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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Mandera East constituency falls within Mandera district. Mandera District is one of 4 districts of the North Eastern Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	131,062	119,310	250,372
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	81,829	71,533	153,362
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	49,233	47,777	97,010
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	9		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Mandera District:

- Together with Garissa district are the most densely populated districts in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 18.1%, being ranked 1st in the province and 67th nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 4.7%, being ranked 2nd in the province and 68th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhea disease, skin infections, tuberculosis, and pneumonia;
- Has a 15.6% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 7th of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 72 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 28th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 52.7 years, being ranked 32nd of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 76.81% of its residents considered to be among the absolute poor;
- Registers high levels of monthly mean household income, ranking 7th nationally; and
- Is one of Kenya's northern most districts and it borders both Ethiopia and Somalia. Many Somalis from Somalia fled to the district following the collapse of the government and the conflict that followed. Kenya's borders with her neighbors in this region are quite porous and the cross movements are a cause for concern and insecurity in the region.

Mandera district has 3 constituencies: Mandera West, Mandera Central, and Mandera East. The district's 3 MPs each cover on average an area of 8,825 Km² to reach 83,457 constituents. This is a KANU stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, all the three parliamentary seats were won by KANU.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Mandera East comprises of Fino, Lafey and Warankara locations of Fino division, together with Mandera town, Malka Sala, Libehia, Kalaliyo, Hareri and Neboi locations of central division of Mandera District.

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

Like the rest of North Eastern Province, Mandera East is arid and residents are mainly nomadic pastoralists. They travel long distances in search of water and pasture.

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

Clan's numerical strength and related politics influence the political landscape of this constituency. The main clans are Murulle, Gegoda and Ghareh. Local elders influence the choice of contestants during parliamentary elections. Majority of the contestants are usually from Murulle clan. The electoral process in the constituency has been characterized by insecurity with intense fighting taking place between the Murulle and Ghareh clans. The region is pro-KANU but a number of aspirants have attempted to contest on opposition party tickets.

2.3. 1992 ELECTION RESULTS

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			17,726
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Abdullahi Ahmed	PICK	6,146	53.56
S. Ali I saak	KANU	5,262	45.85
Ismael Adan Yusuf	FORD-K	41	0.36
Mohammed Maalim	FORD-A	21	0.18
Khalif Abdi Osman	DP	6	0.05
Total Valid Votes		11,476	100.00
Total Votes Cast		11,476	
% Voter Turnout		64.74	

2.4. 1997 ELECTION RESULTS

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			23,517
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Shaaban Ali Issack	KANU	7,180	64.80
Abdi Hassan Haji	FORD-K	3,400	30.68
Abdirahaman Abdinoor	FORD-A	363	3.28
Abdi Issak Ahmed	DP	111	1.00
Abdullahi Sheikh Ahmed	LPD	15	0.14

Adan Maalim Abdullahi	FORD-P	12	0.11
Mohammed Abdullahi Omar	LPK	-	0.00
Total Valid Votes		11,081	100.00
Rejected Votes		87	
Total Votes Cast		11,168	
% Voter Turnout		47.49	
% Rejected/Votes Cast		0.78	

2.5. Main Problems

Frequent bandit attacks and severe droughts are the major problems in this area. Theft of livestock by bandits tends to affect the local economy. The area is also experiencing high infant and child mortality due to poor nutrition and lack of medical amenities, poor infrastructure and poor education facilities.

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 14th February 2002 and 31st 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 have an informed choice and present their views on constitutional review.

4.2. **Issues and areas covered included:**

- Structure and System of Government
- Rights Vulnerable groups
- Electoral Systems
- Constitution: Meaning and Importance
- Democracy and Democratization
- Mobilization for Constitutional Hearings
- Organs an Levels of Government
- Local Government and Devolution of Power
- The Court System; High Court, Court of Appeal, Khadis Court and Magistrate courts
- Gender issues and Children's Rights

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a. Date(s): 03/06/02
- b. Total Number of Days: 1

2. **Venue**

- a. Number of Venues: 2
- b. Venue(s):
 1. Mandera County Council Hall
 2. Arabia

3. **Panels**

- a. Mandera County Hall - Commissioners

1. Com: Prof. Wanjiku Kabira.

2. Com: Mohammed Swazuri
3. Com: Keriako Tobiko

b. Mandera County Hall - Secretariat

1. Mohammed - Programme Officer
2. Rogo - Ass.programme Officer
3. Daudi Mohammed - Ass.Programme Officer
4. Josephine Ndungu - Verbatim Recorder

c. Arabia - Commissioners

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

c. Arabia - Secretariat

1. Joash Aminga - Programme Officer
2. Absalam Gure Hassan -Assistant Programme officer
3. Regina Obara -Verbatim Recorder
4. George Wachira -Rapportuer

5.2. **Attendance Details**

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		144
Sex	Male	119
	Female	25
Presenter Type	Individual	114
	Institutions	30
Educational Background	Primary Level	24
	Secondary/High School Level	55
	College	7
	University	12
	Not Stated	41
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	5

Category	Details	Number
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	31
	Oral	84
	Oral + Memoranda	25
	Oral + Written	4

5.3. **Concerns and Recommendations**

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

5.3.1 **PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION**

- The preamble should spell out the broad socio-economic values of the Kenyan state.
- There is need for a preamble (6)
- The preamble should provide a direction on the right of Kenyans to own property, right to life, citizenship and free movement and settlement in any part of the republic without bias (2)
- The preamble should acknowledge pre-historic independence of African societies, and also recognize colonial rule and loss of tradition land.
- The preamble should emphasize on protection and preservation of African identities, ethnic grouping and culture. Also include our social, economic goals at independence , recognize our social cultural and economic diversity.
- The preamble should recognize quality of life and freedom for all Kenyans, it should reflect on acceptable laws principled by the citizens in education.
- There is need for a constitution, which should give powers to the people to make decisions in matters that affect them. One which create good relationship between the ruled and the rulers.

5.3.2 **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should promote equality and participation of all Kenyans in the political, economic, social and religious life of the country.
- Constitution of Kenya should recognize the people, their values, religion and land and thus cultural diversities must be recognized.
- Constitution should reflect a vision where Kenyans aspire to live harmoniously with others and wise use of natural resources and environmental in trust of the future generations. (2)
- The values should be enforceable by law.
- The constitution should provide for equality for all before law.
- The constitution should provide that Kenya shall always be a multiparty state

5.3.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY

- Parliament should have a majority vote of 80% to amend any part of the constitution
- Parliament should not have powers whatsoever in amending any part of the constitution of Kenya.
- Parliament powers to amend the constitution should be limited.
- Referendum, regarding constitutional issues should be conducted by constitutional commission appointed for the purpose. (2)
- Referendums should be conducted by independent political parties representation and other interested groups like organization of African Unity.
- The constitution should provide parliament with power to amend the constitution
- The constitution should provide Parliament with power to amend the constitution with a 75% majority vote. (2)
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- The constitution should provide that any constitutional amendment shall be through a public referendum. (5)
- The present constitution should only be modified and not radically changed.
- The constitution should provide for amendments only after a thorough research

5.3.4 CITIZENSHIP

- All persons born in Kenya should be automatic citizens (5)
- Everybody should be treated equally as citizens especially by the parliament. (5)
- The rights of Kenyan citizen should include; right to live in dignity, have a role in decision-making organs of the state and freedom of expression. Obligations are to be patriotic and loyal to the government. Uphold and defend the constitution of Kenya. (2)
- Every Kenyan is given equal right to citizenship without discrimination of colour, origin or race.
- Issuance of passport should be done at locational level. One need not to travel to Nairobi.
- Kenyans should not be subjected to carrying any documents as evidence of citizenship least they be regarded slave of some documents.
- Identity cards should be enough to establish one as a Kenyan citizen (2).
- ID cards should be replaced by passports because ID cards are easily obtained by non-Kenyans.
- Those whose parents have lived in Kenya from time of independence to date be issued with passports instead of IDs
- There should be obstacles in obtaining official documents a proof of citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for abolition of the process of screening amongst the Somalis. (22)
- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship. (6)
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (9)
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender. (8)
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons who have stayed in Kenya for a continuous period of more than twenty-five years and have proved to be of good conduct.

