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1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Bobasi is a constituency in Gucha District. Gucha District is one of 12 districts of the Nyanza Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	221,249	239,690	460,939
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	135,035	133,569	268,604
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	86,214	106,121	192,335
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	698		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Gucha District:

- Is one of the highest densely populated districts of Nyanza Province, being ranked 2nd most densely populated district in the province;
- Has the least primary school enrolment rates in the province, at 58.6%, being ranked last in the province and 49 nationally;
- Has one of the highest secondary school enrolment rates in the province at 30.1%, being ranked 3rd in the province and 15th nationally; and
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and infections, diarrhoea diseases, and urinary tract infections.

Gucha district has 3 constituencies: South Mugirango, Bamachoge and Bobasi Constituencies. The district's 2 MPs, each cover on average an area of 331 Km² to reach 225,470 constituents. Based on the 1997 general election results, the district is represented by two political parties: the ruling party, KANU, and an opposition party, FORD-K. During the elections, FORD-K won the South Mugirango Constituency parliamentary seat with 61.92% valid votes, while KANU won the Bamachoge and Bobasi Constituency parliamentary seats with 49.75% and 59.38% valid votes respectively.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Babasi Constituency is comprised of 8 locations and 2 divisions of Gucha District.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population by Sex	Total	Area Km²	Density (persons/Km²)
	162,759	239.30	680.1

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

The economic mainstay of the locals is the production of bananas and tea.

2.3. **Electioneering and Political Information**

The opposition and KANU have hotly contested for this seat. However, KANU won both the 1992 and 1997 general elections with 53.21% and 59.38% valid votes respectively. In 2002, FORD People won the seat.

2.4. **1992 General Election Results**

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			41,869
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Stephen Manoti	KANU	11,267	53.21
Daniel Matoke	DP	7,537	35.60
Raphael Raini	FORD-K	1,905	9.00
Moracha Nyareru	FORD-A	464	2.19
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>21,173</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		-	
Total Votes Cast		21,173	
% Turnout		50.57	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

2.5. **1997 General Election Results**

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			46,297
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Christopher M. Obure	KANU	18,336	59.38
Stephen K. Manoti	SAFINA	10,603	34.34
Abraham Walingo	DP	791	2.56
Henry N. Nyanchoka	SDP	391	1.27
Daniel N.O. Oenga	KSC	304	0.98
David M. Nyareru	FORD-K	258	0.84
Joseph R. Maua	FORD-P	150	0.49
David L.O Ratemo	LPK	46	0.15
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>30,879</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		578	

Total Votes Cast	31,457
% Turnout	68.46
% Rejected/Cast	1.84

2.6. **Main Problems**

One of the main problems experienced by the locals is intra-ethnic tension (clanism).

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

The Constituency Constitutional Forum (CCF) plays a very significant role in the review of the constitution. It is designated as one of the organs ‘through which the review process shall be conducted’ - (sec. 4(1) of the Constitution of Kenya Review Act, Cap.3A). The importance attached to the CCF arises from the recognition of the need to involve the people fully in the review of the constitution. Only through such participation of the public will the new constitution reflect the preferences, hopes and aspirations of the people. It would also increase people’s knowledge of constitutional issues, and facilitate their familiarity with the provisions of the new constitution. Additionally, the process enhances the legitimacy of the constitution among Kenyans and their sense of ownership over it. In these ways the proper implementation and safeguarding of the constitution will be facilitated.

3.1.2. Composition and Establishment

The 1997 Review Act had provided for district forums ‘to mobilize communities at the local level for the purpose of civic education in preparation for the Commission’s work and to perform such other duties as the Commission may assign’ - (sec. 12A (6)). The District Forums were to consist of members elected to represent locations, religious organizations, and the disabled, in addition to MPs and members of every local authority in the district. The Act contained several provisions prescribing minimum qualifications for membership and regulating the operations of the District Forums.

The Select Committee of the National Assembly, which reviewed the Act in early 2000, decided to replace the District Forums with Constituency Forums to get views ‘directly from the people in the constituency without necessarily going through the rigours of an election to determine the members of the forum’. It thought that this would provide for a more popular form of participation. It recommended on the simplification of the forum to avoid elections. The Select Committee envisaged the constituency forum as an ‘open forum with no specific structures’, which should be ‘flexible and easy to manage’. Its opinion was that the ‘existing leadership comprising Members of Parliament, councilors, community based organizations, religious groups and individuals should be able to present views and opinions directly from the grassroots’ (The *Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee Reviewing the Constitution of Kenya Review Act, 1997*, April 2000). It removed the regulatory powers of the Commission over the forum, its role being confined to the ‘facilitation’ of the forum. It also changed the function of the forum from the facilitation of civic education to also include facilitation and the collection of the views of the public on proposals to alter the constitution.

In view of the limited role of the CKRC in the establishment of the CCF’s, the CKRC prepared and gazetted Guidelines for the operationalization of the constituency constitutional forums. The Guidelines stipulated that all the residents of a constituency would constitute the CCF. The CCF is described as one of the organs ‘through which the review process shall be conducted’ - (sec.4 (1)). The CCF was thus one of the principal ways in which the views of the public were to be obtained.

In order to coordinate and facilitate the activities of the CCF, a Constituency Constitutional Committee (CCC) was to be established. The Guidelines proposed its membership to consist of 10 persons, of which three would be ex-officio: the local MP, the chair of the County Council in which the constituency is located, and the District Coordinator. The Guidelines stated that the membership would be as broad and representative of the people of the constituency as possible and recommended that at least a third of the committee should be women.

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

- Facilitation of collection of the views of the public at the constituency level on proposals to alter the constitution; and
- Debate and discussion of the views of the members of the public on proposals to alter the constitution.

In performance of these functions, the CKRC was required to visit all constituencies (Sec.18 (1)(a)).

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

- The functions of the CCC were mainly facilitative and advisory, the primary aim being to enhance the effective participation in the ownership of the constitution review process by the people at the constituency level;
- The CCC was also mandated to promote, facilitate and monitor civic education at the constituency level in collaboration with the District Coordinator and civic education providers;
- Additionally, the CCC had to ensure that the constituency had access to all information relevant to the review process in coordination with District Documentation centers; and
- Finally, the CCC was also mandated with the task of dissemination of the report of the CKRC. It was to be assisted in this by the District Coordinator, who was also its accounting officer, in relation to funds that were made available to it by CKRC.

It is important to emphasize that the Guidelines were advisory, and the local community was free to modify them to suit local circumstances. For example, the size of the CCC could be increased when and if adequate representation and diversity required it.

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

The Constituency Constitutional Forum (CCF) was to run for an initial period commencing November 2001 up to September 2002. Accordingly, each Constituency Constitutional Committee (CCC) should have been constituted at the very latest by the end of November 2001. The Constituency Constitutional Forum was to be operational by that time.

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

- Be the local grass root representative;
- Perform the generalization activities in the district;
- Be in charge of the documentation center/s in the district, facilitate its/their respective management, ensuring they are stocked and are easily accessible to the public and also organize their safety and security;
- Gathering any relevant local information and materials for the purpose of constitution making;
- Facilitate the identification, classification and organization of the physical and electronic retrieval and dissemination of information and materials for constitution making;
- Supply such information needed by local constituency forums and committees;
- Liaise with other documentation centers nearby and others for information;
- In collaboration with constituency committees, identify and arrange venues for public hearing whenever the CKRC visits the constituencies in their area;
- Facilitate regular meetings of the constituency committees and involve local people as much as possible in discussing constitutional issues;
- Source and identify other key personnel that the CKRC may wish to consult or engage in its work;
- Identify and arrange for simultaneous local translations, sign language users, procurement and hiring of public address systems, transport and communication facilities for CKRC's meetings in the district;
- Monitor the implementation of civic education by civic education providers in the district;
- Facilitate the formation of constituency committees with guidance and assistance of CKRC; and
- Perform any other tasks as directed by CKRC.

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

- Diversity in the composition, taking into account ethnicity, age, religion and professional or occupational background; and
- Appointees had at least attained Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education **or its equivalent.**

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION.**

Civic education in the constituency was carried out between 9th January 2002 and 2nd May 2002

4.1. **Phases in civic education**

Stage 1 is the only phase that has been covered. This is the stage preceding collection of views. This stage dealt with information, knowledge, skills and virtues that enabled Kenyans have an informed choice and present their views on constitutional review.

