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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Budalangi constituency is in Busia district of Western Province of Kenya.

Busia District is one of 8 districts of the Western Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	174,368	196,240	370,608
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	108,152	107,566	215,718
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	66,216	88,674	154,890
Population Density (persons/Km²)	330		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Busia District:

- Is one of the least densely populated districts in the province, being ranked 5th of the 8 districts in the province;
- Has one of the highest primary school enrolment rates in the province at 67.4%, being ranked 3rd in the province and 41 nationally;
- Has one of the least secondary school enrolment rates in the province at 17.1%, being ranked 6th in the province and 40 nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhea diseases, intestinal worms, and skin diseases and infections;
- Has a 19.7% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 13th of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 111 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 38th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 46.3 years, being ranked 40th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 65.99% being ranked 40 of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 64.1% food poverty level being ranked 34th of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a monthly mean household income of Ksh. 3,315;
- Has an unemployment rate of 13.65%;
- Has 61.40% of its residents accessing clean water; and
- 84.30% of its residents having safe sanitation.

Busia district has 4 constituencies: Nambale, Butula, Funyula, and Budalangi Constituencies. The district's 4 MPs, each cover on average an area of 281 Km² to reach 92,652 constituents. In the 1997 general election, the ruling party, KANU, won all the parliamentary seats in the district. It won, Nambale, Butula, Funyula, and Budalangi Constituencies with 66.81%, 53.19%, 53.97%, and 54.96% valid votes respectively.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Budalangi comprises of Bunyala North, Bunyala East, Bunyala West, Bunyala Central and Bunyala South locations of Budalangi division of Busia District.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Male	Female	Total	Area Km²	Density (persons/Km²)
	25,338	28,018	53,356	186.5	286

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Main Economic activities are farming and fishing. The area has great potential for irrigation but the government has not put much effort in assisting the local residents set up irrigation projects.

2.3. Electioneering and Political Information

The constituency had one MP for a long time that was voted out in the 1992 elections. Budalangi was the only constituency in Busia district with an opposition MP after 1997 elections. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition won the seat.

2.4. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			18,681
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
James C. N. Osogo	KANU	7,932	52.56
Peter Okondo	PICK	5,154	34.16
Peter Onalo	FORD-K	1,039	6.89
James Ombere	DP	913	6.05
Stephen Pamba	FORD-A	52	0.34
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>15,090</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		-	
Total Votes Cast		15,090	
% Turnout		76.92	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			19,618
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Raphael S. B. Wanjala	FORD-K	8,343	54.96
James Osogo	KANU	6,765	44.57
Nicholas W Okada	NDP	55	0.36
Peter G. Akilewo	KSC	16	0.11
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>15,179</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		-	
Total Votes Cast		15,319	
% Turnout		78.09	
% Rejected/Cast		0.91	

2.6. Main Problems

The area is marshy and it experiences a lot of flooding during the rainy season displacing thousands of people. There is also exploitation of fishermen by middlemen.

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 20th February 2002 and 9th July 2002

4.1. **Phases of Civic Education**

This stage preceded the collecting of views. It dealt with information, knowledge, skills and virtues, which enabled Kenyans to make informed choice and present their views to CKRC.

4.2. **Issues and areas covered:**

- Constitution
- Constitution making Process
- The Constitution of Kenya
- Emerging Issues
- Structures and Systems of Government
- Governance

5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS

5.1. Logistical Details

1. Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings

- a) Date(s) 29th, 30th and 7th July 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 3

2. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 3
- b) Venue(s):
 - a) Osieko Secondary School
 - b) Makinda Secondary School
 - c) John Osogo Secondary

3. Panels

- a) Commissioners
 - Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira
 - Com. Alice Yano
 - Com. Prof. W. H. O. Okoth-Ogendo

- b) Secretariat

Millicent Achieng - Program officer
Elisha Ongoya - Assistant Program officer
Regina Obara - Verbatim recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		193
Sex	Male	100
	Female	11
	Not Stated	33
Presenter Type	Individual	94
	Institutions	17
	Not Stated	85
Educational Background	Primary Level	20
	Secondary/High School Level	83
	College	5
	University	3
	Not Stated	53

Category	Details	Number
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	47
	Oral	79
	Written	81
	Oral + Written	1

5.3.CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Budalangi 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 TO THE CONSTITUTION

- The preamble of the constitution should express the vision, motto and the aspirations of Kenyans.
- The constitution should have a preamble stating that Kenya is a secular and democratic state.
- The constitution should have a preamble that will espouse societal values and the obligations of the citizens.
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should have a preamble (25)
- There should be a preamble in the constitution stating the aims and the goals of the constitution.
- The colonial history and experience of Kenyans should be captured.
- The struggle for independence and the subsequent shade of blood should be reflected in the constitution (2)
- The constitution should state that all resources belong to all Kenyans but individuals possess users right not strictly exclusive of others.
- National vision should be set in the preamble (4)
- A national vision is that all Kenyan citizens shall enjoy equal treatment and shall enjoy national freedom regardless of age gender or disability.
- The vision of the constitution should be the attainment of peace and nationalism (3).
- We need constitution capturing national philosophy (3).
- Our national vision should embrace the principle of harambee.

5.3.2.DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- The constitution should express the directive principles of state policy.
- The directive principles of state policy should be rooted in the African socialism as the socioeconomic ideology.
- The constitution should provide for a national philosophy committee for democracy.
- The constitution should provide directives that state shall promote democracy and abhor all forms of dictatorship.
- The constitution should set out the values of hard work, equitable distribution of natural resources and combating corruption.
- The constitution should provide that the rule of law should be upheld.
- The constitution should provide for African socialism as an economic ideology.
- The constitution should declare as unconstitutional discriminative policies and programs.
- The constitution should provide for independence of the three arms of the government

- The constitution should be supreme.
- The guiding principle should be that of peace love, unity justice, equity and fairness as regard to the distribution, allocation and sharing of national resources.
- The national development ideology should be in pursuit of satisfaction of basic needs and self-actualization of every Kenyan.
- Constitution should capture national principle such as respect for humanity, handwork, honesty, and the fear of God.
- The national principle should be the African socialism (2).
- There is need for capturing national philosophy and guiding principles in the constitution (5)
- National philosophy and guiding principles should be people driven which recognizes the church as an organ working hand in hand with the government.
- The constitution should ensure equality of all citizens in before the law regardless of origin, tribe and religion.
- The constitution should promote a Kenya with a culture of hard work honesty, entrepreneurship, and individual development guarding against the poor.
- Democratic principles should be included in the constitution (8)
- Democratic principles should be included in the constitution based open free and fair elections.
- Kenya should be a multiparty state.
- The constitution should ensure that Kenyans have free and democratic system of government.
- The constitution should state that Kenya is a sovereign and democratic state in which the voice of the people shall be supreme to all democratic, elected and established institutions.
- Democratic principles should be including equal chance for participation toward national development and state affairs, distribution of state power, balanced leadership according to provinces.
- There should be values that should be reflected in the constitution
- Mutual social responsibility is one of the values to be reflected in the constitution
- Values to be enshrined in the constitution should include integrity, transparency, fairness, justice and equality.
- Human dignity and equality should be enshrined in the constitution
- The constitution should make provision for Kenya where life and property of citizens are protected.
- The constitution should enshrined directive of state policy that equality is a key factor.

5.3.3.CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY

- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment should only be through a public referendum including the participation of the ECK and church leaders.
- The constitution should be self-regulating by providing for 65% vote on the amendment and through a referendum.
- The constitution should be protected against whimsical amendment and parliamentary manipulation.
- The constitution should provide for the mechanisms of maintaining its supremacy as in case of amendment and review.
- There should be public referendum to amend the constitution (22).
- Public referendum is necessary to amend sections that deal with fundamental rights and freedom, trust land and allocation of national funds.

- The constitution should state that parliament power to amend the constitution should be limited (3)
- Parts of the constitution that deal with remuneration of MPs, the well-being of the citizens should be beyond the amending powers of the parliament (3).
- There is need for 85% majority vote in parliament for constitutional amendments.
- There should be 65% majority votes to amend the constitution (8)
- The constitution should be amended through 75% vote in parliament. (2).
- Referendums should be conducted by the constitution conference set up by the constitution
- A competent review commission should conduct the public referendums.
- Churches, LSK, NGOs and other neutral institutions should conduct referendums.
- Churches and Ngo's should conduct referendums.
- A committee of experts should conduct referendums (2)
- Electoral commission should facilitate referendums.
- The constitution of Kenya review commission should conduct referendums.

5.3.4.CITIZENSHIP

- The constitution should accord foreign spouses automatic citizenship on marriage.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan women or men are capable of passing Kenyans should carry national ID cards as proof of citizenship their nationality to foreign husbands or wives.
- The constitution should provide for automatic citizenship to children born out of at least one Kenyan parent.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship (4).
- Kenyans should carry national ID cards as proof of citizenship The constitution should not allow dual citizenship (5)
- The constitution should provide that the only evidence of citizenship shall be through passports.
- The constitution should provide that on acquisition of citizenship the person concerned should be entitled to rights and bound by the obligations of the country.
- The constitution should state that passport be carried as a proof of citizenship.(3)
- Kenyans should be issued with passport and national ID cards as a proof citizenship (4).
- Kenyans should be issued with birth and death certificate automatically.
- Kenyans should carry national ID cards as proof of citizenship.
- Kenyans should carry national ID cards and school leaving certificate as proof of citizenship
- Kenyans should carry national ID cards birth certificates ,and passports as proof of citizenship (2)
- All Kenyans should obtain passports at the age 18 as a proof of citizenship.
- The constitution should state that any person born to a Kenyan parent should be accorded automatic citizenship.(6)
- All individuals born to indigenous Kenyan parent within or outside the country should be given automatic citizenship.
- Any person born in Kenya be a Kenyan citizen (4)
- The constitution should state that rights and obligation of citizens should depend on the manner in which the citizenship is acquired (2).
- Obtaining passport should be the constitutional right of all Kenyans.
- Every Kenyan should enjoy right to liberty, security, privacy.

- Kenyans should be have the obligation of respecting the constitution
- .Muslims who want to go to mecca should be given automatic visas.
- Any one born of Kenyan father should be allowed citizenship.
- The obligation of every Kenyan should include the need to obey the constitution
- Any child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of gender should b considered for citizenship if there will be no misunderstanding between the parents .
- Any child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of gender should have his papers be scrutinized thoroughly before he is awarded citizenship.
- Any child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of gender should be accorded automatic citizenship.(10)
- A child born of one Kenyan parent should not be entitled to automatic citizenship.
- Spouses of kenyans irrespective of gender should be automatic citizen.(10)
- Any foreign women married to a Kenyan should automatically become a Kenyan after a period of 5 years.(2)
- The constitution should state that Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through registration and naturalization
- The constitution should state that Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through registration (2)
- The constitution should state that Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through registration or naturalization
- The constitution should state that Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through registration .
- Foreigners who have lived constantly in kenya for 10 years should be granted citizenship.

5.3.5.DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

- The constitution should provide for the redefining police powers
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans security within and without its borders.
- The constitution should empower parliament to make decision concerning declaration of war by the head of state.
- The constitution should legalize civil defence by vigilante organizations.
- The constitution should encapsulate the disciplined forces and their training be customized as to suit the current situation.
- The constitution should provide for the security in the borders by having army barracks at disputed borders.
- The president should be commander in chief of armed forces (7)
- The president should not be commander in chief of armed forces (2)
- The disciplined forces should be entrenched in the constitution (11)
- police officers should be paid well so that they can work well.
- Recruits of armed forces should be persons of high moral integrity with no criminal record.
- Recruits of armed forces prisons ,police should be done on quota system based on provinces and even divisional levels.
- Armed officers should be trained and dispatched to work in the local areas except special units attached to the government.
- Police training should be increased for quality ,effective and efficient service.
- Recruitment of armed forces and police be done at the locations and sub locations
- The commissioner of police should do his work impartially.
- The armed forces should be disciplined by an established commission.
- A national council should be established to manage the affairs of the armed forces.

- there should be disciplinary board for armed forces.
- The executive should have powers to declare war.
- The executive should not have powers to declare war but it should be done by the parliament (3).
- The executive should have powers to declare war with prior consultation with the parliament (3)..
- The executive and parliament should have powers to declare war.
- The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergencies such as wars ,national insurrections and break down of public order(6).
- The constitution should clearly state when extra ordinary powers should be exercised.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should have the authority to invoke emergency power (3)
- The constitution should state that emergency powers should be invoked in consultation between the judiciary ,parliament and the executive.
- The chief executive should have the powers to invoke extra ordinary powers.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should approve the declaration of war.(2)
- Parliament should have a role in affecting emergency powers.(3)
- The armed forces should be involved in productive activities like building the national infrastructure (2).
- The Kenya navy should be deployed at lake Victoria and curb piracy and other problems.

