

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface.....	i
1. District Context.....	1
1.1. Demographic characteristics.....	1
1.2. Socio-economic Profile.....	1
2. Constituency Profile.....	1
2.1. Demographic characteristics.....	1
2.2. Socio-economic Profile.....	1
2.3. Electioneering and Political Information.....	2
2.4. 1992 Election Results.....	2
2.5. 1997 Election Results.....	2
2.6. Main problems.....	2
3. Constitution Making/Review Process.....	3
3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs).....	3
3.2. District Coordinators.....	5
4. Civic Education.....	6
4.1. Phases covered in Civic Education.....	6
4.2. Issues and Areas Covered.....	6
5. Constituency Public Hearings.....	7
5.1. Logistical Details.....	7
5.2. Attendants Details.....	7
5.3. Concerns and Recommendations.....	8
Appendices	31

1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Cherangani constituency is in Trans Nzoia District. Trans Nzoia District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	286,836	288,826	575,662
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	167,902	166,490	334,392
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	118,934	122,336	241,270
Population Density (persons/Km²)	231		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Trans Nzoia District:

- Is the 2nd most densely populated district in the province;
 - Has a primary school enrolment rate of 72.7%, being ranked 9th in the province and 33 nationally;
 - Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 15.2%, being ranked 12th in the province and 44 nationally;
 - Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea diseases, skin diseases and infections, and intestinal worms;
 - Has a 21.9% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 18th of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
 - Has 62 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 22 of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
 - Has a life expectancy of 61.4 years, being ranked 13th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
 - Has an absolute poverty level of 54.83% being ranked 22 of 46 nationally ranked districts;
 - Has a 54.21% food poverty level being ranked 24th of 42 nationally ranked districts;
 - Has one of the highest unemployment rates in the province, at 5.69%;
 - Has the lowest monthly mean household income in the province, at Ksh. 4,858;
 - Has an absolute poverty level of 54.83%, being ranked 22 of 46 nationally ranked districts;
 - Has a food poverty level of 54.21%, being ranked 24 of 42 nationally ranked districts;
 - Has 55.2% of its residents accessing clean water to drink; and
 - 68.1% of its residents having safe sanitation.
- Trans Nzoia district has 3 constituencies: Kwanza, Saboti, and Cherangani Constituencies. The district's 3 MPs, each cover on average an area of 829 Km² to reach 191,887 constituents. In the 1997 general elections, the opposition (FORD-K) won two of the parliamentary seats, Kwanza and Saboti. The other parliamentary seat was won by KANU. Kwanza and Saboti MPs won the seats with 58.1% and 63.35% valid votes respectively, while the Cherangani MP won with 63.43% valid votes.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Cherangani is inhabited by a cross section of Kenyan communities, with the Bukusu sub tribe of the Luyha being the majority. The rest include the Kikuyu, Kisii, Turkana and Kalenjin.

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

Cherangani constituency is known for maize farming and livestock production.

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

Cherangani is the only constituency in Trans Nzoia district, which voted for KANU in 1992. The two parties with an effective presence on the ground are KANU and FORD-K. The incumbent despite being in KANU has endeared himself to the opposition supporters in the area. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			32,243
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Kipruto Arap Kirwa	KANU	7,576	35.68
Mwambu Muliro	FORD K	6,754	31.81
Ben Masanja	FORD-A	4,326	20.37
John Chege	DP	2,576	12.13
Thomas Kingasia	KNC		0.00
Total Valid Votes		<i>21,232</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		-	
Total Votes Cast		21,232	
% Turnout		65.85	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			37,122
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Kipruto arap Kirwa	KANU	17,902	63.43
John Kirwa Rotich	FORD-K	8,474	30.02
John N. J. Nasila	DP	1,848	6.55
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>28,224</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		536	
Total Votes Cast		28,760	
% Turnout		77.62	
% Rejected/Cast		1.86	

2.5. Main Problems

Since the 1992 violence, which pitted the Kalenjin against other communities, security for all ethnic groups has become a priority. This is in addition to problems of inadequate infrastructure.

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

The Constituency Constitutional Forum (CCF) plays a very significant role in the review of the constitution. It is designated as one of the organs ‘through which the review process shall be conducted’ - (sec. 4(1) of the Constitution of Kenya Review Act, Cap.3A). The importance attached to the CCF arises from the recognition of the need to involve the people fully in the review of the constitution. Only through such participation of the public will the new constitution reflect the preferences, hopes and aspirations of the people. It would also increase people’s knowledge of constitutional issues, and facilitate their familiarity with the provisions of the new constitution. Additionally, the process, enhances the legitimacy of the constitution among Kenyans and their sense of ownership over it. In these ways the proper implementation and safeguarding of the constitution will be facilitated.

3.1.2. Composition and Establishment

The 1997 Review Act had provided for district forums ‘to mobilize communities at the local level for the purpose of civic education in preparation for the Commission’s work and to perform such other duties as the Commission may assign’ - (sec. 12A (6)). The District Forums were to consist of members elected to represent locations, religious organizations, and the disabled, in addition to MPs and members of every local authority in the district. The Act contained several provisions prescribing minimum qualifications for membership and regulating the operations of the District Forums.

The Select Committee of the National Assembly, which reviewed the Act in early 2000, decided to replace the District Forums with Constituency Forums to get views ‘directly from the people in the constituency without necessarily going through the rigours of an election to determine the members of the forum’. It thought that this would provide for a more popular form of participation. It recommended on the simplification of the forum to avoid elections. The Select Committee envisaged the constituency forum as an ‘open forum with no specific structures’, which should be ‘flexible and easy to manage’. Its opinion was that the ‘existing leadership comprising Members of Parliament, councilors, community based organizations, religious groups and individuals should be able to present views and opinions directly from the grassroots’ (*The Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee Reviewing the Constitution of Kenya Review Act, 1997*, April 2000). It removed the regulatory powers of the Commission over the forum, its role being confined to the ‘facilitation’ of the forum. It also changed the function of the forum from the facilitation of civic education to also include facilitation and the collection of the views of the public on proposals to alter the constitution.

In view of the limited role of the CKRC in the establishment of the CCF’s, the CKRC prepared and gazetted Guidelines for the operationalization of the constituency constitutional forums. The Guidelines stipulated that all the residents of a constituency would constitute the CCF. The CCF is described as one of the organs ‘through which the review process shall be conducted’ - (sec.4(1)). The CCF was thus one of the principal ways in which the views of the public were to be obtained.

In order to coordinate and facilitate the activities of the CCF, a Constituency Constitutional Committee (CCC) was to be established. The Guidelines proposed its membership to consist of 10 persons, of which three would be ex-officio: the local MP, the chair of the County Council in which the constituency is located, and the District Coordinator. The Guidelines stated that the membership would be as broad and representative of the people of the constituency as possible and recommended that at least a third of the committee should be women.

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

- Facilitation of collection of the views of the public at the constituency level on proposals to alter the constitution; and
- Debate and discussion of the views of the members of the public on proposals to alter the constitution.

In performance of these functions, the CKRC was required to visit all constituencies (Sec.18 (1)(a)).

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

- The functions of the CCC were mainly facilitative and advisory, the primary aim being to enhance the effective participation in the ownership of the constitution review process by the people at the constituency level;
- The CCC was also mandated to promote, facilitate and monitor civic education at the constituency level in collaboration with the District Coordinator and civic education providers;

- Additionally, the CCC had to ensure that the constituency had access to all information relevant to the review process in coordination with District Documentation centers; and
- Finally, the CCC was also mandated with the task of dissemination of the report of the CKRC. It was to be assisted in this by the District Coordinator, who was also its accounting officer, in relation to funds that were made available to it by CKRC.

It is important to emphasize that the Guidelines were advisory, and the local community was free to modify them to suit local circumstances. For example, the size of the CCC could be increased when and if adequate representation and diversity required it.

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

The Constituency Constitutional Forum (CCF) was to run for an initial period commencing November 2001 up to September 2002. Accordingly, each Constituency Constitutional Committee (CCC) should have been constituted at the very latest by the end of November 2001. The Constituency Constitutional Forum was to be operational by that time.

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

- Be the local grass root representative;
- Perform the generalization activities in the district;
- Be in charge of the documentation center/s in the district, facilitate its/their respective management, ensuring they are stocked and are easily accessible to the public and also organize their safety and security;
- Gathering any relevant local information and materials for the purpose of constitution making;
- Facilitate the identification, classification and organization of the physical and electronic retrieval and dissemination of information and materials for constitution making;
- Supply such information needed by local constituency forums and committees;
- Liaise with other documentation centers nearby and others for information;
- In collaboration with constituency committees, identify and arrange venues for public hearing whenever the CKRC visits the constituencies in their area;
- Facilitate regular meetings of the constituency committees and involve local people as much as possible in discussing constitutional issues;
- Source and identify other key personnel that the CKRC may wish to consult or engage in its work;
- Identify and arrange for simultaneous local translations, sign language users, procurement and hiring of public address systems, transport and communication facilities for CKRC's meetings in the district;
- Monitor the implementation of civic education by civic education providers in the district;
- Facilitate the formation of constituency committees with guidance and assistance of CKRC; and
- Perform any other tasks as directed by CKRC.

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

- Diversity in the composition, taking into account ethnicity, age, religion and

professional or occupational background; and

- Appointees had at least attained Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education or its equivalent.

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Civic education in the constitution was carried out between 11th January 2002 and 30th June 2002

4.1. **Phases and issues covered in civic education**

Stage 1 is the only phase that has been covered. This is the stage preceding collection of views. This stage dealt with information, knowledge, skills and virtues that enabled Kenyans have an informed choice and present their views on constitutional review.

4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Constitution; meaning, types and models
- Governance
- Basic needs
- The constitution making process
- Poverty and gender
- Structures and systems of government
- National resources and their distribution
- Ethics, moral values and social justice
- Electoral systems and processes
- Land and property rights
- Minority and marginalized groups

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 27th June and 27th July 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 2

1. **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- a) Venue(s):i. Kachibora Friends Church
ii. Maili Nane St. Andrews Church

1. **Panels**

- a) Commissioners
 - 1.Com. Dr. Mosonik arap Korir
 - 2.Com. Dr. Charles Maranga
- a) Secretariat:
 - 1.Hasan Mohamed - Programme Officer

- 2. Anne Cherono - Assistant Programme Officer
- 3. Susan Mutile - Verbatim Recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		206
Total Attendance		
Sex	Male	184
	Female	22
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	192
	Institutions	14
	Not Stated	0
Educational Background	Primary Level	59
	Secondary/High School Level	104
	College	3
	University	17
	None	0
	Not Stated	22
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	1
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	19
	Oral	154
	Written	3
	Oral + Memoranda	21
	Oral + Written	9
	Not Stated	0

5.3. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Cherangani Constituency. The recommendations were collated around 43 areas of concern, from the Preamble to National integrity/identity. Only areas where recommendations were made in the constituency are covered. The numbers in parentheses represent the number of times the recommendation (bulleted) was made, either orally or through written memoranda. Each count on a specific recommendation was picked from an individual, a group or an organization. Where a presenter made different recommendations on the same area of concern, each recommendation was

counted separately. Where no number appears in parentheses, the recommendation was made only once.

