



**The Constitution and Reform Education Consortium -
CRECO**

BUILDING A CULTURE OF PEACE IN KENYA

THE STATUS OF VIOLENCE IN THE COUNTRY REPORT

In support of the work of



CREDIBLE, PEACEFUL, FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

*Ee Mungu nguvu yetu,
Tete baraka kwetu,
Haki iwe ngao na mlinzi,
Natukae kwa Undugu,
Amani na uhuru,
Raha tupate na ustawi!*

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1.0 About Creco

The Constitution and Reform Education Consortium (CRECO) is a coalition of civil society organisations (CSOs) working on democracy, governance, legal and human rights issues. It was founded in 1989 and registered as Charitable Trust. Although,

founded by legal and human rights NGOs, CRECO's membership has evolved over the years. Currently the coalition has CSOs working in different sectors but with a common aim of promoting constitutionalism and good governance in Kenya. As at December 2011, CRECO had a total membership of 25 CSOs.

CRECO began its work with country wide civic education targeted at citizens' participation in the process of reviewing Kenya's constitution. The climax of this was in the design and implementation of the National Civic Education Program (NCEP I) in the period 2000-2002. NCEP 1 served as a platform for creating a new cadre of leadership in Kenya. The "Moi Must Go!" campaign, an initiative of the program, was major success. It attributed to the massive triumph of the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) in the 2002 general elections. The NARC Government came to power with a promise of delivering a new constitution in 100 days. The promise was never fulfilled due to a number of factors including the feeling that the public wasn't adequately consulted and involved in the constitution review process. A draft Constitution presented by the Government was rejected by citizens during the 21st November 2005 Constitutional Referendum.

In the years 2006 - 2007, CRECO was involved in NCEP II, a follow on program of NCEP I. The purpose of the program was to champion comprehensive governance reforms ahead of the 2007 elections. Through this program, CRECO championed advocacy initiatives aimed at strengthening institutions that would guarantee free and fair elections come 2007. The reforms envisaged were not successful and this culminated in the chaos experienced during the 2007 elections. In the 2007 post-election period, CRECO among other CSOs campaigned for the inclusion of the Agenda 4 reforms in the political negotiations. A key output of this advocacy was that the coalition partners agreed on comprehensive reforms and set up several commissions and timelines for a realisation of the same. Subsequently the Independent Review Commission (IREC), the Commission for the Investigation of the Post-Election Violence (CIPEV) were set up. These commissions emphasized that the country had to have a new constitution to be the basis for comprehensive reforms.

In an effort to ensure that Kenyans got a new people-driven constitution, CRECO mobilised CSOs to create a national platform for advocacy on, and value addition to, the Constitutional Review Process. This initiative, called the "Katiba Sasa" campaign, was carried out for over one year and interfaced with the work of the Committee of Experts (CoE) - a committee that was tasked to harmonise the views of Kenyans on the constitution. During the 2010 referendum period, CRECO with other HIVOs-funded partners, set up and rolled out a national ICT based monitoring platform - Uchaguzi - that monitored the referendum. In another front, CRECO with six other partners in a network called Elections Observation Group (ELOG), carried out a comprehensive e-day observation of the referendum voting process using the PVT methodology.

Approval of the new Constitution in the August 4, 2010 referendum was a key milestone in CRECO's quest for constitutionalism and good governance in Kenya. CRECO envisions "a just society". In its current strategy (2011-2015), CRECO shifts

its focus and resources to promote implementation of the new constitution through advocacy, civic engagement, institutional strengthening and partnerships development. The strategic drivers identified in the strategy are Public Sector Management and Human Rights. From these, the organisation has developed three programmes: Civic Engagement, Human rights and Institutional Capacity Development

1.1 About ELOG

The Elections Observation Group (ELOG), a consortium of civil society organisations and other stakeholders was established in 2010, seeks to provide a permanent national platform through which citizens can monitor general elections in Kenya and other countries in Africa. The primary mission of ELOG is to promote democratic governance in Kenya and other African countries by ensuring that countries hold regular, transparent, accountable and credible elections. ELOG members include:

- Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC),
- Centre for Governance and Development (CGD);
- Consortium for Empowerment and Development of Marginalized Communities (CEDMAC);
- Constitution and Reform Education Consortium (CRECO);
- Ecumenical Centre for Justice and Peace (ECJP)
- Federation of Women Lawyers of Kenya (FIDA).
- Institute for Education in Democracy (IED);
- National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK)
- Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM);
- United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK)
- Youth Agenda (YAA)

ELOG Strategy on Thematic Issues Observation

Based on the Vision and Mission as captured in the strategic plan, ELOG has determined that its greatest focus within the plan period will be the 2013 General Elections. It is around this that all of ELOG's planned objectives and strategies will be organized with the goal to comprehensively monitor and observe the next election in order to strengthen electoral process in Kenya.

The ELOG strategic plan identifies six key result areas. These include Enhancing stakeholders' awareness; Strengthening ELOG Coalition and observation infrastructure; Comprehensive thematic monitoring and observation; E-day observation; Adoption and enhancement of technology based methodologies; and Enhanced regional developments and engagement on election observation and reforms.

Broadly, the objective identified under the key result area on enhanced thematic monitoring and observation is to monitor key thematic issues influencing the conduct of free and fair elections.

ELOG has particularly identified the following seven key thematic issues under which scientific thematic monitoring and observation shall be anchored:

- Voter Registration
- Monitoring implementation of Political Parties Act and Political Financing
- Advocacy on Electoral Law Reform and Constituency Delimitation
- Campaign Monitoring
- Promotion and Participation of Marginalized Groups
- Voter Education
- Media Monitoring

CRECO provides leadership in the monitoring of violence in the ELOG coalition.

