC)

The Office convened various Political Parties Liaison Committee (PPLC) meetings to promote and enhance dialogue between ORPP, IEBC and political parties. The PPLC is crucial in fostering public participation, inclusivity, respect for diversity and inter and intra democracy between and within political parties.

In preparation of the 2022 General Election, PPLC held five (5) plenary, six (6) Steering Committee meetings and two (2) sub-committee meetings and deliberated on the following issues:

- i. Peace and conflict resolution.*
- ii. Campaigns best practices.*
- iii. Political education.*
- iv. Participation of PPLC in the electoral cycle.*
- v. Elections Act (Amendments) Bill, 2022 proposed by IEBC.*
- vi. Guidelines on review of Elections and Nomination rules.*
- vii. Political parties (Amendments) Bill, 2021.*
- viii. Political Parties (Membership) Regulations, 2021.*
- ix. Upgraded IPPMS including; introduction of USSD *509#, bulk SMS, independent candidates management system, integration of IPPMS with IPRS, and NCPWD, onboarding of ORPP services on eCitizen.*
- x. Sensitization of political parties on political processes and electoral timelines within the electoral cycle.*
- xi. Election preparedness by ORPP, IEBC and Political parties.*
- xii. Checklist for mergers and coalitions.*

TABLE 19

List of PPLC meetings held in preparation for the 2022 general election;

S/no	PPLC Activity	Date and Venue	Purpose of meeting	Remark /resolution/ way forward
1.	PPLC Plenary Steering	1st September 2021 ORPP Boardroom	Prepare for the PPLC budget and work plan for the elections	Election budget and work plan prepared
2.	PPLC Executive Meeting	14th September 2021 NDI Offices	Deliberation on areas of collaboration and partnership in the electoral calendar	NDI pledged to support PPLC during the electoral cycle in areas of legal reforms and elections preparedness.
3.	PPLC Steering Committee	20th – 22nd September 2021 Sigona Golf Club, Kiambu	-Preparation of PPLC position on Political Parties (Amendment) Bill 2021	
4.	PPLC National Plenary	22nd – 24th September 2021 Burch Resort, Naivasha	Deliberations on the resolution of the PPLC steering Committee on the Political Parties (Amendment) Bill 2021	Position paper on Political Parties (Amendment) Bill 2021 as presented by the Steering Committee approved
5.	PPLC Steering Committee	24th – 26th November 2021 Great Rift Valley Lodge, Naivasha	Preparation of PPLC position on the Amendments to the Elections Act	Position paper for PPLC on Amendments to the Elections Act for presentation to the PPLC National Plenary prepared.
6.	PPLC National Plenary	26th -29th November 2021 Great Rift Valley Lodge, Naivasha	Deliberations on the resolution of the PPLC steering Committee on the Amendments to the Elections Act	Position paper on Amendments to the Elections Act as presented by the Steering Committee approved
7.	PPLC National Plenary	12th – 15th December 2021 Maanzoni Lodge, Machakos	Meeting with IEBC & ORPP on electoral preparedness	IEBC & ORPP updated PPLC on election preparedness
8	PPLC National Plenary	9th -12th March 2022 Semara Hotel, Machakos	Deliberations on Political Parties preparedness towards the general election	Action points by political parties, IEBC and ORPP on preparedness agreed on.
9.	PPLC Steering Committee meeting	16th -18th March 2022 Tafarria Castle, Nakuru	Development of PPLC Report on election activities	Report developed
10.	PPLC Steering Committee meeting	9th -11th May 2022 Sarova Woodlands, Nakuru	Preparation for the PPLC Plenary meeting and PPLC peace caravan	Report prepared
11.	PPLC National Plenary	11th – 15th May 2022 Sarova Woodlands, Nakuru	Deliberations on Election preparedness by IEBC and ORPP Preparation of PPLC peace caravan	Dialogue between the Commission on outstanding issues of candidate registration discussed Election preparedness by IEBC and ORPP discussed
12.	PPLC Legal and Electoral Processes Subcommittee joint meeting	13th -16th June 2022 Alps Hotel, Nakuru	Deliberations of PPLC working documents PPLC Code of conduct PPLC Dispute Resolution Rules PPLC Regulations	Report prepared for tabling to the PPLC Plenary

Further, the Office coordinated the PPLC Peace Conferences and caravan processions across twenty-four (24) counties clustered into six (6) regions Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Nyeri and Machakos. The purpose of the caravan processions dubbed “**Uchaguzi sio Uadui**” was to enhance public messaging on peaceful elections and provide an opportunity for voter education.

Key stakeholders such as the media, political parties, security personnel, county administration, IEBC, NCIC, Inter Religious Council and student organizations

participated in the conferences and caravan processions.

The PPLC conferences preceding the caravans brought together PPLC members and members of public drawn from all the fully registered political parties.

The participants were sensitized on areas such as Code of Conduct for Political Parties, role of ORPP in electoral processes, IEBC election preparedness, electoral timelines, role of political parties in ensuring peaceful campaigns and elections.



PPLC Steering Committee election held in Machakos



PPLC caravan procession in Nairobi

TABLE 20

PPLC Peace conference and caravan processions

Dates	Region and Venue of Conference	Routes of Procession
19th – 22nd June 2022	Machakos Region Jacaranda Hotel, Westlands, Nairobi County on 20th June 2022 and half day peace procession within Nairobi County and environs	21st June 2022 full day procession Nairobi CBD-- Mombasa Road—Mlololongo-- Makutano - Kyumvi - Malili - Salama –Sultan Hamud - Emali – Simba—Makindu
19th – 22nd June 2022	Nyeri Region Eland Hotel, Nyeri Town on 20th June 2022 and half day peace procession within Muranga County and environs	21st June 2022 full day procession Nyeri Town—Karatina—Sagana—Muranga Town—Sagana—Kagio—Kerogoya—Mwea—Embu
19th – 22nd June 2022	Eldoret Region Ndupawa Hotel, Eldoret Town on 20th June 2022 and half day peace procession within Eldoret Town and environs	21st June 2022 full day procession Eldoret Town – Kapsabet – Nandi Hills – Chemilil
22nd – 25th June 2022	Mombasa Region Pride Inn, Mombasa Town on 23rd June 2022 and half day peace procession within Mombasa town and environs	24th June 2022 full day procession Mtwapa—Bamburi—Kisauni—Bombolulu—Nyali—Old Town—Likoni-- Ukunda
22nd – 25th June 2022	Nakuru Region Empolos Hotel, Nakuru Town on 23rd June 2022 and half day peace procession within Nakuru town	24th June 2022 Full day procession Nakuru Town-- Narok Town – Ololulung’a Junction - Mulot Town – Longisa Town - Bomet- Kaplong shopping Centre - Sotik Town - Chepilat Market
22nd – 25th June 2022	Kisumu Region Ciala Hotel, Kisumu Town on 23rd June 2022 and half day peace procession within Kisumu Town	24th June 2022 Full day procession Kisumu Town– Kerowe Market -- Ahero-Awach/Katito Junction– Kendu Bay- Homa Bay- Rod Kopany- Migori Town- Uiri Market- Awendo Market- Rongo Town/Market/Junction - Kisii Town



PPLC caravan procession in Nairobi

4.16 Stakeholder engagement forums

In line with elections best practices, ORPP established cordial working relationship with various stakeholders. The Office mapped out and engaged with a number of stakeholders and strategic partners at national and grassroots level with the objective of enhancing linkages and synergies. The stakeholders included: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), County Commissioner, National Police service, Ministry of Interior, the National Commission on Integration and Cohesion (NCIC), Media, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Faith Based Organizations (FBO), National Government Administration Officers (NGAO), META, Uwiano partners, UCSPAK, NCPWD, National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) and political party representatives among others.

The ORPP held two hundred and thirty-one (231) stakeholder engagement forums at the national level and forty-two (42) forums at the regional level. The engagements provided an opportunity for the Office to collaborate with state and non-state actors to include diverse perspectives and reach out to a larger audience. The collaborative approach with the various stakeholders also contributed towards building trust and goodwill towards ORPP.

The participants in the various forums were sensitized on the following subjects;

- a) Role of ORPP in the Electoral Process
- b) Amendments to the PPA
- c) Political Parties and candidates' requirements to participate in elections
- d) Managing elections outcome



A stakeholder engagement forum held in Machakos

4.17 Training of political party national and county chief agents

The ORPP carries out various capacity building programmes of political parties to enhance compliance with the Political Parties Act. Section 34 (fe) mandates the Office to train political party election agents upon the request and financing by the political parties.

Further, one of the Key Result Areas of the ORPP 2020 - 2025 Strategic Plan is Political Parties Participation in Elections where the Office commits to training of political party national and county Chief Agent. The Agents were trained on their roles and responsibilities, Dos and Don'ts, Code of Conduct for Political Parties, election day process and procedures and communication protocol.

A total of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five (1735) agents were trained across the country.

