

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface.....	i
1. District Context.....	1
1.1. Demographic characteristics.....	1
1.2. Socio-economic Profile.....	1
2. Constituency Profile.....	1
2.1. Socio-economic Profile.....	2
2.2. Electioneering and Political Information.....	2
2.3. 1992 Election Results.....	2
2.4. 1997 Election Results.....	2
2.5. Main problems.....	2
3. Constitution Making/Review Process.....	3
3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs).....	3
3.2. District Coordinators.....	5
4. Civic Education.....	6
4.1. Phases covered in Civic Education	6
4.2. Issues and Areas Covered	6
5. Constituency Public Hearings.....	6
5.1. Logistical Details.....	6
5.2. Attendants Details.....	7
5.3. Concerns and Recommendations.....	8
Appendices	27

1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Fafi constituency is in Garissa District. Garissa district is one of the districts of North Eastern Province

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	206,117	186,393	392,510
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	121,937	107,493	229,430
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	84,180	78,900	163,080
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	9		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Garissa District:

- Together with Mandera District are the most densely populated districts in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 9.0%, being ranked 3rd in the province and the least nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 4.7%, being ranked 2nd in the province and one of the last in the country at 67 of the 69 districts in the country;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and infections, and eye infections;
- Has 78 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 30th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 52.7 years, being ranked 31st of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- In 1997, 54% of its population was considered amongst the absolute poor;
- Has one of the highest mean monthly income in the country, being ranked 6th nationally; and
- Has 80% of its urban population accessing safe water and sanitation.
- Garissa district has 3 constituencies: Dujis, Fafi and Lagdera, constituencies. This is a ruling party stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, two parliamentary seats were won by KANU while Fafi was won by SAFINA. Garissa district has one of the lowest voter registration levels in the country; 39% of its eligible voters registered in 1997.

2. CONSITUENCY PROFILE

As a settlement area, Fafi is inhabited by Abduwak, Abdalla and the Auliyahan sub-tribes.

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

The main source of livelihood in this constituency is livestock rearing. Animals kept include cattle, camels and goats.

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

Ethnic sentiments and clanism feature prominently in elections. KANU won in 1992 but lost the seat to SAFINA in the 1997 General elections. In 2002, KANU reclaimed the seat.

2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			10,279
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Ibrahim Salat	KANU	3,117	97.47
Yussuf Gedi	DP	41	1.28
Ali Duntaw Hiyale	FORD-A	26	0.81
Mohamed Deghow	FORD-K	14	0.44
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		3,198	100.00
Rejected Votes		-	
Total Votes Cast		3,198	
% Turnout		31.11	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			8,503
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Elias Bari Shill	SAFINA	2,070	50.17
Yussuf Issa Abdi	KANU	2,056	49.83
Abdulahi Sirat Osman	SDP	-	0.00
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		4,126	100.00
Rejected Votes		13	
Total Votes Cast		4,139	
% Turnout		48.68	
% Rejected/Cast		0.31	

2.5. **Main Problems**

The problems in Fafi include shortage of water, poor infrastructure, telephone and electricity. Insecurity is an even greater concern in this constituency as it threatens the livelihood of the settlements and the existence of schools. Drought and famine are common and relief food cannot reach starving victims due to lack of roads.

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 and ‘open forum with no specific structures’, which should be ‘flexible and easy to manage’. Its opinion was that the ‘existing leadership comprising Members of Parliament, councilors, community based organizations, religious groups and individuals should be able to present views and opinions directly from the grassroots’ (*The Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee Reviewing the Constitution of Kenya Review Act, 1997*, April 2000). It removed the regulatory powers of the Commission over the forum, its role being confined to the ‘facilitation’ of the forum. It also changed the function of the forum from the facilitation of civic education to also include facilitation and the collection of the views of the public on proposals to alter the constitution.

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. Date of Commencement of Work

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

3.2. District Coordinators

3.2.1. Mandate/Terms of Reference

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

3.2.2. Criteria for Appointment

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

4. CIVIC EDUCATION.

Civic Education in the constituency was carried out between 7th February 2002 and 10th May 2002.

4.1. Phases covered in Civic Education

Stage one: - Is the only phase that was covered. This is the stage preceding the collection of views. This stage dealt with information, knowledge, skills and virtues that enabled Kenyans to have an informed choice and present their views on constitutional review. **4.2 Issues and**

Areas Covered

- Nationhood and Nation building
- Constitution: Definition, types and models
- Structures and Systems of Government
- Organs and Levels of Government
- Rights and Freedom of an individual
- Basic needs
- Disabilities
- Democracy and Citizenship

5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

5.1. Logistical Details

1. Dates and Number of Days for Public Hearings

- a) Date(s) 8th June 2002
- b) Number of Days: 1

2. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- b) Venue(s):
 1. Bura Garissa
 2. Hulugho

3. Panels

- a) Bura Garissa – Commissioners

1. Com. Professor Wanjiru Kabira
2. Com. Dr. M.A. Swazuri
3. Com. Mr. Keriako Tobiko

- b) Bura Garissa – Secretariat

1. Hasan Mohamed - Programme Officer
2. Ronald Rogo - Asst. Programme Officer
3. Dauds Abdulrahman - Asst. Programme Officer
4. Josephine Ndung'u - Verbatim Recorder