1.2 Context Of The Report

During the period of research, the country experienced an increasing number of incidences that triggered the eruptions of uncontrolled and sporadic violence that led to tremendous destruction, displacement, wanton loss of lives and property. Key among these include but are not limited to:

- The President assented to several Bills that bear on Electoral period include the Elections (Amendment) Bill 2012, the Office of the Attorney-General Bill, 2012, and The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Bill, 2012.
- In August and September 2012 The Tana River massacre that led to the loss of 150 lives and displacements of thousands of families happened. Despite measures being put in place by Government and other actors more attacks happened on 21st December 2012. More than 39 people, most of them women and children, were slaughtered in a dawn raid hours after elders from the Pokomo and Orma communities had sued for peace. The security officers claimed that they were aware of the tension in the area, but the attack caught them unaware.

- The case on the Gender Rule which had been instituted by Centre for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW) was heard before the Supreme Court on 11th December 2012 and it was ruled that it was hard for the provision to be implemented as provided for in the Constitution but this would be achieved progressively Attorney-General Githu Muigai had told the Supreme Court that his office was unable to come up a way of effecting affirmative action in the National Assembly and the Senate, and that the court was the final determinant on how to achieve the gender balance. Lawyer Mohammed Nyaoga for the National Gender and Equality Commission had argued that what is required is immediate legislation to ensure women and marginalised groups are not discriminated at polls. On the other hand, Mrs Judy Thongori representing the Centre for Rights Education and Awareness termed the AG's application as an abuse of the court process.
 - The Centre for Multi-Party Democracy - Kenya, which was among groups enjoined in the case seeking an opinion from the Supreme Court on the principle of gender representation in the National Assembly and the Senate, sent a petition to the leadership of the East African Community for intervention in the contentious Supreme Court ruling on the two-thirds gender rule. It is seeking the court's interpretation of affirmative action provisions in the 2010 Constitution.
 - The group had said that the dissenting view by Chief Justice Willy Mutunga was the correct interpretation of the clauses on gender and favoured submissions by non-governmental organisations on how to implement the two-thirds gender rule in the March 4 elections without amending the Constitution. They want the EAC secretary-general to invoke provisions of the East African Community Treaty on the mandate of this office to censure Kenya for what they say is failure to implement the gender requirement in the coming elections, the first under the current Constitution. Article 29 (1) of the treaty gives the secretary-general the mandate to take action against a country that fails to fulfil an obligation under the agreement or infringed on a provision in it.
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- Allegations that the armed forces were using excessive force, engaging in massive abuse and violations of Human rights in certain parts of the country;
 - The voter registration exercise was officially launched and commenced on 19th November 2012 and ended on 18th December 2012. The registration drive was conducted for 30 days. IEBC hired and trained over 30,000 clerks to man 25,000 registration centers countrywide, using 15,000 Biometric Voter Registration (BVR) kits. The IEBC report indicated that a total of 14, 337, 399 Kenyans registered as voters, representing 79.7% of the 18 million Kenyans that had been targeted to be register.
 - In November the Vetting and Magistrates' Board decided that 28 Judges were unfit to serve. Parliament also amended the legislation and fixed December 31, 2013 as the last date by which all judges and magistrates were to be vetted.

- The process of selecting Kenya's first Inspector General gathered pace in December 2012 after 9 candidates were shortlisted for the top police job. Mr. David Kimaiyo was later endorsed by Parliament as the first Inspector-General of Police. On 24th December 2012, he took oath of office as the first Inspector-General of Police, and immediately disclosed a plan to transform the force into an efficient service. It was anticipated that over 66,000 police officers will be deployed to provide security in the March 4 2013 General Elections. Mr. Kimaiyo announced that the force was prepared to provide adequate security in all polling stations and tallying centres countrywide.
- Rising tension in different counties following rising cases of cattle rustling;
- In the reporting period pockets of violence were witnessed in some of the informal settlements in Nairobi; Mathare, Majengo and Kibra. Three people were killed and property destroyed in an orgy of violence that rocked Mathare slums. Residents said gangsters on a revenge mission descended on the neighbourhood on 21st December 2012 and destroyed about 100 iron sheet structures, killing the community policing chairman, a bar owner and attendant.
- The High Court struck out an application by the Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) seeking to bar the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) from holding elections at the Coast. The court made its ruling on Thursday 20th April 2013, just two days after the voter listing exercise ended with parts of the Coast registering low turnout.

The above reasons may have led to escalation of violence in various counties and the likelihood of more violence if appropriate measures are not put in place to address the various causes of violence and prevent the spiralling and/or eruption of further violence.

In previous violence mapping report by CRE-CO, we specified that we were using the indices developed by the Kenyan National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC)¹ to map out potential for conflict in the country.

1 The NCS dichotomizes conflict factors into structural (that is long term causes which create potential climate for violent conflicts without making its eruption inevitable) and accelerating or trigger factors (that is, events, actions and decisions which escalate disputes into violent conflicts). The structural factors according to the NSC include:

- a. Political: exploitation of ethnic differences for political purposes (politicization of ethnicity), weak state institutions or manipulation of these institutions for political purposes, disenfranchisement, marginalization of minorities and peripheral groups and use of organized violence (gangs) to achieve political ends
- b. Security: proliferation of arms and light weapons, commercialization of cattle rustling, and weak security arrangements.
- c. Economic: poverty, inequality, corruption, class conflict and underdevelopment.
- d. Legal: failure by legal system to resolve disputes justly and comprehensively, manipulation of legal system to perpetrate injustices.
- e. Social and cultural: exploitation of cultural differences and identities with negative consequences, use of cultural tools (songs, poetry, narratives etc) to propagate and perpetuate conflicts.

Using this framework, we developed indicative scores against a maximum of 5 scores (the maximum denoting highest potential for conflict as a result of each variable).

The release of this status of violence report comes at a time when Kenya is preparing for the general elections and when violence has also escalated in certain counties. .

This report further validates the Status of Violence in the Country Report and the Baseline Report released in May 2012, August 2012 and December respectively. These four reports are further validated by the reports of violence coming from the entire 47 counties, both from media and the Long Term Observers.

f. Environmental: scarcity or inequitable access to and distribution of environmental goods (land, water, forests etc), environmental degradation causing environmental harm.

