

ZIMBABWE ELECTION SUPPORT NETWORK



Mass Voter Registration – Kenya



LEARNING MISSION REPORT

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ABBREVIATIONS

BVR	Biometric Voter Registration
CRE-CO	Constitutional and Reform Education Consortium
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ELOG	Elections Observation Group
EVID	Electronic Voter Identification
ICT	Information and communication technologies
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IED	Institute for Education and Democracy
IFES	International Foundation For Electoral Systems
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
MVR	Mass Voter Registration
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NDI	National Democratic Institution
RTS	Results Transmission and Presentation System
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission

INTRODUCTION

ZESN represented by the Programmes Coordinator and Monitoring and Observation Manager, recently observed the Mass Voter Registration process in Kenya, where the Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) system which Zimbabwe is about to adopt was being used for a second time. The team was able to glean a number of interesting lessons which should be considered by Zimbabwean electoral stakeholders as the Country prepares to roll-out the BVR.

The legal framework of Kenya provides for continuous voter registration. However for the purposes of the 2017 general elections, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) conducted a Mass Voter registration exercise in two phases, the first in 2016 and the second from 16 January to 14 February 2017. These timelines were provided for in the electoral regulations and this was the final Mass Voter Registration (MVR) to be conducted before the 8 August 2017 general elections. In addition 20 February to 6 March 2017 the Commission embarked on a registration exercise for Kenyans in the diaspora.

Unlike the Kenyans who have incorporated ICTs and Biometrics in registration, verification of voters and transmission of results processes, Zimbabwe has decided to take small steps and start with the voter registration using biometrics, a process which is anticipated to culminate in a new voters' roll. Perhaps this is a good idea as the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission will be undertaking voter registration for the first time. This important function was previously conducted by the Registrar General's office but now falls under ZEC in accordance with Section 239 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe.

The learning mission provided ample opportunities for the ZESN team to identify lessons for consideration by Zimbabwean electoral stakeholders such as the civic society organisations, political parties, institutions supporting democracy, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, development partners, media among others.

METHODOLOGY

To enhance ZESN's understanding of the prevailing political environment and the Mass Voter Registration (MVR) process, ZESN conducted a number of face to face interviews with representations from the following organizations; the Institute for Education and Democracy (IED), International Foundation For Electoral Systems (IFES), National Democratic Institution (NDI), Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) MVR officers, the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK), Handicap International, the Constitutional and Reform Education Consortium (CRE-CO) and the Elections Observation Group (ELOG) which was the hosting organisation. The team also visited several voter registrations centres in Kajiado North Constituency, in Kajiado County where they also met interacted with ELOG's accredited observers and IEBC registration officials. On the last day of the mission, the team held several meetings with members of the ELOG technical team including the communications, electoral processes observation team. ZESN also had the opportunity to observe the press conference which was conducted by ELOG¹ and had a working lunch with some of ELOG's board members.

MISSION OBJECTIVES

- *To enhance understanding of Kenya's BVR processes (including challenges experienced and solutions employed).*
- *To assess the effectiveness of the ELOG voter registration observation strategy.*
- *To identify lessons that could improve ZESN's voter registration observation methodology*
- *To Identify advocacy areas for the BVR process and the harmonized elections in general*

THE ELECTION OBSERVATION GROUP'S (ELOG)

ZESN was hosted by the Election Observation Group (ELOG) which facilitated meetings with interlocutors. ELOG is a network which comprises of CSOs, including FBOs, with the mandate of strengthening democracy in Kenya and the African Region through promoting transparent and accountable electoral processes that include public participation. ELOG has been closely monitoring electoral and political developments in Kenya, since 2010 when the network was established.

¹ *ELOG is a network organization of 10 civic society organizations who form the steering committee and nine additional members who sit in the various thematic committees.*

ELOG has experience in developing and implementing BVR observation initiatives in a country whose population is more than double that of Zimbabwe. ELOG is observing the BVR process for the second time, having previously done so in 2012. Regrettably the organization's observation initiatives were negatively affected by funding challenges which resulted in the Organization only managing to deploy 150 observers of which 70 were providing the Network with consistent information that made part of their findings of the process. The organization is heavily relied on information from the media and the IEBC to inform their assessment of the process.