4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Introduction to the constitution
- Reasons for reviewing the constitution
- Peoples participation in the constitutional review
- Organs and levels of government
- Roles and functions of a national constitution
- Rights and freedom of individuals
- Basic rights

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical details**

5.1.1. **Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings**

- a) Date(s): 20th and 21st June 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 2

5.1.2. **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- b) Venue(s)
 - 1) Nyamache social Hall
 - 2) Sameta Secondary school hall

5.1.3. **Panels**

- a. Commissioners

- 1.Com. Prof. Ahamed I Salim
- 2.Com. Dr. Githu Muigai
- 3.Com. Salome Muigai

- b. Secretariat

- 1.Irungu Ndirangu - Program Officer
- 2.Janet Maina - Assistant Program Officer
- 3.Gladys Osimbo - Verbatim Recorder

5.2. **Attendance Details**

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		92

Category	Details	Number
Sex	Male	81
	Female	7
	Not Stated	4
Presenter Type	Individual	56
	Institutions	33
	Not Stated	3
Educational Background	Primary Level	9
	Secondary/High School Level	45
	College	22
	University	11
	None	0
	Not Stated	5
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	0
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	0
	Oral	55
	Written	3
	Oral + Memoranda	0
	Oral + Written	34
	Not Stated	0

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Bobasi Constituency. The recommendations were collated around 43 areas of concern, from the Preamble to National integrity/identity. Only areas where recommendations were made in the constituency are covered. The numbers in parentheses represent the number of times the recommendation (bulleted) was made, either orally or through written memoranda. Each count on a specific recommendation was picked from an individual, a group or an organization. Where a presenter made different recommendations on the same area of concern, each recommendation was counted separately. Where no number appears in parentheses, the recommendation was made only once.

5.3.1. PREAMBLE

- The constitution should have a preamble (13).
- The preamble should focus on Kenyan people and those who fought for independence.
- The national vision of the people of Kenya should be the recognition of supreme powers

over their country.

- Elimination of tribalism, racism, and new forms of colonialism, protection of natural resources, and environment should be the national vision set out in the preamble.
- The constitution should reflect our traditions and cultures.
- The national vision set in the preamble should be justice, freedom, transparency, peace, love, unity and equality.
- The common experience of Kenyans in the struggle for independence should be reflected in the preamble.
- Cultural practices, traditional values, historical background, language, dress, religion and rites should be reflected in the preamble.
- The common experience of Kenyans to be reflected in the preamble include slavery and slave trade, neo-colonialism, tribalism, racism, imperialism, struggle for independence, equal and fair economic, social, and political play.
- The preamble should state that God comes first.
- The preamble should state the Sovereignty of Kenyan citizens.
- The preamble should express the political, religious and socio-economic values of Kenya.
- The preamble should express “Harambee” as the national slogan.
- The preamble should read in part “Kenyans are equal with fundamental and inalienable rights”
- The preamble should state for whom the constitution is made.

5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.**

- There is need for statements capturing national philosophy and guiding principles (3)
- The rule of law and accountability should be the democratic principles captured in the constitution.
- Kenya should remain a multi party state.
- All public offices should be held in trust for the people of Kenya.
- The principle of separation and balance of powers should be captured in the constitution.
- The democratic principles to be captured in the constitution should be justice and equality.
- All the basic freedoms spelt in the UN charter should be enforceable by law.
- The constitution should provide that the law should apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should state that Kenya is a sovereign country with respect of the rule of law and democratic principles.
- The constitution should provide for separation of powers between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide that the laws shall not be passed unless the government can implement them.

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- The 65% majority required to amend the constitution should be replaced with 75% majority rule.
- The 65% majority required to amend the constitution should be replaced with 80% majority rule.
- The 65% majority required to amend the constitution should be replaced a constitutional commission.

- Parliament should be the supreme in law making.
- Parliament should not be allowed to make any amendment to the constitution.
- Parliament powers to amend the constitution should be limited (4).
- Sections of the constitution affecting the common interest of the nation should be beyond the amending powers of the parliament.
- There should be public referendums to amend the constitution (9).
- The constitution review commission should conduct referendums.
- The electoral commission of Kenya should conduct public referendums.
- A commission appointed by parliament should conduct public referendums.
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall only amend the constitution subject to a national referendum.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- Any person born in Kenya should be given automatic citizenship (2).
- People born of Kenyan parents or those born before independence or descents should be regarded as automatic citizen.
- Original Kenya people and their offspring should be automatic citizens.
- Kenyan citizenship can be acquired through registration, naturalization and legislation.
- Foreigners who have stayed in Kenya for more than ten years should get temporary citizenship.
- Foreigners of good repute living in Kenya for at least 10 years and has given outstanding service to humanity is willing to become a Kenyan citizen should be accorded citizenship.
- Foreign intellectuals, scientists and artists who are willing to stay in Kenya should be given citizenship.
- Spouses of Kenya citizens regardless of gender should be given automatic citizenship (4).
- A child born of Kenya parents regardless of gender should be entitled to automatic citizenship (2).
- A Kenyan citizen should have right to liberty, freedom of conscience, expression, assembly, and association.
- A citizen should have freedom of worship, expression as basic education, and all freedoms spelt out in Geneva conventions of human rights under UN.
- Citizens should observe and obey the rule of law, protect the environment and participate in political process.
- The constitution should provide that all citizens are equally entitled to rights, benefits and privileges of citizenship regardless of gender.
- Rights and obligations of a citizen should not depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired (2).
- Rights and obligations of a citizen should depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired.
- The constitution should allow for dual citizenship (2).
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship (2).
- Kenyans should carry identity cards as evidence of citizenship.
- Kenyans should carry passport, ID cards and land title deeds as a proof of citizenship.
- Kenyans under and above 18 years and foreigners should carry birth certificates, national identity cards and passports as a proof of citizenship and national identity cards for foreigners who have acquired citizenship and certificate of naturalization.

- The constitution should provide that if one parent is a Kenyan, the child shall be allowed to choose his/her citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship shall be by way of national identification cards, land title deeds, birth certificates and passports.
- The constitution should confer automatic temporary citizenship to all persons (foreigners) who have stayed in Kenya at least 10 years.
- The constitution should provide that whoever wants to live in Kenya should be granted citizenship but should renounce any other citizenship they hold.
- The constitution should provide that foreigners shall not be issued with citizenship but shall be eligible for permanent residency if married to a Kenyan.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan the right to vote.

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.**

- The military, paramilitary, police, prisons forces should be established by the constitution (3)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a commission comprising of professional groups like judges to discipline armed forces.
- Disputes within the forces should be resolved through the court of law and those guilty of crimes should serve jail terms of not less than 10 years.
- The president should not be the commander in chief of the armed forces (4).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the Commander in Chief of the Armed forces (10).
- The chief of the general staff should be the commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The executive should not have the exclusive powers to declare war (3).
- The executive in consultation with parliament should have powers to declare war.
- The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergency situations such as war, insurrection, and breakdown of public order.
- The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergency with approval of 51% of the MPs.
- Parliament should have the authority to invoke emergency powers (3).
- The executive should have the authority to invoke emergency powers but this authority should be revocable any time by the parliament.
- Parliament should be in charge of invoking emergency powers through the head of state.
- The armed forces should be involved in carrying out humanitarian and rescue operations and pursuing invaders to foreign countries.
- The constitution should provide for noting of incoming and out going flights to protect our air space.
- The constitution should provide that police officers hurt or killed by thugs shall be compensated by the state.
- The constitution should provide that the armed forces shall be deployed in community activities development like building of roads in peace time.
- The constitution should provide that police shall only arrest when armed with warrant of arrest.
- The constitution should provide for a terror police unit to protect Kenya from terrorist activities.
- The constitution should regulate handling of firearms.

- The constitution should provide that MPs shall have the powers to declare war if 60% of them vote for such.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- Political parties should play only political mobilization.
- Political parties should take part in eradication poverty, illiteracy, and improvement of health facilities.
- Political parties should advise the government on matters pertaining to foreign policy, education, agriculture economic development and social cohesion and civic education.
- The constitution should regulate the formation and the management and conduct of political parties (3).
- The constitution should limit political parties to three (6).
- There should be only one political party.
- The number of political parties should be limited to 7.
- The constitution should not limit political party.
- Political parties should be ten in number.
- The constitution should limit political parties to five.
- Political parties should be funded by the government.
- Political parties should not be financed from public funds.
- Political parties should get campaign funds from the government.
- The relationship between the state and political parties should be cordial
- Political parties should place checks and balances on the ruling party.
- KBC should give equal coverage to all political parties.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to between 2 and 3.
- The constitution should provide that all political parties shall have equal access to state mass media.
- The constitution should provide for only 4 political parties.
- The constitution should provide a political party shall only be registered upon a production of at least 10,000 signatures of those willing to join the party.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties.

