



**KENYA  
GENERAL ELECTIONS  
27 DECEMBER 2002**

**EUROPEAN UNION  
ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION**

**FINAL REPORT**

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## **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) was present in Kenya from 19 November 2002 to 17 January 2003. In total the EU EOM dispatched over 160 observers throughout Kenya to observe the whole electoral process of the 2002 general elections and in particular voting, counting and tabulation procedures.

In its preliminary statement on 29 December 2002, the EU EOM concluded that the 2002 elections “mark an important step forward in the process of democratic development in Kenya”. The EU EOM further concluded that the people of Kenya were generally able to freely cast their votes for the candidates of their choice. The overall conduct of the elections constituted an example for other countries in the region, also because the electoral process resulted in the first transfer of power from one political group to another since independence. However, the elections also showed a number of shortcomings and some incidents of violence, which have raised concerns with the EU EOM.

The election atmosphere was improved following the announcement of former President Mr. Daniel arap Moi that he would retire and hand over power to whoever would win - as prescribed by the Constitution. The 2002 elections showed that Kenya has truly become a multi-party democracy and it is desirable for the party that won an overwhelming victory in these elections to now seek a dialogue in parliament rather than simply outvote the opposition.

The political spectrum changed drastically in 2002, with a number of opposition parties aligning in the National Alliance Rainbow coalition (NARC) and with a large number of defections of candidates from one party to another – with a number of prominent political figures moving from the Kenya African National Union (KANU) to NARC.

As a result of these elections, NARC has become the dominant party on all levels: its flag bearer Mr. Mwai Kibaki was elected President, it won 125 of the 210 contested parliamentary seats and it gained a majority in the local councils in the most densely populated areas. KANU has become the second largest party with 64 of the contested parliamentary seats and a majority in many of the rural areas. Other seats in the parliament were won by FORD-P, Safina, Sisi Kwa Sisi, Shirikisho Party of Kenya and FORD-Asili.

The EU EOM recognises and welcomes the increase in the number of women members of parliament and applauds the decision of NARC and KANU to nominate five (out of seven) and three (out of four) women respectively to fill their allocation of nominated members of parliament appointed by the President. However, much still remains to be done to develop and substantially improve the participation of women in the political and democratic system in Kenya.

The applicable laws generally provide a workable framework for the elections. However, they contain a number of inconsistencies and are non user-friendly due to the fact that amendments over the years have not been incorporated in the original text. The shortcomings in the law, such as the near absence of provisions governing political campaigning, should be addressed as soon as possible. Furthermore, the law was not always adhered to or consistently applied by the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK). Another issue to be addressed without further delay, are the constituency boundaries,

which have been declared by the High Court in Nairobi not to be in line with the Constitution.

The preparations for the elections were generally well conducted and the ECK and its staff were well equipped and appeared generally competent and properly trained. Political parties were able to campaign actively in a far more peaceful and conducive atmosphere than in previous elections. However, the voter registration process raised serious concern. The register appears to be seriously flawed and must be updated as a matter of urgency. As a result of this, a number of potentially eligible voters were not on the register and in other cases people were not allowed to vote while in the possession of the prescribed documents. Whilst these serious flaws did not materially affect the result of this presidential election, if not corrected they may well materially affect the result of a future presidential election where the majority of the winning candidate over the losing candidate is narrower. Valuable time was lost between the proposal to introduce continuous voter registration and its final adoption by parliament. Continuous voter registration should be introduced imminently.

The voter education programme undertaken by the ECK immediately prior to the elections, is being recognised and applauded. The EU EOM believes that the ECK should continue to have widespread and continuous voter education as a priority activity between now and the next general elections.

The level of violence and intimidation during the pre-election period was significantly below that predicted and below the level of the 1992 and 1997 elections. However, some serious incidents – involving a number of deaths – occurred during the period for nominations and in the week before polling day. Furthermore, the nominations process was rather chaotic and led to confusion not only with the ECK, but also with the political parties and their supporters.

Despite shortcomings, the print and the electronic media, both public and private, generally offered extensive and diverse coverage of the political campaign. However, the media system seemingly still suffers from interference of state officials into the activities of the public broadcaster Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC), from restrictive legislation and from poor employment conditions of journalists - which may result in self-censorship. The ECK guidelines for media coverage of these elections gave clear advice on how to provide voters with adequate information on the elections. However, due to the late release of the guidelines, the EU EOM is doubtful about their impact.

The EU EOM monitoring operation showed that public broadcaster KBC gave preference to the former ruling party KANU and its presidential candidate Uhuru Kenyatta. However, the opposition had the opportunity to address viewers on KBC and the public media were mainly used to support KANU rather than to damage the reputation of the main opposition candidate. Private media groups provided voters with a broad variety of political views, although the opposition coalition NARC enjoyed more support and preference.

Voters participation on election day was generally peaceful and patient, which contributed to the well organised and orderly poll. However, there were some reports of isolated incidents of violence and intimidation. The responsible, efficient and impartial manner in which election officers conducted their tasks contributed to the peaceful

atmosphere. The presence of party agents and domestic and international observers in nearly all polling stations ensured openness and transparency of the process. Problems with the voters register and inconsistent and contradictory instructions from the ECK on the use of the register led to confusion in a number of places.

Counting at the polling stations and tabulation of results at the constituency centres – and for the presidential results at County Hall in central Nairobi – was conducted in an orderly and consistent and transparent manner. Candidates and party agents, domestic and international observers, as well as members of the press, were allowed to witness the process.

The post-election period was almost without election related violence and disturbances, although it remains to be seen the results of election petitions filed. The hand over of power was conducted soon after the results became apparent in a peaceful atmosphere and seemingly to the satisfaction of all parties involved.

In conclusion, the EU EOM was impressed by the conduct of the 2002 elections. However, it wishes to re-iterate its concerns with regard to the instances of violence and disturbances which were observed during these elections and it wishes to stress the importance of addressing the shortcomings in the electoral framework.

## **II. INTRODUCTION, BACKGROUND AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

### **A. Introduction**

Following an invitation from the government of Kenya, the European Union established an Election Observation Mission from 19 November 2002 to 17 January 2003 to observe the general elections, comprising presidential, parliamentary and civic elections. The decision to deploy the EU EOM to Kenya followed an EU Exploratory Mission in September 2002 and reflects the EU's interest to support democratisation process in Kenya.

The main objectives of the EU EOM were to give an informed and balanced assessment of the electoral process and, by its mere presence, to help reduce tension and minimize any election malpractice – thus contributing to a peaceful and transparent election. Before the deployment of the EU EOM, two memoranda of understanding were signed between the European Commission (EC Delegation in Nairobi), the Kenyan Government and the ECK defining rights and obligations of EU observers as well as the EU EOM functioning modalities.

The EU EOM was led by its Chief Observer Mr. Anders Wijkman (S), member of the European Parliament and vice-chairman of its committee for development and cooperation. The core team further consisted of Mr. Graham Elson (Deputy Chief Observer; UK), Mrs. Maria Macchiaverna (Electoral Expert; I), Mr. Adriaan Stoop (Legal Expert; NL), Mr. Riccardo Barranca (Media Expert; I), Mr. Richard Atwood (LTO coordinator; UK), Mr. Alessandro Parziale (Logistics Expert; I), Mr. Martim Freire (Security Expert; P) and Mr. Peter Clayton (Statistics Expert; UK).

The core team arrived in Nairobi on 19 November 2002 where it set up an office in the Grand Regency Hotel. After the multiple terrorist attacks in Mombasa on 28 November 2002, the office was moved on 7 December 2002 for security reasons to another location in Nairobi, at Lenana Road. On 16 January 2003, the EU EOM ended with the departure of the core team from Nairobi. The EU EOM further consisted of 22 Long Term Observers (LTOs) -including two LTOs seconded by Norway - who arrived in Kenya on 26 November 2002 and left the country on 9 January 2003. Close to election day, the EU EOM was reinforced by a number of Short Term Observers (STOs)<sup>1</sup>. On election day, the EU EOM deployed more than 160 observers and 1,131 polling stations were observed.

The Chief Observer and members of the core team had regular meetings with the ECK, government institutions, domestic and international organisations and the most prominent political parties and the media, as well as with a number of Kenyan individual experts.

Shortly before election day, a delegation of members of the European Parliament, led by Baroness Emma Nicholson, joined the EU EOM, as well as a delegation of five members of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, jointly led by Mr. Fode Sylla, member of the European parliament, and Mrs. Beatrice Kiraso, member of the Parliament of Uganda.

The EU EOM, although an independent entity, liaised throughout its stay with the EC Delegation and EU Ambassadors in Kenya. A number of STO's were recruited through the local EU Embassies and the EC Delegation , and they provided valuable support in covering the country during election day.

THE EU EOM would like to thank the ECK, the Government of Kenya, political parties, civil society organisations, EU diplomatic missions and the EC Delegation for their assistance throughout its presence in Kenya.

## **B. Cooperation with Other International Observer Organisations**

The EU EOM in tandem with the Kenya-Donor Information Centre (K-DICE) encouraged full cooperation between the different international observation organisations. For the first time a number of different international observation organisations agreed to use the same observation forms, regularly pooled and exchanged information, co-ordinated their deployment plans and the scheduling of press statements/conferences after the election. The international observer organisations involved in this cooperative arrangement were the EU EOM, the Carter Center, USAID/US Embassy, the British High Commission and the Donor Democratic Development Group (DDDG). For its part the EU EOM designed the observation forms and conducted the statistical analysis based on forms returned by all the participating organisations.

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<sup>1</sup> Long Term Observers (LTOs) received a two days briefing in Nairobi and were deployed on 30 November 2002. The EU EOM deployment reflected electorate density, geographical coverage, problematic areas and minorities within security and logistic constraints. The EU EOM deployed 11 two-person teams to all provinces in the country. On 22 December 2002, 53 Short Term Observers (STOs) arrived from Europe at the EU EOM. They were joined by over seventy STO's recruited from the diplomatic community in Kenya.

This model of cooperation is one that could be selectively appropriate for future EU Election Observer Missions.

### **III. POLITICAL BACKGROUND AND LANDSCAPE**

#### **A. Historical Overview 1963 - 2002**

The 2002 elections were the ninth general elections since Kenya became an independent republic in 1963. Previous elections were held in 1963, 1969, 1974, 1979, 1983, 1988, 1992, and 1997.

##### Independence - 1992

Since gaining independence, Kenya has been ruled by two Presidents: Mr. Jomo Kenyatta from 1963 until his death in 1978 and Mr. Daniel arap Moi from 1978 to 2002. Between 1963 and 1982, the country was a *de facto* one-party state, except for a brief period between 1966 and 1969. With the 1982 amendment of the Constitution introducing a new Section 2(A), the country became a *de jure* one-party state, the party being the Kenyan African National Union (KANU).

In 1988, Queue-voting was introduced, replacing the secret ballot with 'open balloting' (voters lining up behind the candidate of their choice). This led to a nation-wide controversy and gave impetus to the demand for multi-party democracy. Pro-democracy activists began agitating for political pluralism. The government under intense pressure (both from in and outside Kenya) gave in by repealing section 2(A) of the Constitution in December 1991.

##### Multi-party democracy 1992 – 2002

The 1992 and 1997 elections are the only previous elections which have been fairly competitive due to the fact of re-introduction of multi-democracy after the aforementioned repeal of section 2(A) of the Constitution. Before the elections in 1997 a new Section one (A) of the Constitution was introduced, stipulating that Kenya is a multi-party democracy. In both the 1992 and the 1997 elections, Mr. Daniel arap Moi won the presidency and his party KANU gained a majority of the seats in parliament.<sup>2</sup>

#### **B. Political Developments in 2002**

##### KANU

Early in 2002, political parties started realigning themselves for the crucial transitional election. The National Development Party (NDP) and KANU merged on 18 March 2002 and NDP was dissolved. When President Moi refused to withdraw his support for Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, who was nominated KANU's presidential flag bearer on 14 October 2002, senior members of KANU defected to the opposition.

##### NARC

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<sup>2</sup> In the 1997 elections KANU gained a majority of the seats in the National Assembly having obtained 38% of the votes.

The major opposition parties began to collate under the umbrella of National Alliance (Party) of Kenya (NAK). On 14 October 2002, Rainbow Alliance – which started as a pressure group within KANU to force President Moi to withdraw his support for Kenyatta's candidature – defected from KANU, and joined the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which on 21 October 2002 formed a partnership with NAK. The partnership was named National Alliance Rainbow Coalition (NARC).

#### Other political parties

Out of the 52 duly registered political parties 34 of them fielded parliamentary candidates, among which seven were parliamentary parties. Only five parties had presidential candidates.

### **C. Profile of Political Parties**

The most significant political parties or alliances in terms of voter support and influence as well as members of parliament are the following.

#### NARC

The parent party of NARC is NAK, which itself emerged from the National Alliance for Change (NAC) as an initiative of mainstream opposition parties and civil society's organisations to win the 2002 General Elections. NARC was formed on 14 October 2002 and comprises sixteen groups (called societies under Kenya legislation) of which fourteen are political parties. The LDP (including the Rainbow group) and NAK entered into an agreement on 21 October 2002 to form a coalition known as NARC which on 22 October 2002 appointed Mr. Mwai Kibaki as its presidential candidate. The party won 125 out of 210 seats in the new parliament.

#### KANU

The party was formed on 11 June 1960 at the height of the independence struggle. In March 2002, KANU merged with the NDP, the name becoming New KANU. KANU has ruled the country since independence until the 2002 elections, when it was defeated by NARC. Some of the new KANU leaders protested against President Moi's choice of Uhuru Kenyatta as the KANU presidential candidate and moved out of the party and consolidated their position in the opposition by joining LDP, which they used as a vehicle to later join NAK. Mr. Kenyatta went through the party nomination process unopposed. In previous elections the party drew support especially in rural areas. Its main base of support, in terms of percentage of votes, is in Rift Valley, North Eastern, Coast and parts of Eastern and Western Kenya. The party won 64 seats in the new parliament.

#### Social Democratic Party (SDP)

The party was founded on social democratic principles and took part in the election while divided into two factions. One faction joined NARC and the other faction, led by presidential candidate James Orengo, remained independent. The party lacked a strong and clear support after Charity Ngilu, its presidential candidate in 1997, left the party and as a result it failed to win any parliamentary seat in the new parliament.

#### Ford People Coalition

This coalition began in early 2002 comprising of three political parties. However, it did not hold together during the elections as coalition members breached the agreement

that no party would field a candidate where another party in the coalition had already fielded one. Below is a profile of the three political parties that founded the coalition.

- The Forum for the Restoration of Democracy for the People (FORD-People) was formed in October 1997 to accommodate disgruntled members of FORD-Asili following a leadership wrangle. In the 1997 elections the party won three parliamentary seats. Ford People has undergone renovation with the leadership of its presidential candidate Simon Nyachae, who has a strong support in Kisii Nyanza province. The party won 14 seats in the new parliament.
- Safina was founded in 1995 but registered on 26 November 1997. One of the founder members was Richard Leakey who resigned as a member of parliament to be appointed Head of Civil Service. The party's influence in politics has declined because of its lack of a strong regional base. However, in 1997 the party obtained five parliamentary seats and in 2002 it won two parliamentary seats.
- The National Labour Party was founded by Kennedy Kiliku on 17 November 1998. The party has very little regional support.

#### Chama Cha Uma

This party, founded on 15 February 1999 by David Waweru Ng'ethe, was the fifth party to field a presidential candidate: David Ng'ethe. The party won no seats in the new parliament and its presidential candidate received little votes.

#### FORD-Asili

The party was founded by Kenneth Matiba and Martin Shikuku following the split in the original FORD party into two factions. It was registered on 16 October 1992 and took part in the ensuing general elections in which Mr. Matiba, the presidential candidate came in second. Ford Asili lost its substantial support after Mr. Matiba left the party and in the 2002 elections it gained only two seats in the new parliament.

#### Sisi Kwa Sisi Party of Kenya

The party was registered on the 21 June 2000 and its leader is William Kabogo, the member of parliament for Juja constituency. The 2002 elections were its first elections it took part in. The party won two seats in the new parliament.

#### Shirikisho Party of Kenya

The party was founded by Suleiman Shakombo and was registered on 18 November 1997. It is a regional party with influence in the coastal region where it won one parliamentary seat.

## **IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **A. Relevant Legislation**

A number of laws in Kenya are relevant for the elections and it is sometimes difficult to identify relevant pieces of legislation. One has to combine the different provisions from the different laws to get a clear and full picture of the applicable legal framework.

### The Constitution of Kenya

The Constitution stipulates that Kenya is a multiparty democracy. It contains qualifications to run for presidency (Kenyan citizen, 35 years old, registered as a voter for the National Assembly and nomination by a political party) and stipulates that to be elected President, one must have the highest number of votes, 25% or more in at least five of the eight provinces and be elected for parliament in one's constituency. It states that the term for the President is five years with a maximum of two terms. The Constitution divides Kenya into constituencies and states that each constituency shall elect one member of parliament, and that 12 members of parliament shall be appointed by the President in proportion to the representation of each party in the National Assembly. It gives qualifications to run for the National Assembly (Kenyan citizen, 21 years old, proficiency in English and Swahili and nomination by a political party). The Constitution establishes the ECK and it stipulates its task to decide upon the number and boundaries of constituencies, as well as the duties and responsibilities of the ECK (registration of voters, directing and supervising presidential, National Assembly and local government elections, promoting free and fair elections and voter education). The constitution states the qualifications to be registered as a voter in presidential and National Assembly elections (Kenyan citizen, 18 years old and proven residency).

### The National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act

This law, lastly amended in 2002, gives the general framework for the organization and conduct of the presidential and parliamentary elections. It regulates the voters register, qualifications to be registered as a voter (18 years old and in possession of a national identity card or Kenyan passport), the right to vote (everyone with a voters' card and who is in the register). It further stipulates that the ECK shall have the responsibility for the overall conduct of elections and that the ECK is entitled to make regulations for the conduct of elections. It also contains an Electoral Code of Conduct and gives the ECK the right to conduct a prosecution for an offence under the Code.

### The Presidential and Parliamentary Elections Regulations

These regulations, lastly amended in 2002, regulate in detail the actual organisation and conduct of presidential and parliamentary elections. It includes amongst others regulations regarding party symbols and colours, division of constituencies in polling areas, equipment and set up of polling stations up to the count of the ballot papers and return of the results to the ECK.

### The Local Government Act

This law is, with regard to elections, almost identical as the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act. It further stipulates that the government, in consultation with the ECK, establishes municipalities, counties, townships and county divisions and how the local authorities are to be constituted. It includes the necessary references to the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act as to the powers of the ECK and the applicability of the Code of Conduct.

### The Local Government Election Rules

These rules were lastly amended in 2002, and are almost identical to the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections Regulations. The differences are merely of a technical nature.

The National Assembly and Presidential Elections (Registration of Electors) Regulations, 2002

These regulations have replaced the earlier regulations of 1997 and regulate the registration of voters, also called electors, for all three elections: presidential, parliamentary and civic.

The Election Offences Act

This law stipulates what is an election offence and how it can be prosecuted as well as the possible sanctions. It restricts campaigning on election day.

The National Assembly Elections (Election Petition) Rules

These rules give the possibility for all registered voters, including candidates and party agents, as well as for the Attorney General, to file an election petition in the event one wishes to challenge the election results in a certain electoral area. See for more information on election petitions, chapter nine of this report.

The Societies Act

This act is of importance for registration of political parties, which are considered to be societies under the act. Before the elections, the Registrar General provides the ECK with a list of all political parties registered under the Societies Act. Under this act, the Registrar General's office has the authority to audit the accounts of political parties.

The Police Act, The Preservation of the Public Security Act and The Public Order Act

These acts contain a number of rules which are of importance for the campaigns of the political parties. They amongst others state the tasks of the Police Force, that public meetings (also for campaigning purposes) can only be held between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and that notice must be given to the Police of any such meetings between three and 14 days in advance.

The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act

This act regulates the establishment of KBC. It stipulates that KBC must give fair coverage to all political parties and their viewpoints and that it must provide free air time to all political parties contesting for the elections during the campaign period – defined as “the period between the initiation of an election under the provisions of the relevant law pertaining to the election and the eve of the polling day”.

ECK Guidelines

The ECK issued a number of guidelines and instructions interpreting the law and detailing the implementation of certain legal provisions regarding, amongst others, the role of observers and the role of the media.<sup>3</sup>

## **B. Relevant Legal Changes in Comparison to 1997**

Some of the main amendments introduced into the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act and the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections Regulations, prior to the 2002 general elections, are the following.

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<sup>3</sup> See more about these guidelines in chapter 5 of this report: “Pre-election Period”.

#### Continuous registration of voters

In June 2002, parliament adopted an amendment introducing continuous voter registration and on the eve of its dissolution, parliament adopted the implementing regulations from the ECK. Previously, registration could only take place at certain limited periods of time. It was also for that reason that registration was closed in March 2002, more than nine months before the elections. Although continuous voter registration was adopted by parliament in 2002, it came too late to be implemented before the 2002 elections.<sup>4</sup>

#### Counting at polling stations

Under the new law, counting of the ballots takes place at the polling station, rather than at the constituency centre as was the law before. The results from the polling stations are then tallied at the constituency centre.

#### Assisted voters

The assisted voter as per the new regulation can bring to the polling station an assistant of his or her choice, instead of asking the presiding officer to assist. The assister must be at least 18 years old, but need not be qualified to vote, and must make an oath of secrecy. The number of voters that can be assisted by one single assistant is unlimited.

#### Special needs voting

A regulation was adopted that empowers the ECK to make special provisions for voting by patients in hospitals, sanatoria, or homes for the aged, nomadic people, disabled persons and expectant mothers. However, the ECK did not issue such provisions.

#### Polling stations

The jurisdiction of the polling officers was extended to an area encompassing a radius of 400 meters from the centre of the polling station.

### **C. Relevant Court Cases**

In May and October 2002, the High Court in Nairobi issued two judgments stipulating (amongst other) that the boundaries of the constituencies as determined by the ECK are not in accordance with the principles set forth in the Constitution.<sup>5</sup> The High Court has ordered the ECK to address this issue. However, the High Court has not ordered a time period within which the issue must be addressed. The ECK did not act upon the court orders before the 2002 elections and the ECK may still appeal the judgments.

### **D. Positive Aspects and Shortcomings**

#### Positive aspects

The positive aspects of the law include the following.

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<sup>4</sup> Due to this, a considerable number of potentially eligible voters did not have the opportunity to register.

<sup>5</sup> High Court of Kenya at Nairobi, miscellaneous application no. 975 of 2001, 10 May 2002 and 14 October 2002.

- Counting at polling stations. This amendment, accepted just before the elections, has greatly improved the transparency and openness of the elections as well as reduced the likelihood of the constituency centres being a focus for tension and violence.
- Continuous voter registration may enable the ECK to update the voters register and to make it as inclusive as possible. However, since the ECK regulations implementing continuous registration were only adopted by parliament on the eve of its dissolution, they came too late to be implemented before the 2002 general elections – the law stipulates that no voter registration can take place when parliament is dissolved.
- The law entitles observers, candidates and party agents to observe every stage of the electoral process. This leads to a transparent process, open to public scrutiny, and increases the confidence of political parties and voters in the process.

### Shortcomings

However, the law also contains a number of shortcomings, including the following.

- The law does not adequately regulate the election campaign period. It does not clearly stipulate when the campaigns starts and ends (though a hint can be derived from the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act as quoted in the first part of this chapter). Furthermore, it does not state what is allowed during the campaign period and it does not prohibit all campaigning on election day.
- The law does not limit the number of assisted voters per assistant. This opens up the possibility for fraud and undue influence, in particular in light of reported widespread attempts to buy votes.
- It is not clear from the law, whether the ECK is entitled to issue guidelines for the media and whether such guidelines, once issued, will be enforceable.
- A number of the applicable laws have been amended, without these amendments having been included in the original texts. This has led to confusion amongst those working with the law, such as election officers, as to the actual text of the law in force.
- The applicable laws are on a number of issues not consistent with each other. For example, the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act stipulates that anyone who is in the voters register and who produces a voters card shall be entitled to vote, while the regulations under this act state that one must also produce a valid identity card or passport.
- The law entitles the ECK to issue regulations facilitating certain groups of society that cannot vote in the ordinary manner, such as disabled voters. The ECK, however, did not issue such regulations and as a result, such people were not able to vote.<sup>6</sup>
- The law stipulates that “every employer shall, on polling day, allow to every elector in his employ a reasonable period for voting”. Subsidiary legislation defines categories of employees to which this principle shall not extend and who are thus explicitly denied the right to vote: (a) members of the Armed Forces, the Kenya Police Force or the Kenya Prisons Service; (b) other persons in the employment of the Government. Moreover, the law does not provide for voting of election officials working in a polling station other than where they are registered.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> It was reported that one case of “special needs voting” occurred on election day, when presidential candidate Mwai Kibaki – who was injured in a car accident during the campaign period – was allowed to vote from the back seat of his car. The ballot and ballot box for the presidential elections were brought to the car by the presiding officer.

<sup>7</sup> The ECK confirmed that the categories mentioned in this paragraph could pertain to in total around 2% of all registered voters.

### ECK approach

It should be mentioned here that a weak point with regard to the use of the legal framework for the 2002 elections, was the interpretation and application of the laws by the ECK. On certain issues the ECK took a practical approach towards a legal problem, which on a number of occasions led to decisions of the ECK which were not in accordance with the law. For example, in contravention of the law, the ECK accepted withdrawals from candidates and replacement of duly nominated candidates after the official closure of nominations. The ECK on certain occasions also adopted an inconsistent or even contradictory interpretation of the law. Furthermore, some of the shortcomings in the law should have been addressed before the 2002 elections, in particular those which raised concerns in previous elections.

## **E. Conclusions**

The applicable laws generally provide a workable framework for the elections. However, as indicated above, the laws contain inconsistencies and are non user-friendly due to the fact that amendments over the years have not been incorporated in the original text. The shortcomings in the law should have been addressed before the preparations of the 2002 elections. This pertains in particular to issues that were already contentious issues at or before the 1997 elections.

## **V. PRE-ELECTION PERIOD**

### **A. Election Administration**

The country is divided into eight Provinces, 70 districts, 210 constituencies and 2,112 wards. The general elections (presidential, parliamentary, civic) were administered by the ECK, which appointed 70 district election co-ordinators, 210 returning officers (one for each constituency) and about 145,000 polling staff (presiding officers, their deputy's and polling clerks) for the 18,366 polling stations.

### **B. Electoral Commission of Kenya**

The ECK is the constitutional body set up to conduct any election in the country. It is a permanent body responsible for organizing the general elections scheduled every five years, as well as any by-elections.<sup>8</sup>

#### Mandate

The ECK has been provided with a broad mandate, according to the Constitution the ECK is responsible for "(a) the registration of voters and the maintenance and revision of the register of voters; (b) directing and supervising the Presidential, National Assembly and local government elections; (c) promoting free and fair elections; (d) promoting voter education throughout Kenya and (e) such other functions as may be prescribed by law".

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<sup>8</sup> 37 by-elections have been conducted since 1992 - an average of almost one by-election every three months.

Pursuant to the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act, the ECK shall be responsible for the overall conduct of elections and shall give general directions and exercise supervision and control and take the necessary measures to ensure that the elections are transparent, free and fair. The permanency of the commission implies that a substantial administrative experience has been accumulated by the ECK throughout the years.

#### Composition

According to the Constitution, the ECK shall consist of a chairman and between 4 and 21 members, all of them appointed by the President. The commission shall elect a vice chairman from among its members. The ECK is currently composed of 22 members, including the chairman and the vice-chairman. Ten of the members were nominated by the opposition on the basis of a gentleman's agreement in 1997. These members and the vice-chairman were reappointed in October 2002 and the chairman was re-appointed in December 2002.

The ECK has appointed the following standing committees:

- General Purposes Committee (includes liaison matters)
- Voter Registration and Computer Committee
- Legal and Electoral Reform Committee
- Finance and Planning Committee
- Committee on Programmes (includes voter education)
- Committee on Recruitment and Training

The Institute for Education in Democracy (IED), a Kenyan NGO, has worked closely with the ECK and participated in working groups organised by the ECK, aiming at improving the internal ECK management and strengthening the ECK's capacity.

#### Independence

The independence of the ECK is protected by a set of legal provisions. The Constitution states that "in the exercise of its functions under this Constitution the Commission shall not be subject to the direction of any other person or authority". Other provisions secure the tenure of the commissioners and protect them from any arbitrary removal from office. The second schedule of the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act contains a code of conduct for members and staff of the ECK and includes more provisions aimed at ensuring impartiality and independence of its members.

The rules governing the ECK also contain some limitations to its independence, such as:

- rules governing the nomination of the commissioners;
- the commission lacks financial independence and is being funded by the government;
- the ECK is authorized to make regulations, but draft regulations have to be submitted to and adopted by the National Assembly.

#### Constituency boundaries

The size and boundaries of the electoral constituencies is a contentious issue, which was raised in previous elections. The 210 single seat constituencies vary greatly in population and size. According to figures provided by the ECK, the least populous constituency has 8,977 registered voters, while the most populous constituency has

152,906 registered voters.<sup>9</sup> The ECK did not revise the constituency boundaries after the 1999 census, maintaining the existing disparity.

In May and October 2002, the High Court in Nairobi issued two judgments stipulating (amongst other) that the boundaries of the constituencies as determined by the ECK are not in accordance with the principles as set forth for these boundaries in the Constitution. The High Court has ordered the ECK to address this issue, without setting a time limit. The ECK took the view that the judgments of the High Court came too late to be implemented for this year's elections. However, the issue of the boundaries of the constituencies was raised much earlier, and is specifically mentioned in a well known report of 1998 of IED. The judgments of the High Court cannot have come as a total surprise to the ECK, and can be seen as a confirmation of what was already known. As an independent standing commission, the ECK should have shown a more pro-active attitude and should have addressed the issue between the 1997 elections and the preparations for the 2002 elections.

### ECK Guidelines

The ECK is entitled by law to issue guidelines and instructions on the conduct of the elections. For the 2002 elections, the ECK issued a number of guidelines and instructions, of which the most important pertain to voter registration (on how to deal with potential voters who's names did not appear in the register), election observation and media. It was disturbing that on voter registration, the ECK issued contradictory instructions within a short period of time, thus creating confusion among voters, political parties and election officers. With regard to the guidelines on the media, it is not clear whether the ECK had the mandate to enforce those guidelines. Furthermore, they were only introduced 15 days before polling day.

## **C. Registration of Voters**

### Qualifications to register as a voter

Under the Constitution, any citizen of Kenya who has attained the age of 18 years (evidenced by either an identity card or Kenyan passport), and has been an ordinarily resident in Kenya for a certain period of time, can register as a voter.<sup>10</sup> A registered voter is any person whose names appears in the principal register and is thus entitled to vote at an election conducted under the National Assembly and Presidential Election Act. A person adjudged bankrupt, or of unsound mind, or detained in lawful custody, or convicted of an election offence shall not be registered as a voter.

