

## AFRICA RISK CONSULTING

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#### Kenya Summary 4 October 2017

*The Supreme Court publishes its full ruling nullifying the 8 August presidential election. The ruling is highly critical of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), which faces a race to restore its credibility. The IEBC pushes the date of the presidential election rerun back to 26 October to give it more time. The ruling Jubilee Party and opposition National Super Alliance (NASA) fail to agree on reforms to uphold the integrity of the rerun election. The Treasury's Budget Review and Outlook Paper and Moody's threatened credit downgrade highlight the risks of electioneering distracting attention from the economy.*

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#### Supreme Court publishes full presidential election ruling

The political situation in **Kenya** remains tense following the **Supreme Court's** nullification of the 8 August presidential election result. The Supreme Court published its full ruling on 20 September, which was so critical of the **Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)** that it has jeopardised the rerun that the Supreme Court ordered. The Supreme Court found that,

*"... the 8 August 8 election was conducted in a process that was fraught with so many irregularities and illegalities that the final results could not be ascertained and hence a fresh election is needed."<sup>1</sup>*

The Supreme Court said in its ruling that it nullified the presidential election because it was "*neither transparent nor verifiable*".<sup>2</sup> The deputy chief justice, **Philomena Mwilu**, read out portions of the judgement, which stated that the Supreme Court upheld the claims of the opposition that the election results were announced before it had obtained all the 34A and 34B result forms (see *ARC Briefing Kenya August 2017*).<sup>3</sup> This meant, according to the ruling, that the election was not,

*"... conducted in accordance with the constitution, [leaving] no choice but to nullify it."<sup>4</sup>*

The Supreme Court also stated that it was concerned about the failure of the IEBC to allow access to computer servers which the opposition had requested as part of its petition to the Supreme Court, though the judges stated that there was no evidence of systematic or deliberate rigging, contrary to the claims of the opposition **National Super Alliance (NASA)**.<sup>5</sup>

*"Our order of scrutiny was a golden opportunity for the IEBC to place before the court evidence to debunk the petitioner's claim. If IEBC had nothing to hide, it would have readily provided access to ICT [information and communications technology] logs and servers to disprove the petitioner's claim. But what did IEBC do with it? It contemptuously disobeyed the court orders in these very critical areas."<sup>6</sup>*

Mwilu noted that,

*"...this contemptuous disobedience [by the IEBC] with the court order leaves us with no option but to accept the petitioner's claims that the IT system was infiltrated and the data therein*

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<sup>1</sup> Source, journalist, Nairobi

<sup>2</sup> The Guardian. 20 Sept 2017.

<sup>3</sup> The Guardian. 20 Sept 2017.

<sup>4</sup> The Guardian. 20 Sept 2017.

<sup>5</sup> The Guardian. 20 Sept 2017.

<sup>6</sup> News24. 20 Sept 2017.

*interfered with. Or officials themselves interfered with the data or simply refused to accept that it had bungled the transmission system and were unable to verify the data.”<sup>7</sup>*

The Supreme Court largely exempted President **Uhuru Kenyatta** (2013-present) from criticism. It did not find that Kenyatta had used state resources and undue influence to win the election, as the opposition had alleged.<sup>8</sup> Nevertheless, Kenyatta continues to rail against the original ruling. On separate occasions on 21 September, Kenyatta described the ruling as a “*monstrous injustice*”<sup>9</sup> and accused the Supreme Court justices of conducting a “*judicial coup*”.<sup>10</sup> Kenyatta noted that the Supreme Court did not dispute the majority of votes he received, and claimed that the judgement had “*robbed the Kenyan people of their democratic right.*”<sup>11</sup> Kenyatta also claimed that the Supreme Court’s conclusion that it was “*unable to find specific fingerprints of individuals who may have played a role in commission of illegalities*”<sup>12</sup> cleared him and his administration of any criminal liability.<sup>13</sup> However, Kenyatta appears committed to holding the rerun election, and his cabinet has approved a 10 billion Kenya shillings (KSh) (\$96m) budget for the exercise.<sup>14</sup>

The full ruling highlights the challenge facing the IEBC in restoring its credibility with both the Jubilee Party and the NASA within a short time frame. Kenyatta’s criticism of the judiciary will also undermine its authority. This means Kenya enters a period of high-risk political uncertainty with the key institutions required to navigate it safely with their credentials under political attack.