5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.**

- The constitution should provide for presidential system of government (3).
- Parliamentary system of government should be put in place (6).
- The prime minister should have executive powers
- The prime minister should be the head of civil servants and be answerable to parliament.
- The prime minister should be the head of government and will be the chief executive.
- The president should have ceremonial powers and perform state functions.
- The president should be the head of state and be ceremonial.
- A hybrid system of government should be adopted (4).
- Retain unitary system of government (4).
- The constitution should provide for unitary form of government in consideration to the size of ethnic diversity, history, and economic power of our country.
- There should be federal system of government (3).

- The constitution should not provide for federal system of government (5).
- District local authorities and provinces should be made autonomous.
- The vice president should be elected by the people.
- The leader of the opposition should be the vice-president.
- The vice president should be the presidents' running mate.
- The vice-president should be chosen by MPs.
- The attorney general should be in the judiciary not the executive.
- The AG should have security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide for a Majimbo system of government.
- The constitution should not provide for a Majimbo system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary government formed by all political parties.
- The constitution should provide that the vice-president shall be a graduate and elected by the people.

5.3.8. THE LEGISLATURE

- Appointment of civil servants should be vetted by parliament.
- The parliament should approve executive public appointments.
- Appointment of judicial officers should be approved by parliament.
- Appointments of ministers should be approved by parliament.
- The appointment of chief justice and high court judges should be vetted by parliament.
- Appointment of ministers, assistant ministers, and judicial officers should be vetted by parliament with majority votes.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of chief justice, judges of appeal, puisine judges and judges.
- Appointments of chief of general staff, permanent secretaries, ambassadors, high commissioners, AG, should be vetted by parliament (2).
- Appointments of chief of general staff, permanent secretaries, DC, PC, should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of auditor and controller general.
- Parliament should have powers to appoint ambassadors, ministers, and AG (2).
- Parliament should appoint ministers on the basis of qualifications.
- Parliament should have powers to form commissions, discuss matters of national importance powers to summon and censure constitutional offices create and dissolve ministries, summon and censure ministers (2).
- Parliament should have the powers to monitor the affairs of various arms of the government.
- Parliament should appoint permanent secretaries, chancellors, AG, PC, and chief justice.
- Parliament should determine its own calendar (9).
- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation (5).
- Being a member of parliament should be a part time occupation.
- The president should be between 35-70 of age.
- The president should not be above 40 years (2).
- The president should be between 40-80 of age.
- The president should be between 40-70 of age.
- All president candidates should attain the age 33 years.
- Voting age should be 18 years.
- The age requirement for presidential hopefuls should be between 35-75 years (3).
- The president should be between 50-70 years of age.
- The president should be between 55-80 years.
- Age requirement for contesting parliamentary seat should be 18 years and above.
- MPs should be degree holders (3).
- The language tests required for parliamentary seat are sufficient (3).
- MPs should have O level certificate.
- Introduce ethical and moral qualifications for parliamentary candidates.
- People should have right to recall their MPs (8).
- Non-performing MPs should be recalled by the constituents through an opinion poll.
- People should have right to recall their MP by collecting signatures of 51% of registered voters in the constituency.
- MPs should act on the basis of conscience and convictions or instructions from the electorates.
- An independent body should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs (4).

- A special body should be formed to determine the salaries of MPs.
- A salary review commission should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- A commission comprising of the chairman of PSC, permanent secretary to the civil servants should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- The concept of nominated MPs should be abolished (6).
- Retain the concept of nominated MPs.
- Political parties should do nominations of MPs to parliament.
- Nominated MPs should be reduce by Half.
- 10% of nominated MPs should represent special interest groups like women, COTU, KAM, KNCC, disables and religious groups.
- 2/3 of nominated MPs should be women.
- The educational requirement for contesting parliamentary seat should be a diploma for women to increase their participation.
- 25% of parliamentary seat should be reserved for women.
- There should be code of ethics for women.
- The constitution should provide for coalition government (13).
- The constitution should provide that where there is no clear majority coalition government be put in place otherwise the dominant party forms the government.
- The current multi party system in the legislature and one party in the executive should continue.
- The constitution should provide for multi-party system in both the legislature and executive (2).
- There should be only one chamber house.
- The constitution should provide for two chamber of parliament.
- The parliament's power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence is adequate (7).
- The president should not have powers to veto legislation passed by parliament.
- Legislature should have powers to override the presidents' veto.
- President should have powers to dissolve parliament (3).
- The president should not have powers to dissolve parliament (5).
- The constitution should not stagger parliamentary elections.
- MPs should have offices at the constituency (2).
- The constitution should provide that the powers of the president to appoint constitutional officers be subject to vetting by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should appoint ministers, assistant ministers and key government and institutional officers.
- The constitution should provide that the tenure of MPs should be limited to 2 terms of five years each.
- The constitution should provide for impeachment of the president by parliament.
- MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should have public offices in their constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should only be regulated by its standing orders.
- The constitution should provide that 10% of MPs should be women.
- The constitution should provide that life of parliament shall be exactly 5 years and shall only be extended incase of war.

- The constitution should provide that parliamentary quorum should be 22 members.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should have the power to dissolve local authorities.
- The constitution should provide that the cabinet should be answerable to parliament.
- The constitution should provide that voting age should be reduced to 15 years.

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- Presidential candidates should be university graduates (5).
- Presidential hopeful should be visionary and with integrity, knowledgeable and committed to constitutionalism with unquestionable leadership quality.
- Presidential aspirant should be indigenous Kenyan, mature, and married.
- The president should be God fearing, university graduate, of sound mind and man of wisdom.
- A president should be a person of high moral integrity and proven track record.
- A presidential candidate should be someone with no criminal record.
- Presidential candidates should be transparent, popular, wealthy, able to communicate in English and Swahili, and free from corruption (3).
- Presidential candidates should be Kenyans by birth economically stable, person of impeachable character.
- Presidential candidates should have a minimum of diploma education (2).
- Presidential tenure should be 2 terms of 5 years each (12).
- Presidential tenure should be fixed at 2 terms (4).
- Presidential tenure should be fixed at one term.
- The functions and powers of the president should be defined in the constitution.
- President should open all parliamentary sessions, shows, and international meetings.
- The president should have the prerogative of mercy.
- Presidential should exercise executive authority, be commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The president should appoint ministers and assistant ministers, he can adjourn, prorogue or summon parliament.
- The president should assent bills into laws and should coordinate the activities of the state to ensure that all the arms of the government are functioning, and should recommend corrupt leaders to the parliament for disciplinary action.
- The president should not be the chancellor of public universities.
- The president should not have powers to dismiss civil servants.
- The president should not appoint the AG, magistrates, and all senior civil servants.
- Presidential powers should be reduced (7).
- The president should not have powers to appoint judges, ambassadors, AG, and ministers.
- The president should not conduct graduation ceremonies and should not have the powers to appoint vice-chancellors, DC, PCs.
- The president should not have powers to dismiss top government officers.
- The president should be removed form office for misconduct)5).
- The president should be impeachable (4).
- The president should be removed form office for misconduct through a vote of no confidence (3).
- The president and parliament should exist as two integral parts and work in harmony.

- The president should not be MP (6).
- The president should be MP (2).
- Chiefs should be elected by people.
- Clan elders should be included in provincial administration.
- Provincial administration should be scrapped (5).
- Chief and assistant chief should be directly elected by the people (4).
- The president should not be above the law (6)
- The post of PC should be eliminated replaced with DC.
- Provincial administration should be retained (2).
- Ministries should not exceed 20.
- There should be definite ministries headed by ministers.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum number of 16 ministries with one minister and assistant minister.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve a maximum 1 term of five years.
- The constitution should provide that powers of the president shall be trimmed especially those of appointing people to public office.
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of provincial commissioners and district commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be aged between 35-75 years, be well educated (graduate), a person of integrity, shall be married and shall declare his wealth.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be aged between 55-80 years.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be an elected MP.
- The constitution should provide that the ministers shall be at most 20 with each having one assistant minister.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be a person of good health.
- The constitution should provide that ministries shall be at most 17.
- The constitution should provide the president shall be an indigenous Kenyan of at least 18 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the chiefs and their assistants shall have at least form four education.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 35-65 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 40-80 years old.
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration officials shall never engage in politics.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates must name their running mates before the elections.
- The constitution should provide that village elders shall be recognized, given uniforms and treated as civil servants with payment.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- The judiciary should be independent (5).
- The present structure of the judiciary is not adequate.