- c) Hulugho - Commissioners

1. Com. Isaac Lenaola
2. Com. Nancy Baraza
3. Com. Alice Yano

- d) Hulugho - Secretariat

1. Joash Aminga - Programme Officer

2. George Wachira - Assistant Programme Officer
3. Gore Abdi - Assist. Programme Officer
4. Regina Obara - Verbatim Recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		100
Sex	Male	74
	Female	24
	Not Stated	2
Presenter Type	Individual	87
	Institutions	12
	Not Stated	1
Educational Background	Primary Level	15
	Secondary/High School Level	26
	College	1
	University	1
	None	50
	Not Stated	6
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	1
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	12
	Oral	64
	Written	2
	Oral + Memoranda	17
	Oral + Written	5
	Not Stated	0

5.3. **Concerns and Recommendations**

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Fafi 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**

- We need a preamble in the constitution.
- The preamble should state that Kenya is composed of peoples of diverse cultures but united in common history and vision.
- The preamble should state that Kenya strictly observes the rule of law.
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a democratic state.
- Common experience to be reflected in the preamble include a long history of oppression, rampant abuse of our peoples rights /freedoms, destruction of property and livestock, insecurity and prejudicial treatment by the government.

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

- The constitution should provide that everybody should be equal before the law.
- People should be supreme.
- We should in our constitution include the fact that power emanates from the people and at no time should the legislature, executive or judiciary allocate themselves these powers.
- Values that should be reflected in the constitution include, justice for all, equality for all human development and unity for prosperity, free universal education to ensure continuous development of our social capital and welfare of the less advantaged

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide that any changes affecting the Legislature, Executive or the Judiciary should only be passed through a national referendum.
- We should retain the 65% requirement to amend the constitution.
- Power of the parliament to amend the constitution should be limited.
- No part of the constitution should be beyond the amending power of the parliament.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to anybody born in Kenya.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to anybody living in Kenya since independence.
- Kenya citizenship should be acquired through naturalization and registration.
- Spouses of Kenya citizens regardless of gender should be automatic citizens. (3)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens should be entitled to automatic citizenship regardless of gender after being married for at least a period of three years; the same should be withdrawn in the event of divorce.
- A child born one Kenyan citizen irrespective of the gender of the parent should be regarded an automatic citizen.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (3)
- The national ID card should be carried as proof of citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should recognize national identity cards and passports as proof of citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should provide that all citizens should be entitled to a passport.
- The constitution should abolish screening cards for Somalis. (8)

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- Establish disciplined forces in the constitution. (3)
- Kenya police force should be removed from the office of the president.
- The power of the police should be reduced.
- We should have trained women police to handle complaints from women.
- The constitution should provide that military personnel should be deployed in the country's international borders.
- The constitution should provide that the government should arm border communities.
- The government should contain unlawful behavior of police.
- Police officers in the northeastern should be issued with uniform.
- Administration police should be abolished and replaced by local authorities.
- The constitution should provide that the police force should be retrained.
- The constitution should provide that police officers should always pin their identification numbers on their uniforms.
- The constitution should provide that police officers should always be in uniform while on duty.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be the Commander in chief of the Armed Forces. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the Commander in chief of the Armed Forces.
- Nobody should have the authority to invoke the emergency powers.
- Parliament should have the authority to invoke emergency powers.
- The president with the recommendation of the national Security Council should have power to declare war.
- The constitution should not permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergency.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should not play any role apart from political mobilization.

- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and the conduct of political parties.
- The constitution should provide that all political parties not represented in parliament be deregistered as well as those without representation in more than three provinces.
- Limit the number of political parties.
- The constitution should provide that the number of political parties in the country should be limited to 4.
- The constitution should provide that the number of political parties in the country should be limited to 5.
- Political parties should finance themselves.
- Political parties should be financed from public coffers.
- Only political parties with at least 5 MPs and operating in the whole country should be financed by the state.
- The constitution should provide that political parties and state should relate to each other by serving the interests of the public.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should be allowed to receive funds from donors outside the country.

5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- The constitution should provide for the retaining of the presidential system of government.
- Adopt a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister as head government.
- Prime minister should appoint deputy prime minister from the majority party in parliament.
- Adopt a parliamentary system of government with prime minister having powers to form the government and hire ministers.
- The constitution should provide for a system of government with an executive president and a prime minister elected by popular vote.
- President should appoint the prime minister from the majority party in the parliament.
- We should adopt a hybrid system in which executive authority is shared between the president and prime minister.
- Retain the unitary system of government.
- Adopt a federal system of government. (4)
- There should be a regional government.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government.
- Since Kenya has a population of 30% Muslims ,vice presidency should be reserved for Muslims.
- The attorney general should be appointed by parliament.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- Parliament should vet appointments of ministers.
- Parliament should vet the appointments of the permanent secretaries, cabinet and ambassadors through a parliamentary select committee.
- Parliament should vet appointments of judges, senior members of the public service etc
- Parliament should vet appointments of chairmen and members of commissions, holders of constitutional affairs, attorney general, and chief justice and nominated MPs.
- The constitution should give parliament power to impeach the president.

