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. Demographic characteristics..... 1
2.2. Socio-economic Profile..... 1
2.3. Electioneering and Political Information..... 2
2.4. 1992 Election Results..... 2
2.5. 1997 Election Results..... 2
2.6. 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**..... 7

5.1. Logistical Details..... 7
5.2. Attendants Details..... 7
5.3. Concerns and Recommendations..... 8

Appendices 31

1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Uriri is a constituency in Migori District. Migori District is one of 12 districts of the Nyanza Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	247,131	267,766	514,897
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	145,282	146,893	292,155
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	101,849	120,893	222,742
Population Density (persons/Km²)	257		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Migori District:

- Is one of the least densely populated districts in the province, being ranked 8th of the 12 districts;
- Has one of the highest primary school enrolment rates in the province, at 76.1%, being ranked 4th in the province and 24 nationally;
- Has one of the least secondary school enrolment rates in the province at 15.4%, being ranked 9th in the province and 43rd nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: diarrhea diseases, Malaria, sexually transmitted infections, intestinal worms, and typhoid;
- Has a 14.5% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 4th of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 45.7 years being ranked 41 of the 45 nationally ranked districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 57.63% being ranked 29th of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 41.12% food poverty level being ranked 15th of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a monthly mean income of Ksh. 3,909;
- Has a 11.36% unemployment rate;
- Has 18.60% of its residents accessing clean drinking water; and
- 41.40% of its residents having safe sanitation.

Migori district has 4 constituencies: Rongo, Mogori, Uriri, and Nyatike Constituencies. The district's 4 MPs, each cover on average an area of 501 Km² to reach 128,724 constituents. This is an opposition stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, NDP won all the parliamentary seats. It won Rongo, Migori, Uriri, and Nyatike constituencies with 66.67%, 64.10%, 77.86%, and 71.88% valid votes respectively.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Uriri Constituency is a new constituency that was created from Migori Constituency in 1996. It is a settlement area inhabited by both Luo, and non-Luo communities.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population by Sex	Total	Area per Km²	Density (persons/Km²)
	90,218.	380.40	237.2

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Tobacco production is the major cash crop, and the economic mainstay of the locals.

2.3. Electioneering and Political Information

The creation of the constituency has given rise to the potential for a power struggle between the dominant Luo community and the non-Luo communities settled in the area. In the 1997 general elections, NDP and KANU hotly contested for the parliamentary seat of the constituency. Both parties claimed to represent the settlers' best interests. NDP, however, won with 77.86% valid votes. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition won the seat.

2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			28,683
CANDIDATE	**PARTY**	**VOTES**	**% VALID VOTES**
Herman O. Omamba	**NDP**	16,104	77.86
Peter Arunga Indalo	**KANU**	4,579	22.14
Total Valid Votes		*20,683*	*100.00*
Rejected Votes		242	
Total Votes Cast		20,925	
% Turnout		72.95	
% Rejected/Cast		1.16	

2.5. Main Problems

- Poverty and falling standards of education;
- Lack of water and health services; and
- Middlemen exploiting the farmers growing tobacco. This has forced the farmers to sell their produce to Tanzania, which offers better prices.

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 rigors 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. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

4.1. Logistical details

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

a) Date(s): 18th and 19th June 2002
a) Total Number of Days: 2

4.1.2. **Venue**

a) Number of Venues: 2
a) Venue(s):
   1) St. Joseph's Rapogi Secondary School
   2) Arambe Secondary School

4.1.3. **Panels**

a. **Commissioners**
   1.Com. Riungu Raiji
   2.Com. Dr. Abdirizak Arale Nunow
   3.Com. Dr. M.A. Swazuri
b. Secretariat
   1. Roselyn Nyamato - Programme Officer

2.Moses Ado - Ass. Programme Officer
3.Zipporah Wambua - Verbatim Recorder
4.Joseph Ogutu - Translator

4.2. **Attendance Details**

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		149
Sex	Male	135
	Female	14
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	138
	Institutions	10
	Not Stated	1
Educational Background	Primary Level	46
	Secondary/High School Level	75
	College	4
	University	17
	None	0
	Not Stated	7
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrasa/Informal Education)	0
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	3
	Oral	118
	Written	22
	Oral + Memoranda	1
	Oral + Written	4
	Not Stated	1

4.3. **Concerns and Recommendations**

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Uriri. 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.

4.3.1. **PREAMBLE**

- There should be a preamble in the constitution (6).
- The preamble should define reasons for enacting the constitution.

- The preamble should be simple and clear.
- The preamble should state Kenyan history and that the country shall always be a democracy.
- The preamble should spell out the broad socio-economic values of the Kenyan state.
- The preamble should declare the public supremacy.
- The preamble should invoke Kenya's history and clearly stipulate the fundamental principles to which all kenyans

4.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should visualize existence of a democratic state, a government of the people, for the people, by the people.
- The constitution should bring out with it a new moral characteristic such as individuality, vigor, perseverance, generosity, and enthusiasm for liberty,
- The constitution should for proper representation and fair distribution of society resources.
- The opening statement should address the background, goals and visions of the people. Statement like "we the people" should be captured.
- The constitution should concern itself with Kenyan scene and cultural nationalism it should give attention to the unique natural scenery of Kenya.
- The preamble should state that all Kenyans are equal before the law.
- The constitution should provide for separation of three 3 arms of government.

4.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum.
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall have the power to amend only a small section of the constitution.
- Parliament powers to amend the constitution should limited (3).
- The constitution should be supreme.
- Parliament should not amend the constitution by a simple 65% majority vote.
- The constitution should allow the parliament to amend the any part of the constitution by 75% majority vote.
- Any issue on judiciary, trust land, executive, and protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals should be amended through referendums.
- There should be referendum to amend the constitution (4).
- Special committee should be formed to conduct referendums.
- An independent commission should conduct referendums in consultation with parliament.

4.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- National identity card should be issued to even those who have not attained the age of 18 years.
- A child born to a Kenya parent should be granted automatic citizenship (.
- A child born to two Kenya parents should be granted automatic citizenship (2).
- Any one born in Kenya should be given citizenship (2).
- Citizenship should be obtained through registration and naturalization.
- Citizenship should be obtained through naturalization.
- Any foreigner married to a Kenyan woman should not get automatic citizenship.
- Wives of Kenyan citizens who are foreigners should be given automatic citizenship (3).
- A non-Kenyan married to a Kenyan woman should only be given citizenship through registration.
- A child born to Kenyan parent irrespective of gender should be granted automatic citizenship (2).
- Citizens should have right to passport and visas.
- The rights of citizens should be allowed to prevail and be respected.
- The rights and obligation of citizens should depend on the manner on which the citizenship is acquired.
- The rights and obligation of citizens should be the same irrespective of how the citizenship was acquired
- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parent's automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship (3).
- National identity cards should be carried as na evidence of citizenship (2).
- The government should reduce bureaucracies involved in obtaining national identity card (3).
- Every child should get ID card at birth together with birth certificate (2).
- National identity cards and passports should be carried as a proof of citizenship.
- Children born at hospitals should get birth certificate immediately and passport be issued at the age of 15 years to every Kenyan
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender.
- The constitution should provide that a woman shall not be issued with national identification cards but her name shall be in her husband's national identification card.

4.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The displined forces, military, police, paramilitary and prisons should be established by the constitution.
- The police force should be disbanded.
- The constitution should create a body to displined forces for abuse of power and use of excessive force.
- The constitution should provide for scrapping of police force, and that it shall be replaced by the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that armed forces recruitment shall be done on quota

basis.

- Recruitment of police should be done with fairness and equality.
- The president should be the commander in chief of armed forces (3).
- The power to declare war should rest with president through the parliamentary approval.
- The executive should not have exclusive powers to declare war.
- The constitution should permit the use of extra-ordinary powering emergency situations.
- The president should have powers to emergency war.
- Parliament should approve the use of emergency powers.
- The constitution should provide for community policing by replacing police with youth wingers.
- The constitution should provide that police force shall respect civil liberty unless under special circumstances.
- The constitution should provide that no decisions affecting national policy on defense shall not be made without the approval of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall have power to declare war.

