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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Baringo East constituency is in Baringo District. Baringo District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

1.1 Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	130,504	134,924	264,978
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	80,725	77,889	158,614
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	49,329	57,035	106,364
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	31		

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Baringo District:

- Is one of the lowest densely populated districts in the province; it ranks 13th in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 66.5%, being ranked 12th in the province and 43rd nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 19.1%, being ranked 9th in the province and 35th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: upper respiratory tract infections; Malaria, diarrhoea diseases, intestinal worms, and rheumatism;
- Has a 30% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 36th of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 63 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 24th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 55.8 years, being ranked 24th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Is the richest district in the province after Kajiado and Laikipia districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 36.95% being ranked 8th of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 35.32% food poverty level being ranked 9th of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has the highest unemployment rate in the province, at 21.44%;
- Has a monthly mean household income of Ksh. 7,516;
- Has 30.20% of its residents accessing clean water; and
- 68.3% of its residents having safe sanitation.

Baringo district has 3 constituencies: Baringo East, Baringo North, and Baringo Central Constituencies. The district's 3 MPs, each cover on average an area of 2,882 Km² to reach 88,236 constituents. This is a ruling party, KANU, stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, KANU won unopposed the Baringo East and Baringo North parliamentary seats. For the Baringo Central parliamentary seat, it won with 99.45% of the valid votes.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Baringo East constituency is the largest of the Baringo district constituencies and the least developed. The constituency comprises of Tirioko, Akoret, Loiwet and Kolowa locations of Kolowa division, Kositei, Ribco and Loiyamoruk locations of Nginyang' division of Baringo district.

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

Pastoralism is the main socio-economic activity in the area

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

Local issues and the influence of power brokers in KANU determine political trends. The constituency has had the same MP elected Unopposed in both the 1992 and 1997 general elections. It is probably one of the show cases of zoning in Kenyan politics. In 2002, FORD People took the seat.

2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			11,003
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Joseph Lotodo	D KANU	Unopposed	

2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			15,380
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Joseph Lotodo	D KANU	Unopposed	

2.5. Main Problems

The issues in the semi-arid constituency have tended to revolve around banditry and cattle rustling, pitting the local Pokot against neighboring Turkana on one hand and Tugen on the other. Other issues center on official response to periodic famine, particularly the provision of relief food to the residents.

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 12th February 2002 and 28th 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**

- Constitution; meaning, types and models
- Governance
- Basic needs
- The constitution making process
- Poverty and gender
- Structures and systems of government
- National resources and their distribution
- Ethics, moral values and social justice
- Electoral systems and processes
- Land and property rights
- Minority and marginalized groups

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 1st, 2nd and 3rd July 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 3

1. **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 3
- a) Venue(s):
 - i. Chemolingot Primary school
 - ii. Kolowa Primary School
 - iii. Tangulbei

1. **Panels:**

a) Kolowa Primary School – Commissioners

Com. Nancy Baraza - Chairing

Com. A. I. Ahmed

Com. Dr. M. Swazuri

a) Kolowa Primary School – Secretariat

Fatuma Montet - Programme Officer

Anne Kross - Asst. Programme Officer

Asha Boru - Verbatim Recorder

a) Tangelbei and Chemolingot– Commissioners

Com. Dr. M. Swazuri

Com. Ahmed I. Hassan

Com. Nancy Baraza

a) Tangelbei and Chemolingot – Secretariat

Fatuma Montet – Programme Officer

Anne Koross – Assistant Programme Officer

Asha Boru – Verbatim Recorder

Elijah Leiro Letangule – District Coordinator.

5.2. **Attendance Details**

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Presented		129
Sex	Male	94
	Female	35
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	104
	Institutions	25

Category	Details	Number
Educational Background	Primary Level	33
	Secondary/High School Level	53
	College	5
	University	8
	Not Stated	30
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	1
	Oral	119
	Oral + Memoranda	2
	Oral + Written	8

5.3 CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Baringo East. 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. (2)
- The preamble should state our national vision.
- Common experiences of Kenyans should be set out in the preamble to include national conduct of all Kenyans, advancement and equality.
- The preamble should express the need for a constitutions made by Kenyans for Kenyans
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a God fearing country
- The preamble should recognize the broad diversity of different tribes in Kenya.

5.3.2 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.

- Constitution should guide the conduct of all Kenyans and it should be supreme.
- There should be statements in our constitution that capture the national philosophy and guiding principles.
- The new constitution should be the pillar and reference point for all other laws, and laws that contradicts it should be declared repugnant.
- Democratic principles to be included in the constitution should be equality before the law,

and the guarantee of Kenya citizens.

- The government should be of the people, for the people and by the people.
- Values that should be reflected in the constitution should include; responsibility, supremacy and non-discriminatory aspects.
- The guiding principles should be enforceable by law.
 - The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.

5.3.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.

- The 65% majority vote required by parliament to amend the constitution should be retained. (3)
- Parliaments power to amend the constitution should be limited. (2)
- Parliament should only amend the law but not review and make the constitution.
- Parliament should not amend sections concerning political parties, judiciary, legislatures and financial resources.
- MPs, civil societies, churches NGOs and the constitution review commission should conduct referendums.
- The electoral commission should conduct the referendums
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum. (3)
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution unless with a 75% vote

5.3.4 CITIZENSHIP.

- Anyone whose parents are born in Kenya and he/she is born in Kenya should be regarded as a Kenyan citizen.
- Anyone born in Kenya should be considered an automatic citizen.
- Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through registration and naturalization. (2)
- Spouses to Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be given automatic citizenship and as soon as that denounce their original citizenships.
- Constitution should guarantee equal treatments to all Kenyans.
- The rights of citizens should be equal treatment like any other Kenyan. Obligations of a Kenya citizen should be to respect and practice Kenyan law.
- Rights and obligation of citizens should not depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired.
- National ID, birth certificate and passports should be documentations used as a proof of citizenship.
- National ID should be enough documentation to prove citizenship.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for Baringo East Constituency to have an office of registrar of persons to allow local residents acquire IDs with ease

5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

- The discipline forces should be established in the constitution. (2)
- The armed forces should face the court of law if gone against the law.
- The president should not be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- The president should be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- The post of commander-in-chief of the armed forces should be replaced with chief of General Staff's post.
- The executive should have exclusive powers to declare war.
- The executive should not have exclusive powers to declare war.
- The constitution should permit use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations.
- The president should have authority to invoke a state of emergency.
- The president and the parliament should have authority to invoke a state of emergency.
- Parliament should vote with no less than 2/3 majority to invoke emergency powers.
- The constitution should provide that the armed forces shall not practice their skills in residential areas to minimize injuries
- The constitution should provide that any person accidentally injured when armed forces are practicing is compensated
- The constitution should provide for the Pokots to be given more opportunities in recruitment into the armed forces
- The constitution should provide for the government to eradicate cattle rustling
- The constitution should provide for the government to curb cattle rustling by establishing anti-stock theft units at strategic places
- The constitution should provide for the G.S.U to be adequately manned to eradicate cattle rustling
- The constitution should provide for Army majors to be elected directly by the people and to have at least post-secondary education
- The constitution should provide for the government to give Pokot warriors employment in the department of defence
- The constitution should provide for a recall of firearms in the hands of various communities
- The constitution should ban police brutality and harassment
- The constitution should provide that all police recruits have at least standard 8 education and of good health
- The constitution should provide that recruitment to the police force be based on educational level and not on ability
- The constitution should provide for establishment of police stations in all divisions
- The constitution should provide for government compensation for any innocent person killed by police officers
- The constitution should debar the police from harassing and torturing innocent

5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES.

- Political parties should have a role to play in economy, social and religious agendas.
- Constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties.
- The number of political parties should be limited to 3. (2)
- The number of political parties should be limited to 4.
- Political parties should raise their own funds.

