

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2010

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU-African Union
ARP- African Regional Programme sponsored by the NIMD
CAPF-Coalition for Accountable Political Financing
CGD- Centre for Governance and Development
CoE- Committee of Experts for the Constitutional Review
COPAC – Co-Chairs of the Parliamentary Select Committee for Constitutional Review in Zimbabwe
CRC- Constitutional Review Commission of Ghana
DAI-Development Alternatives Initiative
EISA-Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa
FES-Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
HBS-Heinrich Boell Stiftung
HDC- Harmonised Draft Constitution
ICC-International Criminal Court
IEA-Institute for Economic Affairs in Ghana
IEBC- Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IED-Institute for Education in Democracy
IIBRC- Interim Independent Boundaries Commission
IIEC- Interim Independent Electoral Commission
KHRC- Kenya Human Rights Commission
KLRC- Kenya Law Reform Commission
MNSF-Multi-Sectoral National Salvation Forum
MoJ- Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs
NCIC- National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NDI –National Democratic Institute
NIMD-Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy
RegPP- Registrar of Political Parties
PC- Proposed Constitution
PPA- Political Parties Act
PSC-Parliamentary Select Committee
PEV-Post –election violence
PWDs –Persons with disabilities
RHDC-Revised Harmonised Draft Constitution
TJRC-Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission
UN-WOMEN- United Nations Fund for Women (formally UNIFEM)
USAID- United States Agency for International Development

FOREWORD BY THE CHAIR



Hon. J. B. Muturi, Chair of CMD

2010 was a very challenging year for Kenya just like it was for CMD-Kenya. There was the make or break matter of giving the country a new Constitution. We at CMD-Kenya to great pride in Kenyans that on the 27th of August we finally delivered what we had yearned for all those years. We must not forget that this happened basically because of the deep, unwavering, and irrepressible yearning amongst all Kenyans for a better tomorrow for our children. It also came about because of willingness by various political shades to put aside what they had hitherto held as dear and to compromise at the crucial hours. We know that some were not comfortable with a presidential system whereas other were irked by a devolved system. Constitution making is always a matter of compromises, or give and take once agreement has been reached on the basic principles that any sound constitution must have.

We must also not forget that all this was possible because of a very high level of support displayed by the international community who have stood by us shoulder to shoulder since the post-election crisis of 2008. Plaudits here go to Kofi Annan and the Panel of African Eminent persons; Graca Machel, and Benjamin Mkapa. One cannot forget the roles played by former Ghanaian President John Kuffour and President Jakaya Kikwete. The same goes to the UN, and to the governments and peoples of the US, the UK, Germany, France, the EU, Canada, and others.

At CMD-Kenya we do, with a lot of humility, take a lot of pride in our own contribution to that process. We rallied our political parties and other Kenyans to the cause. We supported both the work of the CoE and the IIEC as is detailed in this report. We had over 50 “town hall” meetings all over the country in run up to the referendum. For the little that we were able to do we are very grateful to our partners: the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD), UN-WOMEN, Heinrich Boell Stiftung (HBS), Ford Foundation, USAID, Development Alternative Incorporated (DAI), Act (then known as Pact-Kenya), and the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC).

We would also like to thank our member parties, our Board members, and members of our AGM for the steadfast support that they have given CMD-Kenya for all those years. This organisation would never really have been but for you. We also thank the staff members at our Secretariat for the hard work and all sacrifices made for CMD-Kenya and for Kenya.

Last but not least, we must remember that there is still a lot of work to be done, not just in terms of the Constitution, but in regard to the entire reform agenda which is very massive.

Hon. Justin B. Muturi
Chair, CMD-Kenya

FOREWORD AND INTRODUCTION BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



The Centre for Multiparty Democracy –Kenya (CMD-Kenya) was in 2010 in the second year of the implementation of its 2nd Strategic Plan (2009-2013). The 2010 Annual Plan was pillared on three key strategic objective areas envisaged in the Strategic Plan. There were: enhancing of interparty and other political dialogue primarily for purposes of strengthening of multiparty democracy systems; improving the institutional capacity of political institutions, especially political parties; and cultivating sound relations between political and civil society also as a means of supporting the first two strategic objectives.

