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Kenya General Election 2022 Special Brief Newsletter

The Model Political Manifesto A simplified transformation development guideline that aligns with our Vision 2030, the EAC Vision 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063, and the United Nations Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals





- The Kenya Electoral Violence Index
- Political Intolerance Erodes
 Development
- Keep Children Safe During Elections
- Kenya's Development Agenda: Model Manifesto For Issue-Based Politics
- WHO boss asks Kenyans to hold peaceful elections
- Generation Z voter apathy and legitimacy question for next Kenyan government
- #KeepItOn: A call to the government of Kenya – keep the internet and social media platforms open and secure during the 2022 elections and beyond.
 Ms. President Season Two





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The Kenya Electoral Violence Index

Table 7: Kenya	Electoral	Violence	Index-	County	(KEVI-
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N/o	County	Potential Triggers for Electoral Violence	Inadequate Institutional Capacities to mitigate electoral violence	Pre-existing Conflict Factors	Mean Kevi-C Score
			HIGH RISK		
L	Nairobi	80.84	71.04	87.66	79.8
2.	Nakuru	80.84	69.4	77.06	75.7
3.	Kericho	77.2	77.2	70.04	74.8
4.	Kisumu	75.76	69.08	72.54	72.4
5.	Uasin Gishu	73.24	68.32	75.2	72.2
6.	Mombasa	71.88	67.76	73.82	71.1
			MEDIUM-HIGH RISK		
7.	Narok	74.32	77.44	56.9	69.5
8.	Marsabit	63.24	79	62	68.0
9.	Laikipia	65.6	73.56	60.74	66.0
10.	Lamu	71.6	56.4	69.4	65
П.	Baringo	61	66.36	61.1	62.8
12.	Isiolo	64.8	58.4	59.94	61.0
13.	Meru	61.04	60.36	55.36	58.9
14.	Nandi	66	57.6	52.08	58.
15.	Samburu	58.8	64	50.9	57
16.	Bomet	57.6	57.6	48	54
			MEDIUM-LOW RISK		
17.	Kisii	57.52	50.32	50.5	52.7
18.	Elgeyo/Marakwet	58	49.88	50.04	52.6
19.	Migori	49.16	57.4	51.18	52.5
20.	Nyamira	51.88	56.64	46.54	51.6
21.	Kilifi	46.4	54.16	52.84	51.1

71-100%	High Risk
54-70%	Medium High Risk
35-53%	Medium Low Risk
0-34%	Low Risk

Source: Conflict Hotspot Mapping For Kenya © National Cohesion and Integration Commission





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"We recognise that elections are a democratic process in which every Kenyan, directly or indirectly, participates. We are here to tell political aspirants and supporters that, just as they recognize that every vote counts, they should also recognize that every single Kenyan life counts and anyone who threatens this should face the full wrath of the law." **Florence Syevuo - Executive Director, SDG Kenya Forum.**

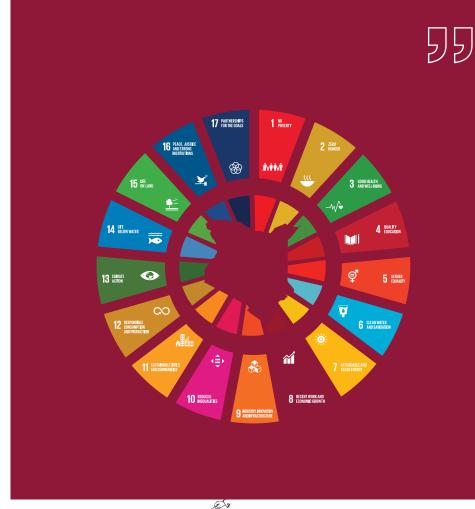
"We are urging politicians and aspirants to include children in their political agenda and commit to keep them safe during the campaign, during the elections and after the elections. We are urging all Kenyans to put the safety of children first and to vote carefully considering the important issues being discussed and their effects on Kenyan children." **Toto News**

DCI toll Free: 0800 722 203

GBV desk toll free: 1195

Children helpline toll free: 116

Defenders Coalition helpline: 0716 200 100



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CONTACTS OF KEY SERVICE PROVIDERS

Everyone's human rights ought to be protected and respected during the 2022 electoral period.