5.3.1. **PREAMBLE**

- There is need for a preamble. (4)
- Preamble should recognize the social and cultural diversity of various ethnic groups in Kenya and the need to maintain and promote harmony and peaceful existence, should also define boundaries
- The preamble should recognize the diverse communities of Kenya and their need to coexist peacefully.
- The preamble should define Kenya as an independent state.
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a republic.
- The preamble should reflect the unity of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should state that the constitution belongs to all Kenyans while emphasizing the common history of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should state the structure of the government of Kenya.
- The preamble should call for Kenyans to be patriotic.
- The preamble should recognize and acknowledge the various tribes of Kenya.

5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The national philosophy should include Harambee, peace, love and unity and handwork for development.
- As a guiding principal all leaders should be people who would unite the Kenyans and the public should have the power.
- As a guiding principle the constitution should be the supreme law of the land.
- Constitution should include democracy principles; the government is of people by the people of the people.
- Law should enforce the principles. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that the directive principles shall encompass among other things separation of powers, equality before the law and these principles should be enforceable.
- The constitution should provide that the national philosophy should emphasize peace, love, unity and hard work for development.

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- Parliament should amend the constitution on a 75% majority.
- Amendments must either have the support of half the regional assemblies through simple majority 2/3 of the members of the house of representative and 3/4 of senate.
- Parliament should not be allowed to amend the constitution and should be renewed after 20 years.
- Parliament power to amend the constitution should be limited. (2)
- Parliament power to amend the constitution should be unlimited. (2)
- The public referendums should be used to amend the constitution when it concerns the control and use of natural resources e.g water, forests, resettling communities.
- There is need for public referendum in amending the constitution. (6)
- The referendums should be conducted by the MPs, the provincial administration and

the councilors.

- The people themselves should conduct referendums.
- An independent body imperative by the electoral commission should conduct the referendum on constitutional amendment.
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum.
- The constitution should be supreme and it should be enforced by the parliament.
- The constitution should provide for section 78 of the present constitution to be amended to include 'so long as it does not interfere with the rights of other people'.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution should only be amended by a 90% majority vote in parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution should be reviewed after every five years.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall be amended after every 25 years.
- The constitution should provide for protection of minority groups.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall only be amended by a 65% majority vote in parliament. (3)

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- The automatic citizens should be those in Kenya.
- Female spouses of Kenyan citizens should be automatic citizens.
- Those who have been born by Kenyan parent should become citizens of Kenya.
- An indigenous person in the country should be an automatic citizen.
- Current definition of citizen is adequate however Kenyans must be members of only one region.
- Anyone born Kenya should be regarded as an automatic citizen.
- The people who have resided in Kenya for a long time can be given citizenship.
- Citizenship should also be acquired by adoption and acceptance.
- Else Kenyan citizenship should be acquired as its case in the current constitution.
- The spouses of Kenyan citizens regardless of gender should be automatic citizens. (5)
- All children born of Kenyan women should be allowed automatic citizenship.
- A child born of one Kenyan parent, irrespective of gender should be an automatic citizen of Kenya. (2)
- The citizens should have the obligation of respecting the rules and the regulation of that jimbo and other citizens and to pay taxes. The citizens should reciprocally have the right to protection of their property.
- Every Kenyan should a right to sue the government whenever it has failed to fulfill its obligations e.g poor roads, hospital, water, e.t.c
- Citizens should have an obligation of advising the government
- Citizens should have freedom of speech and movement.
- Every Kenyan should a right to vote.
- The rights and obligations of a citizen should depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired.
- Dual citizenship should not be allowed.
- The documents that one can carry as evidence are the ID and passport.

- National ID should be used as proof of Kenyan citizenship. (2)
- Kenyans should carry passports as proof of citizenship.
- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to Kenyan citizens.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a citizenship and immigration board charged with registration of births and deaths.
- The constitution should provide for free registration of persons.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship.

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should establish forces in the constitution. (8)
- The present mechanism should be used to discipline the armed forces.
- To instill discipline in the armed forces, constitution should ensure that such forces have arms when necessary only.
- There should be a mechanism to discipline the armed forces. (2)
- The president should be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (8)
- The president should not be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (3)
- The executive should have exclusive powers to declare wars. (3)
- Parliament should have the power to declare war through the president.
- Constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers in emergencies. (4)
- The president in the consultation with executive should have the authority to invoke emergency powers.
- The parliament should have the role of providing finance for emergency use.
- The constitution should provide that the military should be an autonomous body headed by the president.
- The constitution should provide for the security situation in Cherangani to be addressed.
- The constitution should provide for a ban on possession of firearms.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- The political parties should play the role of mobilizing people to build bridges, schools, dips, and health and to grow valuable crops and that are of economic use.
- Political parties should not play role other than political mobilization.
- Political parties should provide civic education to the public. (4)
- The constitution should regulate formation and management and conduct of political parties. (2)
- We should not limit the number of political parties. (2)
- There should be a maximum of 4 political parties.
- Each political party should finance its own activities.
- Only parties represented in parliament should be funded by the government
- The political parties should be financed on a 3:1 ratio. The ruling party should be given the bigger ration by the state.
- Political parties should be financed from public coffers. (3)
- Terms and conditions should be imposed on the political parties.
- Funding should be proportionate to number of seats. The regional and national assemblies

must approve budget.

- The state and the political parties should relate together as bodies working for the development of the nation and its people regardless of tribes and political parties they belong.
- State should not put any restriction on political parties. State owned media and press, e.g KBC should not discriminate any political party.
- Political parties should relate well with the state for the sake of national unity.
- The state should not get involved with the affairs of political parties.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 4, which should be financed by the state.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to two. (4)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to nine.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to three. (4)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to less than 50
- The constitution should provide that MPs should not be allowed to defect from one party to the other.
- The constitution should provide that political parties that obtain less than 5% of total votes should be deregistered.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should be free to merge.
- The constitution should provide that registration of political parties should be done by the electoral commission of Kenya.
- The constitution should provide for the opposition parties to be guaranteed the right to assemble.
- The constitution should have no provision for MPs to defect from one party to another.

5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- We should retain the presidential system of government (2)
- We should have a prime minister. (2)
- We should not adopt a parliament system of government
- The prime minister will be the person in charge of the majimbo government
- The prime minister should be the head of government (3)
- The president should be receiving the state visitors and entertaining them and international meetings and have powers to appoint the prime minister.
- President should be ceremonial in power.
- The president should be the head of state. (2)
- We should have a federal system of government (27)
- We do not want a federal system of government
- We should adopt a federal system of government in which the executive and legislative authority is split between the central government and distinct regions.
- A federal system of government should not be adopted, as it would spur tribalism.
- The duties of public offices should be decentralized to the regional level. Powers should be shared between central and a regional government
- All government functions should be decentralized upto sublocation level.
- The government should devolve power to lower level of government
- The local councils are closer to the people than central government and they must bring the services closer to the people.
- Members of the public should be involved in all policy making decisions which

concern/affects them.

- President shall appoint the VP
- Vice president should be appointed by parliament.
- Vice president should be appointed directly by the people. (2)
- The AG should not have power to terminate prosecution brought by an individual.
- The AG should be 55 years and above, a degree holder, should be elected by the National Assembly on a 75% majority vote and he must have legal advisers.
- Post of the AG should be abolished.
- The president should appoint AG.
- Attorney General should not have power to give consent for prosecution.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with the prime minister as the head of government.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government with three regions.
- The constitution should provide for a majimbo system of government with 7 regions.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government.
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to 17.
- The constitution should provide for a majimbo system of government with a prime minister as head of central government.
- The constitution should provide for a majimbo system of government with 12 regions, each with 5 districts.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government. (7)

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- Parliament should not vet all appointments made by president including cabinet ministers and judges.
- Parliament should vet all appointments of all government offices.
- Appointments of judicial officers should be vetted by parliament.
- Appointments of civil servants and judicial officers should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should appoint ministers
- The president should not dissolve parliament.
- Parliament should approve the creation of ministers or the size of government
- Donor's funds should be agreed upon by parliament before they are requisitioned.
- Functions of parliament should be expanded to ensure curbing vices in the country
Corruption.
- Parliament should appoint ministers, speaker, chief justice and AG.
- Parliament should have power to appoint ministers.
- Parliament should have unlimited powers to control its procedures. (2)
- Parliament should have unlimited powers to control its procedures so that the speaker of the national assembly should have powers to open and dissolve parliament.
- The members of parliament should continue working part time to allow the members to have time to solve problems at the constituency level.
- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation. (7)
- Being an MP should be a full time occupation and MPs should work for 7 days a week.
- Changes should be made for the voting age. Changes should be made for contesting parliamentary elections in terms of age. Change should be made for contesting the presidency in terms of age.

- The voting age should remain 18 years. The MP's should be at least 35 years. The president should be 45 years and above.
- The president should be between 35 and 70 years. (3)
- The president should be 40 years and above.
- The MPs should be 21 years of age and above.
- The presidential aspirants should be 35 years and above.
- Presidential candidates should be aged between 55 years and above.
- The MPs should be 35 years of age and above.
- There should be no changes for age requirements for contesting parliamentary seats.
- The president should be 35 and above. (5)
- Presidential candidates should be aged between 35 – 65 years. A parliamentary candidate should be aged between 35 – 65 years.
- Presidential candidates should be aged between 36 years and 60 years.
- Language tests required for parliamentary elections are sufficient. (3)
- The MPs should have a high level of education. (2)
- The language tests for MPs are not enough. MPs must be graduates. (2)
- M.P should speak and write English and Kiswahili.
- A parliamentary candidate should at least have a form 4 certificate of education. (2)
- We should introduce moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates. (3)
- The MPs should be capable of mobilizing people and able to understand his constituency's problems.
- MPs should be faithful in the conduct of the duties and they should have the interests of the country at heart.
- There should be a certificate of good conduct form the former employer for all parliamentary candidates.
- They should be a good fearing
- The MPs should be Kenyans who are God fearing
- Moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates should not be introduced.
- The MPs should be recalled by the electorate if there is evidence of false or unfulfilled promises.
- The people should have a right to recall the MP if he is unfaithful and insufficient.
- The people should have a right to recall the MP if he does not implement the wish of the constituencies.
- The MPs should act on the basis of conscience conviction or instruction of the constituents. (6)
- The MPs should open forums with the electorate before supporting or rejecting bills.
- The public should determine salaries and benefits of MPs.
- An independent economic committee should determine the salaries and benefits of Mps. (5)
- The nominated MPs should be retained. (2)
- The concept of nominated MPs should be abolished. (3)
- No measures should be put in place to increase participation of women in parliament instead they should contest elective posts for the same.
- 1/3 of seats in parliament should be reserved for women.
- The parliament should set rules to govern the conduct of parliamentarians in a multiparty state.
- We do not want a coalition government
- Constitution should permit coalition government (3)