TABLE 21
Training of the political parties national chief agents for various regions

S/No	Regions	Participants
1	Kiambu	50
2	Eldoret	50
3	Nyeri	50
4	Machakos	50
5	Kisumu	50
6	Mombasa	50
7	Machakos	50
8	Machakos	50
Total Number of Participants		400

TABLE 22

Training of political parties county chief agents

Cluster	Counties	Training Location	Participants
Cluster 1	Nairobi Kiambu	Kiambu	60
	Kajiado	Kajiado	30
Cluster 2	Mombasa Kwale	Mombasa	90
	Kilifi		
Cluster 3	Taita Taveta	Voi	30
	Laikipia Nyandarwa	Nyahururu	60
Cluster 4	Samburu	Mararal	30
	Machakos Makueni	Machakos	60
Cluster 5	Kitui	Kitui	30
	Meru Tharaka Nithi	Meru	60
Cluster 6	Isiolo	Isiolo	30
	Marsabit	Marsabit	30
Cluster 7	Uasin Gishu	Eldoret	60
	Nandi Elegeyo Marakwet Baringo	Karbanet	30
Cluster 7	Trans Nzoia	Kitale	30
	Trans Nzoia	Kitale	30
Cluster 7	West Pokot	Kapenguria	30
	Turkana Kakamega Bungoma	Kakamega	90
Cluster 8	Vihiga		
	Busia	Busia	30
Cluster 9	Kisumu	Kisumu	60
	Siaya Homabay	Homabay	30
Cluster 10	Kisii	Kisii	60
	Nyamira		
Cluster 11	Migori	Migori	30
	Narok Nakuru	Nakuru	60
Cluster 11	Bomet		
	Kericho	Kericho	60
Cluster 12	Murang'a		
	Nyeri	Nyeri	60
Cluster 13	Embu	Embu	75
	Kirinyaga		
Cluster 13	Garissa	Garissa	60
	Mandera		
Cluster 13	Tana River	Hola	60
	Wajir		
Cluster 14	Lamu	Lamu	30
Total			1,335

4.18 Monitoring of the 2022 General Election

The Constitution of Kenya under Article 4 declares Kenya to be a multi-party democratic state founded on the national values and principles of governance. In fulfillment of this provision, Article 38 further provides for political rights which grants every citizen the right to free and fair elections and without unreasonable restriction the right to vote by secret ballot in any election.

To safeguard the political rights, the ORPP monitored the 2022 General Election to ensure compliance.

This has been buttressed under section 34 of the PPA which mandates the ORPP to register, regulate, monitor, investigate and supervise political parties to ensure compliance with the Act.

The Office monitored the General Election by deploying an election monitoring tool which covered the pre-polling, voting day activities, vote tallying, announcement and declaration of results and incidence reporting.

In particular, the monitoring covered the following areas;

- i. Mapping of polling stations by IEBC.
- ii. Security briefing and stakeholders engagement.
- iii. Distribution of Elections Materials (Non-strategic and strategic).
- iv. Voting Process.
- v. Counting, Tallying and Announcement of Results at Polling Stations.
- vi. Transmission of Results.
- vii. Tallying, Announcement and Declaration of Results at Constituency Tallying Center.
- viii. Management of Elections, Outcomes and Disputes.
- ix. Incidences during pre-polling, polling and post-polling period.



ORPP Coast Regional Coordinator Monitoring Election in a Polling Station in Mombasa

The following are some of the observations of the ORPP monitors across the country;

- i. Generally, the Election Day was calm, peaceful, and orderly, although there were reports of some interference with the process in polling stations. Those relating to security were addressed by the security agencies deployed at polling stations.
- ii. Most polling stations opened on time, but there were a few which opened late for various reasons including late setting up of the station, late arrival of polling materials and Kiems kit failures. It was noted that the time lost was compensated by late closure of polls in the affected polling stations.
- iii. Some challenges were experienced with the network in some Polling Stations hence delaying the voting process. Some voters were asked to wait outside voting rooms when their biometrics could not be identified. This led to exhaustion due to the long waits with others opting not to vote.
- iv. Adverse weather conditions affected the voting process in some parts of the country.
- v. Some voting rooms lacked appropriate amenities for the physically challenged thus affecting the smooth voting process.
- vi. Voter education was inadequate which resulted into a lot of rejected and disputed votes.
- vii. Monitors observed that in polling stations visited, requisite polling materials were available. In some polling stations, monitors noted that limited number of polling booths slowed down the voting process.
- viii. It was noted that agents of political parties and Independent candidates were present.
- ix. In most of the polling stations visited, it was characterized by a noticeably low-voter turnout that could be a pointer of voter apathy.
- x. On the eve of the election, there was considerable confusion about the Election Day procedures, following last minute decisions related to the use of the manual voter register.



A delegation led by former Nigerian President Dr. Goodluck Jonathan on a pre-election assessment mission at ORPP

Chapter 5

Evaluation Findings

This chapter presents the evaluation findings of the activities undertaken by the Office along the thematic/objective areas identified in chapter two. The findings are as a result of feedback, experiences and evidence shared through ORPP departments critical assessment of conduct of election activities, desk review of ORPP monitoring reports, election observation and development partner reports, consultative and dialogue forums held with stakeholders and development partner meetings. Interviews were also conducted on respondents such as political parties, ORPP Heads of Departments, regional coordinators, County and Constituency Monitors, state agencies and CSOs/FBOs. The evaluation also identified challenges and proposed recommendations for each of the election activity undertaken.

The challenges and recommendation matrix is attached as **Annex IV**

5.1 Registration of Political Parties and Coalitions

The ORPP continued to undertake its mandate of registration of political parties. The evaluation noted that during the period under review, seventeen (17) political parties were registered bringing the number of fully registered political parties to ninety (90). In the same period, the Office received and processed application for formation of coalition political party and coalition of political parties. One coalition political party- Azimio la Umoja One Kenya coalition party- was approved and registered. Similarly, one coalition agreement- Kenya Kwanza Alliance- was also approved.

Challenges

- a. Last minute submission of registration applications. Many applicants rushed to submit their applications as the deadline for submissions approached. This made the officers work long into the night and even weekends.
- b. Lack of Regulations on Coalition Political Parties.
- c. Less involvement of members of political parties in their parties prior to formation of coalitions.
- d. Inadequate public awareness on Coalitions and Coalition Political Party.

Recommendations

- a. Automation of registration process.
- b. Political Education. The Office should engage in civic education of the general public for sensitization of the political process. This will help the electorate to know their political rights and also be aware of the election timelines.
- c. Develop Regulations to guide coalition political parties.
- d. Sensitize the public on registration of political parties, coalition political parties and coalitions.

5.2 Maintenance of secure, reliable and verifiable database of political parties

The Office continued to facilitate the mandate of maintaining an accurate and up to date register of political parties, their symbols and members by maintaining a secure, reliable and verifiable database of political parties through the IPPMS. The on boarding of ORPP services such as political party membership recruitment, political party membership resignation and checking of membership status on the eCitizen platform ensured that the IPPMS is up to date with regards to membership details of political parties. The use of the two platforms was very useful in the elimination of fraudulent registration of political parties' members

Apart from the eCitizen platform integration, other upgrades to the IPPMS included the Bulk Short Service Messaging (SMS) and SMS short code and Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) platform through a code (*509#). The evaluation of these upgrades established that the Office was enabled to effectively discharge the functions of certifying of political party membership registers, certifying the membership status and proposed symbols of independent candidates and certifying the membership status of members in party lists.

The evaluation of the party membership register also noted that membership of political parties increased from 14,288,582 in 2017 to a total number of 24,148,436 members in 2022 according to certified membership registers that were issued to political parties.

Challenges

- a. The eCitizen and USSD platforms were rolled out very close to the General Elections leaving no time to train and capacity build the public.
- b. Inadequate technological literacy by parties and members of the public particularly in the rural areas.
- c. System downtimes/breakdowns due to high traffic
- d. Poor network coverage in some areas.
- e. SIGs, marginalized and illiterate people were being manipulated to register in parties without consent.

Recommendations

- a. The digital reforms and capacity building of the public should be continuous and cascaded to the grassroots.
- b. Sensitization of political parties and targeted groups on the upgraded IPPMS through workshops and both electronic and print media.
- c. Enhance ORPP system to have in place a primary register of the IPRS.
- d. Encourage parties to decentralize to remote/marginalized areas for manual registration of members.
- e. Continuous engagement and training of SIGs, marginalized and illiterate persons.

5.3 Legal Reform

The evaluation findings acknowledged the progress the Office made in strengthening the legal and regulatory framework through the review of PPA and development of Political Parties (Membership) Regulations arising from the lessons and experiences learnt from the 2017 General Election. However, the Office acknowledged the challenges it faced during the process including financial constraints that limited elaborate engagement with stakeholders and Litigation against enacted laws. While the amended Act and the development of Regulation on political parties' data and records contributed to effective management of political parties, upholding the rule of law, and effective management of electoral processes, the evaluation of the legal and regulatory regime identified various legal issues/challenges;

Challenges

- a. Enactment of laws close to or within the election period.
- b. There were high number of aspirants who required to be cleared as independent candidates with very strict deadlines.
- c. Legal issues emanating from coalitions and coalition political parties including signing of the agreements and exit clauses.
- d. Inadequate prioritization and funding of political party PWD activities.

