REPUBLIC OF KENYA

The Report

of the

Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission (IIBRC)

Delimitation of Constituencies and Recommendations on Local Authority Electoral Units and Administrative Boundaries for Districts and Other Units

Presented to:

His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, C.G.H., M.P.
President and Commander-in-Chief of
the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kenya

The Rt. Hon. Raila Amolo Odinga, E.G.H., M.P.
Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya

The Hon. Kenneth Marende, **E.G.H., M.P.**
Speaker of the National Assembly

27th November, 2010

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INTERIM INDEPENDENT BOUNDARIES REVIEW COMMISSION (IIBRC)

27th November, 2010

His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, C.G.H., M.P,

President of the Republic of Kenya and
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
Harambee House
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Speaker of the National Assembly
Parliament Building
NAIROBI.

REPORT OF THE INTERIM INDEPENDENT BOUNDARIES REVIEW COMMISSION

Your Excellency, you appointed us vide Gazette Notice No. 4796 on 12th May, 2009 in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41B (2) of the former Constitution to undertake the functions of the Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission as provided for under Section 41C of the former Constitution. Under the Section, the functions of the Commission included:

(a) Making recommendations to Parliament on the delimitation of constituencies and local authority electoral units and the optimal number of constituencies on the basis of equality of votes;
(b) Making recommendations to Parliament on administrative boundaries, including the fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries of districts and other units; and
(c) The performance of such other functions as may be prescribed by Parliament.

Following the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya on 27th August, 2010, Section 27 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution stated that the Commission continues to function as constituted under the former Constitution and in terms of Sections 41B and 41C of the former Constitution. However:

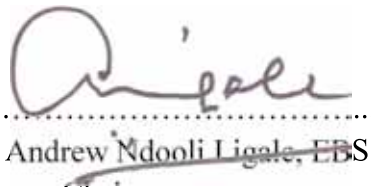
(a) It shall not determine the boundaries of the counties established under the Constitution;
(b) It shall determine the boundaries of constituencies and wards using the criteria mentioned in the Constitution;
(c) Members of the Commission shall be subject to Chapter seven of the Constitution;
(d) The requirement in Article 89 (2) that a review of constituency and ward boundaries shall be completed at least twelve months before a general election shall not apply to the review of boundaries preceding the first elections under the Constitution;
(e) The Commission shall ensure that the first review of constituencies undertaken in terms of the Constitution shall not result in the loss of a constituency existing on the effective date.

We have carried out the task to the best of our abilities and in accordance with our Constitutional mandate. Our report indicates the various issues we considered as we performed the functions of the Commission and the decisions we made.

We now have the honour to submit our report in accordance with our Constitutional mandate.

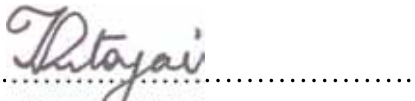
We take this opportunity to thank you and the people of Kenya for the trust and confidence you bestowed on us.

Yours faithfully,



……

The Hon. Andrew Ndooli Ligale, EBS
Chairman



……

Mrs. Jedidah Ntoyai
Member



……

Ms. Irene Cherop Masit
Member

……

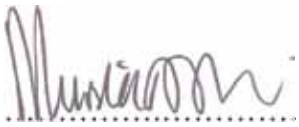
Mr. Mwenda Makathimo
Member

……

Mr. Joseph Kaguthi, EBS
Member

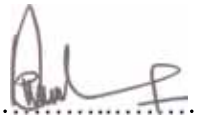
……

Dr. John Nkinyangi
Member



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Mr. Murshid Abdalla Mohamed
Member



……

Eng. Abdullahi Sharawe, CBS, EBS
Member



……

Mrs. Rozaah Akinyi Buyu
Member

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEMO	African Elected Members' Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DRSRS	Department for Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing
ECK	Electoral Commission of Kenya
GIS	Geographical Information System
IIEC	Interim Independent Electoral Commission
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IIBRC	Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission
IREC	Independent Review Commission on the General Elections
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PWD	People With Disabilities
RCRMD	Regional Centre for Resource Mapping for Development
ToTs	Trainers of Trainers

Executive Summary

The Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission (IIBRC) was established under the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment Act) No. 10 of 2008 as one of the Agenda 4 reform instruments created as part of Government's commitment to implementing electoral reforms. The reforms were to restore public confidence in the electoral process and to enhance democratic governance in Kenya. Agenda 4 acknowledges that poverty, inequitable distribution of resources and perceptions of historical injustices and exclusion of segments of the Kenyan society as major challenges. In addressing these challenges, the principal focus was reconciliation and national cohesion among Kenyans.

The Mandate of the Commission under Section 41C of the former Constitution included:

(a) Making recommendations to Parliament on the delimitation of constituencies and local authority electoral units and the optimal number of constituencies on the basis of equality of votes;
(b) Making recommendations to Parliament on administrative boundaries, including the fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries of districts and other units; and
(c) The performance of such other functions as may be prescribed by Parliament.

Following the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya on 27th August, 2010, Section 27 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution stated that the Commission continues to function as constituted under the former Constitution and in terms of Sections 41B and 41C of the former Constitution but:

(a) It shall not determine the boundaries of the counties established under the Constitution;
(b) It shall determine the boundaries of constituencies and wards using the criteria mentioned in the Constitution;
(c) Members of the Commission shall be subject to Chapter seven of the Constitution;
(d) The requirement in Article 89 (2) that a review of constituency and ward boundaries shall be completed at least twelve months before a general election shall not apply to the review of boundaries preceding the first elections under the Constitution;
(e) The Commission shall ensure that the first review of constituencies undertaken in terms of the Constitution shall not result in the loss of a constituency existing on the effective date.

The Commission's underlying task was to correct historical injustices and gerrymandering of the past in the electoral process which highly contributed to the 2007 chaos as singled out by (IREC) Independent Review Commission on the General Elections held in Kenya on 27th December, 2007 (Kriegler Report). The Kriegler Report concluded that there existed gross disparities in the voting populations and gross disparity in sizes of Kenya's constituencies.

The Commission undertook the delimitation of electoral boundaries and recommendations on local authority electoral units and administrative boundaries, including fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries of districts and other units through an extensive and meticulous process.

Following an intense orientation and induction programme including a joint retreat with the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC), the IIBRC embarked on the formulation of a concept paper, methodology and work plan to guide its operations.

The Commission then undertook an extensive exercise of public outreach to inform and initiate participation of the public in the delimitation exercise. The public was then informed and invited to attend public hearings and make submissions to the Commission.

The Commission then embarked on an extensive exercise of key stakeholder consultations, provincial visits and countrywide public hearings, during which community leaders, opinion shapers, organizations and Kenyans gave views and concerns on community interest, insights, perceptions, opinions and submissions on electoral boundaries, local authority electoral areas and districts and other administrative units. A wide range of individuals and organizations were engaged to provide information on the issues, concerns and interests in the delimitation of electoral boundaries, local authority electoral areas and administrative boundaries.

Concurrently, an extensive and rigorous information and data collection exercise on all the constitutional parameters was done. A review of international best practices in boundary delimitation and past Kenyan boundary reviews was also done.

A methodology for synthesizing of data relating to the population quota, geographical features and urban centres, community of interest, historical, economic and cultural ties and means of communication, was employed.

Broad analysis and modelling of scenarios to guide decision making was done using advanced statistical analysis for both qualitative and quantitative data modelled on a robust Geographical Information System (GIS) and the 2009 Census Enumerations. The Commission then proceeded to make its delimitations and recommendations.

The Commission has come up with the names and boundaries of the two hundred and ninety (290) constituencies. This report details the mandate of the Commission, the process and methodology used to determine the delimitations, recommendations and conclusions of the IIBRC.

1.0 Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Aftermath of the General Elections of 2007

1. Following the 2007 general elections, a political crisis was triggered in Kenya which brought to the surface deep-seated and long standing divisions within the Kenyan society. It was considered that if left unaddressed, these divisions threatened the very existence of Kenya as a unified country. Consequently, Kenyans looked upon their leaders to ensure that their country would not disintegrate and get lost.[1]

2. Thus, on 28th February, 2008 His Excellency President Mwai Kibaki for Government/Party of National Unity and Hon. Raila Odinga for Orange Democratic Movement acting together for Kenya signed the Agreement on the Principles of Partnership of the Coalition Government. This Agreement was witnessed by His Excellency President Jakaya Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Chairman of the African Union, and, His Excellency Kofi Annan, Chairman of the Panel of Eminent African Personalities.[2]

3. Under the Agreement and the Principles of Partnership of the Coalition Government, the Kenyan leaders committed themselves to create an environment conducive to partnership, mutual trust and confidence through constant consultations and willingness to compromise. In particular the Agreement was about seeking to enable Kenya's political leaders to look beyond partisan considerations with a view to promoting the greater interests of the nation as a whole. It provided for the means to implement a coherent and far reaching reform agenda to address the fundamental root causes of recurrent conflict and to create a better, more secure and more prosperous Kenya for all.

1.1.1 Statement of Principles on Long-term Issues and Solutions

4. Towards addressing the deep-seated and long-standing divisions within the Kenyan society and under the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation mediated by His Excellency Kofi Annan, the Chairman of the Panel of Eminent African Personalities, the Statement of Principles on Long-term Issues and Solutions was signed by Kenyan leaders on 23rd May, 2008. This statement recognized the need for an agreed framework for moving forward in addressing the long-term issues and in particular, the leaders agreed:
   (a) to be committed to the completion of the comprehensive Constitutional review process within twelve months as per the agreement of 4th March, 2008;

[1] See page 11 of the National Accord and Reconciliation Acts No. 4 of 20th March, 2008
[2] See the Schedule to the National Accord and Reconciliation Acts No. 4 of 20th March, 2008

(b) to ensure sustainable peace in the country through poverty eradication and equitable development. It was recognized that the issue of inequality manifested along income, regional and gender lines remain key challenges and within the framework of the National Accord implementation mechanism, a consultative process would be used to identify short-term, medium-term and long-term strategies to fight poverty;

(c) that consolidation of national cohesion and unity is a cross-cutting task that will require the efforts of all parties, ministries, civil society and all Kenyans;

(d) to ensuring that all citizens especially the youth have the opportunity to be gainfully employed which was crucial for the nation's economic growth, prosperity and social stability, as well as, vital for enabling each individual to develop their full potential and to live in dignity;

(e) to recognize that the issue of land has been a source of economic, social, political and environmental problems in Kenya for many years. Thus, need was found for establishing the factors responsible for conflicts over land and to formulate and implement short, medium and long-term recommendations on this issue; and

(f) that transparency and accountability in the affairs of the Government and the fight against impunity and corruption are essential if the country is to make progress in addressing all the long-term divisions within the Kenyan society.[3]

5. As part of addressing the long-term issues towards achieving a prosperous Kenya for all, the Coalition Government committed itself to the Kenya Vision 2030. Under the political pillar on moving to the future as one nation, the country's political governance system was to be transformed across six strategic areas namely, rule of law; electoral and political processes; democracy and improved public service delivery; transparency and accountability; public administration reforms; and security, peace building and conflict management.[4]

6. Under electoral and political processes, the Kenya Vision 2030 seeks to cultivate genuinely competitive and issue-based politics whose strategic themes include introducing laws and regulations covering political parties; enhancing the legal and regulatory framework covering the electoral process; and conducting civic education programmes to widen knowledge and participation among citizens to achieve an informed and active citizenry.

[3] See the Statement of Principles on long-term issues and solutions.
[4] Refer to the Political Pillar under Kenya Vision 2030.

7. On the other hand, under democracy and public service delivery the Kenya Vision 2030 aims to create a people-centred and politically-engaged open society. The strategies involve:
   (a) pursuing reforms necessary to devolve power and to move budgetary resources and responsibility to local governance institutions;
   (b) encouraging formal and informal civic education and action programmes; and
   (c) promoting open engagement between government and civil society including free flow of information.

1.1.2 Report of the Independent Review Commission on the General Elections held in Kenya on 27th December, 2007 (Kriegler Report)

8. Within the framework of the National Accord and Reconciliation and this environment of national reformation, the Independent Review Commission on the General Elections held in Kenya on 27th December, 2007 was appointed by His Excellency the President under the Commissions of Inquiry Act on 13th March, 2008.[5]The appointment of that Commission followed the agreement under the Agenda Item Three on how to resolve the political crisis as mediated by His Excellency Kofi Annan and the Panel of Eminent African Personalities as signed on 14th February, 2008. Under the agreement the Kenyan leaders on both sides of the political divide of the Orange Democratic Movement and the Party of National Unity agreed to establish an Independent Review Committee whose members would comprise both foreigners and Kenyans and whose mandate would be to investigate all aspects of the 2007 Presidential Election and would make findings and recommendations to improve the electoral process. The findings would be factored into the comprehensive electoral reforms that were envisaged.

9. That Commission was headed by Judge Johann Kriegler from South Africa and its terms of reference were to inquire into all the aspects of the General Election held in Kenya on 27th December, 2007 with particular emphasis on the Presidential Election. Its terms of reference were to:
   (a) analyze the constitutional and legal framework to establish the bases for the conduct of the 2007 elections and to identify any weaknesses or inconsistencies in the electoral legislation;
   (b) examine the organizational structure, composition, and management systems of the then Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) to assess its independence, capacity and functioning during the preparation and conduct of the 2007 elections;

[5] See Gazette Notice No. 1982 of 14th March, 2008.

(c) examine the public participation in the 2007 electoral process and the electoral environment, including the roles and conduct of the political parties, media, civil society and observers;

(d) investigate the organization and conduct of the 2007 electoral operations including: civic and voter education; training; voter registration; logistics and security; polling and counting; vote tabulation and results processing and dispute resolution;

(e) investigate the vote counting and tallying for the entire election with special attention to the Presidential Elections in order to assess the integrity of the results and make recommendations for improvements, adjustments or overhaul of the system;

(f) assess the functional efficiency of the ECK and its capacity to discharge its mandate;

(g) make a report of its findings and recommend:

i. electoral reforms including constitutional, legislative, operational and institutional aspects as well as on accountability mechanisms for the then Electoral Commission of Kenya Commissioners and staff pertaining to electoral malpractices so as to improve future electoral processes; and

ii. such other necessary legal or administrative measures.[6]

10. On the delimitation of electoral boundaries in Kenya, the Kriegler Report concluded that there existed gross disparities in the voting populations of Kenya's constituencies. This state of affairs breached the fundamental equality principle of democracy which was clearly articulated and enshrined in Section 42 (3) of the then Constitution of Kenya, namely one person, one vote. This long-standing discrimination in itself impaired the integrity of the electoral process, mainly, but not only, in relation to Parliamentary elections.[7]

11. On delays in election results, the Kriegler Report concluded that the gross disparity in constituency sizes also contributed to defects and delays in tallying, recording, transcribing and transmitting results in the large constituencies. These defects and delays also contributed materially to the explosive political climate, which then build up as the country awaited the transmission and announcement of results.[8]

12. On law enforcement and dispute resolution, the Kriegler Report concluded that the system of electoral law and enforcement and dispute resolution are conceptually

[6] Refer to Gazette Notice No. 1983 of 14th March, 2008.
[7] See page 8 of the Kriegler Report.
[8] Refer to citation in note 7.

defective and were executed poorly if at all by the then ECK and the ordinary law enforcement agencies of the Government.[9]

13. The Kriegler Report also made the following pertinent conclusions:
    (a) there was no effective communication between the ECK and political parties, observers, the media or the public, particularly regarding the national tally centre, the lack of transparency resulting in misconceptions, suspicion, rumour and anger;
    (b) the manner of appointment of the ECK Commissioners and the structure, composition and management system of the ECK were materially defective resulting in such a serious loss of independence, capacity and functional efficiency as to warrant replacing or at least radically transforming it;
    (c) although Kenya had a legal framework for the conduct of elections, material defects in the framework combined with a culture of lawlessness at election time brought into question the capacity of the law to provide a sufficient framework for political competition; and
    (d) the culture of electoral lawlessness had developed over many years and cannot be reversed without a concerted, non-partisan commitment to electoral integrity on the part of political leaders and which commitment will need to be sustained and monitored over time.[10]

14. The Kriegler Report further concluded, "Elections must ultimately be a nation building exercise, rather than a divisive one. Since elections provide a means by which political power can change hands peacefully, they need to be managed in such a way as to deliver not only an arena for peaceful political contest but also to ensure general acceptance of outcomes and stability for other nation-building activities."[11]

15. On the basis of its conclusions, the Kriegler Report made the following key recommendations concerning the delimitation of constituencies in Kenya:
    (a) that the basic principle for the delimitation of constituencies should be the equality of the vote and the maximum departure from that principle should be clearly defined in the law (equality of the voting strength should be aimed at in all cases, although in rare specially justified circumstances a 5 to 20% deviation range could be accepted). Criteria such as density of population, population trends, means of communication, geographical features and community of interests should be retained but they should interfere minimally with the basic principle of equality of voting strength;

[9] See page 10 of the Kriegler Report.
[10] Refer to citation in note 9.
[11] Page 32 of the Kriegler Report.

(b) the process of delimitation be made accessible to the public through a consultation process and enough time provided for citizens to discuss and challenge the then ECK decisions. That the process should be as transparent as possible;

(c) there should be established an independent commission, the Boundary Review Commission (BRC), with responsibility for establishing, reviewing and drawing new constituency boundaries. The persons appointed to this Commission should be non-partisan (non-political) public officials with some having a background in election administration, geography and statistics and some being retired judges, clergy or other non-partisan citizens. The term of the body should end with establishment of new constituency boundaries. The establishment of constituency boundaries should be separated from the administration and management of elections, the responsibility of the then ECK. Separating the two functions will remove the politics involved in boundary delimitation from the then ECK. Parliament should not have the power to override BRC decisions. Parliamentarians should be allowed to provide their views only before the Commission makes its decision; and

(d) the first delimitation exercise takes place as soon as possible. Afterwards, delimitation should follow the population census. The delimitation process should be completed at least eighteen months before a general election. [12]

1.2 The Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Acts No. 10 of 29th December, 2008

16. Against this background of National Accord and Reconciliation, the Statement of Principles on Long-term Issues and Solutions, the national reformation agenda, the aspirations of the Kenya Vision 2030 and in particular the recommendations in the Kriegler Report, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Acts No. 10 of 29th December, 2008 was enacted by Parliament.[13] This Constitutional amendment had the consequence of:

(a) establishing the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC) responsible for interim management and reform of elections and related matters;[14]

(b) establishment of the Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission (IIBRC) charged with making recommendations to Parliament on delimitation of boundaries for constituencies and local authority electoral units as well as recommendations to Parliament on administrative boundaries including the fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries of districts and other units,

[12] See page 106 of the Kriegler Report.
[13] See Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 93 (Acts No. 10) of 29th December, 2008.
[14] Section 2 of the Act introducing a new Section 41 and 41A of the then Constitution.

including, performance of such other functions as may be prescribed by Parliament; [15]

(c) establishment of the Interim Independent Constitutional Dispute Resolution Court with exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine all and only matters arising from the constitutional review process;[16]

(d) the provisions amending the Constitution to enable its replacement with a new Constitution of Kenya under the constitutional review process;[17] and

(e) the dissolution of the then ECK.[18]

1.2.1 Appointment of the Chairman and Members of the IIBRC

17. Following the enactment of the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Acts No. 10 of 2008, His Excellency President Mwai Kibaki appointed the Chairman and other eight members of the Commission vide gazette notice No. 4796 of 12th May, 2009. The copy of the gazette notice is attached to this report and marked **Annex 1**.

18. The selection and appointment of the Chairman and the other members of the Commission was competitive and meritorious in line with the constitutional provisions on the qualifications as they were nominated through a competitive process by the Parliamentary Select Committee and upon approval by the National Assembly they were appointed by His Excellency the President in consultation with the Right Honourable Prime Minister.

19. The Chairman and the other members of the Commission took the oath of office before the Hon. Chief Justice Evan Gicheru on the 18th May, 2009. The work of the Commission therefore commenced about six months late since it had been established on 29th December, 2008 and the Constitution prescribed that its mandate must be delivered within twenty four months or three months after the promulgation of a new Constitution, whichever was earlier.[19]This late commencement of the work of the Commission occasioned serious constraints of time in the delivery of the mandate which entailed nationwide consultations and negotiating compromises to achieve the desired outcomes especially boundaries as bridges for national cohesion.

20. The members of the Commission as appointed were Hon. Mr. Andrew Ndooli Ligale as its Chairman, and the members were Mrs. Jedidah Ntoyai, Ms. Irene Cherop Masit,

[15] Section 2 of the Act introducing a new Section 41B and 41C of the then Constitution.
[16] Section 7 of the Act introducing Section 60A of the then Constitution.
[17] Section 5 of the Act introducing Section 47A of the then Constitution.
[18] Section 2 of the Act introducing a new Section 41 sub-section 14 of the then Constitution.
[19] See Section 2 of the Act introducing a new Section 41B (11) of the then Constitution.

Mr. Mwenda K. Makathimo, Mr. Joseph Kaguthi, Dr. John Nkinyangi, Mr. Murshid Abdalla Mohamed, Eng. Abdullahi Sharawe and Mrs. Rozaah A. Buyu. Mr. Ezekiel Abang served the Commission as Acting Commission Secretary and Chief Executive Officer until 1st April, 2010 when the Commission appointed Mrs. Catherine A. Kola the Secretary to the Commission and Chief Executive Officer. The list of all the secretariat staff of the Commission is attached to this report marked **Annex 2.**

21. The work of the Commission including emoluments for Commissioners, staff costs, office space, security, transport, public visits and hearings, survey and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) equipment, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and all facilitation of the delivery of the mandate were provided by the Government of Kenya (GOK). It is notable that Uraia assisted the IIBRC during the public outreach activities.

1.2.2 Commencement of the Commission Work

22. Upon appointment, the Commission embarked on several working strategies to enable it discharge its mandate. This included securing office space, transport, security, employment of necessary staff, undertaking relevant literature review, gathering background information, formulating organizational structure and Commission procedures, interpreting the mandate and reaching out to key stakeholders and members of the public with a view to informing them about the mandate of the Commission as well as seeking to understand their expectations.

23. At initial stages, the Commission held several meetings with key stakeholders including:

(a) the President His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, and the Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Raila Amolo Odinga on 26th August 2009;
(b) the Attorney General Hon. S. Amos Wako on 31st August, 2009;
(c) the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government Hon. Musalia Mudavadi on 17th August, 2009;
(d) the Minister for Planning, National Development and Kenya Vision 2030 Hon. Wycliffe Oparanya on 26th August 2009;
(e) the Minister of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security Hon. Professor George Saitoti on 11th September, 2009;
(f) the National Assembly Departmental Committee on Administration of Justice and Legal Affairs on 17th September, 2009;
(g) the Speaker of the National Assembly on 10th September, 2009;
(h) attending the National Conference on Electoral Reforms on 14th to 18th August, 2009;
(i) launching of the IIBRC Website and Logo on 8th August, 2009; and

(j) meeting with representatives of Uraia on 1st September, 2009 and who subsequently through their donor funds assisted the IIBRC to undertake civic education on its mandate .

24. Notable is the Joint Induction Retreat for the IIEC and IIBRC held at Naivasha on 6th to 9th July, 2009 which underlined the importance of a clear vision and understanding of the mandate of each of the two Commissions in the context of Constitutional reforms that were delicate and complex to be accomplished within a very short time frame.

25. The IIBRC in its preliminary undertakings formulated its motto, "*Boundaries as Bridges for National Cohesion*". The IIBRC also formulated its Vision, "*A politically stable and prosperous society where electoral and administrative boundaries enhance democracy, good governance and national cohesion that captures the aspirations of the people of Kenya*", as well as the Mission, "*To redefine Kenya for Kenyans to ensure adequate representation and equitable distribution of resources, taking into account population, population density and trends, diversity and geography in consultation with the people of Kenya.*" The Commission set out to be guided in its work with the core ethical values of:

(a) independence;
(b) transparency;
(c) inclusivity;
(d) consultative;
(e) impartiality;
(f) justice;
(g) accountability;
(h) equity; and
(i) professionalism.

26. The IIBRC recognized at the beginning of its work that the process of delimitation of boundaries for electoral and administrative units was people driven and entailed close consultations with the public including the key stakeholders. In this regard, the Commission undertook provincial visits from 12th October, 2009 to 6th November, 2009 with a view to informing the public the mandate of IIBRC, learning the expectations of the people and laying ground for public hearings which would be undertaken as a major methodology employed by the Commission for public consultations. The programme for the provincial visits is attached to this report and marked **Annex 3.**

27. During the provincial visits the people expressed their expectations in relation to the mandate of the Commission. The key expectations included:

(a) delimitation of electoral and administrative boundaries must be such that national cohesion is enhanced to prevent a repeat of violence after general elections;

(b) delimitation of the administrative boundaries must be in a manner that promotes the participation of local communities in policy formulation and implementation;

(c) delimitation should respect the diversity of the people of Kenya including religious and cultural diversities;

(d) observation that the membership of the IIBRC did not include representation of the youth and persons with disabilities and the IIBRC was reminded to consider these two groups in delivery of mandate;

(e) in delivery of its mandate IIBRC was expected to address historical injustices of marginalization, unfair resource distribution, socio-political exclusion and related issues;

(f) the delimitation process should address legal and administrative obstacles that have disadvantaged certain parts of the country from fair political and economic participation;

(g) the recommendations of the Kriegler Commission should be adopted by the IIBRC in delivery of its mandate;

(h) the process of delimitation should remove ethnic attitudes from electoral units and promote inter-community harmonious co-existence;

(i) persons living in unique settlements such as slum areas, forests, areas of intense security operations, camps for internally displaced persons, pastoral grassing grounds and similar situations be given reasonable chance for representation;

(j) the IIBRC should borrow best international practices for achieving fair representation;

(k) delimitation of both electoral and administrative boundaries should bear in mind means of transport and communication; and

(l) the delivery of the mandate of IIBRC should form a foundation for national healing, reconciliation and moving forward together as a nation.

28. The IIBRC also developed a Communication Strategy for the purpose of the IIBRC's civic education programme. [21]

[21] This was through the assistance of a communication consultant Mr. Kwamchetsi Makokha who was engaged by the IIBRC under a memorandum of co-operation with Uraia donor funds.

1.2.3 The IIBRC's Mandate under the Former Constitution

29. The functions of the IIBRC were spelled out in the Constitution as being responsible for:
    (a) making recommendations to Parliament on the delimitation of constituencies and local authority electoral units and the optimal number of constituencies on the basis of equality of votes taking into account;
        i. density of population, and in particular the need to ensure adequate representation of urban and sparsely-populated rural areas;
        ii. population trends;
        iii. means of communication;
        iv. geographical features; and
        v. community interest;
    (b) making recommendations to Parliament on administrative boundaries, including the fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries of districts and other units; and
    (c) the performance of such other functions as may be prescribed by Parliament.[22]

30. The IIBRC in relation to making recommendations on the delimitation or drawing of boundaries for constituencies and local authority electoral units considered that the core deliverable would entail making recommendations to Parliament on:
    (a) boundaries for constituencies;
    (b) names of constituencies;
    (c) optimal number of constituencies Kenya would be divided into;
    (d) boundaries for local authority electoral units; and
    (e) the optimal number and names for local authority electoral units.

31. In relation to the prescribed parameters for making recommendations on delimitation of constituencies and local authority electoral areas, the IIBRC considered the following:
    (a) That the delimitation of constituencies and local authority electoral units was to proceed on the basis of equality of votes. As primary criteria, the IIBRC was to ensure that each vote cast in an election would carry as much weight as far as possible as any other vote cast in the same elections. Thus, under this parameter the IIBRC would set a mechanism of having as far as possible, equal number of voters in every constituency or local authority electoral unit. In that regard, an up to date national voter roll and trends for voter turnout during previous elections would play a critical role.

[22] See Section 41C of the former Constitution.

(b) The IIBRC was constitutionally required to take into account density of population and in particular the need to ensure adequate representation of urban and sparsely-populated rural areas. This criterion therefore required the classification or zoning the entire country into urban, sparsely-populated rural areas and that of areas outside the two classes. In addition, it meant that the IIBRC would consider settlement patterns in terms of inhabitants per unit area so as to achieve equal and fair political representation.

(c) On the parameter of population trends, the IIBRC considered this to relate to the movement or drifting of population traits especially dynamics in population due to mortality, fertility and migration rates. Thus, the factor of population trends would serve expected changes in voters and population density in constituencies and local authority electoral units. The shifting of population from one constituency to another, demographic trends, the rural-urban migration phenomena or the migration from one area to another in search of employment opportunity or a better life are all part of population trends. For instance, with opening up a new port in an area, one may expect an upsurge of population in that area. In the event of irrigation of arid and semi-arid areas, there can be population movement into such areas. Population trends also includes the rate of population growth.

(d) On the criterion of means of communication, the IIBRC took the view that communication was about the level of development of infrastructure to facilitate communication and movement of people and goods in an area and its impact on accessibility and delivery of services to the inhabitants concerned by the government. It is about the ease of movement of goods to and from the market areas and the ease of people interacting with their representatives. Thus, delimitation of constituencies and local authority electoral areas must bear in mind the interaction between candidates and voters on the one hand, and, the cost effective management of elections on the other.

(e) The IIBRC was required to take into account geographical features which include land and water masses, the size of the area and other topographical features mountain ranges, rivers, islands, lakes, craters, forests etc.

(f) As for the criterion on community of interest, the IIBRC considered that it referred to interests of a group of individuals united by shared needs, values or practices. The shared interests may be the result of a common history or culture, a common background, common religion or language, shared socio-economic status or a combination of any or all of the foregoing.

The above factors were taken into consideration in attempting to achieve the “equality of votes” which may be defined as “one man, one vote” for the purposes of achieving effective representation.

32. The IIBRC was mandated to make recommendations to Parliament on administrative boundaries including the fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries of districts and other units.[23] The IIBRC considered that 'other units' included administrative units related to districts namely provinces, divisions, locations and sub-locations. The IIBRC further considered that under this mandate its function included the making of policy recommendations that should guide the future fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries for districts and other administrative units. The IIBRC further took the view that this mandate empowered it to make recommendations on the existing administrative boundaries and related matters such as recommendations on administrative boundary conflicts' resolution and management.

1.2.4 The IIBRC's Mandate under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

33. Under the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation process, the agreement on Longer-term Issues and Solutions: Constitutional Review Process signed on 4th March, 2008 by Kenya's political leaders had put in place the process for a citizen-participatory process for the review of the Constitution of Kenya. In the event, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Acts No. 10 of 29th December, 2008 provided for comprehensive review and replacement of the Constitution of Kenya.[24]

34. The Constitution of Kenya Review Process culminated into the ratification of the proposed Constitution of Kenya at the referendum held on 4th August, 2010 and subsequently promulgated by His Excellency President Mwai Kibaki on 27th August, 2010.

35. The new constitution of Kenya had the consequence of modifying the mandate of the IIBRC. In particular it provided that the IIBRC as established under the former Constitution would continue to function as constituted under that Constitution and in terms of sections 41B and 41C but:
    (a) it shall not determine the boundaries of the counties established under the Constitution;
    (b) it shall determine the boundaries of constituencies and wards using the criteria mentioned in the Constitution; and
    (c) members of the Commission shall be subject to Chapter Seven of the Constitution.[25]

36. In addition, the new Constitution provided that:

[23] See Section 41C (b).
[24] See Section 5 of the Act.
[25] See Section 27 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

(a) the requirement in Article 89 (2) that a review of constituency and ward boundaries shall be completed at least twelve months before a general election does not apply to the review of boundaries preceding the first elections under the Constitution; and

(b) the IIBRC shall ensure that the first review of constituencies undertaken in terms of the Constitution shall not result in the loss of a constituency existing on the effective date.[26]

37. In view of the provisions of the Constitution, the IIBRC considered that the deliverables in the discharge of its mandate had been modified under the new Constitutional dispensation, the Commission continued to work towards full delivery of its mandate on the basis that its modified functions included:

(a) to determine by publishing in the Gazette the names and boundaries of the 290 constituencies prescribed in the Constitution for single member elected for representation in the National Assembly;

(b) to determine by publishing in the Gazette the optimal numbers, names and boundaries of wards for single member elected for representation in the county assemblies;

(c) making recommendations to Parliament on administrative boundaries, including the fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries of districts and other units; and

(d) the performance of such other functions as may be prescribed by Parliament.

38. As for the mandate under the former Constitution, the IIBRC reckoned that under the new Constitutional dispensation, the transitional provisions were that the local authorities established under the Local Government Act (Cap 265) existing before the Promulgation date of 27th August, 2010 would continue to exist subject to any law that might be enacted.[27] In addition, the Commission noted that in line with the transitional provisions, the Constitution provided for making of national legislation to provide for the governance and management of urban areas and cities.[28] Accordingly, the IIBRC considered that its function to make recommendations to Parliament on delimitation of local authority electoral units had been rendered nugatory save for general policy recommendations consistent with the provisions of the Constitution on urban areas and cities in so far as their governance may be affected by the decisions of the IIBRC in delivery of the modified mandate.

[26] See Section 27 (3) and (4) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
[27] See Section 18 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
[28] See Articles 184 and 200 of the Constitution.

39. As for the criteria to be applied in the determination of the names and boundaries of constituencies as well as the optimal number, names and boundaries of the wards for election to county assemblies, the IIBRC was bound to apply the criteria prescribed in the Constitution and which included that:[29]

(a) there shall be two hundred and ninety constituencies for the purposes of the election of the members of the National Assembly;

(b) the review of the names and boundaries of constituencies shall be at intervals of not less than eight years and not more than twelve years and any review shall be completed at least twelve months before a general election of member of Parliament (but this parameter did not apply to the current transitional determination of names and boundaries of constituencies by the IIBRC as per the transitional provisions already cited);

(c) the number, names and boundaries of wards shall be reviewed periodically (in which case IIBRC was entitled to determine the number, names and boundaries of wards under the current transitional constitutional provisions);

(d) where a general election is to be held within twelve months after the completion of a review by the Commission, the new boundaries shall not take effect for purposes of that election (but this requirement did not apply to the boundaries of constituencies and wards determined by the IIBRC pursuant to the transitional constitutional provisions);

(e) the boundaries of each constituency shall be such that the number of inhabitants in the constituency is, as nearly as possible, equal to the population quota but the number of inhabitants of a constituency may be greater or lesser than the population quota in the manner specified in the Constitution to take account of:

   i. geographical features and urban centres;
   ii. community of interest, historical, economic and cultural ties; and
   iii. means of communication;

(f) the number of inhabitants of a constituency or ward may be greater or lesser than the population quota by a margin of not more than:

   i. forty percent for cities and sparsely-populated areas; and
   ii. thirty percent for the other areas;

(g) in reviewing constituency and ward boundaries the Commission shall:

   i. consult all interested parties; and
   ii. progressively work towards ensuring that the number of inhabitants in each constituency and ward is, as nearly as possible, equal to the population quota;

(h) the IIBRC was at liberty to alter, if necessary, the names and boundaries of constituencies, and the number, names and boundaries of wards;

[29] See Article 89 of the Constitution on delimitation of electoral units.

(i) the IIBRC was mandated to determine and publish in the Gazette the names and details of the boundaries of constituencies and wards and the names and boundaries shall come into effect in the first general elections under the new Constitution;

(j) any person may apply to the High Court for review of a decision of the IIBRC made in the discharge of the function of determination of boundaries for constituencies and wards in which case the Court shall hear and determine such application within three months of the date on which it is filed;

(k) population quota in the delimitation process means the number obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of Kenya by the number of constituencies or wards, as the case may be into which Kenya is divided; and

(l) as per the transitional provisions in the Constitution, the IIBRC shall ensure that the delimitation process shall not result in the loss of a constituency existing on the effective date.

40. While the function of the IIBRC under the former Constitution on making recommendations on boundaries for districts and other units was carried forward under the new constitutional dispensation, the IIBRC considered that it would proceed cautiously in making the recommendations in view of the transitional provision that within five years after the effective date, the national government shall restructure the system of administration commonly known as the Provincial Administration to accord with and respect the system of devolved government established under the new dispensation.[30] Thus, the IIBRC's recommendations had to bear in mind the transitional provisions and their effect within the general framework of devolved government as provided for in the Constitution.

1.3 Methodology and Work Plan

1.3.1 Methodology

41. The methodology and work plan of the IIBRC was based on the provisions of a Concept Paper which the IIBRC formulated. Although some aspects of the methodology and the work plan were amended owing to the changing circumstances, it constituted the basic theoretical framework the IIBRC employed to perform its functions**.** The Concept Paper was formulated by the Commissioners of the IIBRC working in four Task Teams namely:

(a) Task Team on Research, Legal and Documentation whose members were Commissioners Joseph Kaguthi and Irene Masit whose work concerned legal framework and collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of data;

[30] See Section 17 of the Sixth Schedule of the new Constitution.

(b) Task Team on Communication (Civic Education, Advocacy, Induction and Stakeholders) whose members were Commissioners Mohamed Murshid and Rozaah Buyu charged with the broad objectives of sensitizing the general public and stakeholders on the mandate of the IIBRC, providing Kenyans an opportunity to contribute their views and to own the process of review of the boundaries, and to inculcate a sense of nationalism throughout the process of delivery of the mandate;

(c) Task Team on Methodology and Technical aspects whose members were Commissioners Dr. John Nkinyangi and Mwenda Makathimo whose responsibility was integration of the different work plans on to a coherent framework for implementing the mandate of the IIBRC; and

(d) Task Team on Finance and Administration whose members were Commissioners Jedidah Ntoyai and Eng. Abdullahi M. Sharawe responsible for the ways and means of applying and managing the human, financial, technical and other resources at the disposal of the IIBRC to ensure the fulfilment of its mandate.

42. The methodology of the IIBRC entailed:

(a) Collection of data and information on past and recent creation of electoral and administrative boundaries in Kenya including review of the relevant literature, consideration of prevailing social economic and political context, historical evolution of boundaries in Kenya and comparative international experience on delimitation of electoral and administrative boundaries.

(b) Collection of baseline population data covering dimensions such as population density, demographic trends and historical as well as socio-cultural ties, community interest, means of communication, geographical features, economic and natural resources and levels of development.

(c) Collaboration with stakeholders including relevant government departments, national institutions and professionals especially on data collection and information gathering in areas relevant to the mandate.

43. Of particular emphasis is that the IIBRC employed the methodology of public hearings as a tool for both facilitating consultation on its mandate and for gathering and compiling relevant information from the general public on matters of concern on delimitation of boundaries. The public hearings promoted advocacy, awareness-raising and building consensus on the electoral reform process. In particular, the public hearings afforded the IIBRC unrivalled opportunity on a nation-wide scale to engage in public information, civic education and receiving public views on issues related to its mandate. The objectives, procedures and principles guiding the public hearings were

determined and published by the IIBRC beforehand and these are attached to this report as **Annex 4.**

44. To ensure maximum benefit of the public hearings to the delivery of the mandate, the IIBRC formulated a checklist of documents and materials to be used, provided for rapporteurs' briefing notes, terms of reference for the rapporteurs and used verbatim audio-visual recording of all the proceedings.

45. The IIBRC undertook literature review on internationally accepted standards on delimitation of electoral boundaries and identified five internationally accepted principles for the delimitation namely:
    (a) community of interest (also known as representativeness);
    (b) equality of votes (also known as equality of voting strength);
    (c) independent or impartial boundary delimitation authority (such as the IIBRC as established in Kenya's circumstance);
    (d) transparency (implying that the delimitation process should be as transparent as possible, with the methodology and guidelines clearly established and publicized in advance); and
    (e) non-discrimination (indicating that electoral boundaries should not be drawn in a manner that discriminates against any particular group).

    Throughout the delivery of the mandate, the IIBRC sought to uphold these international principles as far as possible within the Kenya's circumstances especially the Constitutional parameters for delimitation of electoral boundaries.

46. The IIBRC analyzed and interpreted data and information relying on social science methodologies and analytical tools including Information Communication Technologies (ICT) as well as Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

1.3.2 Work Plan

47. The Concept Paper also provided for elaborate work plans including timelines for activities and resource implications. The IIBRC endeavoured to deliver as planned within the resources that were available and within the changing demands of the mandate as per the new Constitution.

48. Generally, the methodology and work plans of the IIBRC focused on re-establishing trust and credibility in Kenya's electoral process with emphasis on transparency, feedback, consultations and commitment to independent and objective decision making as key indicators of the IIBRC's dedication to rejuvenating democracy and human dignity in Kenya.

1.3.3 Rules and Procedures of Meetings

49. The Constitution provided that subject to the independence of the IIBRC in the discharge of its mandate, Parliament may provide for the orderly and effective conduct of the operations and business of the IIBRC and for the powers of the Commission to appoint staff and establish committees and regulate their procedure.[31] Thus, the IIBRC took initiative and caused the drafting of the proposed Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission Bill, 2009 but owing to the fast dynamics of the reform process this proposal never came to be enacted by Parliament.

50. In conducting its business, the IIBRC was guided by the provisions of the Constitution that the IIBRC may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding a vacancy in its membership or the absence of a member and its proceedings would not be invalidated by presence or participation of a person not entitled to the present or to participate, and provided, any decision of the IIBRC shall require the concurrence of a majority of all its members.[32] This provision therefore had the effect of empowering the IIBRC to determine the rules and procedures for transacting its business. Accordingly, the IIBRC made the following rules of procedure for its meetings:

(a) The Commission shall hold meetings on notice from the Secretary.
(b) The meetings shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Commission and in his absence he shall nominate one from among the members to preside over the meeting.
(c) The Secretary or any other authorized officer of the Commission shall take the minutes of Commission meetings.
(d) Meetings of the Commission shall be conducted with decorum at all times and members shall carry themselves with all due respect and courtesy.
(e) Members of the Commission shall treat all matters deliberated and handled within the auspices of the Commission with the strictest confidence at all times.
(f) The Chairperson and/or one of the members nominated by the other Commissioners shall be the spokespersons for the Commission with regard to making public statements on its matters.
(g) The quorum for Commission meetings shall be five (5) members.
(h) Decisions of the Commission in meetings shall be by consensus, and in its absence by a majority of the Commissioners.
(i) The Commission shall set up Committees or Task Teams which shall be subservient to it and which shall perform the duties specifically allocated to them.

[31] See Section 41B (9) of the former Constitution.
[32] See Section 41B (10) of the former Constitution.

(j) The Commission may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding a vacancy in its membership or the absence of a member and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of a person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings; provided that any decision of the Commission shall require the concurrence of a majority of all the members thereof.

(k) Any circumstances not elaborated in the present Rules of Procedure shall be determined by the Commission as and when they arise.

(l) The Commission may amend these Rules at any time.

1.4 Public Outreach

51. The IIBRC's public outreach employed three strategic approaches at the start of its work. These included communication, civic education and public awareness.

1.4.1 Communication Strategy

52. A Communication Strategy for IIBRC was developed to reach out to the stakeholders and the general public. A number of activities were undertaken to enhance publicity and visibility for the IIBRC in a bid to reach and engage all its stakeholders to influence their perceptions, and to gain not only their involvement but also their support. The strategy also aimed at securing public ownership of the IIBRC's work.

53. Accordingly, the strategy established a set of deliberate plans and actions to ensure that information reached the target groups was persuasive and achieved the desired actions

54. The strategy was informed by basic research to identify the stakeholders and the most appropriate media to reach them. The local media was analyzed to establish its reach and the most appropriate media for communication were identified and employed by the IIBRC to reach stakeholders and the general public.

55. Some of the public outreach activities included:

(a) a joint national conference on electoral reforms with the IIEC to unveil their teams and outline their missions;

(b) corporate image making through the design and unveiling of the IIBRC's logo;

(c) publishing of a brochure outlining its mandate;

(d) development of the IIBRC website (www.iibrc.go.ke);

(e) sensitization meeting for the Editor's Guild[33];

(f) content analyses of print media coverage of the IIBRC (Daily Nation and the Standard);

(g) targeted media plan (electronic and print);

[33] Breakfast meeting, Serena Hotel 9th October 2009

(h) media buying schedules;
(i) the redesign and re-editing the IIBRC's information brochure;
(j) content development for infomercials and advertisements used for public outreach;
(k) used print and electronic media for mobilization during the public hearings and civic education forums by publicizing the activities, venues and schedules of the exercises;
(l) participation in the 2010 Nairobi Trade Fair; and
(m) media monitoring was done through media reviews of coverage in the Newspaper, radio and television in order to respond when necessary. See **Annex 5** for vernacular, regional and community radio stations used.

1.4.2 Civic Education

56. The goal of the civic education was to train and equip the opinion leaders and the general public with the requisite skills on the process of delimitation of boundaries so as to enable them to submit their views as required by the Constitution. To achieve this IIBRC targeted various primary stakeholders namely; the general public (Wananchi), Community Based Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Religious leaders, Civil leaders, Administrators, Trainers of Trainers (ToTs), businessmen, the Marginalized, Women, Men, Male Youth, Female Youths, People With Disabilities (PWD) and other minority groups.

57. The general objectives of the Civic Education strategy were to:
(a) inform the members of the public on the mandate of IIBRC;
(b) educate the public on the criteria to be taken into considerations during delimitation;
(c) empower them to proactively participate in the delimitation process;
(d) heighten interest in the boundary delimitation exercise;
(e) evoke thoughts and start debates around boundary delimitation and consolidate community aspirations through consolidation of interests in presentations and submissions to the IIBRC.

58. Twenty civic educators through Uraia, from diverse groups were tasked to fast track civic education activities for the purpose of standardizing the public information without compromising the quality of the awareness and sensitization sessions in the community for eight months. Numerous civic education sessions were held by the IIBRC involving a total 1,500,000 people directly.

59. In general, the following outcomes were achieved:
(a) work plans were developed and implemented;

(b) the coverage areas were mapped and organizations that provide civic education identified;
(c) civic education materials including brochures were effectively disseminated;
(d) civic education was conducted widely especially of councillors and Trainers of Trainers;
(e) alliances with civil society organizations (CSO) that have interest in boundary review formed;
(f) awareness and sensitization on the boundary review issues to the general public created, which increased the attendance at the public hearings;
(g) partnered with several stakeholders who facilitated communication and dissemination of information;
(h) increased enlightenment of the people and knowledgeable about factors to be taken into considerations in delimitation of both administrative and administrative boundaries; and
(i) the participants gained more knowledge and skills on how they could mobilize residents from their respective areas in inviting informative memorandum to be submitted to IIBRC.

1.4.3 Public Awareness

60. The IIBRC embarked on an exercise to sensitize, consult and create public awareness using various media to reach its principal stakeholders. Various methodologies were used to actively engage the participants and to effectively ensure successful environment that facilitated discussion of IIBRC mandate. A number of methods were used to enhance public awareness including press conferences, talk shows, public lectures, public debates, community *barazas* and workshops.

1.5 Information and Data Collection

61. The IIBRC undertook information and data collection to inform its work. This involved stakeholder consultations, visits to pertinent ministries and departments, electronic research, use of information from the defunct ECK, and IIEC.

1.5.1 Review of Relevant Documents

62. The IIBRC undertook a comprehensive literature review covering maps and archival data on boundaries and boundary delimitation within in Kenya, and on international best practices.

1.5.2 Stakeholder Consultations

63. The IIBRC consulted the two principals, the parliament, judiciary, professional societies, civil society, private sector and the Kenyan people during its work. This was done through provincial visits, interactive radio and television shows and closed door hearings. The IIBRC also held meetings and consulted key institutions to access data pertinent its work. This included the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and in particular the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Ministry of Lands especially the Survey of Kenya, Regional Centre for Resource

Mapping for Development (RCRMD) and Department for Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS), IIEC, Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK), Ministry of Roads, Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Ministry of Local Government, National Assembly and the National Archives.

1.5.3 Public Hearings

64. The IIBRC sensitized and consulted the public and key stakeholders throughout the country on the review of boundaries by holding public hearings during which they made submissions.

65. The public hearings were held between February and May 2010. The programme of the countrywide sittings is attached as **Annex 4**. The public hearings were a key method of collecting information on agreed positions on suggestions for boundaries variation, creation of new electoral units and administrative boundaries. Before the hearings, civic education was conducted on IIBRC's mandate and parameters to be considered during the delimitation to enable them participate effectively.

1.6 Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation

66. The IIBRC analyzed, interpreted and presented data collected relating to its mandated using social science techniques with assistance of ICT including GIS.

1.6.1 Analysis

67. The IIBRC analyzed data on the basis of the criteria provided for in the Constitution, and as amplified by its operational guidelines attached as **Annex 6.**[34]

68. In view of the Constitutional provisions on the use of population quota, the IIBRC analyzed population data using the appropriate method, in consideration of the population quota and the other Constitutional parameters, to yield the fairest distribution of the 290 constituencies. The method the IIBRC used in this regard is attached as **Annex 7**.

69. In view of the Constitutional provisions the IIBRC in consideration of the population quota and the other Constitutional parameters, datasets on geography and urban centres, means of communications and economic ties were visualized in the GIS to support decision-making in determination of the boundaries. In appropriate cases, the IIBRC applied the principle of judicial notice in cases where the facts on these parameters were obvious.

[34] See Article 89 on the applicable parameters for delimitation of Constituencies and Wards.

70. Qualitative data from public hearings, stakeholder consultations and memorandum were analyzed in relation to the parameters of community of interest, historical, economic and cultural ties with the assistance of an analysis matrix attached as **Annex 8**.

71. The IIBRC analyzed the historical evolution of administrative boundaries and taking into account the submissions by the people, and the stakeholder views, and made the relevant recommendations to Parliament on administrative boundaries, including the fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries of districts and other units.

1.6.2 Interpretation of Data

74. The IIBRC interpreted both quantitative and qualitative data, incorporating all constitutional parameters for delimitation of constituencies and wards. The interpretation took into consideration the community interests so as to assure national cohesion in the final delimitation.

75. As for the public submissions, the IIBRC interpreted the views of the people including key stakeholders by applying a formal methodology of evaluating the opinions, evidence available and having ascertained the facts, applied the constitutional criteria with a view to arriving at a balanced decision towards the delivery of its mandate.

1.6.3 Presentation

76. The IIBRC developed documentation and information management policy guidelines, whose objectives were:
    (a) safe custody of records;
    (b) record management maintained especially as a system for classification and retrieval;
    (c) retrieval of records with minimal delay; and
    (d) succession management to ensure institutional information continuity.

77. The IIBRC, in line with the policy guidelines established a central depository centre, for the safe custody and retrieval of maps and records of public hearings and consultations, including hansard reports, memoranda, and analytical reports by each rapporteur during public hearings, and audio visual record of the proceedings. The relevant laws of Kenya, Government reports and sessional papers were also put in safe custody at the resource centre.

78. The IIBRC planned and secured its maps and toposheets as cartographic materials forming the political maps of Kenya. These would be preserved by lamination, microfilming and scanning, and then catalogued with proper bibliographical descriptions for easy retrieval and use in future delimitation processes. Nevertheless, it

is notable, that owing to time constraints, that was an exercise the IIBRC did not fully accomplish but put in place technical staff and other enabling resources in anticipation of the completion of this important work upon the maps relating to its mandate being produced.

79. The IIBRC stored relevant available maps of significance to its mandate in map cabinets and secured copies in digital format (pdf format). This extensive map collection is secured at the IIBRC offcies.

80. The IIBRC acquired spatial data visualization and map making equipment and software, and also statistical packages to aid in its work on data presentation. This included latest GIS software (ArcGIS, ERDAS and ENVI), SPSS, and computers including a high end central server. It is also notable that the IIBRC used the available plotter (HP Designjet 5500) for map output.

81. As for the final delimitation of constituencies, the IIBRC presented its decisions by way of publication in the gazette, as prescribed in the constitution.

82. As for the final recommendations on boundaries for Districts and other administrative units, the IIBRC presented its recommendations as set out in this report.

1.7 Challenges and limitations

83. Upon appointment, the IIBRC faced several operational and logistical challenges for smooth and expeditious delivery of its mandate. In particular, the IIBRC took considerable time to engage the necessary professional and technical staff whose services were crucial[35]. The delays in employing staff were partly due to the absence of the relevant Act of Parliament which was meant to guide the process that was never enacted despite the IIBRC's initiatives in that regard[36]. This coupled with time taken to competitively nominate the chairman and other members of the IIBRC leading to their appointment, after a lapse of about six months, meant that the IIBRC would be seriously constrained in terms of time[37].

84. The Constitution envisaged that Parliament would make legislation for the orderly and effective conduct of the operations and business of the IIBRC[38]. Parliament having not

[35] The professional and technical staff came on board on 1st April 2010.
[36] Section 41B (9) of the former Constitution envisaged that Parliament would make legislation for the powers of the Commission to appoint staff and in absence of such legislation, the IIBRC spent considerable time including consultations with the Ministry of State for Public Service on the issue of its staff establishment and terms of service.
[37] The Chairman and other members were appointed on 12th May 2009 under Gazette notice No. 4796 of 12th May 2009.
[38] Section 41B (9) of the former constitution.

enacted the relevant law, the IIBRC was constrained with respect to key operational definitions for which such legislation would have offered the necessary guidance. For example the IIBRC was required to undertake delimitation of electoral units on the basis of equality of votes taking into account, "density of population, and in particular the need to ensure adequate representation of urban and sparsely-populated rural areas" [39]. Thus such legislation would have gone a long way in assisting in the definition of the population figures to be used, the meaning of urban areas, and the meaning of sparsely-populated rural areas. In these circumstances, the IIBRC spent considerable time consulting and defining critical operational guidelines.

85. The IIBRC operated under a dynamic environment of national reforms and fluid period of tenure for the delivery of its mandate[40]. Accordingly, the IIBRC work plans and methodologies constantly changed to keep abreast with the uncertainties of its tenure.

86. The notable national reform with far-reaching impact on the IIBRC was the promulgation of the new constitution of Kenya which came into effect on 27th August 2010 following its ratification at the referendum of 4th August 2010. In this regard, the mandate of IIBRC was modified in terms of the deliverables of its work. Thus, instead of making recommendations to Parliament on delimitation of electoral boundaries, the IIBRC was now mandated to determine the names and boundaries of a fixed two hundred and ninety constituencies as well as the optimal number, names and boundaries of wards, and, publish these details in the Gazette. In addition, the population quota was prescribed as a key parameter in the determination of boundaries for constituencies and wards the delay in the release of the 2009 population census results and the ensuing debate around the released figures had a negative effect on smooth and timely delivery of the IIBRC mandate. Another important modification entailed clear provisions for questioning decisions of the IIBRC by way of application for judicial review in the High Court[41].

[39] Section 41C (a)(i) of the former constitution.
[40] Section 41B (11) of the former constitution provided that, the IIBRC shall stand dissolved 24 months from 29th December 2008, being the date of its establishment, or, 3 months after the promulgation of a new constitution.
[41] Section 27 of the Sixth Schedule and Article 89 of the constitution

2.0 Chapter Two – Historical Background

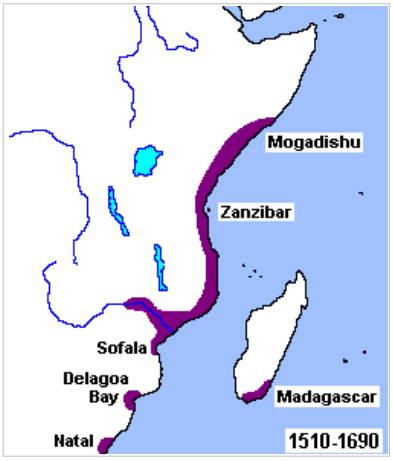
87. Kenya has undergone considerable changes in its boundaries from historical times. Available oral and recorded history referred to tribal enclaves and kingdoms that had boundaries marked by physical features, such as rivers, mountains, plains, oceans, certain trees and other markings that were shared and respected by the various neighbours.