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	To Seek Assistance When In Need, Report Crime Or Complaint Of	Crime, Contact:
National Police Service	Police Hotlines: 999/ 112/ 911 To report crimes, threat of violence or any form of violence, cail Toll Free Line: 0800-730-999	Twitter: @NPSOfficial_KE www.nationalpolice.go.ke
National Police Service	To Report Police Misconduct, Serious Injuries And Death Caused B	Police Officers For Investigations Contact:
Independent Policing Oversight Authority	Telephone: 202 490 6000/0743 262 729/0115-284-467/0115291 476(0115 296 436 Toll Free Line: 1559 Mombasa: 0799 019 998 <u>mombasa@ipoa.go.ke</u> Kisumu: 0799 662 244 <u>kisumu@ipoa.go.ke</u> Nyeri: 020 200 4664 <u>myeri@ipoa.go.ke</u> Uasin Gishu & Turkana: 202 440 3548 <u>eldoret@ipoa.go.ke</u> Kakamega: 020 440 35 49 <u>kakamega@ipoa.go.ke</u>	Garissa: 0777 040 400 [garissa@ipoa.go.ke Nakuru: 020 490 6552 nakuru@ipoa.go.ke Meru: 020 490 6552 nakuru@ipoa.go.ke Email: info@ipoa.go.ke and copy to complaints@ipoa.go.ke Twitter: @IPOA_KE
	To Report Police Inaction On Criminal Acts, Unlawful Police Confinem	ent And Human Rights Violations Contact:
Internal Affairs Unit National Police Service	Office Mobile: 0798 721 230 Toll Free Line: 880 721 230 SMS: 40683 USSD Code: *683#	Twitter @IAU_Kenya Email: <u>internalaffairsunitkenya@gmail.com</u> https://www.iau.go.ke/
	To Report Or Complaint Of Human Rights Abuses Committed By Anyo	ne, Contact:
Kerya Nationa Commission on Human Rights	Toll Free Line: 0800 720 627 WhatsApp Number: 0798 849 871 SMS: 22359 Email: <u>elections2022@knchr.org</u>	Twitter @HakiKNCHR <u>www.knchr.org</u> (Contacts are 24 hour and for countrywide response)
To Com	plain Of Gender Inequality And Acts Of Violence Against Women And Persons With D	isabilities That Are Not Criminal Acts For Investigation, Contact:
NGEEC NationalGenderand EqualityCommission	Telephone: 070 375 100 Toll Free Line: 0800 72 0187 Twitter: @NGECKenya	www.ngeckenya.org (Operational times: 8.00am -5.00pm)
For Resp	onse To Gender-based Violence, Immediate 24-hour Confidential Telephone Counselling Ar	d Coordination To Access Health Services And Safe Shelter, Contact:
INNSTRY OF FUELC SERVICE AND GENOR BEARLY OF ARM Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK) Hotline 1155 in pathership with Minsing of Public Service, Youth and Gender	Coordination to access health services and safe shelter, counselling and police stations HAK Hotline Toll Free: 1195 Komesha Dhuluma USSD Code: *483*306#	Twitter: @ PSYGKenya <u>www.psyg.go.ke</u> (Contacts are 24 hour and for countrywide response)
GENDER VIOLENCE GENDER VIOLENCE DE VIOLENCE Nairobi Women's Hospital	Provision of free medical treatment and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV Mobile: +254719538006 or 0709 667 000 Email: gyrc@nwch.co.ke www.gyrc.orke Malik heights, gth Floor (Headquarters) Ngong Road	Satellite offices in Kitengela, Ongata Rongai, Nakuru Hyrax, Nakuru CBD, Naivasha and Mombasa. Calls directed to officers in satellite offices through 0709 667 000
Kenyatta National Hospital- GBV Recovery Centre	Location: Old Kenyatta National Hospital between Orthopaedic and Dental Clinics Tel: 020-2726300-9 Ext. 43136, 44101 Cell: 0722-829500/1/2, 0733-606400	Email: <u>knhadmin@knh.or.ke</u> www.knh.or.ke
WANGU KANJA	Coordination to access health services, counselling and legal aid with respect to sexual violence Telephone: 0722 790 404/ 0774 746 699 Nakuru: 0707405701 Laikipia: 0718675865 Narok: 0714994090	Baringo: 0725904274 Elgeyo Marakwet: 0726211115 Samburu: 0727046313 Marabit: 0712820624 inlo@wangukanjafoundation.org
	Free counselling and legal aid service Toll Free Line: 0800 720 501 <i>(Operational Times: 8.00am-5.00pm)</i>	