5.3.6.POLITICAL PARTIES

- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 arriving at the number by registering ones with the majority members (13).
- The constitution should allow funding of a political party by the government
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to between 3 and 5
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties.
- The constitution should provide for political parties to be funded by public volunteers or promoters.
- The constitution should accord equal access in the use of public media to all registered political parties
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 2 (4).
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to those with membership not less than 1 million and be financed from the public funds.
- The constitution should ensure a fair level playing ground during campaigns.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to 6
- The constitution should provide for the funding of political parties by the government.
- Political parties should be funded equally by the government.
- Political parties should be funded by its members and interested parties.
- Political parties should be funded by its members and donors.
- Political parties should be 3-8 in Kenya.
- The number of political parties should be 7.
- A total of 10 political parties should be utmost operate in the country.
- The constitution should regulate the formation management and conduct of political parties (13)
- Only political parties with national outlook should be registered.

- The constitution should not allow the registration of political parties based on religion.
- Political parties should be involved in development projects and reporting public problem.
- Political parties should initiate development and educate people on health ,economy, social and constitutional affairs.
- Political parties should have other roles such as enlighten citizens on their right.
- Political parties should have a role in promoting development and integrity of the country.
- Political parties should participate fully in the well being of the nation.
- Political parties should be financed from public coffers (15).
- Political parties should be financed by the government.(4)
- Political parties should not be funded from public coffers.
- State and political parties should have a good relations for the benefit of kenyans.
- The president should not be a member of political party (2)
- The relations between the state and political parties should be cordial by adhering to the constitution
- Political parties with more than 10 MPs in parliament should be financed from public coffers.
- All accounts of political parties should be subject to annual audit .
- Political parties should have national outlook for them to financed.
- Political parties should be funded on the basis of membership of at least one million members.

5.3.7.STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should provide for a federal system which will promote development of regions.
- The constitution should provide for a Unitary System of government with the president as the head of state and government but with limited powers.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government with autonomous states at the regions, each having its own court system and police force.
- The constitution should provide for parliamentary system with a ceremonial president and the PM as the head of government.
- The constitution should retain the current presidential system of government (4)
- The constitution should not retain presidential system of government.
- .the constitution should provide for the adoption of parliamentary system of government (7)
- The constitution should provide for parliamentary system of government in which the PM is appointed from the majority party in parliament (2)
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister be the head of government.(3)
- The constitution should provide that the PM in a parliamentary system should be elected by parliament and have executive powers.
- The prime minister should have executive powers and should be the leader of of government.
- The executive should be headed by an executive prime minister.
- The prime should be the head of government and should be attending parliamentary sessions answering questions pertaining to government.
- A post of prime minister should be created.
- Power should be devolved to lower levels to ensure peace and development.
- There should be devolution of power to lower levels.
- The government should take services closer to the people by creating a new division

within bunyala south.

- The constitution should empower chiefs to handle minor cases at the district level.
- The constitution should retain unitary system of government (7)
- Retain unitary system of government where all affairs is controlled by central government.
- We should retain unitary system of government in order to harmonize state affairs.
- The president should be the head of state.
- the prime minister should be appointed by the president.
- The constitution should not create the post of prime minister.
- The constitution should provide for the adoption of hybrid system of government. in which the president should share executive powers with ministers.
- A hybrid system of government should not be adopted since sharing of power will lead to conflicts.
- The president should be head of state (4)
- The president should remain more or less ceremonial
- The president should be head of state charged with the responsibility of signing bills, opening the parliament ,welcoming state visitors, and presiding over ceremonial meetings.
- The president should be head of state with ceremonial powers .
- The constitution should provide for the adoption federal system of government (4)
- The constitution should provide for the adoption of federal system of government. in which executive and legislative authority is shared between the central government and regional units.
- The constitution should not provide for the adoption of federal system of government.
- The constitution should provide that the vice president be the running of the president in general elections.(6)
- The vice president should be elected by the people directly.(4)
- The vice president should be appointed by the president.
- TheVP should be a person of sound mind not corrupt and with no criminal record.
- The vice president should not be an MP.
- The constitution should provide that the AG be appointed by the president
- The AG should be elected by MPs in parliament.
- The AG should be appointed by the parliament with the nomination of church leaders and law society.
- The attorney general be appointed by the parliament.
- The AG should not be the prosecutor and advisor to the government.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should empower the parliament to appoint the Auditor General.
- The constitution should adopt proportional parliamentary representation as to cater for the women
- The constitution should empower parliament to be in charge of collection and expropriation of taxes.
- The constitution should enable the parliament to regulate its own timetable and calendar.
- The constitution should provide for some minimum qualification for MPs
- The constitution should empower the MPs to impeach the president incase of abuse of power.
- The constitution should empower parliament to have power over the executive in appointment of certain executives and in case of emergency.

- The constitution should provide that nominated MPs shall represent the interests of special groups.
- The constitution should debar MPs from getting a pension
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral legislature (6).
- The constitution should authorize the setting up of an independent body to determine the remuneration of the MPs.
- The constitution should provide for the MPs to have offices at constituencies level to consult with their constituents (4)
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government.
- The constitution should provide for formation of a special committee to evaluate the performance of an MP in furtherance of the right to recall.
- The constitution should provide for supremacy of parliament.
- Appointment of AG, minister for finance, and minister for foreign affairs should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of all senior government officials.
- All presidential appointments should be vetted by parliament (6)
- The constitution should provide that appointment to senior position such as civil service, judiciary, parastatals and commissions should be vetted by parliament (3).
- Parliament should vet appointment of judges chief justice and AG.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of all of ministers, PS, parastatal heads, ambassadors and high judges.
- The appointment of judicial officers should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of PS, departmental heads, assistant ministers, vice president and ambassadors.
- Parliament should vet appointment of ministers.
- Parliament should vet all appointment to senior government positions (4)
- Chief officers in each ministry should be vetted by parliament.
- The power to establish and abolish offices should be vested in parliament.
- The constitution should expand the powers of parliament to include responding to emergency situations such as war.
- The constitution should empower the parliament to increase the remuneration of councillors.
- The constitution should state that the life of parliament should not exceed 5 years.
- The constitution should state that public secretaries should give reports on development every 3 years to the parliament.
- Parliament should have powers to control its own procedures (8).
- The parliament should elect its own speaker.
- The parliament should be dissolved by parliamentary service commission.
- The constitution should state parliament shall elect speaker, deputy speaker, of the national assembly who should be 65 years of age, married with good education experience and integrity.
- The constitution should state that being a member of parliament should be a part time occupation so that they can get time to initiate and monitor development project in their constituencies.
- The constitution should state that being a member of parliament should be a part time occupation (2)
- MPs should seat in parliament for five working days every week.
- The constitution should state that being a member of parliament should be a full time

occupation (5)

- The constitution should state that being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation to enable MPs to adequately deal with national issues.
- The constitution should discourage absenteeism in parliament .
- The constitution should state Parliamentary candidates should be at least 25 years old
- The constitution should state Presidential candidates should be 40 of age.
- The constitution should state Presidential candidates should be 35-65 of age (4)
- The constitution should state Presidential candidates should be 35-70 of age
- The constitution should state Presidential candidates should be 40-65 of age
- The constitution should state Presidential candidates should be 30-70 of age
- The constitution should state Presidential candidates should be 45 of age
- The constitution should state Parliamentary candidates should be at least 21-60 years old
- The constitution should state Parliamentary candidates should be at least 21 years old (3)
- The constitution should state Parliamentary candidates should be at least 65 years old (2)
- The constitution should state Parliamentary candidates should be less than 65 years old
- The constitution should state a parliamentary candidate should have a minimum o level education(9)
- The constitution should state parliamentary candidate should have at least university degree (2)
- The constitution should state parliamentary candidate should have at least a diploma or university degree (3)
- The constitution should introduce moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidate(5)
- The constitution should state parliamentary candidate should be fluent in English and kiswahili(2).
- The constitution should abolish language test for parliamentary aspirants.
- The constitution should state Language test for parliamentary aspirants is sufficient.
- The constitution should state Mps should be men and women of integrity
- The constitution should state an MP should be development conscious.
- The constitution should state Parliamentary aspirants should be married ,be registered voter, and without criminal record.
- The constitution should state Mps should serve for a period of 5 years.
- The constitution should state Parliamentary candidates should be without any criminal record.
- The constitution should introduce a code of conduct for MPs
- The constitution should state Mps should serve for a period of 3 terms of 5 years each.
- The constitution should state that the people have a right to recall their MP.(5)
- The constitution should state that the people have a right to recall their MP through a vote of no confidence by a majority vote of 65% of yhe total registered voters in the constituency..
- The constitution should state that the people have a right to recall non performance MPs (5)
- The constitution should state that the people have a right to recall their MP through a referendum,
- The constitution should state that the people have a right to recall their MP by 75 % of voters signing a memorandum.
- The constitution should state that Each constituency should have a committee that should review the performance of their Mp who there after shall be recalled if proofed non

performing.

- The constitution should state that MPs should act on the instruction of their constituents (5).
- The constitution should state that MPs should act on their own convictions and consciences (3)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be allowed to serve for two terms of 5 years each.
- The constitution should state that Parliamentary tenure should be fixed at two terms of 5 years each.(2)
- The constitution should state that An independent commission should be established to determine the salary and benefits of MPs (4)
- The constitution should state that Salaries and benefits of MPs should be determined by a commission set up by parliament.
- The constitution should state that MPs should not determine their own salaries and allowances.
- Central government should determine the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should state that Salaries and benefits of MPs should be determined by the parliamentary commission whose membership should include MPs.
- The constitution should state that Salaries and benefits of MPs should be determined by a special public commission
- The constitution should state that Salaries and benefits of MPs shall be determined by the parliamentary commission
- Salaries and benefits of MPs should be harmonized with other public servants.
- A body outside the parliament should determine the salaries and allowances of MPs.
- The constitution should establish an independent body consisting of professionals should determine the allowances of MPs.
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs. (6)
- The concept of nominated MPs should be reserved for special interest group like women and disabled (4).
- The constitution should abolish the concept of nominated MP.(7)
- Nominated MPs should be retained but election losers should not be nominated. (3)
- An electoral college should be established to nominate MPs
- The constitution should state that 1/3 of the parliamentary seats should be reserved for women and other people with disability.
- Seats should be reserved for women in parliament(2)
- No special measures should be put in place to increase women participation in parliament.
- At least 30% of cabinet positions should be reserved for women in parliament.
- There should be mechanism to increase women participation in parliament.
- A quarter of nominated members of parliament should be women
- the electoral process should be designed in such a way as to increase women participation in parliament.
- There should be strict laws which require that MPs should stick to political parties that sponsored them to parliament.
- The constitution should provide that Elected members should initiate development projects in their areas.
- The constitution should permit coalition government(8)
- The constitution should make provisions for the formation of coalition government in

order for all political parties to work together to develop the country.

- A coalition government should be formed by the two most strongest political parties
- There should be multiparty representation at both level of government, executive and legislature (2)
- The constitution should only provide for one chamber house.
- Parliament should have powers to pass a vote of no confidence in the government on condition that the cabinet will resign enmass.
- Parliament should have powers to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence. (4)
- Parliament should have powers to impeach the executive
- President should have powers to veto legislation passed by parliament. (3)
- President should not have powers to veto legislation passed by parliament (5)
- The president should assent to all bills passed by parliament.
- the parliament should have powers to override the president's veto.(4)
- parliament should override presidential to by 2/3 majority vote..
- the constitution should state that the president should not have powers to dissolve the parliament. (6)
- parliament should dissolve itself.
- the constitution should state that the president should not have powers to dissolve the parliament, the date of dissolution of parliament should be entrenched in the constitution
- the constitution should empower the president to dissolve the parliament
- the president should dissolve parliament through a resolution passed in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for stagger elections for parliament.
- The constitution should not provide for stagger parliamentary elections.