2.1 Historical Background of Internal Boundaries of Kenya

88. However towards the end of the 14th century foreign groups such as the Portuguese, the Arabs, and Italian, British and German interests started carving outside enclaves within the coast line and eventually moved inland.

89. Portuguese rule in East Africa focused mainly on a coastal strip centred in Mombasa. The Portuguese presence in East Africa officially began after 1505, when flagships under the command of Don Francisco de Almeida conquered Kilwa, an island located in what is now southern Tanzania.

Portugal's main goal in the east coast of Africa was to take control of the spice trade from the Arabs. Their presence in East Africa served the purposes of controlling trade within the Indian Ocean and securing the sea routes linking Europe to Asia. Portuguese naval vessels were very disruptive to the commerce of Portugal's enemies within the western Indian Ocean and were able to demand high tariffs on items transported through the sea due to their strategic control of ports and shipping lanes. The construction of Fort Jesus in Mombasa in 1593 was meant to solidify Portuguese hegemony in the region. Portuguese East Africa stretched from Sofala in present day Mozambique to Mogadishu. **Sketch 1** on the left shows Portuguese East Africa between 1510 and 1690.

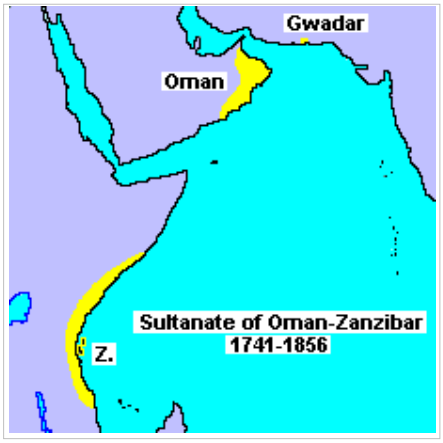


90. The Omani Arabs posed the most direct challenge to Portuguese influence in East Africa and besieged Portuguese fortresses, openly attacked naval vessels and expelled the Portuguese from the Kenyan and Tanzanian coasts by 1730. By this time, the Portuguese Empire had already lost its interest on the spice trade sea route due to the decreasing profitability of that business. The Arabs reclaimed much of the Indian Ocean trade, forcing the Portuguese to retreat south where they remained in Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) as sole rulers until the 1975 independence of Mozambique.

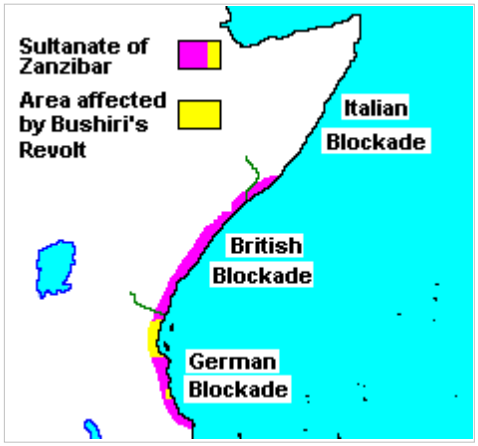
91. Omani Arab colonization of the Kenyan and Tanzanian coasts brought the once independent city-states under closer foreign scrutiny and domination than was

experienced during the Portuguese period. Like their predecessors, the Omani Arabs were primarily able only to control the coastal areas, not the interior. However, the creation of clove plantations, intensification of the slave trade and relocation of the Omani capital to Zanzibar in 1839 by Seyyid Said had the effect of consolidating the Omani power in the region.

92. Arab governance of all the major ports along the East African coast continued until British interests aimed particularly at ending the slave trade and creation of a wage-labour system began to put pressure on Omani rule. By the late nineteenth century, the slave trade on the open seas had been completely outlawed by the British and the Omani Arabs had little ability to resist the British navy's ability to enforce the directive. The Omani presence continued in Zanzibar and Pemba until the 1964 revolution, but the official Omani Arab presence in Kenya was checked by German and British seizure of key ports and creation of crucial trade alliances with influential local leaders in the 1880s. **Sketch 2** on the left shows the Sultanate of Oman-Zanzibar from 1741 to 1856.



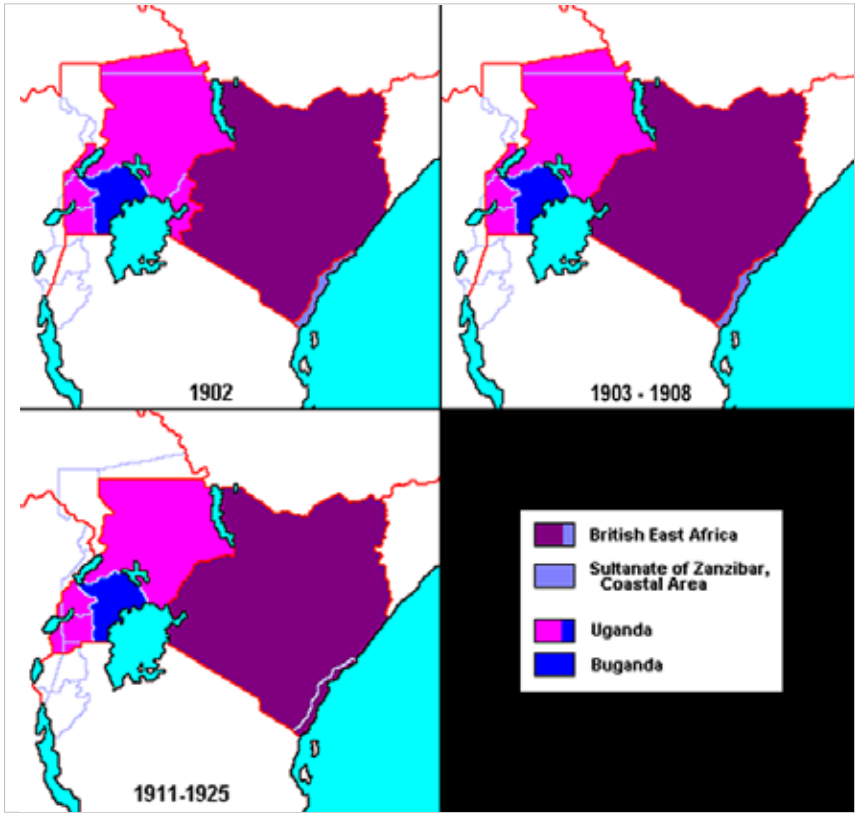
93. The rise of European influence towards the end of the 17th century saw the dissolution of the Sultanate of Zanzibar and the East African continental shelf was put under various European blockades mainly the British, Italian, German and the Portuguese as shown in **Sketch 3** below.



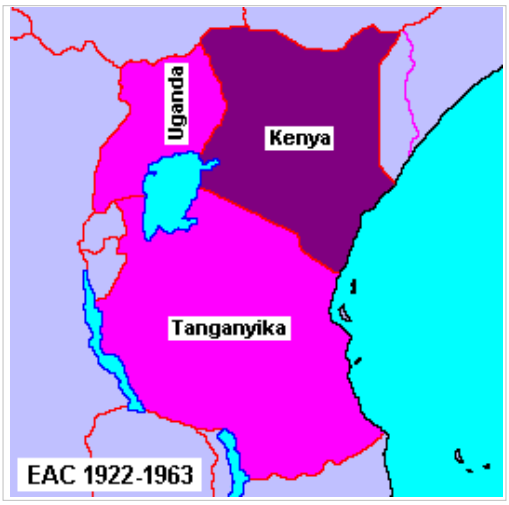
94. European missionaries began settling in the area from Mombasa to Mount Kilimanjaro in the 1840s, nominally under the protection of the Sultan of Zanzibar. In 1886 the British government encouraged William Mackinnon, who already had an agreement with the Sultan and whose shipping company traded extensively in East

Africa, to establish British influence in the region. He formed a British East Africa Association which led to the Imperial British East Africa Company being chartered in 1888 and given the original grant to administer the dependency. It administered about 150 miles (240 km) of coastline stretching from the River Tana via Mombasa to German East Africa which were leased from the Sultan. The British "sphere of influence", agreed at the Berlin Conference of 1885, to extend up the coast and inland across the future Kenya and after 1890 included Uganda as well. Mombasa was the administrative centre at this time.

95. However, the company began to fail, and on 1st July 1895 the British government proclaimed a protectorate, the administration being transferred to the Foreign Office. In 1902 administration was again transferred to the Colonial Office and the Uganda territory was incorporated as part of the protectorate. In 1902, the East Africa Syndicate received a grant of 500 square miles (804 km^2) in order to promote white settlement in the Highlands. The capital was shifted from Mombasa to Nairobi in 1905 and in 1906 an Order in Council constituted the administrator (a governor) and provided for legislative and executive councils. Lieutenant Colonel J. Hayes Sadler was the first governor and commander in chief. On 23 July 1920 the protectorate became the Kenya Colony. The area put under the British protectorate was comprised of the area known today as Kenya, Uganda, Parts of South Sudan and Somalia as shown in **Sketch 4** below.



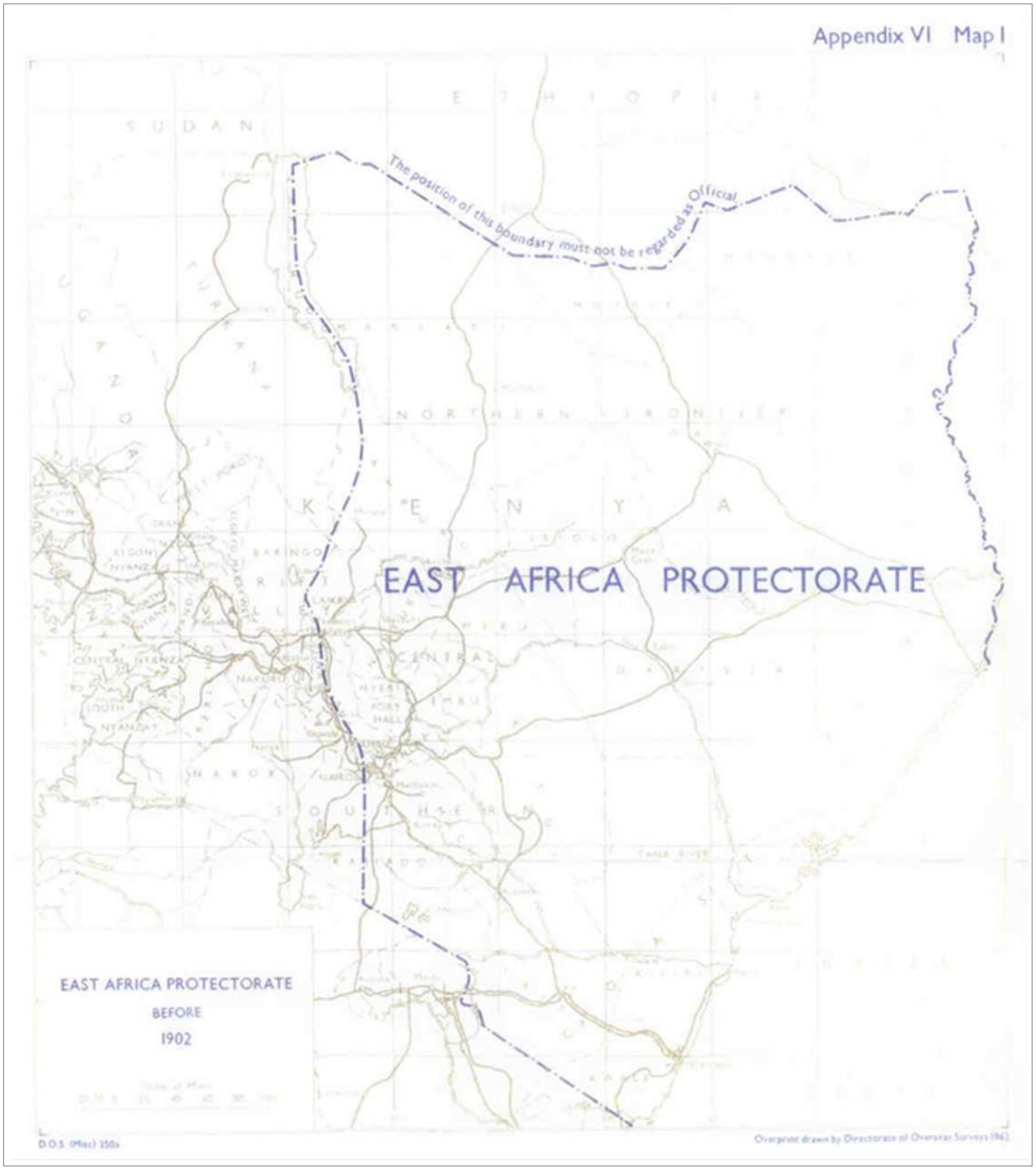
96. **Sketch 5** below is an illustration of how Kenyan boundaries and those of her neighbours looked like between 1945 and 1964, and up to the collapse of the East African Community in 1977.



2.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

97. Boundary administration for Kenya dates back to 1902. The boundaries underwent several changes between 1902 and 1933, to finally result in the pre-independence boundaries of 1962. (See **map 1** below).

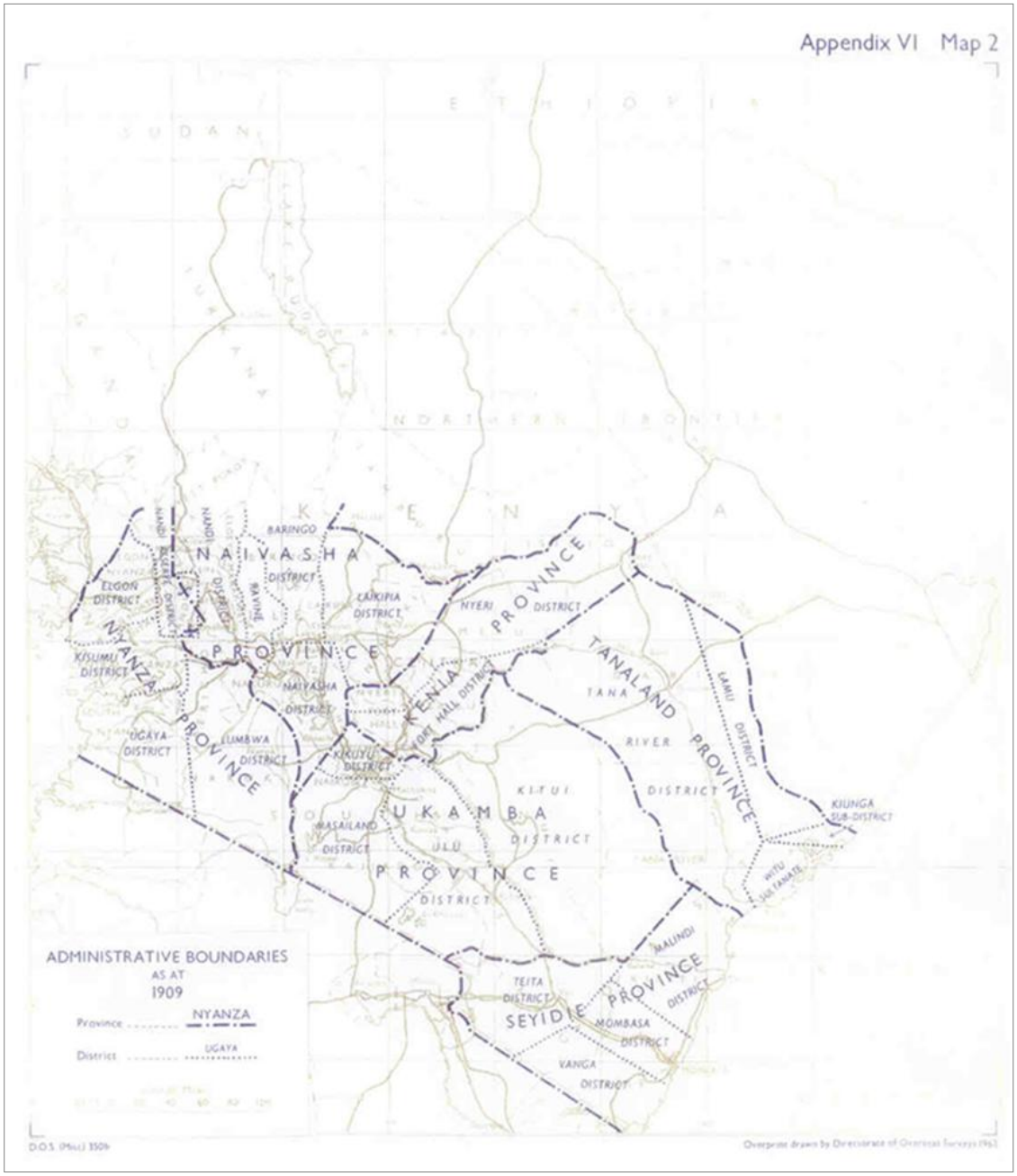
Map 1: The East African Protectorate before1902



98. Before 1902, the boundary of the East African Protectorate ran from Lake Rudolf (Lake Turkana) in the north along the eastern wall of the Rift Valley leaving Lakes Sugota, Baringo, Hannington, Elementeita and Naivasha as well as most of the present

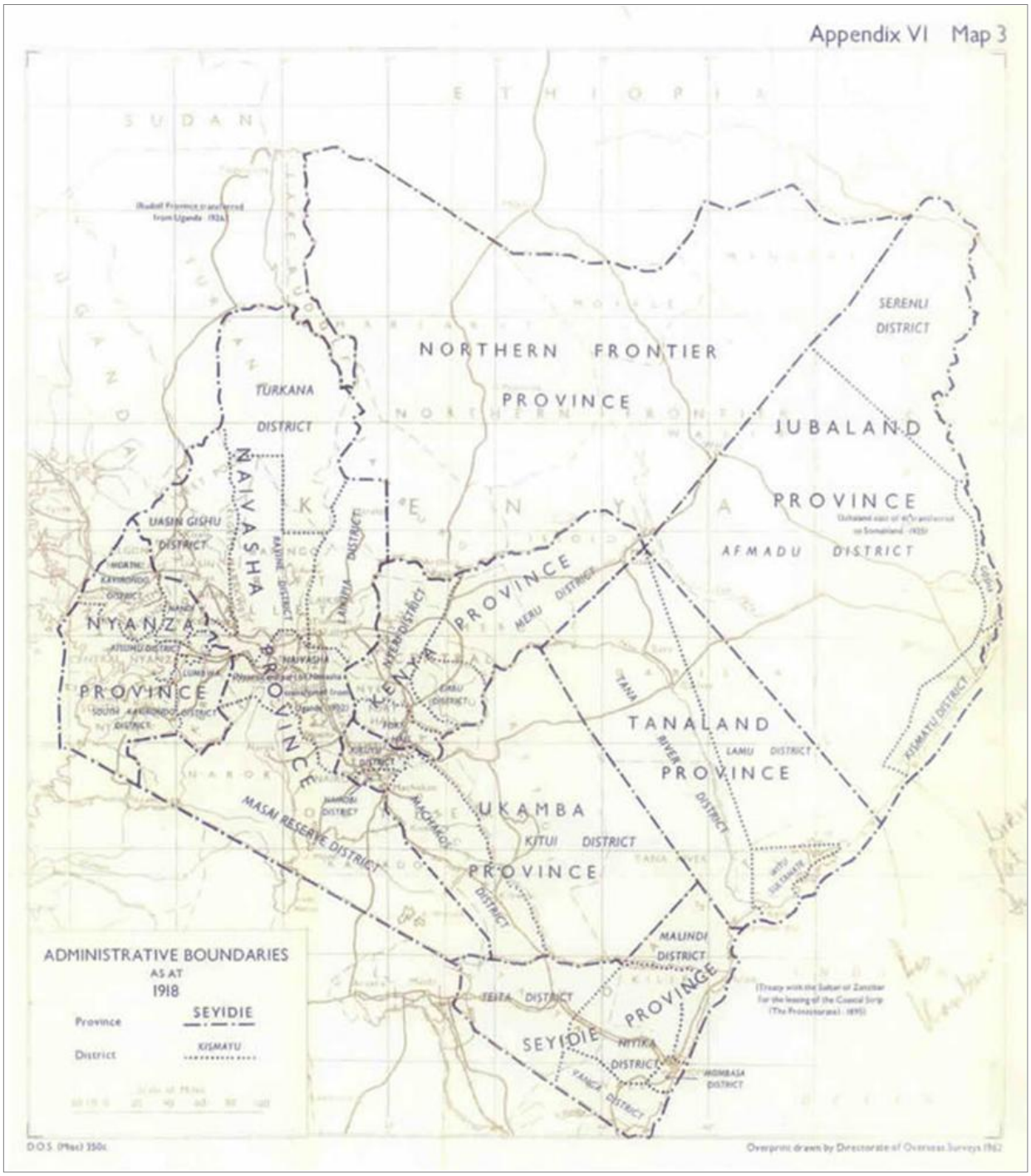
Rift Valley province and all Nyanza province and Turkana in the Uganda Protectorate. (See **map 2** below).

Map 2: Administrative boundaries as at 1909



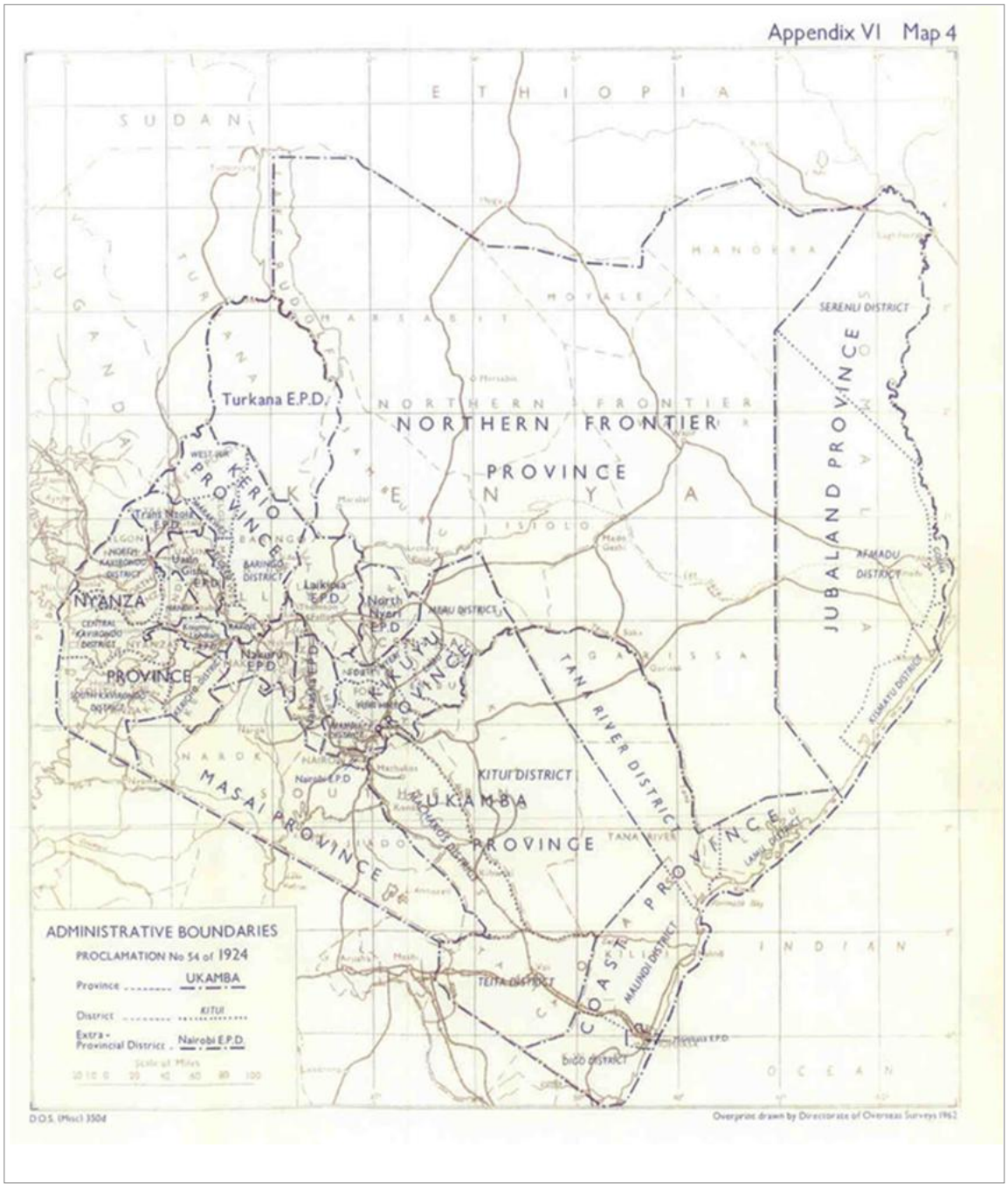
99. By 1909, the country had been divided into Nyanza, Naivasha "Kenia", Ukamba, Tanaland, and Seyidie provinces. (See **map 3** below).

Map 3: Administrative boundaries as at 1918



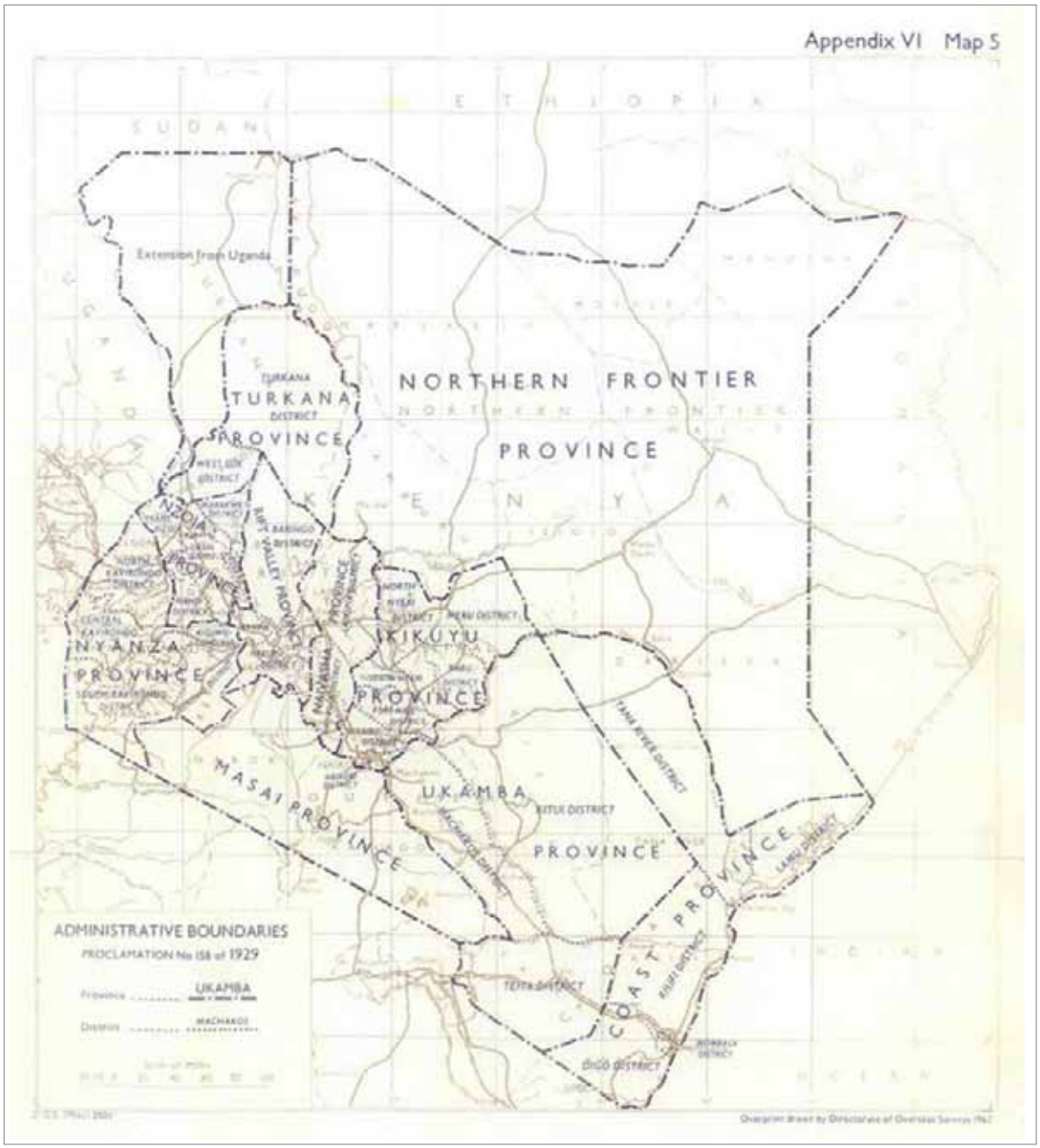
100. By 1918, the Northern Frontier and Jubaland Provinces had been added and Naivasha Province at that time stretched from Lake Rudolf to the German border and included Southern Turkana and Masai. (See **map 4** below).

Map 4: Administrative boundaries as at 1924



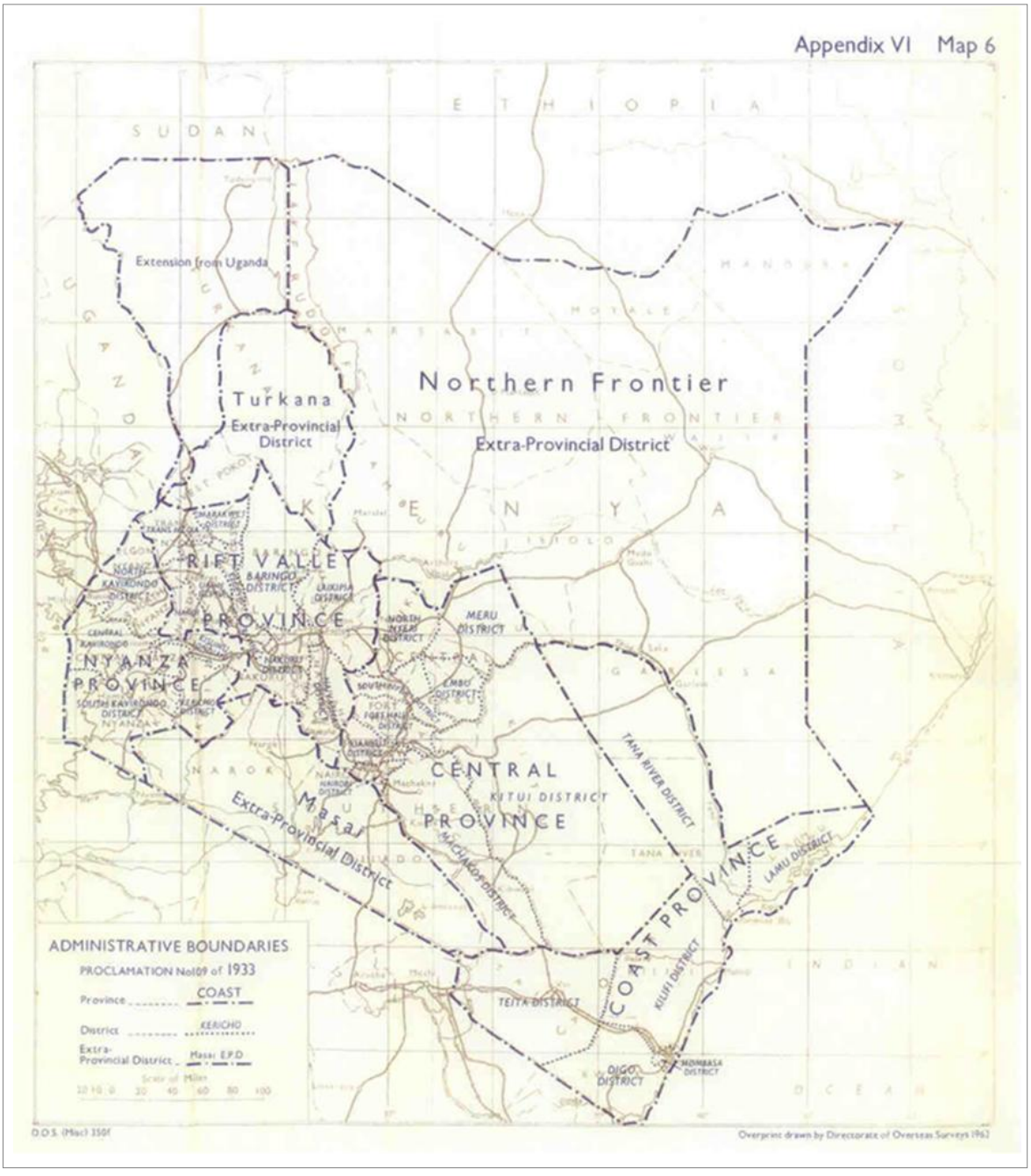
101. By 1924, the Provinces had again been changed to Nyanza, Kerio, Masai, Kikuyu, Ukamba, Northern Frontier, Jubaland, and Coast. There were also 9 extra-provincial districts consisting of Turkana, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Kisumu-Londiani, Nakuru, Laikipia, Naivasha, North Nyeri, and Nairobi. (See **map 5** below).

Map 5: Administrative boundaries as at 1929



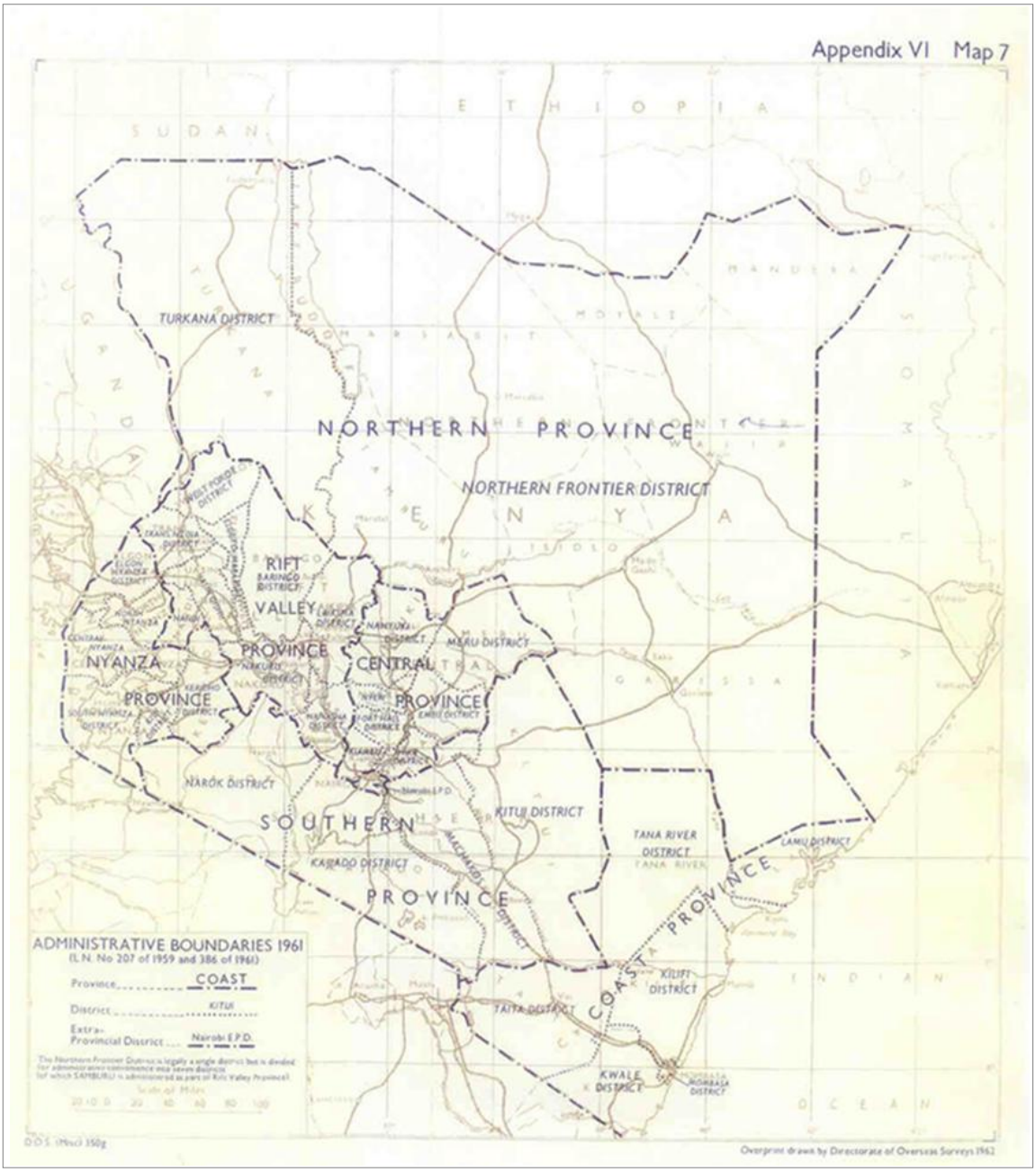
102. By 1929, still other divisions had been made and the extra provincial districts had been abandoned. Turkana had been added and Kerio divided into Nzoia, Rift Valley and Naivasha Provinces.(See **map 6** below).

Map 6: Administrative boundaries as at 1933



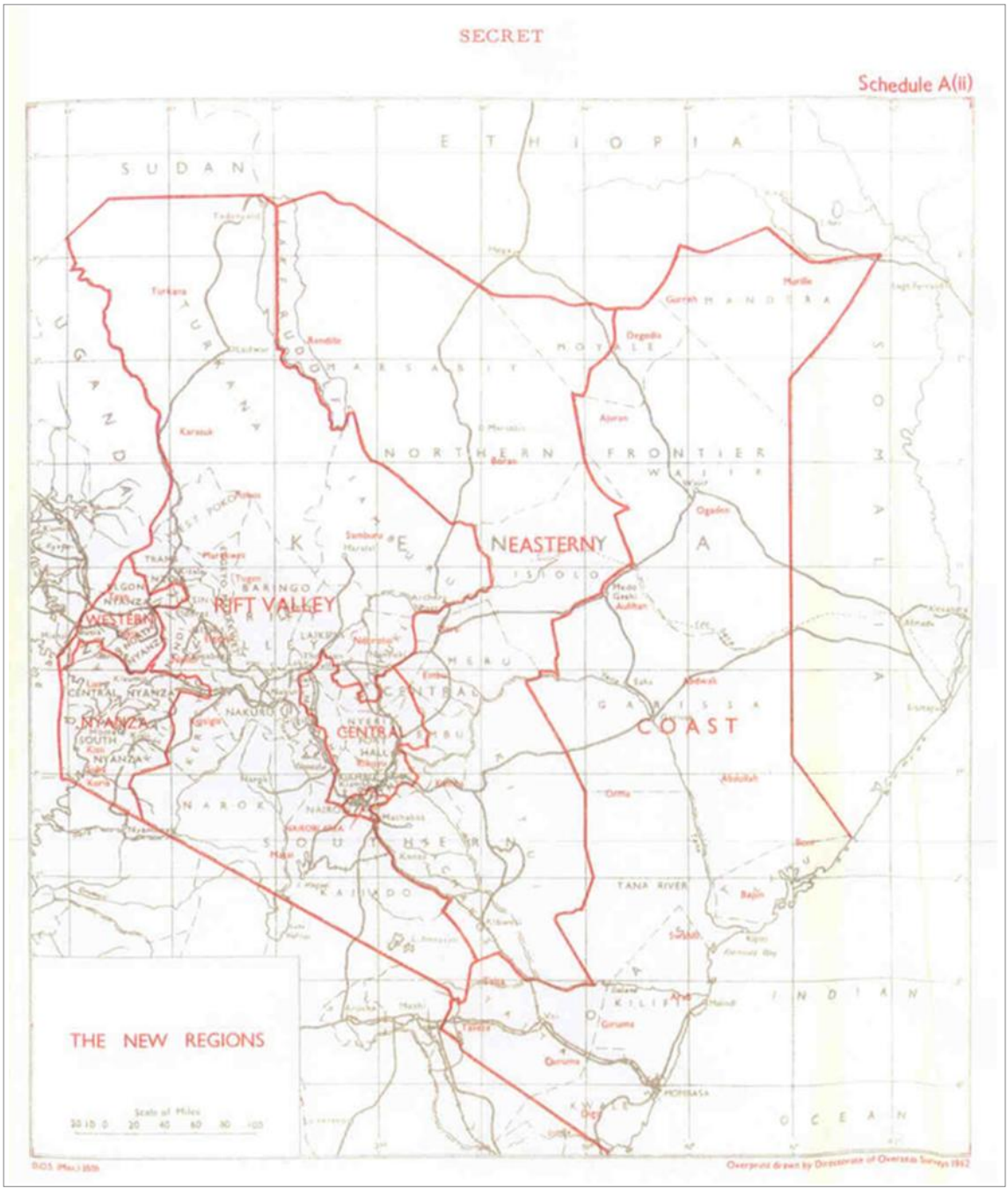
103. By 1933, Turkana, Northern Frontier and Masai had become extra-provincial Districts, and Nzoia and Naivasha Provinces had been absorbed into larger Rift Valley Province and Ukamba combined with Kikuyu to form the Central Province. Finally Turkana was combined with the Northern Frontier to comprise the Northern Province. (See **map 7** below).

Map 7: Administrative boundaries as at 1961



104. The 1962 Regional Boundaries Commission was mandated to divide Kenya into six (6) regions and the Nairobi area, relating them to existing boundaries but not treating these as a determining factor, and ensuring that people who wished to be associated in one region, were allowed to do so. (See **Map 8** below).

Map 8: Administrative boundaries (new regions) of 1962



105. With the attainment of independence in 1963, Kenya adopted a national Constitution which created two houses of Parliament – the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives had 117 elected members each representing a parliamentary constituency; and the senate consisted of 41 elected members to represent the 40 administrative Districts plus Nairobi area.

106. The independence Constitution of Kenya provided for seven regions and Nairobi area. That Constitution provided that, any two regions that had a common boundary would by agreement in writing between the presidents of the respective regional assemblies alter their boundary. The alteration of the boundary required the approval by the respective regional assemblies, by way of a legislation passed for that purpose[44]. The constitution had elaborate provisions on the consequences of altering a regional boundary on District boundaries, House of Representatives, and Regional Assemblies.[45] The constitution.

107. The independence constitution of Kenya divided the country into 40 Districts and Nairobi area[46]. It also provided for the seven regions and Nairobi area[47]. That constitution provided for the boundaries of the Districts and the Districts were clustered to form each of the seven regions. It also provided for the boundaries of Nairobi area[48]. The list of the independence Districts and Nairobi area is attached as **Annex 9**.

108. Following constitutional amendments, it was provided that the boundaries of Nairobi area and the Districts shall continue to be in force as part of the constitution and would only be changed by or under an Act of Parliament[49]. Thus, the former constitution of Kenya, which was replaced on 27th August 2010, provided that "District" means one of the Districts into which Kenya is divided in the manner prescribed by an Act of Parliament[50].

109. It is therefore notable that in line with the constitutional provisions, the Districts and Provinces Act No. 5 of 1992 is the only Act currently in force and providing for the names and boundaries of the Districts and Provinces into which Kenya is divided into. The Act provides for forty-six Districts plus Nairobi area, as well as the seven Provinces of Kenya plus Nairobi area. The list of these Districts and Provinces is attached as **Annex 10**.

110. Under the new Constitution of Kenya, the territory of Kenya is divided into forty-seven Counties[51]. Further, it is provided that within five years after the effective date, the national government shall re-structure the system of administration, commonly known

[44] Section 226 of the Constitution of Kenya, 1963.
[45] Chapter XIII of the Constitution of Kenya, 1963.
[46] Section 27 of the Constitution of Kenya, 1963.
[47] Section 82 of the Constitution of Kenya, 1963.
[48] Schedule 1 of the Constitution of Kenya, 1963.
[49] Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act No. 16 of 1968.
[50] Section 123 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya replaced on 27th August 2010.
[51] Article 6 and First Schedule of the Constitution.

as the Provincial Administration to accord with and respect the system of devolved government established under the new constitutional dispensation[52].

111. It is against this historical background that the IIBRC made recommendations on boundaries for Districts and other units.

2.1.2 Electoral Boundaries - Constituencies

112. The creation of electoral units in Kenya started with the creation of 117 Constituencies in 1963, followed by Constituency reviews in 1966 and 1986, and culminating in the creation of 210 Constituencies in 1996.

113. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1962 to carry out an inquiry into creating 100 constituencies for the newly created nation of Kenya. The Commission toured Kenya and at various venues discussed the matter with all categories of leaders of the time, including influential tribal leaders and chiefs.

114. The Royal Commission's mandate was to "□ *divide Kenya into not substantially more or fewer than 100 parliamentary constituencies* □ *and no constituency is to form part of more than one Region*" with the following considerations:
    (a) each Constituency shall return one member only to the lower house;
    (b) communications;
    (c) community of interest;
    (d) the boundaries of existing administrative areas; and
    (e) the need to ensure adequate representation of urban and sparsely populated rural areas.

104. Delimitation involved the use of county council wards or locations and sub-locations where they existed, in order to delimit constituencies, particularly in the more densely populated areas. In more sparsely populated areas, or where sub-divisions did not exist, delimitation was largely based on administrative Districts. In rural areas with high population density and good communication, constituencies were delimited with populations above the mean figure. In certain cases, strong tribal affinities or a case of close community of interest induced the commission to delimit constituencies well below the mean figure. The exercise took about five months from 9th August 1962 to January, 1963.

105. The independence Constitution of Kenya provided that, for purposes of elections of members of the House of Representatives. Kenya would be divided into Constituencies

[52] Section 17 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

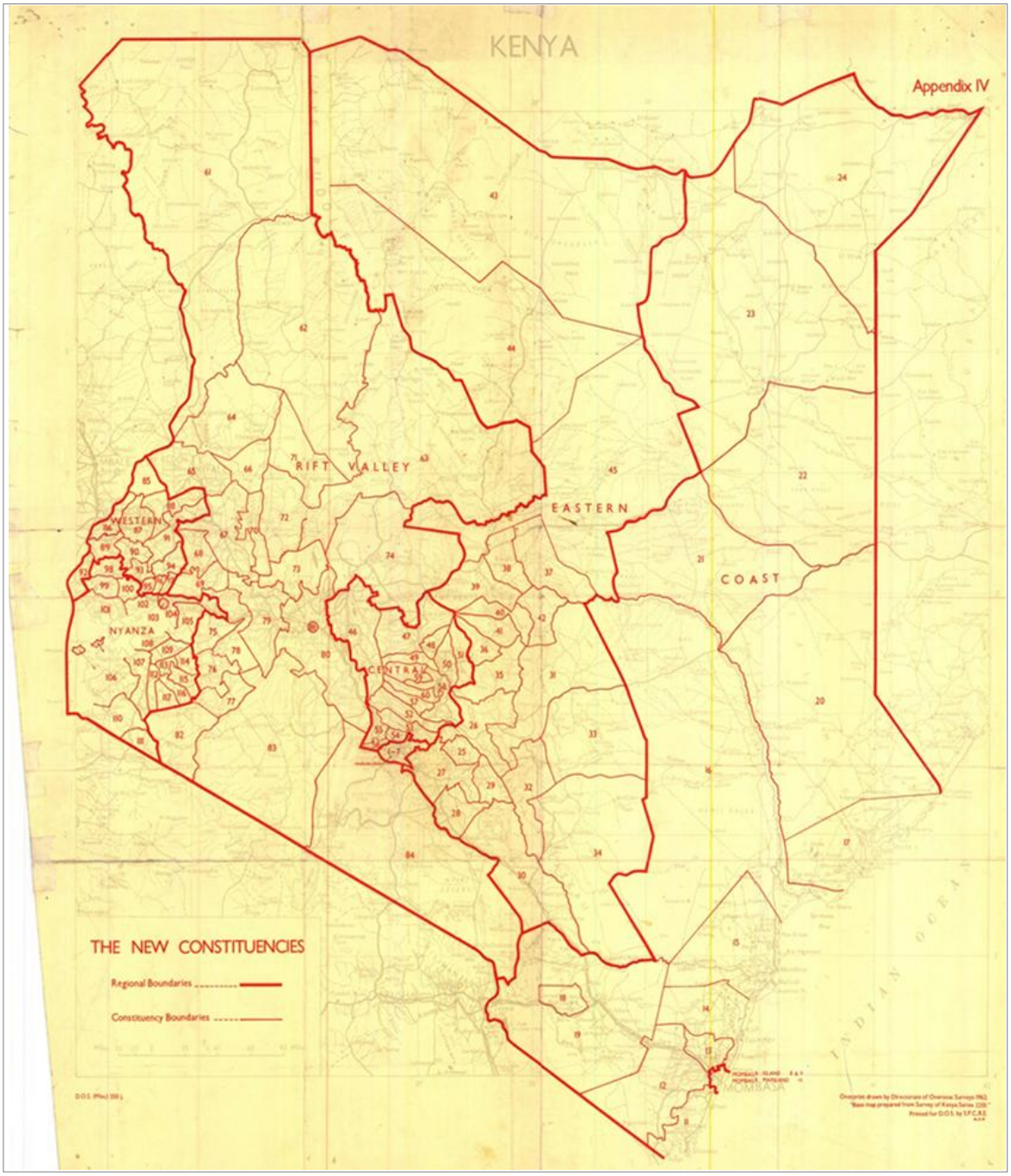
not being more than 130 or less than 110. Having such boundaries as may be prescribed by order made by the Electoral Commission[53]. The constitution provided that no Constituency shall form part of more than one region or of both the Nairobi area and a region. The other key parameters to guide the delimitation process were that, all constituencies were to contain as nearly equal numbers of inhabitants as it appeared to the Commission, to be reasonably practicable, but the Commission had the discretion to depart from this principle taking into account:

(a) density of population and in particular, the need to ensure adequate representation of urban and sparsely-populated rural areas;
(b) the means of communication;
(c) geographical features;
(d) community of interest; and
(e) the boundaries of existing administrative areas[54].

The review of the number and boundaries of the constituencies was to be undertaken at intervals of less than eight nor more than ten years provided that, whenever a census of the population would be held, the Commission had the discretion to review the boundaries as it considered desirable in light of the census. For the purposes of determining the number of inhabitants of any part of Kenya, the Commission was to ascertain the number by reference to the latest census of the population held in accordance with the applicable law. These parameters for delimitation of constituencies generally remained in place, till the Constitutional Amendment of 29th December, 2008, under which the parameters that guided the work of IIBRC were enacted. However it is notable that under the former Constitution of Kenya, the number of constituencies had been fixed at a minimum of one hundred and eighty eight (188) and a maximum of two hundred and ten (210)[55]. See **map 9**[56] below and **Annex 11** showing 117 constituencies created in 1963.

[53] Section 40 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 1963.
[54] See provisions of Section 40 of the Constitution of Kenya, 1963. These parameters guided all the boundary reviews by the ECK as were provided for in Section 42 of the Constitution replaced on 27th August, 2010.
[55] Section 42 (2) of the former Constitution of Kenya. This section had been introduced under the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act No. 10 of 1991.
[56] Maps 1 - 9 available at the Kenya National Archives.

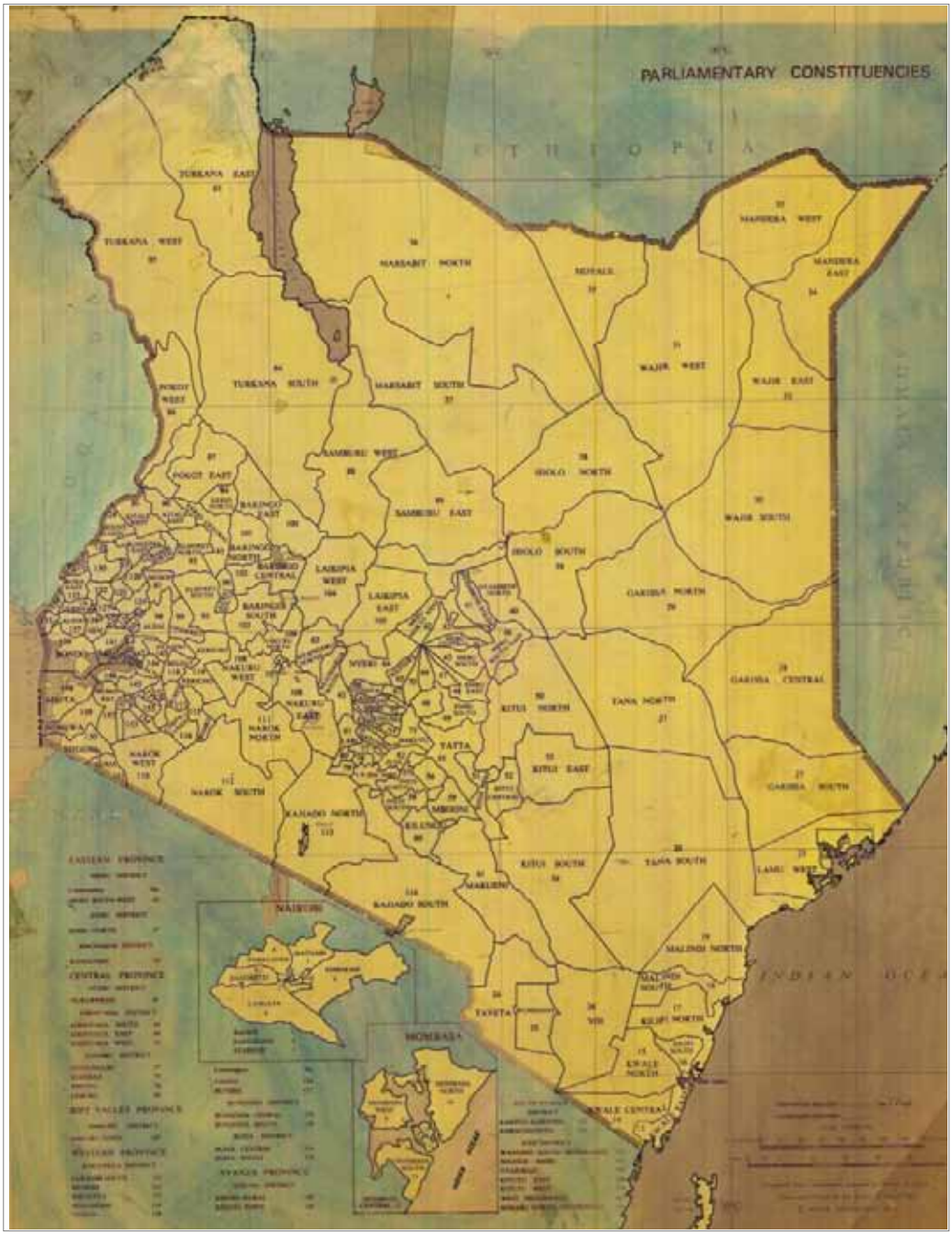
Map 9: 117 constituencies at independence



Between 1964 and 1966, there were constitutional amendments, whose consequence was that, the seven regions of Kenya and the Senate were abolished. Thus by 1966 the House of Representatives that had been renamed The National Assembly had 158 parliamentary Constituencies consisting of the original 117 plus 41 newly created Constituencies with the abolition of the Senate. That number was decided by

Parliament alone in accordance with its mandate[57]. At that time, Parliament granted to the Electoral Commission (ECK) the power to determine the boundaries of these Constituencies. See **map 10** below and **Annex 11** showing 158 constituencies created in 1966.