(5)

- The constitution should provide a basic right for all Kenyans to have passports.
- The constitution should provide for decentralization in the issuance of passports.
- The constitution should provide that Identity Cards, passports and birth certificates be issued to all without any discrimination.

5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

- The constitution should review and eradicate some of the old and colonial regulations and also review the force standing order.
- There should be disciplined forces from which the chief of the armed forces can be drawn. The president should not choose the chief of the armed forces.
- Disciplined forces the military and parliamentary police and other police should be established by the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee the commissioner of police security of tenure, explain clearly the syllabus taught at Kenya Police and clearly define the powers of every rank.
- Court marshals shall be barred and thus ways of disciplining should be dealt with directly for petty offences, but for major offences they should be taken to public courts.
- President should not be commander in chief of armed forces.
- Parliament should be given powers to declare war
- There should be an advisory council to assist the president in national security and declaring war (2)
- Executive to have executive powers to declare war.
- President should not have the powers to declare war.
- Parliament should have authority to invoke emergency powers.
- Discipline forces should defend Kenyans from invasion and attacks from other countries.
- The constitution should provide that the president continues being the chief head of the armed forces. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the police should wear identification badges at all times.
- The constitution should provide for administration Police Department to be scrapped.
- The constitution should provide for effective machinery to deal with bandits and shiftas and to strengthen the security in Mandera.
- The constitution should provide for effective machinery to deal with the laxity on the part of the police force.
- The constitution should provide that the police be subjected to thorough retraining
- The constitution should provide that atrocities and massacres committed by the state be addressed and victims redressed.
- The constitution should confer Power on the National Emergency and War Council to declare war
- The constitution should provide that the army, police and paramilitary be the only constitutionally established enforcers of security.
- The constitution should provide that remands and approved schools be established in every district for juvenile delinquents.

5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES

- The conduct, formation and management of political parties should be regulated by the state.
- Kenyans should have 4 political parties

- Political parties should only be three (5)
- Political parties should look for their own funding
- Political parties should be funded half by the state and half by itself
- Political parties should not be financed from public coffers.
- President should not be a member of any political party.
- The ruling party should not use state resources
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to between 3 and 5.
- The constitution should provide for political parties to be self-funding (2).
- The constitution should provide for the state to fund political parties. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a framework to check and control party-defections
- The constitution should provide for broad guidelines requiring political parties to have development focus.
- The constitution should provide for political parties to participate in development

5.3.7 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

- Participation in decision-making process by the community should be the paramount. Districts be used as a basic unit for developed power.
- The present presidential system to be retained (3)
- There is need to adopt a parliamentary system of government. (4)
- Prime minister is appointed from the majority party in parliament and should be the head of government (2)
- Prime minister should form the government from the majority members (2)
- The president should run the state.
- Regional government to be created and run by the community and of council elders.
- There should be no federal government (2)
- There is need to decentralize power and take it closer to the people for example the district level (4)
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government. (8)
- The constitution should provide for the strict observation of the doctrine of separation of power by the government of the day.
- The constitution should provide for the introduction of the majimbo-system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. (4)
- The constitution should provide that for an Executive Prime Minister and a ceremonial president.(2)

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- Parliament to appoint senior officers in civil service
- Functions of parliament should be expanded to include some of the powers the president is holding (2)
- Parliament is a creation of the constitution and its life must be controlled and guaranteed by the constitution.
- The parliament to be autonomous and have its own time table to determine its programme (3)
- Parliament to serve for only 3 terms, each 5 years
- MP should be a part time occupation.
- President should be 65 years old and not more.

- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates.
- MPs of central assembly must be called back quarterly by a recognized community.
- MPs to serve 5 years term.
- Salaries of MPs should be determined by the public referendum (5)
- MPs salaries and benefits should be determined by an independent commission (2).
- Parliament should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- 30% of the nominated MPs should be women
- There should be no nominated MPs (2)
 - Nominated MPs should be retained.
 - 30% of the nominated seats to be given to women.
 - There should be special measures put in place to increase women participation in parliament.
 - The constitution should clearly provide for a coalition government (6)
 - Multiparty system to remain
 - The constitution should provide for two chambers, legislature's upper and lower house.
 - The constitution should retain a one-chamber parliament.
 - Parliament should have power to remove the president through vote of no confidence (4)
 - The president should not have power to dissolve parliament
 - The constitution should provide that Members of the parliament have a first degree. (6)
 - The constitution should provide that members of parliament be individuals of high moral integrity. (7)
 - The constitution should provide that there be a clause for impeachment or recalling back errant MPs. (15)
 - The constitution should provide that any aspirant who loses in an election should not be nominated as a MP.
 - The constitution should provide that MPs be barred from determining increments in their salaries or other allowances.
 - The constitution should provide that the Electorates be empowered to impeach the sitting MPs if Justice so requires.
 - The constitution should provide that the maximum tenure of the Parliamentarians should be two terms. (5)
 - The constitution should provide that Parliament be empowered to vet all appointments made by the president and other senior appointments. (11)
 - The constitution should provide that MPs be form four certificate or diploma holders. (3)
 - The constitution should provide that places for nominated MPs be reserved for marginalized groups. (6)
 - The constitution should provide that parliament be empowered to have their own calendar.
 - The constitution should provide that Membership in the parliament be a full time job.
 - The constitution should provide that ministers be made answerable to the MPs and where they absent themselves for three consecutive sessions, be sacked immediately.
 - The constitution should provide that parliamentary motions be properly implemented.
 - The constitution should confer on parliament power to vet the appointment of heads of parastatals and ambassadors.
 - The constitution should provide that members of parliament be immune from police harassment.
 - The constitution should provide that any MP who misses eight consecutive sittings have their seats declared vacant.
 - The constitution should provide that seats for nominated MPs and Councilors should be

reserved for women and the youth. (6)

- The constitution should provide that parliament be in charge of defense and national security.
- The constitution should provide that all senior presidential appointments be vetted by parliament
- The constitution should provide that the president should be above 65 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that 30% of the parliamentary seats and civic posts to women.

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE

- President to have 2 terms of five years each. (6)
- President tenure should be fixed for 5 years term.
- President should not serve for more than 15 years i.e. 3 terms of 5 years each.
- Functions of president should be specified and he should be the spokes man of the government defending the constitution and official opening of parliament.
- President powers to be reduced and regulated by a different body (8)
- The president should not be above the law. (2)
- President should not be an MP
- The president should be a member of parliament (3)
- We should have district and administration boundaries that do not overlap hence interest of ethnic group may be better safeguarded
- Chief office should be retained and decision-making should be influenced by the public.
- The powers of the provincial administration should be reduced.
- There is need for provincial administration like the PCs DOs, Chiefs and Assistant Chief (5).
- The provincial administration to be run in away that DOs, DCs, PCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs be elected directly by the people (2)
- Ministry of pastoral development and civic education be established.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president (4)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president of dissolving the parliament
- The constitution should provide that PCs, DOs, DCs and the Chiefs be elected by the people.
- The constitution should provide that for the abolition of provincial administration and traditional institutions be established in lieu of the former. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be a Member of Parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president be subjected to impeachment on a questionable moral character.
- The constitution should provide that the President be a graduate or a postgraduate and 5-years experience (5)
- The constitution should provide that the presidential tenure be six years and should be allowed to serve for two terms if proves to be a good leader.
- The constitution should provide that District Commissioners be persons from the local community.