The Status Report

INTRODUCTION

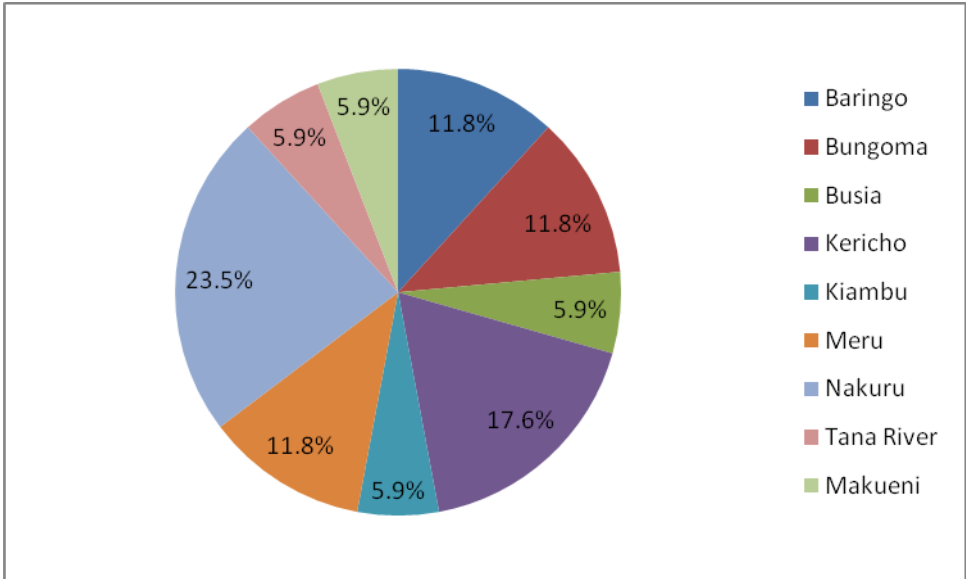
CRECO, in conjunction with the Elections Observation Group (ELOG), deployed 47 County Coordinators in May 2012 who were in turn to coordinate 725 Long Term Observers in 725 wards across the country. Among other aspects of long term monitoring, the LTOs monitored violence in all the counties and submitted reports using Tools provided by ELOG. These included Activity and Critical Incident Reporting Forms on a monthly basis. The reports from the LTOs are collected analyzed, and shared with stakeholders.

CRECO provides leadership in the monitoring of violence in ELOG, and thus analysed the information on this aspects. The report below captures that singular aspect for the period under review. This was done through analysis of the Critical Incidents Forms, phone calls and independent reports from the LTO's. The Incident reporting form probed the incidents that cause violence as follows:

1. Violence: Victims of Violence; motivation/ reason for violence; participants/ perpetrators of violence;
2. Hate Speech: Victims of hate speech; perpetrators; medium of incitement
3. Disruption of Campaigns
4. Disputes over Electoral Boundaries

The analysis that follows is based on the counties that reported incidents.

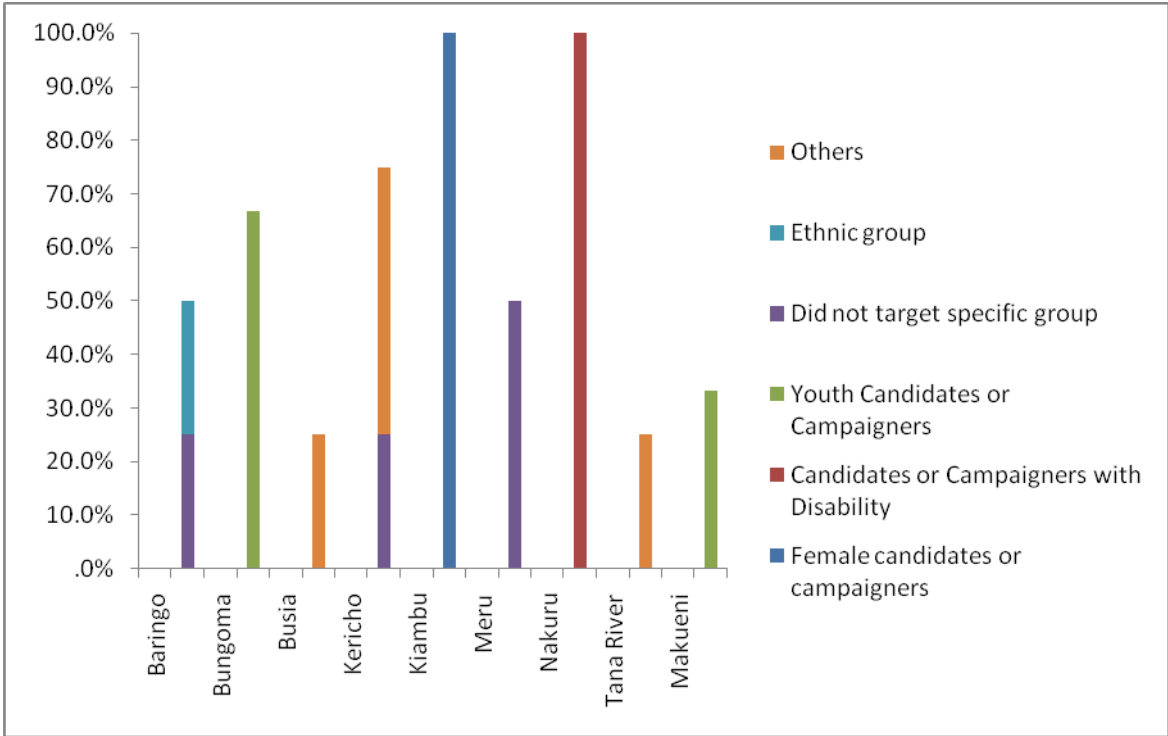
Graph 1: Cases of violence by County



The following counties: Baringo, Bungoma, Busia, Kericho, Kiambu, Meru, Nakuru, Tana River and Makueni reported varying degrees of violence. The county of Nakuru reported the highest cases of violence (23.5%), followed by the counties of Kericho with (17.6%), Meru, Baringo and Bungoma with (11.8%) respectively, while the counties of Kiambu, Busia, Makueni and Tana River reported the lowest cases of violence (5.9%).