- There should be multiparty representative on both levels of government (2)
- We should have a two-chamber parliament. (4)
- There should be a one-chamber parliament.
- Parliament should not have power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence
- Parliament should have power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence. (4)
- The president should have a veto power over legislation in parliament.
- The president should not have a veto power over legislation passed in parliament.
- Parliament should have power to override the president's veto.
- The president should not have power to dissolve parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the public shall have power to recall a non performing MP. (8)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should have offices at the division level. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the parliament should appoint judicial officers as well as other government appointees.
- The constitution should provide that the public should be involved in determining the salary of MPs.
- The constitution should provide that the MPs should serve for a maximum of two terms.
- The constitution should provide that a MP should not seek a permit to hold a public meeting.
- The constitution should provide for the AG to be elected by MPs.
- The constitution should provide for the speaker of the national assembly to dismiss non-performing MPs.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should work for five days in a week.
- The constitution should provide that the parliament shall not have the power to create additional constituencies.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a bicameral parliament with two houses, the senate and the House of Representatives.
- The constitution should provide that each province should have at least a nominated MP.
- The constitution should provide that the national assembly shall vet all the presidential appointments.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary select committee should determine the salary of MPs.
- The constitution should provide that nominated MPs shall not be ministers.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall serve for only two terms.
- The constitution should provide that the speaker of the national assembly shall have the power to fix and make a parliamentary calendar.
- The constitution should provide that an elected MP should be at least 18 years while a nominated MP should be at least 25 years.

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE**

- The presidential candidates should be able to come up with economic solutions to the economic problems facing this country.
- The presidential qualifications should be a graduate from a recognized university and have a certificate of good conduct issued by the electoral commission.
- The presidential candidates should be of good history .He should be a Kenyan, a degree holder from our local university, not tribalist, not corrupt, who is ready to listen to the grievances of the people among other qualifications.

- A presidential candidates should be a degree holder be a Kenyan citizen and registered as a voter.
- A presidential candidate should be a graduate.
- A presidential candidate should be medically fit.
- A presidential candidates should be well educated Kenyan of unquestionable character.
- Presidential candidates should be at least form 4 graduates. (2)
- A presidential candidate should be a degree in economics.
- President should be illiterate and of sound mind.
- We should have 4 years term of presidency and he should not in office for more than 2 terms.
- The president tenure should be two years.
- The functions of the president, ministers, and PS should be well defined in the constitution.
- The functions of the president should be opening parliamentary sessions, assenting to bills, receiving visiting heads of state on invitation, visiting foreign countries on invitation pardoning.
- The president should have the responsibility of solving the citizen's problems.
- The president with the assistance of prime minister should appoint the executives. He should have the power to appoint ministers, parastatal chiefs and other senior government officers.
- The president power should be reduced and he should not appoint the provincial administration.
- The president power should be reduced and his powers should be clearly defined. The president should appoint the chancellor of the university and the heads of parastatal organisation.
- The president power should be specified in the constitution.
- The president should not be above the law.
- The president should have the power to propose the size of government or creation of ministries.
- The president should not issue decree haphazardly.
- The president power should be reduced but should appoint minister and federal state governors.
- The president should not be above the law. (9)
- The president should not use his/her powers to intimidate the other MPs.
- The president should have powers to appoint the senior government officials.
- The constitution should not provide for removal of the president.
- The current system of removal of president while in office should be retained.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of president for misconduct while in office through a vote of no confidence by the people.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of president for misconduct through a vote of no confidence (3).
- The president should develop a nice and beneficial relationship with parliament.
- Parliament should be independent from the executive. (3)
- The president should an MP. (2)
- The provincial administration should be retained. (5)
- The provincial administration should be retained up to local level only the village headman, assistant chief and chief but all of them should be elected directly by the people concerned.

- The provincial administration officers i.e assistant chief and chief should be elected directly by the people. (10)
- The provincial administration should be retained. They should maintain law and order and they should be allowed to prosecute offenders without going through police and should custodians of all public utilities and assets and co-ordinate all government development.
- Village elders, chiefs and their assistants be elected by the people and other provincial administration posts be scrapped and their powers taken over by elected local authorities.
- Chief should adopt a hybrid system of government with president and prime minister.
- People should elect pCs, D.Cs, chiefs and assistance chiefs.
- Powers of chief should be limited.
- The village elders should be paid by government The Chiefs Act should be retained.
- The provincial administration should be retained and they should be transferable.
- The village elders should be paid by government (2)
- The Chiefs Act should be retained.
- The number of ministries be reduced to 16 and each ministry should have one minister and two assistant ministers.
- The youth and women groups should have their own ministry.
- The number of government ministers should be reduced in the constitution. There should be a maximum of 18 ministers.
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve for two five-year terms. (15)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished. (7)
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration officers be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be 40 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that the president be over 35 years and not an MP.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 30 and 60 years.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 35 and 65 years.
- The constitution should provide that the presidency should be pensionable.
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of the office of the D. O.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should appoint the provincial administration officers.
- The constitution should provide that the office of the president should be ceremonial.
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of the office of the provincial commissioner.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of the office of ombudsman.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not have the power to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be the commander in-chief of the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that the president has the power to declare war but after

consultation with parliament.

- The constitution should provide for the reduction of the powers of chiefs.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be a graduate while ministers should be professionals.
- The constitution should provide that powers of the police should be limited.
- The constitution should provide for the scrapping of the provincial administration.
- The constitution should provide that a president should not receive any allowances after leaving office.
- The constitution should provide for the position of a president and a prime minister.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should be financed by the state.
- The constitution should provide that presidential speeches during public holidays should be read in Kiswahili language.
- The constitution should provide for the retaining of the provincial administration. (5)
- The constitution should provide for the retaining of the powers of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the people should elect the V.P.
- The constitution should provide that the president should have two vice presidents: a man and a woman.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be a member of parliament. (8)
- The constitution should provide for checks and balances to ensure separation of powers among the three arms of the government.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not make appointments to public office. (2)
- The constitution should provide that chiefs should be elected to serve for only 10 years.
- The constitution should provide that a president should win 76% of total votes cast in country.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The structure of the judiciary is adequate. (2)
- The current structure of the judiciary is not adequate, nature courts should be established in the constitution to deal with petty offenders and the village headman/assistant chief should be incharge of such courts depending on offence.
- Present structure of the judiciary is not adequate.
- There should be a small court at all the locational levels in the country. (2)
- There is no need for a Supreme Court as the High Court and the Court of Appeal are adequate.
- A supreme court should not be created in the constitution.
- There should be a supreme court. (2)
- There should be a constitutional court in the constitution. (4)
- All judicial officers for the high Court and Court of Appeal should be proposed by a national judicial service commission. The magistrate should be proposed by the respective regional judicial service .
- Judicial officers should be appointed through secret ballot.
- Chief justice should be appointed by the executive and vetted by parliament.
- The minimum qualifications for judicial officers are that one should be a law graduate.
- The current minimum qualifications for judicial officers should be retained.

- Judicial officers should be very honest people, non-partisan and have KCSE grade C+ or C.
- The tenure of all officers should be 10 years non-renewable.
- Judicial officers should serve 10 years.
- There should be a commission established to discipline judges.
- The respective Judicial Service commission should workout the remuneration of judicial officers and also has powers to discipline judges and other officers enjoying security of tenure.
- Chief kadhis/kadhis should be restricted to judicial work only.
- Kadhis should also engage in religious duties e.g preaching
- Kadhis should not have similar qualifications as magistrates.
- The Muslims should appoint the chief Kadhis.
- Kadhis courts should handle Islamic issues related for marriage, divorce and succession and other Islamic matter.
- Kadhis court should have appellate jurisdiction.
- The judicial powers should be vested exclusively in courts.
- Judges should sit and determine cases in all the districts and there should be small courts at the divisional level.
- Community courts should be created at the divisional level to increase access to courts.
- There should be mobile courts to ease justice and minimize experts in traveling to high courts.
- We should a constitution right to legal aid. (4)
- There should be a constitution right to legal aid for all poor Kenyans.
- Judicial officers should review the laws made by parliament.
- Council of elders should be allowed to handle customary /cultural affairs, disputes e.t.c (3)
- Council of elders should be given by the government (2)
- The constitution should provide for introduction of village courts.
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice should be elected by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice shall have the power to appoint the judges and the magistrates but such appointments should be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall impeach the judges on account of abuse of office.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a supreme court consisting of 7 judges in office for life and removable only by parliament or a commission established for that purpose.
- The constitution should provide that the High court shall settle election petitions and disputes.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary from the executive. (7)
- The constitution should provide that a judicial service commission shall appoint judges.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of the office of the deputy AG to improve on dispensation of justice.
- The constitution should provide that the AG shall not give consent to prosecute.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of small courts at the divisional level to settle succession and divorce cases.

5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- The mayors and council chairmen should be elected by councilors.
- The current two-year term from the council should be retained.
- The term for mayors and council chairmen should be extended to 5 years. (4)
- The minimum education for councilors should be C+ and above or A level minimum division 2.
- The language tests for local authority seats are sufficient. (3)
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (5)
- People should have a right recall their councilor by registering a complaint against a councilor at the office of an ombudsman established by the regional assembly.
- People should have a right recall their councilor if a memorandum containing 25% of the registered voters from ward demanding him to be withdrawn.
- People should have a right recall their councilors. (3)
- Commissioners elected in the respective assemblies should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- There should be an independent commission established by ALGAK.
- We should retain nominated councilors.
- We should retain nominated councilors but they should be from special groups e.g those with disabilities and women.
- The councilors should remain loyal to their party which sponsored them, or else step down and seek new mandate from the electorate in order to join the party which they have faith.
- The president /local government minister should have power to dissolve councils.
- The president should not have power to dissolve councils; only the regional assemblies should do so after adequate deliberations.
- The president /local government minister should not have power to dissolve councils. This can only be done after a commission of inquiry has been established and recommendations made to that effect.
- Parliament should have the power to dissolve councils.
- Local authorities be responsible and run all local public resources and services including land use, health, education, communication power and other public utilities.
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chairman of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular elections (7)
- The constitution should provide that all county council officials shall serve for a five year term.
- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The constitution should provide that councilors should hold an O level certificate. (6)
- The constitution should provide that county councils should be allowed to operate independently of the central government. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the councilors to be paid by the central government. (2)
- The constitution should provide that councilors should hold at least a class 8 certificate.
- The constitution should provide that councilors should serve for only two terms.