- African customary courts should be established.
- The constitution should establish supreme court (4).
- Constitutional court should be established (2).
- Judicial officers should be appointed by members of parliament.
- Parliamentary select committee should appoint the chief justice.
- Judicial service commission should appoint judicial officers (4).
- The president should appoint judicial officers.
- The president should appoint judicial officers through a professional commission.
- An independent committee should appoint judicial service commission.
- The minimum qualification for judicial officers should be a university degree.
- Judicial officers should have security of tenure (3).
- The tenure of judicial officers should be pegged at 65.
- Judicial officers should have security of tenure if appointed by the president.
- Advocates should be put off from law courts to eradicate corruption in the judiciary.
- There should be code of conduct for judicial officers.
- Chief kadhi should have qualification similar to other magistrates.
- Chief kadhi should be restricted to judicial work.
- Kadhi court should handle other matters of criminal nature.
- The kadhi should be nominated by the Muslim community.
- Muslim supreme council should appoint the kadhi and approved by the judicial service commission and public service commission.
- The kadhi court should have appellate jurisdiction.
- The constitution should ensure all people have access to courts by reducing court charges.
- Courts should be established in the divisions and court charges reduced so as everyone can access courts.
- The constitution should ensure that all people have access to courts by providing judges, magistrates in every district.
- Judicial powers of the state should be vested exclusively in courts.
- There should be constitutional right to legal aid for the poor (2).
- Advocates should be done away with and everybody should defend himself.
- There should be a provision for judicial review of laws made by parliament.
- Clan elders should be paid salaries and uniform (2).
- Village elders should be given salaries and identification cards.
- The constitution should provide that advocates shall be done away with and everyone shall represent himself or herself in court.
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi shall be a very learned person in Islamic and secular law.
- The constitution should provide for an appointment of a special committee to appoint judges.
- The constitution should provide that persons charged with corruption shall be jailed and be forced to refund the embezzled money to the state.
- The constitution should provide that judges shall be appointed by the president.
- The constitution should provide that judges shall enjoy security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide that no criminal suspect shall be granted bail/bond.
- The constitution should provide for judges and magistrates at every district headquarters.
- The constitution should provide that trespass law shall be scrapped.
- The constitution should provide that suspects shall be charged in court within 24 hours of arrest.

- The constitution should provide that men who rape their daughters shall be castrated.
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court.
- The constitution should provide that Chief Justice shall be over 50 years, a judge of the High Court and a holder of a degree in law.

5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected by the people (11).
- Mayors and council chairmen should be directly elected by the people through secret ballot (2).
- Council chairmen and mayors should serve for five years in office (3).
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve 4 years in office.
- The current 2-year term for council chairmen and mayors is adequate.
- The central government should appoint council staff.
- Councils should continue working under central government.
- Power sharing between councilors and chief officers should be tabled in parliament.
- Councilors should have O level certificate holders (11).
- The minimum educational qualification for councilors should be O level with proven management skills and track record.
- The minimum educational qualification for municipal and town councils should be degree and form four respectively.
- The minimum educational qualification for councilors should be O level with c+.
- Councilors should be fluent in English and Kiswahili.
- Language test required for vying local authority seat is sufficient.
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for civic candidates (3).
- People should have right to recall their councilors (2).
- Voters should not have right to recall their councilors (2).
- People should have right to recall their councilors by obtaining 51% signatures of the registered voters.
- A salary committee should determine the remunerations of councilors (2).
- The local government service commission should determine the remunerations of councilors (2).
- The central government should determine the salaries of councilors.
- The concept of nominated councilors should be abolished (9).
- Nominated councilors should represent disables.
- Retain nominated councilors (2).
- Nominated councilors should be 20% of elected councilors in municipalities or councils.
- There should be a code of conduct.
- The president or the minister for local government should have powers to dissolve local authorities (2).
- The president or the minister for local government should not have powers to dissolve local authorities (2).
- Local brewers should be issued with licenses by local authority.
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the County Council, should be filled by direct popular elections.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a defined criteria for up-grading local authorities.

- The constitution should provide that councilors shall have at least form 4 level of education.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities shall have the power to hire and fire employees.

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should provide for a representative electoral system (4).
- Simple majority rule should be used when there is no clear winner.
- 75%simple majority rule as a basis of winning an election.
- The constitution should provide that simple majority rule be the basis of winning elections for women.
- The electoral process should be designed to increase women participation by limiting the election expenses to a particular maximum.
- There should be no minimum number of votes in elections for a candidate to be declared a winner.
- Presidential candidate must attain a minimum of 51%of total votes to be declared a winner (9).
- Presidential aspirants should garner 50% of votes cast to be declared a winner (6).
- Presidential candidate must attain a minimum of 52%of total votes to be declared a winner.
- The constitution should allow candidates who fail to seek nomination in one party to switch to another party for nomination (2).
- The constitution should bar defectors from seeking elections for 5 years.
- Defectors should resign and seek re-elections.
- The constitution should provide for a compulsory leave for five years for those who defect from one party to another before being accommodated in another party.
- The constitution should retain the 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential elections (8).
- No seats should be reserved for specific interest groups.
- The constitution should retain the current geographical constituency system (2).
- Parliamentary and local authority seats should be reserved for disables, women, trade union representatives, industry, and farmer’s representatives.
- The current demarcations of wards and constituencies are satisfactory.
- Constituencies should have equal numbers of people.
- Constituencies should be reduced to 90.
- Population should be put into account when dealing with the demarcation of constituencies and wards (2).
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously (3).
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held at different dates (4).
- All ballot boxes should be transparent (4).
- Election process should be simplified by counting votes at polling stations.
- Voter’s registration should be a continuous process (3).
- The constitution should simplify the election process by scrapping the linkage of voter’s registration to possession of national ID cards.
- There should be no limit to election expenditure by each candidate (2).
- Election dates should be specified in the constitution (5).
- Presidential elections should be conducted directly by the people (7).

- Presidential elections should be conducted by Electoral College.
- Presidential elections should be conducted indirectly by the parliament.
- The 2002 elections should be conducted under the new constitution.
- New president should not be sworn in until election petitions are heard and determined.
- Candidates should not pay more than kshs.1000 for deposit to ECK.
- All political leaders should be free to conduct their campaigns with police interferences.
- Electoral commissioners should be persons of high esteem they should be impartial and independent.
- Electoral commissioners should be persons of high moral integrity.
- Chairman of electoral commission should be appointed by parliament and not the president.
- Public service commission should appoint ECK officer and approved by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the appointment of two commissioners.
- An independent body should appoint electoral commissioners (2).
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by a gender sensitive board.
- Parliament should appoint electoral commissioners through a confirmatory process.
- Electoral commissioners should serve for one term.
- Electoral commissioners should serve for a maximum of ten years (2).
- Electoral commissioners term should be limited to a number of 2-5 years term to prevent the perpetuation of tenure of secretarial commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should retire 2 years after general elections.
- ECK should be funded by the government.
- ECK should be funded from consolidated funds.
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office through retirement or due to incompetence and corruption.
- Electoral commissioners should be as many as the administrative districts.
- Ballot boxes should be counted at polling stations (6).
- Counting of votes should be done at polling stations and the results announced immediately to prevent manipulation and loss of votes.
- The electoral commission should be independent.
- Electoral commission should work independently without any interference from any arm of the government including the executive.
- There should be United Nation body to monitor elections and provide more security.
- The constitution should provide that every division should constitute a constituency.
- The constitution should provide that civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held separately.
- The constitution should provide for retention of the 1st – past-the post electoral rule.
- The constitution should provide that all persons who fail to get nominated by their parties should not cross over to other parties.
- The constitution should provide that members of parliament who defect after elections should not be allowed to contest again in the ensuing by-election.

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- Constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are not adequate (2).
- The constitution should provide for freedom of association.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of association and assembly.
- Freedom of worship, equality, association and assembly should be provided for in the

constitution.

- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship (3).
- Freedom of worship and association should be enshrined in the constitution.
- Constitution should provide for the right to personal liberty freedom from slavery and forced labor, expression, movement, against arbitrary search or discrimination on grounds of race.
- Rights of equality of all citizens irrespective of gender should be enshrined in the constitution
- The rights and freedom of all citizens especially women should be included in the constitution.
- The constitution should protect women, girls from election violence rape including rape in marriage.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect right to private and family life (3).
- Right to own property, personal liberty, and protection against arbitrary arrest should be included in the constitution.
- Death penalty should be abolished replaced with life imprisonment (5).
- The constitution should guarantee right to life (5).
- Constitution should protect security, health care, education, food employment, shelter, as basic rights (3).
- The state should have the responsibility of ensuring that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights (3).
- The constitution should provide equal employment opportunities for all Kenyans (3).
- The government should provide security for all.
- The constitution should provide that no individual should be arrested without a warrant of arrest.
- All people and parties should be given security.
- The government should provide free healthcare (7).
- The constitution should provide for free emergency treatment in all health cares whether public or private.
- Education should be free to all Kenyans (9).
- The government should provide housing schemes at all levels.
- The constitution should emphasis on the policy of one-man one job (8).
- Educated youth should be employed.
- Retired persons should not be appointed to any government work.
- Unemployed persons should be given monthly stipend as pension.
- Suitable employed should be set for women and disables.
- Social security should be paid on retirement.
- Pensions should be paid to all retirees.
- The government should establish a place where old people can be catered for and their basic needs are met.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory up to secondary education (4).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education (5).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory up to university (3).
- There should be free education.
- Education should be free at the primary level (3).
- Parliamentary proceeding should be given live coverage.
- The constitution should be written in simple language.
- Kenyans should have right to access information in the hands of the state (3).

- The constitution should be written in English, Kiswahili, and local languages.
- The constitution should be written in different languages for many people to understand.
- The constitution should guarantee all workers right to trade union representation (3).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education.
- The constitution should provide that the unemployed youth be entitled to subsistence allowance.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan the right to work, and with adequate minimum wage.
- The constitution should provide for access for clean water for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that the security of person and property of the common man should be guaranteed.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from gender-based discrimination at all times.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide workers with the right to industrial action.
- The constitution should provide for a continuous civic education via the school curriculum and the mass media so that the people can know their rights.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall be translated into local languages and copies made available to the citizenry.

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The interest of women should be addressed in the constitution.
- The constitution should create an enabling environment where the wishes of women can develop, thrive and become a reality.
- Women right should be guaranteed under bill of right and Kenyan woman should suffer no form of discrimination or oppression that reduces her dignity or self esteem.
- The government should cater for disables.
- The interest of disables should be taken care of (3).
- There should be legal policy framework for setting up a national disability council.
- Person with disability should have access to buildings roads, and other social amenities.
- The constitution should provide for election of persons with disability to parliament through a quota system.
- The government should establish a center for orphans where their education and basic needs are catered for.
- The government should protect orphans.
- The constitution should protect the rights of children by making child abuse a capital offence.
- The constitution should ensure protection of children through provision of free and quality education.
- The constitution should protect the rights of children by prosecuting guardians and parents who don't provide education opportunity for to their children.
- The constitution should protect the rights of children by adopting UN charter for children right.
- The aged should not be discriminated against.
- The constitution should consider the youth as vulnerable group.
- Orphans should be considered as vulnerable.
- The elderly should be considered as vulnerable.

- The constitution should consider the aged and the poor as vulnerable.
- The old, small tribes, pastrolist and small religious groups should be considered as vulnerable.
- The constitution should make an affirmative action for women and other vulnerable groups without security.
- The constitution should compel public institutions to accommodate women in position of responsibility.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of women in employment.
- Prisoners should have right to vote.
- No person should be tortured or detained before trail.
- The conditions in the prisons should be improved and good beddings, good meals provided.
- Prisoners should have right to visitors.
- The constitution should provide that The National Fund for the disabled shall be made a revolving fund and shall act as bank for disabled people.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled shall not queue in banks, hospitals etc for services.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled shall be provided with structures or equipment that they need for their care.
- The constitution should provide that there should be tax exemption/relief for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that aged should be taken of by the state.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a special department for children to cater orphans and street children.
- The constitution should provide for buildings that are structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- Individuals should have ultimate ownership of land (2).
- The stat should have ultimate ownership of land (3).
- The government should reposes and redistribute to those who don't have.
- The government should have the powers to compulsorily acquire private land but the owners should be compensated (4).
- The government should have the powers to compulsorily acquire private land for public use but the owners should be given just and fair compensation paid by competent tribunal or court of law.
- The constitution should provide that idle land be taxed.
- The state, local government should have powers to control the use of land by the owner or occupier (2).
- The constitution should provide for inheritance of land by both sexes.
- Nobody should own more than 20 acres of land (3).
- An individual should not own more than 10 acres (2).
- There should be a ceiling on land owned by an individual.
- An individual should not own more than 50 acres.
- There should be restriction on land ownership by non-citizens (3).
- Title deeds should be issued freely.
- Land transfer system should be simplified (3).
- Land transfer system should be simplified by employing enough surveyors, giving elders

more authority and abolishing land fee.

- Land boards should be fair in determining land cases.
- Demarcation fees should be scrapped and land title deeds issued freely.
- Family property should be jointly owned by the husband and wife.
- Men and women should have equal access to land and title deeds should bear the name of both spouses (2).
- Men and women should have equal access to land (5).
- The constitution should provide for abolishing of ethnic land boundaries.
- Pre-independence land treaties should be abolished.
- Kenyans should own land anywhere in the country (4).
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan (2).
- The constitution should not guarantee access to land for every Kenyan.
- Family land should be shared between the two spouses.
- The constitution should provide that national parks should be used to settle the landless.
- The constitution should provide that land title deed issuance shall be free and shall bear the two names of the spouse.
- The constitution should provide that all those who have more than 50 acres of land should be taxed.
- The constitution should provide that the land boards should be scrapped.
- The constitution should provide that squatters shall be given title to land they have lived on for more than 10 years.
- The constitution should provide that land already in possession of foreigners should be acquired compulsorily subject to compensation.
- The constitution should provide that the elders who sit on land tribunals must have legal knowledge or else chiefs shall adjudicate over land disputes.
- The constitution should provide that every region should have a committee of elders to resolve land disputes.
- The constitution should provide that all land matters including issuance of title deeds should be dealt with at the district level.
- The constitution should provide that the no title deed should be issued to a disputed land.

5.3.16. CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to a national culture.
- The constitution should promote and protect the cultural and ethnic diversity of Kenyans (5).
- The constitution should not promote and protect the cultural and ethnic diversity of Kenyans.
- Traditions should be respected and people from the same clan should not intermarry.
- The constitution should protect and promote the interest of the Gusii people.
- The constitution should protect and promote the right to belong to any racial, social, cultural, ethnic group.
- The constitution should protect people from discriminatory aspect of culture.
- The constitution should provide for two national languages (2).
- The constitution should provide for Kiswahili as national language.
- The constitution should recognize and protect indigenous languages (3).
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice.

- The constitution should provide that wife inheritance should be banned.
- The constitution should provide that cultures and customs should be respected.
- The constitution should provide that customary marriages should be recognized and treated equally to statutory marriages.
- The constitution should provide that Female Genital Mutilation should be allowed in Gusii Land.
- The constitution should not abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation.

5.3.17. **MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES**

- The executive should not retain the powers to raise and distribute financial and human resources.
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances (4).
- Public officers should declare their wealth.
- There should be equal distribution of national resources (3).
- Every district should use 75% of resources and wealth generated within the district and 25% should be channeled to the central government (2).
- The government should be required to apportion benefits from resources between the central government and the communities where such resources are found.
- The auditor general should have security of tenure (2).
- The controller and auditor general should have powers to prosecute.
- The controller and auditor general reports should be acted upon immediately the parliament approves them.
- The controller general should be appointed by PSC in conjuncture with parliament.
- The president should appoint the controller and auditor general.
- Public finances should be used for intended purposes.
- Appointment of civil servants should be on merit (3).
- Salaries of civil servants should be reviewed to attract people to working the public service (2).
- The constitution should ensure proper supervision and coordination of public servants.
- Salaries of civil servants should be reviewed after 2 years.
- The president should appoint members of the public service commission.
- Member of PSC should be appointed by the president and approved by the parliament.
- Any person involved in corruption should not hold public office (3).
- There should be a code of conduct for civil servants (2).
- Public officers should declare their wealth.
- The constitution should provide that national schools shall be equitably distributed in all provinces and the quota system shall be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that government official found guilty of corruption should be dismissed from their jobs and charged in court.
- The constitution should provide that government records and officers should be decentralized and based at regional level.
- The constitution should provide that each regions resource should be used to develop that region.
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption be also made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled.

- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy.
- The constitution should provide that all aspiring MPs should declare their wealth.
- The constitution should give Parliament powers to authorize for public expenditure and also to set up Anti-corruption Authority.
- The constitution should provide that ministers should be professionals in the areas they are appointed to serve in.

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The principle of healthy environment should be embodied in the constitution.
- Protection of natural resources, controlling and regulating environmental degradation, afforestation, should be included in the constitution.
- Parliament should have the powers to enforce laws on environmental protection (2).
- The ministry of environment, natural resources and local authorities should have the powers to enforce environmental protection laws.
- The citizens should own natural resources.
- The government should own natural resources.
- The state should own natural resources (2).
- Local communities should comply with laws and policies set by the government concerning preservation and conservation of environment and natural resources.
- Natural resources should be protected by the constitution (3).
- The following resources should be protected by the constitution: water, mineral and marine resources, forest, wildlife, tourist resorts and attraction and soils.
- Local authorities should be mandated to manage resources within their areas of jurisdiction.
- The ministry of natural resources, the government and the local communities should be responsible for the management and protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should spell out policies on how best natural resources can be protected.
- The constitution should provide that rural people should be educated on environmental protection.
- The constitution should provide that minerals should be exploited without adverse environmental damage.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- Non-governmental organizations and other organized groups should carry out civic education.
- The constitution should ban pornographic publications.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners should be appointed by civil society in conjunction with parliament.
- The constitution should provide that affirmative action should be introduced in favor of vulnerable groups to increase their participation in governance.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- International treaties and conventions and regional and bilateral treaties should have an automatic effect in the domestic law.
- The constitution should provide that foreigners should be scrutinized before entering the country.

5.3.21. **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- The constitution should provide for the creation of ministry of gender and women affairs with specific department dealing with disables and girls.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of ombudsman's office (3).
- The constitution should provide for creation of ombudsman office to check on mal-administration.
- The constitution should provide for creation of ombudsman office to check on corruption.
- Establish human rights commission.
- Minister of justice or constitutional affairs should be created and be distinct from the AG's office.
- The constitution should establish gender commission.
- Gender commission should be established as a constitutional office with at least 50% women representation.
- Children right service commission should be created.
- The constitution should provide for creation of parliamentary service commission (2).
- The constitution should provide for creation of natural resources commission (2).
- The constitution should provide for creation of the following commissions: national food, local authority service and a national commission.
- The national commission should be responsible for the management of national resources.
- Parliamentary service commission should run parliamentary services like announcing parliamentary schedules and employing and firing parliamentary staff.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a special body (ombudsman) to check misuse of state power.
- The constitution should provide that the Judicial Service Commission should be in-charge of hiring and firing judges and other judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that an independent commission/committee should determine the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should provide that constitutional offices should enjoy security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of National Advisory Council composed of professionals to advice the government and carry out research to benefit Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for a standing salary review commission, represented at all levels of government, with a mandate to review the salary of all public servants.

5.3.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER.**

- The speaker of the national assembly or parliament assisted by the chief justice should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The speaker of the national assembly should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections (7).
- A transition executive council consisting of seven persons 3 of which are women nominated by the outgoing president and confirmed by 2/3 of the national assembly prior to the dissolution should be in charge of executive powers.
- Presidential election results should be declared to the chief justice and the speaker of the national assembly in the presence of the armed forces commanders and commissioners of police and head of civil servants.
- Incoming president should be sworn in by the chief justice assisted by the speaker of the

national assembly.

- The incoming president should be sworn in after a period of 2 months.
- Bishops and Islamic leaders should swear in incoming president.
- Incoming president should swear the oath of allegiance before the chief justice in parliament and not in state house.
- Outgoing president should handover power to incoming president during swearing in ceremony.
- The constitution should make provisions for former president in terms of security (2).
- The constitution should make provisions for former president in terms of welfare (2).
- The constitution should make provisions for former president in terms of immunity from legal process.
- The president should leave office if involved in scandals.
- The constitution should provide that a retiring/outgoing president should hand over the instruments of power to the Speaker in the interim period before the next president is sworn in.
- The constitution should provide that in case of incapacitation of the incumbent president, he/she should hand over the instruments of power to the Speaker in the interim period before the next president is sworn in.
- The constitution should provide that swearing in of the president should be done in a church and not in state house.
- The constitution should provide that swearing in of the president should be done in parliament not in state house.
- The constitution should provide that Muslim leaders and bishops be included in swearing in of the president with Attorney General as the master of ceremony.
- The constitution should provide for health care and immunity for retiring president.

5.3.23.WOMENS' RIGHTS

- Women should have right to property ownership and inheritance (2).
- Women should have right to inheritance and succession from their parents (4)
- The constitution should not provide for divorce.
- Women should have right to inheritance and inheritance by establishing a bill of right or an equality clause recognizing women's equal right to inheritance and succession.
- Come we stay marriage should be legalized.
- Prohibition of domestic violence should be constitutionalized (2).
- The constitution should provide that men who impregnate schoolgirls should be charged in court.
- The constitution should provide that all wives and children in a polygamous setting should inherit property equally.
- The constitution should provide that women should not inherit father's property.
- The constitution should guarantee land/property inheritance rights to unmarried woman.
- The constitution should provide that there should be equal division of property in case of divorce/inheritance.

5.3.24.NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

- The government should only allow for importation of goods that not available in Kenya.
- Poverty reduction programs should be put in place.
- Industrial and factory areas should have a good infrastructure.

- The constitution should provide for better roads in the rural areas.
- The government should provide for health and sanitary facilities in schools.

5.3.25. NATIONAL OTHER POLICY

- HIV patients should be taken care of.
- The constitution should provide for promotion of home-based care for AIDS patients.
- Before marriage is solemnized couple should go for HIV test.
- Those who intentionally infect others with HIV/AIDS should be charged with murder.
- The constitution should allow doctors to openly declare the HIV status of patients.
- The government should take care of HIV/AIDS patients.
- All vehicles should have first aid kit.
- The government should create employment opportunities for all school leavers to curb insecurity caused by them to the public.
- The constitution should provide that police officers involved in corruption should be prosecuted and sacked.
- Corrupt MPs should resign.
- Any person found guilty of corruption be sacked and if possible all his documents stamped so that he does not get employed elsewhere.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of ant-corruption unit to prosecute all corruption offences (2).

5.3.26. SECTORAL POLICY

- Farmers should be protected and their produce be given first priority.
- Farmers should be allowed to have trade unions (2).
- The constitution should not provide for agricultural extension officers.
- The government should subsidize farmers produce and ensure higher and increased production.
- Farm inputs should be tax free.
- Nursery school teachers should be paid by the government.
- Teachers should not be allowed to run their own private schools.
- The old system (7-4-2-3) of education should be reintroduced.
- The minister for education should be somebody conversant with education system.
- Sponsors should be given full management of schools.
- The government should provide bursaries and loans to poor students.
- Teachers should not work near their home areas.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of Employment Board in each region to oversee creation of jobs.
- The constitution should provide that the powers to appoint registrars, vice-chancellors and chair of university departments should be exercised by the university senate.
- Corporal punishment should be administered in schools.
- Teacher's service commission should have chairman, vice-chairman and 8 other members one from each province.
- TSC commissioners should enjoy security of tenure.
- Admission to schools should be based on performance.
- Drug abolished should be abolished in schools.
- 8-4-4 system of education should be abolished (3).

- The government should provide textbooks, exercise books and other equipments to schools.
- The constitution should be an examinable subject at all levels.
- The constitution should provide for the interdiction of teachers who have carnal knowledge of their students.
- The constitution should be taught as a subject at all levels.
- The rate of taxation should be reduced.
- Kenyan currency should natural features like mount Kenya (3).
- There should be no portrait of the president on the currency.
- No medicate officers should operate private clinics.
- Local herbs should be recommended for use.
- Public health officers should not be allowed to operate private clinics.
- Medical officers guilty of any problem should be punished by taking away his license.
- The government should ensure the availability of drugs in hospitals.
- Airwaves should be liberalized (2).
- All political parties should have fair access to mass media.
- The constitution should provide that all parts of the country should have access to TV channels like KTN, Nation TV.
- Drivers should obey traffic rules to reduce accidents.
- The constitution should provide that the current system of education be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that there should be a health center in every village/location.
- The constitution should provide that the government should be responsible for building of schools.
- The constitution should provide that the teachers shall be equitably distributed all over the country and housing facilities provided for them.
- The constitution should provide for repatriation of all monies banked abroad by corrupt government officials.
- The constitution should provide for government role in market search for local products and price control to protect local producers

5.3.27. STATUTORY LAW.

- Abortion should be legalized.
- Traditional liquors should be outlawed.
- Traditional liquors should be legalized.
- The constitution should provide that witchcraft should be a punishable offence.
- The constitution should provide that chang'aa brewers should be jailed for at least 7 days.
- The constitution should provide that offences like being drunk and disorderly should be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that abortion be illegal.
- The constitution should provide that rape should be punished by life imprisonment.
- The constitution should provide for stiffer penalties to drug sellers and users.
- The constitution should provide that drinking time should be limited to 3 bottles of beer per person only.