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY

- Human rights court should be established to protect all Kenyans.
- There must be a Muslim representative at least 3 of whom should be experts of Islamic law in the judicial service commission. (3)
- Muslim women should not bow in court.
- Judiciary should be independent, introduce a deputy chief justice (3)
- The chief kadhis court should be moved from Mombasa to Nairobi for easy access (2).
- Kadhis to be give some privileges like magistrates.
- There is need for a supreme court
- Judicial officers should be appointed by a judicial commission .
- Judicial officers should be appointed by parliament 92)
- Chief justice should be alone serving judicial officer and this post should be advertised.
- Judicial officers should have a law degree from a recognized university.
- All judges and other judicial officers should be pious and honest, they should be well versed in law including Islamic law.
- Judges to enjoy security of tenure.
- Chief kadhis should not have similar qualifications as other magistrates because they deal with only religious cases.
- Chief kadhi should have the same status like chief justice and he should be educated in Sheria laws and common laws as well.
- Chief kadhi should be the same as chief justice and should be knowledgeable in both Islamic and common law, should be a degree holder and a Muslim of Kenya.
- Chief Kadhi should be well conversant with Islamic law and a person of high integrity. (4)
- Chief kadhi to have equal qualification like other magistrates (2)
- Any Muslim Kenyan can become a kadhi provided he knows the Sharia Law and common law.
- The chief kadhi should have the same status like chief justice
- The kadhi should be appointed by the judicial service commission after being short-listed by a panel of three Muslim Jurists headed by the Chief Kadhi.
- A panel of Ulaama should approve the appointment of the Kadhi in the district and national level.
- Chief Kadhi should be appointed by the Parliament or appointing commission.
- The Chief Kadhi should be appointed by the president after consultation with a board composed of eminent scholars of Islamic law.
- Chief Kadhi should be elected by Muslims (2)
- The kadhi should have the same powers as the magistrates (6)
- The kadhi should have appellate jurisdiction (3)
- The high court should not interfere with any judgment passed by Kadhis courts.
- The chief kadhi should have the same status as the chief justice
- The state should provide legal aid for those who cannot afford legal service fee (3)
- The legislature should not be given exclusive mandate to judicial review of laws.
- The constitution should provide for the Islamic law to be included in the constitution.
- The constitution should empower Kadhis Courts to a status of, and with a jurisdiction of a High Court above which lies no further appeal.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis be empowered to punish the convicts under law. (9)
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis be experts in secular and Islamic law
- The constitution should provide that chief Kadhis have secular qualifications like other judges. (7)

- The constitution should provide that Islamic Sharia law be implemented in specified areas like adultery
- The constitution should provide that Kadhi Courts be empowered to try rape cases for Muslim woman (3)
- The constitution should provide that Kadhi courts be conferred with wider jurisdiction on matters pertaining to divorce, succession and marriage. (4)
- The constitution should provide that Islamic courts be maintained by professional and learned Muslims
- The constitution should provide that the Chief justice serves for a maximum period of two terms of 5years each.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis be appointed by the judicial service commission after vetting by Muslim jurists and the chief-kadhi.
- The constitution should provide that the High Courts and Court of Appeal be de-centralized
- The constitution should provide that the accessibility of High Courts and Court of Appeal be enhanced. (4)

5.3.11 **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- The mayor and council chairman should serve for 3 years only. (2)
- We should have a semi-autonomous local government
- There should be no academic qualification for councilors (2)
- Councilors should have a minimum of primary education (2)
- Councilors should speak both English and Kiswahili (3)
- Language requirement to vie for local authority seat should be removed.
- Councilors should have high moral integrity (3)
- Mayors and the council chairmen should be elected directly
- People should be given powers to remove their councilors from office if dissatisfied with his/her work (5)
- Salaries and benefits for councilors should be paid from a consolidated fund.
- The central government to determine the remuneration of councilors.
- Retain the nomination of councilors (4)
- Dissolution of the local council that fails to deliver should be the responsibility of the people of locality not minister.
- Local government minister should not have powers to dissolve councils.
- The minister in charge of Local government should have powers to dissolve council if they fail to perform.
- The councilors should have a basic qualification of Form Four education with a D-plain grade and be eloquent. (10)
- The constitution should provide that the Local government Minister should be deprived of the power to nominate councilors
- The constitution should provide for total independence of the local government from the central government (3)
- The constitution should provide that for direct election of the Mayor and the chairman (16)
- The constitution should provide that the tenure of office for the mayor and councilors to be five years. (7)
- The constitution should provide that women be allowed to contest for the posts of chairperson and secretariat in the county councils.

5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The simple majority rule for winning election should be retained (3)
- All parliamentary candidates to have a university degree, be of integrity, morally upright.
- Candidates who fail to seek nomination in one party should not be allowed to seek nomination in another party.
- The constitution should not allow sitting MPs to defect from the party that sponsored him/her to another party without prior consultation and permission from his constituents and should be treated as an election offence. (3)
- There is need to reserve seats for specific interest groups such as minorities, women, and disabled teachers and the youth. (3)
- Constituencies should be created by the constitution based on geographical landmasses.
- Constituencies should be increased and criteria for increasing them be per square km. (3)
- Colonial boundaries should be revisited to establish the exact boundaries of each community and existing disputes be resolved on that basis.
- The number of constituencies to increase
- Presidential parliamentary and civic election to be held differently. (2)
- All elections should be held simultaneously
- General elections date should be specified that this date /day/month/ year so that it does not become a secret weapon for an individual.
- Presidential election be done directly
- Election should be done under new constitution.
- Electoral commissioners should be citizens, over 45 years, non-partisan and persons of high integrity
- Any person with a relative in parliament should not be appointed as an electoral commissioner
- Electoral commission should be appointed by parliament.
- The electoral commission should be funded from the consolidated fund.
- The constitution to provide for 25% Rule from five provinces for the presidential seat. (10)
- The constitution should provide that Members of the Electoral Commission of Kenya should serve for a period of five years and comprising of persons of high integrity and well educated.
- The constitution should provide that the secretariat of the ECK be independent.
- The constitution should provide that the winning presidential candidate must secure/garner at least 51% of the total votes
- The constitution should provide that atheists should not be allowed to hold an elective post or high public position.
- The constitution should provide that elections last for at least a period of one week to allow voters living a distant from the polling station to vote.
- The constitution should provide that constituencies in Mandera East be increased to two or more.
- The constitution should provide for the adoption of the secret ballot system of voting
- The constitution should provide for free and fair election system
- The constitution should provide that geographical factors be taken into account in determining the constituencies for effective representation
- The constitution should provide that the president secures 50% of the total votes cast and if not an election re-run be conducted.
- The constitution should provide that geographical factors be taken into consideration in

creating new constituencies.

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS

- Relax the freedom of movement for North Eastern People
- Other rights to be entrenched in the constitution should include freedom of expression and speech at all times
- The Muslim community to be strengthened in Kenya law.
- There should be freedom of worship (2)
- We want Islamic law where a women illegally gets pregnant should be killed to reduce AIDS.
- Constitution should guarantee right to life and death penalty should be abolished. (4)
- There should be health care for all.
- The constitution should guarantee police force the right to trade union representation.
- Constitution should guarantee the workers the right to trade union representation.
- Civil servants should be given liberty to exercise the right on religion e.g. shaving of beard is not allowed in Islamic religion.
- The constitution should provide for the enhancement of security for both human beings and livestock. (14)
- The constitution should provide that the government provides free education. (25)
- The constitution should provide that education be made available at reduced costs to all Kenyans. (13)
- The constitution should provide for constitutional issues and other civic education to be taught in school.
- The constitution should provide that for a social welfare system. (4)
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the basic human rights of all Kenyans. (11)
- The constitution should provide that for provision of safe drinking water in the area. (5)
- The constitution should provide for special consideration by the government for persons injured under its employment.
- The constitution should provide for proper implementation of the freedom of association and of choice.
- The constitution should provide for compensation to be made to persons who've suffered under Indemnity Act
- The constitution should provide guarantee for the right to food.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary proceedings be televised or be broadcasted through radio.
- The constitution should provide for the government to cater for the unemployed. (10)
- The constitution should provide for government compensation for the property or lives lost in its hands.
- The constitution should guarantee that there shall be no detention for more than 24 hours in a police cell.
- The constitution should be written in all languages for all to understand. (6)

5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Women should be guaranteed of their rights (2)
- Children should have a right to inherit their late fathers property (2)

- Constitution should provide protection to girls against forced marriages. (2)
- Constitution should recognize historic injustices visited on communities like pastoralists during colonial era and postcolonial era. (5)
- Women should be represented in all committees, commissions and offices (2)
- Muslim in prisons should be provided with clean water and prayer mats. They should also be allowed to dress in conformity with Islamic religion. (4)
- The constitution should provide that fathers be held responsible for the care of their children.
- The constitution should provide for the government to provide maximum care to orphans including educating them. (4)
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of North Eastern Province.
- The constitution should provide for special care for the aged, widows and children of the deceased civil servants. (2)
- The constitution should provide for special vehicles for the disabled to be allowed into the country duty free.
- The constitution should provide that policewomen be exclusively in charge of the women offenders or suspects.
- The constitution should provide for bursaries to secondary school girls in combating poverty.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action be implemented in the province due to its past marginalization. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a ban on child labor and wife inheritance.
- The constitution should provide for disabled people's rights to be protected by the law (10)
- The constitution should provide for free education to children of disabled parents up to the university level.
- The constitution should provide for equal rights for boys and girls.