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- We should have a representative electoral system. (4)
- We retain a simple majority rule as a basis for winning an election. (2)
- Women should campaign for themselves.
- The winning elections in a ward / constituency should be on the basis of a simple majority of registered voters. If this is not possible the top two contesters should be allowed (after a 1 month period) to contest again and the winner declared.
- A presidential candidate should garner at least 50% of the total voter cast to be declared a winner.
- A presidential candidate should garner at least 51% of the total voter cast to be declared a winner.
- Candidate who fails to seek nomination in one party should be allowed to seek nomination in another party.
- Candidate who fails to get nomination in one party should not be allowed to switch over to get nomination in another, as that person has no political stand.
- Defections are permissible, however the defector must seek re-election on his new party ticket.
- Parliamentary should not be permitted to defect between political parties before the end of their terms. (2)
- MPs who defect other parties should automatically to lose their seats and not be allowed to contest again. (3)
- A presidential candidate should garner on a total nationwide basis.
- 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential election should be retained.
- 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential election should be scrapped.
- Seats should be reserved for specific interest groups in the Ndorobo El molo.
- There should be no seats reserved for specific interest groups.
- There should be seats reserved for special interest groups e.g women and the disabled.
- The current geographical system should be retained, any boundary changes should be proposed by the electoral commission and be approved by the respective regional assembly. Any changes should be proposed after a census every 10 years.
- Creations of wards and constituencies should be left to ECK but ratified by parliament.
- We should not increase the number of constituencies.
- We should have a fixed number of constituencies and parliamentary seats i.e 240 including the nominated ones.
- Constitution should state the minimum and maximum voters in each ward and constituency.
- Each constituency should have 50,000 registration voters.
- The constituency boundaries should be reviewed every 10 years.
- Civic parliamentary and presidential elections should be conducted simultaneously. (3)
- The electoral process should be simplified by allowing a voter to tick the candidate of his choice.
- There should be a rehearsal two weeks before election to enable the electoral be familiar with symbols and picture of candidates.
- Independent candidates should be allowed to contest. Voter registration should be a continuous exercise.
- It is not a practical to set a limit on the election expenditure of each candidate.
- There should be a limit on election expenditure of each candidate.
- Elections should not be carried out on weekends but on weekdays.
- The president should be elected by MPs.

- Presidential elections should be conducted directly. (7)
- Presidency should be rotated from province to province.
- Because of time the electoral process should be conducted with the current constitution and major constitutional amendments proposed by the Constitution Review Commission be discussed adequately by the next parliament.
- The electoral commissioners should serve for a 5-year term. (2)
- The electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure.
- The ECK should be independent. (2)
- The electoral commissioners should be funded by the central government
- Parliamentary and civic candidates who bribe voters during the campaign periods should be disqualified.
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date of general elections. (6)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be graduates.
- The constitution should provide that once votes are cast, counting and announcement of the results should be made at the polling station. (4)
- The constitution should provide presidential, parliamentary and civic elections should be held at different times. (4)
- The constitution should provide for voting to be done through an elector's card, the national ID or a birth certificate.
- The constitution should provide that the Election Day should not be on a Sunday.
- The constitution should provide that constituencies should be established on basis of population size.
- The constitution should provide electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president but ratified by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission should autonomous and headed by a chairman with a 15 years' office tenure.
- The constitution should provide presidential elections should be done three months after parliamentary and civic elections.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary aspirants should declare their wealth and should have no criminal record.
- The constitution should provide that a representative electoral system should be retained and a winning candidate should be by a simple majority.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners should be graduates.
- The constitution should provide that voting by proxy or by post for Kenyans living abroad should be allowed.
- The constitution should provide that voter registration should be continuous.
- The constitution should provide that an electoral commission should be appointed by parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a transition from one government to another should be done within 90 days.

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- Constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are not adequate.
- There should be freedom of worship and the days of worship should be recognized by the government
- The constitution should guarantee social, economic and cultural rights to civil and

political rights.

- We should not have the freedom of worship.
- Security of property should be guaranteed to every Kenyan.
- There should be freedom of worship, which is guaranteed to pupils and workers and to the electorate.
- The constitution should recognize Saturday as a day of worship. Pupils and students should be exempted from game activities and exams. Employees be given freedom to worship especially. S.D.A
- There should be freedom of worship but it should be regulated.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship for all Kenyans but to exclude the devil worship.
- Those who commit robbery should be given the death penalty.
- Death penalty should not be abolished. (2)
- Death penalty should be abolished. (2)
- The constitution should protect security, healthcare, water, food, shelter and employment as basic right for all Kenyans. (5)
- The government should ensure that all basic right are enjoyed. (2)
- The constitution should have the responsibility of ensuring the enjoyment of basic right to all Kenyans
- Social security should be given to the poor. The poor should be given shelter to live in by the government
- The retirees should be paid their benefits. Retirees should not be re-employed when there are so many unemployed people.
- There should be a policy of one-man one employment.
- Employment should be a basic right as long as someone has attained some educational requirements needed in that job. Employment should be done on merit.
- Those who have been educated should have a right to employment and so reduce poverty.
- All employees should work officially for 5 days in a week. The government should offer free medical care to all citizens.
- Food as a basic right should be guaranteed to all Kenyans.
- The citizens should be guaranteed for their right to security of person and of property.
- The social security should be paid to the unemployed at least 2000.
- Water sources should be protected and citizen should be provided with clean water.
- The needy should be provided with food.
- Constitution should guarantee employment for all Kenyans. (2)
- Citizens should be given only one job. Expatriates should only employed in absence of qualified Kenyans. The employee should authorize deduction of salaries for harambee. Retirement age should be 60 years.
- Employment opportunities should be guaranteed to Kenyans who are qualified.
- One man should have one job. (2)
- All Kenyans should have equal employment opportunities. (3)
- Retired people should not be re-employed and those who are employed should not have two jobs.
- The government should secure employment for graduates.
- All retirees should get their retirement benefits 6 months upon retirement.
- Retirement benefits should be processed six months before retirement and submitted to the retiree immediately they retire.

- All employed persons should indicate their next of kin to take their benefits in case of death.
- The constitution should be written in simple language and be made available to all Kenyans. (4)
- Kenyans should have access to the information in the hands of the state or agency of state. (2)
- All parliamentary sessions should be aired in the local media both the radio and TVs. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee free education from primary to secondary. (3)
- The constitution should provide that electricity be provided in all rural areas.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee the security to all Kenyans. (3)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level. (11)
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care. (7)
- The constitution should provide that national ID cards should be issued free of charge and should be decentralized for easier access.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship. (9)
- The constitution should provide for abolition of the death penalty and replace it with life imprisonment.
- The constitution should provide that prisoners should be allowed to meet their family members/spouses.
- The constitution should provide that freedom of worship should be limited.
- The constitution should provide for abolition of registration churches as it limits the freedom of worship.
- The constitution should provide for free primary education. (7)
- The constitution should provide for free primary and secondary education.
- The constitution should provide for provision of civic education to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that institutions of higher education should be equitably distributed in the country.
- The constitution should recognize Saturday as a day of worship.
- The constitution should provide for all workers to form unions. (3)

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The rights of women are not fully guaranteed in the constitution. These can be guaranteed by ensuring that they do not face any discrimination in employment and property /land ownership.
- Women should be given their rights.
- The rights of women to safeguard motherhood should be enhanced by providing reproductive healthcare and education.
- The interests of people with disabilities are not fully taken care of. (2)
- People with disabilities should not be discriminated against employment and special schools should be established for the disabled.
- People with disabilities should be guaranteed of their rights. e.g. healthcare, education and should be provided free by the government
- People with disabilities should be provided with food.
- The constitution can guarantee and protect the rights of children by ensuring that children get education and protect them from child abuse.

- All the needs of the child e.g education etc should be provided for by the government
- Children should be protected against sexual exploitation, child labour, crime and other offences, they should have a right to education and medical care.
- Children should be protected against early forced marriage, child labour, and should be provided with education.
- Children should have a right to land inheritance.
- The government should cater for orphans in terms of basic needs.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of children.
- The elderly are in other groups that are considered vulnerable.
- The freedom fighters /heroes should be recognized.
- The rights of the youth and guaranteed access to education, economic, employment and other opportunities.
- The government should assist the marginalized groups such as the Chereganyi community.
- The constitution should make provisions for affirmative actions for women so that women are place in the senior government position.
- Police should not torture/harass or injure suspects who are innocent. (2)
- Whenever somebody is jailed for long period his family should be taken care of.
- Prisoners should have conjugal rights.
- Prisoners should have a right to worship and vote and he should also have a right to conjugal visits by their spouses.
- The constitution should provide that all the prisoners have the right to favorable living conditions in the prison cells.
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should provide for the physically impaired be give priority in employment.
- The constitution should provide that women to stay with the children upon separation with a spouse.
- The constitution should provide for the physically impaired be represented by nominated MPs.
- The constitution should provide that a person who impregnates a girl should either marry her or take care of the child.
- The constitution should provide that refugees should be issued with some form of ID cards to allow them travel without being harassed by the police.
- The constitution should provide for the widows to inherit their husbands' property.
- The constitution should provide that children of marriages not solemnized traditionally to be recognized.
- The constitution should provide for the girl child to receive education free of charge.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of the girl child from male predators.
- The constitution should provide for the government to check domestic violence.
- The constitution should provide for the government to create welfare fund for widows.
- The constitution should provide for equal protection of men under the law just as women.
- The constitution should provide that the girl-child's rights be protected and abusers be strictly punished especially the rapists should be imprisoned for 19 years.
- The constitution should provide girls who drop out of school due to pregnancy should be allowed to resume studies and perpetrators take care of the child.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of rights of the minority groups.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of children rights.
- The constitution should provide for 30% of parliamentary seats to be reserved for women.

- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for the girl child by lowering the cut-off points during university admission.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of schools for the orphan in every district.
- The constitution should provide that rapists shall get life imprisonment.
- The constitution should provide for free legal aid to the poor.
- The constitution should provide for setting up a fund for street children.