The graph above indicates the presence of violence in all the counties under review. Although there is a significant variation in the presence of violence, the overall indication is that there is prevalence of low-level violence in all counties under review.

Graph 2: Victims of violence



The majority of cases of violence were reported in Kiambu and Nakuru, followed by Kericho, Bungoma, Baringo, Meru, Makueni and with Tana and Busia recording the same number of incidents.

The highest number of incidents targeting female candidates (100%) was reported in Kiambu while the highest number of incidents targeting candidates or campaigners with disabilities (100%) was reported in Nakuru.

Kericho recorded the second highest number of incidents (70%) with 20% of the incidents not targeting any specific group while 50% of the incidents targeted others. Bungoma recorded the third largest number of violence (60%) which only targeted youth candidates or campaigners. Baringo recorded 50% of incidents with 25% of it targeting ethnic others while the other 25% did not target any specific group.

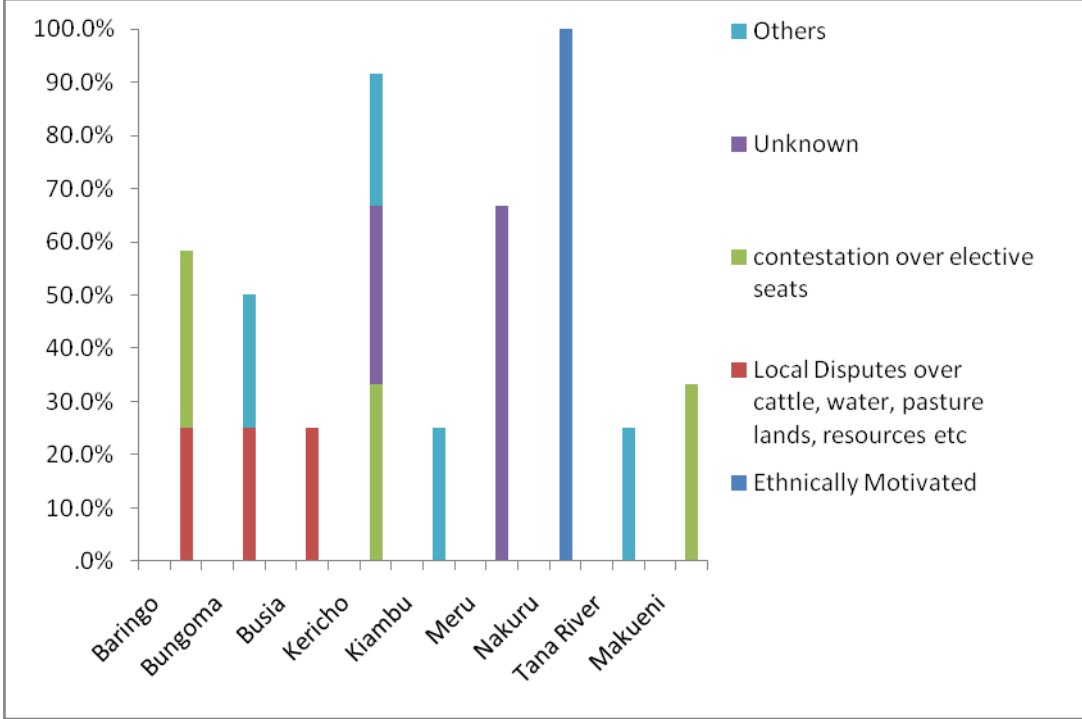
Makueni recorded the second largest incidents of violence (30%) targeting youth candidates or campaigners while Busia and Tana River both recorded (25%) of incidents targeting others.

The graph above reveals a serious shift in the victims of violence. While the previous report revealed that there was a high level of violence, which seemed to be random and not targeting any specific group², this report reveals that violence seems to consistently targeting female candidates or campaigners and candidates and

² See Building a Culture of Peace in Kenya: Report on the Status of Violence in the Country, August-October, 2012, p. 14

campaigners with disabilities. This could be explained by the fact that the last few months saw the intensification of campaigns in many parts of the country and that many male candidates and their supporters are not yet open to the idea of having female and disabled candidates or campaigners. The other striking finding is that the youth are increasingly becoming victims of violence. This can be explained by the fact that they are consistently mobilized and used in many political campaigns and rallies making them easy targets of violence.

Graph 3: Motivation for violence



Of the cases of violence reported in the period under review, the overall motivation was ethnicity. This motivation of violence is different from the one recorded in the period between August and October which was reported as contestation over elective seats³.