Thus Section I of the report is an overview of the programmatic activities of 2010 along the lines of the three above strategic objective areas. The section highlights: (a) the social and political context of the programme, especially the constitutional reform, and other matters emanating from the National Accord, more so the International Criminal Court (ICC) Kenya case; (b) the rationale for the programme, i.e. strengthening involvement and outreach with regard to the democratic reform agenda and to increase influence in the implementation of that agenda; (c) the programme approach based on interparty dialogue and enhancement of policy orientation in addressing key national issues; and, (d) links to other processes and partners (complimentarity); (e) key performance and sustainability issues; and (f) programmatic lessons learnt.

Section II highlights the programme activities under the strategic objective of enhancement of interparty dialogue to strengthen multiparty democracy as undertaken through 5 desired change areas: (a) acceptance of the Proposed Kenyan Constitution of 2010 in which political powers are constitutionally limited and checks and balances strengthened; (b) securing an enabling environment for peaceful, free, and fair elections; (c) addressing polarisation in the political arena especially through dialogue and reconciliation; (d) developing a more inclusive society by enhancing the representation of marginalised groups in the political decision making arena; (e) and strengthening regional and international linkages to support democratic reform.

Section III focuses on work done in regard to the institutional capacity enhancement of political society with an emphasis on political parties, in; (a) improving financial management systems and accountability of political parties; (b) improving the functional and operational efficiency of the organs and structures of political parties; (c) improving the internal and external accountability of and capacity of political parties to articulate and aggregate policy issues. Section IV briefly highlights work done in regard to enhancing relations between political and civil society through joint engagement in the reform agenda.

The work is a cumulation of CMD-Kenya work with political parties and other stakeholders since 2004› we continue to contribute towards the culture of multiparty democracy, good governance, and human rights in our beloved country Kenya .

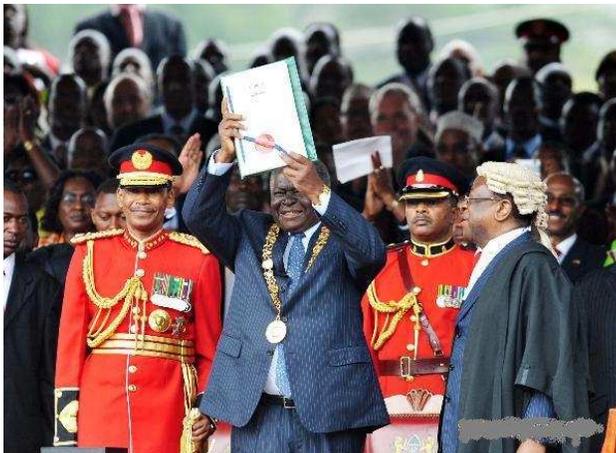
Njeri Kabeberi
Executive Director

I. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES IN 2010

Context

Two events dominated Kenya's political landscape in 2010: a heavily contested constitutional referendum and the expected naming of suspects that the Office of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Prosecutor views as bearing the greatest responsibility for the post-election violence (PEV) of 2008. Both developments were likely to create tensions in the coalition government as it tried to agree on key reforms. The coalition was largely united in the first matter, with the President, and Prime Minister pulling in the same direction. The naming of the ICC suspects came at the end of the year with its challenges, and especially that of potential polarisation of Kenyan society along ethnic lines.

Kenya adopted a new constitution in August 2010. By so doing it has created a new political dispensation that tries to address long term grievances over democracy and governance, fundamental rights and freedoms, perceived regional imbalances and equity, national cohesion and integration, transparency and accountability, and resources such as land. There is much to welcome in the new constitution, especially its commitment to equal political, social and economic rights, and the promise of better checks and balances. Kenya's constitution will also considerably devolve some political, fiscal, and administrative autonomy to the 47 new Country governments and introduce the gender parity principle. In contrast to the 2007 general elections, the referendum was peaceful and well run by the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC).



President Kibaki upholds the promulgated constitution at Uhuru Park on the 27th of August 2010, as a child [right] stares hopefully ahead at the same venue.

