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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT.

Wajir North Constituency is in Wajir District. Wajir District is one of the 4 districts of the North Eastern Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	171,318	147,943	319,261
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	105,380	88,270	193,650
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	65,938	59,673	125,611
Population Density (persons/Km^2)	6		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Wajir District:

- Is the least densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 14.6%, being ranked 2nd in the province and 68 nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 4.8%, being ranked 1st in the province and 66 nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, and diarrhoea diseases;
- Has 69 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 26th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 50.6 years, being ranked 36th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts; and
- In 1997, had 64% of its residents among the absolute poor. This figure increased from 57% in 1994.

Wajir district has 4 constituencies: Wajir North, Wajir West, Wajir East, and Wajir South constituencies. The district's 4 MPs each cover on average an area of 14,175 Km^2 to reach 79,815 constituents. This is a ruling party stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, one of the four parliamentary seats was won by SAFINA while the other three by KANU.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

The constituency was created in 1996. It is largely made up of the Ajuran clan (80%), Ghareh (10%) and Degodia (10%).

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Total	Area (Km^2)	Density (persons per Km^2)
	61,931	9,493.30	6.5

2.2. Socio-Economic Characteristics

The local people rear cattle, camels, and goats.

2.3. Electioneering and Political Information

In the past, clan elders exclusively had a final say on who was to run for a parliamentary election. Currently, though not carrying significant weight, women and the youth are increasingly asserting their opinion. In the 1997 general election, the ruling party, KANU, won the parliamentary seat with a majority percentage votes (99.22%). KANU retained the seat in 2002.

2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			**7,631**
CANDIDATE	**PARTY**	**VOTES**	**% VALID VOTES**
Abdullahi Ibrahim Ali	**KANU**	4,047	99.22
Osman Yusuf Abdullahi	FORD-K	32	0.78
Total Valid Votes		*4,079*	*100.00*
Rejected Votes		13	
Total Votes Cast		4,092	
% Turnout		53.62	
% Rejected/Cast		0.32	

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 21st February 2002 and 1st 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**

- Constitution and constitution making
- Constitution: Definition, types and models
- The review process
- Governance
- Nationhood
- History of constitution making
- Constitutionalism
- Structures and Systems of Government
- Organs and Levels of Government
- Rights and Freedom of an individual

5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

5.1. Logistical Details

1. Dates and Number of Days for Public Hearings

a. Date(s) 5/6/02
b. Number of Days: One

2. Venue

a. Number of Venues: Two
b. Venue(s):
   1. Buna
   2. Bute Secondary School

3. Panels

a. Buna – Commissioners

   1. Com. Salome Muigai - Chairlady
   2. Com. Dr. Mosonik Arap Korir

b. Buna - Secretariat

   1. John Watibini - Programme Officer
   2. Fauz Muhamed - Assistant Programme Officer
   3. Caroline Ndindi - Assistant Programme Officer
   4. Martina Odhiambo - Verbatim Recorder

5.2. **Attendance Details**

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		61
Sex	Male	52
	Female	9
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	46
	Institutions	7
	Not Stated	8
Educational Background	Primary Level	6
	Secondary/High School Level	24
	College	4
	University	3
	None	19
	Not Stated	0
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrasa/Informal Education)	5
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	5
	Oral	44
	Written	0
	Oral + Memoranda	11
	Oral + Written	1
	Not Stated	0

5.3. **Concerns and Recommendations**

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Wajir North 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**

- There is need for a preamble in the constitution. (4)
- The constitution should reflect Kenya as united nation, have a vision of peace, love and unity.
- The preamble should provide that all Kenyans are equal and appreciate their diverse cultural values and inherent inalienable rights.
- The common experiences to be set out in the preamble are colonial rule, loss of land, and loss of freedom, eradication of poverty, ignorance and disease.

5.3.2 **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should retain the current procedure of amending the constitution through 65% vote in parliament.
- Parliament should have limited power to amend the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should provide that any amendment to the constitution should be done by a public referendum. (2)
- Public referendums should be conducted by the Electoral Commission (2)
- The constitution should state that it is the supreme law of the land and cannot be amended by parliament without involving other stakeholders

5.3.3 **CITIZENSHIP**

The constitution should:

- Provide that all people in Kenya should be regarded as automatic citizens. (2)
- Provide that all people in Kenya after October 1963 should be regarded as automatic citizens. (2)
- Provide that anyone born in Kenya, or when one of the parents is a Kenyan, be conferred automatic citizenship
- Provide that citizenship shall only be conferred by birth and not naturalization and registration
- Provide that citizenship could also be acquired through naturalization.
- Provide that citizenship could also be acquired through registration.
- Provide that citizenship could also be acquired through marriage.
- Provide that spouses of Kenyan citizens regardless of gender should be entitled to citizenship. (3)
- Provide that as long as one's spouse is Kenyan, citizenship be conferred without sexual discrimination
- Provide that children born a Kenyan parent regardless of gender should be entitled to automatic citizenship.
- Provide the rights of citizens to be security, life, property, liberty and equality.
- Provide that Kenyan citizens have a right to education, food, shelter, assembly and religion.
- Provide that the rights and obligations of citizens should depend in the manner in which citizenship was acquired.
- Abolish dual citizenship
- Provide for dual citizenship (2)
- Provide that birth certificates, ID cards and passports shall be used as identification documents

- Provide that an ID card should be evidence of citizenship. (8)
- Provide that a passport should be evidence of citizenship. (4)
- Provide that a birth certificate should be evidence of citizenship. (2)
- Provide that passports shall be issued as a right
- Abolish the use of screening cards in NEP