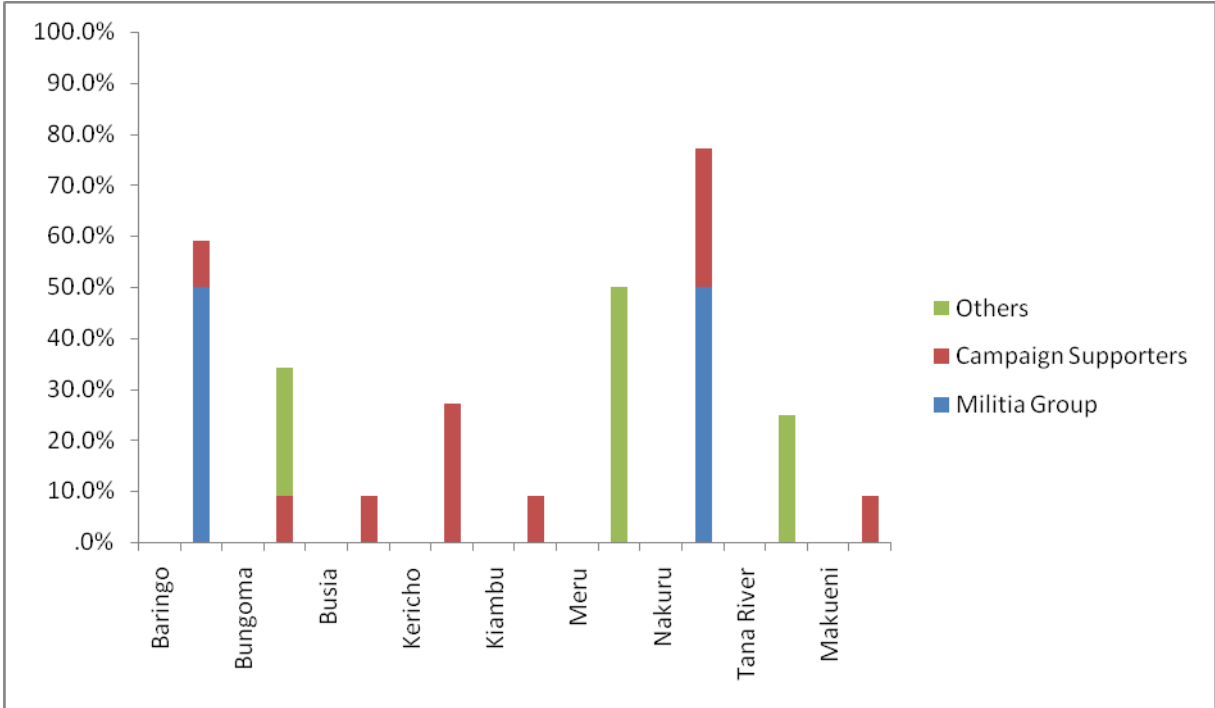
The graph above reveals that all cases of violence reported in Nakuru and Tana River were ethnically motivated while those reported in Meru were motivated by other reasons. The counties Kericho and Kiambu have an interesting combination of reason and/or motivations of violence; it was reported that 35% of all cases of violence recorded were motivated by contestation of over elective seats, another 35% of cases of violence was motivated by unknown reasons while the remaining 20% percent of all cases of violence recorded in the same counties was motivated by other reasons.

³ See Building a Culture of Peace in Kenya: Report on the Status of Violence in the Country, August-October, 2012, p. 14

Contestation over elective seats was recorded as motivation of violence in the counties of Baringo, Kericho, Kiambu and Makueni, while local disputes over cattle, water, pasture resources etc was reported in the counties of Baringo, Bungoma and Busia. The motivation to violence coded as “Others” was recorded in Kiambu and Tana River.

The variation in the motivation and/or reason for violence, as revealed by the graph, could be explained by the fact that there are many causes of violence though ethnicity remains the most prominent motivation and/or reason of violence.

Graph 4: Participants



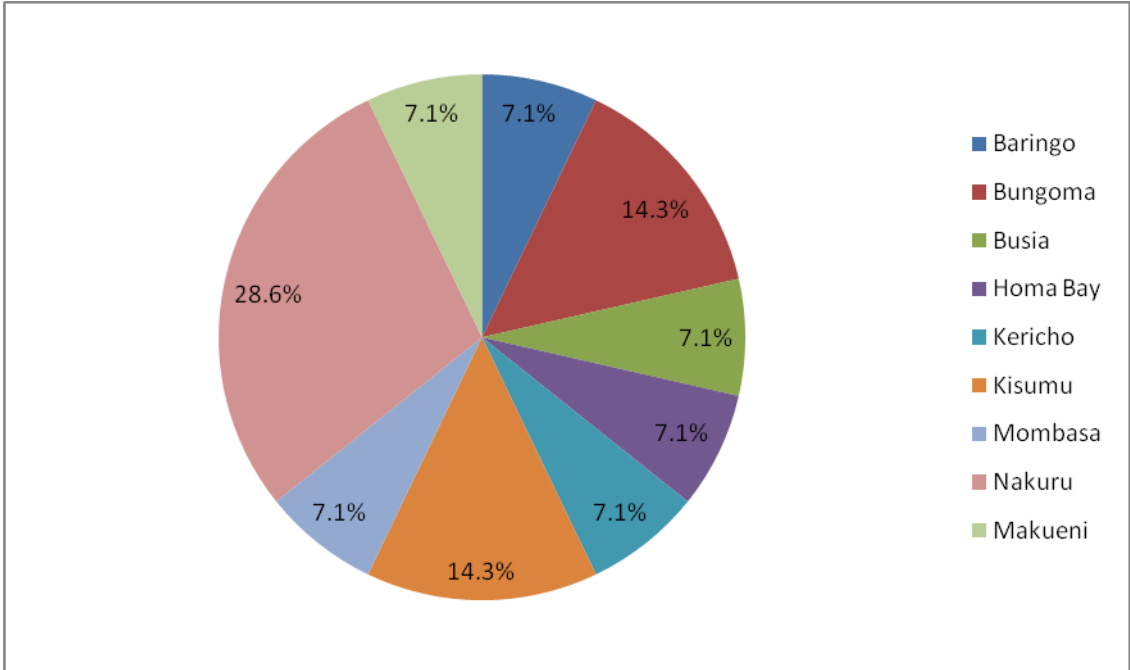
Of all the cases of violence reported in the period under review, the overall participants in violence fall in the category recorded as “Militia Groups”. Militia groups were reported to have highly participated in the violence in the counties of Baringo and Nakuru.

The participants referred to as “others” were reported in the counties of Bungoma, Meru and Tana River while campaign supports were reported as participants in violence in the counties of Baringo, Bungoma, Busia, Kericho, Kiambu, Nakuru and Makueni.

Though militia groups are recorded as the overall participants in violence in the counties under review, the graph reveals that their distribution is concentrated in only two counties (Baringo and Nakuru) while campaign supporters are the ones

who are found as participants in violence in almost all counties under review. This can be associated with the fact that we are in an election year with only few days left to general election. Therefore, as we draw closer to general election, campaigns get highly intense and campaigners become more charged which makes them more likely to engage in violence.