- Political parties should be financed by their patrons and 41% budgetary allocation.
- Political parties should be financed by public funds through the exchequer.
- Terms and conditions of funding political parties should be; all political parties should be funded equally, funding should depend on the state of economy.
- Political parties and state should relate in a manner to provide solutions to Kenyans.
- Political parties and state should be separated whether it is the ruling party or not.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 8, which should be funded by the government
- The constitution should limit the registration of political parties

5.3.7 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

- The presidential system of government should be retained.
- The presidential system of government should be retained with the president having executive powers.
- The parliamentary systems of government should be adopted. (2)
- The prime minister should be the head of government who should: appoint members of the cabinet, direct operations of government structures, chief advisor of the president and directing the nation incase of wars or state of emergencies.
- Prime minister should be the head of the executive.
- The presidency should be a ceremonial post.
- The president should endorse the list of cabinets, preside over state functions, receive dignitaries, open commissions and close state or government functions.
- Hybrid system of government should not be adopted.
- The unitary system of government should be retained. (2)
- Power should be devolved to the district authority, local authorities.
- The Attorney General should enjoy security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide for federal system of government
- The constitution should provide for majimbo system of government
- The constitution should not provide for federal system of government (2)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government
- The constitution should provide for a system of government with a president, 2 vice-presidents and a prime minister
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the three arms of the government
- The constitution should provide for a post of prime minister to head the government

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- Parliament should vet all opportunities, parastatals, judicial, permanent secretaries, foreign mission heads and members of the cabinet.
- Parliament should approve ministerial appointments, PSC members, judicial officers, and electoral commissioners. (2)
- Presidential appointments should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should be the mouthpiece of the people and act as a check and balances power.
- Parliament should appoint cabinet ministers.

- Parliament should check powers of the president.
- Parliament should not have unlimited powers to control its own procedures.
- Parliament should have unlimited powers to control its own procedures.
- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation.
- Voting age should be 18 years and above.
- Parliamentary candidate should be between 18 and 60 years.
- Presidential candidate should be between 40-60 years. Parliamentary candidate should be between 18 years and over.
- Presidential candidate should be 30 years and above.
- Language tests are not sufficient for parliamentary candidates,
- An MP should be a degree holder
- Parliamentary candidates should be holders of O' level certificate with a pass in English and Kiswahili.
- MPs should have secondary education and proficient in Kiswahili and English.
- Moral and ethical qualifications for MPs should be introduced. (2)
- Constituents should have power to recall back MPs by a vote of no confidence signed by 60% of the registered voters in the constituency.
- MPs should act on the basis of conscience and instructions from their constituents. (2)
- MPs should not pass laws on their salaries or allowances. An independent committee should determine salaries for MPs.
- The concept of nominated MPs should be retained and a third of them should be from the disabled.
- The concept of nominated MPs should be given to women and the disabled.
- Nominated MPs should be retained; priority should be given to pastoralists, youth, women and people with disabilities.
- 1/3 of nominated MPS should be women.
- No MP should be allowed to miss parliament, sittings should be reduced to 3 days instead of 8 days.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government
- The multi party system in the legislature and one party in the executive should be retained. (2)
- There should be at least 2 chambers of parliament i.e. upper house consisting of parliamentary committees and a lower house.
- A single chamber of legislature should be retained.
- Parliament power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence is not adequate.
- An investigation committee should be established to scrutinize the president.
- The president should have power to veto legislation passed by parliament.
- Parliamentary election should be staggered to always have sitting MPs.
- The constitution should provide that MPs hold office for only 2 five year terms (4)
- The constitution should provide that MPs hold office for only 3 five year terms
- The constitution should provide that civil servants running for MP seats only resign after winning the seats
- The constitution should provide for the recalling of non-performing MPs by the electorate
- The constitution should provide for the recalling of non-performing MPs by the electorate, through collecting signatories of at least ¼ of all registered votes to enter a vote of no confidence on the MP
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs to represent women, minority and

disabled groups

- The constitution should provide for representation of the disabled in parliament.

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE.

- A presidential candidate should be a Kenyan citizen, charismatic and widely respected and should be of sound mind and physique.
- A presidential candidate should be a degree holder, be of sound mind, should be a Kenyan citizen and should be a good leader.
- The presidential tenure should be fixed to 2 terms of five years each. (6)
- The presidential tenure should be fixed to 3 terms of 5 years each.
- Functions of the president should be specified in the constitution. e.g he should be the final decision maker, ratifier of government appointments, representative of Kenya in international delegations and an arbitrator of disputes.
- The constitution should limit presidential powers. Powers that should be taken away are; firing state appointments, controlling parliament operations.
- The president should not be above the law.
- Presidential powers should be reduced.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president through a nationwide referendum /vote of no confidence of not less than 60% voter sin all provinces.
- The president should be the final decision maker and the parliament to be the debater for legislator amongst the parliamentary members.
- The president should not be an MP.
- The president should be a member of parliament.
- Provincial administrator should be retained and their roles should be to co-ordinate development projects, develop links and networking and intervening during natural disaster.
- Provincial administrator should be retained. The chief should be retained. The chief should be elected by the people. Chief should be transferable.
- Provincial administrator should be retained but with the following ranking: National Secretary for security affairs, Provincial secretary for security affairs, District secretary for security affairs, deputy and local security affairs, a council of elder.
- Chief's acts should be abolished.
- The chiefs should be elected through queuing system.
- There should be 15 ministries.
- A ministry of pastoral affairs should be established. (6)
- The constitution should provide for a ministry of pastoralism to cater for the interests of pastoralists
- The constitution should provide for chiefs to be given promotions
- The constitution should provide for ministers to be professionals in their own ministries
- The constitution should debar the president from heading any party
- The constitution should provide for chiefs to be allocated resources by the government
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of only 15 ministries
- The constitution should provide that all minister must be at least diploma holders
- The constitution should provide for chiefs to consult with village elders on village matters
- The constitution should provide for a reduction in the presidents powers
- The constitution should provide that the chiefs Act be abolished, otherwise a college to be

established to train chiefs

- The constitution should provide that chiefs should be educated
- The constitution should provide that chiefs be given security of service, be transferable
- The constitution should provide that chiefs have at least secondary school education
- The constitution should provide for the provincial administration to be scrapped
- The constitution should provide for the provincial administration to be replaced by the local authority
- The constitution should provide for ministers to be drawn from different political parties
- The constitution should provide for the head of state to be elected by the electorate, but the prime minister be appointed by other ministers
- The constitution should provide for chiefs to be elected by the electorate (5)

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY.

- The president should appoint judicial officers. (2)
- All judges should be 45 years and above.
- All judges should enjoy security of tenure.
- The Kadhis court should remain to interpret Islamic laws.
- Magistrate courts should be stationed at each county. The court of appeal should sit at every provincial headquarters.
- Council of elders should be given authority in order to oversee and preside over customary issues.
- The constitution should provide for customary courts to deal with murder, fornication and adultery
- The constitution should provide for a tribunal to ensure that corruption in the courts are dealt with
- The constitution should prohibit swearing in courts using holy books
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the Judiciary

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- Mayors and councilors chairmen should serve for a period of 5 years. (2)
- Councilors should be proficient in Kiswahili and English.
- Salaries of councilors should be paid by the central government (3)
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council be elected by the public (5)
- The constitution should provide that Chair of County Councils be transferable from one ward to another within the same district
- The constitution should provide for County Councils to be established at the constituency level
- The constitution should provide for Councilors to be paid by the government and their salary be limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an MP's salary
- The constitution should provide for Councilors to have at least form four education (2)
- The constitution should provide for Councilors to have at least primary school education
- The constitution should provide for chairmen of county councils to be chosen by Councilors
- The constitution should provide for chairmen of county councils to be earn Kshs 100,000 and Councilors Kshs 50,000

- The constitution should provide for salaries of councilors to be increased (2)
- The constitution should provide for councilors to be given seats in parliament
- The constitution should provide for councilors to hold office for only 10 years
- The constitution should provide for councilors to hold office for only 4 terms of 5 years each
- The constitution should provide for separation of power between Councilors and chiefs

