A Political History of the Gusii Community of Kenya

As told through their elected representatives, 1961-2021

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Limitations

Excludes Local Government throughout.



Introductory Note

- The Gusii community are the densely populated Bantu-speaking community of peoples living between the Nilotic Luo, Maasai and Kalenjin in the small fertile highland area known from colonial times as **Kisii District**.
- The only material change to the district was the addition of a small ex-white highlands settlement scheme area around independence (known as Borabu).
- A smaller number of Gusii also migrated in colonial times to the plantations of the white highlands around Kericho and Bomet
- The Gusii region names have changed a couple of times first with the split of Kisii into Kisii and Nyamira Districts, then the addition of Gucha district and its later reabsorption into Kisii district with the new 2010 Constitution
- Every elected representative at MP level and above in the Gusii counties has been ethnically Gusii during these sixty years. No "outsiders" have been elected and (as far as I can see) none have stood, the region being ethnically homogenous and with a strong and distinct cultural identity.
- No Gusii was elected to any senior political position outside the region until 2013.

A history of elected Gusii MPs

In 1957 and 1958, the first elections for African representatives to the Kenyan Legislative Council took place. Kisii District was part of the large single constituency of South Nyanza and was represented by a Luo

Our story begins in 1961, when the first full nationwide universal suffrage polls took place, where Kisii had its own constituency for the first time.





Governor Ronald Ngala Renison (KADU)

A history of elected Gusii MPs 1961: The Kenyatta Election Colonial Kenya









Meru Political History

April 1962: Coalition Government







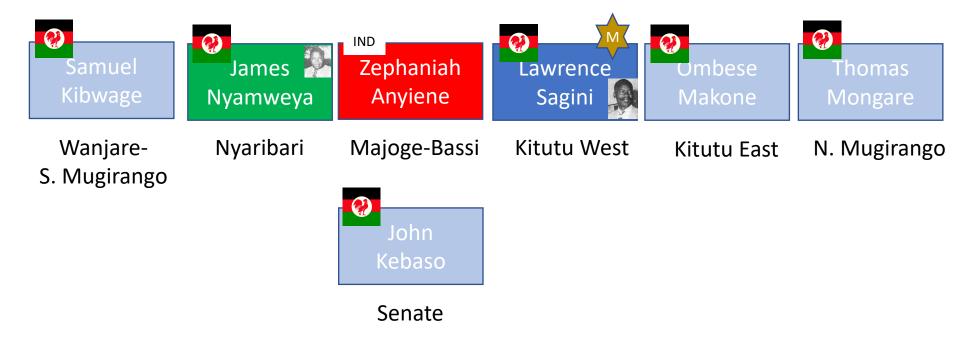


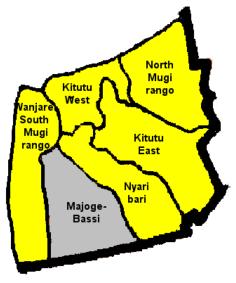
Governor Kenyatta, Odinga, Mboya Macdonald (KANU)

1963: For Self-Government



Ronald Ngala (KADU)



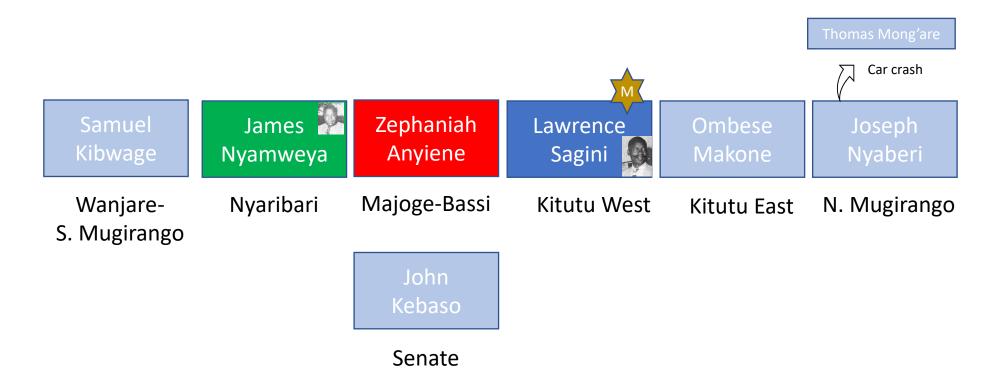


KANU wins 6 seats, plus one pro-KANU independent. No KADU elected. Kenyatta reappoints Sagini as the "Gusii Minister"



One Party State (Part 1): 1964-66

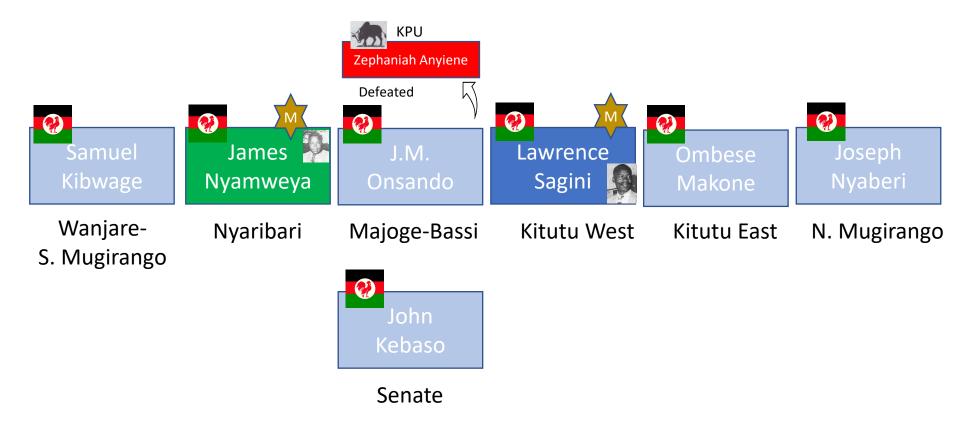
1965: By-election







1966: Little General Election- KPU vs KANU



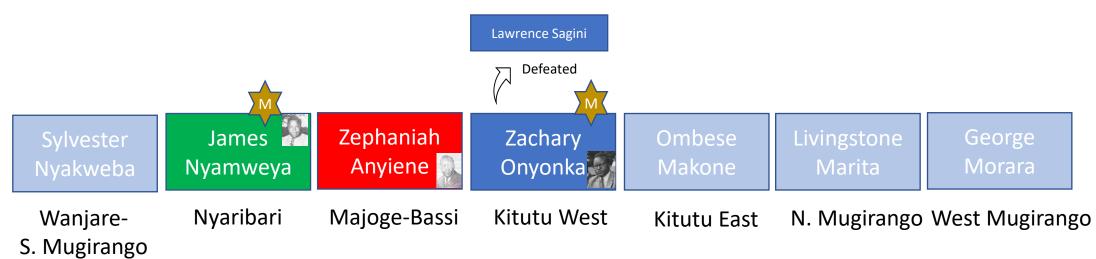
Dec 1965 Nyamweya (Abagetutu) appointed second Gusii minister, then little general election evicts Anyiene, who had defected to join Odinga in the new KPU





