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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Kisumu Town West Constituency is a constituency in Kisumu District. Kisumu District is one of 12 districts of the Nyanza Province of Kenya. This district is host to Kenya's second City, and a harbour on Lake Victoria. In addition, it is an important regional center linking Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya, who all share Lake Victoria.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

| District Population by Sex | Male | Female | Total |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 248,735 | 255,624 | 504,359 |
| Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below | 132,078 | 134,572 | 266,650 |
| Total District Population Aged Above 18 years | 116,657 | 121,052 | 237,709 |
| Population Density (persons/Km²) | 549 | | |

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Kisumu District:

- Is the 4th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has one of the least primary school enrolment rates in the province, at 69.7%, being ranked 10th in the province and 39 nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 19%, being ranked 6th in the province and 36th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea diseases, skin diseases, and urinary tract infections, and HIV/AIDS;
- Has a 20.6% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 15th of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 129 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 39th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 38.1 years;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 65.44% being ranked 38th of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 54.99% food poverty level being ranked 26th of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has the monthly mean income of Ksh. 6,493, a figure lower than Kenya's urban average;
- Has 62.8% of its residents accessing clean drinking water; and
- 81.20% of its residents having safe sanitation.

Kisumu district has 3 constituencies: Kisumu Town East, Kisumu Town West, and Kisumu Rural Constituencies. The district's 3 MPs, each cover on average an area of 216 Km² to reach 168,12 constituents. This is an opposition stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, NDP won all the parliamentary seats. It won Kisumu Town East, Kisumu Town West, and Kisumu Town Rural with 84.80%, 72.99%, and 53.95% valid votes respectively.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Kisumu Town West Constituency is a new constituency that was created in 1996. It is comprised of Kisumu Town, East Kisumu, Central Kisumu and South West Kisumu locations.

2.1. Electioneering and Political Information

This is an opposition stronghold. In the 1997 general election, NDP won the parliamentary seat with 72.99% valid votes. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition won the seat.

2.2. 1997 General Election Results

| 1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS | | | 62,825 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| CANDIDATE | PARTY | VOTES | % VALID VOTES |
| Joab H. Onyango Omino | NDP | 26,233 | 72.99 |
| Aloys Obunga Aboge | KANU | 6,118 | 17.02 |
| Billy M. M. Kariaga | SDP | 1,377 | 3.83 |
| Gwela Jakandango | FORD-K | 1,285 | 3.58 |
| Jack Oraro Owiddo | PICK | 930 | 2.59 |
| Total Valid Votes | | 35,943 | 100.00 |
| Rejected Votes | | 245 | |
| Total Votes Cast | | 36,188 | |
| % Turnout | | 58.96 | |
| % Rejected/Cast | | 0.68 | |

2.3. Main Problems

- Poor infrastructure; and
- Poor industrial development (notably the molasses factory).

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 constitution was carried out between 5th February 2002 and 11th March 2002

4.1. **Phases in civic education**

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

4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Constitution and constitution making process
- Civil society and freedom of assembly
- Organs and levels of government and governance
- Child rights and rights of vulnerable groups

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 14th and 17th June 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 2

2. **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- a) Venue(s):
 1. Kisumu Social Hall
 2. Otonglo Market

3. **Panels**

- a) Commissioners
 1. Com. Githu Muigai
 2. Com. Prof. A.I. Salim

3. Com. Salome Muigai

b) Secretariat

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Irungu Ndirangu | -Programme Officer |
| 2. Janet Maina | -Assistant Programme Officer |
| 3. Gladys Osimbo | -Verbatim Recorder |

5.2. Attendance Details

| Category | Details | Number |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------|
| Number of People Presented | | 87 |
| Sex | Male | 75 |
| | Female | 12 |
| Presenter Type | Individual | 60 |
| | Institutions | 24 |
| | Not Stated | 3 |
| Educational Background | Primary Level | 15 |
| | Secondary/High School Level | 40 |
| | College | 7 |
| | University | 19 |
| | None | 3 |
| | Not Stated | 2 |
| | Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education) | 1 |
| | Oral | 54 |
| | Written | 29 |
| Oral + Written | 4 | |

5.3. **Concerns and Recommendations**

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Kisumu Town West 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 constitution should have a preamble. (4)
- There should be a national vision in the constitution.
- The common experiences of Kenyans should be reflected in the preamble such as the struggle for independence.
- The common experiences of Kenyans which should be reflected in the preamble should be public officials shall serve honestly and without prejudice.

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

- We should have statements capturing national philosophy in the constitution. (2)
- Harambee motto should be abolished. (2)
- The constitution should provide for democratic and social justice.
- Democratic principles to be included in the constitution should be multiparty, majimbo and parliamentary democracy.
- Democratic principles to be included in the constitution should be national unity and patriotism in our nation.
- The constitution should reflect Kenya's important values. (2)
- The constitution should have a preamble embedding goal and values of citizens
- The constitution should have a preamble respecting our national values and beliefs
- The constitution should have a preamble recognizing Kenya as a multi-tribal country and a democracy.

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- We should not replace the 65% majority vote for amendment of constitution. (2)
- Parliaments power to amend the constitution should be limited. (3)
- Parliament to amend parts of the constitution.
- No part of the constitution should be amended by parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment should only be through a public referendum. (4)
- Public referendums should be conducted by regional premiere together with the electoral commission.
- The constitution review commission should conduct the referendums.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- The constitution should provide that persons born in Kenya should acquire automatic citizenship. (2)
- The constitution should provide that persons born by Kenyan should acquire automatic citizenship. (2)
- Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through naturalization and registration. (3)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens regardless of gender are entitled to confer citizenship. (3)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens regardless of gender are not entitled to confer citizenship.
- Only foreign women married to Kenyans should become automatic citizens.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens regardless of gender are entitled to citizenship 10 years after marriage.
- Children born of Kenyan parents regardless of the parent's residence should be entitled to automatic citizenship. (3)
- All Kenyan citizens should be equal before the law. (2)
- Kenyan citizens should have a right to education basic needs and life.
- The rights and obligations should not depend on the manner in which citizenship was acquired.
- The constitution should allow for dual citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should not allow for dual citizenship.
- Acquisition of important documents should be the same to all Kenyans.
- Married women should acquire national cards and passports without discrimination.
- The constitution should provide that a birth certificate be evidence of citizenship.
- The constitution should abolish ID cards.
- The constitution should provide that ID cards, passports and birth certificates are easily availed.
- The constitution should recognize birth certificates and baptism cards as sufficient documents to enable one travel out of the country.
- The constitution should provide that ID cards as form of identification.