- The constitution should provide that parliament should have the power to vet all presidential appointments.
- Parliament should have unlimited control of its own procedures.
- Being an MP should be a part time occupation. (20)
- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation.
- The constitution should provide that an MP should be at least 30 years old.
- Minimum voting age should be 16 years
- The constitution should provide that an MP should be at least 30 years old and below 60 years.
- Re examines the language test requirement for parliamentary elections.
- MPs should have at least a degree from recognized university. (4)
- There should be no academic qualification for councilors.
- We should have moral and ethical qualification for parliamentary candidates. (3)
- People should have a right to recall their MPs. (11)
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs through collection of a specific number of signatures of registered voters from the affected constituency.
- People should have a right to recall their MPs by a letter of complaints signed by at least 100 voters. (2)
- People should have a right to recall their MPs if they have 2/3 of registered voters passing a vote of no confidence. (3)
- Mps should act on basis of instructions from the constituents.(3)
- Parliamentary service commission should determine salaries and benefits of MPs in consultation with treasury.
- The executive should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- The public should determine salaries and benefits of MPs.
- Salaries and benefits of MPs should be determined by the parliamentary service commission in consultation with the public through an opinion poll, which must be fully respected.
- The constitution should debar MPs from deciding their own remuneration.
- Retain nominated MPs. (2)
- Nominated MPs should be from disabled and minority groups.(2)
- 50% of nominated MPs should be women. (2)'
- The constitution should provide that the number of MPs from marginalized communities should be increased.
- Women should be given equal chance to be elected.
- The constitution should provide that women should not be members of parliament.
- The constitution should not allow for coalition government.
- The constitution should allow for coalition government. (2)
- Kenya should continue with multi party in the legislature and single party in the executive.
- Kenya should change to system that allows multi party representation in both levels.
- We should have one chamber of parliament.
- Parliaments power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence is adequate.
- The president should have power to veto legislation passed by parliament in specific areas.
- The legislature should have power to override the president's veto strictly in areas where objectivity is wanting in its application.
- The president should not have power to dissolve parliament.

- The constitution should provide that at no point should the life of parliament exceed five years.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should control its own calendar.
- The constitution should provide that any MP who defects from the party that sponsored him/her to parliament should be expelled from parliament.

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- We should introduce moral and ethical qualification for presidential candidates.
- The president must not be a holder of a degree.
- The president should be a degree holder.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be at least 40 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be at least 40 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall retire at 70 years of age.
- The president must be sane, Kenyan citizen by birth, religious of good conduct and with no criminal records.
- The constitution should provide that the presidential term be fixed to 2 terms of five years each. (4)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be subject of the law.
- The prerogative power of the president should be taken away.
- The president should not have the power to appoint members of the TSC and PSC, high court and appeal court judges and parastatal heads.
- The president should not have the powers to close borders.
- The powers of the president should remain but delegated.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be impeachable.(3)
- President should be impeached for misuse of public funds and sexual misconduct.
- A simple majority censorship should be enough to remove him.
- The president should be independent from parliament and vice versa.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an MP. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be an MP.
- Retain the provincial administration. (2)
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration. (3)
- The provincial administration should be reorganized.
- The number of districts should be reduced to the initial number before 1980.
- The role of provincial administration should not include outlawing excessive drinking, dancing, breaking up social gathering or arrest of people with out warrant of arrest.
- The role of the provincial administration should be establishment of rural boundaries, solving domestic issues, bridging the gap between the government and citizens in terms of translating government policies and regulations
- Replace the provincial administration with tribal paramount chiefs.
- Replace the provincial administration with regional units.
- The chiefs should be given more authority.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration officials should be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should require that the Chief should be elected by popular vote. (2)
- The constitution should require that chiefs and their assistants should have a minimum education requirement of secondary school certificate. (3)

- Chiefs should be trained in modern techniques.
- The number of ministries should be reduced to between 10 and 15.
- The legislature should also be reduced .
- The constitution should provide that any MP who defects from the party that sponsored him/her to parliament should be expelled from parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be at least 50 years old.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants shall retire at 75 years.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants shall retire at 65 years.
- The constitution should provide that all civil servants shall be subject to impeachment by the public.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- Bowing in court for the coat of arms in the magistrate court should be scrapped. (2)
- We should have a kadhi high court and provincial and district kadhi courts.
- There should be regional courts in the northern areas with adequate jurisdiction.
- A high court should be established in northeastern area.
- The courts of land should be more efficient.
- The Kenya police should be under the judiciary not the office of the president.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers should enjoy security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide that Sharia law should be in force in North Eastern province.
- The constitution should provide that Sharia law should be separated from secular law.
- Establish a constitutional court.
- The independent judicial commission should appoint judicial officers.
- The senior most judges in the high court should be appointed to become the chief justice.
- The kadhi's should have a degree from Islamic school and fluent in English and Kiswahili.
- The kadhis should have similar qualifications as the magistrates and should enjoy the benefits enjoyed by the magistrates E.g. housing, cars.
- Kadhi's should have a degree in Islamic law and should undergo one year training at KSL.
- Kadhis should have similar qualifications to the magistrates.
- Kadhi's should be qualified in secular and religion education.
- The constitution should provide that a Kadhi shall have a minimum education qualification of secondary school certificate and shall also be trained in religious studies
- The constitution should provide that a Kadhi shall be a professor of law and shall also be fluent in English and Kiswahili
- The judicial service commission should appoint Kadhis.(2)
- The constitution should provide that the Judicial Service Commission in consultation with Islamic scholars should appoint Kadhis.
- The constitution should provide that Islamic jurists should appoint Kadhis.
- The names of Kadhi's to be appointed should be forwarded to the judicial service commission by Muslim legislative body formed to oversee such matters.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief Kadhi should be elected by all Muslims.
- The constitution should provide that the Muslim Supreme Council should appoint the Chief Kadhi.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhi courts should only deal with Islamic law matters.(3)
- Expand Kadhi courts to include all criminal matters that affect the Muslims.