### Registration process

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<sup>9</sup> These districts are Wajir North (Wajir District, North Eastern Province) and Embakasi (Nairobi district, Nairobi Province) respectively

<sup>10</sup> One must have been a resident in Kenya either (i) for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding registration, (ii) for a period of, or periods amounting to, not less than four years in the eight years immediately preceding registration or (iii) one must have for a period of – in aggregate – not less than five months in the twelve months preceding registration been ordinarily resident in the constituency in which he applies to be registered, or (iv) for such a period have carried on business there or have been lawfully employed or lawfully possessed land or buildings for that period (see for the exact text, section 43 of the Constitution).

The total number of registered voters for the 2002 elections provided by the ECK was 10,451,150. This figure represents an estimate of around 70% of the total voter eligible population.<sup>11</sup>

The last update of the voters register took place in February and March 2002. The IED, with the support of The Netherlands and the Department For International Development (DFID), conducted a survey of the voters register in 19 of the 210 constituencies between July and August 2002. Their findings were that registration was conducted in “a manner that most of the respondents found satisfactory. However, errors were detected on the register, ranging from misspelled names to the failure to update the register to take into account deceased voters”.<sup>12</sup> The introduction of continuous voter registration in 2003 may solve part of the problem.

Another main problem was the requirement of having to present a national identity card or a passport in order to be able to register. It appears that a significant number of voters have been disenfranchised as they were not able to register since they did not receive from the Kenyan authorities the required identity cards before hand.

Multiple registration is prohibited - registration by a person as a voter in more than one constituency is an offence. However, a voter may change registration from one constituency to another.

#### Claims and objections

Under the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act, the following actions can be taken with regard to voter registration.

- **Claims**

Where a person has duly registered but his or her name fails to appear in the register, he or she may submit a claim to the registration officer within 14 days. An aggrieved party may appeal to the High Court.

- **Objections**

A person registered in the register of voters may object at a subordinate court of first class to:

- (a) his or her registration;
- (b) registration of any other person registered;
- (c) registration of any person who has made a claim to court.

#### General

The ECK has acknowledged the inaccuracy of the voters' register and the following main deficiencies.

- A high number of dead people are still in the register. The main reason for this being that the Department of Civil Registration is not computerized and often relies on the provincial administration (chiefs and assistant chiefs at the location and sub-location level) which often do not supply the department with information on deaths.<sup>13</sup>
- Poor quality of the registration exercise in some areas of the country where voters names have been misspelled, or not written in the correct order.

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<sup>11</sup> This figure is based on the 1999 Population and Housing census by the Central Bureau of Statistics: the total population was 28,686,607 of which 14,023,352 citizens above 18 years.

<sup>12</sup> *Registration of Voters in 2002, an Audit*, Institute for Education in Democracy.

<sup>13</sup> In the media it was reported that this could be more than 1,000,000 dead people.

- Double registration: the ECK had approximately 60,000 people on the list of double registered eligible voters, who were deleted from the voters register.
- The failure of providing those who had attained the voting age with identification documents, necessary to be registered and to receive a voter's card.

#### **D. ECK and Political Parties**

##### Registration of political parties

Political parties are to be registered as societies under the Societies Act. The Registrar General provides the ECK with a list of all political parties so registered. As a result, the ECK considers these parties as duly registered political parties. The ECK then publishes the names, acronyms and symbols of these parties in the official Gazette.

52 political parties are registered as such in the Societies Register. On 29 November 2002, the ECK gave out a list with 38 political parties fielding candidates, but on a list issued by the ECK on 2 January 2003 only 34 political parties were mentioned. The ECK later confirmed that the number of parties which presented candidates for the general elections was indeed 34.<sup>14</sup>

##### Party Liaison Committee

Through regular meetings in the Party Liaison Committee, the ECK started a close dialogue with political parties in early 2002. The ECK and the parties discussed issues related to the organizational aspects of the electoral process (checking the voters register, lists of polling stations, new counting procedures). The date chosen for the 2002 elections was contested, but the ECK maintained its unanimous decision. On occasions, the ECK would show a lot of flexibility with the political parties, for example on 25 December 2002, when the ECK in consultation with the parties decided to ignore a provision of the law relating to the entitlement to vote if a voters name was not on the voters register.<sup>15</sup>

##### Peace Committees

The law does not mention Peace Committees. However, it is one of the constitutional functions of the ECK to conduct and to promote free and fair elections. On that basis, the parliament in 1997 amended the law governing the election by, among other things, adopting the electoral Code of Conduct. Under this Code, the political parties are obliged to attend and participate in any Party Liaison Committee or other forum convened by the ECK. This includes the Peace Committees, in which all stakeholders develop strategies to ensure a peaceful environment. Those represented in the Peace Committees were political parties, community leaders, youth leaders, women leaders, police and also provincial administrators. Peace Committees were set up in nearly all constituencies. The Peace Committees elected a chairman from amongst their members.

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<sup>14</sup> From the list presented on 29 November 2002, the Alliance Party of Kenya, United Kenya Citizen Party, People Democratic Union of Kenya and FORD-Kenya no longer appeared on the list of 2 January 2003.

<sup>15</sup> This pertained to the possible use of handwritten voters registers, so called "blackbooks".

## **E. Nominations**

### Presidential nominations

Nomination of presidential candidates had to take place on 18 and 19 November 2002. From the 52 registered political parties, eight submitted nomination papers for presidential candidates, of which only five were accepted by the ECK as validly nominated:

- Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta (KANU);
- Mr. Mwai Kibaki (NARC);
- Mr. Simeon Nyachae (FORD-P);
- Mr. James Orengo (SDP);
- Mr. David Waweru Ng'ethe (Chama Cha Uma).

### Parliamentary nominations

Nominations of parliamentary candidates had to be handed in on 25 and 26 November 2002. Eventually, 34 parties fielded candidates for the parliamentary elections.<sup>16</sup> According to information obtained from the ECK, there were in total 1,035 parliamentary aspirants competing for 210 seats in the National Assembly. Of these, 44 were female candidates, of which nine were elected. Kangundo constituency in Machakos District fielded the highest number of candidates (13) for a parliament seat in the country.

KANU fielded parliamentary candidates in 209 and NARC in 207 of the 210 constituencies. FORD-P fielded 185, SDP 96, Safina 59, FORD-Asili 41, Kenya People's Party 23 candidates, the National Alliance Party 19, the National Labour Party and the Shirikisho Party of Kenya 17, the Kenya African Democratic Development Union 16, the Federal Party of Kenya 14, National Progressive Party 12, Chama cha Uma and Sisi Kwa Sisi 11, the Kenya Social Congress, the Kenya National Congress and the United Agri Party 10, the Kenya Patriotic Trust Party 9, the People Party of Kenya 7, the Labour Party of Kenya 6, the United Democrats of Peace and Integrity in Kenya and the United Patriotic party of Kenya 5, the Green Party of Kenya, the Economic Independence Party, the Kenya National Democratic Alliance and the Kenya Citizens Congress 4, Chama cha Majimbo na Mwangaza, the Republic Reformation Party-Kenya, the Umma Patriotic Party of Kenya and the Mass Party of Kenya 3, the Republic Party of Kenya 2, the Democratic Assistance Party and the Peoples' Solidarity Union of Kenya one.

### Civic nominations

Civic nominations were conducted on the same days as the parliamentary nominations (25 and 26 November 2002). According to information received from the ECK, 41 political parties fielded civic candidates. A total of 7009 (including 381 women) candidates were nominated for the 2,128 elective civic seats. At the time of writing this report, no detailed breakdown by party of nominations for the civic elections was available from the ECK.

The parliamentary and civic nomination process was at times rather chaotic and there were cases of candidates who had lost the primaries but were nevertheless nominated by their respective political parties.

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<sup>16</sup> See also section D of this chapter, under "registration of political parties".

### Issues

Between the closure of nominations and the publication of the list, the ECK allowed certain parties to replace duly nominated candidates by others. Apparently, the ECK took a practical – instead of a strictly legal – approach to the problems that occurred with regard to the nominations process, such as double nominations and replacement or withdrawal of candidates after the closure of nominations.

- **Primary's**

During the nomination process a number of parties were in disarray due to the fact that candidates could neither agree on the methods to be used for voting nor on the results. There were widespread allegations of candidates holding forged certificates with falsified signatures of the authorized party signatories.

- **Multiple nominations**

NARC presented double nominations in some constituencies while some candidates were given nomination certificates by party leaders without first holding the party's nomination elections. NARC's parliamentary and civic candidates were selected more than elected. KANU's nomination election process appeared to be a coronation of candidates from the top rather than an election of candidates. KANU primary's were repeated in at least 12 constituencies, mainly Nairobi and Eldoret East and Kuresoi.

The following parties had signed the NAK memorandum of understanding but nevertheless fielded candidates: Federal party of Kenya, Labour Party of Kenya and KENDA. One faction of SDP had also signed the NAK Memorandum of understanding. FORD-Kenya withdrew two candidates whom the party had nominated.

- **Withdrawals**

Some duly nominated candidates withdrew their candidature after the closure of nominations. Although the law does not provide for this situation (one can only withdraw until the closure of nominations), these withdrawals were accepted by the ECK and the names of the nominated candidates did not appear on the final list of candidates.

A son of President Moi, Mr. Gideon Moi, "inherited" his father's Baringo Central seat unopposed. This followed a series of seemingly well coordinated withdrawals by nominated parliamentary candidates who were contesting for the seat. On 28 November 2002, Mr. Amos Kandie of Safina left his party to join KANU and vowed to support Mr. Moi. It is still unclear when exactly Mr. Thomas Letangule of NARC withdrew from the race but it was somewhere between 26 November and 1 December 2002. Messrs Kandie and Letangule had been cleared to vie for the seat by their respective parties but withdrew from the race at the constituency level before the returning officer. Hence by the time the nomination papers were sent to the ECK headquarters their applications for the withdrawal had already been allowed by the returning officer. By 1 December 2002, apart from Mr. Gideon Moi, only Mr. Isaac Cherutich Kibet of FORD-P was still in the race. Only his name and that of Mr. Moi appeared on the preliminary list of parliamentary candidates that was published by the ECK on 29 November 2002. In a letter sent to the ECK chairman, Mr. Kivuitu, on 1 December 2002, Mr. Kibet wrote that he had withdrawn his candidature for the seat. A press statement by the ECK dated 4 December 2002 confirmed that the ECK had received an application from Mr. Kibet for withdrawal of his candidature, which it had considered and allowed. As a consequence Mr. Moi was announced as elected unopposed. On 4 December 2002 Gideon Kipsiele

Moi was gazetted as an elected member of the National assembly. On the same day, the ECK issued a press release stating that no withdrawals would be accepted after 3 December.

- Replacement or removal of candidates

After the closure of nominations, the ECK furthermore accepted replacement and removal by certain parties of their duly nominated candidates, while the law does not provide for this possibility. In the aforementioned press release of 4 December 2002, the ECK announced the reviews it had made in respect of some decisions taken by the returning officers during the formal nominations of candidates following appeals by candidates and/or political parties.

In Kamukunji constituency KANU was allowed to substitute Ahmed Ali Seifudin Abdi with Simon Ngang'a Mbugua while NARC was allowed to substitute Keino B. Kipchumba (Marakwet west), Ngeny R. Kipngetch (Konoin) and Ocholla G. Ochieng' (Uriri) with Francis Mutwol, Peter K. Bett and Herman O. Omamba respectively. NARC and Safina were allowed to nominate candidates in some constituencies where they had not yet nominated candidates. NARC nominated Benjamin N. Oonge (Bobasi) while Safina nominated Kassim A. Choka for Msambweni constituency. The FORD-K candidates, S. Murunga (Kimilili) and F. Wanyonyi (Kwanza), who had been nominated, were removed upon an application by their nominating party. FORD-K is one of the parties under the NARC umbrella.

#### ECK response

The chairman of the ECK had to cope with these issues and announced that returning officers would accept any written proof that candidates belonged to a political party, at the same time the returning officers had to be extra cautious as not to declare candidates validly nominated unless warranted by the circumstances. The ECK began the formal clearance of parliamentary and civic candidates on 27 November 2002 and gazetted the candidates on 4 December 2002. Thus, it appears the "practical" deadline for nomination of candidates was 3 December 2002.

## **F. Election Campaign**

Political parties and their candidates were generally able to campaign actively and freely throughout the country. The political campaigns in most cases started rather slowly but intensified as polling neared. On election day, almost no campaigning took place, although the law does not clearly prohibit all campaigning during polling.

The laws do not provide for a solid legal framework regulating the campaign period and campaigning of political parties and their candidates. It is a patchwork of laws and regulations that govern this and other issues. As a result, many of the people involved are not familiar with the applicable rules.

According to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act in "the period between the initiation of an election under the provisions of the relevant law pertaining to the election and the eve of the polling day", KBC was obliged to give fair coverage to all political parties and their viewpoints, as well as to provide all parties with free air time. These rules were not abided by to the full extent.

It is unfortunate that no law provides for financial disclosure by political parties, amongst others with regard to the sources of funding of the parties, particularly in light of serious and frequent allegations made that public resources were used for political campaigning. The Registrar General (as mentioned in chapter four of this report) has the authority to order an audit of financial records of political parties. However, he informed the EU EOM that no such audit has ever been conducted and that he will only order such audit upon the request of a party member, after it has been refused by the party's treasurer.

### **G. Violence and Intimidation**

During the campaign period, the level of political violence and intimidation was significantly below that predicted and below the level of the 1997 elections. There were some serious violent incidents during the period for nominations and in the week before the elections, although these appeared to be isolated incidents.<sup>17</sup>

### **H. Election Malpractice**

#### Voters' cards

During the campaign period, there were widespread rumours that voters' cards were being sold by registered voters to people who purchased these on behalf of a political party. These rumours were supported by information received from election officials about replacement of voters' cards. Anyone who lost his or her voters' card could obtain a duplicate if that person satisfied the election officials that the card was lost. According to the law, the election official could require proof of the loss – though such proof is hard to provide. As the elections neared, the ECK instructed its officials to require a police abstract showing that the person in question had reported the loss of the card to the police. It proved very difficult to establish the scale of the problem. On election day, no problems with voters cards on a substantial scale were reported. Only a few people were reported arrested for possession of more than one voters card.

#### Bribery and treating

There were numerous reports, in some cases confirmed by media and EU observers, of candidates handing out money and goods to potential voters. This also happened on a large scale during the 1992 and 1997 elections. According to the EU EOM's latest information, no one was arrested or convicted for these practices.

#### ACPU

The Police Force includes an Anti Corruption Police Unit ("ACPU"), which is a stand alone part of the Police Force and apparently operates independently from the rest of the Force. This unit vowed at the start of the campaign period that it would fiercely fight any kind of election malpractice. The EU EOM did not receive any data from the ACPU on the scale of its activities or on the number of cases acted upon.

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<sup>17</sup> According to reports in the media in the 2002 electoral campaign period approximately 20 people died as a result of election related violence, while this number was much higher in the 1992 and 1997 electoral campaign periods.

However, the EU EOM was informed that the ACPU expects to present a report on its election related activities to the Commissioner of Police before the end of January 2003.

### **I. Action on Breaches of Code of Conduct**

The ECK announced at the beginning of the campaign period that it would promptly take appropriate action on breaches of the Code of Conduct and Election Offences Act. It was reported that the ECK held eight hearings in cases of alleged breaches of the Code. These cases pertained to electoral offences including violence, intimidation, abusive language, civil servants campaigning for candidates or parties, and bribery and treating. This resulted in six cases in which the ECK issued formal warnings and in two cases in which the ECK sanctioned parliamentary candidates and political parties. KANU was fined Ksh 100,000 for an assault by its supporters on a former cabinet minister<sup>18</sup> and Raphael Wanjala of NARC was fined Ksh 50,000 for assaulting a returning officer.<sup>19</sup> It must be stated however, that the most important factor was probably the deterrent effect of the publicity gained by the ECK and its judgments.

### **J. Voter Education**

Mainly in densely populated areas, the ECK conducted an extensive voter education programme with a lot of educative material, such as posters, calendars and advertisements in newspapers. This activity was conducted in the framework of the National Civic Education Programme, largely supported by international donors. A large part of the material produced for public consumption was designed to be comprehensible to illiterate people. It was reported by the EU EOM observers that a UNDP/IED pilot project of intensive voter education in a limited number of constituencies was very well received.

### **K. Election Preparation**

#### Recruitment and training of ECK staff

ECK staff was generally competent, well trained and organised. Training sessions for returning officers, presiding officers and deputy presiding officers took place throughout the country from 20 to 22 December 2002, while training sessions for the polling clerks took place from 23 to 25 December 2002.

Most of the ECK training manuals had already been printed and distributed before the changes of the law concerning the electoral procedures, which were incorporated only in the last print run of the election manual. Also, the manuals contained no dummy forms showing samples of valid and invalid votes. During the training little emphasis was given to this particular issue.

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<sup>18</sup> Electoral Commission of Kenya, Committee Complaint no. 4 of 2002.

<sup>19</sup> Electoral Commission of Kenya, Committee Complaint no. 2 of 2002.

### Printing of ballot papers

Ballot papers were printed in the United Kingdom under the supervision of some of the ECK commissioners and arrived in the country in time to enable proper distribution. However, in some wards the ballot papers for civic elections had printing errors, including missing party symbols and names. This led to the postponement of civic elections in 12 Wards.<sup>20</sup> These postponed civic elections are scheduled to be conducted on 13 March 2003.

### Election material and ballot paper distribution

Material for polling, counting and tabulation was distributed from the ECK warehouses in Nairobi. In general, the material reached its destination in time, although due to bad weather conditions and poor infrastructure in some parts of the country, some of the material arrived too late and consequently the elections were postponed by 24 to 48 hours in parts of Turkana, Tana River and Samburu districts.

In the 1992 and 1997 elections, the distribution of ballot papers was a contentious issue. Certain ballot papers did not arrive at the right place, as a result of which in a number of polling stations voting was postponed or did not take place at all. Therefore, for the 2002 elections, the arrival, handling and dispersal to the regions of the ballot papers were observed by the EU EOM. The allocation and distribution of ballot papers was well conducted by the ECK and apart from some problems in a limited number of polling stations, the ballots were allocated correctly and on time.

## **L. The Media**

### The Kenyan public broadcaster KBC

The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) is the Kenyan public broadcaster. It was established by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act, chapter 221 of 1990, amended in 1997. KBC provides five radio channels and one TV channel (moreover KBC owns three commercial radio stations and one commercial TV station).<sup>21</sup> In addition KBC is a shareholder of the Digital Satellite Provider *Multichoice*.

The KBC radio has services in English and Kiswahili. Both services and the TV channel cover over 95% of Kenyan population. Moreover, KBC has three regional services comprising of 15 languages. The regional services are divided as follows:

- Central Service: Kikuyu, Kikamba, Kimasaai, Kimeru and Kiambu languages.
- Eastern Service: Somali, Boran, Rendile, Burji and Turkana languages.
- Western Service: Luo, Kisii, Kalenjin, Kuria and Teso languages.

### Private media

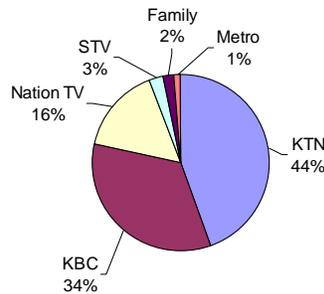
According to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter research released by Research International on 14 November 2002 and published in the *East African Standard* the following day, the Kenya Television Network (KTN) is the most-watched station in the country (see Chart one).

<sup>20</sup> This information was gazetted by the ECK on 10 January 2003.

<sup>21</sup> The radio stations are: Metro FM (major areas of coverage are in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Nyeri and Eldoret), Coro FM (covers Nairobi and Mount Kenya regions) and Pwani (is based in the Coastal areas). The TV station is Metro TV (covers 85 Km radius from Limuru).

Chart 1: Viewers per TV station

Viewers per TV station, all areas of Kenya



The Standard Group (Baraza Ltd.) owns KTN, the daily *East African Standard* and the radio station Capital FM. The *East African Standard* is considered to be “in the hands of influential Kenyans who are close to the ruling party KANU”.<sup>22</sup>

The Nation Media Group owns Nation TV, the radio station Nation FM, the *Daily Nation*, the Kiswaili daily paper *Taifa Leo* and the weekly paper *The East African*.<sup>23</sup> The Nation Media Group is part of the business group of the Aga Khan, which is the inherited title of the leader of the Shiite sect of the Ismaili Muslims.<sup>24</sup>

Two more dailies are the *Kenya Times*, considered to be controlled by the KANU Government, and *The People*, owned supposedly by Mr. Kenneth Matiba, a wealthy businessman, who lost the presidential elections in 1992.

#### Extracts from ECK’s guidelines for media coverage

On 12 December, the ECK issued guidelines for media coverage of the 2002 elections, which had been discussed with the political parties and which were designed to ensure that all media outlets conform to a common set of democratic principles. The guidelines apply in particular to the electronic media and KBC as the public broadcaster. Supposedly, a high proportion of KBC’s news originates from journalists working for the Kenya News Agency (KNA). KNA staff must therefore ensure that any information passed on to KBC is accurate and not politically tainted. KTN is required to give a fair balance in its news coverage and to adequately inform the electorate. Newspapers may choose to take a partisan line. However, newspapers are legally bound, as all media, to avoid publishing any material that may incite hatred or violence.

Broadcast coverage of political party events should be equitable and balanced and as frequent as editors consider professionally and logistically possible. This should result in an equitable coverage of all contesting parties. KBC is expected to produce a range of journalistically professional programmes explaining the election issues, using carefully balanced formats. The ECK suggests that these might include balanced discussions

<sup>22</sup> Out for the count. The 1997 General Elections and Prospects for Democracy in Kenya, Fountain Publishers 2001, p. 243.

<sup>23</sup> According to the website <http://www.newafrica.com/profiles/media.asp?CountryID=25> the circulation for *East African Standard* is 70,000 copies and for *Daily Nation* 170,000.

<sup>24</sup> Information taken from *Out for the count*, op. cit., p. 270, notes 1.

involving candidates from different parties. The 1997 amendment to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act requires KBC to allocate free airtime to contesting political parties. Each party must pay for its production costs unless it brings a programme made elsewhere. No fixed amount of time was given. Parties may purchase commercial spots on KBC and KTN.<sup>25</sup>

#### The EU EOM media monitoring

The EU EOM monitored the three main TV stations in Kenya: KBC, KTN and Nation TV from 4pm to midnight for a total of 800 hours. The applied methodology has been used since 1997 in more than 30 observation missions of the OSCE/ODIHR<sup>26</sup> and the EU and it is a simplification of the methodology developed by the *Osservatorio di Pavia*, an institute that has been monitoring the Italian media since 1994.<sup>27</sup>

#### Findings from the media monitoring

The quantity of political communication dedicated by the three monitored TV stations is in line with election campaigns in other countries (see Charts 2, 3 and 4 in Annex A).<sup>28</sup> However in terms of records<sup>29</sup> the EU EOM media monitoring unit produced the amount of 10,932 records, while during election campaigns in other countries the final amount of records is about half. The reason for the large number of records can be sought in the high level of personalisation of the Kenyan political campaign and in the extensive coverage of the nomination process.<sup>30</sup> The low quantity of time, less than 1% dedicated to voter education should be taken into consideration when designing future projects aimed at increasing the level of awareness of Kenyan voters.

#### KBC

Out of the 10 % KBC dedicated to political communication, Chart 5 A shows the distribution among the different political subjects in all the programmes. Together with retired President Daniel arap Moi and the government, the former ruling party KANU received a total amount of 67% of coverage. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the coalition NARC was given 25% and that generally KBC was not used to attack the opposition (see Chart 5 B, tone of the coverage).

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<sup>25</sup> ECK guidelines do not mention Nation TV.

<sup>26</sup> Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe/ Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

<sup>27</sup> A more detailed explanation of the used methodology can be found in the *Handbook for European Union Election Observation Missions*, chapter 13, ISBN 91-586-8777-7.

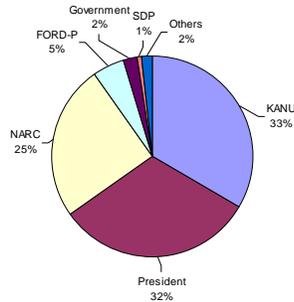
<sup>28</sup> All Charts mentioned in this section are in large scale in Annex A.

<sup>29</sup> Media monitors when viewing TV programmes, click on stopwatch to record the time devoted to any speech, comment or reference related to agreed relevant subjects. This means that you may have several records for each programme monitored.

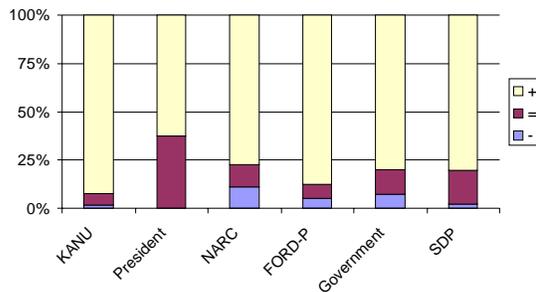
<sup>30</sup> 25% of all records have "nominations" as topic.

Charts 5 A and B: KBC, all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November – 26 December

**KBC distribution of the coverage**  
 all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



**KBC tone of the coverage**  
 all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Analysing the distribution of coverage and tone during the main KBC news programmes (at 7pm in Kiswahili and at 10pm in English), an increased amount of coverage in favour of KANU was detected, that underlines the preference given to the former ruling party and its presidential candidate Uhuru Kenyatta (see Charts 6 A and B and 7 A and B in [Annex A](#)). Percentages do not differ in the remaining news programmes.

In terms of types of programmes, 75% of political communication was during news programmes, while only 14% was dedicated to electoral programmes, including free airtime and political advertisements. Out of that 14%, over half was given to NARC. It is also worth noting that KBC did not stop broadcasting NARC advertisements, contrary to misleading information released by private media. No discussions involving candidates from different parties were organised on KBC. This format should be taken in to consideration for future elections.

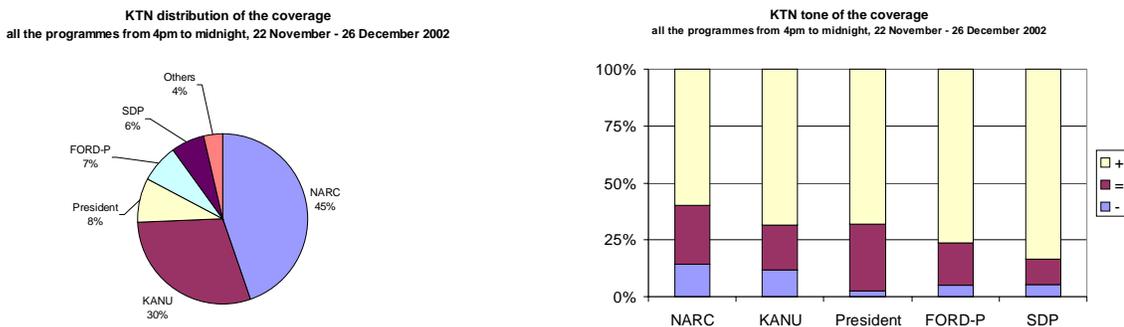
Opportunities for direct speech are another important indicator to evaluate the fairness towards the different competitors. Table one (in [Annex A](#)) shows the first ten politicians who had more time to address the viewers, with in the first place retired President Moi with 35.17%. The gap between Uhuru Kenyatta (22.18%) and Mwai Kibaki (6.55%) denotes again the preference given to the KANU presidential candidate. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that out of ten politicians mentioned in Table 1, five are from the NARC coalition. Chart 8 (in [Annex A](#)) shows the same indicator per political affiliation.

Last but not least, news items regarding retired President Daniel arap Moi were always the first news stories within KBC news programmes. It appears that KBC still suffers from interference of state officials, namely the Presidential Press Office.

**KTN**

Out of the 10% KTN dedicated to political communication, 45% of coverage was devoted to NARC and to its presidential candidate Mwai Kibaki, and a total of 38% to KANU, Uhuru Kenyatta and retired President Daniel arap Moi (see Charts 9 A and B).

Charts 9 A and B: KTN, all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November – 26 December

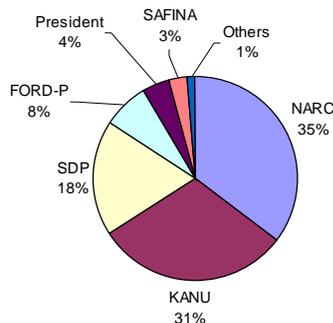


Similar percentages can be found in the other main KTN news programmes. Charts 10 A and B (in Annex A) show KTN Leo, news programme at 7pm in Kiswahili and Charts 11 A and B (in Annex A) show KTN Prime, news programme at 9pm in English.

In terms of types of programmes, 70% of political communication was found in news programmes and 28% in electoral programmes, the double of what KBC did. The distribution of the coverage in the programmes classified as electoral ones reflected a broad variety of political views (see Chart 12).

Chart 12: KTN, distribution of the coverage in electoral programmes, 22 November 22 – 26 December

**KTN distribution of the coverage in electoral programmes**



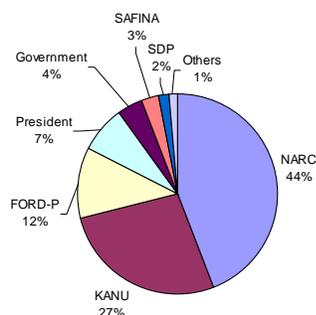
A broad variety of political views was also guaranteed by the opportunities for direct speech given to politicians of different parties (see Chart 13 in [Annex A](#)). It is worth noting that the four main presidential candidates are among the first ten politicians per direct speech (see Table 2 in [Annex A](#)).

### Nation TV

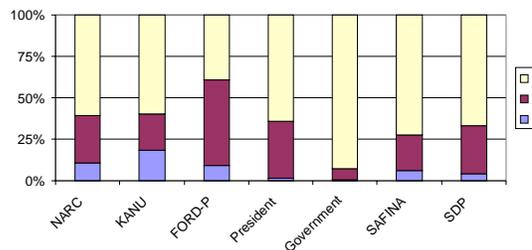
Out of the 10% Nation TV dedicated to political communication, 44% of coverage was given to NARC and Mwai Kibaki, while a total of 38% to the former ruling party KANU, the government and retired President Daniel arap Moi (see Charts 14 A and B).