ZESN was accredited and embedded with the ELOG mobile team that was deployed in Kajiado North County. In addition to the field visits and meetings with interlocutors, ZESN observed the ELOG communication center which enhanced ZESN understanding of how ELOG was monitoring the process, collecting and analyzing the reports from the field well as preparations for their press conference on the MVR process.

KEY LESSONS FROM THE MISSION

The fact that Kenya was conducting BVR for the second time, posed a great opportunity for Zimbabwe to learn from how Kenyans have dealt with their previous mistakes and challenges. Below are some of the lessons for consideration by Zimbabwean electoral stakeholders including the Government (Cabinet), Parliament, ZEC, CSOs and Political actors, among others.

1.1. Use of technology in elections

A number of election management bodies have introduced information and communication technologies (ICT) with the aim of improving electoral processes. Kenya's electoral Commission is not an exception as the Commission, in 2012, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) introduced biometric voter registration kits for use in enrolling voters, voter verification polling day and results transmission.

The Biometric Voter Registration kit (BVR), Electronic Voter Identification (EVID) and the Results Transmission and Presentation System (RTS). The BVR kits comprise BVR kits (camera, laptop, finger print scanner) which capture fingerprints, facial biometrics together with other information such as name, surname, sex, age, ward, county amongst others. These are then integrated into the second machine which is the Electronic Voter Identification Devices (EVID) which is used on polling day to identify voters.

Some interlocutors whom ZESN interacted with indicated that the Commission's use of EVIDs was well received by electoral stakeholders as the technology helped mitigate underage

voting and dispelled allegations of ghost voters. However on voting day a significant number of EVIDS either malfunctioned or were not used altogether thus the Commission had to resort to manual verification of voters in many of the polling stations. The electronic results transmission system failed to deliver results from more than half of the polling stations.

As part of several efforts to address the aforementioned challenges, the IEBC is looking at the possibility of integrating the three electronic systems into one machine. If this is achieved, the voter registration, verification of voters and results transmission may become simpler and the processes overall, more efficient. However caution still needs to be taken regarding the quality of devices to be purchased as well as the quality of training that will be provided to the operators.

According to civic society organizations in Kenya, the BVR system for the 2013 elections was broadly accepted standard for voter registration though this was not set in the Constitution of Kenya. However the procurement processes for the BVR kits was fought with so much contention which led to the disbandment of the Commission initiated process. The Government of Kenya took over the process and procured 15,000 BVR kits with assistance from the Government of Canada. The challenges experienced during the procurement process, resulted in among other things, a two month delay.

Use of technology in elections Lessons:

- ❖ *The market has moved on quite tremendously and there is much more suitable and much cheaper equipment available. These integrated machines may prove much cheaper and more efficient. Zimbabwe should take a cue from these current debates globally about using integrated approaches to ensure sustainability and cost effective use of ICTs in elections.*
- ❖ *In addition to ensuring that the most appropriate technology and equipment is procured. ZEC needs to ensure that qualified personnel is recruited, trained, and given ample opportunity to test the skills, knowledge gained through pilots.*
- ❖ *ZEC also need to publicize the results of any tests and pilots done using the software and hardware. The numerous national assembly by-elections that were held between 2013 and 2017 provided ample opportunity for ZEC to pilot new technologies that the Commission seeks to use in 2018.*



Figure 1: The photo collage above shows: The BVR kit (finger print scanner, laptop and camera) at one of the VR centers in Kajiado north constituency – Kenya and the battery back-up in the event of power cuts. Each of the centers that we visited had 2 reachable batteries that could last for at least eight hours each.