5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The president should win by simple majority vote.
- A winner of election ie civic or parliamentary should garner simple majority vote to be declared a winner.
- A representative electoral system should be practiced.
- Presidential candidate should garner 50% of the total vote to be considered a winner in the elections.
- The 25% representations from 5 presidential elections should be scrapped.
- The 25% representation of the total votes from 5 provinces should be retained for presidential elections.
- Seats should be reserved for specific groups i.e. 15 seats set aside for physically disabled.
- The current geographical system should be retained.
- Demarcation of constituencies and wards should be in consideration of land size rather than population size.
- The ECK should re-draw and create new constituencies i.e. 420 constituencies in total.
- The electoral commission should create new constituencies on the basis of population, cultural consideration size and experiences of the constituency.
- There should be demarcation of constituencies in Pokot. (2)
- Civic parliamentary and presidential elections should be held separately i.e. within an interval of 6 months.
- Voter registration should be a continuous process.
- Election date should be entrenched in the constitution. (2)
- Election should be after five years.
- The presidential elections should be done directly by the people. (2)
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by political parties.
- Tenure of electoral commissioners should be 5 years.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure.
- The Electoral commissioners should be funded by the government from the national budget.
- The number of electoral commissioners should be reduced to 10.
- The constitution should provide for Baringo East constituency to be divided into 2
- The constitution should provide for Baringo East constituency to be divided into 3
- The constitution should provide that the demarcation of constituencies shall not be based on the population only
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections
- The constitution should provide for Pokots in East Baringo to be given their own district
- The constitution should provide for secret ballot system of voting

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS

- The constitution should protect the fundamental rights and individual freedom.
- The constitution should entrench civil, political, social and economic rights
- Death penalty should be abolished.
- The constitution should provide free medical care, free education for all Kenyans.
- There should be free education for all Kenyan children, the government should provide feeder roads to curb insecurity.
- The constitution should guarantee security, free education, free medical care, decent and reasonable housing, supply of food and have clean water to every citizens.
- Dams and bores should be constructed to ensure water supply to all. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee free education for all children. The government should provide security to all its citizens.
- Government should provide free health services. (2)
- Dams and boreholes should be dug in order to provide water for the Pokot people.
- Nomadic schools should be established.
- The government should provide food to the Pokot people whose land is not arable.
- The government should create jobs for the university graduates.
- Employment opportunities should be created by the government
- Constitution should provide for employment.
- There should be equal employment opportunities. (2)
- Education should be free upto secondary especially for people in the arid and semi arid areas.
- Education should be free and compulsory up to primary level.
- Education should be free and compulsory up to university level for the pastoralists.
- There should be free education from primary to secondary school.
- There should be free boarding schools.
- Constitution should be written in simple language so that all may understand it. (2)
- People in Pokot should have a right to access information.
- The constitution should provide for availability of health facilities in every location
- The constitution should provide for relief food during famines
- The constitution should provide for feeding programmes to be established in schools
- The constitution should provide for recognition of the fundamental human rights
- The constitution should provide for the incorporation of the bill of rights into the constitution
- The constitution should limit freedom of worship to worship of God only
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education (7)
- The constitution should provide for freedom of movement
- The constitution should provide for clean water and electricity for all semi-arid region inhabitants
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level. (5)
- The constitution should provide for the government to enhance security for all Kenyans (2)
- The constitution should provide the recognition of Islamic institutions by the government
- The constitution should guarantee that Muslims are not addressed as Mohammedans
- The constitution should provide that Mohammeds death and date are honoured and declared a public holiday The constitution should abolish forced marriages
- The constitution should provide for recreational facilities at the local level to curb anti-social behaviour
- The constitution should provide for social security allowances for the unemployed

- The constitution should provide for improvement of infrastructure
- The constitution should provide for the equipping of public hospitals
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy.
- The constitution should guarantee regular salary review for public servants
- The constitution should provide for an improvement of salaries and working conditions

5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- There should be women rights in the constitution.
- Child's right should be provided and protected through emphasis on child education.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action of the minority groups.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for marginalized ie people of Pokot.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for the disadvantaged groups.
- The constitution should provide for free mobile clinics for pastoral communities
- The constitution should prohibit female genital mutilation
- The constitution should provide for recognition of marginalized communities
- The constitution should provide for recognition of the fundamental rights of pastoralist communities
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action be established for the disadvantaged communities
- The constitution should provide for establishment of special schools for the disabled
- The constitution should provide for budgetary provisions for minority groups
- The constitution should provide for girls to be allowed to inherit their fathers' property
- The constitution should provide for equal education opportunities for both boys and girls
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favour of the disabled in all public facilities.
- The constitution should provide for special facilities for all disabled persons
- The constitution should provide for a special school for the disabled in Pokot.
- The constitution should outlaw the discrimination against the disabled in assessing employment opportunities
- The constitution should provide for protection of widows against any form of abuse
- The constitution should provide for widows to inherit their husbands property
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation and education of street children.
- The constitution should provide for the compensation for lives lost during the emergency period
- The constitution should provide for free education for the youth from poor backgrounds
- The constitution should provide for special safeguards to ensure the girl-child goes to school
- The constitution should provide for a recognition of women organizations
- The constitution should compel husbands to maintain their families after divorce
- The constitution should provide that female orphaned children be eligible to inherit their deceased parents property
- The constitution should provide homes and welfare programmes for children orphaned by AIDS
- The constitution should provide that Muslim prisoners are accorded facilities for prayer
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favour of the disabled in all public facilities.

- The constitution should guarantee free education opportunities for the disabled
- The constitution should provide that institutions for the disabled be funded by the government
- The constitution should provide that institutions and funds for the disabled be run by the disabled
- The constitution should provide for special schools to cater for the mobility of pastoralists
- The constitution should provide for the presentation of minority groups in parliament and local authorities
- The constitution should provide for lower school entry requirements for children from pastoral families
- The constitution should provide for the quota system of education to facilitate entry for children from pastoral families
- The constitution should provide for disability allowances of 20 percent of their salaries
- The constitution should provide that women share her husbands property upon divorce or separation
- The constitution should provide that any man who impregnates a girl provides financial support for the child
- The constitution should provide for bursary schemes for the pokots.

5.3.15 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The community should have ultimate land ownership. (4)
- The government should have the ultimate ownership of land.
- The Pokot should have the ultimate ownership of land and title deeds given to them.
- The state government and local authority should have no power to control use of land under use by the community.
- The community elders should deliberate over any use of land in Baringo East.
- Land use should be controlled by the local elders.
- The community land council of elder should have ultimate authority to apportion land for specific purposes.
- Land transfer procedures should be vested to the local and land council of elders.
- Land allocation through balloting should be abolished.
- The people of pokot should be issued with land title deeds so as to curb land disputes. (2)
- The government should review the Pokot land to decrease on land grabbing.
- Any foreigner owning large track of land should surrender to the landless.
- Men and women should have equal access to property and land.
- The early colonial map of 1880 should be accepted as authentic.
- All land acquired by whites who wished to sort Kenyan citizenship after the colonial era should immediately surrender such land to the locals. (2)
- Colonial customary land ownership should be revisited and the Pokot be given back their land. (2)
- All Kenyan should be guaranteed to access to land. (3)
- There should be putting a ceiling on the amount of land
- The constitution should guarantee that no person shall be landless in Kenya
- The constitution should guarantee the issuance of title deeds to all land holders in the pastoral region
- The constitution should provide that all trust land be redistributed to the landless indigenous people

- The constitution should provide that all idle land is distributed to the landless
- The constitution should provide for a ceiling on the amount of land owned
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country.
- The constitution should provide that land transactions be vetted by local elders

5.3.16 CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Cultures of the local communities should be protected and promoted in the constitution. (4)
- Paternalist should be marginalized by the constitution.
- The Pokot community should have special entry points for job/employment opportunities.
- Women inheritance and acquisition of the widow's livestock should be cultural practices that the constitution should protect for local community.
- The Pokot community should practice their own judicial system i.e. offenders should pay the affected family and penalties paid through animal fires
- The pokot land boundaries should be serviced to deal with ethnicity to ensure unity in diversity and security of the person's property. (2)
- Each tribe should be given a district so as to ensure protection of personal property and unity in ethnic diversity.
- Strong military patrol should be allowed to the Pokot and people along the boundaries.
- Constitution should provide for protection from the discriminatory aspects of culture like FGM. Wife inheritance should be abolished. (4)
- Kiswahili should be the national language where English should remain to be the official language.
- Indigenous languages should be promoted by the constitution.
- The constitution should abolish tribalism and nepotism
- The constitution should recognize and reward freedom fighters by providing free education and land to their children
- The constitution should seek for recognition and protection indigenous customary and religious laws
- The constitution should safeguard the co-existence of different tribes in Kenya
- The constitution should outlaw all religious cults
- The constitution should prohibit early marriages.
- The constitution should guarantee that women are consulted before forced marriages take place

5.3.17 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- Constitution should guarantee equal sharing of public resources in all regions.
- Revenue from natural resources should be divided between the central government and the county. i.e 2/3 should remain in the county and the rest to the central government
- The Pokot should be given a share of profit of resources that come form the region.
- Parliament should approve presidential trips and expenditure and be custodians of all law.
- Members of the PSC should have security of tenure.
- The president should appoint PSC members.
- A public officer should resign their positions before contesting.
- Corrupt people should not hold any public office. The code of ethics Act for civil servants

should be strengthened.