Romen's Exponential Atuk	Nakuru: 0704 746 374 Email: <u>info@wel.or.ke</u> (Operational Times: 8.00am-5.00pm)			
Carejos Teo, Transforming All	Toll Free Line: 0800 720 186 Telephone number for legal services: 0719 437 286 Telephone number for free counselling and psychosocial support: 0768 467 772 (Operational Times: 8.00am-5.00pm)			
	To Report And Receive Response To Sexual Violence Agains	st Children, Contact.		
Children	Helpline 116 (24 hours) WhatsApp or SMS 0722 116 116 (Operational time 7.00am-6.00pm) <u>https://childlinekenya.co.ke</u>			
National Council for Children's Services	Toll Free Line: 0800 221 100 80			
National Council for Children's Services	To Receive Legal Aid For Human Rights Violations And Abu	ses Contact:		
Independent Medico - Legal Unit			Twitter: @IMLU_org (Contacts are 24 hour and for countrywide response)	
	To report cases and receive legal assistance for human rights violations Twitter: @ HakiAfrica Email: Info@hakiafrica.or.ke Telephone: 0755 000 555/708 331 471			
Humanity Activian Knowledge Integrity	To Report Incidents On Threats And Harassment Of Journali	ists And Interference	e With Media Freedoms, Contact:	
MEDIA COUNCIL OF KENYA	Telephone: 0727 735252, 0702 558233, 0702 558233, 0702 558433, 0702 558433 Twitter: @MediaCouncilK Email: info@mediacouncilo.rke www.complaintscommission.or.ke/make-a-complaint/complaints-procedure			
	To Report Incidents Of Hate Speech And Incitement, Contact:			
Ational Cohesion and Integration Commission Kenya	Email: <u>info@cohesion.or.ke</u> Telephone: 0727 735252, 0702 558233, 0702 558234, 07 Twitter: @NCIC_Kenya www.cohesion.or.ke	02 558453		
	To Report Conflict Early Warning Incidents, Contact:			
National Steering Committee on Paece Building and Conflict Management (NSC)	Airtel: +254-732-364783		Email: <u>report@nscpeace.go.ke</u> Twitter: @ NSCpeace/@Uwiano108 <u>www.nscpeace.go.ke</u>	
	For General Emergency Response Assistance, Contact:			
	Tel: 070 000 00000000000000000000000000000			
Kenya Red Cross	Nairobi: Tel:(+254) 722 462 407 Machako: Tel:(+254) 703 703 703 Kajiado: Tel: (+254) 703 703 703 Makueni: Tel:(+254) 714 705 793 Kilifi: Tel:(+277 782 178 303 Kilifi: Tel:(+254) 724 102 528 Kwale: Tel:(+254) 725 155 533 Mombasa: Tel:(+254) 721 566 6057 Isiolo: Tel:(+254) 725 566 6057 Isiolo: Tel:(+254) 725 353 148	Uasin Gishu Tel:(+254) 711 133 268 Elgeyo Marakwe: Tel:(+254) 70 900 3030 Trans Nzoia: Tel:(+254) 712 530 639 Kakamega: Tel:(+254) 712 72 72 717 Kisumu: Tel:0723 573 400 Homabay: Tel:(+254) 702 072 074 Vihiga: Tel:(+254) 720 702 038 Migor: Tel:(+254) 720 790 338 Kisi: Tel:(+254) 725 781 411 Siaya: Tel:(+254) 712 578 1411 Siaya: Tel:(+254) 712 578 1411		
	Bungoma: Tel:(+254) 701 333 347 Nandi: Tel:(+254) 701 333 347 Turkana: Tel:(+254) 722 227 131 Turkana: Tel:(+254) 722 48 626 West Pokot: Tel:(+254) 726 743 594	Bomet: Tel:(+254) T Nyandarua: Tel:(+2 Kericho: Tel:(+254) Baringo: Tel:(+254)	54) 727 221 342 729 373 867	

BRIEF

One of the greatest development challenges in Africa is the manipulation of elections. Development is a much-abused concept by politicians who often make promises to local citizens that are eventually not met. We have seen rising levels of intolerance from political aspirants and their supporters, cracking the fundamental building blocks of our constitution and values of patriotism, national unity, rule of law, and development. Political parties must recognise that they are key actors in democratic societies. Therefore Politicians and their supporters should focus their conversation on issue based as underpinned on thier manifesto.



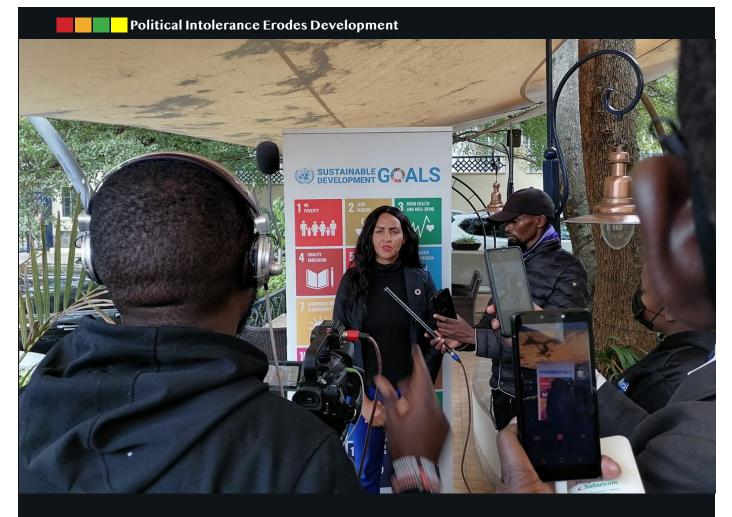
Friday, 22 july 2022

What 2022 General Election means for Sustainable Development Goals?

"There's no such thing as a vote that doesn't matter. It

all matters." – Barack Obama, 44th President of the United States





e the undersigned organizations under the leadership of SDG Kenya Forum, an inclusive membership national platform and a convener of Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that provides space for structured and coordinated civil society organization (CSOs) engagement with national and subnational governments, citizens, the private sector, media, academia and development partners.