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.**

- The constitution should provide for the establishment of disciplined forces. (2)
- The constitution should re-organize the police force and introduce the sheriff system.
- The constitution should provide that the commander in chief of the armed forces should not be the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be the commander in chief of the armed forces. (2)
- The executive should have power to declare war with permission from parliament. (20)
- National intelligence should have the power to declare war.
- The constitution should permit use of extraordinary power in emergencies. (2)
- The president with permission from the parliament should invoke emergency powers.
- Authority to invoke emergency policies should be the head of state, provincial administration, police, paramilitary, the NGO body and parliament.
- The parliament should approve the effecting of emergency powers by 65%.
- Parliament should source before effecting the emergency powers.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- Political parties should play a role of development and educating the people on their rights.

- Political parties should play a role in defending the constitution, participation in national issues, assist the ruling party, represent Kenya internationally, improve the economy and maintain law and order.
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (3)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3. (3)
- The constitution should not limit the number of political parties.
- The constitution should provide that political parties be financed by membership fees.
- Political parties should finance themselves and during elections the govt should finance them.
- The political parties should be funded from the public funds. (2)
- Those Political parties with presidential or parliamentary candidate should be funded.
- Political parties should be accountable and transparent.
- The president should not misuse public funds during elections. (2)
- The media should cover all political parties including women during elections.
- The state should not interfere with political parties.
- Political parties should be partners with the state to ensure development.

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

- The constitution should provide for a presidential system of government. (2)
- We should not have a parliamentary system of govt.
- We should adopt a parliamentary system of govt. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a government with a prime minister elected by parliament. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a prime minister who heads the government. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a president who as the head of state.
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president. (3)
- We should adopt hybrid system of govt. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government. (3)
- The constitution should not adopt for a unitary system of government.
- There should be a federal system of government. (12)
- The constitution should provide for a regional government with elected governors. (2)
- The constitution should provide devolving of power to local govt.
- The constitution should provide that vice president should be appointed by the parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the AG be appointed by the executive subject to parliamentary approval.
- The constitution should provide that the AG should not be a member of the judicial service commission.
- The constitution should provide that the AG be in office for 2 terms of 5 years each.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should empower parliament to vet all presidential appointments. (7)
- Parliament should have limited power of its own procedures through standing order. (1)
- The constitution should transfer the power to appoint senior civil servant to parliament. (2)
- The constitution should ensure that parliament should not have power to appoint senior civil servant.

- MPs should not be given money to support certain motions.
- MPs should attend parliamentary proceedings regularly.
- Sign languages be used in parliament in parliament for the sake of deaf mps.
- Parliament should have powers over its own procedures. (2)
- Being an MP should be a full time occupation. (4)
- The president should be 45 years and above.
- The president should be below 65 years of age.
- The president should be aged between 21 and 75 years.
- Presidential candidate should be 35 years and above.
- Members of parliament should not be more than 65 years of age.
- Members of parliament should be 21 years and above.
- The voting age should be 18 years.
- MPs should have a minimum education of a university degree. (3)
- MPs should have a minimum education of O level. (3)
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates. (4)
- People should have the right to recall their members of parliament. (8)
- MPs should act on the instructions of the people who elected them.
- MPs should act on the basis of conscience, conviction and instructions from their constituents. (2)
- Half of an MP's salary should be channeled to his constituency for development projects.
- MPs term should be 2 terms of 5 years each.
- A special commission should determine the remuneration of MPs. (2)
- The govt should determine the remuneration of MPs.
- A public referendum should determine the remuneration of MPs.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should not regulate MPs salaries. (2)
- MPs should be taxed on what they are paid totally.
- The constitution should provide that at least 5 parliamentary seats should be reserved for women.
- Nominated MPs should not be members who have failed in the elections.
- There should be no nominated MPs. (2)
- The concept of nominated MPs should be retained. (2)
- The constitution should provide for increasing women participation in parliament.
- Special seats in parliament should be reserved for women. (3)
- 30% of seats in parliament should be reserved for women.
- MPs who are not productive or mismanage their offices should be prosecuted.
- There should be rules to govern the conduct of parliamentarians in a multiparty state. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a party should not nominate any parliamentary or civic contestant who fails to be elected
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government. (3)
- The winning party should form the govt.
- There should be a govt of national unity.
- There should be multiparty representation at the executive and legislature levels.
- We should have the current multiparty system at the legislature and one party in the executive.
- We should not have two chambers in parliament.
- The parliament should have power to impeach the president. (3)
- The parliament should not have power to impeach the president.
- The president should have the power to veto legislation passed by parliament. (2)

- The legislature should have power to override president's veto. (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament alone has the power to dissolve or prorogue parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president has no power to dissolve the parliament. (3)
- Parliament election should not be staggered.
- Parliament should be staggered.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have constituency offices. (3)