4.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should initiate and implement development projects all over the country.
- Political parties should play the role of mobilization ,promotion of human rights , civic education, advocacy and participate in community development.
- The constitution should guide the formation, management and conduct of political parties.
- The constitution should allow many political parties to operate in the country.
- There should be three political parties only in the country (3).
- The constitution should limit political parties to four (2)
- There should be no limit on political parties.
- The constitution should limit political parties to
- The constitution should limit political parties to two (2).
- Political parties should be partly financed by the central government.
- Political parties should sponsor candidates for elections.
- The government should finance political parties (3).
- Political parties should be funded from the proceeds from KICC.
- A political party with at least one member in parliament should benefit from public funds.
- Political parties funded from public coffers should strive for national economic development.
- Political parties should support the state in all its normal functions.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a development focus.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties if such parties reach a requisite number of memberships.
- The constitution should provide that there shall only be one party.
- The constitution should provide that cabinet ministers shall be drawn from all political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of two political parties.
- The constitution should provide for unlimited number of political parties.
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall be involved in political

mobilization and civic education of the public.

4.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- Retain parliamentary system of government (15).
- The constitution should put in place a parliamentary system of government with one president and one VP.
- The country should adopt parliamentary system of government in which executive powers is shared between the prime minister and the president.
- Prime minister should be head of government.
- The PM should have executive powers.
- Prime minister should have two deputies.
- The people should directly appoint prime minister.
- The PM should be in charge of government functions.
- The president should be ceremonial (3).
- The president should be the head of state.
- The constitution should allow a hybrid system of government in which powers are shared between PM, VP and the president.
- The president should be head of state and preside for opening of parliament and other ceremonial functions.
- Kenya should have federal system of government where provinces should be autonomous and independent in running their affairs.
- The new constitution should put in place a federal system of government in which the prime minister is appointed from majority party in parliament and the president should remain ceremonial
- The constitution should adopt federal system of government (13).
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a Prime Minister as the head of government.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government in which the National Assembly chooses the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should not provide for a Majimbo system of government, as it would hinder national integration.
- The new constitution should provide for federal system of government in which legislature and executive powers are shared between central government and district or regional units.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government.
- The constitution should provide that an elected Prime Minister shall control the cabinet.
- The constitution should provide for election of vice president by the legislature.
- Powers should be devolved to lower levels of government.
- Power should be devolved to districts in enhance local participation and promote democratic principles.
- The vice president should be the deputy commander in chief of armed forces.
- The VP should be the running mate of the presidential candidates.
- The vice president should be elected by the people (5).
- There should be two deputies under the president and prime minister.
- The parliament should create the post of 2 vice presidents.
- The vice president should be elected by MPs.
- The president should not appoint the AG.

- There should be office of public prosecutor with security of tenure to take charge of prosecution.

4.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- All presidential appointments should be approved by parliament (2).
- Appointment of commissions, public bodies, constitutional officers, should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of all ministers (3).
- Parliament should have powers to dissolve or form a commission.
- Being a member of parliament should be part time job.
- Being a member of parliament should be full time job (3).
- Presidential aspirants should be 40-70 years of age.
- Voting age should be 18 and above.
- Parliamentary candidates should be at least 18 years while presidential candidates should be 18 –75 of age.
- Presidential candidates should be at least 30 years of age.
- Presidential candidates should be 60-91
- Any parliamentary candidate should be given a written test in Kiswahili and English. Which he /she should pass.
- MPs should have a minimum of O level education and above.
- The constitution should specify the minimum education level for MPs.
- Language test for MPs should be intensified so as to increase effective participation by the MPs.
- MPs should be university graduates (4).
- Apart from language test, aptitude test should be included for parliamentary candidates.
- Parliamentary aspirants should be morally upright.
- Moral and ethical qualifications should be set for parliamentary candidates (3).
- Electorates should have right to recall their MPs through a complain letter to the speaker of national assembly.
- People should have right to recall their non- performing MPs.
- The people should not recall an MP once elected.
- MPs should serve for 5 years (4).
- Parliament should have a fixed term of operation.
- MPs should be guided by instructions from their electorates and their conscience (2).
- MPs should be aggressive in serving the interest of their people.
- MPs should serve for 2-five years term.
- Mps tenure should be 7 years.
- MPs salaries should determined by public service commission.
- A specific portion of MPs salaries should go to constituency as development fund.
- All nominated MPs should be women.
- Nominated MPs should represent special interest groups.
- Nominated Mp who resigns from his sponsoring party should lose his seat.
- Nominated MPs should be reduced.
- Nominated mps should for disables only.
- The concept of nominated mps should be abolished.
- Women participation in parliament should be increased.
- Special measures should be put in place to increase women participation in parliament.

- Any MP guilty of incitement or law breaking should be relief of his duties.
- An changing loyalty from the party that sponsored him to parliament should remain in parliament as an independent candidate.
- The constitution should provide for coalition government (3).
- There should be two-chamber house (3).
- There should be only one chamber parliament.
- Parliament power to remove executive from office through a vote of no confidence should be retained (3).
- The executive should have veto power over laws passed by parliament (4)
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments.
- The constitution should give Parliament sole power of approval of public expenditure as well as the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should debar MPs from legislating their own remuneration.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own operations through the standing orders.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MP's constituency.
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for MPs.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall not be pensionable.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall have public offices in their constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that an MP must be a holder of university degree.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall have the power to dissolve itself.
- The constitution should provide for extension life of parliament to 7 years.
- The constitution should provide that all MPs shall ensure proper use of public funds.
- The constitution should provide that Kenya shall remain a multiparty state.
- The constitution should provide for a government of National Unity composed of all parliamentary political parties.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not have the power to dissolve parliament.
- Parliament should not have powers to override the president's veto.
- Parliament should have powers to override the presidential veto by taking a second vote, which should be final.
- . Stagger elections should be introduced for parliament.
- The president should have powers to dissolve parliament
- The president should not have powers to dissolve parliament (2)
- The president should not stop the functioning of parliament prematurely.
- MPs should have offices in their constituency (3).

4.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE**

- Presidential aspirants should be university graduate (7).
- The constitution should specify education qualification for presidential candidates.
- Presidential aspirants should have first degree in education.

- Presidential aspirants should be university graduate with no criminal record.
- Presidential tenure should be fixed to 2 terms of 5 years each (11).
- The constitution should define the functions of the president (2).
- The president should appoint cabinet ministers (2).
- The presidents' power to create ministries, district, and public offices should be subject to parliamentary approval.
- The president should not be above the law (4).
- The constitution should set limit on presidential powers (7).
- The constitution should provide for removal of president from office for misconduct (4).
- The president should be an elected MP (3).
- The president should not be a member of parliament.
- Provincial administration should be retained.
- Provincial administration should be restructured and its roles redefined in the constitution.
- Chiefs and sub-chiefs should be transferred to other regions.
- Chiefs should be elected on merit.
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be retained (8).
- Chiefs and their assistants should have a minimum of O level education.
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected by the people (4).
- Positions of assistant chiefs should be abolished.
- Provincial administrators should be transferable to any part of the country.
- Clan elders should be remunerated by the government.
- The number of ministries should be should be limited to ten. The number of ministries should be reduced.
- Public works ministry should be abolished.
- A specific minister should be appointed to represent the right of religious societies.
- Provincial administration should be abolished.
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who should not belong to any political party and should be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide for the election of a Prime Minister by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 18-70 years.
- The president should retire at the age of 75.
- The president should be elected directly by the people
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 2 terms for both the president and the vice president.
- The constitution should provide that village elders should be uniformed and salaried.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration shall be elected for 5 years.
- The constitution should provide for appointment of chiefs and assistant chiefs.
- The constitution should block chiefs and assistant chiefs from involving in harambee meetings.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and assistant chiefs shall have a minimum education qualification secondary school certificate.
- The constitution should provide that president shall not be universities chancellor.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration shall be answerable to the regional and central government.
- The constitution should provide for an election of chiefs and their assistants to be done through a queue system.

- The constitution should provide for replacement of assistant chiefs with village elders.
- The constitution should provide that the public shall elect members of the cabinet.
- The constitution should provide for the abolishment of unnecessary ministries.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and their assistants shall be appointed on merit.
- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President and the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be subject to the law.
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve a maximum two five-year terms.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall also be an elected M.P.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be an elected MP.
- . The constitution should provide for a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate
- The constitution should make provisions for the overhaul of the provincial administration to ensure its efficiency.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration officers shall be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and clan elders shall vet citizens.
- Clan elders should be remunerated by the government (7).