The government proposed to enact all 49 pieces of legislation envisaged by the transitional clauses of the constitution within one year instead of maximum five years. This piled pressure on all the stakeholders, including political parties, who wished to track and provide their input into the new laws before they are taken for debate and enactment in Parliament. The constitution outlines the electoral process as well as the basic requirements for political parties. Democratic principles that were first enshrined in legislation have now become constitutional requirements. These require parties to become more transparent and accountable and change their structures and functioning accordingly.

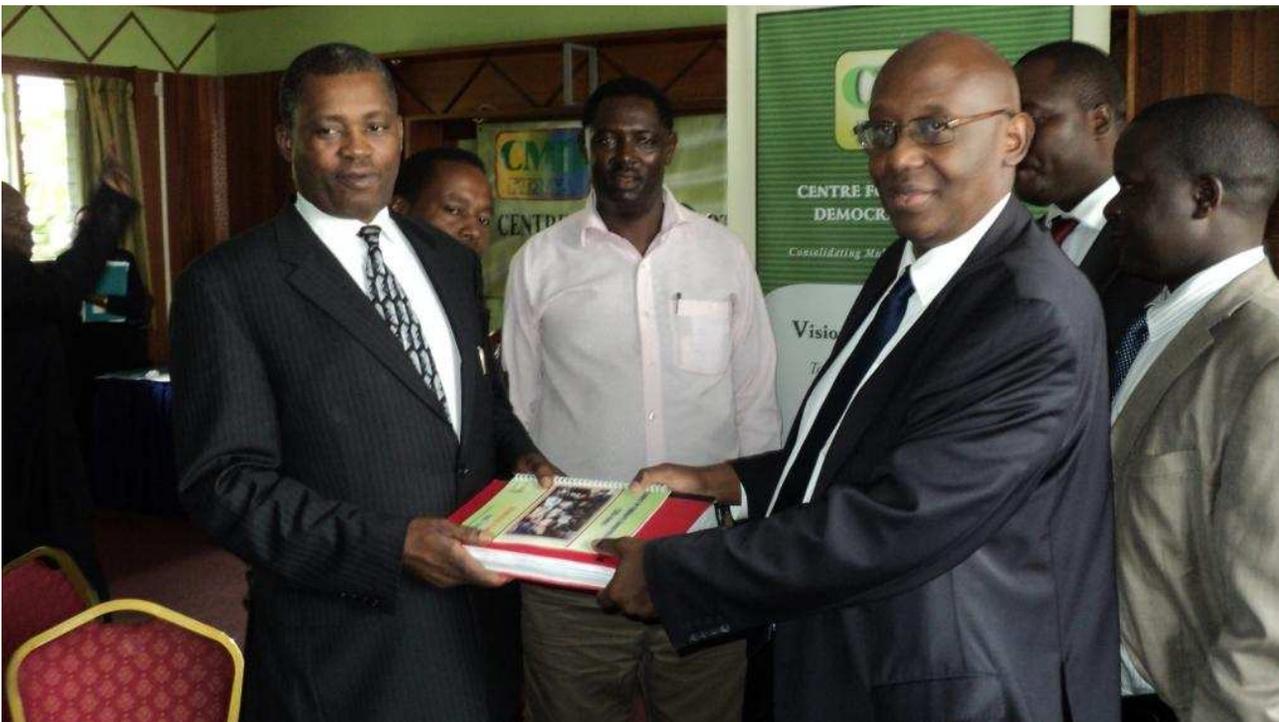
Rationale for the Programme

In 2010, the overall programme objective was to strengthen the political parties involvement and outreach with regard to the democratic reform agenda and to increase the influence of political parties in the implementation of this agenda. The programme was structured around the role of political parties in the actualizing of the three “R”s conceptualised following the PEV of 2008 : Reform (institutional, constitutional, and legal), Reconstruction (legitimacy and accountability), and Reconciliation (political, social, ethnic, and strengthening of national identity).

Part of this agenda also entailed the institutionalisation of political parties in order to ensure their sustainable role in influencing Kenya’s reform process. Efforts concentrated on contributing to the acceptance and enactment of the long-awaited new constitution and to work towards a peaceful referendum, while strengthening the public profile of political parties in this process. Since political parties cannot influence this process in a vacuum, activities were designed to reinforce the parties’ engagement with all the relevant stakeholders - government, faith-based, and other civil society organisations.