Recommendations

- a. There is need to fully Implement Kriegler report recommendations. Review of the law should be done at least two years to the General Election. This will allow for planning and implementation of election activities.
- b. There is also need for early lobbying for enactment of electoral laws.
- c. Legal amendment to review party nomination timelines and remove window of party nomination losers running as independent candidates.
- d. Develop coalition political party regulations to allow for robust enforcement of coalition agreements by ORPP and political parties.
- e. There is need to review the PPA in line with Article 100 of the CoK. Isolate PWDs from SIGs for deliberate representation and funding. Review Act to have 30% of the 30% SIG PPF allocation committed to PWD activities.

5.4 Review of Nomination and Election Rules

Section 27 (1) of the Elections Act, 2011 provides that political parties submit their nomination rules to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) at least six (6) months before the nomination of its candidates. Further, the ORPP is required to certify the nomination rules before they are submitted to IEBC. The evaluation noted that in fulfilling this role, the Office as the regulator and supervisor of political parties, guided and advised political parties on their election and nomination rules before they were submitted to IEBC before the set deadline of 18th October 2021. During the review process, the following activities were undertaken;

- a. Development of the Draft Review Checklist where twelve (12) areas for review were identified.
- b. Sensitization of political parties on the contents of the checklist in preparation for submission of the rules to the Commission.
- c. Review of Political Parties Elections and Nomination Rules where a Review of Nomination Rules Committee was established to conduct the review.
- d. Certification of the election and nomination rules .

Challenges

- a. Lack of clarity on the role of ORPP with respect to certification of the nomination rules
- b. Last minute submission of election and nomination rules by political parties to ORPP for review.
- c. Disconnect between the ORPP and the Commission in regards to the nomination checklists to be used for purposes of compliance.

Recommendations

- a. Review law to delineate the role of ORPP vis-a-vis that of IEBC to avoid mandate overlap.
- b. Sensitize political parties on submission timelines.
- c. Harmonize ORPP and IEBC review checklists.

5.5 Recruitment of County and Constituency Monitors

The evaluation finding observed that the recruitment and deployment of County and Constituency Monitors was a strategic intervention by the Office to enhance the monitoring of the electoral process and ensure compliance of political parties to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Political Parties Act, 2011 and Political Parties Code of Conduct.

Further, the Office was able to map out and engage with a number of stakeholders and ORPP strategic partners at the county and constituency level with the objective of enhancing linkages and synergy. The evaluation of this activity also identified various challenges faced by the monitors and the recommendations to address them.

Challenges

- a. The recruitment of the County and Constituency Monitors was planned to take place eight (8) months to elections but was carried out three (3) months to the elections due to financial constraints late into the election period.

Recommendations

- a. Resources should be availed in time for recruitment of County and Constituency Monitors.

5.6 Political Parties Capacity Building

The Post-election evaluation established that the ORPP conducted various sensitization forums targeting political parties youth, women and PWDs leaders, political party organs and officials such National Election Boards, Internal Dispute Resolution Committees, political parties ICT and communication officers to promote inclusion, good governance and enhance compliance with the law and responsible use of party traditional and new media information channels.

The trainings also involved civic education to Members of county assembly aspirants, CSOs, FBOs, local journalists, youth, women and PWDs to enhance inclusion, political tolerance and promote peaceful General Election.

Challenges

- a. The impact of the trainings did not have optimal impact particularly to of SIGs because of the low number trained and the mode of training.
- b. The trainings of Election Boards and IDRM were very close to elections when the participants were overloaded with other election activities.
- c. Last minute sensitization and civic education to the public is affected and undermined by information overload experienced by participants as the election nears.
- d. Lackluster implementation of recommendations and resolutions emanating from stakeholder engagements due to influence of the party leaders.
- e. Contents covered in the training materials lack PWD pertinent issues.

The following interventions were proposed to improve future capacity building initiatives;

- a. The curriculum and methodology of delivery should be customized to meet the needs of deferent categories of SIGs e.g the mode of training the youths should be though digital platforms, training materials should be translated in Braille to cater for the visually impaired.
- b. More resources should be allocated to allow ORPP increase trainees of SIGs at the grassroots.
- c. The Office should partner with strategic stakeholders who will assist in cascading information and political education to the grassroots and demographics where ORPP might not have presence or might have overlooked.
- d. The ORPP should enhance engagement with the right associations such as relevant media outfits and registered associations responsible for PWDs.
- e. The ORPP should expand sensitization to the youth especially at Institutions of Higher Learning.
- f. Early training of Election Boards and IDRM ahead of heightened electoral activities
- g. There is need for continuous civic education to improve awareness and knowledge about their political rights and other relevant topics.
- h. The Office should sensitize influential party leaders to buy-in and therefore encourage their followers to take the training seriously.
- i. The ORPP should devise mechanisms to address low uptake and implementation of commitments made by political parties during sensitization forums.
- j. The ORPP should harmonize content of training manuals and materials to be encompassing and responsive to PWDs needs.

The Office should sensitize influential party leaders to buy-in and therefore encourage their followers to take the training seriously.

5.7 Verification and Certification of Party Membership Register

The ORPP is mandated to keep and maintain a register of members of political parties and ensure that no person is a member of more than one political party at the same time. The IPPMS enables the Office to maintain an accurate and up to date membership register. The upgrade of the IPPMS enhanced efficiency, transparency and accountability and made publicly available the list of all members of political parties in line with section 34 (d) of the PPA, 2011.

Section 38C (2) of the Political Parties Act (PPA), 2011 provides that a political party that intends to conduct party nominations shall use a register of members certified by the Registrar of Political Parties. The evaluation finding observed that the ORPP leveraged on the IPPMS to certify membership register of political parties. Membership registers of eighty-four (84) political parties were certified. The verification and certification process entailed the following:

- a. The political party confirming that they wish to submit the membership list with the relevant Compliance Officer.
- b. The political party then proceeds to submit the membership list in a flash disk/Compact disk and signs a register to confirm submission of the same.
- c. The ICT Department confirms the membership status of those in the membership list.
- d. Upon completion of the certification process, ICT liaises with the Government Printer for printing of the hard copies of the certified membership lists. The political parties were issued with two (2) certified (hard and electronic) copies of the membership list.

Challenges

- a. Late submission of the membership lists which in turn affected the turnaround time within which the same could be certified; Duplicity of names in submitted political parties' membership lists.
- b. The 7-day statutory period to certify the registers proved to be impractical.
- c. Lack of systems by the parties (some parties had no systems to generate their own register).
- d. Inadequate security measures in certified register.
- e. Lacuna in law i.e ORPP could not participate in enforcing the use of the certified registered in nomination.
- f. Lack of accurate and verifiable data on PWD representation in party membership register.

Recommendations

- a. Administrative timelines where two (2) levels of certification is done; initial and final certification to avoid last minute rush.
- b. The process of certification of membership register should be online so that political parties do not have to seek the service at ORPP and IEBC offices
- c. Develop guidelines and procedures on certification and verification of the membership lists to allow for a harmonized and seamless process.
- d. Review the law to increase the time within which the membership registers are to be certified.
- e. Sensitize political parties to develop and adopt technology in managing their party member records.
- f. Develop party membership registers certification module.
- g. Legal review/reform on regulation of party nominations.
- h. Link IPPMS with NCPWD system for purposes of accurate status and details of political party PWD members.

5.8 Conduct of party nominations

Part IVA of the PPA, 2011, provides for the manner and conduct of political parties' nominations which may include direct and indirect nominations. The evaluation of the conduct of party nominations established that the ORPP published legal timelines and action points for conduct of party nominations to guide political parties on the compliance requirements of the nomination process. Accordingly, political parties intending to conduct nominations complied and made notification of party nominations to the Office in line with Section 38E of the Act. The notification included the following;

- a. Method of nominations to be used which shall be in accordance with the nomination rules of the political party.
- b. Dates and venues of the party nominations which shall also be published in the party website.
- c. Pursuant to the section 38C (2) of the PPA, 2011, Political parties were also required to use a membership register that is certified by the Office for purposes of the nominations. The Office regulated and monitored the nomination exercise to ensure compliance with the Act, Political Parties Code of Conduct and respective nomination rules of the party.
- d. The Evaluation of the nomination process noted that while the amended PPA sought to set rules that political parties must adhere to in conduct of their party nominations, there are challenges that emanated from the process.

e.

Challenges

- a. High court ruling declaring ORPP's function of regulating party nominations unconstitutional.
- b. Timelines for handling of disputes arising out of party nominations by political parties. Where does this leave aspirants who want to vie as independent?
- c. Submission of lists of nominated candidates by political parties to IEBC that are not compliant with the two-thirds gender rule.
- d. Low number of PWD candidates nominated by political parties.

Recommendations

- a. Review of the law to provide clarity on regulation of party nominations.
- b. Review timelines for hearing and determination of disputes by political parties.
- c. Continuous capacity building of political parties dispute bodies.
- d. Prioritize the two-thirds gender rule as an electoral reform agenda.
- e. Partner with UDPK and NCPWD on legal reforms for purposes of increasing PWD representation in political parties.

5.9 Certification of membership status and symbols of Independent Candidates

The Political Parties Act, 2011, mandates the ORPP to certify that an independent candidate in an election is not a member of any political party and the symbol intended to be used does not resemble the symbol of a registered political party. The ORPP fulfilled this mandate by certifying the membership status and symbols of applications received manually and through the Independent Candidates Management System.