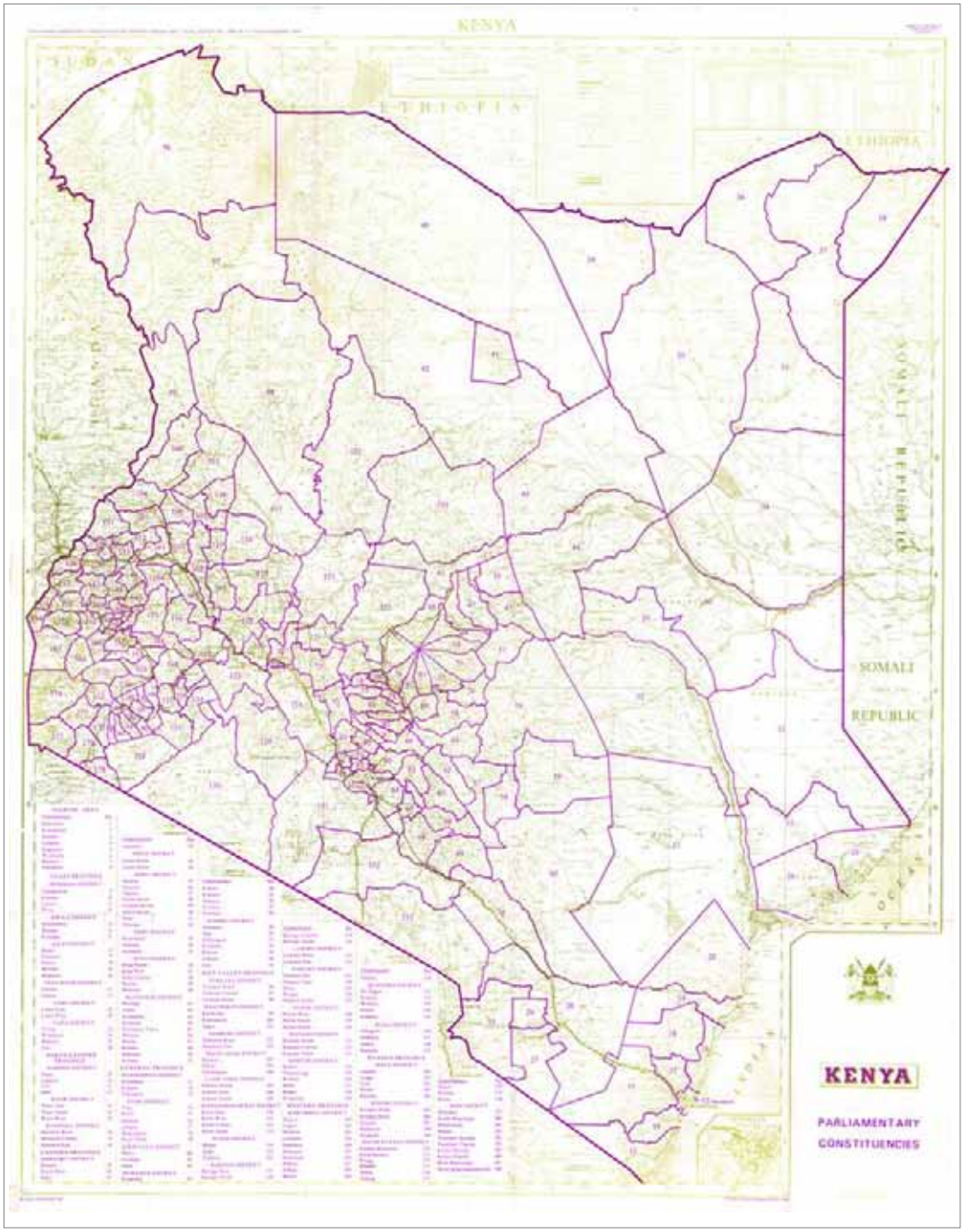
Map 10: 158 Constituencies in 1966



[57] Parliamentary Constituencies (Preparatory Review) (No. 2) Act No. 35 of 1966.

106. In 1986, Parliament fixed the number of Constituencies at 188 and the ECK published by an order in the Gazette the names and boundaries of these constituencies[58]. See **map 11** below and **Annex 12** showing 188 constituencies created in 1986.

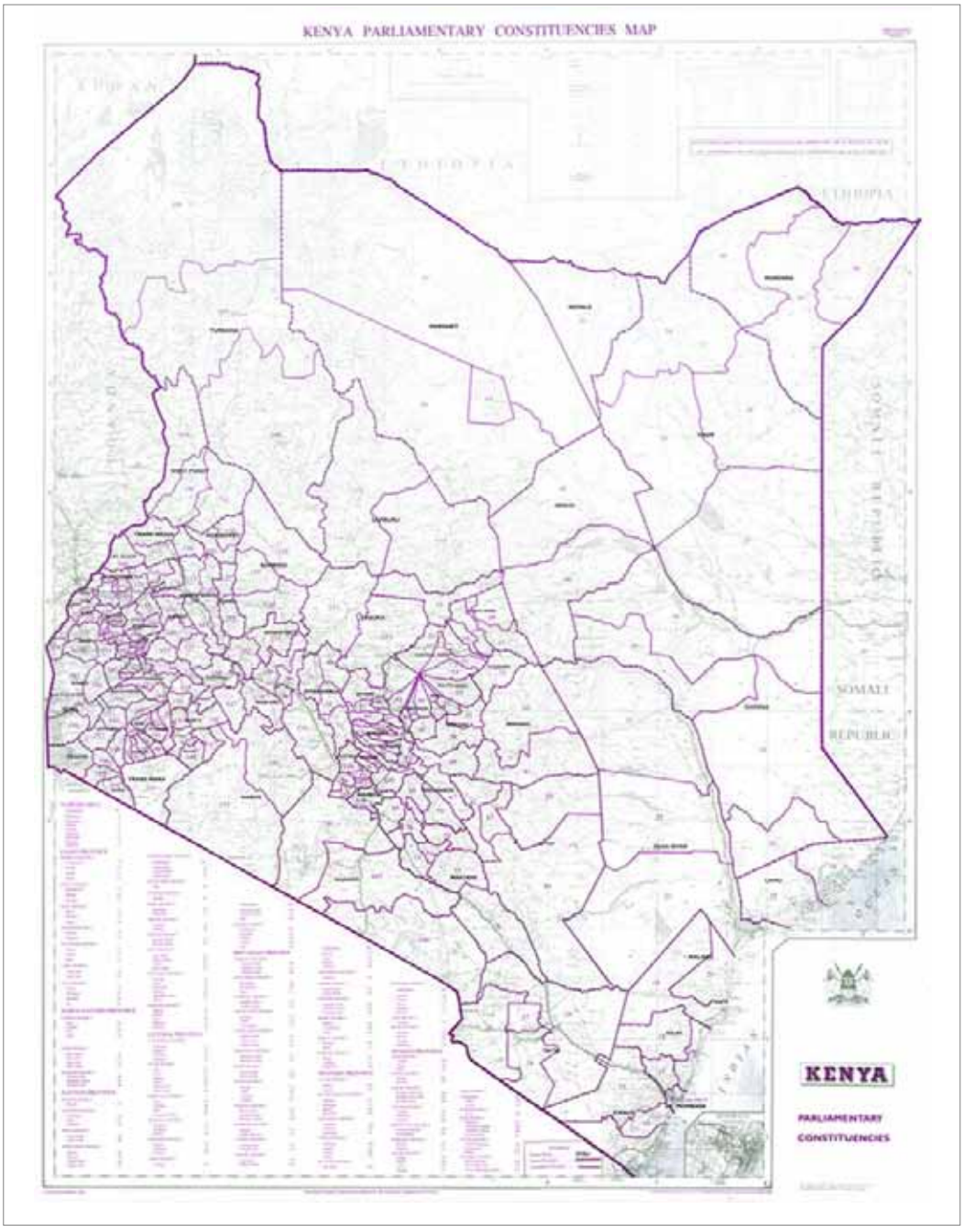
Map 11: 188 Constituencies in 1986



[58] Section 3 of the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act No. 14 of 1986.

107. In 1996, The ECK undertook a review of the boundaries and names of constituencies from a minimum of 188 to the maximum 210 as prescribed by the Constitution. The ECK distributed the 22 additional constituencies in proportion to the population of each province. See **map 12**[59] below and **Annex 13** showing 210 constituencies created in 1996.

Map 12: 210 constituencies in 1996



[59] Maps 10-12 available at the Surveys of Kenya, Ministry of Lands.

108. It is notable that, "boundaries of existing administrative units" is the only criterion in the current constitution not included in the parameters for consideration in the delimitation of boundaries for constituencies[60].

2.1.3 Electoral Boundaries – Wards

109. The independence Constitution of Kenya provided that each local government authority shall be divided into such electoral areas as may for the time being be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and by the respective regional. In this case, the regional assembly was at liberty to determine that the whole of any local government authority area shall constitute an electoral area[61]. The constitution further provided that in determining local authority electoral areas, the regional assembly had to publish a draft order of the proposed boundaries of the area to allow inhabitants to make comments on the draft before a final order would be issued in that regard[62].

110. Following the constitutional amendments that abolished the regions and regional assemblies, matters relating to the delimitation of wards were provided for under the Local Government Act[63]. The Act provided that the ECK (IIEC) may by order in the Gazette divide any municipality, county, township or urban councils into electoral areas having such boundaries and names as maybe prescribed by the order[64].the Act further provided that the principles and matters set out in subsections (3) and (5) of section 42 of the former Constitution of Kenya on parameters for delimitation of boundaries for constituencies would apply and guide the process of determining the boundaries of local authority electoral units[65].

111. Thus, the parameters and the authority in Kenya for delimitation of local authority electoral areas has been the same as that of the constituencies.

112. Following the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the IIBRC was mandated to determine the optimal number, names and boundaries of wards for purposes of single elected member representation in the county assembly[66]. In addition, the parameters for delimitation of constituencies were also to generally apply in the delimitation of county wards[67].

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[60] Article 89 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.
[61] Section 217 of the Constitution of Kenya, 1963.
[62] Section 223 of the Constitution of Kenya, 1963.
[63] Chapter 265 of the Laws of Kenya.
[64] Section 10 of the Act.
[65] See note 60 above.
[66] Section 27 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.
[67] Article 89 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

113. As for the local authorities and their electoral areas, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides that all local authorities established under the Local Government Act (Cap. 265) existing immediately before 27th August 2010, shall continue to exist subject to any law that might be enacted[68].

[68] Section 18 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

3.0 Chapter Three – Consultations with Stakeholders and the Public

114. Public Hearings were held throughout the country as per IIBRC's mandate between 1st February and 14th May, 2010. The hearings were characterized by oral and written submissions and after 14th May 2010, the IIBRC continued receiving memorandum and to hold hearings with interested parties.

115. The objective was to collect views and consult all stakeholders regarding electoral and administrative boundaries. Presentations were made orally or by written memoranda by individuals and groups.

116. The commission invited the public to come and give presentation in scheduled public hearings as well as submit memorandum through the postal service, couriers, fax, delivery to physical location and email. The schedule of the Programme of the Public Hearings and other Consultations is attached here as **Annex 4.**

117. Overall one hundred and seventy (170) out of two hundred and ten (210) MPs attended the public hearings including the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Raila A. Odinga and the two Deputy Prime Ministers Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta and Hon. Wycliffe Musalia Mudavadi, many Councillors and opinion leaders from all spheres of our society attended the hearings . The leaders and senior public officials all came not only to give their views but also to listen to citizen's views on boundaries.

118. Eight (8) Provincial visits were held during which thousands of People attended the provincial visits. One hundred and six (106) Public Hearings were held, with a total of 20,726 attending the Public hearings, during which 2,646 persons gave oral submissions to the commission, the list of the names of these persons is attached as **Annex 14**.

119. Many memoranda were presented to the IIBRC, in some cases signed by thousands of persons. Additionally many minority groups were heard and their views equally taken into consideration. The list of some of the memoranda is attached as **Annex 15**.

120. During consultation, it clearly emerged that Kenyans were aware of the historical injustices in delimitation of the electoral and administrative boundaries in Kenya. The majority felt that constituencies were not adequate given the population increase and marginalization of minorities. The issues of lack of infrastructure and poverty disparities were also cited. Majority favoured and desired the use of local names in their constituencies, districts or wards. In some other areas there was no agreement on the boundaries for constituencies and wards as well as administrative units and the

IIBRC had to make decisions to reconcile the differences amicably as far as it was possible.

3.1 Synopsis of the Public Hearings and Submissions

121. Many of the submissions received were detailed in their suggestions of where boundaries for constituencies, local authority electoral units, districts and other units should lie. Many of these suggestions referred to the constitutional parameters. Many residents suggested redrawing of boundaries on the basis of community of interest, geographical features, population trends and means of communication. The submissions varied from proposing the creation or splitting of constituencies because of high population, expansiveness of the land, ease of communication and community of interest.

122. Some of the presentations also took a broad view of an area, so that there would be similar presentations from three or four constituencies that were similar. Those where there were representations for splitting were not necessarily unanimous. In some instances, there were suggestions to redraw boundaries so that if a third constituency was suggested, it emerged from more than one constituency and in some instances, the only change desired was in the name.

123. From the public hearings a majority of the residents wanted their constituencies split with a few exceptions such as Taveta, Garsen, Nyeri Town, Mathioya, Kigumo, Likoni, Aldai, Samburu East, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Budalangi, Sabatia, Bonchari, Nyaribari Masaba, West Mugirango, Nyaribari Chache, Rongai and Chepalungu constituencies.

124. A majority of the citizens wanted more wards drawn along the boundaries of administrative locations.

125. A majority of the communities wanted more sub-locations and locations while a few wanted additional divisions and districts. There was a general view that every constituency should constitute and administrative district. As for the provinces, there was an insignificant number of submissions for additional provinces, thus there was a general satisfactions with the provincial boundaries.

126. It is notable that the people unanimously wanted the historical administrative boundary disputes especially at District levels, to be resolved amicably by an independent commission (some citizens thought that it was the work of the IIBRC to resolve these disputes).

127. Minority groups expected the IIBRC to protect their voting and representation rights by ensuring that there is no dilution of their collective representation power.

3.2 Cases of Boundary Concerns

128. During the public hearings and submissions, various boundary concerns were brought to the attention of the IIBRC. These were attributable to historical, political, economic and cultural conflicts existing in the various parts of the country.

3.2.1 Identified Boundary Concerns

130. The IIBRC received many cases of boundary concerns and for which the people wanted a mechanism for their management and resolution in promotion of harmonious co-existence between communities and promotion of national cohesion. A comprehensive list of some of these cases is attached in **Annex 16.**

3.2.2 Root Causes

131. Some of the root causes of the cases of boundary concerns that were identified by the IIBRC during the discharge of its mandate include:

(a) history of unfair fixing, review and alteration of electoral and administrative boundaries;
(b) insecurity including cattle rustling and organized violent groups;
(c) historical injustices especially the abuse of human rights, water resources, land issues, and other natural resources;
(d) absence of institutionalized mechanism for conflict management and resolution that recognize traditional methods and structures that maybe useful;
(e) past and present inequality and inequities in resource allocation; and
(f) the challenge of turning multiplicity of cultures, races, ethnicity, and other diversities into the common good of Kenya.

4.0 Chapter Four - Data Analysis

4.1 Analysis of the Population Census Data

133. The IIBRC calculated the population quota using the formula given in the constitution, being:[69]

National Population as at 2009 census
290 Constituencies

134. On the basis of the Kenya National Population and Housing Census results as released by the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, the national population was 38,610,097, the constitutionally prescribed constituencies being 290, the IIBRC used the population quota of 133,138. **Table 1** below shows how the populations of the 210 constituencies compared to the national population quota.

Table 1: 210 Constituency populations compared to the Population Quota

	CONSTITUENCY	CONST NO.	POP. QUOTA	AREA KM^2	CENSUS (2009)
	NAIROBI			**695**	**3,138,369**
1.	Makadara	1	133,138	20	218,641
2.	Kamukunji	2	133,138	12	261,855
3.	Starehe	3	133,138	11	274,607
4.	Langata	4	133,138	223	355,188
5.	Dagoretti	5	133,138	39	329,577
6.	Westlands	6	133,138	98	247,102
7.	Kasarani	7	133,138	86	525,624
8.	Embakasi	8	133,138	208	925,775
	COAST			**82,893**	**3,325,307**
9.	Changamwe	9	133,138	57	282,279
10.	Kisauni	10	133,138	113	405,930
11.	Likoni	11	133,138	53	176,426
12.	Mvita	12	133,138	7	74,735
13.	Msambweni	13	133,138	3,235	288,393
14.	Matuga	14	133,138	1,052	151,978
15.	Kinango	15	133,138	4,008	209,560
16.	Bahari	16	133,138	968	323,609
17.	Kaloleni	17	133,138	909	252,924
18.	Ganze	18	133,138	2,902	132,688
19.	Malindi	19	133,138	5,334	249,355
20.	Magarini	20	133,138	2,417	151,159

[69] Article 89 (12) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

21.	Garsen	21	133,138	16,013	96,664
22.	Galole	22	133,138	9,657	60,866
23.	Bura	23	133,138	12,796	82,545
24.	Lamu East	24	133,138	1,663	18,841
25.	Lamu West	25	133,138	4,504	82,698
26.	Taveta	26	133,138	4,205	67,665
27.	Wundanyi	27	133,138	702	56,021
28.	Mwatate	28	133,138	1,873	71,513
29.	Voi	29	133,138	10,348	89,458
	NORTH EASTERN			**126,852**	**2,310,757**
30.	Dujis	30	133,138	5,688	190,062
31.	Lagdera	31	133,138	13,297	245,123
32.	Fafi	32	133,138	15,974	95,212
33.	Ijara	33	133,138	9,994	92,663
34.	Wajir North	34	133,138	9,493	135,505
35.	Wajir West	35	133,138	12,800	171,948
36.	Wajir East	36	133,138	12,979	224,418
37.	Wajir South	37	133,138	21,424	130,070
38.	Mandera West	38	133,138	8,631	319,775
39.	Mandera Central	39	133,138	11,648	417,294
40.	Mandera East	40	133,138	6,195	288,687
	EASTERN			**153,404**	**5,668,123**
41.	Moyale	41	133,138	9,390	103,799
42.	North Horr	42	133,138	38,953	75,196
43.	Saku	43	133,138	2,078	46,502
44.	Laisamis	44	133,138	20,266	65,669
45.	Isiolo North	45	133,138	15,881	100,176
46.	Isiolo South	46	133,138	9,817	43,118
47.	Igembe South	47	133,138	1,489	252,885
48.	Igembe North	48	133,138	1,327	229,871
49.	Tigania West	49	133,138	402	135,980
50.	Tigania East	50	133,138	723	157,246
51.	North Imenti	51	133,138	1,484	258,947
52.	Central Imenti	52	133,138	761	141,768
53.	South Imenti	53	133,138	737	179,604
54.	Nithi	54	133,138	1,093	235,232
55.	Tharaka	55	133,138	1,570	130,098
56.	Manyatta	56	133,138	299	154,632
57.	Runyenjes	57	133,138	430	142,360
58.	Gachoka	58	133,138	1,315	130,185
59.	Siakago	59	133,138	777	89,035
60.	Mwingi North	60	133,138	5,773	204,932

61.	Mwingi South	61	133,138	4,258	180,016
62.	Kitui West	62	133,138	1,843	159,367
63.	Kitui Central	63	133,138	979	175,633
64.	Mutito	64	133,138	5,037	126,711
65.	Kitui South	65	133,138	12,544	166,050
66.	Masinga	66	133,138	1,411	125,940
67.	Yatta	67	133,138	1,059	147,579
68.	Kangundo	68	133,138	813	219,103
69.	Kathiani	69	133,138	1,163	243,719
70.	Machakos Town	70	133,138	822	199,211
71.	Mwala	71	133,138	1,015	163,032
72.	Mbooni	72	133,138	951	184,624
73.	Kilome	73	133,138	630	87,864
74.	Kaiti	74	133,138	418	120,116
75.	Makueni	75	133,138	2,011	243,219
76.	Kibwezi	76	133,138	3,955	248,704
	Central			**13,164**	**4,383,743**
77.	Kinangop	77	133,138	853	192,379
78.	Kipipiri	78	133,138	544	95,338
79.	Ol-Kalou	79	133,138	974	215,925
80.	Ndaragwa	80	133,138	934	92,626
81.	Tetu	81	133,138	418	78,320
82.	Kieni	82	133,138	1,556	175,812
83.	Mathira	83	133,138	434	148,847
84.	Othaya	84	133,138	600	87,374
85.	Mukurwe-ini	85	133,138	180	83,932
86.	Nyeri Town	86	133,138	168	119,273
87.	Mwea	87	133,138	541	190,512
88.	Gichugu	88	133,138	405	124,672
89.	Ndia	89	133,138	270	99,515
90.	Kirinyaga Central	90	133,138	263	113,355
91.	Kangema	91	133,138	260	76,988
92.	Mathioya	92	133,138	262	88,219
93.	Kiharu	93	133,138	407	181,076
94.	Kigumo	94	133,138	293	123,766
95.	Maragwa	95	133,138	468	152,272
96.	Kandara	96	133,138	237	156,663
97.	Gatanga	97	133,138	603	163,597
98.	Gatundu South	98	133,138	192	114,180
99.	Gatundu North	99	133,138	289	100,611
100.	Juja	100	133,138	747	486,121
101.	Githunguri	101	133,138	175	147,763

102.	Kiambaa	102	133,138	191	253,751
103.	Kabete	103	133,138	236	265,829
104.	Limuru	104	133,138	281	131,132
105.	Lari	105	133,138	441	123,895
	RIFT VALLEY			**183,383**	**10,006,805**
106.	Turkana North	106	133,138	35,000	374,414
107.	Turkana Central	107	133,138	14,766	254,606
108.	Turkana South	108	133,138	18,622	226,379
109.	Kacheliba	109	133,138	3,856	156,011
110.	Kapenguria	110	133,138	2,306	181,063
111.	Sigor	111	133,138	2,902	175,616
112.	Samburu West	112	133,138	10,985	164,853
113.	Samburu East	113	133,138	10,142	59,094
114.	Kwanza	114	133,138	1,119	236,218
115.	Saboti	115	133,138	741	387,366
116.	Cherangany	116	133,138	627	195,173
117.	Eldoret North	117	133,138	1,088	391,655
118.	Eldoret East	118	133,138	1,251	241,451
119.	Eldoret South	119	133,138	989	261,073
120.	Marakwet East	120	133,138	783	78,749
121.	Marakwet West	121	133,138	805	108,374
122.	Keiyo North	122	133,138	541	73,715
123.	Keiyo South	123	133,138	898	109,160
124.	Mosop	124	133,138	736	164,430
125.	Aldai	125	133,138	524	157,967
126.	Emgwen	126	133,138	702	231,054
127.	Tinderet	127	133,138	938	199,514
128.	Baringo East	128	133,138	4,525	133,189
129.	Baringo North	129	133,138	1,695	93,789
130.	Baringo Central	130	133,138	2,426	162,351
131.	Mogotio	131	133,138	1,364	60,959
132.	Eldama Ravine	132	133,138	942	105,273
133.	Laikipia West	133	133,138	4,769	224,431
134.	Laikipia East	134	133,138	4,460	174,796
135.	Naivasha	135	133,138	2,837	376,243
136.	Nakuru Town	136	133,138	263	309,424
137.	Kuresoi	137	133,138	1,596	239,485
138.	Molo	138	133,138	1,198	302,618
139.	Rongai	139	133,138	1,222	163,864
140.	Subukia	140	133,138	570	211,691
141.	Kilgoris	141	133,138	2,846	274,532
142.	Narok North	142	133,138	4,654	258,544

143.	Narok South	143	133,138	10,444	317,844
144.	Kajiado North	144	133,138	7,405	387,538
145.	Kajiado Central	145	133,138	8,142	162,278
146.	Loitokitok	146	133,138	6,356	137,496
147.	Bomet	147	133,138	514	233,271
148.	Chepalungu	148	133,138	537	163,833
149.	Sotik	149	133,138	555	187,968
150.	Konoin	150	133,138	414	139,114
151.	Buret	151	133,138	320	167,649
152.	Belgut	152	133,138	560	202,591
153.	Ainamoi	153	133,138	520	181,509
154.	Kipkelion	154	133,138	1,103	206,590
	WESTERN			**8,309**	**4,334,282**
155.	Malava	155	133,138	424	205,166
156.	Lugari	156	133,138	670	292,151
157.	Mumias	157	133,138	326	212,818
158.	Matungu	158	133,138	260	146,563
159.	Lurambi	159	133,138	417	297,394
160.	Shinyalu	160	133,138	410	159,475
161.	Ikolomani	161	133,138	143	104,669
162.	Butere	162	133,138	210	139,780
163.	Khwisero	163	133,138	143	102,635
164.	Emuhaya	164	133,138	173	185,069
165.	Sabatia	165	133,138	110	129,678
166.	Vihiga	166	133,138	90	91,616
167.	Hamisi	167	133,138	189	148,259
168.	Mt. Elgon	168	133,138	944	172,377
169.	Kimilili	169	133,138	556	320,300
170.	Webuye	170	133,138	401	230,253
171.	Sirisia	171	133,138	447	243,535
172.	Kanduyi	172	133,138	319	229,701
173.	Bumula	173	133,138	345	178,897
174.	Amagoro	174	133,138	559	255,871
175.	Nambale	175	133,138	428	205,982
176.	Butula	176	133,138	245	121,870
177.	Funyula	177	133,138	264	93,500
178.	Budalangi	178	133,138	187	66,723
	NYANZA			**12,613**	**5,442,711**
179.	Ugenya	179	133,138	518	202,306
180.	Alego	180	133,138	599	187,243
181.	Gem	181	133,138	403	160,675
182.	Bondo	182	133,138	587	157,522

183.	Rarieda	183	133,138	400	134,558
184.	Kisumu Town East	184	133,138	146	264,227
185.	Kisumu Town West	185	133,138	144	139,933
186.	Kisumu Rural	186	133,138	361	144,907
187.	Nyando	187	133,138	412	141,037
188.	Muhoroni	188	133,138	666	145,764
189.	Nyakach	189	133,138	359	133,041
190.	Kasipul Kabondo	190	133,138	507	220,666
191.	Karachuonyo	191	133,138	438	162,045
192.	Rangwe	192	133,138	451	194,408
193.	Ndhiwa	193	133,138	709	172,212
194.	Rongo	194	133,138	468	209,460
195.	Migori	195	133,138	481	191,248
196.	Uriri	196	133,138	380	115,751
197.	Nyatike	197	133,138	676	144,625
198.	Mbita	198	133,138	416	111,409
199.	Gwasi	199	133,138	640	103,054
200.	Kuria	200	133,138	581	256,086
201.	Bonchari	201	133,138	126	114,615
202.	South Mugirango	202	133,138	200	159,049
203.	Bomachoge	203	133,138	221	200,729
204.	Bobasi	204	133,138	239	190,074
205.	Nyaribari Masaba	205	133,138	162	122,070
206.	Nyaribari Chache	206	133,138	132	142,389
207.	Kitutu Chache	207	133,138	229	223,356
208.	Kitutu Masaba	208	133,138	253	199,136
209.	West Mugirango	209	133,138	180	159,673
210.	North Mugirango Borabu	210	133,138	464	239,443
	TOTALS			**581,313**	**38,610,097**

135. The IIBRC in protecting constituencies under section 27(4), considered each of them on case by case basis and ensured that no constituency existing on 27th August, 2010 was lost. **Table 2** below shows the constituencies which were protected by the IIBRC under this consideration.

Table 2: Protected Constituencies

27 PROTECTED CONSTITUENCIES				
			Area km. Sq.	Population
NAIROBI (NONE)				
COAST (9/27)				
1.	Mvita		7	74,735
2.	Galole		9,657	60,866
3.	Bura		12,796	82,545
4.	Lamu East		1,663	18,841
5.	Lamu West		4,504	82,698
6.	Taveta		4,205	67,665
7.	Wundanyi		702	56,021
8.	Mwatate		1,873	71,513
9.	Voi		10,348	89,458
NORTH EASTERN (NONE)				
EASTERN (6/27)				
10.	North Horr		38,953	75,196
11.	Saku		2,078	46,502
12.	Laisamis		20,266	65,669
13.	Isiolo South		9,817	43,118
14.	Siakago		777	89,035
15.	Kilome		630	87,864
CENTRAL (6/27)				
16.	Ndaragwa	80	934	92,626
17.	Tetu	81	418	78,320
18.	Othaya	84	600	87,374
19.	Mukurwe-ini	85	180	83,932
20.	Kangema	91	260	76,988
21.	Mathioya	92	262	88,219
RIFT VALLEY (4/27)				
22.	Samburu East	113	10,142	59,094
23.	Marakwet East	120	783	78,749
24.	Keiyo North	122	541	73,715
25.	Mogotio	131	1,364	60,959
WESTERN (2/27)			8,309	4,334,282
26.	Vihiga	166	90	91,616
27.	Budalangi	178	187	66,723
NYANZA (NONE)				

136. Applying the Constitutional deviations provided for in the Constitution for "cities", the IIBRC computed the deviations for city constituencies.

137. Applying the Constitutional deviations provided for in the constitution for sparsely populated areas and the guideline that sparsely populated areas are the constituencies whose population density is equal or less than the national population density calculated using the 2009 Population and Housing Census result and which is 66 persons per square kilometre, the IIBRC computed the deviations for constituencies in these areas.

138. Applying the Constitutional deviations provided for in the Constitution for "Other Areas" and the IIBRC guideline that the constituencies falling within "Other Areas" to be those constituencies whose population densities are greater than the National Population Density of 66 Persons per square kilometre and which do not fall within the City of Nairobi, the IIBRC computed the deviations for constituencies in other areas.

139. On the basis of up-to-date data on the parameters in Article 89(5) (a) (b) and (c) of the Constitution which the IIBRC analyzed with the assistance of the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and other means available, the IIBRC classified the constituencies in the "Other Areas" class for their consideration for subdivision on the basis of tending towards sparsely populated areas or cities. The IIBRC computed the deviations for these constituencies in other areas.

140. In consideration of the parameters in Article 89(5) (a) (b) and (c), the IIBRC considered and created new constituencies from one, two or more constituencies provided that:
    (a) the constituencies fell within the same County;
    (b) the constituencies fell within the same class of cities or sparsely populated or other areas;
    (c) the constituencies were neighbouring; and
    (d) the resultant constituency's population met the criteria as per Article 89(6) of the Constitution.

141. Using a methodical, logical and scientific computation that combines all computations set out above, The IIBRC determined boundaries of the 290 constituencies and in view of the computation set out above took into account:
    (a) geographical features and urban centers;
    (b) community of interest, historical, economic and cultural ties; and
    (c) means of communication.

The IIBRC then assigned names to constituencies as per the submissions**.**

142. This led to the final delimitations.

143. The IIBRC determined Kenya's constituencies to be 290 as set out in the Constitution.[70]

4.2 Analysis of Other Parameters

144. In consideration of the Constitutional parameters provided for in the Constitution, the IIBRC also looked at geographical features and urban centres; community of interest, historical, cultural and economic ties; and means of communication.

4.3.1 Geographical Features and Urban Centres

145. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) was used in visualizing spatially geographical features and urban centres for patterns of human settlements. Inputs in the GIS included land use / land cover, relief (digital elevation models), and communications data (fibre optic, TV masts, postal services, mobile telephony). These were the parameters to take into account in determination of new constituencies and county wards.

4.3.2 Community of Interest, Historical, Cultural and Economic Ties

146. This was analyzed using the public hearings and submissions, cultural groupings as given in the census and the economic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and clinics, agro processing factories, plants, installation, bore holes, abattoirs, rivers, market centres and other areas that are of economic interest to the country. Analysis of Data and Information of the Public Hearings and Submissions public hearings and submissions were analyzed using analysis matrix appendixes herein for the 210 Constituencies.

4.3.3 Means of Communication

147. Means of communication considered roads, telecommunication (radio and mobile telephony), print, internet connectivity, and postal and courier services. Each constituency and ward was analyzed and classified based on its access to these services and infrastructure.

[70] Article 89 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

5.0 Chapter Five – Delimitation of Boundaries and Recommendations

148. This section discusses determination of constituencies, IIBRC's views on wards, and recommendations on administrative boundaries.

5.1 Electoral Areas

149. Electoral areas refer to units for electing single member representation in the National Assembly and county assemblies. In Kenya, the electoral areas for representation in the National Assembly are known as constituencies while those for county assemblies are called wards as provided for in the Constitution.

5.1.1 Constituencies

150. In accordance with Section 27(1) (b) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution the Commission determined the names and details of the boundaries of the 290 constituencies and published the relevant order in the Gazette which appears as **Annex 17**. **Annex 18** is a list of described constituencies, their corresponding populations, and areas. **Annex 19** is a compilation of maps for every region (county).

5.1.2 County wards

151. Under section 27(1)(b) of the Sixth Schedule, the IIBRC was mandated to determine optimal numbers, names and boundary details of wards, a ward being a constituency for election of a single member for representation in the county assembly. The IIBRC was not able to deliver on this mandate as the new constitution, with the introduction of county wards, came into force on 27th August 2010 long after the Commission had held consultations with the people. Due to time constrains, the Commission was unable to acertain the views of the public on this new inclusion. The IIBRC therefore recommends that the existing local authority electoral areas may serve as such wards until the County Assembly Wards are determined in accordance with the Constitution.

5.1.3 Recommendations on Local Authority Electoral Units

152. The IIBRC under the former Constitution was to make recommendations to Parliament on the delimitation of boundaries for local authority electoral units including the optimal numbers and names. Following the promulgation of the new Constitution of Kenya, Section 18 of the Sixth Schedule provides that all local authorities established under the Local Government Act (CAP. 265) existing immediately before the effective date shall continue to exist subject to any law that might be enacted. In the circumstances, it is the recommendation of the IIBRC that, pending the passing of the legislation as contemplated under the Constitution, the local authority electoral units specified in the Order published under the Gazette Supplement No. 70 of 29th September, 2006 as amended to the current date (November, 2010) shall remain in effect.

5.2 Recommendations on Administrative Boundaries

153. The IIBRC under the former Constitution was to make recommendations to Parliament on the administrative boundaries including the fixing, reviewing and variations of boundaries of districts and other units. Following the promulgation of the new Constitution on 27th August, 2010, the Constitution provides that within five years, the national government shall restructure the system of administration commonly known as the provincial administration to accord with and respect the system of devolved government established under the new constitutional dispensation. Towards that goal and in discharge of its mandate to make recommendations on the administrative boundaries including the fixing, reviewing and variations of boundaries of districts and other units, the IIBRC recommends to Parliament as follows:

(a) The Parliament on priority basis should pass legislation to establish a Commission to be known as the Administrative Boundaries Commission (ABC).

(b) The members of the ABC shall be persons of high integrity with a distinguished record of service and shall be at least three and not more than nine members including the Chairperson who shall be a person qualified to be appointed as a judge of the High Court. The members shall serve for only one term of six years with security of tenure. The Commission shall be funded out of monies allocated for that purpose by Parliament.

(c) The functions of the ABC shall include:

i. periodic review and determination of the boundaries, names and head quarters of administrative units Kenya shall be divided into;

ii. advising both the national Government and county governments on the different levels and functions of administrative units Kenya shall be divided into including creation of new units and abolition of existing ones;

iii. hearing and determining administrative boundary disputes and in which case any person dissatisfied with the decision of the ABC may appeal to the Supreme Court;

iv. promoting harmonious co-existence of the various communities of Kenya including use of traditional structures of boundary dispute resolution and management;

v. to advise the President and the Parliament on harmonious inter-play between administrative and electoral boundaries;

vi. maintaining up to date information on the details of administrative boundaries in Kenya; and

vii. to perform such other functions that may be vested upon it by Parliament.

(d) The ABC in undertaking the review and determination of the boundaries, names and head quarters of administrative units shall take into account factors including:

i. the need for efficient, effective and accountable government service delivery;

ii. promotion of harmonious discharge of the functions of both national government and county governments;
iii. fair and sustainable use of natural resources;
iv. population density and demographic trends;
v. historical, cultural and economic ties;
vi. the views of the communities affected;
vii. geographical features; and
viii. establishment of sustainable and equitable administrative units in terms of levels, sizes and resource allocation or utilization.

(e) The ABC shall prioritize the handling of the cases of boundary concerns as identified and set out in this report so that they are finalized as soon as possible and preferably before the first general elections under the new Constitution dispensation.

(f) The ABC should be vested with adequate powers and safe guards to facilitate efficient and effective performance of its functions. The powers and safe guards should include:

i. the power to appoint, discipline and remove its staff;
ii. the power to sermon any person to attend and provide evidence during its proceedings;
iii. the power to undertake alternative dispute resolution proceedings such as arbitration, conciliation, mediation and negotiation;
iv. the duty of government departments and public officials to co-operate with it as may be necessary;
v. the power to determine its procedures and to amplify by way of definitions the parameters applicable in delivery of its mandate; and
vi. immunity of the members and staff from personal liability for bonafides actions during performance of duty.

154. The IIBRC recommends that until the ABC is established as recommended, the existing lawful administrative units namely the provinces, districts, divisions, locations and sub-locations as at 27th August, 2010 should remain in place as per the then prevailing boundaries, names and head quarters as the case may have been at that date.

5.3 Areas of Further Work on Boundaries

155. Due to the changed mandate and timeframe of the IIBRC, the initial work plan prepared to run up to June 2011 had to be revised in order to comply with the requirements of the Constitution which stipulated that the term of IIBRC should end by November 27th 2010. Hence areas of further work on boundaries include:

(a) Need for field surveys to confirm the maps for the 290 constituencies in line with the names and boundary details as determined by the IIBRC.

(b) Full operationalization of the GIS lab in order for sustainable maintenance of up-to-date maps for constituencies and wards.

(c) Determination of the optimal numbers, names and boundaries of County Wards in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

(d) Sustainable mechanisms for resolution and management of boundary disputes with priority to handling the cases of concern as reported herein.

Appendix 1: Gazette Notice Appointing the IIBRC



SPECIAL ISSUE

THE KENYA GAZETTE

Published by Authority of the Republic of Kenya

(Registered as a Newspaper at the G.P.O.)

Vol. CXI—No. 42 NAIROBI, 12th May, 2009 Price Sh. 50

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4796

THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA

THE INTERIM INDEPENDENT BOUNDARIES REVIEW COMMISSION

APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 41B (2) of the Constitution of Kenya, I, Mwai Kibaki, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kenya, appoint—

Andrew Ndooli Ligale—(*Chairman*)

Members:

Jedidah Nkoyai,
Irene Cherop Masit,
Mwenda K. Mukathimo,
Joseph Kaguthi,
John Nkinyangi (Dr.),
Murshid Abdalla Mohamed,
Abdullahi Sharawe (Eng.),
Roraah Akinyi Buyu,

to be members of the Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission.

Dated the 12th May, 2009.

MWAI KIBAKI,
President.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NAIROBI

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Appendix 2: IIBRC Secretariat Staff Establishment As At 8th October 2010

S. NO	NAME	PNO	DESIGNATION
1.	Catherine Kola (Mrs)	2010610015	Secretary /CEO
2.	Mr. Silas Kinoti Muriithi	2010610016	D/Boundaries
3.	Mr. Cuthbert Idawo	2010610017	DD/Administrative Boundaries
4.	Mr. Andrew Tanui	2010610021	DD/Finance
5.	Mr. Voi Chiuli	2010610020	DD/HRMA
6.	Mr. Bryam Ongaya	2010610019	DD/Legal Services
7.	Ms. Caroline S. Manyange	2010610018	DD/Research & Analysis
8.	Beatrice N. Kungu	2010610027	DD/Corporate Services
9.	Ms. Esther Kitonyi	1986105545	SAD/ACCT
10.	Mr. Peter Lomulen	2010610022	SAD/ADM
11.	David Oremo	2010610033	SAD/GIS
12.	Mr. Thomas O. Mong'are	2010610023	SAD/HRMD
13.	Mr. Leonard Mbugua	2010610024	SAD/IA
14.	Mr. Eric B. Khadambi	2010610025	SAD/ICT
15.	James Muhoro		Ag. Accounting Officer
16.	Ezekiel O. Abang'	2009610014	Ag. Secretary
17.	Ephraim L. Wanalwenge	1981151216	Senior Internal Auditor
18.	Mr. Steve Luvai	2009610014	Executive Officer/PA
19.	Delphina Kimathi	1990143424	Senior Personal Secretary
20.	Irene Akinyi	2010610047	Personal Secretary
21.	Joan Were	2007009071	Personal Secretary
22.	Pamela K. Kaburu	2010610040	Personal Secretary
23.	Charles O. Koduor	1997203324	Accountant
24.	Charles A. Moghere		Accountant I
25.	John M. Njoroge	1986057001	Accountant II
26.	Sammy K. Kiarie	1990134920	Accountant II
27.	Mathew Thiga	2010610039	Principal GIS Analyst
28.	Paul K. Yego	2010610041	Principal GIS Analyst
29.	Geoffrey W. Nyongesa	2010610037	Senior GIS technician
30.	Irene M. Kyatu	2010610036	Senior GIS technician
31.	John M. Mwairo	2010610046	Senior GIS technician
32.	Juliana C. Tek	2010610042	Senior GIS Technician
33.	Michael M. Mwania	2010610038	Senior GIS technician
34.	Ronald Abach	1992026814	Senior GIS Technician
35.	Daniel K. Kiptum	2010610029	Senior Research & Data Analyst
36.	Charles K. Muchai	2010610030	Research & Data Analyst
37.	Donald K. Manyala	2010610031	Research & Data Analyst

38.	Eliot K. Ngeno	2010610049	Research & Data Analyst
39.	Ezekiel O. Odongo	2010610048	Research & Data Analyst
40.	Henry E. Yamae	2010610028	Research & Data Analyst
41.	Steve Agutu	2010610050	Research & Data Analyst
42.	William T. Kahindi	2010610032	Research & Data Analyst
43.	Hassan K. Ahmed	2010610034	Senior Storeman
44.	Richard Ochieng	2010610035	Storeman
45.	Betty A. Ouma	2009610012	Support Staff
46.	Joseph Kariuki	2009610001	Driver III
47.	Evans Obwayo	2009610002	Driver III
48.	Newton Gachie	2009610003	Driver III
49.	Lennox O. Randiek	2009610004	Driver III
50.	Willy K. Bett	2009610005	Driver III
51.	Dennis C. Kimani	2009610006	Driver III
52.	Asbaha Mohamed	2009610007	Driver III
53.	Herbert Njeru	2009610008	Driver III
54.	Farid Kiplagat	2009610009	Driver III
55.	Thaddeus N. Momanyi	2009610010	Driver III
56.	Mowlid D. Mohamed	2009610011	Driver III
57.	Kenneth Joseph Aida	2010610026	Driver III
58.	Elius M. Maina	2010610043	Driver III
59.	James Mokera	2010610044	Driver III
60.	Peter Areri	2010610045	Driver III
61.	Edwin M. Wanjiru	2008104549	Driver III
62.	George O. Madanji	1988014805	Chief Supply Chain Management Officer
63.	Erick Mbeya	1981079406	Records Management Officer
64.	Mary Onchiri	2004013788	Procurement Officer II
65.	Gideon G. Nyambane	1997019286	Finance Officer
66.	Patrick G. Githua	1991040679	Human Resource Assistant
67.	Christine Mwendwa		ICT Officer
68.	Vincent M. Mutiso	1982006901	Chief Inspector AP
69.	Patrick G. Njagi	1990093887	Chief Inspector AP
70.	Julius K. Chepkwony	1994023448	Sergeant AP
71.	Kenneth M. M'nyange	2006060163	Constable AP
72.	Patrick M. Mugambi	2006063802	Constable AP
73.	Gideon K. Kosgei	2006056693	Constable AP
74.	Osman S. Ahmed	200506598	Constable AP
75.	Ramadhan M. Egesa	1999020762	Constable AP
76.	Josephat L. Kikanai	1997066550	Constable AP
77.	Martinella A. Leparmarai	2009012680	Constable AP
78.	Abel K. Koech	2009012680	Constable AP

79.	Shadrack A. Yoro	2006066177	Constable AP
80.	Paul K. Rotich	1997085499	Corporal AP
81.	David K. Koech	1989116707	Corporal AP
82.	Bellita K. Mwaniki	2003057187	Corporal AP

Appendix 3: Programme for provincial visits

INTERIM INDEPENDENT BOUNDARIES REVIEW COMMISSION (IIBRC)

PROGRAMME FOR PROVINCIAL VISITS

Province	Town	Venue	Date	Time	Activity
Nyanza	Kisumu	Imperial Hotel	12th Oct. 09	5.30pm	Media briefing
		Imperial Hotel	12th Oct. 09	7.30pm	Social gathering with PC, DC, area MPs, local Mayor, local County Council Chairman.
		PC's Office	13th Oct. 09	8.00am – 9.00am	Courtesy call on Provincial Commissioner
		Town Hall	13th Oct. 09	9.30am – 1.00pm	Meeting with Stakeholders
Western	Kakamega	Golf Hotel	13th Oct. 09	5.30pm	Media briefing
		Golf Hotel	13th Oct. 09	7.30pm	Social gathering with PC, DC, area MPs, Local Mayor, local County Council Chairman
		PC's Office	14th Oct.09	8.00am – 9.00am	Courtesy call on Provincial Commissioner
		Municipal Hall	14th Oct. 09	9.30am – 1.00pm	Meeting with Stakeholders
Coast	Mombasa	Nyali Beach Hotel	18th Oct. 09	5.30pm	Media briefing
		Nyali Beach Hotel	18th Oct. 09	7.30pm	Social gathering with PC. DC, area MPs, local

					Mayor, local County Council Chairman
		PC's Office	19th Oct. 09	8.00am – 9.00am	Courtesy call on Provincial Commissioner
		Mombasa Municipal Hall	19th Oct. 09	9.30am – 1.00pm	Meeting with Stakeholders
North Eastern	Garissa	Nomad Palace Hotel	21st Oct.09	5.30pm	Media Briefing
		Nomad Palace Hotel	21st Oct.09	7.30pm	Social gathering with PC, DC, area MPs, local Mayor, local County Council Chairman
		PC's Office	22nd Oct.09	8.00am – 9.00am	Courtesy call on Provincial Commissioner
		Kenya National Library	22nd Oct.09	9.30am – 1.00pm	Meeting with Stakeholders
Nairobi	Nairobi	The New Stanley Hotel	26th Oct. 09	5.30pm	Media Briefing
		The New Stanley Hotel	26th Oct. 09	7.30pm	Social gathering with PC, DC, area MPs, local Mayor, local County Council Chairman
		PC's Office	27th Oct. 09	8.00am – 9.00am	Courtesy call on Provincial Commissioner
		Charter Hall	27th Oct. 09	9.30am – 1.00pm	Meeting Stakeholders
Eastern	Embu	Izaak Walton Inn	2nd Nov. 09	5.30pm	Media Briefing
		Izaak Walton Inn	2nd Nov.'09	7.30pm	Social gathering with PC, DC, area MPs, local Mayor, local County Council Chairman
		PC's Office	3rd Nov. 09	8.00am – 9.00am	Courtesy call on Provincial Commissioner
		Municipal Hall	3rd Nov. 09	9.30am – 1.00pm	Meeting Stakeholders

Central	Nyeri	Outspan Hotel	3rd Nov. 09	5.30pm	Media Briefing
		Outspan Hotel	3rd Nov. 09	7.30 pm	Social gathering with PC, DC, area MPs, local Mayor, local County Council Chairman
		PC's Office	4th Nov. 09	8.00am – 9.00am	Courtesy call on Provincial Commissioner
		PC's Information Hall	4th Nov. 09	9.30am – 1.00pm	Meeting Stakeholders
Rift Valley	Nakuru	Merica Hotel	5th Nov. 09	5.30pm	Media Briefing
		Merica Hotel	5th Nov. 09	7.30pm	Social gathering with PC, DC, area MPs, local Mayor, local County Council Chairman
		PC's Office	6th Nov. 09	8.00am – 9.00am	Courtesy call on Provincial Commissioner
		Municipal Hall	6th Nov. 09	9.30am – 1.00pm	Meeting Stakeholders

Appendix 4: Programme, Procedures and Principles for Countrywide Public Hearings

INTERIM INDEPENDENT BOUNDARIES REVIEW COMMISSION (IIBRC)

OUR MOTTO: "Boundaries as Bridges towards National cohesion"

PUBLIC NOTICE

PROGRAMME FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

Introduction

Pursuant to our mandate as given under Section 41C of the Constitution of Kenya and in line with our core values of inclusion, openness, being consultative and accountable, the Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission (IIBRC) has planned substantive Public Hearings, country wide for all Stakeholders.

Objective

To collect views from all Stakeholders regarding Electoral and Administrative Boundaries.

1. ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES
    a. Parliamentary Constituencies
    b. Local Authority Electoral Units
2. ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES
    a. Districts
    b. Other Administrative Units

All stakeholders are requested to present to the Commission oral submissions or written memoranda either as individuals or groups. All submissions should strictly be based on the mandate of the Commission as detailed in Section 41C of the Constitution of Kenya and should take into account the parameters provided therein:

Our Mandate:

The Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission was established by the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act 2008 under section 41B as a part of the Government's commitment to Agenda Four and in particular to implement electoral reforms in order to restore public confidence in the electoral process and enhance governance in Kenya.

The Functions of the Commission as provided under Section 41C are:

(a) Making recommendations to Parliament on the delimitation of constituencies and local authority electoral units and the optimal number of constituencies on the basis of equality of votes taking into account:

i) Density of population and in particular the need to ensure adequate representation of urban and sparsely-populated rural areas;
ii) Population trends;
iii) Means of communication;
iv) Geographical features; and
v) Community interest;

(b) Making recommendations to Parliament on administrative boundaries, including the fixing, reviewing and variation of boundaries of districts and other units; and

(c) The performance of such other function as may be prescribed by Parliament.

Our Vision

A politically stable and prosperous society where Electoral and Administrative Boundaries enhance democracy, good governance and national cohesion that captures the aspirations of the people of Kenya.

Our Mission

To redefine Kenya for Kenyans to ensure adequate representation and equitable distribution of resources taking into account population, population density and trends, diversity and geography in consultation with the people of Kenya.

Our Core Values

The Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission (IIBRC) shall at all times remain true to its core values of Independence, Transparency, Inclusivity, Consultation, Impartiality, Justice, Accountability, Equity and Professionalism.

SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS - DETAILED

PUBLIC HEARING DATES	TOWN	VENUE	CONSTITUENCIES
Monday, 1 February, 2010	Lokichogio	Baraza Park	Turkana North
	Mwingi	Catholic Hall	Mwingi North, Mwingi South
	Wundanyi	Municipal Hall	Taveta, Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi
Tuesday, 2 February, 2010	Wundanyi	Municipal Hall	Taveta, Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi
Wednesday, 3 February, 2010	Lodwar	County Council Hall	Turkana Central, Turkana South
	Mombasa	Diamond Jubilee Hall	Changamwe, Kisauni, Likoni, Mvita
	Kitui		Kitui West, Kitui Central, Mutito, Kitui South
Thursday, 4 February, 2010	Mombasa	Diamond Jubilee Hall	Changamwe, Kisauni, Likoni, Mvita
	Kitui		Kitui West, Kitui Central, Mutito, Kitui South
Friday, 5 February, 2010	Kapenguria	Municipal Hall	Kacheliba, Kapenguria, Sigor
	Kwale	County Council Hall	Msambweni, Matuga, Kinango
Saturday, 6 February, 2010	Kapenguria	Municipal Hall	Kacheliba, Kapenguria, Sigor
	Kwale	County Council Hall	Msambweni, Matuga, Kinango

PUBLIC HEARING DATES	TOWN	VENUE	CONSTITUENCIES
Monday, 8 February, 2010	Machakos	County Council Hall	Masinga, Yatta, Kangundo, Kathiani, Machakos Town, Mwala
	Kitale	County Council Hall	Kwanza, Saboti, Cherengany
	Kilifi	County Council Hall	Bahari, Kaloleni, Ganze
Tuesday, 9 February, 2010	Machakos	County Council Hall	Masinga, Yatta, Kangundo, Kathiani, Machakos Town, Mwala
	Kitale	County Council Hall	Kwanza, Saboti, Cherengany
	Kilifi	County Council Hall	Bahari, Kaloleni, Ganze
Wednesday, 10 February, 2010	Machakos	County Council Hall	Masinga, Yatta, Kangundo, Kathiani, Machakos Town, Mwala
	Malindi	Municipal Hall	Malindi, Magarini
	Eldoret	Town Council Hall	Eldoret North, Eldoret East, Eldoret South
Thursday, 11 February, 2010	Eldoret	Town Council Hall	Eldoret North, Eldoret East, Eldoret South
	Wote	County Council Hall	Mbooni, Kilome, Kaiti, Makueni, Kibwezi
	Hola	County Council Hall	Garsen, Galole, Bura
Friday, 12 February, 2010	Hola	County Council Hall	Garsen, Galole, Bura
	Wote	County Council Hall	Mbooni, Kilome, Kaiti, Makueni, Kibwezi

PUBLIC HEARING DATES	TOWN	VENUE	CONSTITUENCIES
Saturday, 13 February, 2010	Wote	County Council Hall	Mbooni, Kilome, Kaiti, Makueni, Kibwezi
Monday, 15 February, 2010	Loitoktok	Social Hall	Kajiado South
	Kapsowar	Marakwet Teachers Sacco Hall	Marakwet East, Marakwet West
Tuesday, 16 February, 2010	Iten	County Council Hall	Keiyo North, Keiyo South
	Kajiado	Maasai Cultural Resort	Kajiado Central
	Lamu	Lamu Fort	Lamu East, Lamu West
Wednesday, 17 February, 2010	Lamu	Lamu Fort	Lamu East, Lamu West
	Narok	County Council Hall	Narok North, Narok South
	Kapsabet	Kapsabet County Council Hall	Mosop, Emgwen, Aldai, Tinderet
Thursday, 18 February, 2010	Kapsabet	Kapsabet County Council Hall	Mosop, Emgwen, Aldai, Tinderet
	Kilgoris	County Council Hall	Kilgoris
Friday, 19 February, 2010	Ngong	Watakatifu Wote Centre Bishop's House	Kajiado North
Tuesday, 2 March, 2010	Bureti	Litein County Council Hall	Konoin, Buret

75.

PUBLIC HEARING DATES	TOWN	VENUE	CONSTITUENCIES
	Engineer	Catholic Hall	Kinangop, Kipipiri
	Maralal	County Council Hall	Samburu West, Samburu East
Wednesday, 3 March, 2010	Bomet	County Council Hall	Bomet, Chepalungu, Sotik
Thursday, 4 March, 2010	Bomet	County Council Hall	Bomet, Chepalungu, Sotik
	Nyahururu	Nyandarua County Council Hall	Ol-Kalou, Ndaragwa
	Isiolo	Rural Centre	Isiolo North, Isiolo South
Friday, 5 March, 2010	Nanyuki	Municipal Hall	Laikipia West, Laikipia East
Tuesday, 9 March, 2010	Meru	Kamunde Hall	North Imenti, Central Imenti, South Imenti
	Kericho	Teachers College Hall	Belgut, Ainamoi, Kipkelion
	Nyeri	Information Hall	Tetu, Kieni, Mathira, Othaya, Mukurwe-ini, Nyeri Town
Wednesday, 10 March, 2010	Meru	Kamunde Hall	North Imenti, Central Imenti, South Imenti
	Kericho	Teachers College Hall	Belgut, Ainamoi, Kipkelion
	Nyeri	Information Hall	Tetu, Kieni, Mathira, Othaya, Mukurwe-ini, Nyeri Town
Thursday, 11 March, 2010	Nyeri	Information Hall	Tetu, Kieni, Mathira, Othaya, Mukurwe-ini, Nyeri Town

76.