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate. (2)
- President should not be a tribalist.
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum two five-year terms. (6)
- The functions of the president should be defined in the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president is not above the law. (5)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. (14)
- The president should not have the power to pardon criminals convicted and sentenced to death.
- President should not have the powers to sack either ministers or the vice president.
- President should not have power to dish out land at pleasure.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president. (3)
- The parliament should be independent of the executive. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should also be an elected MP. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an elected MP. (2)
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration be retained.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration should not be retained. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the election of chiefs and sub chiefs. (3)
- District development committee should be abolished.
- PC and DC positions should be scrapped.
- Chiefs should be transferable like other civil servants. (2)
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration be elected. (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries. (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to 25.
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to 15.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- The present judiciary is not adequate. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary. (5)
- Regional and community courts should be formed.
- There should be independent family courts in rural areas.
- There should be a supreme court. (5)
- There should be constitutional court. (2)
- The judicial service commissioners should be appointed by the parliament. (3)
- The president should appoint the judicial service commissioners. (2)
- The judicial officers should be appointed by the JSC. (2)

- The judicial service commissioners should be appointed on merit.
- The minimum qualification for judicial officers should be a diploma or degree in law. (2)
- Judicial officers should have practiced as advocates for at least 10 years.
- Judicial officers should not enjoy security of tenure.
- Judicial officers should retire at the age of 65 years.
- The term of office for judges and chief justice should be 2 terms of 5 years each.
- Judicial officers should have 15 years tenure.
- Corrupt judges should be dismissed or transferred from office. (2)
- Judges who misbehave should be prosecuted. (2)
- Kadhis court should be done away with.
- Chief kadhi should have 5 judicial advisors.
- Chief kadhi should deal with cases of Islamic laws.
- Chief kadhi's should be restricted to judicial work only. (2)
- Chief kadhi should have similar qualifications to those of the magistrates.
- Muslims should appoint the kadhi.
- The kadhi should be appointed by president and confirmed by parliament. (2)
- The kadhi's court should handle other matters related to Islamic law. (2)
- Kadhi's court should have appellate jurisdiction. (2)
- Kadhi's court should not have appellate jurisdiction.
- Judicial powers should be vested exclusively in the courts. (2)
- Court judgments should be enforced immediately.
- Court cases should not take more than 6 months.
- Court cases should not take long. (2)
- Sign language should be used in the law courts.
- The state should create awareness to the people's rights to judgment in court.
- Legal aid should be given to those who can't afford lawyers. (4)
- There should be provision of judicial review of laws by parliament. (2)
- Village elders should be paid allowances.

5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular elections. (15)
- The constitution should provide that mayoral elections be held after 5 years. (2)
- Councilors should have tenure of 3 years.
- The term of office of mayors should be 2 years.
- The term of office of mayors and local council chairmen should be 2 terms of 4 years each.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of local authorities from the ministry and they should be accountable to the electorate. (2)
- The councils should not operate under the central govt.
- The constitution should fix the minimum qualification of councilors to secondary certificate. (6)
- The constitution should fix the minimum qualification of councilors to university graduate.
- Councilors should take language tests in English and Kiswahili. (3)
- Requirement of language test when vying for local authority seats is not sufficient.
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (4)
- The electorate should have the right to recall their non-performing councilors. (3)

- The constitution should scrap nomination of councilors. (2)
- The constitution should retain the nominated councilors. (2)
- Nomination of councilors should be for the youth, disabled people, religious groups and the minority. (2)
- Councilors should be out to serve people and not to serve themselves. (2)
- President or the minister for local govt should have power to dissolve the local councils. (2)
- President or the minister for local govt should not have power to dissolve the local councils. (2)
- By laws of local communities should be local authority Act, bill of rights special contract and party officials.

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- Kenya should retain and practice representative election system.
- The constitution should provide that the winner in any election must have attained majority of all votes cast. (3)
- Women should be supported financially and protected from harassment during elections.
- Women should be allowed to run as independent candidates in election. (2)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 51% of the votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the votes cast.
- The candidates who fail to be nominated in one party should not seek nomination from another party.
- The candidates who fail to be nominated in one party should be allowed to seek nomination from another party.
- The constitution should provide that an MP should not defect before the expiry of his term. (4)
- The constitution should allow parties to cross the floor freely to join other parties.
- The constitution should provide that a winning candidate in a presidential election should have 25% representation in at least 5 provinces. (2)
- Some seats should be reserved for the disabled and the youth. (2)
- We should not reserve any seats for special groups of people.
- Seats should be reserved for women.
- There should be seats reserved for special groups of people.
- The constitution should review the current geographical constituency boundaries. (2)
- We should retain the current constituency boundaries.
- The demarcation of the constituencies should be according to the population of the area. (5)
- Demarcation of constituencies should be reviewed every 5 years.
- The constitution should provide that presidential, parliamentary and civic elections be held on separate days. (2)
- The constitution should provide that presidential, parliamentary and civic elections be held simultaneously.
- The constitution should provide for continuous voter registration
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent.
- Fee payable for registering as parliamentary candidate or councilor should be reduced.
- There should be a limit to the expenditure on election by each candidate. (2)

- The constitution should fix election dates. (3)
- People should elect the president directly. (3)
- In the 2002 elections the provincial administration should not play a role.
- Electoral commissioners should have a university degree.
- Electoral commission should be appointed by the president and conjoined by parliament.
- ECK should be appointed according to the Act of parliament.
- The electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure of 2 terms of 6 years.
- The electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure for 3 election events.
- Electoral commissioners should retire one year after the elections. (2)
- The electoral commissioners should be removed from office if they are not performing. (2)
- Electoral commissioners should be funded from the consolidated.
- There should be 21 electoral commissioners 2 per region and 3 women and one youth and one disabled person.