Programme Approach

Kenyan political parties founded CMD-Kenya in 2004 with the support from NIMD. CMD-Kenya supports political parties across the political divide through a two-pronged approach. First of all it facilitates the interparty dialogue in order to better align political processes with national reform processes and stimulated debate. CMD-Kenya monitors political developments on behalf of the parties and uses the forum to exchange information, seek trust and create peer pressure among parties.



Former CMD-Kenya Chair Prof. Larry Gumbe formally handing over the reins to new Chair Hon. Justin Muturi at an induction and corporate governance training meeting for the newly elected Board Executive in May 2011.

Secondly, CMD-Kenya works with Kenyan parties to become increasingly policy oriented and create a strengthened support base. Party capacity development strategies are supported and implemented through the provision of technical expertise and assistance. CMD-Kenya's added value lies especially in its neutrality and ability to facilitate dialogue and information sharing among political and civil society. Through its network of politicians and cooperation with reform-minded parliamentarians, key government officials, women and youth groups and the media, it is well placed to mobilize (public) support, pressure, or otherwise.

Link to Other Processes and Partners (Complimentarity)

While CMD-Kenya focuses specifically on its niche and work with political parties, it has created partnerships with the government, business community, faith-based groups, trade unions and civil society, most notably through the Multi-National Salvation Forum. Around the constitution reform process CMD-Kenya developed effective cooperation mechanisms with the media houses and key national stakeholders including the Committee of Experts for the Review of the Constitution of Kenya (CoE), the IIEC, Registrar of Political Parties (RegPP), Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC), and Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion, and Constitutional Affairs (MoJ).

One thematic area that CMD-Kenya developed effective international partnerships around is the women agenda. In this area CMD-Kenya received support from HBS and UN-Women. With the Ford Foundation CMD-Kenya organised public debate in relation to the Agenda Four reforms programme under the "A Nation Reflects Project". Under USAID/DAI sponsorship CMD-Kenya focused Agenda Four, especially in regard to constitutional reforms, and national security. USAID/DAI supported CMD-Kenya in pushing the reform agenda at the provincial level and to advocate for the ratification of the African Union (AU) Charter on Governance, Elections, and Democracy.

Above efforts were complemented by regional exchange activities. Kenyan politicians and CMD-Kenya staff took part in an Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) study tour to on elections systems and elections management to South Africa and a joint NIMD/NDI conference on African elections in Ghana. NIMD also facilitated a regional exchange around constitution reform processes in Africa. CMD-Kenya hosted the Constitutional Review Commission (CRC) from Ghana, Co-Chairs of the Parliamentary Select Committee for Constitutional Review (COPAC) from Zimbabwe and representatives from Zambia in May 2010. In turn, a senior Kenyan politician, CMD-Kenya staff, and a representative of civil society visited Mali and shared their experiences on the Kenyan constitutional reform process and referendum of August 2010.

Key Performance & Sustainability Issues

The next general elections that should take place in 2012 will put both the constitution and Kenya's political society adherence to the rule of law to the test. Many of the constitutional provisions still need to be effected by legislation and parties generally don't have the policy capacity to follow these developments on an individual basis. While CMD-Kenya must work on the implementation of the constitution remains required increased emphasis should be put on party capacity building, also in conjunction with the RegPP and other democracy organisations like the Centre for Governance and Development (CGD), Institute for Education in Democracy (IED), EISA, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), and National Democratic Institute (NDI).

Sufficient and sustainable resources are the backbone of CMD-Kenya as an institution that aims to strengthen the role and capacity of political parties. Insufficient funds to carry out its programme are a risk factor, as is overdependence on one partner like the NIMD. Over the past years CMD-Kenya has become successful in attracting other funding sources. This has however had an impact on the role and responsibilities of the CMD-Kenya Board. The Board has therefore been asked by NIMD to work out a Plan of Action and

critically review its organisational structures and to strengthen its governance and financial oversight functions.