- The constitution should provide that Kadhi courts should have the same power and jurisdiction as the secular courts.
- Kadhis court should have appellate jurisdiction.
- Kadhis court should have a court of appeal.
- The Kadhis courts should have the status of high court with courts at the divisional level.
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi's court should be divided into Court of Appeal, High Court and Lower Court.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief Kadhi should be of the same rank as a High Court judge.
- There should be aright to legal aid for those who cannot afford.
- The council of elders should handle customary /cultural affairs, disputes.
- The constitution should abolish the consumption of intoxicants in the North Eastern province.
- The constitution should abolish all the emergency laws in North Eastern province.

5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- The people should elect mayors and council chairmen. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the mayor and the chair of the County Council should be elected by councilors.
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the County 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 vote.
- Council, be filled by direct popular vote.
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for five years. (2)
- The current two-year term for mayors and council chairmen should be retained.
- The central government should oversee the operations of the council.
- Council should continue to work under the central government on limited basis.
- The chief officers should be answerable to the councilors on matters of revenue collection.
- The chief officers should deal with staffing matters.
- Local taxes should benefit the local community.
- Local authorities should be abolished and their position taken over by the local people.
- All revenue collected should go to the central government.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities shall control 60% of the revenues generated from their areas of jurisdiction
- There should be academic qualification for councilors.
- The constitution should provide that councilors should not be required to meet any minimum educational requirement.
- Mayors should have a minimum of O level.
- Councilors should have a minimum of O level education. (4)
- Councilors should possess a management course. (2)
- Mayors should have be trained in government.
- Councilors should be O level graduates with Div 3 or C plain
- Language tests for local authority candidates are sufficient.
- Written exam should be included for councilors, as language tests are insufficient.
- The constitution should provide that a councilor should be at least 30 years old.
- The constitution should provide that women should not be councilors.

- We should have moral and ethical qualifications for councilors.
- The constitution should provide that voters should have the power to recall non-performing councilors through collection of a requisite number of signatures from the affected councilor's ward.
- People should have a right to recall their councilors.
- People should have a right to recall their councilors by passing a vote of no confidence in him at least by 2/3 of the registered voters. (2)
- The remuneration of the councilors should be determined by the central government.
- The local government should determine the remuneration of the councilors.
- Retain nomination of councilors.
- Retain nomination of councilors to minority clans and the disabled. (2)
- Councilors should be paid at the same rate with the MPs.
- President or the minister of the local government should have the authority to dissolve councils. (2)
- President or the minister of the local government should not have the authority to dissolve councils.

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- Kenya should have a constitutional provision for a rotational presidency so that if a president comes from one area then the next comes from another.
- We should have women only constituencies where contestants are women and voters are women.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ the seats should be set-aside for women.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 51% of the total votes cast.(2)
- The 51% majority rule should not be applied for presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the total votes cast. (2)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 25% of the total votes cast in at least five provinces.
- Candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should be allowed to switch over and seek nomination from another party.
- Candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should be allowed to switch over and seek nomination from another party.
- Defection should be made an electoral offence.
- Any MP who shows tendencies to belong to another party must be qualified from sitting in the house and be forced to resign and seek re election.
- People should be allowed to defect to parties of their choice.
- An MP who defects should be disciplined.
- Retain the 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential election. (2)
- Abolish the 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential election.
- Retain the current geographical constituency boundaries. (2)
- Do not retain the current geographical constituency boundaries.
- Demarcation should be based on the vast of land population.
- Kenya should ensure equal representation per population, as the current demarcation of constituencies is unsatisfactory.
- The big constituencies should be divided in to smaller constituencies while the bigger

ward should be treated the same way.

- The constitution should provide that parliamentary constituencies shall be created on the basis of the population density.
- Parliamentary seats in the northeastern should be increased.
- Civic parliamentary and presidential elections should be held separately. (2)
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections should be held on a separate date from parliamentary and civic elections.
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections should be held at the same time from parliamentary and civic elections.
- Voter registration should be continuous process.
- Registration of voters should be continuous.
- Election date should be specified in the constitution. (3)
- President should be elected directly by the people. (3)
- The parliamentary committees based on credibility, transparency and God fearing should appoint electoral commissioners.
- The electoral commission should be independent and enjoy security of tenure. (2)
- The constitution should provide for an independent Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that Electoral Commissioners should be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide that Electoral Commissioners should have a professional background.
- The constitution should provide that every Kenyan citizen of 16 years and above should be allowed to vote.
- The constitution should provide that women shall not run for electoral positions.
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The residents of the north eastern should be given there human rights to the fullest.
- The right to life, security and liberty should not be implied but should be expressed in the new constitution as inviolable and inalienable.
- There should be freedom of worship for all Muslims.
- The constitution should guarantee the sanctity and inviolability of human life.
- The constitution should guarantee respect of the human rights of all.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of expression and association.
- There should be in the constitution provision for the freedom of conscience.
- There should be freedom of movement in and out of the country should be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee free basic education to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee free education to all Kenyans up to standard eight.
- The constitution should guarantee free education to all Kenyans up to form four.
- The constitution should guarantee free primary, secondary and university education to all.
- The constitution should guarantee free basic health care for all.
- The constitution should guarantee physical security to all.
- Military personnel and resources should be allocated to North Eastern province to improve security.
- Free medical services should be given to the people of the north.
- Government should ensure that there is enough water as a right to people of Northeastern

province.