5.3.15 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- Government should not have ultimate power to compulsorily acquire land.
- The central government should not have powers to control the use of land (2)
- Government should control the use of land by the owners or occupiers (2)
- Land allocation committee be empowered to subdivide large tracks of land to landless. The committee be set up by the people and for the people themselves.
- People or locals should have decisions and play a part in allocation of trust land.
- Muslim be allowed to inherit land in a manner described in the Quran
- Methods of land distribution should be well addressed by the Constitution
- Land reserves to be given back to the community (2)
- There should be a ceiling on land owned by individual (5)
- Transfer of land should be simplified by the local authority.
- The new constitution should allow Kenyans to own land anywhere in the country (7)
- The constitution should provide for communal land ownership in the area. (9)
- The constitution should provide that all citizens have a right to own land. (6)
- The constitution should provide for the local government to compensate the victims of land grabbing.
- The constitution should provide for restriction of land ownership by foreigners. (4)
- The constitution should provide that Land issues be managed by the local authority and not by the provincial administration.

5.3.16 CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Pastoral communities should be recognized by the constitution and the government should look out for their welfare.
- The constitution should accept and honour the pastoralist way of life.
- Constitutional recognition of minority and promotion of their identity and self-esteem such as cultural values, customary practices and social organizations.
- Citizen especially for ethnic groups living around the borders should be based on parental citizenship.
- Swahili and English be national languages and the regional language be decided by the region (4)
- The constitution should recognize the Islamic language
- Kenyans should be free to speak in any language not restricted to Swahili only.
- Constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages.
- The constitution should provide for abolition of circumcision. (7)
- The constitution should provide for a ban on the tradition of wife inheritance for it may result to spread of AIDS.
- The constitution should provide that Islamic religion and education be respected and emphasized.
- The constitution should provide for FGM should BE retained, as it is a part of the religion.
- The constitution should provide for promotion of the culture and to prevent cultural discrimination.
- The constitution should provide that religion shall not be used as a tool for discrimination
- The constitution should provide for the government to provide compensation for victims of emergency measures. (2)
- The constitution should provide for preservation of local traditions and customs. (3)
- The constitution should provide for community civil service providers to be recognized.
- The constitution should provide the promotion of Somali culture and values through television shows.
- The constitution should provide for eradication of tribalism.

5.3.17 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- Constitution should give parliament the power to control the management and distribution of human resources.
- Parliament should attain power to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances.
- Collection of fines from criminal prisoners should be another way of collecting public finances.
- Central government should limit its role in national resource, treasury and external security, resources and power to be decentralized to the region.
- The constitution to guarantee equal and fair distribution of national resources. (5)
- 10 or 20% of consolidated funds should be given to North Eastern Province as it is underdeveloped (2)
- Government should apportion benefits from resources between the central government and the communities where such resources are found.
- The controller and auditor general be elected by the parliament.

- MPs should not be appointed to hold executive positions
- The constitution to create an environment where public servants can enhance his education while in service.
- 10-20% of Kenyans revenue should be apportioned to the North Eastern region for development purposes.
- Any civil servant who is perpetrator of mismanagement and misuse of public funds to be brought to justice.
- The parliament to elect members of PSC
- There should be a code of ethics for holders of public office, where honesty should be rewarded.
- Establish a law requiring office holder to any from to declare their wealth and dhow they gained it. Anyone whose explanation is not reasonable be accused and possession retrieved.
- The constitution should provide for specific funds to be set aside to develop the area
- The constitution should provide for a 10% budgetary provision for development in the area.
- The constitution should provide for equal distribution of resources including land.
- The constitution should provide for equal opportunities for the development for all Kenyans.

5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- Natural resources should be owned communally (4)
- Locals should have representatives in protection of natural resources.
- Land and other natural resources be utilized for benefits of local people and communities should manage, control and access such resources. (4)
- Traditional institutions to be revived to manage, control and regulate use of all natural resources.
- The local council should be empowered and given the responsibility to manage and protect the natural resource.
- There should be sustainable management of environment and natural resources for the benefit of all Kenyans by the government.
- The constitution should provide a guarantee that citizens shall be protected from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for compensation to be made for wildlife menace
- The constitution should provide for provision of boreholes.
- The constitution should provide for proper exploration of undetected and unutilized resources.
- The constitution should provide for wildlife and environmental protection to be made a constitutional obligation for all. (3)
- The constitution should provide for protection of all public sources of water, salt licks and so on.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of forestlands.
- The constitution should provide that benefits and returns from tourism and game reserves must trickle back to the community.
- The constitution should provide for compensation to be made by the ministry of energy to the victims of the toxic wastes dumped into the area by exploration companies in the 1990s
- The constitution should provide for less bureaucracy that to facilitate optimum utilization

of the natural resources

5.3.19 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- Participatory governance to be allowed so that NGOs work hand in hand in implementing policies and development projects (3)
- NGOs should come under parliament and should help wanainchi in decision-making.
- A civil society organizations should be integrated as service providers in the country with government on basis of society interest.
- The media to have rules governing their conduct.
- Women to have a share in governance.
- Disabled to have a share in governance by setting their own organizations.
- The youth to be given a chance in governance.
- Minority groups and the elderly to have organizations that will raise their standard of living and should be supported.
- The constitution should provide for equal opportunities for women in leadership.
- The constitution should provide that the civil society should be strengthened and given more powers

5.3.20 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The executive to conduct foreign affairs
- Parliament to have a role where dignitaries are sent to foreign countries.
- The role of parliament to be distinguished.
- Kenya to have law and regulations made by regional organizations to regulate their operations.
- If the foreign policies will have negative impact on our domestic laws then the people of Kenya must be consulted.
- The constitution should provide for domestication of International Conventions (3)
- The constitution should provide for International relations to be the mandate of the government and rather than MPs.
- The constitution should provide for the government to respect and implement the international commitments on human rights.
- The constitution should provide for a referendum to be conducted in case of any foreign aggression or threat.

5.3.21 CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES

- Creation of an Ombudsman office to protect the rights of citizens and vulnerable groups like women, children and minorities.
- A constitution commission be established to address historic, injustices and have a lifespan of not less than 5 year. It should address issues like violation of human rights, loss and displacement of land, poor political representation and exploitation.
- There should be formation of local government service commission.
- There should be an independent body to review salaries of civil servants. (2)
- Security and intelligence committee should be formed.
- A central office to enlighten the public of their relationship with police for effective fight

against crime and for looking into the terms of service and welfare of police force respectively.

- Security and intelligence will be responsible for security in the local communities and it would be answerable to the community.
- Independent salary commission should review the salary and terms of service teachers.
- The local authority service commission should harmonize the appointments and salaries and discipline of council officers, judicial service commission should have at least.
- The constitution should provide for a commission of inquiry to investigate the massacres in the NEP
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the management of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that a Security Council be established to tackle emergencies.
- The constitution should provide for National War Council to be composed of members of parliament and representatives of each border areas, the Service Commanders etc.
- A Commission of religious groups should be empowered to determine MPs' salaries
- The constitution should provide that all constitutional a special commission of parliament does appointments.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a constitutional court.

5.3.22 SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- The vice president to be in charge of executive powers during elections
- The president elect should be sworn in immediately after being declared the winner
- The constitution should provide for the outgoing president to run the government during the election period.
- The constitution should provide for the Chief Justice to take charge during the time of elections.

5.3.23 WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Women should have a right to own property
- A women should have the right to inherit property left behind by her husband (2)
- Different religious groups should be allowed to intermarry E.g. Muslim and Christians
- Fathers should have full responsibility to taking care of the children (2)
- Any domestic violence should be discouraged.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of women and girls from domestic violence, electoral violence and physical abuse.
- The constitution should safeguard the dignity of women by laying off unnecessary legal procedures and technicalities in case of a rape victim.

5.3.24 INTERNATIONAL POLICY

- Construction of roads should be balanced so that North Eastern Region can also be served with tarmacked roads.

5.3.25 REGIONAL POLICY

- The constitution should provide for the East African Community to be strengthened.