5.3.28 GENDER EQUITY.

- Gender equity should be ensured in all appointments.
- There should be gender equity in all levels.
- Discrimination on sex should be expressly prohibited.

5.3.29. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

- Retired government officers should not be appointed to any portfolio rather unemployed Kenyans should be given a chance.

5.3.30. TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY.

- Accountability should be observed in the public service, judiciary, legislature and all branches of the government.

5.3.31. NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW

- The constitution should provide that police confinement should not exceed 24 hours and police statements should not be used as evidence in courts.
- The constitution should allow private prosecution.

5.3.32. NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY

- Public holidays should be created by parliament.
- Kenyan currency should not have the portrait of the president.
- The constitution should state that the Kenya currency should have pictures of local crops and not the presidents' portrait

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Christopher M. Obure MP
2. Rose Okemwa DC
3. Stephen Mananda Obwoye
4. Father Vincent Simba
5. Selina Oyweri
6. Pastor James Omwenga
7. Joseph A. Otungu
8. Philip Marube
9. Cllr. Nyasaka
10. Mrs. Jane Yophes

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. Constituency constitutional committee
2. Alkoami consultants
3. Kiungeti self help women group
4. Asali youth group
5. Bobasi employed graduates group
6. Matongo youth group
7. Maranatha mission of Kenya

Appendix 3: Persons presenting memoranda and/or making oral submissions.

1	0005	OGSNY	Anna Bochere	CBO	Written	Nyoera Women Group
2	0007	OGSNY	Jane Kegochi	CBO	Written	Bobasi Constituency Women
3	0006	OGSNY	Joash Machuka	CBO	Written	Unemployed Youth of Bobasi
4	0001	OGSNY	John M. Bisera	CBO	Oral - Public he	Gionsaria Adult Welfare
5	0008	OGSNY	Justus Morara	CBO	Oral - Public he	Igoma Women Group
6	0010	OGSNY	Micah Nyanducha Obuya	CBO	Written	Bobasi Constituency Retired
7	0015	OGSNY	Onyancha E Obongi	CBO	Written	Federation of Women Groups
8	0014	OGSNY	Peter Obwogi	CBO	Written	Itibo Business Group
9	0004	OGSNY	Thomas N. Ongera	CBO	Oral - Public he	Catholic Dioceses of Kisii
10	0016	IGSNY	Aloys Obure	Individual	Written	
11	0076	IGSNY	Amos Mathenge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0047	IGSNY	Anderson Ombaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0048	IGSNY	Anna Bochere	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0061	IGSNY	Ayuka Masese	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0054	IGSNY	Bornibas Tonongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0040	IGSNY	Charles Ongaki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0001	IGSNY	Charlse Bisinga	Individual	Written	
18	0044	IGSNY	Cllr. Elijah Nyasaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0014	IGSNY	Cllr. Richard Machanger	Individual	Written	
20	0073	IGSNY	Daniel Nyabuto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0030	IGSNY	David Onkundi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0022	IGSNY	Elizabeth Tengea	Individual	Written	
23	0074	IGSNY	Elkana Obure	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0045	IGSNY	Enock N Ogachi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0036	IGSNY	Evans O Nyabuto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0017	IGSNY	Fetelis Nyamwaru	Individual	Written	
27	0051	IGSNY	Gabriel Obongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0065	IGSNY	Geoffrey Mairura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0059	IGSNY	Henry Mirera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0062	IGSNY	Humprey Njoga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0025	IGSNY	Isaya Obwori	Individual	Written	
32	0041	IGSNY	Jacob Motari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0052	IGSNY	James Ngere Oichoe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0034	IGSNY	Jeremia O. Nyangau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0027	IGSNY	Jeremiah Kegera	Individual	Written	
36	0010	IGSNY	Joash Mandere	Individual	Written	
37	0024	IGSNY	John Chogoo Auya	Individual	Written	
38	0078	IGSNY	John Maobe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0032	IGSNY	John Obuogi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0063	IGSNY	Johnson Matara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0013	IGSNY	Joseph O Ombati	Individual	Written	
42	0060	IGSNY	Joshua K Oganda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0012	IGSNY	Joshua K Oganda	Individual	Written	
44	0067	IGSNY	Josphat Ongao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0035	IGSNY	Justus T Obara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0031	IGSNY	Karani Oichoe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0049	IGSNY	Kennedy Ayora	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0069	IGSNY	Kennedy Z Kerabu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0007	IGSNY	Lydia Kiboma	Individual	Written	
50	0056	IGSNY	Lydiah Kiboma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0021	IGSNY	Margaret Atima	Individual	Written	

52	0033IGSNY	Metusera M Ratemo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0058IGSNY	Michael Torori	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0009IGSNY	Michael Torori	Individual	Written	
55	0011IGSNY	Moses Nyangena	Individual	Written	
56	0028igsny	Mr John Mavita Bosire	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0046IGSNY	Naftali N Nyangena	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0050IGSNY	Naftali O Anunda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0005IGSNY	Naftali Ombati Anunda	Individual	Written	
60	0020IGSNY	Nahashon Nyambane	Individual	Written	
61	0043IGSNY	Onsarigo Mwita	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0066IGSNY	Otiso Kepher	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0071IGSNY	Paul Wako	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0002IGSNY	Peter A. Ragira	Individual	Written	
65	0072IGSNY	Peter Obwogi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0053IGSNY	Philip Ocharo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0006IGSNY	Philip Ogaro Ocharo	Individual	Written	
68	0015IGSNY	Pius Onyango	Individual	Written	
69	0029igsny	Rev Wilson Marupe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0018IGSNY	Richard O. Makori	Individual	Written	
71	0055IGSNY	Robert Nyatete	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0068IGSNY	Robert Siangu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0064IGSNY	Ronald Auta Murua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0057IGSNY	Samuel Asiago	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0008IGSNY	Samuel Asiago	Individual	Written	
76	0075IGSNY	Samuel Onsongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0070IGSNY	Thomas Kengerere	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0042IGSNY	Thomas N Ongera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0037IGSNY	Thomas Obonyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0077IGSNY	Vincent Onsare	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0023IGSNY	Vincent Onsare	Individual	Written	
82	0038IGSNY	Wilfred Nyamari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0039IGSNY	Yophes Kegochi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0011OGSNY	Anna K. Nyaaga	NGO	Written	Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organi
85	0009OGSNY	Justus Nyabuto Auta	Other Institutions	Written	Igoma Secondary School
86	0012OGSNY	Otiso Kepher	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	Club Rogono Secondary School
87	0003OGSNY	Peter Meroka	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	SDA Church
88	0013OGSNY	Samuel Orina	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	SDA South Kenya Confrence
89	0002OGSNY	Wilfred Marube	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	Maranata Mission