Programmatic Lessons Learnt

Constitutional reform is a political process requiring adversaries to work together: a sometimes difficult but necessary democratic contest of ideas. While the Kenyan people - mostly represented by business and civil society, religious, ethnic and minority groups, government and community leaders - should be involved as underwriters of the constitution making process, the Kenya case confirms that the commitment of the political leadership remains crucial. Political parties have an important role in negotiating the rules of the game, timing, process, and content of the constitutional debate.

Kenyan parties will need assistance in order to become better informed about relevant constitutional and legal changes and understand their practical consequences. At the same time these parties need to be proactive and inform strategic national players about the political parties' interests and seek alliances with reform minded people and groups in society. In order to counter the traditional power base and vested interests in Kenya, and to prevent delays in the implementation of the constitution, parties will also need to strengthen the nexus between MPs and their parties and provide space for reform-minded politicians.

The constitution has redefined the power balance and rules of the game, and created a new dimension of governance and political competition at the county level. As a result of this devolution process, parties will be required to fill new elective bodies with credible and able party representatives, hold regular internal elections and secure special seats for women and marginalised groups. Parties need to respond to new election legislation, the increase of the number of constituencies and the fact that independent candidates can now run for elections. Political parties require substantial support to deal with these challenges.

II. STRENGTHENING OF MULTIPARTY POLITICAL SYSTEMS

Desired Changes Sought at Strategic Level I

Desired Change 1: Acceptance of Kenya's New Constitution in which Political Powers are Constitutionally Limited and Checks and Balances Strengthened.

Under this outcome area CMD-Kenya worked to contribute to efforts to create a new political situation with clearer separation of power between the executive, legislative, and judiciary. CMD-Kenya continued to support the constitutional review process that culminated in referendum of the 4th of August 2010. CMD-Kenya's efforts to influence this process consisted of building consensus among the political parties on (contentious) issues arising from the constitutional review, developing joint statements on principles, procedures and processes, and regularly informing the CoE, Parliamentary Select Committee (PSC), IIEC, and the general on the position of political parties on the process, including on the referendum. CMD-Kenya specifically lobbied for constitutional provisions leading to more limited executive powers, balanced parliamentary power, and the strengthened role of the judiciary. Political parties developed joint positions and lobbied for shared interests within the constitution reform process. CMD-Kenya assisted parties in their analysis of the Harmonised Draft Constitution (HDC), Revised Harmonised Draft Constitution (RHDC), and Proposed Constitution (PC), and facilitated dialogue and shared the recommendations with the CoE, PSC, and IIEC.



Former CMD-Kenya Chair, Prof. Larry Gumbe addresses a press conference of the CMD-Kenya Multisectoral National Referendum Committee in June 2010.



CMD-Kenya Chair Hon. Justin Muturi and Executive Director Njeri Kabeberi issue a statement on the implementation of the constitution in July 2011.

Political parties contributed to the national civic education campaign for the national referendum. They mapped the political landscape, developed a nationwide strategy and civic education material. CMD-Kenya was registered by the IIEC as one of the eight national referendum committees and posted more than 20,000.00 polling/counting agents to about 160 out of 210 constituencies countrywide.

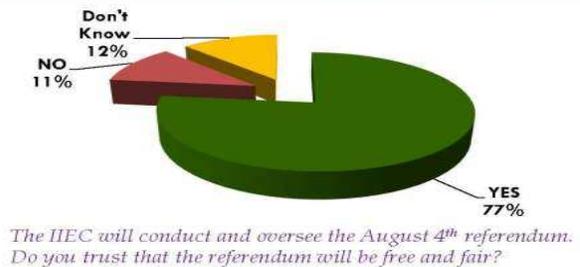
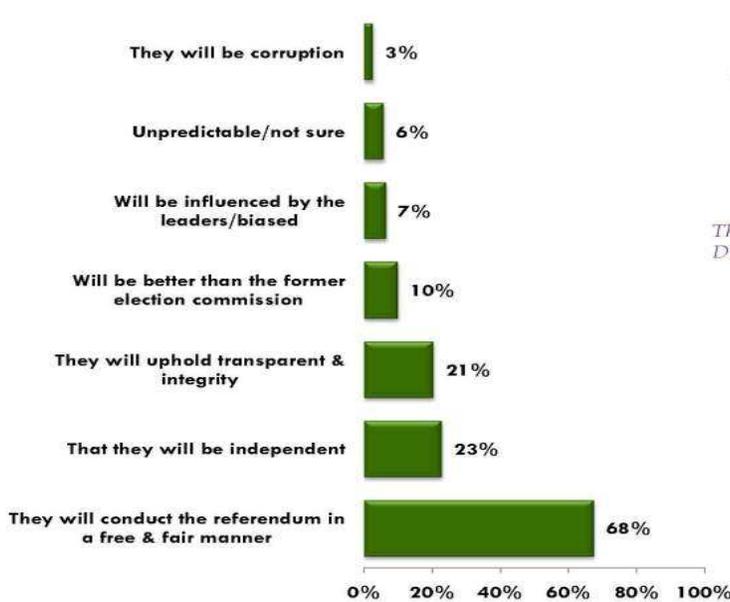