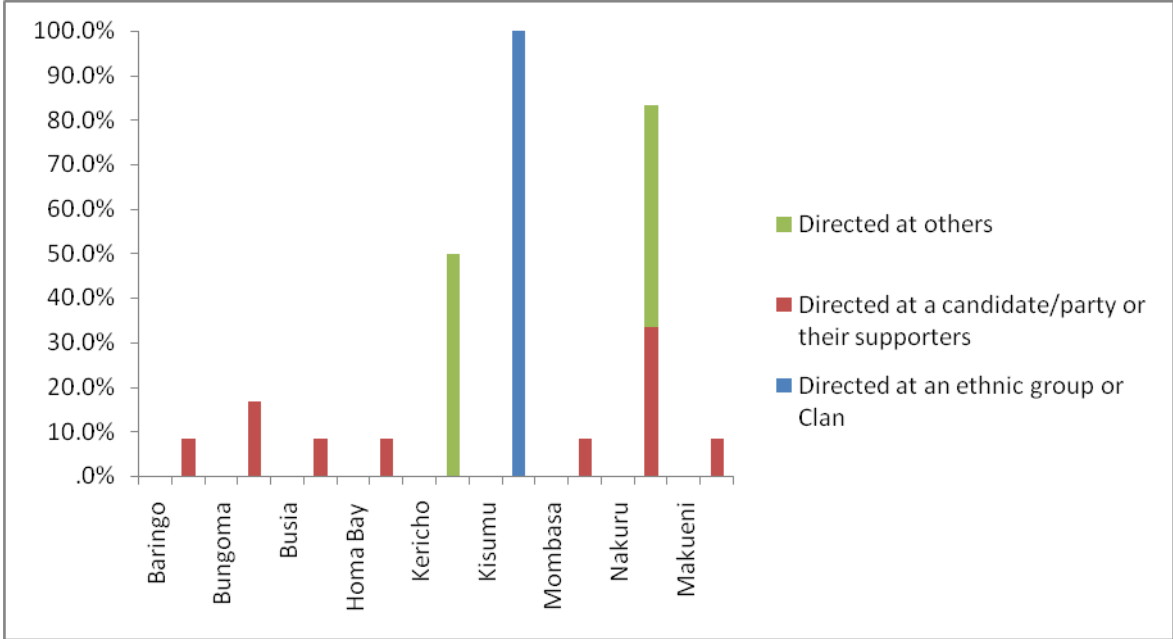
Graph 5: Cases of Incitement to Violence or Hate Speech



The graph above indicates the existence of cases of incitement to violence or hate speech in all counties under review albeit with varying degrees. Nakuru County recorded the highest cases of incitement to violence or hate speech (28%), followed by the counties of Kisumu and Bungoma that recorded (14.3%) respectively, and the counties of Mombasa, Kericho, Homa Bay, Busia, Baringo and Makueni which recorded (7.1%) of cases of incitement to violence and Hate speech.

The figures above indicate that though cases of incitement to violence or hate speech seem to be concentrated in Nakuru County, incitement to violence or hate speech remains a serious national problem that needs to be dealt with. At a minimum, the seemingly constant and/or frequent use of violence or hate speech can be explained by the fact that there are many low level users while some candidates/politicians have also resorted to the use of it thus making it a constant tool of incitement in most counties under review.

Graph 6: Victims of Hate Speech



The overall victims of hate speech fall in the category referred to as “ethnic group or clan” as opposed to candidates/party or their supporters as recorded in the period between August and October 2012⁴. The second highest victims of hate speech fall in the category referred to as “others” while the lowest, but more permanent victims of hate speech are candidate/party or their supporters.

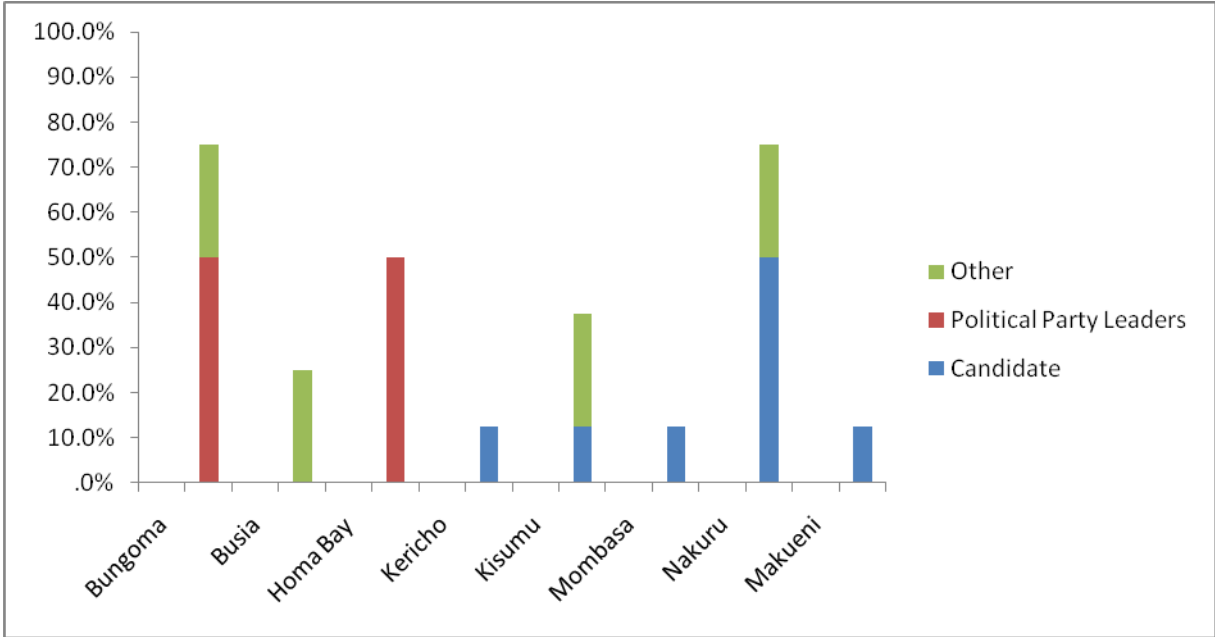
Kisumu County recorded the highest number of victims of hate speech directed at an ethnic group or clan, the Counties of Kericho and Nakuru recorded the highest and only cases of victims of hate speech directed at others while the counties of Baringo, Bungoma, Homa Bay, Mombasa, Nakuru and Makueni all recorded cases of hate speech directed at a candidate/party or their supporters.