PUBLIC HEARING DATES	TOWN	VENUE	CONSTITUENCIES
	Eldama Ravine	Municipal Hall	Mogotio, Eldama Ravine
	Maua	County Council Hall	Igembe North, Igembe South, Tigania West, Tigania East
Friday, 12 March, 2010	Maua	County Council Hall	Igembe North, Igembe South, Tigania West, Tigania East
	Kerugoya	Town Hall	Mwea, Gichugu, Ndia, Kerugoya / Kutus
Saturday, 13 March, 2010	Kerugoya	Town Hall	Mwea, Gichugu, Ndia, Kerugoya / Kutus
Monday, 15 March, 2010	Nakuru	Municipal Hall	Naivasha, Nakuru Town, Kuresoi, Molo, Rongai, Subukia
Tuesday, 16 March, 2010	Nakuru	Municipal Hall	Naivasha, Nakuru Town, Kuresoi, Molo, Rongai, Subukia
	Murang'a	ECK Mother's Union Hall	Kangema, Mathioya, Kiharu
Wednesday, 17 March, 2010	Nakuru	Municipal Hall	Naivasha, Nakuru Town, Kuresoi, Molo, Rongai, Subukia
	Murang'a	ECK Mother's Union Hall	Kangema, Mathioya, Kiharu
Thursday, 18 March 2010	Embu	Municipal Hall	Manyatta, Runyenjes
	Maragwa	Murang'a Teachers' Training College	Kigumo, Maragwa, Kandara
Friday, 19 March, 2010	Maragwa	Murang'a Teachers'	Kigumo, Maragwa, Kandara

77.

PUBLIC HEARING DATES	TOWN	VENUE	CONSTITUENCIES
		Training College	
	Siakago	County Council Hall	Gachoka, Siakago
	Kabarnet	Baringo G.T.I	Baringo East, Baringo Central, Baringo North
Saturday, 20 March, 2010	Kabarnet	Baringo G.T.I	Baringo East, Baringo Central, Baringo North
Monday, 22 March, 2010	Chuka	Municipal Hall	Nithi
	Thika	Municipal Hall	Gatanga, Gatundu South, Gatundu North, Juja
Tuesday, 23 March, 2010	Thika	Municipal Hall	Gatanga, Gatundu South, Gatundu North, Juja
	Marimanti	County Council Hall	Tharaka
	Busia	County Council Hall	Nambale, Butula, Funyula, Budalangi
Wednesday, 24 March, 2010	Busia	County Council Hall	Nambale, Butula, Funyula, Budalangi
	Kiambu	County Council Hall	Githunguri, Kiambaa, Kabete, Limuru, Lari
Thursday, 25 March, 2010	Malaba	Town Hall	Amagoro
	Kiambu	County Council Hall	Githunguri, Kiambaa, Kabete, Limuru, Lari
Friday, 26 March, 2010	Kiambu	County Council Hall	Githunguri, Kiambaa, Kabete, Limuru, Lari
Tuesday, 13 April, 2010	Bungoma	County Council Hall	Kimilili, Webuye, Sirisia, Kanduyi, Bumula
	Kisii	Town Hall	Nyaribari Masaba, Nyaribari Chache, Kitutu Chache, Bonchari

78.

PUBLIC HEARING DATES	TOWN	VENUE	CONSTITUENCIES
	Marsabit	Catholic Mission Hall	North Horr, Saku, Laisamis
Wednesday, 14 April, 2010	Bungoma	County Council Hall	Kimilili, Webuye, Sirisia, Kanduyi, Bumula
	Kisii	Town Hall	Nyaribari Masaba, Nyaribari Chache, Kitutu Chache, Bonchari
	Marsabit	Catholic Mission Hall	North Horr, Saku, Laisamis
Thursday, 15 April, 2010	Bungoma	County Council Hall	Kimilili, Webuye, Sirisia, Kanduyi, Bumula
	Ogembo	Tendere Secondary School	South Mugirango, Bomachoge, Bobasi
Friday, 16 April, 2010	Ogembo	Tendere Secondary School	South Mugirango, Bomachoge, Bobasi
	Kapsakwony	County Council Hall	Mt. Elgon
Monday, 19 April, 2010	Lumakanda	Social Hall	Lugari
	Nyamira	IFAD Hall	Kitutu Masaba, West Mugirango, North Mugirango, Borabu
Tuesday, 20 April, 2010	Nyamira	IFAD Hall	Kitutu Masaba, West Mugirango, North Mugirango, Borabu
Wednesday, 21 April, 2010	Kakamega	Social Hall	Malava, Lurambi, Shinyalu, Ikolomani
	Kosele	County Council Hall	Kasipul Kabondo, Karachuonyo
	Moyale	County Council Hall	Moyale

79.

PUBLIC HEARING DATES	TOWN	VENUE	CONSTITUENCIES
Thursday, 22 April, 2010	Kakamega	Social Hall	Malava, Lurambi, Shinyalu, Ikolomani
Friday, 23 April, 2010	Homa Bay	County Council Hall	Rangwe, Ndhiwa
	Butere	County Council Hall	Mumias, Matungu, Butere, Khwisero
Saturday, 24 April, 2010	Butere	County Council Hall	Mumias, Matungu, Butere, Khwisero
	Migori	County Council Hall	Rongo, Migori, Uriri, Nyatike
	Garisa	Kenya National Library	Dujis, Lagdera, Fafi
Monday, 26 April, 2010	Mbale	Municipal Hall	Emuhaya, Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi
Tuesday, 27 April, 2010	Mbale	Municipal Hall	Emuhaya, Sabatia, Vihiga, Hamisi
	Migori	County Council Hall	Rongo, Migori, Uriri, Nyatike
	Garisa	Kenya National Library	Dujis, Lagdera, Fafi
	Kehancha	County Council Hall	Kuria
Thursday, 29 April, 2010	Mbita	ICIPE Hall	Mbita, Gwasi
	Masalani	Womankind Hall	Ijara
Monday, 3 May, 2010	Wajir	County Council Hall	Wajir North, Wajir West, Wajir East, Wajir South
	Kisumu	Tom Mboya Labour College	Kisumu Town East, Kisumu Town West, Kisumu Rural

PUBLIC HEARING DATES	TOWN	VENUE	CONSTITUENCIES
Tuesday, 4 May, 2010	Wajir	County Council Hall	Wajir North, Wajir West, Wajir East, Wajir South
	Kisumu	Tom Mboya Labour College	Kisumu Town East, Kisumu Town West, Kisumu Rural
	Nairobi	Charter Hall	Starehe, Langata, Dagoretti, Westlands
Wednesday, 5 May, 2010	Nairobi	Charter Hall	Starehe, Langata, Dagoretti, Westlands
	Awasi	Catholic Pastoral Centre	Nyando, Muhoroni, Nyakach
Thursday, 6 May, 2010	Awasi	Catholic Pastoral Centre	Nyando, Muhoroni, Nyakach
	Mandera	County Council Hall	Mandera West, Mandera Central, Mandera East
	Nairobi	Charter Hall	Makadara, Kamukunji, Embakasi
Friday, 7 May, 2010	Mandera	County Council Hall	Mandera West, Mandera Central, Mandera East
	Nairobi	Charter Hall	Makadara, Kamukunji, Embakasi
	Siaya	County Council Hall	Ugenya, Alego, Gem
Saturday, 8 May, 2010	Siaya	County Council Hall	Ugenya, Alego, Gem
Monday, 10 May, 2010	Bondo	Bondo T.T.C. Hall	Bondo, Rarieda

81.

General Rules and Procedures for Public Hearings

The following general rules and procedure shall apply at public hearings:

i) Any person wishing to make a submission before the Commission will be required to register with the Commission at the hearing venue.
ii) The Commission shall require all persons or organizations making submissions before it to properly identify themselves and provide all relevant personal or organizational details.
iii) Submissions to the Commission will be on "first come, first served" basis.
iv) Submissions may be oral or in writing including transmission by E-mail**,** at admin@iibrc.go.ke or info@iibrc.go.ke, or by post (at the address provided in this Notice)
v) The Commission shall have the powers to determine the duration of every submission before it. The purpose of this is to allow as many persons or organizations as possible to participate.
vi) No matter shall be heard that concerns or relates to any matter prejudicial to the security of the State.
vii) The Commission may receive submission of any individual or group in camera.
viii) The Commission may require the production of further information on any point relating to any matter before it and may recall any person or organization to provide further information.
ix) All public hearings of the Commission shall be conducted with decorum at all times and members shall carry themselves with all due respect and courtesy and refrain from untoward conduct during the hearings.
x) The Commission shall reserve the right to waive any requirements of any rules and procedures which it deems necessary in the public interest.

NB:

Any interested person requiring further particulars concerning the mandate of the Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission or the rules regarding the making of submissions may visit the Commission's website at www.iibrc.go.ke

1. Three teams of Commissioners to cover the above programme.

2. Hearing days allocated in line with the number of constituencies in a cluster.
   - 1 - 2 Constituencies - One (1) day
   - 3 - 4 Constituencies - Two (2) days
   - 5 - 6 Constituencies - Three (3) days

3. Public Hearing Time: All Public Hearing will be at 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM and 2:30 PM - 4:30 PM

4. Stakeholders may also submit written memoranda to the Commission using the postal and e-mail addresses below:

The Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission
20th Floor Anniversary Towers,
University Way
P.O. Box 40124 – 00100,
Nairobi
Tel: 020 – 2215570
Website: www.iibrc.go.ke
Email: info@iibrc.go.ke, admin@iibrc.go.ke



HON. ANDREW N. LIGALE, EBS

Chairman, IIBRC

Appendix 5: Vernacular, Regional and Community Radio Stations Used

VERNACULAR/REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY RADIO STATIONS

a. Musyi FM and Mbaitu FM (Mwingi, Kitui, Wote, Machakos)

b. Sifa FM , Milele FM and Mwanedu FM (Voi, Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Malindi, Lamu, Hola)

c. Sayare FM (Kapenguria, Eldoret, Lodwar)

d. Imani FM - (Kitale)

e. Citizen radio and KBC Radio (countrywide)

f. Coro FM and Inooro FM (Nyeri, Kerugoya, Murang'a, Maragua, Kiambu, Thika, Ol Kalou)

g. Muuga FM (Embu, Chuka, Siakago, Meu Maua)

h. Egesa FM and Kisima FM (Kisii, Ogembo, Nyamira, Kehancha)

i. KASS FM (Kericho, Kapsowar, Kilgoris, Kapsabet, Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Bomet, Bureti)

j. Chamgei FM (Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Bomet, Bureti)

k. Mulembe FM and West FM (Busia, Amagoro, Bungoma, Mt. Elgon, Mumias, Mbale)

l. Frontier FM and Star FM (Marsabit, Garissa, Masalani, Wajir, Mandera)

m. Osienala FM and Ramogi FM (Kosele, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisumu, Awasi, Siaya, Bondo, Mbita)

n. Metro FM/Radio Jambo/ Classic FM (Nairobi)

o. Rahma Radio, Baraka FM, Easy FM, Injili, Waumini Radio, Iqra FM, Hope FM, Umoja FM

Appendix 6: IIBRC Operational Guidelines

INTERIM INDEPENDENT BOUNDARIES REVIEW COMMISSION (IIBRC)

Rules of procedure for meetings of Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission

1. The Commission shall hold meetings on notice from the Secretary.

2. The meetings shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Commission and in his absence he shall nominate one from among, the members preside over the meeting.

3. The Secretary or any other authorized officer of the Commission shall take the minutes of Commission meetings.

4. Meetings of the Commission shall be conducted with decorum at all times and members shall carry themselves with all due respect and courtesy.

5. Members of the Commission shall treat all matters deliberated and handled within the auspices of the Commission with the strictest confidence at all times.

6. The Chairperson and/or one of the members nominated by the other Commissioners shall be spokespersons for the Commission with regard to making public statements on its matters.

7. The quorum for Commission meetings shall be five (5) members.

8. Decisions of the Commission in meetings shall be by consensus, and in its absence by a majority of the Commissioners.

9. The Commission shall set up Committees or Task Teams which shall be subservient to it and which shall perform the duties specifically allocated o them.

10. The Commission may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding a vacancy in its membership or the absence of a member and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of a person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings, provided that any decision of the Commission shall require the concurrence of a majority of all the members thereof.

11. Any circumstances not elaborated in the present Rules of procedure shall be determined by the Commission as and when they arise.

12. The Commission may amend these Rules at any time.

Appendix 7: Determination of Constituencies by the IIBRC

BACKGROUND

1. Kenya is divided into 290 Constituencies as stipulated in Article 89(1) of the Constitution
2. National population as enumerated in 2009 Census = 38,610,097
3. Population quota as stipulated in Article 89 (12) of the Constitution = (38,610,097 / 290) = 133,138.
4. According to Article 89(6), the deviation from the quota can be:
    i. 40% greater than population quota for cities;
    ii. 40% less than population quota for sparsely populated areas;
    iii. 30% less than population quota for other areas; and
    iv. 30% greater than population quota for other areas.

This recognizes only 3 classes, i.e. city, sparsely populated areas and other areas.

DELIMITATION

Modeling

Initial modeling by the Commission included the exploration of several methods including a 4-class classification, Direct divisions, Quota rule, Method of Equal Proportions, and a 'Cede-part' method.

Classification was an exploration of a 4-class approach, classifying the country into city, other areas (near urban), other areas (near sparse) and sparsely populated areas.

The Direct Divisions or Fractions method involved the application of the population quota to all constituencies. This gave 320 new constituencies and these were reduced to 290 in 5 steps including the application of maximum deviation for city (Nairobi) and rounding off of decimal points.

The Quota Rule approach was domesticated thus:

Constituency population / total population x 290 constituencies

The Method of Equal Proportions was used to give a ranking of constituencies on how each deserved the available seats from 211 to 290 based on their population. Initially all 210 constituencies are allocated a seat, and the application of multipliers denoted which constituency deserved a seat.

The 'Cede-Part' method was a follow-up to the direct division method. Based on a large extent on qualitative analysis of constituency populations, geography and consultations with stakeholders, it was meant to guide delimitation of constituencies in circumstances where:

(a) There would be need to create a new constituency out of two or more constituencies;
(b) The need to progress existing constituency population and size towards the population quota e.g. Mvita

DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

1. **National population = 38,610,097**
2. **Population Quota = $\frac{38,610,097}{290}$ = 133,138.26**
3. **40% greater than population quota for cities = 186,393.6**
4. **30% greater than population quota for other areas = 173,079.4**
5. **30% less than population quota for other areas = 93,196.6**
6. **40% less than population quota for sparsely populated areas = 79,882.8**

I. Nairobi Population = 3,138,369

No. of constituencies for Nairobi (40% limit) = $\frac{3,138,369}{186,393}$ **= 16.837 = 17**

No. of existing constituencies = **8**

No. of additional constituencies = **17 – 8 = 9**

II. Coast Population = 3,325,307

No. of constituencies for Coast (Pop. quota) = $\frac{3,325,307}{133,138}$ **= 24.976 = 25**

No. of existing constituencies = **21**

No. of additional constituencies = **25 – 21 = 4**

III. North Eastern Population = 2,310,757

No. of constituencies for North Eastern (Pop. quota) = $\frac{2,310,757}{133,138}$ **= 17.356 = 17**

No. of existing constituencies = **11**

No. of additional constituencies = **17 – 11 = 6**

IV. Eastern Population = 5,668,123

No. of constituencies for Eastern (Pop. quota) = $\frac{5,668,123}{133,138}$ **= 42.573 = 43**

No. of existing constituencies = **36**

No. of additional constituencies = **43 – 36 = 7**

V. Central Population = 4,383,743

No. of constituencies for Central (Pop. quota) = $\frac{4,383,743}{133,138}$ **= 32.926 = 33**

No. of existing constituencies = **29**

No. of additional constituencies = **33 – 29 = 4**

VI. Rift Valley Population = 10,006,805

No. of constituencies for Rift Valley (Pop. quota) = $\frac{10,006,805}{133,138}$ **= 75.161 = 75**

No. of existing constituencies = **49**

No. of additional constituencies = **75 – 49 = 26**

VII. Western Population = 4,334,282

No. of constituencies for Western (Pop. quota) = **4,334,282 = 32.555 = 33**
133,138

No. of existing constituencies = **24**

No. of additional constituencies = **33 – 24 = 9**

VIII. Nyanza Population = 5,442,711

No. of constituencies for Nyanza (Pop. quota) = **5,442,711 = 40.880 = 41**
133,138

No. of existing constituencies = **32**

No. of additional constituencies = **41 – 32 = 9**

OPTION 1

PROVINCE		CONSTITUENCIES		
		Current No.	**Additional**	**Total**
1	**Nairobi**	8	9	17
2	**Coast**	21	4	25
3	**North Eastern**	11	6	17
4	**Eastern**	36	7	43
5	**Central**	29	4	33
6	**Rift Valley**	49	26	75
7	**Western**	24	9	33
8	**Nyanza**	32	9	41
	TOTAL	**210**	**74**	**284**

OPTION 1**

PROVINCE		CONSTITUENCIES		
		Current No.	**Additional**	**Total**
1	**Nairobi**	8	9	17
2	**Coast**	21	5	26
3	**North Eastern**	11	7	18
4	**Eastern**	36	8	44
5	**Central**	29	5	34
6	**Rift Valley**	49	27	76
7	**Western**	24	9	33
8	**Nyanza**	32	10	42
	TOTAL	**210**	**80**	**290**

Option1 above was then subjected to the scientific mathematical formula shown below:

1. Nairobi being the only legal city, the population of Nairobi subjected to its population quota as follows:

   (40% x 133,138) + 133,138) = 186,393

2. Subjecting the population of Nairobi to the population quota for cities then:

   = (3,138,369 / 186,393) = 17 Constituencies

3. Subtracting the population of Nairobi from the national population

   = (38,610.097 – 3,138,369) = 35,471,728

4. Subtracting the 17 constituencies given to Nairobi from the 290 Constituencies:

   = (290-17) = 273

5. Dividing the remaining population by the remaining Constituencies:

   = (35,471,728 / 273) = 129,933

6. Subjecting the remaining provinces to this quota:

   = Province population (X) / 129,933

7. This gives a total of 291 Constituencies. The Rift Valley is then reduced by 1 because of its large number of Constituencies.

	Population	**Area**
KENYA	**38,610,097**	**581,315.9**
Constituencies	**290**	**581,315.9**
Av per Const	**133,138.27**	**2,004.54**
Av -30%	**93,196.79**	
Av+30%	**173,079.75**	
Av-40%	**79,882.96**	
Av+40%	**186,393.57**	

Scientific Mathematical Formula on which Option 1** is based

Serial number	Province	Population	Area in sq km	Population / sq. km.	Total - Current Constituencies	Constituencies as calculated	Constituencies as whole number	Constituencies as adopted	Population/ Constituency	Population / Constituency as whole number	Population / Constituency as adopted	Regional av - national av	Deviation wrt av less Nairobi	Deviation from National Av	Deviation from National Av in %
1	Nairobi	3,138,369	695.1	4,515.0	8	16.84	17	17	186,394	184,610	184,610	-1784	-1.0%	51,472	38.7%

	Population	Area
Pop. KENYA - Pop. Naiorbi	**35,471,728**	**580,620.8**
Constituencies	**273**	**580,620.8**
Av per Const	**129,933.07**	**2,126.82**

Serial number	Province	Population	Area in sq km	Population / sq. km.	Total - Current Constituencies	Constituencies as calculated	Constituencies as whole number	Constituencies as adopted	Population/ Constituency	Population / Constituency as whole number	Population / Constituency as adopted	Regional av - national av	Deviation wrt av less Nairobi	Deviation from National Av	Deviation from National Av in %
2	Central	4,383,743	13,165.4	333.0	29	33.738	**34**	**34**	**129,933**	**128,934**	**128,934**	**-999**	**-0.8%**	**-4205**	**-3.2%**
3	Coast	3,325,307	82,892.8	40.1	21	25.592	**26**	**26**	**129,933**	**127,896**	**127,896**	**-2037**	**-1.6%**	**-5242**	**-3.9%**
4	Eastern	5,668,123	153,404.2	36.9	36	43.623	**44**	**44**	**129,933**	**128,821**	**128,821**	**-1112**	**-0.9%**	**-4317**	**-3.2%**
5	North-Eastern	2,310,757	126,852.4	18.2	11	17.784	**18**	**18**	**129,933**	**128,375**	**128,375**	**-1558**	**-1.2%**	**-4763**	**-3.6%**
7	Nyanza	5,442,711	12,613.0	431.5	32	41.889	**42**	**42**	**129,933**	**129,588**	**129,588**	**-345**	**-0.3%**	**-3550**	**-2.7%**
8	Rift Valley	10,006,805	183,383.5	54.6	49	77.015	**77**	**76**	**129,933**	**129,959**	**131,668**	**1735**	**1.3%**	**-1470**	**-1.1%**
9	Western	4,334,282	8,309.5	521.6	24	33.358	**33**	**33**	**129,933**	**131,342**	**131,342**	**1409**	**1.1%**	**-1796**	**-1.4%**
	Total - 1	**35,471,728**	**580,620.8**	**61.1**	**202**	**273.00**	**274**	**273**	**129,933**	**129,459**	**129,933**	**0**	**0.0%**	**-3205**	**-2.4%**

Table of Delimitations

Provinces	Population	Constituencies Fraction	Constituencies Rounded	IIBRC Delimitation	Current Constituencies	Additional Constituencies
Nairobi	3,138,369	16.84	17	17	8	9
Coast	3,325,307	25.59	26	26	21	5
Central	4,383,743	33.74	34	34	29	5
N. Eastern	2,310,757	17.78	18	18	11	7
Eastern	5,668,123	43.62	44	44	36	8
R. Valley	10,006,805	77.02	77*	76	49	27
Western	4,334,282	33.36	33	33	24	9
Nyanza	5,442,711	41.89	42	42	32	10
			291	**290**	**210**	**80**

The result and summary of this analysis is captured in option 1 and the above Table of Delimitations.**

***All the 290 constituencies being delimited according to this formula strictly meet the requirement of Article 89 (5, 6 &7) and Section 27 (4) of Schedule 6 of the Constitution of Kenya.**

Appendix 8: Analysis Matrix Used to Analyse Public Hearings

Constituency Name and Number	**Instructions for the Memorandum and Hansard** 1. Read each of the Hansard and Memorandum and give a summary on the proposals from Wanainchi on administrative and electoral units 2. List all the options as given per the categories in the matrix below 3. Photocopy all the participants list and all those who signed on the memorandum and attach it to this matrix	
	A. Proposed Electoral Boundaries	
e.g. Voi No. 29	**Proposed Constituency**	**Proposed Electoral wards**

	Instructions for the Memorandum and Hansard 4. Read each of the Hansard and Memorandum and give a summary on the proposals from Wanainchi on administrative and electoral units 5. List all the options as given per the categories in the matrix below 6. Photocopy all the participants and all those who signed on the memorandum and attach it to this matrix				
	A. Proposed Administrative Units				
e.g. Voi No. 29	**Provinces**	**Districts**	**Divisions**	**Locations**	**Sub locations**
Administrative Unit & Name					

Appendix 9: List of 1962 Districts and Constituencies

Nairobi Area

1. Nairobi North East
2. Nairobi North West
3. Nairobi West
4. Nairobi Central
5. Nairobi Doonholm
6. Nairobi East
7. Nairobi South

Coast Region

8. Mombasa Island North
9. Mombasa Island South
10. Mombasa Mainland
11. Kwale East
12. Kwale West
13. Kaloleni
14. Kilifi
15. Malindi
16. Tana River
17. Lamu
18. Wundanyi
19. Taveta-Voi
20. Garissa South
21. Garissa North
22. Wajir South
23. Wajir North
24. Mandera

Eastern Region

25. Machakos North
26. Yatta
27. Machakos Central
28. Machakos West
29. Machakos East
30. Machakos South
31. Kitui Central
32. Kitui East
33. Kitui North
34. Kitui South
35. Embu South
36. Embu North
37. Igembe
38. Tigania
39. North Imenti
40. South Imenti
41. Nithi
42. Tharaka
43. Marsabit-Moyale
44. Rendile
45. Isiolo

Central Region

46. Aberdares
47. Nyeri
48. Mathira
49. Othaya-South Tetu
50. Ndia
51. Gichugu
52. Thika-Gatundu
53. Githunguri
54. Kiambaa
55. Limuru
56. Kikuyu
57. Kandara
58. Kiharu
59. Kangema
60. Kigumo

Rift Valley

61. Turkana North
62. Turkana South
63. Samburu
64. West Pokot
65. Trans-Nzoia
66. Marakwet
67. Uasin Gishu
68. Nandi North
69. Nandi South
70. Elgeyo
71. East Pokot
72. Arorr
73. Samorr
74. Laikipia-Nanyuki
75. Belgut
76. Buret
77. Bomet
78. Kericho East
79. Nakuru West

80. Nakuru East
81. Nakuru Town
82. Narok West
83. Narok East
84. Kajiado

Western Region

85. Mt. Elgon
86. Teso
87. Elgon Central
88. Elgon East
89. Elgon South West
90. Wanga
91. Lurambi
92. Samia-Bunyala
93. Bunyore
94. Ikolomani
95. Kisa-Marama
96. Maragoli
97. Nyang'ori-Tiriki

Nyanza Region

98. Ugenya
99. Alego
100. Gem
101. Bondo
102. Kisumu Rural
103. Kisumu Town
104. Winam
105. Nyando
106. Lambwe
107. Homa Bay
108. Karachuonyo
109. Kasipul-Kabondo
110. Migori
111. Kuria
112. Wanjare South Mugirango
113. Kitutu West
114. North Mugirango
115. Kitutu East
116. Nyaribari
117. Majoge Bassi

Appendix 11: List of 158 Constituencies Created in 1966

Nairobi

1. Bahati
2. Dagoretti
3. Embakasi
4. Kamukunji
5. Langata
6. Mathari
7. Parklands
8. Starehe

Eastern

9. Embu East
10. Embu North
11. Embu South
12. Isiolo North
13. Isiolo South
14. Iveti North
15. Iveti South
16. Kilungu
17. Kitui Central
18. Kitui East
19. Kitui North
20. Kitui South
21. Kitui West
22. Makueni
23. Makuyu
24. Marsabit North
25. Marsabit South
26. Mbooni
27. Meru Central
28. Meru North West
29. Meru South
30. Meru South East
31. Meru South West
32. Moyale
33. Nyambene North
34. Nyambene South
35. Yatta

Coast

36. Kilifi North
37. Kilifi South
38. Kwale Central
39. Kwale East
40. Kwale North
41. Lamu East
42. Lamu West
43. Malindi North
44. Malindi South
45. Mombasa Central
46. Mombasa North
47. Mombasa South
48. Mombasa West
49. Tana North
50. Tana South
51. Taveta
52. Voi
53. Wundanyi

Central

54. Gatundu
55. Githunguri
56. Juja
57. Kandara
58. Kangema
59. Kangundo
60. Kiambaa
61. Kigumo
62. Kikuyu
63. Kirinyaga East
64. Kirinyaga South
65. Kirinyaga West
66. Lari
67. Limuru
68. Mathira
69. Mbiri
70. Mukurweni
71. Nyandarua North
72. Nyandarua South
73. Nyeri
74. Othaya

Rift Valley

75. Aldai
76. Baringo Central
77. Baringo East
78. Baringo North
79. Baringo South

80. Belgut
81. Bomet
82. Buret
83. Chepalungu
84. Eldoret North
85. Eldoret South
86. Garissa Central
87. Garissa North
88. Garissa South
89. Kajiado North
90. Kajiado South
91. Kericho
92. Kerio Central
93. Kerio North
94. Kerio South
95. Kitale East
96. Kitale West
97. Laikipia East
98. Laikipia West
99. Mandera East
100. Mandera West
101. Mosop
102. Nakuru East
103. Nakuru North
104. Nakuru Town
105. Nakuru West
106. Narok North
107. Narok South
108. Narok West

North Eastern

109. Pokot East
110. Pokot West
111. Samburu East
112. Samburu West
113. Tinderet
114. Turkana East
115. Turkana South
116. Turkana West
117. Wajir East
118. Wajir South
119. Wajir West

Nyanza

120. Alego
121. Bondo
122. Borabu North Mugirango
123. Gem
124. Homa Bay
125. Karachuonyo
126. Kasipul-Kabondo
127. Kisumu Rural
128. Kisumu Town
129. Kitutu East
130. Kitutu West
131. Kuria
132. Majoge Bassi
133. Mbita
134. Migori
135. Ndhiwa
136. Nyakach
137. Nyando
138. Nyaribari
139. Ugenya
140. Wanjare South Mugirango
141. West Mugirango
142. Winam

Western

143. Bungoma Central
144. Bungoma East
145. Bungoma South
146. Busia Central
147. Busia East
148. Busia North
149. Busia South
150. Butere
151. Emuhaya
152. Hamisi
153. Ikolomani
154. Lurambi North
155. Lurambi South
156. Mt. Elgon
157. Mumias
158. Vihiga

Appendix 12: List of 188 Constituencies Created in 1986

CONSTITUENCY	NUMBER
NAIROBI AREA	
Makadara	1
Kamukunji	2
Starehe	3
Langata	4
Dagoretti	5
Westlands	6
Mathare	7
Embakasi	8
COAST PROVINCE	
MOMBASA DISTRICT	
Changamwe	9
Kisauni	10
Likoni	11
Mvita	12
KWALE DISTRICT	
Msambweni	13
Matuga	14
Kinango	15
KILIFI DISTRICT	
Bahari	16
Kaloleni	17
Ganze	18
Malindi	19
Magarini	20
TANA RIVER DISTRICT	
Garsen	21
Galole	22
LAMU DISTRICT	
Lamu East	23
Lamu West	24
TAITA DISTRICT	
Taveta	25
Wundanyi	26
Mwatate	27
Voi	28
NORTH EASTERN PROVINCE	
GARISSA DISTRICT	
Dujis	29
Lagdera	30
Fafi	31
Ijara	32
WAJIR DISTRICT	
Wajir East	33
Wajir South	34
Wajir West	35
MANDERA DISTRICT	
Mandera West	36
Mandera Central	37
Mandera East	38
EASTERN PROVINCE	
MARSABIT DISTRICT	
Moyale	39
North Horr	40
Saku	41
Laisamis	42
ISIOLO DISTRICT	
Isiolo North	43
Isiolo South	44
MERU DISTRICT	
Igembe	45
Ntonyiri	46
Tigania	47
North Imenti	48
Central Imenti	49
South Imenti	50
Nithi	51
Tharaka	52
EMBU DISTRICT	
Runyenjes	53
Siakago	54
Gachoka	55
KITUI DISTRICT	

Kitui North 56
Kitui West 57
Kitui Central 58
Mutito 59
Mutomo 60

MACHAKOS DISTRICT
Masinga 61
Yatta 62
Kangundo 63
Kathiani 64
Machakos town 65
Mbooni 66
Mwala 67
Kilome 68
Makueni 69
Kibwezi 70

CENTRAL PROVINCE
NYANDARUA DISTRICT
Kinangop 71
Kipipiri 72
Ndaragwa 73

NYERI DISTRICT
Tetu 74
Kieni 75
Mathira 76
Othaya 77
Mukurueini 78
Nyeri Town 79

KIRINYAGA DISTRICT
Mwea 80
Gichugu 81
Ndia 82

MURANG`A DISTRICT
Kangema 83
Kiharu 84
Kigumo 85
Makuyu 86
Kandara 87
Gatanga 88

KIAMBU DISTRICT
Gatundu 89
Juja 90
Githuguri 91
Kiambaa 92
Kikuyu 93
Limuru 94
Lari 95

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE
TURKANA DISTRICT
Turkana North 96
Turkana Central 97
Turkana South 98

WEST POKOT DISTRICT
Kacheliba 99
Kapenguria 100
Sigor 101

SAMBURU
Samburu West 102
Samburu East 103

TRANS NZOIA DISTRICT
Kwanza 104
Saboti 105
Cherangani 106

UASIN GISHU DISTRICT
Eldoret North 107
Eldoret East 108
Eldoret South 109

ELGEYO / MARAKWET DISTRICT
Keiyo North 110
Keiyo West 111
Keiyo Central 112
Keiyo South 113

NANDI DISTRICT
Mosop 114
Aldai 115
Tinderet 116

BARONGO DISTRICT
Baringo East 117
Baringo North 118
Baringo Central 119

Baringo South 120
LAIKIPIA DISTRICT
Laikipia West 121
Laikipia East 122

NAKURU DISTRICT
Nakuru East 123
Nakuru Town 124
Molo 125
Rongai 126
Nakuru North 127

NAROK DISTRICT
Narok West 128
Narok Noth 129
Narok South 130

KAJIADO DISTRICT
Kajiado North 131
Kajiado Central 132
Kajiado South 133

KERICHO DISTRICT
Bomet 134
Chepalungu 135
Konoin 136
Buret 137
Belgut 138
Kipkelion 139

WESTERN PROVINCE
KAKAMEGA DISTRICT
Malava 140
Lugari 141
Mumias 142
Lurambi 143
Emuhaya 144
Shinyalu 145
Ikolomani 146
Sabatia 147
Vihiga 148
Butere 149
Hamisi 150

BUNGOMA DISTRICT
Mt Elgon 151
Kimilili 152
Wembuye 153
Sirisia 154
Kanduyi 155

BUSIA DISTRICT
Amagoro 156
Nambale 157
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NYANZA PROVINCE
SIAYA DISTRICT
Ugenya 160
Alengo 161
Gem 162
Bondo 163
Rarieda 164

KISUMU DISTRICT
Kisumu Town 165
Kisumu Rural 166
Nyando 167
Muhoroni 168
Nyakach 169

SOUTH NYANZA DISTRICT
Kapsil-Kabondo 170
Karachuonyo 171
Rongo 172
Rangwe 173
Mbita 174
Ndhiwa 175
Migori 176
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KISII DISTRICT
Bonchari 179
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Nyaribari Masaba 183
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Appendix 13: List of 210 Constituencies Created in 1996

NAIROBI
1. Makadara
2. Kamukunji
3. Starehe
4. Langata
5. Dagoretti
6. Westlands
7. Kasarani
8. Embakasi

COAST
Mombasa District
9. Changamwe
10. Kisauni
11. Likoni
12. Mvita

Kwale District
13. Msambweni
14. Matuga
15. Kinango

Kilifi District
16. Bahari
17. Kaloleni
18. Ganze

Malindi District
19. Malindi
20. Magarini

Tana River District
21. Garsen
22. Galole
23. Bura

Lamu District
24. Lamu East
25. Lamu West

Taita District
26. Taveta
27. Wundanyi
28. Mwatate
29. Voi

NORTH EASTERN
Moyale District
30. Dujis
31. Lagdera
32. Fafi
33. Ijara

Wajir District
34. Wajir North
35. Wajir West
36. Wajir East
37. Wajir South

Mandera District
38. Mandera West
39. Mandera Central
40. Mandera East

EASTERN
Moyale District
41. Moyale

Marsabit District
42. North Horr
43. Saku
44. Laisamis

Isiolo District
45. Isiolo North
46. Isiolo South

North Meru District
47. Igembe
48. Ntonyiri
49. Tigania West
50. Tigania East

Central Meru District
51. North Imenti
52. Cental Imenti

53. South Imenti

South Meru District
54. Nithi
Tharaka District
55. Tharaka

Embu District
56. Manyatta
57. Runyenjes

Mbeere District
58. Gachoka
59. Siakago

Mwingi District
60. Mwingi North
61. Mwingi South

Kitui District
62. Kitui West
63. Kitui Central
64. Mutito
65. Kitui South

Machakos District
66. Masinga
67. Yatta
68. Kangundo
69. Kathiani
70. Machakos Town
71. Mwala

Makueni District
72. Mbooni
73. Kilome
74. Kaiti
75. Makueni
76. Kibwezi

CENTRAL
Nyandarua District
77. Kinangop
78. Kipipiri
79. Ol Kalou
80. Ndaragua

Nyeri District
81. Tetu
82. Kieni
83. Mathira
84. Othaya
85. Mukurweni
86. Nyeri Town

Kirinyaga District
87. Mwea
88. Gichugu
89. Ndia
90. Kerugoya / Kutus

Murang'a District
91. Kangema
92. Mathioya
93. Kiharu

Maragwa District
94. Kigumo
95. Maragwa
96. Kandara

Thika District
97. Gatanga
98. Gatundu South
99. Gatundu North
100. Juja

Kiambu District
101. Githunguri
102. Kiambaa
103. Kabete
104. Lari
105. Limuru

RIFT VALLE
Turkana District
106. Turkana North
107. Turkana Central
108. Turkana South

West Pokot District
109. Kacheliba
110. Kapenguria
111. Sigor

Samburu District
112. Samburu West
113. Samburu East

Trans Nzoia District
114. Kwanza
115. Saboti
116. Cherangany

Uasin Gishu District
117. Eldoret North
118. Eldoret East
119. Eldoret South

Marakwet District
120. Marakwet East
121. Marakwet West

Keiyo District
122. Keiyo North
123. Keiyo South

Nandi District
124. Mosop
125. Aldai
126. Emgwen
127. Tinderet

Baringo District
128. Baringo East
129. Baringo North
130. Baringo Central

Koibatek District
131. Mogotio
132. Eldama Ravine

Laikipia District
133. Laikipia West
134. Laikipia East

Nakuru District
135. Naivasha
136. Nakuru Town
137. Kuresoi
138. Molo
139. Rongai
140. Subukia

Transmara District
141. Kilgoris

Narok District
142. Narok North
143. Narok South

Kajiado District
144. Kajiado North
145. Kajiado Central
146. Kajiado South

Bomet District
147. Bomet
148. Chepalungu
149. Sotik

Bureti District
150. Konoin
151. Buret

Kericho District
152. Belgut
153. Ainamoi
154. Kipkelion

WESTERN
Lugari District
155. Malava
156. Lugari

Butere-Mumias District
157. Mumias
158. Matungu
159. Butere
160. Kwisero

Kakamega District
161. Lurambi
162. Shinyalu
163. Ikolomani

Vihiga District
164. Emuhaya
165. Sabatia

166. Vihiga
167. Hamisi

Mt. Elgon District
168. Mt. Elgon

Bungoma District
169. Kimilili
170. Webuye
171. Sirisia
172. Kanduyi
173. Bumala

Teso District
174. Amagoro

Busia District
175. Nambale
176. Butula
177. Funyula
178. Budalangi

NYANZA
Siaya District
179. Ugenya
180. Alego
181. Gem

Bondo District
182. Bondo
183. Rarieda

Kisumu District
184. Kisumu Town East
185. Kisumu Town West
186. Kisumu Rural

Nyando District
187. Nyando
188. Muhoroni
189. Nyakach

Rachuonyo District
190. Kasipul-kabondo
191. Karachuonyo

Homa Bay District
192. Rangwe
193. Ndhiwa

Migori District
194. Rongo
195. Migori
196. Uriri
197. Nyatike

Suba District
198. Mbita
199. Gwasi

Kuria District
200. Kuria

Kisii District
201. Bonchari
202. Nyaribari Masaba
203. Nyaribari Chache
204. Kitutu Chache

Gucha District
205. South Mugirango
206. Bomachoge
207. Bobasi

Nyamira District
208. Kitutu Masaba
209. West Mugirango
210. North Mugirango Borabu

Appendix 14: Summarised Lists of Attendees of Provincial Visits and Public Hearings

Summary of people who spoke during public hearing per province (From the Hansards)			
Province	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Rift Valley Province	630	72	**702**
Central Province	337	29	**366**
North Eastern	180	16	**196**
Eastern	289	31	**320**
Nyanza	521	29	**550**
Coast	128	26	**154**
Western	198	43	**241**
Nairobi	97	20	**117**
Total	**2,380**	**266**	**2,646**

Summary of the attendees of public hearings			
Province	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Nairobi	102	51	**153**
North Eastern	1,183	25	**1,208**
Central	749	214	**963**
Western	1,702	358	**2,060**
Rift Valley	4,287	1,429	**5,716**
Coast	2,195	273	**2,468**
Eastern	2,325	285	**2,610**
Nyanza	5,024	524	**5,548**
Total	**17,567**	**3,159**	**20,726**

Summary of the attendees of provincial visits			
Area	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Western Kakamega	378	48	**426**
Rift ValleyNakuru	24	0	**24**
Central Nyeri	40	3	**43**
Eastern Embu	44	12	**56**
Coast Mombasa	69	21	**90**
Nairobi	445	110	**555**
Nyanza Kisumu	350	57	**407**
North Eastern	208	34	**242**
Total	**1,558**	**285**	**1,843**

Appendix 15: List of Memoranda Presented to the IIBRC

PROVINCE		CONSTITUENCY	MEMORANDA
1	Nairobi	Makadara	4
		Kamukunji	12
		Starehe	7
		Langata	3
		Dagoretti	1
		Westlands	6
		Kasarani	2
		Embakasi	4
2	Coast	Changamwe	11
		Kisauni	18
		Likoni	3
		Muita	2
		Msambweni	15
		Matuga	
		Kinango	3
		Bahari	15
		Kaloleni	10
		Ganze	7
		Malindi	5
		Magarini	2
		Garsen	3
		Galole	15
		Bura	10
		Lamu East	3
		Lamu West	9
		Taveta	15
		Wundanyi	1
		Mwatate	7
		Voi	7
3	North Eastern – Garissa	Dujis	15
		Lagdera	6
		Fafi	2
		Ijara	14
		Wajir North	3
		Wajir West	68
		Wajir East	12
		Wajir South Mandera Central	9 44
		Mandera East	55
4	Eastern	Moyale	7

PROVINCE		CONSTITUENCY	MEMORANDA
		North Horr	8
		Saku	10
		Laisamis	7
		Isiolo North	34
		Isiolo South	11
		Igembe South	10
		Igembe North	4
		Tigania West	6
		Tigania East	12
		North Imenti	22
		Central Imenti	11
		South Imenti	7
		Nithi	9
		Tharaka	15
		Manyatta	10
		Runyenjes	9
		Gachoka	29
		Siakago	18
		Mwingi North	3
		Mwingi South	11
		Kitui West	8
		Kitui Central	12
		Mutito	10
		Kitui South	5
		Masinga	4
		Yatta	4
		Kangundo	10
		Kathiani	6
		Machakos Town	20
		Mwala	8
		Mbooni	7
		Kilome	5
		Kaiti	15
		Makueni	14
		Kibwezi	8
5	Central	Kinangop	3
		Kipipiri	--
		Ol-kalou	--
		Ndaragwa	--
		Tetu	1
		Kieni	3

PROVINCE		CONSTITUENCY	MEMORANDA
		Mathira	--
		Othaya	2
		Mukurweini	--
		Nyeri Town	7
		Mwea	2
		Gichugu	2
		Ndia	--
		Kirinyaga Central	2
		Kangema	1
		Mathioya	1
		Kiharu	5
		Kigumo	1
		Maragwa	--
		Kandara	3
		Gatanga	--
		Gatundu	--
		Gatundu North	--
		Juja	2
		Githunguri	--
		Kiamba	1
		Kikuyu	2
		Limuru	--
		Lari	--
6	Rift Valley	Turkana North	9
		Turkana Central	1
		Turkana South	4
		Kacheliba	1
		Kapenguria	14
		Sigor	2
		Samburu West	5
		Samburu East	4
		Kwanza	18
		Saboti	15
		Cherenganyi	11
		Eldoret North	20
		Eldoret East	20
		Eldoret South	5
		Marakwet East	6
		Marakwet West	8
		Keiyo North	7
		Keiyo South	16

PROVINCE		CONSTITUENCY	MEMORANDA
		Mosop	5
		Aldai	3
		Emgwen	10
		Tinderet	10
		Baringo East	3
		Baringo North	7
		Baringo Central	2
		Mogotio	11
		Eldama Ravine	9
		Laikipia West	13
		Laikipia East	9
		Naivasha	8
		Nakuru Town	3
		Kuresoi	3
		Molo	6
		Rongai	7
		Subukia	4
		Kilgoris	33
		Narok North	15
		Narok South	8
		Kajiado North	14
		Kajiado Central	12
		Kajiado South	1
		Bomet	7
		Chepalungu	12
		Sotik	9
		Konoin	8
		Bureti	9
		Belgut	8
		Ainamoi	7
		Kipkelion	7
7	Western	Malava	2
		Lugari	23
		Mumias	--
		Matungu	--
		Lurambi	2
		Shinyalu	2
		Ikolomani	1
		Butere	--
		Khwisero	2
		Emuhaya	--

PROVINCE		CONSTITUENCY	MEMORANDA
		Sabatia	6
		Vihiga	2
		Hamisi	9
		Mt. Elgon	7
		Kimilili	6
		Webuye	7
		Sirisia	4
		Kanduyi	3
		Bumula	3
		Amagoro	12
		Nambale	4
		Butula	1
		Funyula	2
		Budalangi	1
8	Nyanza	Ugenya	4
		Alego	12
		Gem	3
		Bondo	8
		Rarieda	11
		Kisumu Town	13
		Kisumu Town	14
		Kisumu Rural	14
		Nyando	19
		Muhoroni	27
		Nyakach	14
		Kasipul Kabondo	--
		Karachuonyo	18
		Rangwe	10
		Ndhiwa	17
		Rongo	5
		Migori	12
		Uriri	8
		Nyatike	5
		Mbita	18
		Gwassi	7
		Kuria	13
		Bonchari	1
		South Mugirango	8
		Bomachoge	25
		Bobasi	24

PROVINCE		CONSTITUENCY	MEMORANDA
		Nyaribari	1
		Nyaribari Chache	8
		Kitutu Chache	10
		Kitutu Masaba	8
		West Mugirango	12
		North Mugirango	35
	TOTAL	……..	**1767**
		Mombasa General - I	10
		Nairobi General - I	2
		North Eastern General - I	2
		Embu General – I	12
		Embu General – II	Booklet
		Nyeri General – I	11
		Nakuru General – I	6
		Kakamega General – I	1
		Kisumu General – 1	3

Appendix 16: Boundary Concerns Identified By The IIBRC

The following is a list of boundary concerns as they were captured in consultations with the people of Kenya.

A. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY CONCERNS

1. International border insecurity in the boundaries neighbouring Turkana North constituency including Kenya/South Sudan, Kenya/Ethiopia, Kenya/Uganda affecting the areas of Kibush and Logor.

2. Unsurveyed and undemarcated boundary between Kenya and Uganda as Lolwe/Usanga/Usenge beaches on Lake Victoria.

B. INTERNAL BOUNDARY CONCERNS

1. Turkana /Pokot boundary conflict dispute stretching all the way from Kapedo to Silale and Kainuk neighbouring Kacheliba.

2. Pokot/Tranzoia original boundary stretching 75Kms into Tranzoia up to Kamukuiwa and Soi (Ref.Carter Commission 1923-1932).

3. The trust land boundary within Kwanza, Saboti and Cherangany.

4. Eldoret North/Eldoret East boundary within Chepkoilee campus allegedly altered around 1991 and 1996 without consultation.

5. Eldoret South/Eldoret East boundary within Burnt Forest gerrymandered with no consultations.

6. Insecurity in Marakwet East along the Kapsait/Kasagar bordering the Pokot.

7. Marakwet/Keiyo/Pokot Boarder and Tot.

8. Nyanza/Muhoroni/Chemilil Boundary .

9. Hamisi/Kichorian to Kobos Railway.

10. Kobos/Chekirel Boundary.

11. Bureti/Nyamira Boundary.

12. Sotik/Bureti/Borabu/Cheplungu boundaries.

13. Itumbe/Kiogongi in Cheplungu and Bomet constituency.
14. Chepilat Rift valley/Nyanza Province boundary dispute.

15. Fort Tenan/ Kibigori and Otonglo in Kisumu and Kipkelion constituencies.

16. Kipkabua/Anabkoi in Mogotio/Eldama ravine Contituencies.

17. Mgogini/Kamara/Biafra/Ngata/Subtete/Solai/Tegat/Wei wei Farm/Ngecha.

18. Loruk/ Makutani/Kapedo/ Laikipia Ranch.

19. Kimilili/Webuye/Sirisia/Kanduyi/Bumula boundary.

20. North malikisi/Changara/Wamono ward boundaries.

21. Kipkarren/Turbo/Soi/Matunda/Nangili and Moi's Bridge

22. Kamwega/Mwatate along the forest escarpment.

23. Misiku High School disputed by Shiyalu and Ikolomani constituencies.

24. Maseno area dispute between Kisumu Rural and Emuhaya constituencies.

25. Kaimosi/Kiboswa/Kuiywa/Kapkeree dispute between Hamisi and Nandi constituencies.

26. Woodly/Golfcourse boundary dispute.

27. Juja/Westlands dispute around Guru Nananak and Githurai Kibo wards.

28. Mtito wa ndei: Claimed by the Taveta people. Even the late President attended and was met by the PC at Mtito Wandei as welcome to the Coast. Snatched by Makueni. Action taken so far current PC has been chairing leaders meeting but no access to report.

29. Tsavo West against Taita-Taveta: Tsavo West to revert back to Taveta as before 1987. 62% of Taita taken as crown land and converted into a park. At least 50,000 acres of land should be given back to the people. There is need for KWS to revisit its park policies.

30. Mackinnon road: Partly claimed by Taveta but Kwale insisting it belongs to them.

31. Ronge juu: Due to poor communication / road network, relook its location and possibly move to Voi, out of Wundanyi. Long standing petition by the people (Ref. 1996 Petition by Justice Chesoni).

32. Kwale: Mackinon road claimed by Kwale. The only reason of claim is the two Anglican sponsored schools which are managed by Taita.

33. Kilifi: Choni and Karima boundaries to be reinstated to the 1987 arrangement.

34. Garsen: On the boundary between Garissa and Tana River ("The three miles strip") Garissa people demand review to address the following:
    i. Create a new location along/across the review to create a buffer zone and increase Administrative units.
    ii. Administratively, relook at the boundaries of North Eastern and Coast Province from North Eastern given jurisdiction over Coast at Mazrui (Madogo in under PPO of North Eastern Province).
    iii. Perception that conflict enhanced by the Government with people feeling helpless.
    iv. Conflict between Kitui and Tana River.
    v. Create a corridor to act as buffer zone.
    vi. Look for views from Administration and Provincial and KWS before decisions are made.

35. The Taita Taveta county and Makueni County boundary at Mtito Andei.

36. Machakos County and Kajiado county along the rail line at Athi River.

37. Kibwezi county and Kajiado County at Chyulu Hills.

38. Tharaka county and Meru county boundary dispute.

39. The "3 mile strip" boundary dispute along the Tana River/ Wajir and Garissa, and Tana River and Lamu County.

40. Retention of large pieces of fertile land for National Parks by Kenya Wildlife Service while communities are left with small infertile land.

Appendix 17: Gazette Notice on Constituency Descriptions

GAZETTE NOTICE

SPECIAL ISSUE

Kenya Gazette Supplement No. ___ Legislative Supplement No.____

LEGAL NOTICE NO._____

THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA

IN EXERCISE of the functions conferred by section 27(1) (b) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission publishes the following Order-

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES ORDER No.2, 2010

1. This Order shall be cited as the National Assembly Constituencies Order No.2, 2010.

2. This Order determines the names and details of the boundaries of the constituencies for the purpose of the election of the members of the National Assembly provided for in Article 97 (1) (a) of the Constitution.

3. In accordance with Article 89 (1) of the Constitution, there shall be two hundred and ninety constituencies for the purposes of the election of the members of the National Assembly provided for in Article 97(1) (a).

4. Each of the constituencies shall have the name specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Order and the constituency number in the second column of the Schedule and shall comprise the boundaries of the area specified in relation thereto in the third column of the Schedule.

5. The boundaries of any administrative district, division, location, sub-location, municipal council, town council, urban council, local authority electoral area (ward) or other area referred to in the Schedule shall, except where the context otherwise requires , be taken to be those existing as at the date of this Order.

6. In pursuance to section 27(3) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, this Order shall have effect and shall apply to the first general elections under the Constitution as promulgated on 27th August, 2010.

7. This order supercedes the National Assembly Constituencies Order, 2010 as earlier issued by the Commission.

SCHEDULE

MOMBASA COUNTY

CONSTITUENCY NAME	NUMBER	AREA
Changamwe	1	Portreitz Ward, Kipevu Ward, Airport Ward, and Miritini Ward of Mombasa County.
Jomvu	2	Jomvu Kuu Ward, Changamwe Ward, and Mikindani Ward of Mombasa County.
Kisauni	3	Mjambere Ward, Junda Ward, Mwakirunge Ward and Bamburi Ward of Mombasa County
Nyali	4	Shanzu Ward, Frere Town Ward, Maweni Ward, Nyali-Mkomani Ward Kongowea Ward of Mombasa County
Likoni	5	Mtongwe Ward, Likoni Ward, Bofu Ward, Timbwani Ward and Shika Adabu Ward of Mombasa County.
Mvita	6	Tudor Estate Ward, Tudor Four Ward, Shimanzi Ward, Tononoka Ward, Majengo Ward, King'orani Ward, Mwembe Tayari Ward, Bondeni Ward, Mji wa Kale-Makadara Ward, Kizingo Ward and Ganjoni Ward of Mombasa County.

KWALE COUNTY

Msambweni	7	Gombato-Bongwe Ward, Ukunda Ward, Kinondo Ward, Mivumoni Ward, Kikoneni Ward, Msambweni Ward, Kingwende-Shirazi Ward and Pongwe-Kidimu Ward of Kwale County.
Lunga Lunga	8	Vanga Ward, Kasemeni-Sega Ward, Mwena Ward and Kilima-Ngondo Ward and Dzombo Ward of Kwale County.
Matuga	9	Mwalupamba Ward, Mkongani Ward, Mangawani Ward, Kubo South Ward, Mazumalume Ward, Mwamgunga Ward, Mbuguni-Ng'ombeni Ward, Ngolini-Vyongwani Ward, Ziwani Ward, Waa Ward and Tiwi Ward, Vuga Ward, Kwale Ward of Kwale

		County.
Kinango	10	Mackinnon Ward, Chengoni Ward, Samburu Ward, Vigurungani Ward, Mwavumbo Ward, Kasemeni West Ward, Mtaa Ward, Kinango Ward, Ndavaya Ward, Taru Ward, Makamini Ward, Puma Ward, Gandini Ward, Mwatate Ward and Kasemeni East Ward of Kwale County.