A cross section of participants at a CMD-Kenya referendum civic education rally in Dagoretti, May 2010.

Having played its role in the passage of the Constitution CMD-Kenya shifted focus to interventions on implementation. A couple of workshops reaffirmed the responsibility of political parties to respect and uphold the new Constitution by developing structures that hold their leaders accountable to the people and to ensure financial and leadership accountability within parties. Also emphasised was the need to strengthen the capacities of political parties in monitoring the implementation process to ensure that the spirit, values and principles of the Constitution are reflected in the laws to be enacted.



Majority of the survey participants (77%) trust that the referendum will be free and fair



- Nearly seven in ten of the survey participants believe IIEC will conduct the referendum in a free & fair manner
- One in ten of the respondents believe IIEC will be better than the former election commission, with 7% feeling that it will be influenced by the leaders

What are your expectations on the IIEC with regard to the August 4th referendum and other subsequent elections in the country?



Results of a joint CMD-Kenya-InfoTrak/Harris opinion poll in July 2010 showing that a huge majority of Kenyans had faith in the IIEC and success of the referendum.

Desired Change 2: Secure an Enabling Environment for Peaceful, Free and Fair Elections

CMD-Kenya also worked to secure an enabling environment for peaceful, and free and fair elections. These would include a better electoral system, an independent and permanent elections management body, enhanced public trust, as well as reduced electoral violence. Therefore, CMD-Kenya endeavoured to create increased awareness among political parties and the public on the different electoral systems with a view to influencing public debate on options for improving the electoral system. Secondly, political parties were exposed to the bill for the elections management body which after the promulgation of the new Constitution has now metamorphosed into the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) Bill. Representatives of political parties, those of the IIEC, and other stakeholders met to discuss challenges of implementing constitutional provisions relating to representation and elections. Some of the challenges identified included the awesome logistics expected to be in place ahead of the 2012 general elections in which voters will cast their ballots to elect the president, 47 governors, 47 senators, 349 members of the National Assembly, 47 women to the National Assembly and county assembly representatives for 47 counties. Each voter will elect at least six representatives on just one day from a long list of candidates. A high level of civic awareness is therefore needed to enable voters to freely and appropriately elect these representatives. Otherwise the electorate will be

susceptible to manipulation, and disenfranchisement through spoilt ballots. In addition, voters will need to be educated on the intricacies of the new voting system and consequences of election offences.

Other challenges include the capacity of political parties to establish effective presence at county level, ability to understand and apply the requirements of the new electoral system particularly in the preparation of party lists and in fulfilling the requirement for the representation of a minimum of at least one third [1/3] of either gender in all elective positions.

Just prior to the referendum CMD-Kenya had conducted a public opinion survey to gauge the perceptions of Kenyans on the elections management body and electoral system, among other issues.



Technologically advanced i.e. electronic registration was mentioned by nearly half of the respondents as one thing they like about IIEC

What they like about IIEC	Incidence level %
Technologically advanced i.e. electronic registration	47
The new management & staff	25
It's trustworthy	21
Integrity & transparency	20
Their commitment	13
The power manifested in them	6
Nothing	6

What they dislike about IIEC	Incidence level %
Government influence	36
Poor registration procedure	14
Failure to consider the inmates in voter registration	8
Nothing	45

- Technologically advanced i.e. electronic registration was mentioned by nearly half of the respondents as one thing they like about IIEC
- Thirty six percent of the survey participants reported government influence as the main thing they dislike about IIEC

Base 2500



The CMD-Kenya-InfoTrak/Harris opinion poll of July 2010 indicated a substantive percentage of Kenyans looking positively on technology advancements in elections management, and especially electronic innovations in registration and voting.