5.3.26 NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

- Micro credit schemes and entrepreneurship education to be established to promote local trade and savings.
- Constitution should safeguard the exploitation by businessmen, public transport, market price of farm and livestock produce.
- The government should provide market for livestock especially in North Eastern.
- Poverty alleviation programme to be developed and implanted by tapping rain water in big dams and starting irrigation in dry regions (2)
- North Eastern should be entitled to improved social, physical and economic infrastructures. (10)

5.3.27 NATIONAL OTHER

- AIDS awareness campaign should be enhanced.
- Police should stop harassing wanainchi instead protect them. (7)
- Rape, stealing should be stopped.
- People should be allowed to carry firearms for self-defense. (4)
- The government should provide security for all (3)
- Previously grabbed land should be revoked.
- The government should not tolerate corruption in this nation it should deal with it seriously (3)
- The constitution should provide that members of the public service be subjected to a moral code.
- The constitution should provide that all employment be based on merit and not on tribal lines.
- The constitution should provide that measures be taken to ensure that those who misuse public funds and involve in economic-mismanagement are punished.
- The constitution should provide for proper utilization of all public finances.
- The constitution should provide for compensation of accident victims who are civil servants to be disbursed immediately rather than on attainment of 55years.
- The constitution should provide for improvement of the road networks
- The constitution should provide for a review of the civil servants salaries.
- The constitution should prohibit government doctors from running private pharmacies
- The constitution should provide for the government to recognize and promote the local youth polytechnics.
- The constitution should provide for free veterinary services and personnel
- The constitution should provide for free movement of livestock in Kenya
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of abattoirs to improve livestock sales.
- The constitution should provide for the re-establishment of the livestock board of Kenya.
- The constitution should provide for oil companies in Kenya to engage local experts.
- The constitution should provide for a ban on the importation of maize in the area.
- The constitution should provide for recognition of the Madrassa education system.

5.3.28 SECTORAL POLICY

- The government should provide adequate compensation to livestock farmers for their

animals killed by wild animals. There should be a provision for a better market for livestock (21).

- The government should ensure that there is adequate availability of animal health workers (2)
- Government to ensure protection of all pasture, land salt licks, pans, boreholes, and there should be free movement of livestock
- Manderu should have a meat-processing factory because they have so many animals like cattle, camels and goats.
- The constitution should have a provision for AFC loans to be written off and invite non-interest banks to operate in Kenya especially in North Eastern to assist the livestock farmers.
- Factories to be constructed to promote harvesting of livestock, ranching and modern rearing techniques to be put in place. Livestock diseases to be controlled by the state pastrolists to be considered in the national budget.
- The constitution should recognize pastrolists.
- People should be updated on time through media when there are intakes to any colleges or universities and representatives from North Eastern should be in sitting boards for selection.
- Schools should be better equipped to deal with practical subjects.
- Human rights education should be mandatory from upper primary classes and we should have relevant education such as pastrolism
- Constitution should be provided in school curriculum and public institutions.
- System of education should be an integrated one like there should be recognized of madarasa system facility of Islamic Law of Sheria should be opened in Kenya school of Law (4)
- Examination should be set and marked at the provincial headquarters, Islamic dress should be allowed in all learning institutions.
- Islamic religion teachers should be employed by the government.
- School fees to be reduced at a level which is affordable to parents and guardians. (2)
- Schools should be mobilized in pastoral areas and teachers to be mobilized too,. (3)
- Exams should be marked properly without favourism.
- Civic education should be taught in secondary schools and universities.
- The government should take the responsibility of providing institutional facilities and physical infrastructure to schools in North Eastern as a cost sharing policy in education. University education should be made accessible and cut off points be lowered.(2)
- University education to be free of cost by the government
- Schools and learning materials should be well distributed in the country.
- Teachers and schools should be well distributed in the country.
- Any charges about education should only be put in place after research
- The government should do development in school especially in building schools. The term of office of members of parliament should be two terms of five year each.
- The government should fund the construction of schools
- Students in Northeastern should not be discriminated against admission to medical schools and public universities.
- Mode of paying taxes should be clear to all Kenyans
- Public should determine the tax collection (2)
- There is need for financial institutions, which offer free interest loans in North Eastern province.

- There should be provision of modern medical facilities, better trained personnel, conditions of hospitals should be improved (9)
- University joint admission board should give North Eastern province special consideration intakes, proper health center infrastructure be granted to the region.
- The government should make it possible for upcoming journalists to do their work with subsidized costs, reduce prices of pictures and any facility used by journalists.
- The mining rights in a particular area should belong to the local community.
- The constitution should ensure that our broad casting cooperation are audible. There be good telephone communication
- There should be proper transport network to ease communication in the North Eastern region and other arid regions (3)
- The wildlife department should ensure that whoever is injured by a wild animal is compensated. They should reduce such incidences (14)
- The constitution should protect the people of North Eastern Kenya from Wild animals (4)
- Game parks and game reserve should be reverted back to the community (2)
- The constitution should provide for the revival of the Kenya meat commission.
- The constitution should provide for better infrastructures especially the roads and enhancement of basic facilities for the pastoralists.
- The constitution should provide for enhancement of livestock marketing opportunities.
- The constitution should provide for Local Television programs to be made accessible in the area.
- The constitution should provide for Kenya to diversify its economy by opening up livestock markets.
- The government should provide for a proper livestock policy and set up livestock boards for marketing and development.
- The constitution should provide for introduction of mobile education for pastrolalists.
- The constitution should provide for all public dams, malkas areas, boreholes and salt lick be made open to all.

5.3.29 STATUTORY LAW

- Harambees should be abolished.
- The constitution to protect rights of women when they are raped.
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should abolish all discriminative laws.
- The constitution should abolish detention without trial.
- The constitution should provide that all draconian laws be repealed.
- The constitution should provide for a repeal of the Indemnity Act.
- The constitution should abolish death penalty for rape convicts.

5.3. 30 ISLAMIC LAW

- Muslim community should not bow in Parliament
- Islamic law should be encouraged and applied e.g. Islam allows a man as a head of the family to discipline a wife and children incase of misconduct and forces children to take care of their aged parents.

- Islamic law to be included in the constitution (3)
- The legalities of divorce, marriage and succession from Islamic perspective should be strengthened.
- Muslim should only be governed by Islamic law.

5.3.31 **GENDER EQUITY**

- There should be gender equality in all fields e.g. public meetings, seminars and workshops (3)
- There should be no equality between men and women.

5.3.32 **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- The government should establish a trust land to compensate the victims of various incidents committed by the government and or its agencies. Loss of livestock should also be compensated through restocking fund. (8)
- The constitution should ensure that government of Kenya compensates for damages caused to the pastoral community
- There should be special institutional arrangements to supervise the administration in order to ensure that government decisions are properly and fairly reached in
- Special anti-discrimination constitutional provision and equality before the law thus prohibition of different treatment of minorities to be constitutionally guaranteed. (2)

5.2.33 **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- Police officers should always have their identification cards and numbers so that they can be differentiated from the bandits. (2)
- All Kenyans should be treated equally.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hon. Shaaban A. Issack | MP |
| 2. Olad I. Farah | DC |
| 3. Mayor Mohamed kahiya Osman | Chairman, Mandera Town Council |
| 4. Derow Maalim Gamow | Civil society Rep |
| 5. Yusuf Maalim Abdullahi | Youth Rep. |
| 6. Mohamed Ibrahim Omar | Elders Rep |
| 7. Sahara Ahmed Hillow | Women Rep |
| 8. Sheikh ibrahim Adan | Religious Rep. |
| 9. Dagane Mohamed | Professional |
| 10. Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamud | ” |

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)

1. Women for Girl Child Education
2. Women for Peace
3. Kenya National Union of Teachers
4. Community Mobilization Network
5. Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization
6. Dawa Land Group
7. Supreme Council of Kenyan Muslims
8. EPAG-K