1.2. Voter Registration

The legal framework of Kenya provides for continuous voter registration. However for the purposes of the 2017 general elections, the IEC conducted a Mass Voter Registration exercise in two phases, the first in 2016 and the second from 16 January to 14 February 2017. In addition from 20 February to 6 March 2017 the Commission embarked on a registration exercise for Kenyans in the diaspora. These timelines were provided for in the electoral regulations and this was the final MVR to be conducted before the 8 August 2017 general elections. The IEBC added an additional 5 days when the high court ordered the extension of voter registration to February 19 following an application by a Kenyan activist. The Activist also sought to have the court compel IEBC to register voters using birth certificates and expired passports.

The IEBC had managed to register 3.78 million new voters, at the end of the MVR exercise. The addition of these new voters means that over 19 million voters will be able to cast their votes during the 2017 elections. However the number of new registrants falls short of the Commission’s target of 6.1 million. Taking into account the registration of voters after the 2013 General Election, the Commission projects that approximately 5.2 million new voters will be added on the voters roll.

The learning mission received reports that some political actors were interfering with the MVR exercise. Politicians from the ruling party were allegedly threatening to sack traditional chiefs in opposition strongholds who assist in mobilizing potential voters, while on the other hand

threatening voters in the ruling party's strongholds with unspecified action if they did not register.

Lessons:

- ❖ Delays in procuring BVR equipment can have adverse effects on the preparation for elections as it may lead to the compressing of timelines for other critical processes.
- ❖ While it is commendable that the Kenyan legal systems provide clear channels for recourse to aggrieved stakeholders, it is also important to note that changes to set electoral timelines may have far-reaching implications which would also be very expensive to the taxpayer and may even prove disruptive.
- ❖ Voter registration is regarded as one of the most expensive exercises that a Commission may undertake when preparing for any election. It is vital for effective voter education to precede this process, among other things, to ensure that voters are mobilized to participate in this process.
- ❖ To enhance voters' access to voter registration and inspection processes it is important for ZEC to consider increasing the number of platforms that can be utilized by voters to inspect the voter's roll. These may include an sms application or web portal that can allow voters to make inquiries related to voter registration.
- ❖ While the contribution of political parties in the provision of voter education is appreciated, there is need for strict enforcement of the electoral code of conduct to manage deliberate misinformation by political parties and other electoral malpractice by political parties.
- ❖ One of the Lessons that Zimbabwe can learn from these reports is the need to strictly enforce the code of conduct for political actors to ensure that their contribution to electoral process is within the parameters set by the legislative framework. This will help ensure that the playing field remains level.

1.3. Electoral Reform

Electoral reform is a never ending process which allows for ongoing review of the electoral framework to establish the gaps and possible solutions to challenges faced in electoral processes. Broadly speaking electoral reform refers to changes that are made in electoral systems with the aim of improving electoral processes, for example, through fostering enhanced impartiality, inclusiveness, transparency, integrity or accuracy. Electoral reforms are usually classified into three categories namely legal, administrative, and political.

Political will is often times the missing ingredient to successful electoral reform. This has been the case with Zimbabwe and many other African countries. However an analysis of the recent changes to Kenya's Electoral Act reveals a peculiar phenomenon. Political will to amend the Electoral Act was evident in the high-level participation of members of the Parliamentary Select Committee from across the political aisle. Despite this bipartisan approach, which

ensures political inclusivity, the resultant Election Laws Amendment Act 36 of 2016 had gaps that needed to be urgently addressed, according to electoral stakeholders in Kenya. The 2016 electoral amendments largely excluded input from an array of stakeholders, and the Act was not subjected to public hearings.

For instance the amended law was silent on the proposed use of an the Integrated Election Management System which includes the use of one electronic devise for voter registration, verification of voters on polling day as well as results transmission. Another glaring omission was the lack of clarity on mitigation measures or alternatives that would be employed by the Commission should the electronic equipment malfunction.

The new law set 500 people as the threshold for establishing polling stations while the Commission preferred a threshold of 700 people which would better support the setting up of an appropriate number of polling stations.

Further revisions had to be made to the 2016 Electoral Amendment Act, and the Kenyan Senate in its wisdom subjected the 2016 Act to public scrutiny and input via the public hearings. Consequently the Elections Laws Amendment Act 1 of 2017 was passed to make further amendment to the Electoral Law.