A total of six thousand nine hundred and forty-four (6,944) independent candidates were certified to vie for the various elective positions. The evaluation established that the Act anchored in law the role of ORPP with respect to independent candidates with a focus on confirming party membership status and suitability of symbols.

The processes for clearance of independent candidates were fairly smooth with only a few incidences. The team received a couple of complaints and concerns from the aspirants that were addressed in the course of the exercise. The evaluation finding noted the following challenges and made proposals to address them.

Challenges

- a. Applications for clearance to contest in elections as independent candidates coming on the deadline and hence making it difficult to be cleared and issued with letters of clearance on the same day.
- b. Centralised clearance process forcing applicants to travel to Nairobi to pick and present clearance certificates.
- c. High number of independent candidates' applications emanating from party nomination loss.
- d. Small registration fee attracted non-committed people applying for clearance.

Recommendations

- a. Sensitize aspirants wishing to contest as independent candidates on the need to apply early before the IEBC deadline date.
- b. Fully adopt technology in the clearance of independent candidates including payment and receipt of clearance certificate.
- c. The Office should spearhead Legal reforms to review party nomination timelines and remove window of party nomination losers running as independent candidates.
- d. Review the prescribed fee to kshs. 5,000.

5.10 Monitoring of Registration of Candidates

The IEBC has the constitutional mandate under Article 88 4(f) for registration of candidates for election. As the regulator of political party activities and a key stakeholder in the electoral process, the ORPP monitored the registration of candidates for the various elective positions. The role of ORPP in the registration exercise was to check and verify party membership status of the political party aspirants/ independent candidates, their proposers and seconders and advice on the resignation and registration process through the various platforms such as the USSD *509#, ippms.orpp.or.ke and the eCitizen platform.

During the evaluation, it was observed that the Office utilized the IPPMS for purposes of confirming that;

- a. The political party aspirants, their proposers and seconders belong to the same party
- b. For the case of independent candidates, their proposers and seconders do not belong to any political party.

Challenges

- a. The timeframe for the registration of candidates was very short and hectic.
- b. Lack of clarity on format (electronic or hard) of submission of documents to IEBC.

Recommendations

- a. Clarity on the requirements for registration of candidates.
- b. A template should be developed and shared with political parties on the entire process of registration of candidates.

5.11 Certification of Party lists

The Political Parties Act, 2011 under Section 34(fc) mandates the Office to certify that the names appearing in a party list are the names of members of the political party presenting the list.

The evaluation of this function observed that the Office verified and certified party lists of seventy-eight (78) political parties of the eighty-three (83) certified to participate in the General Election.

The political parties were issued with two (2) certified copies of the party lists in electronic format with inbuilt security features for onward transmission to IEBC.

Challenges

- a. Submission of different sets of party lists by members of the same party.
- b. Lack of a standardized format of presentation of the party lists by political parties.
- c. Lack of inclusion in the party list nomination. PWDs receive less priority during nomination of party lists especially for seats in the County Assemblies. Twenty-one (21), seventeen (17) and four (4) Counties were missing PWDs for the special seats during the 2022, 2017 and 2013 General Elections respectively.
- d. Frequent change to the party lists after submission by political parties. Party lists are largely avenues to perpetuate self-interests.

Recommendations

- a. Continuous stakeholder engagements to sensitize political parties on party lists.
- b. Develop protocol tools for verification and certification of party lists to allow for a seamless process.
- c. Review law to compel County Assembly party list nomination prioritize PWDs.
- d. Political parties should work with NCPWD before party election, nomination or party list nomination. This is in the spirit of consultation and participation and on the suitability of the nominees
- e. Review party lists regulation to curb frequent changes to party lists.
- f. Review legal timelines on party list nomination to have the lists presented for nomination after the General Election.

5.12 Litigation

The evaluation finding established that the Office was involved in thirty-seven (37) cases at the Political Parties Disputes Tribunal and High Court as either a Respondent, Appellant, or as an interested party. Cases involved disputes emanating from change of political party particulars, registration of a political party, party internal processes, party nominations, resolution to enter a coalition, clearance of an independent candidate, provisions of the amended Political Parties Act, challenge to the IPPMS and IEBC nomination and clearance of candidates.

The disputes were heard and determined in line with section 40 of the PPA. Political party nominations are often contentious and with high stakes especially in perceived strong holds. The PPA provides that political parties shall hear and determine disputes arising out of nominations thirty (30) days after the end of the nominations. The political parties handled the disputes through their Internal Dispute Resolution Mechanisms while appeals were heard and determined at the PPDT and the High Court.

The evaluation also noted the amendment to the Act with respect to establishment and operations of the PPDT. The amended Act provided for the position of Vice Chairperson and appointment of eighteen (18) Ad hoc member to the PPDT. This enabled the Tribunal to determine cases before it within the statutory three (3) months period from the date they were lodged.

Challenges

- a. Timeline for resolving disputes arising out of party nominations. The 30 days provided in the Act should be reduced.
- b. Weak internal political party dispute resolution mechanisms.

Recommendations

- a. Review timelines for resolving disputes arising out of nominations. This will give dissatisfied parties time to vie as independent candidates.
- b. Continuous capacity building of political party disputes bodies.

5.13 Political Parties Liaison Committee

The PPLC is established under section 38 of the PPA with the principal function of providing a platform for dialogue between ORPP, IEBC and Political parties. During the evaluation, it was observed that the PPLC held various committee meetings and deliberated on various issues such as peace and conflict resolution, voter and civic education, electoral reforms, election preparedness etc.

The Office also coordinated the PPLC Peace Conferences and caravan processions across twenty-four (24) counties clustered into six (6) regions Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Nyeri and Machakos.

The PPLC conferences brought together PPLC members and members of public drawn from all the fully registered political parties and sensitized the participants on areas such as code of conduct for political parties, role of ORPP in electoral processes, IEBC election preparedness, electoral timelines, role of political parties in ensuring peaceful campaigns and elections.

Challenges

- a. Budgetary constraints adversely affecting PPLC planned activities

Recommendations

- a. Continuous engagement with Parliament and the National Treasury for adequate budgetary allocation
- b.

5.14 Training of County and National Chief Agents

The ORPP is mandated under section 34(fe) of the PPA to train election agents upon the request and financing of political parties. The evaluation noted that the provision of this function in law provided clarity on the role of ORPP. As part of the capacity building initiative to political parties to enhance compliance with the Act, the Office conducted training of national and county chief agents on their roles and responsibilities, Political Parties Code of Conduct and election day process. A total of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five (1735) agents were trained across the country. The following issues were raised during the stakeholder evaluation forums;

Challenges

- a. Training of agents was limited to chief agents due to financial constraints
- b. Political parties did not facilitate their agents during the training leading to very low morale
- c. Budgetary constraints to conduct training in all the counties
- d. Language barrier during the agents training
- e. Unfriendly training materials for PWDs

Recommendations

- a. Use of appropriate technology to conduct training of election agents to increase outreach as opposed to just training chief agents. This will help resolve challenge of cascading the right training and information to the election agents. Alternatively, the trainings can be done, recorded and uploaded and shared with political parties. A log-in sheet and trainings should then be availed by the parties for purposes of evidence.
- b. Sensitize political parties on the importance of the role of agents
- c. Lobby for adequate budgetary allocation to conduct training in all the counties
- d. Translate the agents training materials into Swahili
- e. Use of braille and sign language interpreters

5.15 Monitoring of 2022 General Election

The CoK declares Kenya a multiparty democratic state and grants the citizens political rights including the right to free and fair election and the right to vote by secret ballot in any election without unreasonable restriction. Articles 91 and 92 of the Constitution recognize political parties as important governance institutions in the promotion of democracy. The PPA, 2011 under section 34 mandates the Office to register, regulate, monitor, investigate and supervise political parties to ensure compliance with the Act. The specific objectives of the monitoring exercise included to:

- a. Ensure compliance of political parties to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Political Parties Act, 2011 and Political Parties Code of Conduct.
- b. Assess compliance of elections with the national legislation and international standards.
- c. Consolidate County and Constituency Monitor reports on 2022 General Election to form policy interventions for better discharge of ORPP mandate.
- d. Collate, analyze and summarize key findings and recommendations to inform best practices in future General Elections.
- e. Promote the transparency in the electoral process and ensuring its integrity.

The evaluation established that the ORPP employed online and physical monitoring tool that were used to monitor and report the pre-polling, voting day activities, vote tallying, announcement and declaration of results and incidences across the country for the 9th August 2022 General Election. The deployment of County and Constituency Monitors enabled presence in all the counties and constituencies. The evaluation of the conduct of the monitoring exercise identified the following challenges and proposed recommendations.

Challenges

- a. Inadequate facilitation of the Monitors to cover electoral areas including Constituencies and Wards.
- b. The data submitted on the online monitoring application could not be retrieved. Monitors had to make two entries, manually and on the app.
- c. Lack of prior and timely training of Monitors on handling activities happening in the field during the pre-polling and polling day thus hampering the monitoring process.
- d. There were instances of unresponsive &/or uncooperative stakeholders to ORPP Monitors

Recommendations proposed are;

- a. Logistical facilitation including providing Monitors with transport and airtime allowance to facilitate mobility and reporting in the Counties and Constituencies
- b. Improve the online monitoring application by making the data entry process smoother, and data submitted accessible for the purpose of report writing.
- c. Ensure timely training and appraisal to provide a window period for monitors to report challenges in time for effective reporting.
- d. Continuous collaboration and consultation with partners and stakeholders to make

Annex 1

Election Evaluation Data Collection Tool

1. Registration of political parties and coalitions

The Office of Registrar of Political Parties is mandated to register political parties, verify, receive, and keep coalition agreements.