Charts 14 A and B: Nation TV, all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November – 26 December

**Nation TV distribution of the coverage**  
all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



**Nation TV tone of the coverage**  
all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Similar percentages can be found in the main Nation TV news programmes; Nation *Jioni* in Kiswahili language at 7pm (see Chart 15 A in [Annex A](#)) and Nation at 9pm in English (see Chart 16 A in [Annex A](#)). However, a slight higher quantity of negative coverage was recorded for KANU (see Charts 15 B and 16 B in [Annex A](#); tone of the coverage).

In terms of types of programmes, 57% of political communication was during news programmes, while 43% was in programmes classified as electoral programmes. By far, Nation TV was the TV station that dedicated more time to specific electoral programmes. Out of 43%, the distribution among the competitors remains similar to that in the news programmes: 43% to NARC, 27% to KANU.

In terms of direct speech opportunities, the four first politicians in all the programmes are the three main presidential candidates (see Table 3 in [Annex A](#)). Chart 17 (in [Annex A](#)) shows the same indicator per political affiliation.

### Conclusions regarding the media

The EU EOM monitoring operation showed that the public broadcaster KBC gave preference to the former ruling party KANU and its presidential candidate Uhuru Kenyatta. However, the opposition received opportunities to address viewers on KBC which was used more to support KANU rather than to damage the reputation of the main opposition candidate.

Private media groups provided voters with a broad variety of political views, although the opposition coalition NARC enjoyed support and preference.

## **M. Conclusions**

The preparations for the elections were generally well conducted by a well equipped and competent ECK and its staff. A voter education programme was undertaken by the ECK immediately prior to the elections. The level of violence and intimidation during the pre-election period was significantly below that predicted and below the level of the 1992 and 1997 elections, although violence increased during the rather chaotic period for nominations. Political parties were able to campaign actively. Serious concern was raised by the voter registration process, which needs imminent improvement. Despite shortcomings, the print and the electronic media, both public and private, generally offered extensive and diverse coverage of the political campaign.

## **VI. VOTING, COUNTING AND TABULATION**

### **A. Background**

Voting for the 2002 elections took place in 14,750 polling centres with a total of 18,366 polling stations. Each polling station had a maximum of 1,000 voters. Voting should take place between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. However, voting was postponed in a number of polling stations due to bad weather conditions and logistical reasons. Presiding officers were in charge of polling centres and in polling centres with more than one polling station, deputy presiding officers were in charge of individual polling stations. In each polling station there were six polling clerks. Police officers were present in all polling centres.<sup>31</sup>

### **B. Turn-out**

According to data provided by the ECK, the average voters turn-out throughout the country was 57.193%<sup>32</sup> - out of 10,451,150 registered voters. The lowest turn-out was in urban areas: in Nairobi (42.004%) and in Coast province (42.127%). The highest turn-out was in Central province (66.116%). Whilst on first sight the overall turn-out figure appears to be disappointing when measured against the figure of 1997 (roughly 68%), a number of factors have to be considered:

- it is most probable that the voters register for the 2002 elections contains a much larger number of deceased people than the register for the 1997 elections;
- the probability of a higher level of fraudulent voting in previous elections.

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<sup>31</sup> There was some confusion as to the right terminology. At first the ECK used the expressions polling stations and polling streams, which was later changed into polling centres and polling stations respectively.

<sup>32</sup> If the reported estimated number of more than 1,000,000 dead people on the voters register is accurate, then a turn-out of approximately 63% would be more realistic.

### **C. Environment**

The voters participation was generally peaceful and patient, which contributed to the well organised and orderly poll. There were reports of isolated incidents of violence and intimidation, mainly attributed to clashes between supporters of different political parties. The responsible, efficient and impartial manner in which election officers conducted their tasks, also contributed to the peaceful atmosphere. The presence of party agents and domestic and international observers in nearly all polling stations ensured openness and transparency of the process.

### **D. Voting Process**

The overall analysis of election day was one of a well conducted process despite some shortcomings and a few isolated incidents of election violence (with the highest number of incidents recorded in Nyanza and North Eastern Province).

More than a third of the polling stations opened late due to the delayed receipt of material and delays in the setting up of the stations. These delays led to a prolongation of voting beyond 6 p.m. in many of these polling stations. The decision of the ECK to have in each polling station up to 1,000 voters led to long though orderly queues of voters. It has to be noted that with a higher turn-out there would have been problems, which would have required an extension of the voting. Party agents of at least the two major parties were present in nearly all polling stations. These agents generally showed a co-operative attitude with polling staff. Kenyan domestic observers from the Kenya Domestic Observer programme (K-DOP) were also present in nearly all polling stations.

#### Problems on election day

Some problems occurred on election day, of which the following were the most disruptive.

- Voters register

Mainly in urban areas (Nairobi, Mombasa) and to a lesser extent in rural areas, there were reports of people's names missing from the voters register. The presiding officers and deputy presiding officers inconsistently applied ECK instructions on how to deal with such cases. This led to confusion and inequitable treatment of a number of voters. The inconsistent application of ECK instructions was also due to the fact that the ECK issued contradictory instructions on this subject within a short period of time.<sup>33</sup>

Accusations were made during election day by Mr. Raila Odinga of NARC that names beginning with certain letters (M and O) were missing from the voters register in his Langata constituency. However, the EU EOM found no evidence substantiating his

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<sup>33</sup> The law allows people who present a valid ID or passport and a valid voters card, but who are not on the register to vote, if the presiding officer is satisfied that the persons name was unduly omitted from the register. The ECK instructed on 17 December 2002 its election officers to check such people's names against the so-called blackbooks: hand-written registers from which the final voters register was derived. In a consultative meeting with political parties on 24 December 2002, the ECK changed this position and ordered its officers not to use the black book.

claims and found no indication that deficiencies in the voters register targeted any political or ethnic group.

- **Secrecy of the vote**

It was reported that the secrecy of the vote was not respected in a considerable number of cases. In particular in rural areas many illiterate voters were assisted in a manner in which they were requested by the presiding officer to proclaim loudly the candidate of their choice after which the party agent of the corresponding party would follow the voter to the voters' booth to assist. Also mainly in rural areas cases of clan voting or family voting were reported. Further, the transparent material used for the construction of the voters booths in some polling stations in a number of cases did not allow for sufficient privacy of the voter. Whilst in some other places voters had to mark their ballots on the window shelf due a lack of light in the early hours of the morning.

- **Ballot boxes**

The colour coding on the ballot boxes for the three different elections was in most cases on only one side of the boxes. This sometimes led to confusion and to voters casting their ballot in the incorrect ballot box. Colour coding on two opposite sides of the ballot boxes would have avoided these incidents.

- **Postponement of polling**

Due to heavy rainfall in some parts of the country, polling material and ballot papers did not arrive in time at a number of polling stations. As a result of this, polling started later than planned in a number of polling stations and was continued the following day in some parts of Tana River, Turkana and Samburu. Furthermore, civic elections in 12 wards within the country were postponed until 13 March 2003 due to improperly printed ballot papers and death of candidates.

## **E. Counting and Tabulation**

The counting started immediately after the close of the poll. The counting of votes was done at the polling stations, which was an improvement in comparison to previous elections. Counting at the polling stations and tabulation of results at the constituency centres was conducted in an orderly and consistent manner. The tabulation of presidential results from the different constituencies was done by the ECK at County Hall in the centre of Nairobi. Domestic and international observers, candidates and party agents, as well as members of the press, were allowed to witness the process. It was well organised and well conducted in an open and transparent manner. Some tension was reported during the counting process in North Rift Valley.

The ECK decided to announce provisional results per constituency as soon as they were reported by the returning officers on 28 December 2002, without any further verification. Although not required by law, the ECK has started on 4 January 2003 with its own tallying and verification of the results of the polling stations (this process is still ongoing at the time of writing of this report).<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> This could have an effect on the results for some constituencies, for example for Turkana Central constituency (22,002 votes) and Mandera West (11,719) remarkably there was not a single spoiled or invalid ballot paper.

Tallying of results was delayed in a number of areas due to heavy rainfall on and around election day. In Turkana province, 22 polling stations remained isolated because of the deterioration of weather conditions and the staff had to be evacuated after three days by helicopter.

#### **F. Statistics/Reporting by LTO's and STO's**

During election day, observers filled out five different observation forms – observation of opening, observation of polling, observation of closing and count, observation of tally and special report forms. Samples of all observation forms are attached as Annex B. Observers received all forms perforated in a working manual, which also contained guidelines to filling in the forms. On election day, the LTO's were responsible for ensuring that all the STO's in their areas faxed forms back to the EU EOM in Nairobi, where they were entered by a data entry team into the database. In addition to the forms filled in by EU EOM observers, the EU EOM also received observation forms from other international observer groups, which used the observation forms designed by the EU EOM. Thus, the EU EOM produced statistic information for the majority of international observation in Kenya. Information produced was province-specific, organisation-specific and differentiated between observation in urban and rural areas. A breakdown of the statistics is attached as Annex C. International observers using EU EOM observation forms visited 1,131 polling stations on election day.

#### **G. Kenya Domestic Observer Programme**

The Kenya Domestic Observer Programme was by far the most significant, well organised and funded domestic observer group. K-DOP was established by the signing of a memorandum of understanding on 14 June 2002 and is comprised of seven religious (Christian, Muslim and Hindu) and civil society organisations.

A number of international countries/organisations provided the 2.5 million Euros funding for K-DOP. The lead donor was DFID, who also supplied the technical adviser (Mr. Simon Osborn), with other significant contributions from the Netherlands, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, USAID, Canada and UNDP.

Some 20,000 Kenyan citizens were involved in the K-DOP observation programme which entailed an element of long term as well as election day observation. For the long term observation K-DOP had 64 regional observers, who were deployed in late October, 630 constituency observers were deployed on 15 November. These long term observers were supplemented with 18,500 election day poll observers. In all K-DOP has processed 17,756 polling station election day observation reports. K-DOP also undertook a media monitoring exercise in conjunction with The Media Institute.

#### **H. Conclusions**

Despite reports of isolated incidents of violence, the participation of voters on election day was generally peaceful and patient, which contributed to the well organised and orderly poll. The responsible, efficient and impartial manner in which election officers

conducted their tasks, also contributed to the peaceful atmosphere. Counting at the polling stations and tabulation of results at the constituency centres – and for the presidential results in Nairobi – was conducted in an orderly and consistent manner. The presence of party agents and domestic and international observers throughout the whole process of voting, counting and tabulation ensured openness and transparency of the process.

## **VII. POST-ELECTION PERIOD**

### **A. Election Results**

#### Presidential elections

On 29 December 2002, the chairman of the ECK Mr. Samuel Kivuitu, at a press conference publicly declared Mr. Mwai Kibaki the winner of the presidential elections. At the same time Mr. Kivuitu mentioned that not all votes had been counted and/or tabulated, but that Mr. Kibaki had such a great lead that it was not likely that his lead would be eliminated. Thus, the ECK did not wait for the result to be certain before announcing the winner on 29 December 2002. Uhuru Kenyatta conceded defeat extending his personal wishes to the winning candidate.<sup>35</sup>

The result of the presidential elections was published by the ECK in the Kenya Gazette on 30 December 2002 and area attached to this report as Annex D.

#### National Assembly elections

On 3 January 2003 the ECK gazetted the names of all 209 elected members of parliament, the results as provided by the ECK are attached as Annex E. One member of parliament had been gazetted earlier, as elected unopposed.<sup>36</sup> NARC won 125 parliamentary seats, KANU 64, Ford-P 14, and Safina, Ford-Asili, and Sisi kwa Sisi two each, while Shirikisho Party of Kenya gained one seat. Amongst them there were nine women. All members of parliament were sworn in on 9 January 2003.

#### Civic elections

By a gazette notice dated 24 December, 2002, 110 councillors were declared elected unopposed, 105 amongst them from KANU, four NARC, and FORD-P one. On 8 January 2003 the results for the 2093 contested electoral areas were gazetted. It appears that NARC gained a majority in most urban local councils while KANU gained a majority in many of the rural local councils. 12 wards did not participate in the elections due to a number of reasons mentioned elsewhere in this report, and they are scheduled to go in elections on 12 March 2003.

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<sup>35</sup> In a press release dated 3 January 2003, Mr. Kivuitu stated that the ECK declared Kibaki the winner on 30 December 2002 and that at that time, although not in accordance with the law, it was mathematically safe to do so. This is not consistent with the ECK statement on 29 December 2002. It appears that with the press release of 3 January 2003, the ECK attempted to repair the faux pas made on 29 December 2002.

<sup>36</sup> See also chapter 5 of this report under: "Nominations".

## **B. Transition**

Kenyan law does not provide for the transition of power. According to section seven of the Constitution, the new president will “assume office as President as soon as he is declared to be elected”. That means that at that time, the former president must have vacated the office by law. Pursuant to section eight of the Constitution the new president will before “entering upon the office” be sworn in – which is done by the Chief Justice.

Thus, there is a difference between the assumption of the office and the entering upon the office. The new president becomes president as a matter of law but it seems he cannot start acting in that capacity until he has been sworn in. In the period between the assumption of the office and the entering upon the office, which is probably meant to be as short as possible, there apparently is no president that can act as such.

A transition committee, consisting of Attorney General Amos Wako, Chief Justice Bernard Chunga and Head of Public Service Sally Kosgei was formed by the outgoing president to see to a smooth hand over of power. NARC declared it did not accept the transition committee. No further mention was made of the transition committee thereafter.

## **C. Hand-over of Power**

On 30 December 2002, the outgoing president Daniel arap Moi handed over power to the president elect Mwai Kibaki in Uhuru Park in central Nairobi before a crowd estimated to count over half a million of people. In the ceremony, the new president was sworn in by the Chief Justice. The ceremony was attended by the heads of state of Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

## **D. Appointment of the Cabinet**

On 3 January 2003, the president appointed 23 ministers (of which three female) and the same number of assistant ministers (of which three female), reducing the size of the cabinet from 26 ministers and 39 assistant ministers in the previous government. The LDP, which got eight minister posts, publicly complained that the president did not honour the partnership pact between the LDP and NAK in constituting the cabinet. The president also appointed permanent secretaries to the ministries and the Head of Public Service who is secretary to the Cabinet.

## **E. Appointment of 12 Additional Members of Parliament**

In addition to the 210 elected members, 12 members of parliament have been appointed by the president upon nomination by political parties proportional to the parties' strength in the parliament. NARC nominated seven parliamentarians (out of which five were women), KANU four (of which three were women) and FORD-P one. Further, parliament has two *ex officio* members, the Speaker and the Attorney General. As a result, the National Assembly has 224 members, of which are 17 are women.

## **VIII. COMPLAINTS AND ELECTION PETITIONS**

If one wishes to challenge the results of the elections in a certain area, as declared by the ECK, one can file a complaint and/or an election petition.

### **A. Complaints**

Candidates and their agents are entitled to request the ECK to do a recount or recheck of the ballot papers for the relevant electoral area. Such a request must be filed with the ECK within 24 hours after the ECK has declared the results for that particular area. The ECK must decide upon such cases within 48 hours after the request was made.

Regrettably, the ECK, following repeated requests, was unwilling to provide the EU EOM with any data regarding complaints filed after the declaration of the results.

### **B. Election Petitions**

Any registered voter, including candidates and their party agents, as well as the Attorney General, are entitled to file an election petition. In the case of civic elections, such a petition must be filed with the Magistrates Court and in the case of parliamentary and presidential elections, the petition must be filed with the High Court.

An election petition must be filed with the High Court and served to the respondent within 28 days after the results for the relevant electoral area were published by the ECK in the Kenya Gazette. Upon a decision of the Magistrates Court or the High Court on an election petition, one can appeal to the High Court or Court of Appeal respectively. Such an appeal must be filed at the appropriate court within 30 days after the initial court decision.

Please note that an election petition may be filed following a decision by the ECK on a complaint, as set forth above, or directly without having referred a complaint to the ECK.

Several parties have publicly announced that they would file election petitions to challenge the results in a number of constituencies. NARC announced it would file 12 election petitions and KANU announced 10. At the time of writing this report, only one election petition had been filed, with the High Court in Nairobi. The petition was filed by a KANU candidate and regards the parliamentary seat of Budalangi constituency in Western province, which was won by NARC.

## **IX. RECOMMENDATIONS**

On the basis of its observations and assessment of the 2002 elections, as well as on the basis of the analysis of the legal and electoral framework for these elections, the EU EOM would like to offer the following recommendations to further improve the election framework in view of future elections. The EU EOM call on the international donors to

support the implementation of those recommendations also in the framework of future assistance programs related to Democratisation, Good Governance and Rule of law.

## **A. Legal**

The first recommendations pertain to the legal framework, since this has to provide the basis on which the elections can be conducted.

- (i) Whilst the present laws provide a workable framework for elections, they contain a number of inconsistencies. They are also non-user friendly due to the fact that amendments have over time not been included in or added to the original text. Further, on certain matters the law is a patchwork of provisions from different laws, which together provide the legal framework. It would therefore be advisable to conduct a total review of the laws applicable to elections. This does not necessarily mean that all applicable laws have to be rewritten. It means that a clear and consistent legal framework should be created that gives guidance to those working with it.
- (ii) The laws contain shortcomings mentioned in chapter four of this report and the laws are silent on a number of issues. It is advised that these shortcomings are addressed and that provisions are developed governing the following items:
  - the definition of the duration of campaign period and what is and is not allowed during the campaign period;
  - financial disclosure/campaign funding and spending of political parties;
  - political party primary's.
- (iii) The applicable laws should be adhered to and should be consistently applied by the relevant institutions and in particular the ECK. The ECK should not allow itself to be pressured into practical solutions outside the law.

## **B. Election Administration (including polling and counting)**

On the election administration, the EU EOM has the following recommendations.

- (i) The ECK, with the support of domestic organisations and the international community, should follow-up on the existing programme of long term and widespread voter education, in order to consolidate and build on the work carried out prior to the 2002 elections.
- (ii) It is clear that the current voters register is seriously flawed. Whilst these serious flaws did not materially affect the result of this presidential election, if not corrected they may well materially affect the result of a future presidential election where the majority of the winning candidate over the losing candidate is narrower. The ECK must address this issue urgently. It is recommended that the ECK meets with the international community to discuss how to improve the accuracy and integrity of the register, using the imminent introduction of continuous voter registration.

- (iii) The ECK should address and act upon the High Court rulings regarding the constituency boundaries and the ECK should bring these boundaries in accordance with the principles set forth for these boundaries in the Constitution.
- (iv) The ECK should pay particular attention to improving the secrecy of the vote, especially with regard to ensuring that the regulations regarding voter assistance are properly implemented.
- (v) The term of office of ECK commissioners should in any case run through six months after the next general elections to enhance the commissioners independence and to prevent the issue of reappointment from playing a role before the elections.
- (vi) The ECK should review the structure of its organisation in order to strengthen and develop its middle management capacity and its secretariat.
- (vii) ECK guidelines and instructions must be issued in good time, to enable election officers, political parties and voters to be fully aware of the contents. Whenever possible, the ECK should avoid issuing last minute guidelines or instructions and the ECK should refrain from issuing contradictory instructions.

### **C. Media**

With regard to the media and rules governing the media, the EU EOM has the following recommendations.

- (i.) Round tables involving candidates from different parties should be organised at least on the public broadcaster KBC, both on radio and television.
- (ii.) Both on private and public media, free airtime and paid political advertisements should be clearly distinguished to enable voters to make an informed choice.
- (iii.) Paid political advertisements should be avoided during news programmes.
- (iv.) The ECK guidelines are a good framework for the media and it is recommended to have such guidelines in place not only during the electoral process. They should be implemented and enforced to strengthen the Kenyan media system.

**ANNEX**

**ANNEX A. Long-term Observers deployment plan**

**Long Term Observers Deployment**

<b>Team</b>	<b>Names</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>City</b>
1	Jean-Claude Ayir (BE)	Central	Nyeri
	Franck Balme (FR)		
2	Manfred Aschaber (AU)	Central	Thika
	Mario Zanatti (UK)		
3	Margarida Alves (PT)	Coast	Mombasa
	James Turpin (UK)		
4	Robert Berneheim (SW)	Eastern	Meru
	Florence Ganoux (FR)		
5	Jesus Miguel Arranz (BE)	Nairobi	Nairobi
	Antonio Dal Borgo (IT)		
6	Jose Perez (ES)	North Eastern	Garissa/ Wajir
	Soren Enochsson (SW)		
7	Renate Korber (AU)	Nyanza	Kisumu
	Nils Gunnar Songstad (NW)		
8	Ralph Peters (DE)	Rift Valley	Eldoret
	David Throup (UK)		
9	Paavo Pitkanen (FI)	Rift Valley	Nakuru
	Heinz Jockers (DE)		
10	Michel Paternotre (BE)	Western	Kakamega
	Jose Maria Gutierrez (ES)		
11	Ragnhild Hollekim (NW)	Mobile Team	Marsabit/ Turkana
	Michiel Stephenson (NE)		

**ANNEX B. Short-term Observers deployment plan**

Team	Province	Names
1	Central	Franck Balme Jean-Claude Ayir Lara Griffith Mario Montagnari Per Nilsson Jorgen Andreas Brisson Domenico Tuccinardi Mercedes Cavaller Alvaro Jarillo Aldeanueva Sophia Charlemagne Gomez John Nicholson Baroness Emma Nicholson Glynn Ford
2	Central	Manfred Georg Aschaber Mario Zanatti Eric Baume Rolf Hofmeier Pascale Laurent Finn Roger Nielson Christian Manahl Thérèse Fallot Mathieu Marino Manuel Tessier
3	Coast	Margarida Dos Ramos Alves +C57James Turpin Andrea Fennesz Luis Bernardo Castello Branco Guy Jenkinson Michele Esposito Michaela Küfner Giovanni Bassu Ludo Lavreys Matthew Law Isabelle Fradin Richard Cayre Christian Sorensen Jan Cornelius Hoorweg Robert Reifschneider Marleen Bosmans Keith Raffan Vera Baird

Team	Province	Names
4	Eastern	Robert Berneheim Florence Ganoux Peter Janus Camilia Goldbeck-Löwe Timo Olkkonen Lanciotto Massimo Jantinus Smallenbroex Simone Barengi Hans Nareskog Maca Hourihane
5	Nairobi	Jesus Miguel Arranz Antonio Dal Borgo Roxane De Bilderling Simon Françoise Flavio Zeni Clara Vidal Soler Gary Quince Finn Thisted Inea Bjork Klevby Pierre Jacquemont Yves Gounin Per Lindgarde Jonas Westerlund Lauri Kangas Marie Ange Goux Kathryn Quince Fabio Bargiacchi Patricia Perez Gomez Domenico Ditaranto Herré Mauleu Luis Mateos Esther Droppers Lene Desi Volkersen Laurent VIGUIE Joseph Hoenen Bruno Harmand Anthony Quince Paule Bouvier Gerard Dujfjes Marilina Armellin Polloni Zbigniew Sawicki Marcin Kubiak Jurgen Weerth Lieselotte Schonmuller Martina DittKrist Gunther Schmid Peter Glashawper Hans Jurgen Dirks Enno Winkler Angelika Winkler Graham Elson Anders Wijkman Catherine Bonde Jane Rasamunde Elson

Team	Province	Names
6	North Eastern	Jose Antonio de Gabriel Perez Sören Ingemar Enochsson
7	Nyanza	Renate Korber Nils Gunnar Songstad Rebecca Cox Miguel Angel Prieto Vaz André Vanhaeverbeke Kirsti Kujanpää Carl-Olle Blomberg Asunta Cavaller Alexandre Castanias Brandl Gunilla Risto Inkamo Sophia Plöcher
8	Rift Valley	Ralph Michael Peters David Throup Michael Schlicht Ana Carla Correia Evangelia Vassiliadou Arjan Uilenreef Gijs Gerlag Emmanuela Del Re Oscar Ricci Guillerme Zeverinho Gernard Winzenick Ulrike Winzenick
9	Rift Valley	Paavo Pitkänen +C156Heinz Jockers Marcel Rutten Taina Järvinen Karin Steffensen Michel Fourman Antonio Bosco De Souza Menezes François Declerck Thord Drugge Madeleine Maurick Bruno Brommer Nelly Maes Fode Sylla
10	Western	Michel Paternotre José Maria Pardeiro Gutierrez Tom Cox John Cummings Thaila-Helena Vassiliou Jurjen Pieter de Vries Anna-Marie Hansen Patrick Dupont Joseph Lloyd Worrall Antonio Vidigal Alexis Goldman Yves Mercier
11	Eastern/ Rift Valley	Ragnhild Hollekim Michiel Irish Stephenson

## **ANNEX C. Press Release**

### **EUEOM Presidential, Parliamentary and Civic Elections Kenya 2002 Press Release – Nairobi 22 November 2002**

The European Union has established an Election Observation Mission (EUEOM) to observe the Presidential, Parliamentary, and Civic Elections in Kenya scheduled for 27 December. The EUEOM is led by Chief Observer Mr. Anders Wijkman (Sweden), a member of the European Union Parliament (MEP), Vice Chairman of the Committee on Development and Co-operation, Substitute of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy, Member of the Joint Parliamentary Assembly of the ALP-EU (Agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Union) and former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations.

The mission has a Core Team comprising: Deputy Chief Observer Mr. Graham Elson (UK); Election Expert, Mrs. Maria Macchiaverna (Italy); Legal Expert, Mr. Adriaan Stoop (Netherlands); Media Expert, Mr. Riccardo Barranca (Italy); LTO Co-ordinator, Mr. Richard Atwood (UK); Logistics Expert, Mr. Alessandro Parziale (Italy); Security Expert, Mr. Martim Freire (Portugal); Statistics Expert, Mr. Hans Schmeets (Netherlands).

The EU considers the observation of elections to be an important component of its policy in promoting human rights and democratisation throughout the world. The EU undertakes such activities on the basis of partnership with the host country and with the objective of developing national capacity. This observation mission is deployed following an invitation from the government of Kenya.

The key objectives of the Election Observation Mission are:

1. Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the electoral process and to offer an impartial, balanced and informed assessment of the elections;
2. By the presence of observers, to seek to reduce tension, minimise instances of fraud, intimidation and violence and to strengthen the confidence of voters to participate freely.

EUEOMs take account of the election administration, the election campaign, any complaints and appeals and the conduct of the elections. The report the EUEOM produces will assess the electoral framework, the political environment, the conduct of the media during the campaign and the voting, counting and tabulation procedures.

Regular meetings are held with elections officials at the national, regional and local levels, with political parties, candidates, civil society and the media. On election day observers will be deployed throughout the country to follow the voting, counting and tabulation procedures.

The EUEOM to Kenya was established on 19 November and will remain in the country until the completion of the electoral process. The mission will have 20 Long Term Observers (LTOs). The LTOs arrive on 26 November and will be deployed throughout the country. In addition, 100 Short Term Observers (STOs) will join the EUEOM in observing the polling and counting procedures.

After the elections, the EUEOM will issue an initial statement on its preliminary findings based on observation of the entire process. A more comprehensive report will be issued approximately one month after the elections. The report will include a series of

## **ANNEX D. Preliminary Statement**

### **Kenya General Elections 2002 EU Election Observation Mission**

### **Preliminary Statement**

## **Elections 2002 mark an important step forward in the process of democratic development in Kenya**

**Nairobi, 29 December 2002**

The European Union Election Observation Mission (EU EOM) has been present in Kenya since 19 November 2002, following an invitation from the Kenyan government. The Mission is led by Chief Observer Mr. Anders Wijkman from Sweden, member of the European Parliament and vice-chairman of its committee for development and cooperation. In total, the EU EOM dispatched over 160 observers throughout Kenya to observe the whole electoral process and in particular polling and counting. Amongst these observers was a delegation of three members of the European Parliament led by Emma, Baroness Nicholson. They concur with the conclusions of this preliminary statement. A delegation of five members of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, jointly led by Fode Sylla, member of the European Parliament, and Beatrice Kiraso, member of the parliament of Uganda, were also present as observers.

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#### **PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS**

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- **These elections mark an important step forward in the process of the development of democracy in Kenya. The people of Kenya have generally been able to cast their votes freely for the candidates of their choice. Political parties were able to campaign actively in a far more peaceful and conducive atmosphere than in previous elections.**  
Notwithstanding some incidents of violence and organisational shortcomings, the overall conduct of the elections constitute an example for other countries in the region.
- **Despite shortcomings, the print and the electronic media, both public and private, generally offered extensive and diverse coverage of the political campaign.**
- **A number of improvements to the election legislation were introduced prior to the elections. Regrettably, some of these, like continuous voter registration, came too late to be implemented for these elections.**
- **On Election Day, voters turned out in a peaceful and orderly manner. Party agents, as well as domestic and international observers, were present in nearly all polling stations.**
- **The main problem experienced on Election Day were deficiencies in the voters register and the confusing and inconsistent approach adopted by the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) and its polling station officials in dealing with this issue.**
- **The new legislation requiring the counting of the votes at the polling stations has improved the openness and transparency of the democratic process. Counting of the votes has taken place in a well organised manner.**
- **Tabulation of results is still ongoing and the final result of the elections still needs to be declared by the ECK. The EU EOM will continue to observe this process and will produce a final report, which will contain in more detail its findings on the entire electoral process, as well as recommendations for further improvement of the democratic process.**

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#### **PRELIMINARY FINDINGS**

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##### **Election administration**

- **In general, the ECK and its staff were well equipped for their task and generally prepared for the elections. Within the resources available to it, the ECK has managed to conduct reasonably well organised elections. The cooperation and openness of the ECK has greatly facilitated the work of the EU EOM.**
- **The staff recruited by the ECK appeared generally competent, well trained and understood and performed their tasks in a responsible and impartial manner.**

- The counting of votes took place at the polling stations rather than at the constituency centre. This has improved the openness and transparency of the electoral process.
- On certain occasions the ECK took appropriate action on breaches of the code of conduct and it conducted a widespread voter education program.
- However, on matters such as voter registration and constituency boundaries the ECK has not shown the proactive attitude that may be expected from such an important and independent standing commission. Furthermore, the ECK issued contradictory statements within a short period of time, and ECK staff received differing instructions. An example of this was the confusing and contradictory instruction on how to deal with voters who did not appear on the voters register but were in possession of a valid ID and voters card. The two main concerns are:
  - (i) The process of voter registration. Valuable time was lost between the proposal to introduce continuous voter registration and its adoption by parliament. This resulted in its delayed introduction until after the elections. The opportunity was lost to make the voters register as inclusive and as up to date as possible.
  - (ii) The constituency boundaries. In certain constituencies the number of votes needed to be elected can be up to 17 times the number needed in other constituencies. The ECK could have addressed this issue in the period between the 1997 elections and the preparations for these elections.
- The absence of a provision facilitating voting for election officials working in a polling station other than that in which they are registered, also raises concern. Together with a substantial number of Kenyan citizens in the army and the police forces, a number of election officials were thus deprived of the possibility to cast their vote.