5.3.4 **DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The disciplined forces should be established by the constitution. (3)
- The constitution should provide that armed forces should be disciplined by their officers.
- The constitution should provide that any disciplined officers should dismissed in cases of indiscipline.
- The constitution should provide that the executive should not have exclusive power to declare war. (3)
- The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergencies and in cases of national disasters. (3)
- The president should have the authority to invoke emergency powers. (3)
- The constitution should confer upon parliament the powers to effect emergencies. (3)
- The constitution should empower parliament to effect emergency powers. (2)
- The armed forces should provide border security at all border areas.
- The constitution should provide that the military shall patrol all the areas near the Kenyan border especially in the North Eastern Province (NEP) to counter foreign militia and banditry
- The constitution should abolish presidential powers of issuing security decrees in arid areas

5.3.5 **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should be required to get involved in all matters of national interest. (2)
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of political to 3.
- The constitution should limit the number of political to 5.
- The constitution should limit the number of political to 2.
- The constitution should limit the number of parties to a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 4.
- Political parties should be financed from personal contributions from, external donations from well-wishers.
- The constitution should provide that the states funding of political parties should be from the consolidated fund.
- The constitution should not provide for the funding of political parties
- Political parties should provide for their own funding. (2)
- Political parties should be financed by the central government
- Political parties should not be financed by the public funds.
- Only parties that advocate for zero rate corruption should be funded.
- The constitution should provide that only popular parties should receive funding.
- The state and political parties should exist harmoniously.
- The constitution should provide that political parties have fundamental ideologies
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall have the responsibility of shaping the opinion of the public
- The constitution should provide that the party in power shall not use public funds to

popularise itself

5.3.6 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should retain the presidential system of government. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government. (3)
- The prime minister should be head of government.
- Executive powers should be vested in the prime minister who should come from a party with majority members in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president and an executive prime minister whose appointments of public servants shall be vetted by the legislature
- The constitution should provide for the office of a ceremonial president and the prime minister who are to appoint officials but with the consent of the legislature
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial head of state.
- The constitution should adopt a hybrid system of government.
- The constitution should retain the present unitary system of governance. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. (4)
- The constitution should not provide for a federal system of government. (3)
- The constitution should ensure the participation of people at all levels of government through devolution of power by central level to regional and district level.
- The constitution should provide for devolution of power to the provincial level.
- The constitution should provide that the vice president should not be an MP and should be elected by the people.
- The constitution should make the vice presidency rotational.
- The constitution should provide for two vice presidents from different tribes.
- The Attorney General should not be a member of the judiciary.
- The appointment of the AG should be vetted by parliament.

5.3.7 THE LEGISLATURE

- Parliament should vet all constitutional appointments.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of the police commissioner.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of the chief justice.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of the attorney general
- Parliament should vet the appointment of the head of the PSC
- Parliament should vet the appointment of the Controller and Auditor General.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of the judicial officers
- Parliament should vet the appointment of the Head of civil service.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of parastatal heads.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of the electoral commissioners
- The constitution should provide that parliament appoint ministers, judicial officers, commissioners of would-be commissions or the existing ones
- Parliament should vet the appointment of permanent secretaries
- The constitution should increase the powers of parliament.
- Parliament should have the powers to control its own procedures through standing orders.
- The constitution should make legislation a full time occupation.
- The constitution should make legislation a part time occupation.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates be at least 40 years old. (6)

- Language tests required for parliamentary elections are sufficient.
- The constitution should introduce moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates. (3)
- The constitution should provide that MPs have a degree and a high moral standing in society
- The constitution should provide for the recall of non-performing MPs. (2)
- The constitution should allow for the electorate to recall a non-performing MP with a 75% no confidence vote.(2)
- MPs should act on the basis of conscience and conviction or instruction from the constituents. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a commission to determine the salaries and benefits of MPs. (2)
- MPs salaries and benefits should be determined by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the nomination of MPs be done at the district level
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated MPs. (2)
- The constitution should not retain the concept of nominated MPs (2)
- The constitution should put special measures to increase women participation in parliament.
- A special committee should be formed to set rules that should govern parliamentarians in a multi party democracy.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government. (3)
- There should be multi party representation in both the legislature and the executive.
- The constitution should retain multiparty in the legislature.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament the upper and the lower chambers. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a one-chamber parliament
- The constitution should provide that the legislature have the power to remove the president through a vote of no confidence (3)
- The constitution should provide Mps with power to impeach their own by a 2 / 3 majority
- The president should have the power to veto legislation passed by parliament. (2)
- The president should not have the power to veto legislation passed by parliament. (3)
- The constitution should grant legislature the power to override the president's veto. (2)
- The president should not have the power to dissolve parliament. (3)
- The president should have the power to dissolve parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliament have a regular and fixed timetable
- The constitution should provide that dissolution of parliament is not done at will by the president but by the Parliamentary Service Commission and the Speaker of the House
- Parliament should never be dissolved; it should remain open in case of emergency.