5.3.9.THE EXECUTIVE

- The constitution should provide that there shall be a PM appointed by the president
- The constitution should provide for a PM who shall have the power to appoint the cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should provide for the reinstatement of the Chiefs Act to make them perform their work better
- The constitution should provide for the tenure of service of the chiefs to be 5years.
- The constitution should provide for the people to elect chiefs and assistant chiefs.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be liable to prosecution like any other Kenyan and shall not be above the law.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be a MP (14)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be a member of parliament (4).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be amenable to impeachment.
- The constitution should abolish provincial administration.
- The constitution should retain but redefine the powers of provincial administration.
- The constitution should limit the power of the executive
- The constitution should provide for the minimum educational qualification of the president be that he should have a university degree (5).
- The constitution should state that the president be a person of high caliber, educated, knowledgeable and experienced.
- The constitution should state that presidential candidate be a person of sound mind. with

no corruption and criminal record.

- presidential candidate be a married graduate
- presidential candidate be a married Kenyan citizen with university degree.
- presidential candidate be a Kenyan citizen wealthy university degree with no criminal record.
- Presidential candidate must be holder of at least o level certificate with mean grade of c-.
- The constitution should state that presidential candidate should have a minimum qualification of diploma.
- Presidential candidate should have experience of 10 years in political life..
- presidential candidate be a married Kenyan citizen with an ordinary level certificate of education (3).
- Presidential candidate should be a university graduate with no criminal record and be a registered voter.
- The constitution should fix presidential tenure at two terms of 5 years each (23).
- The constitution should fix presidential tenure at 5 years.
- The constitution should fix presidential tenure at two terms of 4 years each
- The constitution should fix presidential tenure at two terms of 2 years each
- The functions of the president should be defined in the constitution (7)
- Presidential functions should be reduced and defined in the constitution
- The functions of the president should be defined in the constitution and should include receiving dignitaries from other countries
- . The functions of the president should be defined in the constitution to include signing of bills and opening of parliament.
- The president should only perform ceremonial functions only.
- The functions of the president to entrenched in the constitution should include formulating and implementation of government policies.
- The constitution should provide that the president should address the public after every 8 months and answer questions from the public.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be above the law (14)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president (18)
- All people should be equal before the law.
- The president should not be above the law and should not have powers to appoint senior government officials.
- The president should not have powers to appoint chief justice ambassadors and head of parastatals.
- The president should not have prerogative mercy powers.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of president for misconduct.(13)
- The constitution should provide for removal of president due to misconduct through a vote of no confidence.
- The constitution should provide for removal of president from office for corruption and mismanagement of state affairs .
- The constitution should provide for removal of president due to misconduct the allegations should be sent to electoral commission for investigation .
- The constitution should provide for impeachment of president during his tenure of office
- The constitution should state that parliament should monitor the functions of president.
- Parliament should be independent of the executive (3)
- .the president should be elected by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that ministers shall not be MPs.

- The constitution should de-link the provincial administration from the office of the president.
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to 16.
- The constitution should replace the title ministers with secretaries of state.
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct of the president
- The constitution should provide for the president to have at least a parliamentary experience of 10 years
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 45-65 years of age.
- The constitution should provide for elected governors in place of the provincial administrators.
- The constitution should provide for the people to elect the provincial administration.
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should have at least o level education.
- The constitution should state that chiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected by the people.
- Offices of PC,DC should be abolished replaced with office of governor.and his deputy along the existing provincial boundary..
- The constitution should provide that Village elders should be paid salaries by the government.(3).
- The constitution should provide that Provincial administration be abolished. (5)
- The constitution should provide that Division officers should be posted to the divisions that they come from
- The constitution should retain provincial administration
- The constitution should empower provincial administrators to adjudicate petty cases.
- The constitution should provide that Chiefs and sub chiefs should have minimum education of form four.
- The constitution should provide that Chiefs should be elected by the residents for a period of 5 years.
- The constitution should provide that Chiefs and sub chiefs should replaced with a committee of 5 people.
- The constitution should provide that Chiefs and sub chiefs should be good salaries.
- Chiefs and sub assistant should be ready to work in any part of the country and transferred from time to time.
- All provincial administrators be elected by the people.
- The constitution should only allow for 14 ministries.
- the constitution should state that each ministry should have one minister and one assistant minister (2).
- The constitution should provide for the reduction of the number of ministries.
- The number of ministries should be approved by parliament.

5..3.10.THE JUDICIARY

- The constitution should provide for establishment of courts in each division.
- The constitution should provide for a simplification in the court processes and procedures
- The constitution should provide for appointment of the Chief Justice and judges by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the judiciary to ensure the sanctity and enforceability of legal agreements between the government and the teachers.
- The constitution should provide that petty offenders shall do community service.

- The constitution should abolish the concept of security of tenure of the AG, Chief Justice and the judges.
- The constitution should provide for the constitution of the local courts to try petty offences presided over by a council of elders.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for appointment of judges and other judicial officers by parliament and the Judicial Service Commission.
- The constitution should provide for appointment of judges by the people in a bid to curb corruption.
- The constitution should guarantee all a constitutional right to legal representation in courts
- The constitution should establish supreme court (11).
- The present structure of the judiciary is adequate
- The judiciary should be independent (3)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of courts at divisional headquarters (3)
- The constitution should establish a regional human right
- .the constitution should remove the kadhi's court from court structures.
- The constitution should establish a constitutional court.(12)
- The constitution should state that chief justice and other judicial officers shall be appointed by the president (4)
- The appointment of judges should be done LSK ,Chief justice.
- Judicial officers be appointed by judicial service commission (3)
- Judicial officers be appointed by parliament (3)
- Judges should be elected by MPs.
- Magistrates should be appointed by judicial service commission
- there should be judicial service commission mandated to appoint and determine terms and service of judges.
- Judicial officers should be appointed by any political leader.
- A judicial officer should have a minimum university degree in law and should have passed through the kenya school of law for effective dispensation of law.
- A judicial officer should have a minimum university degree in law (3)
- The minimum education level for judicial officers be bachelor degree in law and a diploma from the school of law.
- Judicial officers should be in office until the age of 75 years.
- Judges should be between the age of 40-70years.and should not serve more than 10 years.
- Judicial tenure should be fixed at 10 years.
- Judges should retire at the age of 75.
- Judges should be tried at a tribunal headed by the chief justice.
- Judicial service commission should establish an independent tribunal to hear and determine complains from kenyans against errant judicial officers enjoying security of tenure.
- Judges and other public officers enjoying security of tenure should be investigated a parliamentary commission before dismissed by the president.
- Judicial officers should enjoy security of tenure.
- The chief kadhi should not be restricted only to judicial work.
- The chief kadhi should be restricted only to judicial work like other judicial officers(2)

- Kadhi's should have similar qualification as magistrate (2)
- The kadhi's court should handle other matters related to Islamic law other than marriage, divorce and succession (2)
- Judicial powers should be vested exclusive on courts (3)
- Judicial powers should be vested exclusively on courts and law society of Kenya.
- The constitution should ensure that all people have access to court (4)
- The constitution should ensure that all people have access to court. By educating them that all courts are accessible for all irrespective of status.
- Law courts should be established at divisional levels to ensure that every person has access to courts.
- The constitution should address delay in hearing of cases
- The constitution should that legal aid be constitutional right for all Kenyans (3)
- The government should train more paralegals to help those who cannot afford the price of lawyers .
- The constitution should ensure free legal aid for the poor.
- There should constitutional right to legal aid by the government to every citizen regardless of status.
- There should constitutional right to legal aid for those who cannot afford legal fees such as the disabled children and other vulnerable groups.
- Judicial laws should not be reviewed by the legislature.
- There should be provisions for judicial review of laws made by the parliament.
- Provision judicial review should be enshrined in the constitution (2)
- Village elders should handle land matters (4)
- Village elders should handle local community matters.
- Village elders should handle divorce cases.
- Village elders should be recognized and earn salary.

5.3.11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should empower the local government to control the use of land.
- The constitution should provide for a strong and effective local government working under central government.
- The constitution should provide for the minimum qualification of the councilors including meeting the language test.
- The constitution should provide for the district to be the basic administrative unit in the local government administration.
- The constitution should provide for categorization of the towns in terms of taxation, so that small towns are taxed less than their bigger counterparts.
- The constitution should provide for the local government to take over the function of the provincial administration.
- The constitution should obligate the councils to initiate economic programmes.
- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected directly by the people.(18)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for five years term.(5)
- The current two years term for Mayors and council chairmen is adequate (3)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for 2 and 1/2 years term.
- Councillors should serve for two terms of 5 years each.
- The local government should be autonomous from the central government (7)
- Councils should continue operating under the central government (3)
- Councillors should have powers to remove town clerks.

- Council;s should be established in high potential areas.
- The constitution should state that councillors should have a minimum o level education (9)
- The constitution should state that councillors should have a minimum form four education with mean grade of D plain or division iii
- The minimum education qualification should be a university degree.
- The minimum education qualification should be completion of primary education.
- The language test civic aspirants should be retained.(3)
- Civic candidates should be fluent in English and kiswahili.
- The constitution should put in place ethical and moral qualification for civic candidates (3)
- Civic aspirants should be should be aged between 35-70 years.
- Only person of high integrity should be allowed to vie for civic authority seats.
- Local authority aspirants should have married and have land.
- People should have right to recall their councillor through a vote of no confidence.
- People should have right to recall their non performing councillor (3)
- People should have right to recall their councillor (5).
- People should have right to recall their councillor, the electorate should write to the ECK complaining and citing reasons for recalling their councillor, after which Eck should establish the truth and declare the ward vacant (3).
- The constitution should provide guidelines for the remuneration of councillors.
- salaries of councillors should be drawn from the consolidated funds (2).
- the central government should determine the remuneration of councillors (3).
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by civil service commission
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by a national salary review commission
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councillor to represent people with disability.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councillor (5).
- The constitution should state that nominated councillor should be professionals.
- Nominated councillors should represent special interest groups.
- The constitution should abolish the concept of nominated councillors (3).
- nominated councillors should be educated to certain standard and be fluent in English and kiswahili and not necessary to have experience.
- nominated councillors should be prominent members of the society.
- The conduct of councillors in a multiparty state should be governed by a code of conduct.
- There should be strict laws and regulations to govern the conduct councillors in a multiparty state .
- The minister for local council should not have powers to dissolve local authorities (4)
- The president and minister of local government should retain powers to dissolve local councils.
- The constitution should state that dissolution of local councils by the minister for local government should be approved by parliament.
- African brews should be legalized .
- Persons who wish to start bar business should apply to public health office and latter go county council for licensing.
- The local authority should offer their services more effectively and efficiently.
- All council should prepare their budget reports ,publish and offer them for public scrutiny.

5.3.12.THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The constitution should provide for restructuring of constituencies so as to create a new Bunyala constituency.
- The constitution should provide for the people to elect the president by a popular vote of 51%
- The constitution should provide for the overhauling of the law governing elections.
- The constitution should provide for separate presidential, parliamentary and civic election.
- Representative electoral systems should be retained (3).
-
- The constitution should provide for the presidential, parliamentary and civic elections to be held at the same time.
- The constitution should empower the presiding officers to arrest electoral offenders.
- The constitution should provide for an independent ECK free of the shackles of the executive.
- The constitution should provide for the election of the commissioners of the ECK by the public.
- The constitution should provide for transparent ballot boxes.
- The constitution should prohibit use of state machinery to gain unfair mileage over others
- The constitution should regulate the political campaigns by a law.
- The constitution should provide that the ECK shall regulate its own calendar
- The constitution should provide for votes be counted at the polling station (9).
- The constitution should prohibit defections from one party to another.
- The constitution should restrict the time for rendering a decision on election petition to 6 months.
- The constitution should retain the simple majority rule as a basis of winning elections (6)
- Electoral process should be designed to increase women participation in parliament (2).
- Electoral process should not be designed to increase women participation in parliament
- Women should compete equally with men.
- The constitution should state that civic ,parliamentary and presidential candidates should attain 51% of total votes to be declared a winner .
- Presidential; candidates should garner 50% of votes cast to be declared a winner.(5)
- Presidential; candidates should garner 51% of votes cast to be declared a winner failure to which there should be rerun.
- The constitution should state that presidential candidates should garner 75 % of total votes.
- There should be no minimum percentage of votes that a ward ,constituency and a presidential candidate should garner to be declared a winner.
- The constitution should state that candidates who fail to obtain nomination from one party should be allowed to seek nomination in another party
- candidates who fail to obtain nomination from one party should not be allowed to seek nomination in another party (2)
- when an Mp defects he/she should resign and seek fresh mandates from his /her constituency(3)
- defectors should be barred from contesting again in any other party.
- Informal defection of MPs should be discouraged.
- A member of a party who defects to another party should lose his seat.
- The constitution should state that before defecting MPs should seek authority from his constituent.