#### **Pre-election environment**

- The level of violence and intimidation was significantly below that predicted and below the level of the 1997 elections. However, there were some serious violent incidents during the period for nominations and in the week before the elections.
- The process of nominating candidates for the National Assembly Elections was rather chaotic due to a lack of appropriate internal democratic procedures in the political parties for the election/selection of candidates. The ECK further eroded the idea of due representation by allowing, after the official closure of nominations, duly nominated candidates to withdraw, leaving the Baringo Central seat unopposed to Mr. Gideon Moi, and political parties to replace duly nominated candidates – both in contravention of the law.
- There were a substantial number of reported cases of bribery and treating of potential voters, where candidates handed out money and goods.
- It is unfortunate that no law provides for financial disclosure by political parties, amongst others with regard to the sources of funding of the parties, particularly in light of serious and frequent allegations made that public resources were used for political campaigning.

#### **Media coverage**

- Despite shortcomings, the print and the electronic media, both public and private, generally offered extensive and diverse coverage of the political campaign. However, the media system still suffers from interference of state officials into the activities of the public broadcaster KBC, from restrictive legislation and from poor employment conditions of journalists - which may result in self-censorship.
- EU EOM monitoring of the media showed that since November 22, the public broadcaster KBC TV and radio gave clear preference to the ruling party KANU and its presidential candidate Uhuru Kenyatta with a 33% of coverage on TV and a further 32% to the presidential duties and campaigning activities of President Daniel arap Moi. Nevertheless, the EU EOM acknowledges that the opposition coalition NARC and its presidential candidate Mwai Kibaki were given a 25% of coverage on KBC TV. In addition, it is worth noting that KBC did not stop broadcasting NARC advertisements, contrary to misleading information released by private media.
- The private TV stations KTN, Nation TV and print media provided the voters with a broad variety of political views. KTN devoted to NARC and to Mwai Kibaki 45% of coverage, to KANU, Uhuru Kenyatta and President Daniel arap Moi a total of 38%. Nation TV gave to NARC and to Mwai Kibaki 44% of coverage and to KANU, Uhuru Kenyatta and President Daniel arap Moi a total of 34%.
- The ECK guidelines for media coverage of these elections gave clear advise on how to provide voters with adequate information on the elections. However, due to the late release of the guidelines on December 12, the EU EOM is doubtful about their impact.

**Polling and counting**

- The peaceful and patient turn out of voters on Election Day contributed to the organised and orderly poll. Election officials conducted their task in a responsible, efficient and impartial manner and the presence of party agents and domestic and international observers in nearly all polling stations ensured openness and transparency of the process.
- Polling was generally conducted in a peaceful atmosphere with only a few reported incidents of violence and intimidation.
- However, people's names missing from the voters register and the inconsistent application by presiding officers of ECK instructions on how to deal with these cases, led to confusion and inequitable treatment of a number of voters.
- Counting at the polling stations and tabulation of results at the constituency centres was conducted in an orderly and consistent manner. The tabulation of results of the presidential elections in Nairobi appears to be equally well conducted, but it still ongoing at the time of this statement.
- The EU EOM will continue to observe the tabulation process at the ECK in Nairobi. Further, the EU EOM will observe the adjudication by the ECK and the courts of any complaints and/or election petitions.

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*For further information please contact:*

*Chief Observer Mr. Anders Wijkman, tel. (+ 254) (0)722 206 271*

*Deputy Chief Observer Mr. Graham Elson, tel. (+ 254) (0)722 206 272*

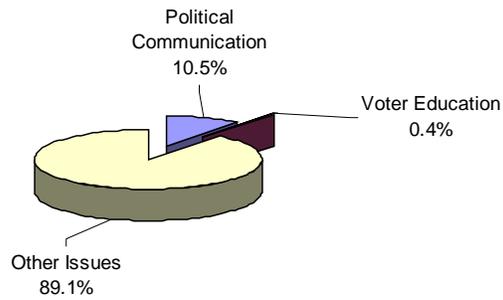
*European Union Election Observation Mission to Kenya 2002  
Lenana House, Lenana Road, P.O. Box 24338 Nairobi, Kenya  
Telephone/fax: (+ 254 2) 27 30 444/5/6/8  
[www.euomkenya.org](http://www.euomkenya.org)*

*The EU Election Observation Mission to Kenya is financed by the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and is part of the overall EU policy to promote the respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, good governance, and strengthen the rule of law and democratic institutions. In 2002, the EU observed elections in Cambodia, Congo Brazzaville, Sierra Leone, Pakistan, East Timor, Ecuador and Madagascar.*

**ANNEX E. Media Monitoring Charts and Tables**

Chart 2

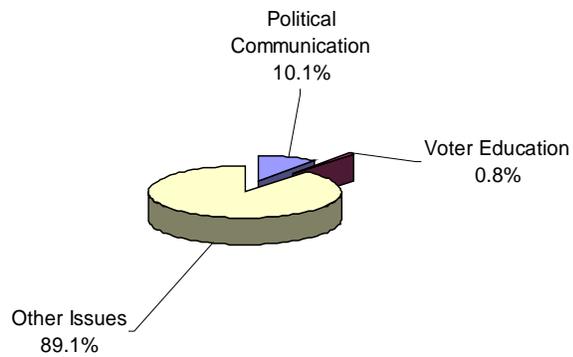
**KBC: percentage of political communication**  
all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Kenya 2002

Chart 3

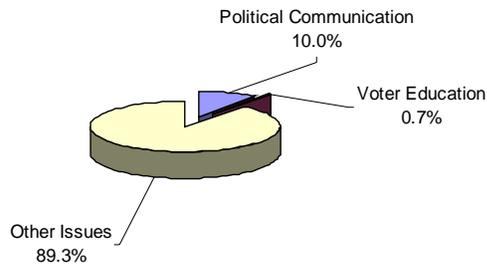
**KTN: percentage of political communication**  
all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Kenya 2002

Chart 4

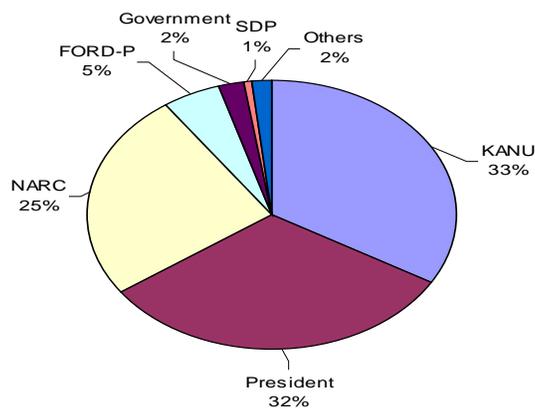
**Nation TV: percentage of political communication**  
all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Kenya 2002

Chart 5 A

**KBC distribution of the coverage**  
all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Kenya 2002

Chart 5 B

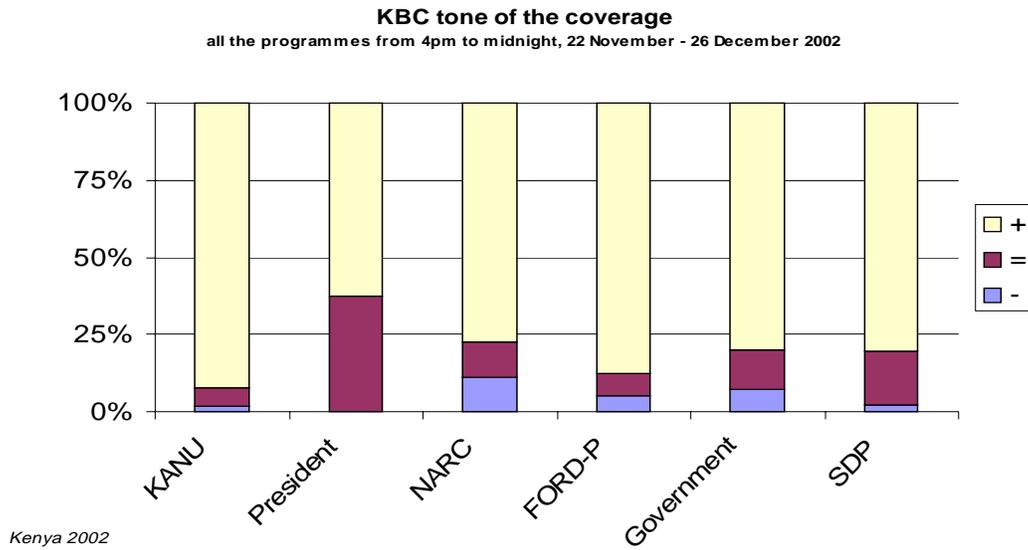


Chart 6 A

**KBC Habari, News Programme at 7pm in Kiswahili**  
 distribution of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002

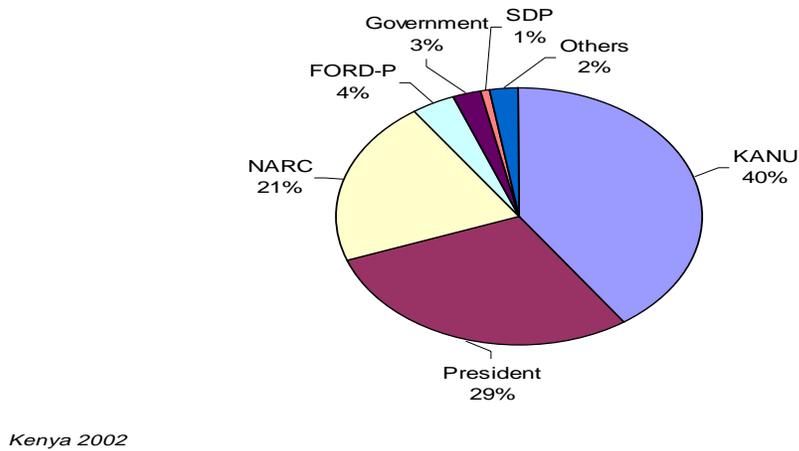


Chart 6 B

**KBC Habari, News Programme at 7pm in Kiswahili  
 tone of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002**

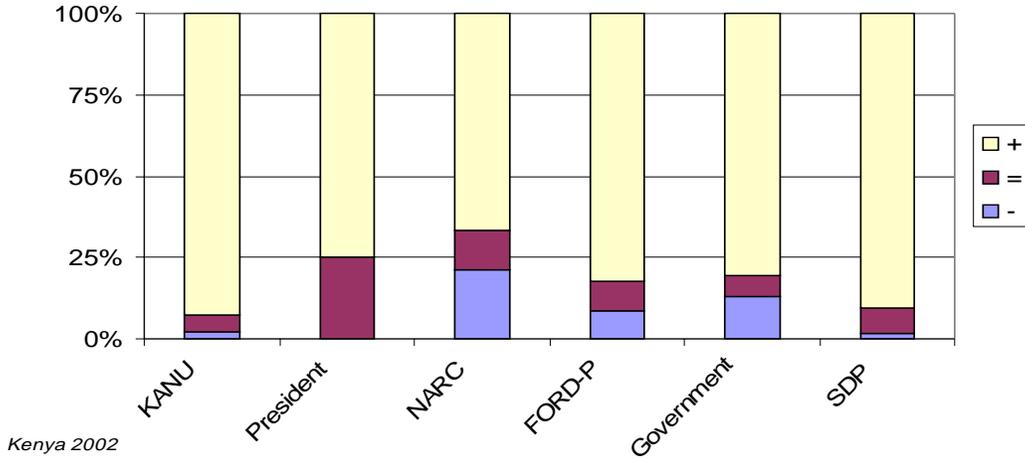


Chart 7 A

**KBC News Programme at 10pm in English  
 distribution of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002**

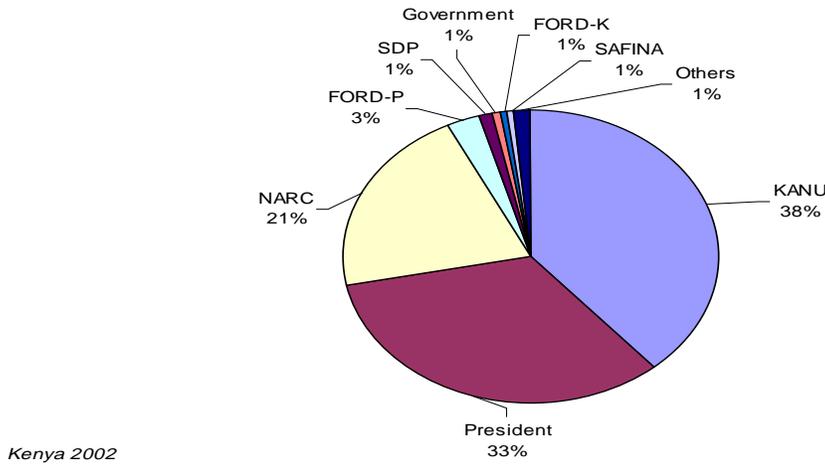
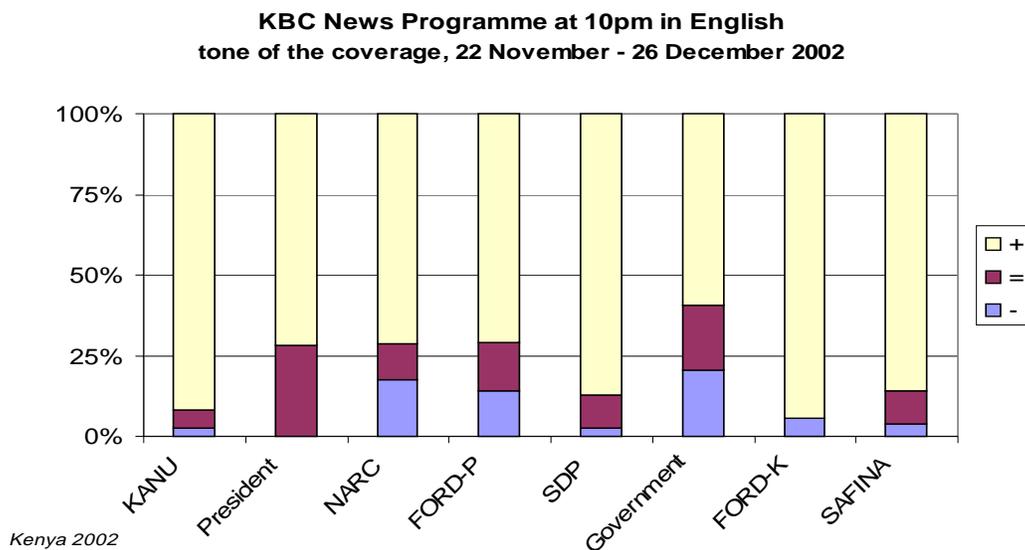


Chart 7 B



Tables 1, 2 and 3

Table 1: KBC, first ten politicians per direct speech in all the programmes, 22 November – 26 December

1	Moi Daniel	35.17%
2	Kenyatta Uhuru	22.18%
3	Kibaki Mwai	6.55%
4	Mudavadi Musalia	6.11%
5	Nyachae Simeon	4.29%
6	Nyong'o Anyang'	2.65%
7	Saitoti George	1.50%
8	Odinga Raila	1.49%
9	Nassir Shariff	1.16%
10	Musyoka Kalonzo	0.81%

Table 2: KTN, first ten politicians per direct speech in all the programmes, 22 November – 26 December

1	Kenyatta Uhuru	15.67%
2	Kibaki Mwai	11.64%
3	Moi Daniel	10.59%
4	Odinga Raila	8.84%
5	Nyachae Simeon	8.11%
6	Orengo James	4.39%
7	Saitoti George	3.73%
8	Musyoka Kalonzo	2.56%
9	Gitu Kang'ethe	2.51%
10	Mudavadi Musalia	2.47%

Table 3: Nation TV, first ten politicians per direct speech in all the programmes, 22 November – 26 December

1	Kenyatta Uhuru	19.22%
2	Kibaki Mwai	15.03%
3	Nyachae Simeon	13.12%
4	Odinga Raila	9.72%
5	Mudavadi Musalia	6.02%
6	Moi Daniel	6.00%
7	Saitoti George	4.50%
8	Mbaru Jimnah	2.82%
9	Ndichu Stephen	1.62%
10	Wamalwa Kijana	1.62%

Chart 8

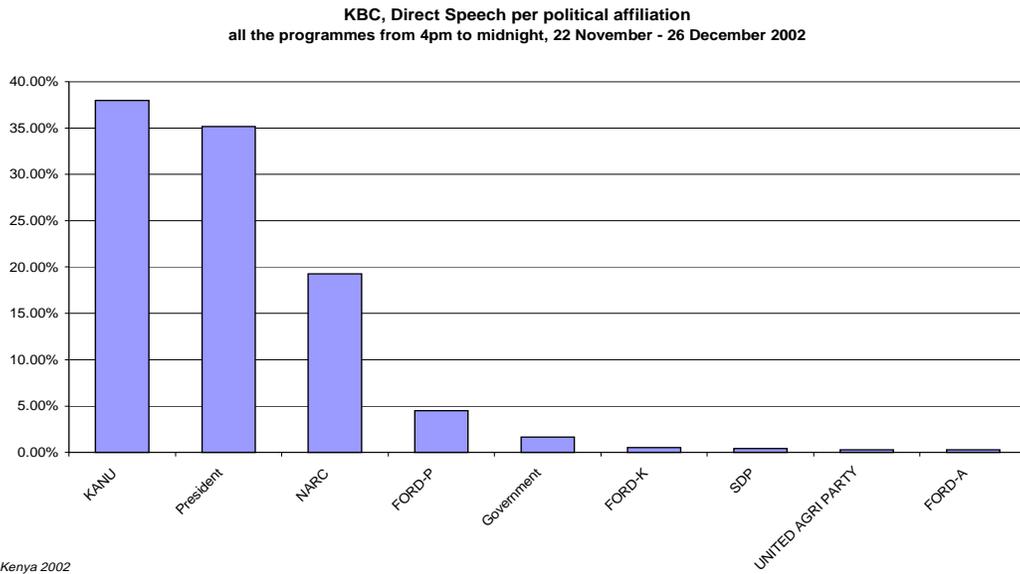


Chart 9 A

**KTN distribution of the coverage**  
 all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002

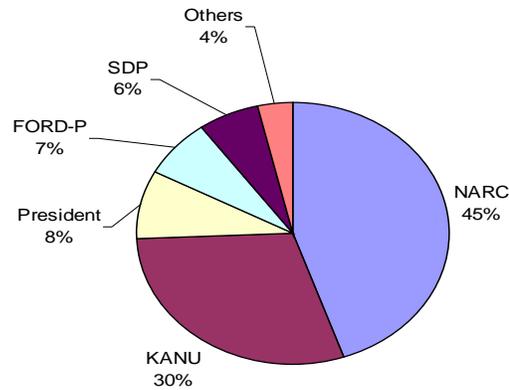


Chart 9 B

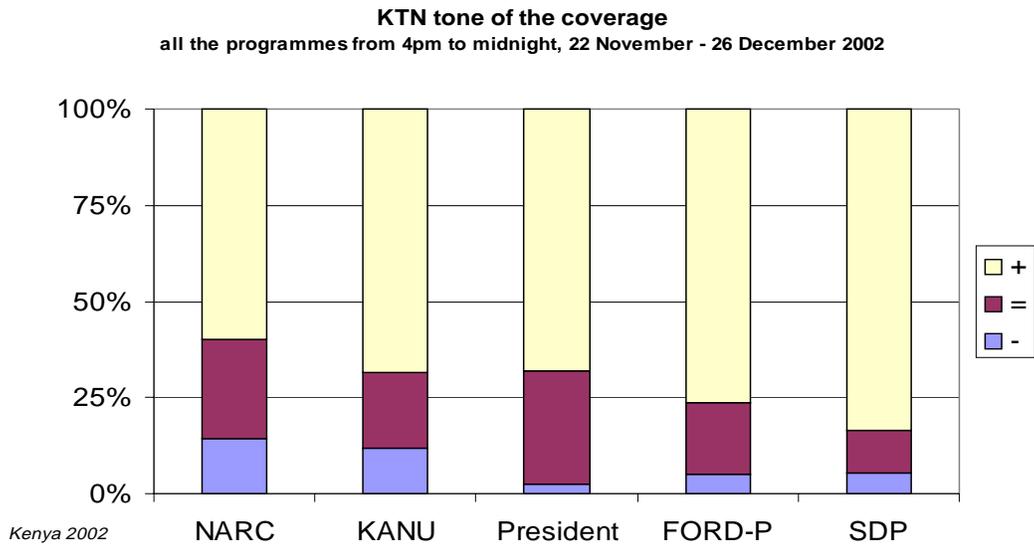


Chart 10 A

**KTN Leo, News Programme at 7pm in Kiswahili**  
 distribution of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002

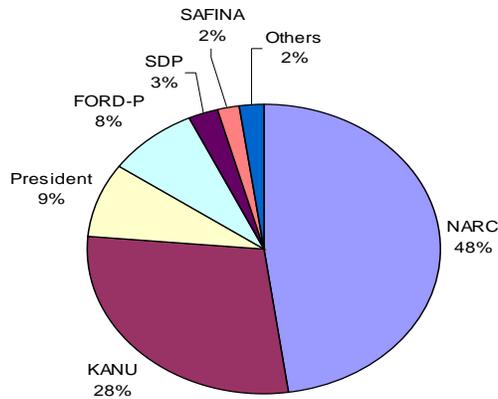


Chart 10 B

KTN Leo, News Programme at 7pm in Kiswahili  
 tone of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002

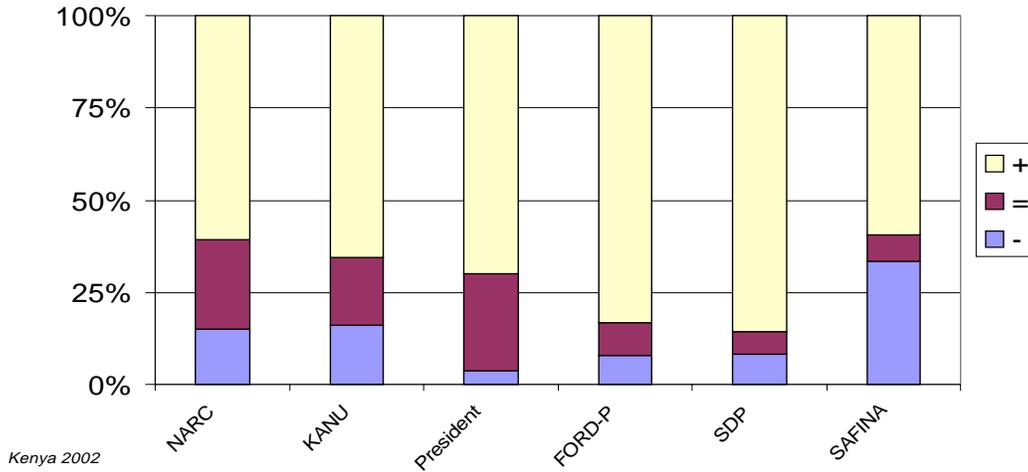


Chart 11 A

KTN Prime, News Programme at 9pm in English  
 distribution of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002

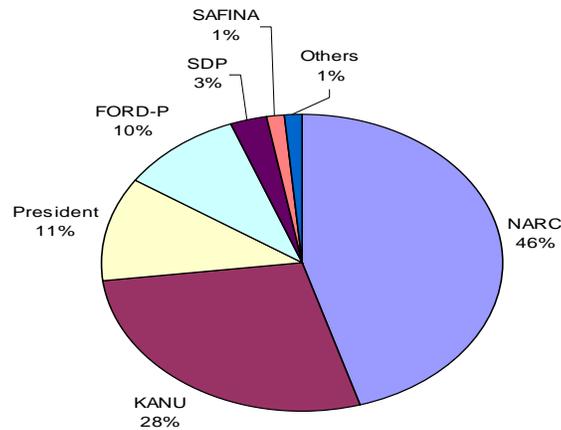


Chart 11 B

**KTN Prime, News Programme at 9pm in English**  
 tone of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002

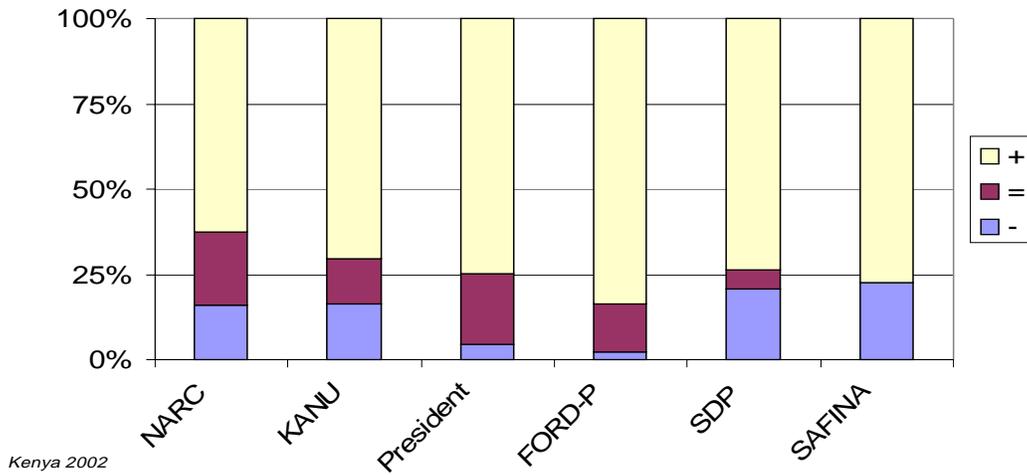


Chart 12

**KTN distribution of the coverage in electoral programmes**  
 22 November - 26 December 2002

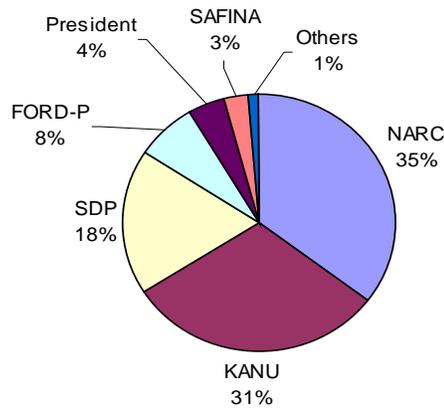
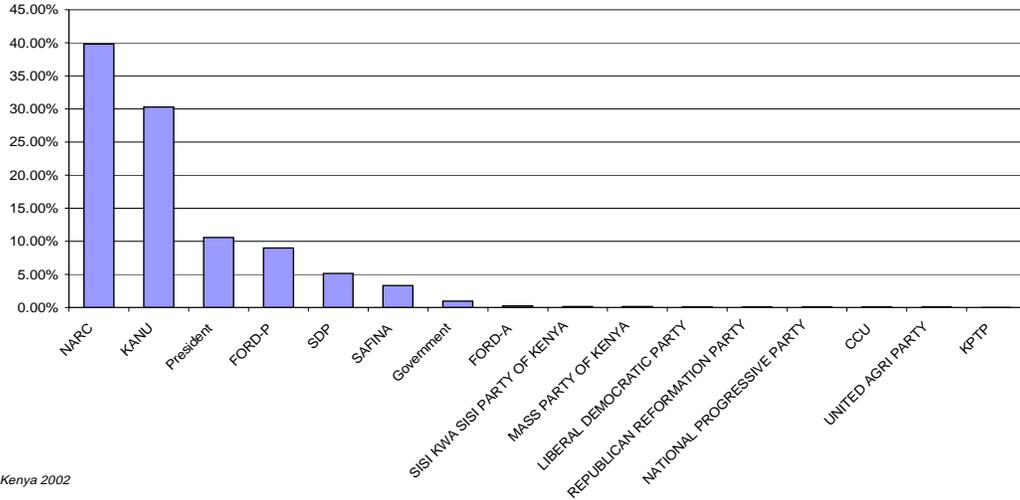


Chart 13

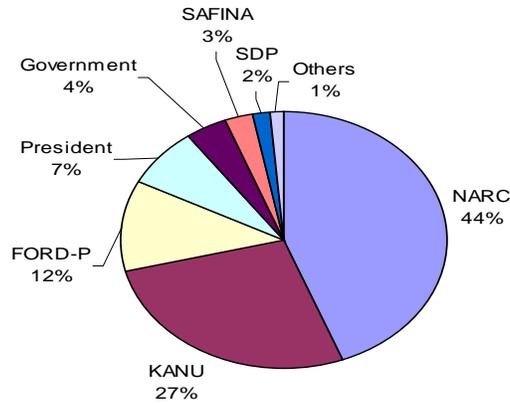
KTN, Direct Speech per political affiliation  
 all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Kenya 2002

Chart 14 A

Nation TV distribution of the coverage  
 all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Kenya 2002

Chart 14 B

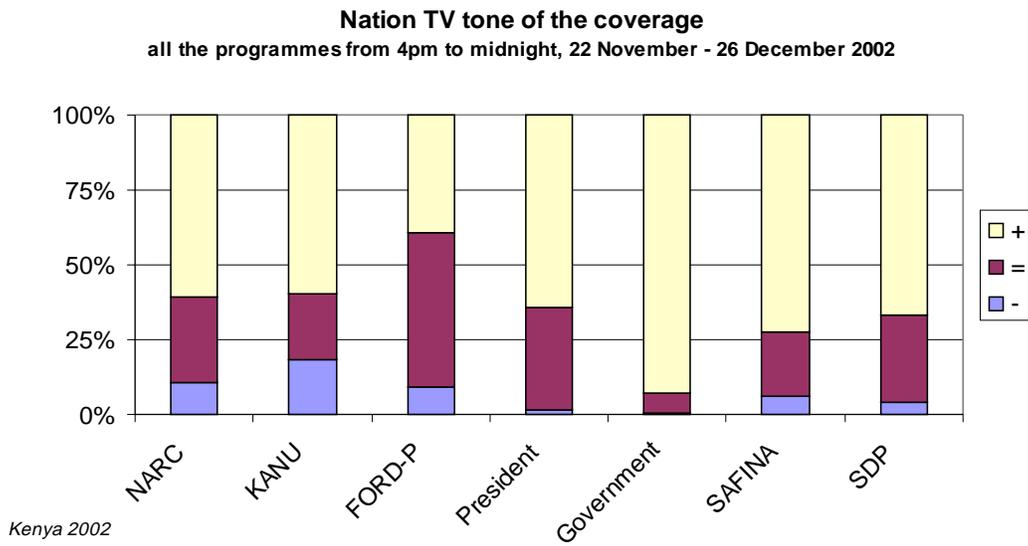
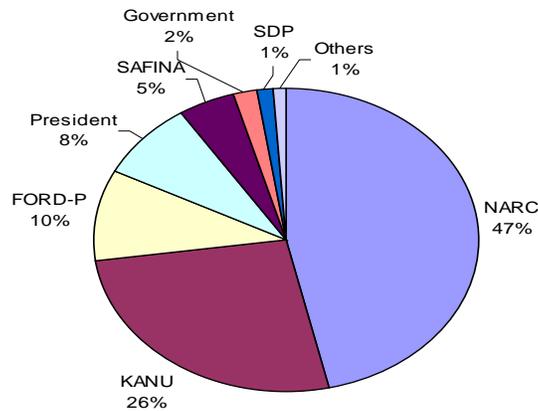