1969

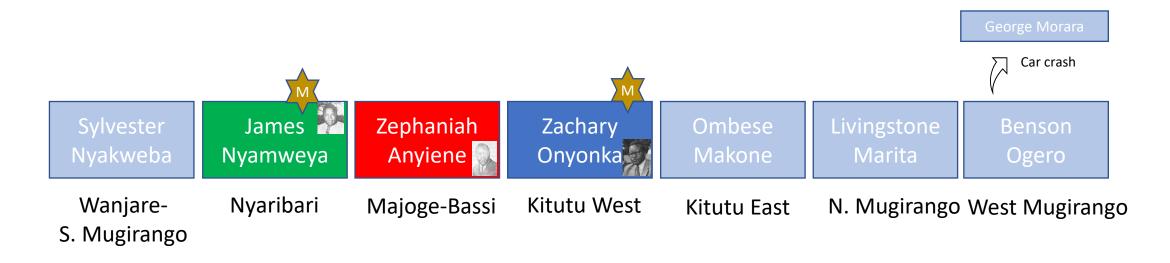
One Party State (Part 2): 1969-82







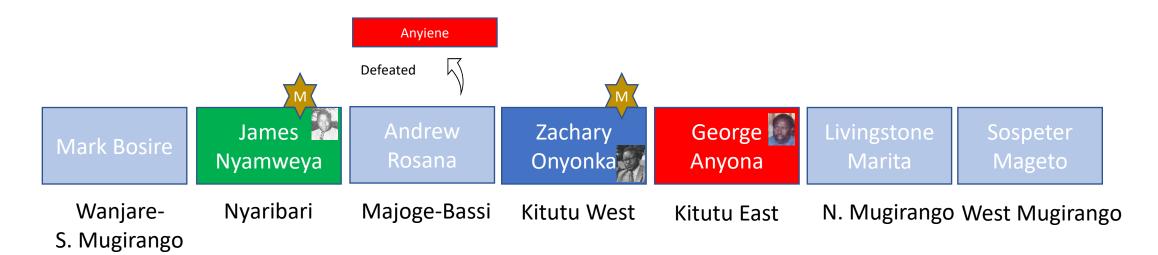
1970: By-election







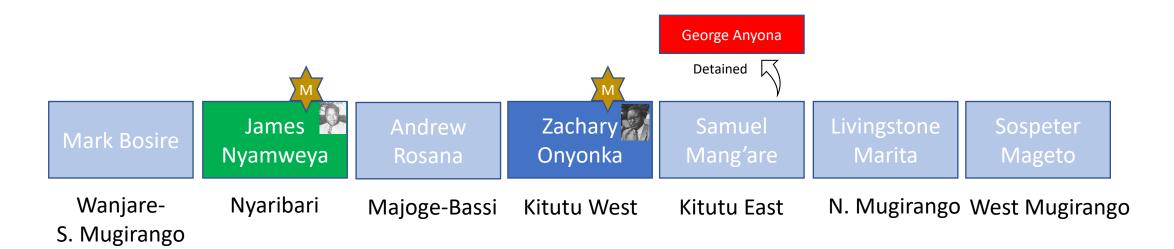








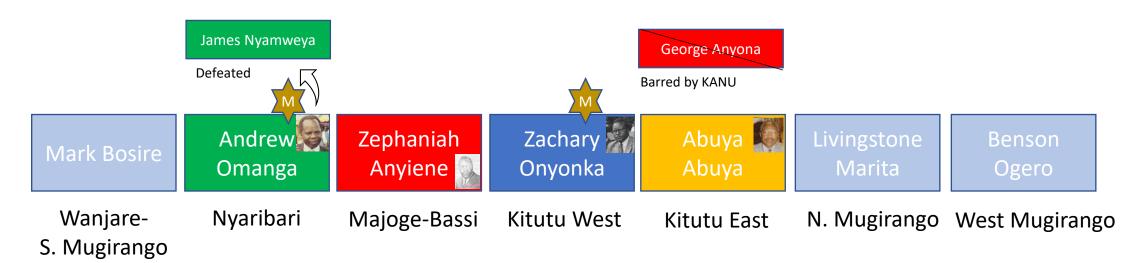
1977







1979





Key Gusii Govt officers

Moi's new broom sweeps away Nyamweya. Onyonka remains minister, Anyona barred but his cousin wins in his stead. Simeon Nyachae, influential administrator, moves from PC to Permanent secretary and soon secretary to the cabinet





1983

One Party State (Part 3): De Jure 1982-91



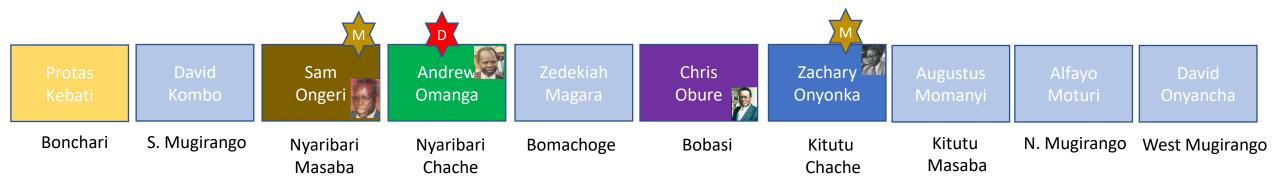








1988 (Public Queue Voting)