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

1	0003OMENE	Abdia Musa	CBO	Written	Market Milk Sellers
2	0020OMENE	Abdikadir Dakata	CBO	Written	Pastrolist Assistance Group
3	0015OMENE	Abdullahi Billow	CBO	Written	Disabled of Arabia Location
4	0016OMENE	Abey Adan	CBO	Written	Disabled of Lafe Division
5	0001OMENE	Bishara Ali	CBO	Written	Maendeleo ya Wanawake
6	0017OMENE	Garal Mohammed	CBO	Written	Disabled of Fino Division
7	0009OMENE	Hassan Ibrahim	CBO	Written	Koromey Farmers Association
8	0006OMENE	Ismail Abdinoor	CBO	Written	Hareri Location Residents
9	0018OMENE	Mohammed Abey	CBO	Written	Dawa Duba
10	0008OMENE	Mohammed Khalif	CBO	Written	Aresa Location Residents
11	0023OMENE	Sahara Ahmed	CBO	Written	Livestock Marketing Associat
12	0013OMENE	Suleiman Khalif	CBO	Memorandum	Mandera Education Developmen
13	0022OMENE	Warsarren Aran	CBO	Written	Community Mobilization Netwo
14	0117IMENE	Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0041IMENE	Abdi Boru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0085IMENE	Abdi Noor Ali	Individual	Written	
17	0062IMENE	Abdi Osman	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0046IMENE	Abdi Roba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0036IMENE	Abdia Abdullahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0042IMENE	Abdia Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0027IMENE	Abdia Sheikh	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0002IMENE	Abdikadir Adan	Individual	Memorandum	
23	0040IMENE	Abdikadir Y.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0050IMENE	Abdinasir Khalif	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0086IMENE	Abdinassir Osman	Individual	Written	
26	0073IMENE	Abdirahim Mohamud	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0068IMENE	Abdirahman Adan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0081IMENE	Abdirahman Ahmed	Individual	Written	
29	0013IMENE	Abdirahman Ibrahim	Individual	Written	
30	0074IMENE	Abdirashid Abdow	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0016IMENE	Abdirashid Hache	Individual	Written	
32	0063IMENE	Abdirashid Issa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0088IMENE	Abdirashid Maalim	Individual	Memorandum	
34	0084IMENE	Abdisalan Ahmed	Individual	Memorandum	
35	0075IMENE	Abdullahi Yusuf	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0069IMENE	Adan Hussein	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0114IMENE	Ahmed Adan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0053IMENE	Ahmed Hussein	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0071IMENE	Ahmed Sheikh	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0048IMENE	Ali Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0064IMENE	Ali Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0102IMENE	Ali Robo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0067IMENE	Alio Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0011IMENE	Alio Hassan Osman	Individual	Written	
45	0014IMENE	Amin Sheikh	Individual	Written	
46	0051IMENE	Binta Haji Gudow	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0066IMENE	Bishar Maalim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0123IMENE	Bonaya B.B.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0030IMENE	Bunduba Maow	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0039IMENE	Dakan Guhad	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0087IMENE	Derow M. Gamou	Individual	Written	
52	0012IMENE	Desta Kulane	Individual	Written	
53	0033IMENE	Diad Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	

54	0070IMENE	Farah Dahir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0119IMENE	Fatuma Ahmed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0024IMENE	Fatuma Ibrahim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0038IMENE	Fatuma Mohamed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0103IMENE	Gaalay Nur	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0080IMENE	Gaatay Noor	Individual	Written	
60	0009IMENE	Galma Happi	Individual	Written	
61	0023IMENE	Gamana Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0106IMENE	Habiba Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0111IMENE	Hashim A. Moh'd	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0045IMENE	Hassan Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0099IMENE	Hassan Ahmed	Individual	Written	
66	0093IMENE	Hassan Dahow Adawa	Individual	Written	
67	0118IMENE	Hassan Ibrahim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0010IMENE	Hassan Ibrahim	Individual	Written	
69	0026IMENE	Hawa Osman	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0105IMENE	Hon.Shaban Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0021IMENE	Honey Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0077IMENE	Hussein Abukar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0058IMENE	Hussein Adan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0076IMENE	Ibrahim Adan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0061IMENE	Ibrahim Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0049IMENE	Ibrahim Hush	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0112IMENE	Ibrahim M. Gessey	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0090IMENE	Ibrahim M. Hassan	Individual	Memorandum	
79	0003IMENE	Isaack Hassan Alio	Individual	Written	
80	0057IMENE	Ismail Abdullah	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0060IMENE	Ismail Ahmed L.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0054IMENE	Ismail Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0079IMENE	Ismail Mohamed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0005IMENE	Khalif Mohammed	Individual	Written	
85	0031IMENE	Khaltuma Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0059IMENE	Kulow Mohammed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0108IMENE	Maalim Abdullahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0001IMENE	Mahat Khalif	Individual	Written	
89	0056IMENE	Maimuna Abdullah	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0109IMENE	Masim Biro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0113IMENE	Mohamed Abdi Noor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0094IMENE	Mohamed Ahmed	Individual	Memorandum	
93	0089IMENE	Mohamed Ibrahim Omar	Individual	Written	
94	0017IMENE	Mohamed Maalim Edin	Individual	Written	
95	0083IMENE	Mohamed Mude	Individual	Written	
96	0025IMENE	Mohammed A.K.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0034IMENE	Mohammed Adow	Individual	Oral - Public he	
98	0032IMENE	Mohammed Diis	Individual	Oral - Public he	
99	0100IMENE	Mohammed Gesey	Individual	Written	
100	0037IMENE	Mohammed Haji	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0044IMENE	Mohammed Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0007IMENE	Mohammed Hassan Abdi	Individual	Written	
103	0110IMENE	Mohammed Hussein	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0124IMENE	Mohammed I. Adam	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0029IMENE	Mohammed Ibrahim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0047IMENE	Mohammed Kahiya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
107	0083IMENE	Mohammed Mude	Individual	Memorandum	
108	0018IMENE	Mohammed Sheikh	Individual	Written	

109	0004IMENE	Mohammed Sheikh Hassan	Individual	Memorandum	
110	0022IMENE	Mohammed Ukash	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0092IMENE	Muktai Robow	Individual	Written	
112	0052IMENE	Muslima Isaack	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0107IMENE	Muslima Sheikh	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0101IMENE	Mwangi Gichuhi	Individual	Written	
115	0035IMENE	Najma Othowai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0122IMENE	Noor Ahmed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0097IMENE	Noor Dibit	Individual	Written	
118	0095IMENE	Noor Omar	Individual	Written	
119	0006IMENE	Nuh Madobe Al	Individual	Written	
120	0072IMENE	Osman Adan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0125IMENE	Paul Chemotut	Individual	Oral - Public he	
122	0091IMENE	Philip K. Mathu	Individual	Written	
123	0115IMENE	Ramila Haji Yusuf	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0008IMENE	Rashid Adan Farah	Individual	Written	
125	0082IMENE	S.A. Arai	Individual	Written	
126	0078IMENE	Said Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
127	0019IMENE	Saihan Ahmed	Individual	Written	
128	0043IMENE	Sangaba Mohamed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0055IMENE	Shaban Isaack	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0028IMENE	Shale Ibrahim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
131	0104IMENE	Sheikh Tawai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
132	0096IMENE	Siyad Diriye Adan	Individual	Memorandum	
133	0120IMENE	Sugu Abdul Ahmed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
134	0065IMENE	Suleiman Mohammed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
135	0098IMENE	Yasmin Adan	Individual	Written	
136	0116IMENE	Yusuf Abdul	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0121IMENE	Yusuf Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0011OMENE	Abdi D. Salat	NGO	Memorandum	KNUT
139	0005OMENE	Abdisalan Mohamed	NGO	Written	Mandera Civic Education
140	0019OMENE	Abdullahi Abdi Noor	NGO	Memorandum	Nothern NGO Development Foru
141	0007OMENE	Diruye Haji Hassan	NGO	Written	Kenya Local Government Worke
142	0021OMENE	Hassan Mohammed Ahmed	NGO	Written	Northern Aid
143	0004OMENE	Hussein Barri	NGO	Written	Association for the phisical
144	0010OMENE	Mohammed Somow	Politcal Party	Written	Councillors Group
145	0014OMENE	Abdirashid M. Osman	Pressure Groups	Written	Arabia Youth Association
146	0012OMENE	Abdiwahid Adan	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	United Muslim Youth
147	0002OMENE	Sheikh Ibrahim Adan	Religious Organisation	Written	Madrassa Towba