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The state should have the ultimate ownership of land the community should hold it in trust.
- The ultimate ownership of land should be vested in the local community as represented by the county council.
- The ultimate ownership of land should be vested in the community. (2)
- All trustee land belongs to Kenyans and not government
- The government should acquire those private lands that have not been developed for five years.
- The government should have power to compulsorily acquire land. (3)
- The government should have power to acquire private land for any purpose but only if the owner has been adequately compensated at the prevailing market rates as determined by an impartial values.
- The government should not have power to acquire private land unless it is in the public interest.
- The government should have power to acquire private land for the purpose of development, which will benefit local community, but the owner should be well compensated.
- Regional government should have power to control use of land by owners or occupiers by imposing a land that which is determined periodically.
- The government through its provincial administration should not stop people from cutting down the trees that owner himself has planted as this mounts to controlling ones use of land.
- To reduce land clashes, land should only be transferred or inherited on approval of the local community.
- There should be a local tribunal court to determine issues on transfer/inheritance of land.
- Constitution should address the issue of land inheritance with view to give fair rights to children and women in that regard.
- All land raters should be scrapped as its colonial stigma. All land debts regarding the settlements scheme programe since independence should be waived.
- Cases on land transfer issues should be handled by customary court.
- There should be no ceiling on land by an individual. (4)
- We should have a ceiling on land ownership i.e 100 acres maximum and 5 acres minimum per individual.
- There should be ceiling on the ownership of land i.e 100 acres and smallest registerable land should be 0.202 acres.
- The maximum amount of agricultural land that one can own is 100 acres, while in unproductive areas the maximum should be 500 acres.

- An individual should own up to a maximum of 100 acres. (3)
- No one should own more than 500 acres of land.
- There should be restrictions on land ownership for non-citizens.
- No foreigner should own land in Kenya.
- Title deeds should be replaced with land ownership certificate which give the owner total ownership of the land. These certificates should be issued at local authority as oppose to current procedure.
- Title deeds should issued free of charge.
- The procedure of land transfer should be simplified.
- Women and men should have equal access to land (3)
- The constitution should provide that the title deeds bear the names of both the husband and wife.
- Pre-independence land treaties and agreement involving certain communities should be abolished. (2)
- Kenyans should have a right to own land anywhere. (7)
- Kenyans should not have a right to own land anywhere.
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan. (12)
- It is not necessary to guarantee access to land for every Kenyan in the constitution since people should be encouraged to look for other ways of generating income.
- The Sengwe Cheregan (inhabitants of Nzoia and Kitale) should be guaranteed the right to land and they should access their ancestral land which was acquired illegally by the colonialist.
- Trust Land currently leased out by the county council should revert back to the respective regional governments.
- The Trust Land Act should be retained.
- The constitution should provide that the trust land be vested in the community.
- The constitution should provide that husband should own land in trust for the wife and children.
- The constitution should provide that council of elders should deal with land disputes.
- The constitution should provide for individual ownership of land. (2)
- The constitution should limit land acreage owned by an individual as well as companies. (2)
- The constitution should provide that allocation of trust land to individuals should be done with consultation with the local people.
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of land leases.
- The constitution should provide that idle should be taxed.
- The constitution should provide for the reduction of land under national parks and game reserves to settle landless Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that the upper ceiling of land ownership should be 50 acres. (4)
- The constitution should provide that land ownership should be between 2 and 30 acres per individual.
- The constitution should provide that land ownership should be between 10 and 50 acres per person.
- The constitution should provide that the upper limit in land ownership should be 1000 acres.
- The constitution should provide for creation of a land board at the village level to handle land matters.

- The constitution should provide that in cases of discovery the land owner should get 30% of the benefits.

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

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity has not contributed to a national culture, infact the diversity has led to the lack of nationhood.
- The constitution needs to appreciate the diversity among various ethnic groups in Kenya. Through the incorporation of federalism whereby each community can reflect its own cultural and ethnic values in their regional laws.
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted by the constitution. (5)
- Minority tribes should be guarded by the constitution from majority tribes e.g Sengwer and Okiek.
- Constitution should not allow tribalism in Kenya.
- Wife inheritance should only take place when the woman involved agrees.
- There should be two national languages English and Kiswahili. (4)
- There should be one national language.
- The constitution should provide the Kiswahili language to be national language.
- The constitution should provide that all forms of marriages be equally recognized by law.
- The constitution should provide for promotion and protection of indigenous languages. (2)
- The constitution should provide for funding of women groups.
- The constitution should provide that marriage certificates should be issued to persons married under the customary law.
- The constitution should outlaw early and forced marriages as well as FGM. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee social, economic and cultural rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for a national dress.
- The constitution should provide the abolition of dowry payment during marriage.

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

- Parliamentary should be responsible for the management of state resources through a well established
- The executive should not retain the powers of management and use of financial resources. (2)
- The regional and national assemblies should retain powers to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finance.
- Parliamentary should retain powers to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances. (2)
- Taxation should be the only way to raise public finances.
- Opportunities should be provided equally amongst district to guarantee equitable distribution of national resources.
- National resources should be shared equally between various districts.
- Government should be required to apportion benefits from resources between the central government and communities where such resources are found. (4)
- The Controller and Auditor General should be allowed to institute criminal proceedings against individuals of companies suspected to have misappropriated public funds.
- The Controller and Auditor General should be empowered to investigate 3 times in a

year in every institution.

- The Controller and Auditor General should be independent for effective service to be realized. (2)
- The current appointment of the Controller and Auditor General should be retained.
- The Controller and Auditor General should be elected by the public.
- The Controller and Auditor General should be appointed by parliament.
- Kenyans who are employed and hold more than two key positions in the government Sector should surrender the rest and pave way for the youth who are capable and competent.
- All presidential appointments must have tenure of office and must be vetted by a panel of professionals.
- Ministers should be appointed to ministries in accordance with their academic qualification and their experience. (6)
- Public servants should be given attractive salaries good housing facilities and their grievance should be listened to. (5)
- There should be minimum educational qualifications set for the appointments of officers to strengthened management of the PSC and there should be no political interference.
- For the good of the people constitution should ensure that the disciplinary roles of PSC are enhanced. (2)
- Members of the PSC should enjoy the security of tenure.
- The public should appoint members of the PSC.
- Members of the PSC should be appointed by the parliament.
- Public officers should have a code of ethics. (4)
- Civil servants should be banned from doing business.
- Government doctors and pharmacists should not run clinics.
- Senior public officers should not use their powers o intimidate the other Kenyans. (2)
- Corrupt officers should be sacked.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources.
- The constitution should provide that qualified personnel should man the government parastatals.
- The constitution should provide for parliament to appoint directors of government parastatals.
- The constitution should provide that the public service commission should be independent of the executive.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants should declare their wealth.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of school facilities in both rural and urban areas.
- The constitution should provide for a reduction in the number of ministries.
- The constitution should provide that the local authorities should remit only 25% of the revenue collected to the central government.

5.3.18. ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- Conservation and the protection of environment should have top most priority and done as a matter of urgency.
- Government should do surveys of catchments areas.
- The power to enforce laws on the protection of the environmental protection laws e.g

littering our environment.

- Government should have power to enforce environment.
- Parliament should have power to enforce laws on the environment. (2)
- All the natural resources should be owned by the state (2)
- All residents of a region should own natural resources in that region.
- The government and citizen should be the ones to own natural resources.
- The local communities should be incorporate in management and protection of the environment.
- Forests, game parks, water reserve and minerals et.c. should be protected by the constitution.
- Forests, game parks, water reserve and minerals et.c. should be protected by the constitution. (2)
- The responsibility for management and protection of natural resources should fall on the regional government and local council.
- The management and use of natural resources should be vetted in the regional government
- Committee should be formed by the local communities to manage and protect natural resources.
- Government should manage and protect natural resources
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for protection of water catchments areas.
- The constitution should provide for the local people to manage the natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of the environment by the government.
- The constitution should provide for free cutting down of trees without seeking a permit.
- The constitution should provide that local communities should be empowered to guard the forests.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOs and other organized groups should have a role of educating people on their rights, privileges and obligations as Kenyans.
- NGOs and other organized groups should have a role in governance through respective in parliament.
- The state should not regulate the conduct of civil society organizations so long as the societies observe the law.
- The state should not regulate the conduct of civil society organizations including NGO's(2)
- The state should not regulate the conduct of civil society organizations including the media. (2)
- Constitution should institutionalize the role of civil organizations.
- Constitution to institutionalize the role of civil organizations e.g community based programmes and it should support them financially and the district focus for rural development should be institutionalized
- The constitution should provide for the participation of religious organizations in governance.
- The constitution should provide for government to fund NGOs working in the community.
- The constitution should provide that committee of church elders should be involved during

registration of new churches.

- The constitution should provide that the people should be involved in choosing the provincial administrators.
- The constitution should recognize the role of the traditional leaders provide for their entrenchment.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The conduct of foreign affairs should not only be the responsibility of the executive but with the consent of the National Assembly.
- Conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the executive and the public.
- The conduct of foreign affairs should be the exclusive responsibility of the parliament.
- Parliament role is conduct of foreign affairs should be to debate and approve foreign issues.
- Executive should implement foreign issues they way the constitution lays them out while parliament should debate and approve foreign issues.
- All articles in the UN on human rights should be included in the constitution. International treaties, bilateral treaties and regional treaties should have an automatic effect in domestic law.
- All international conventions should be domesticated into the Kenya law immediately.
- International treaties, bilateral treaties and regional treaties should not have an automatic effect, the executive should discuss them first.
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belongs should first be approved by the executive and parliament before effected into domestic law.

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

- A commission to determine all salaries in Kenya including civil servants, parastatals should be formed.
- We need constitution commission's offices and institutions in the constitutions. (2)
- There should be a vice Attorney General.
- There should be an office of the ombudsman at every level of government from the village to the federal. They should be proposed by the regional assembly and ratified by the national assembly.
- There should be an office of the ombudsman with at least 12 representatives from every district.
- The constitution should establish an office of the ombudsman. (2)
- There should be a human rights commission in the constitution. (3)
- A gender rights commission should be established. (2)
- The constitution should establish an anti-corruption commission. (5)
- The constitution should establish a land commission. (3)
- There should be a truth and reconciliation commission to settle the infamous land clashes and other human rights violations.
- A tribal clashes commission and anti-stock theft commission for livestock should be established by the constitution.

- There should be a children’s right commission.
- A salary commission should be established.
- All constitutional commissions should be empowered to work independently and do their duties in accordance law.
- There is no need for a minister of justice if the AG’s office exists.
- There should be a constitutional affairs or justice minister apart from the AG.
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional office to enlighten the people at the constituency level.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the education sector, which should be de-linked from the executive.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of an independent human rights commission with special reference to the rights of children.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of public land commission to manage the public land.
- The constitution should provide establishment of a religious commission to oversee registration of religious groups. (2)

5.3.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER.**

- The outgoing president should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The speaker should be incharge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The results of all elections should be declared public over the media.
- Presidential election results should be announced at every polling station. (2)
- The incoming president should assume office on a date that should be specified in the constitution
- The incoming president should assume office two months after elections.
- Speaker of the national assembly should swear in the incoming president.
- The instruments of power should be transferred to the incoming president by the outgoing president during the swearing – in ceremony.
- The transfer should involve handing over the national seal, court of arms, symbolic key of state house and a symbolic sword of the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Kenya.
- The instruments of power should be handed to the next president very smoothly under the presence of parliamentarians and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- Constitution should make security provisions to a former president. (4)
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of welfare. (3)
- Constitution should not make provisions on the basis of providing immunity from legal process to a former president.
- Former president should be immune from legal proceedings
- Former president should be recognized in national functions.
- The constitution should provide that in case a president falls out or dies the speaker of the national assembly should head the executive for 90 days before an election is held.

