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## 1. DISTRICT PROFILE

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

### 1.1. Demographic Characteristics

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

### 1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Gucha District:

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

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

## 2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Bamachoge Constituency is comprised of Majoge Chache, Sengera, Majoge Borabu, Majoge Masaba and Magenche locations of Gucha District.

### 2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population by Sex	Total	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Density (persons/Km <sup>2</sup> )
	171,468	221.30	774.8

## 2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

The locals are basically agriculturalists, growing mainly food crops with a bias on maize. In addition to food crops, the locals keep livestock too.

## 2.3. Electioneering and Political Information

In the 1992 and 1997 general elections, FORD-K and KANU won the parliamentary seats with 54.60% and 49.75% valid votes respectively. The voters in this constituency have a fiercely independent bent, whose emphasis is on local issues. Apart from a high level of anti-establishment sentiments, voters are also influenced by the personal appeal of the individual candidates. In 2002, FORD People won the seat.

## 2.4. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			36,567
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Ferdinand Obure	FORD-K	11,850	54.60
Zephaniah Anyieni	KANU	7,558	34.82
Fred Nyamwamu	DP	1,908	8.79
Elijah Migiro	FORD-A	389	1.79
Total Valid Votes		21,705	100.00
Total Votes Cast		21,705	
% Turnout		80.67	

## 2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			47,751
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Zaphaniah M. Nyangwara	KANU	13,337	49.75
Ferdinand O. Obure	FORD-K	8,450	31.52
Zedekiah M. Magara	DP	4,150	15.48
Josiah N. Gori	KSC	299	1.12

<b>David Rakamba M.</b>	<b>SDP</b>	167	0.62
<b>Ogembo Masese</b>	<b>KNC</b>	149	0.56
<b>Justin O. Nyaberi</b>	<b>UPPK</b>	128	0.48
<b>Ibrahim M. A. Sieket</b>	<b>NDP</b>	126	0.47
<b>Total Valid Votes</b>		26,806	100.00
<b>Rejected Votes</b>		304	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>		27,110	
<b>% Turnout</b>		100.76	
<b>% Rejected/Cast</b>		1.12	

## 2.6. Main Problems

- Poor infrastructure: lacking of piped water, electricity, and tarmacked roads; and
- In the 1992 general elections, the area was hit by tribal clashes. This resulted in loss of human life, and livestock. The tribal clashes resurged in the 1997 general elections; the Kisii were pitted against the Maasai on the Gucha/Trans Mara border; and
- Poor infrastructure development particularly bad roads, lack of hospitals, and other social services.

## 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, councillors, 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 centres; 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 centre/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;
- Liase with other documentation centres 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 7<sup>th</sup> January 2002 and 18<sup>th</sup> June 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:**

- Guiding principles of the review
- Constitution: models, types and meaning
- Separation of powers
- Roles and functions of a national constitution
- Constitutional amendments since independence
- Peoples participation in the review process
- Presidency and the executive
- Electoral systems and processes
- Structures and systems of government
- Emerging constitutional issues

## 5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS

### 5.1. Logistical Details

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

- a) Date(s): 1) 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> June 2002  
 a) Total Number of Days: 2

#### 1. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 2  
 a) Venue(s): 1. Omobera Primary School  
 2. Kenyena Stadium

#### 1. Panels:

- a) Commissioners
- 1 Com. Abida Ali-Aroni
  - 2 Com. Pastor Zablon Ayonga
  - 3 Com. Domiziano Ratanya
- a) Secretariat
- 4 Hellen Makore - Programme Officer
  - 5 Grace Kamau - Asst. Programme Officer
  - 6 Hellen Konyora - Verbatim Recorder
  - 7 Rose N Okemwa - District Co-ordinator

### 5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
<b>Number of People Who Presented</b>		102
<b>Sex</b>	Male	88
	Female	14
	Not Stated	0
<b>Presenter Type</b>	Individual	84
	Institutions	18
	Not Stated	0
<b>Educational Background</b>	Primary Level	10
	Secondary/High School Level	67
	College	5
	University	18
	None	2
	Not Stated	0



<b>Category</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Form of Presentation</b>	Memoranda	13
	Oral	55
	Written	7
	Oral + Memoranda	3
	Oral + Written	24

### 5.3. **Concerns and Recommendations**

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

#### 5.3.1. **PREAMBLE**

- The constitution should have a preamble. (7)
- The constitution should have a preamble stating “We the people of Kenya...” (2)
- The preamble in the constitution should envision peace and justice.
  - The preamble should be simple and clear.
  - The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
  - The preamble should state that Kenya should always be a democratic state.
- The preamble should stress the importance of respecting the constitution.
- The preamble should state that Kenya has good relations with other countries.
- The preamble should state that Kenyans have a common goal, which is, economic prosperity through elimination of corruption.
- The preamble should state that the constitution belongs to Kenyans and not the leaders.
- The preamble should state the supremacy and aspirations of the Kenyan people.
- The preamble should state that Kenya was under oppressive colonial rule, had nationalists who fought for independence and is made up of many tribes. (3)

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

- The constitution should lay a foundation for a democratic and open society, which is based on the will of the people, and the law equally protects every citizen.
- Democratic principles in the constitution should state that Kenya is a government of the people, by the people and governed by the people.

- The constitution should state that Kenya is a sovereign nation founded on democratic values and fundamental rights. (3)
- The constitution should be based on the principles of the separation of power between the three organs. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a democratic society where everybody is protected by the law.
- The constitution should provide for the strict observation of the doctrine of separation of power by the government of the day.

### 5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- The constitution should abolish the 65% majority rule for amendment.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should amend the constitution by 75% majority rule.
- The constitution should retain the 65% majority vote in amending the constitution.
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that only parliament has authority to review the constitution and not the individual.
- The constitution should provide that constitutional amendments should be done by parliament by 80% majority vote.
- The constitution should never be amended by parliament otherwise 95% of the parliamentarians should approve it.
- The constitution should provide that the decision to amend a constitution should be by a 75% majority in parliament.
- The constitution should limit parliaments power to amend the constitution. (4)
- The constitution should not limit parliaments power to amend the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliaments power to amend the constitution be limited to areas other than structure of government and power of the president.
  - The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment should only be through a public referendum. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the constitution should be amended only when it is very necessary.
- The public referendum for amending the constitution should be conducted by the CKRC. (2)
- The public referendum for amending the constitution should be conducted by the Electoral Commission.

### 5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should regard all persons born in Kenya as automatic citizens. (3)
- All Kenyans of African origin should be regarded as Kenyan citizens.
- Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through naturalization and registration. (3)
- Kenyan citizenship can also be acquired through marriage.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be entitled to citizenship. (2)
- The constitution shall provide that women should be able to give citizenship to their

husbands and children.

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship (2)
- The constitution should provide citizenship to any child born of Kenyan parent.
- The constitution should provide that every Kenyan citizen has a right to participate in public affairs, obliged to protect the country in times of war and contribute to the country's development.
- The constitution should provide every citizen should have a right to live anywhere.
- The constitution should provide every citizen should have a right to own property anywhere.
- The constitution should provide every citizen should have a right to choose a leader of his or her choice.
  - The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship.
  - The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship should be by way of National identification cards. (3)
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship should be by way of birth certificates. (2)
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship should be by way of passports.
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship should be by way of National identification cards, birth certificates and passports.
- The constitution should abolish the use of ethnic/tribal references in government records especially during registration of persons.
- We should have only one document as proof of citizenship.