4.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary (3)
- The judiciary should consist of independent arbitrators, subordinate courts, kadhi court, high court, and court of appeal.
- Court cases should be heard and verdict reached within a short time (2).
- The present structure of the judiciary is not adequate.
- Court cases should be heard immediately.
- There should be Supreme Court (4).
- Constitutional court should be established to deal with constitutional matters (3).
- Judicial officers should be appointed by judicial service commission (2).
- Appointment of judges should be vetted by parliament (2).
- Judicial officers should serve up to the age of 70 years.
- Judicial officers should serve for 2 terms of 5 years each.
- Judges and other judicial officers found guilty of misconduct should be stopped from duties for 1-3 years depending on the magnitude of the problem.
- Kadhis' court should be restricted to judicial work (2)
- Kadhis and chief kadhi should be appointed by judicial service commission.
- Kadhis should have qualifications similar to magistrates.
- Kadhis should be appointed by parliament.
- Judges should declare their wealth.
- Kadhis courts should handle issues of marriage, divorce and successions.
- Judicial powers of the state should be shared between the court arbitrators and clan councils.
- Clan elders should be allowed to solve disputes.

- The constitution should provide for Mobile courts.
- The constitution should provide for a levy- free access to judicial service.
- The constitution should provide for security of tenure for judges.
- The constitution should stipulate that application and filing fees should as much as possible be pegged at a rate affordable to the common person.
- The constitution should provide that judges should visit scenes of land cases.
- The constitution should abolish bond to criminals.
- The constitution should provide for life imprisonment for rapists.
- The constitution should discourage delays in dispensation of law by judges.

4.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected by the people (10).
- The constitution should provide for mayors to be elected for a maximum term of 5 years (6).
- The constitution should provide for mayors to be elected for a maximum term of 3 years.
- Local councils should operate under ministry of local government.
- Local councils should be autonomous in terms of financial expenditure from the central government.
- Local authorities should be independent.
- Councils should get funds from central government.
- Development projects should be implemented by local authorities and not DDC.
- Councillors should have a minimum qualification of form four (5).
- Mayors should have a diploma.
- Language test for local authority seat is not sufficient.
- Councillors should pass well in English and Swahili
- There should be moral and ethical qualification for councillors (3).
- People should have powers to recall their councillor (2)
- People should have powers to recall their councillor through a vote of no confidence.
- Remuneration of councillors should be determined by public service commission.
- Salaries of councillors should be determined by ministry of local government (3)
- Nominations of councillors should be done by dominant political parties to represent special interest groups.
- Nomination of councillors should be conducted by members of wards.
- Nomination of councillors should be retained
- Nominated councillors should be reserved for disables (3).
- Ministry of local government should not have powers to dissolve local authorities (4).
- Minister for local authority should have power to dissolve councils if they do not fulfill their duties.
- Licensing fee for businesses should be reduced.
- 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, shall be filled by direct popular elections.
- The constitution should provide for reviewing of councilor allowance alongside parliament.
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall have a minimum education qualification of standard eight (4).
- The constitution should provide for the payment of local authority workers from the consolidated fund.

- The constitution should provide that 70% of tax collected by the council should be used to develop the local regions.
- The constitution should provide for the scrapping of language proficiency requirement for councilors.
- The constitution should provide for retention of nomination of councilors.
- The constitution should provide that local authority by-laws shall be adopted by way of a referendum.
- The constitution should give mayors and councilors limited executive power.
- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The constitution should limit the power of the Ministry of local government to dissolve local councils.

4.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should maintain representative electoral system (3).
- Queuing system of election should put in place.
- Proportional system of election should be introduced.
- The simple majority rule as a basis of winning elections should be abolished (4).
- No special mechanism should be adopted to increase women participation in parliament.
- Parliamentary candidates should garner 60% of total votes cast.
- Presidential candidates should garner 51% of total votes cast (2)
- The constitution should abolish defection from one party to another, and that those who shall defect shall not be allowed to contest for an elective post (3).
- Those who fail to get nominated by one party should not be allowed to contest in another party ticket.
- 25%representation rule should be retained (3).
- Special parliamentary seats should be preserved for disables. (2)
- The current geographical constituencies should be changed.
- Violence during campaigns should be made an offence.
- Voters should not be forced to vote for a particular person (2).
- Electoral commi9sion should oversee elections of party leaders and societal elections.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency shall have a minimum of 20,000 people.
- The constitution should provide for Independent candidates for presidential, parliamentary and civic elections.
- The constitution should provide that votes shall be counted at the polling station (2).
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections shall be held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections should be held first.
- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot.
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date of general elections (3).
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide a clear criterion for the appointment of commissioners to the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that Commissioners appointed to the Electoral Commission shall be nominated by, and be representative of all-political parties.
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes shall be transparent.
- The constitution should make provision for equal access to the state media for campaign

purposes, by all registered political parties.

- The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs and councilors.
- The constitution should provide that constituencies must be created by parliamentary approval. Those constituencies that might have been created through other processes must be abolished.
- The constitution should provide the electorate with a right to petition any election at all levels.
- The constitution should provide for transparency in elections.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of choice in elections.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be 350 constituencies.
- The constitution should provide for continuous voter registration
- The constitution should provide that constituencies should be created on the basis of population.
- The constitution should provide for elections to be held after 5 years.
- The constitution should provide that a civic authority ward should have a minimum of 20,000 people.
- Electoral commission should be funded by the government (2)
- The number of election commisioners should be fifteen.
- Electoral commissioners should retire from12 months before the general elections.
- Electoral commissioners should serve for 2 terms of 5 years each.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament.
- Electoral commissioners should be drawn from civil society, church organizations, and the private sector.
- The president should be elected directly by the people (5).
- Voters' registration should be a continuous process.
- Electoral commissioners should be graduates and non-partisan.

4.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee social political and civil right of all Kenyans (2).
- Constitutional provisions of fundamental rights are not adequate.
- The constitution should guarantee social, economic and communal right
- Socio-economic rights should be entrenched in the constitution.
- There should be freedom of speech and religious practices.
- Disables should have right to freedom of expression and communication.
- Death penalty should be abolished (3).
- Death penalty should not be abolished.
- The constitution should protect security, health, shelter, water, food and employment as basic rights for all Kenyans (4).
- The central government should ensure that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- Kenya human right commission should ensure that all enjoys basic rights.
- The president should ensure that all enjoys basic rights.
- Kenyans should get free education (3)
- ¼ of all employment opportunities should be given to disables or freight companies operating in Kenya should be charged to 10% of their profit which go to disables funds.
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children.
- Health services should be free for all Kenyans.
- The government should ensure that health services are available to all Kenyans.

- Food supply should constant and cheap.
- There should be free and compulsory education at all levels.
- University students with disability should be should be financially assisted.
- the government should provide free clean water .
- Disables should have access to shelter.
- The government should guarantee all citizens employment opportunities (3).
- Youth should be granted jobs after completing education.
- Graduates should be granted employment opportunities (3).
- Child labor should be abolished.
- Employment should be on merit (3).
- Capacity building among the youth should be facilitated to make them more self-reliant.
- There should be pension scheme to cater for the aged.
- Pensions scheme should be a continuous investment.
- Unemployed graduates should be given benefits.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to secondary level.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to primary level (9).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary and secondary education (3).
- Education should be free for all Kenyans.
- Workers should have right to trade union representation.
- Certain government departments like police force, army, medical staff, should not be allowed trade representation.
- Unnecessary churches should be abolished.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom to work anywhere.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of movement.
- The constitution should abolish political detention.
- The constitution should protect all Kenyans against domestic violence.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation.
- The constitution should guarantee the security of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level.
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans the right to information in hands of the state (3).
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of Workers from intimidation by employers.
- The constitution should provide for advancement of self-employment.
- The constitution should provide for a quota system of employment to enhance equal opportunities.
- The constitution should encourage education by employing all university graduates.

- The constitution should provide that pension schemes should be privatized.
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy (4).

4.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- Persons with disability should be taken care off (3).
- Buildings, roads, resting places, and toilets should design to the interest of disables.
- The government should educate persons with disability.
- Blind people should be given necessary facilities and should go to school like other children.
- Disables should be allowed to vote and should get special assistance.
- Disables should be taken care of by the government (2).
- Children right should be protected by the constitution (3).
- Disable children should have right to education and association.
- Children should be protected and should not be abused.
- Girl –child should have right to inheritance.
- The government should take care of elderly persons (3).
- All orphans and children from poor families should be protected and given free education.
- The constitution should guarantee affirmative action for to enhance women participation in parliament.
- Prisoners who are serving short terms should be sent to neighboring schools and villages to work.
- Social workers should counsel mentally handicapped persons in prisons and courts.
- The constitution should make provision for sign language services for the deaf in all public places including parliament.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favor of the disabled in all public facilities.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled should be eligible for recruitment to the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide for government buildings structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.
- The constitution should protect Child rights especially the right not to be forced into an early marriage.
- The constitution should provide for a Children's cabinet, which should be composed of representatives of children from all parts of the country.
- The constitution should protect the education of the Girl child.
- The constitution should guarantee gender equity but not equality.
- The constitution should guarantee bursary to the needy children.
- The constitution should guarantee old age allowance for the aged.
- The constitution should guarantee entrenchment of affirmative action in the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee treatment of early marriage as a criminal offence.
- .
- The constitution should guarantee representation of the poor in the parliament.