Finally and despite efforts, it was not possible to the Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission (IIBRC) to discuss its work and mandate through formal meetings with representatives of political parties. CMD-Kenya nevertheless engaged experts and a commissioner of the IIBRC in an effort to help political parties understand how the IIBRC had tried to go about creating new electoral boundaries in the effort that ultimately aborted in November 2010.

Desired Change 3: Polarisation in the Political Arena Reduced (Reconciliation)

This outcome was geared to strengthening the sense of national identity and reducing ethnic and regional rivalry. In the run-up to the referendum the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) did a commendable job in stigmatising hate speech and even facilitating the prosecution of some politicians suspected in engaging in the same. In July 2010 CMD organised a meeting between the NCIC, political parties, and representatives of “Yes” and “No” referendum committees accredited by the IIEC to work towards creating a conducive environment for the referendum and hence to avoid creating the kind of politically toxic situation that preceded and followed the 2005 referendum. The meeting focussed on the role of the NCIC as per the National Cohesion and Integration Act (2008) and other related issues like freedom of speech in view of the

Act. The meeting focussed on the role of politicians and political parties especially in view of the then upcoming referendum.



NCIC Chair Dr. Mzalendo Kibunjia, Vice- Chair Mary Onyango, and Commissioner Ahmed Yassin.



Liberia Truth and Reconciliation Commission Chair Jerome Verdier addresses the CMD-Kenya ICC Public Forum in March 2011. In September 2010 he spoke at another such forum on the TJRC.

In addition, under this outcome CMD continued to monitor the transitional justice mechanisms by interrogating the Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC), ICC process and the entire Agenda Four on behalf of the parties.

Desired Change 4: Representation and Participation, Especially for Marginalised Groups Enhanced (Inclusivity)

Reform measures are necessary to strengthen representation and participation of marginalised groups in political decision-making processes. To support this process CMD-Kenya undertook to develop an inventory of possible reform measures to strengthen the position of five specific groups: women, youth, Persons Living With Disabilities (PWDs), minorities, and the socially- economic marginalised (socio-economically underprivileged, poor, unemployed etc.).



KNHRC Commissioner Lawrence Mute addresses a A CMD-Kenya referendum workshop for PWDs in July 2010



The interactive session of the same PWDs meeting.

To work towards increasing the percentage of women in political leadership positions, the recommendations made in the booklet "*Towards a Gender Sensitive Constitutional Dispensation*" were followed up. Moreover, the

practice of inclusion of women within political parties and parliament (political arena) was documented and adherence to gender representation as per the Political Parties Act 2007 (PPA) was monitored.



CMD-Kenya Vice-Chair Alice Wahome addresses a gender 'Focal Persons' meeting on deliberating on women's gains in the constitution.



CMD-K Inclusivity Programme Officer Sarah Muhoya stresses a point during a referendum campaign civic education meeting for women. She is flanked by then IIBRC Commissioner Rozaah Buyu and Amb. Prof. Maria Nzomo.

CMD-Kenya also worked towards increasing the percentage of persons with disabilities in political leadership positions and sensitising political parties on the contents of the Persons with Disabilities Act and persons with disabilities in the constitution. The implementation of the Act and inclusion of their position in the constitution were monitored. Similar actions were undertaken in working to increase the percentage of the socially-economic marginalised and minorities in political leadership positions.

Desired Change 5: Strengthening Regional and International Links to Further Develop Democracy

As part of the NIMD-African Regional Programme (ARP), CMD-Kenya worked towards strengthening regional links to further democracy and empower political parties. This included identifying approaches and best practices for effectively dealing with constitutional, electoral, and other reforms. Among things explored were strategies for getting African countries to ratify the AU Charter Democracy, Governance, and Elections so that it becomes enforceable law. Deliberations and information on the Charter were shared with political parties. CMD-Kenya wrote to the President and Prime Minister to get Kenya to ratify the Charter.