- The constitution should retain 25% representation in at least 5 provinces for presidential candidates (6)
- 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential candidates should be abolished (2).
- The constitution should reserve some seats for special interest groups like the disables and religious groups.
- The constitution should reserve parliamentary seats for the disables(4).
- The constitution should reserve 8 parliamentary seats for disables at least one from each province.
- Parliamentary seats should be reserved for women aged and disables.
- The current geographical constituency system should be retained (3)
- A constituency should have a population of 50000-70000 people.
- The government should review border and lay rules governing people along the borders.
- Wards and constituencies should be created along population size.
- constituencies should be created along population size and natural features.
- The constitution should provide that presidential parliamentary and civic elections should be held separately (8)
- presidential parliamentary and civic elections should be held simultaneously (5)
- presidential elections should be held first then civic and parliamentary to follow later.
- Presidential, parliamentary and civic elections should be held at different years.
- The constitution should allow independent candidates to contest elections (3)
- Transparent ballot boxes should be used in national elections (4)
- Blind and illiterate person should be assisted at polling stations.
- The electoral commission should be entrenched in the constitution
- Voters registration should be a continuous exercise(3)
- Election process should be simplified for illiterate persons to vote appropriately.
- There should be voters education exercise for Kenyan voters.
- Election expenditure for each candidate should be limited (3)
- The constitution should not limit election expenditure for candidates.
- Election date should be specified in the constitution (11)
- President elected directly by the people (6)
- The president should be elected by MPs.
- The 2002 elections should be done under the new constitution
- The constitution should state that electoral commissioners should have university degree
- Electoral commissioners should have university degree in law.
- Electoral commissioners should be persons of high moral integrity.
- Electoral commissioners should be university graduates of 45 years of age.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president and approved by parliament.
- Electoral commissioners should be elected by Kenyans
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that Electoral commissioners be vetted by parliament.
- Electoral Commissioners should be identified by political parties and their appointment vetted by parliament.
- The electoral commission should be independent
- Electoral commissioners should serve for a period of 5 years.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure.
- Electoral commissioners should retire after general election..
- Electoral commissioners should retire at 55 years of age.

- Electoral commissioners should serve for 6 year term.
- The constitution should state that Electoral commission should be finance from the consolidated funds (3)
- The Electoral commission should have a membership of 9 person one being the chairman and the rest be representative of the 8 provinces.
- There should be 10-12 electoral commissioners.
- The constitution should state that electoral commissioners be 20 in number.
- The constitution should provide for votes be counted at the polling station to avoid election rigging doubts and encourage transparency.
- the role of electoral commission should remain as it is now.
- ECK should have powers to cancel flawed elections.
- Civic education should be conducted by electoral commission..
- All political parties should be assured of maximum security during campaigns.
- Election rigging should be discouraged.
- Candidates found bribing voters should be automatically disqualified
- Security officers should not harass voters during elections.
- Election petitions should be finalized within a period of 3 months from the date the case is filed.

5.3.13.BASIC RIGHTS

- The constitution should state clearly the basic rights of the people.
- The constitution should provide that security as a right be guarantee to all.
- The constitution should address the issue of religious diversity and modes of worship.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should protect the people against forced labour.
- The constitution should regulate and qualify the freedom of worship and conscience and registration of churches.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans the right to free education and primary health care.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic needs and address the issues of human dignity, social and economic justice and human rights.
- The constitution should promote adult literacy
- The constitution should address the issue of unemployment and afford benefits to those unemployed.
- The constitution should provide that the beneficiaries under the NHIF should benefit for life.
- The constitution should require the government to provide basic education to the street children.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a welfare scheme for all Kenyans.
- The new constitution should be translated into all Kenyan dialects in a simple layman's language.
- The constitution should provide for a universal pension scheme for workers above 60 years.
- The constitution should provide for prompt disbursement of retrenchment compensation.
- The final draft of the new constitution should be circulated freely to the subjects
- The constitution should obligate the government to provide continuous civic education in schools including the constitution so as to promote participatory governance

- The constitution should obligate the government to sensitize people in governance and administration.
- The constitution should take care of the welfare of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee equal treatment of all the citizens irrespective of age, sex and tribe.
- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans political, civil, cultural and economic rights (2)
- The constitution provision for fundamental rights is not adequate.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship (9)
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship but should exclude those that do not allow co-existence
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of association for all Kenyans.
- Every Kenyan aged 18 years should have the right to vote.
- There should be freedom of expression and movement.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship and speech.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan cultural right.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship and give all Kenyans designated places of worship.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of movement
- The constitution should abolish the death penalty (8)
- The constitution should retain the death penalty (3).
- The constitution should abolish the death penalty and replaced with life imprisonment or corporal punishment (4)
- Rape and similar offences should carry a mandatory death penalty.
- The constitution should recognize and protect health care, employment, education, shelter, security, and food as basic rights. (13)
- The government should have the responsibility of ensuring the enjoyment of basic rights (5)
- The government and NGOs should have the responsibility of ensuring the enjoyment of basic rights.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans maximum security (9)
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans maximum security especially those living at the border.
- The constitution should guarantee and provide all Kenyans free medical care in government hospitals (27).
- The constitution should guarantee and provide all Kenyans health care (6)
- The constitution should guarantee and provide all Kenyans free medical care and put up a campaign to fight against diseases like malaria. (3)
- Clean Water should be made available to all Kenyans. (9)
- The government should provide access to clean water for all Kenyans in rural areas.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education for all Kenyans (7).
- The constitution should provide for free education for all Kenyans up to university level
- Education should be free. (5).
- The government should
- The constitution should provide for free education for all Kenyans up to secondary level (4)
- The constitution should provide that every Kenyan has a right to allowances for social welfare.
- Every Kenyan above 65 years of age should be entitled to allowances from the government
- There should be up keep allowances for unemployed Kenyans (3).

- The government should facilitate the expedient payment for of retirement benefits of former civil servants.
- The constitution should establish mandatory pension scheme for all employed persons. .
- The government should take care of the aged by providing for them.
- Retirement benefits of former civil servants should reflect any salary increment accorded to the civil servants after their retirement (2)
- Retirees should be paid their pensions immediately.
- All workers should be paid justly and fairly in accordance with their contribution in building the nation.
- Any Kenyan earning less than 50000 per month should not be retrenched
- The constitution should state that every Kenyan has a right to employment (2)
- The constitution should ban any person from holding more than one job (5).
- The government should provide equitable distribution of jobs through the use of quota system.
- Job security should be enshrined in the constitution.
- The government should provide employment for graduates of higher learning institutions
- The constitution should indicate a compulsory retirement age.
- All public officers should be promoted after every 3 three years.
- The constitution should set voluntary retirement age at 40 years.
- School leavers should be allowed to operate small business without being taxed.
- The constitution should establish a framework to aid the unemployed.
- The constitution should ensure creation of more jobs.
- The government should control housing rates.
- Every Kenyan should have access to shelter (3).
- The government should provide shelter during emergencies.
- The disadvantaged persons should be provided with shelter.
- Persons displaced by natural calamities should be should be accorded shelter
- The government should provide food for every Kenyan
- The government should provide food for Kenyans affected by emergency situations such as floods and droughts (2).
- The government should control food prices.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education for all kenyan (19)
- The constitution should provide for free primary education for all kenyan
- All Kenyans outside the country should get assistance from Kenyan embassies.
- The constitution should make basic needs a basic right (2)
- The constitution should guarantee all workers right to trade union representation. (6)
- The constitution should provide that all kenyan be taught the constitution
- Kenyan should access information in the hands of the state (7)
- The constitution should be written in the local language (3)
- The constitution should be written in simple language
- The constitution should be written in kiswahili and English
- The constitution should oblige the government to ensure that Kenyans are taught the constitution through the mass media.
- Citizens should be enlightened of their rights in public barazas.
- The outcome CKRC should be made public.
- The constitution should be a book form and be sold in local bookshops at a reasonable price.

- The constitution should be translated in to the local languages and sold at bookshops.

5.3.14.THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- The constitution should provide affirmative action to curb any form of discrimination of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for welfare measures to cater for the welfare of the aged [above 60years].
- The constitution should address the gender issue at national and local levels so as to cover issues of education and health
- The constitution should ban early marriages and protect the young girls from forced marriages.
- The constitution should provide for the welfare of the aged and the retirees.
- The constitution should provide for reservation of 8 seats of parliament seats for women and the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of the children’s rights including
 - The banning of abortion and severely punishing rapists and other child molesters
- The constitution should provide for an affirmative action by entrenching in the constitution 30% seats reservation for women.
- The constitution should provide for
 - Punishing those who cause early unwanted pregnancy to young girls
- The constitution should outline the rights of the prisoners.
- Prisoners should not be mistreated and should be respected.
- The constitution should put in place an affirmative action for women minorities and vulnerable groups
- 1/3 of total number of all elective posts should be reserved for women and persons with disability.
- The constitution should protect the right of prisoners.
- People should not be held in police custody for a long time
- Prisoners convicted of petty crimes should be deployed in rural areas to serve the public.
- Suspects should not be remanded for more than one year,
- The constitution should outlaw mob justice.
- Prisoners should be entitled to adequate and quality medical services, food, and accommodation and sanitary.
- Women should have right to inherit
- The constitution should fully cater for the interest of people with disability (4)
- Disables should have access to free education
- Persons with disability should be given wheel chair and learning facilities.
- The constitution should recognize the right of the disables.
- The constitution should recognize the right of marginalized groups.
- The constitution should allow donors to assist people with disability.
- The constitution should provide that disables running small business should not be taxed.
- Disables should have access to free health care.
- Disables should not be discriminated against in employment opportunities.
- The government should check and cater for girl child education.
- All children irrespective of gender should have right to inheritance (2)
- The government should protect and provide for street children (2).
- Children should have right to inherit their parents’ property.
- The rights of children should be enshrined in the constitution

- The constitution should protect children rights by making laws that should be respected by the government.
- The constitution should regard old people as vulnerable group.
- The government should provide free a\education and medical treatment for orphans.
- The constitution should regard old people as vulnerable group because they cannot sustain themselves so the government should take care of them
- The constitution should enshrine principles that promote respect for elders.

5.3.15. LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The family should have the ultimate land ownership.
- The local community should have the ultimate land ownership.
- The government should be the ultimate landowner.
- Land should belong to the state and the individual should receive leasehold granted by the state.
- Land should belong to the local council (6)
- The individual should be the ultimate land owner (5).
- The individual should be the ultimate landowner and such ownership should be protected by the constitution.
- The clan should own all Land.
- The government should not have powers to compulsorily acquire private land for any purpose (3).
- The government should have powers to compulsorily acquire private land for the benefit of the local communities.
- The government should have powers to compulsorily acquire private land for any purpose provided that the owners are fully compensated (3).
- The government should have powers to compulsorily acquire land that has been grabbed.
- Local authorities should have powers to control land use by owners or occupiers.
- The state should not have powers to control use of land by owners (3).
- The state should have powers to control use of land by owners or occupiers (4).
- Land transfers fees should be made affordable to all (3)
- Land policies should be reviewed periodically at an interval set by an act of parliament to address any mismanagement that may have occurred
- A board constituted of elected members should deal with land issues
- All land disputes should be dealt with at the district level
- The constitution should address the functions and operation of land control boards, land adjudication and settlement offices and the district land registrar.
- Close relatives should witness the disposal of family land.
- Title deeds should bear the names of husband and wife.
- Land inheritance from parents should be free.
- Land title deeds should be issued to people at the divisional level (4).
- There should be no ceiling on land owned by individuals (3)
- There should be ceiling on land owned by individuals (5)
- Individuals should not own land exceeding 20 hectares.
- The constitution should guarantee access to land by all Kenyans (7).
- The constitution should fix the maximum amount of land that an individual can own at 1000 acres (3).
- The constitution should fix the maximum amount of land that an individual can own at 50 acres.