KILIFI COUNTY

Kilifi North	11	Matsangoni Ward, Roka Ward, Ngerenya Ward, Ngala Ward, Kibarani Ward, Hospital-Sokoni Ward of Kilifi County.
Kilifi South	12	Mnarani Ward, Mavueni-Mkongani Ward, Chasimba Ward, Shauri Moyo-Takaungu Ward, Ziani Ward, Mwarakaya Ward, Junju North Ward, Junju South Ward, Mtepeni Ward, Kanamai Ward, Shimo la Tewa Ward of Kilifi County.
Kaloleni	13	Tsangatsini Ward, Kaloleni North Ward, Kaloleni South Ward, Kayafungo Ward, Mariakani Ward and Mwanawinga Ward of Kilifi County.
Rabai	14	Kawala Ward, Jibana Ward, Kambe Ward, Ruruma Ward, Ribe Ward, Kaliang'ombe Ward, Mugumo-wa-Patsa Ward, Rabai Part Ward and Mwaweza Ward of Kilifi County.
Ganze	15	Mitanganyi Ward, Dungicha-Ganze Ward, Vitengeni Ward, Sokoke Ward, Mrima wa Ndege Ward, Kauma-Jaribuni Ward, Bamba Ward, Mwahera Ward, Ndigiria-Bandari Ward and Palakumi Ward of Kilifi County.
Malindi	16	Chakama Ward, Lango Baya Ward, Madunguni Ward, Malimo Ward, Jilore Ward, Gede South Ward, Gede North Ward, Gede Ward, Maweni Ward, Ganda-Mkaomoto Ward, and Watamu Town Ward, Malindi North Ward, Malindi Central Ward, Shella Ward,

		Kijiwetanga Ward and Barani Ward of Kilifi County.
Magarini	17	Adu Ward, Bungale Ward, Marafa Ward, Garashi Ward, Dagamra Ward, Fundi-Issa Ward, Gongoni Ward, Magarini West Ward, Magarini East Ward and Marereni Ward of Kilifi County.
		TANA RIVER COUNTY
Garsen	18	Kipini East Ward,Kipini West Ward, Shirikisho Ward, Assa Ward, Salama-Mwina Ward, Ndera Ward, Bilisa Ward, Garsen Central Ward, Garsen South Ward of Tana River County.
Galole	19	Zubaki-Mikinduni Ward, Milalulu Ward, Wayu Ward, Waldena Ward, Chifiri Ward, Chewani-Kiarukungu Ward, Gwano Ward, Ndura Ward, and Kinakomba Ward of Tana River County.
Bura	20	Chewele Ward, Bura Ward, Nanighi Ward, Hirimani Ward, Madogo South Ward, Sala Ward, Saka Ward, Bangale Ward, Kamaguru Ward, and Mbalambala Ward of Tana River District.
		LAMU COUNTY
Lamu East	21	Faza-Tchundwa Ward, Ndau Ward, Siyu-Pate Ward, Kizingitini West Ward, Kiunga Ward and Basuba Ward of Lamu County.
Lamu West	22	Hindi-Magogoni Ward, Kiongwe Ward, Mokowe Ward, Mkomani-Matondoni Ward, Langoni Ward, Mapenya Ward, Hongwe Ward, Shella Manda Ward, Central Ward, Mkunumbi Ward, Baharini Ward, Dide Waride Ward and Witu Ward of Lamu County.
		TAITA-TAVETA COUNTY
Taveta	23	Chala-Njukini Ward, Mboghoni Ward, Taveta North

		Ward, Taveta South Ward, Kitobo-Kimorigho Ward, Mahoo Ward and Mata Ward of Taita-Taveta County.
Wundanyi	24	Wundanyi Ward, Werugha Ward, Wumingu-Kishushe Ward, Mbale Ward, and Mwanda-Mghange Ward of Taita-Taveta County.
Mwatate	25	Bura Ward, Mwatate Ward, Kighononyi Ward, Chawia-Kishamba Ward, Ron'ge Kati Ward, Rong'e Juu Ward, Maktau Ward and Mwachabo Ward of Taita-Taveta County.
Voi	26	Voi Central Ward, Mbololo Ward, Sagala Ward, Ngolia Ward, Kasigau Ward, Voi South Ward, Voi North East Ward, Voi West Ward, Kirutai Ward and Marungu Ward of Taita-Taveta County.

GARISSA COUNTY

Dujis	27	Bishara Ward, Bulla Ward,Jamhuri Ward, Market Ward, Mashambani Ward, Stadium Ward, Sankuri/ Raya Ward, Kora kora Ward, Shimbirey Ward, Bouralgi Ward, of Garissa County.
Balambala	28	Balambala Ward, Danyere Ward, Jarajara Ward and Saka Ward of Garissa County.
Lagdera	29	Benane Ward, Modogashe Ward, Maalimin Ward, Gurufa Ward, Baraki Ward and Shanta-Abak Ward of Garissa County.
Dadaab	30	Dertu Ward, Abakaile Ward, Kumahumato Ward, Dadaab Ward, Labisigale Ward, Dagahley Ward, Damajale Ward and Liboi Ward of Garissa County.
Fafi	31	Mansabubu Ward, Bura Ward, Nanighi Ward, Galmagala Ward, Bulagololl Ward, Jarajilla Ward, Wellmarer Ward, Hagardere Ward, Yumbis Ward, Fafi Ward of Garissa County.
Ijara	32	Masalani Ward, Korisa Ward, Kotile Ward, Ijara

		Ward, Ruqa Ward, Sangole Ward, Ijara South Ward, Sangailu Ward, Handaro Ward, Hulugho Ward and Hadi Ward of Garissa County.
		WAJIR COUNTY
Wajir North	33	Buna Ward, Korondille Ward, Lensayu Ward, Batalu Ward, Bute Ward, Danaba Ward, Ajawa Ward, Godoma Ward and Gurar Ward of Wajir County.
Wajir East	34	Township Ward, Wagberi Ward, Jogbaru Ward Barwako Ward, Wajir-Bor Ward and Khorof-Harar Ward of Wajir County.
Tarbaj	35	Tarbaj Ward, Dambas Ward, Sarman Ward Elben Ward, Wargadud Ward and Lafaley Ward of Wajir County.
Wajir West	36	Griftu Part (Griftu Township, Matho, Fatuma Nur and Kurman Locations) Ward, Tulatula Ward, Wagalla Ward, Logbogol North Ward, Boji Heri-Garse Ward, Ganyure Ward, Hadado Ward, Ademasajida Ward, Arbajahan Ward and Athibohol Ward of Wajir County.
Eldas	37	Griftu Part (Balatul Amin, Biad and El Yunis Locations) Ward, Eldas Ward, Lakoley South Ward, Dela Ward, El Nur Ward and Basir Ward of Wajir County.
Wajir South	38	Burder Ward, Diif Ward, Ibrahim Ure Ward, Kulaaley Ward, Kibilai Ward, Ndege Ward, Dilmanyale Ward, Abakore Ward, Lag-Boghol South Ward, Sabule Ward, Benane Ward and Dadaja Bulla Ward of Wajir County.
		MANDERA COUNTY
Mandera West	39	Takaba North Ward, Takaba South Ward, Gither Ward and Dandu Ward of Mandera County.

Banissa	40	Banisa Ward, Derkale Ward, Eymole Ward, Keliwe Hiri Ward, Malkamari Ward and Guba Ward of Mandera County.
Mandera North	41	Rhamu Ward, Girissa Ward, Yabicho Ward Rhamu Dimtu Ward, Ashabito Ward, Marothile Ward, Guticha Ward, Shirshir Ward, Ola Ward and Wargadud Ward Part (Quramadow location) of Mandera County.
Mandera South	42	Elwak North Ward, Elwak South Ward, Wargadud Ward Part (Wargadud Town, Wargadud East locations) , Shimpir Fatuma Ward, Fincharo Ward, Kutulo North Ward, Kutulo Ward and Kutulo South of Mandera County.
Mandera East	43	Bulla Mpya Ward, Bulla Jamhuria Ward, B.P.1 Ward, Township Ward, Barwako Ward, Shafshefy Ward, Neboi Ward, Garba Goley Ward, Hareri Hosle Ward, Burabor Ward, Bella Ward, Kalalio Ward, Libehia Ward, Aressa Ward, Hareri Ward, and Arabia Ward of Mandera County.
Lafey	44	Alango Ward, Lafey Ward, Warankara Ward, Fino Ward and Sala Ward of Mandera County.

MARSABIT COUNTY

Moyale	45	Galole Ward, Gurumesa Ward, Manyatta Ward, Heillu Ward, Butinye Ward, Bori Ward, Uran Ward, Walda-Rawana Ward, Godoma Ward, Nana Ward, Sololo Ward, Sololo Makutano Ward, Odda Ward, Dabel Ward, Dambala – Fachana Ward and Moyale Ward of Marsabit County.
North Horr	46	Dukana Ward, North Horr Ward, Ileret Ward, Bubisa Ward, Balesa Ward, Ririba Ward, Galas Ward, Turbi Ward, Hurri Hills Ward, Maikona Ward and Kalacha

		Ward of Marsabit County.
Saku	47	Mountain Ward, Sagante Ward, Karare Ward, Dakabaricha Ward, Dirib-Gombo Ward, Jarime Ward and Qilta Ward of Marsabit County.
Laisamis	48	Logologo Ward, Korr Ward, Laisamis Ward, South Horr Ward, Mt. Kulal Ward, Loiyangalani Ward, Ngurunit Ward and Merille Ward of Marsabit County.
		ISIOLO COUNTY
Isiolo North	49	Yamicha Ward, Malka Galla Ward, Korbesa Ward, Merti Ward, Bulesa Ward, Bisano-Biliqo Ward, Ngare Mara Ward, Burat Ward, Isiolo West Ward, Odha Ward Wabera Ward, Kiwanjani Ward, Bula Pesa Ward, Oldonyiro Ward and Kipsing Ward, of Isiolo County.
Isiolo South	50	Kula Mawe Ward, Kinna Ward, Rapsu Ward, Malkadaka Ward, Garbatulla Ward, Garfarsa Ward, Madogashe Ward, Sericho Ward and Eresaboru Ward of Isiolo County.
		MERU COUNTY
Igembe South	51	Kiegoi Ward, Maua East Ward, Stadium Ward, Maua South Ward, Giteretu Ward, Giteretu-Achenge Ward, Igembe South West Ward, Igembe South Ward and Igembe South East Ward of Meru County.
Igembe Central	52	Igembe East ward, Maua North Ward, Maili Tatu Ward, Njia Ward, Kangeta Ward Akirang'ondu Ward, Athiru Rujine Ward and Kawiru of Meru County.
Igembe North	53	Antuambui Ward, Ntunenene Ward, Naathu Ward, Antubetwe Kiongo Ward, Amuathi II Ward and Amuathi I Ward of Meru County.
Tigania West	54	Kianjai Ward, Mituntu Ward, Thinyaine-Nchoro Ward, Athwana-Rwanda Ward, Nkomo Ward, Kitheo

		Ward and Mbeu Ward of Meru County.
Tigania East	55	Muthara Ward, Buuri Ward, Karama Ward, Kigucwa Ward, Ankamia Ward, Mikinduri East Ward, Mikinduri West Ward and Thangatha Ward of Meru County.
North Imenti	56	Thuura Ward, Giaki Ward, Nthimbiri Part Ward, Chugu Ward, Ntakira Part Ward, Nthimbiri Part Ward, Kaaga Ward, Ngakurumune Ward, Stadium Ward, Milimani Ward, Cathedral Ward, Central Ward, Commercial Ward, Hospital Ward and Mwendatu Ward of Meru County.
Buuri	57	Kibirichia Ward, Ntugi Ward, Naari Ward, Kiirua Ward, Ruiri Ward, Kirimara Ward, Kisima Ward and Ontulili Wards of Meru County.
Central Imenti	58	Kiagu Ward, Uruku Ward, Kithirune Ward, Kibaranyaki Ward, Gatimbi Ward, Katheri Ward, Kariene Ward and Mwangathia Ward of Meru County.
South Imenti	59	Mitunguu Ward, Mikumbune Ward, Igoki Ward, Kathera Ward, Mweru Ward, Karia Ward, Kanyakine Ward, Kinoro-Kianjogu Ward, Abogeta Ward, Kithangari Ward and Igoji Ward of Meru County.
	THARAKA-NITHI COUNTY	
Nithi	60	Kiang'ondu Ward, Chuka East Ward, Muiru East Ward, Muiru West Ward, Mugirirwa East Ward, Mugirirwa West Ward, Mwoge Ward, Githarene Ward, Thuita Ward, Mukuuni Ward, Kamwinbi Ward, Kithangani-Mariani Ward and Kajuki Ward of Tharaka–Nithi County.
Maara	61	Chogoria Ward, Kiraru Ward, Maara Ward, Kiera Ward, Ganga Ward, Murugi East Ward, Murugi West Ward, Muthambi Ward, Gitije ward and Mitheru Ward of Tharaka-Nithi County.

Tharaka	62	Thiiti Ward, Gikingo Ward, Mwanyani Ward, Nkondi Ward, Kajoro Ward, Kathangachini Ward, Gatwe Ward, Turima Ward, Marimannti Ward, Gakurungu Ward,Tungi Ward, Maragwa Ward, Tuyai Ward, Chakariga Ward and Kamaragi-Kamanyaki Ward of Tharaka-Nithi County.

EMBU COUNTY

Manyatta	63	Ngandori Ward, Nginda Ward, Ruguru Ward, Gaturi South Ward, Kithimu Ward, Njukiri Ward, Blue Valley Ward, Majengo Ward, Kamiu Ward, Matakari Ward, Kangaru Ward and Itabua Ward of Embu County.
Runyenjes	64	Nthangaiya Ward, Gaturi North Ward, Kagaari North East Ward, Kagaari North West Ward, Runyenjes Central Ward, Kieni North Ward, Kieni Urban Ward, Karurumo-Kigumo Ward of Embu County.
Gachoka	65	Kiambere Ward, Kianjiru Ward, Mavuria Ward, Mbeti South Ward, Karaba Ward, Riakanau Ward and Makima Ward of Embu County.
Siakago	66	Ishiara Ward, Kanyuambora Ward, Kiangombe Ward, Ndurumori Ward, Nthawa Ward, Muminji Ward and Gituguri Ward of Embu County.

KITUI COUNTY

Mwingi North	67	Tseikuru-Musavani Ward, Masyungwa Ward, Tharaka Ward, Mivukoni Ward, Kanthungu Ward, Kathe-Mtanda-Nguuku Ward, Ngomeni Ward, Kakuyu-Mkonga Ward, Kimangau Ward, Kyuso-Kamuwongo Ward and Mitamisyi Ward of Kitui County.
Mwingi Central	68	Waita-Endui Ward, Mwingi-Ithumbi Ward, Enziu-Kivou Ward, Kanzanzu Ward, , Nguni Ward, Ukasi Ward, Kyethani-Kyomo Ward, Kavuvwani Ward and Mbuvu Ward of Kitui County.

Mwingi South	69	Wingemi Ward, Mutyangome Ward, Mui Ward, Katalwa-Nzeluni Ward, Nuu Ward, Kalitini Ward Kyome Ward, Migwani Ward, Nzauni Ward, Nguutani Ward, Thitani Ward, and of Kitui County.
Kitui West	70	Kakeani-Mutonguni Ward, Katutu-Mutunda Ward, Kivani-Kauwi Ward, Kwa-Mutonga-Kathivo Ward, Kalimani-Matinyani-Mutulu Ward, Kithumula-Kauma Ward and Kwa Vonza Ward Yatta of Kitui County.
Kitui Rural	71	Itoleka-Katulani Ward, Yatta-Ntonguni Ward, Kanyangi Ward, Kiseuni Ward, Maliku-Itoleka Ward, Kisasi Ward, Mbitini Ward and Mbusiyani Ward of Kitui County
Kitui Central	72	Township Ward, Kyangwithya West Ward, Mulango Ward, Musengo-Usiani Ward, Miambani Ward, Kaveta Ward and Kyangwithya East Ward of Kitui County.
Mutito	73	Kyanika Ward, Thua-Nzagathi-Ithumula Ward, Sombe Ward, Malalani-Endau Ward, Mwitika-Kyamatu Ward, Mutito-Kaliku Ward and Voo Ward of Kitui County.
Kitui South	74	Ikanga Ward, Mutomo-Kibwea Ward, Mutha-Ndakani Ward, Maluma-Kalivu Ward, Kyatune Ward, Athi Ward, Kanziku-Simisi Ward, Mathima Ward and Ikutha-Kasala Ward of Kitui County.

MACHAKOS COUNTY

Masinga	75	Masinga Ward, Kivaa Ward, Kithyoko Ward, Kangonde Ward, Ekalakala-Ikatini Ward, Mananja Ward, Ndithini Ward and Muthesyia Ward of Machakos County.
Yatta	76	Ndalani Ward, Kinyaata Ward, Katangi Ward ,Ikombe Ward, Mavoloni Ward,Kakuumini-Central Ward, Katulani-Kaluluini Ward, Kithimani Ward, Kithendu Ward, Kyua Ward of Machakos County.

Kangundo	77	Kangundo North Ward, Kangundo East Ward and Kangundo West Ward of Machakos County.
Matungulu	78	Matungulu North Ward, Matungulu West Ward and Matungulu East Ward of Machakos County.
Kathiani	79	Mitaboni Ward, Mathunya Ward, Kathiani Ward, Kaewa Ward,Iveti Ward and Kaani Ward of Machakos County.
Mavoko	80	Athi River North Ward, Katani Ward, Industrial-Station Ward, Makadara Ward, Sophia-Kenya Meat Ward, Kinanie-Mathatani Ward and Muthwani Ward of Machakos County.
Machakos Town	81	Kalama-Kiyangala Ward,Muumandu-Kola Ward, Ngelani Ward, Kimutwa Ward, Kiima-Kimwe Ward, Mutituni Ward, Mua Ward, Mumbuni North Ward,Muumbuni South Ward, Katheka Kai Ward, Mjini Ward, Eastleigh Ward and Muvuti Ward of Machakos County.
Mwala	82	Mbiuni Ward, Mwala Ward, Masii Ward, Vyulya Ward, Muthetheni Ward, Wamunyu Ward, Kibauni Ward, Makutano-Mango Ward, Kathama Ward, Miu Ward, Yathui Ward and Ikalaasa Ward of Machakos County.

MAKUENI COUNTY

Mbooni	83	Tulimani Ward, Kyuu-Nzeveni Ward, Kithungo-Kitundu Ward ,Kako Ward, Kiteta Ward, Waia Ward, Mutitu-Uthiuni Ward,Kalawani Ward of Makueni County.
Kilome	84	Kasikeu-Mumela Ward, Mukaa Ward, Kalanzoni-Kiima Kiu Ward, Kiou Ward and Kitaingo Ward of Makueni County.
Kaiti	85	Kithembe Ward, Ukia-Iuani Ward, Watema-Kee-Kivani Ward, Kaumoni Ward, Kikoko Ward and

		Kilungu-Ilima Ward of Makueni County.
Makueni	86	Mavindini Ward, Wote Ward, Muvau Ward, Kathonzweni Ward Kikumini Ward, Kanthuni-Kithuki Ward, Mbuvo-Kitise Ward and Nziu Ward of Makueni County.
Kibwezi West	87	Twaandu-Kiboko Ward, Kithumba- Kalamba ward, Makindu Ward, Nguu Ward, Nguumo Ward, Mbitini Ward, Nzaui-Kilili Ward, Mulala-Emali Ward, and Masumba Ward of Makueni County.
Kibwezi East	88	Masongaleni Ward, Mtito Andei East Ward, Mtito Andei Ward, Kinyambu Ward Kikumbulyu South Ward, Kikumbulyu North Ward, Mtito Andei West Ward, Ivingoni-Mang'elete Ward, Kambu Ward, Kathekani-Darajani Ward and Kinyambu Ward of Makueni County.

NYANDARUA COUNTY

Kinangop	89	Muruaki-Gathara Ward, Tulaga-Kamunyaka Ward, Njabini Ward, Nyakio Ward and Magumu Ward of Nyandarua County.
Kipipiri	90	Wanjohi Ward, Kipipiri Ward, Lereshwa Ward, Geta Ward, Malewa Ward,Kitiri-Kinja Ward, Mikaro-Nandarasi-Mkungi Ward and Murungaru Ward of Nyandarua County.
Ol Kalou	91	Ol Kalou Ward, Kaimbaga Ward, Gichungo Ward and Ol Kalau Central Ward of Nyandarua County.
Ol jorok	92	Kanjuiri Ridge Ward, Matindiri Ward, Dundori Ward, Ol Jorok Ward, Weru Ward,Gatimu Ward and Gathanji Ward of Nyandarua County.
Ndaragwa	93	Rurii Ward, Shamata Ward, Ndaragwa Ward, Leshau Pondo Ward and Kiriita Ward of Nyandarua County.

NYERI COUNTY

Tetu	94	Aguthi Ward, Tetu Ward, Muhoya Ward, Gaaki Ward, Karundu Ward and Thigingi Ward of Nyeri County.
Kieni	95	Gakawa Ward, Naromoru Ward, Kiamathaga Ward, Kabaru Ward, Thegu River Ward, Ngonde Ward, Gatarakwa Ward, Endarasha Ward, Mweiga Ward, Mwiyogo Ward and Mugunda Ward of Nyeri County.
Mathira	96	Residential Ward, Commercial Ward, Market Ward, Stadium Ward, Railway Ward, Hospital Ward, Konyu Ward, Iria-ini West (Mathira) Ward, Ngorano Ward, Kirimukuyu Ward, Ruguru Ward, Ngandu Ward, Ichuga Ward, and Magutu Ward, Iria-ini East (Mathira) of Nyeri County.
Othaya	97	Nyamari Ward, Kanyange Ward, Kianganda Ward, Karima, Chinga Ward, Mahiga Ward, Nduie River Ward, Thuti Ward, Mumwe Ward, Karima Ward and Iriaini(Part) Ward of Nyeri County.
Mukurweini	98	Gakindu Ward, Muhito Ward, Githi Ward, Gikondi Ward, Giathugu Ward, Rutune ward and Thanu Ward of Nyeri County.
Nyeri Town	99	Chania Ward, Gatito Ward, Karia Ward, Kamakwa Ward, Muruguru Ward, Nyaribo Ward, Kiganjo Ward, Kirichu Ward, Mukaro Ward, Mathari- Kihuyo Ward and Nyeri Central Ward of Nyeri County.

KIRINYAGA COUNTY

Mwea	100	Kutus South Ward, Thiba Ward, Tebere Ward, Nyangati Ward, Murinduko Ward, Nguka Ward,Gathigiriri Ward andKangai Ward of Kirinyaga County.

Gichugu	101	Ngariama Ward, Kirima Ward, Kabare Ward, Baragwi Ward, Karumandi Ward, and Njuki-ini Ward and Kutus Central of Kirinyaga County.
Ndia	102	Mutithi Ward, Gacharu Ward, Karima Ward, Kathaka Ward, Kariti Ward, Mukure Ward, Kinyaga Ward Mwerua Ward and Kiine Ward of Kirinyaga County.
Kirinyaga Central	103	Kerugoya North Ward,Kerugoya South Ward, Kerugoya Central Ward, Mutira Ward, Kanyeki-ine Ward, Muruana Ward,Inoi Ward and Nduini Ward of Kirinyaga County.

MURANG'A COUNTY

Kangema	104	Kanyenyaini Ward, Iyego Ward, Gakira Ward, Watuha Ward, Gacharaigu Ward, Muringaini Ward, Kiairathe Ward and Rwathia Ward, Kihoyia Ward, Kiruri Ward, Ngathaithi Ward and Murarandia Ward of Murang'a County.
Mathioya	105	Njumbi Ward , Kiria-ini Ward, Kiru Ward, Karung'e Ward,Gitugi Ward ,Gaturi Ward and Kamacharia Ward,Locations of Murang'a County.
Kiharu	106	Kimathi Ward, Gikindu Ward, Hospital Ward, Mumbi Ward, Central Ward, Mukuyu Ward, Njouini Ward, Maragi Ward, Mbiri Rural Ward, Mirichu Ward, Gatundu Ward, Kahuhia Ward and Weithaga Ward of Murang'a County.
Kigumo	107	Kinyona Ward, Kibage Ward, Muthithi Ward, Kigumo East Ward, Kangare Ward, Kahumbu Ward and Kigumo West of Murang'a County.
Maragwa	108	Mbugua Ward,Makuyu Ward,Ichagaki Ward, Kirimiri Ward, Samar Ward, Kabiti Ward, Maragwa Ridge Ward, Nginda Ward, Kamahuha-Maranjau Ward and Wempa Ward of Murang'a County.
Kandara	109	Kaguthi-Githuia Ward, Gatundu-Kiiiri-Kandara Ward,

		Kagunduini West Ward, Kagunduini East Ward, Gaichanjiru Ward, Githumo Ward, Ngararia Ward, Muruka Ward, Gakui-Karimamwaro Ward and Gathugu-Ruchu-Gakarara Ward of Murang'a County.
Gatanga	110	Kariara Ward, Kihumbuini Ward, Gatanga Ward, Kigoro Ward, Samuru Ward, Mitubiri Ward, Kakuzi Ward, Kiriaini Ward, Mukarara Ward and Mugomuini Ward of Murang'a County.

KIAMBU COUNTY

Gatundu South	111	Mundoro Ward, Ngenda South Ward, Ngenda North Ward, Kiganjo Ward, Kiamwangi Ward and Ndarugu ward of Kiambu County.
Gatundu North	112	Mangu Ward,Karuri Ward,Makwa Ward, Gathaite Ward,Kamwangi Ward, Gituamba Ward and Githobokoni Ward of Kiambu County.
Juja	113	Murera Ward, Gitothua Ward, Kalimoni Ward and Juja Ward of Kiambu County.
Thika Town	114	Gatuanyaga Ward, Kiganda Ward, Makongeni Ward, Kamenu Ward, Ndururumo Ward, Mugumoini Ward, Majengo Ward, Market Ward, Hospital Ward and Biashara Ward of Kiambu County.
Ruiru	115	Kahawa Sukari Ward, Githurai Kimbo Ward and Gatongora Ward of Kiambu County.
Githunguri	116	Githunguri Ward, Ikinu Ward, Komothai Ward, Githiga Ward, Ngewa Ward, Kiratina Ward and Kanjai-Kiairia Ward of Kiambu County.
Kiambu	117	Riabai Ward, Township Ward, Ting'ang'a Ward, Technology Ward, Ndumberi Ward, Kihongo Ward and Kanunga Ward of Kiambu County.
Kiambaa	118	Cianda Ward, Kanunga Ward, Muchata Ward, Ndenderu Ward, Kihara Ward, and Kiambaa Ward of

		Kiambu County.
Kabete	119	Kabete Ward, Muguga Ward and Nyathuna Ward of Kiambu County.
Kikuyu	120	Kinoo Ward, Karai Ward, Nachu Ward and Kikuyu Ward of Kiambu County.
Limuru	121	Bibirioni Ward, Kamirithu Ward,Limuru Central Ward, Limuru East Ward,Ngecha Ward, Ndeiya Ward, Thigino Ward and Tigoni Ward of Kiambu County.
Lari	122	Lari Ward, Kijabe Ward, Kirenga Ward, Gatamayu Ward, Nyanduma Ward and Kinale Ward of Kiambu County.

TURKANA COUNTY

Turkana North	123	Lokitang Ward, Karebur Ward,Ngissiger Ward, Riakomor Ward, Kaeris Ward, Kataboi Ward, Kibish Ward, Naita Ward, Meyan Ward,Kaikor Ward, Kokuro Ward, Loruth Esokon Ward, Yapakuno Ward and Pelekech /Nakalate Ward (Part) of Turkana County.
Turkana West	124	Nakalale-Pelekech (Part) Ward, Kakuma Ward, Loreng Ward, Oroboi Ward, Kalobeyei Ward, Songot Ward, Lokichoggio Ward, Lotetelei Ward, Nanaam-Mogila Ward and Lorau Ward of Turkana County.
Turkana Central	125	Kang'irisae Ward, Kerio Ward, Nakwanga Ward, Napetet Ward, Napuu Ward, Kenyatta Ward, Kanamkemer Ward, Kang'atotha Ward, Kalokol Ward, Kapua-Namadak Ward, Kawalathe Ward and of Turkana County.
Loima	126	Lomeyan Ward, Loima Ward, Nadapal Ward, Turkwel Ward, Lokiriama Ward, Lobei Ward, Lorengippi Ward and Kotaruk Ward of Turkana County.
Turkana South	127	Lokichar Ward, Kalapata Ward, Katilu Ward, Kaputir Ward and Lobokat Ward of Turkana County.

Turkana East	128	Katilia Ward, Kochodin Ward, Lokori Ward, Napeitom Ward and Kapedo Ward of Turkana County.

WEST POKOT COUNTY

Kapenguria	129	Endugh Ward, Ptoyo Ward, Nakwijit Ward, Miskwony Ward, Tamugh Ward, Sook Ward, Chekomos Ward, Chepkopegh Ward, Riwo Ward, Kanyarkwat Ward, Senetwo Ward, Kapenguria Ward, Kapenguria North Ward, Keringet-Psigirio Ward, Talau Ward, Keringet Ward, Chemwochoi Ward, Kisiaunet Ward and,Kaibos Ward of West Pokot County.
Pokot South	132	Lelan Ward, Tapach Ward, Kaptabuk Ward, Ywalateke Ward, Siyoi Ward, Parua Ward, Kapyogen Ward, Kopro ward, Sodany ward, Kapchemongen Ward and Chepareria-Kosulol Ward of West Pokot County.
Sigor	130	Porkoyu Ward, Masol Ward, Sekerr Ward, Wei-wei Ward, Lomut Ward, Sekerot Ward, Batei Ward, Cheptulel Ward, Mwino Ward and of West Pokot County.
Kacheliba	131	Akoret Ward, Chemorongit Ward, Lokitanyala Ward, Kalapata Ward, Kases Ward, Kiwawa Ward, Kasei Ward, Lopet Ward, Kapchok Ward, Kodich Ward and Suam Ward of West Pokot County.

SAMBURU COUNTY

Samburu West	133	El-Barta Ward, Nyiro East Ward, Nyiro West Ward, Nyiro South Ward, Baragoi Ward, Nachola Ward and Ndoto Ward of Samburu County.
Samburu North	134	Amaiya Ward, Baawa Ward, Ng'ari Ward, Lkorroto Ward, Milimani Ward, Biashara Ward, Shabaa Ward, Suguta Marmar Ward, Lpartuk Ward, Marti Ward, Kawap Ward, Arsim Ward, Lodokojek Ward, Latakweny Ward, Poro Ward, Loosuk Ward, Opiroi Ward, Angata Nanyokie Ward, Barsaloi Ward and Kisima Ward of Samburu

		County.
Samburu East	135	Ngilai West Ward, Ngare Narok Ward, Wamba Ward, Ngaroni Ward, Lodungokwe Ward, Nairimirimo Ward, Waso West Ward, Waso East Ward and Sere-Olipi Ward of Samburu County.

TRANS NZOIA COUNTY

Kwanza	136	Kapkoi Ward, Keiyo Ward, Kapomboi Ward, Kwanza Ward, Kaisagat Ward, Kapsitwet Ward and Sinyerere Ward of Trans-Nzoia County.
Endebess	137	Endebess Ward, Matumbei Ward, Chepchoina Ward, Kaptega Ward and Mumberes Ward of Trans-Nzoia County.
Saboti	138	Kisawai Ward, Kinyoro Ward, Matisi Ward, Kipsongo Ward,Saboti Ward, Machewa Ward, Nabiswa Ward, Sikhendu Ward, Mumia Ward and Tuwani Ward and Sokoni Ward of Trans-Nzoia County.
Kiminini	139	Kimini Ward, Sirende Ward, Waitaluk Ward, Milimani Ward, Kibomet Ward, Lessos Ward, Webuye Ward, Hospital Ward, Sokoni Ward and Masaba Ward of Trans-Nzoia County.
Cherangany	140	Makutano Ward, Sitatunga Ward, Kaplamai Ward, Motosiet Ward, Cherangani-Suwerwa Ward, Kiptoror Ward and Chepsiro Ward of Trans-Nzoia County.

UASIN GISHU COUNTY

Soy	141	Soy Ward, Kipsomba Ward, Koisagat Ward, Ziwa Ward, Moi's Bridge North Ward , Moi's Bridge South Ward, Stadium-Industrial Ward, Kidiwa-Kipsuswa Ward, Kiplombe (Kuinet Sublocations) Ward (Part) and Eldoret North Ward of Uasin Gishu County.
Turbo	142	Ngenyilel Ward, Tapsagoi Ward, Sugoi Ward,

		Kamagut Ward, Kamukunji Ward, Kapyemit Ward, Shauri Yako Ward and Kiplombe (Kiplombe and Kilimani sublocations) Ward (Part) of Uasin Gishu County.
Moiben	143	Moibeki Ward, Moiben Ward, Karuna Ward, Sergoit Ward, Tembelio Ward, Kimumu-Sergoit Ward, Hospital (Sigot Sublocation) Ward (Part), Market Ward and Kapyeimet Ward (Part) of Uasin Gishu County.
Ainabkoi	144	Chemng'oror Ward, Kipkabus Ward, Kaptagat Ward, Kapsoya Ward, Olare Ward and Ainabkoi Ward of Uasin Gishu County.
Kapseret	145	Kipkenyo Ward, Langas Ward, Ngeria Ward, Race Course Ward, Simat-Kapsaret Ward, Kipchamo Ward, and Megun-Kesses Ward of Uasin Gishu County.
Tarakwa	146	Simotwa Ward, Tarakwa Ward, Cheptiret Ward, Oleinguse Ward, Pioneer-Elgon View Ward, Timboroa Ward, Kipchamo Ward, Race Course (Langas Sublocation) Ward (Part) and Tulwet-Chuiyat Ward of Uasin Gishu County.

ELGEYO-MARAKWET COUNTY

Marakwet East	147	Endo Ward, Koibirir Ward, Embobut Ward, Embolot Ward, Murkutwo Ward, Mokoro Ward, Kipkaner Ward, Sambirir Ward, Mon Ward, Kaptich Ward and Kapyego Ward of Elgeyo-Marakwet County.
Marakwet West	148	Chebororwa Ward, Cherangany Ward, Lelan Ward, Kamoi Ward, Sengwer Ward, Kuserwo Ward, Moiben Ward, Kapsowar Ward, Chesuman Ward, Kipsaiya Ward, Arror Ward and Koibarak Ward of Elgeyo-Marakwet County.
Keiyo North	149	Kapchemutwa Ward, Kokwao Ward, Irong Ward, Kapkonga Ward, Kamogich Ward, Kessup Ward, Central Ward, Sergoit Ward, Kiptuilong Ward, Kapterik Ward, Mutei Ward, Keu Ward, of Elgeyo-

		Marakwet County.
Keiyo South	150	Kaptarakwa Ward, Mosop Ward, Metkei Ward, Kapkwony Ward, Marichor West Ward, Tumeiwo Ward, Marichor East Ward, Maoi Ward, Kocholwo Ward, Nyaru Ward, Kamwosor Ward, Soy Ward, Kibargoi Ward, Chemoibon Ward, Chepsigot Ward, Kitany Ward and Kabiemit Ward of Elgeyo-Marakwet County.

NANDI COUNTY

Tinderet	151	O'llessos Ward, Sochoi Ward, Kapchorwa Ward, Siret Ward, Mogobich Ward, Kapkoros Ward, Kapng'etuny Ward, Miteitei Ward, Tindiret Ward and Kosoiywo Ward of Nandi County.
Nandi Hills	152	Chemase Ward, Chemilil Ward, Soba Ward, Kapsimotwo Ward, Chebarus Ward and Songhor Ward of Nandi County.
Aldai	153	Terik Ward, Maraba Ward, Kibwareng-Chebilat Ward, Kabwareng Ward, Kapkemich Ward, Koyo Ward, Ndurio Ward, Kaptumo Ward, Kemeloi Ward and Kaboi Ward of Nandi County.
Emgwen North	154	Kosirai Ward, Chepterit Ward, Chemundu-Kaptildil Ward, Kapsabet Ward, Mutwot-Ngechek Ward, Kaptel Ward, Sangalo Ward, Kiptuiya Ward, Itigo Ward, Lelmokwa (Bibiriet Location) Ward (Part), Songalo (Kipsomoite Sublocation) Ward (Part), Ward (Part) Kapsisiywa Ward and Kamoiywo Ward of Nandi County.
Emgwen South	155	Kapkangani Ward, Chepkumia Ward, Kiminda Ward, Kamobo Ward, Kilibwoni North Ward, Kipture-Irimis Kimaam Ward, Kipsigak-Kipsotoi Ward, Kabirirsang Ward, and Arwos Ward of Nandi County.
Mosop	156	Chepterwai Ward, Surungai Ward, Kurgung Ward, Kabisaga Ward, Kipkaren Ward, Lelmokwo (Sigot, bibiriet and lelomokwa locations) Ward (Part), Kebulonik Ward, Kabiyet Ward, and Ndalat Ward of Nandi County.

BARINGO COUNTY

Baringo East	157	Akoret Ward, Churo Ward, Tangulubei Ward, Korossi Ward, Kolowa Ward, Ribkwo-Kositei Ward, Loiyamorok Ward, Silale Ward and Tirioko Ward of Baringo County.
Baringo North	158	Ngo'rora-Kinyach Ward, Kabutiei Ward, Kaptebererwo Ward, Sibilo Ward, Kaboskei–Kerio Ward, Kaboskei-Kipkata Ward, Kalabata Ward, Lawan Ward, Kabutiei Ward, Kelyo Ward, Ossen Ward, Katiorin-Saimo South Ward, Saimo North Ward and Bartum Ward of Baringo County.
Baringo Central	159	Tenges Ward, Emom-Kisonei Ward, Sacho Mosop Ward, Sacho Soi Ward, Kimalel Ward, Kabasis Ward, Nge't Moi Ward, Kapsoo Borowonin Ward, Ewalel-Soi Kimondis Ward, Orokwo Ward, Seguton Ward, Chebano Ward, Kinyo Ward, Kaprogonya Ward, Kapsoo/ Borowonin Ward, Kabarnet Soi Ward, Kituro Ward, Talai-Ewalel Ward and Kabasis Ward of Baringo County.
Mochongoi	160	Mukutani Ward, Salabani Ward, Ngambo Ward, Marigat Ward, Loboi Ward, Chebinyinyi- Arabel Ward, Kimoriot Ward, Ilchamus Ward and Mochongoi Ward of Baringo County.
Mogotio	161	Koibos-Soi Ward, Cheberen Ward, Kamar Ward, Sinende Ward, Ol Kokwe Ward, Kisanana Ward, Moguriny Ward, Emining Ward, Kakimor-Rosoga Ward, Lembus-Kiptoim Ward, Lembus Mogotio Ward and Kimngorom-Sirwa Ward of Baringo County.
Eldama Ravine	162	Kiplombe Ward, Solian Ward, Benonin Ward, Ravine Ward, Perkerra Ward, Kabimoi Ward, Saos- Kibias Ward, Poror Ward, Sigoro Ward, Lembus Torongo Ward, Lembus Mosop Ward, Mumberes Ward and Maji Mazuri Ward of Baringo County.

LAIKIPIA COUNTY

Laikipia West	163	Ngobit Ward, Sirma Ward, Lamuria Ward, Tigithi Ward, Mashamba Ward, Ntukuruma Ward, Hospital Ward, Stadium Ward, Central Ward and Biashara Ward of Laikipia County.
Laikipia East	164	Nduyu Ward, Manguo Ward, Ndururumo- Hospital Ward, Igwamiti Ward, Melwa Ward, Salama Ward, Mutara Ward, Lorian Ward, Marmanet Ward, Sosian Ward, Muthengera Ward, Gituamba Ward, Muhotetu Ward, Umande Ward, Manyatta Ward, Ayam Ward, Donyo Loip Ward, Dimkom Ward, Waso Narok Ward and Kinamba Ward of Laikipia County.
Laikipia North	165	Segera Ward, Naibor Ward, Ol-Moran Ward, Hethi Ward, Mukurian Ward, Ilngwesi Ward, Mukogodo Ward, Mumonyot Ward, Oloibor Soit Ward, Idigri-Lepalei Ward, Sosian Ward and Lonyiek Ward of Laikipia County.

NAKURU COUNTY

Molo	166	Sachangwan Ward, Turi South Ward, Molo Ward, Mariashoni Ward, Elburgon Ward, Mutamaiyu Ward, Turi North Ward and Kiambiriria Ward of Nakuru County.
Njoro	167	Njoro Ward, Mukungugu Ward, Lare Ward, Nessuit Ward, Mauche Ward, Kihingo Ward, Naishi Ward, Sururu Ward, Naishi (Piave Location) Ward (Part) and Mau Narok Ward of Nakuru County.
Naivasha	168	Malewa East Ward, Maiella Ward, Olkaria Ward, Hells'Gate Ward, Longonot Ward, Mwiciringiri Ward, Maragishu Ward, Lake View Ward, Biashara Ward, Viwanda Ward, Naivasha East Ward and Mai Mahiu Ward of Nakuru County.
Gilgil	169	Kiambogo Ward, Ndabibi Ward, Malewa West Ward, Miti Mingi Ward, Murindati Ward, Gilgil Ward and Mbaruk

		Ward of Nakuru County.
Kuresoi South	170	Tinet Ward, Kapsimbeiywo Ward, Keringet Ward, Amalo Ward, Kaplamai Ward, Kiptagich Ward, Chemener Ward and Cheptuech Ward of Nakuru County.
Kuresoi North	171	Kamara Ward, Koige Ward, Sirikwa Ward, Temoyota Ward, Nyota Ward, Mkulima Ward, Kuresoi Ward and Kiptororo Ward of Nakuru County.
Subukia	172	Lanet Ward, Solai (Nyandudu Sublocation) Ward Part, Waseges (Mwitethia Location and Gitundaga sub-location) Ward Part, Kabazi Ward, Munanda Ward and Subukia Ward of Nakuru County.
Rongai	173	Ngata Ward, Solai Ward Part, , Rongai Ward, Boror Ward Makongeni Ward, Kampi Ya Moto Ward, Waseges (Manyatta and Nyamatithia Sublocations) Ward Part, Lengenet Ward and Maji Tamu Ward of of Nakuru County.
Bahati	174	Bahati Ward, Dondori Ward, Kiamaina Ward, Ndungiri-Kirima Ward, and of Nakuru County.
Nakuru Town West	175	Viwanda Ward, Kaptembwa Ward, Barut West Ward, Barut East Ward, Hospital Ward, Rhoda Ward and Shabab Ward of Nakuru County.
Nakuru Town East	176	Langa Langa Ward, Nakuru East Ward, Shauri Yako Ward, Biashara Ward, Bondeni Ward, Lake View Ward, Kivumbini Ward, Menengai Ward and of Nakuru County.

NAROK COUNTY

Kilgoris	177	Masurura Ward, Nkararo Ward, Osinoni Ward, Olomismis Ward, Shartuka Ward, Kapune Ward, Poroko Ward, Ololchani Ward, Shankoe Ward, Kimintet Ward, Oloirien Ward, Enoosaen Ward, Angata- Barrikoi Ward, Moyoi Ward and Sikawa Ward of Narok County.
Emurua Dikirr	178	Osinoni Ward, Njipiship Ward, Ololmaasani Ward, Mogondo Ward, Ilkerin Ward, Emarti Ward, Kapsasian

		Ward, Emurua Dikirr Ward of Narok County.
Narok North	179	Olpusimoru Ward, Naisoya Ward, Olokurto Ward, Olorropil Ward, Entiani Ward, Olchorro Ward, Siyiapei Ward, Olopito Ward, Masikonde Ward, Entontol Ward, Stadium Ward, Imasharian-Morijo Ward, Oleleishwa Ward, Nkairamiram Ward, Nkareta North Ward, Olokurto Ward, Upper Melili Ward, Enabelbel Ward of Narok County.
Narok East	182	Mosiro Ward, Oletukat Ward, Ongata Naado Ward, Suswa Ward, Nkareta East Ward, Keekonyoike Ward, Ntulele Ward, Ololpironito Ward, Enoosupukia Ward and Idarmat Wards of Narok County.
Narok South	181	Loita West Ward, Morijo Loita Ward, Elang'ata-Enterit Ward, Naroosura Ward, Naikarra Ward, Siana Ward, Mara Ward, Olderkesi Ward, Olkinyei Ward, Olkiriane Ward, Nkareta West Ward, Maji Moto Ward, Lemek Ward, Melelo Ward and Ololulung'a Ward of Narok County.
Narok West	180	Sagamian Ward, Olmekenyu Ward, Sogoo Ward, Mulot Ward, ololoipangi and Olmekenyu Sublocation of Ololunga ward and Enelerai Ward and Ilmotiook Ward of Narok County.

KAJIADO COUNTY

Kajiado North	183	Ngong Ward, Oloolua Ward, Kandis Ward, Ongata Rongai Ward, Kiserian Ward, Olkeri Ward, Lemelepo Ward of Kajiado County.
Kajiado West	184	Shompole Ward, Magadi Ward, Oldonyonyokie Ward, Iloodokilani Ward, Olkiramatian Ward, Mosiro Ward, Central Keekonyokie Ward, North Keekonyokie Ward, South Keekonyokie Ward and Torosei Ward of Kajiado County.
Kajiado East	185	Oloosirkon-Sholinke Ward, Kitengela Ward, Kaputei North Ward, Ilmunkush Ward, Ilmaroro Ward, Poka Ward and Kinyewa-Merrueshi Ward of Kajiado

		County.
Kajiado Central	186	Esukuta Ward, Olopurupurana Ward, Ildamat Ward, Market Ward, Majengo Ward, Eiti Ward, Hospital Ward, Purko Ward, South Dalalakutuk, Lorng'osua Ward, Enkorika Ward, Meto Ward, Matapato West Ward, Namanga Ward, Mailua Ward, Matapato East Ward of Kajiado County.
Kajiado South	187	Lenkisim Ward, Entonet Ward, Mbirikani Ward, Kimana Ward, Olorika-Kuku Ward, Oloolopon Ward, Entarara Ward and Rombo-Njukini Ward of Kajiado County.

KERICHO COUNTY

Kipkelion East	188	Londiani Ward, Kimugul Ward, Kipsirichet Ward, Masaita-Toiyobei Ward, Chesinende Ward, Kedowa Ward, Sorget Ward, Lemotit Ward, Kapseger Ward, Cheboswa Ward, and Tendeno Ward of Kericho County.
Kipkelion West	189	Kunyak Ward, Kapseger Ward (Tugunon and Chepcholiet Sublocations) (Part), Moniat (Kamarus Sublocation) Ward Part, Kokwet Ward, Chilchila Ward, Kipteres Ward, Kamasian Ward, Barsiele Ward and Lesirwa Ward of Kericho County.
Ainamoi	190	Ainamoi Ward, Kapsaos Ward, Kipchimchim Ward, Kimugungu Ward, Kapkugerwet Ward, Majengo Ward, Soin (Kechiliat and Kapkomonom Sublocations) Ward (Part), Hospital-Biashara Ward, Motobo Ward, Chelimo Ward, Kenegut Ward and Kapsoit Ward of Kericho County.
Belgut	191	Chemamul Ward, Kabianga Ward, Waldai Ward, Kaptoboiti Ward, Seretut Ward, Cheptororiet Ward, Kipkoyan Ward, Kapsurer Ward, Chaik Ward and Saosa Ward of Kericho County.
Sigowet	192	Kaplelartet Ward, Kiptere Ward, Kebeneti Ward, Soliat

		Ward and Soin Ward Part of Kericho County.
Bureti	193	Cheplanget Ward, Kapkatet Ward, Kibugat Ward, Chemosot Ward, Cheborge Ward, Cheptendeniet Ward, Litein Ward, Kusumek Ward, Tebesonik Ward, Kisiara Ward and Techoget Ward of Kericho County.
		BOMET COUNTY
Sotik	194	Monire Ward, Chemagel Ward, Kamungei Ward, Kapkelei Ward, Ndanai Ward, Abosi Ward, Kipsonoi Ward, Rongena Ward, Chebilat Ward, Kaplong Ward, Yaganek Ward, Siriat Ward andKapletundo Ward of Bomet County.
Chepalungu	195	Lelaitich Ward, Kaboson Ward, Sigor Ward, Itembe Ward, Tuluapmosonik Ward, Makimeny Ward, Kong'asis Ward, Sugumeriga Ward, Siongiroi Ward and Chebunyo Ward of Bomet County.
Bomet East	196	Kipreres Ward, Kapkimolwa Ward, Kembu Ward, Chemaner Ward, Township Ward Part, Cheboin Ward, Tegat Ward and Mugaango Ward of Bomet County.
Bomet Central	197	Chesoen Ward, Kanusin Ward, Mutarakwa Ward, Sibayan Ward, Singorwet Ward, Township Ward Part, Ndaraweta Ward, Emkwen Ward and Kanusin Ward of Bomet County.
Konoin	198	Cheptalal Ward, Chepchabas Ward, Boito Ward, Mogogosiek Ward, Koiwa Ward, Embomos Ward, Kaptebengwet Ward, Kimulot Ward and Saosa Ward of Bomet County.
		KAKAMEGA COUNTY
Lugari	199	Mwamba Ward, Munyuki Ward, Marakusi Ward, Mautuma Ward, Chekalini Ward, Lugari Ward, Chevaywa Ward, Mabuye Ward, Luandeti Ward,

		Mahanga Maturu Ward of Kakamega County.
Likuyani	200	Likuyani Ward, Sango Ward, Kongoni Ward, Moi's Bridge-Matunda Ward, Musemwa-Vinyenya Ward and Sinoko Ward of Kakamega County.
Malava	201	West Kabras Ward, South Kabras Ward, East Kabras Ward, Mahira Ward, Mugai Ward, Shirugu Ward, Chegulo Ward, Butali Ward, Chemuche Ward, Shivanga Ward and Manda Ward of Kakamega County.
Lurambi	202	Sichirayi Ward, Central Ward, Milimani Ward, Amalemba Ward, Matende Ward Musaa Ward, Bukhulunya Ward, Shibiriri Ward, Maraba Ward, Mahiakalo Ward and Shikoti Ward, Bukura Ward, Central Butsotso Ward of Kakamega County.
Navakholo	203	Shinoyi-Shikomari-Esumeiya Ward, Budonga Ward, Ingotse-Matiha Ward, Bunyala Central-Nambacha Ward, Bunyala East-Namirama Ward, Sidikho-Kochwa Ward of Kakamega County.
Mumias	204	Mumias Central Ward, Nucleus-Mumias North Ward, Ekero Ward, Lureko Ward, Matawa Ward, Etenje Ward, Shikalame Ward and Musanda Ward of Kakamega County.
Mumias East	205	East Wanga Ward, Eluche Ward, Lusheya Ward, Mukulu Ward, Isongo Ward and Shibinga Ward of Kakamega County.
Matungu	206	Matungu Ward, Lunga'anyiro Ward, Namamali Ward, Koyonzo Ward, Mayoni Ward, Indangalasia Ward, Kholera Ward, Khalaba Ward of Kakamega County.
Butere	207	North Marama Ward, Buchenya Ward, Lunza Ward, Central Marama Ward Butere Township Ward and South Marama Ward, Manyala Ward, Marenyo-Shianda Ward of Kakamega County.
Khwisero	208	West Kisa Ward, Central Kisa Ward, East Kisa Ward South Kisa Ward, Mulwanda Ward and North Kisa

		Ward of Kakamega County.
Shinyalu	209	Kambiri Ward, East Isukha Ward, Murhanda Ward, Ivihiga Ward, Virhembe-Mukango Ward, Shing'oto-Shiasava Ward, Museno-Shirulu-Lukose Ward, Shidodo-Shitochi Ward and Ilesi Ward of Kakamega County.
Ikolomani	210	Idakho North Ward, Idakho Central Ward, Idakho East Ward, Idakho North Ward and Idakho South Ward of Kakamega County.

VIHIGA COUNTY

Vihiga	211	Wamuluma Ward, Lugaga Ward, Mungoma Ward, Central Maragoli Ward and South Maragoli Ward of Vihiga County.
Sabatia	212	Busali Ward, Wodanga Ward, North Maragoli Ward, Chavakali Ward, Ezava Ward, Lyaduywa Ward and Sabatia West Ward of Vihiga County.
Hamisi	213	Muhudu Ward, Shiru Ward, Shaviringa Ward, Shamakhokho Ward, Banja Ward, Gisambai Ward, Tambua Ward and Jepkoyai Ward of Vihiga County.
Emuhaya	214	East Bunyore, Bunyore North Ward, North East Bunyore Ward, Central Bunyore Ward and West Bunyore Ward of Vihiga County.
Luanda	215	Wemilabi Ward, Emabungo Ward, Luanda Ward, Mwibona Ward, Luanda South Ward and Mukhalakhala Ward of Vihiga County.

BUNGOMA COUNTY

Mt. Elgon	216	Cheptais Ward, Chepkube Ward, Sasur Ward, Chesikak Ward, Emmia Ward, Chengeywo Ward, Kapkateny Ward, Chepyuk Ward, Namorio Ward, Elgon Ward, Chemoge Ward, Kaboywo Ward and Kaptama Ward of

		Bungoma County.
Sirisia	217	Namwela Ward, Kulisiru Ward, Chongoyi Ward, Ndakalu Ward, Namubila Ward, Lwandanyi Ward, Chebukutumi Ward, Sitabicha-Mwalie East Ward and Tamlega-Mwalie West Ward of Bungoma County.
Kabuchai	218	Mukuyuni Ward, Chwele Ward, Kabuchai Ward, North Bukusu Ward, Luuya Ward and Sirare Ward of Bungoma County.
Bumula	219	Kabula Ward, South Bukusu Ward, Khasoko Ward, Bumula Ward, West Bukusu Ward, Kimaeti Ward, Siboti Ward, Napara Ward and Mukwa Ward of Bungoma County.
Kanduyi	220	Bukembe West Ward, Bukembe East Ward, East Sang'alo Ward, West Sang'alo Ward Kibabii Ward, Stadium Ward, Siritanyi Ward, Sinoko Ward, Mjini Ward, Sio Ward, Musikoma Ward, Khalaba Ward, Namasanda Ward of Bungoma County.
Webuye	221	Webuye South Ward, Nabuyoole Ward, Webuye North Ward, Webuye East Ward, Chetambe Ward, Lugusi Ward, Ndivisi Ward and Namarambi Ward of Bungoma County.
Bokoli	222	Bokoli Ward, Misikhu Ward, Milo Ward Sitikho Ward, Miendo Ward and Kituni Ward of Bungoma County.
Kimilili	223	Chebukwabi Ward, Kibingei Ward, Kimilili South Ward, North Ward, Maeni Ward, Makhonge Ward and Nabikoto Ward of Bungoma County.
Tongaren	224	Mbakalo Ward, Milima Ward, Kabuyefwe Ward, Tongaren Ward, Soysambu Ward, Kiminini Ward , Naitiri Ward and Ndalu Ward of Bungoma County.
		BUSIA COUNTY
Teso North	225	Malaba Central Ward, Malaba South Ward, Malaba East Ward, Malaba North Ward, Ang'urai Ward,

		Ang'urai North Ward, Ang'urai East Ward of Busia County.
Teso South	226	Malaba West Ward, Amukura East Ward, Amukura Central Ward, Akoret Ward, Chakol North Ward, Kaliwa Ward, Chakol Central Ward, Chakol South Ward, Alupe Ward, Ang'orom Ward, Amerikwai Ward and Agolot Ward of Busia County.
Nambale	227	Tangakona-Khwirale Ward, Manyole Ward, Lwanyange Ward, Bukhayo North-Walatsi Ward, Bukhayo East Ward, Kisoko Ward, Bukhayo Central Ward of Busia County.
Matayos	228	Busibwabo Ward, Matayos South Ward, Bukhayo West Ward, Burumba Ward, Mayenje Ward, Bulanda Ward and Mjini Ward of Busia County.
Butula	229	Marachi West Ward, Bukhalalire Ward, Esikoma Ward, Elugulu Ward, Elukongo Ward, Elukhari Ward and Tingolo Ward of Busia County.
Funyula	230	Funyula North Ward, Namboboto Ward, Odiado Ward, Wakhungu Ward, Nangina Ward, Funyula South Ward and Bwiri Ward of Busia County.
Budalangi	231	Bunyala North Ward, Bulemia Ward, Bukani Ward, Bukoma Ward, Lunyofu Ward and Bunyala South Ward of Busia County.

