

**CONSTITUTION OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION**

**CKRC**

**VERBATIM REPORT OF**

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS**

**BARINGO CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY,**

**PUBLIC HEARINGS HELD AT MOCHONGOI CEREALS BOARD**

**ON**

**5<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2002**

Kanyoro

## Commissioners Present

1. Com. Isaac Lenaola
2. Com. Prof. Ogoth-Ogendo

## Secretariat Staff in Attendance

1. Triza Apondi - Programme Officer
2. Juma Nyaribo - Assistant Programme Officer
3. Martina Odhiambo - Verbatim Recorder
4. Elijah Letangale - District Co-ordinator

Meeting started at 9.55 with prayers and Com. Lenaola Chairing.

**Com. Lenaola:** -- atuombee ili tuanze kikao hiki rasmi. Wale ambao wako nyuma tafadhali tutulie kidogo, wazee tutulie kidogo, tungetaka kuomba. Nani angependa kutuombea Mungu. Reverend? Reverend karibu. Jina halafu utuombee.

**Reverend Eliza Cheruiyot:(Prayer)** Jina ni Rev. Eliza Cheruiyot from Full Gospel Churchers of Kenya. Basi na tuombe. Mtakatifu Mungu wa Mbinguni katika jina la Yesu asubuhi ya leo tunafika mahali hapa. Sote tumejumuika katika chumba hichi, Mungu tukikutazamia, tukikuinua, tukiamini kabisa kwamba tunapofika mahali hapa ni kwa ajili ya maisha yetu, tunafika kwa ajili ya Katiba inayohusu maisha yetu tukiwa wakaaji wa Kenya. Tunaomba ya kwamba wale wageni ambao umewaongoza, basi sisi ambao tumefika, tunaomba msaada kutoka kwako Mbinguni utubariki, utusaidie, utuinue na utuwezeshe maana wewe ni Mungu wa baraka. Tunakuamini tukiaanza, mpaka tufike mwisho tuwe pamoja nawe kwa hakika tutakushukuru. Tunawaomba wale ambao wangali wako njiani, waongoze salama salamini, mwisho tutakushukuru Mungu, maana nimeomba nikiamini ya kwamba utakua pamoja nasi katika jina la Yesu Kristo Mwokozi wetu. Amen.

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante sana Pastor, ningependa kuwakaribisha katika mkutano huu, kabla hatujaendelea ningependa kuwajulisha ma-Commissioner wa Tume ambao wamekuja leo Mochongoi, Baringo Central. Aliye kwa mkono wangu wa kulia ni Commissioner Professor Okoth-Ogendo.

**Com. Okoth-Ogendo:** Hamjambo?

**Com. Lenaola:** Nami naitwa Commissioner Isaac Lenaola. Na hapa tuko na secretariat yetu kutoka Tume, pale ni Triza Apondi ambaye ni Programme Officer, karibu naye ni Juma Nyaribo ambaye ni Assistant Programme Officer, na mwisho ni Martina Odhiambo ambaye ni verbatim recorder, anatomia chombo cha kupasa sauti.

Basi, ningependa tena kuwakaribisha. Najua tuko na Bwana DO hapa, Bwana Etyang, pia karibu. Tukiwa pia na viongozi wengine kutoka area hii, tunawakaribisha. Sijui kama kuna wana-committee, wanakamati wetu katika Baringo Central ambao wako hapa. Basi wajjulisha.

**Daniel Rotich:** Mimi kwa jina ni Daniel Rotich.

**Leah Kosgei:** Mimi kwa jina ni Leah Kosgei.

**Com. Lenaola:** Najua kwamba co-ordinator wa Baringo yuko njiani, atafika pia. Basi tungependa kuanza kwa vile muda ni kidogo, na kabla ya kuendelea tungetaka kuwaambia taratibu ya vile tutatoa maoni. Jambo la kwanza, uko na uhuru wa kutumia lugha yeyote unayopenda. Ukipenda kuzungumuza Kingereza, ama Kiswahili ama Kikalenjin, ama lugha yeyote nyingine, uko na uhuru. Jambo la pili tutatumia list hii kuwaita. Kwa hivyo katika huu mkutano hakuna rigging kwamba wewe ni mtu umekuja baadaye, kwa hivyo utakuja mbele. Tutatumia first come first heard, lakini kama kuna wanafunzi ama waalimu, pengine tutawapa nafasi wamalize, warudi shughuli lakini wananchi tutakaa nanyi mpaka dakika ya mwisho.