5.3.8 **THE EXECUTIVE**

- The constitution should provide that the president must be a Kenyan citizen.
- The constitution should provide that the president have a degree, be between 35-70 years and serve for only two 5-year terms
- The constitution should provide that the president should have a degree. (7)
- The president's tenure should be two five-year terms. (5)
- The president should be the head of state.
- The president should be the chief executive in charge of government business and should be answerable to parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the reduction for the powers of the president to appoint

public officials and veto Bills
- The constitutions should provide that the president is immune from the legal process
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president from office for misconduct. (5)
- The constitution should provide for equitable balance of power between the executive and the judiciary.
- The president should work hand in hand with parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be an MP. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an MP. (3)
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration. (2)
- The provincial administration should be elected directly by the people. (5)
- Local governments should replace the provincial administration
- The constitution should provide that ministers are not MPs and that their assistants are based at the district level
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration or make the holders elected by the public

5.3.9 **THE JUDICIARY**

- The present structure of the judiciary is not adequate. (2)
- Islamic laws should be included in the present judicial structure.
- Human rights courts, constitutional courts and commissions should be entrenched in the constitution.
- There is need for a supreme court. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional court. (5)
- An independent judicial service commission should appoint the Chief Justice.
- The judicial service commission should appoint judicial officials.
- Judicial officers should have a minimum law degree. (3)
- Judicial officers should have security of tenure.
- Judicial officers should retire after attaining 55 years.
- The constitution should provide for a tribunal to discipline errant judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide for the sacking of all incompetent judges.
- Judicial officers who misuse office should be sacked.
- Chief Kadhi and Kadhis should have adjudicative powers upon all matters affecting the judiciary.
- Kadhis should be law graduates and learned in Islamic Sharia. (3)
- The judicial service commission should appoint Kadhis.
- Islamic scholars and other Muslims should appoint Kadhis.
- The constitution should provide that judge shall be appointed by the Judicial Service Commission but vetted by parliament
- The president should appoint the Chief Kadhi.
- Kadhis courts should deal with matters of divorce, marriage and inheritance.
- Kadhis courts should deal with Islamic matters. (3)
- Kadhis courts should have appellate jurisdiction. (2)
- Judicial powers of the state should be vested exclusively in courts.
- The constitution should provide for mobile courts. (2)
- The constitution should make courts accessible.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis are appointed by the Imams and not the

president
- The constitution should provide for legal aid for those who cannot afford legal fees. (2)
- The council of elders should solve petty disputes.
- The constitution should extend Kadhis court jurisdiction to handle civic and criminal cases

5.3.10 **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- The constitution should provide for the direct election of mayors and council chairpersons by the people (6)
- Mayors and councillors should serve for at least 5 years. (2)
- Mayors and councillors should serve for at least 2 years.
- Local authorities should be independent from the central government. (2)
- Local authorities should not be independent from the central government. (2)
- The constitution should subject councillors to language tests. (4)
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for councillors. (3)
- The constitution should empower the electorate to recall their councillors.
- There should be a commission to determine remuneration of councillors.
- The government should determine councillor remuneration.
- The ECK should determine remuneration of councillors.
- The ministry of local government should determine remuneration of councillors.
- The constitution should abolish the nomination of councillors.
- The constitution should retain the nomination of councillors. (3)
- Nomination of councillors should be for minority groups only.
- The constitution should provide that Clerks shall be appointed by local authorities
- The constitution should provide that Clerks shall be appointed by the central government
- The government should have the powers to dissolve local authorities.
- The minister of local government should have the power to dissolve local authorities.
- The executive should not have the power to dissolve local authorities.
- Trading licenses should be issued at the locational level in order to bring services closer to the people.
- The constitution should provide that councillors shall have a minimum of form four education
- The constitution should provide that the upgrading of councils shall be based on service provision to the population
- The constitution should provide for the reduction of the powers of the minister for local government

5.3.11 **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should adopt a representative system of elections. (3)
- The constitution should retain the simple majority rule in elections. (3)
- The constitution should provide for measures to increase women participation.
- The winner in an election should garner at least 50% of the votes cast failure to which there is a run off between the first two.
- The constitution should bar candidates who lose nomination from contesting in another party 's ticket. (3)
- The constitution should allow candidates who lose nomination from contesting in another party's ticket
- The constitution should provide that a defecting MP should not be allowed to contest.

- The constitution should provide that a defecting MP should not be subjected to a by election.
- The constitution should retain the rule on 25% representation in 5 provinces on presidential elections. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a winning presidential candidate should have at least 25% votes in at least 4 provinces.
- There should be no reservation of seats for special interest groups in parliament. (2)
- There should be reservation of seats for special interest groups in parliament.
- The constituency should retain the current geographical constituency system. (2)
- Constituency boundaries should be demarcated according to size and not population.
- The constituency boundaries should be according to the population density and not size. (2)
- All elections should be held at the same time.
- The constitution should provide for separate election dates for presidential, civic and parliamentary elections.
- The constitution should allow for independent candidates.
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes should be transparent.
- One should be allowed to vote at any polling station. (2)
- The constitution should provide a limit on election expenditure by candidates. (3)
- The constitution should provide that election dates shall be pre-set and conducted according to a scheduled timetable (3)
- The presidential elections should be conducted directly. (3)
- The 2002 should be conducted in a free and fair manner.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners shall be reduced to 9 and each province shall be represented
- Electoral commissioners should be graduates, above 40 years and of good moral conduct.
- Electoral commissioners should be university graduates in any discipline.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president and vetted by parliament.
- The commissioners should appoint the chairmen of the commission.
- Electoral commission officials should be appointed by parliament.
- Electoral commissioners should have a security of tenure of 10 years. (4)
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office in cases of abuse of office.
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office in cases of incapacitation or being involved in shady deals.
- The electoral commission should be funded by public funds. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans have a right to vote anywhere in the country and not necessarily the place they registered as voters
- The constitution should provide for proxy voting. (I.e. Absentee ballots)
- The constitution should provide for voter education for all Kenyans

5.3.12 **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitution should protect fundamental human rights. (2)
- Basic rights should be extended to cover social, political and economic rights.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of assembly.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship. (3)
- The constitution should provide for freedom of movement. (4)
- The constitution should provide for freedom of expression.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of assembly.
- Basic rights should be extended to include social, political and economic rights.