#### 5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should provide that the chief of general staff should be elected by parliament to head the armed forces; he should be empowered to declare war.
- The disciplined forces should be established in the constitution. (2)
- Parliament should provide for disciplinary mechanisms to discipline disciplined forces.
- The police should be retrained after 5 years to ensure disciplined forces.
- The president should be the commander in chief of the armed forces. (5)
- The president should not be the commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The executive should not have exclusive powers to declare war.
- The constitution should empower parliament to declare war and a state of emergency.
- The power to declare war should be vested in parliament. (3)
- The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in cases of emergencies.
- The constitution should empower parliament to invoke emergency powers. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the chief of general staff and defence minister should head the armed forces and not the president.

#### 5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should conduct civic education and advocate for the plight of marginalized groups.
- Political parties should be engaged in development activities. (2)

- The constitution should regulate the formation, conduct and management of political parties. (3)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties. (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3. (4)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 8. (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 5.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 2.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 10.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 4.
- Political parties should be funded from public funds. (6)
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties as long as such parties have representation in parliament and have a demonstrable substantial following.
- The constitution should provide for funding of political parties from the consolidated fund.
- The constitution should provide that political parties are not private and their numbers should be limited.
- Chairmen of political parties should not use state resources to further their political interests.
- Political parties should have access to state owned media.
- Political parties should work with the government to ensure peace, love and prosperity.

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

- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister as the head of government.
- The constitution should retain a presidential system of government. (2)
- The constitution should adopt a parliamentary system of government. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister should be the head of government. (6)
- The prime minister should appoint the cabinet. (2)
- The president should be the head of state. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who should not belong to any political party and should be elected by popular vote.
- The president should sign bills passed by parliament and check the activities of the prime minister.
- There should be a ceremonial head of state. (2)
- The prime minister should share executive powers with the president.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government with a senate and a house of representatives.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government with a ceremonial President and an executive Prime Minister.
- The constitution should not provide for majimbo.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government. (5)
- The constitution should not adopt a federal system of government. The constitution should provide that the Vice President be directly elected by popular vote. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the vice president shall be elected by the people and should not be changed frequently.
- The vice president should be the president's running mate.
- The Attorney General should be appointed according to his educational qualification and

work experience.

- The office of AG should be separated from that of director of public prosecutions.
- The Attorney General should be appointed by parliament and should be independent.

### 5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should empower parliament to vet all public appointments including the appointment of ECK members.
- The constitution should empower parliament to vet all presidential appointments. (3)
- The constitution should empower parliament to vet the appointment of permanent secretaries.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should regulate the management of political parties.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should approve the funding of political parties.
- The constitution should empower parliament to vet the appointment of managing directors, chief justice and attorney general.
- The constitution should empower parliament to vet the appointment of ministers, constitutional officers and judicial officers.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to supervise the Judicial Service Commission and the Public Service Commission.
- The constitution should expand the functions of parliament to include making laws, debate on policy issues and check on other arms of government.
- The constitution should expand the functions of parliament to include appointment of ministers.
- The constitution should empower parliament to appoint constitutional review commissioners and ensure that all provinces are equally represented.
- The constitution should expand the functions of parliament to include creation and dissolution of ministries.
- The constitution should expand the functions of parliament to include appointment of civil servants.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to supervise the Judicial Service Commission and the Public Service Commission.
- Parliament should have unlimited powers to control its procedures through standing orders. (2)
- The constitution should make legislation a full time occupation. (2)
- The constitution should make legislation a part-time time occupation. (2)
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be between 35 and 60 years.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be at least 35 years.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary candidates should be at least 18 years.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be at least 45 years.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be between 45 and 75 years.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary candidates should be between 35 and 60 years.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary candidates should be at least 25 years.

- The constitution should provide that the president must be 45 years of age and above.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be more than 50 years.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should be beyond 65 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary candidate should be competent in English and Kiswahili besides having a form four certificate.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary candidates should be university graduates. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary candidates should be of sound mind, have no criminal record and be of good character. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for MPs.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.
- The constitution should provide that non-performing MPs could be recalled if they fail in their duties before the five-year term is over so long as there is 50% support from the constituency.
- The constitution should not provide for recalling of non-performing MPs until their term is over.
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral parliamentary system with an upper house of elected MPs and a lower house composed of representatives of special interest groups and regions.
- The constitution should empower the electorate to recall non-performing MPs. (4)
- Members of parliament should act on conviction or instructions from their constituents. (2)
- The MPs salaries and benefits should be determined by parliament.
- There should be a parliamentary committee to determine MPs salaries and benefits. (4)
- The constitution should provide for nomination of MPs on a proportional basis.
- The constitution should reserve nomination of MPs for special interest groups. (3)
- The constitution should abolish the concept of nominated MPs. (2)
- The constitution should provide for measures to increase women participation in parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that ½ of seats in parliament should be women.
- The constitution should provide for the formation of a coalition government. (8)
- The constitution should provide for a coalition system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a government of national unity
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament. The Upper House should comprise five members from each, of the country's eight provinces and should be charged with the duty of supervising the president.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament. The upper house should have a veto power over the lower house.
- The constitution should empower parliament to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence (4)
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should dissolve parliament
- The constitution should provide for the staggering of parliament so that there is no time when there are no sitting MPs.
- The constitution should not stagger elections.



- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be pensionable.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies.

### 5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE**

- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be a degree holder. (6)
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be of sound mind.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be economically sound.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be unifying factor.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be from four graduates. (2)
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates be morally upright. (4)
- The presidential tenure should be restricted to two five-year terms (13)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be above the law. (16)
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president from office for misconduct. (8)
- The executive should be clearly delinked from parliamentary processes. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be a member of parliament. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the Chief and the Assistant Chief be elected by popular vote by members of the respective administrative location.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration officers be elected by popular vote
- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President and the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be subject to the law.
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not have the power to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should have power to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum two five-year terms.
- The constitution should provide that the president should rule for a maximum of 5 years only.
- The constitution should provide that a president should rule for 4-5 years only.
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate.
- The constitution should provide that the president should also be an elected M.P.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an elected MP.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be a Kenyan by birth.
- The constitution should provide that the president should exercise the prerogative of declaring a state of emergency.
- The constitution should make provisions for the overhaul of the provincial administration to ensure its efficiency.

- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government.
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials. (14)
- The constitution should provide for the scrapping of the provincial administration. (6)
- The constitution should retain the provincial administration.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government.
- The constitution should provide for the continuous transfer of provincial officers. (3)
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to 17.
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to 18.
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries.
- The constitution should reduce the size of the cabinet.