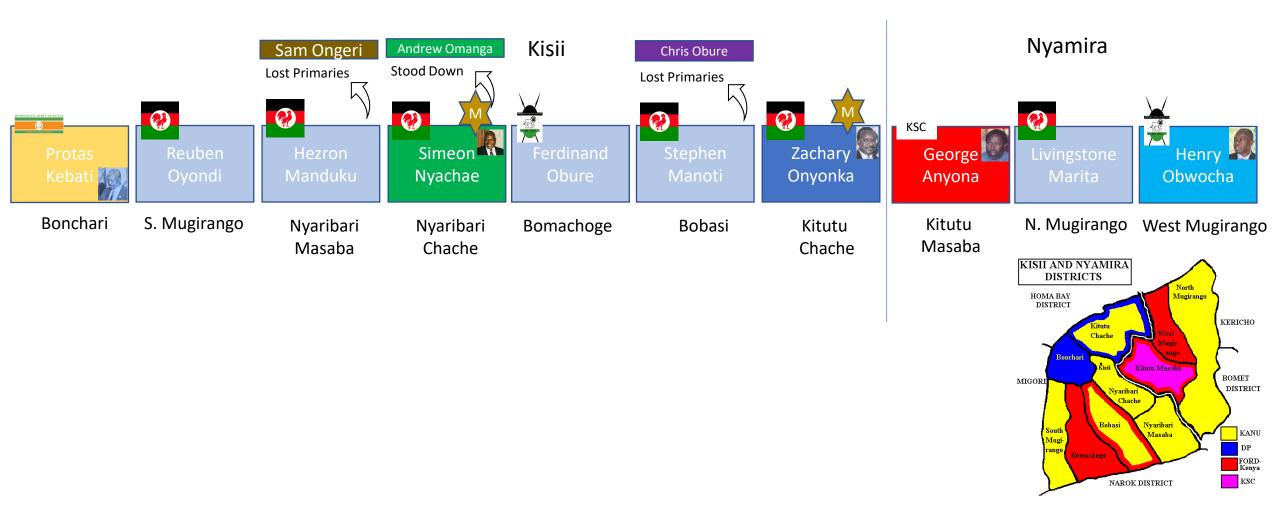
Retired, barred from Standing

Constituency redistribution 1986 added 3 seats. Queue voting used, highly rigged elections. Omanga dropped as an ally of Simeon Nyachae, why retired to enter politics but was barred from standing by the efforts of his opponents (including Biwott)





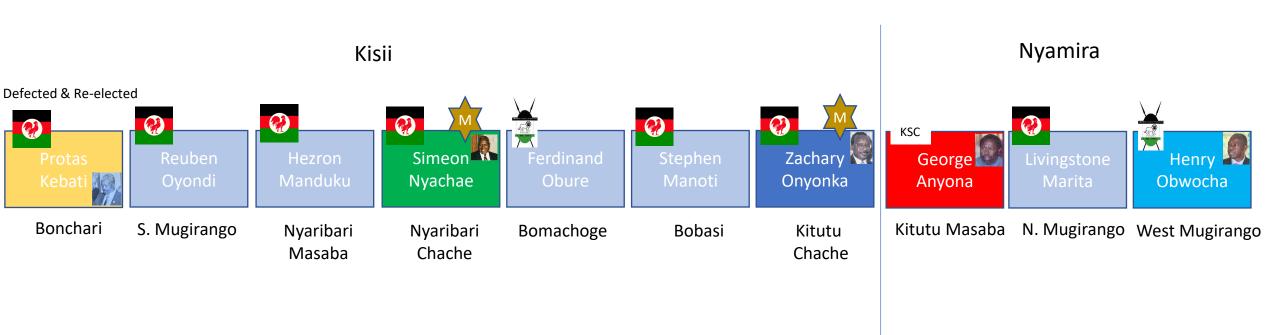
Dec 1992



Kisii and Nyamira Districts split. Queue voting abolished 1991. Multi-party democracy returns Dec 1991. Dec 1992 elections KANU wins 6 of 10 seats in Kisii, mostly due to Nyachae, who is appointed a Minister by Moi, alongside Onyonka. Anyona returns in his own personal party.