- The constitution should abolish the death penalty. (6)
- The constitution should guarantee access to water as a basic right. (6)
- The constitution should guarantee access to health as a basic right. (7)
- The constitution should guarantee access to food as a basic right. (4)
- The constitution should guarantee access to shelter as a basic right.
- The constitution should guarantee access to employment as a basic right. (3)
- The constitution should provide for equal employment opportunities for women and men
- The constitution should guarantee security as a basic right. (11)
- The constitution should guarantee free education, health service, clean water employment, development and security to all Kenyans as enshrined in the Bill of Rights
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of mobile health, education and livestock services to nomadic communities
- The constitution should guarantee that men and women have equal access to employment.
- The constitution should provide for compulsory and free education. (6)
- The constitution should be written in local languages and be accessible to all Kenyans. (2)
- Kenyans should have a right to access government information.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary proceedings are made public.
- The constitution should grant all workers the right to trade union representation.

5.3.13 **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The rights of women should be adequately represented in the constitution. (4)
- The constitution has not adequately covered the interests of the disabled. (4)
- There should be national office to deal with the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of institutions for the disabled.
- The constitution should not put high job requirements for people with disabilities.
- The constitution should provide that orphans and the destitute are catered for by the government
- The constitution should protect the rights of children. (5)
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of women. (3)
- The constitution should provide for Affirmative Action for marginalized communities
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of pastoralists. (3)
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of marginal groups.
- There should be separate prison blocks for Muslim prisoners.
- The constitution should provide that women, children and the disabled are secure in NEP
- The constitution should provide for the protection of vulnerable groups such as women and children living in arid areas
- The constitution should provide for the deliberate education of the girl-child

5.3.14 **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide grant the state ultimate land ownership.
- The constitution should provide for the review of land ownership of 6 feet and below by the state
- The constitution should provide for communal ownership of land amongst pastoral communities
- The constitution should provide grant the individual ultimate land ownership
- The constitution should provide grant the local communities ultimate land ownership. (10)

- The constitution should grant the government the power to acquire land but should offer compensation. (3)
- The constitution should grant the government the power to acquire land.
- The constitution should empower the government to control use of land.
- The constitution should provide that inheritance of land for Muslims should be done according to the Islamic Sharia.
- The constitution should provide that inheritance matters are dealt with from the locational level.
- The constitution should provide for a ceiling on land. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the maximum land that an individual can own is 50 acres. (3)
- The constitution should provide that foreigners shall not own any land
- The constitution should provide that foreigners should own land in Kenya if they so wish.
- The constitution should simplify procedures of land transfer. (2)
- The constitution should provide for title deeds for every landowner.
- The constitution should provide that women and men should not have equal access to land.
- The constitution should provide that women can inherit land and / or property
- The constitution should provide that men should have a bigger portion of land and more authority.
- The constitution should retain the pre-independence land treaties. (10)
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of the three-mile coastal strip. (5)
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyans the right to own elections anywhere in the country. (3)
- The constitution should grant every Kenyans the right to access land.
- The constitution should abolish the Trust Land Act. (3)
- The preamble should provide that Kenyans can own land and / or settle anywhere in this Republic

5.3.15 CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- The constitution should protect the cultural and ethnic diversity of Kenyans. (4)
- The North Eastern massacre should be captured in the constitution as a collective experience.
- The constitution should carter for the interests of the Somali as a distinct group.
- The constitution should carter for the interests of the Muslim as a distinct group
- The Muslims should have their cultures and values protected in the constitution.
- The constitution should abolish tribalism.
- Those who do not practice that culture should respect the traditional discriminatory aspects.
- The constitution should abolish forced and early marriages.
- The constitution should make Kiswahili a national language.
- The constitution should protect and promote indigenous languages.
- The constitution should provide for the recognition of cultural and ethnic diversity among Kenyans
- The constitution should provide for the incorporation and recognition of Madrasa certificates and Koran teachings in the school curricula
- The constitution should provide that Muslims can wear their religious regalia / attire, and grow beards in schools, work places and also prisons
- The constitution should provide for the separation of men and women as upheld by Muslim

teachings.
- The constitution should provide that Friday shall be recognized as a rest day for the Muslim community

5.3.16 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should retain the executive's power of raising and distributing financial resources and management of human resources. (4)
- Parliament should have the power to collect and distribute government revenue. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the government to explore other revenue sources besides taxation.
- The constitution should provide for the equitable distribution of national resources using the quota system. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the equitable distribution of national resources using the quota system.
- The constitution should provide that the government should address unemployment levels and corruption.
- The constitution should provide for apportionment of benefits between the central government and the communities of origin. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the office of the Controller and Auditor General be separated from the executive
- The constitution should provide that the Controller and Auditor General are answerable to parliament
- The constitution should provide that the Controller and Auditor General is appointed by parliament
- The constitution should provide that the Controller and Auditor General is appointed by the finance minister in consultation with parliament and ICPAK.
- The constitution should empower parliament to control management and use of public resources through authorization of the government budget and establishment of an anti corruption body.
- Parliament should have the powers to constitute independent commissions to deal with cases of resource or financial mismanagement.
- The constitution should ensure that security of employment is guaranteed.
- The constitution should provide for better remuneration of public servants.
- Appointments to the public service should be based on merit.
- The constitution should provide that Cabinet ministers should not be MPs.
- The constitution should provide that members of the PSC are qualified and persons of high integrity.
- The PSC should be given the powers to hire, fire, promote and remunerate civil servants.
- The Prime Minister subject to parliamentary approval should appoint members of the PSC.
- Members of the PSC should be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a code of ethics for public servants. (3)
- The constitution should provide that public officers declare their wealth before assuming office.
- The constitution should provide that the rich-poor gap is addressed by the state