Chart 15 A

**Nation *Jioni*, News Programme at 7pm in Kiswahili**  
 distribution of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Kenya 2002

Chart 15 B

**Nation *Jioni*, News Programme at 7pm in Kiswahili  
 tone of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002**

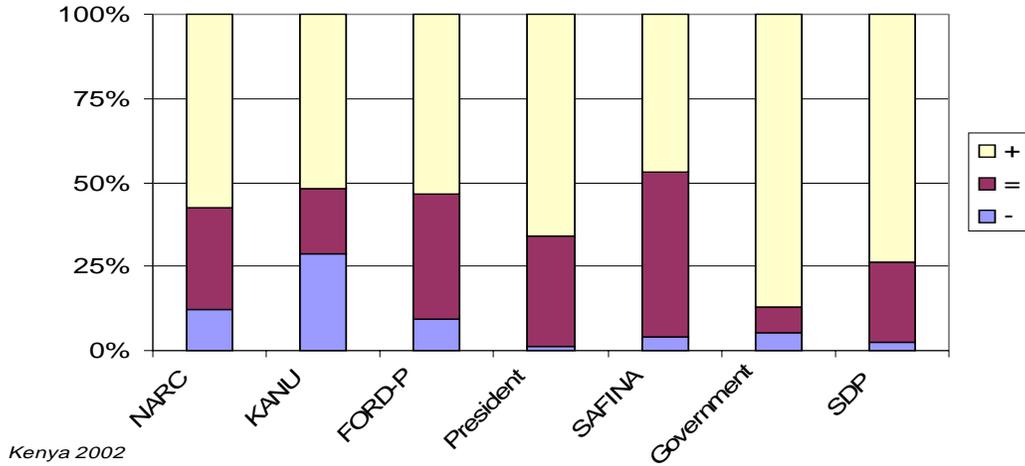


Chart 16 A

**Nation at 9pm, News Program in English  
 distribution of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002**

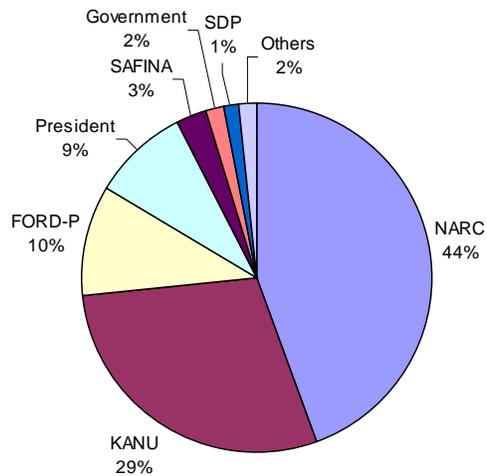
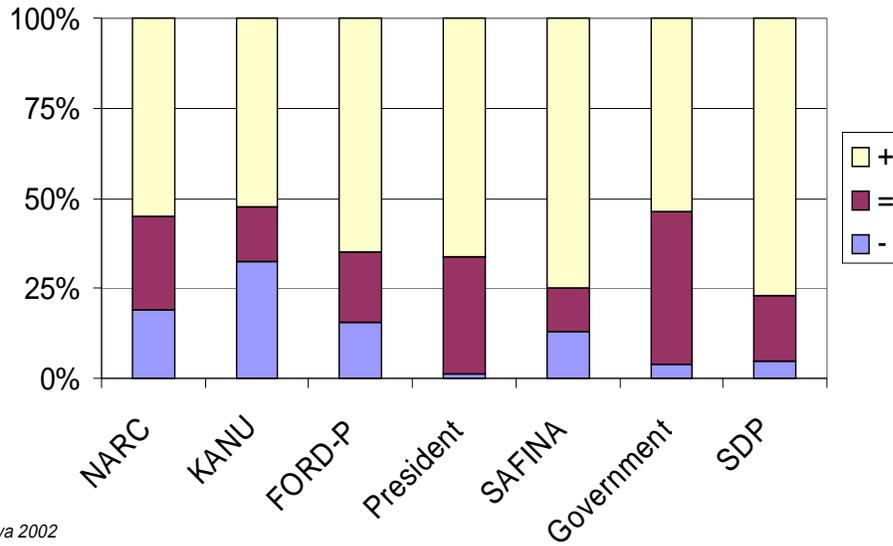


Chart 16 B

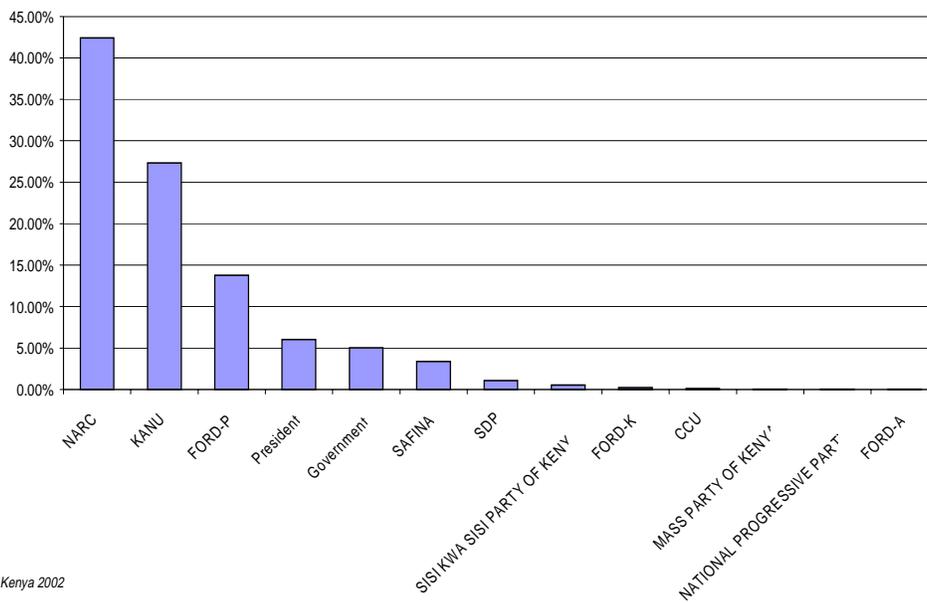
Nation at 9pm, News Programme in English  
 tone of the coverage, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Kenya 2002

Chart 17

Nation TV, Direct Speech per political affiliation  
 all the programmes from 4pm to midnight, 22 November - 26 December 2002



Kenya 2002

**ANNEX F. Observation forms**

**1. Observation of Opening**

<b>FORM A</b>	<b>OBSERVATION OF OPENING</b> <small>(Only to be used at first polling station)</small>	<b>FORM NUMBER</b>		
-------------------	--	------------------------	--	--

**A DETAILS**

Team Number       Arrival Time hh:mm (24hr)       Departure Time hh:mm (24hr)

Polling Centre Number    /    Polling Station  Urban  Rural

Province		District		Constituency	
----------	--	----------	--	--------------	--

1. Number of voters registered in polling centre?

2. Number of polling stations within the polling centre?

3. Number of ballots received in the polling station?

**B OPENING**

*yes no n/a*

4. Were all election officials present for opening? 4

5. Was all required material available? (If no, please give details below) 5

6. Were polling agents/candidates present? 6    
If yes, of which parties? FORD-P  KANU  NARC  SAFINA  SDP  OTHER

7. Were domestic observers present? 7

8. Were polling agents/candidates shown that the ballot box was empty before sealing? 8

9. Were ballot boxes sealed by Presiding Officer? 9

10. Were ballot boxes sealed by party agents/candidates? 10

11. Did Presiding Officer allow party agents/candidates to inspect and record serial numbers of ballot papers? 11

12. Did polling start at 0600? (if not, write opening time below) 12

**C ASSESSMENT**

13. Is there any cause for complaint or any complaint registered? (if yes, details below) 13

14. Overall assessment of process (A=EXCELLENT, B=GOOD, C=FAIR, D=POOR)  
A  B  C  D

**D COMMENTS**

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FAX THIS FORM BY 1500 WITH FIRST POLLING FORMS

**2. Observation of Polling**

<b>FORM B</b>	<b>OBSERVATION OF POLLING</b>	<b>FORM NUMBER</b>	
Team Number	1 <input type="text"/>	Arrival Time hh:mm (24hr)	<input type="text"/>
		Departure Time hh:mm (24hr)	<input type="text"/>
Polling Centre Number	<input type="text"/>	Polling Station	<input type="text"/>
		Urban	<input type="text"/>
		Rural	<input type="text"/>
Province		District	
		Constituency	
<b>A ENVIRONMENT</b>		yes	no n/a
1.	Did you see campaign activities/material within 400m of polling centre?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Was there any tension in or around the polling centre or station?(if yes, please give details below)	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Was there a police presence in the polling centre? (any comment below)	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Did you observe unauthorised people in the polling centre or station? (if yes, details below)	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B VOTER DETAILS</b>			
5.	Number of voters registered in polling centre?	5 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6.	Number of polling stations within the polling centre?	6 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.	Number of people voted in the polling station thus far?	7 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>C VOTING PROCEDURE</b>		yes	no n/a
8.	Was any required material missing? (if yes, details below)	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Did every observed voter present an original national ID card or a valid Kenya passport?	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Did you witness any person voting without a voter/elector's card? (if yes, details below)	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Was any person with ID and voter card but not appearing on the voters' register, able to vote?	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Did you witness any misuse of voter/elector's cards? (if yes, details below)	12 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Did the clerk responsible check voters' hands for dye?	13 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	Were voters' names checked against the register of voters and read out loudly?(if no, comment below)	14 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	Did voters have their voter/elector's cards stamped/impressed by the clerk responsible?	15 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	Were voters' names crossed out from the register before they voted?	16 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	Did the clerk responsible mark the voters' index finger with dye?	17 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	Was the secrecy of the vote respected?	18 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	Did you witness any cases of proxy voting?	19 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	Did you witness any cases of group/family voting?	20 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21.	Were voters requiring assistance aided by the person of their choice?	21 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.	Did any person other than Presiding Officer assist more than 3 voters? (if yes, details below)	22 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.	Did any voters claiming to be illiterate have their illiteracy challenged? (if yes, details below)	23 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>D POLLING STATION</b>			
24.	Were the ballot boxes sealed?	24 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.	Does the layout of polling station allow the easy flow of voters?	25 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.	Were all election officials present?	26 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27.	Were election officials performing their duties in an impartial manner? (If no, comment below)	27 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28.	Were party agents/candidates present in polling station? If yes, agents of which party? FORD-P <input type="checkbox"/> KANU <input type="checkbox"/> NARC <input type="checkbox"/> SAFINA <input type="checkbox"/> SDP <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	28 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.	Were domestic observers present in polling station?	29 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.	Was any person in the polling station disrupting voting? (if yes, details below)	30 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E ASSESSMENT</b>		(A=EXCELLENT, B=GOOD, C=FAIR, D=POOR)	
31.	Evaluate election officials' understanding of procedures	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
32.	Evaluate voters' understanding of procedures	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
33.	Your overall assessment of polling process	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F COMMENTS (use separate sheet if necessary)</b>			



**4. Observation of Tally**

<b>FORM D</b>	<b>OBSERVATION OF TALLY</b> <small>(Only to be used at Returning Officer, constituency)</small>	<b>FORM NUMBER</b>	
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Team Number	1	Arrival (24hr)		Departure hh:mm(24hr)	
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Province	District	Constituency
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Constituency N       Ur

**A PROCEDURE** yes    no

1. Did Returning Officer (RO) check that the seals on ballot boxes were intact?   1
2. Did RO invite party agents/candidates to ascertain the state of ballot boxes?
3. Did RO decide on validity of disputed ballot papers in the presence of party agents/candidate?
4. Were valid votes added to the score of candidates on Form 10?
5. Did RO complete Form 11?
6. Did party agents/candidates receive a copy of completed Form 11?
7. Were Form 16, Form 16A, Form 17 and Form 17A transmitted to ECK Nairobi?

**C VENUE**

8. Was venue suitable for tally (if no, please give details below) 8
9. Were party agents/candidates present at venue?
- If yes, of which
- FORD-P                      NARC    SAFINA                      SDP*
11. Were domestic observers present at venue?
12. Were police present ~~any~~ comment 12
13. Were there any unauthorised persons (if yes, details)
14. Did any person disrupt process (if yes, details below) 14

**D ASSESSMENT** (A=EXCELLENT,    B=GOOD,    C=FAIR)

15. Assess RO's understanding of procedures? A      B      C
16. Assess polling agents/candidates understanding of A      B      C
17. Overall assessment of process A      B      C

**E COMMENTS** (use separate sheet if

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**5. Special Report Form**

<b>FORM E</b>	<b>SPECIAL REPORT FORM</b> <small>(Use only to report exceptional circumstances)</small>	<b>FORM NUMBER</b>		
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**A DETAILS**

Team Number          
 Arrival Time hh:mm (24hr)          
 Departure Time hh:mm (24hr)

Polling Centre Number     /         
 Polling Station  Urban  Rural

<b>Province</b>		<b>District</b>		<b>Constituency</b>	
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Please use this section to describe an unusual incident, disruption or problems encountered. Use as few words as possible and bullet each point.

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(Please attach this sheet to the corresponding Observation Form)

## ANNEX G. Analysis Forms

### 1. Analysis Form A



International Election Observation Mission to Kenya 2002



0 = Organisation

Form A - Observation of Opening

Observation Results: All Kenya

Number of Observations: 123

0 All Kenya  
1 EUEOM  
2 British High Commission  
3 USAID  
4 DDG  
5 Carter Center

A Details										Number of Observations			
1	Number of voters registered in polling centre?									NA			
2	Number of polling stations within the polling centre?									NA			
3	Number of ballots received in the polling station?									NA			
B Opening										Number of Observations			
										Yes	No	NA	
4	Were all election officials present for opening?									96%	4%		
5	Was all required material available?									92%	8%		
6	Were polling agents/candidates present?									99%	1%		
	If yes, of which parties?												
	FORD-P	56%	KANU	90%	NARC	97%	SAFINA	30%	SDP	41%	OTHER	43%	
7	Were domestic observers present?									98%	2%		
8	Were polling agents/candidates shown that the ballot box was empty before sealing?									100%	0%	0%	
9	Were ballot boxes sealed by Presiding Officer?									98%	2%		
10	Were ballot boxes sealed by party agents/candidates?									82%	16%	2%	
11	Did Presiding Officer allow party agents/candidates to inspect and record serial numbers of ballot papers?									87%	8%	5%	
12	Did polling start at 0600?									12%	88%		
C ASSESSMENT													
13	Is there any cause for complaint or any complaint registered?									17%	83%		
										A	B	C	D
14	Overall assessment of process									9%	58%	26%	7%

## 2. Analysis Form B



International Election Observation Mission to Kenya 2002



0 =Organisation

0 All Kenya  
1 EUEOM  
2 British High Commission  
3 USAID  
5 Carter Center

Form B - Observation of Polling

Observation Results: All Kenya

Number of Observations: 1095

A Environment		Yes	No	NA	
1	Did you see campaign activities/material within 400m of polling centre?	14%	86%		
2	Was there any tension in or around the polling centre or station?	8%	92%		
3	Was there a police presence in the polling centre?	85%	15%		
4	Did you observe unauthorised people in the polling centre or station?	4%	96%		
B Environment					
5	Number of voters registered in polling centre?		NA		
6	Number of polling stations within the polling centre?		NA		
7	Number of people voted in the polling station thus far?		NA		
C Voting Procedure		Yes	No	NA	Number of Observations
8	Was any required material missing?	11%	89%		1095
9	Did every observed voter present an original national ID card or a valid Kenya passport?	94%	6%		723
10	Did you witness any person voting without a voter/elector's card?	2%	98%		86
11	Was any person with ID and voter card but not appearing on the voters' register, able to vote?	4%	96%		18
12	Did you witness any misuse of voter/elector's cards?	2%	98%		78
13	Did the clerk responsible check voters' hands for dye?	88%	12%		190
14	Were voters' names checked against the register of voters and read out loudly?	72%	28%		
15	Did voters have their voter/elector's cards stamped/impressed by the clerk responsible?	100%	0%		
16	Were voters' names crossed out from the register before they voted?	98%	2%		
17	Did the clerk responsible mark the voters' index finger with dye	98%	2%		
18	Was the secrecy of the vote respected?	83%	17%		
19	Did you witness any cases of proxy voting?	3%	97%		
20	Did you witness any cases of group/family voting?	6%	94%		
21	Were voters requiring assistance aided by the person of their choice?	48%	12%	41%	
22	Did any person other than Presiding Officer assist more than 3 voters?	10%	90%		
23	Did any voters claiming to be illiterate have their illiteracy challenged?	2%	51%	47%	
D Polling Station		Yes	No	NA	
24	Was the ballot box sealed?	99%	1%		
25	Does the layout of polling station allow the easy flow of voters?	93%	7%		
26	Were all election officials present?	98%	2%		
27	Were election officials performing their duties in an impartial manner?	99%	1%		
28	Were party agents/candidates present in polling station?	100%	0%		
	If yes, agents of which party?				
	FORD-P 64% KANU 94% NARC 96% SAFINA 36% SDP 38% OTHER 42%				
29	Were domestic observers present in polling station?		95%	5%	
30	Was any person in the polling station disrupting voting?		3%	97%	
E Assessment		A	B	C	D
31	Evaluate election officials' understanding of procedures	29%	57%	12%	2%
32	Evaluate voters' understanding of procedures	9%	59%	26%	6%
33	Your overall assessment of polling process	19%	61%	17%	2%

### 3. Analysis Form C



International Election Observation Mission to Kenya 2002



=Organisation

Form C - Observation of Closing/Count

Observation Results: All Kenya

Number of Observations: 109

- 0 All Kenya
- 1 EUEOM
- 2 British High Commission
- 3 USAID
- 4 DDG
- 5 Carter Center

**A Voter Details**

1	Number of voters registered at polling centre?	NA		
2	How many polling stations within the polling centre?	NA		
3	How many people voted in the polling station?	NA		

**B Closing**

	Yes	No	NA	
4	Did the Presiding Officer (PO) extend the hours of polling?	69%	31%	
5	Were all voters queuing at 1800 allowed to vote?	42%	6%	53%
6	Did PO make a written statement of number of issued ballots, used ballots, spoiled ballots and number of ballots remaining unused?	88%	12%	
7	Did PO make up separate packets of spoiled ballots, marked copy register, counterfoils of used ballots, and written statement mentioned in Question 6?	90%	10%	
8	Were party agents/candidates given opportunity to submit written opinions or complaints regarding polling?	69%	12%	19%
9	Were there any written complaints?	5%	95%	
10	If so, were they noted in polling station field note book?	9%	91%	

**Number of Observations**

0	109
1	74
2	2
3	9
4	8
5	16

**C Count**

	Yes	No	NA	
11	Did PO seal aperture of ballot box after closing?	96%	4%	
12	Did PO show party agents/candidates each ballot paper?	96%	4%	
13	Were any ballots without official ECK mark counted?	1%	99%	
14	Did any party agent/candidate seek a recount or a recheck of the ballots?	16%	84%	0%
15	Were party agents/candidates given opportunity to check and sign Form 16A?	93%	3%	3%
16	Were party agents/candidates given a completed copy of Form 16A?	88%	8%	5%
17	Was a copy of Form 16A posted at a public place at the polling station?	83%	17%	
18	Did PO put all packages in ballot box and then seal ballot box?	94%	6%	
19	Were domestic observers present for the duration of the count?	99%	1%	
20	Were party agents/candidates present?	100%	0%	

If yes, from which party?

FORD-P 75% KANU 97% NARC 97% SAFINA 43% SDP 50% OTHER 40%

21 Did any person disrupt the count process?

2% 98%

**D Assessment**

	A	B	C	D	
22	Evaluate election officials' understanding of procedures	23%	51%	25%	1%
23	Evaluate party agents/candidates' understanding of procedures	10%	63%	26%	1%
24	Your overall assessment of closing/count process	19%	54%	25%	3%

## 4. Analysis Form D



International Election Observation Mission to Kenya 2002



0 =Organisation

Form D - Observation of Tally

Observation Results: All Kenya

Number of Observations: 39

0 All Kenya  
1 EUEOM  
2 British High Commission  
3 USAID  
4 DDG  
5 Carter Center

### A PROCEDURE

	Yes	No	NA
1 Did Returning Officer (RO) check that the seals on ballot boxes were intact?	81%	19%	
2 Did RO invite party agents/candidates to ascertain the state of ballot boxes?	57%	36%	7%
3 Did RO decide on validity of disputed ballot papers in the presence of party agents/candidates?	46%	6%	49%
4 Were valid votes added to the score of candidates on Form 16A?	63%	37%	
5 Did RO complete Form 17A?	85%	15%	
6 Did party agents/candidates receive a copy of completed Form 17A?	75%	25%	
7 Were Form 16, Form 16A, Form 17 and Form 17A transmitted to ECK Nairobi?	56%	44%	

### Number of Observations

0	39
1	27
2	1
3	1
4	2
5	8

### C VENUE

	Yes	No	NA
8 Was venue suitable for tally of results?	89%	11%	
9 Were party agents/candidates present at venue?	100%	0%	
10 If yes, of which parties?	100%	0%	
<i>FORD-P 87% KANU 92% NARC 95% SAFINA 51% SDP 67% OTHER 44%</i>			
11 Were domestic observers present at venue?	97%	3%	
12 Were police present at venue?	100%	0%	
13 Were there any unauthorised persons at venue?	17%	83%	
14 Did any person disrupt process at venue?	3%	97%	

### D ASSESSMENT

	A	B	C	D
15 Assess RO's understanding of procedures?	44%	47%	8%	0%
16 Assess polling agents/candidates understanding of procedures?	16%	65%	19%	0%
17 Overall assessment of process	20%	63%	17%	0%

**5. Overall analysis**



International Election Observation Mission to Kenya 2002



0

General Results

- 0 All Kenya
- 1 EUEOM
- 2 British High Commission
- 3 USAID
- 4 DDG
- 5 Carter Center

		<i>Form A</i>	<i>Form B</i>	<i>Form C</i>	<i>Form D</i>	<i>All</i>
Number of Observations	EUEOM	74	723	74	27	898
	British High Commission	9	86	2	1	98
	USAID	15	18	9	1	43
	DDG	8	78	8	2	96
	Carter Center	17	190	16	8	231
	All Kenya	123	1095	109	39	<b>1366</b>
Number of Separate Polling Centres observed					>	765
Number of Separate Polling Stations observed					>	1131

Observations	A	B	C	
0		123	1095	109
1		74	723	74
2		9	86	2
3		15	18	9
4		8	78	8
5		17	190	16
Organisation	No PC	No PS		
0		765	1131	
1		573	774	
2		61	82	
3		25	34	
4		66	82	
5		140	202	

ANNEX H. Presidential Election Results

2002 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS SUMMARY PER PROVINCE - PRELIMINARY

PROVINCE	REGISTERED VOTERS	KENYATTA UHURU MUGAI (KANU)	KIBAKI MWA (NARC)	NYACHAE SIMEON (FORD-P)	ORENGO JAMES SAGGREY (SDP)	WAWERU DAVID NGETHE (ODJ)	TOTAL VOTES CAST	TOTAL REJECTED VOTES	TOTAL VALID VOTES	% VOTER TURNOUT
NAIROBI	884,135	76,001	279,705	8,775	891	301	371,374	5,701	365,673	42.004%
		20.784%	76.490%	2.400%	0.244%	0.082%				
COAST	879,741	121,645	228,915	11,716	1,539	823	370,611	5,973	364,638	42.127%
		33.360%	62.779%	3.213%	0.422%	0.226%				
NORTH EASTERN	216,336	83,358	34,916	5,660	297	73	125,090	786	124,304	57.822%
		67.060%	28.089%	4.553%	0.239%	0.059%				
EASTERN	1,734,209	270,225	749,654	7,863	3,509	2,216	1,055,736	22,269	1,033,467	60.877%
		26.147%	72.538%	0.761%	0.340%	0.214%				
CENTRAL	1,563,084	308,012	701,916	4,441	1,443	2,053	1,033,456	15,591	1,017,865	66.116%
		30.261%	68.960%	0.436%	0.142%	0.202%				
RIFT VALLEY	2,415,555	769,242	624,501	45,145	3,826	1,624	1,469,351	25,013	1,444,338	60.829%
		53.259%	43.238%	3.126%	0.265%	0.112%				
WESTERN	1,202,104	143,101	506,999	9,073	3,443	1,825	686,601	22,160	664,441	57.117%
		21.537%	76.305%	1.366%	0.518%	0.275%				
NYANZA	1,555,986	64,471	521,052	252,488	9,620	1,115	865,158	16,412	848,746	55.602%
		7.598%	61.391%	29.748%	1.133%	0.131%				
NATIONAL TOTAL	10,451,150	1,836,055	3,647,658	345,161	24,568	10,030	5,977,377	113,905	5,863,472	57.193%
% VOTES SCORED		31.313%	62.210%	5.887%	0.419%	0.171%				

## ANNEX I. Parliamentary Election Results

ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF KENYA  
27TH DECEMBER 2002 GENERAL ELECTION  
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS (PRELIMINARY)