Between the 3rd -7th of May 2010 CMD-Kenya co-hosted with NIMD-ARP and Ghana's Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) a regional exchange workshop on constitution making that featured the Ghana CRC, the Zimbabwe COPAC, leaders of political parties from Ghana, and a constitutional scholar from Zambia. The event opened on the 3rd of May with a visit to Parliament where the entourage were hosted by the Deputy Speaker and later that day there was a dinner key noted by Prof. Yash pal Ghai. On the 5th the CoE hosted the team at its secretariat and took them through the throes of how it came up with the PC.



Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga and then Attorney General Amos Wako pose for a group photo with members of the Ghana Constitutional Reform Commission and Co-Chairs of the Zimbabwe Parliamentary Select Committee on Constitutional Review. The groups had made a courtesy call on the Prime Minister during the CMD-Kenya, NIMD, and Ghana IEA Africa regional constitutional review exchange visit in May 2010.

III. INSTITUTIONALISATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Desired Changes Sought at Strategic Level 2

Desired Change 1: Improving Financial Management and Accountability of Political Parties

Even prior to the promulgation of the new constitution it had long been cognised that the PPA needed to be improved. That must now be done as required by the transitional clauses in implementing the new *Constitution*. CMD-Kenya developed an entire draft bill to overhaul the PPA. This was shared with the Ministry of Justice, IIEC, RegPP, KLRC, and non-state stakeholders of the Coalition for Accountable Political Financing (CAPF) especially.



KACC Director and CEO Prof. PLO Lumumba [left] and Transparency International Founder Prof. Peter Eigen [right] addressing a CMD-Kenya public forum on transparency, accountability, and fighting impunity in January 2011.

Desired Change 2: Political Parties Structures and Operational Systems in Place and Functional

To assist parties in adjusting their internal management systems to the new environment created by the current PPA, CMD-Kenya was to develop and publish two handbooks that will mainly focus on managing permanent party budgets, and training party officials and staff on the content and use of the handbooks.

Desired Change 3: Voice and (Internal and External) Accountability of Political Parties Improved (Articulation and Aggregation)

In 2010 CMD-Kenya planned to strengthen the political parties' review and policy analysis capacity in order to improve their party policy/manifesto's development and interrogation process. This was to be done through two workshops and quarterly public discussion forums on the State of the Nation/Democracy. A public opinion survey on the public's perception of political parties was also to be carried out and which would serve as a baseline and underpin further party programme development. To strengthen the position of youth within political parties and thus enhance internal party cohesion an implementation plan for the Youth Strategy (drafted in 2009) that addresses increased representation of youth in party leadership positions and ensure specific budget allocations in party plans was to be developed.



CMD-Kenya Board members, representing various political parties, and staff, pose with Registrar of Political Parties Lucy Ndung'u at a workshop to review the Political Parties Act 2007.

IV. RELATIONS BETWEEN POLITICAL AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Desired Changes Sought at Strategic Level 3

Desired Change 1: Mutual Understanding on the Reform Agenda and Level of Trust Between Political Parties, Civil Society, Faith-Based Groups, and Media Improved.

This outcome aimed to bring political parties, civil society, and faith-based groups closer together through consultation forums organised to reach agreement and develop joint statements related to the reform agenda and other issues of national importance. Partly supported by resources from USAID through the DAI CMD-Kenya organised to push forward the reform agenda [especially Agenda Four] through the Multi-Sectoral National Salvation Forum (MNSF) that brings together political society, civil society, faith-based groups, and trade unions. Between February and March 2010, 14 provincial meetings were organised in Mombasa, Voi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Narok, Kisii, Kakamega, Kisumu, Machakos, Embu, Isiolo, Garissa, Nyeri, and Kericho. During these meetings Agenda Four, and in particular constitutional reform, was discussed, and positions taken then stated publicly through the press. At each of those meetings members of political parties and others present agreed to form themselves into regional committees to steer Agenda Four.



CMD-Kenya Board member Col. Ben Muema and former Chair Prof. Larry Gumbe address one of the several Multi-Sectoral Forum Agenda Four reforms town hall meetings of February -March 2010.

V. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2010 (see the balance sheet for 2010)