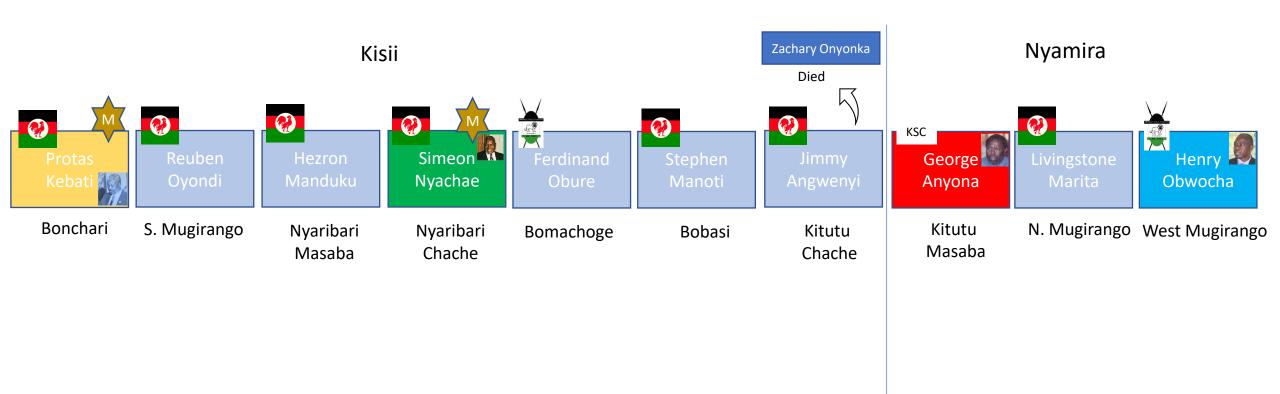


1993: By-election





Jan 1997: Onyonka dies, by-election

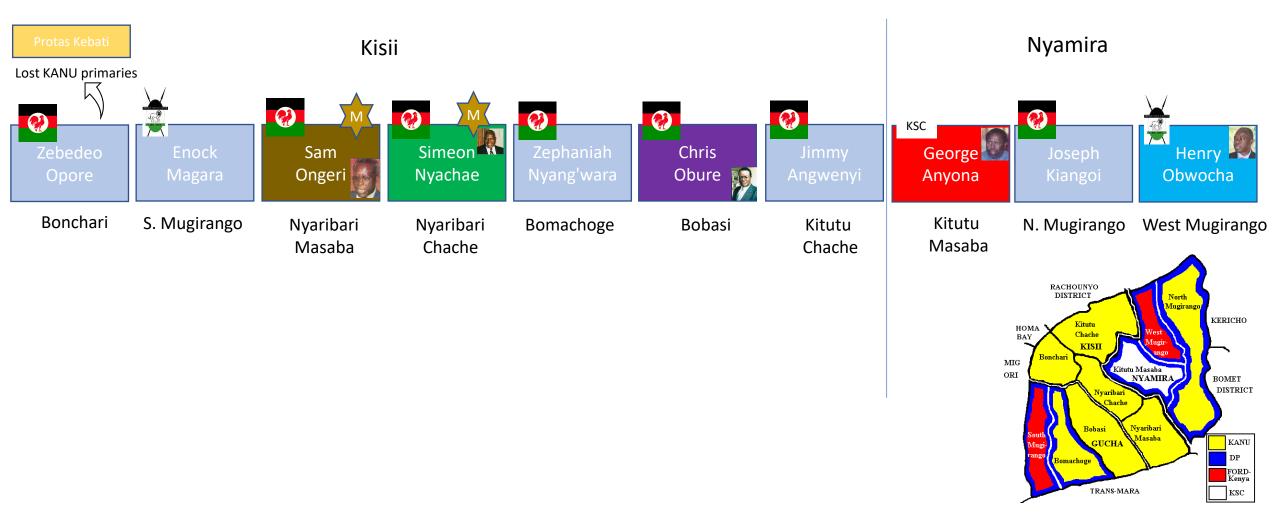








Dec 1997 General Election

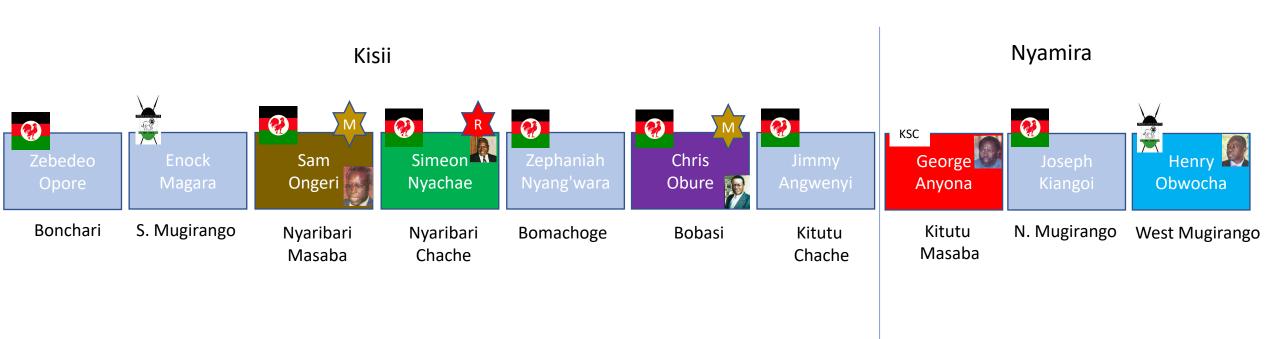


Little changes, KANU now wins 7 of 10 seats. Nyachae wins but Ongeri returns as second Gusii minister, also from the Nyaribari clans.