### **IEBC pushes election date back to 26 October**

The focus and scale of the Supreme Court criticism of the IEBC forced it to push back the date of the presidential election rerun the day after the full judgment was published. The IEBC rescheduled the rerun presidential election from 17 to 26 October.<sup>15</sup> The IEBC argued that the nine additional days would allow it to address the problems identified in the full judgement that nullified the original election. In its full judgement, the Supreme Court detailed “*disturbing, if not startling, revelations*”<sup>16</sup> about the IEBC’s management of the election. Chief justice **David Maraga** said that the full judgement “*ought to lead IEBC to a soul-searching and to go back to the drawing board.*”<sup>17</sup> IEBC chairman **Wafula Chebukati** said on 21 September that the scale and nature of the criticism against the IEBC necessitated the additional delay.<sup>18</sup> Chebukati said the ruling “*impacts on the election operations and in particular (the) technology to be deployed*”<sup>19</sup> and that therefore the delay is necessary to

*“... ensure that the commission is fully prepared to deliver an election that meets the standards set out by the Supreme Court.”<sup>20</sup>*

**France-based OT-Morpho**, which supplied the result transmission systems, had said it would not be able to reset its programmes by 17 October.<sup>21</sup>

It is unlikely that the additional nine days will allow the IEBC to restore its credibility with the opposition. In an interview with international media on 22 September, NASA presidential candidate **Raila Odinga** repeated previous threats to boycott the rerun election unless the IEBC reconstitutes

<sup>7</sup> New York Times, 20 Sep 2017.

<sup>8</sup> New York Times, 20 Sep 2017.

<sup>9</sup> AFP, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>10</sup> AFP, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>11</sup> AFP, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>12</sup> Supreme Court ruling, presidential petition no. 1 of 2017.

<sup>13</sup> Washington Post, 22 Sept 2017.

<sup>14</sup> AFP, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>15</sup> Daily Nation, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>16</sup> Supreme Court ruling, presidential petition no. 1 of 2017.

<sup>17</sup> Business Today, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>18</sup> Business Today, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>19</sup> Business Today, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>20</sup> Business Today, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>21</sup> AFP, 21 Sept 2017.

itself and issues new tenders to procure ballot papers and transmit results.<sup>22</sup> Odinga said on 29 September that there will be no election unless the IEBC introduces what he called NASA's "irreducible minimums".<sup>23</sup> Odinga has refused to define what these conditions are. Odinga has also said NASA participation would depend on IEBC staff facing criminal charges.<sup>24</sup> On 23 September, director of public prosecutions (DPP) **Keriako Tobiko** said he had instructed the **Directorate of Criminal Investigations** and the **Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission** to examine alleged mismanagement and possible electoral fraud at the IEBC.<sup>25</sup> Tobiko said he had given the joint investigation 21 days (until 14 October) to deliver its findings. The NASA had previously said it would seek private prosecutions against IEBC officials including CEO **Ezra Chiloba** and information and technology commissioner **Abdi Guliye** and **Molu Boya** if the DPP failed to act.<sup>26</sup>

Two days of talks between the ruling **Jubilee Party**, NASA and the IEBC failed to reach consensus on proposed reforms to the electoral commission on 28 September. The dispute increases the risk that the opposition will boycott the presidential election rerun. The source of the disagreement is the Jubilee Party's focus on amending the **Election Law (Amendment) Act 2016** and the **Election Offences (Amendment) Bill 2017**, while the NASA is focused on reconstituting the IEBC and its processes and structures. The NASA team, led by **Siaya County** senator **James Orengo**, walked out of the talks convened by Chebukati, accusing the Jubilee Party team, led by senate deputy speaker **Kithure Kindiki**, of jeopardising a free and credible presidential rerun.<sup>27</sup> The Jubilee Party subsequently presented the proposed amendments to parliament – in which it secured a majority in both houses – on the same day as the talks collapsed.

*"Both the Jubilee Party and the NASA have taken hard stances that could derail the repeat presidential poll. Jubilee Party has also begun lobbying both houses to amend election rules to ensure that the issues that the Supreme Court found to have been grave enough as to warrant a new election do not arise in the next round of voting."*<sup>28</sup>

The NASA is particularly opposed to three of the proposed amendments. The first provides for the failure of the electronic transmission of results. Under the proposed system, manually transmitted results will be final should the electronic system fail.<sup>29</sup> This amendment would therefore prevent the Supreme Court invalidating results in the case of an electronic system failure.<sup>30</sup> The Supreme Court, in its full ruling for nullifying the 8 August presidential election result, found fault with both the electronic and manual transmission of results.<sup>31</sup> The second amendment prevents the Supreme Court from nullifying an election if it failed to comply with law, as long as it took place in line with constitutional principles, and that the breach did not affect the result.<sup>32</sup> The third amendment weakens the position of the IEBC chairman, allowing for the vice chairman to assume his powers if he is unable to fulfil his functions.<sup>33</sup> Kenyatta defended the proposed amendment at a rally in **Busia** on 29 September, arguing they will increase the accountability of the IEBC.<sup>34</sup> The NASA argues that it is not proper to amend the law midway through an election cycle, and that the proposed changes jeopardise the independence of the IEBC chairman.<sup>35</sup> According to Orengo,

<sup>22</sup> DW, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>23</sup> Daily Nation, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>24</sup> DW, 21 Sept 2017.