5.3.23. **WOMEN’S RIGHTS**

- Women should have the right to property
- Women should not be allowed to inherit family land.
- Unmarried women shall be entitled to inherit from their families.
- Unmarried women with children should be allowed to inherit a small portion of family land.
- Women should have a right to inherit parent's property and land.
- The payment of dowry should not be compulsory in marriage.
- All married couples should have a marriage certificate
- Father should ensure women of child support and maintenance. (2)

5.3.24. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC**

- A law against substandard commodities should be enacted and Kenya should not be a dumping ground.
- Price control should be introduced to protect consumers.
- Public and private investments should be directed to industries, which will provide more employment in the rural areas.
- Poverty reduction measures should be put in place and globalisation should not be allowed on a whole scale.
- The people involved in the poverty reduction programme should also include the poor.

5.3.25. **NATIONAL OTHER**

- Abstinence should be advocated as a method of controlling AIDS.
- Kenyans should be allowed to use condoms as a way of stopping the spread of AIDS.
- The use of condoms should be abolished because it encourages the spread of AIDS. (2)
- HIV test should be made mandatory for couples that wish to get married.
- Home guards should be done away with.
- Policemen should not walk around with guns.
- Policemen should not arrest people without a warrant of arrest.
- Those who have committed corruption offences should not be legible for public positions, and they should have their property impounded.
- Those who have run down parastatal like KCC should be charged and their property confiscated.
- Corrupt government officials should be sacked and there should be transfer of corrupt public servants form one ministry to another.
- Employees who embezzle public funds should have their property be auctioned to recover the stolen money.
- There should be no corruption and bribery in employment.
- Corruptions should be aired openly, especially that related to issues on natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the retirement age for civil servants should be 50 years.

5.3.26. **SECTORAL**

- There should be farmers association in every region to purchase, sell and grow crops and keep animals that best suit the region.
- Farmers should be assisted in production as Kenya is an agricultural country.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants should retire at 45 years.
- The constitution should provide that collection of levies in schools be abolished.
- The locally produced goods should be fully utilized before resort is made to external sources.
- The interests of farmers should be protected by the constitution.
- All the ADC farmers should be repossessed so that farmers can obtain quality seeds and the research centers can be reinstated.
- There should be no importation of the agricultural products when they are readily locally available e.g. maize, sugar, milk e.tc. (4)
- The government should take care of farmers. Agriculture commodities prices should be controlled.
- Farmers who have practiced farming for 10 years should be paid monthly pension.
- KCC,KFA, and the NCB should be revived. (2)
- All the agricultural farm inputs should be subsidized by the government (4)
- The government should assist farmers by giving them loans, fertilizers, e.t.c (2)
- The government should encourage decentralization of industries.
- The old system of education 7-4-2-3 should be reinstated. (2)
- The government should provide chalks, desks, textbooks and other basic facilities in school.
- There should be committees at the bursary level to identify needy bright students.
- The government should assist students from poor families by giving them free nursery, primary and secondary education
- The tertiary education should be autonomous but have aspirations to promote the desires of the nation.
- Pupils should be subjected to corporal punishment if indisciplined.
- There should be guidance and counselor teachers in schools.
- Pupils should not learn on Sundays.
- The constitution should be taught in school. (3)
- Education, science and technology with application of related research should be encouraged and financed.
- The constitution should guarantee needy children education up to university level.
- The idea of sponsors in schools should be eradicated. We should only have private and public schools.
- Corporal punishment should be permitted in schools and there should be disciplinary committees to administer it.
- Schools should be categorized as three i.e district, church owned and private schools. Schools should not be used as churches.
- Promotion of teachers should be streamlined and well defined as follows
 - Merit based every 5 years, no salary review without promotion
- Schools should have remedy on how to punish pupils.
- Entry points to universities should not be lowered for girls.
- Female students should be granted leave if they get pregnant while in college.

- Bursaries should be awarded to the needy students only.
- The indigenous languages should be taught in lower primary schools.
- Taxes on the importation of secondhand vehicles should be reduced so as to meet the transport demands in Kenya.
- Luxurious vehicle and those over 5000cc should be taxed extra
- Presidential motorcade should be reduced and president should not be given a lot of money from the consolidated funds.
- All agricultural inputs should be zero-rated.
- PAYE tax should be reduced.
- Kenyans should not be taxed for service charge
- President's expenditure should be reduced in terms of number of visits abroad, escorts, e.t.c.
- President's allowance should be reduced
- The Kenyan currency should phase out the president's portrait.
- The national currency should be made stable and should not bear the picture of the head of state.
- Government hospitals should be established to cater for all kind of illness including operation, this can be achieved through a compulsory national insurance.
- Primary health care using herbs /alternative medicine should be encouraged.
- The media should be free and unrestricted, they should air both gospel and contemporary music equally.
- Youth should be guaranteed small loans to assist them in starting small enterprises. Jua Kali sector should be strengthened to create more jobs.
- Transport communication should be property development in the light of improving roads and railway line.
- Constitution should protect wild animals by enacting the relevant laws. (2)

5.3.27. **STATUTORY LAW**

- There should be specific hours for the sale of beer.
- A law should be enacted to curb corruption.
- Drug traffickers should be given life imprisonment.
- Money launderers should be prosecuted and sentenced to life imprisonment.
- Busaa should be legalized. (3)
- Abortion should be made illegal
- The constitution should provide that local brews be legalized and licensed.

5.3.28. **TRANSPARENCY /ACCOUNTABILITY**

- Public expenditure for planned public projects should be fully authorized by the relevant bodies to ensure that the funds are actually used for the rightful project.
- The representative of the local citizens must be accountable only to those who elected them

5.3.29. **GENDER EQUITY**

- Constitution should make clear that women are equal to men in every sphere of life and

that women should not be discriminated against.

5.3.30. **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- Constitution should declare equality of citizens before the law regardless of religion, gender e.t.c

5.3.31. **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- Women should dress decently.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. Hon. Kipruto Arap Kirwa | MP |
| 2. Hon. Zipporah J. Kittony | MP |
| 3. Emmanuel Satia | DC |
| 4. Simeon P'siwa | Chairman |
| 5. Cllr. Charles Kin'gasia | |
| 6. Mrs. Veronica Kibet | |
| 7. Gilbert Kibisu | |
| 8. Njoroge Kuru | |
| 9. Sarah C. Kogo | |
| 10. Mrs. Eddah Keter | |

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. Constituency constitutional committee
2. Chrispin Nyavanga
3. Juvans Mamu
4. Davis Shitandi
5. Sita E
6. Pamela Nyamau

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

1	00120TGRV	Alfred Keya	CBO	Memorandum	Muhindra Self-Help Group
2	00130TGRV	Angela Adiony	CBO	Written	Mask Self-Help Group
3	00040TGRV	Francis Gichuki	CBO	Written	Trans-Nzoia Youth Sports
4	00100TGRV	Martin Sika	CBO	Written	Motosiet Disabled Group
5	00010TGRV	Michael Mabonga	CBO	Written	Trans-Nzoia Squaters Allianc
6	00080TGRV	Simon Shikuku	CBO	Written	Trans-Nzoia Squarters Allian
7	00060TGRV	Tobias Kimungui	CBO	Written	Mukulima Project
8	0015ITGRV	Agesa Sai	Individual	Written	
9	0177ITGRV	Alfred Masinde	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0041ITGRV	Ambrose Kitum	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0146ITGRV	Andrew Nyakwara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0022ITGRV	Andrew Seroney	Individual	Written	
13	0167ITGRV	Andrew Waliaula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0158ITGRV	Angela Adiony	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0144ITGRV	Apoko Mogoio	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0138ITGRV	Athanas Siayo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0123ITGRV	Beatrice Moraa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0112ITGRV	Burla Josephat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0150ITGRV	Charles Kingasia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0012ITGRV	Charles Kiprono	Individual	Written	
21	0107ITGRV	Charles Momanyi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0115ITGRV	Charles Nyamweya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0163ITGRV	Charles Obaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0124ITGRV	Chepkwony Elisha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0057ITGRV	Cosmas Ndikwaye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0013ITGRV	Crispin Nyavanga	Individual	Written	
27	0134ITGRV	Daniel Chelimo	Individual	Written	
28	0174ITGRV	Daniel Ereng	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0023ITGRV	Daniel Matala	Individual	Written	
30	0172ITGRV	Daniel Nato	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0106ITGRV	Daniel Sang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0161ITGRV	David Esokon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0080ITGRV	David Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0056ITGRV	David Kogo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0119ITGRV	David Koskey	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0193ITGRV	David Koskey	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0131ITGRV	David Lungoli	Individual	Written	
38	0035ITGRV	David Mokubuyi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0052ITGRV	David Osiako	Individual	Oral - Phone	
40	0100ITGRV	David Wekesa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0077ITGRV	Dickson Aloiloi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0002ITGRV	Edwin S. Kirotych	Individual	Written	
43	0090ITGRV	Elijah Barmalet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0173ITGRV	Eliud Kipkemboi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0185ITGRV	Eliud Muturi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0039ITGRV	Elkana Kipketer	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0049ITGRV	Emmanuel Wanyonyi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0125ITGRV	Emoit Ekal	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0135ITGRV	Eric Kiplangat Rono	Individual	Written	
50	0097ITGRV	Esther Samali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0171ITGRV	Ezekiel Borom	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0076ITGRV	Ezra Leting	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0065ITGRV	Florence Magotsi	Individual	Oral - Public he	