The 2017 Amendments clarity is now provided on the checks and balances that may be used to mitigate the rare cases where technology fails or where a voter's biometric features (fingers and facial features) are deformed or cannot be read by machines. An additional lesson for Zimbabwe is the need for the Commission to have a contingency plan in case technology fails at any point in the electoral process. Furthermore the backup plan needs to be clearly understood by the electoral stakeholders so as to strengthen confidence in the electoral process.

The need for an independent audit of the voter register is also clearly spelt out in the amended act. The Commission is directed by the Act to engage a professional reputable firm to conduct an audit of the Register of Voters for the purpose of— (a) verifying the accuracy of the Register; (b) recommending mechanisms of enhancing the accuracy of the Register; and (c) updating the register. This provision for an independent audit of the voters roll could greatly enhance Zimbabwean stakeholders' trust in the integrity of the voters' roll especially if the Commission is prepared to disclose the findings of such audits and to address concerns raised.

Lessons

- ❖ Even when the existence of political will for electoral reforms is evident, it is important to ensure that the process is not just politically inclusive. Input from other electoral stakeholders also needs to be considered. This will ensure that the

interests of a broad range of stakeholders will be reflected in the legislation that is passed during such processes.

1.4. Administrative Regulations

In addition to the electoral law, the IEBC has well developed electoral/administrative regulations which guide electoral managers on how to solve a plethora of issues that will emerge throughout the electoral cycle. These electoral regulations do not substitute but rather complement Kenya's electoral laws. Examples of these regulations include the election (election technology) regulations which guide the Commission's staff on the appropriate use of ICT's in enrolling and verification of voters as well as transmission of results. The regulations also spell out the alternatives available in the unlikely event that the technology fails.

Lessons

- ❖ The use of administrative regulations helps create a more predictable decision making environment as the steps to be taken when conducting specific electoral processes are laid down in a logical and coherence way thus providing better guidance to election managers.
- ❖ On the other hand the existence of detailed administrative regulations helps observers gain better insight into electoral process thus facilitates greater transparency and accountability of the electoral processes.

1.5. Election Date

The Kenyan elections are penciled for 8 August, 2017, a date that is provided for in the country's electoral legislative framework. Unlike in previous years, only the President could set the date of the General Election and decide when to dissolve Parliament. Before the current Constitution, this power was one of the political tools at the disposal of the incumbent President. Now the date set in the supreme law of Kenya, which stipulates that elections must be held on the first Tuesday of August during the fifth year of the reigning regime. Though Section 144(3) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe states that the dates for a general election must be fixed by the President after consultation with ZEC, the Kenyan supreme law has gone a step further to provide for a specific date. On the IEBC website, there is even a countdown of hours, minutes and seconds left, before the 8 August elections.

Lesson:

- ❖ The Government should ensure that the specific date for the harmonized elections is clearly spelt out in the electoral framework to allow electoral contestants and other stakeholders to plan.

1.6. Open Data/ Access to electoral information by stakeholders

Open data philosophy is premised on the understanding that some electoral data should be freely available to all electoral stakeholders to use, without restrictions from copyright, patents or other mechanisms of control. When elections are held in keeping open data principles they election management becomes more transparent. SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections defines Transparency as referring to elections that are ‘are operated in an open, clear, visible and unhindered manner.’

The Kenyan Electoral Commission made commendable efforts to publicize details of electoral processes thus making key electoral information easily accessible to all electoral stakeholders. The Commission used multiple media platforms including a highly interactive website, traditional and social media outlets.

Data which include registration statistics, tender processes, formulae employed by the Commission to distribute Biometric Voter Registration kits and detailed election roadmaps were easily accessible on the Commission’s website, Facebook and Twitter accounts. An online portal will also be provided for the public to interact with the entire register once the Commission completes the compiling the register.

Accreditation of observers is free and there is no need for the observers to physically present themselves at the Accreditation Center which facilitates the oversight role of stakeholders in key electoral process.

For planning purposes by all stakeholders, there is need for clear timelines and targets. The IEBC conducted a baseline study which enabled the Commission to set clear targets in terms of estimated number of people that would be registered per each county. Below is some of the information that could be obtained through the IEBC website; also see Annexure 1.