<sup>25</sup> Daily Nation, 23 Sept 2017.

<sup>26</sup> Daily Nation, 23 Sept 2017.

<sup>27</sup> The East African, 29 Sept 2017.

<sup>28</sup> Source, journalist, Nairobi

<sup>29</sup> VOA, 28 Sept 2017.

<sup>30</sup> VOA, 28 Sept 2017.

<sup>31</sup> Source, analyst, Kenya

<sup>32</sup> Source, analyst, Kenya

<sup>33</sup> The East African, 29 Sept 2017.

<sup>34</sup> The East African, 29 Sept 2017.

<sup>35</sup> The East African, 29 Sept 2017.

*"We have walked out of the meeting because the rules of the game are being changed midstream. They are creating a legal regime that will help them rig elections. If we have reached a point where laws can be changed through the backdoor, NASA has no choice but to walk out and leave them to their desires because Jubilee is determined to return Kenya into a dictatorship."<sup>36</sup>*

While the NASA does not want changes to electoral law, it continues to argue for the IEBC to appoint new senior officials and introduce new systems and processes ahead of the election rerun. On 2 October, there were limited clashes between NASA supporters and security forces in **Nairobi, Kitui, Garissa, Kakamega, Kisumu, Siaya, Migori, Kilifi**, Busia and **Embu**.<sup>37</sup>

*"NASA has begun weekly street protests, which inevitably have been violent and in the process paralyzing business in Nairobi's central business district."<sup>38</sup>*

The IEBC argues that the proposed changes are unnecessary as the current law is sufficient for it to successfully hold the presidential rerun.<sup>39</sup> Chebukati said the IEBC would continue to host talks between the Jubilee Party and the NASA, and called on Kenyatta and Odinga to attend in person.<sup>40</sup> There is, however, increased tension within the IEBC, which threatens to further disrupt progress towards the 26 October rerun. Following the Supreme Court ruling, a series of leaked internal memos have revealed a dispute between IEBC chairman Chebukati and CEO Chiloba.

*"In one memo that was leaked, Chebukati blamed the bungling of the election on Chiloba and demanded answers on what went wrong. Chebukati for instance asked why satellite phones worth \$8.2m for results transmission failed to work and why Chiloba authorised for a username and password to be created under Chebukati's name without the latter's consent. The username and password were consequently used to undertake 9,934 transactions without the Chairman's knowledge."<sup>41</sup>*

Constitutionally, the IEBC has 60 days from the date of the original election (8 August) to hold a rerun (31 October). The new date gives the IEBC less room for slippages in preparations. However, on 23 September, the attorney general, **Githu Muigai**, downplayed the risk of a constitutional crisis if the IEBC does not hold elections before 31 October.<sup>42</sup>

*"From the day a general election is declared to the day a new president or a re-elected president is sworn in, government continues without lacuna, without any void. Even in the very unlikely event that the election wasn't held on the 60th day, that does not delegitimize the constitutional order."<sup>43</sup>*

NASA has sought to undermine Kenyatta's credibility by portraying him as a caretaker president (in line with the 'temporary incumbency' provided for in Article 134 of the constitution) until the rerun election takes place.<sup>44</sup>

The 26 October election is likely to go ahead. However, the structural reforms required to restore credibility in Kenya's electoral politics will take considerably longer to resolve. The election result is likely to face challenges both in the courts and on the streets, further extending the period of political uncertainty.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Daily Nation, 29 Sept 2017.

<sup>37</sup> Daily Nation, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>38</sup> Source, journalist, Nairobi

<sup>39</sup> The East African, 29 Sept 2017.

<sup>40</sup> Daily Nation, 29 Sept 2017.

<sup>41</sup> Source, journalist, Nairobi

<sup>42</sup> Daily Monitor, 23 Sept 2017.

<sup>43</sup> Daily Monitor, 23 Sept 2017.

<sup>44</sup> Daily Monitor, 23 Sept 2017.