We are concerned about and condemn the new instances of political intolerance reported by CSOs and the media. Political parties should strive to follow the rule of law and be tolerant of opposing viewpoints. Nonetheless, we urge political candidates to use appropriate language that does not polarize or create animosity among Kenyans, putting development structures and achievements at risk.

Evidence: Kenya has had one general election in 2017 since the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda began in January 2016, and this year will be the second general election during the implementation period of Agenda 2030. Our anxiety about the 2022 general election is similar to what we had in 2017 general elections. Political intolerance on the part of both political parties, aspirants, and supporters. Clearly, this evidence explains what is going on:

- 1. Migori County: Where rival supporters clash, campaign posters destroyed
- 2. Nairobi County: Jacaranda Grounds standoff in Embakasi after the venue was booked for a meeting by two political groups.
- 3. Kirinyaga County: A nominated MCA in Kirinyaga was attacked, roughed up and ejected from Kamiigua Polytechnic grounds.
- 4. Marsabit County: Police were forced to use teargas after chaos erupted during a Political Rally in Moyale.
- 5. Machakos County: Chaos broke out in Athi River town after goons attacked a Mavoko parliamentary seat candidate in broad daylight.
- 6. Trans Nzoia County: Residents set ablaze MP's campaign car after road crash.
- 7. Nairobi County: Aspirant 'attacked' by goons in Kibra campaigns.



These instances are just a few amongst many more that have been documented by Media, CSOs and the Police around the 47 counties. The key notable incident being the National and Integrationcommiss ion which released a report in May mapping out possible hotspot counties during this election. Further, Mozilla Foundation issued a finding report titled "Disinformation on TikTok Gaslights Political Tensions Ahead of Kenya's 2022 Elections" which gives evidence of what is happening glaringly within our social media spaces, specifically on widespread disinformation stoking violent, ethnic discriminatory narratives which outrightly is against Agenda 2030 and Vision 2030.

Furthermore, data evidence presented by CSOs, namely the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and the Kenya Human Rights Commission, on sexual violence committed during the 2017 elections revealed a high prevalence of rape, attempted rape, gang rape, and sexual assault, which is a stumbling block in achieving SDG 5, which is a common denominator in achieving all 17 goals.

Change are we advocating: We need to learn from our past. These systemic violence and intolerance may set us back citing Kenya is still recovering from a major set back of COVID-19 and electoral injustices. We urge Political Parties and their supporters to adhere to the Global commitments and instruments that Kenya has ratified and is signatory to. We recommend political parties and their supporter to:

- 1. Leverage their positions of influence to reduce all forms of violence and politically related violence.
- 2. Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all political players before, during and after election
- 3. Shun away from corruption and voter bribery in all their forms.
- 4. Have effective, accountable and transparent structures within their political management.
- 5. Ensure equal participation of women and men at all decision-making spaces.
- 6. The National Police Service to be vigilant and bring to book all perpetrators of violence and ensure seamless attainment of justice on such atrocities.

We have worked, demonstrated the intention and willingness to continue working with all 89 Political Parties, National and Sub-National Stakeholders before, during and after election in order to address issues that are aforementioned in this statement. Our most recent one includes a series of technical engagements with all 89 registered political parties via the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, the stewardship of the Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat (VDS), with support from the Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ) and the partnership of Centre for Multi-Party Democracy(CMD)

We urge Key actors, including representatives from the Independent Elections Boundaries Commission (IEBC), the Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), the National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ), the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA), National Police Service and the Civil Society Organizations to continue pursuing the greater good for our communities as well as for our Nation.

Signed by: SDG Kenya Forum, Akili Dada, Action AID, Kenya Land Alliance, GROOTS-Kenya, Healthwise Foundation, Art Affair for Development Goals, CREAW, Box Girls Kenya, FEMNET, Polycom Development Project, Resource Conflict Institute, Women's Empowerment Link (WEL), Usawa Agenda, VSO, Africa Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Resource Conflict Institute and Kenyatta University





Keep Children Safe During Elections



This year being an election year in Kenya, Mtoto News wants to ensure that children are safe. As much as children don't vote, they are more often left out in the political discourse without the realization that these children will grow up and exercise their right to vote in the future. Most Children have minimal understanding of the election process and the importance of voting. The little they know is primarily hearsay, talks from adults and what is showcased in the media.

Despite being the majority population in Kenya, children are the ones who suffer the most when there is violence. According to research, children as young as four years old can be partisan, which can cause conflict among their peers and in the home. The General elections to be held on 9th August 2022, will greatly shape the future of Kenya. As the nation begins to emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic's shadow, it still faces new challenges related to the high cost of living , drought, and climate change. Children are the most impacted by these issues and the country's future course.