- Public officer should declare their wealth and justify what they have acquired.
- The constitution should provide that identification and travel documents be issued free of charge and at the local level
- The constitution should provide that all public servants declare the source of their wealth.
- The constitution should for Islamic banks to provide interest free loans
- The constitution should provide that vice-chancellors and other senior education officers be appointed purely on merit.
- The constitution should provide for equal distribution of all national resources
- The constitution should debar civil servants from running businesses when in office

5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The ministry of Natural Resources should strengthen and enforce environmental laws.
- The local community i.e. pokot should own and utilize all the resources that are located within the specific area.
- The forests should benefit the district where they are found and manage them.
- Forest should be conserved form the instructions of the indigenous community to benefit the community. (2)
- The local authority should be empowered to manage all natural resources.
- The constitution should involve the local youth in environmental conservation
- The constitution should involve the local communities in the management of natural resources such as wildlife
- The constitution should provide for protection of environmental and natural resources
- The constitution should provide that mineral exploitation shall only be done in consultation and compensation of land owners
- The constitution should provide that citizens be compensated for damage from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.

5.3.19 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- NGO's should have a role to play in existing education projects. (2)
- NGO's should be allowed to develop marginalized areas. I.e. inject the foreign aid directly into the government to facilitate development in those areas.
- The constitution should recognize NGOs and other organized groups and the role they play in the governance.
- NGOs' should establish checks and balances on religious organizations that are extreme.
- NGO's, church organizations and parastatal found sponsoring FGM should be deregistered.
- The constitution should provide for the constitution to be translated into all languages for all Kenyans to understand
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of communication for the public media
- The constitution should provide for liberalization of the public media

5.3.20 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The constitution should provide parliament shall be involved in formulation of all foreign policies

5.3.21 CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES

- The controller and Auditor General's office should be abolished
- A pastoralist development authority should be established which has the responsibility of marketing pastoralists economically, socially and culturally.
- A lands commission should be established to review land boundaries and disputes.
- The commissioner of lands should enjoy security of tenure.
- A commission should be established to control religious sects and denomination under the registrar of societies.
- The constitution should provide for a national resources commission to oversee management of natural resources in the country
- The constitution should provide for a police service commission to oversee police services and to deal with issues related to their remuneration, disciplinary and conditions of work
- The constitution should provide for a health service commission to oversee provision of health care in the country
- The constitution should provide for an office of Ombudsman

5.3.22 SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER.

- The Attorney General and Speaker of National Assembly should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The ECK should declare the presidential elections results.
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president at state house
- The former president should be accorded security provisions.
- The former president should be accorded half former salary pay, and all other allowances should be sliced to half.
- The constitution should provide that during the transition period, presidential powers rest with the chairman of the electoral commission

5.2.23 WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

- There should be women's rights.
- Women should have a right to inheritance of property.
- The constitution should prohibit domestic violence
- The constitution should provide for gender equality
- The constitution should provide for protection of women against any form of abuse
- The constitution should provide for women to be protected from police harassment
- The constitution should abolish domestic violence with strict penalties on offenders
- The constitution should declare violence against women a social evil liable to punitive penal consequences
- The constitution should provide that succession laws on mixed marriages are properly enacted

5.2.24 REGIONAL POLICY

- Kenya should invest 50% of its resources in areas it maintains a comparative economic advantage in East African region and COMESA area.

5.3.25 NATIONAL ECONOMIC

- Cost sharing should be abolished so as to reduce poverty rates.
- Marginalized area should be given priority when providing rural electrification. (2)
- Geothermal power stations should be improved so as to provide power to the East Pokot region. (2)
- A comprehensive development plan should be established to alleviate poverty.
- The constitution should allow practice stocking through poverty reduction strategy in order to reduce the poverty rates.
- The government should develop social, physical and economic infrastructure in the marginalized areas.
- The government should provide infrastructure (social, economic and physical) to all regions in Kenya. (2)
- The constitution should put in place recreational facilities to occupy youth and all members of public.
- The constitution should provide for a poverty reduction programme to replace the food aid programme

5.3.26 NATIONAL OTHER

- The constitution should provide that any HIV/AIDS sufferer who intentionally infects another shall be tried for murder
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of youth resource and training centers
- The government should cover Aids drugs by 50% of the expenditure.
- The government should provide the public with safe environment to live i.e. protect against cattle rustling, rounding up of innocent individuals.
- The government should establish police stations at boundaries to curb insecurity.
- The government should cease deploying military helicopters and weapon to the marginalized pokots and cease issuing unilateral arms to pokot neighbours.
- The government should provide security for all communities. (2)
- A corruption act should be entrenched in the constitution.
- The anti-corruption police unit (ACPU) should be strengthened.

5.3.27 **SECTORAL**

- The constitution should provide that the national currency/legal tender has a permanent face.
- The constitution should provide for a review of the current tax policy
- The constitution should provide for amendments of the education system shall only be through a public referendum
- The constitution should provide for the promotion of research into animal husbandry
- The constitution should restrain cross-border herding
- The constitution should provide for liberalization of the public media
- The constitution should guarantee the safeguarding of industrial concerns for the marketing and processing of agricultural products
- The constitution should provide that Arabic language be incorporated into the primary school curriculum
- The government should support appropriate rain harvesting techniques.
- Kerio River should be targeted for irrigation schemes
- Veterinary services should be improved through construction of cattle dips and supply of animals' drugs and medicine. (3)
- The government should open up markets for livestock produce through establishing a slaughterhouse, livestock development authority KMC to be reviewed and strengthening the KCC.
- Pastoralists should have access to loan facilities.
- The government should provide farm inputs and trained extension personnel to farmers.
- The government should provide market for livestock products through revival of KCC and Kenya meat commission. Livestock health should be catered for.
- Livestock development and marketing board should be established. Ranching system should be promoted.
- The KCC and KMC should be revived to create market for livestock produce.
- The animal disease Act should be reviewed especially in sections that govern movements of cattle. The government should provide diagnostic laboratory at divisional level for animal diseases, employ veterinary scouts, and revive KMC.
- AFC should be turned into farmers Ban and waiving loan given to farmers.
- The government should provide market for agricultural products. Livestock should be immunized yearly.
- The government should provide market for livestock produce. (2)
- During dry season pastoralist should be allowed to graze freely.
- The government should construct irrigation scheme in dry seasons. (2)
- The government should market agricultural produce.
- The government should improve the farming system.
- There should be better prices for the sale of cattle and irrigation scheme in dry areas.
- There should be veterinary services in pastoral areas.
- The government should regulate prices for livestock
- Kenya meat commission should be established in pastoral areas.
- The government should establish a leather manufacturing industry.
- The quota system should be applied when admitting people into natural schools,

communities. The 8-4-4- system should be scrapped and replaced with 7-4-2-3 education system.