1999

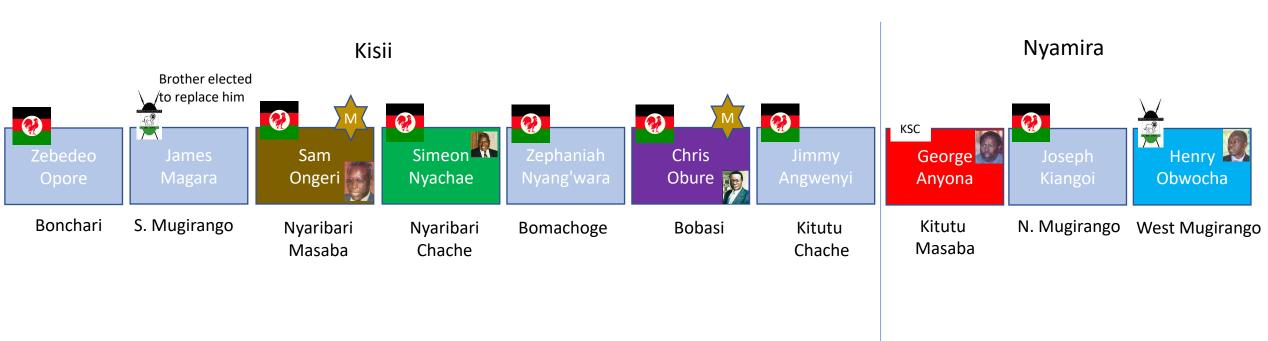








2001: By-election

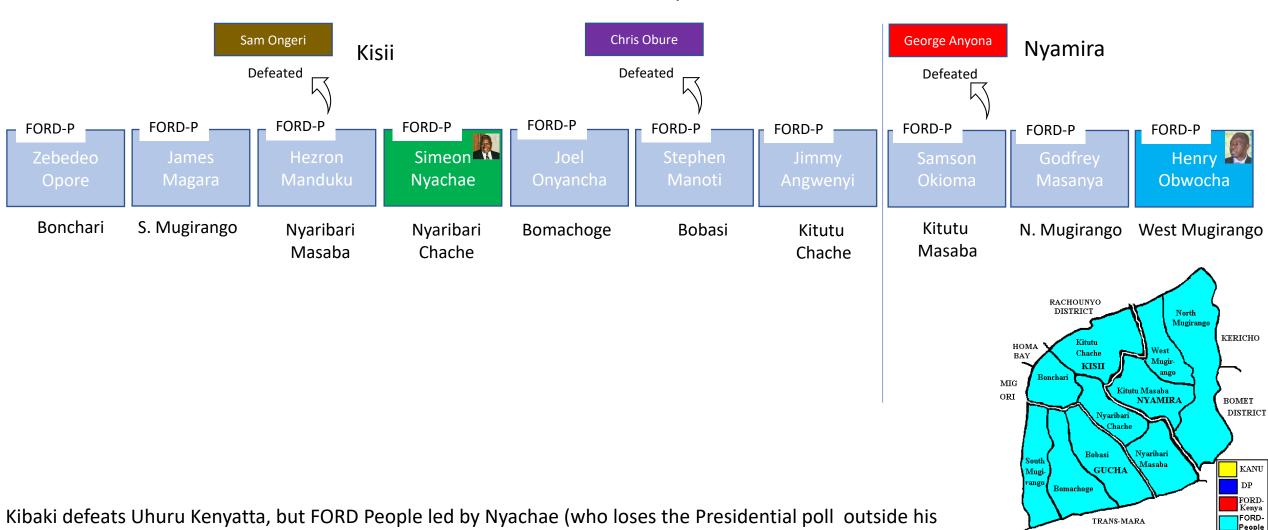








2002: Moi's Retirement, Kibaki Elected

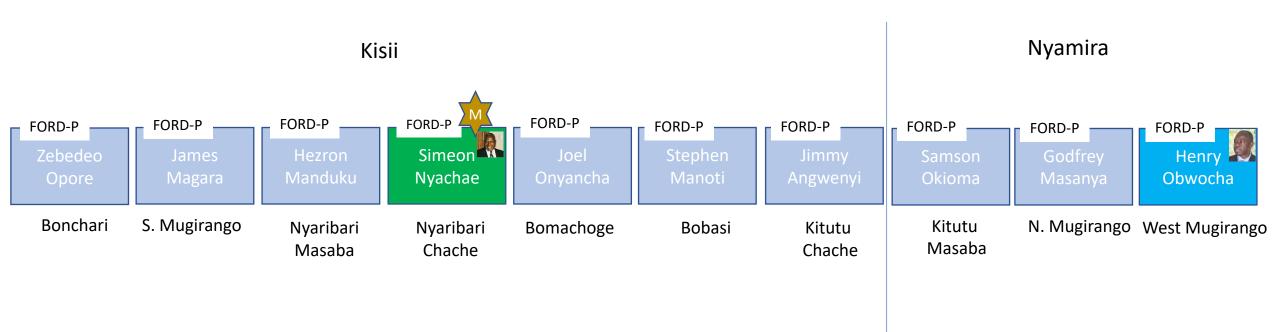


community) take all 10 Gusii seats in parliament and presidency. No Gusii government members as FORD-People are





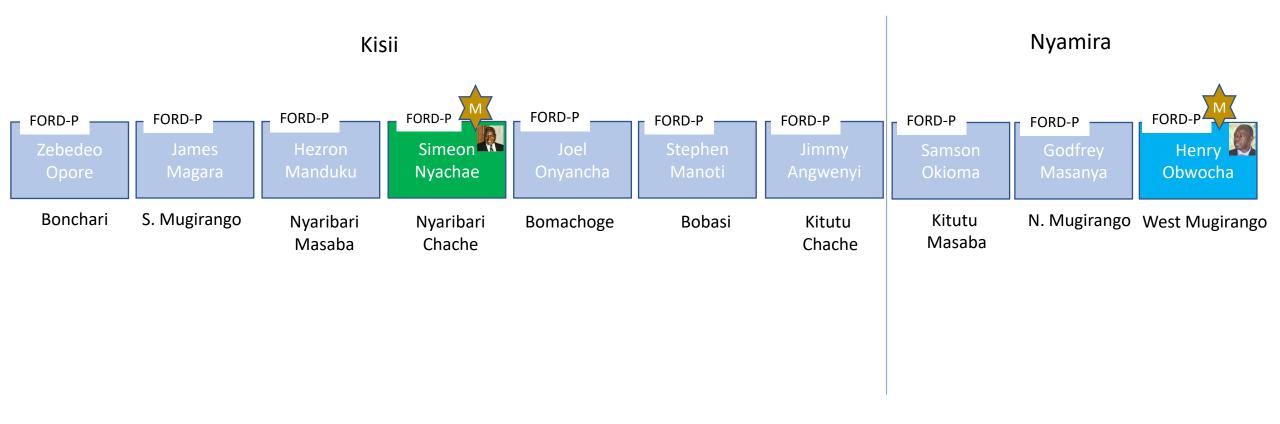
2004: Messy Coalition







2005: Orange victory and government rebuilding









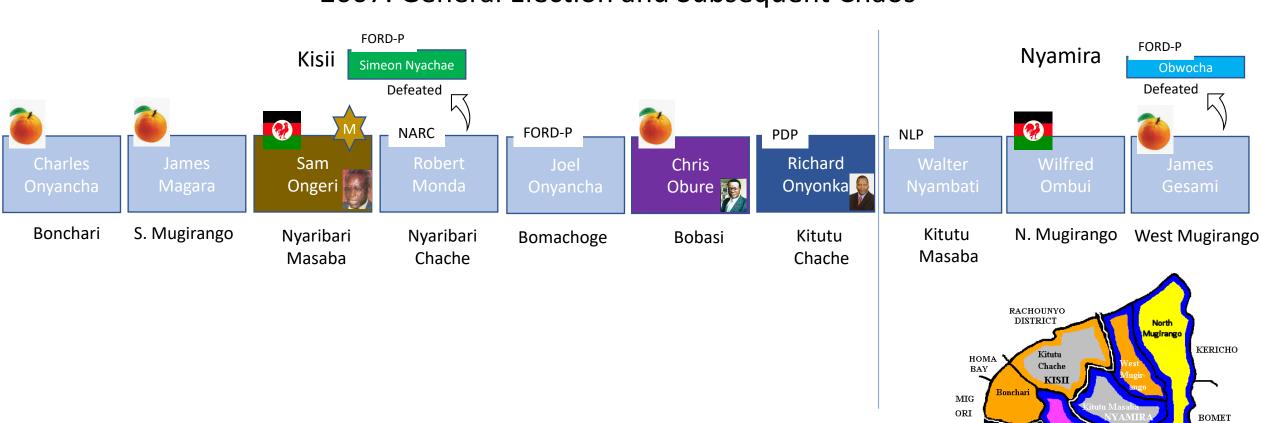
KANU

FORD-

ODM

TRANS-MARA

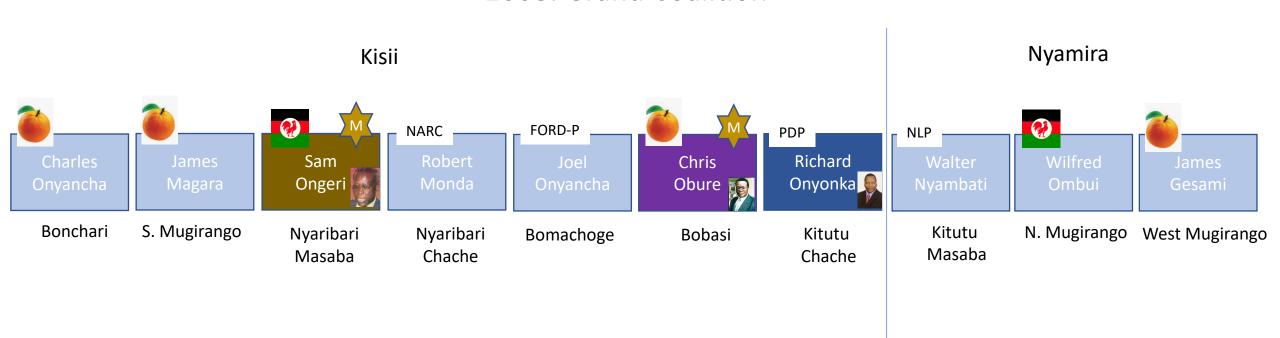
2007: General Election and Subsequent Chaos