- Free education should be given to the people of the north.
- Government should ensure that there is enough food as a right to people of Northeastern province.
- Men should be given first priority in employment, as they are the breadwinners.
- Constitution should provide that the government gives job opportunities for every one.
- Every one should be given equal opportunity.
- Job opportunities should be created in the rural areas to reduce the rural urban migration.
- Jobs should be given on merit.
- The government should provide free education up to university. (2)
- The constitution should provide for compulsory and free education for every one.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education.
- Constitution should provide for compulsory and free education up to form 4 level. (2)
- People should have a right to information in the hands of the state or agency of the state.
- The old and new constitution should be made available at all national libraries so that people can have access to them.
- The constitution should provide that the government should distribute the constitution document free of charge to the public.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should guarantee safe and clean drinking water to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee employment to all.
- The government should ensure all people enjoy basic rights. (4)
- The constitution should provide that retired civil servant should be paid their pensions six months after retirement.
- The constitution should abolish the death penalty.

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should abolish all forms of discrimination against women.
- The constitution should abolish Female Genital Mutilation.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall put in place affirmative action in favor of the education of the Girl Child
- There should be laws to protect young girls from unwanted pregnancies.
- The people with disabilities should be guaranteed education, health, security and shelter in the constitution.
- There should be laws to protect children.
- The constitution should provide that the government should rehabilitate street children.
- The pastoral communities should be allowed to graze and water their animals freely in Kenya.
- The government should provide special attention to orphans.
- The constitution should provide that a special fund should be established to assist all orphaned children.
- The constitution should provide that a special fund should be established to support all disabled persons.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall establish mobile schools and hospitals for pastoralists.
- The constitution should provide that a special fund should be established to support all

marginalized groups.

- The constitution should make provisions for affirmative action in favor of women. (3)
- The government should strengthen women groups by providing small grants.
- Constitution should make provisions for affirmative action dealing with the people of Northeastern province to enable its people competes favorably with other regions.
- There should be a constitution provision that 20% of national income be given to Northeastern province for a period of 40 years.
- Prisoners should have a right to vote and be registered as voters.

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- Local community should have ultimate ownership of land. (3)
- For pastoral communities land should be owned according to grazing ground but if one community needs more, then local elders should be consulted and negotiations carried out.
- The government should have power to acquire land compulsorily.
- The government should not have power to acquire land compulsorily.
- The state or local authority should not have power to control the use of land by owners.
- The constitution should provide that local communities should oversee the management, use, control and disposition of interests in land.
- The local community should control the use of grasslands.
- There should be a good procedure of land adjudication and this should be simplified.
- There should be restriction of land ownership by the non-citizens. (3)
- Men and women should have equal rights to access to land. (2)
- The constitution should provide that every Kenyan shall be entitled to a piece of land.
- The 3 km border of northeastern province and coast province should be scrapped and tana river be used as a border. (6)
- Kenyans should have a right to own land anywhere in the country. (4)
- The constitution should guarantee equal access to land for every Kenyan. (4)
- We should abolish the issue of trust land. (4)
- Local should be given ownership of land.

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

- The constitution should protect and respect the traditional customs and culture of different communities.
- Communities that had kings should be allowed to do so and they should be given powers and recognized by the government.
- Maintain the traditional and Islam custom that women should not lead men
- The constitution should allow for Female circumcision.
- The constitution should ban wife inheritance.

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

- Marginalized arid and semi arid areas should be given more resources in the budgetary allocation so that they are able to be at par with other parts of Kenya.
- The national budget should begin from grass roots so as to locate money to all.
- Local community should benefit from 60% of the resources gotten from their areas

- Benefits from resources should be shared among the communities where the resources are found. (2)
- At least 60% of all wealth and taxes produced in a district should be controlled and used by the councils empowered by the people.
- Ministers should be appointed from the public.
- Appointment of ministers should be based on competence and visionary leadership.
- Civil servants should retire at 75 years of age and not 55 years.

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The community should own natural resources.
- Environmental committee should protect the natural resources; it should compose of district environmental officer, mayor, and clerk and council representatives.
- Government should be responsible for the management and conservation of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the duty of protecting the environment and natural resources should principally be vested in a council of elders working in conjunction with Kenya Wildlife Services.
- The constitution should provide that the government should put in place mechanisms to stop overgrazing of land.
- The constitution should provide that the local community should be empowered to oversee the utility and conservation of grasslands.
- The constitution should provide that all the country's natural resources should be managed by the state.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- Local NGO's should have a constitutional right to be funded by the treasury.
- All radio and TV stations capable of broadcasting nationwide should be allowed to do so without regulation from government.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of the press.
- There must be a woman representative at all boards and committees
- Women should be represented at local land committee.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- International treaties, conventions, regional and bilateral treaties should have automatic effects in domestic law.
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belongs to should have automatic effect in domestic law.
- The constitution should provide for the domestication of all international instruments for the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.

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

- The constitution should provide for the creation of the office of an Ombudsman.
- Establish the office of the ombudsman who should receive peoples
- Complaints against human rights.
- Establish the office of the ombudsman to handle cases of abuse by police.
- Establish a human rights commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an independent human rights commission to look into the atrocities committed by the Kenya government on the people of North Eastern Province.
- Establish a lands commission.
- Establish an independent office to check the activities of the police. (2)
- An independent office to check the activities of the police shall be empowered to discipline officers who engage in brutality and abuse of office.
- The human rights commission should educate the public on their human rights and should be independent from the government of the day.
- We should have a body collect revenues from the public.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Teachers Service Commission, which shall be responsible for the recruitment, and promotion of all teachers in the country.

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

- The constitution should provide that a retired president who is tried and found guilty of a criminal activity should forfeit his/her retirement benefits.