4.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- the local communities and individuals should be the ultimate land owners (3).
- Individuals should be the ultimate land owners (3).
- The constitution vest ultimate ownership of land in the government (3).
- The government should acquire land from the public but should compensate the owners (2).
- The government should not have powers to compulsorily acquire land
- The government should not have powers to compulsorily acquire land especially for development and conservation purposes.
- Government powers to compulsorily acquire private land should be administered through the approval of parliament and compensation scheme be put in place.
- Local authority should have powers to control land use.
- The state should control land use through agricultural extension workers who should advise farmers on better methods of farming.
- Clan elders appointed by the people should address land issues (2)
- Fragmentations of land into smaller units should be prohibited.
- Constitution should address communal rights concerning transfer and inheritance of land.
- Land transfers and inheritance should be clearly addressed in the constitution
- Land disputes should be handled by the people at the locations.
- Elders should strictly address Land transfers and inheritance.
- An individual should not own more than 100 acres of land
- No person should own more than 50 acres of land.
- There should be a limit on acres of land owned by an individual (2).
- Non-citizens should not be allowed to own land (3).
- There should be adequate restrictions on non citizens to own land
- Land transfer fees should be abolished (3)
- Land transfer procedures should be simplified (3).
- Land transfer should be administered by chiefs (3).
- Pre-independence land treaties should not be retained (3).
- Pre-independent land treaties and agreement involving certain communities should be recognized.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country (5).
- The constitution should guarantee that undeveloped land shall be given to the needy developers.
- The constitution should guarantee simplification of land inheritance.
- The constitution should provide that in the death of a father, the son shall inherit the family land.
- The constitution should guarantee distribution of colonial lands to all tribes.
- The constitution should guarantee eradication of landlessness.
- The constitution should guarantee proper protection of land.
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle shall be distributed to the landless.
- The constitution should guarantee that no Kenyan should be landless.
- The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse.
- The constitution should give unmarried girls the right to inherit parental land.

- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women (4).
- The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for all kenyans (4)

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

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity does not contribute to national culture.
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution (5).
- Cultural and ethnic values of 42 tribes in Kenya should be captured in the constitution.
- To deal with ethnicity each region/province should be made autonomous headed by governors.
- Young men should not be allowed to marry widows.
- the constitution should not provide for the protection of discriminatory aspects of culture.
- There should be 2 national languages in Kenya.
- There should be one national languages in Kenya, Kiswahili.
- Indigenous
- Languages should be encouraged for clear cultural practices.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice.
- The constitution should provide for one unifying language.
- The constitution should provide for freedom to speak any language.
- The constitution should provide for scrutiny of religious activities.
- The constitution should provide for retention of customary marriage laws.
- The constitution should guarantee that wife inheritance shall be voluntary.
- The constitution should guarantee retention of wife inheritance since the bible (Timothy 5-14) allows.

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

- Member of parliament should declare their source of wealth.
- The parliament should take the responsibility of distributing finances and management of human resources.
- Parliament should authorize raising and appropriation of public revenues.
- There should be a fair distribution of all natural resources.
- Benefits from natural resources should be distributed to the communities where such resources are found (4).
- People residing in regions where industries are established should get 70% of tax paid by the industry.
- 855 of benefits from natural resources should be retained in the region where such resources are found.
- ¾ of taxes collected at provincial level should remain in the regions while ¼ is remitted to the central government.
- The controller and auditor general should enjoy security of tenure.
- The controller and auditor general should be appointed by parliament.
- All development projects should be designed and approved by parliament.
- The government should pay well teachers.
- Professionalism and career advancement should be restored in public service.
- The civil servants should be delinked from political parties.

- There should be a code of conduct for public office holders (3).
- Office holders should be honest and trustworthy.
- Public officers should declare their assets.
- Members of public service commission should be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources.
- The constitution should discourage collection of public funds for holiday celebrations.
- The constitution should provide for the issuance of work permit to anybody above 18 years.
- The constitution should scrap the requirement for a national identification card.
- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities shall be accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.
- The constitution should guarantee the provision of library services in rural areas.
- The constitution should provide that all industries should be located in areas in close proximity to the raw materials it uses.
- The constitution should provide that school equipment should be equitably distributed to all schools.
- The constitution should provide that farmers should be represented in agricultural organizations.
- The constitution should provide that a school head should not stay for more than 10 years in the same school.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration and MPs shall be involved in distribution of donor funding.
- The constitution should prohibit doctors and nurses from owning private hospitals.
- The constitution should provide for regional establishment of factories to enhance employment.
- The constitution should provide that communication facilities such as the telephone shall be available in every location.
- The constitution should provide for the full participation of MPs in the preparation of the national budget at all stages.
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption shall be made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled.
- The constitution should provide for government role in price control to protect local produce
- The constitution should provide for government protection of the local market against the infiltration of fake and contraband products.
- The constitution should provide for government role in the marketing of Kenyan products.
- The constitution should provide for the full liberalization of the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should provide for strict enforcement of employment on merit in all public institutions.
- The constitution should provide for good remuneration of tobacco farmers.
- The constitution should abolish roadblocks and introduce patrol of roads by police.
- The constitution should provide that appointment to the cabinet should be based on merit.
- The constitution should provide that all elective public positions should have a retirement provision of a maximum 55 years.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential candidates shall declare the source of their wealth

4.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- A law should be enacted that requires that national holidays be preceded by tree planting days.
- Trees and flowers should be planted in towns, urban centers and learning institutions.
- People should not carelessly cut down trees.
- The government should powers to enforce e4nvironmental protection laws.
- Parliament should establish an environmental commission to enforce environmental laws.
- Natural resources should be owned by the state (3)
- Hills and water should be protected by the constitution.
- Water, forest, rangeland and minerals should be protected by the constitution (2).
- Local communities should participate in the management and protection of environment through NGOs, individuals, institutions, private companies and state corporations.
- The constitution should protect rivers, mountains and forest.
- The government should be responsible of protecting and managing natural resources.
- Parliament should take over the function of Permanent Presidential commission on soil and water conservation.
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that citizens be protected from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of forests.
- The constitution should provide that all public holidays shall be preceded by a national tree-planting day.

The constitution should provide for planting of trees on the graves of the dead.

4.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should provide that civic education shall be entrenched in the constitution and shall be a continuous process
- NGO's and other organized groups should have a role to play in governance.
- Religious leaders and preachers should go for training.
- Civil society should have freedom of assembly, expression, and association
- Women should be encouraged to take up leadership positions (3) .
- Women should be discouraged to take up leadership positions.
- Persons with disability should be allowed to participate in governance.
- Disable persons and their organizations should be consulted and included in decision making process in areas of policy and future legislation at both national an local government.
- Youth should be represented in parliament (2).

4.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the executive and parliament.
- Parliament should approve foreign policies and appointment of ambassadors.
- The executive should only initiate and implement foreign policy.
- International treaties, conventions, bilateral and regional treaties should have an automatic effect on our domestic laws.
- Laws and regulations formulated by regional organizations that Kenya belongs to should have automatic effect on the domestic laws.
- Government negotiations with other foreign countries on issues of socio-economic

implications the disables should be considered.

- Implementation of UN standard rules for qualification of opportunities for the disables and the verification of international labor organization conventions 159 on rehabilitation and employment of disables should have a direct effect on Kenyan laws.

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

- There should be commissions and institutions that will supervise the exercise of constitutional functions.
- The office of the ombudsman should be established.
- The constitution should introduce office of ombudsman who should be appointed from the second opposition party.
- Office of ombudsman should address complains arising from bureaucratic abuses and make recommendations to parliament for appropriate action.
- The constitution should establish Kenya human rights commission and enforce human right laws.
- The should be gender commission to handle gender issues.
- The constitution should establish anti corruption commission to take over the functions of the anti corruption authority.
- A land commission which should facilitate the land ownership, transfers, succession and use of land by owners should be introduced and should take over the functions of commissioner of lands.
- A special commision for constitutional amendment should be formed.
- There should be special amnesty commission to hear from communities that feel they have been discriminated.
- The constitution should introduce environmental commission to enforce environmental laws.
- The constitution should provide for a Judicial Commission elected by the people to oversee the functioning of the Judiciary
- The constitution should provide for the creation of the office of an ombudsman.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the management of natural resources
- The constitution should provide for creation of a national commission to fight for the rights of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to divide government land among the landless.