FORD-people backs Kibaki. ODM largest party but Gusii vote splinters. Kibaki wins 7/10 seats, but two elected ODM MPs. Nyachae is defeated and retires from politics. Ongeri and Obure return. Zachary's son Richard Onyonka elected MP

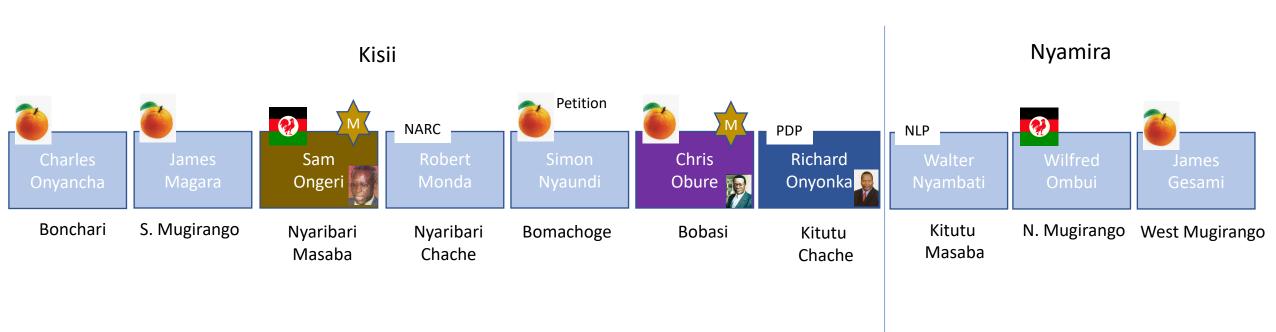


2008: Grand Coalition



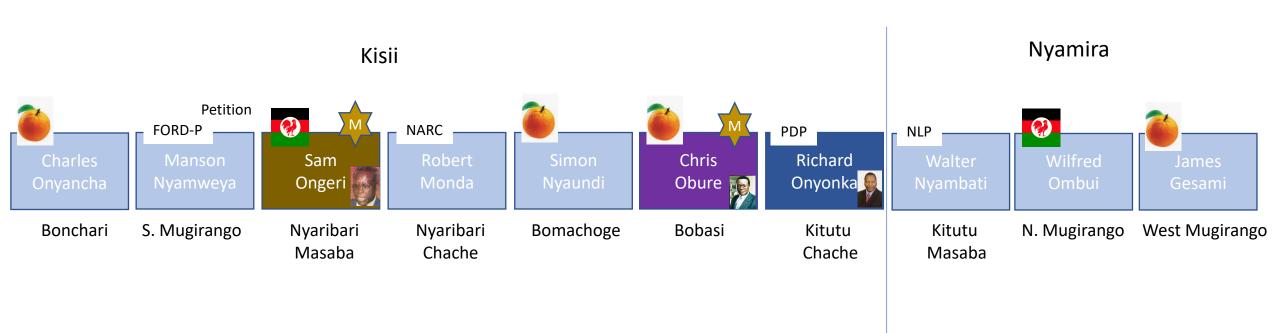


2009



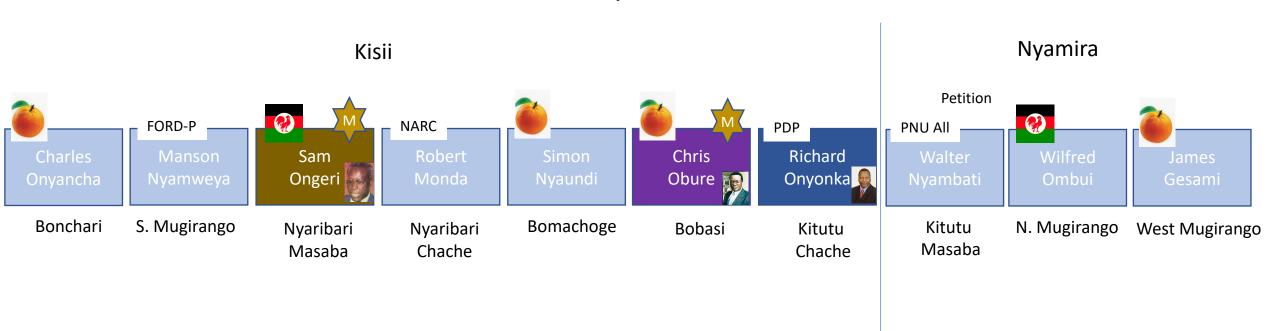


2010