54	0069ITGRV	Francis Sang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0153ITGRV	Freda Thuma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0063ITGRV	Gabriel B. Kanda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0083ITGRV	Gabriel Kimeli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0055ITGRV	George Morara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0084ITGRV	George Obaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0098ITGRV	Gerald Onyoni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0051ITGRV	Gilbert Kibisu	Individual	Oral - Phone	
62	0024ITGRV	Haron Maranga	Individual	Written	
63	0121ITGRV	Harun Njuma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0032ITGRV	Harun Njuma	Individual	Written	
65	0027ITGRV	Henry Wambiji	Individual	Written	
66	0085ITGRV	Ibrahim Talii	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0020ITGRV	Imon Okumu	Individual	Written	
68	0016ITGRV	Isaac K. Yego	Individual	Written	
69	0188ITGRV	Isaack Biwot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0155ITGRV	Isaack Wafubwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0164ITGRV	Jacob Ruto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0156ITGRV	James Ligalaba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0179ITGRV	James Mutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0004ITGRV	Jane Limo	Individual	Written	
75	0073ITGRV	Jared Makori	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0143ITGRV	Jeremiah Njenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0068ITGRV	Joana Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0086ITGRV	Joel Tenai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0117ITGRV	Johana Yego	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0127ITGRV	John Boen	Individual	Written	
81	0103ITGRV	John Chepkonga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0104ITGRV	John Gitonga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0092ITGRV	John Kirwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0165ITGRV	John Kisaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0088ITGRV	John Masee	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0130ITGRV	John Ngetich	Individual	Written	
87	0038ITGRV	John Njuguna	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0037ITGRV	John Wachiye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0136ITGRV	Johnstone Boit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0187ITGRV	Jonah Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0053ITGRV	Joseph Chebii	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0003OTGRV	Joseph Kirwa	Individual	Written	Seventh Day Adventist Church
93	0043ITGRV	Joseph Kirwa	Individual	Written	
94	0101ITGRV	Joseph Kisang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0137ITGRV	Joseph Maritim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0132ITGRV	Joseph Njugunah	Individual	Written	
97	0094ITGRV	Joseph Ole Kasiti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
98	0008ITGRV	Joseph Orwa	Individual	Written	
99	0114ITGRV	Joseph Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0169ITGRV	Joseph Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0192ITGRV	Joseph Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0133ITGRV	Joseph Simiyu	Individual	Written	
103	0047ITGRV	Joseph Yego	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0175ITGRV	Joshua Wambugu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0062ITGRV	Josphat Kosgei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0151ITGRV	Josphat Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
107	0034ITGRV	Keli Masinde	Individual	Written	
108	0042ITGRV	Kennedy Muriasi	Individual	Oral - Public he	

109	0001ITGRV	Kennedy Ogato	Individual	Written	
110	0168ITGRV	Khauka John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0113ITGRV	Kiboit Tuwei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0154ITGRV	Kipkemboi Matonye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0194ITGRV	Kiplagat Kirior	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0180ITGRV	Kiprotich Birir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
115	0116ITGRV	Kisaka Shikanga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0159ITGRV	Leah Kimani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0128ITGRV	Magut Charles	Individual	Written	
118	0176ITGRV	Maritim Matonyei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0014ITGRV	Mark Boen	Individual	Written	
120	0142ITGRV	Martin Kakai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0157ITGRV	Mary Changwony	Individual	Oral - Public he	
122	0067ITGRV	Mary Philip	Individual	Oral - Public he	
123	0105ITGRV	Mbagaya Kalabati	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0189ITGRV	Meshack Nyasigera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
125	0054ITGRV	Michael Cherunya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
126	0186ITGRV	Michael Gichohi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
127	0048ITGRV	Moses Mutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0060ITGRV	Musa Bitok	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0046ITGRV	Mustafa Obaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0089ITGRV	Nathaniel Chelimo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
131	0195ITGRV	Ndege Julius	Individual	Oral - Public he	
132	0030ITGRV	Nelson Kirotych	Individual	Written	
133	0072ITGRV	Nelson Siteki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
134	0040ITGRV	Nelson Towei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
135	0078ITGRV	Nicholas Lowasa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
136	0108ITGRV	Noah Kirui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0152ITGRV	Odondi Eston	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0126ITGRV	Onesmas Gichiri	Individual	Written	
139	0011ITGRV	Osumo Nyanchama	Individual	Written	
140	0182ITGRV	Patrice Sirucha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
141	0099ITGRV	Patrice W. Siruja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
142	0021ITGRV	Patrice W. Siruja	Individual	Written	
143	0118ITGRV	Patrick Wamalwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
144	0102ITGRV	Paul Chelagat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
145	0111ITGRV	Paul Kipreu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
146	0190ITGRV	Paul Muraguri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
147	0066ITGRV	Paulina Peter	Individual	Oral - Public he	
148	0082ITGRV	Peter Ewoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
149	0018ITGRV	Peter K. Kitur	Individual	Written	
150	0019ITGRV	Peter Ombiria	Individual	Written	
151	0129ITGRV	Peter Too	Individual	Written	
152	0149ITGRV	Pius Wamami	Individual	Oral - Public he	
153	0075ITGRV	Richard Lomakanyi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
154	0050ITGRV	Ronald Birir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
155	0061ITGRV	Roncens Kimaiyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
156	0160ITGRV	Rotich, John Kirwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
157	0141ITGRV	Ruth Angwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
158	0183ITGRV	Saidi Maurice	Individual	Oral - Public he	
159	0170ITGRV	Samoei Moei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
160	0093ITGRV	Samson Ekale	Individual	Oral - Public he	
161	0109ITGRV	Samson Kolum	Individual	Oral - Public he	
162	0096ITGRV	Samson Opande	Individual	Oral - Public he	
163	0045ITGRV	Samuel Chepkwony	Individual	Oral - Public he	
164	0074ITGRV	Samuel Erum	Individual	Oral - Public he	

165	0071ITGRV	Samuel Ewaton	Individual	Oral - Public he	
166	0007ITGRV	Samuel Losike	Individual	Written	
167	0028ITGRV	Samuel Maritim	Individual	Written	
168	0025ITGRV	Samuel P. Kaptipin	Individual	Written	
169	0033ITGRV	Sarah Kogo	Individual	Written	
170	0044ITGRV	Sarah Tanui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
171	0110ITGRV	Sestin Barasa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
172	0059ITGRV	Shadrack Chirchir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
173	0120ITGRV	Shama Mamu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
174	0196ITGRV	Silvester Walubengo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
175	0010ITGRV	Simon Gathuni	Individual	Written	
176	0145ITGRV	Simon Longore	Individual	Oral - Public he	
177	0140ITGRV	Simon Rotich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
178	0006ITGRV	Simon Rotich	Individual	Written	
179	0009ITGRV	Simon Ruto	Individual	Written	
180	0026ITGRV	Solomon Mutwol	Individual	Written	
181	0058ITGRV	Solomon Sang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
182	0139ITGRV	Stephen Angoli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
183	0178ITGRV	Stephen Kiguru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
184	0005ITGRV	Steven Barno	Individual	Memorandum	
185	0147ITGRV	Syprosa Khaemba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
186	0166ITGRV	Thigophirus K. Yapsoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
187	0064ITGRV	Timona Wekesa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
188	0122ITGRV	Tobias Kimungui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
189	0079ITGRV	Victor Kapchanga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
190	0181ITGRV	Wesley Kandagor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
191	0148ITGRV	William Kimosong	Individual	Oral - Public he	
192	0081ITGRV	William Kipkemoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
193	0029ITGRV	William Kirop	Individual	Written	
194	0017ITGRV	William Sawe	Individual	Written	
195	0087ITGRV	William Sum	Individual	Oral - Public he	
196	0184ITGRV	William Tenai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
197	0191ITGRV	William Yego	Individual	Oral - Public he	
198	0070ITGRV	Wilson Kiyai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
199	0162ITGRV	Wilson Siata	Individual	Oral - Public he	
200	0031ITGRV	Yohana Yego	Individual	Written	
201	0091ITGRV	Yusuf Chepkole	Individual	Oral - Public he	
202	0003ITGRV	Zadock Kilavuka	Individual	Written	
203	0036ITGRV	Zakayo Kinuthi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
204	0014OTGRV	Peter Muindi	Other Institutions	Written	Ngonyek Primay School
205	0015OTGRV	Saidi Maurice	Other Institutions	Written	Kenya Union of Post Primary
206	0002OTGRV	Juma Khauka	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Justice and Peace C
207	0009OTGRV	Lawrence Kadima	Religious Organisation	Written	St. Andrews ACK Church
208	0011OTGRV	Raphael Wakhata	Religious Organisation	Written	Motosiet Catholic Churrch
209	0007OTGRV	Samuel Mbugua	Religious Organisation	Written	Seventh Day Adventist Church
210	0005OTGRV	Silas Ngaiywa	Religious Organisation	Written	Seventh Day Adventist Church

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

S.N.	Name	Organization/Address	Form of Submission
1	Samuel Mbugua	SDA Church/Box 1036 Kitale	Written
2	Simon Shikuku	Trans-Nzoia Squarters Alliance/ Box 391 M/Bridge	Written
3	Lawrence Kadima	St. Andrews ACK Church/Box 867 Kitale	Written
4	Martin Sika	Motosiet Disabled Group/Box 394 Kitale	Written
5	Raphael Wakhata	Motosiet Catholic Church/Box 1896 Kitale	Written
6	Alfred Keya	Muhindra SH Group/Box 596 Kitale	Memorandum
7	Anjela Adiony	Mask Self Help Group/Box 407 Kitale	Written
8	Peter Muindi	Ngonyek Pri. School/Box 1404 Kitale	Written
9	Saidi Maurice	Kuppet/ Box 2963 Kitale	Written
10	Onesmus Gichiri	Box 1068 Kitale	Written
11	John Boen	Box 1937 Kitale	Written
12	Magut Charles	Box 1045 Kitale	Written
13	Peter Too	Box 961 Kitale	Written
14	John Ngetich	Box 270 Kitale	Written
15	David Lungoli	Box 141Chepsaina	Written
16	Joseph Njugunah	Box 2554 Kitale	Written
17	Joseph Simiyu	Box 104 Kitale	Written
18	Daniel Chelimo	N/A	Written
19	Eric Kiplangat Rono	N/A	Written
20	Johnstone Boit	Box 2836 Kitale	Oral
21	Joseph Maritim	Box 1937 Kitale	Oral
22	Athanas Siayo	Box 391 Kitale	Oral
23	Stephen Angoli	Box 96 Kitale	Oral
24	Simon Rotich	Box 6035 Kitale	Oral
25	Ruth Angwa	Box 4656 Kitale	Oral
26	Martin Kakai	Box 1016 Kitale	Oral
27	Jeremiah Njenga	Box 1455 Kitale	Oral
28	Apoko Mogoio	Box 2097 Kitale	Oral
29	Simon Longore	Box 266 Kitale	Oral
30	Andrew Nyakwara	Box 3049 Kitale	Oral
31	Syprosa Khaemba	Box 596 Kitale	Oral
32	William Kimosong	Box 961 Kitale	Oral
33	Pius Wamami	Box 1750 Kitale	Oral
34	Charles Kingasia	Box 1557 Kitale	Oral
35	Josphat Mwangi	Box 354 Kitale	Oral
36	Odondi Eston	Box 391 Kitale	Oral
37	Freda Thuma	Box 1901 Kitale	Oral
38	Kipkemboi Matonye	Box 1214 Kitale	Oral
39	Isaack Wa Fubwa	Box 3628 Kitale	Oral
40	James Ligalaba	Box 2163 Kitale	Oral