<sup>45</sup> Source, analyst, Kenya

## Election rerun distracts from economic concerns

The investor community has called on the IEBC and the political parties to engage in the dialogue necessary to hold the election on 26 October. Investors have warned that,

*“... political uncertainty has stalled many projects, investments and most companies had adopted a wait-and-see approach pending outcome of the repeat poll and this has had a ripple effect on the general economy.”<sup>46</sup>*

However, the larger economic concern is that that the extended election period is distracting the current government, and the next administration, from the risks that an increasing budget deficit and debt stock pose. The Treasury published its **Budget Review and Outlook Paper** on 27 September.<sup>47</sup> The paper increases the projected deficit for the 2017/2018 financial year from KSh525 billion (\$5.09 billion) to KSh691 billion (\$6.70 billion).<sup>48</sup> As a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP), the deficit projection increased from 6.3% to 7.9%, compared to 8.9% of GDP in 2016/2017.<sup>49</sup> This is due to an upwards revision in spending from the budgeted KSh 2.29 trillion (\$22.2 billion) to KSh 2.38 trillion (\$23.06 billion).<sup>50</sup> Recurrent spending, including government wages linked to presidential election, will increase from KSh 1.35 trillion (\$13.08 billion) to KSh 1.44 trillion (\$13.95 billion).<sup>51</sup> Revenue is revised down from the budgeted KSh 1.76 trillion (\$17.06 billion) to KSh 1.69 trillion (\$16.38 billion).<sup>52</sup> The government will mainly bridge the increased deficit through domestic borrowing, which will increase from KSh 275.7 billion (\$2.67 billion) to KSh 410.2 billion (\$3.98 billion).<sup>53</sup> External borrowing will increase more moderately from KSh256.02 billion (\$2.48 billion) to KSh 277.3 billion (\$2.69 billion).<sup>54</sup> The treasury, in September, also resumed its uptake of the overdraft facility at the **Central Bank of Kenya** to cover some of the budget deficit, having left it unutilised between April and August.<sup>55</sup> The outstanding overdraft amount on 15 September was KSh19.8 billion (\$191.87m) compared to KSh21.2 billion (\$205.4m) at the start of September.<sup>56</sup>

Rating agency **Moody's** warned on 2 October of a possible downgrade of Kenya's credit rating.<sup>57</sup> A credit downgrade would raise concerns about the sustainability of the government's international borrowing strategy. Moody's has placed Kenya's B1 credit rating on review for downgrade.<sup>58</sup> Moody's said a downgrade will follow if Kenya's debt and financing needs have worsened to below its B1 related peers, and if the government does not demonstrate it has an effective policy response to the challenges that it faces.<sup>59</sup> Moody's will confirm Kenya's B1 rating if the government can demonstrate its capacity to manage increased government debt and related liquidity risks.

As one of three factors in its review, Moody's cited the impact of the persistent and large primary deficit and high borrowing costs on government debt.<sup>60</sup> The primary balance recorded a deficit of 5.3% of gross domestic product (GDP) in the 2016/2017 financial year on the back of high development spending and weak revenue performance.<sup>61</sup> The government's debt burden increased

<sup>46</sup> Source, journalist, Nairobi

<sup>47</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>48</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>49</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>50</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>51</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>52</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>53</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>54</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>55</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>56</sup> [www.treasury.go.ke](http://www.treasury.go.ke).

<sup>57</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>58</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>59</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>60</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>61</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

from 40.5% of GDP in 2012 to 56.4% of GDP in June 2017.<sup>62</sup> Moody's projects that the government debt to GDP ratio will pass 60% by June 2018.<sup>63</sup> The increased reliance on debt on commercial terms means government spending on interest payments increased from 10.7% of GDP in 2012 to 19.0% in 2012.<sup>64</sup> Moody's review will focus on the government's capacity and willingness to address its budgetary challenges in a comprehensive and effective policy response.

Moody's also cited increased liquidity risks due to the government's financing requirements.<sup>65</sup> Moody's in particular warned about the government's increasing dependence on the roll-over of treasury bills, which amounted to 9.4% of GDP in June 2017, and external debt payments to private creditors, including the \$750m Eurobond due in June 2019.<sup>66</sup> However, offsetting liquidity risks, Moody's noted that the government benefits from a relatively mature financial sector, whose asset base is more than 80% of GDP, and that the government enjoys a buffer as it holds 6% of GDP in deposits. Moody's review will focus on how effectively the government's medium-term financing plans mitigate liquidity risks, and how its credit profile compares to economic peers.

Moody's also warned of fiscal policy uncertainty due to the focus on electioneering since the run-up to the 8 August general election. Moody's review will focus on whether the political situation is clearer and able to offer indication of government policy direction and implementation capacity.