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No	Name	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Jeremiah kegera	P.O.Box 171, Ogembo	25	Pastor p. M. Ombuyi	P.O. Box 1550, Kisii
2	Pius Onyango	P.O. Box 3, Ogembo	26	Pastor Wilfred Marube	P.O. Box 81, Nyamache
3	Samwel Orina	P.O. Box 257, Kisii	27	Nyabuto E. Makori	P.O.Box 253, Ogembo
4	Rebecca Omanga	P.O. Box 500, Kisii	28	Richard Ogembo Makori	P.O. Box 3, Ogembo
5	Paul Gwako	P.O. Box 466, Kisii	29	Onyancha E. Ombongi	P.O. Box 606, Kisii
6	Charles Oino	P.O. Box 21, Tabaka	30	Ellkana Ondari	P.O. Box 694, Kisii
7	Walter Mosuti Omwenga	P.O. Box 222, Ogembo	31	Samwel Onsongo	P.O. Box 145, Kisii
8	Alois Obure	P.O. Box 115, Kisii	32	Mayieka Junior	P.O. Box 500, Kisii
9	Ambrose Maiteka	P.O. Box 3334, Kisii	33	Simion Asiago	P.O. Box 94, Nyamagwa
10	Joseph Onsare	P.O. Box 149, Kisii	34	Nahashon Nyandoro	P.O. Box 381, Kisii
11	Nicholas Abea	P.O. Box 149, Kisii	35	peter Nyabuto	P.O. Box 500, Kisii
12	Zachariah Omare	P.O. Box 500,Ogembo	36	Micah N. Obuya CRTD	P.O. Box 179, Kisii
13	Samwel Onsongo	P.O. Box 149, Ogembo	37	Peter A. Ragira	P.O. MOGONGA
14	Makumba Ogachi	P.O. Box 500, Ogembo	38	Peter Nyanducha	P.O. NYAMARAMBE
15	David Ombui	P.O. Box 500, Ogembo	39	Amos Mathenge	P.O. Box 500, Kisii
16	Fidelis Nyamwaro	P.O. Box 115, Kisii	40	Abel Moreri	None
17	Daniel Nyabuto	P.O. Box 500, Kisii	41	Vincent Osugo	None
18	Charles O. Bisinga	P.O. Box 1032, Kisii	42	John M. Biera	P.O. Box 180, Nyamahce
19	Fredrick Maburi	P.O. Box 500, Kisii	43	Rev. Wilfred Marube	P.O. Box 81, Nyamache
20	Isiah Ondera Mesese	P.O. Box 500, Kisii	44	David Onkwani	P.O. Box 5, Nyamache
21	Rev. Marco Makori	P.O. Box 1628,Kisii	45	Henry Karani Oichoe	P.O. Box 65, Nyamache
22	Peter Obwogi Nyamwega	P.O. Box 290, Kisii	46	John Obwogi	P.O. Box 95, Nyamache
23	James Ratemo	P.O. Box 94, Kisii	47	Charles Bisinga	P.O. Box 1032, Kisii
24	Kerementia Obara	P.O. Box 94, Kisii	48	Methuseila Wayaka	P.O. Box 61, Nyamache
49	Jeremiah Obwoge	P.O.Box 37, Nyamache	73	Justus Morara	P.O. Box 96, Nyamache
50	Justus Obara	P.O. Box 58, nYamache	74	Joash Nyabuto	P.O. Box 2178, Nyamache
51	Evans Ondiba Osoro	P.O. Box 147, Nyamache	75	Gekara Aggrey	P.O. Box 96, Nyamache
52	Thomas Obonyo	P.O. Box 1, Nyamache	76	Loyce Bonarerei	P.O. Box 100, Nyamache
53	Nyamweya N. Wilfred	P.O. Box 144, Nyamache	77	Salome Omwanng	P.O. Box 100, Nyamache
54	Peter Meroka	P.O. Box 139, Nyamache	78	Okongo William	P.O. Box 100, Nyamache
55	Charles Ongthi	P.O. Box 2451, Nyamache	79	Rebecca Otachi	P.O. Box 100, Nyamache
56	Jacob Motaari	P.O. Box 2268, Nyamache	80	James Okari	P.O. Box 1, Nyamache
57	Thomas Nyamori	P.O. Box 94, Nyamagwa	81	George Duke Onchiri	P.O. Box 77, Nyamache
58	Bertrophers Machka	P.O. Box 37, Nyamache	82	Richard Mochoge	P.O. Box 192, Nyamache
59	Onsarigo Moita	P.O. Box 77, Nyamache	83	Charles Obita	P.O. Box 94, Kisii
60	Cllr. Elijah Nyasaka	P.O. Box 40, Nyamache	84	Thomas Ondieki	P.O. Box 94, Kisii
61	Enock Ogachi	P.O. Box 16, Nyamache	85	Auta Justus	P.O. Box 11, Nyamahce
62	Oyaro Mogaka	P.O. Box 208, Nyamache	86	Alexander Masase	P.O. Box 2268, Ritumbe
63	Naftal Ondieri Nyangea	P.O. Box 48, Nyamahce	87	Kennedy R. Ayora	P.O. Box 158, Nyamache
64	Naftal O. Nyakundi	P.O. Box 96, Nyamache	88	G.K. Chelagat	P.O. Box 100, Nyamache
65	Peter A. Ragira	P.O. Mogonga	89	Bosibri Dambeka	P.O. Box 144, Nyamahce
66	Wilfred O. Metoso	P.O. Mogonga	90	Robert Arori	P.O. Box 3080, Kisii
67	Anderson Ombaye	P.O. Box 597, Kisii	91	Peter Nyanga	P.O. Box 3080, Kisii

68	Yophes Kegochi	P.O. Box 37, Nyamache	92	Naptal Ombati Anunda	P.O. Box 15, Nyamache
69	Geoffrey Simba	p.o. Box 26, Nyamache	93	John B. Okido	P.O. Box 26, Omobondu
70	Annah B. Ongera	P.O. Box 35, Nyamache	94	Micah n. Obuya	P.O. Box 179, Kisii
71	Joash Machuka	P.O. Box 90, Nyamache	95	Philip Makini Juma	P.O. Box 174, Kisii
72	Jane Yophes Kegochi	P.O. Box 37, Nyamache	96	Philip Marube	P.O. Box 979, Kisii
97	Zablo Gikenyi	P.O. Box 96, Nyamache	122	Moses Nyangena	P.O. Box 26, Nyamache
98	Gabriel Obonyo	P.O. Box 86, Nyamache	123	Thomas Mose	P.O. Box 3, Nyamache
99	James Ngere	P.O. Box 25, Nyamache	124	Meshack Mogiri	P.O. Mogonga
100	Robinson Abuki	P.O. Box 1853, Kisii	125	Raban N. Ouchangu	P.O. Box 44, Nyamahce
101	Philip O. Ocharo	P.O. Box 101, Nyamahce	126	Henry O. Mirera	P.O. Box 197, Nyamache
102	Bonface M. Tonogo	P.O. Box 74, Nyamache	127	Kenyanya O. Joshua	P.O. Box 197, Nyamache
103	Stanley O. Oichore	P.O. Nyamache	128	Tom Ndubi	P.O. Box 194, Kisii
104	Robert Nyamari Nyaede	P.O. Box 144, Nyamache	129	Humphrey Njoga	P.O. Box 3, Kisii
105	Wolter Momanyi	P.O. Box 144, Nyamache	130	Cllr. Mochangerah Makori	P.O. Box 40, Nyamache
106	Martin Obure Obong'o	P.O. Box 87, Nyakona	131	Johnson M. Kebwaro	P.O. Box 35, Nyamache
107	Samson Ngandika	P.O. Box 87, Nyakona	132	Donald Nyabuto	P.O. Box 158, Nyamache
108	Kiboma Lydiah	P.O. Box 144, Nyamache	133	Geoffrey Mairura	P.O. Box 192, Nyamache
109	Samwel Asiago	P.O. Box 26, Nyangusa	134	Damaris Ayaga	P.O. Box 197, Nyamache
110	Maiko Torori	P.O. Box 77, Nyamahce	135	Bundi Samson	P.O. Box 197, Nyamache
111	Charles M. Ochoro	P.O. Box 93, Nyamache	136	Otiso Kepha	P.O. Box 197, Nyamache
112	Evans Simba Areba	P.O. Box 93, Bigogo	137	Fred Omwange	P.O. Box 197, Nyamache
113	Annah K. Nyaanga	P.O. Box 75, Ogembo	138	Lilian Bosire	P.O. Box 197, Nyamache
114	Julius Momanyi	P.O. Box 60, Nyamachi	139	Robert Siang	P.O. Box 113, Nyamache
115	Onchoke Okari	P.O. Box Nyamache	140	Josephat Ongao	P.O. Box 144, Nyamache
116	Stephen Obonyo	P.O. Box 100, Nyamache	141	Kenedy Zachary Kerabu	P.O. Box 1, Nyamache
117	Charles Mose	P.O. Box 100, Nyamache	142	Thomas Kengele	P.O. Box 3119, Kisii
118	Lazaros Moracha	.O. Box 1, Nyamache	143	Anyuka K. Woses	P.O. Box 677 Nyamache
119	Simion Onyiego	P.O. Box 6356, Kisumu	144	Ronald O Atuta	P.O. Box 37 Nyamache
120	Haron Aunga	P.O. Box 95, Nyamahce			
121	Joash Mandere	P.O. Box 3380, Kisii			