4.3.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The constitution should provide that there should be a transitional government under the Electoral Commission of Kenya.
- The vice president should act in the event of office of the president falling vacant.
- The constitution should make provision for outgoing president in terms of security (3)
- The constitution should make provision for outgoing president in terms of welfare (2).
- The constitution should make provision for outgoing president in terms of immunity from legal process.

4.3.23. **WOMENS' RIGHTS**

- Women right should be constitutional zed (3).
- Female patients seeking medical examination should be attended to female medics.
- Expectant mothers should accorded free medical services.
- Women should have right to inheritance and succession (6).
- Women should not inherit land from their parents (12)
- Women should have the right inheritance of their husband's property and succession to their parents' property.
- Women should inherit from their husbands and not from their parents.
- Early marriages should be prohibited.
- Marriage laws should be a harmonized.
- Marriage contract should be 5 years renewable (2).
- Monogamy should be encouraged in Kenya.
- Domestic violence should be prohibited.
- Fathers should ensure women of child support and maintainace (3).
- The constitution should guarantee age limit for marriage.
- The constitution should guarantee issuance of national identity cards
- at birth.
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should provide for polygamy to avoid prostitution.

4.3.24. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- the state should check on unrestricted profit making.
- The constitution should provisions for poverty eradication programmes.
- There should be sufficient parking spaces

4.3.25. **NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- money contributed to NHIF by civil servants should be translated to to insurance benefits.
- The government should concentrate on HIV /AIDS campaign.
- HIV test should be conducted before one is allowed to inherit the wife of the deceased.
- HIV test should be conducted before marriage.
- HIV negative women should be allowed to be inherited upon the death of their husband
- Vigilant groups should be formed to help police in their duties.
- Vigilant groups, which ensure the safety of the people, should not be abolished.
- Police officers should not harass people over identity cards (4).
- The constitution should put in place measures to curb corruption.
- The bribery syndrome in government offices should be addressed in the constitution.

4.3.26. **SECTORAL POLICY**

- the government should grant loans to small scale farmers.
- The government should give tractors to farmers.
- The constitution should provide for the review of the education system in order to enhance the quality of the education provided.
- Agricultural extension officers should visit farms and educate farmers freely
- Government should put in place policies to ensure self-sufficiency in food production.
- Industries should be established next to the source of raw material (3).

- public universities should elect one chancellor ,while deputy vice chancellor should be elected by respective universities.
- Education levy should be charged on any employed person to help build the basic education.
- Teachers should not work near their homes since this makes them involve in other business at the expense of teaching.
- Civic education should be taught in schools.
- Civic education should be conducted through out the year in all the regions.
- All schools should be equipped with teaching facilities.
- Corporal punishment should be reinstated in schools (4).
- University students should be granted loans and scholarships.
- Every location should have a school that provides free education to the needy.
- School fees should be reduced to make education affordable.
- Nursery schools should fall under the ministry of education.
- 8-4-4 system of education should be replaced.
- Corporal punishment should be abolished in schools
- Head teachers should not serve for more than ten years in one institutions.
- Bursaries should be given to deserving students.
- The government and mining companies should take 85% of benefits while the community around the mining area should get 15%.
- Jua kali and other small-scale business operators should have designated places for their business.
- The media should give equal coverage for all religious groups.
- Doctors should not run private clinics.
- Health services should be completely be privatized.
- Local communities should be taught the importance of balanced diet.
- public service vehicles ,railway, and aircrafts should have provisions for people with disability

4.3.27. **STATUTORY LAW.**

- Any person found practicing witchcraft should be jailed.
- The constitution should guarantee severe punishment for incest/ defilement.
- The constitution should provide for legalization of *chang'aa.*
- Traditional brews should be legalized (3).
- Criminals should not be released on bond.
- Chief act should be reinstated.
- Rapist should be imprisoned for life.
- Fathers who defile their children should be jailed for 14 years and subjected to hard labor and stroke of the cane.

4.3.28. **GENDER EQUITY**

- Men and women should be given equal opportunities on issues such as obtaining passports.
- Gender equity should be fostered to prevent discrimination.

4.3.29. **ECONOMIC /SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- All Kenyans should be equal rights in discussing the social and economic affairs of the state.

4.3.30. **TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

- The government should set a system of transparency and accountability (2).
- Public authorities should be accountable to all Kenyans.
- Leaders should be accountable to the people.
- A culture of transparency should be inculcated.

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1.	Hon H. O. Omamba	MP
2.	Joseph O. Oguttu	DC
3.	Chris Okello	Chairman
4.	Cllr. Geofrey O. Odera	
5.	David O. Omogo	
6.	Patrick Abade Milewa	
7.	Mrs. Audia Agin	
8.	Mrs.Eunice Akoth Bolo	
9.	Mrs. Symprose Odongo	
10.	Ebrahim Amwai	

Appendix 2: Persons presenting memoranda and/or making oral submissions.

1	0005OMUNY	Charles Otieno Olwalo	CBO	Written	Rapogi Ngware Youth Group
2	0006OMUNY	Jamin R. Otiende	CBO	Written	Wazee Wa Kamsak "A"
3	0003OMUNY	Joseph Ochieng	CBO	Memorandum	Kolwal Women Group & Catholi
4	0001OMUNY	Tobias Owaga	CBO	Written	Uriri Division Disabled Comm
5	0001IMUNY	Aggrey Nguyagwe Azere	Individual	Written	
6	0049IMUNY	Agnes B. Igoke	Individual	Oral - Public he	
7	0118IMUNY	Aloys Okello	Individual	Oral - Public he	
8	0086IMUNY	Amos Otieno Shikuku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
9	0052IMUNY	Apollo Odhiambo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0107IMUNY	Atieno Stella	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0071IMUNY	Ben Owino	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0062IMUNY	Benjamin Kasera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0010IMUNY	Benson Ochieng Ocholla	Individual	Written	
14	0017IMUNY	Bernard O. Oketch	Individual	Memorandum	
15	0023IMUNY	Bernard Ojowi Kisia	Individual	Written	
16	0104IMUNY	Bernard Oniala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0002IMUNY	Bishop Justus Oguta	Individual	Written	
18	0030IMUNY	Catherine A. Oketch	Individual	Written	
19	0015IMUNY	Cecilia O. Okoth	Individual	Written	
20	0136IMUNY	Charles Ndijwe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0095IMUNY	Charles Nyabola	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0019IMUNY	Charles O. Nyabola	Individual	Written	
23	0060IMUNY	Charles Ochieng	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0037IMUNY	Charles Oriare Onyango	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0105IMUNY	Charles Otieno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0143IMUNY	Charles Ouma Odenyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0038IMUNY	Chris D. Okello	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0093IMUNY	Christine O. Kombe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0051IMUNY	Christopher Owiro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0126IMUNY	Cllr. Fredrick Okello	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0081IMUNY	Cllr. Geoffrey Odera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0103IMUNY	Cllr. George Okoth Owou	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0053IMUNY	Cllr. Omedo Joel	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0003IMUNY	Cllr. Ouma Oremo	Individual	Written	
35	0110IMUNY	Cyprian N. Otieno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0139IMUNY	Cyprian Oyiero Ongalo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0012IMUNY	Dadiel O. Akeyo	Individual	Memorandum	
38	0114IMUNY	Dalmas Owiti Owiti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0007IMUNY	David Akoto	Individual	Written	
40	0044IMUNY	David Kochwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0021IMUNY	David Ombewa Bwana	Individual	Written	
42	0066IMUNY	David Omege Ayore	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0109IMUNY	Dennis Kanyowade	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0102IMUNY	Dr. Bernard Ouma O.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0011IMUNY	Dr. Wycliffe H. Odiwour	Individual	Written	
46	0043IMUNY	Edwin O. Ajuang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0108IMUNY	Edwin Ojijo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0119IMUNY	Edwin Oswago	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0128IMUNY	Eliab Ojoo Odhiambo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0141IMUNY	Elijah Ochieng Oguwi	Individual	Oral - Public he	