5.3.23. **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- Women's rights should be constitutionalized.
- There should be laws to protect women.
- The constitution should protect widows against in laws harassment.
- The constitution should provide that widows should be entitled to inherit the property of their husbands.
- Wives should have the ultimate ownership of land.
- There should be equal shares between wives in a polygamous marriage.
- Fathers should support their children financially after divorce.
- The constitution should prohibit domestic violence against women.
- The constitution should ban wife beating and other forms of domestic abuse
- Wife beating should be allowed but regulated.
- The constitution should provide that there should be separate cells for women in police stations.
- The constitution should provide that the government should take care of women abandoned by their husbands and/or children.

5.3.24. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- Formulate a poverty alleviation program.
- Replace a famine relief food with sustainable production scheme that guarantees food

security and encourage ranching.

- Government should improve physical infrastructure in Northeastern province.
- Government should improve physical infrastructure in marginalized communities.
- The government should improve the roads in Garissa and Ijara districts.
- The government should have a deliberate effort to improve the physical, social and economic infrastructure in Northeastern province to encourage better settlement and economic activity.
- The road between Bura and the Garissa Highway should be tarmacked to enable farmers travel easily.
- The government should establish a port for Northeastern province in Hadi location that has access to the sea at Dar es salaam.
- The government should restart the construction of murram road to Galma Gala to improve the physical infrastructure.
- The roads to Moyale and Mandera should be tarmacked so as to encourage development of northern Kenya.

5.3.25. **NATIONAL OTHER POLICY.**

- The constitution should address ways of eradicating corruption.
- Strict measures should be put in place to curb corruption.
- The government should provide frequent military control to over see activities that may threaten the country.
- The police should not harass citizens. (2)
- The police and other security agents should not exhort or harass citizens for not having carried the national identity card.
- Police force should be retrained and equipped with the know how to protect and deal with the citizens.
- There should be frequent patrols at the border to oversee security.
- Administration police should be provided with facilities to help them provide security at the border point.
- The constitution should provide for the compensation of 10% of GDP for the period of 40 years from 2002 to 2042 to be engaged in physical development of northeastern.
- Victims of massacre should be compensated.
- Women who lost their lives, children, abortions, and handicapped and traumatized as a result of massacre should be compensated.
- Victims of Bagalla and Wagalla massacres and marginalisation should be compensated.
- Northeastern should be compensated for the under development, restriction and death penalty resulting from use of excessive force in the past.
- Government should correct the injustice done against the people of NEP by compensating them for violent clashes, insecurity and abuse of human rights.

5.3.26. **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide that pastoralists should have the same rights as farmers.
- Government should construct factories to promote harvesting of livestock
- Development of ranching and modern livestock rearing.
- Control of livestock disease and overgrazing.
- The government should also support marketing of livestock.

- Government should establish a meat-processing factory for the pastoralist people. (2)
- A live stock market should be established. (2)
- The government should protect and support small-scale farming.
- The government should establish veterinary centers for the people of Northeastern province.
- The government should improve livestock health services.
- Resuscitate the extension of Bura Irrigation scheme to maximize productivity in Northeastern province.
- The government should support irrigation in marginalized areas.
- The government should build dips.
- The constitution should provide that it should be taught in schools.
- The constitution should be taught in primary schools.
- The constitution should provide for the teaching of Islamic law in schools.
- The constitution should provide for free meals and milk for students in schools.
- The quota system should be revived.
- Kenya School Equipment Scheme should be revived.
- Teachers should be promoted and paid well.
- The government should provide free writing materials.
- Promotion of P3 .P2 and P1 teachers should be done by the Teachers Service Commission and not at the district level.
- Pre unit and nursery teachers should be appointed by the TSC.(2)
- Teachers colleges should be set up through out the country.
- To encourage building of educational infrastructure, the government, NGO's, local authorities and elected leaders should help develop national schools, tertiary colleges and university in Northeastern province.
- Adequate staffing of teachers, financing and support of education should be supported.
- The constitution should provide that teachers shall be promoted on merit.
- The constitution should provide for one teaching scheme for the whole country.
- 8-4-4 should be abolished and textbooks harmonized. (2)
- Secondary and college intakes should favor Northeastern because of the harsh conditions.
- Government should ensure university education is free of charge.
- Government should provide bursaries to needy children.
- More nomadic boarding schools should be built for the pastorals.
- There should be a university in the northeastern province.
- The constitution should provide that the state should establish a factory for meat, hides and skins in North Eastern Province.
- 20% of the national income should be allocated to Northeastern province. (2)
- Funds to develop northeastern should be set in the budget.
- Establish a customs office at Hulugh of ijara district. (20)
- The government should build health centers in Northeastern.
- Government should ensure adequate human and animal medication is available in NEP.
- Government should ensure adequate facilities in hospitals.
- Mobile health centers should be set up in pastoral communities and employed doctors to live with the community in the villages.
- Construct proper health infrastructure all over the country.
- Vaccination campaign, AIDS awareness and community involvement in primary health care should be supported.
- There should be special care for the rare species of animals e.g. Hirola , white monkey to

generate income.

- The government should fund women groups by giving them loans.
- Women should be provided with funds in order to start small-scale businesses.
- The government should improve transport and communication.
- The government should improve road network in NEP.
- Establish game parks in NEP as many wild animals are found there. (2)

5.3.27. **STATUTORY LAW**

- The proposed family bill should be withdrawn from parliament.
- People who practice tribalism should be penalized
- Amend the societies Act to require the Registrar of societies to approve /reject an application for registration within 28 days and communicate the same to the concerned parties.
- The affiliation act should be reintroduced.
- Miraa should be outlawed.
- Similarly the public order Act should not require permits for organizing fun.
- The constitution should provide for corporal punishment.