### 5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary. (7)
- The constitution should restructure the judiciary to include the children's court, the magistrate's court and the anti-corruption court. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a Supreme Court. (4)
- The constitution should establish a Constitutional Court. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister should appoint judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should appoint judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that the judicial service commission should appoint judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice should appoint judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that Members of Parliament should approve appointment of judges.
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by a commission composed of senior and more experienced judges.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers be graduates in law. (2)
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers should retire at 75 years. (2)
- The constitution should provide for security of tenure for judicial officers.
- A special commission should be formed to discipline judicial officers.
- Chief Kadhis should have similar qualifications as magistrates.
- Kadhis should be nominated by the Muslim community and approved by parliament.
- The Kadhis court should also be handling matters of children and women.
- The constitution should provide the Kadhis court with appellate jurisdiction.
- The constitution should provide that the judicial powers of the state should be vested exclusively in courts.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of judicial courts in all districts.
- The constitution should provide for Mobile courts.
- The constitution should stipulate that application and filing fees should as much as possible be pegged at a rate affordable to the common person
- The constitution should provide for a levy- free access to judicial service.
- The constitution should provide for legal aid for those who cannot afford. (4)
- The constitution should provide for review of laws made by legislature.
- Village elders should handle matters related to land and they should be remunerated. (4)



### 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 County Council, be filled by direct popular elections. (11)
- The constitution should provide that mayors and chairmen be elected directly by the people and they should serve for a term of 5 years only.
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum two five-year terms. (4)
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum of a single one-year term.
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of local authorities from the central government. (3)
- The constitution should empower the central government to monitor activities of the local authorities.
- The constitution should provide that councillors should have O level education. (8)
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen should be university graduates.
- The constitution should subject councillors to language tests.
- The constitution should provide that councillors should be competent in English and Kiswahili.
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for councillors.
- The constitution should provide that councillors should be morally upright and with no criminal record.
- The constitution should provide that the electorate should have the power to recall non-performing MPs. (6)
- The constitution should provide for a special commission to determine the remuneration of councillors.
- The constitution should provide that the central government should determine remuneration of councillors.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should determine remuneration of councillors.
- The constitution should abolish nomination of councillors.
- The constitution should empower the president or the minister of local authorities to dissolve councils.
- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The constitution should limit the power of the Ministry of local government to dissolve local councils.
  - The constitution should give mayors and councillors limited executive power.
  - The constitution should provide that all local authority by-laws be adopted by way of a referendum

### 5.3.12. THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The constitution should retain the representative system of elections. (5)
- The constitution should retain the simple majority rule as the basis of winning an election. (2)
- The constitution should design the electoral process in such a way that it increases women

participation in parliament.

- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 51% of the votes cast. (9)
- Candidates who fail to seek nomination in one party should not be allowed to seek nomination from another party. (5)
- The constitution should state that if a party crosses the floor then the members should seek fresh mandate from the electorate.
- The constitution should not abolish the rule that requires that the winner in a presidential election get a mandatory 25% of votes cast in at least five provinces. (3)
- The constitution should abolish the current 25% rule in presidential elections.
- The constitution should not abolish the rule that requires that the winner in a presidential election get 52% of votes cast in at least five provinces. (3)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get 50% of the total votes cast. In the event that this is not achieved in the first contest, a run-off of the first two candidates with highest number of votes shall be immediately held.
- The constitution should reserve parliamentary seats for the disabled.
- The constitution should reserve parliamentary seats for the small ethnic tribes.
- The constitution should provide that nomination of MPs and Councillors be done in proportion to the number of seats the political parties hold in parliament
- The constitution should reserve parliamentary seats for the special interest groups such as religious groups and NGOs.
- The constitution should abolish the current geographical constituency boundaries.
  - The constitution should provide for clear rules for the creation of parliamentary constituencies.
  - The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency must have a minimum of 30,000 people.
- The constitution should provide that constituencies must be created by parliamentary approval. Those constituencies, which might have been created through other processes, must be abolished.
  - The constitution should provide for constituency boundary reviews after every election.
  - The constitution should provide for separate dates for presidential, parliamentary, and civic elections.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections should be held first.
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections be held separately from parliamentary and civic elections. (7)
- The constitution should provide for continuous voter registration. (2)
- The constitution should provide for computerised voter counting.
- Foreigners and prisoners should be allowed to vote.
- The constitution should provide for transparent ballot boxes. (3)
- The constitution should provide for Independent candidates for local government, parliamentary and presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that voting be done by Mulolongo system.
- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot.

- The constitution should provide for the limiting of election expenditure by parties and candidates. (3)
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date of general elections. (5)
- The constitution should provide that there should be a fixed election date, which should not be controlled by the president.
  - The constitution should provide that the election date for the next general election be announced when parliament reconvenes for its last sitting before the term is over.
    - The constitution should give political parties power to decide the date of a general election. The date of a subsequent general election should be arrived at by consensus by all political parties upon the immediate finalization of a general election.
- The constitution should provide that elections be held after every five years.
- Presidential elections should be conducted by an electoral college to enable women participate fully.
- The constitution should provide for direct election of the president.
  - The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station.
  - The constitution should provide that a parliamentary candidate be a Kenyan by birth.
    - The constitution should provide that a constitutional review process be finalized before the subsequent general elections.
- Electoral commissioners should have degrees in law.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should appoint electoral commissioners. (5)
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners be elected by the people.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners should have five-year contracts, which are renewable.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners should retire 6 months after elections.
- The electoral commissioners should be removed from office by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission should be funded from the consolidated fund.
- The constitution should provide that the government should fund the electoral commission.
- The constitution should provide for 22 electoral commissioners.
  - The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission.
  - The constitution should provide clear criteria for the appointment of commissioners to the Electoral Commission.
    - The constitution should provide that a percentage of Electoral Commissioners be chosen from the religious community.
    - The constitution should provide that a percentage of the members of the Electoral Commission be drawn from specific professions and gender.
      - The constitution should provide that Commissioners appointed to the Electoral Commission be nominated by, and be representative of all political parties.
      - The constitution should provide that election of commissioners to the Electoral Commission be subject to vetting and approval by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the electoral commission.
  - The constitution should make provision for equal access to the state media for campaign purposes, by all registered political parties.

- The constitution should provide the electorate with a right to petition any election at all levels.

### 5.3.13. BASIC RIGHTS

- The provisions of fundamental rights in the constitution are inadequate.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
  - The constitution should protect all Kenyans against domestic violence.
  - The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans.
  - The constitution should provide freedom and protection of all religious groups.
  - The constitution should provide that there should be no special day of worship.
  - The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association.
  - The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement.
  - The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation.
  - The constitution should guarantee the security of all Kenyans.
    - The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level.
    - The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas
    - The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should abolish the death sentence. (11)
- The constitution should ensure that all Kenyans are catered for in terms of water, shelter, food and health care. (3)
- The government should ensure that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- The constitution should provide that the government should provide security to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide education as a basic right. (6)
- The constitution should provide for employment as a basic right. (4)
- The constitution should provide that emergency relief food be distributed by a parliamentary committee.
- The constitution should provide free medical services as a basic right. (6)
- The constitution should provide food as a basic right. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy. (7)
- The constitution should provide for the employment of all university graduates.
- The constitution should provide shelter as a basic right.
- The constitution should provide that disabled children should get free education.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to secondary level.
- The constitution should provide for free primary education. (3)
- The constitution should be written in a language that is understood by all Kenyans. (2)
  - The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans the right to information.
  - The constitution should guarantee the protection of Workers from intimidation from employers.
- The constitution should provide workers with a right to trade union representation (3)
  - The constitution should provide workers with the right to industrial action.
  - The constitution should provide workers with the right to a fair hearing in courts.
  - The constitution should be comprehensive and brief.
- Civic education should be entrenched in the constitution and should be a continuous

process.