41	Mary Changwony	Box 1568 Kitale	Oral
42	Angela Adiony	Box 407 Kitale	Oral
43	Leah Kimani	Box 1066 Kitale	Oral
44	Rotich, John Kirwa	Box 8 Kitale	Oral
45	David Esokon	Box 1034 Kitale	Oral
46	Wilson Siata	Box 12 Kitale	Oral
47	Charles Ogaga	Box 2139 Kitale	Oral
48	Jacob Ruto	Box 208 Kitale	Oral
49	John Kisaka	Box 1594 Kitale	Oral
50	Thigophi Rus K Yapsoi	Box 2394 Kitale	Oral
51	Andrew Waliula	Box 1142 Kitale	Oral
52	Khauka John	Box 1896 Kitale	Oral
53	Joseph Rono	Box 1635 Kitale	Oral
54	Samori Moei	Box 1404 Kitale	Oral
55	Ezekiel Borom	Box 3300 Kitale	Oral
56	Daniel Nato	Box 3910 Kitale	Oral
57	Eliud kipkemoi	Box 871 Kitale	Oral
58	Daniel Ereng	Box 391 M/Bridge	Oral
59	Joshua Wambugu	Box 722 Kitale	Oral
60	Maritim Matonyei	Box 3539 Kitale	Oral
61	Alfred Masinde	Box 391 M/Bridge	Oral
62	Stephen Kiguru	Box 1868 Kitale	Oral
63	James Mutai	Box 1636 Kitale	Oral
64	Kiprotich Birir	Box 3585 Kitale	Oral
65	Wesley Kendagor	Box 3232 Kitale	Oral
66	Patrice Sirucha	Box 4618 Kitale	Oral
67	Saidi Maurice	Box 2963 Kitale	Oral
68	William Tenai	Box 1045 Kitale	Oral
69	Eliud Muturi	Box 3 Kapsara	Oral
70	Michael Gichohi	Box 100 Kapsara	Oral
71	Jonah Koech	Box 208 Kitale	Oral
72	Isaack Biwot	Box 208 Kitale	Oral
73	Meshack Nyasigera	Box 2097 Kitale	Oral
74	Paul Muraguri	Box 867 Kitale	Oral
75	William Yego	Box 3232 Kitale	Oral
76	Joseph Rono	Box 266 Kitale	Oral
77	David Koskey	Box 1935 Kitale	Oral
78	Kiplagat Kirior	Box 270 Kitale	Oral
79	Ndege Julius	Box 2877 Kitale	Oral
80	Silvester Walubengo	N/A	Oral
81	Michael Mabonga	Trans-Nzoia Squatters Alliance/Box 4656 Kitale	Written
82	Juma Khauka	Catholic JPC /Box 1029 Kitale	Memorandum
83	Joseph Kirwa	SDA Church/Box 2514 Eldoret	Written

84	Francis Gichuki	Trans-Nzoia Youth Sports/Box 1677 Kitale	Written
85	Silas Ngaiywa	SDA Church/Box 251 Eldoret	Written
86	Tobias Kimungui	Mukulima Project/Box 1781 Kitale	Written
87	Kennedy Ogato	Box 2128 Kitale	Written
88	Edwin S Kirotych	Box 76 Kipcherop	Written
89	Zadok Kilavuka	Box 39 Moisboi	Written
90	Jane Limo	Box 321 Kitale	Written
91	Steven Barno	Box 406 Kitale	Memorandum
92	Simon Rotich	Box 926 Kitale	Written
93	Samuel Losike	Box 408 M/Bridge	Written
94	Joseph Orwa	Box 1272 Kitale	Written
95	Simon Ruto	Box 224 Kitale	Written
96	Simon Gathuni	Box 6 M/Bridge	Written
97	Osumo Nyanchama	Box 1136 Nyamura	Written
98	Charles Kiprono	Box 135 Kitale	Written
99	Crispin Nyavanga	Box 948 kitale	Written
100	Mark Boen	Box 251 Kitale	Written
101	Agesa Sai	Box 4084 Kitale	Written
102	Isaac K Yego	Box 268 Kitale	Written
103	William Sawe	Box 406 Kitale	Written
104	Peter K Kitur	Box 201 Mois Primary	Written
105	Peter Ombiria	Box 256 Kitale	Written
106	Imon Okumu	Box 4689 Kitale	Written
107	Patrice W Siruja	Box 4618 Kitale	Written
108	Andrew Serony	Box 1237 Kitale	Written
109	Daniel Matala	Box 1781 Kitale	Written
110	Haron Mabanga	Box 903 M/Bridge	Written
111	Samuel P Kaptipin	Box 66 Kitale	Written
112	Solomon Mutwol	Box 251 Kitale	Written
113	Henry Wambiji	Box 348 Kitale	Written
114	Samuel Maritim	Box 29 M/Bridge	Written
115	William Kirop	Box 810 Kitale	Written
116	Nelson Kirotych	Box Private Bag	Written
117	Johana Yego	Box 1266 Kitale	Written
118	Haron Juma	Box 2836 Kitale	Written
119	Sarah Kogo	Box 1045 Kitale	Written
120	Keli Masinde	Box 348 Kitale	Written
121	David Mokubuyi	Box 348 Kitale	O R A L
122	Zakayo Kinuthi	Box 348 Kitale	O R A L
123	John Wachiye	Box 248 Kitale	O R A L
124	John Njuguna	Box 11 Kitale	O R A L
125	Elkana Kipkoter	Box 21 Moi's Brigde	O R A L
126	Mnelson Towei	Box 315 Kitale	O R A L
127	Ambrose Kitum	Box 274	O R A L
128	Kennedy Muriasi	Box 1842 Kitale	O R A L

129	Joseph Kirwa	Box 315 Kitale	O R A L
130	Sarah Tanui	Box 1029 Kitale	O R A L
131	Samuel K Chepkwony	Box 746 Kitale	O R A L
132	Mustafa Obaga	Box 1842 Kitale	O R A L
133	Joseph Yego	Box 1454 Kitale	O R A L
134	Moses Mutai	Box 1567 Kitale	O R A L
135	Emmanuel Wanyonyi	Box Private Bag	O R A L
136	Ronald Birir	Box 329 Moi's Brigde	O R A L
137	Gibert Kibisu	Box 102 Kitale	O R A L
138	David Osiako	Box 407 Kitale	O R A L
139	Joseph Chebii	Box 1587 Kitale	O R A L
140	Micheal Cherunya	Box 626 Kitale	O R A L
141	George Morara	Box 1847 Kitale	O R A L
142	David Kogo	Box 117 Kitale	O R A L
143	Cosmas Ndikwaye	Box 4227 Kitale	O R A L
144	Solomon Sang	Box 273 Kitale	O R A L
145	Shadrack Chirchir	Box 1350 Kitale	O R A L
146	Musa Bitok	Box 554 Moi's Bridge	O R A L
147	Roncercs imaiyo	Box 121 Kapchero	O R A L
148	Josphat Kosgei	Box 152 Moi' Bridge	O R A L
149	Gabriel B Kanda	Box 82 Kapchero	O R A L
150	Timona Wekesa	Box 4656 Kitale	O R A L
151	Florence Magotsi	Box 406 Kitale	O R A L
152	Paulina Peter	c/o Chief Chepsirwa	O R A L
153	Mary Philip	Box 208 Kitale	O R A L
154	Joana Koech	Box 410 Moi's Bridge	O R A L
155	Francis Sang	Box 2370 Kitale	O R A L
156	Wilson Kiyai	Box 1840 Kitale	O R A L
157	Samuel Ewaton	Box 406 Kitale	O R A L
158	Nelson Siteki	Box 4622 Kitale	O R A L
159	Jared Makori	Box 1454 Kitale	O R A L
160	Samuel Erum	Box 286 Kitale	O R A L
161	Richard Lomakanyi	Box 870 Kitale	O R A L
162	Ezra Leting	Box 150 Moi's Bridge	O R A L
163	Dickson Aloiloi	Box 1237 Kitale	O R A L
164	Nicholas Lowasa	Box 1842 Kitale	O R A L
165	Victor Kapchanga	Box 601 Kitale	O R A L
166	David Juma	Box 601 Kitale	O R A L
167	William Kipkemoi	Box 66 Kitale	O R A L
168	Peter Ewoi	c/o Chief Kachibero	O R A L
169	Gabriel Kimeli	Box 29 M/Bridge	O R A L
170	George Obaga	Box 315 Kitale	O R A L
171	Ibrahim Talii	Box 148 Kitale	O R A L

172	Joel Tenai	Box 3742 Kitale	O R A L
173	William Sum	Box 1454 Kitale	O R A L
174	John Masee	Box 288 Moi's Bridge	O R A L
175	Nathaniel Chelimo	Box 150 kapcherop	O R A L
176	Elijah Barmalet	Box 4689 Kitale	O R A L
177	Yussuf Chepkole	Box 810 Kitale	O R A L
178	John Kirwa	Box 8 Kitale	O R A L
179	Samson Ekale	N/A	O R A L
180	Joseph Ole Kasiti	Box 2156 Kitale	O R A L
181	Ezekiel Ekira	Box 132 Kitale	O R A L
182	Samson Opande	Box 903 M/Bridge	O R A L
183	Esther Samali	c/o Chief Chepsirwa	O R A L
184	Gerald Onyoni	Box 221 Kitau	O R A L
185	Patrice W Siruja	Box 42618 Kitale	O R A L
186	david Wekesa	Box 256 Kitale	O R A L
187	Joseph Kisang	Box 810 Kitale	O R A L
188	Paul Chelagat	Box 1237 Kitale	O R A L
189	John Chepkonga	Box 810 Kitale	O R A L
190	John Gotnoga	Box 1029 Kitale	O R A L
191	Mbagaya Kalabati	Box 35 Kipsiio	O R A L
192	Daniel Sang	Box 273 Kitale	O R A L
193	Charles Momanyi	Box 1237 Kitale	O R A L
194	Noah Kirui	Box 810 Kitale	O R A L
195	Samson Kolum	Box 251 Kitale	O R A L
196	Sestin Barasa	Box 406 Kitale	O R A L
197	Paul Kipreu	Box 228 Kitale	O R A L
198	Burla Josephat	Box 2128 Kitale	O R A L
199	Kiboit Tuwei	Box 1442 Kitale	O R A L
200	Joseph Rono	Box 201 Mois Primary	O R A L
201	Charles Nyamweya	Box 256 Kitale	O R A L
202	Kisaka Shikanga	Box 1594 Kitale	O R A L
203	Johana Yego	Box 1266 Kitale	O R A L
204	Patrick Wamalwa	Box 1896 Kitale	O R A L
205	David Koskey	Box 121 Kapchero	O R A L
206	Shama Mamu	Box 102 Kipsaina	O R A L
207	harun Njuma	Box 2836 Kitale	O R A L
208	Tobias Kimungu	Box 1781 Kitale	O R A L
209	Beatrice Moraa	Box 2219 Kitale	O R A L
210	Chepkwony Elisha	Box 2380 Kitale	O R A L
211	Emoit Ekal	Box Suwerwa	O R A L