First Published by https://www.mtotonews.com/childrenand-elections/ We are urging politicians and aspirants to include children in their political agenda and commit to keep them safe during the campaign, during the elections and after the elections. We are urging all Kenyans to put the safety of children first and to vote carefully considering the important issues being discussed and their effects on Kenyan children.

Our call is to keep children safe during elections. They matter, they have rights, and they must be involved in the country's future progression through child participation forums. Every Kenyan child deserves to be nurtured, loved, and supported in order to realize their full potential. It is our collective responsibility to create this environment.

Mtoto News is running a social media awareness campaign called Keep Children Safe During Elections, and we are urging all Kenyans to participate in order to ensure the safety of our children during the general elections.





Kenya's Development Agenda: Model Manifesto For Issue-Based Politics



The Kenya Vision 2030 development blueprint under the Political pillar envisages "a democratic political system that is issuebased, people-centred, result-oriented and accountable to the public". During general elections, Political Parties are expected to put out a Manifesto in a mwananchi-friendly format as a selling point for their agenda if they form government. Such manifestoes are also supposed to widen qualitative citizen-participation in the political process, while putting demands on Political Parties to sharpen and clearly define their Electoral Promises and Messages. The Manifestos are also a powerful Accountability Tool across several Electoral Cycles.

Cognizant of this, the undersigned partners have been working with the political parties and players in Kenya to develop a model political party manifesto. The model manifesto is a simplified transformation development guideline that aligns with our Vision 2030, the EAC Vision 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063, and the United Nations Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The first of its kind in East Africa, it is a tool for political parties to engage in constructive dialogue on issue-based politics while adhering to Kenya's development agenda and fulfilling its obligations to regional and global commitments.

This journey began in January 2022 with a series of technical engagements of all 89 registered political parties via the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, the stewardship of the Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat (VDS), with support from the Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ), the SDGs Kenya Forum, and the Centre for Multi-Party Democracy. We are pleased to note that some political parties have released their manifestos that include key elements from Vision 2030 and the Global Development Goals. However, Kenyans are keen to interact not just with the writeup but also to fully have a deeper and comprehensive pledge of commitment and covenant with the voters, an additional commitment to improve the manifesto to capture all aspects of the leave no one behind (LNOB) principles and finally, a manifesto that expresses a firm commitment to implementing the latter without losing it within their five-year electoral tenure.

Whereas we are making progress, we are concerned that most political parties' manifestos are silent on various aspects of rule of law such as 'laws on elections' i.e. The elections finance Act, 2013. The Elections Finance Act, 2013 was enacted by parliament to provide for the regulation, management, expenditure, and accountability of election campaign funds during election and referendum campaigns. To which the IEBC is responsible for the regulation and administration of campaign financing and is required by this law to—

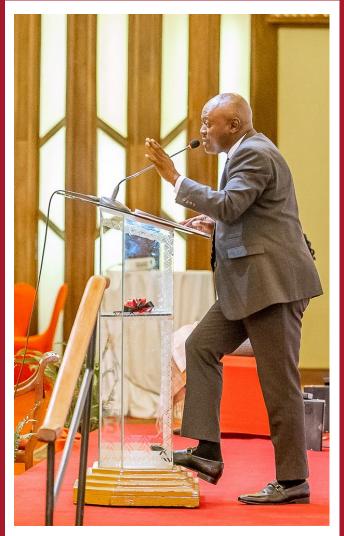






(a) keep a register of authorized persons under this Act; (b) Supervise candidates, political parties, referendum committees and authorized persons in relation to campaign expenses; (c) Set spending limits and enforce compliance with such limits and this considering subsequent amendment bills to that law. Indeed, the manifestos are silent on resources and the amounts of money that would be needed to fund the manifestoes and also the source of such funds. Funds and resources are necessary in achieving the commitment made on the respective manifesto and we are interested in understanding the source, accountability and transparency plans that have been put in place.

Further, the model manifesto provides a platform for a political party to engage with politicians, policymakers, academia, media, voters, and development partners to understand how the political party's development goals will affect them and what their respective contributions will be. Given the harsh conditions brought on by COVID-19 and inflation which has had adverse effects on Kenyans, the 2022 electoral conversation has transformed the voters' thinking. If any political party or politician will take Kenyans for a ride, then they have already lost even before votes are cast. We have engaged Kenyans across the 47 Counties who indeed speak about the models of development agenda each political party has brought to the table comparing with their personal needs.





"Amina from Takaba Ward, in Mandera West Sub County needs to know what achievable plan each political party has for residents of Arid and Semi-Arid Land counties for them to have the equal global competitive quality education as residents from Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia."

"James from Turkwel Ward in Loima sub county in Turkana is interested in learning how a Political Party Manifesto will improve equitable, quality, and affordable health care for Turkana County and equally for Kitale South residents where his mother comes from."

"Anita who was born in Kisumu East currently leaves in Diani, Kwale County is interested to know how their partnership business along Tana River County, Kilifi County and Lamu County will be able to benefit from the National government's vibrant and globally competitive financial sector same as that of Singapore that gives citizens an opportunity to save from a stable economic environment."