#### 5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should protect the interests of women and girls.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of people with disabilities. (4)
- The constitution should protect the disabled from sexual harassment and discrimination.
- The constitution should provide for employment opportunities for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for education for the disabled.
- The constitution should make provision for sign language services for the deaf in all public places including parliament.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favour of the disabled in all public facilities.
- The constitution should provide for government buildings structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that deaf people be allowed to drive.
- The constitution should provide for special identification cards for the deaf.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should protect Child rights especially the right not to be forced into an early marriage.
- The constitution should provide for a Children's cabinet, which should be composed of representatives of children from all parts of the country.
- The constitution should protect the education of the Girl child.
- The constitution shall provide for the recognition and respect of those who fought for independence.
- The constitution should provide for rehabilitation of street children. (3)
- Children should have a right to education in the constitution.
- The constitution should grant children a right to inheritance. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the protection of children from all forms of harassment.
- The constitution should regard the mentally handicapped as vulnerable.
- The constitution should regard the aged as vulnerable.
- The constitution should regard the poor as vulnerable
- The constitution should regard the widows as vulnerable
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of women and other vulnerable groups. (3)
- The constitution should protect the right of prisoners.

#### 5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide that the government should have ultimate ownership of land. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the government should not have the power to compulsorily acquire land for any purposes.
- The constitution should provide that the government should acquire land compulsorily for private purposes but provide for compensation. (4)
- The constitution should give the government the right to acquire public land for national or regional use

- The constitution should give the government the right to acquire all fallow land for development purposes
- The constitution should address the issue of land transfer and inheritance. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the government should issue title deeds.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 35 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 50 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 100 acres of land.
- The constitution should guarantee that no Kenyan should be landless.
- The constitution should abolish buying and selling of land.
- The constitution should provide that all public land should be leased for a maximum of 15 years
- The constitution should provide that all public land should be leased for a maximum of 1000 years
- The constitution should put a ceiling on the fees charged for sub-division and registration of boundaries.
- The constitution should provide restrictions on ownership of land by non-citizens.
- The constitution should provide that men and women should have equal access to land. (5)
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country. (5)
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to access in any part of the country. (5)
- The constitution should provide that trust lands should be under county councils.
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless.
- The constitution should provide for free government surveyors.
- The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse.
- The constitution should give unmarried girls the right to inherit parental land.
- The constitution should allocate land next to Mt. Kenya to the current inhabitants
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women.
- The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership

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

- The constitution should respect and protect Kenyan cultures. (2)
- The constitution should protect and promote cultural and ethnic diversity.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice. (2)
- The constitution should not out-law female genital mutilation but it should be optional.
- The constitution should allow the Kisii to circumcise their children as per their traditions.
- The constitution should ensure eradication of tribalism, nepotism and other forms of discrimination.
- The constitution should abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation.

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

- The constitution should give Parliament sole power of management of public funds. (3)



- The constitution should give Parliament sole power of approval of public expenditure as well as the salaries of MPs. (2)
- The constitution should provide that grants and donor funds are a way of raising public finances.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources. (5)
- The constitution should ensure that each district gets an equal share of national resources.
- The constitution should ensure that 75% of resources should be retained in their places of origin while 25% goes to the central government. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the controller and auditor general.
- The constitution should ensure that the controller and auditor general has powers to prosecute those found guilty of mismanagement funds. (2)
- The constitution should provide for security of tenure for the controller and auditor general.
- The controller and auditor general should be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should charge parliament with the responsibility of rising and expenditure of the consolidated fund.
- The constitution should ensure that public servants are properly paid.
- The constitution should provide for strict enforcement of employment on merit in all public institutions.
- The constitution should provide that cabinet ministers should be professionals in their fields.
- All public servants should have security of tenure.
- Public servants found guilty of mismanagement of funds should be dismissed. (4)
- The Prime Minister should appoint the head of the Public Service Commission.
- There should be a code of ethics for holders of public office. (2)
- The constitution should prohibit holders of public offices from engaging in business.
- The constitution should provide that all holders of public offices should declare their wealth. (6)
- The constitution should provide for the full participation of MPs in the preparation of the national budget at all stages.
- The constitution should provide that all appointments to civil service must be based on merit.
  - The constitution should provide for a salary ceiling of Kshs.90, 000 for all civil servants.
  - The constitution should provide for a minimum salary for government jobs.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential candidates declare the source of their wealth.
- The constitution should provide for appointment to the cabinet through merit.
- The constitution should provide that all elective public positions have a retirement provision of a maximum 45 years.

### 5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The principle of healthy environment should be addressed in the constitution. (2)
- The judiciary should enforce laws on the environment.

- The constitution should provide that natural resources should be owned by the state. (2)
- The constitution should entrust natural resources to the local community.
- The constitution should protect water resources.
- The constitution should protect animal resources.
- The constitution should protect mineral resources.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities should manage natural resources.
- The government should be responsible in policy formulation in relation to management of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that citizens be protected from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of forests.

### 5.3.19 **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should provide for the participation of religious organizations in governance. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the media.
- The constitution should ensure that 50% of leadership positions are reserved for women.
- The constitution should ensure that 25% of leadership positions are reserved for women.
- The constitution should provide for elders to advise on issues of governance.
- The constitution should allow constituents from various constituencies in the republic of Kenya to establish a consultative council that will air their grievances.
- The constitution should provide for a fund to assist support the marginalized groups who seek for elective positions.
- The constitution should provide that the common man be consulted before the preparation and reading of the budget.

### 5.3.20 **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs be the responsibility of the executive.
- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs remain the responsibility of the executive and parliament.
- The constitution should provide that all the conduct of foreign affairs be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that international treaties and conventions should have no effect on the domestic law.

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

- The constitution should establish the office of an ombudsman to address issues of



Kenyans. (5)

- The constitution should establish a Human Rights Commission. (2)
- The constitution should establish a gender commission. (3)
- The constitution should establish an Anti-corruption commission. (2)
- The constitution should establish a lands commission. (3)
- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions be set up by parliament or with the approval parliament.
  - The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the education sector, which should be de-linked from the executive and should be answerable to the National Assembly.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to address all the basic needs of the people.
- The constitution should provide for a joint staff commission to advise the president on military issues.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court.
- The constitution should provide for a Judicial Commission elected by the people to oversee the functioning of the Judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for a standing salary review commission, represented at all levels of government, with a mandate to review the salary of all public servants.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the management of natural resources.
- The constitution should establish a commission for the disabled.
- The constitution should establish a Ministry of Justice or constitutional affairs.

### 5.3.22 SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- The constitution should provide that during the transition period presidential powers rest with the Attorney General.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief Justice should be in-charge of executive powers during presidential elections. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the Speaker of the national assembly should be in-charge of executive powers during presidential elections. (2)
- The constitution should provide that results of the elections be declared by the chairman of the electoral commission.
- The constitution should provide that the in-coming president should assume office one month after the elections.
- The constitution should provide that the in-coming president should assume office immediately after the election results.
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice should swear in 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 outgoing president should hand over the national

flag to the incoming president.

- The constitution should entrench a clear-cut process of transition to avoid speculation anxiety and misuse of power by the incumbent.
  - The constitution should provide for a 30-day period between elections and the swearing in of the new president.
- The constitution should provide that the outgoing president should be prosecuted for crimes committed.
- The constitution should provide that besides elections the president should relinquish his/her office after attaining the age of 75 years.
- The constitution should provide that if the president is indisposed the vice president should be in charge of executive powers.