5.3.17 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should provide that there are provisions to take care of the environment and

the sustainable use of natural resources
- The constitution should address the issue of pollution.
- The constitution should address the issue of overgrazing in rangelands.
- The government should enforce environmental protection laws.
- The constitution should grant the powers of enforcing environment protection laws to local authorities.
- The constitution should give the state ownership of national resources.
- The constitution should give the local communities ownership of national resources. (3)
- The constitution should empower local communities to manage and protect the environment (5)
- The constitution should protect water bodies.
- The constitution should protect forests.
- The constitution should protect minerals.
- The constitution should protect wildlife.
- The constitution should protect soils.
- The constitution should protect land.
- The constitution should protect game reserves.
- The constitution should empower NGOs to protect the environment.
- The constitution should empower the government to protect the environment.
- The constitution should empower local authorities to protect the environment.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of wildlife
- The constitution should provide for adequate compensation for livestock or human beings killed by wildlife or banditry

5.3.18 **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should provide for participation of NGOs and civil society organizations in development projects. (2)
- The constitution should address issues pertaining to registration, membership and source of funding and elections in civil society organizations.
- There should be a ban on publication, broadcasting or importation of indecent and pornographic materials that compromise values of Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to ensure women's participation in governance. (2)
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to ensure disabled participation in governance.
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to ensure participation in governance by minority groups.
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to ensure participation in governance by the elderly.

5.3.19 **ITERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should ensure that conduct of foreign affairs is exclusively the responsibility of the state. (2)
- Parliament should be empowered to vote over sensitive foreign issues. (2)
- The constitution should grant parliament the final say in matters of foreign importance.
- The OAU, the UN and other international charters to which Kenya is signatory should be incorporated in the constitution.

- International, regional and bilateral treaties should have automatic effect on our domestic laws. (2)
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belongs to should have automatic effect on our domestic law.

5.3.20 CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES

- There should be constitutional commissions and offices in the constitution.
- There should be a constitutional commission whose mandate should be to ascertain the nature and extent of historical injustices and quantify them.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of the office of an ombudsman (5)
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a human rights commission. (3)
- There should be an independent commission to review the salaries of civil servants.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a commission to investigate police activities / laxity in NEP and the increased insecurity in the area
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a commission to investigate foreign invasions and raids in NEP
- The human rights commission should act as a watchdog especially against state sponsored terror mainly carried through the police.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a ministry of justice. (2)

5.3.21 SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- The speaker of the national assembly should have executive powers during transition. (2)
- The president elect should assume office 3 months after elections.
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president. (3)
- Instruments of power should be transferred to the incoming president upon swearing in.
- The constitution should provide for security of the outgoing president. (2)
- The constitution should provide for welfare of the outgoing president. (2)
- The constitution should provide for immunity against prosecution of the outgoing president. (2)
- The outgoing president should respect by all and should be called upon to take up social responsibility.

5.3.22 WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- The constitution should provide for harsh sentences for people accused of violating women
- The constitution should provide for assistance and support of women groups by the government.
- The constitution should grant women the right to inherit the husband's property in case of death. (2)
- The constitution should ensure that fathers should support their children after divorce.
- The constitution should make men responsible for children born out of wedlock.
- The constitution should prohibit domestic violence. (2)
- The constitution should abolish the eloping of girls as men's wives
- The constitution should have special provisions for pregnant women at work and their maternity leave be extended by 4 months

5.3.23 INTERNATIONAL POLICY

- The constitution should empower the ministry of foreign affairs with the sole responsibility of pursuing and recovering livestock stolen by the bandits

5.3.24 **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The constitution should liberalize trade especially at the borders and custom regulations be simplified.
- The constitution should ensure that the government provides market for livestock products. (7)
- The constitution should ensure that famine relief is replaced with viable sustainable projects.
- The constitution should provide that the government improves the road infrastructure in the country. (3)

5.3.25 **NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- The constitution should provide that the government improves the road infrastructure in the country. (3)
- The constitution should provide for an independent police force under an independent service commission
- The constitution should ensure that the military shall be able to pursue militia and bandits into neighbouring countries
- The constitution should abolish ungazzeted roadblocks since they heighten insecurity
- The constitution should provide for the legalization of firearms in areas prone to attack by militia like the NEP
- The constitution should provide that land shall only be owned by local people to reduce tribal clashes
- The constitution should abolish the use of combat uniforms by the police in arid areas and for easy identification have them wear official uniform and number tags
- The constitution should outlaw police torture on suspects
- The constitution should provide that the military and paramilitary should safeguard people's security.
- Harassment by police officers should be discouraged in the constitution. (5)
- Duties of the police should be clearly defined in the constitution.
- The constitution should prohibit the issuance of firearms to people outside the defence and police force.
- The anti-corruption units should be independent and the constitution should clearly outline its powers.
- The constitution should require the government to curb corruption problem in the country.