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The provisions for fundamental rights should be more adequate. (2)
- The constitution should ensure provisions protection of private property.
- There should be freedom of worship. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- Muslim dressing code of women should be allowed everywhere.
- The constitution should provide the freedom of movement. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of speech.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of assembly.
- The constitution should abolish the death sentence. (3)
- The constitution should protect the right of life. (3)
- Life imprisonment should replace death penalty.
- The constitution should protect food, security, health care, water, education and clothing as basic rights to all Kenyans. (2)
- The govt should ensure that every Kenyan enjoys his basic rights. (3)
- The constitution should provide for free medical services. (18)
- The constitution should ensure that water is supplied to Kenyans. (2)
- Piped water should be in every community.
- The constitution should provide security for all.
- All Kenyans should have a right to education. (7)
- Orphans should be given free education.
- School fee should be charged per day, students should not pay for the days they have not attended class.
- Employment should be on merit.
- The constitution should provide the right to employment. (12)
- The constitution should provide for employment of local residents.
- Employed people should not do business.
- Constitution should guarantee all Kenyans job security.
- The rule of one-man one job should be exercised. (3)
- Constitution should provide for employment of women.
- The constitution should provide for special welfare for the poor. (2)
- Retirement benefits should be handled at provincial level.
- The constitution should provide for social welfare of all elderly Kenyans.

- Pensions should be increased annually. (2)
- The unemployed should be given welfare benefits.
- The govt pension scheme should be reviewed. (1)
- Constitution should specify when the widows should get their husbands benefits.
- The constitution should guarantee free primary education. (6)
- The constitution should provide free and compulsory primary education. (3)
- The constitution should provide free and compulsory primary and secondary education. (4)
- There should be free education for all up to secondary level. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the right to information in the hands of the govt. (5)
- Civic education should be provided to all and a continuous process. (3)
- The budget should be open to public for debate.
- The constitution should be written in all languages for all to understand.
- The deaf should have access to the civic education.
- The constitution should guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation.

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should guarantee women rights.
- The constitution should ensure buildings, roads and other amenities are constructed in favor of the disabled. (2)
- Rehabilitation of centers for street children should be established.
- The constitution should provide for protection of the disabled against discrimination. (2)
- The disabled should have some tax relief and special seats reserved for them in PSVs.
- The constitution should provide for free education for the disabled.
- 10% of jobs be reserved for the disable.
- There should be free education up to university for the disabled.
- Orphans should be taken care of by the govt. (3)
- Disadvantaged children should be educated by the govt.
- Children should have a right to inherit their parents' property. (2)
- Street children should be entitled to basic needs. (2)
- The govt should work with parents to bring up disciplined children. (2)
- HIV positive children should not be sent out of school.
- The constitution should set up a special fund for the elderly aged over 65 years. (3)
- Widows and widowers should be protected by the constitution. (3)
- The mau mau fighters should be recognized and rewarded.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action for women. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the right of the prisoners. (5)

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The state should have the ultimate ownership of land. (2)
- The land ownership in Kenya should be leasehold.
- The govt should not compulsory acquire land.
- The state should repossess unused land or that which is illegally acquired.
- The constitution should charge high fees on idle land. (2)
- The constitution should make the process of land transfer easier and cheaper. (3)
- Land title deeds should be guaranteed in the constitution.
- There should be a limit on the amount of land one can own. (3)
- The constitution should limit ownership of land to 50 acres.

- Land transfer process should be simplified. (2)
- Both men and women should have equal access to land.
- Pre-independence treaties should be abolished. (3)

5.3.16. **CULTURAL, ETHNIC, REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS**

- The traditional African customs should be recognized, respected and protected in the constitution.
- Kenyan society should retain its values.
- The constitution should do away with discriminatory aspects of the culture. (2)
- The constitution should outlaw wife inheritance. (2)
- The constitution should abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation. (2)
- Braille and sign language should be recognized national wide.

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

- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources.
- Resources collected form an area should be used to benefit that area. (2)
- Controller and auditor general should have tenure of 2 terms of 5 years each.
- The controller and auditor general should provide quarterly govt audits.
- Controller and audit general be appointed by parliament.
- Controller and audit general be appointed by president and approved by parliament. (2)
- Parliament should approve and control domestic and external borrowing. (2)
- The reports of public accounts committee and public investment committee should be adopted by parliament with seriousness.
- Qualified MPs should be appointed to head various ministries and work without interference. (3)
- People should be employed according to their experience and merit. (2)
- The constitution should provide for proper remuneration of health officers.
- Competent judges should be promoted.
- Undisciplined civil servants should be dismissed. (3)
- Civil service should be completely decreed from politics.
- Parliament should appoint public officers. (2)
- There should be a code of ethics for public office holders. (3)
- The constitution should provide that all people holding public office should declare their wealth. (2)

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should deal with the environment.
- Pollution of air and water and dumping of garbage should be addressed by the constitution. (2)
- The local councils should enforce the environmental laws.
- The local govt should have control of the natural resources in their areas.
- The constitution should protect the natural resources.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOs should have a role to play in governance on education issues.
- The activities of the religious groups should be monitored by the govt.

- NGOs should be regulated by the govt. (2)
- The constitution should provide maximum participation of women in governance.
- The disabled should be involved in governance. (2)
- The youth should be given a chance to participate in governance. (2)
- Parents, community leaders and entrepreneurs in education should be involved in governance.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The govt should report to parliament on all treaties negotiated with other states.
- Good relations should prevail between the neighbouring countries.
- International treaties should be implemented after being vetted by parliament.

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

- The constitution should create the office of an ombudsman. (5)
- The constitution should establish a human rights commission.
- The constitution should establish an Anti corruption authority. (2)
- The constitution should establish a police commission.
- The constitution should establish a truth and reconciliation commission.
- Ministry of justice should be established.

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

- The constitution should provide for interim govt once the parliament is dissolved.
- The ombudsman should be in charge of the executive powers during elections.
- The speaker of the national assembly should be in charge of the executive powers during election.