### 5.3.23 **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.
- The constitution should guarantee women the right to own property.
- The constitution should provide that women have a right to inheritance and succession. (2)
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should provide that married men should have wills written for their properties.
- The constitution should provide that the marriage age be 18 years.
- The constitution should allow 'come we stay marriages'.
- The constitution should provide that a man who impregnates a girl should be compelled to marry the girl.
- The constitution should provide that people who impregnate girls should take care of those children up to the age of 15 years.
- The constitution should provide that if a teenage boy impregnates a girl, the latter should take care of the child because both the boy and the girl are minors.
- The constitution should provide that illegitimate children should be taken care of by their fathers.
- The constitution should constitutionalize domestic violence. (3)

### 5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide that foreign projects should benefit the purpose they were earmarked.

### 5.3.25 **REGIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide that principles of cooperation should not interfere with internal affairs of other states.

### 5.3.26 **DOMESTIC TRADE ISSUES.**

- The constitution should provide for government role in the marketing of Kenyan products.
- The constitution should abolish the role of middlemen and brokers in marketing transactions.

### 5.3.27 **ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION**

- The constitution should provide for government role in price control to protect local produce. (3)
- The constitution should provide for government protection of the local market against the infiltration of fake and contraband products.

### 5.3.28 **PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities be accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.

### 5.3.29 **INSURANCE**

- The constitution should guarantee automatic insurance of all passengers in public service vehicles.

### 5.3.30 **HIV/AIDS**

- The constitution should provide that doctors should declare the H.I.V. status of people. (2)
- The constitution should provide that HIV/AIDS be isolated to avoid further spread of the disease.
- The constitution should provide that screening facilities for HIV be installed in all government health facilities.
- The constitution should provide that in relevance to the control of HIV, rapists should be given capital punishment.

### 5.3.31 **PUBLIC SAFETY**

- The constitution should provide that in case of tribal clashes administration police and G.S.U personnel should be deployed there.
- The constitution should provide that all Kenyan borders should be well guarded, and all disputing tribes should be disarmed or all should be armed.
- The constitution should provide that the police should provide security to all people.
- The constitution should state that home guards (Maasai's who guard the border) should be removed from the border.
- The constitution should abolish arbitrary arrests.
- The constitution should specify the time of day when the police should ask for identification.
- The constitution should restrict policemen from opening fire or live bullets when quelling disturbances or unrest.
- The constitution should provide that the government provides security to all citizens from robbers and external aggression.
- The constitution should provide that police powers to arrest suspects should be limited. (2)
- The constitution should protect citizens from arbitrary searches in their premises.
- The constitution should restrict policemen from torturing suspects. (2)

- The constitution should provide that illegally possessed firearms should be returned to the government.
- The constitution should protect citizens from harassment from the police. (4)
- The constitution should provide that policemen should be armed with guns only when there is a war.

#### 5.3.32 **CORRUPTION**

- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption be also made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled. (3)
- The constitution should establish mechanisms to eradicate corruption. (3)

#### 5.3.33 **POPULATION ISSUES**

- The constitution should provide that couples only be allowed to have three children.

#### 5.3.34 **AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

- The constitution should provide farmers with the freedom to market coffee through their own channels.
- The constitution should provide that farmers be paid directly for their agricultural produce.
- The constitution should provide for prompt payment of farmers for their agricultural produce.
- The constitution should provide for the full liberalization of the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should provide that agricultural extension officers be deployed to train farmers.
- The constitution should provide that tea farmers form trade unions to represent and address their problems.
- The constitution should ensure that semi arid areas are irrigated for food production.
- The constitution should protect farmers from exploitation.
- The constitution should ensure that roads leading to and from farms are regularly maintained.
- The constitution should provide that farm inputs are tax free.
- The constitution should provide that parastatals i.e. Kenya Meat Commission should be revived.
- The constitution should facilitate loans for farmers.
- The constitution should ensure that physical infrastructure be improved to facilitate the growth of the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should provide that surplus maize from Kisii land should reach those areas with deficit.
- The constitution should provide that the government put in place policies to help farmers.
- The constitution should provide that farmers be able to sell their produce without going through middlemen.

#### 5.3.35 **EDUCATION**

- The constitution should provide for more teachers.

- The constitution should provide that admissions to government schools be strictly based on merit.
  - The constitution should provide for the review of the education system in order to enhance the quality of the education provided.
  - The constitution should give supervisory power to Parents Teachers Association over Board of Governors in the running of primary and secondary schools.
- The constitution should provide for government financing of the teaching and development of sign language in all schools and institutions.
- The constitution should provide that public schools be sponsored by District Education Boards.
- The constitution should abolish the quota system of education.
- The constitution should provide that the university senate appoint chancellors of public universities.
- The constitution should be taught in schools. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the TSC and not the board of governors should employ teachers.
- The constitution should provide that the district education boards should sponsor primary and secondary schools.
- The constitution should provide that the 8-4-4 education system be replaced with the 7-4-2-3 system. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the government pays teachers adequately.
- The constitution should provide that nursery school teachers be employed by the TSC.
- The constitution should ensure that loans are provided to all those pursuing secondary school.
- The constitution should provide for the improvement of examination process.

#### 5.3.36 **PUBLIC FINANCE (FISCAL POLICY)**

- The constitution should provide for a special budget to cater for national disasters.
- The constitution should not tax locally produced goods.
- The constitution should provide that shops and Kiosks be taxed.
- The constitution should provide that the Ministry of Finance should be given powers to draw up the budget without pressure from the office of the president.
- The constitution should provide that presidents who want to celebrate public holidays should meet the costs.
- The constitution should provide for the reduction of the president's budget.
- The constitution should provide that taxes be reduced. (2)
- The constitution should provide that imported goods be taxed heavily.

#### 5.3.37 **HEALTH**

- The constitution should provide that public doctors be banned from private practice. (2)

#### 5.3.38 **INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

- The constitution should provide for the reduction of telephone rates.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of the press and media. (2)

- The constitution should provide that KBS be non-partisan. (2)

#### 5.3.39 **SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT**

- The constitution should promote and assist the 'jua kali sector.

#### 5.3.40 **NATIONAL PROGRAMME/PLANNING**

- The constitution should ensure that boundaries of the country be well defined.

#### 5.3.41 **STATUTORY LAW**

- The constitution should provide that rapists be sentenced to death.
- The constitution should provide that persons convicted of rape should either be sentenced to death or life imprisonment.
- The constitution should outlaw smoking in public places.
- The constitution should provide that those convicted of murder should be not be given probation nor released on bond at any stage.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of private prosecutors.

#### 5.3.42 **GENDER EQUITY**

- The constitution should promote gender equity. (3)
- The constitution should provide equal opportunities for both men and women.
- The constitution should ensure that the gender system be prectised in the government and other sectors.

#### 5.3.43 **TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- The constitution should provide that funds be used for the intended purpose.
- The constitution should ensure that the principle of transparency and accountability should prevail in all government sectors.

#### 5.3.44 **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- The constitution should provide that the national currency/legal tender has a permanent face.
- The constitution should encourage the rule of law. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the law should apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.