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 001 MAKADARA</b>								
105,557	43,227	40.95 %	527	42,700	NDOLO REUBEN OWINO NYANGINJA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	29,582 (WINNER)	69.28 %
					MACHUA JOHN WATHAKA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,535	12.96 %
					KARIUKI LAWRENCE NGINYO	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	2,698	6.32 %
					KHAMATI YVONNE SHIBIKHWA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	2,108	4.94 %
					KITIVI JOSHUA MULA	SAFINA PARTY	678	1.59 %
					MAGARA KAREN NYAMOIYA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	654	1.53 %
					KATIQU JONATHAN KINYANZWII	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	535	1.25 %
					WAMBUGU JAMES GICHUKI	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	392	0.92 %
					GAKYA SIMON MWAI	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	248	0.58 %
					KAGUNDA PETER MAINA	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	216	0.51 %
					NJURURI BLAMUEL OSCAR MUTITU	KENYA CITIZENS CONGRESS	54	0.13 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 002 KAMUKUNJI</b>								
81,810	33,151	40.52 %	875	32,276	NYAGAH NORMAN M.G.K	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	21,588 (WINNER)	66.89 %
					MBUGUA SIMON NGAHA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,250	19.36 %
					ADAMS HASSAN ALI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,580	7.99 %
					KURIA JAMES	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,032	3.20 %
					MACHARIA GEOFFREY KIIRU	SAFINA PARTY	511	1.58 %
					MALIK NASIB ABDUL	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	315	0.98 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 003 STAREHI</b>								
111,829	42,461	37.97 %	826	41,635	KAMANDA MAINA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,535 (WINNER)	42.12 %
					MIBARU JIMNAH MWANGI	SAFINA PARTY	15,891	38.17 %
					MWANGI JOSEPH KANGUCHU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,207	14.91 %
					GITHARGA MICHAEL MUTAHI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	908	2.18 %
					MBAKA INNOCENT NYAGA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	299	0.72 %
					KAARA MARY WAHU	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	221	0.53 %
					MURAYA MACHARIA GEOFFREY	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	215	0.52 %
					MADAGA FRANCIS ISSIAH	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	199	0.48 %
					WAQAMBO QAMBO	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	160	0.38 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 004 LANGATA</b>								
111,537	47,613	42.69 %	709	46,904	ODINGA RAILA AMOLO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	37,978 (WINNER)	80.97 %
					RUGENDO RICHARD KIMANI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,367	15.71 %
					BOGONKO JOSEPH NYANGAU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	636	1.36 %
					OLINDO PEREZ MALANDE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	567	1.21 %
					MUSSEIN BAKHIT NASIR	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	215	0.46 %
					KANGETH FRANCIS NDUNGU	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	141	0.30 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 005 DAGORETTI</b>								
80,508	38,079	47.30 %	773	37,306	MUGO BETH WAMBUI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	27,026 (WINNER)	72.44 %
					GITU KANGETH WAMATHIA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,956	21.33 %
					NYOIKE CHUIH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,746	4.68 %
					GUANDAI KARIGU	SAFINA PARTY	345	0.92 %
					THANG WA SAMUEL NG'ANG'A	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	233	0.62 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 006 WESTLANDS</b>								
126,872	48,957	38.59 %	492	48,465	GUMO FREDERICK OMULO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	35,248 (WINNER)	72.73 %
					WALJI ASHIF AMIN SADRUDIN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	8,921	18.41 %
					MBURU NJUGUNA	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	1,368	2.82 %
					KEMOLI CHANG'EDA BATROBA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,282	2.65 %
					OTUTO TOM MOKUA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,239	2.56 %
					NJUGUNA JAMES MWANGI	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	407	0.84 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 007 KASARANI</b>								
114,664	74,183	64.70 %	893	73,290	OMONDI WILLIAM OPONDO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	47,622 (WINNER)	64.98 %
					MUCHIRI ADOLF ISAAC	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	20,841	28.44 %
					MAINA ZAKARIA WAMAITA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,935	2.64 %
					ROGO-MANDULI ORIE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	881	1.20 %
					KAMAU LEE MUCHIRI PIUS	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	780	1.06 %
					KAMAU JOHN PETER RUHANG'I	SAFINA PARTY	521	0.71 %
					KIMANI MATTHEW MWANGI	PEOPLES PARTY OF KENYA	410	0.56 %
					WANYORO FRANCIS NDUNG'U	MASS PARTY OF KENYA	166	0.23 %
					GACHERU STEPHEN KIREGE	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	134	0.18 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 008 EMBAKASI</b>								
151,358	56,577	37.38 %	271	56,306	MWENJE DAVID S KAMAU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	46,782 (WINNER)	83.09 %
					SUMIRA IBSHADALI MOHAMED	SAFINA PARTY	3,772	6.70 %
					MBUGUA DICK WAWERU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,624	6.44 %
					OKUMU MARY YUANITA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	629	1.12 %
					KITONYI STANISLOUS WAMBUA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	559	0.99 %
					MWANGI JACINTA NJAHIRA	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	242	0.43 %
					WANDERISYMON WAMAE	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	229	0.41 %
					CITAU RICHARD NGETHE	UNITED DEMOCRATS OF PEACE AND INTEGRITY IN KENYA	186	0.33 %
					MATAYO ZACHARIAH MOMANYI	REPUBLICAN REFORMATION PARTY	172	0.31 %
					MUNGAI MICHAEL MUNAI	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	111	0.20 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 009 CHANGAMWE</b>								
82,878	30,033	36.24 %	435	29,598	KAJEMBE SEIF RAMADHAN	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	15,358 (WINNER)	51.89 %
					JAFF KIBWANA ABDALLAH	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,727	26.11 %
					KILIKU JOSEPH KENNEDY	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	3,800	12.84 %
					MITTAU PETERSON	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,242	4.20 %
					MUTANGILI JONESMUS WAMBUA	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	335	1.13 %
					KITHOME MICHAEL NZESYA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	326	1.10 %
					ONGAYE RICHARD MUKATHA	SAFINA PARTY	268	0.91 %
					NZOKA JUSTUS MBITHI	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	150	0.51 %
					OTIENO PETER OWINO	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	137	0.46 %
					OKEYO MESHACK EVANS	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	131	0.44 %
					BAYA ABITOYA JUMA	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	124	0.42 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 010 KISAUNI</b>								
86,155	28,597	33.19 %	618	27,979	MAITHA EMMANUEL KARISA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	20,903 (WINNER)	74.71 %
					SAID SAID HEMED	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,108	18.26 %
					MWADOZA ANANIA MWASAMBU	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	859	3.07 %
					YAA EMMANUEL KAZUNGU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	468	1.67 %
					AWADH ABUBAKAR AHMED MOHAMED	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	396	1.42 %
					NGARE JOSEPH ONYANGO	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	245	0.88 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 011 LIKONI</b>								
45,149	15,709	34.79 %	256	15,453	SHAKOMBO SULEIMAN RASHID	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	6,496 (WINNER)	42.04 %
					MWAHIMA MWALIMU MASUDI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	4,957	32.08 %
					MWIDAU HISHAM ABDALLA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,447	22.31 %
					MWINYI ABDULQADIR KHAMISI	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	292	1.89 %
					MAKBULI ABDALLAH MOHAMED	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	261	1.69 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 012 MVIYA</b>								
66,885	20,031	29.95 %	443	19,588	BALALA NAJIB MOHAMED	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	16,463 (WINNER)	84.05 %
					NASSIR SHERIFF	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,262	11.55 %
					BALALA KHALID SALIM AHMED	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	543	2.77 %
					NGAO NGAO MWADINGO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	255	1.30 %
					NGALA GABRIEL KINDA	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	65	0.33 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 013 MSAMBWENI</b>								
64,460	28,133	43.64 %	579	27,554	NGOZI ABDALLAH JUMAA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,787 (WINNER)	35.52 %
					MUBWANA YUSUF HASSAN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	8,718	31.64 %
					WAMWACHAI MARERE MWARAPAYO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,387	12.29 %
					CHOKA KASSIM ATHUMAN	SAFINA PARTY	2,151	7.81 %
					MWAMZANDI KASSIM BAKARI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,983	7.20 %
					MWASENGEZA MOHAMED HAMISI	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	1,528	5.55 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 014 MALIGA</b>								
39,768	18,309	46.04 %	343	17,966	MWAKWERE CHIRAU ALI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	5,798 (WINNER)	32.27 %
					MWANYOHA HASSAN MOHAMED	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,639	31.39 %
					BOY JUMA BOY	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	3,176	17.68 %
					NZILI MUDZO KUHENDERWA	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	2,372	13.20 %
					KITAMBI MWALIMU DIGORE	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	981	5.46 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 015 KINANGO</b>								
41,269	21,737	52.67 %	204	21,533	RAI SAMUEL GONZI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	9,828 (WINNER)	45.64 %
					MKALLA SIMEON MWERO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	9,405	43.68 %
					CHABO CHRISTANTUS TSUMA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,518	7.05 %
					MWADZAYA HUSSEIN MVURYA	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	439	2.04 %
					BIDU SAID ALI	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	343	1.59 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 016 BAHARI</b>								
71,947	27,732	38.55 %	346	27,386	KILAMISI JOSEPH MATANO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	13,542 (WINNER)	49.45 %
					MOHAMED YUSUF SHEIKH	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,287	15.65 %
					LEWA TIMOTHY MTANA	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	4,120	15.04 %
					MADZAYO STEWART MWACHIRU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	3,752	13.70 %
					MUMBA JOHN SAFARI	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	1,685	6.15 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 017 KALOLENI</b>								
58,464	24,957	42.69 %	147	24,810	IZORO MORRIS MWACHONDO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,922 (WINNER)	72.24 %
					KEAH MATHIAS BENEDICT	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,415	17.80 %
					WATSUMA ANDERSON CHIBULE	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	1,210	4.88 %
					MWACHIRO LESLIE GEORGE	CHAMA CHA MAJIMBO NA MWANGAZA	1,024	4.13 %
					MWARO SAMSON VIDZO P	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	239	0.96 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 018 GANZE</b>								
31,111	14,307	45.99 %	62	14,245	KINGI JOSEPH KAHINDI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	8,490 (WINNER)	59.60 %
					NGALA NOAH KATANA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,755	40.40 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 019 MALINDI</b>								
58,648	23,717	40.44 %	341	23,376	MAITHA LUCAS BAYA MWENI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	14,624 (WINNER)	62.56 %
					BADAWY ABUBAKAR MOHAMED AHMED	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,358	22.92 %
					MUNGA RO MAITHA GIDEON	SHIRIKISEO PARTY OF KENYA	2,130	9.11 %
					OMAR MOHAMED SAID	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,264	5.41 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 020 MAGARINI</b>								
31,810	13,845	43.52 %	135	13,710	KOMBE HARRISON GARAMA	SHIRIKISEO PARTY OF KENYA	5,384 (WINNER)	39.27 %
					KOMBE DAVID F NOTI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,603	26.28 %
					KISIVU WILLY MURE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	2,904	21.18 %
					YERI JOSHUA KAHINDI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	846	6.17 %
					KITHI CHRISTOPHER KALU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	808	5.89 %
					NANTU HARUN JOSEPH	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	112	0.82 %
					BARAKA JULIUS MBUZI	UMMA PATRIOTIC PARTY OF KENYA	53	0.39 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 021 GARSEN</b>								
26,081	15,123	57.98 %	131	14,992	MUNGATANA DANSON BUYA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	5,688 (WINNER)	37.94 %
					SHAMBARO GALGALO MOLI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,309	35.41 %
					BULE ALI ABDI	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	2,859	19.07 %
					OMARA ABAE KALASINGHA	SHIRIKISEO PARTY OF KENYA	638	4.26 %
					DALENO MOHAMED JUBE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	349	2.33 %
					MARO JARHA MORRIS	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	90	0.60 %
					NKADUDA MICHAEL JUSTIN	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	59	0.39 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 022 GALOLE</b>								
18,014	9,645	53.54 %	208	9,437	MUGAVA TOLA KOFA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,056 (WINNER)	53.58 %
					ADEN SOMON SANGWEN	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,173	23.03 %
					OMAR DHADHO ABDALLAR	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,104	11.70 %
					CINEMA WILSON KOMORA TIMOTHY	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	981	10.40 %
					BALOZI OMARI DHADHO	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	123	1.30 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 023 BURA</b>								
17,968	9,148	50.91 %	168	8,980	WARIO ALI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,448 (WINNER)	49.53 %
					GALGALLO MOHAMED ABDI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	2,860	31.85 %
					SHEBE SAID ALI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,176	13.10 %
					ABDI NUH NASSIR	SAFINA PARTY	354	3.94 %
					ABDI HASSAN ODOWA	SHIRIKISEO PARTY OF KENYA	110	1.22 %
					LOKA MAHADHI ALI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	32	0.36 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 024 LAMU EAST</b>								
11,066	6,965	62.94 %	126	6,839	MOHAMED ABU CHIARA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,549 (WINNER)	66.52 %
					ABDI YUSUF AVUMAU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,858	27.17 %
					MOHAMED ABUDI OMAR	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	321	4.69 %
					MWENYEALI SEIF SHEYUMBE	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	111	1.62 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 025 LAMU WEST</b>								
26,689	15,357	57.54 %	399	14,958	TWAHA FAHIM YASIN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,980 (WINNER)	53.35 %
					KAMAU IBRAHIM MIREI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	3,688	24.66 %
					AHMED RSHAD HAMID	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,646	11.00 %
					ABDULKADIR SHEIKH MOHAMED M	SHIRIKISEO PARTY OF KENYA	1,519	10.16 %
					MUSA BWANAKHERI BAKARI	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	63	0.42 %
					MWANGI FREDRICK KARIUKI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	62	0.41 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 026 LAVELA</b>								
19,786	12,754	64.46 %	293	12,461	SHABAN NAOMI NAMISI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,760 (WINNER)	54.25 %
					MWALLULU JACKSON MUINDE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	5,216	41.86 %
					ODDLAGA STEPHEN OKWEMBA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	427	3.43 %
					MWAZIGE STEPHEN KUBO	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	58	0.47 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 027 WUNDANYI</b>								
24,686	11,629	47.11 %	149	11,480	MWANDAWIRO J D MGHANGA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	4,326 (WINNER)	37.68 %
					NGALI MWANYENGELA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,290	28.66 %
					MBELA DARIUS MSAGA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	3,128	27.25 %
					MWAMBURI PETER MAMBIEMBE	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	437	3.81 %
					MLAMBA MATHIAS IBRAHIM	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	299	2.60 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 028 MWATATE</b>								
26,883	13,239	49.25 %	356	12,883	MADOKA MARSDEN HERMAN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,261 (WINNER)	56.36 %
					MWANGOJI JOYCE BAHATI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	2,354	18.27 %
					WA MWACHOFI MIBORIO MASHENGU	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	1,945	15.10 %
					KIWOI JEREMIAH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	822	6.38 %
					MCHARO ELIUD MWAKIO	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	501	3.89 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 029 VDI</b>								
30,024	13,400	44.63 %	298	13,102	MGANGA BONIFACE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,054 (WINNER)	30.94 %
					ABDI KHAMIS CHOME	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	3,888	29.67 %
					MWAKIRINGO BASIL NGUKU	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,019	23.04 %
					KILALO CHRISTINE SARU	SHIRIKISHO PARTY OF KENYA	957	7.30 %
					MWASI EDWARD MWAMBA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	949	7.24 %
					KAYANDA PAUL BENJAMIN	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	235	1.79 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 030 DUJES</b>								
29,643	13,354	45.05 %	76	13,278	MOHAMED HUSSEIN MAALIM	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,053 (WINNER)	53.12 %
					SALAT IBRAHIM MOHAMED	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,910	21.92 %
					YUSSUF ABDIKADIR HASSAN	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	2,580	19.43 %
					ARESS HASSAN ABDI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	665	5.01 %
					MOHAMED IBRAHIM GEDI	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	38	0.29 %
					ABUBAKAR ISMAIL DAUD	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	32	0.24 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 031 LAGDERA</b>								
18,533	10,846	58.52 %	24	10,822	DAHIR ABDULLAH SHEIKH	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,386 (WINNER)	40.53 %
					SHIDIYE MOHAMED MUKTAR	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	3,944	36.44 %
					FARAH MAALIM	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,484	22.95 %
					JELLE HASSAN HUSSEIN	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	5	0.05 %
					ADEN SAHAL ALI	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	3	0.03 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 032 FAFI</b>								
12,861	6,817	53.01 %	32	6,785	AHMED ADEN SUGOW	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,430 (WINNER)	35.81 %
					HASSAN MOHAMUD HAJI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,802	26.56 %
					SHILLI ELIAS BARE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,673	24.66 %
					OSMAN ABDULLAH SIRAT	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	777	11.45 %
					BA BAR HASSAN DAGANE	SAFINA PARTY	99	1.46 %
					GONI MOHAMED YUSSUF	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	4	0.06 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 033 LAARA</b>								
9,393	5,772	61.45 %	14	5,758	HAJI MOHAMED YUSSUF	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,177 (WINNER)	72.54 %
					NUR AHMED SAHAL	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,573	27.32 %
					OLOW YUSSUF ABULLAHI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	8	0.14 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 034 WAJIR NORTH</b>								
8,862	5,885	66.41 %	17	5,868	ALI ABDULLAHI IBRAHIM	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,205 (WINNER)	54.62 %
					ABASS ABDULLAHI MAALIM	SAFINA PARTY	2,644	45.06 %
					ADAN ABDULLAHI MAALIM	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17	0.29 %
					ADAN ALI MAOW	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2	0.03 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 035 WAJIR WEST</b>								
24,194	13,478	55.71 %	40	13,438	KHALIF AHMAD MOHAMED	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	6,829 (WINNER)	50.82 %
					KEYNAN WEHLIYE ADAN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,341	32.30 %
					ADOW MOHAMMAD ABIKAR	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,424	10.60 %
					YUSSUF ALI MOHAMED	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	765	5.69 %
					SALAT ABDI RASHID	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	57	0.42 %
					YUSSUF KHAMIS ADAN	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	20	0.15 %
					YUSSUF MOHAMUD ABDI	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	2	0.01 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 036 WAJIR EAST</b>								
22,093	12,602	57.04 %	57	12,545	MOHAMED ABDI MAHAMED	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	9,282 (WINNER)	73.99 %
					HUSSEIN ABDI BARRE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,340	18.65 %
					ABDI MOHAMED SHEIKH	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	923	7.36 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 037 WAJIR SOUTH</b>								
22,434	13,727	61.19 %	69	13,658	ABDIRAHMAN ALI HASSAN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,532 (WINNER)	40.50 %
					IBRAHIM HASSAN BASHIR	SAFINA PARTY	5,326	39.00 %
					ABDISALAM SHEIKH MOHAMED	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,672	19.56 %
					AHMED ABDI OGLE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	120	0.88 %
					BISHAR ABDI IBRAHIM	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	8	0.06 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 038 MANDERA WEST</b>								
18,716	11,743	62.74 %	24	11,719	MOHAMED MOHAMED ABDI HAJI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,585 (WINNER)	56.19 %
					ADAN HAJI YUSSUF	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	5,108	43.59 %
					ABDULLAHI MAALIM ADAN	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	21	0.18 %
					SAYID MOHAMED AMIN	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	2	0.02 %
					SHEIKH JAAFAR MOHAMED	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	2	0.02 %
					OSMAN HASSAN ADEN	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1	0.01 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 039 MANDERA CENTRAL</b>								
20,763	13,052	62.86 %	89	12,963	BILLOW ADAN KEIROW	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,455 (WINNER)	34.37 %
					HASSAN NUR ALI SHEIKH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	3,974	30.66 %
					ABDUL EBRAHIM HAIRO KORE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	3,010	23.22 %
					ABDLAZIZ BASHIR ALI JACK	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,519	11.72 %
					AHMED SHEIKH MOHAMED	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	5	0.04 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 040 MANDERA EAST</b>								
28,844	18,643	64.63 %	188	18,455	ISAACK SHAAABAN ALI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	14,018 (WINNER)	75.96 %
					SHEIKH ADEN MOHAMED	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	4,230	22.92 %
					MOHAMED HAJI HUSSEIN	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	164	0.89 %
					FARAH ABDULAZIZ ALI	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	43	0.23 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 041 MOYALE</b>								
24,954	16,228	65.03 %	138	16,090	GALGALO GURRACH BORU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,517 (WINNER)	65.36 %
					ALIMOHAMUD MOHAMED	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	4,885	30.36 %
					GALGALO MOHAMED MALJCHA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	688	4.28 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 042 NORTH HORN</b>								
16,265	9,593	58.98 %	18	9,575	GODANA BONAYA ADHI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,366 (WINNER)	66.49 %
					FILA ELEMA ISSACKO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	3,209	33.51 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 043 SAKU</b>								
14,211	10,421	73.33 %	25	10,396	SASURA ABDI TARI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,718 (WINNER)	55.00 %
					FALANA JARSO JILLO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	4,470	43.00 %
					HAJI ABDULRAZAK RAGEH	SAFINA PARTY	139	1.34 %
					LERIPEN HUSSEIN KOCHORE	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	54	0.52 %
					WOCHIE IBRAHIM GOLLO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	8	0.08 %
					TUMALO ALI SALESA	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	7	0.07 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 044 LAKAMIS</b>								
14,087	8,115	57.61 %	19	8,096	NGOYONI ITIUS LEMUSEI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,722 (WINNER)	83.03 %
					NGURUSI ABDI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,341	16.56 %
					MHIRIKANY ABDI MOHAMUD	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	33	0.41 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 045 ISIOLO NORTH</b>								
27,780	14,754	53.11 %	135	14,619	DR KUTI MOHAMED ABDI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	9,924 (WINNER)	67.88 %
					CIBOLE ISAAC GALGALO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	3,720	25.45 %
					M TMAINGI DOMINIC M THURANIRA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	876	5.99 %
					DUBA ADAN JIRMA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	99	0.68 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 046 ISIOLO SOUTH</b>								
9,815	7,381	75.20 %	32	7,349	ALI ABDUL BAHARI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,993 (WINNER)	54.33 %
					WAKO ABDULLAH HAJI	SAFINA PARTY	3,262	44.39 %
					KONSO JILLO MUMINA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	82	1.12 %
					JILLO HUKA YUSSUF	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	8	0.11 %
					DIDA JALDESA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2	0.03 %
					JILLO ABDINOOR DIMA	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	2	0.03 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 047 IGEMBE</b>								
59,821	36,795	61.51 %	919	35,876	MURIUNGI RAPHAEL	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	19,330 (WINNER)	53.88 %
					KALWEO JACKSON ITHIRITHA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	12,990	36.21 %
					LINTURI FRANKLIN MITHIKA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,682	4.69 %
					KABERIA PETER KIRIMI	SAFINA PARTY	1,334	3.72 %
					MBAABU ROBERT MUGAMBI	GREEN AFRICAN PARTY	540	1.51 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 048 NTONYIRI</b>								
44,813	27,550	61.48 %	684	26,866	MAOKA RICHARD MAORE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,934 (WINNER)	40.70 %
					M MITHIARU NTOPIHA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	6,808	25.34 %
					MUTURIA JOSEPH	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	6,372	23.72 %
					M TITHNYAI CHARLES MEEME WA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,277	4.75 %
					MUNORU KAINGA ANDREW	GREEN AFRICAN PARTY	811	3.02 %
					MURURU ERASTUS	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	664	2.47 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 049 TIGANIA WEST</b>								
39,286	29,623	75.40 %	425	29,198	MWIRIA VALERIAN KILEMI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	15,397 (WINNER)	52.73 %
					MUKANGU STEPHEN M'MUKHIRA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,591	19.15 %
					NDUBAI PETER	SAFINA PARTY	4,172	14.29 %
					KARITHI DAVID	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	4,038	13.83 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 050 TIGANIA EAST</b>								
41,260	26,866	65.11 %	672	26,194	MUNYA PETER GATHIRAU	SAFINA PARTY	8,995 (WINNER)	34.34 %
					ABURI MPURU LAWRENCE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	8,895	33.96 %
					KARAURI MATHEW ADAMS	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	7,662	29.25 %
					KAMENCU KAIRIAMA LEONARD	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	428	1.63 %
					KAMUNDE SIMON LARAMA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	214	0.82 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 051 NORTH MENTI</b>								
90,822	57,993	63.85 %	1,117	56,876	MWIRARIA DAUDI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	31,483 (WINNER)	55.35 %
					MURIUKI SILAS	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	19,705	34.65 %
					ETHANGATA SIMON MUTABI	UNITED AGRI PARTY	3,048	5.36 %
					M'MBOGORI NTEERE M'NYIRIU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,332	2.34 %
					RUTEERE ERASTU MUTWIRI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,308	2.30 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 052 CENTRAL MENTI</b>								
60,904	41,807	68.64 %	1,155	40,652	M'MUKINDIA KIRUGU LAIBONI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	12,610 (WINNER)	31.02 %
					IMANYARA GITOBU	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	10,495	25.82 %
					M'MUCWIKI KIMATHI SAMUEL	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,139	12.64 %
					MUTWERANDU FABIAN MURUGU	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	3,426	8.43 %
					MUTHURI DOMINIC CHARLES	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,998	7.37 %
					KIGATHIRA ISAAC KIREA	UNITED AGRI PARTY	2,865	7.05 %
					MIRITI JAMES KOOME	UNITED DEMOCRATS OF PEACE AND INTEGRITY IN KENYA	2,731	6.72 %
					RIUNGU LODOVIC MAWIRA	GREEN AFRICAN PARTY	206	0.51 %
					KIRIMA MOSES NGUICHINE	SAFINA PARTY	182	0.45 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 053 SOUTH MENTI</b>								
72,701	50,166	69.00 %	964	49,202	MURUNGI KIRAITU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	30,374 (WINNER)	61.73 %
					RIUNGU ELIJAH	SAFINA PARTY	12,285	24.97 %
					IMANYARA MILTON MUGAMBI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,281	8.70 %
					MUKINDIA KINOTI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	583	1.18 %
					KARERE GITONGA KANAMPIU	UNITED AGRI PARTY	528	1.07 %
					KIOME SEBASTIAN MUTHAURA	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	433	0.88 %
					MUGAMBI DAVID PIUS	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	314	0.64 %
					KITHINJI SAMWEL GILBERT	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	312	0.63 %
					MBAE LAWRENCE	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	92	0.19 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 054 NTHI</b>								
91,846	64,026	69.71 %	889	63,137	MIRITI PETKAY SHEN M'NKIRIA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	32,505 (WINNER)	51.48 %
					CAPT RTD NIWIGA EUSTACE M MBUBA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	19,769	31.31 %
					MBUNI NYAGA BASIL N J	SAFINA PARTY	5,885	9.32 %
					MARETE D K NJAGI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	2,073	3.28 %
					MPUTHIA JOHN BOSCO M	UNITED AGRI PARTY	1,694	2.68 %
					KIMATHI GEORGE J NJUE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,211	1.92 %