5.3.26 **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should assist farmers market their livestock produce
- The constitution should provide for the revival of the Kenya Meat Commission.
- The government should ensure that veterinary services are accessible to farmers. (3)
- The constitution should provide that only women are supposed to be midwives and gynaecologists
- The constitution should provide for educational materials in marginalized areas.
- The constitution should provide for separate schools for males and females.
- The constitution should provide for bursaries for needy students in schools. (5)
- The constitution should provide for increased schools in rural areas.

- The constitution should provide that livestock husbandry is improved by availing medicine and cattle dips to help the NEP
- The constitution should provide that the government improves infrastructure in NEP
- The constitution should provide that Muslims shall not pay taxes since it is against their religion
- The constitution should provide that the government give logistical support such as uniform and food to combatants in such areas
- The constitution should provide that the 8-4-4 system is abolished since it overburdens the students and teachers
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of livestock boards to market livestock abroad

5.3.27 **NATIONAL PROGRAMME/PLANNING**

- The constitution should provide for the development of potential production areas through irrigation farming and encourage dry land farming techniques.
- The constitution should declare Fridays and IDD- UL- HAJ public holidays.

5.3.28 **CUSTOMARY LAW**

- Prostitution should be outlawed in the constitution
- Female circumcision as a custom should not be outlawed in the constitution.

5.3.29 **STATUTORY LAW**

- A law allowing reintroduction of communal boundaries and communal system of land tenure should be enacted in the constitution.
- Indemnity Act should be repealed in the new constitution.
- The constitution should prohibit anything unlawful to Islam in Muslim areas e.g. alcoholic drinks and pork

5.3.30 **ISLAMIC LAW**

- The constitution should provide for the use of Sharia law in Muslim areas
- The constitution should abolish the sale and / or use of intoxicants in Muslim areas
- The constitution should provide for the adoption of Sharia law in NEP

5.3.31 **BILLS**

- The Bill of Rights as enshrined in the constitution should not be amended.
- The media Bill passed in the 8th parliament should be scrapped.

5.3.32 **ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE**

The constitution should provide for compensation for all those who suffered during the North Eastern massacre. (4)

5.3.33 **TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- The constitution should provide that contractors are thoroughly supervised to ensure that good work is done and that there is no misappropriation of funds.

5.3.34 **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- The constitution should ensure that all Kenyans are treated equally. (3)
- The constitution should ensure that people from north Eastern are not treated like refugees.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1.	Hon. Dr. Abdullahi Ali	MP
2.	Mohamed Omar Maalim	DC
3.	Abdirahman Ali Hassan	
4.	Cllr. Abdikadir Samow	
5.	Sheikh Adan Mohamed Omar	
6.	Kali Said Ali	
7.	Ali Mohamed Sheikh	
8.	Abdinoor Abdow Kano	
9.	Cllr. Abdikadir Mohamed	
10.	Ibrahim Hassan Boya	

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)

1. Wajr North Development Association
2. Nothern food aid Kenya

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

1	0004OWNNE	Abdillahi Abdisalam	CBO	Written	Wajir North
2	0005OWNNE	Habiba Abdow Kano	CBO	Written	AJAWA People's Group
3	0007OWNNE	Muktar Ahmed Osman	CBO	Written	Ogomdi Location
4	0025IWNNE	Abdi Kahlif Abdulrahman	Individual	Oral - Public he	
5	0044IWNNE	Abdi M. Noor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
6	0052IWNNE	Abdi Nassir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
7	0042IWNNE	Abdi Noor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
8	0014IWNNE	Abdi Salam	Individual	Oral - Public he	
9	0050IWNNE	Abdi Shakur Bulle	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0004IWNNE	Abdia Mohamed Noor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0053IWNNE	Abdikadir Omarm	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0045IWNNE	Abdikar Gedow	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0006IWNNE	Abdilallhi Mohammed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0002IWNNE	Abdilnoor Ali Maalim	Individual	Written	
15	0040IWNNE	Abdirahaman Ali Hassan	Individual	Memorandum	
16	0034IWNNE	Abdisalan Ibrahim	Individual	Written	
17	0019IWNNE	Abdulkar Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0056IWNNE	Abdullahi Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0024IWNNE	Abdulrahim Abdulkadir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0007IWNNE	Abdulrashid Bulle	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0022IWNNE	Adan Hussein	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0032IWNNE	Ahmed Abdi Ali	Individual	Written	
23	0026IWNNE	Ahmed Abdullah	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0001iwnne	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
25	0046IWNNE	Asman Ali Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0037IWNNE	B.A. Eymoy	Individual	Written	
27	0055IWNNE	Bashirk Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0015IWNNE	Bilo Mohamed Omar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0036IWNNE	Cllr. Abdikadir Samow	Individual	Written	
30	0010IWNNE	Cllr. Adan Ahmed Imara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0009IWNNE	Cllr. Moh'd Abdullahi M	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0008IWNNE	Cllr. Moh'd Noor Yusuf	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0020IWNNE	Ex. Chief Abdi Ibrahim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0021IWNNE	Farah Moh'd Abdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0049IWNNE	Haji Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0054IWNNE	Halima Ahmed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0005IWNNE	Hamar Kusar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0047IWNNE	Hassan Sheikh Mohamed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0041IWNNE	Hon. Dr. Abdillahi I. A	Individual	Written	
40	0017IWNNE	Hussein Sheikh Abdirahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0031IWNNE	Ismail Adan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0003iwnne	Kadhija B.Osman	Individual	Written	
43	0012IWNNE	Kali Said Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0030IWNNE	Mao Adan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0043IWNNE	Mohamed A. Golicha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0035IWNNE	Mohamed A. Osman	Individual	Written	
47	0038IWNNE	Mohamed G. Madey	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0013IWNNE	Mohamed Noor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0039IWNNE	Mohamed Y. Kassim	Individual	Written	