Statistics of Voters

IDs ISSUED (AS AT 30 ST NOVEMBER 2016)	28,061,236
PROJECTED DEAD WITH IDs (10.57%)	2,965,944
POTENTIAL VOTING POPULATION WITH IDs	25,095,292
REGISTERED VOTERS (AS AT MARCH 2013)	14,388,781
ADDITIONAL VOTERS REGISTERED (AS AT DECEMBER 2016)	1,572,846
APPROX. TOTAL REGISTERED (AT DECEMBER 2016)	15,961,627
POTENTIAL VOTING POPULATION WITH IDs NOT REGISTERED (AS AT DECEMBER 2015)	9,130,269

CAWs	1,450
REGISTRATION CENTRES	24,559
BVR KITS FOR MVR II	7,793

Figure 2: <https://www.iebc.or.ke/registration/?stats>

Lessons

- ❖ Transparency is important as it fosters inclusion and public engagement in electoral processes and also gives stakeholders the ability to hold electoral actors accountable.
- ❖ Transparency is also enhances the credibility of electoral processes, and helps eliminate confusion, doubt and suspicions about various aspects of the electoral processes.

1.7. Mass Mobilization and Voter education

Parallel to the MVR, the IEBC was also conducting voter education in all the counties in a bid to mobilize voters to register. Political parties also played a key role in mobilizing the people, especially the young people, to go and register. On the other hand the IEBC has also set up registration centres in Universities as deliberate efforts to target the youth. CSOs role in voter mobilization and voter education activities were not visible as they were hamstrung by lack of resources.



Figure 3: photo collage above shows (A) Part on the youth mobilization campaign: Kenyan President, Uhuru Kenyatta doing the 'swag' dancing with youth dance crew at state house in January 2017. (B) One of the IEBC Voter Education posters

Lessons

- ❖ CSOs should be funded early to complement the work of the Commission in conduct civic and voter education.
- ❖ The media plays a critical watchdog role, through exposing electoral malpractices by political parties and other electoral stakeholders. CSOs should provide relevant training for editors and journalists to allow for them to gain a deeper understanding of electoral issues. This may help improve the quality of reporting on electoral issues.

1.8. Apathy in process

The Commission had targeted to register an additional 6 million voters , but from the statistics provided by the Commission a few days before end of the exercise indicated that there was a sense of apathy that gripped the country just as in the last exercises done in 2016.

Some stakeholders who spoke to us indicated that there was a general feeling in the populace that the value of the vote was not translating into tangible benefits for the country and its citizens. The socio, economic environment was also noted as one factor that has contributed to the voter apathy. During the time the ZESN team was in Kenya, Lecturers at Kenya's public universities and doctors had gone for more than seven weeks on an indefinite strike over poor remuneration. If unresolved this crisis may lead to heightened tensions and civil unrest as the country, heads towards general elections.

Lesson

- ❖ ***Bread and butter issues impact on citizens' participation in electoral processes. Hence organizations providing civic and voter education need to convince voters how their votes has an impact on their country's macro-economic environment.***

1.9. Confidence and Trust in the process

Just like in many African countries, the people of Kenya have little confidence in both the elections and the IEBC. The electoral processes continue to be highly politicized a situation which was exacerbated by the disbandment of the Commission. Kenyan CSOs and opposition actors argued that the Commission which managed the 2013 elections failed to manage the process professionally and in a manner that was efficient.

Lesson

- ❖ *The range of electoral issues that are controversial will always be influenced by the prevailing political culture of the country where the elections are conducted.*

Nevertheless the Electoral Commission needs to invest in stakeholder engagement processes to help resolve areas of contention.



Annexure 1.