"Robert, a farmer in Nakuru and has farms in Uasin Gishu, Nandi and Bomet County is interested in a manifesto that adheres to the rule of law for a modern, market-based economy where products such as fertilizers and seeds are readily available and guarantee free market."

In Summary we call upon each Political Party to:

- 1. Further, improve their manifesto as per our launched model manifesto.
- 2. Deliberately indicate the source and model of fundraising/resource mobilization which is key in actualizing the aspirations of the manifesto.
- 3. Clearly commit and recognize Kenya's commitment to actualize the National, regional, and international development obligation within their manifesto and continue to EMPOWER the Interagency Technical Working Committee on SDGs to foster implementation, monitoring, and reporting of SDGs across all government departments for the Voluntary National Review process; and to fully implement Vision 2030 development agenda.

SIGNED by Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat, Commission on Administrative Justice, SDGs Kenya Forum and Centre for Multi-Party Democracy







WHO boss asks Kenyans to hold peaceful elections



he World Health Organisation Director-General Tedros Ghebreyesus has asked Kenyans to maintain peace as they head to the August 9 General Election. Tedros said Kenya needs to have a peaceful transfer of power to the next government and should be among the countries in Africa that achieve that. Speaking today during the groundbreaking ceremony of the AMREF International University campus in Ruiru Northlands, the WHO boss said peace is deserved by every country in the continent. "We do not need violence, transfer of power should be peaceful. I will join our religious leaders to also pray that this election is peaceful," he said. Tedros commended the move by AMREF, saying WHO will support them to realise their vision. "We must take care of our health workers just like they do take care of us, with good pay, good working conditions and good training," he said. In his speech, President Uhuru Kenyatta commended the AMREF team saying they had taken big steps to open room for the training of more healthcare, which he said will not only benefit Kenya but the region as well. "It is critical that

we have skilled, well equipped, well paid, adequately supported and well-trained health workers," he said He said the challenge that lies ahead for Kenya was to increase resources in training and policy reforms in the health sector to make up for the lost ground as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. According to Uhuru, Africa's socioeconomic ground is pegged on the health of the workforce, adding that despite the continent's population suffering from 25 per cent of diseases, Africa still grapples with healthcare worker shortage, a problem he says has been predicted to get worse. The health worker's shortage he said had constrained the continent's response to pandemics and restricted the ability to achieve health equity and meet their population's health needs. He called for the partnership between the government and like-minded partners, the private sector faith-based and non-government organizations to improve healthcare in the country. "We must all pull together and work with one accord for the good of our people,"

Article first published by https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/ national/2001449947/who-boss-asks-kenyans-to-hold-peaceful-elections





Generation Z voter apathy and legitimacy question for next Kenyan government



Giving back comes first. Gen Z favors companies with corporate

social responsibility that aligns with their beliefs and values which consist of bold ideas, creativity and optimism. **Gen Z is chasing the dream job.** Gen Z is pragmatic and realistic, but they also believe it is possible to achieve their "dream job" and build a career doing what they love.

Career growth counts, too. Opportunities for professional development are most essential when attracting Gen Z talent.

o govern people, especially in a digital era where diverse civic participation alternatives exist, political legitimacy is paramount. Political legitimacy entails citizens' voluntary acceptance of an authority that in turn gives the government ability to exert power. In a growing democracy like Kenya, being declared a winner, legally, alone does not qualify as a legitimate thump of approval to govern. You must be with the people. As Kenya prepares for the August 2022 general elections, the glaring concern is apathetic Generation Z, 18-24-year-olds. In the last Enhanced Voter Registration that ended in November 2021, only 25 % of new voters were registered. IEBC had targeted 6 million, mainly first-time voters, and only netted 1.5 million. In retrospect, we risk having more than 4 million people of age not exercising their rights to vote. This could be worse if voter education is not effectively carried out to motivate the registered voters to get out to vote in August 2022. Based on the last elections' turnout and failure of IEBC to register a significant number of new voters, about 6 million eligible voters may not participate in the election. This is about 24 % of the adult Kenyan population. What is the danger? Why is this an issue? While it's certain that a new government will be formed after the August 2022 elections, the question of youth disfranchisement and low

confidence in political leadership to address their issues will definitely still linger. Youth unemployment is about 40 % from some authoritative sources, with underemployment being widespread. Many youths are unable to access quality healthcare and social amenities.

If more Generation Zs are registered and they get out to vote, government legitimacy will be enhanced and they will view themselves as partners in the government. Of course, national stability will be assured with or without the full participation of Generation Z in the August 2022 elections. Kenya, an extremely political country, needs a politically legitimate government from all sub nations and generations to bolster state-citizen relations in running the state affairs. Meaningful political participation of Generation Z is a key ingredient for transformational governance in young democracies like Kenya.