- Non-citizens should not be allowed to own land in Kenya (3).
- There should be restriction on land ownership by foreigners (3).
- Non- citizens should own land with the consent of the minister.
- Land transfers should be simplified with the formation of comprehensive land system.
- Land transfer procedures be simplified (8)
- The government should resurvey land to determine the accuracy of land boundaries.
- Men and should have equal access to land (8)
- Men and should have equal access to land but only according to customary laws.
- Men and should not have equal access to land (3)
- Females should not be permitted to own land.
- Both men and women should have right to inherit land.
- Daughters should have right to their father's land.
- The pre independent land agreements and treaties involving certain communities should be retained (4).
- The constitution should allow both girls and boys to inherit equally
- The constitution should enable boys alone to inherit.
- The constitution should provide for easier registration, transfer and adjudication of land on inheritance.
- The constitution should provide for equal distribution of land.
- The constitution should protect the public lands from grabbing.
- The colonial boundaries and divisions of lake Victoria should be maintained and the islands of Wayasi, Homa, Siro, and belwe be returned to Kenyans.
- Kenyans should be allowed to own land anywhere in the country.
- The government should resettle all landless Kenyans especially those living in swampy areas that are easily flooded.
- Trust lands should be retained (2)
- Trust lands should be under the jurisdiction of local councils (2).

5.3.16.CULTURAL, ETHNIC, REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be promoted and protected by the constitution (5)
- Kenyan cultures should be respected and cultures from other regions should borrow selectively.
- All cultures should be equally respected and cultural identities and traditions be protected and promoted by the constitution
- Cultural values such as burial rites, bullfighting, boat racing, traditional marriage ceremonies are some of the shared cultural values that should be captured in the constitution (3).
- Intermarriages should be ensured to encourage unity in diversity.
- The constitution should ensure that all ethnic groups socialize freely, live anywhere in the country.
- The constitution should protect schoolgirls from early marriages.
- The constitution should provide against discriminatory cultural practices (3)
- Kiswahili be made national language and be spoken in all public places.
- The constitution should protect indigenous languages (4).
- We should have two national languages (3).
- The constitution should provide for two national languages, English and Kiswahili.

- All the local languages used in the local radios and TV stations are abolished.
- The new constitution should recognize the local brew as a part of the people culture but put checks on the industry and restrict the drinking age.
- The new constitution should preserve the culture of the people.
- The new constitution should declare Kiswahili as the national language.
- The new constitution should provide strict dress code for women.
- The new constitution should impose a ban on retrogressive cultural practices.
- The constitution should preserve the sanctity of traditions and cultural practices such as dowry payment.
- The new constitution should adopt a liberal approach on the registration of churches.
- The new constitution should provide that cultural and ethnic orientation should not be the basis of economic empowerment.
- The new constitution should prohibit the result of a national census to enumerate the number of tribes in Kenya.
- The new constitution should ensure that cultural and traditional diversity is protected.
- The constitution should recognize the role of village elders like 'the Liguru' and provide for their remuneration.
- The constitution should prohibit retrogressive and degrading cultural practices like the FGM.

5.3.17.MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources.
- The constitution should provide that all government services, facilities and opportunities be accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.
- The new constitution should provide for balanced economic development in all parts of the country.
- The new constitution should emphasize on building the industries in the vicinity of the resources and raw materials.
- The new constitution should embrace re-distributive justice or policy in economic planning to ensure equitable distribution of resources
- The new constitution should provide for the establishment of a national board for management of national resources.
- The constitution should provide for the control of prices of goods especially the consumer commodities.
- The constitution should provide for the management of national resources by the state alone
- The constitution should provide for a review of the remuneration of public servants.
- The constitution should provide for moral and ethical qualifications in electing public leaders to manage the resources.
- The constitution should provide for a detailed publication of national budget and government spending.
- The constitution should provide for declaration of wealth of the president and a mandatory annual financial report.
- Members of public service commission should appointed by parliament (2)
- There should be a code of ethics for public office holders (2).
- . An autonomous body should be established by the parliament to supervise civil servants.
- The cabinet should be drawn from technocrats.

- Public servants should be appointed on merit (3).
- Public servants should be given good salaries and terms of service.
- Civil servants should enjoy security of tenure.
- Ministers should be persons of sound mind and with no criminal record.
- Salaries of public servants should be revised periodically.
- The president, minister of finance and parliament be signatories to use of public finances.
- No funds should be withdrawn from consolidated funds with the approval of parliament.
- All income and expenditure records are made accessible to Kenyans.
- The auditor general should be appointed by parliament.
- President should appoint the auditor general.
- The controller and auditor general should be appointed by parliament through parliamentary service commission (2)
- The auditor general should enjoy security of tenure.
- The auditor general's report should be brought to parliament for examination and debate.
- The auditor general should report direct to the parliament.
- The controller and auditor general office be answerable to parliament and should be charged with the responsibility of authorizing the raising and appropriation of public funds.
- 95% of total revenue collected should remain for local authorities where such revenues were collected.
- The government should apportion benefits from resources between central government and the communities where such resources are found.
- The government should apportion 25% of benefits from resources between central government and the communities where such resources are found (3).
- The government should promote the conservation of fish species in the lakes.
- All resources from Yala swamp should be used to develop the area.
- The government should be required to apportion 15% of benefits from resources between central government and the communities where such resources are found.
- To ensure equitable distribution of natural resources, the local communities should elect people who are responsible of the management of natural resources.
- There should be a clear policy on equitable distribution of resources.
- To ensure equitable distribution of resources 5% of gross revenue collected should be used for constituency development.
- Public officers should declare their wealth.
- Presidential candidates should declare their wealth.

5.3.18. ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should empower the local community to solely manage land and the fishing industry.
- The constitution should protect the interests of the community from where the natural resources are obtained by developing that area first.
- The constitution should provide for measures to control flooding and create a Disaster Committee for indemnifying the victims of such catastrophes.
- The constitution should provide for solutions to the problems of the boundaries in the national lakes and other national waters.
- The constitution should seek to review the Nile Treaty and create '*No mans water*' in Lake Victoria
- The constitution should obligate the local community to preserve and manage the natural

resources (3).

- The constitution should adopt elaborate measures to protect the environment and wildlife.
- The constitution should prioritize the needs of the catchment areas and regulate the use of natural resources.
- The constitution should seek to reclaim swamps and waste lands so as to avert disasters and epidemics.
- The constitution should emphasize the concept of sustainable development in preservation of a clean environment
- The government should cultivation along riverbanks, chemical pollution and felling down trees.
- The constitution should emphasize the need to protect and manage natural resources.
- A forestation should be encouraged. (2)
- Water bodies such as rivers, lakes should be protected from pollution and destruction.
- The government should be discourage environmental degradation
- The executive should have powers to enforce environmental laws.
- Local councils should have powers to enforce environmental laws.
- Local communities should have the powers to enforce laws on protection of the environment.
- Natural resources should be jointly owned by local council and central government (3)
- Water catchments areas and wetlands be protected by the constitution
- Water, wildlife, minerals and forest be protected by the constitution
- Local community should be taught the importance of natural resources.
- The government should take care of the interest of people adjacent to natural resources areas.
- The local communities should play a primary role in environmental management
- The government should protect lake Victoria.
- The government should have powers to protect and manage river nzoia dyke.
- The government should protect the environment from individual and industrial destruction.
- Local community, councils in conjunctions with NGOs and CBO to protect resources.
- Management of natural resources is vested on local authority.
- The constitution should establish ministry of natural resources to educate people on natural resources management.
- Funds should be set aside for sustaining environment and natural resources.
- Community based organizations should be established to manage resources.

5.3.19. PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- The constitution should provide for complementary role of the NGOs in the government activities.
- NGOs and other organized groups should promote and initiate development projects.
- Participatory government should entrenched in the constitution
- Civil society and NGOs should have a role in governance (2)
- The government should allocate funds for church services.
- The constitution should ensure that local people head all NGOs.
- The constitution should provide for the press freedom.
- The state should regulate the conduct of civil society including the state media.
- The constitution should state that parliament should consist of 50 women, professionals, 10 youth 5 minorities, and 27 disables to assist in governance.

- The parliament should consist of women, professionals, youth, and disables to ensure maximum participation in governance.
- Women groups should be given grants
- Women should be accorded maximum equal participation in governance.
- The constitution should ensure maximum participation in governance by people with disability by giving them chances to elect and be elected.
- The government should encourage the activities of youth groups.
- The constitution should ensure maximum participation in governance by youth by giving them chances to elect and be elected.
- The constitution should ensure maximum participation in governance by elderly by giving them chances to elect and be elected to elective posts.
- The constitution should ensure maximum participation in governance by minority group by giving them chances to elect and be elected.
- Local communities should be involved in development activities for betterment of general society.

5.3.20.INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The constitution should incorporate the international human rights notions so as to make it coterminous with international instruments.
- The constitution should provide for reclaiming the islands ceded to Uganda.
- The constitution should recognize the Kenyan territorial boundaries as to define her sovereignty.
- The constitution should undertake to engage the East Africa Community in the matters pertaining to transnational resources.
- The executive should have exclusive responsibility of conducting foreign affairs.
- Kenya should adopt a dual system of domestication of international treaties.
- International, bilateral and regional treaties should automatic effect on domestic law.

5.3.21.CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES

- There is need for constitutional commission for better governance and national resource distribution.
- Constitutional office should be created to check on the 3 arms of government
- The constitution should establish constitution al offices, institutions that should be independent of the executive.
- Office of ombudsman should be established (5)
- There is need for ombudsman office, which should receive, complains from the public. (2)
- The constitution should establish human right commission (4)
- A gender commission should be established (4)
- The constitution should establish an anti-corruption commission (5)
- The constitution should establish land commission (4)
- A tribunal should be established to exclusively deal with land issues.
- A commission should be established to look into the lake boundaries of lake Victoria.
- An independent pension commission should be introduced in the constitution
- National salary review should be established.
- Teachers service commission should be entrenched in the constitution
- There should be fisheries board
- The constitution should clearly define the functions and powers of gender, anti-corruption,

human right commission

- The anti corruption commission should assist in reducing corruption in the country.
- There should be a minister for justice or constitution al affairs (2)
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to determine the salaries of the MPs.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of an institution of Ombudsman to investigate and prosecute offenders in public sector.
- The constitution should provide for a supreme court to help streamline of the judiciary
- There is need for constitution al commissions

5.3.22.SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- The chief justice should be in-charge of executive powers during presidential election (2)
- The speaker should be in charge of executive powers during presidential election (2)
- The incoming president should assume office 30 days after elections.
- Chief justice should announce the results of general elections.
- The incoming president should assume office 21 days after elections.
- Incoming president should assume office immediately
- The incoming president should assume office 60 days after election results have been made public.
- The incoming president should assume office 90 days after elections.
- The chief justice should swear incoming president (4)
- Instrument of power should be transferred to incoming president by the outgoing president
- Instrument of power should be transferred to incoming president by the outgoing president immediately after the swearing in ceremony.
- The mode of transfer of power should be done in a ceremonial fashion.
- Transfer of power should be subject to parliamentary approval
- The constitution should make provision for outgoing president in terms of security
- The constitution should not make provision for outgoing president in terms of security (2)
- Outgoing president should enjoy security
- The constitution should make provision for outgoing president in terms of welfare.
- The constitution should not make provision for outgoing president in terms of welfare.
- Outgoing president should receive national security benefits.
- Former president should not be immune to legal process.
- The constitution should empower the CJ to preside over the transition process and hand over the new government to the incoming president.
- The constitution should provide that retiring/outgoing presidents should hand over the instruments of power to the Chief Justice in the interim period before the next president is sworn in.
- The constitution should provide that the president should vacate office when parliament is dissolved.

5.3.23.WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Women right should be entrenched in the constitution (2)
- The constitution should fully guarantee women right
- Women should have right to inherit their fathers property
- Girls should have equal right to inherit land

- Women should have right to inherit their husbands property
- Women should have right to succession and inheritance but such succession or distribution of property should be according to the duration the wife has stay with the husband
- All wives should be entitled to enjoy the benefits of the husbands schemes like NHIF
- Marriage laws should specify age requirement for marriage.
- Early and forced marriages should be outlawed
- In every marriage should be witnesses and a marriage certificate given
- Marriage laws should be harmonized (2)
- Fathers of illegitimate child should be obliged to provide for their maintainance
- Violence against women should viewed in the constitution as inhuman and degrading treatment
- Domestic violence should be outlawed (3).
- The constitution should not allow women to inherit

5.3.26. NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

- Kenyan citizens should buy local commodities at half price
- The government should control the prices of building materials
- The government should ban importation of fish and fish products
- Price control should be reinstated for essential goods (3).
- The government should stop any further economic liberalization
- Free market economy should be enshrined in the constitution (3)
- The government should not liberalize the agricultural sector
- The constitution should put in place mechanism to improve the standards of the poor
- Women should be given grants to eradicate poverty
- The constitution should address poverty eradication.
- There should be institutions and mechanisms to eradicate poverty.
- Electricity should be provided for every Kenyan
- Transport and communication system in Yala division should be improved by controlling floods from river Yala
- The government should road s in Budalangi.
- The government should provide for good transport and communication network in the country especially in the rural areas

5.3.27. NATIONAL OTHER POLICY

- The constitution should provide for a recovery of the property stolen from the state and speedy prosecution of the economic offenders
- Churches should participate in HIV/AIDS awareness.
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional right of the HIV-AIDS victims to medical care.
- HIV/AIDS awareness should be conducted in all parts of the country
- AIDS fund should be under the ministry of health.
- HIV positive persons should not be allowed to go back to their respective homes to curb the spread of AIDS.
- Police brutality should be outlawed.
- Police office should be at the service of the people.
- Police should not harass the public.