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					ETHANGATA SIMON MUTABI	UNITED AGRI PARTY	3,048	5.36 %
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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 052 CENTRAL MENTI</b>								
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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 054 NTHI</b>								
91,846	64,026	69.71 %	889	63,137	MIRITI PETKAY SHEN M'NKIRIA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	32,505 (WINNER)	51.48 %
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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 055 THARAKA</b>								
33,757	24,673	73.09 %	279	24,394	KAGWIMA FRANCIS NYAMU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	10,838 (WINNER)	44.43 %
					MWENDA CICILIO MURANGO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	8,827	36.19 %
					KAUNGU NYAGA MAKEMBO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	4,582	18.78 %
					KAUGI JAMES NJAGI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	147	0.60 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 056 MANYATTA</b>								
60,243	38,205	63.42 %	609	37,596	NDWIGA PETER NJERU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	23,247 (WINNER)	61.83 %
					NJIRU JASON	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,380	14.31 %
					WA-MUNYI GISOVI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,904	10.38 %
					KAMAU JACOB NJERU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,675	4.46 %
					NYAGA PETER MURITHI	SAFINA PARTY	1,332	3.54 %
					NJERU JOHN NJAGI	KENYA PATRIOTIC TRUST PARTY	867	2.31 %
					KIMANILYDIAH WANJIRU	UNITED AGRI PARTY	698	1.86 %
					MUTUNGURU EUSTACE NJIRU	KENYA CITIZENS CONGRESS	330	0.88 %
					NTHIGA ELIUD MUTHEE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	163	0.43 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 057 RUNYENJES</b>								
57,100	36,994	64.79 %	582	36,412	WAMBORA MARTIN NYAGA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	22,752 (WINNER)	62.48 %
					KATHANGU AUGUSTINE NJERU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	6,334	17.40 %
					MASHIMBA EDWARD K	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,357	9.22 %
					KINYUA GEORGE	UNITED AGRI PARTY	2,362	6.49 %
					KARURAA ALQIS IRERI	KENYA PATRIOTIC TRUST PARTY	998	2.74 %
					NJERU ELISHA JAMES	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	609	1.67 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 058 GACHOKA</b>								
40,796	26,195	64.21 %	402	25,793	NYAGAH JOSEPH WILLIAM NTHIGA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	11,387 (WINNER)	44.15 %
					MIBITHI ANDREW MUIYA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	11,204	43.44 %
					NYAGAH BEATRICE KANINI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,300	5.04 %
					KIBUTI FREDRICK JOSPHAT	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,097	4.25 %
					IRERI HENRY KITHAKA	GREEN AFRICAN PARTY	805	3.12 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 059 SLAKAGO</b>								
28,540	19,290	67.59 %	132	19,158	MUTURI JUSTIN BEDAN NJOKA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	8,936 (WINNER)	46.64 %
					NJERU EPHRAIM NJUGU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	8,670	45.26 %
					MUVERETHI NIKASIU MATI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,293	6.75 %
					NDWIGA GERARD IRERI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	259	1.35 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 060 MWINGI NORTH</b>								
52,643	32,269	61.30 %	373	31,896	MUSYOKA STEPHEN KALONZO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	28,048 (WINNER)	87.94 %
					MATI J MUNUVE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,615	8.20 %
					MUTEMI PATRICK SAU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,233	3.87 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 061 MWINGI SOUTH</b>								
50,520	33,257	65.83 %	378	32,879	MUSILA DAVID	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	30,024 (WINNER)	91.32 %
					MUTLA FREDRICK MUTEMI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,484	7.55 %
					NDUNA JAMES MUSEE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	371	1.13 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 062 KITUI WEST</b>								
53,851	32,738	60.79 %	505	32,233	MWENDWA WINFRED NYIVA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	18,372 (WINNER)	57.00 %
					NYENZE FRANCIS MWANZIA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,247	31.79 %
					KILONZI ELIJAH MUTMI	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	2,135	6.62 %
					KING'EE FESTUS MUEMA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	559	1.73 %
					NZUKI MWINZINZUKI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	474	1.47 %
					MUANGA DANIEL KIMANTHI	SAFINA PARTY	446	1.38 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 063 KITUI CENTRAL</b>								
58,362	34,634	59.34 %	378	34,256	NGILU CHARITY KALUKI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	25,901 (WINNER)	75.61 %
					NDOTTO GEORGE MUTUA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,857	22.94 %
					KIVUSYU ROY MUTUA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	498	1.45 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 064 MUTIO</b>								
34,697	20,169	58.13 %	584	19,585	KILONZO JULIUS KIEMA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	5,919 (WINNER)	30.22 %
					KITONGA JIMMY MUTHISI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	5,763	29.43 %
					MULATYA JACOB KILUNDA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,238	16.53 %
					MAUTA JIMMY MUNYAO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	2,910	14.86 %
					MWELU EZEKIEL MWIKYA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	980	5.00 %
					MWALILI FRANCIS KILONZI	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	695	3.55 %
					SYANDA CHARLES MALUKI	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	80	0.41 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 065 KITUI SOUTH</b>								
39,240	19,753	50.34 %	457	19,296	IVUTI PATRICE EZEKIEL MWANGU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	6,150 (WINNER)	31.87 %
					MUOKI ISAAC MULATYA	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	4,862	25.20 %
					MWENDANDU RICHARD JOHN	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	3,697	19.16 %
					MUTHOKA FRANCIS KISANGAU	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	1,986	10.29 %
					KIMINZA SAMUEL KALII	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,615	8.37 %
					MULU JOSHUA MUSEMBI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	986	5.11 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 066 MASINCA</b>								
38,240	22,481	58.79 %	303	22,178	MBAI BENSON ITWIKU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,375 (WINNER)	42.27 %
					KILUTA RONALD JOHN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,354	19.63 %
					KITHYAKA JOSEPH MUTHAMI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,097	13.96 %
					MUTUA FRANCIS MBOYA	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	2,257	10.18 %
					KILU SIMON KITHEKA	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	1,019	4.59 %
					KALUU CHRISTOPHER NDEMBEI	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	873	3.94 %
					NDOLO BENJAMIN MBATHA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	732	3.30 %
					KATU PETER MASILU	UNITED DEMOCRATS OF PEACE AND INTEGRITY IN KENYA	471	2.12 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 067 YATTA</b>								
44,744	28,574	63.86 %	306	28,268	MUTISO JAMES PHILIP	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	12,147 (WINNER)	42.97 %
					KILONZO CHARLES MUTAVI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	8,765	31.01 %
					MUSAU DAVIES PATRICK	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,108	18.07 %
					WAMBUA FRANCIS PHILIP	SAFINA PARTY	1,107	3.92 %
					MUURI RAHAB MWIKALI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	748	2.65 %
					KIAMBIA JAMES BONIFACE	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	393	1.39 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 068 KANGUNDO</b>								
73,303	43,553	59.42 %	723	42,830	MATHA MOFFAT MUA	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	11,225 (WINNER)	26.21 %
					MULUSYA JOSEPH WAMBUA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,745	22.75 %
					KILONZO CHARLES KYALO	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	5,875	13.72 %
					MULI STEPHEN NDAMBURI	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	3,502	8.18 %
					KANYIA STEPHEN MAKAU	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	3,431	8.01 %
					MUSYOKA MICHAEL MUYA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,025	7.06 %
					MAWEU KYENGO KATATHA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	2,607	6.09 %
					NDAMBURI JOHN	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,286	3.00 %
					WAMAKAU RICHARD MUTUKU	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	831	1.94 %
					MUSAU SUSAN MUENI	KENYA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	452	1.06 %
					KALOKI IKUSYA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	393	0.92 %
					KITHIKA GABRIEL MUTHAMA	SAFINA PARTY	321	0.75 %
					KITANA REBECCA MIBITHE	UNITED AGRI PARTY	137	0.32 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 069 KATHIANI</b>								
68,004	35,772	52.60 %	327	35,445	KAINDI PETER KYALO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	16,165 (WINNER)	45.61 %
					MULINJE JACSON KIMEU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,892	30.73 %
					WA-KYENDO AUGUSTUS MUMINA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	5,486	15.48 %
					KILONZO GEOFFREY WAMBUA	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	2,902	8.19 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 070 MACHAKOS TOWN</b>								
74,652	40,984	54.90 %	2,006	38,978	DAUDI FREDRICK MWANZIA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	13,113 (WINNER)	33.64 %
					KAMELO ALFONCE MWANGANGI	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	9,999	25.65 %
					MUNYAKA VICTOR KIOKO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,856	17.59 %
					KALOKI COLLINS KITAKA	SAFINA PARTY	4,901	12.57 %
					MUEMA WILSON MASILA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,850	4.75 %
					KIKUYU JONESMUS MWANZA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,089	2.79 %
					MUSYOKI ALFONCE MBINDA	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	692	1.78 %
					KIMEU CHARLES NTHIWA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	478	1.23 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 071 MWALA</b>								
57,994	30,192	52.06 %	768	29,424	KATUKU JOHN MUTUA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	19,956 (WINNER)	67.82 %
					MUOKI DANIEL MUTUA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	4,380	14.89 %
					MULU ERIC MUTUA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,237	11.00 %
					KIETRAPHIAEL MUTHUNGU	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	1,134	3.85 %
					MUSYOKI BONIFACE MUTUA	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	717	2.44 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 072 MBOONI</b>								
57,620	33,207	57.63 %	246	32,961	MUNYAO JOSEPH KONZOLLO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	19,865 (WINNER)	60.27 %
					MUSYA JOSEPH MULEI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	9,024	27.38 %
					MWANZIALI MALEKYA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,105	6.39 %
					KALULU FRDERICK MULINJE	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,967	5.97 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 073 KILOME</b>								
31,528	19,565	62.06 %	165	19,400	MUTISO JOHN MUTINDA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	15,225 (WINNER)	78.48 %
					MWAIU JOHN HARUN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,967	15.29 %
					MATUI JOSHUA PETER KAVITA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	603	3.11 %
					NDOLO ANDREW NDOLA	UNITED DEMOCRATS OF PEACE AND INTEGRITY IN KENYA	392	2.02 %
					KYUMBSYO LEONARD MULI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	213	1.10 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 074 KAHU</b>								
39,736	22,750	57.25 %	429	22,321	NDAMBUKI GIDEON MUSYOKA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	9,746 (WINNER)	43.66 %
					MUSAU EZEKIEL MWAKA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	7,855	35.19 %
					MBEVI SIMON MUSYOKA	SAFINA PARTY	4,195	18.79 %
					MAKENGA RICHARD KATEMI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	306	1.37 %
					MUTTISYA JANET KATE LEE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	219	0.98 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 075 MAKUENI</b>								
69,586	40,033	57.53 %	490	39,543	KIBWANA KIVUTHIA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	30,583 (WINNER)	77.34 %
					MUTHOKA JOEL MBITHI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,074	15.36 %
					MUNYASYA BEN	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,199	3.03 %
					MBITHI MUTUA	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	1,159	2.93 %
					SAMMY MARK MUTWITWA	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	296	0.75 %
					MUSYIMI GEORGE MATATA	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	232	0.59 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 076 KIBWEZI</b>								
60,488	31,627	52.29 %	648	30,979	NDILE RICHARD KALEMBE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	16,974 (WINNER)	54.79 %
					MBOKO ONESMUS MUTINDA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	3,741	12.08 %
					MWEWA GRACE FRANCIS	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,561	11.49 %
					LOMBO SIMBA LOMBO	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	2,815	9.09 %
					KIEMA JOHN	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	2,613	8.43 %
					MULWA BENARD MUENDO	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	686	2.21 %
					MUNYAE PETER KYONDU	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	396	1.28 %
					MWONGELA JOSEPH MAWILI	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	193	0.62 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 077 KINANGOP</b>								
52,841	35,116	66.46 %	469	34,647	WATHAKA MWANGI K	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	13,412 (WINNER)	38.71 %
					MBURU STEPHEN KINYANJUI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	12,228	35.29 %
					MWANGI JOHN MATHARA	SAFINA PARTY	3,919	11.31 %
					MOGOTE PETER CHEGE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	2,207	6.37 %
					MUREITHI NAPHITALI MUNGAI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,296	3.74 %
					KARURI GERALD MAINA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,047	3.02 %
					KAMAU SIMON MWANGI	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	421	1.22 %
					WANJIRU MARY	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	117	0.34 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 078 KIPPIRI</b>								
30,532	21,068	69.00 %	195	20,873	KIMUNYA AMOS MUIHINGA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	7,436 (WINNER)	35.62 %
					GITHBOMI PAUL MWANGI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,906	23.50 %
					KAMAU JOHN NJENGA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,917	18.77 %
					KIRUMBA MICHAEL NJOROGE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,762	8.44 %
					NYOIKE KIMANI WA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,082	5.18 %
					MWANGI DOMINIC IBOTO	KENYA PATRIOTIC TRUST PARTY	1,062	5.09 %
					KAGIMBI JOHN NYORO	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	616	2.95 %
					WANJENGA ALEXANDER NIUGUNA	SAFINA PARTY	92	0.44 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 079 OL KALOU</b>								
58,198	39,657	68.14 %	591	39,066	MURIUKI KARUE MURIUKI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	24,590 (WINNER)	62.94 %
					WAKABA JAMES IRUNGU	SAFINA PARTY	7,012	17.95 %
					MBUGUA NEWTON NDUNGU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,247	13.43 %
					MATUKE DANIEL OGUTA	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	1,875	4.80 %
					GATHAKU SIMON THANANGA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	342	0.88 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 080 NDARAGWA</b>								
31,599	22,219	70.32 %	182	22,037	MUCHIRI GEOFFREY GACHARA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	20,458 (WINNER)	92.83 %
					MUGWE PETER MBURU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,579	7.17 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 081 TETU</b>								
38,719	29,216	75.46 %	354	28,862	MAATHAI WANGARI MUTA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	27,992 (WINNER)	96.99 %
					GIETHENJI JAMES NDUNGU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	554	1.92 %
					NDIRANGU WILSON KAMAU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	316	1.09 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 082 KIENI</b>								
58,358	39,875	68.33 %	118	39,757	MURUNGARU CHRISTOPHER NDARATHI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	27,550 (WINNER)	69.30 %
					WARUGONCO NEMESYUS	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	6,072	15.27 %
					GITONGA PETER MATHENCE	SAFINA PARTY	5,117	12.87 %
					MURIITHI JOEL MURIITHI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,018	2.56 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 083 MATHIRA</b>								
72,664	51,685	71.13 %	352	51,333	GACHAGUA JAMES NDERITU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	30,355 (WINNER)	59.13 %
					WAMAE ELJUD MATU	SAFINA PARTY	15,250	29.71 %
					KUGURU PETER NGIBUNI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,054	9.85 %
					KARANI JOSEPH NGACHA	KENYA PATRIOTIC TRUST PARTY	674	1.31 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 084 OTHAYA</b>								
44,751	34,239	76.51 %	268	33,971	KIRAKI MWAI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	33,358 (WINNER)	98.20 %
					WANG'ONDU JOHN GITHINJI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	613	1.80 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 085 MUKURWEINI</b>								
40,340	29,748	73.74 %	320	29,428	KAGWE MUTAHI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	16,953 (WINNER)	57.61 %
					KABANDO KABANDO WA	SAFINA PARTY	12,184	41.40 %
					MWANGI CHARLES KOIGI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	291	0.99 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 086 NYERI TOWN</b>								
51,632	32,580	63.10 %	289	32,291	MURIITHI PETER GICHOHI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	28,372 (WINNER)	87.86 %
					KIHORO WANYIRI	SAFINA PARTY	2,404	7.44 %
					MATHENCE ISALAH MWAI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	692	2.14 %
					NDERITU JOHNSTONE MATHENCE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	297	0.92 %
					KING'ORI MICHAEL NDIRANGU	PEOPLES PARTY OF KENYA	209	0.65 %
					GITHUA JOHN NDERITU	KENYA PATRIOTIC TRUST PARTY	188	0.58 %
					WANDIMI JOSEPH NDIRANGU	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	129	0.40 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 087 MWEA</b>								
50,440	33,882	67.17 %	306	33,576	NDERITU ALFRED MWANGI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	29,363 (WINNER)	87.45 %
					MUCHIRA JOSEPH MWANIKI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,674	7.96 %
					KAMAU ISAAC MWANIKI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,227	3.65 %
					KACIRI MURIITHI RONALD	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	312	0.93 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 088 GICHUGU</b>								
55,935	39,282	70.23 %	689	38,593	KARUA MARTHA WANGARI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	28,262 (WINNER)	73.23 %
					KARIUKI PETER WAMBUGU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,859	20.36 %
					CHOMBA CHARLES MURIITHI	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	1,433	3.71 %
					MUNGAI ERNEST MURIUKI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	611	1.58 %
					GACHAU MILTON MIUNENE	KENYA PATRIOTIC TRUST PARTY	428	1.11 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 089 NDLA</b>								
40,902	28,524	69.74 %	292	28,232	GITHAE ROBINSON NJERU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	25,037 (WINNER)	81.60 %
					KIBICHO JAMES KAREU	SAFINA PARTY	4,417	15.65 %
					MAINA B. B. MWEA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	608	2.15 %
					MURIUKI T MWANGI	KENYA PATRIOTIC TRUST PARTY	170	0.60 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 090 KERICHOYAKUTUS</b>								
51,155	34,965	68.35 %	531	34,434	KARABA DANIEL DICKSON	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	22,826 (WINNER)	66.29 %
					MUGO LAZARUS MUNYI	SAFINA PARTY	6,927	20.12 %
					KARIUKI JOHN NGATA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,205	12.21 %
					NJIRU KENNETH NJAGI	UNITED DEMOCRATS OF PEACE AND INTEGRITY IN KENYA	273	0.79 %
					CHIGITI CRISPO DAVID WERU	KENYA CITIZENS CONGRESS	203	0.59 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 091 KANGEMA</b>								
35,674	24,675	69.17 %	319	24,356	MICHUKI JOHN NJOROGE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	13,134 (WINNER)	53.93 %
					GIKONYO D KURIA	SAFINA PARTY	5,301	21.76 %
					MWANGI DUNCAN GITHIGA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,198	17.24 %
					MUCHOKI JACKSON MURIU	KENYA PEOPLES PARTY	1,217	5.00 %
					MWANGI HARRISON MAINA	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	331	1.36 %
					WAMBUJI EILEEN	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	175	0.72 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 092 MATHIOYA</b>								
41,874	28,480	68.01 %	301	28,179	KAMOTHO JOHN JOSEPH	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	25,428 (WINNER)	90.24 %
					KIHARA CHARLES NJURU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,324	4.70 %
					GITHIARI FRANCIS NJAKWE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,170	4.15 %
					MUGANE JULIUS KAMAU	CHAMA CHA MAJIMBO NA MWANGAZA	257	0.91 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 093 KIHARU</b>								
80,383	48,538	60.38 %	727	47,811	KEMBI GITURA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	27,675 (WINNER)	57.88 %
					KARIUKI IGNATIUS NGENYE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,058	21.04 %
					MWANGI BARNABAS MUTURI B C	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	6,705	14.02 %
					MWANGI STEPHEN WAWERU	SAFINA PARTY	1,687	3.53 %
					MATKI KENNEDY PATRICK M	KENYA PEOPLES PARTY	920	1.92 %
					CEGE WA NYAMBURA	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	499	1.04 %
					NJUGI NICHOLAS KIRAGU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	267	0.56 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 094 KEGUMO</b>								
48,506	30,662	63.21 %	408	30,254	MWANGI ONESMUS KIHARA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	14,666 (WINNER)	48.48 %
					KAMAU JAMLECK IRUNGU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,811	25.82 %
					WATHIGO GEOFFREY MUKONYORO	UNITED AGRI PARTY	2,583	8.54 %
					MBUTI GEORGE GITAU	UNITED PATRIOTIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,770	5.85 %
					KIAMBIGI JAMES MAINA	KENYA PEOPLES PARTY	1,009	3.34 %
					WAWERU JACKSON KAMAU	SAFINA PARTY	811	2.68 %
					MWANGI JOSEPH KURIA	MASS PARTY OF KENYA	752	2.49 %
					MAINA ARIENE MUBIA KABIRU	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	326	1.08 %
					MWAURA JOHN B KIBORE	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	257	0.85 %
					WAIRIMU PAUL IRUNGU	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	175	0.58 %
					WAWERU BERNARD CHEGE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	94	0.31 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 095 MARAKWA</b>								
48,417	31,635	65.34 %	920	30,715	MBAU ELIAS PETER	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	13,916 (WINNER)	45.31 %
					MWANGI PETER KAMANDE	UNITED PATRIOTIC PARTY OF KENYA	5,000	16.28 %
					NDUNGU HENRY PETER CHEGE	SAFINA PARTY	4,667	15.19 %
					MBURU HOWARD DENNIS NJOROGE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,957	9.63 %
					MAINA CHEGE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,037	6.63 %
					KARIUKI S K	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,718	5.59 %
					MBURU EPHANTUS NJOROGE	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	420	1.37 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 096 KANDARA</b>								
60,106	39,226	65.26 %	712	38,514	TORO JOSHUA NGUGI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,678 (WINNER)	45.90 %
					DR KARAU STEPHEN NDUNGU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,709	17.42 %
					WAHOMI ALICE MUTHONI	SAFINA PARTY	5,614	14.58 %
					MBURU DAVID NGUGI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	4,040	10.49 %
					KARENJE GACURU WA	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	2,025	5.26 %
					MURAYA PETER KJARIE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,406	3.65 %
					GACHEHI SAMUEL MUTURI	UNITED AGRI PARTY	612	1.59 %
					KAMAU MBIYU	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	250	0.65 %
					WAWERU DAVID NGETHE	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	180	0.47 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 097 GATANGA</b>								
62,043	38,514	62.08 %	1,025	37,489	KENNETH PETER	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	29,961 (WINNER)	79.92 %
					MURATHE DAVID WAKAIRU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,319	16.86 %
					KARIUKI FRANCIS NJOROGE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	792	2.11 %
					KABUGI JERAD AMOS	KENYA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	417	1.11 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 098 GATUNDU SOUTH</b>								
51,868	36,686	70.73 %	592	36,094	KENYATTA UHURU MUGAI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	33,052 (WINNER)	91.57 %
					MUTHIA MOSES NG'ANG'A	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	2,239	6.20 %
					KAMUNGUMA PATRICK MUIRU	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	355	0.98 %
					GITAU SAMUEL NJAU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	304	0.84 %
					KAGOMBE JOSEPH KIMANI	UMMA PATRIOTIC PARTY OF KENYA	144	0.40 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 099 GATUNDU NORTH</b>								
39,146	26,949	68.84 %	449	26,500	MUIRURI PATRICK KARIUKI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	8,513 (WINNER)	32.12 %
					NGARUYA JOHN KIBORI	SAFINA PARTY	5,192	19.59 %
					GATARUA NAHASHON NGUGI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,884	14.66 %
					NG'ANG'A CLEMENT KARIUKI	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	3,248	12.26 %
					W'NJUGUNA SAMUEL MUCIRI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	2,728	10.29 %
					GACHANJA CLEMENT BENSON	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	2,724	10.28 %
					GITHAE ERIC KAMAU	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	144	0.54 %
					KIHU MOSHE MUTUA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	67	0.25 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 100 JUJA</b>								
103,856	50,018	48.16 %	1,286	48,732	GITAU WILLIAM KABOGO	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	20,897 (WINNER)	42.88 %
					MUCHAI CHARLES NGANGA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	16,423	33.70 %
					NDICHO STEPHEN NDABI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,784	15.97 %
					KIGAMBA PAUL HATO	MASS PARTY OF KENYA	1,484	3.05 %
					KAMAU PETER KARANJA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	583	1.20 %
					KIAMA PETER WANGAI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	457	0.94 %
					NZIOKA DAVID ENOS	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	406	0.83 %
					KINONGE BONIFACE WATUKU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	346	0.71 %
					MBURU PETER WAWERU	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	172	0.35 %
					GACHOKA ANTHONY MUIRURI	SAFINA PARTY	94	0.19 %
					RASHID IRUNGU WA ISHMAEL	REPUBLICAN REFORMATION PARTY	86	0.18 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 101 GITHUNGURI</b>								
63,394	40,965	64.62 %	877	40,088	MAGUGU ARTHUR KINYANJUI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	22,212 (WINNER)	55.41 %
					MBUGUA SAMUEL WAINAINA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	9,216	22.99 %
					GATABAKI NIEHU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	7,759	19.35 %
					KIBE DOMINIC MWAURA	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	295	0.74 %
					KAGO DICKSON NDICHU	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	294	0.73 %
					NDIBA SAMUEL P KIHARA	UNITED PATRIOTIC PARTY OF KENYA	160	0.40 %
					MUKIRI JOSEPH CHEGE	KENYA PEOPLES PARTY	152	0.38 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 102 KIAMBAA</b>								
80,136	48,392	60.39 %	859	47,533	KARUME JAMES NIENGA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	22,221 (WINNER)	46.75 %
					NGETHE ROBERT NELSON	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,443	36.70 %
					ICHARIA JOHN KAMAU	SAFINA PARTY	4,596	9.67 %
					NJERI PHILOMENA IKONYA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,065	2.24 %
					GITHUNGURI JOHN KANYUA	UNITED PATRIOTIC PARTY OF KENYA	874	1.84 %
					NGERU SIMON MWANGI	KENYA PEOPLES PARTY	694	1.46 %
					KARIUKI CHRISTOPHER KAMAU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	478	1.01 %
					MWANGI TITUS NDUNGU	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	162	0.34 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 103 KABETE</b>								
75,436	46,998	62.30 %	355	46,643	MUTTE PAUL KIBUGI	SAFINA PARTY	20,614 (WINNER)	44.20 %
					NGANGA LEWIS NGUYAI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	16,286	34.92 %
					KIGATHI SAMUEL GACHARA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	6,965	14.93 %
					WAKAHIU GEORGE NIENGA	KENYA PEOPLES PARTY	1,357	2.91 %
					NGUGI WILSON NDUNGU	PEOPLES PARTY OF KENYA	542	1.16 %
					MUNDO KARIBA JC	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	462	0.99 %
					MUNGAI CECIL	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	417	0.89 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 104 LIMURI</b>								
49,626	29,959	60.37 %	492	29,467	KURIA SIMON KANYINGI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	18,938 (WINNER)	64.27 %
					NYANIA GEORGE B NJAU MBUGUA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	6,053	20.54 %
					KAMAU CHARLES MWANIKI	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	1,280	4.34 %
					NJONJO APOLLO LUCIANO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,266	4.30 %
					WAIGANJO JOSEPH MBURU	UNITED AGRI PARTY	592	2.01 %
					MBURU GEORGE MWAURA	PEOPLES PARTY OF KENYA	504	1.71 %
					MUNYAKA JOSEPH KIMANI	SAFINA PARTY	487	1.65 %
					NIENGA SAMUEL KINYANJUI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	347	1.18 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 105 LAJI</b>								
44,553	30,659	68.81 %	437	30,222	KIMATHI JAMES VISCOUNT	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	15,505 (WINNER)	51.30 %
					KAGUNYI NIARI FRANCIS	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	13,030	43.11 %
					NG'ANG'A CAROLINE WAMBUI	SAFINA PARTY	776	2.57 %
					KARANJA PHILIP NDUNG'U	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	580	1.92 %
					WARWATHE THINGURI SAMUEL	UNITED PATRIOTIC PARTY OF KENYA	253	0.84 %
					KARIUKI GATHINYE JORAM	KENYA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	78	0.26 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 106 TURKANA NORTH</b>								
32,729	12,559	38.37 %	53	12,506	KIYONG'A JOHN MUNYES	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	7,163 (WINNER)	57.28 %
					NAKULEU CHRISTOPHER DOYE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,619	36.93 %
					IKWEL MOSES ACHOK	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	489	3.91 %
					LOWOTON OLIVER ERUPE	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	235	1.88 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 107 TURKANA CENTRAL</b>								
41,610	22,002	52.88 %	0	22,002	ETHURO EKWEE DAVID	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	11,028 (WINNER)	50.12 %
					IMANA ICHOR IMMANUEL	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,863	49.37 %
					EMAASE PETER DERICK EJOBE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	111	0.50 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 108 TURKANA SOUTH</b>								
23,392	10,408	44.49 %	30	10,378	ACHUKA FRANCIS KIWATON	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,608 (WINNER)	54.04 %
					EKUAM DAUDI EDDY	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	4,140	39.89 %
					ETUROTE SAMSON AKORU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	537	5.17 %
					LOKAPEL DAVID ELIM	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	93	0.90 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 109 KACHELJIRA</b>								
16,962	7,835	46.19 %	37	7,798	POGHISIO SAMUEL LOSURON	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,226 (WINNER)	92.66 %
					LOKADIO WILLY SAMMY	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	503	6.45 %
					LOINIT JOHN	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	69	0.88 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 110 KAPENGURIA</b>								
41,544	23,848	57.40 %	244	23,604	MOROTO SAMUEL CHUMEL	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	17,937 (WINNER)	75.99 %
					KAPELLO LOSURAN POWON	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	5,267	22.31 %
					LOTIMU EMMANUEL LOJIM	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	249	1.05 %
					SINDANO WILLIAM KANYONGU	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	151	0.64 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 111 SIGOR</b>								
34,922	20,870	59.76 %	92	20,778	ROTINO PHILIP RUTO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	16,762 (WINNER)	80.67 %
					SIRÉE RICHARD	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	4,016	19.33 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 112 SAMBURU WEST</b>								
36,875	20,687	56.10 %	105	20,582	LESIRMA SIMION SAIMANGA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	19,098 (WINNER)	92.79 %
					MATANO LEAKONO ROBERT	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,298	6.31 %
					LEMALETIAN RAPHAEL I.TINCIBES	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	186	0.90 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 113 SAMBURU EAST</b>								
12,832	6,910	53.85 %	6	6,904	LESHORE PRISA SAMMY	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,665 (WINNER)	53.09 %
					LALAMPAA JOB MOIKA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,003	29.01 %
					LEMITIN IERED RAPHAEL	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,029	14.90 %
					LERINGATO PAUL	SAFINA PARTY	207	3.00 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 114 KWANZA</b>								
55,400	32,309	58.32 %	495	31,814	WEKESA NOAH MAHALANG'ANG'A	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	20,652 (WINNER)	64.91 %
					MOIBEN KISORO SAMWEL	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	9,779	30.74 %
					WANAMBISI TOM LIHRU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,383	4.35 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 115 SABOTI</b>								
90,738	47,544	52.40 %	753	46,791	WAMAJWA MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	34,700 (WINNER)	74.16 %
					WAPULA FREDRICK PIUS	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	9,919	21.20 %
					SITTI JUSTINA NASAMBU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,172	4.64 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 116 CHERANGANY</b>								
42,911	26,404	61.53 %	415	25,989	KIRWA KIPRUTO RONO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	16,878 (WINNER)	64.94 %
					RONOH MICHAEL ARUSEI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,872	26.44 %
					BARAZA COSMAS WANJALA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,905	7.33 %
					WANYAMWENJI FRANCIS GICHUKI	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	334	1.29 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 117 ELDORET NORTH</b>								
100,214	57,264	57.14 %	1,033	56,231	RUTO WILLIAM SAMOEI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	31,146 (WINNER)	55.39 %
					CHESIRE REUBEN KIPLAGAT	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	24,258	43.14 %
					KIRWA WILLIAM KIPKEMBUI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	827	1.47 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 118 ELDORET EAST</b>								
57,190	35,559	62.18 %	707	34,852	KIPCHUMBA JOSEPH LAGAT	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	24,881 (WINNER)	71.39 %
					LILAN SIMON CHEPSIROR	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,971	28.61 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 119 ELDORET SOUTH</b>								
57,641	34,700	60.20 %	624	34,076	KOROS DAVID KIPTANUI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	16,756 (WINNER)	49.17 %
					TOO MARK KIPTARBEI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	16,316	47.88 %
					MENGICH WILLIAM KIPTOO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,004	2.95 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 120 MARAKWET EAST</b>								
22,896	15,181	66.30 %	93	15,088	KILIMO LINAH JEBII	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,166 (WINNER)	60.75 %
					MARRIRMOI JOHN KIPTOO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,517	36.57 %
					YANO JOSEPH KIPCHUMBA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	265	1.76 %
					CHEPKWONY KANDA JOSEPH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	140	0.93 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 121 MARAKWET WEST</b>								
30,829	20,736	67.26 %	333	20,403	SUDI DAVID KIPRONO SUTTER	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	12,168 (WINNER)	59.64 %
					KIPTUGEN DANIEL KIPKOSGEI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	5,004	24.53 %
					KAINO FRANCIS MUTWOL	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	2,569	12.59 %
					KIPCHUMBA JOHN YATOR	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	662	3.24 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 122 KEIYO NORTH</b>								
24,516	16,536	67.45 %	212	16,324	CHEPKIONY LUCAS KIPKOSGEI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,779 (WINNER)	66.03 %
					ARAP-KIGEN FRANCIS KIPKOECH	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	5,284	32.37 %
					LAGAT GILBERT KOECH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	261	1.60 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 123 KEIYO SOUTH</b>								
36,985	25,661	69.38 %	412	25,249	BIWOTT KIPRONO N KIPYATOR	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	20,562 (WINNER)	81.44 %
					SEI TABITHA JEPTOO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	4,687	18.56 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 124 MOSOP</b>								
44,180	29,098	65.86 %	678	28,420	SAMBU JOHN KIPKORIR	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	15,636 (WINNER)	55.02 %
					CHOGE WILBERT KIPSANG	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	11,984	42.17 %
					RONO ISAAC ARAP	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	800	2.81 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 125 ALJAL</b>								
45,470	31,808	69.95 %	384	31,424	CHOGE JIM	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	13,738 (WINNER)	43.72 %
					KIPCHO CHOGE SAMMY	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	8,517	27.10 %
					KIDOMBO PIUS KIPKETER	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	6,318	20.11 %
					KEMBOI FELIX KIPRONO	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	2,851	9.07 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 126 FARWEN</b>								
56,708	36,137	63.72 %	729	35,408	TARUS STEPHEN KIPKIYENY	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,183 (WINNER)	48.53 %
					LAGAT ELIJAH KIPTARBEI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	15,851	44.77 %
					CHEMAI SAMSON KIPKOECH ARAP	SAFINA PARTY	1,773	5.01 %
					SAINA MOSES KIPSOCON	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	402	1.14 %
					SEGO KIMAIYO KERONEY ARAP	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	199	0.56 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 127 TINDERET</b>								
58,585	36,860	62.92 %	889	35,971	KOSGEY HENRY KIPRONO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	19,290 (WINNER)	53.63 %
					BETT BENJAMIN KIPCHUMBA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	8,416	23.40 %
					SAMOEI GEORGE KEMBOI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	8,265	22.98 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 128 BARINGO EAST</b>								
17,069	11,750	68.84 %	53	11,697	KAMAMA ASMAN ABONGOTUM	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	6,315 (WINNER)	53.99 %
					LOTODO JOSEPH DALLDOSSO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,100	43.60 %
					SARICH SAMMY AREKAI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	282	2.41 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 129 BARINGO NORTH</b>								
31,969	23,295	72.87 %	281	23,014	BOIT KIPLUMBEI WILLIAM	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	17,053 (WINNER)	74.10 %
					KIPTOON CHEPKOYWA ANDREW	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	5,417	23.54 %
					KANBAGOR KIPTURU	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	418	1.82 %
					KIPCHUMBA KIMUCE HAROLD	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	126	0.55 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 130 BARINGO CENTRAL</b>								
48,760	0	0.00 %	0	0	MOI GIBSON KIPSELE TOWETT	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	0 (UNOPPOSE)	0.00 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 131 MOGOTIO</b>								
20,478	15,441	75.40 %	164	15,277	KORIR JOSEPH KIPKAPTO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,248 (WINNER)	67.08 %
					KIPKAZI WILSON KIPSANG	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	5,029	32.92 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 132 ELDAMA RAVINE</b>								
34,886	23,341	66.91 %	396	22,945	SIRMA MUSA CHERUTICH	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	15,876 (WINNER)	69.19 %
					ROP JOSEPH LEBOO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	6,220	27.11 %
					SIRMA TIMOTHY KIPKEMOI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	849	3.70 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 133 LAIKIPIA WEST</b>								
78,533	49,084	62.50 %	898	48,186	KARIUKI GODFREY GITAH	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	38,555 (WINNER)	80.01 %
					MURUTHI ROBERT NDEGWA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	8,517	17.68 %
					GITHIRI JAMES NYAGA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	723	1.50 %
					WACHIII ALICE NJOKI	SAFINA PARTY	391	0.81 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 134 LAIKIPIA EAST</b>								
54,338	32,269	59.39 %	183	32,086	KIUNJURI MWANGI F	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	26,728 (WINNER)	83.30 %
					BUTT RASHAD MAHMUD	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,167	12.99 %
					NJOROGE DAVID WANGUI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,016	3.17 %
					MUNUHE CHARLES NJARAMBA	KENYA PATRIOTIC TRUST PARTY	175	0.55 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 135 NAIVASHA</b>								
94,673	48,510	51.24 %	452	48,058	KIHARA PAUL SAMUEL	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	19,806 (WINNER)	41.21 %
					MUTITHO JOHN MICHAEL NJENGA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	18,271	38.02 %
					KIHONGE ELIAS NGUGI NG'ANG'A	SAFINA PARTY	6,889	14.33 %
					KIGO PATRICK MBURU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,742	3.62 %
					ONGEGU JOSEPHINE NYAMBURA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	866	1.80 %
					KIMANI DICKSON KIHKA	UMMA PATRIOTIC PARTY OF KENYA	340	0.71 %
					NJENGA PAUL NJOROGE	KENYA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	144	0.30 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 136 SAKURU TOWN</b>								
105,702	51,621	48.84 %	1,177	50,444	KARUKI MBURU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	33,973 (WINNER)	67.35 %
					NJUKI DAVID MANYARA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,936	21.68 %
					MICHOMA JAMES MACHUKA GETUNO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,287	4.53 %
					PASTOR NGOITHO GEORGE MWaura	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,490	2.95 %
					MUNGAI SAMUEL KAHIGA	SAFINA PARTY	1,393	2.76 %
					AMUKOYE JOHN IMBAYI	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	365	0.72 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 137 KURESOI</b>								
62,187	37,539	60.36 %	683	36,856	CHEBOI MOSES KIPKEMBOI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	17,508 (WINNER)	47.50 %
					MUNGAI MBURU KINYANJUI	SAFINA PARTY	7,839	21.27 %
					KEBENI JOSEPH KIPKEMOI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	6,181	16.77 %
					RUTTOH LIZA CHEPKORIR	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	3,013	8.18 %
					SELIM PHILIP KIPKOECH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,932	5.24 %
					KENDUYWA GEOFFREY KIPLANGAT	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	277	0.75 %
					SINEI WILLIAM KIMUTAI	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	106	0.29 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 138 MOLO</b>								
83,105	48,413	58.26 %	92	48,321	MUKIRI MACHARIA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	26,039 (WINNER)	53.89 %
					KARANJA MUNGAI NJOROGE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	14,738	30.50 %
					NJENGA JOHN MUNGAI	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	2,590	5.36 %
					SORTUM CHEPKOECH WILLITER	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,187	4.53 %
					MWANGI PETER NJENGA	SAFINA PARTY	1,296	2.68 %
					KIARIE STEPHEN KARANJA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,197	2.48 %
					MACHARIA JACOB WAWERU	KENYA PATRIOTIC TRUST PARTY	274	0.57 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 139 RONGAI</b>								
47,441	27,975	58.97 %	393	27,582	CHELAIYE ALICEN JEMATIA RONOH	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	11,674 (WINNER)	42.32 %
					KIGEN LUKE KIPKORIR	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	11,157	40.45 %
					KOMEN WILLIAM KIPROP	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	3,514	12.74 %
					KIMEMIA PETER NJAU	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,237	4.48 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 140 SUBUKIA</b>								
53,172	34,096	64.12 %	550	33,546	WAMWERE ROIGI WA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	24,557 (WINNER)	73.20 %
					NGUNJIRI ONESMAS KIMANI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,718	23.01 %
					NJOROGE SAMUEL NGUGI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	774	2.31 %
					KIHANYA STEPHEN NJENGA	SAFINA PARTY	497	1.48 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 141 KILGORIS</b>								
51,698	33,420	64.64 %	308	33,112	KONCHELLA GIDEON SITHU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	19,528 (WINNER)	58.98 %
					SUNKULI JULIUS LEKAKENY	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	13,584	41.02 %