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No.	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Qatra Noor	N/A	166	Yussuf Hassan	N/A
2	Gaaloy Noor	N/A	167	Hashim Abdi	P.O. Box 26 Mandera
3	Ali Robow	N/A	168	Qeir Billow	N/A
4	Abdirahman	N/A	169	Mohamed Hussein	N/A
5	Shiekh Tawane	N/A	170	Jelle Maalim	N/A
6	Abdullah Bullow	N/A	171	Abeu Adan Hussein	N/A
7	Abdikadir Muhumed	N/A	172	Issack Shaaban	N/A
8	Maaalim Mohamud	N/A	173	Maalim Osman Sheikh	N/A
9	Maalim Yussuf	N/A	174	Guhad Adan	N/A
10	Maalim Abdullah	N/A	175	Noor Oman	N/A
11	Hujala Osman	N/A	176	Adan Galuje	N/A

12	Abass Alimo	N/A	177	Nunow Ali	N/A
13	Ahmed Mude	N/A	178	Madose Sheikh Abdi	P.O. Box 475 Mandera
14	Abdi Salah	N/A	179	Kullow Hassan	N/A
15	Maalim Abdullah	N/A	180	Ali Mohamed	N/A
16	Mude Mohamed	N/A	181	Hassan mohamed Ahmed	P.O. Box 295 Mandera
17	Hassan Billow	N/A	182	Aftin Adan	N/A
18	Hassan Mohamed	N/A	183	Ramla Haji Yussuf	N/A
19	Ibrahim Omar	N/A	184	Osman Muhamed	N/A
20	Deriye Aden	N/A	185	Muktar Muhamed	N/A
21	Lathan Hish Adan	N/A	186	Hassan Issack	N/A
22	Habiba Ali	N/A	187	Mohumed Jelle	N/A
23	Muslima Sheikh	N/A	188	Ali Mohamed	N/A
24	Barey Ahmed	N/A	189	Fatuma Ahmed	N/A
25	Adey Muhumed	N/A	190	Abdi Jellow	N/A
26	Sheeban Hussein	N/A	191	Abdirahman Adow	N/A
27	Abdi Noor Mohamed	N/A	192	Adan Hillow	N/A
28	Billow Book	N/A	193	Musalif Ibrahim	N/A
29	Muhumud Issak	N/A	194	Mohamed Adow	N/A
30	Sadia Maalim	N/A	195	Muhumed Ali	N/A
31	Bishar Diriye	N/A	196	Issack Adan	N/A
32	Adow Ali	N/A	197	Wanane Adan	P.O. Box 309 Mandera
33	Ismail Muhumed	N/A	198	Ali Aden	N/A
34	Muktar Ibrahim Rubow	N/A	199	Adan Gulltow	N/A
35	Muhamed Ahmed Abdiye	N/A	200	Abdullah Aran	N/A
36	Ahmed Adan	N/A	201	Abdullah Alan	N/A
37	Abdinoor Ali	N/A	202	Abdullah Now	N/A
38	Adan Hassan	N/A	203	Alan Abdi Ali	N/A
39	Farah Muktar	N/A	204	Noor Aden	N/A
40	Muhamed Adan	N/A	205	Noor Ahmed	N/A
41	Adan Daud	N/A	206	Hish Kurun	N/A
42	Ababakar Maalim	N/A	207	Hassan Adow	N/A
43	Mohamed Abdinoor	N/A	208	Sheik Mohamed Sheikabdi	N/A
44	Kassim Dakane	P.O. Box 151 Mandera	209	Maow Mohamud	N/A
45	Ahmed Adan	P.O. Box 151 Mandera	210	Mohamud Daud	N/A
46	Adawa Hassan	P.O. Box 20 Mandera	211	Bare Ahmed	N/A
47	Ibrahim Hassan	P.O.Box 252 Mandera	212	Dubane jAdan	N/A
48	Mohamed Ahmed	P.O. Box 151 Mandera	213	Suruda Maalim Ibrahim	N/A
49	Mohamed Abey	P.O. Box 157 Mandera	214	Abdiwahab Noor	N/A
50	Mohamed Ali	N/A	215	Abdirashid Malele	N/A
51	Mohamed Yussuf	N/A	216	Abdi Abdinoor Hassan	N/A
52	Abdi Madey	N/A	217	Guhad Delle	N/A
53	Mohamed Hussein	N/A	218	Abdullahi Dakane	N/A
54	Mohamed A. Saney	P.O. Box 163 Mandera	219	Alinur Fanteh	N/A
55	Ibrahim M. Gessey	P.O. Box 309 Mandera	220	Yussuf Maalim Abdullahi	N/A
56	Sugal Abdow A.	P.O. Box 252 Mandera	221	Maalim Mohamud	N/A
57	Matuu Bulle Hussein	P.O. Box 120 Mandera	222	Abass Hussein	N/A
58	Mohamed Abdinoor	P.O. Box 30 Mandera	223	Mogow Kassim	N/A
59	Abdinasir Osman	P.O. Box 145 Mandera	224	Abdinoor Ahmed	N/A
60	Bare Hassan	N/A	225	Kheira Adow	N/A
61	Abdirashid M. Osman	N/A	226	Abdia Kullow	N/A
62	Hassan Abdullahi	N/A	227	Muktar Maalim	N/A
63	Derow M. Gamow	P.O. Box 309 Mandera	228	Gabow Whass	N/A
64	Mohamed Mo Ibrahim	N/A	229	Abdi Kaili	N/A
65	Noor Hassan	N/A	230	Warsama	N/A

66	Abdillahi Hussein	N/A	231	Abdiwalias Noor	N/A
67	Farah Moh'd	N/A	232	Yasmira Adan	N/A
68	Hassan Kyenan	N/A	233	Mwangi	N/A
69	Alinur Hujale	N/A	234	Hassan Ahmed	N/A
70	Warsame Salah	N/A	235	Noor Dibit	N/A
71	Noor Ahmed	N/A	236	Hassan Ibrahim	N/A
72	Habiba Shaban	N/A	237	Mohamed Ibrahim	N/A
73	Ambia Hussein	N/A	238	Noor Arai	N/A
74	Mude Ahmed	N/A	239	Yussuf Harsan Mohamed	N/A
75	Hassan Abdullahi	N/A	240	Sugal Abdow A.	N/A
76	Mohamed Hassan	N/A	241	Yussuf Hassan	N/A
77	Farah Elmi	N/A	242	Mohamed Ibrahim	N/A
78	Yerrow Abdullahi	N/A	243	Hassan Mohamed	N/A
79	Maalim Ali Osman	N/A	244	Noor Alier Aran	N/A
80	Hussein Bellow Boor	N/A	245	Salah Maalim	N/A
81	S.A. Arai	N/A	246	Muhumed Ahmed	N/A
82	Adawa Hassan	N/A	247	Abdikadir Dokata	P.O. Box 195 Mandera
83	Abdi Kadir	N/A	248	Noor Dibit Aden	P.O. Box 70 Mandera
84	Ahmed Adan	N/A	249	Bonaya B. Bankare	P.O. Box 122, Isiolo
85	Mohamed Ahmed	N/A	250	Hish Garun	N/A
86	Mohammed Mohmood	P.O. Box 309 Mandera	251	Mwangi	N/A
87	Noor Dibit Aden	N/A	252	Ramla Haji Yussuf	N/A
88	Abdullahi A. Gessey	P.O. Box 195 Mandera	253	Adey Mohumed Yarrow	N/A
89	Fatuma Alined	N/A	254	habiba Mureta	N/A
90	Cllr. Kaltumatt Ibrahim	P.O. Box 13 Mandera	255	Galma Happi	P.O. Box 37 Mandera
91	Abaia Aylelo	P.O. Box 424 Mandera	256	Aboinasir Khalif	P.O. Box 46 Mandera
92	Najma Othowai	P.O. Box 394 Mandera	257	Farah Dahir Arab	P.O. Box Khamu
93	Fatuma Mohamed	-	258	A.R.A. Abdullah	P.O. Box 13 Mandera
94	Dagan dohar Abikar	-	259	Ali A. Simale	P.O. Box 65 Mandera
95	Sahara Ahmed Hillow	P.O. Box 39 Mandera	260	Hussein Adan Noor	-
96	cllr. Sangaba Moh'd Adow	P.O. Box 13 Mandera	261	Noor Abdow Ahmed	P.O. Box 453 Mandera
97	Ebla Eglya Ali	-	262	Mohamed A. Sheikh	P.O. Box 13 Mandera
98	Abdia Hassan Hussein	-	263	Mohamed M. Ali	P.O. Box 374 Mandera
99	Ibrahim A. Noor	P.O. Box 31 Mandera	264	Ismail H. Eumoy	P.O. Box 408 Mandera
100	Adan Abdi Issack	P.O. Box 65 Mandera	265	Mohamed Maalim Edin	P.O. Box 66 Mandera
101	Abdirahim M. Hassan	P.O. Box 428 Mandera	266	Enow Gulia	P.O. Box 36 Mandera
102	Mohamed N. Sofmow	P.O. Box 13 Mandera	267	Suleiman Mohamed	P.O. Box 394 Mandera
103	Abdirashid A. Issak	P.O. Box 416 Mandera	268	Diriye H. Hassan	P.O. Box 408 Mandera
104	Ali Osman Omar	P.O. Box 6 Mandera	269	Abdi Boru Guyo	-
105	Ahmed Hussein	C/o Chief T/Ship	270	Abdi Osman	P.O. Box 187 Mandera
106	Hassan Ibrahim Hassan	P.O. Box 419 Mandera	271	Cllr. Abdi Abdullahi Noor	P.O. Box 13 Mandera
107	Tawawe Adan Galye	P.O. Box 56 Mandera	272	Bishar M. abdullahi	P.O. Box 328 Mandera
108	Ibrahim Moh'd Abdi	P.O. Box 11 Mandera	273	Alio Hassan	P.O. Box 55 Mandera
109	Sangus Ahmed Lakicha	P.O. Box 19 Mandera	274	Abdullahi Dois	P.O. Box 206 Mandera
110	Suleiman Khalif	P.O. Box 333 Mandera	275	Hussein Diis	-
111	Osman Adan Adolle	P.O. Box 77 Mandera	276	Ismail A. Ali	-
112	Yussuf Adan Lakicha	P.O. Box 13 Mandera	277	Ahmed A. Ahmed	-
113	Mohamed Madey Ibrahim	P.O. Box 2 Mandera	278	Amin S. Adam	P.O. Box 9 Mandera
114	Adan Hussein Malow	-	279	Abdi Aziz Roble	-
115	Aboille s. Billow	P.O. Box 120 Mandera	280	Mohamed Ibrahim	P.O. Box 163 Mandera
116	Mohamed Maalim	P.O. Box 7 Mandera	281	Mohamed Samrow	-
117	Mohamed Noor	P.O. Box 259 Mandera	282	Abdi Baraka Osman	P.O. Box 27 Mandera
118	Adan Hassan	P.O. Box 224 Mandera	283	Abdi Adan Abdi	P.O. Box 313 Mandera
119	Yauya Abey	P.O. Box 106 Mandera	284	Abdi D. Silat	P.O. Box 389 Mandera
120	Hussein Gabowe	P.O. Box 242 Mandera	285	Ismail Mohamed	-