51	0065IMUNY	Elijah Ojuka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0036IMUNY	Ephraim Amwayi Onde	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0067IMUNY	Erick Ndiege Kasina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0130IMUNY	Eudia Agin Achieng	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0050IMUNY	Feshody Nyakasera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0075IMUNY	Francis Nyakwaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0074IMUNY	Francis Odoyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0061IMUNY	Francis Okano	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0125IMUNY	Frank Adonyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0013IMUNY	Fredrick Migono	Individual	Written	
61	0092IMUNY	Gabriel Oganyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0100IMUNY	George C. Odhiambo O.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0026IMUNY	George C. Odhiambo O.	Individual	Written	
64	0058IMUNY	George Onyango Oogo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0076IMUNY	George Orimba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0089IMUNY	Hon. H. Omamba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0009IMUNY	Isaac Ogutu Mugah	Individual	Written	
68	0008IMUNY	Isaac Oluoko Buoga	Individual	Written	
69	0018IMUNY	Isaiah Odongo Gary	Individual	Written	
70	0131IMUNY	Jaoko Alex Akugu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0035IMUNY	Jito Kidenda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0048IMUNY	Joel Oronse	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0006IMUNY	John A. Osewe	Individual	Written	
74	0087IMUNY	John Mijungu Kisia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0127IMUNY	John Norman Okal	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0140IMUNY	John Odho Odero	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0045IMUNY	John Ogina Otwala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0096IMUNY	John Onyango Omollo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0064IMUNY	Johnson Okeyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0059IMUNY	Johnson Okira Ongoya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0138IMUNY	Johnstone Jomo Dachi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0022IMUNY	Joseph A. Mbaggar	Individual	Written	
83	0042IMUNY	Joseph Lango Muga (Past	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0085IMUNY	Joseph Orinda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0111IMUNY	Joshua Auma Okongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0073IMUNY	Joshua Ogundo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0116IMUNY	Joshua Okoo Atunga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0034IMUNY	Joshua Pande Okendo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0069IMUNY	Jotham Henry Kabasa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0033IMUNY	Judith Avedi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0055IMUNY	Julius Odukado Owiti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0094IMUNY	Kennedy Joba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0106IMUNY	Kevins Ochieng	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0097IMUNY	Lawrence Ojwang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0134IMUNY	Lucas O. Orira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0117IMUNY	Lukas Okumu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0120IMUNY	Mamba Victor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
98	0084IMUNY	Margeret Akinyi Akello	Individual	Oral - Public he	
99	0040IMUNY	Mark Ochuodho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0004IMUNY	Mark Ochuodho	Individual	Written	
101	0020IMUNY	Marselas Nyathol Odongo	Individual	Written	
102	0099IMUNY	Martin Squrel Oloo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0090IMUNY	Mayor Charles O. Ochien	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0132IMUNY	Milton Otieno Otieno	Individual	Oral - Public he	

105	0068IMUNY	Moses Ochieng	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0078IMUNY	Mr. Fred O. Okello	Individual	Oral - Public he	
107	0077IMUNY	Mr. Ojijo Kennedy	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0070IMUNY	Musa Otieno Obado	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0079IMUNY	Nathan Owuor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
110	0032IMUNY	Nelson O. Kasina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0142IMUNY	Nicholas Abongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0091IMUNY	Nyakila Fuata	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0027IMUNY	Obado Z. Okoth	Individual	Written	
114	0123IMUNY	Odero Tom	Individual	Oral - Public he	
115	0112IMUNY	Ojiema Opiyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0113IMUNY	Oki James	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0083IMUNY	Okoth Dan Obado	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0121IMUNY	Okoth Stephen	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0137IMUNY	Owalo O. Muga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0014IMUNY	Patricia Nyamori	Individual	Written	
121	0024IMUNY	Patrick Abade Milewa	Individual	Written	
122	0072IMUNY	Peter Lema Siyeya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
123	0124IMUNY	Philip Olale	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0016IMUNY	Pius Ouma Onyango	Individual	Written	
125	0047IMUNY	Rashid Makaye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
126	0039IMUNY	Reuben Odongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
127	0122IMUNY	Richard Odek	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0101IMUNY	Richard Owour	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0005IMUNY	Rose Kochwa	Individual	Written	
130	0129IMUNY	Rose Okongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
131	0041IMUNY	Samson Kidoyi Odicho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
132	0046IMUNY	Samson Mbira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
133	0115IMUNY	Samuel O. Pata	Individual	Oral - Public he	
134	0080IMUNY	Samuel Omondi Oromo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
135	0056IMUNY	Samuel Oyugi Obambo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
136	0031IMUNY	Samwel Were Kochwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0088IMUNY	Serfina Aketch Ogwaro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0133IMUNY	Shadrack Opiyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
139	0063IMUNY	Sophia Chogo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
140	0028IMUNY	Stanely Otieno Awich	Individual	Written	
141	0054IMUNY	Symphrose Odongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
142	0135IMUNY	Thomas Alila	Individual	Oral - Public he	
143	0098IMUNY	Thomas Gumbo Ondiegi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
144	0025IMUNY	Thomas Gumbo Ondiegi	Individual	Written	
145	0082IMUNY	Tobias Owaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
146	0029IMUNY	Wilberforce O. Otewa	Individual	Written	
147	0057IMUNY	Zablon Oketch Dwasi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
148	0002OMUNY	Bernard Ochuodho	NGO	Written	St. Jude Counselling Centre
149	0004OMUNY	Jared Ogutu Owiti	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Justice & Peace Com

Appendix 3: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

ARAMBE

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Samwel W. Kochwa	P.O. Box 35, Sare	25	Joseph Lango Muga	P.O. Box 401, Sare
2	Nelson O. Kasina	P.O. Box 35, Sare	26	John A. Osewe	P.O. Box 401, Sare
3	Judith Avedi	P.O. Box 186, Suna	27	Ishmael O. Okong'o	P.O. Box 34, Sare
4	Joshua P. Okendo	P.O. Box 86, Sare	28	Samson Ochola	P.O. Box 35, Sare
5	John O. Kidenda	P.O. Box 118, Sare	29	John Agwa	P.O. Box 35, Sare
6	E. Amwanyi	P.O. Box 186, Suna	30	Christine Masuli	P.O. Box 35, Sare
7	Charles Oriare Onyango	P.O. Box 35, Sare	31	Bowine Odhiambo	P.O. Box 830, Suna
8	Agrey Nguyagwe, Azere	P.O. Box 279, Suna	32	Rebecca Mulimo	P.O. Box 35, Sare
9	Bishop Justus Oguta	P.O. Box 26, Sare	33	Elijah Boagwa Mumoi	P.O. Box 35, Sare
10	Chris D. Okello	P.O. Box 830, Suna	34	Elijah Ojuka	P.O. Box 35, Sare
11	Reuben Odongo	P.O. Box 401, Sare	35	David Kochwa	P. O. Box 401 Sare
12	Selemia O. Oremo	P.O. Box 26, Sare	36	David A. Akoto	P.O. Box 401, Sare
13	charles Agar	P.O. Box 401, Sare	37	Gideon Goga	P.O. Box 204, Wikopango
14	Haron Otini	P.O. Box 401, Sare	38	Isaac Ogutu Muga	P.O. Box 401, Sare
15	Con Wasonha	P.O. Box 401, Sare	39	Jeremia Kilo	P.O. Box 35, Sare
16	Ngere P.O.	P.O. Box 401, Sare	40	John Ogina Otwal	P.O. Box 683, Sare
17	Make Ochuodho	P.O. Box 949, Suna	41	Samson A. Otwala	P.O. Box 683, Sare
18	Sakaria Mkora	P.O. Box 949, Suna	42	Enos E. Mbaja	P.O. Box 35, Sare
19	Francis Andira	P.O. Box 444, Suna	43	john O. Odak	P.O. Box 35, Sare
20	Nashon Okello Amunga	P.O. Box 35, Sare	44	Ezrah o. Awiache	P.O. Box 35, Sare
21	Omolo Abimbo	P.O. Box 401, Sare	45	Isaac Owoko	P.O. Box 279, Sare
22	Sakayo Oliech	P.O. Box 35, Sare	46	Jacob Odongo	P.O. Box 26, Sare
23	Rose Kochwa	P.O. Box 35, Sare	47	Daniel Owuor	P.O. Box 35, Sare
24	Samson Kidoyi Odiko	P.O. Box 35, Sare	48	Cosmas Ondata	P.O. Box 26, Sare
49	Nathan Omwak	P.O. Box 683, Sare	73	Benson Ochieng' Ochola	P.O. Box 735, Suna
50	Eric Kasina	P.O. Box 118, Suna	74	Obeid Omare	P.O. Box 444, Suna
51	James Odoyo	P.O. Box 35, Sare	75	Wiliam Odipo	P.O. Box 444, Suna
52	R.A.A.E. Makate	P.O. Box 206, Sare	76	Kwanya Nashon Ochieng'	P.O. Box 166, Sare
53	Daniel okech Ojijo	P.O. Box 401, Sare	77	Alex Mito	P.O. Box 35, Sare
54	Odhiambo Anyango	P.O. Box 401, Sare	78	Omondie Oromo	P.O. Box 38, Uriru
55	Joel Oronze	P.O. Box 24, Sare	79	David Omugo	P.O. Box 420, Sare
56	Omondi Aineah	P.O. Box 401, Sare	80	Eunice A. Bolo	P.O. Box 683, Sare
57	Collins Ochieng'	P.O. Box 401, Sare	81	Geofrey odera	P.O. Box 35, Uriri
58	Peter O. Amimo	P.O. Box 35, Sare	82	Apollo Odhiambo	P.O. Box 275, Sare
59	William Nyambuk	P.O. Box 35, Sare	83	Isack Okoth	P.O. Box 35, Sare
60	Tom Mtambo	P.O. Box 35, Sare	84	Cllr. Joel Omedo	P.O. Box 35, Sare
61	Festo Dienya	P.O. Box 26, Sare	85	Symphrose Odongo	P.O. Box 516, Sare
62	Bonphase Okinyi Kasina	P.O. Box 35, Sare	86	Julius Odukado	P.O. Box 210, Sare
63	Christopher Owiro	P.O. Box 88, Sare	87	Vitalis Oyugi Okello	P.O. Box 75, Sare
64	Agnes Igoke	P.O. Box 793, Suna	88	Lukas Odongo	P.O.Box 35, Sare
65	Samwel Oguta	P.O. Box 26, Sare	89	Victoria Wagongo	P.O. Box 72, Sare