5.3.23. **WOMEN'S' RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee and protect women rights.
- The constitution should guarantee women the right to own property. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee women the right to inheritance. (3)
- The constitution should not allow women to inherit property. (2)
- The constitution should legalize the African traditional marriage.
- Children should have right to inherit property regardless of gender. (2)
- Fathers of children born out of wedlock should take care of the children.

5.3.24. **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- Foreign aid should be used economically.
- The govt should avoid borrowing loans from the IMF and the World Bank, as these loans are very expensive to repay.
- Our economy should be independent of interference by other people outside Kenya.

5.3.25. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The state parastatals should be revived.

- The local councils should be improved to attract investor.
- Only goods required in the country should be imported.
- The constitution should provide for a price fixing mechanism. (2)
- Industries should be delocalized to rural areas.
- Rural areas should have electricity.
- The constitution should be geared towards poverty eradication. (3)
- The roads in rural areas should be constructed to improve the transport system. (1)
- Rural areas should be developed and the infrastructure improved. (2)

5.3.26. **NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- The constitution should regulate the operation of insurance firms in Kenya.
- Sexual behaviour of Kenyans should be regulated in order to control AIDS.
- The constitution should address the spread of HIV/AIDS. (4)
- Law should punish the policemen who receive bribes. (2)
- The police should not be allowed to harass Kenyans. (4)
- The commissioner of police should be appointed by the president and approved by the parliament.
- People should not be arrested for idling.
- The constitution should provide principles that will help fight corruption. (5)
- Corruption in the police force should be addressed in the constitution. (2)

5.3.27. **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should protect the interests of the farmers.
- Govt should regulate prices of goods.
- The constitution should provide for the welfare of farmers. (3)
- The constitution should provide marketing channels for farmer products. (2)
- The government should provide measures to promote the agricultural sector.
- Goods of high quality should be manufactured.
- The govt should put up more industries in Kenya.
- The constitution should revive the collapsed industries. (2)
- The upgrading of teachers should be done properly.
- Public university chancellors should be well qualified. (2)
- The constitution should provide for changes in the education system. (3)
- Schools should have facilities for the disabled. (2)
- The sessional papers should be put in place.
- Sign language should be taught in schools. (2)
- The constitution should scrap the 8-4-4 system of education and replace it with 7-4-2-3 system. (2)
- The government to provide bursaries for orphaned children.
- Educationists should draw education policies.
- B.O.G, P.T.A, school committee and district education boards should be given legal framework under which to operate.
- The govt should be responsible for establishing institutions of higher learning.
- The constitution should abolish the quota system.
- Taxes should be reduced including VAT. (2)
- Revenue collection should be made simpler. (2)

- Kenyan currencies should not have the presidential portrait. (2)
- The constitution should ensure that doctors in government hospitals do not run private clinics.
- Hospitals should be equipped with drugs and machines.
- The govt should control the affairs of NHIF.
- Sign language should be used hospitals.
- The govt should control diseases such as malaria.
- Sign languages should be used in broadcasting.
- Small-scale businesses should not be taxed.
- Women organizations should be given loans to start small businesses. (4)
- People should be helped start up small business.
- Kenyans should be employed in the informal sector.

5.3.28. **STATUTORY LAW**

- Rapist and murderers should be imprisoned for life. (2)
- School children who abuse drugs, alcohol and are involved in prostitution should be prosecuted in law courts.
- The traditional brews should be legalized. (2)
- The traditional brews should not be legalized. (2)
- Prostitution should be made illegal.
- Irresponsible parents should be prosecuted.
- Traffic rules should be adhered to.

5.3.29. **GENDER EQUITY**

- The constitution should provide for gender equity.
- Women should be given equal leadership opportunities as men in organization.

5.3.30. **TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- In Kenya there should be transparency and accountability among the leaders.

5.3.31. **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- All are equal before the law.
- Muslims should not be discriminated against.

5.3.32. **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- The national flag should be of good design and colours.
- The constitution should provide for a national dress.
- The constitution should provide for unity of all Kenyans irrespective of their tribe.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. J. Omino MP
2. Austin Odicoh DC
3. Ambassador Noah Okulo Chairman
4. H.W. Cllr Shakeel Shabbir Ahmed
5. Abdul Dahya
6. Asenath B. Odaga
7. Bishop Francis Mwai Abiero
8. Okech Hongo
9. Patricia Ochieng
10. Emily Olago

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. Constituency constitutional committee
2. Jotimus youth group
3. Family aid Africa
4. KUPPET
5. Kisumu youth leaders
6. Kenya women economic network
7. Gweng kagweng