121	Omar Mohamed	P.O. Box 5 Mandera	286	K.M. Sheikh	P.O. Box 325 Mandera
122	Alio Ibrahim Issack	-	287	Abdiwahid Abdulla	P.O. Box 325 Mandera
123	Najma Othowai	P.O. Box 394 Mandera	288	Ali Korisa	P.O. Box 301 Mandera
124	M.S. Hassan	-	289	Abdirahim Adawa	P.O. Box 18 Mandera
125	Cllr. Alio Hussein	P.O. Box 13 Mandera	290	Ismail Ahmed Lakich	P.O. Box 1 Mandera
126	Abdi Rashid Issa	P.O. Box 173 Mandera	291	Abdikadir Yussuf	P.O. Box 59 Mandera
127	Issadin Adawa	P.O. Box 374 Mandera	292	H. Ibrahim Hassan	P.O. Box 112 Mandera
128	Ali Abdi Maalim	P.O. Box 21 Mandera	293	Mohamed Mohamud Maalim	P.O. Box 107 Mandera
129	Dima Hassan	P.O. Box 27 Mandera	294	Mohamed Ali Issack	P.O. Box 7 Mandera
130	Kusow Abdulahi Abdirahaman	P.O. Box 231 Mandera	295	Ibrahim Ali Moh'd	-
131	Ahamed Adan Moga	-	296	Binta Bullo Muhumud	P.O. Box 120 Mandera
132	Mohamed Alio Adan	P.O. Box 224 Mandera	297	Abdia Hassan Hussein	P.O. Box 6 Mandera
133	Adan Haji Bonja	P.O. Box 185 Mandera	298	Abdi Ibrahim	P.O. Box 22 Mandera
134	Abdullahi Yussuf Ali	-	299	Muslima Issack Yussuf	P.O. Box 413 Mandera
135	Maalim Mohamed	P.O. Box 414 Mandera	300	Halima Adow Malishe	P.O. Box 58 Mandera
136	hussein Issak	P.O. Box 13 Mandera	301	Maimuna Abdullahi	P.O. Box 34 Mandera
137	Ahmed M. Billow	P.O. Box 173 Mandera	302	Kaltuma Hassan Ibrahim	P.O. Box 13 Mandera
138	Ali Mohamed	P.O. Box 317 Mandera	303	Abdi Sheikh Hessian	P.O. Box 340 Mandera
139	Cllr. Hussein Hillow	P.O. Box 13 Mandera	304	Mohamed H. Abdille	P.O. Box 13 Mandera
140	Cllr. Ali Malim Alio	P.O. Box 408 Mandera	305	Ibrahim M. Halike	-
141	Mohamed Ali Saman	P.O. Box 13 Mandera	306	Hassan Abdi Hassan	P.O. Box 159 Mandera
142	Sheikh Yunis	P.O. Box 149 Mandera	307	Adan I. Roba	P.O. Box 123 Mandera
143	Bare Elimi	P.O. Box 225 Mandera	308	Abdullahi Kala	-
144	Omar Bulle	P.O. Box 58 Mandera	309	Mohamed kahiye Osman	P.O. Box 23 Mandera
145	Ahmed Hussein	P.O. Box 310 Mandera	310	Adow Morsal	P.O. Box 326 Mandera
146	Paul Chemutut	P.O. Box 77 Mandera	311	Ali Abpi Ahmed	-
147	Ibrahim A. Hapi	P.O. Box 7 Mandera	312	Ibrahim Hich Adan	P.O. Box 30 Mandera
148	Adow Mohamed Ibrahim	P.O. Box 67 Mandera	313	Mahamed A. Musa	P.O. Box 1544 Mandera
149	Kamis Dakat	P.O. Box 24 Mandera	314	Rashid Adan Farah	P.O. Box 16 Mandera
150	Ismail Abdullahi	P.O. Box 10 Mandera	315	Mohamed Hajidhir	P.O. Box 13 Mandera
151	Ahmed Moh'd	P.O. Box 21 Mandera	316	Abdisalan Mohamed	P.O. Box 308 Mandera
152	Ali Mohamed	P.O. Box 10 Mandera	317	Ahmed Abdi Mohamed	P.O. Box 3 Mandera
153	Hussein Adan	P.O. Box 333 Mandera	318	Dasta kulane	P.O. Box 348 Mandera
154	Osman Kala	-	319	Hawa Osman	-
155	Adhan Sheikh	P.O. Box 2144 Mandera	320	Abdia Hassan	P.O. Box 45 Mandera
156	Abdilolahi Guled	P.O. Box 13 Kalilio	321	Bunduba Maow	P.O. Box 166 Mandera
157	Mude Billow	P.O. Box 106 Mandera	322	Sheikh Ibrahim	-
158	Bishara Ali Hirsi	P.O. Box 166 Mandera	323	Abdikadir Adan	P.O. Box 321 Mandera
159	Hussein Bari	-	324	Mohamed Okash	P.O. Box 114 Mandera
160	Abduya Musa	-	325	Mohamed A. khalif	P.o. Box 351 Mandera
161	Idilo Mohamud	-	326	K.M. Sheikh	P.O. Box 1 Mandera
162	Honey Hassan	-	327	Shale Ibrahim Abdile	P.O. Box 258 Mandera
163	Gaman Hassan Amina	P.O. Box 40 Mandera	328	Moh'd Ibrahim	P.O. Box 13 Mandera
164	Fafuma Ibrahim	P.O. Box 12 Mandera	329	Mohamed Diis Abdullahi	P.O. Box 16 Mandera
165	Diyat Abdi Modey	P.O. Box 100 Mandera			