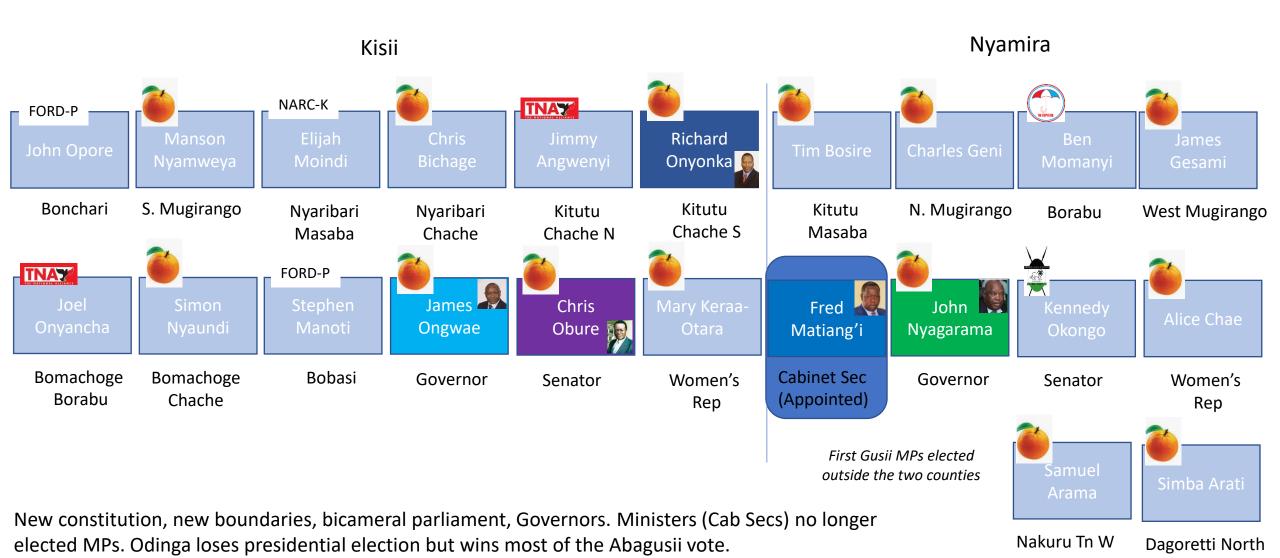
2011: bBy-election







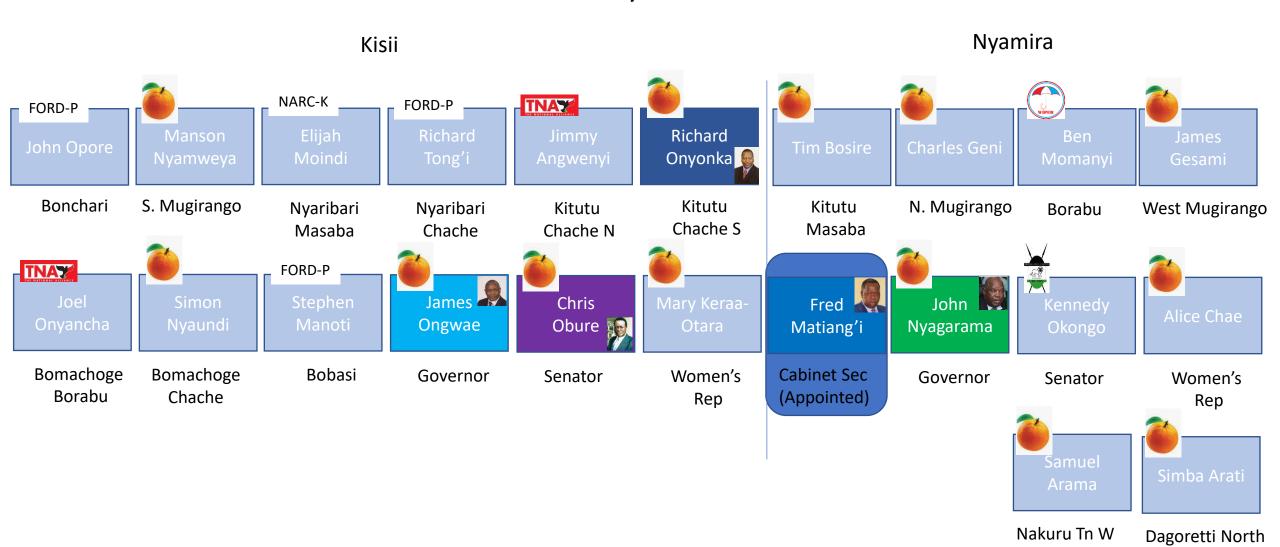
2013: New Constitution







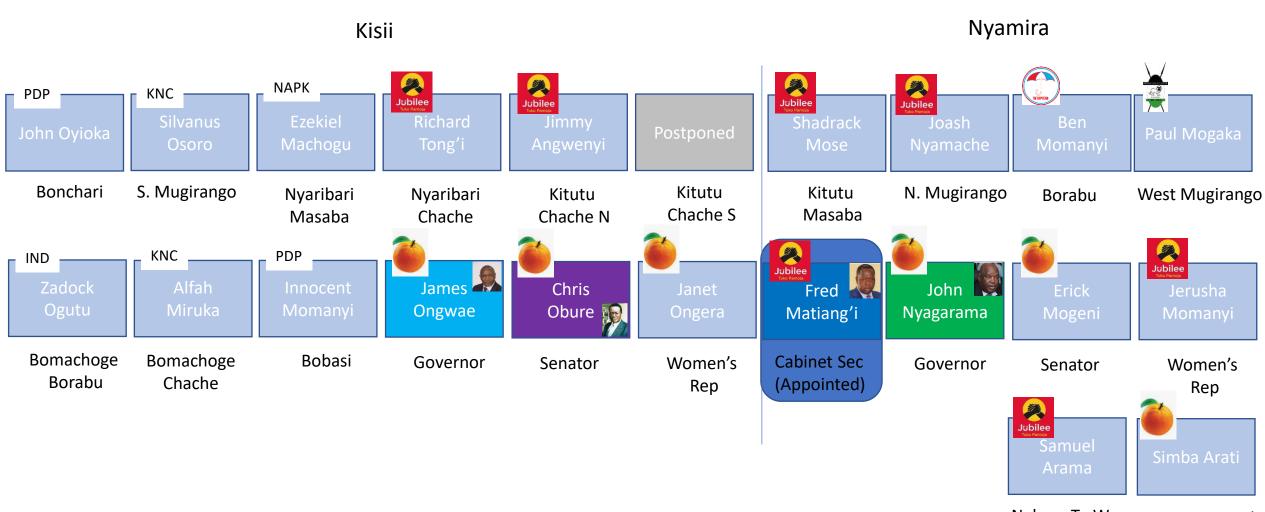
2013-14: By elections







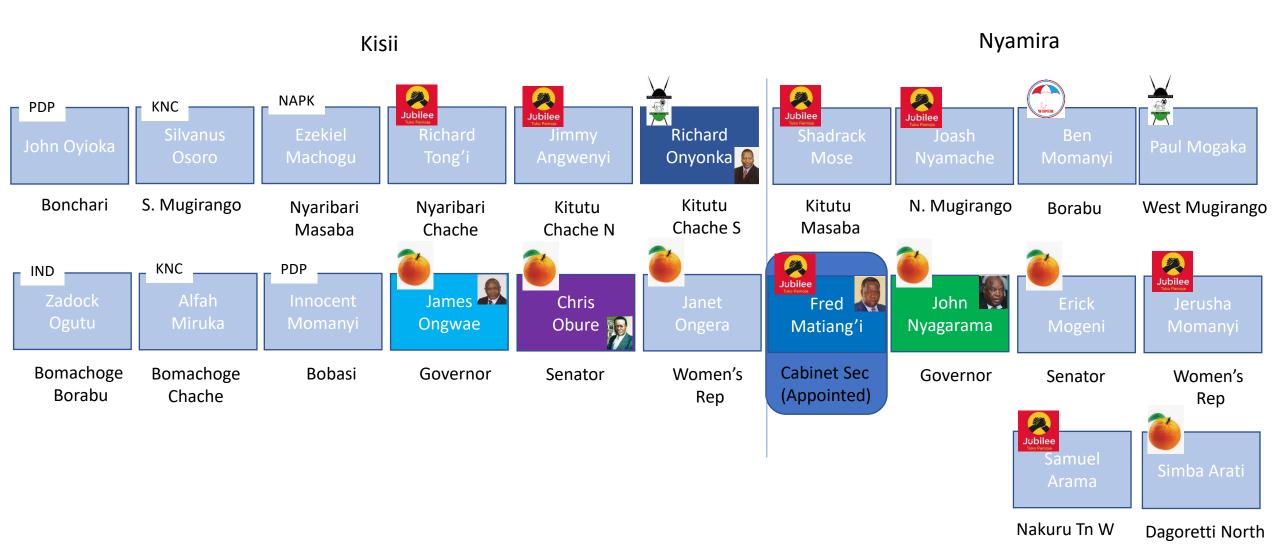
2017: Second General Elections under new constitution





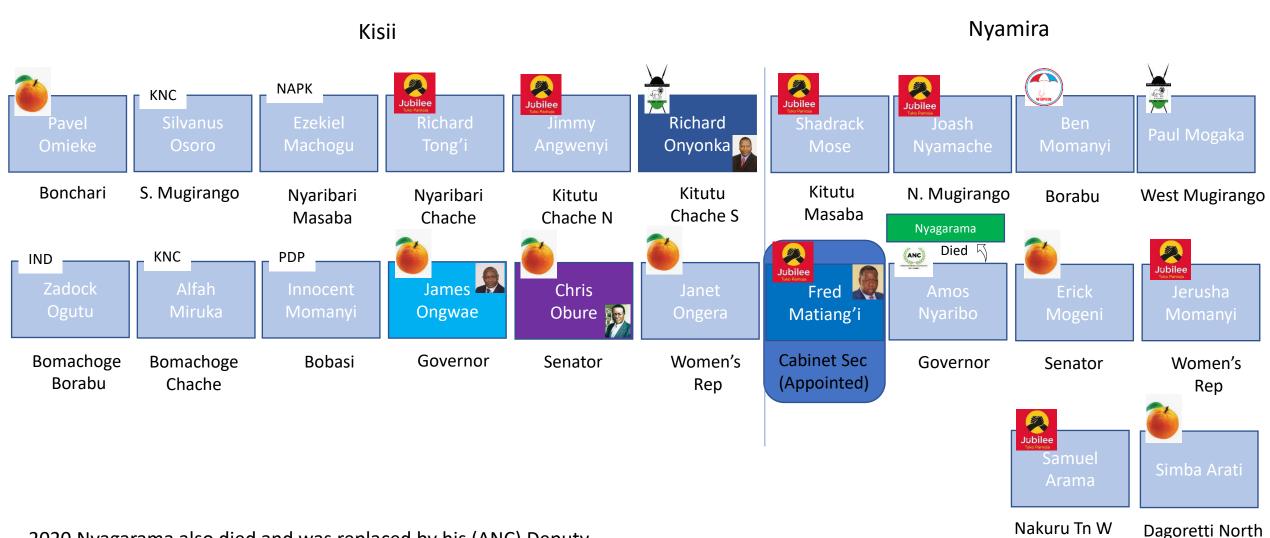


2017: By election





2021: By-election



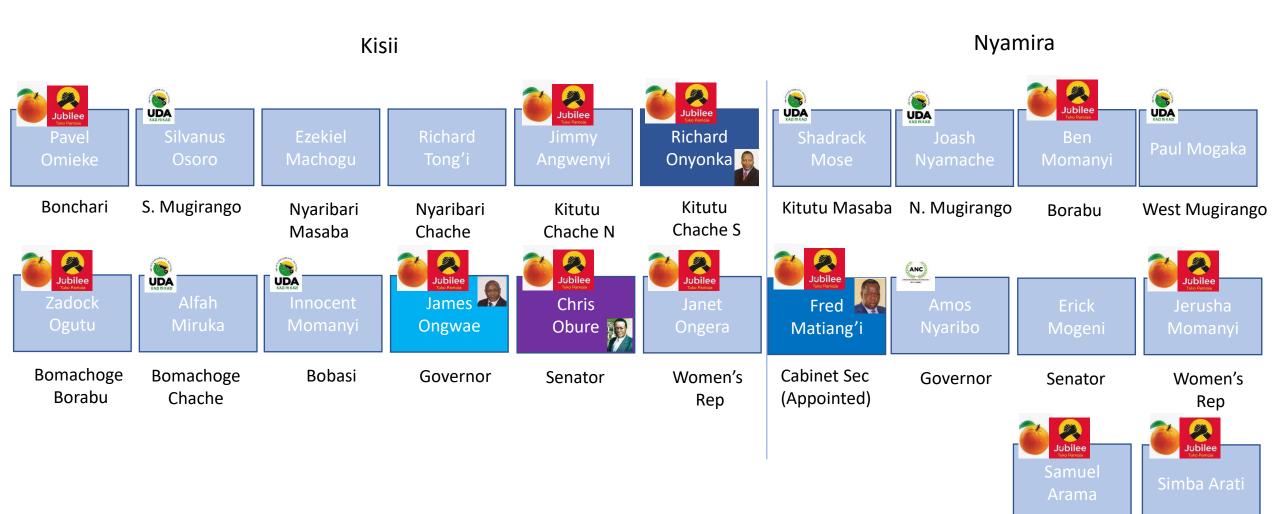
From fact to opinion

• The next image captures my understanding of the current political alignment of this group of elected (and appointed) individuals as of December 2021.





2021: Current estimated alliances



With Matiang'i no longer a candidate, the Gusii have predominantly settled on the ODM/State House alliance but Ruto has at least six committed allies at parliamentary level.

Nakuru Tn W

Dagoretti North