MASS VOTER REGISTRATION II BASELINE DATA

COUNTY CODE	COUNTY	TOTAL NO OF IDS ISSUED (1997 - NOV 2016)	PROJECTED DEAD WITH IDS 10.57% BETWEEN 1997- NOV 2016	POTENTIAL VOTING POPULATION WITH IDS AS AT NOV 2016	REGISTERED VOTERS AS AT MARCH 2013	PROVISIONAL REGISTER AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016	POTENTIAL VOTERS WITH IDS NOT REGISTERED AS AT DEC 2016	MVR II TARGET IS 67% THOSE WITH IDS BUT NOT REGISTERED	COUNTY AREA IN SQ. KM (APPROX.)	NUMBER OF CONST. IN COUNTIES	NUMBER OF CAWS IN COUNTIES	NUMBER OF REGISTRAT ION CENTRES IN THE COUNTY	NUMBER OF BVR KITS FOR MVR II
1	MOMBASA	892 702	94 359	798 343	413 069	454 799	343 544	230 175	217	6	30	196	96
2	KWALE	442 804	46 804	396 000	175 572	208 338	187 662	125 733	8 270	4	20	415	122
3	KILIFI	815 768	86 227	729 541	336 410	386 618	342 923	229 759	12 407	7	35	542	194
4	TANA RIVER	154 876	16 370	138 506	79 641	96 675	41 831	28 027	35 376	3	15	243	112
5	LAMU	96 812	10 233	86 579	52 359	56 744	29 835	19 989	6 498	2	10	120	63
6	TAITA/TAVETA	254 675	26 919	227 756	114 189	125 720	102 036	68 364	24 898	4	20	276	124
	COASTAL REGION	2 657 637	280 912	2 376 725	1 171 240	1 328 894	1 047 831	702 047	87 666	26	130	1 792	711
7	GARISSA	207 991	21 985	186 006	115 236	124 870	61 136	40 961	45 751	6	30	262	208
8	WAJIR	196 938	20 816	176 122	118 245	126 156	49 966	33 477	55 841	6	30	360	219
9	MANDERA	202 434	21 397	181 037	120 923	125 156	55 881	37 440	25 800	6	30	265	198
	NORTH EASTERN REGION	607 363	64 198	543 165	354 404	376 182	166 983	111 878	127 392	18	90	887	625
10	MARSABIT	188 390	19 913	168 477	105 259	124 748	43 729	29 299	70 965	4	20	301	154
11	ISIOLO	103 955	10 988	92 967	54 587	59 724	33 243	22 273	25 336	2	10	144	70
12	MERU	972 991	102 845	870 146	489 590	542 575	327 571	219 472	5 127	9	45	951	240

13	THARAKA-NITHI	309 916	32 758	277 158	155 904	170 514	106 644	71 451	2 410	3	15	567	82
14	EMBU	480 150	50 752	429 398	227 638	245 024	184 374	123 531	2 556	4	20	517	105
15	KITUI	732 331	77 407	654 924	324 798	394 366	260 558	174 574	24 628	8	40	1 318	251
16	MACHAKOS	852 534	90 113	762 421	445 421	512 848	249 573	167 214	5 953	8	40	875	222
17	MAKUENI	629 663	66 555	563 108	298 474	342 344	220 764	147 912	7 877	6	30	862	178
	EASTERN REGION	4 269 930	451 332	3 818 598	2 101 671	2 392 143	1 426 455	955 725	144 852	44	220	5 535	1 302
18	NYANDARUA	468 541	49 525	419 016	256 425	283 205	135 811	90 994	3 108	5	25	350	144
19	NYERI	706 380	74 664	631 716	357 059	390 882	240 834	161 359	2 361	6	30	572	152
20	KIRINYAGA	435 186	45 999	389 187	265 567	291 020	98 167	65 772	1 205	4	20	315	102
21	MURANG'A	744 340	78 677	665 663	453 725	489 051	176 612	118 330	2 326	7	35	584	178
22	KIAMBU	1 477 657	156 188	1 321 469	863 199	947 599	373 870	250 493	2 449	12	60	551	266
	CENTRAL REGION	3 832 104	405 053	3 427 051	2 195 975	2 401 757	1 025 294	686 947	11 449	34	170	2 372	842
23	TURKANA	283 782	29 996	253 786	134 426	153 752	100 034	67 023	71 598	6	30	557	226
24	WEST POKOT	242 004	25 580	216 424	121 204	134 767	81 657	54 710	8 493	4	20	673	126
25	SAMBURU	128 996	13 635	115 361	61 150	69 386	45 975	30 803	20 183	3	15	272	105
26	TRANS NZOIA	486 259	51 398	434 861	245 092	274 479	160 382	107 456	2 504	5	25	310	131
27	UASIN GISHU	618 426	65 368	553 058	332 177	351 139	201 919	135 286	2 976	6	30	467	159
28	ELGEYO/MA RAKWET	268 922	28 425	240 497	135 487	144 703	95 794	64 182	3 050	4	20	492	116
29	NANDI	474 234	50 127	424 107	265 109	279 666	144 441	96 776	2 885	6	30	614	160
30	BARINGO	339 329	35 867	303 462	174 136	190 306	113 156	75 814	11 075	6	30	855	186
31	LAIKIPIA	325 928	34 451	291 477	174 131	193 326	98 151	65 761	8 696	3	15	325	97
32	NAKURU	1 214 746	128 399	1 086 347	696 594	772 912	313 435	210 002	7 522	11	55	899	288
33	NAROK	421 847	44 589	377 258	263 365	283 777	93 481	62 632	17 921	6	30	529	187