- Mobile schools should be established in pastoralists' areas and entry points for national schools and universities should be lowered for pastoralists' communities.
- Mobile and boarding schools should be established and scholarships should be provided for the pastoralists' community.
- Feeding programmes should be introduced in schools.(2)
- Religions organizations should support schools.
- The government should build more education facilities.
- Quota system in education should be revived.
- The 8-4-4 system of education should be replaced with the 7-4-2-3 system. (3)
- School equipment should be provided to alcohol, feeding programme in schools should be revived, KCPE should be free and teachers should be promoted.
- University internal exams should be supervised and marked by KNEC.
- The government should legislate registration and restriction of school interruptions.
- Quota system should be introduced in admission for universities and national school.
- Cost sharing schools be abolished.
- Boarding schools should be constructed instead of mobile schools.
- The ministry of education should introduce evening and morning classes for nomadic people. Nomadic schools should be established.
- Bursary funds should be provided for needy students.
- The government should construct nomadic boarding schools for the pokot children. Special entry point for these children, funding of this institutions.
- Scholarship and grants should be extended to the needy pokot people.
- Nomadic boarding schools should be created to fit in with the nomadic way of life.
- The quota education system should be created to constitute the pokot.
- There should be corporal punishment in schools.
- There should be primary schools and secondary schools.
- The government should provide the necessary facilities in all schools.
- The budget should set aside provisions for the marginalized areas.
- 10% of the national budget should be allocated to pastoralsit region.
- Livestock should be use as security for loans. (4)
- The Donde Act should be implemented.
- All money invested abroad should be reinvested back into Kenya.
- Pastoral community should be considered for loans.
- The government should provide healthcare infrastructure and services in all regions of the country.
- Constitution should provide for mobile health clinics. (2)
- Dispensaries should be established in pastoralist villages.
- Drugs and trained personnel should be supplied to pastoralist areas.
- Doctors in government hospitals should not be allowed to open private clinics.
- Mobile clinics should be established.
- Medical facilities should be made accessible in the Baringo East region.
- Blood donor centers should be established in Baringo East constituency.
- A referral district hospital should be built in the Pokot East area.
- The government should provide hospitals with trained medical officers.
- Tourism attraction sites should be revised and updated so as to develop the tourism

industry.

- The government should fund the Jua – Kali sector to assist establishment of cottage industries.
- All minerals should be mined under the control of the local community.
- There should be proper transports and communication system in the marginalized areas. (2)
- Livestock and crop farmers should be compensated for the loss they incur during destruction by wild animals. (2)
- Game reserves should be protected and preserved. (2)
- The progressive and equitable policy should have two goals; i.e conservation of wild game and suitable social and economic development in adjacent areas. Anyone injured, killed or displaced by wildlife activities, should be compensated.
- Wildlife in the Pokot areas should be transferred to other regions so as to provide land to the landless. (2)
- Pastoralist should be free from wildlife attack. (2)
- The government should have marshal plan for every constituency and at least spend up to 20% of its development funds to each constituency.
- The constitution should create arid and semi arid land use policies and laws specific to the management of long-range pastoralism.
- Constitutional and legal principles should be developed to promote and safeguard the minority groups to their rights.

5.3.28 CUSTOMARY LAW

- Girls who become pregnant before marriage should be fined 15 cows and 15 goats.

5.3.29 STATUTORY LAW

- The constitution should provide for murderers to be fined 30 cows to be paid to the family of the deceased, and another 40 cows be paid to the children of the deceased
- The constitution should provide for murderers to be fined 40 goats if the deceased was unmarried, but 30 cows and 30 goats if the deceased was married
- The constitution should provide for murderer convicts to be jailed for life while manslaughter culprits should pay a fine of 300 cows to the family of the deceased
- The constitution should provide for the capital offenders to serve under the conditions in the penal code
- The constitution should provide for the 1909 stock theft ordinance to be done away with
- The constitution should provide that parents who force their daughters to undergo female genital mutilation shall be charged in a court of law
- The constitution should provide that rapists shall be sentence to death in a court of law
- The constitution should grant women custody of children in the event of divorce
- The constitution should provide for strict penalties for men who impregnate women outside wedlock
- The constitution should outlaw sexual harassment and ensure that culprits prosecuted
- The constitution should prohibit grabbing of public land and prosecute any land grabber.

5.3.30 **CONOMICAL / SOCIAL JUSTITCE**

- Bomb victims or victims of fire arms training should be compensated
- Families and people of Misaimbwa region (Pokots) should be compensated for the loss of lives due to the 24th April 1950 killings.

5.3.31 **RANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- The constitution should guarantee equal management of public resources and accountability to the citizens.
- The constitution should provide for principles of accountability to protect national resources
- The constitution should provide for transparency, good governance and accountability in the government

5.3.32 **ATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- Communal punishment should be abolished. (3)
- The rule of law should be observed at all times
- There should be justice during investigation.

5.3.33 **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- People of the country should go in accordance with symbols in our national flag.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. Joseph lotodo MP
2. Elijah Letangule DC
3. Gideon Kasitet
4. Geoffrey Lokorteba
5. Patrick Kitilit Chairman
6. Stephen Cheptai
7. Wilson Losute
8. Julia Lukoyang
9. Susan Nakoru
10. Richard Sampalat

Appendix 2: The Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. East pokot indigenous pastoralist development project
2. East pokot elite welfare association
3. AIC chemolingot
4. Nginyang cheseret group

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

1	0003OBERV	Anderson Lowe Reperua	CBO	Memorandum	East Pokot Indigenous Pasto
2	0002OBERV	Edwin M Riamang'ura	CBO	Memorandum	Pokot Elites
3	0009OBERV	Eunice Lorita	CBO	Oral - Public he	Kolowa Women Group
4	0007OBERV	Hon Stephen Cheptai	CBO	Memorandum	Katumkwok Self Help Group
5	0006OBERV	Joseph K Nakupir	CBO	Memorandum	Kongita Self Help Group
6	0005OBERV	Mark Rikanika Kaptuya	CBO	Memorandum	East Pokot Elite Welfare Ass
7	0013IBERV	Abetolee Francis	Individual	Oral - Public he	
8	0047IBERV	Abillahi Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
9	0020IBERV	Alima Isaak Bule	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0010IBERV	Amasile Peter	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0035IBERV	Asman Kamama Robert	Individual	Memorandum	
12	0041IBERV	Augustine M Loribo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0084IBERV	Benedict Loile	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0030IBERV	Chepchobos Mailu Selina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0067IBERV	Christina Lotiaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0053IBERV	Christopher Chochoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0024IBERV	Churum Julius	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0016IBERV	Councillor Charles C Lo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0003IBERV	Councillor Gideon Kamam	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0006IBERV	Councillor Musa Amokon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0023IBERV	Councillor Samuel Murio	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0046IBERV	Councillor Yuda Losutan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0033IBERV	D E Muoshoro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0061IBERV	Daudi Maklap	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0005IBERV	David Amasile	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0040IBERV	David K Kuduo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0076IBERV	David Kakuko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0028IBERV	David L Kapedo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0066IBERV	David S Todok	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0011IBERV	Edward Kiptumu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0044IBERV	Elisha Kasait	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0052IBERV	Geoffrey Lekoritepa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0081IBERV	Gideon Kasitet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0036IBERV	Henry Losikiria Tum	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0054IBERV	Hon Joseph D M Lotodo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0070IBERV	Issack Lorangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0051IBERV	Jackson Lemarish	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0056IBERV	James Kalegeno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0031IBERV	James L Loukoyang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0078IBERV	Joel Poryot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0026IBERV	John K Lobweria	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0059IBERV	John Kamama	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0008IBERV	Johnstone A Abetolee	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0019IBERV	Jonathan Akutamoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0027IBERV	Joseph Akae	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0062IBERV	Joseph Mukeluk	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0009IBERV	Josephat Kiror	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0055IBERV	Joshua Katikit	Individual	Oral - Public he	