- For any arrest, police should bring a warrant of arrest (2)
- The security of the citizens should be given a paramount consideration and the government should take necessary measures to investigate natural disasters as well as resettling people from disaster prone areas.
- Border security should be tightened to protect kenyans
- Videos and cinemas in ghetto areas should be abolished as they have been turned to haven dens for thugs.
- The government should put in place measures to eradicate corruption. (3)
- Stiff penalties should be instituted for corruption and other related offences (4)
- In population census tribes should not be indicated, people should be counted as Kenyans.
- The government should review census system.

5.3.28.SECTORAL POLICY

- Rice irrigation should be revived (3).
- Yala swamp should be reclaimed for agricultural purposes.
- The government should grant loans to farmers so that they can invest heavily on the farming activities.
- The government should support mechanization of agriculture.
- The government should be obliged to buy agricultural produce from farmers.
- Farming should be made mandatory for all those who live near rivers and lakes.
- The government should compensate farmers' losses resulting from floods.
- Agricultural extension officers should visit farms and educate farmers.
- Manufacturing industries should be established in areas where raw materials are available (3).
- The government should subsidize fees for secondary education.
- The government should establish free boarding schools around lake Victoria such as mukhobola ,budala , and bulwani.
- University admission should be done quota system.
- Civic education should be taught in all levels of education.
- Corporal punishment should be continued in schools.
- Corporal punishment should be abolished in schools.
- School children should not be sent home for lack of school fees.
- There should be one teachers training college in every district.
- Free textbook should be provided for students.
- 8-4-4 system of education should be replaced with 8-4-2-3.
- Lessons on constitution should be included in school curriculum (5).
- An independent body should set national examinations.
- Teachers should be paid high salaries and benefits (4).
- The government should cater for teaching materials in schools.
- Members of school committees should serve more than one year.
- The government should manage primary education.
- The constitution should provide for a review of the education syllabus so as to make practical subjects such as business education examinable
- The constitution should provide for remuneration of all teachers including the Nursery school teachers by the government.
- Tax should be paid depending on income and personal wealth.

- Kenyans should pay taxes.
- Interest rate should be reduced to attract investment.
- Tax rates on materials should be reduced.
- The government should provide for standard hardship allowances.
- Printing of money should be controlled by parliament to control inflations.
- All money in foreign banks by Kenyans should be brought back to the country (3).
- The constitution should provide for streamlining of taxation and revenue collection and ensure proper utilization of the same.
- The government should enforce strict traffic rules
- The government should revamp Kenya railways.
- The constitution should provide for exemption of the Jua-Kali sector from licensing charges
- The constitution should provide for protection of the interests of the Jua-Kali sector
- The government should put in place good policies on transport and communication
- Children should be entitled to free transport service.
- The government should construct good roads in rural areas.
- The small enterprise sector should be protected and promoted in the constitution.
- The government should sponsor poor and needy students.
- Health officers should conduct education on sanitary conditions.
- Cost sharing in government institutions should be abolished (5).
- The government should initiate mobile clinics.
- Doctors should be paid well.
- Trained medical personnel should work in their local areas.
- The government should increase the number of nurses.
- Health centers should be brought closer to the people.
- Each hospital should have ambulance.
- Transport and communication should be upgraded in rural areas.
- The government should establish fish processing industry in budalangi (4).
- The government should market fish abroad.
- Small fishnets should be legalized.
- Under size fishing nets should be abolished to protect indiscriminate fishing.
- Fishermen should be protected from pirates and security forces from the neighboring countries.
- Director of fisheries should be chosen from the locals of fishing zones.
- Fishermen should be provided with free jackets.
- Fishermen in lake Victoria should be allowed to fish anywhere in the without restrictions.
- There should be control and protection of small species of fishes.
- Fishing vessels should be registered.
- The government should implement good fishing policies.
- Fishermen should be encouraged to form organizations to market their products.
- Wild pigs should be collected and driven to game reserves (3).
- Wild animals should be confined to a protected area (3).

5.3.29.REGIONAL POLICY

- Lake Victoria border between Kenya and Uganda should be clearly defined.
- Lake Victoria water should belong to east African community.
- Lake Victoria boundaries should be defined among the 3 east African states (4)

5.3.30.NATIONAL PLANNING

- Our national boundaries should clearly defined and well know to people.
- The constitution should regulate creation of boundaries at all levels to avoid conflict.

5.3.31.SUB-NATIONAL

- Rivers Nzoia should be reclaimed and permanent dyke be constructed along its banks.

5.3.32.CUSTOMARY LAW

- Traditions and cultures of Kenyans if not repugnant should be guiding factor in deciding court cases.

5.3.33.STATUTORY LAW

- Pornographic materials in the form of literature should be banned.
- Traditional brews should be legalized (22).
- Rapist should be hanged (3).
- Any Kenyan found depositing money in foreign banks should be charged in court of law.
- Defiling should carry life imprisonment.
- Prostitution should not be legalized.
- Stiff penalties should be imposed on homosexuals and lesbianians.
- Smoking and drinking should be outlawed.
- Female genital mutilation should be outlawed.
- Fishing act should be abolished (4).

5.3.34.ISLAMIC LAW

- All meats sold at established centers should meet the requirement of all religious groups especially the Muslims.

5.3.35.GENDER EQUITY

- Gender equity should be promoted.
- Gender equity should be dealt with in two fronts, one as in equality in education and employment and other part left for the ethnic groups to discuss it.

5.3.36.ECONOMIC /SOCIAL JUSTICE

- The government should reclaim yala swamp and resettle the Budalangi people (3).

5.3.37. NATURAL JUSTICE

- All accused should enjoy right to expedient trails

5.3.38. NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY

- Kenya's boundaries should clearly demarcate.
- Kenya should adopt a national dress.
- Women should put on decent and respectable dressing for good of all people.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Hon. Raphael Wanjala | MP |
| 2. Timothy Wesonga | DC |
| 3. Herman Ogula | Chairman |
| 4. Pauline Nagila | Secretary |
| 5. John Rokha Otoy | |
| 6. Carolina Magusi Achode | |
| 7. Maureen Anyango | |
| 8. Fredrick Imwo | |
| 9. Anthony Okhunja | |
| 10. Fr. Simon Macheke | |

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers

1. Busia Community Development Organization
2. Masaba E.P
3. Budalangi Education Committee
4. D. A. N
5. Sisenye Welfare
6. Stream of Faith and Love
7. Education Organization
8. Constituency constitutional committee
9. Busia Women Lobby Group

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

1	0005OBGWE	Ali Lomuke Rajal	CBO	Written	Budalangi Muslim Community
2	0014oBGWE	Alphonse Otiato	CBO	Post	Baba foundation
3	0021OBGWE	Anonymous	CBO	Written	Namakoli Trading Centre
4	0001OBGWE	Benedict Makhulo	CBO	Post	BFCS
5	0034OBGWE	Caxton wa Odonge	CBO	Written	Musoma AC School
6	0008oBGWE	Charles Orumu	CBO	Memorandum	Budiera Elders
7	0032OBGWE	Cornel Odeba	CBO	Written	Nabunyasi Group
8	0035OBGWE	David Livingstone Ronga	CBO	Memorandum	Osieko Focus Group
9	0019oBGWE	David Mdikidi Odero	CBO	Memorandum	Abesikwe
10	0011oBGWE	Domiano Were Sari	CBO	Written	Bunyala West Disabled
11	0029OBGWE	Emmanuel Mayamba	CBO	Written	Rugunga Division Group
12	0030OBGWE	Jacton Anyande	CBO	Written	Rukula Fishermen
13	0004obgwe	Patrick Ojanji	CBO	Memorandum	Paralegal worker network
14	0013oBEWE	Robert Kechula	CBO	Memorandum	Abakhale Nabalola Group
15	0018oBGWE	Stephen Obunde	CBO	Memorandum	Bunyala bukwe abesikwa
16	0031OBGWE	Stephen Omenda	CBO	Memorandum	Lwanyange Self Help Group
17	0033OBGWE	Vincent Maloba	CBO	Written	Malombo Shida Group
18	0027OBGWE	William Biruga	CBO	Written	Runyu Youth Group
19	0075IBGWE	Agata Makio	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0111IBGWE	Aineah Bwire Marabi	Individual	Memorandum	
21	0006iBGWE	Alex Nabololo	Individual	Post	
22	0004iBGWE	Alexander Ogesci Onalo	Individual	Written	
23	0100IBGWE	Alfred Mwoya Mayumba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0011iBGWE	Anakletus M Wamburu	Individual	Memorandum	
25	0011iIBGW	Anakletus M Wamburu	Individual	Written	
26	0023IBGWE	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
27	0024IBGWE	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
28	0090IBGWE	Anthony Wanga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0039IBGWE	Antony Wandera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0040IBGWE	Antony Wandera	Individual	Written	
31	0096IBGWE	Athanus Bernard Imerru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0025IBGWE	Austin Odumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0143IBGWE	Barrack Wanyama	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0085IBGWE	Benson Okoch	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0032IBGWE	Casper Sumba Owaki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0053IBGWE	Caxton wa Donge	Individual	Written	
37	0013iBGWE	Charles Makokha	Individual	Written	
38	0060IBGWE	Charles Muleke	Individual	Written	
39	0050IBGWE	Charles Nabola Olindi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0036IBGWE	Christine Mahulu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0051IBGWE	Christopher Ludasia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0146IBGWE	Christopher Owuor Oland	Individual	Oral - Public he	

43	0101IBGWE	Clement Othieno Mariga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0114IBGWE	Cllr. Obwanda Osunga	Individual	Written	
45	0056IBGWE	Cornel Mukhongi	Individual	Written	
46	0113IBGWE	Dan Ogutu	Individual	Written	
47	0018IBGWE	Daniel Sibale	Individual	Written	
48	0098IBGWE	David Magadi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	00037IBGW	Dickson Aguogo	Individual	Written	
50	0129IBGWE	Dizungus Wafante	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0030IBGWE	Dominic Obago	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0014IBGWE	Edward Were Ngabo	Individual	Written	
53	0138IBGWE	Ernest Otari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0133IBGWE	Esau Opiyo Odhiambo	Individual	Written	
55	0076IBGWE	Esther Sanyo	Individual	Written	
56	0022IBGWE	Ferdinand Wangira	Individual	Written	
57	0072IBGWE	Francis J Ojwang	Individual	Written	
58	0141IBGWE	Fredrick Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0131IBGWE	George Otieno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0125IBGWE	Gilbert Maduri Marco	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0124IBGWE	Gordon Okumu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0089IBGWE	Hellen Apiyo Ogogo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0115IBGWE	Hon. Raphael Wanjala	Individual	Written	
64	0061IBGWE	Ibrahim B O Wangoma	Individual	Written	
65	0139IBGWE	Jackton Oloo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0109IBGWE	Jacob Ogutu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0057IBGWE	Jacob Owanga	Individual	Written	
68	0103IBGWE	Jacob Oyogo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0003iBGWE	James C N Osogo	Individual	Memorandum	
70	0046IBGWE	James Wangira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0043IBGWE	Japheth Olumbe	Individual	Memorandum	
72	0117IBGWE	Jared Baraza	Individual	Written	
73	0136IBGWE	Jared Okide Ogaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0135IBGWE	Jaspar Waga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0102IBGWE	Johanes Barasa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0015IBGWE	John Dominic Sibocha	Individual	Written	
77	0145IBGWE	John Muingo Samunyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0049IBGWE	John Ndege Musana	Individual	Written	
79	0010iBGWE	John Njoro Masiaga	Individual	Memorandum	
80	0008iBgWE	John O Kuluhoma	Individual	Memorandum	
81	0041IBGWE	John Odipo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0148IBGWE	John Ogilo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0144IBGWE	John Ogola	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0029IBGWE	John Ouma Wanjala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0027IBGWE	John Sirunda Khadiga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0035IBGWE	John Were Mukanua	Individual	Memorandum	
87	0026IBGWE	John Were Omanyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0028IBGWE	Joseph Amigo Onyango	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0012iBGWE	Joseph Marende	Individual	Memorandum	
90	0067IBGWE	Joseph Mbagi	Individual	Written	
91	0116IBGWE	Joseph Ouma	Individual	Written	
92	0002IBGWE	Josephat Magio	Individual	Written	
93	0126IBGWE	Joshua Amolo Osunga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0088IBGWE	Judy Taaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0001iBGWE	Juma Akwiri	Individual	Written	