66	Benson Omudo Ateno	P.O. Box 35, Sare	90	Johana Adera	P.O. Box 75, Sare
67	Reuben Ongoya	P.O. Box 35, Sare	91	Samwel Oyugi Obambo	P.O. Box 75, Sare
68	Barack Ochola	P.O. Box 35, Sare	92	Ann Akinyi	P.O. Box 35, Sare
69	Moses Ochieng' M.	P.O. Box 1192, Suna	93	Rebeca Awuor	P.O. Box 35, Sare
70	Paul Ogola	P.O. Box 35, Sare	94	Reuben Ojowi Otieno	P.O. Box 35, Sare
71	Joseph Odipo Mboya	P.O. Box 18, Sare	95	Sablon Okech Dwasi	P.O. Box 35, Sare
72	Jirus Ochieng' Milowa	P.O. Box 24, Sare	96	Jairus O. Were	P.O. Box 35, Sare
97	George Onyango Ooga	P.O. Box 44, Suna	107	Benjamin Kasera	P.O. Box 35, Sare
98	Samwel O. Ombago	P.O. Box 35, Sare	108	Benard Okech Guto	P.O. Box 551, Sare
99	Nesimo Lubutsi Apiudi	P.O. Box 35, Sare	109	Sophia Chogo	P.O. Box 401, Sare
100	Richard Ogelo	P.O. Box 35, Sare	110	Grace Anyango	P.O. Box 35, Sare
101	Isaac Ogutu Muga	P.O. 401, Sare	111	Grace Odiek	P.O. Box 35, Sare
102	Fanwel Tana	P.O. Box 35, Sare	112	Okeyo Johnson	P.O. Box 191, Sare
103	Joseph Otieno	P.O. Box 126, Sare	113	Elija Ojuka	P.O. Box 35, Sare
104	Johnson Okita	P.O. Box 35, Sare	114	David Omege Ayore	P.O. Box 35, Sare
105	Charles Ochieng'	P.O. Box 26, Sare	115	Erick Kasina	P.O. Box 118, Sare
106	Francis Okano	P.O. Box 35, Sare	116	Moses Ochieng' M.	P.O. box 1192, Suna
			117	Jotham H. Kabasa	P.O. Box 24, Sare

RAPOGI SECONDARY SCHOOL

No	Name	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Musa O. Obado	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	25	Patricia Nyamory	P.O. Box 511, Rapogi
2	Ben Owino	P.O. Box 254, Salre	26	Mr. Ojijo K. O.	P.O. Box 511, Rapogi
3	Peter Lema	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	27	Fred Ochieng' Akello	P.O. Box 11, Sare
4	Joshua Ogundo	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	28	Pius Ouma Onyango	P.O. Box 803, Suna
5	Francis Odoyo	P.O. Box 450, Suna	29	Michael Opiyo	P.O. Box 105, Sare
6	Dr. Wycliffe Odiwuor	P.O. Box 2929, Nairobi	30	Mary Odongo ochola	RAPOGI
7	Franics Nyakuaka	P.O. Box 139, Rapogi	31	John Ologi Diboro	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi
8	George Orimba	P.O. Box 53, Uriri	32	Joseph Orinda	P.O. Box 79, Sare
9	Daniel Obadha	P.O. Box 511, Sare	33	John Abiri	P.O. Box 286, Sare
10	Maurice Odera Ochieng'	P.O. Box 40, Rapogi	34	Benard O. Okech	P.O. Box 37, Uriri
11	Nathan Owuor	P.O. Box 286, Sare	35	Cecilia O. Okoth	P.O. Box 598, Suna
12	Samuel Omondie Oromo	P.O. Box 38, Uriri	36	John Ndenda Ogola	P.O. Box 3, Rapogi
13	Cllr. George S. O. Odera	P.O. Box 35, Uriri	37	Margret Akingyi Akello	P.O. Box 41, Rapogi
14	Chief Palmas Mosuko	P.O. Box 109, Rapogi	38	Amos Chikuku	P.O. Box 35, Uriri
15	Asst. Chief Margaret A. Otieno	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	39	John Mijungu Kisia	P.O. Box 305, Suna
16	Joseph Ochola	P.O. Box 10, Rapogi	40	Sackaria Onyango	P.O. Box 40, Rapogi
17	Fred Migono	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	41	George O. Omollo	P.O. Box 1058, Suna
18	Iloth Dan Obado	P.O. Box 152, Rapogi	42	Ochieng' Joseph Felix	P.O. Box 640, Suna
19	Isaya Owuor	P.O. Box 41, Rapogi	43	Domnick O. Oganga	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi
20	Juliet A. Odera	P.O. Box 45, Rapogi	44	Paul Juma Odendo	P.O. Box 3, Rapogi
21	George Odhiambo	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	45	Sefina Akech Ogwalo	P.O. Box 3
22	Bernad Ochuodho	P.O. Box 865, Suna	46	Nyakila Afuata	P.O. Box 81, Rapogi
23	Rapheal Otieno	P.O. Box 5, Rapogi	47	Oure Michael	P.O. Box 209, Sare