49	0064IBERV	Joshua Yatta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0022IBERV	Joy Loice Chemket	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0004IBERV	Julia Lochingamoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0014IBERV	Julius Loremo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0071IBERV	Kamkan Moses	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0025IBERV	Kiteku Apeyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0069IBERV	Lokirienikon Akodo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0039IBERV	Lokwe K Philemon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0045IBERV	Lotitibu John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0038IBERV	Lotodo Lokwialur	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0068IBERV	Maina Paulo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0089IBERV	Meshack Limasya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0042IBERV	Michael Kolem	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0015IBERV	Minito Thomas	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0074IBERV	Moses Lorita	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0088IBERV	Moses Maklap	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0048IBERV	Musa Chopalet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0012IBERV	Musa K P Matta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0057IBERV	Musa Kipsamu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0077IBERV	Musa L Lukuwamuk	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0073IBERV	Musa Lorus	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0032IBERV	Patrick L Kitilit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0001IBERV	Peter Lokirer	Individual	Written	
72	0075IBERV	Philemon Toitoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0049IBERV	Rebeca Muyekule	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0072IBERV	Richard Changanya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0086IBERV	Robert Lotiang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0018IBERV	Samali Kanjori	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0034IBERV	Sammy Sarich	Individual	Memorandum	
78	0029IBERV	Samson K Losikiriatum	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0079IBERV	Samuel Ang'or	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0080IBERV	Samuel Madangura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0021IBERV	Samuel Rionosia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0007IBERV	Samuel Samalit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0017IBERV	Sarah Mata	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0002IBERV	Selemoi Kachepkow	Individual	Memorandum	
85	0082IBERV	Solomon Mnokogh	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0065IBERV	Stephen Maklep	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0050IBERV	Susan Nakoru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0037IBERV	Taivareta Kitilit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0083IBERV	Teresia Robert	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0060IBERV	Thomas Arupe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0043IBERV	Tomas Minito	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0085IBERV	Victor Tudongiro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0058IBERV	Wilson K Losute	Individual	Written	
94	0087IBERV	Wilson Kamopus	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0063IBERV	Zakayo Rotino	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0008OBERV	Pastor Job Ruto	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	African Inland Church
97	0001OBERV	Pastor John Mondi	Religious Organisation	Written	African Inland Church
98	0004OBERV	Pastor Yusuf K Losote	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	African Inland Church

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings**KOLOWA**

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	John Kamema	P.O. Nginyang	25	Felix Maiwa	P.O. Nginyang
2	Thomas Arupe	P.O. Nginyang	26	Dickson K. Yego	P.O. Nginyang
3	Philemon	P.O. Nginyang	27	Stephen Kedingiro	P.O. Nginyang
4	Paulo Kompulei	P.O. Nginyang	28	Zakayo Rotino	P.O. Nginyang
5	Daudi Maklap	P.O. Nginyang	29	Joel A. Charito	P.O. Nginyang
6	Joseph Mukeluk	P.O. Nginyang	30	Lotiaka Bukale	P.O. Nginyang
7	Limanyang Njobo	P.O. Nginyang	31	Joshua Yatta L	P.O. Nginyang
8	Isaac Amorutot	P.O. Nginyang	32	Lotulia David	P.O. Nginyang
9	Wialapong Matong	P.O. Nginyang	33	Stephen Maklop	P.O. Nginyang
10	Ndeito Huron	P.O. Nginyang	34	David Saraka Todon	P.O. Nginyang
11	Lorita Moses	P.O. Nginyang	35	Joel Kaptuya	P.O. Nginyang
12	Musa Lorrus	P.O. Nginyang	36	Chirstine Lotiaka	P.O. Nginyang
13	Martak Lomuk	P.O. Nginyang	37	Maria Paulo	P.O. Nginyang
14	Lomer Angor	P.O. Nginyang	38	Chepokarink Meriangor	P.O. Nginyang
15	Kamoyo Lokukei	P.O. Nginyang	39	Chepokarial Julius	P.O. Nginyang
16	Ngariton Lovengei	P.O. Nginyang	40	Loice Depa	P.O. Nginyang
17	Ritanyang Lomasos	P.O. Nginyang	41	Petro Madam	P.O. Nginyang
18	Daniel Kiptaruni	P.O. Nginyang	42	Joseph Gatonye	P.O. Nginyang
19	Samuel Nasia M.	P.O. Nginyang	43	Clement Kapatei	P.O. Nginyang
20	Wilson K. Losuje	P.O. Nginyang	44	Pkorok Locholia	P.O. Nginyang
21	Francis Lopuonyag	P.O. Nginyang	45	Richard Lotaw	P.O. Nginyang
22	Michael Lomongiaa	P.O. Nginyang	46	Musa Lokwialoim	P.O. Nginyang
23	Chesuu Ronotum	P.O. Nginyang	47	Wiybong Krob	P.O. Nginyang
24	Retur Lorogoi	P.O. Nginyang	48	Lokiririkong	P.O. Nginyang
49	Kangole Nukuro	P.O. Nginyang	73	Timothy Lotolia	P.O. Nginyang
50	John Kionosia	P.O. Nginyang	74	Musa Lökkewamure	P.O. NginyaNG
51	Kipturu Josephat	P.O. Nginyang	75	Jonathan Kipsikirio	P.O. Box 76, Marigap
52	Isaac Lorangei	P.O. Nginyang	76	Joel Poriot	P.O. Nginyang
53	Moses Lorita	P.O. Nginyang	77	Symeg Lilian	P.O. Nginyang
54	Kamkan Moses	P.O. Nginyang	78	Chemoiyo Natudo	P.O. Nginyang
55	Samkamar	P.O. Nginyang	79	Lomung'a Moto	P.O. Nginyang
56	Simion Lotukan	P.O. Nginyang	80	Najilet Lolea	P.O. Nginyang
57	Changanya Richard	P.O. Nginyang	81	Samuel Angon	P.O. Nginyang
58	Pensister Ganady	P.O. Nginyang	82	Chukor	P.O. Box 76, Marigap
59	Marret Tobert	P.O. Nginyang	83	Amedo Amkweng	P.O. Nginyang
60	Cheming Lorengei	P.O. Nginyang	84	Samuel Madanoura	P.O. Nginyang
61	Pastor Job Rutto	P.O. Nginyang	85	Paulo Lokeepe	P.O. Nginyang
62	Eunice Lorita	P.O. Nginyang	86	Kamacheptopot	P. O. Nginyang
63	Paulina Jacob	P.O. Nginyang	87	Joseph Adomongura	P. O. Nginyang
64	Faith Nalekat	P.O. Nginyang	88	Chemket Charles	P.O. Nginyang
65	Loice Willy	P.O. Nginyang	89	Ngurarapee Lotus	P.O. Nginyang

66	Chepokariah Limanyang	P.O. Nginyang	90	Elijah Nakauwa	P.O. Nginyang
67	Kokaragut Limesia	P.O. Nginyang	91	Gideon Kasilet	P.O. Box 20664, Nairobi
68	Philomeno Toitoi	P.O. Nginyang	92	Cheming Lomuma	P.O. Nginyang
69	Rael Stephen	P.O. Nginyang	93	Isaac Kiyara	P.O. Nginyang
70	Lilian Lomormor	P.O. Nginyang	94	John Kitemo	P.O. Nginyang
71	David Kakuko	P.O. Nginyang	95	Victor Kaburur	P.O. Nginyang
72	Stanley Kiptoon	P.O. Nginyang	96	Moses Maklap	P.O. Nginyang
97	Paulo Lomosil	P.O. Nyinyang	108	Lokwarita Lopewai	P.O. Nyinyang
98	Solomon Mnokogh	P.O. Nyinyang	109	Robert lotiang	P.O. Nyinyang
99	Lokorwa Lomomuk	P.O. Nyinyang	110	Monica Aluku	P.O. Nyinyang
100	Ngoria Munyeya	P.O. Nyinyang	111	Chepkoro Madangara	P.O. Nyinyang
101	Teresia Robert	P.O. Nyinyang	112	Wilson Kemopus	P.O. Nyinyang
102	Benedik Loile	P.O. Nyinyang	113	Rael Joseph	P.O. Nyinyang
103	Jonathan Kipsikirio	P.O. Nyinyang	114	Thomas Lomormorio	P.O. Nyinyang
104	Kases	P.O. Nyinyang	115	Elizabeth Petro	P.O. Nyinyang
105	Victor Tudongiro	P.O. Nyinyang	116	Gladies Joseph	P.O. Nyinyang
106	Chebon	P.O. Nyinyang	117	Mary Chepkunia	P.O. Nyinyang
107	Willy Lomesi	P.O. Nyinyang	118	Meshak Limasya	P.O. Nyinyang