SIAYA COUNTY

Ugenya	232	Ukwala West Ward, Ukwala East Ward, North West Ugenya Ward, North Ugenya Ward, West Ugenya Ward, East Ugenya Ward, Jera Ward, North East Ugenya Ward and West Ugenya Ward of Siaya County.
Ugunja	233	Ugunja Ward, North Alego (Part) Ward, Uholo North Ward, Uholo East Ward, Ugunja Ward, South Ugenya Ward, Umala Ward, Ambira-Ngunya Ward and Magoya-Rambula Ward of Siaya County.

Alego Usonga	234	Mjini Ward, Siaya East Ward, Siaya West Ward, Siaya North Ward, Siaya Central Ward, Usonga Ward, West Alego Ward, South West Alego Ward, East Alego Ward, South Alego Ward, Boro West Ward, Boro East Ward and South East Alego Ward of Siaya County.
Gem	235	Anyiko-Sauri Ward, Nyamninia Ward, Jina Ward, Marenyo Ward, North Gem Ward, Central Gem Ward, East Gem Ward, Wagai North Ward, Wagai South Ward and South Gem Ward of Siaya County.
Bondo	236	Oyamo Island, Deda Island, Nyawita Ward, Maranda West Ward, Bondo Town Ward, Ajigo Ward, Bar Kowino East Ward, Bar Kowino West Ward, Usigu East Ward, Usigu West Ward, Central Yimbo Ward, North Sakwa Ward, South Sakwa Ward and Central Sakwa Ward of Siaya County.
Rarieda	237	East Uyoma Ward, West Uyoma Ward, South Uyoma Ward, Central Uyoma Ward, East Asembo Ward and Central Asembo Ward of Siaya County.

KISUMU COUNTY

Kisumu East	238	East Kajulu Ward, West Kajulu Ward, Manyatta Ward, Nyalenda 'A' Ward, East Kolwa Ward and Central Kolwa Ward of Kisumu County.
Kisumu West	239	South West Kisumu Ward, Kisumu East Ward, Kisumu Central Ward, Kisumu North Ward, Kogony Ward, North West Kisumu Ward, and West Kisumu Ward of Kisumu County.
Kisumu Central	240	Kondele Ward, Nyalenda "B" Ward, Railway Ward, Aerodrome Ward, Milimani Ward, Kibuye Ward, Stadium Ward, North Kisumu Ward, Market Ward, Kaloleni-Shauri Moyo Ward and Migosi Ward of Kisumu County.
Seme	241	North Central Seme Ward, South Central Seme Ward, West Seme Ward, South West Seme Ward, Otwenya

		Ward and East Seme Ward of Kisumu County.
Nyando	242	Kochieng' Ward, Kawino Ward, Kombura Ward, Bwanda-Kanyagwal Ward, Awasi Ward, East Kano Ward, Kombura-Katho Ward, Kakola Ward, Kochogo Ward and Onjiko-Wawidhi Ward of Kisumu County.
Muhoroni	243	Miwani Ward, Ombeyi North Ward, Masogo Ward, Nyang'oma Ward, Tamu Ward, Chemilil Ward, God Nyithindo Ward, Muhoroni Town Ward, Owaga Ward, Koru Ward, Fort Ternan Ward, Ombeyi South Ward and Kabar Ward of Kisumu County.
Nyakach	244	North Nyakach-Rang'ul Ward, North East Nyakach Ward, South West Nyakach Ward, Sigoti Ward, South Nyakach Ward, Thurdibuoro Ward, East Nyakach Ward, West Nyakach Ward, Nyakach-Nyalunya Ward and Pap Onditi Ward of Kisumu County.
		HOMA BAY COUNTY
Kasipul	245	West Kasipul Ward, Central Kasipul (Part) Ward, Mawira-Rabuor Ward, Wire Hill-Migwa Ward, Sikri Ward, Obisa Ward, Ayoro-Nyadong'e Ward, and Kachien Ward of Homa Bay County.
Kabondo	246	Kawuor Ward, Kojwach Ward, Kokwanyo Ward, Kabondo-Ramba Ward, Kasewe Ward, Wang'chieng Ward, Kakelo Ward of Homa Bay County.
Karachuonyo	247	Kanam Ward, Kibiri Ward, Central Karachuonyo Ward, Simbi-Kogembo Ward, Gumba-Jieri Ward, Gendia-Awach Ward, Rambira Ward, Kanyaluo Ward, Kakdhimu Ward, Kanjira-Kobier Ward, Kokoth Ward and Wang'chieng-Karabondi Ward of Homa Bay County.
Rangwe	248	Gem West Ward, Gem Central Ward, Gem East Ward, Kochia West Ward, Kochia East Ward, Kagan West Ward and Kagan East Ward of Homa Bay County.

Homa Bay Town	249	Kanyabala Ward, Katuma Ward, Posta-Bonde Ward, Hospital-Central-Market Ward, Kalanya Ward, Kanyadier-Kothidha Ward, West Kanyada (Part) Ward, East Kanyada (Part) Ward of Homa Bay County.
Ndhiwa	250	West Kwabwai Ward, East Kwabwai Ward, West Kanyidoto Ward, Riana West Ward, Kanyikela Ward, South Kanyamwa Ward, North Kanyamwa Ward, Central Kabuoch Ward, South Kabuoch Ward, Central Kanyamwa Ward and West Kanyamwa Ward of Homa Bay County.
Mbita	251	Takawiri Island, Remba Island, Rusinga East Ward, West Mfangano Ward, Mfangano South Ward, Gembe East Ward, Gembe Central Ward, Lambwe East Ward, Lambwe West Ward, Kamasengre Ward, Kaswanga-Wanyama Ward, Waware-Wakinga Ward, Kasgunga Central Ward and Kasgunga West Ward of Homa Bay County.
Gwasi	252	Migingo Island, Kaksingri East Ward, Ruma Ward, Kaksingri West Ward, Gwasi North Ward, Gwasi Central Ward, Owich Kibwer Ward and Gwasi West Ward of Homa Bay County.

MIGORI COUNTY

Rongo	253	West Kamagambo Ward, South Kamagambo Ward, East Kamagambo Ward, North Kamagambo Ward and Central Kamagambo Ward of Migori County.
Awendo	254	North Sakwa Ward, South Sakwa Ward, Central Sakwa Ward, East Sakwa Ward and West Sakwa Ward of Migori County.
Migori East	255	Kakrao Ward, God Jope Ward, Kwa Ward, Milimani Ward, Kadika Ward, Genge Ward and Nyasare Ward of Migori County.
Migori West	256	Giribe Ward, Suna South Ward, Mukuro Ward, Suna Nyabisawa Ward, Oruba Ward and Ragana Ward of

		Migori County.
Uriri	257	North Kanyamkago Zone Ward, Central Kanyamkago Zone Ward, West Kanyamkago Zone Ward, South Kanyamkago Zone Ward, East Kanyamkago Zone Ward and Kamgundho Ward of Migori County.
Nyatike	258	Kachieng' Ward, Kanyasa Ward, Ndiwa Ward, Nyakwere Ward, Kanyarwanda Ward, Macalder Ward, Got Kachola Ward, East Kadem Ward, Kaler Ward, Muhuru East Ward and Muhuru West Ward of Migori County.
Kuria East	259	Nyamosense Ward, Taranga'nya Ward, Tagare Ward, Komosoko Ward, Getonga'nya Ward, Masaba Ward, Kombe Ward, Ikerege Ward, Nyamaharaga Ward, Bukira Central Ward, Gokeharaka Ward, Getambwega Ward, Kehancha Ward, Nyankore Ward, Nyabikaye Ward and Nyametaburo Ward of Migori County.
Kuria West	260	Nyabasi West Ward, Maeta Ward, Nyabasi North Ward, Kegonga Ward, Wangirabose Ward, Ntimaru Ward, Siabai Ward, Gwitembe Ward and Kebaroti Ward of Migori County.

KISII COUNTY

Bonchari	261	Riana Ward, Bomokora Ward, Nyamokenye Ward, Nyang'iti Ward, Ensaria Ward, Bukeira Ward, Bomariba Ward, Bogiakumu North Ward and Bogiakumu South Ward of Kisii County.
South Mugirango	262	Nyansore Ward, Bogetenga Ward, Boikanga West Ward, Boikanga East Ward, Getenga Ward, Chitago Ward, Borabu Ward, Nyachenge Ward, Central-Ikoba Ward, Nyango-Kiburunga Ward, Otendo-Nyansakia Ward, Kabiero Ward and Bomonyara Ward of Kisii County.
Bomachoge	263	Mokubo Ward, Kenyenya Ward, Boochi Borabu Ward, Majoge Borabu Ward, Majoge Masaba Ward and

		Magenche Ward of Kisii County.
Bobasi	264	Emenwa-Nyoera Ward, Kiobegi-Gionseri Ward, Nyachogochogo Ward, Nyantira Ward, Nyacheki Ward, Maji Mazuri Ward, Mosora Ward, Bobasi Masige Ward, Nyangusu Ward and Bobasi Borabu Ward of Kisii County.
Gucha	265	Bosoti Ward, Nyaisero Ward, Misesi Ward, Egetuki Ward, Getare Ward, Central Ward, Tendere Ward, Sameta Ward, Bobasi Chache Ward, Mokwerero Ward and Bobasi Boitangare Ward of Kisii County.
Nyaribari Masaba	266	Kiamokama Ward, Mobamba Ward, Ikorongo Ward, Metembe Ward, Gesusu Ward, Ichuni Ward, Amabuko Ward, Kerema Ward, Ekware Ward and Ibacho Ward of Kisii County.
Nyaribari Chache	267	Kegati Ward, Kiogoro Ward, Birongo Ward, Ibeno Ward, Keumbu Ward, Kanga Hill Ward, Nyansira Ward, Bobaracho Ward, Nyaura Ward, Mwembe Tayari Ward and Boronyi Ward of Kisii County.
Marani	268	Kegogi Ward, Ikuruma Ward, Sensi Ward, Mwamonari Ward, Marani Ward and Matongo-Gesangero Ward of Kisii County.
Mosocho	269	Mosocho Ward, Bogeka Ward, Nyakoe Ward, Nyatieko Ward, Nyankongo Ward, Kiamwasi Ward, Nyabururu Ward, Central Ward, Daraja Mbili Ward and Kiongongi Ward of Kisii County.

NYAMIRA COUNTY

Kitutu Masaba	270	Magombo Ward, Gachuba Ward, Rigoma Ward, Getare Ward, Biticha sub-location in East Kitutu Ward, Nyankoba Ward, Tombe Ward, Omogonchoro Ward, Bugwendo Ward, Miriri Ward, Kemera Ward and North Manga Ward of Nyamira County.
West Mugirango	271	Rangenyo Ward, Kebirigo Ward, Sironga Ward,

		Nyamira Ward, Bigege Ward, Motagara Ward, Bogichora (Part) Ward, Keera Ward, Bonyamatuta (Part) Ward, Ikobe Ward, Miruka Ward and Motontera Ward of Nyamira County.
North Mugirango	272	Omonono Ward, Nyaramba-Nyangoge Ward, Mageri Ward, Magwagwa Ward, Itibo Ward, Bokeira Ward, Obwari Ward, Mokomoni Ward, Ikonge Ward, Bomwagamo Ward and Nyankono-Kerumbe sub-location in Kiangeni Ward of Nyamira County.
Borabu	273	Matutu Ward, Ensakia Ward, Gesima Ward, Embaro sub-location of East Kitutu Ward, Mochenwa Ward, Central Ward, Bocharia Ward, Nyasore Ward, Esise Ward, Manga Ward, Mekenene Ward and Kitaru sub-location in Kiangeni Ward of Nyamira County.

NAIROBI COUNTY

Westlands	274	Kangemi Ward, Mountain View Ward, Kitisuru Ward, Parklands Ward, Kileleshwa Ward and Highridge Ward of Nairobi County.
Kawangware	275	Katina Ward, Kilimani Ward and Kawangware Ward of Nairobi County.
Dagoretti	276	Uthiru-Ruthimitu Ward, Mutuini Ward, Ngando Ward, Waithaka Ward and Riruta Ward of Nairobi County
Karen-Langata	277	Mugumo-ini Ward, Nairobi West Ward, Woodley Ward, Kenyatta Golf Course Ward, Karen Ward and Langata Ward of Nairobi County.
Kibra	278	Makina Ward, Sarango'mbe Ward, Laini Shabaa, Ward and Lindi Ward of Nairobi County.
Kasarani	279	Njiru Ward, Ruai Ward, Mwiki Ward and Kasarani Ward of Nairobi County.
Roysambu	280	Roysambu Ward, Githurai Ward, Kahawa Ward of Nairobi County.

Ruaraka	281	Korogocho Ward, Mathare North Ward, Utalii Ward and Babadogo Ward of Nairobi County.
Embakasi	282	Imara Daima and Kwa Njenga Ward of Nairobi County
Kariobangi	283	Kariobangi North Ward, Dandora Area I Ward, Dandora Area II Ward, Dandora Area III Ward and Dandora Area IV Ward of Nairobi County.
Kayole	284	Komarock Ward, Kayole North Ward and Kayole South Ward of Nairobi County.
Mihango	285	Embakasi Ward, Savanna Ward and Mihango Ward of Nairobi County
Umoja	286	Umoja I Ward, Umoja II Ward, Kariobangi South Ward and Harambee Ward of Nairobi County.
Makadara	287	Nairobi South Ward, Land Mawe Ward, Hamza-Lumumba Ward, Ofafa Ward, Viwandani Ward, Mbotela Ward and Makongeni Ward of Nairobi County.
Kamukunji	288	Eastleigh North Ward, Eastleigh South Ward, Kimathi Ward, Muthurwa-Shauri Moyo, Uhuru Ward and Air Base Ward of Nairobi County.
Starehe	289	Central Ward, Kariokor Ward, Pumwani Ward, Ngara West Ward and Ngara East Ward of Nairobi County.
Mathare	290	Mathare Ward, Huruma Ward, Kia Maiko Ward and Mabatini Ward of Nairobi County.

Made this 26th November, 2010

ANDREW NDOOLI LIGALE

Chairman
Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission

Appendix 18: List of Constituencies and Corresponding Populations and Areas

County	Constituency	Constituency No.	Approximate Population commuted from 2009 Census	Approximate Area in Km^2
Mombasa	Changamwe	1	147,613	22.60
	Jomvu	2	102,566	29.00
	Kisauni	3	180, 915	70.50
	Nyali	4	199,210	34.80
	Likoni	5	166,008	41.10
	Mvita	6	158,000	16.10
Kwale	Msambweni	7	156,579	427.00
	Lunga Lunga	8	131,814	2,648.50
	Matuga	9	151,978	1,052.00
	Kinango	10	209,560	4,008.00
Kilifi	Kilifi North	11	110,236	240.10
	Kilifi South	12	202,018	542.50
	Kaloleni	13	119,111	586.20
	Rabai	14	119,683	276.30
	Ganze	15	132,688	2,902.00
	Malindi	16	249,355	5,334.00
	Magarini	17	151,159	2,417.00
Tana River	Garsen	18	96,664	16,013.00
	Galole	19	60,866	9,657.00
	Bura	20	82,545	12,796.00
Lamu	Lamu East	21	18,841	1,663.00
	Lamu West	22	82,698	4,504.00
Taita Taveta	Taveta	23	67,665	4,205.00
	Wundanyi	24	56,021	702.00
	Mwatate	25	71,513	1,873.00
	Voi	26	89,458	10,348.00
Garissa	Dujis	27	108,440	2,539.50
	Balambala	28	81,622	3,049.20
	Lagdera	29	116,128	6,518.70
	Dadaab	30	137,995	6,781.40
	Fafi	31	95,212	15,469.00
	Ijara	32	92,663	9,817.40
Wajir	Wajir North	33	135,505	8,554.60
	Wajir East	34	104,026	4,007.80
	Tarbaj	35	120,392	9,439.30
	Wajir West	36	90,541	9,764.30

County	Constituency	Constituency No.	Approximate Population commuted from 2009 Census	Approximate Area in Km^2
	Eldas	37	81,407	3,324.20
Mandera	Wajir South	38	130,070	21,595.70
	Mandera West	39	141,633	4,778.50
	Banissa	40	178,142	3,356.10
	Mandera North	41	205,468	5,895.20
	Mandera South	42	211,836	5,787.50
	Mandera East	43	138,728	1,857.30
	Lafey	44	149,959	4,316.80
Marsabit	Moyale	45	103,799	9,390.00
	North Horr	46	75,196	38,953.00
	Saku	47	46,502	2,078.00
	Laisamis	48	65,669	20,266.00
Isiolo	Isiolo North	49	100,176	15,881.00
	Isiolo South	50	43,118	9,817.00
Meru	Igembe South	51	161,925	1,032.90
	Igembe Central	52	163,847	644.10
	Igembe North	53	156,331	1,366.00
	Tigania West	54	135,980	402.00
	Tigania East	55	157,246	723.00
	North Imenti	56	119,524	305.00
	Mbuuri	57	139,423	1,178.90
	Central Imenti	58	141,768	761.00
	South Imenti	59	179,604	737.00
Tharaka -Nithi	Nithi	60	128,134	811.00
	Maara	61	107,098	281.60
	Tharaka	62	130,098	1,570.00
Embu	Manyatta	63	154,632	299.00
	Runyenjes	64	142,360	430.00
	Gachoka	65	130,185	1,315.00
	Siakago	66	89,035	777.00
Kitui	Mwingi North	67	127,013	5,348.20
	Mwingi Central	68	87,341	3,112.10
	Mwingi South	69	91,485	1,587.70
	Kitui West	70	135,869	726.40
	Kitui Rural	71	94,894	996.40
	Kitui Central	72	135,869	726.40
	Mutito	73	126,711	5,037.00
	Kitui South	74	166,050	12,544.00

County	Constituency	Constituency No.	Approximate Population commuted from 2009 Census	Approximate Area in Km²
Machakos	Masinga	75	125,940	1,411.00
	Yatta	76	147,579	1,059.00
	Kangundo	77	110,794	230.30
	Matungulu	78	108,309	582.70
	Kathiani	79	104,217	207.00
	Mavoko	80	139,502	956.00
	Machakos Town	81	199,211	822.00
	Mwala	82	163,032	1,015.00
Makueni	Mbooni	83	184,624	951.00
	Kilome	84	87,864	630.00
	Kaiti	85	120,116	418.00
	Makueni	86	156,191	1,571.90
	Kibwezi West	87	168,489	1,184.20
	Kibwezi East	88	167,243	1,209.60
Nyandarua	Kinangop	89	146,950	694.10
	Kipipiri	90	140,767	702.90
	Ol Kalou	91	98,316	498.70
	Ol jorok	92	117,609	475.30
	Ndaragwa	93	92,626	934.00
Nyeri County	Tetu	94	78,320	418.00
	Kieni	95	175,812	1,556.00
	Mathira	96	148,847	434.00
	Othaya	97	87,374	600.00
	Mukurweini	98	83,932	180.00
	Nyeri Town	99	119,273	168.00
Kirinyaga	Mwea	100	190,512	541.00
	Gichugu	101	124,672	405.00
	Ndia	102	99,515	270.00
	Kirinyaga Central	103	113,355	263.00
Murang'a	Kangema	104	112,580	320.00
	Mathioya	105	108,074	306.80
	Kiharu	106	125,707	302.20
	Kigumo	107	123,766	293.00
	Maragwa	108	152,272	468.00
	Kandara	109	156,663	237.00
	Gatanga	110	163,597	603.00
Kiambu	Gatundu South	111	114,180	192.00
	Gatundu North	112	100,611	289.00

County	Constituency	Constituency No.	Approximate Population commuted from 2009 Census	Approximate Area in Km^2
	Juja	113	169,655	345.30
	Thika Town	114	136,579	91.00
	Ruiru	115	179,887	254.20
	Githunguri	116	147,763	175.00
	Kiambu	117	116,465	137.10
	Kiambaa	118	137,286	53.90
	Kabete	119	116,132	140.40
	Kikuyu	120	149,697	96.00
	Limuru	121	131,132	281.00
	Lari	122	123,895	441.00
Turkana	Turkana North	123	129,087	18,152.80
	Turkana West	124	245,327	17,266.10
	Turkana Central	125	134,674	5,675.90
	Loima	126	119,932	8,914.80
	Turkana South	127	135,913	7,363.80
	Turkana East	128	90,466	11,307.10
West Pokot	Kapenguria	129	109,584	1,072.00
	Sigor	130	115,852	2,383.80
	Kacheliba	131	156,011	3,856.00
	Pokot South	132	101,327	1,013.60
Samburu	Samburu West	133	81,094	6,937.10
	Samburu North	134	83,759	4,035.50
	Samburu East	135	59,094	10,049.70
Trans Nzoia	Kwanza	136	160,916	512.40
	Endebess	137	101,192	680.00
	Saboti	138	218,809	426.20
	Kiminini	139	168,557	319.30
	Cherangany	140	169,283	557.40
Uasin Gishu	Soy	141	234,910	768.00
	Turbo	142	156,745	322.70
	Moiben	143	138,409	777.10
	Ainabkoi	144	103,042	479.90
	Kapseret	145	141,813	300.80
	Tarakwa	146	119,260	696.70
Elgeyo-Marakwet	Marakwet East	147	78,749	783.00
	Marakwet West	148	108,374	805.00
	Keiyo North	149	73,715	541.00
	Keiyo South	150	109,160	898.00

County	Constituency	Constituency No.	Approximate Population commuted from 2009 Census	Approximate Area in Km^2
Nandi	Tinderet	151	97,055	379.70
	Aldai	153	157,967	525.50
	Nandi Hills	152	102,459	537.10
	Emgwen North	154	137,117	496.10
	Emgwen South	155	93,937	208.40
	Mosop	156	164,430	736.00
Baringo	Baringo East	157	133,189	4,525.00
	Baringo North	158	93,789	1,695.00
	Baringo Central	159	81,994	800.40
	Mochongoi	160	80,357	1,647.50
	Mogotio	161	60,959	1,364.00
	Eldama Ravine	162	105,273	942.00
Laikipia	Laikipia West	163	139,361	926.10
	Laikipia East	164	142,034	2,015.80
	Laikipia North	165	116,765	6,287.10
Nakuru	Molo	166	124,438	478.70
	Njoro	167	178,180	719.30
	Naivasha	168	226,056	1,950.40
	Gilgil	169	150,187	1,074.20
	Kuresoi South	170	115,435	977.20
	Kuresoi North	171	124,050	618.80
	Subukia	172	95,322	467.30
	Rongai	173	142,499	1,071.60
	Bahati	174	137,784	253.10
	Nakuru Town West	175	168,602	38.40
	Nakuru Town East	176	140,822	224.60
Narok	Kilgoris	177	171,895	1,595.90
	Emurua Dikirr	178	102,637	1,250.10
	Narok North	179	153,147	2,308.10
	Narok East	182	147,863	719.50
	Narok South	181	169,981	9,692.60
	Narok West	180	105,397	2,354.60
Kajiado	Kajiado North	183	164,741	160.40
	Kajiado Central	186	123,988	5,311.20
	Kajiado East	185	147,085	7,492.00
	Kajiado West	184	114,002	2,579.30
	Kajiado South	187	137,496	6,356.00
Kericho	Kipkelion East	188	107,148	774.40

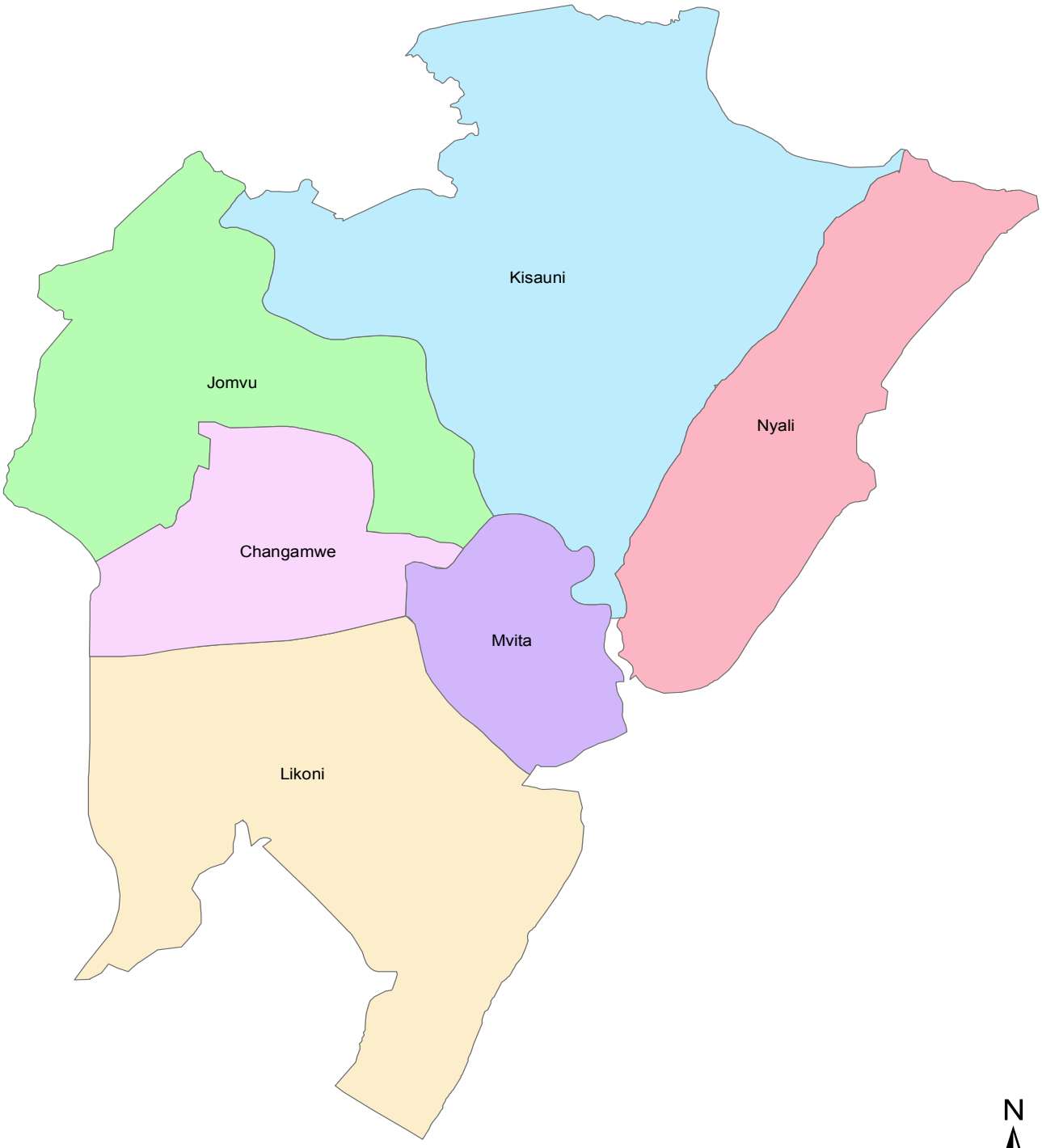
County	Constituency	Constituency No.	Approximate Population commuted from 2009 Census	Approximate Area in Km^2
	Kipkelion West	189	100,442	328.60
	Ainamoi	190	144,313	240.00
	Bureti	193	167,649	1,200.10
	Belgut	191	109,950	293.30
	Sigowet	192	129,837	429.90
Bomet	Sotik	194	156,589	432.10
	Chepalungu	195	163,833	537.00
	Bomet East	196	145,412	347.40
	Bomet Central	197	155,074	391.20
	Konoin	198	139,114	414.00
Kakamega	Lugari	199	167,014	367.00
	Likuyani	200	125,137	301.80
	Malava	201	205,166	427.40
	Lurambi	202	160,229	161.80
	Navakholo	203	137,165	257.90
	Mumias	204	113,094	178.70
	Mumias East	205	99,724	135.80
	Matungu	206	146,563	275.80
	Butere	207	139,780	210.50
	Khwisero	208	102,635	145.60
	Shinyalu	209	159,475	445.50
	Ikolomani	210	104,669	143.60
Vihiga	Vihiga	211	91,616	90.20
	Sabatia	212	129,678	110.90
	Hamisi	213	148,259	156.40
	Emuhaya	214	76,394	74.10
	Luanda	215	108,675	99.40
Bungoma	Mt. Elgon	216	172,377	956.60
	Sirisia	217	102,422	213.20
	Kabuchai	218	141,113	232.30
	Bumula	219	178,897	347.80
	Kanduyi	220	229,701	318.50
	Webuye	221	113,073	168.10
	Bokoli	222	117,180	236.20
	Kimilili	223	132,822	181.20
	Tongaren	224	187,478	378.40
Busia	Teso North	225	117,947	261.00
	Teso South	226	137,924	299.60

County	Constituency	Constituency No.	Approximate Population commuted from 2009 Census	Approximate Area in Km^2
	Nambale	227	94,637	237.80
	Matayos	228	111,345	196.20
	Butula	229	121,870	247.10
	Funyula	230	93,500	265.10
	Budalangi	231	66,723	188.30
Siaya	Ugenya	232	113,848	226.80
	Ugunja	233	110,168	282.90
	Alego Usonga	234	165,533	599.00
	Gem	235	160,675	403.00
	Bondo	236	157,522	587.00
	Rarieda	237	134,558	400.00
Kisumu	Kisumu East	238	130,275	135.90
	Kisumu West	239	139,643	219.40
	Kisumu Central	240	122,908	21.40
	Seme	241	98,805	267.30
	Nyando	242	141,037	412.00
	Muhoroni	243	145,764	666.00
	Nyakach	244	133,041	359.00
Homa Bay	Kasipul	245	133117	175.40
	Kabondo	246	107,547	245.70
	Karachuonyo	247	162,045	438.00
	Rangwe	248	96,442	451.00
	Homa Bay Town	249	97,966	267.40
	Ndhiwa	250	172,212	709.00
	Mbita	251	111,409	416.00
	Gwasi	252	103,054	640.00
Migori	Rongo	253	100,547	208.50
	Awendo	254	108,913	257.00
	Migori East	255	97,113	107.20
	Migori West	256	94,130	240.00
	Uriri	257	115,751	380.00
	Nyatike	258	144,625	676.00
	Kuria East	259	96,883	338.30
	Kuria West	260	159,203	167.20
Kisii	Bonchari	261	114,615	126.00
	South Mugirango	262	159,049	200.00
	Bomachoge	263	107,199	221.00
	Bobasi	264	126,362	239.00

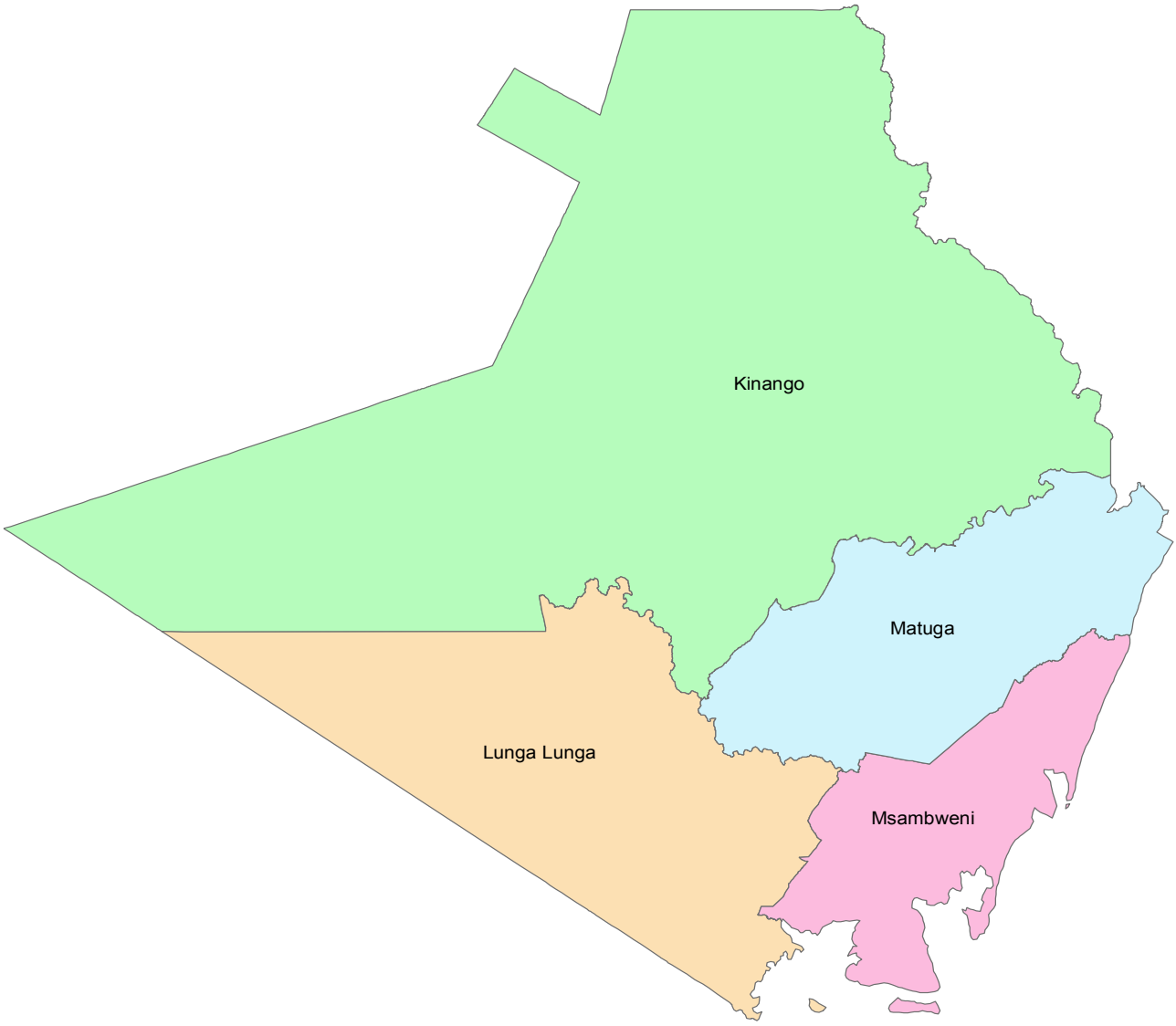
County	Constituency	Constituency No.	Approximate Population commuted from 2009 Census	Approximate Area in Km^2
	Gucha	265	188,728	226.90
	Nyaribari Masaba	266	157,342	162.00
	Nyaribari Chache	267	142,389	229.00
	Marani	268	103,869	123.8
	Mosocho	269	132,131	104.4
Nyamira	Kititu Masaba	270	136,150	253.00
	West Mugirango	271	159,673	180.00
	North Mugirango	272	170,431	464.00
	Borabu	273	133,217	292.00
Nairobi	Westlands	274	203,880	81.30
	Kawangware	275	156,408	20.00
	Dagoretti	276	180,736	25.20
	Karen-Langata	277	196,278	189.70
	Kibra	278	194,269	2.40
	Kasarani	279	185,886	140.10
	Roysambu	280	191,690	47.80
	Ruaraka	281	194,120	7.20
	Embakasi	282	201,042	12.00
	Kariobangi	283	181,488	5.00
	Kayole	284	175,949	5.50
	Mihango	285	163,868	64.80
	Umoja	286	183,725	14.90
	Makadara	287	192,382	23.10
	Kamukunji	288	193,980	11.60
	Starehe	289	172,118	8.30
	Mathare	290	193,416	3.00

Appendix 19: Constituency Maps per Region

MOMBASA CONSTITUENCIES



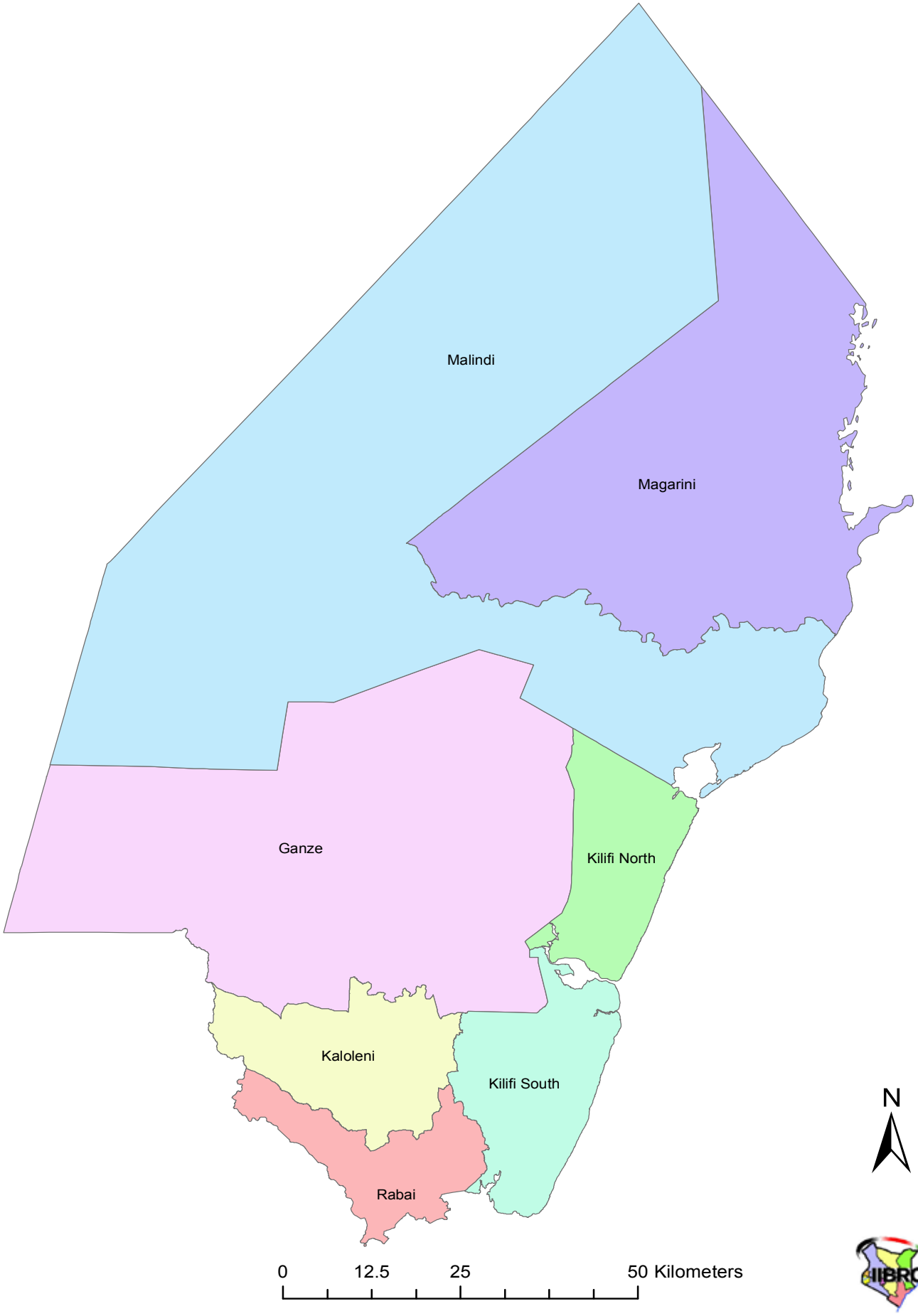
KWALE CONSTITUENCIES



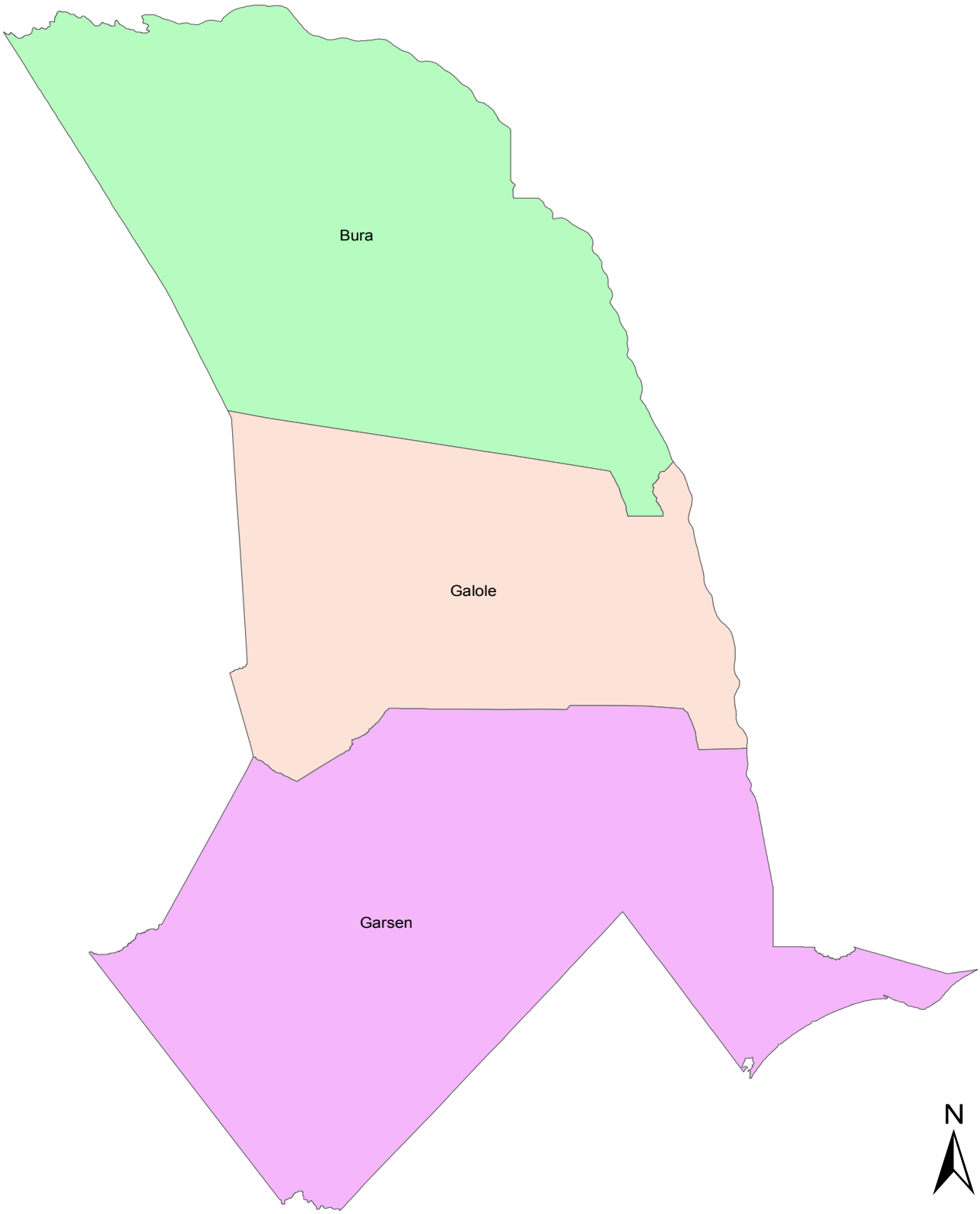
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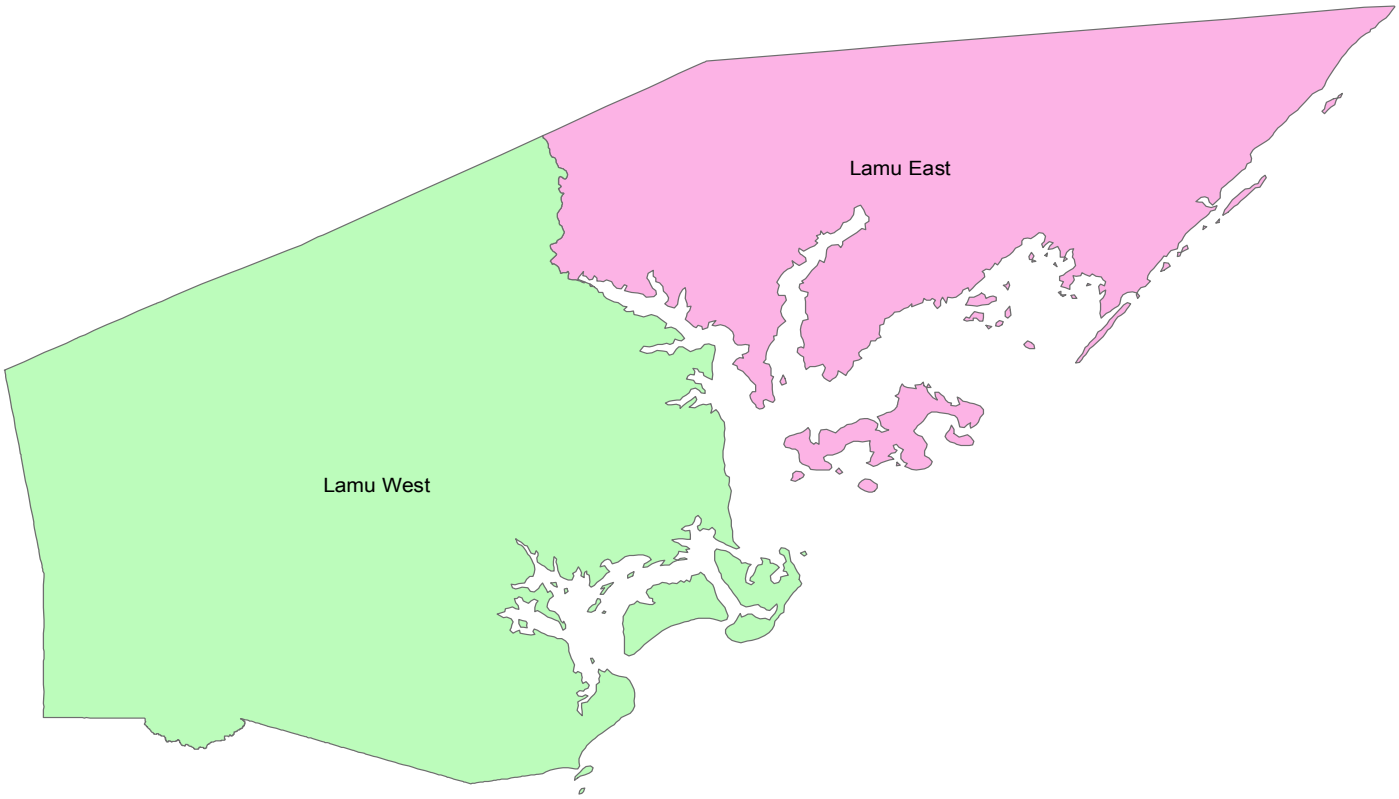
KILIFI CONSTITUENCIES



TANA RIVER CONSTITUENCIES



LAMU CONSTITUENCIES

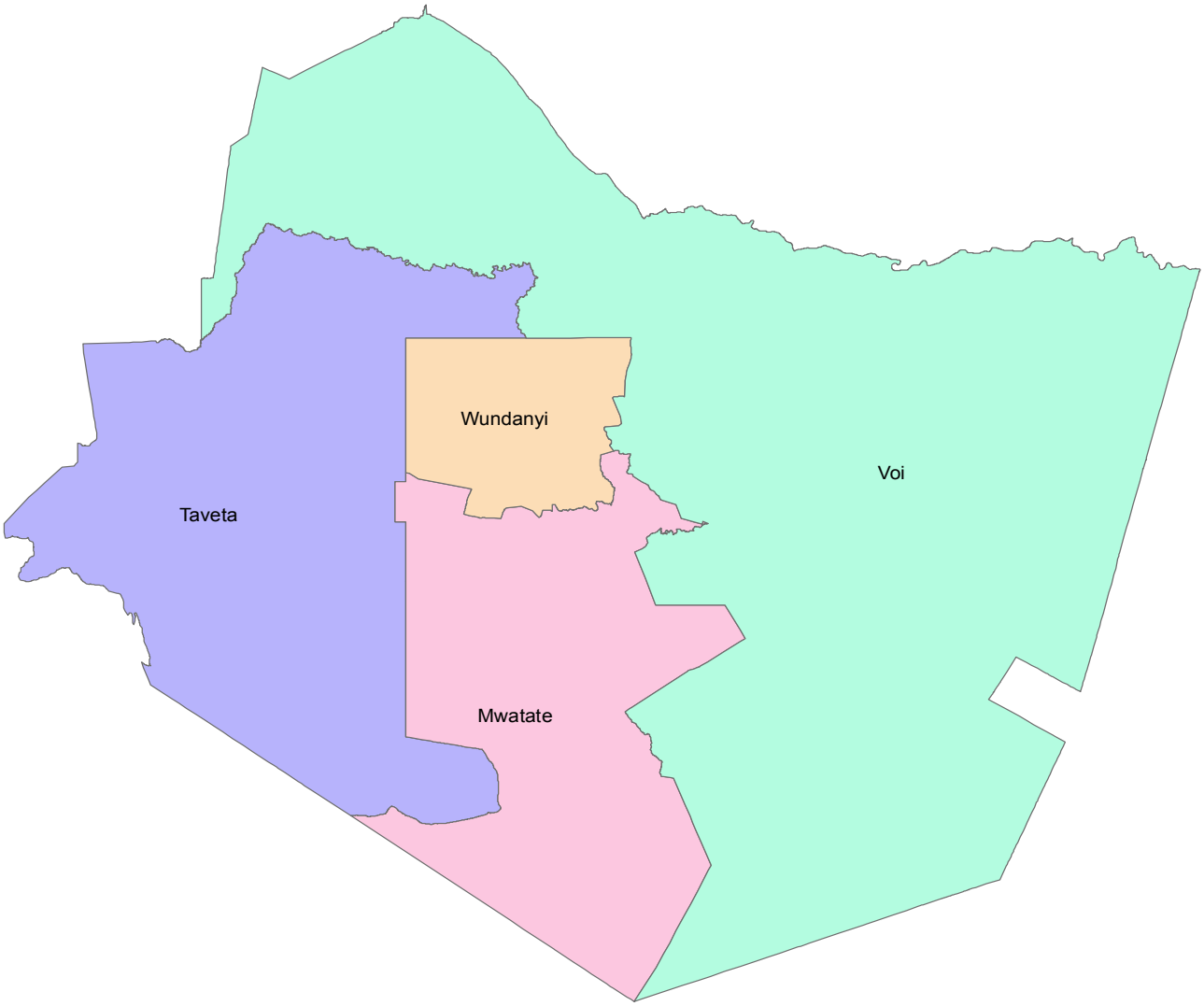


N

0 15 30 60 Kilometers

IIBRC

TAITA TAVETA CONSTITUENCIES

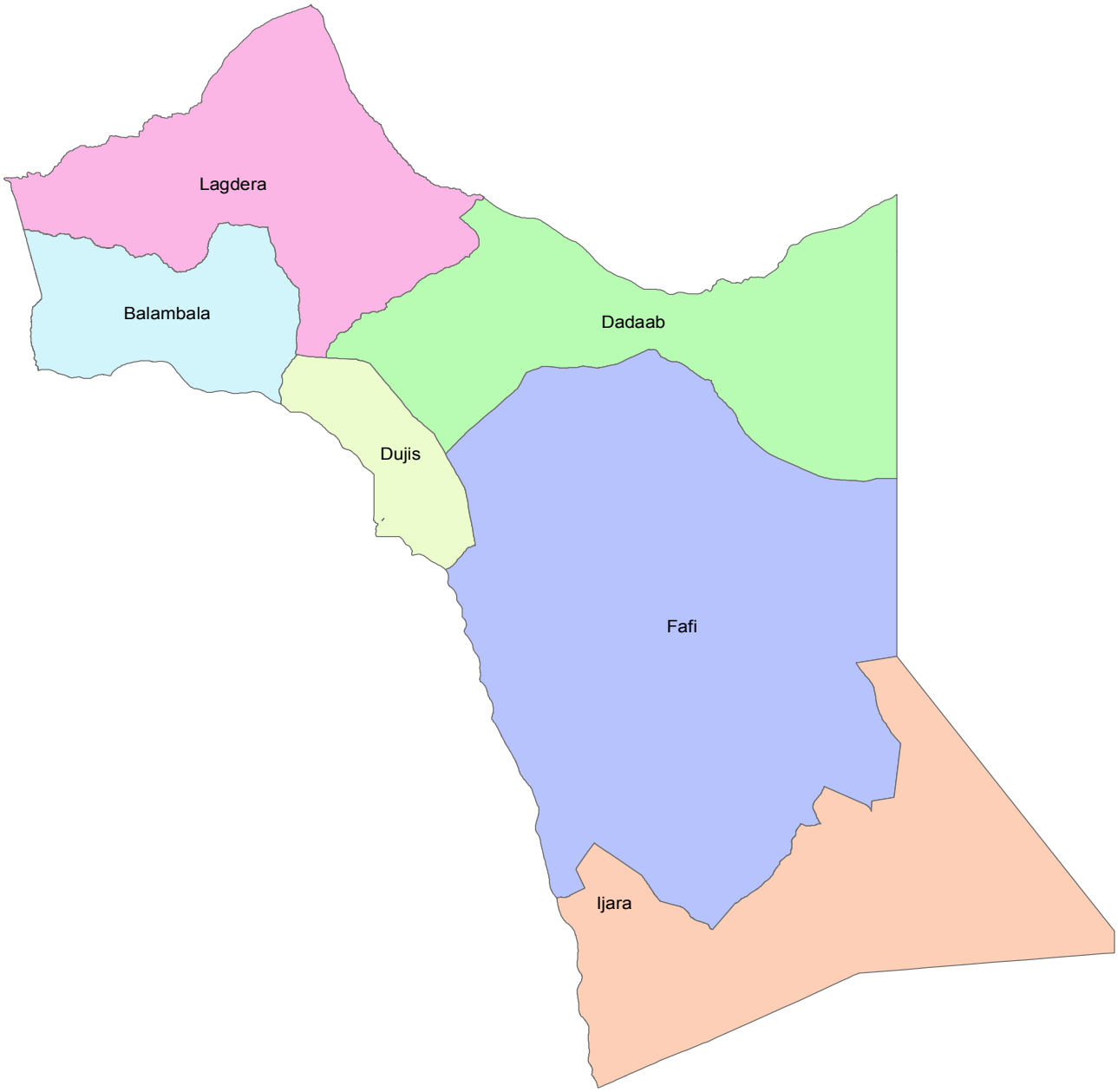


N

0 20 40 80 Kilometers

IIBRC

GARISSA CONSTITUENCIES

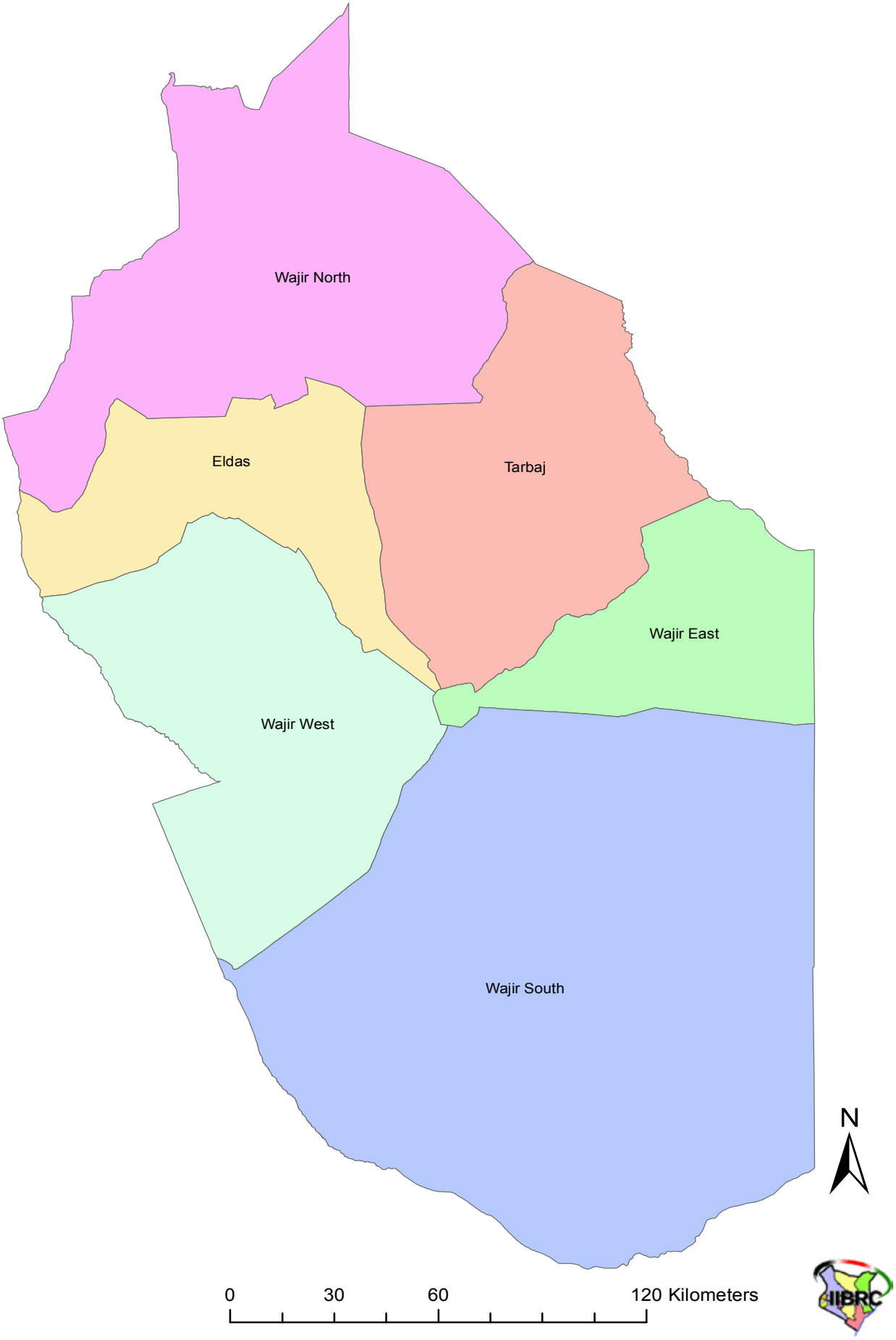


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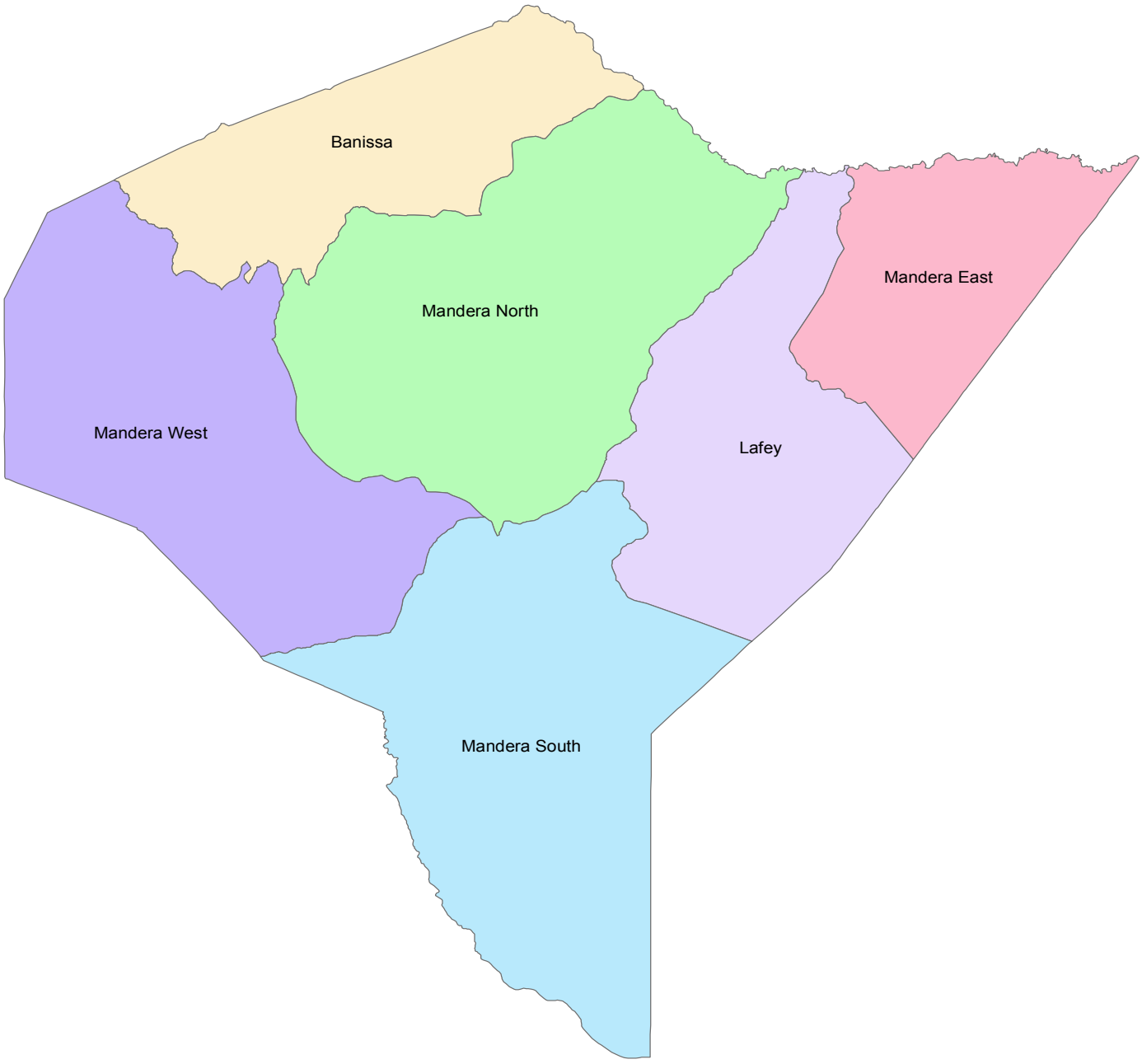
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IIBRC