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<b>CONSTITUENCY: 142 NAROK NORTH</b>								
54,211	39,500	72.86 %	360	39,140	NTIMAMA WILLIAM RONGORA OLE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	22,025 (WINNER)	56.27 %
					MWANIK JACKSON SELFILA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	16,487	42.12 %
					VIAILE WILLIAM SALAON OLE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	628	1.60 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 143 NAROK SOUTH</b>								
56,509	35,393	62.63 %	330	35,063	NTUTU STEPHEN KANYINKE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	20,492 (WINNER)	58.44 %
					TUYA KITUYIAN SAMSON OLE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	10,979	31.31 %
					NAMPASO TIKOISHI OLE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	3,592	10.24 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 144 KAJIADO NORTH</b>								
71,218	39,543	55.52 %	112	39,431	SAITOTI GEORGE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	31,380 (WINNER)	79.58 %
					MUYAA DANIEL KASIRIMO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,435	18.86 %
					OLE SEKI IEMASHON OLIVER	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	616	1.56 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 145 KAJIADO CENTRAL</b>								
32,910	24,021	72.99 %	330	23,691	NKAISSERRY KASAINI JOSEPH	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	12,205 (WINNER)	51.52 %
					LENANTE SANKORI DAVID	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,013	38.04 %
					TUTU KOINARY PATRICK	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	2,341	9.88 %
					KAATA DANIEL TURERE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	132	0.56 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 146 KAJIADO SOUTH</b>								
35,811	21,751	60.74 %	174	21,577	PARPAIMEPUKORI GEOFFREY	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	11,528 (WINNER)	53.43 %
					OLOTIPI TIP TIPAPE RICHARD	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,049	46.57 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 147 BOMET</b>								
60,940	38,546	63.25 %	498	38,048	SALAT NICHOLAS KIPTOO KORIR	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	21,475 (WINNER)	56.44 %
					KONES KIPKALYA KIPRONO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	15,341	40.32 %
					KIRUI PATRICK KIPTERER	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,232	3.24 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 148 CHEPALUNGU</b>								
43,618	28,128	64.49 %	402	27,726	KOECH JOHN KIPSANG ARAP	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	17,589 (WINNER)	63.44 %
					RUTO ISAAC KIPRONO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	8,759	31.59 %
					LANGAT REUBEN KIPROTICH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,171	4.22 %
					MIBEY JOHN KIPKIRUT	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	207	0.75 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 149 SOTIK</b>								
48,927	31,839	65.07 %	493	31,346	KIMETO ANTHONY KIPKOSGE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	16,111 (WINNER)	51.40 %
					LABOSO CHEPKEMOI LORNA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	14,163	45.18 %
					SANG JOEL KIPYEGON ARAP	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,072	3.42 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 150 KISUMU</b>								
45,925	24,227	52.75 %	681	23,546	KOECH SAMMY CHERUYOT	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	9,503 (WINNER)	40.36 %
					KITUR RAPHAEL KIPRONO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	8,131	34.53 %
					BETT PETER KIPNGETICH	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	4,567	19.40 %
					CHERUYOT RONO BALIACH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,345	5.71 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 151 BURURI</b>								
43,778	29,100	66.47 %	871	28,229	SANG KIPKORIR MARISIN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	17,864 (WINNER)	63.28 %
					ROTICH JOSEPH SITIEN	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,465	33.53 %
					KOECH PHILIP KIPKOSKEI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	587	2.08 %
					KIMAIYO FELIX NGENO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	313	1.11 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 152 BELGUT</b>								
54,876	35,305	64.34 %	965	34,340	KETER CHARLES CHERUIYOT	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	23,299 (WINNER)	67.85 %
					KIREI CHARLES DAVY K ARAP	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	8,392	24.44 %
					KIPKEMOI DAVID ROTICH	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	2,577	7.50 %
					RONO K PAUL	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	72	0.21 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 153 AINAMOI</b>								
55,713	32,858	58.98 %	484	32,374	ARAP TOO NONDIN NOAH	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	19,360 (WINNER)	59.80 %
					NG'ENO KIBET	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	10,979	33.91 %
					KIRIOR KIPTORUS ARAP	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,721	5.32 %
					HIRGEN PETER KIPKORIR	CHAMA CHA MAJIMBO NA MWANGAZA	231	0.71 %
					DAUDI MAGANGA MOHAMED	NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY	83	0.26 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 154 KIPKELION</b>								
61,979	40,136	64.76 %	497	39,639	RUTTO DR SAMMY KIPKEMOI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	20,384 (WINNER)	51.42 %
					ROTICH SAMUEL KIMUTAI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	13,507	34.08 %
					TONU BISHOP DANIEL	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	2,447	6.17 %
					CHERUIYOT THOMAS KIPKOSKEI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,986	5.01 %
					NGENO NICHOLAS CHERUIYOT	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,315	3.32 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 155 MALAVA</b>								
64,468	37,824	58.67 %	1,501	36,323	SOITA PETER SHITANDA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	26,863 (WINNER)	73.96 %
					ANGATHA JOSHUA MULANDA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,074	19.48 %
					MUNALA JOHN MOSES	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,676	4.61 %
					IMBOGO BENJAMIN S	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	710	1.95 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 156 LUGARI</b>								
63,023	36,813	58.41 %	776	36,037	KIBUNGUCHY ENOCH WAMALWA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	20,327 (WINNER)	56.41 %
					JIRONGO KIWIA SHAKHALAGA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	13,550	37.60 %
					ABABU SAMUEL ANGOTE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,493	4.14 %
					MACHAYO FLORENCE ANDENYI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	373	1.04 %
					LIGAGA MARK CHOGO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	294	0.82 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 157 MUMIAS</b>								
59,321	34,396	57.98 %	702	33,694	OSUNDWA WYCLIFFE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	24,617 (WINNER)	73.06 %
					WASHALI BENJAMIN JOMO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,718	19.94 %
					KANGWANA FRANCIS ECHESSA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,760	5.22 %
					OBONGITA FRANCIS NAMATSI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	599	1.78 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 158 MATUNGI</b>								
39,213	24,738	63.09 %	582	24,156	WERE DAVID AOKO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	18,987 (WINNER)	78.60 %
					WAMUKOYA JOSEPH PIUS	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,680	19.37 %
					OPAR FRANCIS MUNIALO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	489	2.02 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 159 LURAMBI</b>								
82,910	44,543	53.72 %	1,380	43,163	KULUNDU NEWTON WANJALA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	34,808 (WINNER)	80.64 %
					ESHITEMI DONNIE SHIKUKU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,397	17.14 %
					OTUTU REUBEN WILLIAM	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	958	2.22 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 160 SHINYALU</b>								
50,151	26,815	53.47 %	360	26,455	KHAMASI LYULA DANIEL	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	21,446 (WINNER)	81.07 %
					KONZOLO JOSPHERT MILIMU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,987	15.07 %
					KIMANI FRED MAXWELL ANDOLE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	673	2.54 %
					AMUTAVY BABETUU INYAMA LUSAALA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	349	1.32 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 161 IKOLOMANI</b>								
35,398	19,337	54.63 %	577	18,760	DR KHALWALE B BONNY	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	13,064 (WINNER)	69.64 %
					MUGALLA JOSEPH JOLLY	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,336	23.11 %
					MAVALA ORIGEN MINISHI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,105	5.89 %
					MUYONGA NAPHTALY E SHIANYISA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	190	1.01 %
					MWILITSA OKWANDA MATHEW	THE LABOUR PARTY OF KENYA	65	0.35 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 162 BUTERE</b>								
42,485	25,328	59.62 %	519	24,809	OPARANYA WYCLIFFE AMBETSA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,372 (WINNER)	70.02 %
					ANANGWE AMUKOWA FREDERICK	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,484	22.10 %
					OYONDI JOSEPH MARTIN SHIKUKU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	1,636	6.59 %
					SINO GEORGE ARUNGA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	317	1.28 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 163 KHWISERO</b>								
32,923	17,276	52.47 %	450	16,826	ARUNGAH JULIUS ODENYO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	10,714 (WINNER)	63.68 %
					KATIBI WILFRED DICKSON	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,502	14.87 %
					ANZIYA AKULA LABAN	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,938	11.52 %
					OPEMBE WILSON SHIKANDA	KENYA PEOPLES PARTY	886	5.27 %
					ASHOYA ASIWA DAVID	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	708	4.21 %
					OKWIRRY FREDDIE ABUTTIMBAYE	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	78	0.46 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 164 EMURAYA</b>								
66,127	32,614	49.32 %	1,167	31,447	MARENDE KENNETH OTIATO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	19,458 (WINNER)	61.88 %
					MUCHILWA SHELDON W SAKWA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,601	17.81 %
					ONANI PETER SAMMY	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	3,888	12.36 %
					MUKUNA SANDE KENNETH	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,074	3.42 %
					OCHIEL AYUB NEHEMLAH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	609	1.94 %
					ASINWA ISAAC JOHN	SAFINA PARTY	516	1.64 %
					KHASAKHALA WILBERFORCE KWENDO	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	301	0.96 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 165 SABATIA</b>								
52,531	29,191	55.57 %	963	28,228	AKARANGA EPAINITOUS MOSES	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	15,243 (WINNER)	54.00 %
					MUBAVADI WYCLIFF MUSALIA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	12,460	44.14 %
					INDIAGA SABA EZEKIEL AMUYUNZU	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	343	1.22 %
					MACODONGO JACKSON Z ENDOLI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	182	0.64 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 166 VIHIGA</b>								
35,784	19,864	55.51 %	836	19,028	LIGALE ANDREW NDOOLI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	10,975 (WINNER)	57.68 %
					CHANZU YUSUF KIFUMA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,305	38.39 %
					ANGOTE AIBSAI JOHNSON	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	364	1.91 %
					INDIRE BENARD LAVUSA MUSALIA	CHAMA CHA UMA PARTY	270	1.42 %
					LUNGAPHAR SOLOMON	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	114	0.60 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 167 ILAMISI</b>								
55,952	28,893	51.64 %	682	28,211	MUNYASA GEORGE KHANIRI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	15,059 (WINNER)	53.38 %
					M'MAITSI VINCENT SAKWA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,126	21.71 %
					GIMOSE CHARLES GUMINI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	5,441	19.29 %
					MULISA THOMAS MBITI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	824	2.92 %
					SHIFERA MUSAMBI BENEDICT	THE PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY UNION OF KENYA	345	1.22 %
					ALUDA ESSENDI HUMPHREY	KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT UNION	240	0.85 %
					JIRONGO JUSTUS GADAH	DEMOCRATIC ASSISTANCE PARTY	176	0.62 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 168 MI. ELGON</b>								
44,031	29,098	66.09 %	303	28,795	SERUT JOHN BOMET	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	16,495 (WINNER)	57.28 %
					CHEMWEY SAMMY NAIHEI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,905	34.40 %
					CHESEBE FRED KAPONDI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,395	8.32 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 169 KIMILILI</b>								
66,964	36,555	54.59 %	734	35,821	KITUYI MUKHISA DR	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	30,688 (WINNER)	85.67 %
					SITATI WILLIAM WAFULA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	4,292	11.98 %
					WEKESA RICHARD	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	841	2.35 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 170 WEBUYE</b>								
58,365	35,034	60.03 %	2,686	32,348	KOMBO MUSIKARI NAZI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,895 (WINNER)	55.32 %
					SAMBU BERNARD ALFRED WEKESA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	12,318	38.08 %
					WA-MANGOLI JOASH	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,135	6.60 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 171 SIRISIA</b>								
58,259	36,676	62.95 %	706	35,970	WETANG'ULA MOSES MASIKA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	28,756 (WINNER)	79.94 %
					KOYI JOHN WALUKE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	5,919	16.46 %
					MAKOKHA ERIC KUCHO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	898	2.50 %
					MASAMBU HUDSON JONATHAN	REPUBLICAN PARTY OF KENYA	397	1.10 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 172 KANDUYI</b>								
45,145	25,189	55.80 %	281	24,908	WAMUNYINYI ATHANAS MISIKO WAFULA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,056 (WINNER)	68.48 %
					KLANG'ATI ALFRED	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	6,912	27.75 %
					TIBOTI EMMAUEL MUKITANG'	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	940	3.77 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 173 BUMULA</b>								
45,683	32,581	71.32 %	4,842	27,739	BIFWOLI WAKOLI SYLVESTER	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	21,771 (WINNER)	78.49 %
					SIFUNA LAWRENCE SIMIYU	REPUBLICAN PARTY OF KENYA	4,021	14.50 %
					WANYONYI WAFULA FREDRICK	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,947	7.02 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 174 AMAGORO</b>								
61,688	37,399	60.63 %	937	36,462	OJAAMONGSON SOSPETERS ODEKE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,581 (WINNER)	48.22 %
					EKIRAPA ALBERT ALEXANDER A	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	13,033	35.74 %
					MAINA ROBERT DACHI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	5,848	16.04 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 175 NAMBALE</b>								
55,169	34,336	62.24 %	990	33,346	OKEMO CHRYSANTHUS	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	16,643 (WINNER)	49.91 %
					WABIDONGE PATRICK OLASA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	15,619	46.84 %
					MASINDE PHILIP JOHN WANYAMA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,084	3.25 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 176 BUTULA</b>								
33,136	18,952	57.19 %	172	18,780	MANGO CHRISTINE ABUNGU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	11,584 (WINNER)	61.68 %
					MASAKHALLA YEKOYADA F OMOTO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,816	20.32 %
					ORODA SUNYA AMBROSE K	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,333	7.10 %
					ODHLAMBO CLEMENT OOKO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,076	5.73 %
					AKHAYALU GLORIA HAPPY	THE LABOUR PARTY OF KENYA	971	5.17 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 177 PUNYULA</b>								
29,760	19,132	64.29 %	264	18,868	AWORI ARTHUR A MOODY	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	10,420 (WINNER)	55.23 %
					OGAMA MATHIAS NASUBO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,122	32.45 %
					AFWANDE PATRICK KALORI BWIRE	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	2,134	11.31 %
					LUMALA BENDICT OPETU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	192	1.02 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 178 BUDALANGI</b>								
23,618	15,164	64.21 %	155	15,009	WANJALA BITTA SAUTI RAPHAEL	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,132 (WINNER)	60.84 %
					OSOGO JAMES CHARLES NAKIFWANGA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	2,968	19.77 %
					PROF OJIAMBO JOSEPH BENARD	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,344	15.62 %
					LJNIS OGANYO OCHIENO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	306	2.04 %
					AKILEO PETER GABRIEL ONYANGO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	146	0.97 %
					MUSOMA ELIJAH JACOB	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	113	0.75 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 179 UGENYA</b>								
66,148	33,776	51.06 %	482	33,294	ONDIK S.A.OLUOCH	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	18,154 (WINNER)	54.53 %
					ORENGO JAMES AGGREY	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	9,816	29.48 %
					NYAMODI PAUL OTIENO	ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE PARTY	4,969	14.92 %
					WANDO GENELLY BLARIUS	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	182	0.55 %
					OUNDO GAJETAN OWENDE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	173	0.52 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 180 ALLEGO</b>								
65,344	33,037	50.56 %	388	32,649	WEYA SAMUEL ARTHUR	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	30,307 (WINNER)	92.83 %
					OTIENO DOLOROSA EDITH	ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE PARTY	1,028	3.15 %
					ONYANGO AGGREY ODUOR	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	901	2.76 %
					MAK ONYANGO OTIENO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	413	1.26 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 181 GEM</b>								
50,215	22,316	44.44 %	408	21,908	MIDIWO WASHINGTON JAKOVO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	17,904 (WINNER)	81.72 %
					OGOT GRACE EMILY AKINYI	ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE PARTY	1,736	7.92 %
					DONDE JOSEPH AKECH	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,228	5.61 %
					NYASEME JOEL ELIJAH DOLFUS	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	708	3.23 %
					AJUOGA OBILO DAVID	THE LABOUR PARTY OF KENYA	119	0.54 %
					OKINDA JULIUS OKONGO	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	116	0.53 %
					OMOLE PETER OTIENO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	97	0.44 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 182 BONDO</b>								
44,460	24,481	55.06 %	208	24,273	OCINGA DR OBURU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	21,565 (WINNER)	88.84 %
					ANYANGO GORDON JALANGO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,400	5.77 %
					OMAMO WILLIAM ODONGO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,122	4.62 %
					ODERO SOLOMON OGOT MIGUNDE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	108	0.44 %
					ADHLAMBO WINSTON OGOLA	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	78	0.32 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 183 RARIEDA</b>								
39,720	23,171	58.34 %	131	23,040	TUJU RAPHAEL	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	16,922 (WINNER)	73.45 %
					AYIECHO OWTI MOSES	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	5,622	24.40 %
					ODIP JAMES ODIK	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	393	1.71 %
					ADEM DANIEL ODINDO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	103	0.45 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 184 KISUMU TOWN EAST</b>								
41,021	21,220	51.73 %	211	21,009	SUNGU ERIC GOR	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	15,925 (WINNER)	75.80 %
					OBURA GEOFFREY A Y ORAO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,674	17.49 %
					OJWANG PETER HONGO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,058	5.04 %
					AGENG'O JIM ROBERTS	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	352	1.68 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 185 KISUMU TOWN WEST</b>								
67,341	31,272	46.44 %	431	30,841	ONYANGO JOAB HENRY OMINO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	25,443 (WINNER)	82.50 %
					ONYANGO SHEM OKEYO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,764	12.20 %
					DIANGA FREDRICK MBAWI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,144	3.71 %
					JAKANDANGO GWELA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	490	1.59 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 186 KISUMU RURAL</b>								
41,850	23,092	55.18 %	180	22,912	ANYANG NYONG O PETER	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	20,724 (WINNER)	90.45 %
					YAMBO MAURI ONYALO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,588	6.93 %
					ORONGE RICHARD AKELLO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	600	2.62 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 187 NYANDU</b>								
42,708	26,296	61.57 %	161	26,135	NYAMUNGA ERIC OPON	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	24,281 (WINNER)	92.91 %
					MISIGAH STEPHEN OLAN'G	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,554	5.95 %
					AWANDO NICHOLAS OTIENO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	300	1.15 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 188 MUHORONI</b>								
47,324	25,229	53.31 %	173	25,056	OLWENY PATRICK AYIECHIO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	20,146 (WINNER)	80.40 %
					OYOO JAMES ONYANGO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	4,404	17.58 %
					OGUT JOSEPH NJIRI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	506	2.02 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 189 NYAKACH</b>								
43,974	25,423	57.81 %	445	24,978	ODOYO PETER OCHIENG	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	20,111 (WINNER)	80.51 %
					K'OMBUDO OJWANG	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,819	7.28 %
					ANYONA HEZRON ATEK	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,721	6.89 %
					OSIMBO TOM OTIENO	SISI KWA SISI PARTY OF KENYA	770	3.08 %
					ACHILA FESTUS KASUKU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	441	1.77 %
					OKOLO ENOS GUNDI	ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE PARTY	116	0.46 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 190 KASIPUL KABONDO</b>								
61,291	35,863	58.51 %	214	35,649	OWIDI PETER OTIENO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	29,548 (WINNER)	82.89 %
					AHENDA PATRICK CORNEL	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	5,873	16.47 %
					ADONGO RICHARD OMANYA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	228	0.64 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 191 KARACHUONYO</b>								
50,336	29,760	59.12 %	386	29,374	AWITIL ADHU	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	20,578 (WINNER)	70.06 %
					OPAR EZRA ODONDI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	2,483	8.45 %
					OKUOME ANDREW ADIPO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	2,098	7.14 %
					BOLLO ZACHARIAH OCHOLA	SAFINA PARTY	1,701	5.79 %
					OPAR PHILEMON D	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	1,255	4.27 %
					MAKYOTO AKOKO JOHN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	698	2.38 %
					ODIDI GEORGE KWANYA	FEDERAL PARTY OF KENYA	561	1.91 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 192 RANGWE</b>								
58,750	32,410	55.17 %	249	32,161	OKUNDI PHILIP OKOTH	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	24,665 (WINNER)	76.69 %
					OCHIUDHO SIEM ODONGO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,733	11.61 %
					NGALA FREDERICK ANGAGA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,478	10.81 %
					OUMA JOSEPH MUGA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	285	0.89 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 193 NDHWA</b>								
49,062	27,225	55.49 %	372	26,853	OJODE JOSHUA ORWA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	23,516 (WINNER)	87.57 %
					OBONDO TOM OKELLO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,012	11.22 %
					ONJIKO JOSEPH NYANGARE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	325	1.21 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 194 RONGO</b>								
55,967	32,714	58.45 %	482	32,232	OCHILO MBOGO AYACKO GEORGE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	23,037 (WINNER)	71.47 %
					OTIENO DALMAS ANYANGO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,899	24.51 %
					OKUNA OYUGI JOB	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,061	3.29 %
					KANINDO PHARES OLUOCH	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	235	0.73 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 195 MIGORI</b>								
50,092	27,318	54.54 %	346	26,972	OWINO CHARLES OYUGI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	24,624 (WINNER)	91.29 %
					BARAZA JACK BARAZA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,708	6.33 %
					OWITI.JOSHUA SHIKUKU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	640	2.37 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 196 URIRI</b>								
31,847	18,632	58.50 %	310	18,322	OMAMBA HERMAN ODHLAMBO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	9,950 (WINNER)	54.31 %
					INDALO PETER ARUNGA	KENYA PEOPLE'S PARTY	6,571	35.86 %
					OBUYA DANTON MALACHI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	728	3.97 %
					OJOW ELLAB E ODHLAMBO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	701	3.83 %
					MIJUNGU JOHN KISIA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	265	1.45 %
					K OJWANDO OWINO JOSEPH	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	107	0.58 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 197 NYATIKE</b>								
41,373	25,013	60.46 %	204	24,809	OCHOLA OGUR TOBIAS ORAO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	18,261 (WINNER)	73.61 %
					OLANG ZABLON OWIGO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	5,612	22.62 %
					OREM JACOB OUMA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	839	3.38 %
					WERE TOM OGENGA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	97	0.39 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 198 MBITA</b>								
29,345	15,537	52.95 %	149	15,388	KAJWAN'G GERALD OTIENO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	14,306 (WINNER)	92.97 %
					OGWENO MANOAH ONYANGO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	809	5.26 %
					NYAKIRA JAMES MARTIN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	273	1.77 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 199 GWASSI</b>								
26,464	15,149	57.24 %	180	14,969	SYONGOH ZADDOCK MADIRI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	11,197 (WINNER)	74.80 %
					KANYAUCHI FELIX USERU	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,299	22.04 %
					AKONDO CLEMENT MARCOT	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	375	2.51 %
					MISAMA LUKE CALVINS OMEBO	SAFINA PARTY	98	0.65 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 200 KURIA</b>								
41,044	25,979	63.30 %	722	25,257	MACHAGE WILFRED GISUKA	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	11,858 (WINNER)	46.95 %
					MAGAIWA JOHN MENGANYI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10,676	42.27 %
					MAROA MUHINGIRA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	1,451	5.74 %
					GIRAGIRI CHRISTOPHUS WEIRIA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	829	3.28 %
					MAROA SAWI MATHIAS	SAFINA PARTY	443	1.75 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 201 BONCHARI</b>								
31,544	18,403	58.34 %	310	18,093	OPORE JOHN ZEBEDEO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	13,784 (WINNER)	76.18 %
					ONYANCHA CHARLES	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	3,443	19.03 %
					ORWOCHI JOHN M	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	408	2.26 %
					MATAGABO MONCITH PAUL	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	365	2.02 %
					NYAKUNDI JOHN P M	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	93	0.51 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 202 SOUTH MUGIRANGO</b>								
42,645	27,503	64.49 %	753	26,750	MAGARA JAMES OMINGO	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	19,317 (WINNER)	72.21 %
					NYAMWEYA MANSION OYONGO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,076	22.71 %
					AKUMA EVANS GEOFFREY	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	809	3.02 %
					OKEMWA BENSON MATANGI	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	548	2.05 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 203 BOMACHOCHE</b>								
53,697	34,365	64.00 %	347	34,018	ONYANCHA JOEL OMAGWA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	11,219 (WINNER)	32.98 %
					NYANGWARAZAPHANIAH MORARO	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	8,535	25.09 %
					ANYIENTZEPHANIAH MOGUNDE	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	4,936	14.51 %
					OGARI SIMON NYAUNDI	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	3,013	8.86 %
					OIRERE NAFTAL BORORO ONYIMBO	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	2,996	8.81 %
					NYARANGO ZACHARIAH NYAMBARORA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	2,520	7.41 %
					ONYANCHA KOINA	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	303	0.89 %
					BASWETI BENSON OMAMBIA	THE LABOUR PARTY OF KENYA	182	0.54 %
					RAKAMBA DAVID MARCOS	PEOPLES PARTY OF KENYA	180	0.53 %
					SIAGI MOSES NYANDIEKA	NATIONAL ALLIANCE PARTY	134	0.39 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 204 BOHANI</b>								
58,672	35,525	60.55 %	738	34,787	MANOTI STEPHEN KENGERE	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	21,301 (WINNER)	61.23 %
					OBURE CHRISTOPHER MOGERE	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	8,636	24.83 %
					BOSIRE HENRY OGEA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	2,549	7.33 %
					OONGE NYAMUMBO BENJAMIN	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,607	4.62 %
					NYABERI JISTRY P LUMUMBA	KENYA PEOPLES PARTY	694	1.99 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 205 NYARIBARI MASARA</b>								
42,650	25,777	60.44 %	826	24,951	MANDUKU HEZRON	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	14,756 (WINNER)	59.14 %
					ONGERI SAMSON KEGENGO	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	7,506	30.08 %
					NYAIRO ALFRED MOMANYI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1,523	6.10 %
					NYAMWEYA GEORGE OMARI	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,166	4.67 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 206 NYARIBARI CHACHE</b>								
47,108	27,957	59.35 %	389	27,568	NYACHAE SIMEON	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	25,736 (WINNER)	93.35 %
					OMANGA ANDREW JOHN	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,054	3.82 %
					OKEMWA JOHN ALAN	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	778	2.82 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 207 KITUTU CHACHE</b>								
62,040	35,106	56.59 %	1,023	34,083	ANGWENYI JIMMY NURU ONDIEKI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	19,295 (WINNER)	56.61 %
					ONYONKA RICHARD MOMOIMA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	11,299	33.15 %
					ORINA JOSEPH MOMANYI	KENYA PEOPLES PARTY	1,566	4.59 %
					BOGONKO SO ROBEA NYACHIEO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	626	1.84 %
					ARAKA JEREMIRE MASAGATE	KENYA CITIZENS CONGRESS	393	1.15 %
					TUMBO OERI ALOYS GEKONGE	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	301	0.88 %
					MAGETO ANDREW NYANGENA	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	284	0.83 %
					OGAMBA RICHARD MONGARE	UNITED DEMOCRATS OF PEACE AND INTEGRITY IN KENYA	254	0.75 %
					MONGARE BEN NYAKUNDI	SAFINA PARTY	50	0.15 %
					NYAKEGO WILFRED ASIAGO	PEOPLES PARTY OF KENYA	15	0.04 %
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 208 KITUTU MASARA</b>								
59,541	37,536	63.04 %	492	37,044	OKIOMA SAMSON M NYANGAU	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	25,571 (WINNER)	69.03 %
					NYAMBATI WALTER E OSEBE	NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY	4,502	12.15 %
					BOSIRE TIMOTHY M E	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	3,928	10.60 %
					ANYONA GEORGE MOSETI	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	1,172	3.16 %
					ANGWENYI EZEKIEL OSUGO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	1,095	2.96 %
					MIRIERI EVANS ONGWENYI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	529	1.43 %
					ONDIEKI ANDREW MAATI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	156	0.42 %
					ONYARI AKAMA JARED	THE LABOUR PARTY OF KENYA	91	0.25 %

REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTES CAST	PERCENT VOTER TURNOUT	REJECTED VOTES	VALID VOTES	CANDIDATE'S NAME	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES SCORED	% VOTES SCORED		
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 209 WEST MUGIRANGO</b>										
49,785	30,845	61.96 %	789	30,056	OBWOCHA HENRY ONYANCHA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	16,950 (WINNER)	56.39 %		
					NYAMATO CATHERINE MORAA	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - ASILI	8,596	28.60 %		
					OKORA JEREMY MATENYO	NATIONAL RAINBOW COALITION	2,178	7.25 %		
					NYAKIBA WILLIAM MORURI	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	1,775	5.91 %		
					OKONGO KENNEDY MONGARE	REPUBLICAN REFORMATION PARTY	318	1.06 %		
					NYARIBARI ONDEYO MATHEW	KENYA SOCIAL CONGRESS	172	0.57 %		
					RIOBA JOSEPH MOKUA	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	67	0.22 %		
<b>CONSTITUENCY: 210 NORTH MUGIRANGO BORABU</b>										
62,628	37,771	60.31 %	1,354	36,417	MASANYA GODFREY OKERI	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE	29,744 (WINNER)	81.68 %		
					KIANGOI JOSEPH OMBASA	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	6,115	16.79 %		
					MOMANYI JOEL MOTURI	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	558	1.53 %		
<b>NATIONAL SUMMARY</b>										
Total Registered Voters:	10,451,150		Total Votes Cast:	5,985,644	Total Rejected Votes:	98,598	Total Valid Votes:	5,887,046	% Voter Turnout:	57.273

## **ANNEX J. Acronyms and Abbreviations used in the Report**

ACP-EU	African, Caribbean and Pacific states and the European Union
ACPU	Anti Corruption Police Unit
DDDG	Donor Democratic Development Group
DFID	Department for International Development
ECK	Electoral Commission of Kenya
EOM	Election Observation Mission
EU	European Union
EU EOM	European Union Election Observation Mission
FORD-Asili	Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford Asili)
FORD-P	Forum for Restoration of Democracy for the People
FORD-K	Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Ford Kenya)
I	Italy
ID	Identity card
IED	Institute for Education in Democracy
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Company
K-DICE	Kenya Donor Information Centre
K-DOP	Kenya Domestic Observer Programme
KNA	Kenya News Agency
KTN	Kenya Television Network
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party
LTO	Long Term Observer
NAC	National Alliance for Change
NAK	National Alliance (Party) of Kenya
NARC	National Alliance Rainbow Coalition
NDP	National Democratic Party
NL	Netherlands
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
P	Portugal
S	Sweden
SDP	Social Democratic Party
STO	Short Term Observer
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development