5.3.28. **ISLAMIC LAW**

- Islamic Sharia should govern the residents of Hulugho and constitution should be a subsidiary.
- The constitution should accommodate Islamic laws. (2)

5.3.29. **GENDER EQUITY**

- There should be no equality between men and women.

5.3.30. **ECONOMIC /SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

- People who's property is destroyed should be compensated. (2)
- Officers who die in line of duty should be paid their dues immediately so as to assist the next of kin.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. Ilias Barre Shiil MP
2. Saadi Noor Odowa DC
3. Rashid Ahmed Noor Chairman
4. Abass Bulo Shuriye
5. Ilyas Abdullahi Korme
6. Ibrahim Mugow Garad
7. Ijabo Duale Roble
8. Noor Farah
9. Amina Siyed Hanshi

Appendix 2: The Civic Education Providers (CEPs)

1. Badamadow Community Environment and Wildlife Conservation
2. Pastoralists Environment Watch Group
3. Jore Youth Development
4. Bura Development Organization
5. Northern Environment Protection Organization
6. Arawale/Hirol Community

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

1	00100IFNE	Abdi Salat	CBO	Memorandum	Badam Adow Community
2	00080IFNE	Abdi Salat	CBO	Written	Baltamathow Community
3	00050IFNE	Habibo Diis Muso	CBO	Written	Hadi Women Group
4	00010IFNE	Hassan Sheikh	CBO	Written	Arawale Hirola
5	00070IFNE	Jimmy Hussein	CBO	Written	Alamtara women Group
6	00110IFNE	Mohamed Gure	CBO	Written	Talagal Youth Group
7	00120IFNE	Rukia Dagane	CBO	Written	Tawfiq Women Group
8	00090IFNE	Sarfa Bare Ali	CBO	Written	Heyba Women Group
9	0006IIFNE	Abdi Budhul Shafat	Individual	Written	
10	0046IIFNE	Abdi Gadir K	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0047IIFNE	Abdi Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0025IIFNE	Abdi Hussein Barre	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0027IIFNE	Abdi Ibrahim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0042IIFNE	Abdi R Dabar	Individual	Written	
15	0054IIFNE	Abdikadir Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0057IIFNE	Abdirahman K	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0072IIFNE	Abdirashi D M Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0043IIFNE	Abdullahi Mohamed	Individual	Written	
19	0053IIFNE	Abdullahi Omar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0039IIFNE	Abdullahi Sheikh Ali	Individual	Written	
21	0016IIFNE	Abdullahi Yussuf	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0003IIFNE	Abdullani Osman	Individual	Written	
23	0017IIFNE	Aden Y Sugow	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0005IIFNE	Aden Yussuf M	Individual	Written	
25	0009IIFNE	Ahmed Dekhow	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0008IIFNE	Ahmed Haji	Individual	Written	
27	0058IIFNE	Ahmed Mudhw	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0060IIFNE	Ahmed Noor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0037IIFNE	Ali Mohammed	Individual	Written	
30	0018IIFNE	Amina Salat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0067IIFNE	Barni Kussa Muktar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0064IIFNE	Bishor Ali Dahir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	00020IFNE	Cllr. Abass Bullow	Individual	Written	Hadi Location Community
34	0080IIFNE	Dagane Aden	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0036IIFNE	Dahir Ali Mohamed	Individual	Written	
36	0074IIFNE	Daudi Mohd	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0019IIFNE	Ebla Barre	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0062IIFNE	Fatuma Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0069IIFNE	Fogal Farar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0013IIFNE	Gele Bulugho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0004IIFNE	George Mwangi	Individual	Written	
42	0065IIFNE	Habiba Ali Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0020IIFNE	Habiba Barre	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0066IIFNE	Halima Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0082IIFNE	Harret Aden	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0033IIFNE	Hassan Abdi	Individual	Written	
47	0034IIFNE	Hassan Gedi	Individual	Written	
48	0070IIFNE	Hawa Hussein	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0022IIFNE	Hawa Mahdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0044IIFNE	Hijirow Ali Dahir	Individual	Written	
51	0012IIFNe	Hussein Barre	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0031IIFNE	Hussein Duhul	Individual	Written	
53	0083IIFNE	Hussein Hillow	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0032IIFNE	Hussein Issa	Individual	Written	

55	0041IIFNE	Ibrahim Shide	Individual	Written	
56	0001IIFNE	Ibrahim Abdullahi	Individual	Memorandum	
57	0049IIFNE	Ibrahim Digale	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0029IIFNE	Ibrahim Mahat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0030IIFNE	Ibrahim Sheikh	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0084IIFNE	Idris Digalle Hassa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0023IIFNE	Ijabo Dualle	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0024IIFNE	Ijabo Nasib	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0040IIFNE	Isach Khalif	Individual	Written	
64	0068IIFNE	Katha M Haji	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0071IIFNE	Kathra Noor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0035IIFNE	Kusso Hassan Haji	Individual	Written	
67	0063IIFNE	Kuto Sahar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0007IIFNE	Lawrence Kiambo	Individual	Written	
69	0045IIFNE	Mahat Adan	Individual	Written	
70	0078IIFNE	Mahat Aden	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0028IIFNE	Mohamed Bille	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0015IIFNE	Mohamed Hilowe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0011IIFNE	Mohamed Ibrahim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0055IIFNE	Mohamed Khalif	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0073IIFNE	Mohamed M Omar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0038IIFNE	Mohamed Noor Ibrahim	Individual	Written	
77	0002IIFNE	Mohamed Y. Ahmed	Individual	Written	
78	0079IIFNE	Mohammed Ahmed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0061IIFNE	Mohammed Ibrahim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0014IIFNE	Muhumed Yussuf	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0050IIFNE	Musa Hssan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0085IIFNE	Muthow N Haji	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0051IIFNE	Noor Yussuf	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0075IIFNE	Nur Hassan F	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0086IIFNE	Omar Shariff	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0026IIFNE	Rashid Ahmed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0048IIFNE	Ronishuri Dano	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0010IIFNE	Saladho Dualle	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0076IIFNE	Sheikh Mohamed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0077IIFNE	Sheikh Mohamed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0081IIFNE	Siati M Dahir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0052IIFNE	Siyad Issa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0056IIFNE	Wadi Abdullahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0059IIFNE	Yahya Adan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0021IIFNE	Zeinab Gure	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0003OIFNE	Adah Farah	NGO	Written	Womankind Kenya
97	0004OIFNE	Irshad Hussein	NGO	Memorandum	Enviroment Conservation
98	0006OIFNE	Kaltira Nur	Other Institutions	Written	Hulugho Primary School