Jambo la pili, utakua na dakika tano kama uko na memorandum. Kama umeandika memorandum yako, tukikuita, kutangaza tu, uta-pick the most important points kwa dakika tano. Kama huna maandishi na ungependa kuzungumuza kutoka moyoni, you have between five and ten minutes, kusema mambo yako vile ungependa. Ukishakuja hapa, ukimaliza, pengine mimi ama professor tuko na maswali ya kujaribu kufafanua yale umeyasema. Na baada ya kumaliza, utaenda kwa Triza Apondi pale, ukajiadikisha kwa register yetu.

Jambo la tatu, hiki ni kikao huru. Kwa hivyo usiogope kwamba kwa vile chief ama coucillor ama Bwana DO ama kamati wako hapa, utaogopa kusema mambo ambayo ungependa kusema. Huu ni mkutano huru. Kwa hivyo usiogope yale ungependa kusema, ijapokuwa tuwe na heshima, tusiwe na matusi, na tujaribu kusema mambo ambayo yangesaidia Kenya.

Jambo lingine, mtu akisimama akazungumuza, kama hupendi mambo ambayo ameyasema, musimpigie makelele. Wacha amalize yake, wewe ukija kusema yako, sema “Nimekataa mambo ya yule jamaa!” Lakini akizungumuza, mpe nafasi, aseme yake, amalize na aende. Wewe kuja useme “Mambo amesema ni ovyo kabisa! Yangu ni haya”. Vile mtu akiwa hapa, aheshimiwe na atoe mambo yake bila kusumbuliwa. Nafikiri tumeelewana. Sawa sawa? Bila kupoteza wakati tungependa kuanza. Na mtu wa kwanza kuzungumuzia ni Alfred Kaptum. Alfred karibu. Sema jina halafu maoni yako.

**Alfred Kaptum:** Mimi kwa jina ni Alfred Konyike Kaptum. Niko na memorandum na ningependa pia kuongea . I am speaking issues concerning the youth. First these are problems which affect the Youth and within the new Constitution, the government should address the issue of poverty eradication among the youth. One of the ways in which they should solve this problem is through creation of employment opportunities; By promotion of Jua Kali sector and cottage industries.

Also, the government should set up a ministry of youth to solve their affairs, in relation to group activities like football. The government should enhance a way in which the youth can participate in football matches and in any other games, so that they will be able to participate even in World cup competitions in the coming future because we have seen what is happening now, The Ministry which takes care of that is not enough to deal with youth affairs.

The government, through the same Ministry, should license and loan local organization like self-help groups.

Also, they should license support and loan national organization so that they venture into the East African Community, COMESA market and they should provide transport for these youth groups and with this, poverty will be alleviated amongst the youth.

Also in the issuing of Passports, when it comes to going to other countries like East Africa or going outside the country, the Government should provide Passports without any interference or without any restrictions so that the youth can be able to travel all over without any restrictions so long as they provide the reason as to why they want to go outside.

Also, the government in the new Constitution should provide training institutions for the youth so that they will be able to get skills, skills for technical know-how, like in polytechnics or any other institutions so that they maybe able to earn something towards their living, and these institutions should be free or they should be in a cost sharing way.

Another problem which we feel the new Constitution should address protect is the issue of HIV/AIDS. It has been a big issue in which the youth have been affected very much. The government campaigns have been going on but the youth have not been allowed to play their part. If it is a campaign, maybe they do it through the radio, they do it in some way which doesn't give them the chance to come up with ways in which they think this should be done. In this case I mean when it comes to issue of AIDS, they should be given a chance to air out their views, maybe in the village. How do they want things done? Apart from being told to use these condoms and the rest how should it be done? I am saying maybe they should to be given forums for those who are in learning institutions to come up with shairis, or ways to eradicate it. Let them air their views.

For those who are in institutions of higher learning, they should be given that chance to come up and address their issues and they should be given loans to do research on the issues like AIDS so that they will be able to come up maybe with a vaccine or anything. Any good work to reduce the scourge of HIV/AIDS. Also, the youth we feel that if somebody has AIDS and is employed or wants to seek employment, sometimes when you go there you are told to be tested whether you are positive or negative and if you are positive you will not be given any employment. We feel the Constitution should allow that when somebody is HIV positive and he/she has not reached the stage of being in the AIDS stage, we feel this person should be given a chance to employment when he/she is still productive and those who are already employed should not be discriminated

against in their jobs or they should not be told to quit their jobs because they are positive.

Also on social security of these people, the Constitution or the government should set up social security funds, so that they will be meeting the care and treatment of these persons when they are very sick. Because at the moment when somebody is very sick, if you don't have benefits you will just die like a chicken, nobody will be there to help you. Because what you have now is home based care of which you don't have social security. The government should provide a way through social security fund so that when somebody is at home at least there is something to assist such a person.