Neither the original presidential election campaign nor the rerun has offered a significant policy debate. This is because neither candidate offers a significantly different platform from the other. The concern is that it has distracted sufficient attention from the structural issues that pose risks to Kenya's medium-term economic prospects.

## Planner

2018 **(Kenya)** *Capital FM*. Construction of **Nairobi-Mombasa** express highway due to begin;  
 14 – 16 March 2018 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Press release*. **East Africa Oil & Gas Summit 2018**;  
 Dec 2017 **(Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. Direct flights with **United States** expected to begin;  
 Oct 2017 **(Kenya)** *Kenya Met Department*. **Kenya Met Department** expects heavy rains to begin and last until December;  
 Oct 2017 **(Kenya)** *The Standard*. **Kenya Airways** to suspend flights to **Hong Kong** and **Hanoi (Vietnam)** as it looks to prioritise Africa routes;  
 26 Oct 2017 **(Kenya)** *Standard*. Rerun of presidential election;

## Chronology

4 Oct 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. The **United Nations** country office calls on the **Jubilee Party** and **National Super Alliance (NASA)** to participate in 26 October presidential election rerun;  
 3 Oct 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Standard*. The **European Union** election observer mission warns against amending electoral law or dismissing **Independent Election and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)** officials ahead of election rerun;

<sup>62</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>63</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>64</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>65</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

<sup>66</sup> Moody's, 2 Oct 2017.

3 Oct 2017 **(Kenya)** *The Star*. The NASA holds nationwide protests including in **Nairobi, Kitui, Garissa, Kakamega, Kisumu, Siaya, Migori, Kilifi, Busia and Embu**;

3 Oct 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Star*. The **University of Nairobi** closes indefinitely following clashes between students and security forces the previous week;

2 Oct 2017 **(Kenya)** *Press release*. Rating agency **Moody's** warned of a possible downgrade of Kenya's B1 credit rating if Kenya's debt and financing needs continue to worsen;

28 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *VOA*. Jubilee Party introduces **Election Law (Amendment) Bill 2017** to parliament following breakdown of talks with the NASA;

28 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Business Daily*. Treasury publishes **Budget Review and Outlook Paper** which increases projected 2017/2018 deficit from 6.3% to 7.9% of GDP;

23 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. The director of public prosecutions, **Keriako Tobiko**, orders the **Directorate of Criminal Investigations** and the **Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission**, to investigate IEBC staff for electoral fraud;

22 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. The attorney general, **Githu Muigai**, says there is no risk of a constitutional crisis if elections do not take place before constitutional deadline of 31 October;

21 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. The IEBC reschedules presidential election rerun to 26 October;

21 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Capital FM*. Kenya and **China** sign double taxation agreement;

20 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. The **Supreme Court** issues full judgement in case nullifying presidential election result, criticising the IEBC for failing to provide adequate explanations for technical faults and irregularities during 8 August general election;

19 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Star*. IEBC suspends three officials of information communication technology department over irregularities, including fraud, during the general election;

16 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Citizen TV*. **OT-Morpho** says audit proves its electronic transmission system was not hacked during general election;

14 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Standard*. The **Central Bank of Kenya** governor, **Patrick Njoroge**, says government will soon lift interest rate cap;

13 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. The **European Union Election Observation Mission** calls for prosecution of IEBC officials found guilty of misconduct during the 8 August general election;

13 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Star*. **United States** updates travel advisory warning of potential violence ahead of election rerun;

13 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. The chairman of the **Kenya National Chamber of Commerce, Kiprono Kittony**, says rerun election will result in decreased exports, money circulation, and purchasing power among traders, and increased unemployment;

13 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. The NASA says it will boycott rerun election if IEBC does not meet its demand including dismissal of CEO **Ezra Chiloba**;

12 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Standard*. The opposition boycotts opening of parliament as President **Uhuru Kenyatta** (2013-present) addresses session;

7 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Capital FM*. The chairman of the **Kenya National Chamber of Commerce, Kiprono Kittony**, says rerun election will result in decreased exports, money

circulation, and purchasing power among traders, and increased unemployment;

6 Sept 2017 **Lamu (Kenya)** *Citizen TV*. Suspected **al Shabaab** militants behead four people in **Hindi**;

5 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Business Daily*. **United States** licence for direct scheduled and chartered flights comes into force;

5 Sept 2017 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Standard*. NASA calls on allegedly partial senior IEBC officials including CEO Ezra Chiloba to stand down prior to the rerun presidential election.