- a. What is your experience during registration process of parties / coalitions?
- b. In your own view what did ORPP do well and what did it not do well during the registration process of parties/coalitions?
- c. What the office did not do well, what are your suggestions on how it should be done?
- d. How do you rate ORPP in the verification process of coalition agreements?
- e. What lessons did you learn in the process of registration of political parties/coalitions?
- f. Please give your recommendations and the way forward in the process of registration of political parties/coalitions.

2. Legal and regulatory reforms

The Office spearheaded the process of amending the Political Parties Act, 2011 which cumulated to the Political Parties (amendment) Act, 2022. In your own view;

- a. Did the Office engage stakeholders and the public in the process of amending the Act?
- b. Did the amended Political Parties Act serve its purpose of enhancing the credibility of the elections?
- c. Is there a lacuna &/or jurisdictional overlap in the existing legal framework of regulating political parties?
- d. What legislative gaps in the Political Parties Act if any do you identify and what proposals do you suggest?
- e. Are there areas that require amendments to improve participation of SIGs?
- f. Please give your recommendations and the way forward.

3. Review of election and nomination rules

The Office reviewed the election and nominations rules before they were submitted to IEBC as required by the Political Parties Act. In your own view;

- a. How would you rate the efficiency and effectiveness of ORPP in reviewing these rules?
- b. Was the Election and Nomination rules checklist exhaustive?

- c. What are the areas of the checklist you feel ORPP needs to change to improve the nomination of candidates by political parties?
- d. Please give your recommendations and the way forward on nomination and election rules

4. Certification of party membership register

Before the Office certified political parties' membership register, the ORPP developed guideline in the certification process. There after the office certified membership registers of all political parties before they were submitted to IEBC as required by law. In your own understanding.

- a. Was there sufficient public and stakeholder participation in the process of development and certification of the registers?
- b. Did the sensitization of political parties on the guidelines and the process of certification improve the efficiency of the parties in submitting their registers?
- c. How could the process of certification of party membership register be improved?
- d. Please give your recommendations and the way forward.

5. Digital reforms under IPPMS

The ORPP is mandated to maintain an accurate and up to date register of political parties, their symbols and members and ensure that no person is a member of more than one political party at the same time. The Political Parties Act require the Registrar to establish and maintain a Political Parties Management System. In preparation of the 2022 General Elections the Office upgraded the IPPMS, on boarded ORPP services on ecitizen, developed the Un structured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) through a code (*509#) among others. In your view

- a. How useful was the use of
 - i. eCitizen for the public to check Political Party membership status, resignation from a political party, registration to a political party?
 - ii. Un structured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) through a code (*509#)?
- c. Share your experience on party membership recruitment, resignation and checking of membership status of proposers and seconders via IPPMS and the USSD code *509#. Suggest improvements if any.
- d. Are the platforms conducive to SIGs?
- e. How can the two platforms be improved?
- f. Were there challenges in the use of the two platforms?

- g. Comment on stakeholder engagement in development and adoption of this technology.
- h. Did the public sensitization on the use of the two platforms reach the general public?
- i. Please give your recommendations and the way forward.

6. Independent candidates

The Political Parties Act, 2011 provides that the Registrar shall certify that an independent candidate in an election is not a member of any registered political party. To achieve this the ORPP developed and implemented the Independent Candidates Management System (ICMS) for use by independent candidates online. In your view;

- a. Did the ICMS improve the efficiency and effectiveness of aspirants registering as independent candidates?
- b. Were there women, youth and PWDs who applied to be independent candidates because of being Disenfranchised as political party candidates?
- c. Did the Office certification of independent candidates meet the required standards
- d. How can we improve the process of verifying aspirants who wish to participate in elections as independent candidates.
- e. Please give your recommendations and the way forward on the whole issue of independent candidates.

7. Party List

The Registrar is expected to certify that the names appearing in a party list are the names of members of the political party presenting the party list.

- a. Comment on the way the ORPP verified party lists of political parties.
- b. Comment on the Independent Candidates Management System. Did it enhance efficiency and afford convenience?
- c. Did the party lists comply with law in relation to inclusion of SIGs?
- d. What challenges did political party face on the way ORPP conducted the verification process of party lists?
- e. What recommendations can you make to improve the verification process of part lists?

8. Registration of candidates

During the registration of candidates by IEBC the ORPP is required to verify that candidates presenting their papers are members of the political party sponsoring them.

- a. Share your experience on how ORPP carried out this exercise.
- b. What recommendations can you make to improve the verification exercise of the party's party membership status?

9. Training of Political Parties Officials, Election and Governing Bodies, Leagues and SiGs

To ensure political parties play their role effectively and efficiently in enhancing the credibility of elections the ORPP trains different categories of political parties officials. As an interested stakeholder,

- a. What are your views on the way the office carried these trainings?
- b. Did these trainings impact on the credibility of the elections?
- c. What recommendations can you make to improve these training?
- d. Did these trainings improve the participation of SiGs in elections?
- e. What recommendations can you make to improve to improve future training?

10. Reengineering Communication

Communication with stakeholders and the public is critical in sensitizing them on political and electoral processes. In preparation of elections, the office reengineered its communication strategy to improve its communication with the public on political and electoral processes. In your view,

- a. How can ORPP improve the way it communicates to the public?
- b. How effective is ORPP's Website and social media platforms?
- c. Comment on the way the ORPP engaged with the public and stakeholders on political and electoral processes.
- d. What recommendations can you make to improve to improve the way ORPP communicates with stakeholders and the public?

11. Training of chief agents

To enhance the credibility of elections and efficiency in the process of voting ORPP trains political parties and candidates agents. In your view

Did the party agents at various levels demonstrate sufficient knowledge of their roles and responsibilities? Suggest improvements.

- a. Did the chief agents cascade the trainings to the other agents?
- b. Comment on the training of agents upon request and financing by political parties.
- c. What recommendations can you make to improve the role of agents in elections?

12. Monitoring of the General Election

- a. The Office participated in monitoring the 2022 General Elections through county and Constituency Monitors. In your view how effective and efficient were the ORPP monitors?
- b. What recommendations can you make to improve future monitoring of elections?



13. Office Operations

During the electioneering period, the office continued to offer services to the clients, stakeholders and the public.







- a. Can you comment on the procurement process in ORPP?
- b. What are your comments in the processing of payments in ORPP?
- c. Please describe in general your view on how ORPP treats its clients.
- d. What recommendations can you make for ORPP to improve its service delivery?





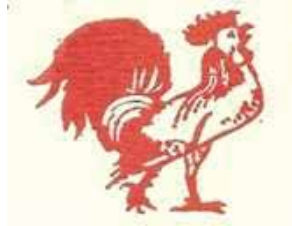


Annex 2






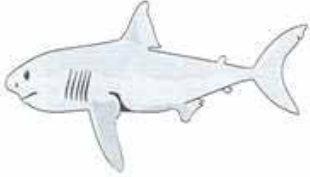
List of Fully Registered Political Parties

S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
1.	001	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION -KENYA	NARC - KENYA	Flower	
2.	002	THE NATIONAL VISION PARTY	NVP	Light House	
3.	003	THE LABOUR PARTY OF KENYA	LPK	Star	
4.	005	MWANGAZA TU PARTY	MTP	Nyumba	
5.	007	PARTY OF INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES OF KENYA	PICK	Child	
6.	008	DEVOLUTION EMPOWERMENT PARTY	DEP	Bus	
7.	009	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	KNC	Key	

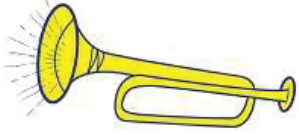







S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
8.	010	MAZINGIRA GREENS PARTY OF KENYA	MGPK	Tree	
9.	011	NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	NDM	Green Compass	
10.	012	WIPER DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	WDM	Umbrella	
11.	013	DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	DP	Lantern	
12.	014	PARTY OF NATIONAL UNITY	PNU	Two Torches with Flames	
13.	015	UNITED DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	UDA	Wheelbarrow	
14.	017	AGANO PARTY	AGANO	Lamb	








S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
15.	019	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	KSC	Broom	
16.	021	ORANGE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	ODM	Orange	
17.	022	PEOPLES PARTY OF KENYA	PPK	Microphone	
18.	023	FORUM FOR RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - KENYA	FORD KENYA	Lion	
19.	025	PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF KENYA	PPOK	Battery Torch	
20.	027	JUBILEE PARTY	JP	Dove	
21.	028	MAENDELEO DEMOCRATIC PARTY	MDP	Makasi	