**Com. Lenaola:** The last two points please?

**Alfred Kaptum:** Marriage institutions. The government should legalize marriage institutions and they should ban 'come we stay marriages' to curb the spread of HIV. The youth should be protected by their parents even until when they are at the age of 20 years and from there the government should set up security for these people so that it will be providing for their employment and Identity Cards should be issued at the age of 15 years. We should have the right to vote at the age of 15 years and birth certificates should be legalized so that they be used instead of National ID's when somebody does not have.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you very much for your points. Ezekiel Chemelil

**Ezekiel Kiptum Chemelil:** My names are Ezekiel Kiptum Chemelil. Mine are contained in a memorandum, they will be few proposals I will go straight to the points. I would propose, on the general elections, the new Katiba be used and I am requesting the Commissioners to work day and night to ensure that the new Constitution be ready by December and if it will not be ready, then I would propose that Parliament be extended until we approach the time when the new Constitution is ready so that we use it.

Another point, I will touch on the Head of State. Those candidates seeking the Presidency, their qualifications, they should be university graduates those with honours or equivalent. Other qualifications, he/she should be somebody with sound mind. Somebody who has experience in politics for more than ten years, somebody experienced in public office, must have been a civil servant in a parastatal, he/she has worked and been successful in that public office for more than ten years.

Back to Members of Parliament, civic leaders and councilors, they should have form fours level of academic qualification or equivalent. Powers of the President; Here in Kenya, in the previous Presidents were in charge of Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. I would propose a Prime Minister. I propose the President should be in charge of Legislature and Judiciary, but the Executive should go to the Prime Minister.

Electoral Commission of Kenya Registration of voters. I propose since Parliament has not been dissolved and we do not know

if this new Katiba will be ready, I propose if possible to continue, and registration offices should be functional like other offices.

They should be... let me say permanent, have an officer and a clerk like registration of Identity Cards, those ones are there.

Salaries of MPs. I propose there should be a Commission to look into the salaries other than the MPs proposing their own salaries and even increasing, and at the same time salaries of councilors are so low that it can't meet their needs and they are the same people with the wananchi everytime, conducting harambees and so forth. I propose in this new Katiba, the salaries of councilors should be raised, either ranging from Ksh. 30,000/= to Ksh. 50,000/=.

Land in Kenya is very sensitive, and people look very poor but there is land which was taken by the government either to put up a public facility, either building schools and other facilities and others were taken by (inaudible) and it was belonging to some communities. Those communities were displaced and they are now left landless. I request in the new Katiba, those who were affected be compensated. Another issue to do with land, some people own land worth thousands and thousands of acres ranging to hectares. Whereas the population of Kenya is going up..... Somebody maybe having more than 10,000 acres and is unable to develop it. I propose in the new Katiba, those who cannot develop their land, should sell it to the government so that the government can go and distribute to the wananchi or sell to wananchi that large land that he cannot develop.

I propose maybe an individual may own land upto 5,000 acres, anything above that should be surrendered to the State. We have water, lakes, rivers and minerals. In Baringo here, we have three Lakes, we have Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria and another one Lake Maknoro. During the time of the old wazee, every community surrounding these resources had access to those many facilities. I propose in the new Katiba, that such things should be set that every community surrounding those facilities should have access to those God given facilities. Take for instance Lake Baringo, kuanzia zamani, communities who were living there were Tugen, Njemps and Pokot and the Njemps were accessible to the lake on the Southern part and the Eastern part, whereas the Tugen were accessible to the Lake from the Western (inaudible) Part and the people from the Northern side. The same thing could be in the new Katiba.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogenda:** Is there a problem there?

**Ezekiel Kiptum Chemelil:** Maybe there will be a problem in future if the government - -

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogenda:** So there is no problem now?

**Ezekiel Kiptum Chemelil:** No. On the division of Provinces. If there is need for a change, I propose the community living there to be involved in the decision making circuit before the boundary is moved from one place to another. Other than people doing the changes in the office and then later on people are told the boundaries zinapitia mahali fulani. The community around should be told because of the trauma and side effects they give to the community living there and then it is done without their

views.

Culture; African culture needs revival because the Western culture has affected our culture as Africans. So I propose – particularly as Kalenjins, we maintain our good culture.(inaudible) I would propose things to do with marriage, traditional marriage should be taken into consideration other than relying on the Attorney General and Religion. Along with that there are some problems which have arisen from marriages. Sometimes you find in African communities, polygamy was allowed. Somebody can marry customarily then when he goes to Nairobi, he gets another one woman, takes an affidavit and registers while the other wife who is at home does not know the person has registered another wife. Then when it comes to sharing of the property or when he dies, the one with the papers, claims all the property or even claims where the person will be buried. So to avoid such, I am appealing that these customary marriage should also be given a paper or marriage certificate so that there is no conflict in property or where to bury him.