#### 5.3.45 **NATIONAL INTEGRITY /IDENTITY**

- The constitution should retain Labour Day and Madaraka day.
- The constitution should provide that female citizens should cease from wearing indecent clothing.

## **APPENDICES:**

### **Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee**

1. Zephaniah Nyangwara MP
2. Rose Okemwa DC
3. James Obara Kakamba
4. Koina Onyancha
5. John Mamboleo Osando
6. Stephen Ogao
7. Felista Ochako Metobo
8. Orwaru Atati
9. Jane Bongoye
10. Zacharia Ndege
11. Zepharia Nyangweka

### **Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)**

1. Navijaza self help group
2. Pasavio drama group
3. Nyansakia illiteracy women's group
4. Gucha wakulima horticulture and traders
5. Upendo widows women's group
6. Abroami consultants
7. Risibe II



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

1	0009OGBNY	Alice Nyatwanga	CBO	Written	Nyagacha Women Group
2	0011OGBNY	Andrew Osiemo	CBO	Written	Mokomoni Women Group
3	0001OGBNY	Isaac Omweri	CBO	Memorandum	Nyamasege Self Help Group
4	0002OGBNY	James Onchera	CBO	Written	Boseta Youth Group
5	0010OGBNY	Luka Makambi Onchagwa	CBO	Written	St.John Vinc. Self Help Grou
6	0006OGBNY	Oliver Ongeta	CBO	Memorandum	Taracha Moja Women Group
7	0003OGBNY	Onyango Ombogi	CBO	Memorandum	Federation of Women Group
8	0007OGBNY	Peter Obiero	CBO	Written	Osweta Sports Association
9	0008OGBNY	Zachary O Makori	CBO	Written	Omobera Women Group
10	0030IGBNY	Abel M. Tinega	Individual	Memorandum	
11	0026IGBNY	Alex M. Obegi	Individual	Written	
12	0065IGBNY	Alice Mekenye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0003IGBNY	Anonymous	Individual	Memorandum	
14	0056IGBNY	Augustus Birundu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0054IGBNY	Barnabas Sereti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0021IGBNY	Charles O. Owako	Individual	Written	
17	0037IGBNY	Charles Oino	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0001IGBNY	Christopher Aloys Oigo	Individual	Memorandum	
19	0004IGBNY	Christopher Nyakundi	Individual	Written	
20	0043IGBNY	Collins Omwoyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0058IGBNY	Daniel Anyiewda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0033IGBNY	Donald Ocharo	Individual	Written	
23	0010IGBNY	Douglas Ogechi	Individual	Written	
24	0009IGBNY	Edgar Masese	Individual	Written	
25	0072IGBNY	Elijah M. Omanga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0051IGBNY	Elijah Nyaudnu Onsare	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0045IGBNY	Eric Atuta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0061IGBNY	Evans Nyamache	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0019IGBNY	Evans Nyambaso Zedekiah	Individual	Written	
30	0070IGBNY	Evans Oruta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0047IGBNY	Francis Onywoki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0025IGBNY	Fred Nyabwari	Individual	Written	
33	0048IGBNY	George Masese	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0082IGBNY	Harrison Mekenye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0023IGBNY	Henry Nyabaga Omwenga	Individual	Written	
36	0029IGBNY	Henry Orina	Individual	Written	
37	0024IGBNY	Henry Osiemo	Individual	Written	
38	0040IGBNY	Hon. Z. Anyieni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0079IGBNY	Hon. Zephania Anyieni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0083IGBNY	Ibrahim O. Ontiri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0057IGBNY	Isaac Obondi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0013IGBNY	Jacob N. Nyagwang	Individual	Written	
43	0064IGBNY	Jacob Nyaundi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0075IGBNY	James Begi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0002IGBNY	James Moturi	Individual	Written	
46	0063IGBNY	James Onsarigo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0049IGBNY	Jane Bongoye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0015IGBNY	Jared O. Makambi	Individual	Written	
49	0077IGBNY	Jared Onduso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0074IGBNY	Jason O Aika	Individual	Oral - Public he	



51	0005IGBNY	Joel Ouko Ong'ang'a	Individual	Written	
52	0018IGBNY	John Nyambane	Individual	Written	
53	0044IGBNY	John Nyaosi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0032IGBNY	Jomo Osoti	Individual	Written	
55	0046IGBNY	Joseph Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0052IGBNY	Joseph Ombongi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0020IGBNY	Joseph Rogena	Individual	Written	
58	0036IGBNY	Josiah Mochama	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0031IGBNY	Kennedy A. Anyieni	Individual	Written	
60	0062IGBNY	Kennedy Michoti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0053IGBNY	Lameck Ogembo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0071IGBNY	Lucas O. Oichoe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0073IGBNY	Luka M. Onchagwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0016IGBNY	Luka Osiemo	Individual	Memorandum	
65	0068IGBNY	Lynnet Mageto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0006IGBNY	Michael O. Oboiko	Individual	Written	
67	0008IGBNY	Moffat Obare	Individual	Written	
68	0066IGBNY	Mongoni Abuga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0080IGBNY	Moses B. Ongechi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0067IGBNY	Mrs. Elizabeth Morema	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0078IGBNY	Nathan Okero	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0017IGBNY	Nelson Mokua	Individual	Written	
73	0060IGBNY	Nemwel Ogwora	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0081IGBNY	Obed Omweri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0027IGBNY	Omollo Ochieng	Individual	Written	
76	0011IGBNY	Patrick Ongoto	Individual	Memorandum	
77	0084IGBNY	Paul Mainga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0014IGBNY	Peter Begi Nyamora	Individual	Written	
79	0028IGBNY	Phelista Metobo	Individual	Written	
80	0054IBTRV	Richard Maritim	Individual	Written	
81	0041IGBNY	Robert Isoe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0076IGBNY	Samson Onchera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0059IGBNY	Samuel Nyaundi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0007IGBNY	Samuel O. Onchonga	Individual	Written	
85	0034IGBNY	Samwel Ongori Migiro	Individual	Written	
86	0012IGBNY	Simon Ochege	Individual	Written	
87	0038IGBNY	Solomon Obara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0039IGBNY	Steven Ndege	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0035IGBNY	Thomas M. Mogere	Individual	Memorandum	
90	0022IGBNY	Thomas Nyangau	Individual	Written	
91	0069IGBNY	Thomson S. Mekubo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0050IGBNY	Walter Nyamayio	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0042IGBNY	Winifred Orange	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0055IGBNY	Zachary O. Makori	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0012OGBNY	Jane Bongoye	NGO	Written	Catholic Diocese of Kisii
96	0005OGBNY	Josephine Nyarera	NGO	Memorandum	Waelekeze Women
97	0004OGBNY	Stephen Ogao	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	S. D. A. Church

## Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

### TENDERE HIGH SCHOOL

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Christopher A. Oigo	P.O. Box 82, Ogembo	25	Michel Onyinkwa	P.O. Box 15, Ogembo
2	James Moturi	P.O. Box 335, Ogembo	26	Jeremiah Kegera	P.O. Box 171, Ogemba
3	Isaac N. A. Omweri	P.O. Box 2009, Kissi	27	Geoffrey Aoum	P.O. Box 44, Ogemba
4	Josiah Mochama	P.O. Box 90, Ogembo	28	Augustine Nyangate	P.O. Box 1495, Kisii
5	Charles Oino	P.O.Box 21, Tabaka	29	Cosmus Nyambane	P.O. Box 90, Ogembo
6	Evans Nyamaso Zebekiah	P.O. Box 381, Kisii	30	Joel Onyango	P.O. Box 267, Ogembo
7	Solomon Obara Mases	P.O. Box 15, Kenanye	31	Ontita J. Angwenyi	P.O. Box 35, Ogembo
8	Stephen N. Kegera	P.O. Box 171, Kisii	32	Samuel O. Onchong'a	P.O. Box 56, Nyangusu
9	Robert Isoe Nyambwari	P.O. 29, Ogembo	33	Timothy Naresa	P.O. Box 35, Ogembo
10	Christopher Onyinkwa	P.O. Box 4, Ogembo	34	Moffat Obare	P.O. Box 63, Nyamarambe
11	Samwel Ongori Migiro	P.O. Box 141, Ogembo	35	James Michoti	P.O. Box 227, Kisii
12	Mishael O. Nyaberi	P.O. Box 547, Kisii	36	Eucabeth Tangeya	P.O. Box 80, Ogembo
13	Onyankha E. ombongi	P.O. Box 202, Ogembo	37	Samwel Momanyi	P.O. Box 1495, Kisii
14	Thomas Ondara	P.O. Box 62, Ogembo	38	Paminus Ondanit	P.O. Box 1039, Kisii
15	Samwel Magara	P.O. Box 387, Ogembo	39	Zedekiah Orwiru Atati	P.O. Box 71, Kisii
16	Zephaniah M. Anyieni	P.O. Box 116, Kisii	40	Abednego Samwel	P.O. Box 113, Kisii
17	Stephen Ogao Ngoge	P.O. Box 74, Ogembe	41	Benson O. Nyaruri	P.O. Box 1808, Kisii
18	Nyangawi Omweno	P.O. Box 3, Ogembo	42	Hellen N. Omwancha	P.O. Box 75, Etago
19	Nyamwega O. Wilfred	P.O. Box 44, Ogembo	43	Rachel Nyambeni	P.O. Box 35, Kisii
20	Robina Osiemo	P.O. Box 101, Ogembo	44	Job M. Bosire	P.O. Box 376, Kisii
21	Peter O. Mandee	P.O. Box 39, Kisii	45	Eric O. Atuta	P.O. Box 145, Ogembo
22	Joel O. Ong'ang'a	P.O. Box 1860, Kisii	46	Wilkistar Kwamboka	P.O. Box 101, Ogembo
23	Peter Nyanducha	P.O. Box 1, Nyamaembo	47	Margret Gesore	P.O. Box 101, Ogembo
24	Michael Onyinkwa	P.O. Box 15, Ogembo	48	Yunia Kemuma	P.O. Box 101, Ogembo
49	Francis Makori	P.O. Box 112, Ogembo	73	Elijah Nyaumtu	P.O. Box 195, Ogembo
50	Joseph Maina	P.O. Box 35, Kisii	74	Moses N. Isonge	P.O. Box 145, Magena
51	Francis Onyima	P.O. Box 89, Kisii	75	Patrick Ongoto	P.O. Box 14, Ogembo
52	T. m. Mogere	P.O. Box 148, Ogembo	76	Walter N. Omayio	P.O. Box Ogembo
53	Edgar Ombongi	P.O. Box 220, Ogembo	77	Joseph O. Omabia	P.O. Box 547, Ogembo
54	Jane M. Bongoye	P.O. Box 1383, Kisii	78	Peterson N. Orina	P.O. Box 1437, Kisii
55	David B. Onsonyo	P.O. Box 107, Ogembo	79	Peter M. Groaka	P.O. Box 690, kisii
56	Lew Davis o. Oendo	P.O. Box 341, Ogembo	80	Caleb Onyangoto	P.O. Box 150, ogembo
57	peris Kemuma Otieno	P.O. Box 90, Kisii	81	Jacob N Nyagwanga	P.O.Box Ogembo
58	Olpher Ongela	P.O. Box 36, Kisii	82	Biherts Mayaka	P.O.Box 64, Ogembo
59	Rebecca Ogembo	P.O. Box 36, Kisii	83	Nelson O. Maiko	P.O. Box 2, Ogembo
60	Rose Ogachi	P.O. Box 36, Kisii	84	Benson N. Ondabu	P.O. Box 192, Ogembo
61	Simon Ochego	P.O. Box 2426, Kisii	85	Gideon Nyachoka	P.O. Box 240, Ogembo
62	Alice Mogsi	P.O. Box 71, Kisii	86	Samwel Nyabaro	P.O. Box 606, Ogembo
63	Esther Nyangechi	P.O. Box 71, Kisii	87	James Ochera	P.O. Box 36, Ogembo
64	Abel M. Tingega	P.O. Box 1121, Kisii	88	James Ongefu	P.O. Box 36, Ogembo
65	Ongiro Nyameyio	P.O. Box 3567, Kisii	89	Hellen Otworri	P.O. Box 71, Ogembo
66	Nahson Nyambane	P.O. Box 1672, Kisii	90	George m.Gutwa	P.O. Box 144, Nairobi

67	Orengé Winfridah	P.O. Box 113, Ogembo	91	George Masese	P.O. Box 75560, Nairobi
68	Josephine Nyarera	P.O. Box 2035, Kisii	92	David Ogega Mochengo	P.O. Box 113, Ogembo
69	Collins omwoyo	P.O. Box 35, Ogembo	93	James N. Magera	P.O. Box 113, Ogembo
70	Samwel Otieno Nyayiemi	P.O. Box 2731, Kisii	94	John Ondigi	P.O. Box 29, Ogembo
71	Jane M. Matiabe	P.O. Box 248, Ogembo	95	Yuvendis Ontweka	P.O. Box 29, Ogembo
72	Ebisiba Osiemo	P.O. Box 101, Ogembo	96	Ombonbu Joseph	P.O. Box 294, Ogembo
97	Evans Nyambaso	P.O. Box 381, Kisii	103	Ben Ayora Timega	P.O. Box 63, Ogembo
98	Rodah Kamenda	P.O. Box 64, Ogembo	104	Peter Nyang'ate Obiero	P.O. Box 107, Ogembo
99	Wilkister Onyinkwa	P.O. Box 64, Ogembo	105	Lameck Ogembo	P.O. Box 62, Ogembo
100	Micah Nyanducha Obuya	P.O. Box 179, Kisii	106	Mary Osiemo	P.O. Box 65, Ogembo
101	John Chogoo Auya	P.O. Box 891, Kisii	107	Dauglas Ratori	P.O. Box 547, Ogembo
102	Mecha Thomas	P.O. Box 53, Ogembo			