96	0045IBGWE	K Ochieno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0077IBGWE	Levina Ajiambo	Individual		
98	0016IBGWE	Linus Oganyo	Individual	Written	
99	0130IBGWE	Lucas Anyango	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0137IBGWE	Lucas Ojiambo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0033IBGWE	Lukas Buluma Were	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0036OBGWE	Marcella Adoyo Tembe	Individual	Written	Maya Women Group
103	0055IBGWE	Marsela Okanda	Individual	Written	
104	0044IBGWE	Mary Wandera	Individual	Memorandum	
105	0106IBGWE	Michael Dimo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0062IBGWE	Michael Gonzo	Individual	Written	
107	0105IBGWE	Michael Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0097IBGWE	Michael Omendo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0063IBGWE	Michael Ouma	Individual	Written	
110	0099IBGWE	Michael Sibara Maindi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0132IBGWE	Michael W Hadet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0017IBGWE	Michael Were Donati	Individual	Written	
113	0110IBGWE	Moses Ochari	Individual	Written	
114	0071IBGWE	Ngosia M Calistious	Individual	Written	
115	0073IBGWE	Nicholas A Mainya	Individual	Written	
116	0082IBGWE	Nicholas Namuye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0080IBGWE	Nicholas Sikoyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0042IBGWE	Nicholas wanyama	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0054IBGWE	Odema J Achoka	Individual	Written	
120	0147IBGWE	Odero Jura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0087IBGWE	Odiang'a Christopher	Individual	Oral - Public he	
122	0038IBGWE	Ogoti Nangobe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
123	0112IBGWE	Okumu Fanuel Tom	Individual	Memorandum	
124	0058IBGWE	Omar Maloba	Individual	Written	
125	0121IBGWE	Osieko	Individual	Written	
126	0066IBGWE	Pamela Ooko	Individual	Written	
127	0086IBGWE	Pascal Bubolu Ndira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0108IBGWE	Patrick Guy Oloo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0134IBGWE	Paul Oyasi Etindi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0064IBGWE	Paul Wanda	Individual	Written	
131	0005IBGWE	Pauline M Nagila	Individual	Memorandum	
132	0142IBGWE	Peter Halumba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
133	0069IBGWE	Peter Juma	Individual	Written	
134	0093IBGWE	Peter M Wesonga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
135	0009IBGWE	Peter Oduor	Individual	Written	
136	0140IBGWE	Peter Okinda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0034IBGWE	Peter Otsyula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0104IBGWE	Raphael Rabari Ogano	Individual	Oral - Public he	
139	0019IBGWE	Raphael Wanyonyi	Individual	Memorandum	
140	0120IBGWE	Rev. David Ochieng Ohog	Individual	Written	
141	0095IBGWE	Richard Kundu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
142	0123IBGWE	Risper Malal	Individual	Written	
143	0031IBGWE	Romanus Obongoya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
144	0078IBGWE	Rose Luka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
145	0079IBGWE	Sabina Nerima	Individual	Oral - Public he	
146	0047IBGWE	Samson Namukuru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
147	0065IBGWE	Samuel M Juma	Individual	Written	
148	0091IBGWE	Samuel Mudibo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
149	0052IBGWE	Sarah Nafula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
150	0083IBGWE	Sebastian Asembo	Individual	Oral - Public he	

151	0119IBGWE	Simon Akama Oriadha	Individual	Written	
152	0070IBGWE	Simon Okumu	Individual	Written	
153	0128IBGWE	Sospeter Atunglu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
154	0127IBGWE	Stephen Marimbe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
155	0068IBGWE	Sylvester L Wademi	Individual	Written	
156	0084IBGWE	Tandayo Osodo Lazaro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
157	0094IBGWE	Thomas Ogutu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
158	0007IBGWE	Thomas Owaki	Individual	Written	
159	0015oBGWE	Tom Okumu	Individual	Written	Port mixed Primary school
160	0048IBgWE	Tunja Maindi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
161	0021IBGWE	Vincent Adodi Mapale	Individual	Written	
162	0020IBGWE	Vincent Juma Abwoga	Individual	Written	
163	0059IBGWE	Vincent Maloba	Individual	Written	
164	0074IBGWE	Vincent Ogola	Individual	Written	
165	0118IBGWE	Vincent Omore	Individual	Written	
166	0107IBGWE	Vincent Ong'amo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
167	0122IBGWE	Walter Owino Obango	Individual	Written	
168	0092IBGWE	Wandera Dan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
169	0081IBGWE	Wangoma Munyala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
170	0003obgwe	Paul Oduori Barasa	NGO	Memorandum	BUCODEV
171	0009oBGWE	Thomas Magina Mango	NGO	Written	BUDDEV
172	0022oBGWE	Anonymous	Other Institutions	Written	Mulukoba
173	0025OBGWE	Austin Nakhabuka	Other Institutions	Written	Bunyala South
174	0026OBGWE	Cornel Obanda	Other Institutions	Written	Bunyala South
175	0024OBGWE	Israel Otiato	Other Institutions	Written	Budala Primary School
176	0002OBGWE	Jacob Ndagwa Musikhe	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Sisenye welfare group
177	0012oBGWE	Joseph Oluwayo Oundi	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Sumba Island
178	0007OBGWE	Maryline Akoth	Other Institutions	Memorandum	St Cecilia Girls Primary
179	00150BGWE	Tom Okumu	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Port mixed primary school
180	0017oBGWE	Stephen Nawiri	Politcal Party	Written	Ford Kenya
181	0006OBGWE	Vincent Wanjala	Politcal Party	Memorandum	KANU
182	0010oBGWE	Cornel Wabwire Mabatsi	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Kenya Local Government Worke
183	0013obgwe	Robert Kechula	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Abakhale Balola
184	0020oBGWE	Apostle Esau Weke	Religious Organisation	Written	Jesus Power Centre
185	0016oBGWE	Peter A. Adongo	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA
186	0028OBGWE	Peter Omieno	Religious Organisation	Written	Sirimba Catholic Church
187	0023oBGWE	Anonymous		Written	Bunyala East and North

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

JOHN OSOGO SEC. SCHOOL

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Benedict Makhulo	P.O. Box 23, Port Victoria	24	Alex Onalo	P.O. Box 82, Hailati
2	Jacob Ndagwa	P.O. Box 253, Port Victoria	25	Peter G. Onyango	P.O. Box 640, Busia
3	Paul Baraza	P.O. Box 223, Port Victoria	26	John Okulohoma	P.O. Box 200, Port Victoria
4	Patrick Ojanji	P.O. Box 223, Port Victoria	27	Augustine Mukholo	P.O. Box 13, Port Victoria
5	Josephat Magio	P.O. Box 21, Port Victoria	28	Alex Nalobo	P.O. Box 13, Port Victoria
6	Josephat Magio	P.O. Box 21, Port Victoria	29	Peter Okodo	N/A
7	Charles Oruma	P.O. Box 28, Port Victoria	30	Thomas Owaki	P.O. Box 3, Magwaga
8	Thomas Mango	P.O. Box 223, Port Victoria	31	Peter Loka	P.O. Box Hakati
9	Ojanji Patrick	N/A	32	Tom Wanga	P.O. Box 206, Port Victoria
10	Austin Odumo	P.O. Box 151, Port Victoria	33	Dominic Obago	P.O. Box 20, Port Victoria
11	John Were Omanywa	P.O. Box 122, Port Victoria	34	Pauline Nagila	P.O. Box 9, Hakati
12	Denis Nawiri	N/A	35	John Masiga	P.O. Box 206, Port Victoria
13	Keith Oscar	P.O. Box 74, Wakati	36	Romas Obongoya	P.O. Box 78, Hakati
14	John Sirunda	P.O. Box 20, Port Victoria	37	Aroste E. Weke	P.O. Box 19, Port Victoria
15	Dixon Agwogo	N/A	38	Fabianos O. Situbi	P.O. Box 196, Port Victoria
16	Joseph O. Wanjala	N/A	39	Peter A. Adongo	P.O. Box 151, Port Victoria
17	William Odongo	N/A	40	Wanyande S. Ngoye	P.O. Box 27, Port Victoria
18	Nobert W. Sibeve	N/A	41	Charles Mutoka	P.O. Box 2, Port Victoria
19	Paul M Osogo	P.O. Box 1, Port Victoria	42	Juma Arwiri	P.O. Box 1, Port Victoria
20	Patrick O. Ouma	N/A	43	Casper Sumba Owaki	P.O. Box 196, Port Victoria
21	Osogo James EGH	P.O. Box 1, Port Victoria	44	Cornel Mabachi	P.O. Box 107, Port Victoria
22	Joseph Amigo	P.O. Box 64, Port Victoria	45	Anaclatus Wambura	P.O. Box 107, Port Victoria
23	John Ouma Wanjala	P.O. Box 24, Port Victoria	46	Joseph Marende Inagi	P.O. Box 36, Port Victoria
47	Charles Makokha	P.O. Box 36, Port Victoria	70	Dennis Magio	P.O. Box 12, Port Victoria
48	Jared B. Okendo	P.O. Box 122, Port Victoria	71	Anthony Nakhendo	P.O. Box 196, Port Victoria
49	Michael Ochube	P.O. Box 151, Port Victoria	72	Joackim Mugabe	P.O. Box 1, Port Victoria
50	Lucas Buluma Were	P.O. Box 7, Port Victoria	73	Anthony Wandera	P.O. Box 2, Port Victoria
51	Dalmal Ochieng'	P.O. Box 138, Port Victoria	74	Leo Mukudi	P.O. Box 166, Port Victoria
52	Martin M. Owino	N/A	75	Chief Wa Chief	P.O. Box 166, Port Victoria
53	Robert Kechula	P.O. Box 179, Port Victoria	76	Wandera Jastus	P.O. Box 64, Port Victoria
54	Ali L. Rajab	P.O. Box 191, Port Victoria	77	John Odipo	P.O. Box 100, Port Victoria
55	Julius Asembo	P.O. Box 28, Port Victoria	78	Manuel Okotsi	P.O. Box 101, Port Victoria
56	Peter Otsyulah	P.O. Box 199, Port Victoria	79	Wanyama Nicholas	P.O. Box 25, Hakati
57	John Okomba	P.O. Box 121, Port Victoria	80	Japheth E. Olumbe	P.O. Box 2, Port Victoria
58	Alphonse Otiato	P.O. Box 134, Port Victoria	81	Daniel Sibale	P.O. Box 6, Port Victoria
59	Domiano W. Sari	P.O. Box 29, Port Victoria	82	Raphael Ngabo Wanyama	P.O. Box 56, Port Victoria
60	Bonventure Obuyu	P.O. Box 149, Port Victoria	83	Joseph Olwayo	P.O. Box 15, Port Victoria
61	John Were Mukanwa	P.O. Box 19, Port Victoria	84	Stephen Obunde	P.O. Box 215, Port Victoria
62	Maroline Akoth	P.O. Box 10, Port Victoria	85	Sibocha John	P.O. Box 37, Port Victoria
63	Christine Makhulu	N/A	86	David M. Odero	P.O. Box 55, Hakifii
64	Edward Were Ngabo	P.O. Box 59, N/A	87	Jeniphar Kongo	P.O. Box 132, Port Victoria