WAJIR CONSTITUENCIES



MANDERA CONSTITUENCIES

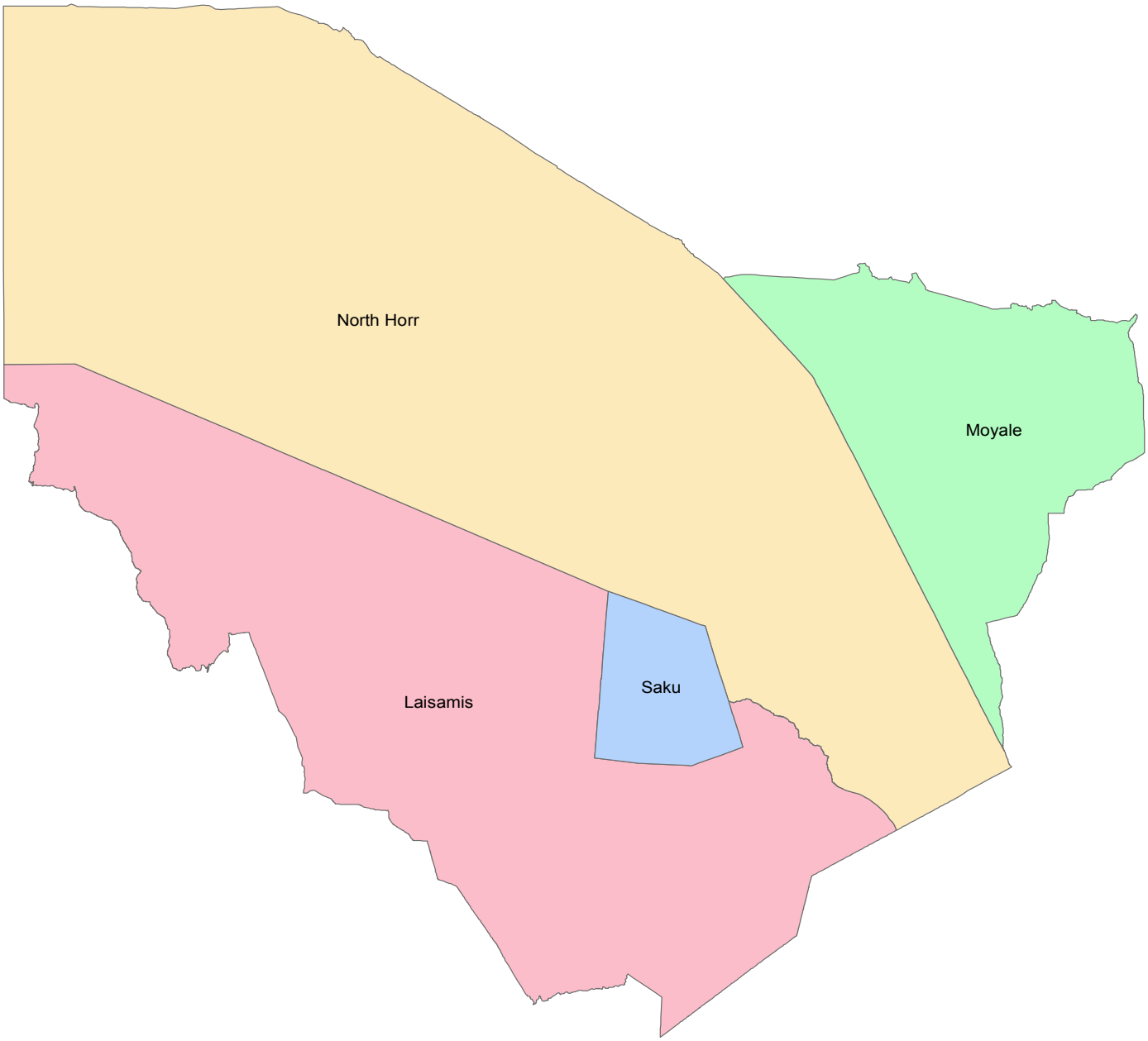


N

0 25 50 100 Kilometers

IIBRC

MARSABIT CONSTITUENCIES

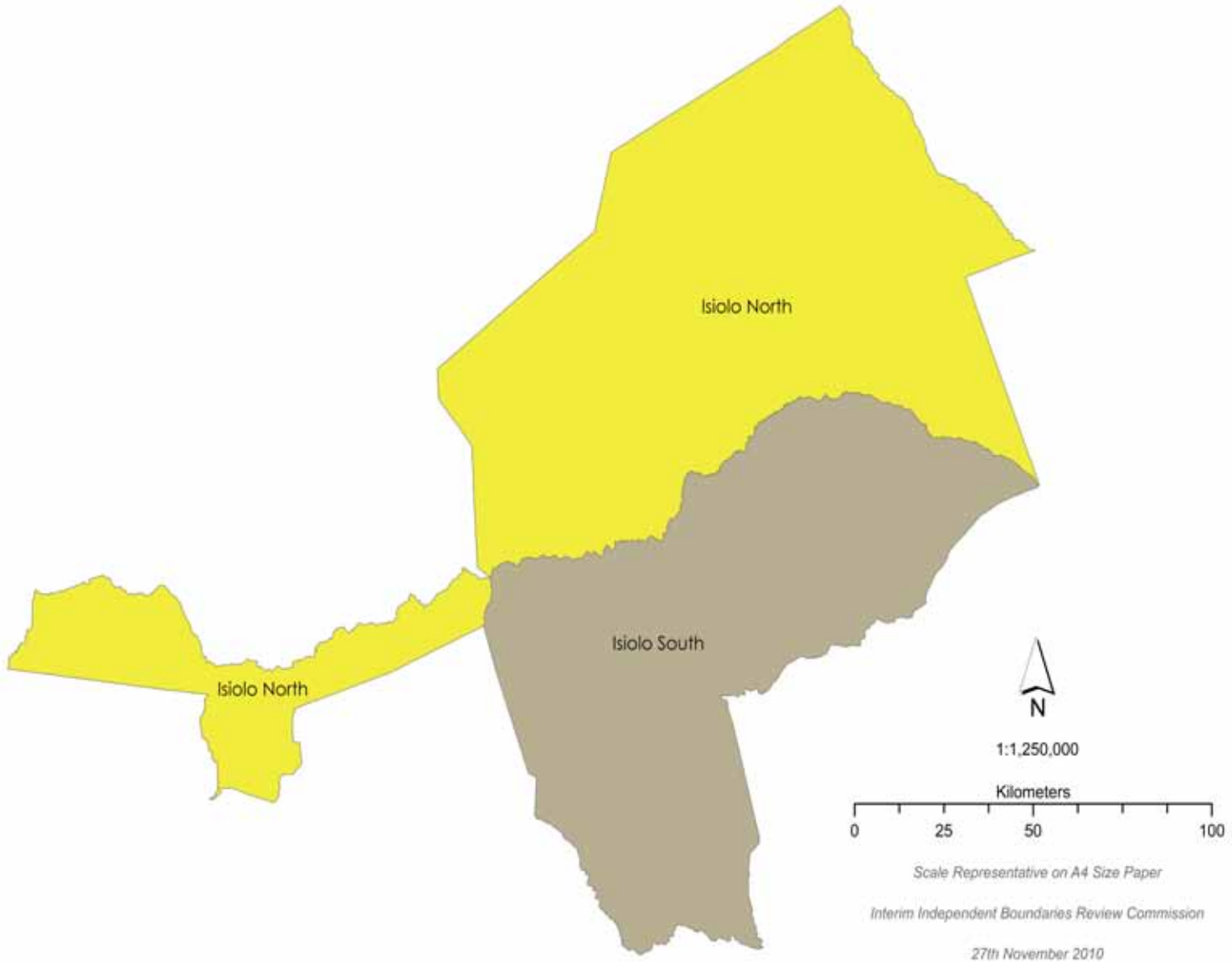


N

0 37.5 75 150 Kilometers

IIBRC

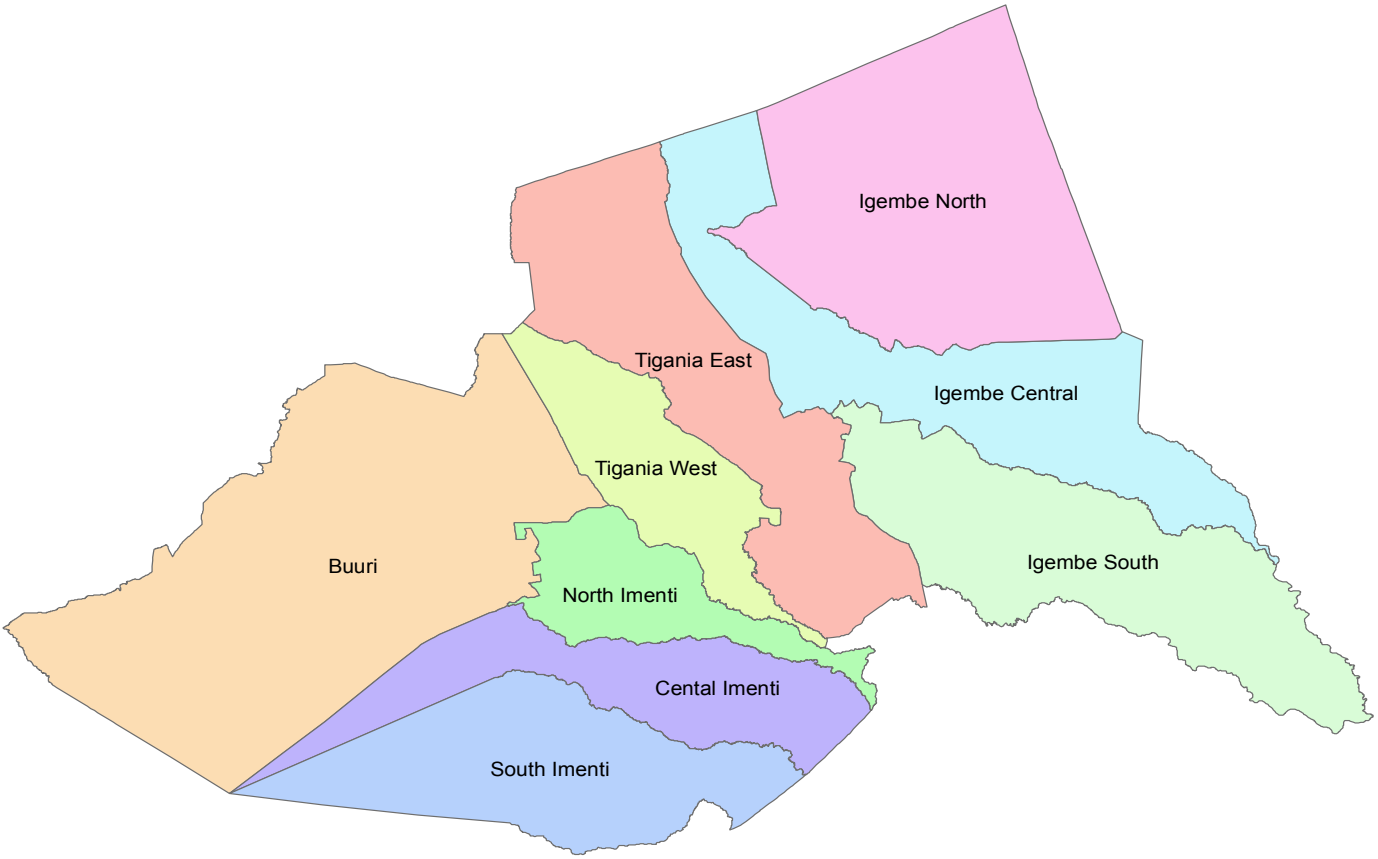
ISIOLO CONSTITUENCIES



EMBU CONSTITUENCIES



MERU CONSTITUENCIES

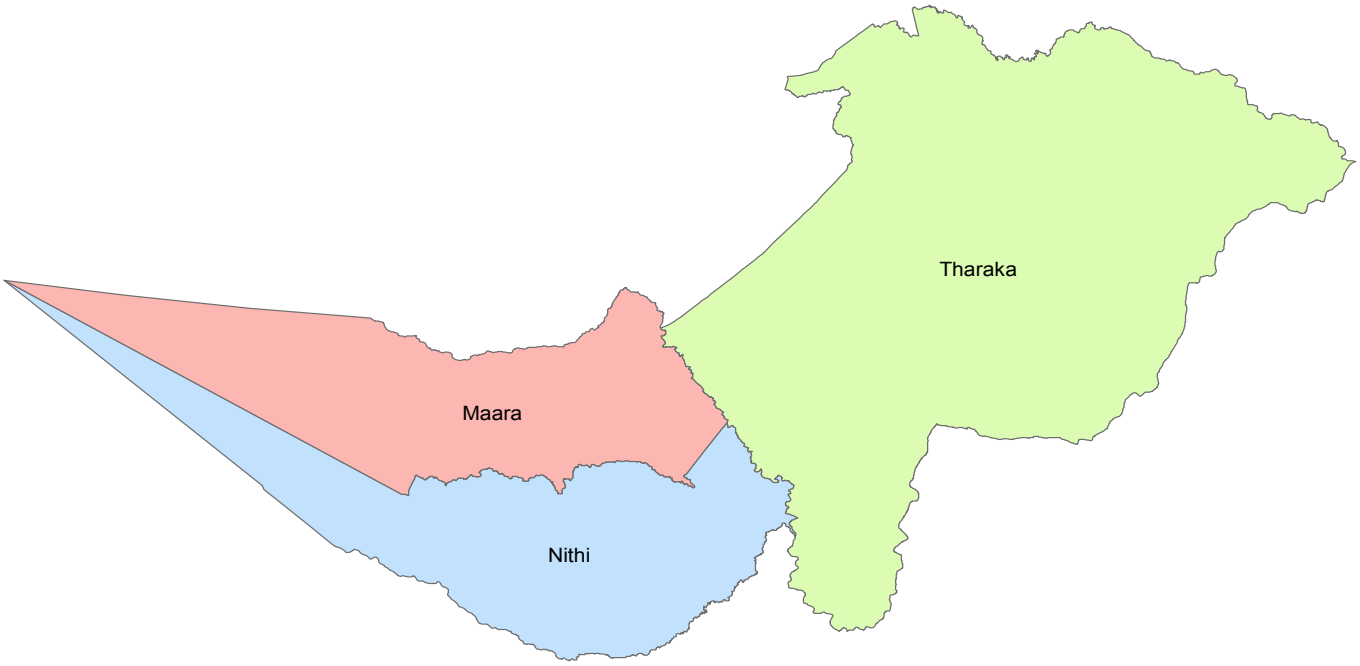


N

0 15 30 60 Kilometers

IIBRC

THARAKA-NITHI CONSTITUENCIES

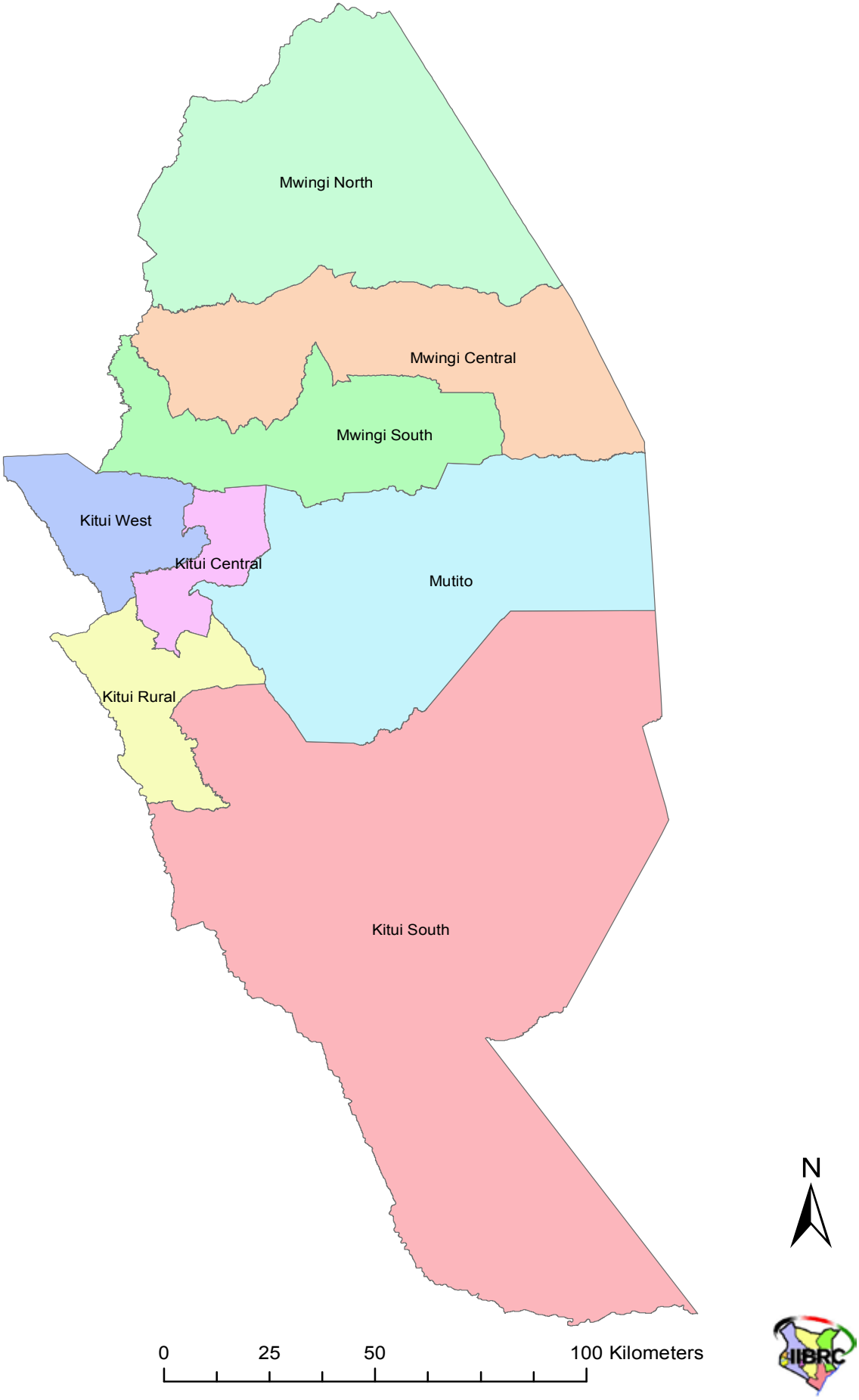


N

0 10 20 40 Kilometers

IIBRC

KITUI CONSTITUENCIES



MACHAKOS CONSTITUENCIES

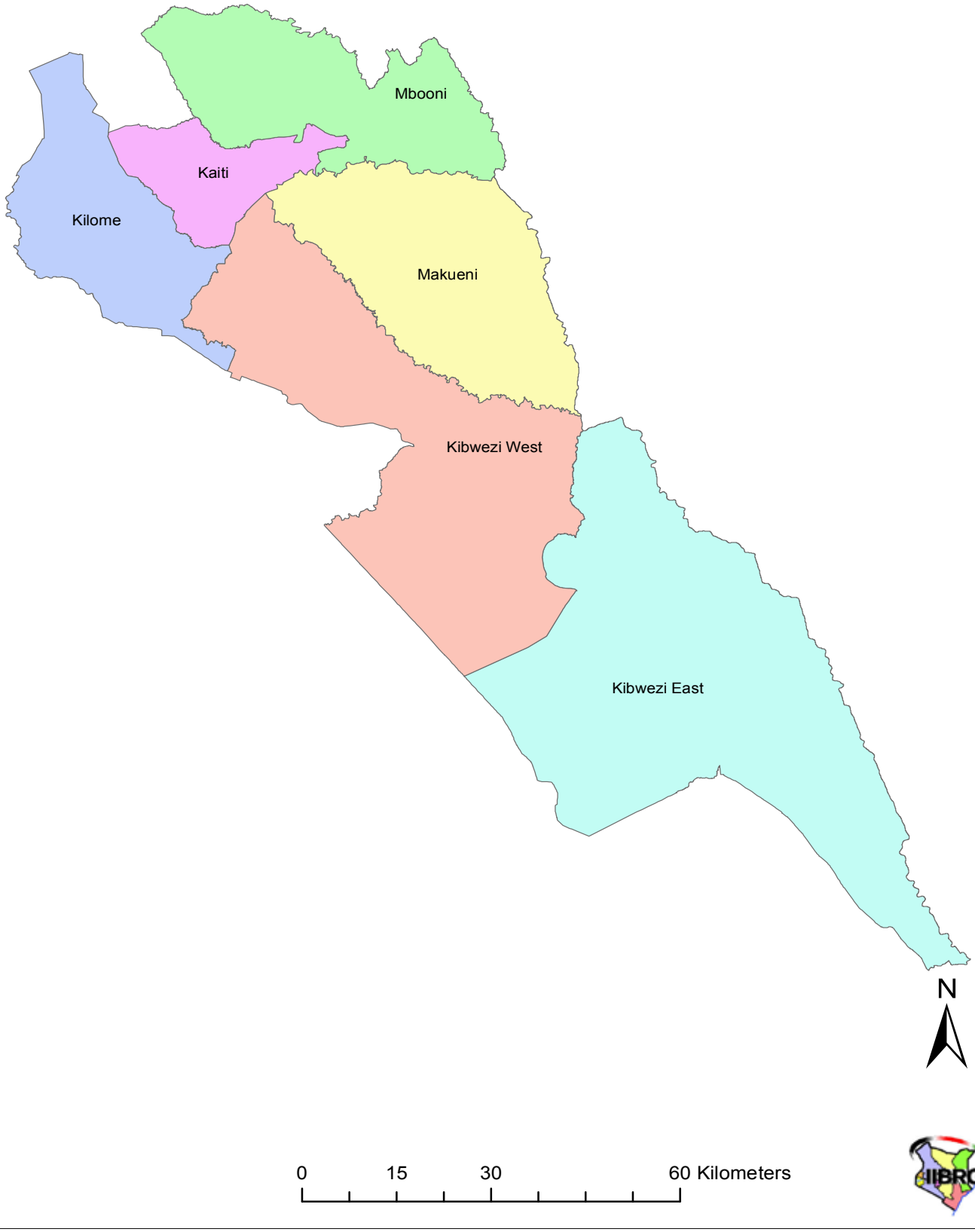


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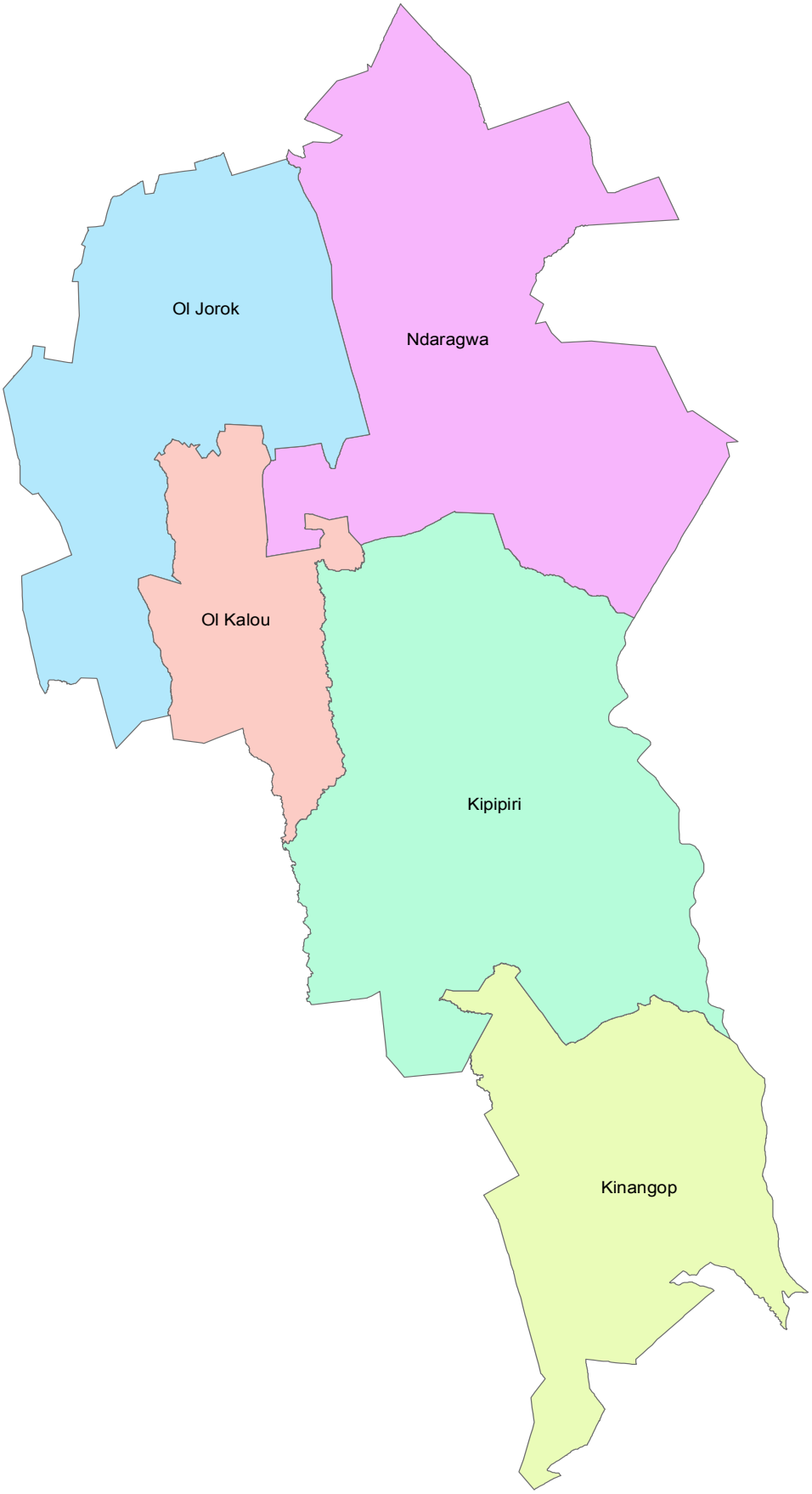
0 12.5 25 50 Kilometers

IIBRC

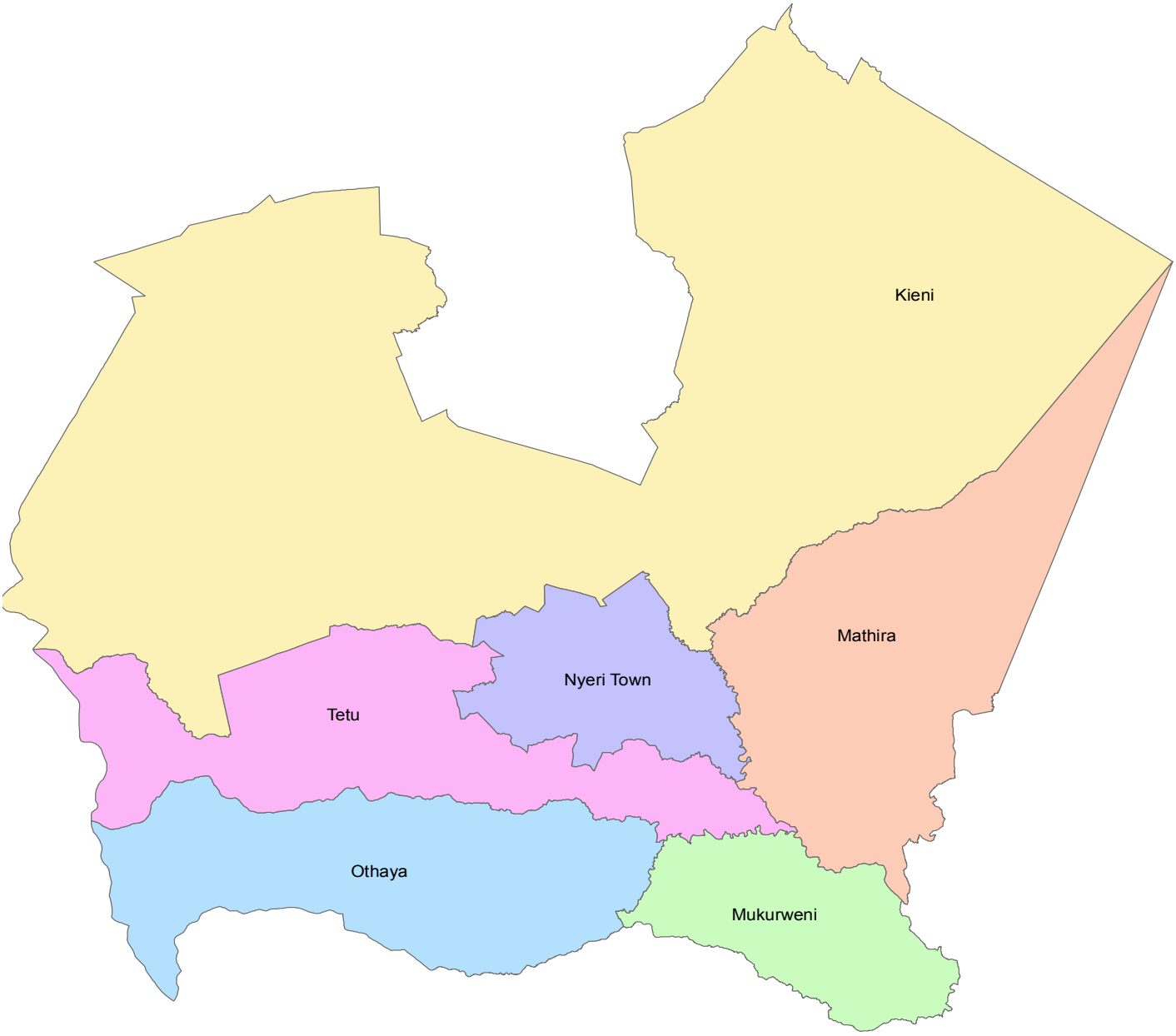
MAKUENI CONSTITUENCIES



NYANDARUA CONSTITUENCIES



NYERI CONSTITUENCIES

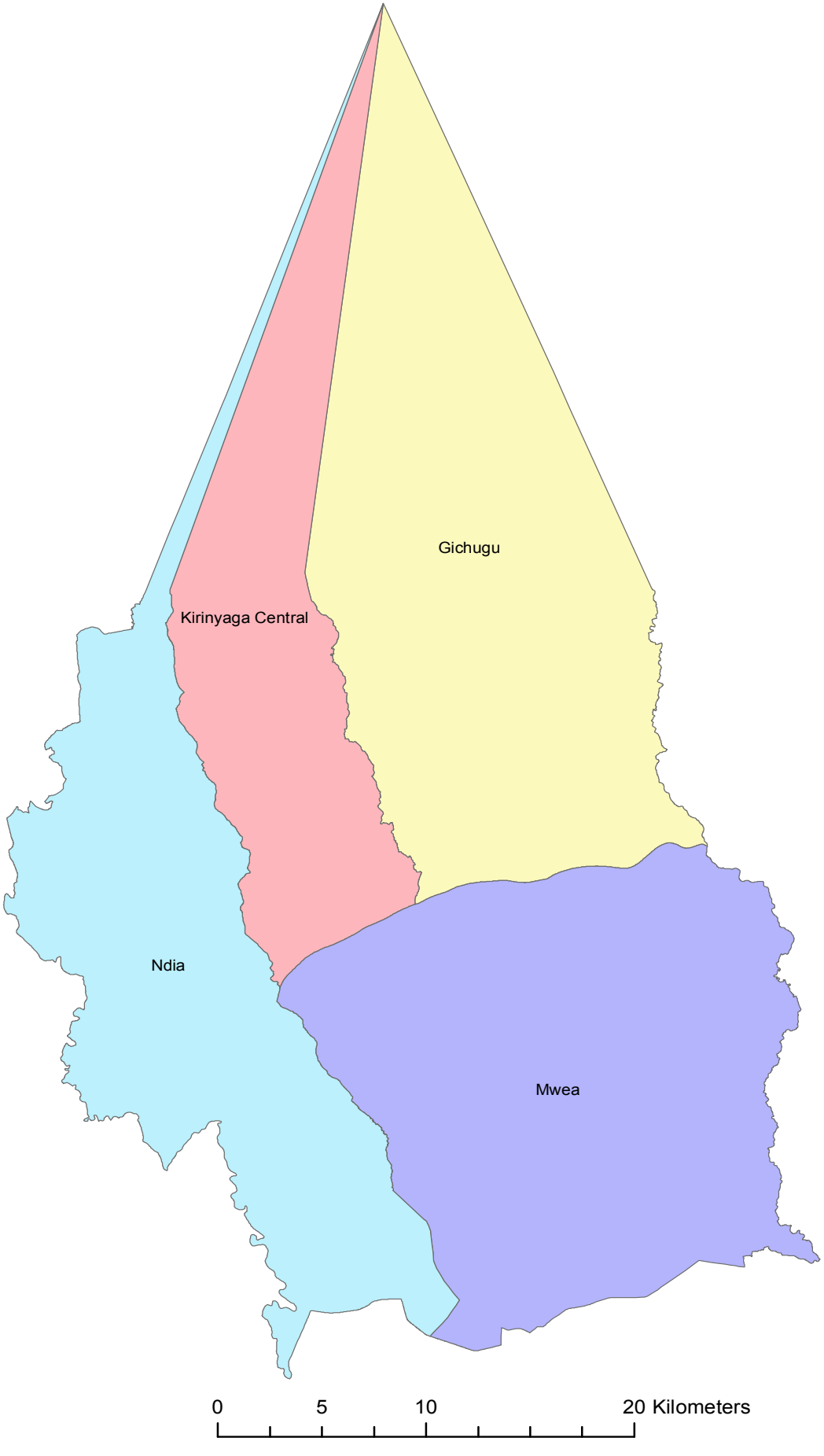


N

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

IIBRC

KIRINYAGA CONSTITUENCIES



MURANG'A CONSTITUENCIES



N

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

IIBRC

KIAMBU CONSTITUENCIES

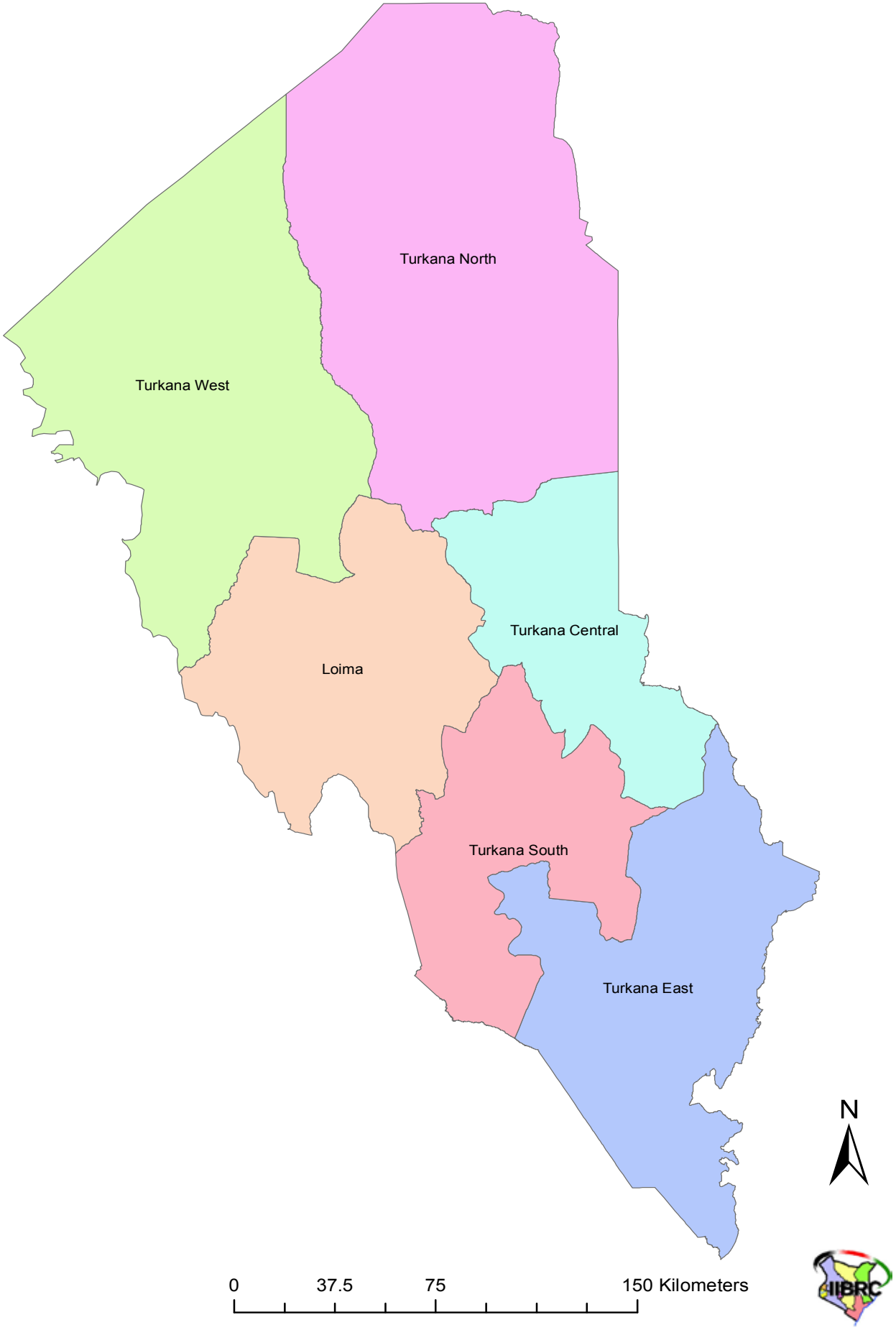


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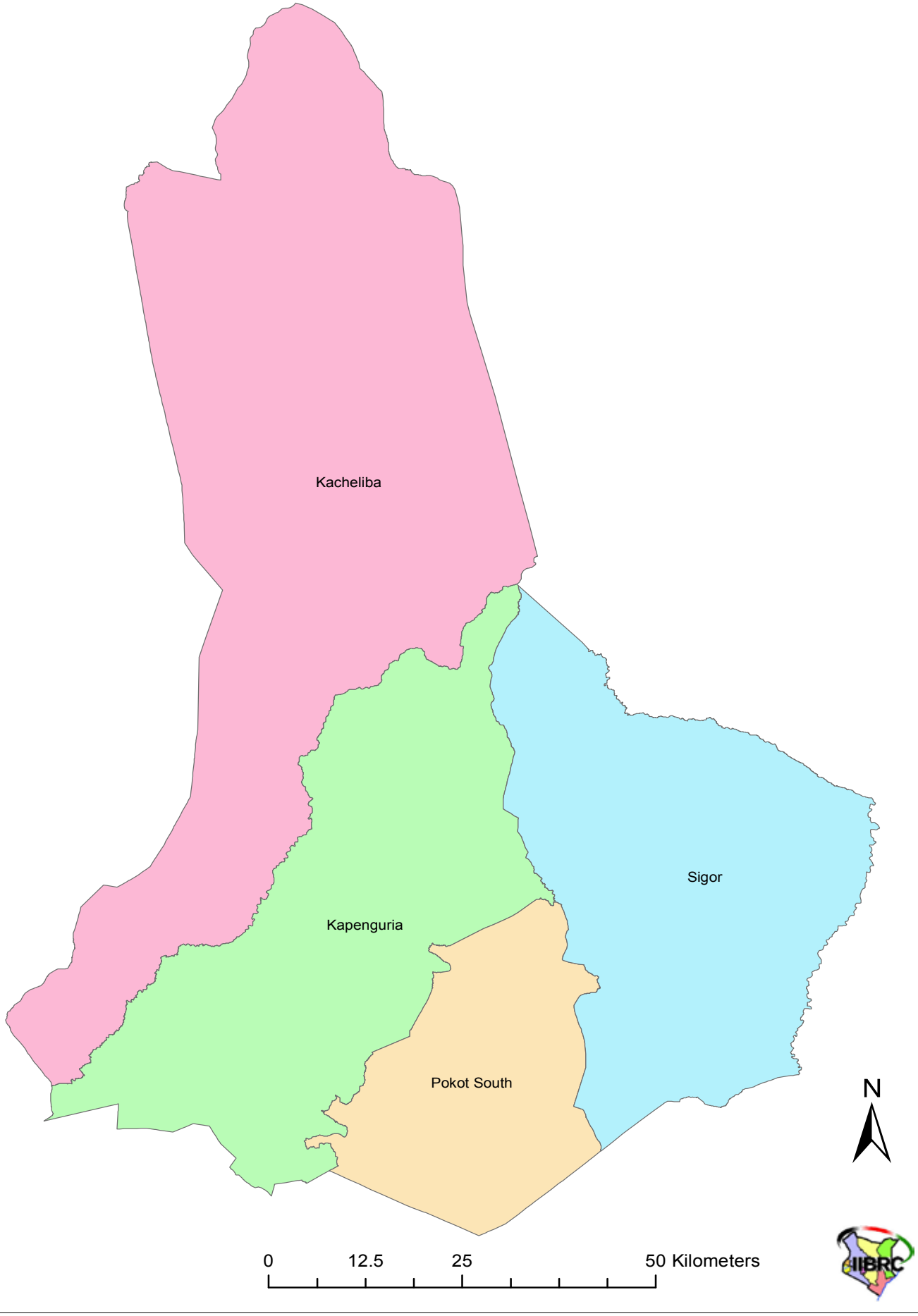
0 10 20 40 Kilometers