S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
22.	029	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	NARC	Traditional African Torch (Mwenae)	
23.	030	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION - ASILI	KADU-ASILI	Coconut Tree	
24.	031	KENYA PATRIOTS PARTY	KPP	Wheel	
25.	032	COMMUNIST PARTY OF KENYA	CPK	Sickle and Hammer	
26.	033	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	KANU	Cockerel	
27.	034	SAFINA	SAFINA	Safina	
28.	036	CHAMA CHA UZALENDO	CCU	Whistle	










S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
29.	037	NATIONAL AGENDA PARTY OF KENYA	NAPK	Teacher	
30.	038	PEOPLES EMPOWERMENT PARTY	PEP	Elephant	
31.	039	PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY	PDP	Traditional African Banjo	
32.	040	THE NEW DEMOCRATS	TND	Bridge	
33.	041	UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	UDM	GOAT	
34.	042	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	SPK	Fish	
35.	044	PARTY OF DEMOCRATIC UNITY	PDU	Drum	












S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
36.	045	UMOJA NA MAENDELEO PARTY	MPK	Factory	
37.	046	UNITED PARTY OF INDEPENDENT ALLIANCE	UPIA	Antelope	
38.	047	FARMERS PARTY	FP	Maize Plant	
39.	048	ECONOMIC FREEDOM PARTY	EFP	Acacia Tree	
40.	049	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	FPK	Fist	
41.	050	MUUNGANO PARTY	MUUNG-ANO	Two Interlocking Rings	
42.	051	NATIONAL PARTY OF KENYA	NPK	Book	
43.	052	JIRANI MZALENDU ASILI PARTY OF KENYA	J-MAPK	Kiatu	






S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
44.	054	CHAMA CHA MASHINANI	CCM	The Trumpet	
45.	055	ALLIANCE FOR REAL CHANGE	ARK	Aeroplane	
46.	056	FORUM FOR REPUBLICAN DEMOCRACY - ASILI	FORD- ASILI	Two fingers Raised	
47.	058	REPUBLICAN LIBERTY PARTY	RLP	The Horse	
48.	059	ROOTS PARTY OF KENYA	RPK	The Tree	
49.	60	VIBRANT DEMOCRATIC PARTY	VDP	Eagle	
50.	061	UBUNTU PEOPLES FORUM	UPF	Thumps Up	
51.	062	AMANI NATIONAL CONGRESS	ANC	Olive Branch	

S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
52.	063	DEVOLUTION PARTY OF KENYA	DPK	Tap with running water	
53.	064	UNITED DEMOCRATIC PARTY	UDP	Shield	
54.	065	KENYA REFORM PARTY	KRP	Mechanical Gear	
55.	066	PEOPLES TRUST PARTY	PTP	Arrow	
56.	067	MAENDELEO CHAP CHAP PARTY	MCCP	Road	
57.	068	DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS	DC	Butterfly	
58.	069	LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY	LDP	Satellite Dish	

S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
59.	070	GREEN CONGRESS OF KENYA	GCK	Green Trees	
60.	071	NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY	NLP	Giraffe	
61.	072	MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND GROWTH	MDG	A Half Scale of Justice	
62.	073	ALTERNATIVE LEADERSHIP PARTY OF KENYA	ALPK	Burning Candle	
63.	074	UKWELI PARTY	UP	Sugar Cane	
64.	075	EMPOWERMENT AND LIBERATION PARTY	ELP	Tushikane	
65.	076	THIRDWAY ALLIANCE KENYA	TAK	Camel	

S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
66.	077	JUSTICE AND FREEDOM PARTY	JFP	Hand Holding Freedom Torch	
67.	078	GRAND DREAM DEVELOPMENT PARTY	GGDP	Sack of Dreams	
68.	079	UNITED GREEN MOVEMENT	UGM	Unity of Purpose	
69.	080	USAWA KWA WOTE PARTY	UKW	Cow and Milking Can	
70.	081	UNITED PROGRESSIVE ALLIANCE	UPA	Motorcycle	
71.	082	THE SERVICE] PARTY	TSP	Red Heart Encircled in Blue	
72.	083	NATIONAL ORDINARY PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT UNION	NOPEU	Ladder	
73.	084	NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTIVE ALLIANCE	NRA	Eagle	
74.	085	DEMOCRATIC ACTION PARTY - KENYA	DAPK	Leopard	

S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
75.	086	PARTY FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY	PPD	Triangle	
76.	087	CHAMA CHA KAZI	KAZI	Overall Coat	
77.	088	TUJIBEBE WAKENYA PARTY	JIBEBE	Buffalo	
78.	089	KENYA UNION PARTY	KUP	Two vertical ticks	
79.	090	UMOJA SUMMIT PARTY	USP	Chungu	
80.	091	PAMOJA AFRICAN ALLIANCE	PAA	African Hut	
81.	092	MABADILIKO PARTY OF KENYA	MAPK	Honey Bee	
82.	093	ENTRUST PIONEER PARTY	EPP	Padlock and Chain	
83.	094	PARTY OF GROWTH AND PROSPERITY	PGP	Encircled Trophy	
84.	095	GREEN THINKING ACTION PARTY	GTAP	Growing Honey	
85.	096	NATIONAL DEMOCRACY EXPANSION PARTY	NDEP	Blue Water Tank on White background	

S/No.	CODE	PARTY NAME	ABBREV	SYMBOL NAME	SYMBOL
86.	097	UNIFIED CHANGE PARTY	UCP	Blue Oval with party initials	
87.	098	UNIVERSAL UNITY PARTY	UUP	Crown	
88.	099	CHAMA YA MAPATANO OF KENYA	CYMK	Globe Red, Black and White	
89.	100	THE EQUITABLE PARTY	TEP	Weighing scale	
90.	101	AZIMIO LA UMOJA ONE KENYA COALITION PARTY	Azimio	Five Stars against a blue background in the midst of the party name	

Annex 3

List of Cases and Statuses

S/No.	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	ISSUES	STATUS
		POLITICAL PARTIES DISPUTES TRIBUNAL		
1.	PPDTC/E020/2021	Oscar Kabona Vs Mabadiiko Party of Kenya and Registrar of Political Parties and other	Change of party constitution.	Judgement delivered
2.	PPDTA /E002/2021	James Mwangi VS Joseph O. Atela & Thomas O. Nyabaro & 11 Others	Change of party officials.	Judgement delivered
3.	PPDTC/E028/2021	Joseph Mogendi & Thomas Obare VS Tom Eliki Musalamali & Kennedy Ogeto & 3 Others	Change of party officials.	Judgement delivered
4.	PPDTC/E015/2021	Aloysius Okotch Mondoh & Peter Gordon Ochieng Ondeng Vs Registrar of Political Parties and Others	Change of party officials.	Judgement delivered
5.	PPDTC/E001/2022	Mungai Waruiru AND Joseph Kipruto Ngeno VS The Registrar Of Political Parties AND United Democratic Movement(udm) AND 4 Others	Change of party officials	Judgement delivered
6.	PPDTC/E004/2022	Fred Kibeti Wakhungu AND Calystus Wafula VS Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta AND Raphael Tuju	Challenge to holding of the National Delegates Convention	Judgement delivered
7.	PPDTA /E001/2022	Steve Biko Oyugi VS Office Of The Registrar Of Political Parties	Registration of a political party	Judgement delivered
8.	PPDTC/E007/2022	Bernard Masanja VS David Simiyu Muchehele AND Democratic Action Party AND 1 Others	Challenge to internal party processes	Judgement delivered

9.	PPDTC/E10/2022	Wambugu Nyamu and Daniel .k. Munene and 1 Others VS Justin .b. Muturi and Esau Kioni AND 6 Others	Challenge to resolution to enter a coalition	Judgement delivered
10.	PPDTC/E008/2022	Karugu Mbugua & Company Advocates VS Jubilee Party Of Kenya	Party nomination dispute	Judgement delivered
11.	PPDTC/E060/2022	Maendeleo Chap Chap VS Office Of The Registrar Of Political Parties and Azimio La Umoja One Kenya Coalition	Challenge to enter a coalition	Judgement delivered
12.	PPDTC/E063/2022	Maendeleo Chap Chap VS Azimio La Umoja One Kenya Coalition Party and Office Of The Registrar of Political Parties	Challenge to enter a coalition	Judgement delivered
13.	PPDTC/E006/2022	Josephine Wairimu Kinyanjui VS Pamoja African Alliance Party and Registrar Of Political Parties and 1 Others	Challenge to enter a coalition	Judgement delivered
14.	PPDTC/E016/2022	Martin Mugo Maina VS Azimio La Umoja Once Kenya Alliance Coalition Party and Office Of The Registrar of Political Parties and 1 Others	Challenge to enter a coalition	Judgement delivered
15.	PPDTC/E075/2022	Deka Ali Khala VS Orange Democratic Movement and Hussein Weytan Mohamed Abdirahman and 2 Others	Party nomination dispute	Judgement delivered
16.	PPDTA /E007/2022	Steve Biko Oyugi VS Office of The Registrar of Political Parties and United Democratic Alliance	Complaint on fraudulent registration	Judgement delivered
17.	PPDTC/E008/2022	Joseph Njoroge Ngigi vs Jubilee Party & 4 others	Challenge against the Jubilee party nominations	Judgement delivered
18.	PPDTC/E069 OF 2022	Moraa Gesicho & 3 others vs ORPP	Challenge against the political party structures	Judgement delivered