65	Patrick Leo	P.O. Box 166, Port Victoria	88	Sebastian K. Ochieno	P.O. Box 18, Port Victoria
66	Stephine Nawiri	P.O. Box 88, Port Victoria	89	James Wangira	P.O. Box 11, Hakati
67	Paul Nyabola	P.O. Box 28, Port Victoria	90	Wasike J. Rossy	P.O. Box 268, Port Victoria
68	Albert Okumu	P.O. Box 12, Port Victoria	91	Samson Namukuru	P.O. Box 88, Port Victoria
69	Antony Ogot	P.O. Box 26, Hakati	92	John Funja Maindi	P.O. Box 122, Port Victoria
93	George Ndege	P.O. Box 189, Port Victoria	99	Sabastian Kinyundo	P.O. Box 18, Port Victoria
94	Charles Nabola	P.O. Box 10, Port Victoria	100	Vincent Abwoga	P.O. Box 64, Port Victoria
95	Mary Wandera	P.O. Box 64, Port Victoria	101	Alphonse Yagomba	P.O. Box 3, Port Victoria
96	Paul Makokha	P.O. Box 31, Port Victoria	102	Christopher Ludasia	P.O. Box 18, Port Victoria
97	Albert Wanyama	P.O. Box 31, Port Victoria	103	Vincent A. Mapale	P.O. Box 93, Port Victoria
98	Tom Okumu	P.O. Box 31, Port Victoria	104	Sarah Nafula	P.O. Box 3, Port Victoria

No.	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
1	Moses Ochori	P.O. Box 250 Usenge	117	Vincent Omore Maranda	P.O. Box 250 Usenge
2	Aineah Bwire Marabi	P.O. Box 103 Port Victoria	118	Nashon Ajongo Osunga	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
3	Walter Opwino Obango	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	119	Marcella Adoyo Tembe	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
4	Okumu Fanual Tom	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	120	Simon M. Akama	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
5	Dan Ogutu	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	121	Lukas Bwire	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
6	Godon Okumu	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	122	Adam Muhamed	P.O. Box 34 Usenge
7	J.M. Maduri	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	123	Habil Wanga	P.O. Box 298 senge
8	Joshua Osunga Amollo	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	124	Abrahams Syamba	P.O. Box 46 Usenge
9	David Ronge	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	125	Peter Orenge	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
10	Cllr. Obwanda Osunga	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	126	Michael Ochieng	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
11	Stephen Kavangali	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	127	Samaon Okello Imbidi	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
12	Hon. Raphael Wanjala	N/A	128	Ogilo John	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
13	Marimbe Stephen	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	129	Gerald Okite	P.O. Bopx 70 Usenge
14	Atungulu N. Sospeters	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	130	John O. Adala	P.O. Box 23 Sio Port
15	Pizungus Wafula	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	131	Elizabeth Opiyo	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
16	Dickson Juma	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	132	Martine Ng'onde	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
17	Lukas Wandera	P.O. Box 250 Usenge	133	Alice Ogutu	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
18	Luke Anyango	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	134	Lillian Otieno	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
19	George Otieno	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	135	Ojiambo Lucas	P.O. Box 103 Port Victoria
20	Andrew Otieno	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	136	E. Otari	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
21	Bonface Ochieng'	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	137	Jackton Oloo	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
22	Michael W. Adeti	P.O. Box 90 Usenge	138	William Namondo	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
23	Esao Opiyo	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	139	Peter Okinda	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
24	Christopher Oduory	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	140	Rev. David Ochieng'	P.O. Box 316 Usenge
25	Risper Malala	P.O. Bvox 70 Usenge	141	George Owiso	P.O. Box 36 Usenge
26	Charles Ogola	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	142	Charles Oyugi	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
27	Joseph Ouma	P.O. Box 34 Usenge	143	James Tembe	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
28	Paul O. W. Itindi	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	144	Eliakim Onyango	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
29	Gerald Barasa	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	145	Robert Onaga	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
30	Jaspar Nyaodhe	P.O. Box 90 Usenge	146	Samaon Ndwala	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
31	Benjamin Ogura Obango	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	147	Lawrence K.	P.O. Box 70 Usenge
32	Emanuel Mwawi	P.O. Box 74 Hakati	148	Barack Wanyama	P.O. Box 333 Usenge
33	Fredrick Juma	P.O. Box 250 Usenge	149	Francis Odhiambo	P.O. Box 1263 Kisumu

34	Patrick Ouma	P.O. Box 250 Usenge	150	John Ogola	P.O. Box 36 Usenge
35	Edwin Oduor	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	151	John Muingo Samunyu	P.O. Box 36 Usenge
36	Stephen Oundo	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	152	Onyango Magugu	P.O. Box 197 Usenge
37	Fred Nyanza	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	153	L. Mugoya	P.O. Box 333 Usenge
38	Fredrick Ojiambo	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	154	Melda Akuku	P.O. Box 8 Port Victoria
39	Janet Opondo	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	155	Orlando Owuor	P.O. Box 164 Usenge
40	Martin Odhiambo	P.O. Box 70 Usenge	156	Benjamin Obeto	P.O. Box 36 Usenge
41	Joseph Otiato	P.O. Box 57 Hakati	157	David Omondi	P.O. Box 71 Usenge
42	John Osaye	P.O. Box 103 Port Victoria	158	Daminic Owiko	P.O. Box 3 Usenge
43	Peter Kalumba	P.O. Box 37 Port Victoria	159	Joshua Odhiambo	P.O. Box 3 Usenge
44	Caxtone Wa Odonge	P.O. Box 26 Port Victoria	160	Odero Sora	N/A
45	Israel Otiato	P.O. Box 239 Port Victoria	161	Romans Pius	N/A
46	James Achoka	N/A	162	Sebastian Asembo	N/A
47	Charles Muleke	N/A	163	Okada Nicholus	N/A
48	Marcella Okanda	N/A	164	John Namia	N/A
49	Austin Nakhabuka	N/A	165	John Kudombi	N/A
50	Cornel Obando	N/A	166	Mark Abwoga	N/A
51	William Birliga	N/A	167	Benard Omenda	N/A
52	Peter Otieno	N/A	168	Wanjala Okomba	N/A
53	Emmanuel Mayamba	N/A	169	Nicholus Namuye	N/A
54	Jactone Anyande	N/A	170	Cornel Maragi	N/A
55	Alphonse Maragi	N/A	171	Pascal Onani	N/A
56	Cornel Odeba	N/A	172	Jaday Osodo	N/A
57	Jacob Owanga	N/A	173	Michael Ngolo	N/A
58	Stephen Omenda	P.O. Box 26 Port Victoria	174	Benson Okoth	N/A
59	Zacharia Obonyo	N/A	175	Joseph Wandera	N/A
60	Nicholas Okada	P.O. Box 25 Hakati	176	Peter Bwire	N/A
61	Nicholas Ogulo	P.O. Box 3 Mubayo	177	Pascal Ndira	N/A
62	Vincent V. Ogola	P.O. Box 95 Nyadorera	178	Daniel Ojwang'I	N/A
63	Margaret Okende	N/A	179	Odiang'a Christopher	P.O. Box 246 Port Victoria
64	John Sumba	N/A	180	Peter Lunjala	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
65	Nicholas Sikoyo	N/A	181	Joseph Njuya	P.O. Box 1010 Kisumu
66	Canitte Owagwanda	N/A	182	Hellen Apiyo	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
67	Maloba Vincent	N/A	183	Wanga Antony	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
68	Clement Odero	N/A	184	Mudibo Samuel	P.O. Box 4 Mubwayo
69	Dismas Okello	N/A	185	Benjamin Lwenge	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
70	Dominic Okeya	N/A	186	Omar Maloba	P.O. Box 10 Mubwayo
71	Victor Omusumba	N/A	187	Sylanoes M. Oduri	P.O. Box 21 Mubwayo
72	Paul Maloba	N/A	188	Wilfred Ndiaga	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
73	Ibrahim Wang'oma	N/A	189	Dan Wandera	P.O. Box 44 Lugare
74	Stephen Omenda	N/A	190	Pascal Were	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
75	Pascal Otsami	P.O. Box 125 Port Victoria	191	Peter Magabira	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
76	Joseph Mbagi	P.O. Box 33 Mubwayo	192	Ngosia M. Calistus	P.O. Box 66 Port Victoria
77	Thomas Ogutu	P.O. Box 33 Mubwayo	193	Simeon Okumu Edward	P.O. Box 9 Mubwayo
78	Esther Sanya	P.O. Box 26 Hakati	194	Qramanus	P.O. Box 9 Mubwayo
79	Paul Maloba	P.O. Box 59 Mubwayo	195	Daudi Maloba	P.O. Box 52 Mubwayo
80	Charles Achoka	P.O. Box 44 Port Victoria	196	Ibrahim Ogeyo	P.O. Box 52 Mubwayo
81	Sarah Anyango	P.O. Box 3 Mubayo	197	William Njosi	P.O. Box 52 Mubwayo

82	David Oduri	P.O. Box 21 Mubwayo	198	Patrick Akello	P.O. Box 44 Rugunga
83	Richard Kundu	P.O. Box 56 Mubwayo	199	Sabina Nerima	P.O. Box 30 Mubwayo
84	Benard Imera	P.O. Box 34 Nyadorera	200	Stephen Odira	P.O. Box 3
85	Peter Omoyere	P.O. Box 33 Mubwayo	201	Roselyne Luka	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
86	Ibrahim Majoni	P.O. Box 4 Mukhobola	202	Fred Omieno	P.O. Box 33 Munwayo
87	Isaac Ogeya	P.O. Box 4 Mubwayo	203	Michael Mayindi	P.O. Box 195 Port Victoria
88	Philip Odongo	P.O. Box 3 Makunda	204	Cllr. John R.	P.O. Box 26 Port Victoria
89	Chrispinus Juma	P.O. Box 3 Mubayo	205	Mukhongiri Cornel	P.O. Box 9 Mubwayo
90	Benson Mukudi	P.O. Box 44 Port Victoria	206	Nicholas A. Mainya	P.O. Box 33 Port Victoria
91	Samuel Opondo Mujoro	N/A	207	Alfred Mayumba	P.O. Box 64 Mubwayo
92	Michael Abwori Wangoma	N/A	208	John Owino	P.O. Box 39 Mubwayo
93	Chrispinus Ouma	P.O. Box 9 Mubwayo	209	Lucas Ojiambo	P.O. Box 196 Port Victoria
94	Juma Njura	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo	210	Paul Ogula	P.O. Box 6 Port Victoria
95	Winsconsin Ouma	P.O. Box 9 Mubwayo	211	Francis Okumu	P.O. Box 44 Port Victoria
96	Sylvester Lucas	P.O. Box 9 Mubwayo	212	Henry Odongo	P.O. Box 41 Port Victoria
97	Michael Omedo	P.O. Box 47 Mubwayo	213	Pamela O. Ooko	P.O. Box 44 Port Victoria
98	Levina Ajiambo	P.O. Box 44 Port Victoria	214	Maureen Nengo	P.O. Box 2 Port Victoria
99	Agatha Magio	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo	215	Fred Opiyo	P.O. Box 44 Port Victoria
100	Devid Magadi	P.O. Box 8 Mubwayo	216	Florence Oyieri	P.O. Box 44 Port Victoria
101	Martin Achami	P.O. Box 9 Mubwayo	217	Celement Ochieno Mariga	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
102	Joseph Aura	P.O. Box 9 Hakati	218	Ciril Magoba	P.O. Box 90 Port Victoria
103	Peter Oduory Juma	P.O. Box 9 Mubwayo	219	Michael Gonzo	P.O. Box 2 Mubwayo
104	Hon. Raphael Wanjala	P.O. Box 41842 Nairobi	220	Paul Awanda	P.O. Box 41 Lugare
105	Cllr. Michael Congo	P.O. Box 59 Mubwayo	221	Gladys Wamalwa	P.O. Box 43 Nyadorera
106	Romanus Agomba	P.O. Box 52 Mubwayo	222	Micky Omuya	P.O. Box 34 Mubwayo
107	Ambrose Muganda	P.O. Box 52 Mubwayo	223	Joans Barasa	P.O. Box 78 Port Victoria
108	Florence Andera	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo	224	Jane Ogutu	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
109	Rockey Adundo	P.O. Box 4 Mubwayo	225	Felestine Nangira	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
110	Francis Tumbo Ojwang'	P.O. Box 4 Mubwayo	226	Raphael Rabari Ogana	P.O. Box 9 Mubwayo
111	Jacob Oyogo	P.O. Box 4 Mubwayo	227	Michael Juma	P.O. Box 4 Mubwayo
112	Christopher Oduory	P.O. Box 4 Mubwayo	228	Ignatus Odira	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
113	Sospeter Odongo	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo	229	Joseph O. N. Achoka	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo
114	Cornel T Ouma	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo	230	Vincent Ong'amo	P.O. Box 6 Port Victoria
115	Nelly Omanyonyo	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo	231	Bulongo C. Odundo	P.O. Box 41 Port Victoria
116	Jacob N. Ogutu	P.O. Box 3 Mubwayo	232	Patrick Guy Oloo	P.O. Box 14 Mubwayo