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

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 0016OKWNY | Andrew Musiga | CBO | Written | Scientific Ideological Group |
| 2 | 0013OKWNY | Florence Olang'o | CBO | Written | Kenya Women Political Caucus |
| 3 | 0005OKWNY | Hongo Andrew | CBO | Written | Green Development Group |
| 4 | 0002OKWNY | Joshua O. Nkomo. | CBO | Written | Kisumu District Disabled Dev |
| 5 | 0011OKWNY | Oscar Obonyo | CBO | Written | Nyanza People Assembly |
| 6 | 0009IKWNY | Aaron Mutua | Individual | Written | |
| 7 | 0029IKWNY | Abdul Dahyo | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 8 | 0018IKWNY | Abdulrahman Salim. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 9 | 0044IKWNY | Albert Ayieko | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 10 | 0041IKWNY | Alfred Odiwour | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 11 | 0035IKWNY | Amos Otieno | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 12 | 0071IKWNY | Andrew O. Awino. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 13 | 0010IKWNY | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 14 | 0011IKWNY | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 15 | 0023IKWNY | Asenath Bole Odaga. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 16 | 0040IKWNY | Bernard O. Auma. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 17 | 0062IKWNY | Bernard Okello | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 18 | 0026IKWNY | Bonifas O. Nyimbi | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 19 | 0031IKWNY | Bs.Raphael Onjula | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 20 | 0052IKWNY | Caleb O. Koi. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 21 | 0013IKWNY | Caleb Osir Arondo | Individual | Written | |
| 22 | 0032IKWNY | Caren Achieng' Genga. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 23 | 0049IKWNY | Carl Max. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 24 | 0057IKWNY | Carrington Oyoo | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 25 | 0008IKWNY | Domnic Keng'ong'o. | Individual | Written | |
| 26 | 0038IKWNY | Dorothy Ayoo Omulo. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 27 | 0042IKWNY | Edith Ochieng'. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 28 | 0012IKWNY | Elly Owiny Kotieno. | Individual | Written | |
| 29 | 0046IKWNY | Erastus Juma | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 30 | 0006IKWNY | geofrey Jotham Ageng'o. | Individual | Written | |
| 31 | 0003IKWNY | George Onyango Obuya. | Individual | Written | |
| 32 | 0050IKWNY | Godfrey Ngaywa | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 33 | 0036IKWNY | Grace Otieno | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 34 | 0002IKWNY | Henry Oketch. | Individual | Written | |
| 35 | 0064IKWNY | Ismael Okore | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 36 | 0020IKWNY | J. C. E. Sood Yolola. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 37 | 0037IKWNY | James Ombima. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 38 | 0066IKWNY | janes Adhola. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 39 | 0065IKWNY | Jared Ochola | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 40 | 0054IKWNY | Joane A. Ogada. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 41 | 0059IKWNY | Joash O. Osula. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 42 | 0056IKWNY | Joel Ominde Ondiek. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 43 | 0025IKWNY | John H Omino | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 44 | 0034IKWNY | John Oloo Bruno | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 45 | 0033IKWNY | John Omanyia | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 46 | 0055IKWNY | John Ouko reru | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 47 | 0027IKWNY | John Oyugi | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 48 | 0001IKWNY | Joseph Magu Mukiri. | Individual | Written | |
| 49 | 0039IKWNY | Joseph N. Olose. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 50 | 0048IKWNY | Joseph Ondu | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 51 | 0004IKWNY | Joshua Oswera Odhiambo. | Individual | Written | |
| 52 | 0022IKWNY | Kisia Jacktone | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 53 | 0047IKWNY | Lawi Orech | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 54 | 0019IKWNY | Maalim Hassan | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 55 | 0028IKWNY | Martin Ongayo | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 56 | 0015IKWNY | Meshack Odhiambo Kokwar | Individual | Written | |
| 57 | 0016IKWNY | Meshak Odhiambo Kokwaro | Individual | Written | |
| 58 | 0051IKWNY | Michael O. Nyaguti. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 59 | 0017IKWNY | Mohamed Aslam Khan | Individual | Written | |
| 60 | 0068IKWNY | Nicholas Okamo | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 61 | 0043IKWNY | Noa Okulo | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 62 | 0021IKWNY | Nyamori .J. O. | Individual | Written | |
| 63 | 0030IKWNY | Ochieng' Apot. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 64 | 0007IKWNY | Opiyo Oduwo. | Individual | Written | |
| 65 | 0069IKWNY | Paul O. Ogony. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 66 | 0058IKWNY | Paul Otieno. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 67 | 0045IKWNY | Peter Menji | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 68 | 0024IKWNY | Peter Onyango | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 69 | 0005IKWNY | Peter Onyango Obado. | Individual | Written | |
| 70 | 0053IKWNY | Rapuda Nyakwaka. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 71 | 0014IKWNY | Risper Omwega | Individual | Written | |
| 72 | 0061IKWNY | Steven O. Ondoyi. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 73 | 0070IKWNY | Tobias Ndalo. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 74 | 0063IKWNY | Washington Ndalo | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 75 | 0067IKWNY | Wilkista Ogada. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 76 | 0060IKWNY | William O. Olewe. | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 77 | 0003OKWNY | Magdaline Achieng' Ojwa | NGO | Written | Kenya Women Political Caucus |
| 78 | 0017OKWNY | Nyamori J. O. | NGO | Written | Elimu Yetu Coalition. |
| 79 | 0004OKWNY | Osano Peter | NGO | Written | Kenya National Association o |
| 80 | 0008OKWNY | Billy Onwong'a. | Pressure Groups | Written | Citizen Literacy & Justice G |
| 81 | 0006OKWNY | John H. Omino. | Pressure Groups | Written | Nyanza Peoples Assembly (Pin |
| 82 | 0007OKWNY | Kepher Oguwi | Pressure Groups | Written | Kenya Union of Post Primary |
| 83 | 0015OKWNY | Emily Olago. | Religious Organisation | Written | Hindu Council |
| 84 | 0014OKWNY | Fredrick Otoro | Religious Organisation | Written | Ecumanical Civic education P |
| 85 | 0009OKWNY | M. Ogada Nancy. | Religious Organisation | Written | Kisumu Deanery Paralegals. (|
| 86 | 0001OKWNY | Mohamed Juma | Religious Organisation | Written | SUPKEM Kisumu. |
| 87 | 0010OKWNY | Ndekelesi Waswasudi Sin | Religious Organisation | Written | The Sect Msabwa Religion. |
| 88 | 0012OKWNY | Robert Kodinga | Religious Organisation | Written | Kisumu Deanery Paralegals |