CHEMOLINGOT PRIMARY SCHOOL

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Anderson Lowe Reperia	P.O. Box 58, Mariga	25	Rodah Isaac	None
2	Yusuf K. Logute	P.O. Nginyang	26	Grace Lemakok	None
3	Rikarika Mark	P.O. Nginya	27	Mary Loripo	None
4	Sammy Sarich	P.O. Box 29750, Nairobi	28	Chepkamuk Mukur	None
5	Michael Kolen	P.O. Nginyang	29	Chepatirwa Etyang	None
6	Turungi	P.O. Nginyang	30	Cheparsup Titipu	None
7	Richard Kinyach	P.O. Nginya	31	Chemakan	None
8	Joshua Akeno	P.O. Nginya	32	Wawaket	None
9	Wilson Momu	P.O. Nginya	33	Chemrara Kamama	None
10	Sammy Sarich	P.O. Nginya	34	Chepatelitel Iteluk	None
11	Henry Losikiriatum	P.O. Box 22, Haright	35	Saina Turungi	None
12	Sarah Loyanae	P.O. Kapeisdo via Marigat	36	Leah Riteluk	None
13	Mariko Lotida	P.O. Nginyang	37	Chemakeya Nelima	None
14	Plas Tidong	P.O. Nginyang	38	Chemwol Kamariam	None
15	Taivaneta Kitidit	P.O. Nginyang	39	Christina Reuben	None
16	John Kipteroi	P.O. Nginyang	40	Pelyon	None
17	Joseph K. Nakopir	P.O. Box 301, Kapenguria	41	Chemining Domole	None
18	Lotodo Lokwialuk	P.O. Box 301, Kapenguria	42	Isaac Loriwo	P.O. Nginyang
19	P. K. Lokwee	P.O. Box 301, Kapenguria	43	Luka Loriwo	P.O. Nginyang

20	D. K. Kudoo	P.O. Box 301, Kapenguria	44	Chepertio Isaac	P.O. Nginyang
21	A. M. Loribu	P.O. Nginyang	45	Willam Tengeche	BOX 22 Mang'at
22	Loktari T.	P.O. Nginyang	46	Ann Kapkomor	P.O. Nginyang
23	Elisha Kasbait	P.O. Nginya	47	Jane Cheretai	P.O. Nginyang
24	Lida Losutan	P.O. Nginyang	48	Yencentin Akwot	P.O. Nginyang
49	Luka L. Lokorua	P.O. Nginyang	73	John Kamama	P.O. Nginyang
50	Lotteebus John	P.O. Nginyang	74	Joseph Nalukat. K.	P.O. Nginyang
51	Abdullahi Ali	P.O. Nginyang	75	Paul Kukat	P.O. Nginyang
52	Musa Chepalat	P.O. Nginyang	76	Linah Akeno	P.O. Nginyang
53	Elijah Dllan	P.O. Nginyang	77	Jackson R. Loima	P.O. Nginyang
54	Yuhana Tumbo	P.O. Nginyang	78	Michael C. Kolem	P.O. Nginyang
55	Musa Kipsamu	P.O. Nginyang	79	Thomas Noatatum	P.O. Nginyang
56	Jackson Limaris	P.O. Nginyang	80	Geoffrey Lokoritepa	P.O. Nginyang
57	Sarnगतat Ali	P.O. Nginyang	81	Lokor Aremema	P.O. Nginyang
58	Kinyach Kusale	P.O. Nginyang	82	Sammy Kayole	P.O. Nginyang
59	Baringo Rengetiang	P.O. Nginyang	83	Robert A. Kamama	P.O. Nginyang
60	Chumil Lomosi	P.O. Nginyang	84	Rev. C. Chochoi	P.O. Nginyang
61	Limakok Jackson yuka	P.O. Nginyang	85	Nelly J. Akiro	P.O. Nginyang
62	Jarich Charrison	P.O. Nginyang	86	Chepartin Losangi	P.O. Nginyang
63	Michael Lapan	P.O. Nginyang	87	Chepsukum Loripo	P.O. Nginyang
64	Dalmas Yoni	P.O. Nginyang	88	Lawi Stiaurot	P.O. Nginyang
65	Rebecca Muyekule	P.O. Nginyang	89	Clarrison Nakol	P.O. Nginyang
66	Susan Nakoru	P.O. Nginyang	90	Kipkopis Lokidap	P.O. Nginyang
67	Pauline C. Ngimor	P.O. Nginyang	91	Kitilit Adamoi	P.O. Nginyang
68	Susan C. Losute	P.O. Nginyang	92	Adomoi Harrison	P.O. Nginyang
69	Margaret Kamkeh	P.O. Nginyang	93	Cheposerpliwo Nakole	P.O. Nginyang
70	Florence Lomariwo	P.O. Nginyang	94	Esther Lokor	P.O. Nginyang
71	Julius C. Chesorok	P.O. Nginyang	95	Stephen N. Cheptai	P.O. Nginyang
72	Brian Temonyang	P.O. Nginyang	96	Sarich C. Regina	P.O. Nginyang
97	Rose Mariach	P.O. Box Nginyang	121	Loktary Daniel	P.O. Box Nginyang
98	Cheponyorio Paulo	P.O. Box Nginyang	122	Kitiki Kongole	P.O. Box Nginyang
99	Cherokunur Lotulo	P.O. Box Nginyang	123	Arekai Kemena	P.O. Box Nginyang
100	Lo rangi Lokorua	P.O. Box Nginyang	124	Katawon kipkaloi	P.O. Box Nginyang
101	Kokario Martu	P.O. Box Nginyang	125	Lodio Kusongole	P.O. Box Nginyang
102	Hon Joseph Lotodo	P.O. Box Nginyang	126	Joseph Lokemet	P.O. Box Nginyang
103	David Arupe	P.O. Box Nginyang	127	John Asarich	P.O. Box Nginyang
104	Daniel Kiplina	P.O. Box Nginyang	128	Lotudo Paul	P.O. Box Nginyang
105	Natii John	P.O. Box Nginyang	129	Peter Muyue	P.O. Box Nginyang
106	Tomena Wilberforce	P.O. Box Nginyang	130	Jostlin Kdem	P.O. Box Nginyang
107	Domongoria Kidoko	P.O. Box Nginyang	131	Magdalin Isaack	P.O. Box Nginyang
108	Lokudoki Kolem	P.O. Box Nginyang	132	Mohamed Juma	P.O. Box Nginyang
109	Elizabeth Rengkomar	P.O. Box Nginyang	133	Laban Michael	P.O. Box Nginyang
110	Magraf Plus	P.O. Box Nginyang	134	Joshua Katikit	P.O. Box Nginyang
111	Saaho Shawot	P.O. Box Nginyang	135	Slessor Shaurot	P.O. Box Nginyang
112	Kaghiew Aturoit	P.O. Box Nginyang	136	Susan Mariach	P.O. Box Nginyang