50	0028IWNNE	Noor Omar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0033IWNNE	Nunow Abdi Ibrahim/Abdu	Individual	Written	
52	0023IWNNE	Omar Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0029IWNNE	Omar Mahmoud	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0011IWNNE	Omar Sheikh	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0051IWNNE	Rukia Osman	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0048IWNNE	Shariffa Hussein	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0018IWNNE	Sheikh Ali Moh'd	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0027IWNNE	Swafiya Abdillahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0016IWNNE	Zainabu Mohamed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0003OWNNE	Adan Abdi Saney	NGO	Written	NORFAM-Wajir
61	0006OWNNE	Adan M. Omar	Religious Organisation	Written	Religious Leaders
62	0002OWNNE	Anonymous		Written	

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
1	AHMED ABDI	BOX 5	124	MOHAMED MOHAMED	
2	ABDULLAHI ABDISILAN	BOX 246 WAJIR	125	MOHAMED YUSSUF	
3	ABDINOOR A. KANO		126	ABDI M. WAHID	
4	ABDISALAM IBRAHIM		127	ABDIKADIR MOHAMED	
5	MOHAMED ALI GOHICHA		128	ABDIKADIR ABDI MOHAMED	
6	ABDI MOHAMEDUN		129	ABDI MOHAMED	
7	ABDIKADIR GEDOW		130	MOHAMED IBRAHIM	
8	OSMAR ALI ABDI		131	ABDIKADIR MOHAMED	
9	ABDI ALI HASSAN		132	ALI IBRAHIM	
10	HASSAN SHEIKH		133	MOHAMMED HUSSEIN	
11	SHARRIF HUSSEIN		134	AHMED MOHAMMED	
12	HALIMA YUSSUF		135	SIRAF ALI	
13	ABDI ADAN OMAR		136	AHMED MOHAMMED	
14	MOHAMED OSMAR		137	RUKIA OSMAN	
15	HAJI HASSAN		138	OMAR MOHAMMED	
16	ABDINOOR MOHAMED		139	KHADIJA MADEG	
17	ABDIKADIR SAMOW		140	NIMAA ABDIADOY	
18	ABEL NOOR GUYO		141	HUSSEIN N.	
19	MOHAMUD ABOLE		142	ABDIRAHMAN MOHAMED	
20	ABDISHAKUR BULLI		143	MOHAMED ABDULLAHI	
21	HALIMA AHMUD E.		144	HUSSEIN ABDULLAHI	
22	ALI MOHAMED		145	OSMAN ABDI	
23	ABDI NOOR MOHAMED		146	ABDULLAH ADAN	
24	ADAM OMAR		147	ABDIKHEIR NOOR	
25	AHMED HUSSEIN		148	HASSAN SHEIKH MOHAMED	
26	MOHAMED ABDIKADIR		149	KALTUMA ABDIKADIR	
27	ADAN HASSAN		150	MOHAMMED ABDULAHI	
28	ABDI BARE		151	ABDI AHMED ALI	
29	OSMAN MOHAMED		152	ALI DANYARE	
30	ABDI ISMAIL		153	ABDIKADIR OMAR	
31	SAHARA ABDI NOOR		154	MOHAMED ABDULLE	
32	ABSHIRA HASSAN		155	ABDULLAHI ABDIKHER	
33	MOHAMED MAOW		156	SHEIK ABIKAR	
34	ABDINOOR OMAR		157	OSMAN MOHAMED	
35	IBRAHIM HASSAN		158	IBRAHIM BORDY	
36	MOHAMED ALI		159	ABDI TADICHA	
37	ABDIKADIR MOHAMED		160	ABDINOOR ABDI	
38	MUKTAR AHMED		161	HASSAN CHICHANA	
39	ABDILLE MOHAMED		162	MOHAMED NUROW	
40	ALI NOOR		163	AHMED ADAN	
41	ABDISALAN OBDULLAHI		164	BISHAR ADAN	
42	ALI OMAR		165	BISHARA HASSAN	
43	DAUD GUYA		166	QUMESHA BASAEY	
44	HASSAN HEFI		167	FATUMA	