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

| No. | Name | Address | No. | Name | Address |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Mohammed JumaKhamsoor | P.O. Box 1631, Kisumu | 107 | Jacktone Kasia | P.O. Box 2348, Kisumu |
| 2 | Mohamed Aslam Khan | P.O. Box 218, Kisumu | 108 | Meshack Odhiambo K. | P.O. Box 1973, Kisumu |
| 3 | Abdul Rahman Salim | P.O. Box 72, Kisumu | 109 | Noah Okulo | N/A |
| 4 | Hosain Sakwa | P.O. Box 72, Kisumu | 110 | Frank Turo | P.O. Box 103, Kisumu |
| 5 | M. Hassan M. Sakwa | P.O. Box 398, Kisumu | 111 | Joshua Oswera O. | P.O. Box 849, Kisumu |
| 6 | Joshua Nkomo Olopi | P.O. Box 2803, Kisumu | 112 | Peter Onyango Obado | P.O. Box 238, Kisumu |
| 7 | Joseph Malu Mukiri | P.O. Box 6329, Kisumu | 113 | Rev. Patrick Ogingo | P.O. Box 6265, Kisumu |
| 8 | Emilly Olago | P.O. Box 2455, Kisumu | 114 | Pius Ojwang | P.O. Box 494, Kisumu |
| 9 | Magdaline Achieng O. | P.O. Box 1171, Kisumu | 115 | Miriam Opondo | P.O. Box 2547, Kisumu |
| 10 | James Onyango | P.O. Box 772, Kisumu | 116 | Erick Frediricus Luta B. | P.O. Box 2595, Kisumu |
| 11 | Peter Osano | P.O. Box 2520, Kisumu | 117 | Geoffrey Jotham Agengo | P.O. Box 1240, Kisumu |
| 12 | Washington Opiyo | P.O. Box 2520, Kisumu | 118 | Richard Mbewa | P.O. Box 6194, Kisumu |
| 13 | Soody Olola (J.C.E.) | P.O. Box 3015, Kisumu | 119 | Daniel Owuor | P.O. Box 2520, Kisumu |
| 14 | Evans Onyango | N/A | 120 | Maurice Otieno | P.O. Box 1696, Kisumu |
| 15 | Francis Atiang | P.O. Box 315, Kisumu | 121 | Amos Omondi | P.O. Box 4354, Kisumu |
| 16 | Mohamed Salat | P.O. Box 315, Kisumu | 122 | George Owuor | P.O. Box 88, Kisumu |
| 17 | Oketch Hongo | P.O. Box 190, Kisumu | 123 | J.H. Omiko | P.O. Box 188, Maseno |
| 18 | Maurice Onyango | P.O. Box 1818, Kisumu | 124 | Anne Atieno Odinga | P.O. Box 107, Kisumu |
| 19 | Henry Okech | P.O. Box 2302, Kisumu | 125 | Lillian Anyango Odundo | P.O. Box 107, Kisumu |
| 20 | Otieno Wilfred | P.O. Box 1676, Kisumu | 126 | Godorn Ojwang | P.O. Box 105, Kisumu |
| 21 | Tonny Omino | P.O. Box 1646, Kisumu | 127 | Shadrack Abongo | P.O. Box 105, Kisumu |
| 22 | Nyamori Joshua O. | P.O. Box 1733, Kisumu | 128 | Ishmail Said Mboya | P.O. Box 609, Kisumu |
| 23 | Jackson Ochieng | P.O. Box 1922, Kisumu | 129 | Dr. R.N. Odero | P.O. Box 1382, Kisumu |
| 24 | Linani Dixon | P.O. Box 174, Kisumu | 130 | Milton Ajode | P.O. Box 6650, Kisumu |
| 25 | Andrew Hongo | P.O. Box 6582, Kisumu | 131 | Jackson Iteyo | P.O. Box 6739, Kisumu |
| 26 | Otieno Steven | P.O. Box 980, Kisumu | 132 | Dan Otieno | P.O. Box 57511, Nairobi |
| 27 | Ochieng Francis | P.O. Box 115, Kisumu | 133 | Michael Jobita | P.O. Box 2648, Kisumu |
| 28 | Asenatha Bole Odaga | P.O. Box 1743, Kisumu | 134 | Benson Odhiambo | P.O. Box 2332, Kisumu |
| 29 | John Oyugi | P.O. Box 215, Oyugis | 135 | John Omany Nyotumra | P.O. Box 4737, Kisumu |
| 30 | Martin Ongayo | P.O. Box 2324, Kisumu | 136 | Patrick Opande Dola | P.O. Box 612, Kisumu |
| 31 | William Ochieng | P.O. Box 152, Kisumu | 137 | Willis Awaga | P.O. Box 1129, Kisumu |
| 32 | Bishop Raphael Ojula | P.O. Box 2571, Kisumu | 138 | Augustine Okach | P.O. Box 1973, Kisumu |
| 33 | Judy Randiga | P.O. Box 847, Kisumu | 139 | Tobias Otieno | P.O. Box 450, Kisumu |
| 34 | Evans Ochieng | P.O. Box 1280, Kisumu | 140 | Dorothy Ayoo | P.O. Box 1883, Kisumu |
| 35 | Grace Nyamita | P.O. Box 105, Kisumu | 141 | Washington Ndeda | P.O. Kibos |
| 36 | Omondi Atela | P.O. Box 1218, Kisumu | 142 | Fredrick Otoro | P.O. Box 50, Kisumu |
| 37 | Abdul Dahya | P.O. Box 669, Kisumu | 143 | James Randiki | P.O. Box 2588, Kisumu |
| 38 | Kalechi Egonu | Kibuye | 144 | Kefa Oguwi | P.O. Box 1733, Kisumu |
| 39 | George Obuya | P.O. Box 980, Kisumu | 145 | Alfred Orwa | P.O. Box 9164, Kisumu |
| 40 | B. Onwonga | P.O. Box 6209, Kisumu | 146 | Doninic Kengongo | P.O. Box 1046, Kisumu |
| 41 | C. Gundo | P.O. Box 568, Kisumu | 147 | Oloo John Bruno | P.O. Box 1726, Kisumu |
| 42 | Dr. Kowiti J.O. | P.O. Box 42, Oyugis | 148 | Okoth Ojwang Samwel | P.O. Box 4182, Kisumu |