113	Pasikow Lopusor	P.O. Box Nginyang	137	Grace Limakok	P.O. Box Nginyang
114	Loriono Lomaria	P.O. Box Nginyang	138	Nancy Kamuna	P.O. Box Nginyang
115	Lokudopus Njolemo	P.O. Box Nginyang	139	Pitricy Lonem	P.O. Box Nginyang
116	Loreng Akorikore	P.O. Box Nginyang	140	Racel Tomena	P.O. Box Nginyang
117	Kapel Loparangole	P.O. Box Nginyang	141	Charles Asonnga	P.O. Box Nginyang
118	Cheparsip Lotitipe	P.O. Box Nginyang	142	Chesimh Ruto	P.O. Box Nginyang
119	Jeneffer Kisuku	P.O. Box Nginyang	143	Chepoteltel Ritelak	P.O. Box Nginyang
120	Chepocheepochot Akeno	P.O. Box Nginyang	144	Cheposangi	P.O. Box Nginyang
145	Solomon Kamais	P.O. Box Nginyang	169	Manakuk Lo Maris	P.O. Box Nginyang
146	Susan Kamama	P.O. Box Nginyang	170	Gideon Asil	P.O. Box Nginyang
147	Stellah Shewrot	P.O. Box Nginyang	171	Lodio Joshua	P.O. Box Nginyang
148	Salina John	P.O. Box Nginyang	172	John Lodionoi	P.O. Box Nginyang
149	Elizabeth James	P.O. Box Nginyang	173	Chepkong Joseph	P.O. Box Nginyang
150	Jochina Luka	P.O. Box Nginyang	174	Daniel Lotitipe	P.O. Box Nginyang
151	Nyangatian Sikayang	P.O. Box Nginyang	175	Shadrack Kalale	P.O. Box Nginyang
152	Francis Mwendu	P.O. Box Nginyang	176	Rael Kiyon	P.O. Box Nginyang
153	James Parchupet	P.O. Box Nginyang	177	Chepachongir Nakoru	P.O. Box Nginyang
154	Fredrick Kangwell	P.O. Box Nginyang	178	Chemirara Lokuyopes	P.O. Box Nginyang
155	Francis Kipsakit	P.O. Box Nginyang	179	Christian Rueben	P.O. Box Nginyang
156	Chepocheros Akeno	P.O. Box Nginyang	180	Milca Luka	P.O. Box Nginyang
157	Leah Riteluk	P.O. Box Nginyang	181	Janet Lokudofas	P.O. Box Nginyang
158	Kanyakera Lokiring	P.O. Box Nginyang	182	Chepochoipikai Lokaro	P.O. Box Nginyang
159	Jacob Amaya	P.O. Box Nginyang	183	Cheptaiya Longolepas	P.O. Box Nginyang
160	Loripo Merileke	P.O. Box Nginyang	184	Mengich Kerop	P.O. Box Nginyang
161	Lorokoi Lotukatur	P.O. Box Nginyang	185	Joel Pampea	P.O. Box Nginyang
162	Locholia Chopchorot	P.O. Box Nginyang	186	Chomkan Wawarach	P.O. Box Nginyang
163	k.d. Lomottana	P.O. Box Nginyang	187	Mary Akiru	P.O. Box Nginyang
164	Cheposhio Akino	P.O. Box Nginyang	188	Gladis Kalae	P.O. Box Nginyang
165	James Kalekono	P.O. Box Nginyang	189	David Apura	P.O. Box Nginyang
166	Chepotumo Etiang	P.O. Box Nginyang	190	Limo Longirokwang	P.O. Box Nginyang
167	Kamukil Lokwamug	P.O. Box Nginyang	191	Chepoyos Lotomang	P.O. Box Nginyang
168	Kitosha Losiwale	P.O. Box Nginyang	192	Anastasia Lomarino	P.O. Box Nginyang
193	Abraham Limochango	P.O. Box Nginyang	197	Mary Akiru	P.O. Box Nginyang
194	Chepochongis Kedi	P.O. Box Nginyang	198	Jennifer Kisiku	P.O. Box Nginyang
195	Kelly Tamakaro	P.O. Box Nginyang	199	Esther Lokor	P.O. Box Nginyang
196	Sarah Akeno	P.O. Box Nginyang			

TANGULBEI

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Pastor Joseph Agai	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	25	Lodomoki Achodole	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
2	Yohana Mailuk	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	26	Susan Krале	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
3	Joseph K. Krале	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	27	Margaret Samali	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
4	Samson K. Losikiriatum	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	28	Selina Mailuk	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
5	Jmes L. Loukoyami	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	29	Philip Aremk	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
6	Tarakole Lomenya	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	30	Adoket Losute	P.O. Box 176, Marigat

7	Apura Kori	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	31	Johnstone Amumia	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
8	Kapunyo Mading	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	32	Apura Kipkiror	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
9	Akori Kipto	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	33	William Ndege	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
10	Deparuk rikodos	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	34	Tonger Lotikeny	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
11	Kukat Lokori	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	35	Kasototo Lopet	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
12	Luka Losurkoi	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	36	Limakwang Lopsile	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
13	Kabatan Tadongech	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	37	Kakuko Dabui	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
14	Lopeto Rongenyang	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	38	Rimo Kaur Nitekina	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
15	Lima Kamar Komolinyang	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	39	Symon Siangiro	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
16	Kampi Kangolize	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	40	Ngolepong Netekore	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
17	Kania Modony	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	41	Dungon Auwanak	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
18	Loudio Lokwarukan	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	42	Cllr. Musa AmokOn	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
19	Julius Aliwatet	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	43	Julia Lochingomoi	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
20	Lopeyok Mwating	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	44	David Amasile	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
21	Crispine Otieno	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	45	Cllr Gideon K. Takurit	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
22	John Rukuita	P.O. Box 272	46	Julius S. Loremot	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
23	Philip Lokirima	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	47	Peter Lokirer	P.O. Box 77, Marigat
24	Nicholas Murion	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	48	Minito Thomas	P.O. Box 28, Marigat
49	Selemoi Kachepkon	P.O. Box 134, Kapenguria	73	Ali Lorokoi	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
50	Akutamol Jonathan	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	74	Katumo Limakamar	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
51	Esther Chemoyo	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	75	Kakuko Moiser	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
52	Sarah Martha	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	76	Isaya Matta	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
53	Kace Chemket	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	77	Lobong Aringole	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
54	Allan Isaack	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	78	Symon Pembe	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
55	Tuyoyo Siriot	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	79	Symon Lorumo	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
56	Samuel Samalit	P.O. Box 76, Marigat	80	Peter kirop	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
57	John Mondi	P.O. Box 76, Marigat	81	Lotudorengi Kipterit	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
58	Johnstone A. Abetolee	P.O. Box 182, Marigat	82	John K. Lobureria	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
59	Josephat Kipkirror	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	83	Samuel Rionosia	P.O. Box 281, Marigat
60	Amasile Peter	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	84	Churum K. Julius	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
61	Edward Kipturu	P.O. Box 76, Marigat	85	Samarli Kanjuri	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
62	Lotuw Kachepocho	P.O. Box 76, Marigat	86	Akolingura Ageru	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
63	Edwin M. Riamangura	P.O. Box 11, Mariga	87	Loteku Apeyok	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
64	Musa K. P. Matta	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	88	Charles Lotia	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
65	Abetolee Francis	P.O.Box 176, Marigat	89	John Lomechor	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
66	Ngoluu Lotekok	P.O.Box 176, Marigat	90	Paul K. Rotich	P.O. Box 182, Marigat
67	Todo Lokorikono	P.O.Box 176, Marigat	91	Psivwei Stephen	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
68	John Kukaf	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	92	Susan Losike	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
69	Kura Chirum	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	93	Rael Natudo	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
70	Tireng Lokwao	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	94	Paulina Samai	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
71	Lomukung Netekina	P.O.Box 176, Marigat	95	Ameja Chang'aa	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
72	Rakako Nasiketa	P.O.Box 176, Marigat	96	John Kuko	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
97	Daniel Kapedo	P.O. Box 76, Marigat	105	Joel Lodoa	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
98	Chepochepkow Lopsile	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	106	Rebecca Churum	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
99	Jane Kamama	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	107	Eunice Kakenel	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
100	Samwel Murio	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	108	Leah Kapkoyo	P.O. Box 176, Marigat

101	Roda Lokwari	P.O. Box 76, Marigat	109	Milcah Kolem	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
102	Chepsukun Lokwang'	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	110	Sapan Tengueli	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
103	Kichamu Kil-Lonuresia	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	111	Sambulat Kachepkony	P.O. Box 76, Marigat
104	William Kapkoyo	P.O. Box 176, Marigat	112	Simion Eduka	P.O. Box 176, Marigat
			113	Joel Kakerer	P.O. Box 176, Marigat