Though hate speech targeting an ethnic group or clan is highly recorded, its distribution is very skewed as it is only observed in Kisumu County. The use of hate speech directed at a candidate/party or their supporters is almost evenly distributed in almost all counties under review. This can be explained by two plausible reasons. It is possible that there are no many political parties found in Kisumu, thus making it a stronghold for one or few political parties. The lack of party competition may leave candidates with the only option of using hate speech targeting other candidates from their own parties while also polarizing and mobilizing their ethnic group and

⁴ See Building a Culture of Peace in Kenya: Report on the Status of Violence in the Country, August-October, 2012, p. 17

insulating it against external incursions. The second explanation relates to the fact that being an election year, most candidates lacking proper policy alternative (s) and/or strong ideology to sale to their would be supporters have no other option other than the use hate speech directed at other candidates/party or their supporters.

Graph 7: Hate Speech Perpetrators



Just as it was reported in the period between August and October 2012⁵, political party leaders and candidates remain the main perpetrators of hate speech in most counties under review.

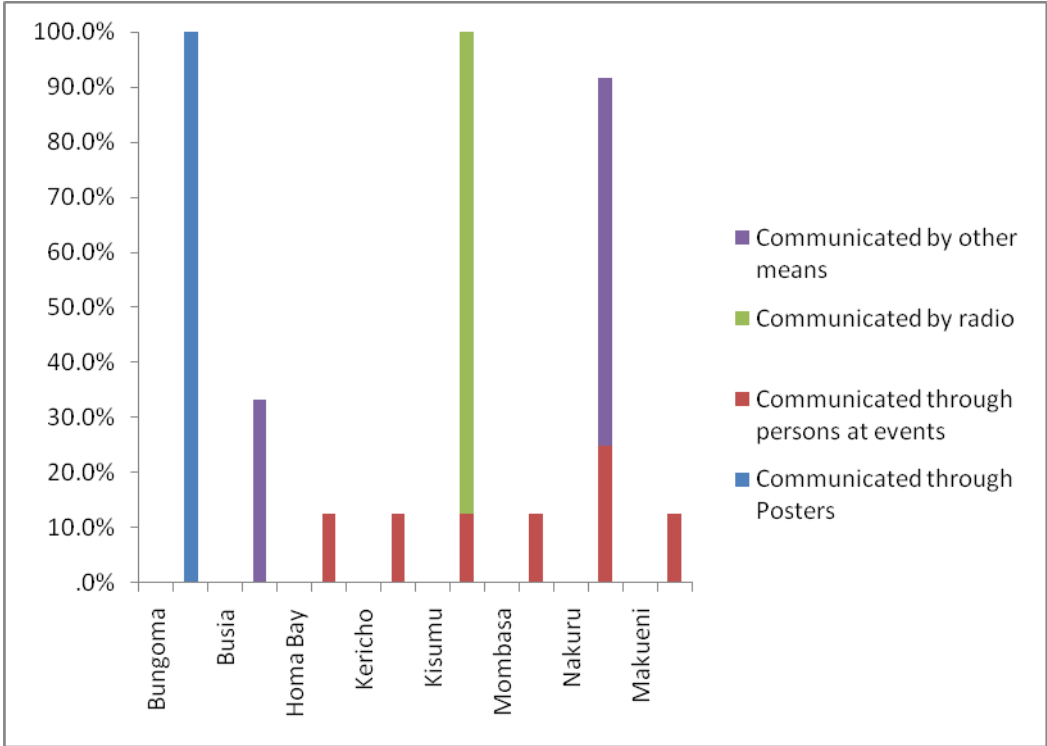
The graph above shows that the counties of Bungoma and Homa Bay have experienced the highest number of hate speech perpetuated by political party leaders. The counties of Nakuru recorded the highest number of hate speech perpetuated by candidate(s) while the counties of Kericho, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru and Makueni also recorded varying numbers of hate speech cases perpetuated by candidate (s). The counties of Bungoma, Kisumu and Nakuru also registered cases of hate speech perpetuated by “others”.

The above graph reveals two variables which remained constant in most counties under review. The variables coded as “political party leaders and candidate” were continuously recorded as perpetuating hate speech. This can be explained by the fact that political party leaders and candidates are gradually becoming desperate in their attempt to gain votes from their communities that they have resorted to the use of hate speech and/or that the NCIC is being perceived as weak that the benefits of

⁵ See Building a Culture of Peace in Kenya: Report on the Status of Violence in the Country, August-October, 2012, p. 19

using hate speech to gain support far outweigh the threat of sanctions and/or repercussions that NCIC can impose on the perpetrators of hate speech.