| 43 | Cllr. A. Genga | P.O. Box 105, Kisumu | 149 | Obonyo Oscar | P.O. Box 4297, Kisumu |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 44 | Robert Lwande | P.O. Box 573, Kisumu | 150 | William Arina | P.O. Box 1655, Kisumu |
| 45 | Bernad Oguta | P.O. Box 1516, Kisumu | 151 | Ogada Nancy Monica | P.O. Box 1218, Kisumu |
| 46 | Peter Odhiambo | P.O. Box 1516, Kisumu | 152 | George Orude | P.O. Box 21, Paw Akuche |
| 47 | Joy Odipo | N/A | 153 | Michael Ondiek | P.O. Box 19574, Kisumu |
| 48 | Agnes Ayuma | P.O. Box 370, Maragoli | 154 | Andrew Otieno | P.O. Box 1921, Kisumu |
| 49 | Richard Odhiambo | P.O. Box 105, Kisumu | 155 | Peter Oloo | P.O. Box 31, Sega |
| 50 | Nicholus Juma | P.O. Box 876, Kisumu | 156 | Opiyo Oduwo | P.O. Box 2809, Kisumu |
| 51 | Seling Aduogo | P.O. Box 6205, Kisumu | 157 | Isaac Opiyo | P.O. Box 105, Kisumu |
| 52 | Eddy Ouma | P.O. Box 2356, Kisumu | 158 | Stephen Ongongo | P.O. Box 2629, Kisumu |
| 53 | Henry Were | P.O. Box 4659, Kisumu | 159 | Bob Mbole | P.O. Box 26, Maragoli |
| 54 | Fredinand Oloo | P.O. Box 5159, Otonglo | 160 | Audi Jackson | P.O. Box 800, Kisumu |
| 55 | Amos Otieno | P.O. Box 4305, Kisumu | 161 | Maurice Kamolo | P.O. Box 50, Kisumu |
| 56 | Ezekiel Onyango | P.O. Box 795, Kisumu | 162 | Amos Aringo | P.O. Box 742, Kisumu |
| 57 | James Otieno Ombima | P.O. Box 4335, Kisumu | 163 | George Omollo | P.O. Box 95, Kendu Bay |
| 58 | Jackson Otieno | P.O. Box 62000, Nairobi | 164 | Waswa Sudi | N/A |
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| 60 | Maurice Agengo | P.O. Box 278, Kisumu | 166 | Aaron Mutua | P.O. Box 22, Kisumu |
| 61 | Peres Akinyi Abayo | P.O. Box 818, Kisumu | 167 | Domnic Mwalo | P.O. Box 105, Kisumu |
| 62 | Nelson Obando | P.O. Box 620, Kisumu | 168 | Grace Otieno | P.O. Box 19200, Kisumu |
| 63 | Michael Omaro | P.O. Box 19393, Kisumu | 169 | Walter Nyambok | P.O. Box 1538, Kisumu |
| 64 | Daniel Onyango | P.O. Box 552, Kisumu | 170 | Lucas Seda | P.O. Box 4658, Kisumu |
| 65 | George Otieno Juma | P.O. Box 18, Withur | 171 | Francis Olang | N/A |
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| 67 | George Ouma | P.O. Box 582, Kisumu | 173 | Bob Mbone | P.O. Box 86, Tiriki |
| 68 | William Ochuka | P.O. Box 4943, Kisumu | 174 | James Oile Ochola | P.O. Box 100, Kisumu |
| 69 | Robert Hamisi | P.O. Box 19116, Kisumu | 175 | Jacktone Kisia | P.O. Box 2348, Kisumu |
| 70 | William Ogendo | P.O. Box 5018, Otonglo | 176 | Walter Ogolla | P.O. Box 908, Kisumu |
| 71 | Joseph Ndece Olose | P.O. Box 5355, Kisumu | 177 | Japheth Oronga | P.O. Box 100, Kisumu |
| 72 | Benard Odhiambo | P.O. Box 5388, Kisumu | 178 | Amos Oliech | P.O. Box 908, Kisumu |
| 73 | Allfred Oduor | P.O. Box 788, Kisumu | 179 | Otieno Nyaguti | P.O. Box 1923, Kisumu |
| 74 | Johnson Adipo | P.O. Box 5113, Otonglo | 180 | Caleb Ogendo | P.O. Box 1923, Kisumu |
| 75 | Edith Ochieng | P.O. Box 2184, Kisumu | 181 | Jacob Nyambok | P.O. Box 1923, Kisumu |
| 76 | Emilly Olago | P.O. Box 2455, Kisumu | 182 | Rapuoda Nyakwaka | P.O. Box 13, Kisumu |
| 77 | Noah Okulo | P.O. Box 748, Kisumu | 183 | Edwain Sweta | P.O. Box 2664, Kisumu |
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| 79 | Peter Meji | P.O. Box 1043, Kisumu | 185 | Fanuel Olang | P.O. Box 5099, Otonglo |
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| 81 | Joshua Ogolla | P.O. Box 1923, Kisumu | 187 | Florence Olango | P.O. Box 1130, Kisumu |
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| 83 | Fredrick Seda | P.O. Box 1501, Otonglo | 189 | Fredrick Otoro | P.O. Box 50, Kisumu |
| 84 | Lawi Orech | P.O. Box 25226, Otonglo | 190 | William Ouya Oute | P.O. Box 47, Kisumu |
| 85 | Joseph Ondu Awuor | P.O. Box 4069, Kisumu | 191 | John Keen | P.O. Box 5018, Otonglo |
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| 87 | James Omedo Omedo | P.O. Box 908, Kisumu | 193 | Tobias Okech | P.O. Box 504, Kisumu |
| 88 | Lawi Ondila | P.O. Tieng're | 194 | John Ouko Reru | P.O. Box 1870, Kisumu |
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