24	James Madinri	P.O. Box 54, Rapogi	48	John Okeyo Nyakech	P.O. Box 2, Uriri
49	Gabriel Oganyo	P.O. Box 3, Sare	73	Ojowi B.S. Kisia	P.O. Box 65, Rapogi
50	Tobias Owaga	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	74	John Omollo	P.O. Box 44, Uriri
51	Christine O. Kombe	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	75	Johana Adera Ogeya	P.O. Box 755, Sare
52	Rv. Fr. Peter A. Incheto	P.O. Box 771, Suna	76	Lawrence Ojwang' Ojwang'	P.O. Box 87, Uriri
53	Isaiah Odongo Gary	P.O. Box 286, Suna	77	Peter Wanga	P.O. Box 36, Rapogi
54	Chief J. A. Edomi	P.O. Box 59, Suna	78	Patric A. Milewa	P.O. Box 146, Rapogi
55	Ass. Chief Nehemiah Ochola	P.O. Box 59, Suna	79	Fredrick Okengo	P.O. Box 59, Rapogi
56	jared Ogutu Owiti	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	80	Michael O. Okomo	P.O. Box 371, Suna-Migori
57	Aich O. Stanley	P.O. Box 41, Rapogi	81	Odeng J. O.	P.O. Box 11, Sare
58	Jobando Kenedy	Rapogi	82	Thomas Gumbo Ondiegei	P.O. Box 516, Sare
59	George Ochieng'	P.O. Box 1, Uriri	83	Martin Oloo	P.O. Box 121, Rapogi
60	Charles O. Nyabola	P.O. Box 2, Rapogi	84	Catherine Okech	P.O. Box 61, Rapogi
61	Philip Odero	P.O. Box 103, Sare	85	George C. Opiata	P.O. Box 144, Rapogi
62	Mike Ochodho	P.O. Box 949, Suna	86	Mildred Otieno	P.O. Box 11, Sare
63	George Omondi	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	87	Michael Juma	P.O. Box 144, Rapogi
64	Dominic Aluoch	P.O. Box 209, Sare	88	Michael Odhiambo	P.O. Box 030, Rapogi
65	Caleb O. Aketch	P.O. Box 11, Sare	89	Cllr. Joshua O. Atong'a	P.O. Box 59, Rapogi
66	Koinange Samwel M.	P.O. Box 1, Sare	90	Obado Z. Okoth	P.O. Box 25, Rapogi
67	Cosmas Adede	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	91	Charles O. Lwalo	P.O. Box 185, Rapogi
68	John Ochuodho	P.O. Box 708, Sare	92	Richard Owuor	P.O. Box 483, Suna
69	Nyatol Odongo	P.O. Box 8, Rapogi	93	Benard Ouma Oguna	P.O. Box 4, Ururi
70	David O. Bwana	P.O. Box 59, Sare	94	Clrr. George Okoth	P.O.Box 107, Rapogi
71	Milton C. Ouma	P.O. Box 286, Suna	95	Syprian Onguka	P.O. Box 103, Sare
72	Peter Oguda Wanga	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	96	Denis Kanyowade	P.O. Box 13, Piny Owacho
97	John Ouma	P.O.Box 13, Piny Owacho	122	Lucas Otieno	P.O. Box 103, Sare
98	Joshua Auma Okongo	P.O. Box 79, Sare	123	Christopher Okeyo	RAPOGI
99	John Opiyo Omulo	P.O. Box 134, Sare	124	David O. Omogo	P.O. Box 420, Sare
100	Hon. H. O. Omamba	P.O. Box 41842, Nairobi	125	Dickson O. Ogallo	P.O. Box 103, Andingo
101	Michael Gonda	P.O. Box 31, Sare	126	James Ayugi	ANDINGO
103	Ojema Opiyo	P.O. Box 13, Piny Owacho	127	Andronico Adum	P.O. Box 14, Rapogi
104	Dalmust Owiti	P.O. Box 254, Sare	128	Cllr. Okongo	P.O. Box 103, Sare
105	John Odhiambo Nyadira	P.O. Box 13, Piny Owacho	129	Moris Otieno	P.O. Box 483, Suna
106	Okki James	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	130	Joseph Osuri	P.O. Box 55
107	Christopher Ojuang'	P.O. Box 11, Rapogi	131	S. E. Kanyankogo	P.O. Box 46, Rapogi
108	Cllr. Charles Ochieng'	P.O. Box 129, Suna	132	Ehab Ojow	P.O. 84, Sare
109	Cllr. Damaris Ouma	P.O. Box 356, Sare	133	John N. Okal	P.O. Box 68, Rapogi
110	Zacharia Ogola	P.O. Box 13, Rapogi	134	Paul Ook Ongal	P.O. Box 12, Amoso
111	Joseph Obado	P.O. Box 42, Rapogi	135	Jaoko Alex Akugo	P.O. Box 195, Suna
112	William Otieno	P.O. Box 40, Rapogi	136	Jomnicus Chiango	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi
113	Samuel Oginga Opata	P.O. Box 104, Chunge	137	Daniel O. Asino	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi
114	Lucas Okumu Oloo	P.O. Box 209, Sare	138	Michael Otieno	Rapogi
115	John O. Ouko	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	139	MiltonOtieno Otieno	P.O. Box 21, Rapogi
116	Joseph O. Obuya	P.O. Box 22, Rapogi	140	Joseph Owuor	P.O. box 2, Rapogi

117	Joseph Otom	P.O. Box 13, Piny Owacho	141	Eudia Agin	P.O. Box 271, Rapogi
118	Aloyce Okello Abong'	P.O. Box 75, Uriri	142	John Omolo	P.O. Box 14 Sare
119	Joel O. Atula	P.O. Box 22, Kilii	143	Lawrence Akugo	P.O. Box 51, Rapogi
120	Tom Owino	P.O. Box 84, Rapogi	144	Patrobas Ojuang	P.O. Box 12, Rapogi
121	Julius Odhiambo	P.O. Box 40, Rapogi	145	Samwel A. Ojwang'	Rapogi
146	Philip Ogidi		170	Walter Omuto	P.O. Box 107, Sare
147	Benard Oloo	P.O. Box 40, Rapogi	171	Marico Otieno Dede	P.O. Box 286, Sare
148	Samuel Agwango	P.O. Box 15, Rapogi	172	John Jaoko	P.O.Box 104, Rapogi
149	Peterson Okech	P.O. Box 3, Rapogi	173	Edwin Ojijo	P.O. Box 68, Rapogi
150	John Oswe	p.o. Box 89, Rapogi	174	benard Oniala	P.O. Box 68, Rapogi
151	Alex K. Owino	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	175	Charles Otieno	P.O. Box 68, Rapogi
152	Jared Onyango	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	176	Kevins Ochieng'	P.O. Box 68, Rapogi
153	Fred Kwei	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	177	Atieno Stela	P.O. Box 68, Rapogi
154	Joseph Ochieng'	P.O. Box 86, Rapogi	178	George Ochieng'	P.O. Box 13, Rapogi
155	Mbori A.	P.O. Box 11, Rapogi	179	Olwalo O. Musa	P.O. Box 13, Rapogi
156	Cyprian W. Odipo	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	180	Johnstone Jomo Dache	P.O. Box 12, Rapogi
157	Tobias Ochieng'	P.O. Box 286., Sare	181	Walter Otiende	P.O. Box 134, Sare
158	Isaac O. Okal	P.O. Box 11, Rapogi	182	Sprian Oyier	P.O.Box 12, Sare
159	Jamicarius O. Akal	P.O. Box 103, Sare	183	Sprian Oyier	P.O. Box 12, Amos
160	Shadrack Opiyo	P.O. Box 103, Rapogi	184	Edwin Oswango	P.O. Box 11, Sare
161	Fleria Oganga	P.O. Box 13, Piny Owacho	185	Mamba Victor	P.O. Box 11, Sare
162	Elly Abade Asino	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	186	Okoth Stephen	P.O. Box 11, Sare
163	Austine Aloma Opiyo	P.O. Box 40, Rapogi	187	Richard Odak	P.O. Box 11, Sare
164	Jamin R. Otiende	P.O. Box 59, Suna	188	Joseph Odhiambo	P.O. Box 46, Rapogi
165	Vitalis Anudo	P.O. Box 103, Rapogi	189	Tom Odero	P.O. Box 11, Sare
166	Japheth Omulo Asino	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	190	Nicholas Abongo	P.O. Box 57, Rapogi
167	Aloice Odonyo	P.O. Box 47, Rapogi	191	Charles Ouma	P.O. Box 57, Rapogi
168	Thomas Anjao	P.O. Box 104, Rapogi	192	Noel Onyango	P.O. Box 11, Sare
169	Charles Ndenjwe	P.O. Box 103, Andingo	193	Franc Adongo	P.O. Box 11, Sare
194	Omenda Godfrey	P.O. Box 11, Sare	204	Antony Kwach	P.O. Box 11, Sare
195	Antony Kwach	P.O. Box 11, Sare	205	George Ogola	P.O. Box 19, Rapogi
196	George Ogola	P.O. Box 19, Rapogi	206	James Oyare	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi
197	James Oyare	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi	207	Wema David	P.O. Box 11, Sare
198	Wema David	P.O. Box 11, Sare	208	Oluoch Peter	P.O. Box 11, Sare
199	Oluoch Peter	P.O. Box 11, Sare	209	Olale Philip	P.O. Box 11, Sare
200	Olale Philip	P.O. Box 11, Sare	210	Joshua Okech Orinda	P.O. Box 31, Ondowe
201	Noel Onyango	P.O. Box 11, Sare	211	Phillip Otieno Awiti	P.O. Box 46, Rapogi
202	Franc Adonyo	P.O. Box 11, Sare	212	John Othoo Odero	P.O. Box 1, Rapogi
203	Omenda Godfrey	P.O. Box 11, Sare			