S/No.	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	HIGH COURT	ISSUES	STATUS
1.	HCCHRPET/E442/2021	Gichuke Ribathi & Duncan Kinaro and another Vs Office of the Attorney General & Office of The Registrar of Political Parties and other		Registration of a political party	Judgment delivered
2.	HCCHRPET/E085/2022	Joe Kamau VS State Law and Office Of The Registrar of Political Parties and 1 Others		Registration of a political party	Judgement delivered
3.	HCCHRPET/E350/2021	Timothy Maneno VS Office Of The Registrar Of Political Parties and Independent Electoral And Boundaries Commission		Clearance of an independent candidate	Judgement delivered
4.	HCJRMISC/E048/2022	Independent Electoral And Boundaries Commission and Mahat Rashid Hassan VS Office of The Registrar of Political Parties and Azimio La Umoja One Kenya Coalition Party and 1 Others		Quest to withdraw from Azimio Coalition Party.	Judgement delivered
5.	HCCHRPET/E205/2022	Steve Biko Oyugi VS Information And Communication Technology Authority and State Law and 7 Others		Challenge to various provisions of the Political Parties Act	Judgement delivered
6.	HCCA/E303/2022	Martin Mugo Main VS Office Of The Registrar Of Political Parties and Azimio La Umoja One Kenya Alliance Party and 1 Others		Quest to withdraw from Azimio Coalition Party	Judgement delivered
7.	HCCA/E314/2022	Deka Ali Khala VS Office Of The Registrar Of Political Parties and Independent Electoral And Boundaries Commission and 2 Others		Party nomination dispute	Judgement delivered

8.	Kakamega Constitutional Petition No. 8 of 2022	Moses Mirikau Ombayo VS Habil Nanjendo Bushuru and Others	Party nomination dispute	Judgement delivered
9.	High Court at Nairobi Constitutional petitions No E043 as consolidated with Petition No. E057 and Petition No. E109 OF 2022	Selasio Mutuma and Others Vs The Attorney General and others	Challenge to the Political Parties Act	Judgement delivered; constitutionality of the Act upheld save for the Section 34 of the PPA with regard to Registrar's power to regulate party nominations. Further, Section 31(3) of the PPA with regard to The accounts of every political party shall be audited annually by the Auditor- General and shall be submitted to the Registrar and tabled in the National Assembly was upheld as good law.
10.	High Court at Machakos Constitutional Petition E002 of 2022	Centre For Minority Rights Development and Others Vs Attorney General and Others	Challenge to the Integrated Political Parties Management System	Judgement delivered; upheld the IPPMS.

11.	High Court at Machakos Constitutional Petition 1 of 2022	Alexander Gitonga Nyagah and Others Vs ORPP and Others	Challenge to change party officials	Judgement delivered; case dismissed.
12.	High Court at Mombasa Constitutional Petition No. E013 of 2022	Chama Cha Uzalendo and Others Vs ORPP and Others	Challenge to change party officials	Judgement delivered; case dismissed.
13.	High Court at Nairobi Constitutional Petition E431 of 2021	Jane Njiru Vs Attorney General and Others	Challenge to the Political Parties Act	Pending
14.	High Court at Nairobi Constitutional Petition No. E333 of 2022	James Kariuki Karanja vs Patrick Thuku Karemeri and 5 Others	Challenge against the nomination and subsequent gazettment of an election candidate	Judgement delivered
15.	High Court at Nairobi Constitutional Petition No. E325 of 2022	Ekuru Aukot & Another vs IEBC & 18 others	Challenge against the nomination exercise undertaken by IEBC	Judgement delivered
16.	High Court Constitutional Petition No. 9 of 2022	Kituo cha Sheria vs IEBC & 10 others	Challenge against alleged campaigning outside the gazette campaign period	Judgment delivered

17.	High Court at Nakuru Constitutional Petition No. E004 of 2022	Peter Kibe Mbae vs Speaker County Assembly of Nakuru & 3 others	Challenge against the consequence of sitting MCAs and MPs losing their seats due to resignation from political parties	Judgment delivered
18.	High Court at Nairobi Constitutional Petition No E163 of 2022	Kennedy Kariithi Gachenge & 4 others vs ORPP & 3 others	Challenge against the United Democratic Alliance party nominations	Judgement delivered
19.	High Court at Migori Constitutional Petition No. 4A of 2022	Oluoch Nelson Onyango vs IEBC & others	Challenge against IEBC nomination and clearance of candidates	Judgement delivered

Annex 4

Challenges & Recommendations Matrix

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Registration of Political Parties	1.1 Last minute submission of registration applications. Many applicants rushed to place their applications as the deadline for submissions approached.	1.2.1 Automation of registration process. This will improve efficiency and also enable clients to access services even during extraordinary times like the Covid-19 Lockdown.
		1.2 Lack of Regulations on Coalition Political Parties	1.2.2 Civic Education. The Office should engage in civic education of the general public on the political process. This will help the electorate to know their political rights and also be aware of the election timelines.
		1.3 Less involvement of members of political parties in their parties prior to formation of coalitions	1.3.1 Develop Regulations to guide coalition political parties 1.3.1 There is need to sensitize stakeholders and the public on the whole aspect of coalitions and coalition political party
2.	Upgrade of IPPMS	2.1 The eCitizen and USSD platforms were rolled out very close to the General Elections leaving no time to train and capacity build the public.	2.1.1 The digital reforms and capacity building of the public should be continuous and cascaded to the grassroots.
		2.2 Inadequate technological literacy by parties and members of the public particularly in the rural areas	2.2.1 Sensitization/Training of political parties and targeted groups on the upgraded IPPMS through workshops and both electronic and print media

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
		<p>2.3 Inadequate technological literacy by parties and members of the public particularly in the rural areas</p> <p>2.4 System downtimes/breakdowns due to high traffic</p> <p>2.5 Poor network coverage in some areas</p> <p>2.6 Limited to 2 service providers i.e Safaricom and Airtel</p> <p>2.7 SIGs, marginalized and illiterate people were being manipulated to register in parties without consent.</p>	<p>2.2.2 Sensitization/Training of political parties and targeted groups on the upgraded IPPMS through workshops and both electronic and print media</p> <p>2.3.1 Enhance ORPP system to have in place a primary register of the IPRS</p> <p>2.3.2 Improve and upgrade the capacity of the systems</p> <p>2.4.1 Encourage parties to decentralize to remote/marginalized areas for manual registration of members</p> <p>2.5.1 Bring onboard other service providers</p> <p>2.7.1 There is need for continuous engagement and training of SIGs, Marginalized and illiterate persons to be very cautious when being assisted to register as members of a political party</p>
3.	Legal Reform	3.1 Enactment of electoral laws very close to General Election.	3.1.1 There is need to Implement Kriegler report recommendation that a review of the electoral law should be done at least two years to

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
		<p>3.2 There were high number of aspirants who required to be cleared as independent candidates with very strict deadlines.</p> <p>3.3 Legal issues emanating from coalitions and coalition political parties including signing of the agreements and exit clauses</p> <p>3.4 Inadequate prioritization and funding of political party PWD activities.</p>	<p>the General Election to allow for planning and implementation of election activities.</p> <p>3.1.2 There is also need for early lobbying for enactment of electoral laws.</p> <p>3.2.1 The office should spearhead Legal reforms to review party nomination timelines and remove window of party nomination losers running as independent candidates.</p> <p>3.3.1 Develop coalition political party regulations to allow for robust enforcement of coalition agreements by ORPP and political parties</p> <p>3.4.1 There is need to review the PPA to isolate PWDs from SIGs for deliberate representation and funding.</p> <p>3.4.2 The Act should be reviewed to have 30% of the 30% SIG PPF allocation committed to PWD activities.</p>
4.	Review of Nomination		<p>4.1.1 Review law to delineate the role of ORPP vis-a-vis that of IEBC to avoid mandate overlap</p>

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
	and Election Rules	<p>4.1 Lack of clarity on the role of ORPP with respect to certification of the nomination rules</p> <p>4.2 Last minute submission of election and nomination rules by political parties to ORPP for review</p> <p>4.3 Disconnect between the ORPP and the Commission in regards to the nomination checklists to be used for purposes of compliance.</p>	<p>4.1.2 There need to benchmark on the best practices from countries with almost similar economic status like Ghana, South Africa and Bangladesh</p> <p>4.1.3 Political parties, IEBC and ORPP should have consultation forums on the review of Nomination and Election Rules</p> <p>4.2.1 Sensitize political parties on submission timelines</p> <p>4.2.2 Harmonize ORPP and IEBC review checklists</p>
5.	Recruitment of County and Constituency Monitors	<p>5.1 The recruitment of the county and constituency monitors was planned to take place 8 months to elections but was carried out 3 months to the elections due to financial constraints when so many election activities had taken place</p>	<p>5.1.1 Resources should be availed in time for recruitment of county and constituency monitors</p>