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Cllr. Abbass Bullo Shurie	N/A	24	Jimoi Hussein	N/A
2	Hussein Duhur	N/A	25	Ali Noor	N/A
3	Mahamoud Mohamed	N/A	26	Yaya Mohamed	N/A
4	Hassan Abdi	N/A	27	Ibrahim Yasin	N/A
5	Ysuf Mohammed Omar	N/A	28	Dahir Ali Ahmed	N/A
6	David Mohammed	N/A	29	Siati Mahat Dahir	N/A
7	Hassan Gedi	N/A	30	Halima M. Said	N/A
8	Noor Hassan	N/A	31	Osman Aden	N/A
9	Mohammed Hudle	N/A	32	Abdi Hassan	N/A
10	Sheikh Mohamed	N/A	33	Mohammed Nagey	N/A
11	Nurie Hajji	N/A	34	Ali Maalim Mohammed	N/A
12	Hawa Noor	N/A	35	Hussein Issa Abdi	N/A
13	Mahat Adei	N/A	36	Haji Hussein	N/A
14	Sophia Barre	N/A	37	Haret Aden	N/A
15	Hawa Hussein Abdullahi	N/A	38	Abdullah Ismael	N/A
16	Mahammed Ahmed	N/A	39	Handi Gedi	N/A
17	Mahat Hussein Mohammed	N/A	40	Mohamed Olu	N/A
18	Nurie Abdi Ali	N/A	41	Slati Mohammed	N/A
19	Mohammed Gedi	N/A	42	Hussein Hillo	N/A
20	Kuso Hajji Hassan	N/A	43	Idris Diggle Hassan	N/A
21	Mokko Murie	N/A	44	Mushri Aden	N/A
22	Daane Aden	N/A	45	Osman Mohammed	N/A
23	Mohammed Noor	N/A	46	Hassan Sabe	N/A
47	Mohammed Ali	N/A	70	Ibrahim Digalle	N/A
48	Mohammed Noor	N/A		Farah Kero	
49	Mohammed Gute	N/A	71	Mohammed	N/A
50	Omar Sharrif	N/A	72	Siati Dubet Abdi	N/A
51	Mohammed Hassan	N/A	73	Nicholas Njeru	N/A
52	Noor Mohammed	N/A	74	Mohammed Yusuf	N/A
53	Muhidin Ali	N/A	75	Noor Barre	N/A
54	Yakub Muthow	N/A		Mohammed Aden	
55	Idric Ibrahim	N/A	76	Mohu	N/A
56	Siati Abdi	N/A	77	Abdullahan Noor	N/A
57	Abdi Kadir	N/A	78	Abdullai Siati	N/A
58	Aden Hassan	N/A	79	Bashir Hassim	N/A
59	Abbas Asili	N/A	80	Muse Hassan	N/A
60	Ali Siati	N/A	81	Noor Yusuf	N/A
61	Alit Silat	N/A	82	Siati Issa	N/A
62	Mohammed Ibrahim	N/A		Mohammed Ahmed	
63	Rose Shuri	N/A	83	Yusuf	N/A
64	Ali Ahmed	N/A	84	Ahmed Khariff	N/A
65	Hassan Noor	N/A	85	Abdullahi Sheikh Ali	N/A
				Abdullahi Hassan	
			86	Omar	N/A
			87	Abdukadir Abdi	N/A
			88	Hajir Ali Dahir	N/A

116	Ahmed Dekhow	N/A	131	Ijabo Nasib	N/A
117	Hassan Sheikh Ali	N/A	132	Ahmed Nur Haji	N/A
118	Mohammed Jarrow	N/A	133	Mohamed ibrahim	N/A
119	Abdullah Osman	N/A	134	Hussein Bare Osman	N/A
120	George Mwngi	Box 42 Garissa	135	Gele Bulugo	N/A
121	Aden Yussuf	N/A	136	muhamed Maalim	N/A
122	Abdi Budhul	N/A	137	Smadhi Duale	N/A
123	Buney Yussuf	N/A	138	Mohamed Hilowle Abdi	N/A
124	Lawrence Kiambo	Box 42 Garissa	139	Abduliahi Yussuf	N/A
125	Amina Siyat	N/A	140	Aden y Sugow	N/A
126	Ebila Bare	N/A	141	A H Bare Shill	N/A
127	Habiba Bare	N/A	142	Rashid A Nur	Box 161 Garissa
128	Zeinab Gure	N/A	143	Abdi Ibrahim	Vox 199 Garissa
129	Hawa Mahadi	N/A	144	Mohamed A Bille	N/A
130	Ijabo Duabe	Box 42 Garissa	145	Ibrahim Mahat	N/A