## MABERA PRIMARY SCHOOL – KENYENYA

No	Name	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	P. Bogi Nyamora	P.O. Box 22, Kisii	25	Kenya Mbeche	P.O. Box 58, Kiru
2	Barnabas Sereti	P.O. Box 96, Kenya	26	Cllr. Joel Sumbe	P.O. Box 62, Kiru
3	Jared Makambi	P.O.Box 335, Kissi	27	Francis Onditi	P.O. Box 71, Kisii
4	Nyangareri Omweno	P.O.Box 3, Ogembo	28	Samuel Nyaundi	P.O. Box 36, Kenyeya
5	Zedekiah Opiwaru Athi	P.O. Box 71, Kisii	29	Igwor Nemuel	P.O. Box 46, Kenyeya
6	Zachary o. Makoni	P.O. Box 36, Kisii	30	Charles Bisinga	P.O. Box 1032, Kisii
7	Peter O. Onyambui	P.O. Box 36, Kisii	31	Nyamache Evans	P.O. Box 69, Kenyeya
8	Riogi Nyasa	P.O. Box 36, Kisii	32	Henry Mbeche	P.O. Box 552, Kisii
9	Magara Samwel	P.O. Box 381, Kisii	33	Nyangau Mbeche	P.O. Box 552, Kisii
10	Somon O. Mases	P.O. Box 15, Kenyeya	34	Keneedy M.Michlti	P.O. Box 14, Kenyeya
11	Lucas Osiemo	P.O. Box 41, Kenyeya	35	James N. Onsarigo	P.O. Box 65, Kenyeya
12	Augustus Birundu	P.O. Box 41, Kenyeya	36	Paul O. Mogaka	P.O. Box 96, Kenyeya
13	Issac Obondi	P.O. Box 88, Kenyeya	37	Jacob M. Nyaudi	P.O. Box 63, Kenyeya
14	Sereti Jacob	P.O. Box 58, Kenyeya	38	Jaramiau Magara	P.O. Box 96, Kenyeya
15	Otará Omunya	P.O. Box 58, Kenyeya	39	Zablon Keraro	P.O. Box 69, Kenyeya
16	Momanyi James	P.O. Box 58, Kenyeya	40	Martin Mwambi	P.O. Box 36, Kenyeya
17	Auta Justus	P.O. Box 11, Nyamache	41	Asiágo Miencha	P.O. Box 7, Kenyeya
18	Ayienda M.D.	P.O. Box 41, Kenyeya	42	Paul M. Nyakwara	P.O. Box 36, Kenyeya
19	Nahashon Nymbane	P.O. Box 307, Kenyeya	43	Albert Baruku	P.O. Box 7, Kenyeya
20	Joel Onyango	P.O. Box 267, Oyumbi	44	Mokua Mbiko	P.O. 31, Kenyeya
21	Andrew Muna	P.O. Box 69, Kenyeya	45	Neilter Kenya M.O. Mokua	P.O. Box 3242, Kisii
22	Sawel Ongori Migiro	P.O. Box 13, Ogembo	46	John Nyambane	P.O. Box 96, Kisii
23	David Omuya Maiko	P.O. Box 7, Kenyeya	47	Justus Makori	P.O. Box 36, Kisii
24	Ibrahim Nyabutto Miena	P.O. Box 7, Kenyeya	48	Thomas O. Nyambane	P.O. Box 36, Kisii
49	Paul Asigo	P.O. Box Kenyeya	73	Ronald Omoga	P.O. Box 5, Kenyeya
50	Thomson Siriba Mekubo	P.O. Box 58, Kenyeya	74	Nathan Okero	P.O. Box 49, Kenyeya
51	Elisah Mabeya	P.O. Box 172, Kisii	75	Osiemo Henry	P.O. Box 41, Kenyeya
52	George Nyatang	P.O. Box 346, Kisii	76	Charles J. Nyabayo	P.O. Box 99, Kenyeya
53	Jane Bongoye	P.O. Box 1383, Kisii	77	Shem Ondurso	P.O. Box 27, Kenyeya
54	Joel O Machaa	P.O. Box 22, Kisii	78	Daniel Mong'eri	P.O. Mogonga

55	Onduso Morabai	P.O. Box 58, Kisii	79	Alice Mekenye	P.O. Box 71, Kisii
56	Evans O. Oruta	P.O. Box 3242, Kisii	80	Mong'oni Abuga	P.O. Box MOGONGA
57	Gideon Momanyi	P.O. Box 14, Kenyeny	81	Simon Makambi	P.O. Box 59, Kenyeny
58	J.S. Onsarigo	P.O. Box 58, Kenyeny	82	Samson Ondera	P.O. Box 46, Kisii
59	L. O. Okhue	P.O. Box 740, Kenyeny	83	Phelister Metoba	P.O. Box 3526, Kisii
60	Charles Konga	P.O. Box 52, Kenyeny	84	Obed Omwari Naminra	P.O. Box 115, Ogembo
61	Eliseh omoya Nyamweya	P.O. Box 7, Kenyeny	85	Andrew Orina	P.O. Box 25, Kisii
62	Isaih Bwrumbi	P.O. Etono	86	Bob Nraosi	P.O. Box 2510, Kisii
63	Jason Omlin Mio	P.O. Box 2, Riokindo	87	Moses Biketi Ogechi	P.O. Box 9, Riokindo
64	Stephen Kima	P.O. Box 9, Kenyeny	88	Morema Elizabeth	P.O. Box 36, Omobera
65	Jelus O Migiro	P.O. Box 1672, Kissi	89	Linnet Magero	P.O. Box 4091, Kisii
66	Andrew Osiemo	P.O. Box 1342, Kisii	90	Jacob Omari	P.O. Box 7, Kisii
67	Thomas Nyag'au	P.O. Mugonga	91	Donald Ocharo	P.O. Box 23, Kenyeny
68	James Begi	P.O. Box 96, Kisii	92	David Nyandewa	P.O. Box Kenyanye
69	Henry Nyabaga	P.O. Box 69, Kisii	93	Joshua Nyangori	P.O. Box 14, Kenyanye
70	Paul R. Maaga	P.O. Box 46, Kisii	94	William O. Begi	P.O.Box 7, Kenyanye
71	Jared Ongwae	P.O. Box 46, Kisii	95	Joseph Rogena	P.O. Box 36, Kenyanye
72	Omambia Obara	P.O. Box 5, Kenyeny	96	Alice Nyatuwanga	P.O. Box 74, Kenyanye
97	Joel Ondaso Asiago	P.O.Box 58 Kenyanye	117	Luka Makambi	P.O. Box 3121, Kisii
98	Alex Obegi	P.O.Box 14140, Kenyanye	118	charles O. Gwako	P.O.Box 3121, Kisii
99	Zephaniah M. Anieni	P.O. Box 116, Kisii	119	Abel M. Tineg	P.O. Box 2493, Kisii
100	Yobesh Nyamao	P.O. Box 41, Kenyanye	120	Sam Keganda	P.O. Box 36, Kenyanye
110	Ibrahim O. Ontiri	P.O.Box 58, Kenyeny	121	Benard Anyieni	P.O. Box 35, Kisii
111	Sylvester O. Othongo	P.O. Box 58, Kenyanye	122	Joseph S. Mbelene	P.O. Box 9, Kisii
112	Elijah P. Nyabneke	P.O. Box 18, Kenyanye	123	Jomo Osoti	P.O. Box 7, Kenyanye
113	John Mecheo	P.O. Box 2122, Kisii	124	Donald Ocharo	P.O. Box 23, Kenyanye
114	Paul Manga	P.O. Box 53, Kenyanye	125	Jared O. Onduso	P.O. Box 68, Kenyanye
115	Harrison Mekenge	P.O.Box 81, Kisii	126	Kefa Kerima	P.O.Box Moganga
116	Omollo Ochieng'	P.O.Box 8268, Nairobi	127	Zablon M.	N/A