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
6.	Political Parties Capacity Building	<p>6.1 The impact of the trainings did not have optimal impact particularly to of SIGs because of the low number trained and the mode of training</p> <p>6.2 The trainings of Election Boards and IDRMs were very close to elections when the participants were overloaded with other election activities</p>	<p>6.1.1 The curriculum and methodology of delivery should be customized to meet the needs of deferent categories of SIGs e.g the mode of training the youths should be though digital platforms, training materials should be translated in braille to cater for the visually impaired</p> <p>6.1.2 More resources should be allocated to allow ORPP increase trainees of SIGs at the grassroots.</p> <p>6.1.3 The Office should partner with strategic stakeholders who will assist in cascading information and political education to the grassroots and where ORPP might not have presence</p> <p>6.1.4 The ORPP should enhance engagement with the right associations such as relevant media outfits and registered associations responsible for PWDs.</p> <p>6.1.5 The ORPP should expand sensitization to the youth especially at Institutions of Higher Learning</p> <p>6.2.1 Early training of Election Boards and IDRMs ahead of heightened electoral activities</p>

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
		<p>6.3 Last minute sensitization and political education to the public was undermined by information overload experienced by participants as the election nears.</p> <p>6.4 Lackluster implementation of recommendations and resolutions emanating from stakeholder engagements due to influence of the party leaders</p> <p>6.5 Contents covered in the training materials lack PWD pertinent issues</p>	<p>6.3.1 There is need for continuous civic education to improve awareness and knowledge about their political rights and other relevant topics</p> <p>6.4.1 The Office should sensitize influential party leaders to by-in and therefore encourage their followers to take the training seriously</p> <p>6.4.2 The ORPP should devise mechanisms to address low uptake and implementation of commitments made by political parties during sensitization forums.</p> <p>6.5.1 The ORPP should harmonize content of training manuals and materials to be encompassing and responsive to PWDs needs.</p>
7.	Verification and Certification of Party Membership Register	<p>7.1 Late submission of the membership lists which in turn affected the turnaround time within which the same could be certified</p> <p>7.2 Duplicity of names in submitted political parties' membership lists</p>	<p>7.1.1 Administrative timelines where 2 levels of certification is done; initial and final certification to avoid last minute rush.</p> <p>7.1.2 The process of certification of membership register should be online so that political parties do not have to go physically to ORPP and IEBC offices</p> <p>7.2.1 Develop guidelines and procedures on certification and verification of the membership lists to allow for a harmonized and seamless process.</p>

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
		<p>7.3 Lack of systems by the parties (some parties had no systems to generate their own register)</p> <p>7.4 Inadequate security measures in certified register</p> <p>7.5 The 7-day statutory period to certify the registers proved to be impractical;</p> <p>7.6 Lacuna in law i.e ORPP could not participate in enforcing the use of the certified registered in nomination</p> <p>7.7 Lack of accurate and verifiable data on PWD representation in party membership register</p>	<p>7.3.1 Sensitize political parties to develop and adopt technology in managing their party member records</p> <p>7.4.1 Develop party membership registers certification module.</p> <p>7.5.1 Review the law to increase the time within which the membership registers are to be certified;</p> <p>7.6.1 Legal review/reform on regulation of party nominations</p> <p>7.7.1 Link IPPMS with NCPWD system for purposes of accurate status and details of political party PWD members</p>
8.	Conduct of party nominations	<p>8.1 High court ruling declaring ORPP's function of regulating party nominations unconstitutional</p> <p>8.2 Timelines for handling of disputes out of party nominations by political parties. Where does this leave aspirants who want to vie as independent?</p>	<p>8.1.1 Review of the law to provide clarity on regulation of party nominations</p> <p>8.2.1 Review timelines for hearing and determination of disputes by political parties.</p> <p>8.2.2 Continuous capacity building of political parties dispute bodies</p>

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
		<p>8.3 Submission of lists of nominated candidates by political parties to IEBC that are not compliant with the two-thirds gender rule</p> <p>8.4 Low number of PWD candidates nominated by political parties</p>	<p>8.3.1 Prioritize the two-thirds gender rule as an electoral reform agenda.</p> <p>8.4.1 Partner with UDPK and NCPWD on legal reforms for purposes of increasing PWD representation in political parties</p>
9.	Certification of membership status and symbols of Independent Candidates	<p>9.1 High number of independent candidates' applications emanating from party nomination loss.</p> <p>9.2 Centralized clearance process forcing applicants to travel to Nairobi to pick clearance certificates</p> <p>9.3 Non-committed people applying for clearance due to small registration fee attracted</p> <p>9.4 Applications for clearance to contest in elections as independent candidates coming on the deadline and hence making it difficult to be cleared and issued with letters of clearance on the same day</p>	<p>9.1.1 The office should spearhead Legal reforms to review party nomination timelines and remove window of party nomination losers running as independent candidates.</p> <p>9.2.1 Fully adopt technology in the clearance of independent candidates including payment and receipt of clearance certificate</p> <p>9.3.1 Review the prescribed fee to kshs. 5,000</p> <p>9.4.1 Sensitize aspirants wishing to contest as independent candidates on the need to apply early before the deadline date</p>

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
10.	Monitoring of Registration of Candidates	<p>10.1 The timeframe for the registration of candidates was very short and hectic</p> <p>10.2 Lack of clarity on format (electronic or hard) of submission of documents to IEBC</p>	<p>10.1.1 A template should be developed and shared with political parties on the entire process of registration of candidates</p> <p>10.2.1 Clarity on the requirements for registration of candidates</p>
11.	Certification of Party lists	<p>11.1 Submission of different sets of party lists by members of the same party</p> <p>11.2 Lack of a standardized format of presentation of the party lists by political parties</p> <p>11.3 Lack of inclusion in the party list nomination. PWDs receive less priority during nomination of party lists especially for seats in the County Assemblies. Twenty-one (21), seventeen (17) and four (4) Counties were missing PWDs for the special seats during the 2022, 2017 and 2013 General Elections respectively</p> <p>11.4 Frequent change to the party lists after submission by political parties. Party lists</p>	<p>11.1.1 Continuous stakeholder engagements to sensitize political parties on party lists</p> <p>11.2.1 Develop tools for verification and certification of party lists to allow for a seamless process</p> <p>11.3.1 Review law to compel county assembly party list nomination prioritize PWDs</p> <p>11.3.2 Political parties should work closely with NCPWD before party election, nomination or party list nomination. This is in the spirit of consultation and participation and on the suitability of the nominees.</p> <p>11.4.1 Review party lists regulation to curb frequent changes to party lists</p>

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
		are largely avenues to perpetuate self-interests.	11.4.2 Review legal timelines on party list nomination to have the lists presented for nomination after the General Election.
12.	Litigation	<p>1.1 Timeline for resolving disputes arising out of party nominations. The 30 days provided in the Act should be reduced.</p> <p>1.2 Weak internal political party dispute resolution mechanisms.</p>	<p>12.1.1 Review timelines for resolving disputes arising out of nominations. This will give dissatisfied parties time to vie as independent candidates.</p> <p>1.2.1 Continuous capacity building of political party disputes bodies.</p>
13	Political Parties Liaison Committee	13.1 Budgetary constraints adversely affecting PPLC planned activities	13.1.1 Continuous engagement with Parliament and the National Treasury for adequate budgetary allocation
14	Training of County and National Chief Agents	<p>14.1 The training of agents was limited to chief agents due to financial constraints</p> <p>14.2 Political parties did not facilitate their agents during the training leading to very low morale</p>	<p>14.1.1 Use of appropriate technology to conduct training of election agents to increase outreach as opposed to just training chief agents. This will help resolve challenge of cascading the right training and information to the election agents. Alternatively, the trainings can be done, recorded and uploaded and shared with political parties. A log-in sheet and trainings should then be availed by the parties for purposes of evidence.</p> <p>14.2.1 Sensitize political parties on the importance of the role of agents so that they can select committed people and facilitate them</p>

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
		<p>14.3 Budgetary constraints to conduct training in all the counties</p> <p>14.4 Language barrier during the agents training. In some areas the agents could not understand English</p> <p>14.5 Unfriendly training materials for PWDs</p>	<p>14.3.1 Lobby for adequate budgetary allocation to conduct training in all the counties</p> <p>14.4.1 Translate the agents training materials into Swahili</p> <p>14.5.1 Use of braille and sign language interpreters.</p>
15	Monitoring of 2022 General Election	<p>15.1 Inadequate facilitation of the Monitors to cover electoral areas including Constituencies and Wards.</p> <p>15.2 The data submitted on the online monitoring application could not be retrieved. Monitors had to make two entries, manually and on the app.</p> <p>15.3 Lack of prior and timely training of monitors on handling activities happening in the field during the pre-polling and polling day, seemed inadequate thus hampering the monitoring process.</p>	<p>15.1 .1 Logistical facilitation including providing Monitors with transport and airtime allowance to facilitate mobility and reporting in the Counties and Constituencies</p> <p>15.2.1 Improve the online monitoring application by making the data entry process smoother, and data submitted accessible for the purpose of report writing.</p> <p>15.3.1 Ensure timely training and appraisal to provide a window period for monitors to report challenges in time for effective reporting.</p>

S/No	Activity	Challenges	Recommendations
		15.4 There were instances of unresponsive &/or uncooperative stakeholders to ORPP Monitors	15.4.1 Continuous collaboration and consultation with partners and stakeholders to make the monitoring exercise seamless.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