34	KAJIADO	424 027	44 820	379 207	306 977	329 533	49 674	33 282	21 779	5	25	393	157
35	KERICHO	559 950	59 187	500 763	290 947	313 944	186 819	125 169	2 455	6	30	524	157
36	BOMET	436 041	46 090	389 951	253 060	270 496	119 455	80 035	1 998	5	25	566	130
	RIFT VALLEY REGION	6 224 491	657 929	5 566 562	3 453 855	3 762 186	1 804 376	1 208 932	183 135	76	380	7 476	2 225
37	KAKAMEGA	1 173 861	124 077	1 049 784	568 151	632 751	417 033	279 412	3 034	12	60	904	295
38	VIHIGA	496 755	52 507	444 248	202 887	224 638	219 610	147 139	531	5	25	343	100
39	BUNGOMA	845 172	89 335	755 837	412 018	471 456	284 381	190 535	2 414	9	45	804	219
40	BUSIA	532 383	56 273	476 110	251 517	289 610	186 500	124 955	1 685	7	35	527	169
	WESTERN REGION	3 048 171	322 192	2 725 979	1 434 573	1 618 455	1 107 524	742 041	7 664	33	165	2 578	783
41	SIAYA	645 754	68 256	577 498	312 441	379 293	198 205	132 797	2 496	6	30	572	157
42	KISUMU	808 977	85 509	723 468	386 606	450 011	273 457	183 216	2 119	7	35	528	166
43	HOMA BAY	639 261	67 570	571 691	326 505	385 538	186 153	124 723	3 155	8	40	816	206
44	MIGORI	562 412	59 447	502 965	283 997	326 455	176 510	118 262	2 576	8	40	593	201
45	KISII	851 495	90 003	761 492	413 161	456 861	304 631	204 103	1 318	9	45	748	201
46	NYAMIRA	418 437	44 229	374 208	219 428	238 270	135 938	91 079	913	4	20	332	99
	NYANZA REGION	3 926 336	415 014	3 511 322	1 942 138	2 236 428	1 274 894	854 179	12 577	42	210	3 589	1 030
47	NAIROBI CITY	3 488 708	368 756	3 119 952	1 732 288	1 843 040	1 276 912	855 531	695	17	85	330	275
48	DIASPORA TOTAL	6 496	558	5 938	2 637	2 542	0	0	0	0	0		0
		28 061 236	2 965 944	25 095 292	14 388 781	15 961 627	9 130 269	6 117 280	575 430	290	1 450	24 559	7 793
						12.01.2017							
Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Huduma Centres have not been included in the distribution of Kits ❖ 54 registration centres shall be reinstated upon gazettelement ❖ Data on IDs issued is from the National Registration Bureau 												

Source: <https://www.iebc.or.ke/registration/?stats>