IIBRC

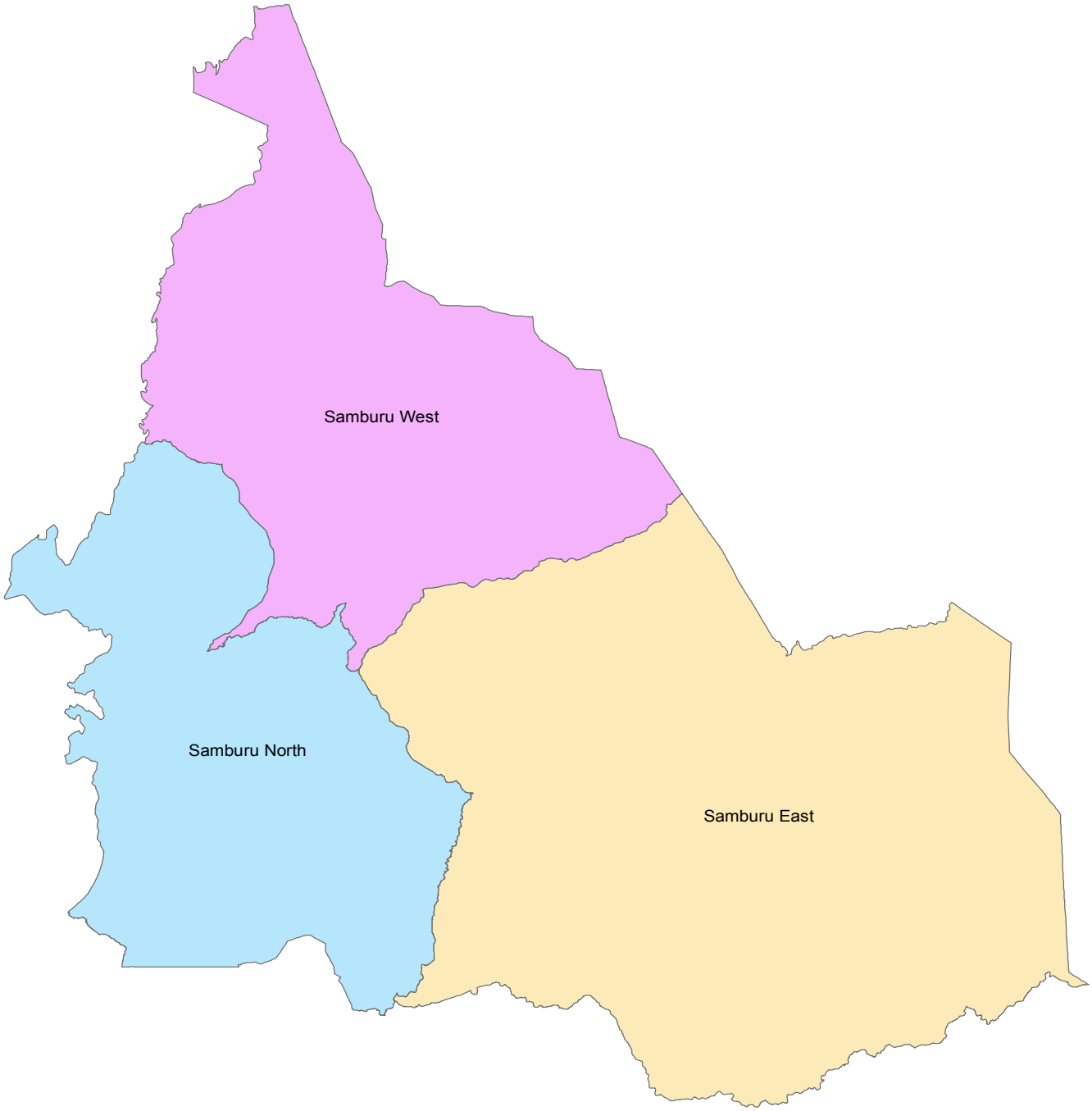
TURKANA CONSTITUENCIES



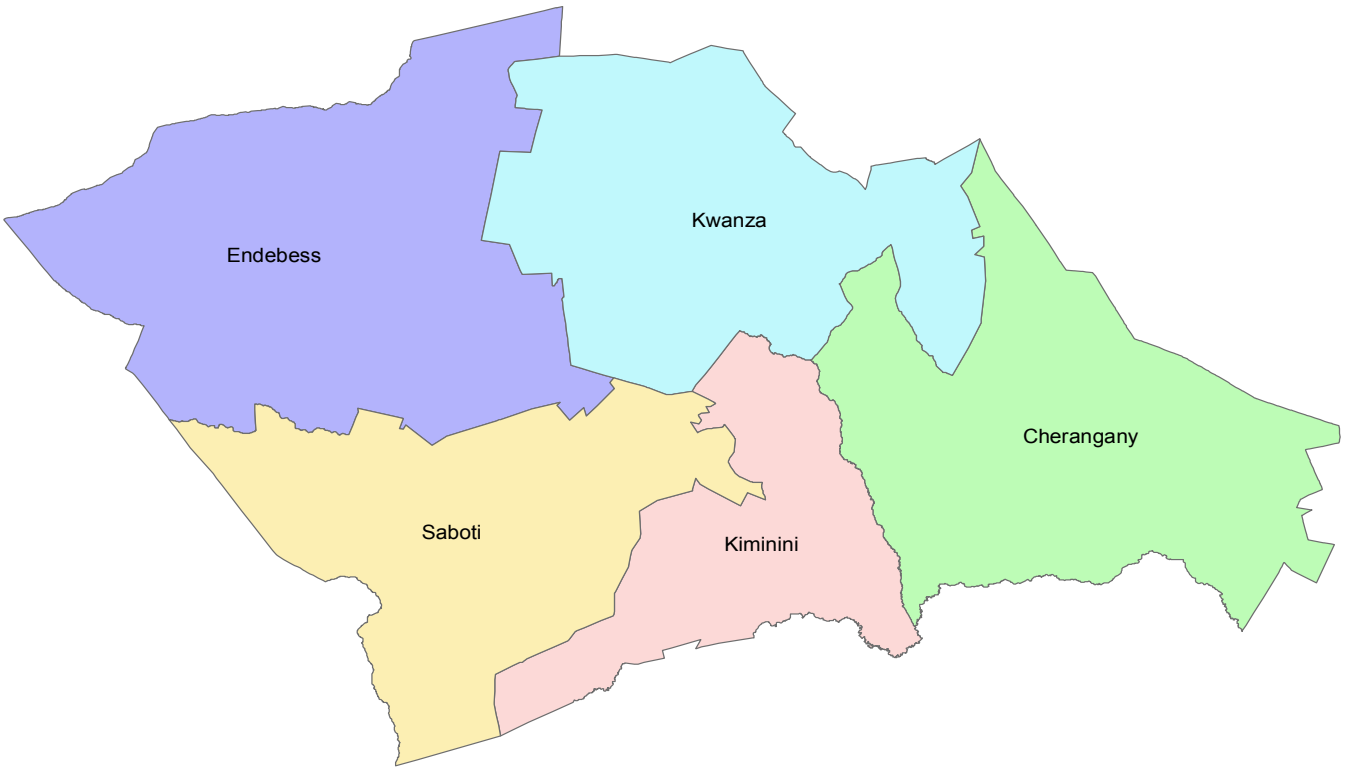
WEST POKOT CONSTITUENCIES



SAMBURU CONSTITUENCIES



TRANS NZOIA CONSTITUENCIES

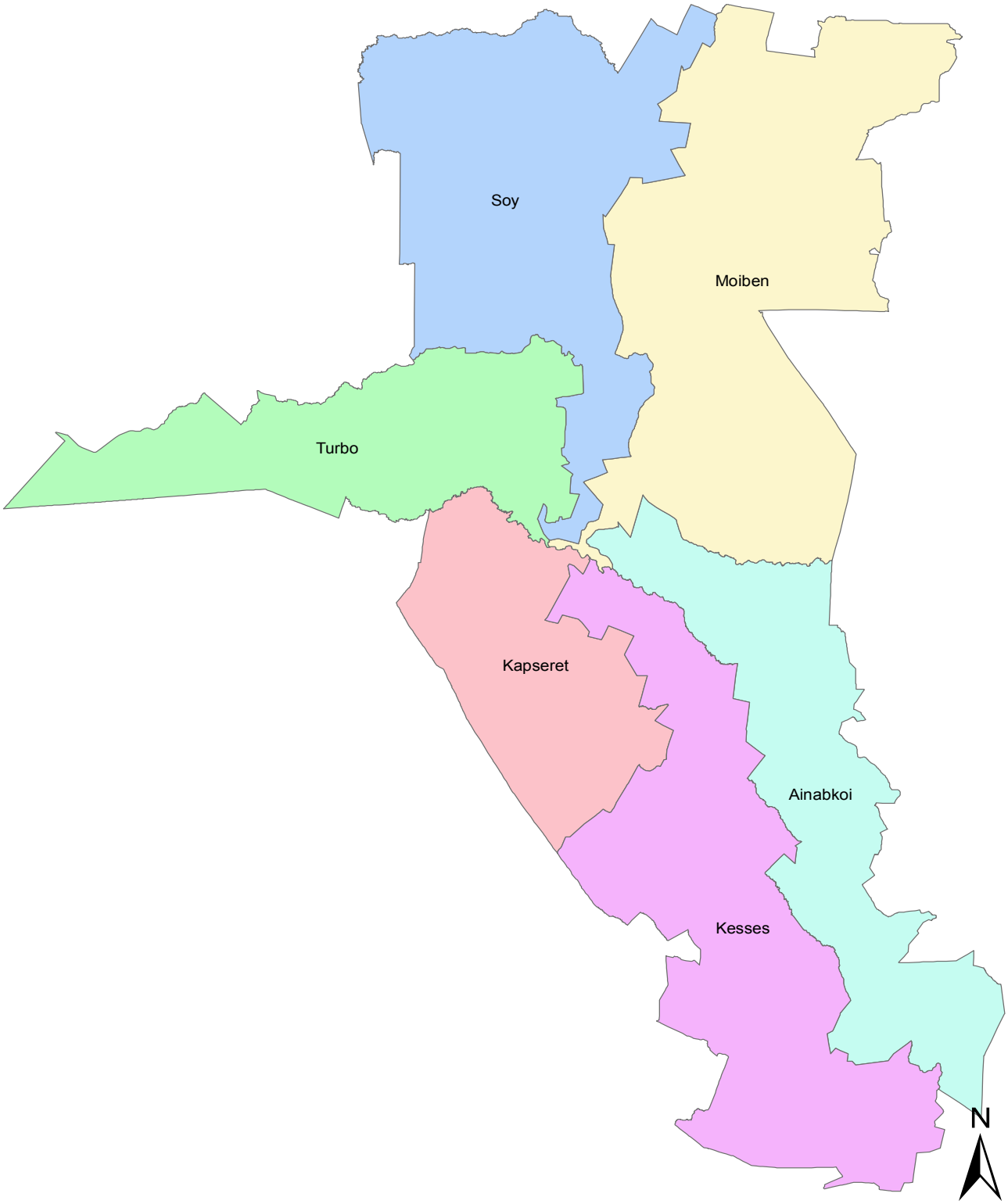


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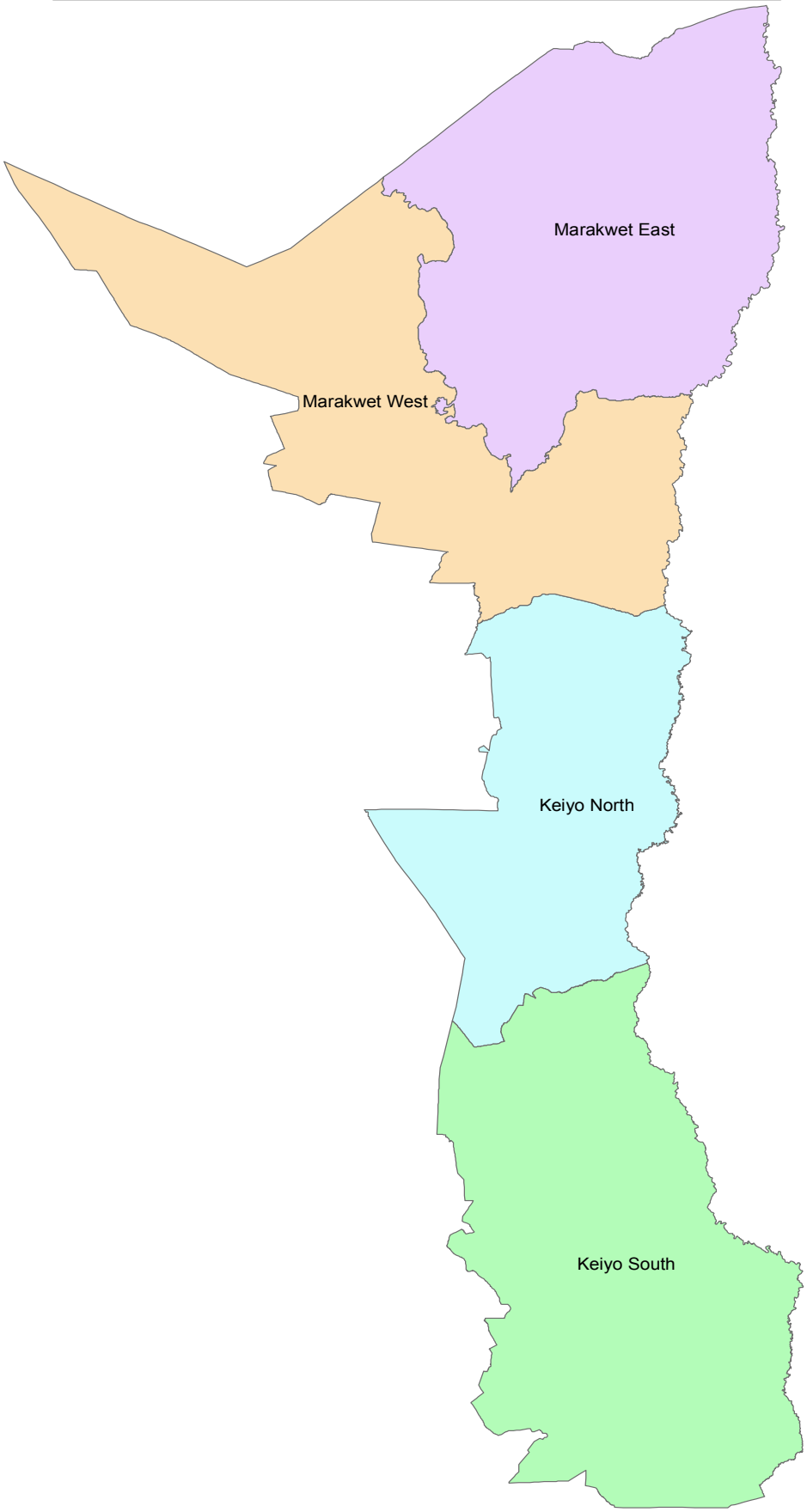
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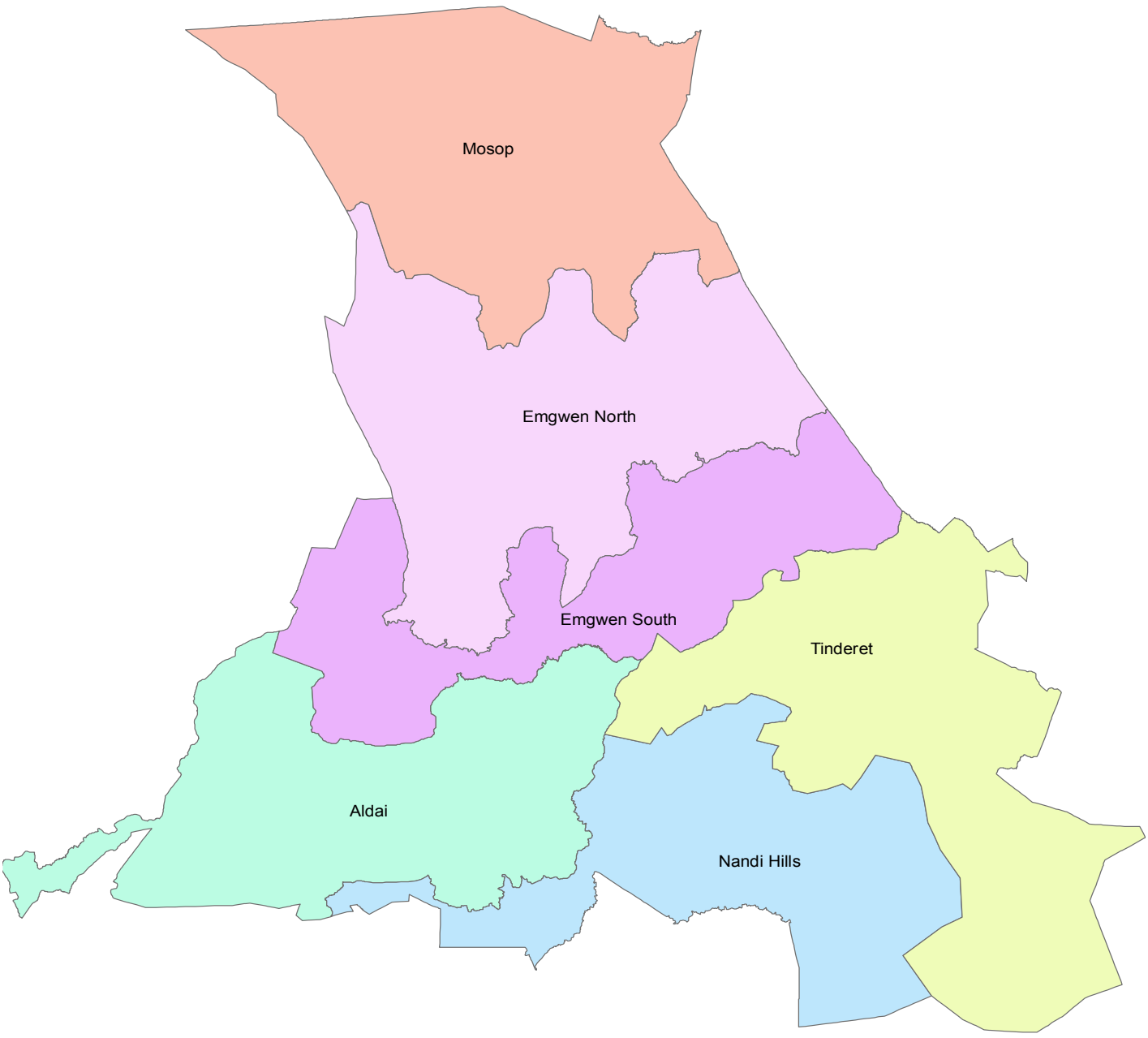
UASIN GISHU CONSTITUENCIES



ELGEYO MARAKWET CONSTITUENCIES



NANDI CONSTITUENCIES

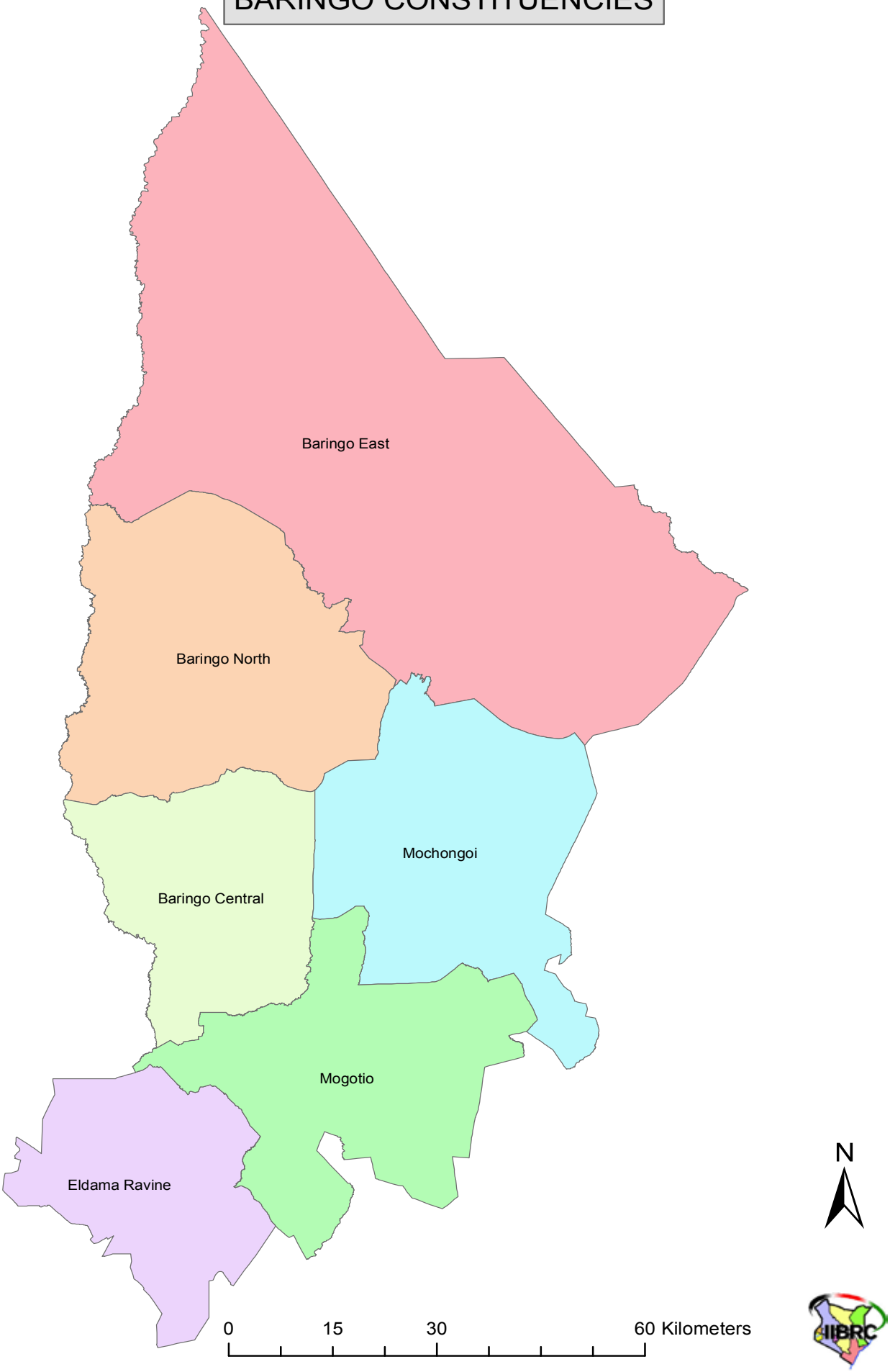


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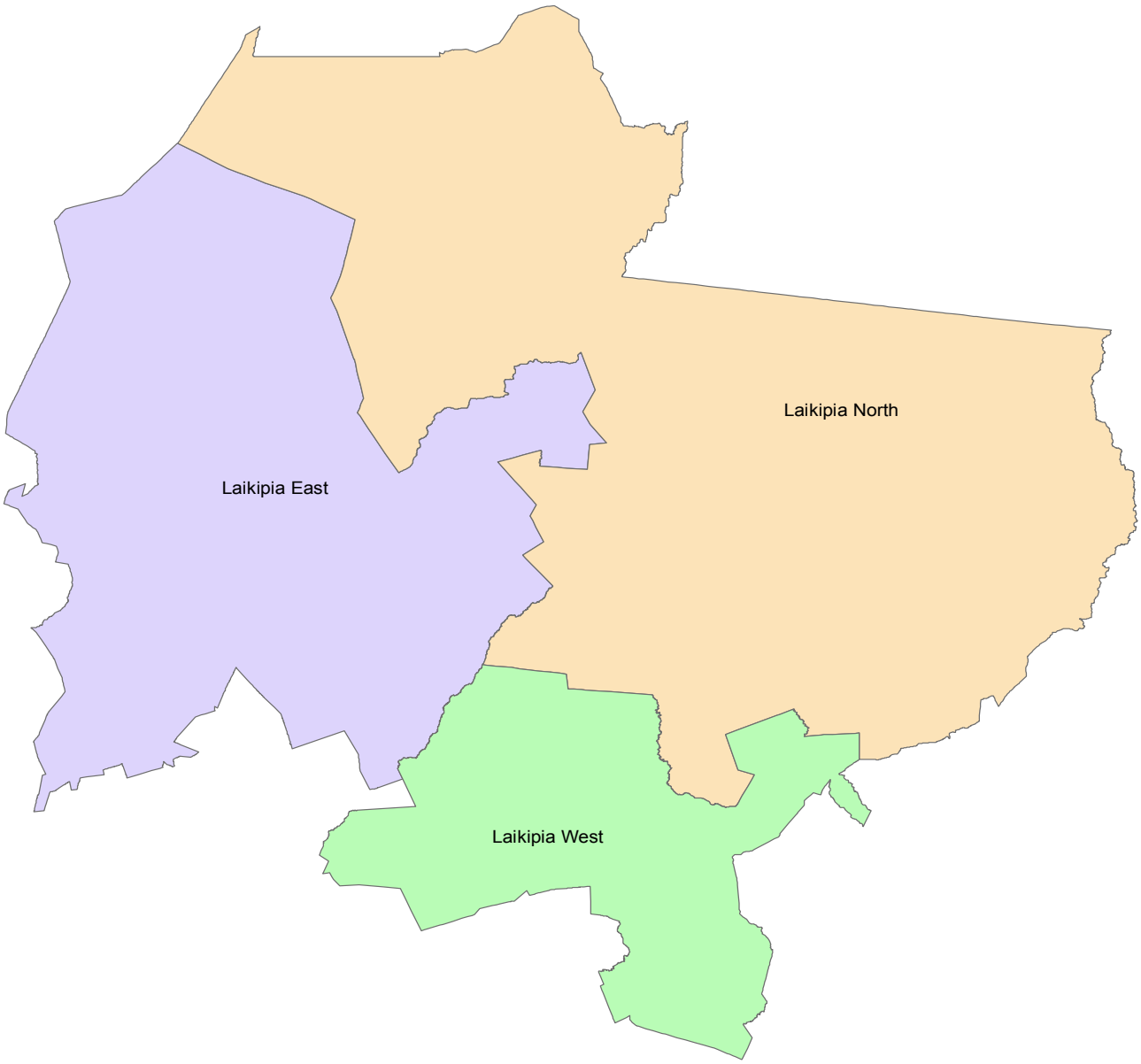
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IIBRC

BARINGO CONSTITUENCIES



LAIKIPIA CONSTITUENCIES

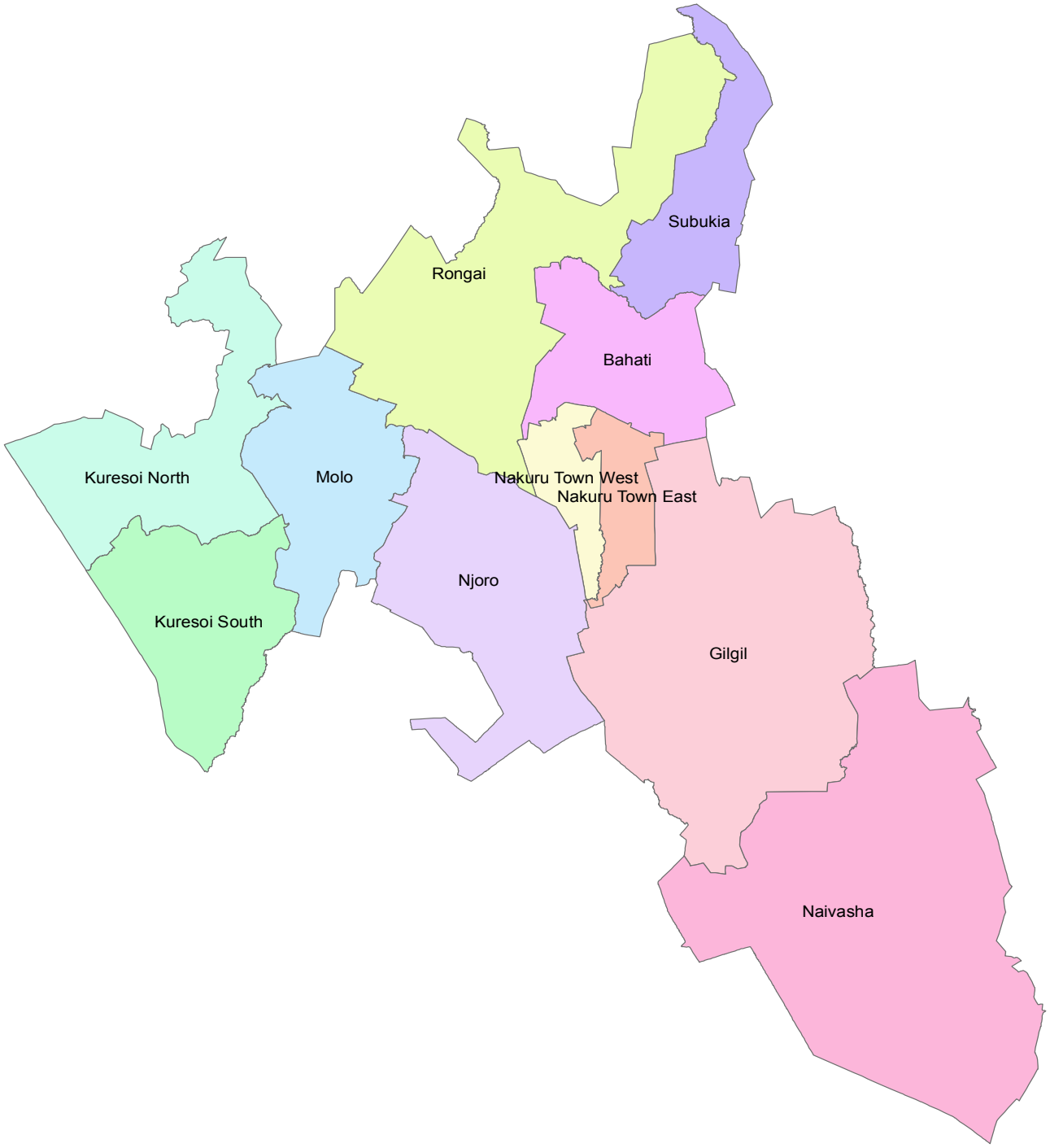


N

0 15 30 60 Kilometers

IIBRC

NAKURU CONSTITUENCIES

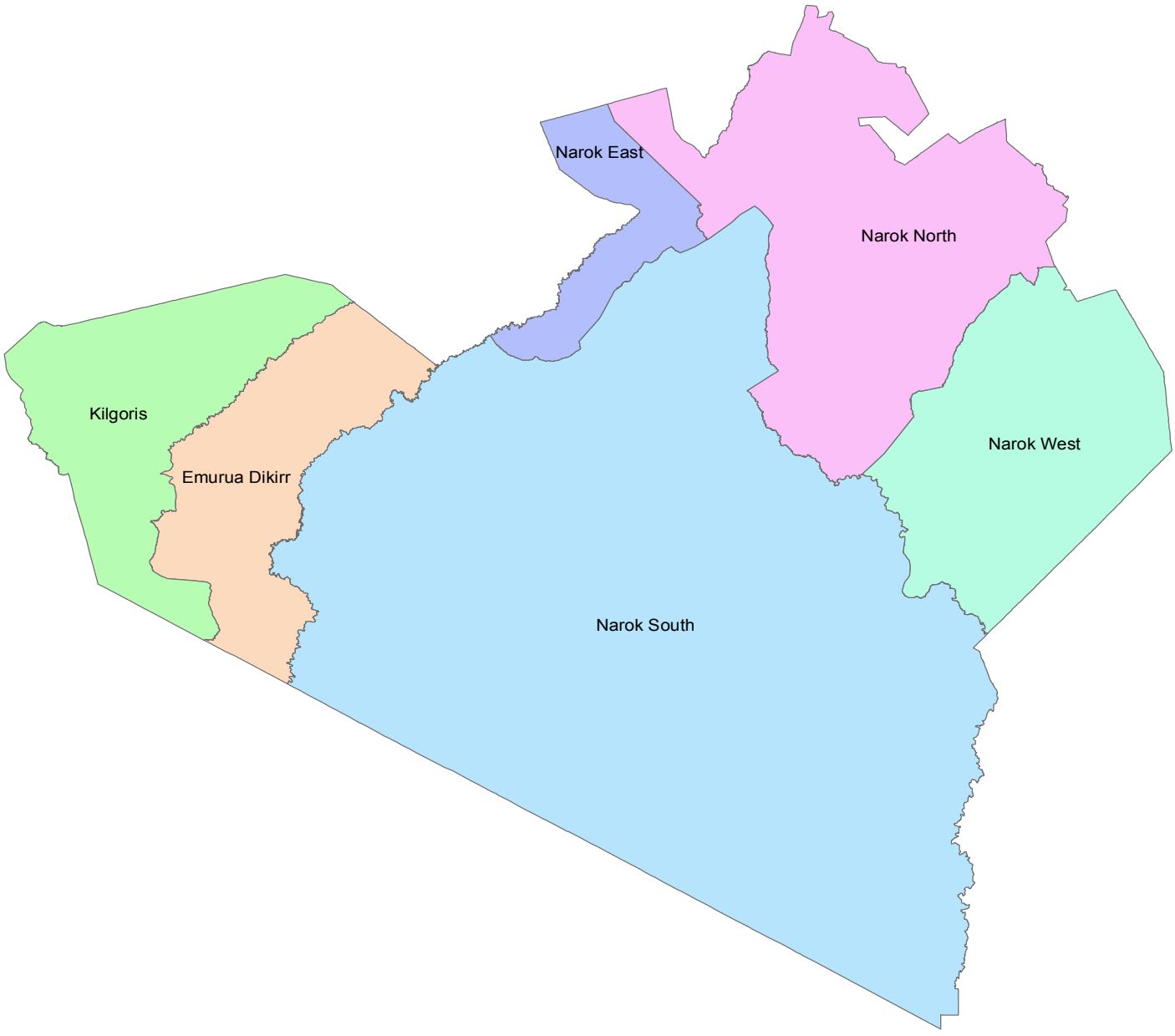


N

0 15 30 60 Kilometers

IIBRC

NAROK CONSTITUENCIES

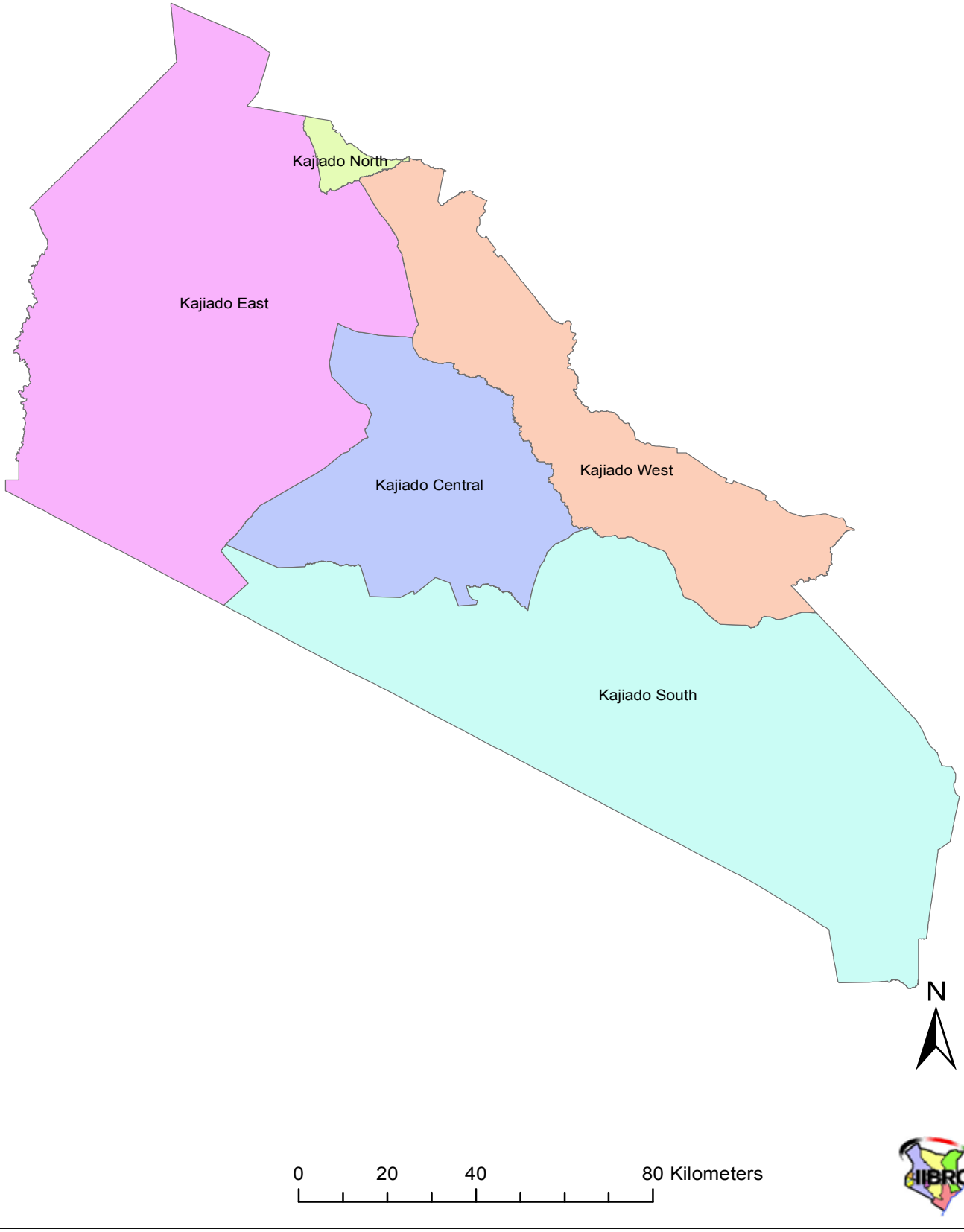


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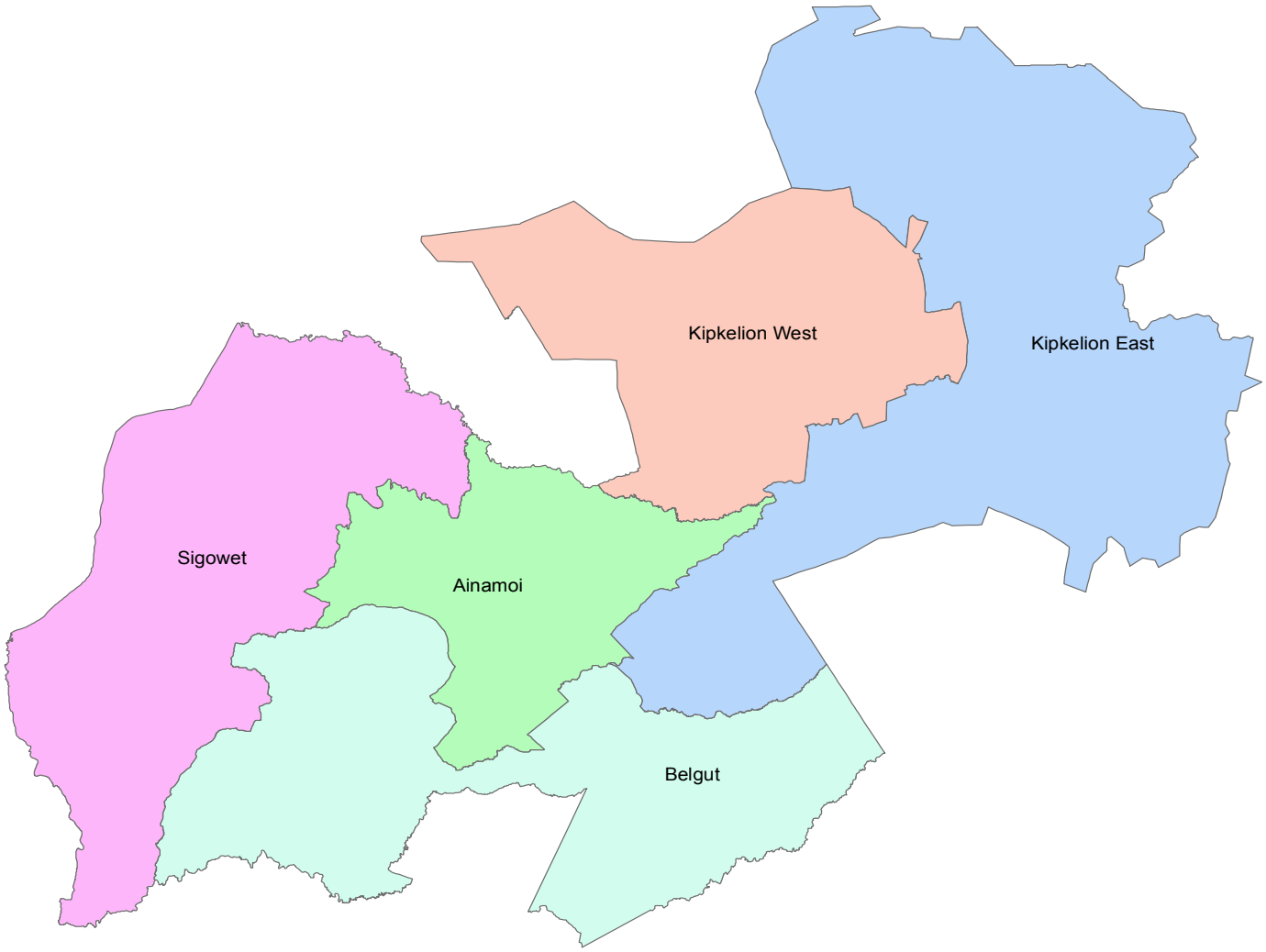
0 20 40 80 Kilometers

IIBRC

KAJIADO CONSTITUENCIES



KERICHO CONSTITUENCIES



N

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

IIBRC

BOMET CONSTITUENCIES



KAKAMEGA CONSTITUENCIES

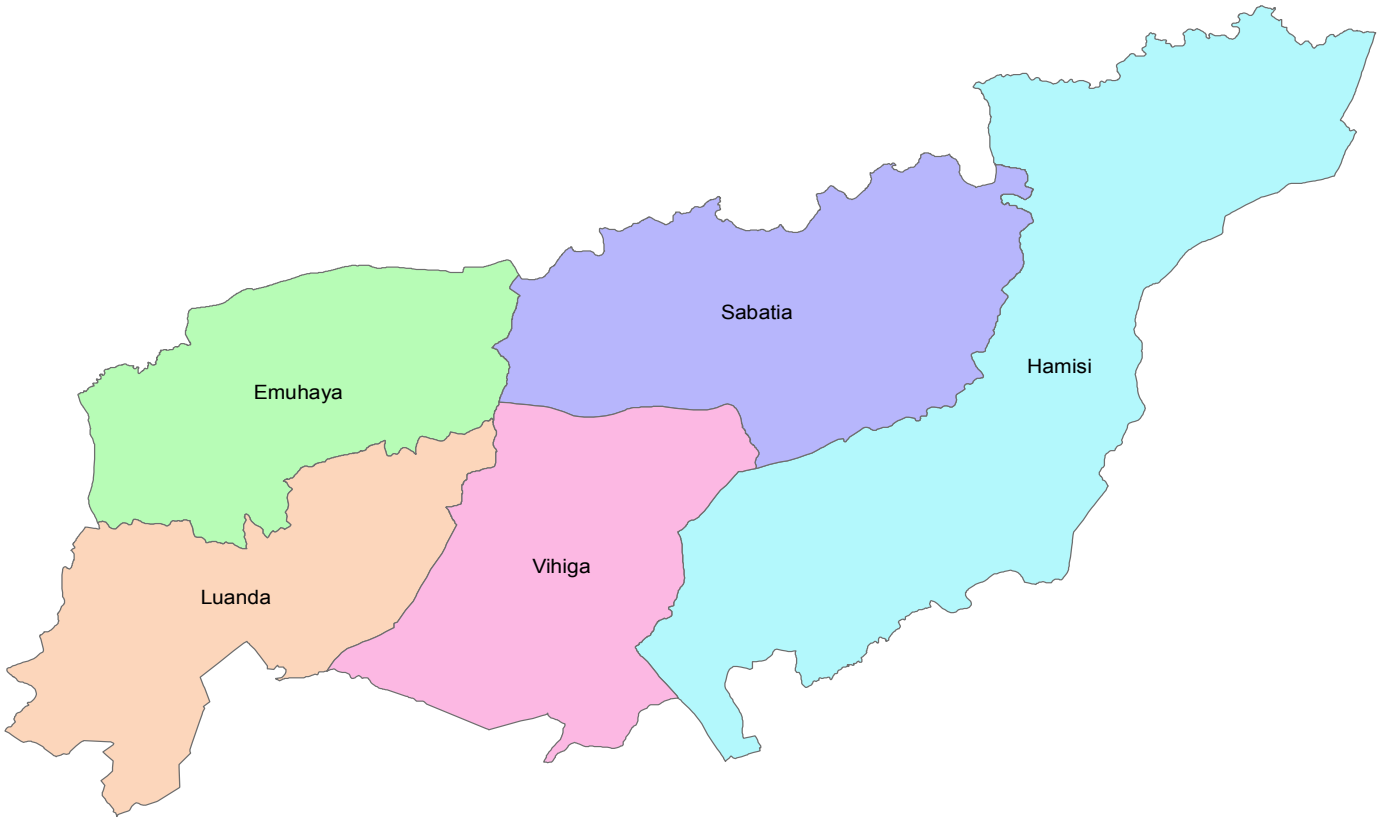


N

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

IIBRC

VIHIGA CONSTITUENCIES



N

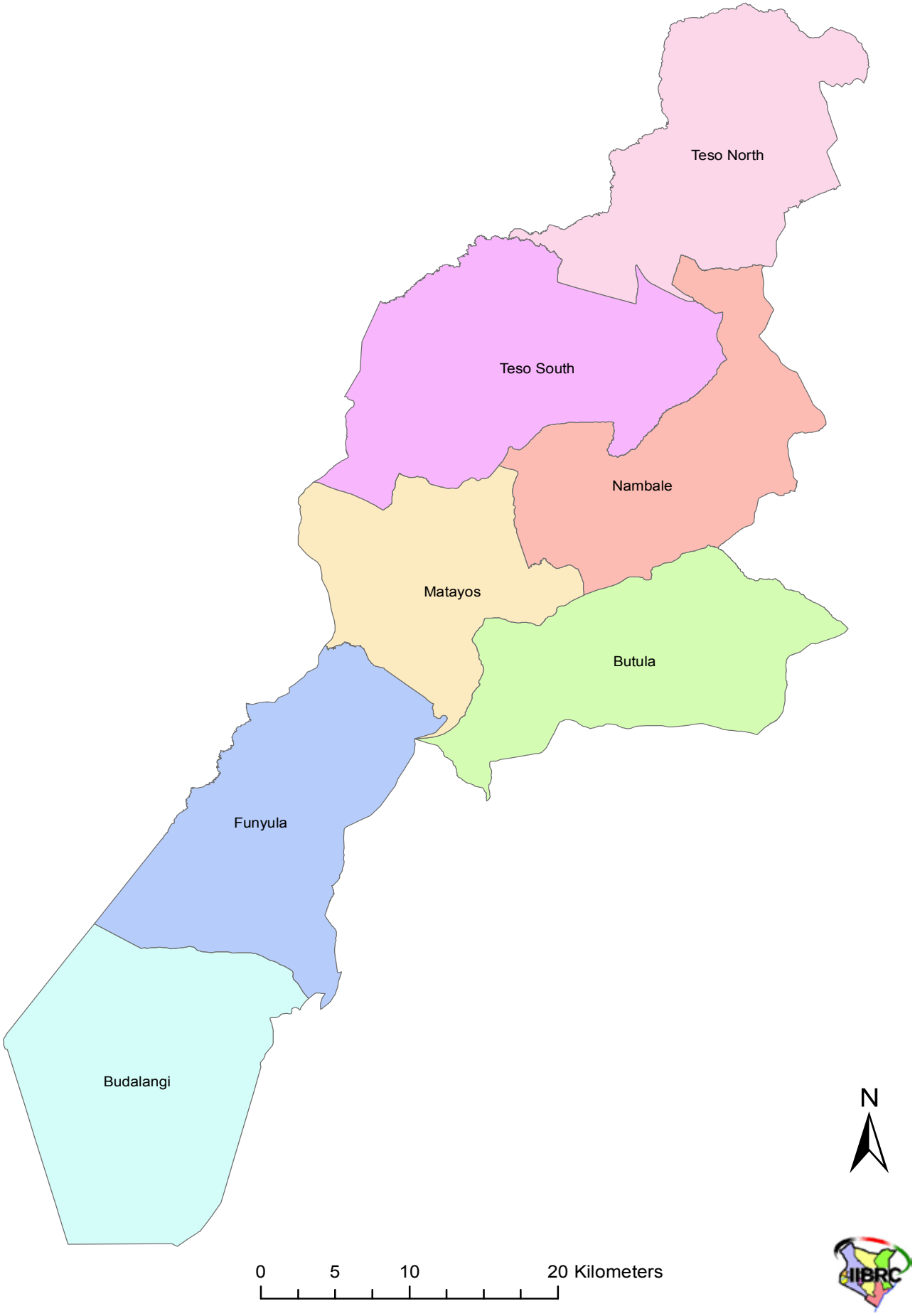
0 4.5 9 18 Kilometers

IIBRC

BUNGOMA CONSTITUENCIES



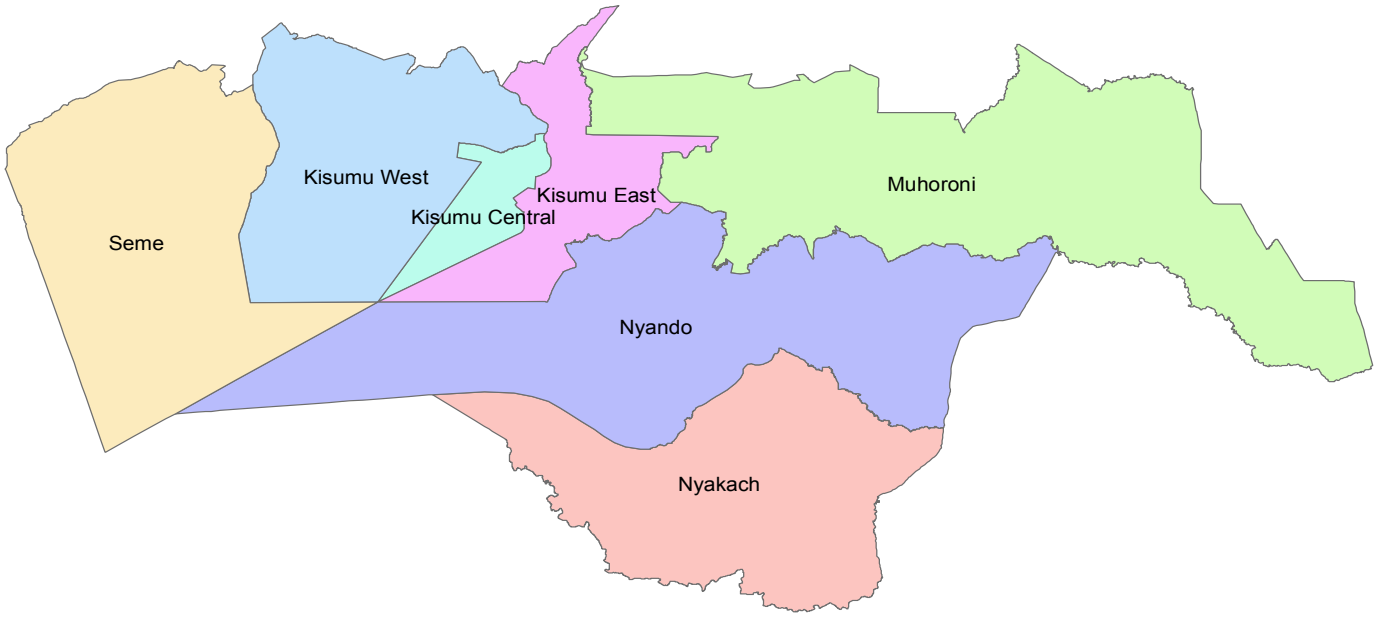
BUSIA CONSTITUENCIES



SIAYA CONSTITUENCIES



KISUMU CONSTITUENCIES

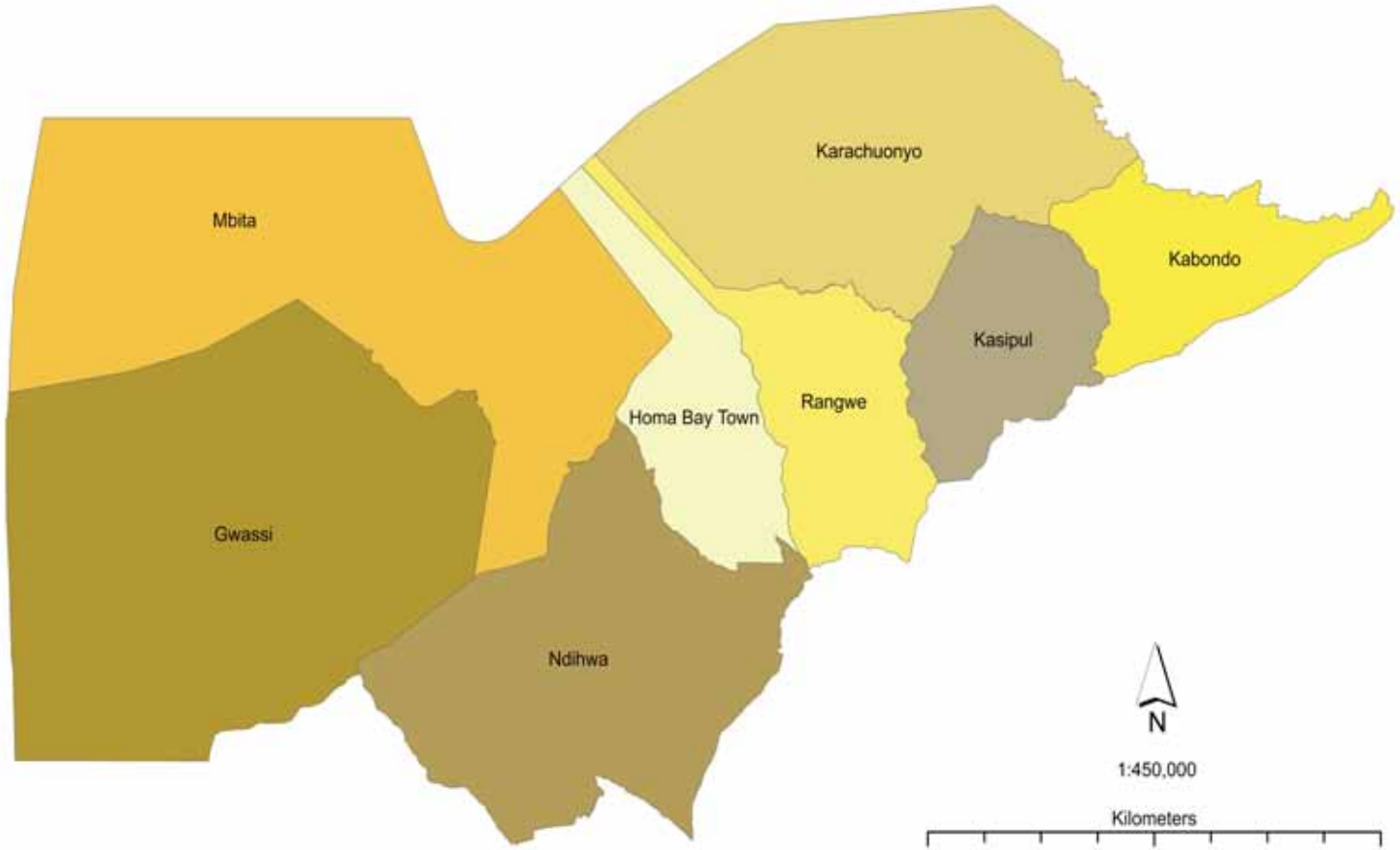


N

0 10 20 40 Kilometers

IIBRC

HOMA BAY CONSTITUENCIES

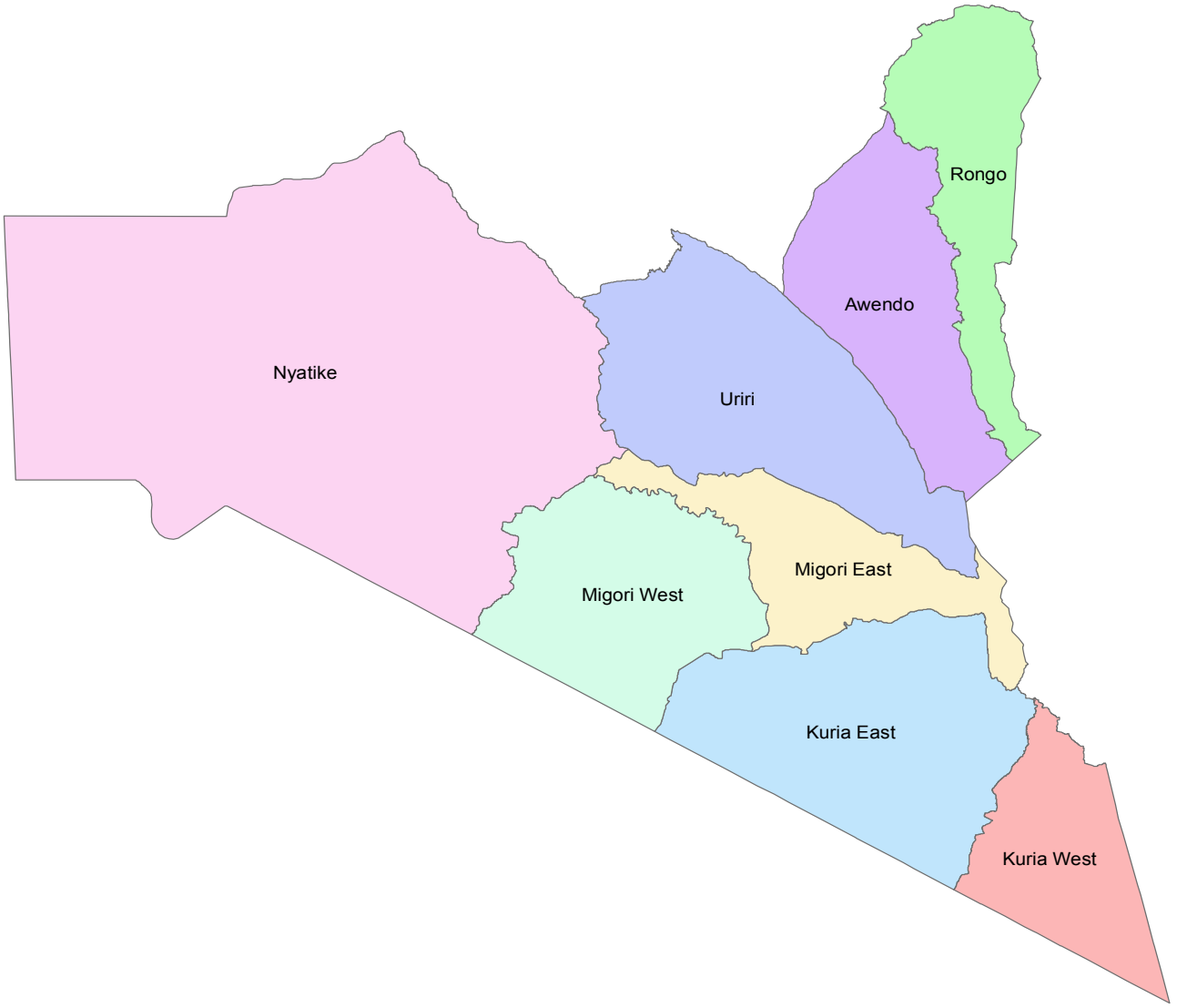


Scale Representative on A4 Size Paper

Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission

27th November 2010

MIGORI CONSTITUENCIES



N

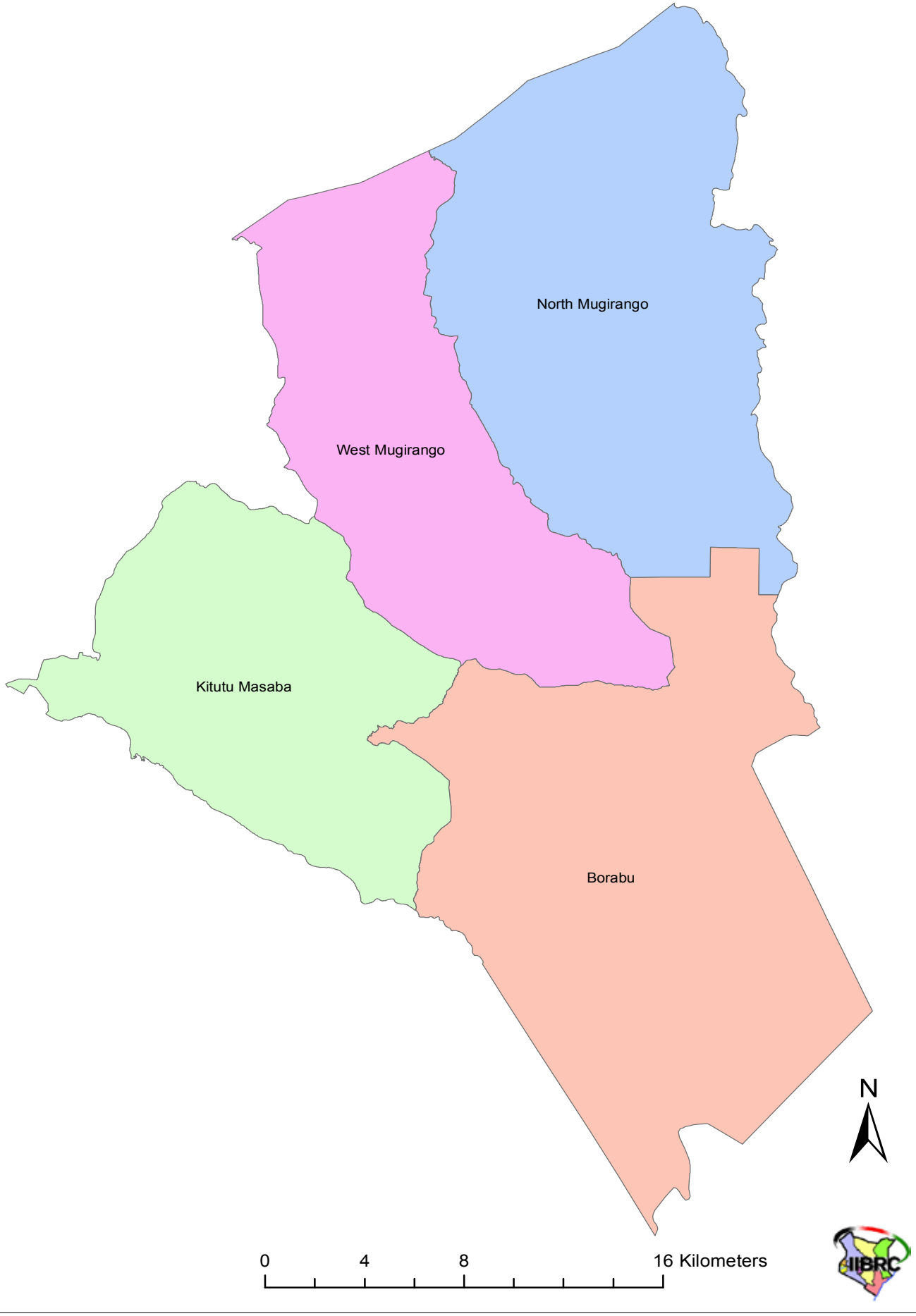
0 5 10 20 Kilometers

IIBRC

KISII CONSTITUENCIES



NYAMIRA CONSTITUENCIES



NAIROBI CONSTITUENCIES



N

0 5 10 20 Kilometers