Bridged version. Article was first published by https://oayouthkenya.org/blog/generation-z-voter-apathy-and-legitimacy-question-for-next-kenyan-government/







#KeepItOn: A call to the government of Kenya – keep the internet and social media platforms open and secure during the 2022 elections and beyond

We, the undersigned organizations and members of the #KeepltOn coalition — a global network of over 280 organizations from 105 countries working to end internet shutdowns 1 — write to urgently appeal to you, President Uhuru Kenyatta, to ensure that the internet, social media platforms, and all other communication channels remain free, open, secure, inclusive and accessible prior to, during, and after the general election scheduled for Tuesday, August 9, 2022. As the people of Kenya prepare to vote for their representatives across the country's 290 constituencies and 47 counties, it is essential that your government adopts and prioritizes measures to ensure that the election process is inclusive, free, and fair by providing everyone with unfettered access to information and avenues for free expression, assembly, and association – both offline and online. The internet and social media platforms play a critical role in enhancing participatory governance and promoting the realization of fundamental human rights in a democratic society as required under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. These platforms provide spaces for communicating, public debate, seeking information on election processes and candidates, reporting and documenting events and outcomes, conducting political campaigns, relaying election results, and holding governments accountable for their actions. Unlike other countries in the region that have imposed internet shutdowns during key national events, Kenya remains an example of the few countries in Africa that continue to #KeepltOn. On at least three occasions this year - first in May, then again twice in June - authorities have committed to keeping the country connected during the August 9 elections. However, Kenyan authorities have made several attempts to exert control over information flow in the country during past election periods. For example, during the 2007 elections, authorities gave themselves control over the flow of information by imposing a ban on live broadcasts, leading some broadcasters to suspend news coverage of the disputed elections. Again, following the highly contested 2017 general election, the government implemented a seven day shutdown of most major television outlets, impeding the opposition's plans to carry out a parallel presidential swearing in ceremony. Also, the government ignored court orders to restore the affected media stations, claiming the blocking was necessary to facilitate investigations into "subverting and overthrowing the lawfully-elected government."

Internet shutdowns harm human rights, exacerbate crises, and stop the free flow of information

Research shows that internet shutdowns and violence go hand in hand. Shutting down the internet during times of conflict, protests, and, most recently, a deadly pandemic adds fuel to the fire, and cuts off access to vital, timely, and life-saving information, and to emergency services. Shutdowns violate fundamental human rights such as freedom of opinion and expression, access to information, freedom of the press, and freedom of peaceful assembly. By disrupting the flow of information, shutdowns exacerbate existing tensions, potentially instigate or conceal violence and human rights violations perpetrated by both state and non-state actors, and spur the spread of misinformation. Shutdowns also make it extremely difficult for journalists and the media to carry out their work thereby denying people both inside and outside of the country access to credible information. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), human rights defenders, election observers, political parties, election candidates, civil society actors, and other election stakeholders count on the internet to monitor and report on elections, facilitating transparency and openness in the process. Additionally, imposing internet shutdowns interferes with people's livelihoods and costs nations billions of dollars as businesses, companies, public and private institutions which rely on the digital economy stand to lose huge sums of money during shutdowns.





Internet shutdowns contravene international laws

Kenya has ratified regional and international frameworks such as the legally-binding International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, which provide for the protection and promotion of the rights of freedom of opinion and expression, assembly, and access to information – both offline and online. Furthermore, the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa 2019 calls upon States not to "engage in or condone any disruption of access to the internet and other digital technologies for segments of the public or an entire population." The 2016 African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) Resolution recognizes the "importance of the internet in advancing human and people's rights in Africa," and expressed concern over the "emerging practice of State Parties interrupting or limiting access to telecommunication services such as the internet, social media, and messaging services." Moreover, the UN Secretary General and experts affirm that, "blanket Internet shutdowns and generic blocking and filtering of services are considered by United Nations human rights mechanisms to be in violation of international human rights law."

Telecom companies must respect human rights Likewise, telecommunications companies and businesses have a responsibility under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises to respect human rights, prevent or mitigate potential harms, and provide remedy for harms they cause or contribute to. Telecommunications and internet service providers operating in Kenya — including Safaricom, Airtel, Telkom Kenya, Jamii Telecom, Wananchi, and Liquid Telecom — have a responsibility to provide quality, open, and secure access to the internet and digital communication tools. Internet shutdowns — whether in Kenya or other countries — must never be allowed to become the norm, and we encourage Kenyan enterprises to integrate these principles and practices for responding to censorship and network disruption requests in all markets where they operate. Recommendations: As organizations that believe in the power of the internet and digital platforms as an enabler of many other human rights, we respectfully request that you use the important positions of your offices to:

- 1. Publicly assure the people of the Republic of the Kenya that the internet, including social media and other digital communication platforms, will remain open, accessible, inclusive and secure across Kenya before, during and after the election;
- 2. Refrain from ordering the interruption of telecommunications services, social media platforms, and other digital communication platforms before, during or after the elections;
- 3. Ensure that telecommunications and internet service providers implement all necessary measures to provide high-quality, secure, unrestricted and uninterrupted internet access throughout the election period and thereafter in line with their quality of service and license conditions; and,
- 4. Ensure that telecommunication and internet service providers inform internet users of any potential disruptions, and to take all reasonable steps to fix any identified disruptions likely to impact the quality of service they receive.