Graph 8: Medium of Incitement/Communication Channel



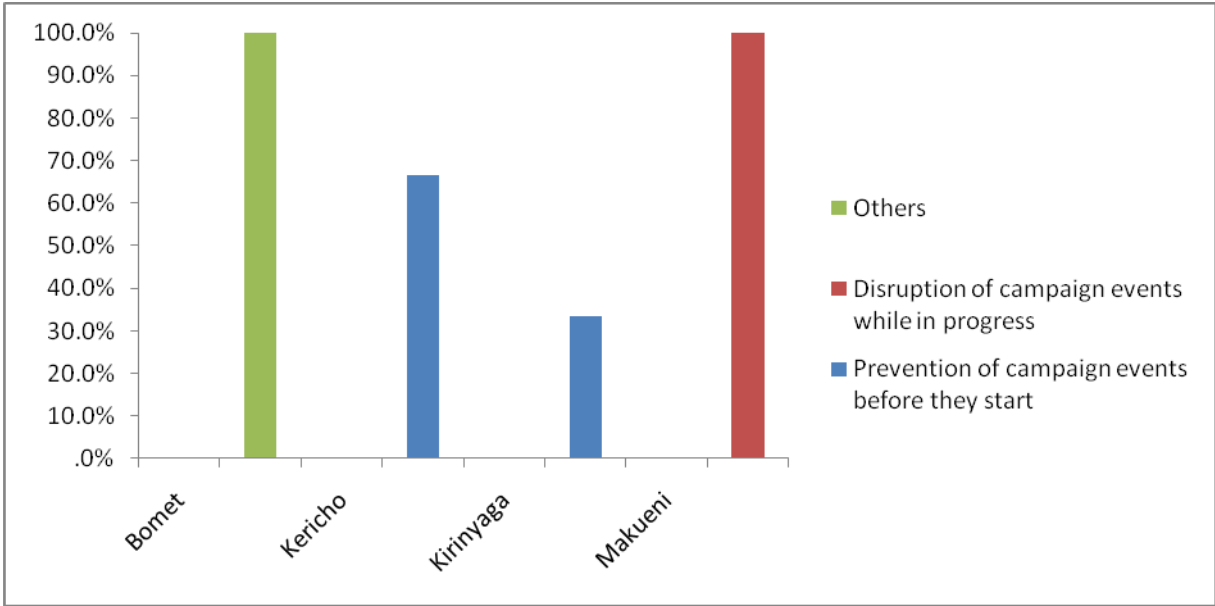
The overall medium of incitement in all counties under review was the posters followed by the radio, other means and persons at events respectively.

The graph above shows that posters were reported to have only been used as a medium of incitement in Bungoma, radio was only used as a medium of incitement in Kisumu , while persons at events where used as communication channel in the counties of Makeni, Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu, Kericho and Homa Bay. The category referred to as “other means” is only recorded as a medium of incitement in the county of Busia.

Though the medium of incitement coded as “Posters” was highly registered as a medium of incitement, it was only recorded in the county of Busia whereas the medium recorded as “persons at events” was consistently registered as a medium of incitement in almost all counties under review.

The increase in the use of campaign related posters could be the reason why posters highly registered as a medium of incitement. However, the increase of campaign related gatherings, rallies and events can be singled out as possible reasons why the variable coded as “persons at events” was recorded as medium of incitement in almost all counties under review.

Graph 9: Disruption of Campaigns



The majority of cases involving disruption of campaigns were recorded in Makeni and Bomet followed by Kericho and Kirinyaga respectively.

Makeni has the highest and only incidents of disruption of campaign events while in progress. Bomet has the highest and only incidents of campaign disruptions caused by “others” while Kericho and Kirinyaga have varying numbers of cases of prevention of campaign events before they started.

Generally, there was limited disruption of campaigns in most counties as only four counties were registered as having experienced some form of disruption of campaigns. The low level of disruption of campaigns could be explained by the fact that campaigns have been largely well organized and people have generally tended to keep peace though disruptions may have been experienced more in certain counties than in others.

3.0 Key Deductions

This report reveals that there is reduced but constant violence in many counties under review. This general trend presents a potentially dangerous situation especially as we draw ever closer to March 4.

- i. There seems to be a slight reduction in the use of violence in certain parts of the country. However, violence seems to be consistently used in other parts of the country to achieve certain political ends.
- ii. There remains a certain belief that violence is an important avenue through which political aims and aspirations can be achieved.

- iii. There is solid evidence that physical violence seems to target female candidates, people with disabilities and youth candidates. This widespread escalation of violence directed at female candidates, people with disabilities and the youth may have negative repercussions in the participation of such people in current and future political processes.
- iv. Violence is leading to major social and demographic dislocations, as many people are being forced to move or are “voluntarily” moving away in anticipation of future violence.
- v. Perpetrators of violence are not only restricted to security agencies but also include campaign supporters and militia groups.
- vi. Hate speech remains a serious threat to national cohesion and stability as political leaders and political candidates consistently engage in hate speech especially through posters and radio.

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

With the general elections coming next week, the government of Kenya, and Kenyans at large, need to devise an effective and efficient way of dealing with conflict and/or managing it before it erupts into violence. The success and/or failure to come up with measures that can anticipate, prevent and/or mitigate violence will determine the outcomes of the peace building and conflict management initiatives towards the 2012 General Elections and beyond.

- i. Security agencies should continue showing zero tolerance to all forms of violence and ensure that there is no violence following next week’s general elections.
- ii. The government should put in place appropriate mechanisms and institutions that can adequately address the question of national unity, with a view to bringing to an end the numerous forms of violence that have undermined concord and harmony among Kenyans
- iii. There is need to seriously empower the NCIC and strongly act on its recommendations so as to put an end to acts of hate speech that are frequently used to fuel violence in most parts of the country.

- iv. There is need to put in place strong punitive measures for those who are involved in the preparation, funding, and execution of all forms of violence so as to set a precedence and deter would be offenders.
- v. CSOs need to actively engage in addressing and dealing with emerging issues, especially those that can lead to violence. It is important to improve communication, share information and disseminate outcomes of efforts and activities aimed at building a culture of peace in Kenya
- vi. Kenyans should observe peace and order in the period before, during and after elections to ensure that no more lives are lost through senseless violence. Similarly, they should ensure that their leaders respect the law of the land.
- vii. The media should ensure that they remain neutral and only communicate that which is meant to keep peace, create harmony and ensure order and stability in the country.
- viii. Government officials, political leaders, religious leaders and all other leaders should preach peace and ensure that any person preaching the opposite faces the full force of the law.
- ix. The IEBC should give Kenyans credible, peaceful, transparent, free and fair elections so as to avoid the eruption of violence, loss of lives and property, and massive population displacements that characterized the aftermath of the 2007 general elections.