45	MOHAMED GABOYU		168	FATUMA IDE	
46	ABDIRAHMAN IBRAHIM		169	BINTA MOHAMED	
47	ALI ABDIRAHMAN		170	NEMO ABDI	
48	ADAN MUSSA		171	HALIMA ABDI	
49	HUSSEIN ELMOU		172	HABIBA ABDOW	
50	OSMAN IBRAHIM		173	KHADIJA JELOW	
51	ABDULLAHI YUSUF		174	MOHAMED ABDI	
52	MOHAMEDN. M. HUSEIN		175	OMAR IBRAHIM	
53	GOSAR ABDI		176	BASHEY KULE	
54	ABDINASIR SHEIKH AHMED		177	ABDI BOCHALA	
55	MOHAMED MUKTAR		178	ABDULLAHI MOH'D AMIN	
56	ISMAIL ADEN		179	ZAINAB MOHAMMED	
57	ABDI MOH'D NOOR		180	FATUMA ABDI NOOR	
58	HAMARA KUSA		181	HADIJA ADAN	
59	ABSDIRASHID BULLE OSMAN		182	RUKIA ADAN	
60	MOH'D NOOR YUSUF		183	ZAINABU ALI	
61	MOH'D NOOR MAALIM		184	HALIMA ABDI	
62	HUSSEIN AHMED		185	GEDIA JENAO	
63	SAMEY ADAN		186	KALI SIDA ALI	
64	ABDI IBRAHIM		187	ABDIA MOHAMMED N.	
65	HUSSEIN SOMO		188	ABDIA MOHAMMED	
66	ADAN ABDI SANEY	BOX 126 WAJIR	189	HABIBA JANAOW	
67	KHALIF ALI MAALIM	BOX 126 WAJIR	190	ANAP AHMED JANAOW	
68	SIYAD ABDULLAHI	BOX 126 WAJIR	191	HABIBA ABDI KADIR	
69	BURE HUSSEIN	BOX 126 WAJIR	192	ABDI NOOR ALI MAARIM	BOX 100 WAJIR
70	ADAN AHMED IMARA	BOX 9 WAJIR	193	MOHAMED AMIN	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
71	OMAR SHEIKH	BOX 9 WAJIR	194	ABDULLAHI YUSSUF	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
72	MOHAMED NUR MUKTAR	BOX 126 WAJIR	195	AHMED I. IDO	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
73	IBRAHIM ABDULLAHI	BOX 126 WAJIR	196	MAHAMUD ABDI	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
74	MUHAT MOHAMED	BOX 126 WAJIR	197	OSMAN BULLE	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
75	ABDILATIF HALAKE	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	198	ADAN M. ABDI	
76	ABDIRAHMAN ADAN	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	199	MAALIM DAGARE ADAN	
77	ADAN HASSAN	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	200	AHMED YUSSUF	
78	HUSSEIN ALI OMAR	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	201	SAFI ALI HUSSEIN	
79	ABDI OSMAN MOHUMED	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	202	ABDI HUSSEIN	
80	HILLOW MAHAMUD	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	203	HUSSEIN A. BULLE	
81	ADAN GABOW	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	204	MOHDI ABDI	
82	TAMIRA		205	HUSSEIN HASSA	
83	SHANKARA BDI		206	OSMAN MOHID ALI	
84	HABIBA GEDI		207	OMAR ABDOW	
85	HAMARA KURSA		208	ALI HUSSEIN ALI	
86	HABIBA BOYA		209	MOHAMUD OMAR	
87	ABDIA HARUN		210	ABDIKER HASSAN	
88	ABDULLAHI BULLOW		211	BILLOW ABDIKARIM	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
89	HERSI		212	OMAR ALO	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
90	ABDIKARIM HUSSEIN		213	SAVEY ABDI	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
91	YUSSUF MOHAMED		214	MOHAMED MOHAMUD	C/O CHIEF OFFICE

92	RUKISA ALI		215	HUSSEIN ADAN	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
93	AHMED CHIRA		216	ABDIKADIR HASSAN	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
94	HASSAN ABDULLAH		217	HASSAN AMIN	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
95	AHNOER ABDI		218	MOHAMED NOOR YUSSUF	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
96	MURIA ADOW		219	HASSAN ABDULLAHI	
97	ABDIA YUSSUF KUME		220	ADAN ABDIKARIM	
98	ABDIA SAMEY		221	ABDI K. HASSAN	
99	FATUMA OSMAN		222	FARAH MOH'D	
100	MUSHIMA HUSSEIN		223	NURKEY OSMAN	
101	MUMINA ABDI		224	BULLE SHEIKH	
102	RONEY IBRAHIM		225	ADAN HUSSEIN	
103	SAADIA MADEY		226	IBRAHIM IDO	
104	YASMIN SAMEY		227	ABDUL WIRO	
105	SHARIFFA HUSSEIN		228	ABDULLAHI ABDOW	
106	NAMA MOHAMED AMIN		229	MOH'D ABDULLAHI	
107	DUGAY OMAR TESO		230	OMAR MOH'D	
108	OSMAN MOHAMUD		231	ALIO GEDI	
109	BILLOW MOHAMED OMAR		232	WARIO B. GUYO	BOX 97 WAJIR
110	ABDIRAHIM ABDIKADIR T.		233	MOHAMED A. AHMED	BOX 2 WAJIR
111	ABDULAHI AHMED	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	234	ALI MOHAMED	
112	ABDUL RAHMAN ALI	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	235	ABDI NOOR ALI MAALIM	BUNA CHIEF
113	HUSSEIN SHEIKH ABDIKARIM	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	236	AHMED ABDULLA	BUNA CHIEF
114	OMAR ALI	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	237	FARAH MOHAMED	BUNA CHIEF
115	ABUBAKAR ABDUL RAHIM	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	238	ADAN HUSSEIN GANYURE	BUNA CHIEF
116	ALI MOHAMED	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	239	ABDIKHALIF ABDIRAHMAN	BUNA CHIEF
117	IBRAHIM ABDUL NOOR	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	240	ABDIKER HASSAN HAJI	BOX 31 WAJIR
118	SHABAN YUSSUF	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	241	ABDULLAHI MOHAMED AMIN	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
119	ABDULLAHI ALO	C/O CHIEF OFFICE	242	ABDI IBRAHIM	C/O CHIEF OFFICE
120	ABDI HARUNI	C/O CHIEF OFFICE			
121	NAROW OMAR	C/O CHIEF OFFICE			
122	SOPHIA ABDULLAHI	C/O CHIEF OFFICE			
123	OMAR MOHAMMED	C/O CHIEF OFFICE			