Article was first published by https://www.accessnow.org/cms/assets/uploads/2022/06/KeepltOn-open-letter-Kenyas-2022-pdf

ORGANIZATIONS

Access Now Advocacy Initiative for Development (AID) Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC) Africa Media and Information Technology Initiative (AfriMITI) Africa Open Data and Internet Research Foundation (AODIRF) African Youth Commission AfricTivistes Alliance for Affordable Internet - A4AI Amnesty International Kenya **ARTICLE 19** ARTICLE 19 Eastern Africa Bareedo Platform Somalia Beam Reports Bloggers Association of Kenya (BAKE) Change.Org, Kenya Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa (CIPESA) Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) Common Cause Zambia **Digital Rights Kashmir** Freedom House Gambia Press Union (GPU) Give1Project Gambia Haki na Sheria Initiative Human Rights Activists in Iran (HRA) Innovation For Change (I4C) South Asia International Press Centre (IPC)

JCA-NET(Japan) Katiba Institute Kenya Human Rights Commission(KHRC) Kenva ICT Action Network (KICTANet) Kijiji Yeetu Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA) Miaan Group Namibia Media Trust Open Observatory of Network Interference (OONI) **OpenNet Africa** Organization of the Justice Campaign Paradigm Initiative (PIN) Peace and Cohesion CBO, Migori County **PEN** America Reporters Without Borders (RSF) **Rudi International** Sassoufit collective Securing Organizations with Automated Policymaking (SOAP) **Small Media Foundation** Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet) Ubunteam Unwanted Witness Uganda Women ICT Advocacy Group (WIAG) Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET) World Wide Web Foundation Zaina Foundation





Ms. President Season Two



The successful production and broadcast of the first season of Ms. President Reality TV show made it necessary for it to continue to season two and the SDG Kenya Forum was invited to be part of the production. One of the critical components of the Ms President Reality TV show is the leadership academy which exposes the contestants to knowledge about how the country is run and contributes to the pool of competent and capable women leaders in Kenya. This prepares them for future high-level public service roles, elective or appointive. The academy also prepares the contestants for the Ms President competition. This year's Ms President Leadership Academy was run for 10 days between 16th May 2022 and 26th May 2022 at the Desmond Tutu Conference Centre in Westlands. As part of the Academy and to prepare the contestants appropriately, they were taken through training on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by Ms Florence Syevuo, the Executive Director SDGs Kenya Forum. The focus of the training was on the Kenyan context what is sustainable development? What are the dimensions of sustainable development? SDG 5 targets including women in decision making and political participation Why should sustainable development matter to women leaders such as those participating in Ms. President?





"Recognition and visibility are key aspects for the gender champions in the public space and the workplace. Therefore, women's distinct voices must be elevated." Jacqueline Waweru, Team Leader- Leadership For Impact

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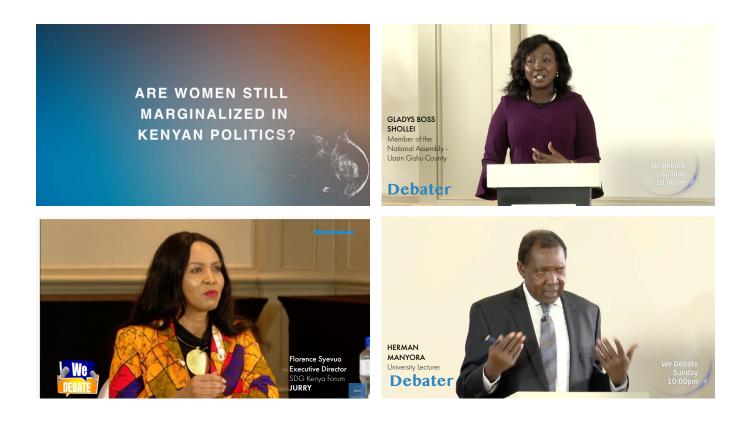


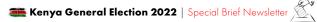


Debate Motion: Let It Be resolved: Women are still marginalized in Kenyan politics?

The Constitution clearly defines that women and men have equal rights,this is rather effected in Article 27(3) which provides that both women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in both political, economic, cultural and social spheres. Furthermore, under Article 27(8) provides that the state shall take legislative measures to implement the two thirds gender rule in order to ensure gender parity, Ten years later, after the 2013 and 2017 elections and other numerous legislative attempts, the government still has not fully implemented this constitutional requirement. It's recognised achievements have been made but still were have significant barriers that continue to impede the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of public life.

Join Florence Syevuo our Executive Director who is part of the Jury in "We Debate" at KTN to further debunked the issue as we head to our 2022 general elections.











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