**Com. Lenaola:** Umebakisha ngapi?

**Ezekiel Kiptum Chemelil:** I have about three. Nilikuwa nimeomba saa zile kuwa freedom of worship should continue. Federal government be introduced in Kenya following Provincial boundaries and Nairobi be the major one. Next is on education policy. System in colleges- quota system should be used in Armed Forces, Medical Training, Teachers Training College, and if quota system is followed, every District will be represented evenly. With this new proposed constituency, I propose Baringo be considered for one. Since Baringo is very large from Kapendo, Kipkabus, uko Northern area, the whole District is represented by only three MPs. We request to be given one in Baringo

**Com. Lenaola:** One District?

**Ezekiel Kiptum Chemelil:** Ya, but that one will be the boundary will be agreed upon by the mwananchi, when it is accepted.

**Com. Lenaola:** (inaudible)

**Ezekiel Kiptum Chemelil:** Boundaries?

**Com. Lenaola:** (inaudible)

**Ezekiel Kiptum Chemelil:** Baringo Central should be split into two so that we have the South and the Central. Because we have Central, North, East but we don't have South! We should have South.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you very much Bwana Ezekiel.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** Chemelil, the first question you don't have to answer. You are saying that Members of Parliament, one of the qualifications you say that they should be physically fit; you are ruling me out! You don't have to answer that.

Province; do you want the boundaries of the Provinces to remain the way they are because people have been telling us that we need to increase the Provinces to ten. Put two more, and let's have Federal Government on Provincial boundaries. So question number one, should we retain the provincial boundaries as they are? And secondly, give us a little more idea on the kind of federal government you are talking about.

**Ezekiel Kiptum Chemelil:** Bwana Chairman, I propose, if there is the need for change of the boundaries, then the communities involved or affected should be told. But on the issue of the Majimbo, Federal Government, I say they remain as they are. The Provinces.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you very much. Please register your memorandum there. Joshua Kabutie, Joshua? Karibu bwana Kiplagat.

**Rev. Joshua Kabutei:** Kwa jina ni Joshua Kabutei, kutoka AIC. Nasimamia kanisa la AIC. Katika Katiba mpya, ambayo sasa tunaunda, tunaonelea uhuru wa kuabudu uendeleo katika nchi yetu ya Kenya. Na tena, Mkanisa isijihusishe na siasa kwa kila njia, wahusike na kazi ya kiroho. Kulea watu na kufundisha neno la Mungu. Kila Kanisa iweke wazi sheria na utaratibu wake ili ipate kueleweka na kila mtu. Uhuru wa kuabudu Mungu sio kuabudu shetani.

Western Cultures au cultures za kigeni zisipoteze mila za watu wetu ili zipate kufuatwa wakati wa kufundisha neno la Mungu. Kanisa pia tunakataa au tunapinga kutoa mimba kwa sababu hiyo haiandamani na desturi ya Mungu. Kwa hivyo kanisa tunasema tunapinga na tunakataa kutoa mimba. Nafikiri ni hayo.

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante sana. Rodha Koskey?

**Rodha Koskey:** Kwa majina ni Rodha Koskey na ninataka kusoma yale wakina mama wamependekeza kuhusu Katiba mpya.

**Com. Lenaola:** (Interjections – inaudible)

**Rodha Koskey:** Ya kwanza ni kwamba hapo awali akina mama hawakuhusishwa sana kwa upande wa Katiba, na wakati huu tungependa kuhusishwa kikamilifu. Inginge ni ya kwamba wakina mama hawakuhusishwa ama kupewa mamlaka ya kuwa na

shamba na tunapendekeza ya kwamba hata wakina mama wapewe shamba kama vile wanaume wanapewa. Nao wakina mama wenye hawajaolewa, Katiba mpya iangalie mambo yao na hawa wawe na protection ya kutosha. Nao wakina mama ambao hawajaolewa, wapewe kibali cha kupata kipande bila kuambiwa ya kwamba waende walete vipande vya wazazi wao.

Lingine, wakina mama wapewe nafasi ama wasaidiwe ili pengine mama akipata watoto kutoka tuseme mtu akiwa nje wa nchi, naye mama apewe ruhusa ya kuwa na watoto wake huko. Pengine, mama akizaa na mzungu, mzungu aende na watoto, na tunasema Katiba mpya iwe na usaidizi wa kusaidia wakina mama wawe na watoto wao.

Nao akina mama wafunzwe kama kujua Katiba mpya hata kama wako jikoni, wawe na uhuru wa kukaa ama wawe na uhuru wakiwa huko ili wasiwe wakitishwa pengine na wanaume wao, sasa wakiwa huko wawe na uhuru wa kutosha. Wakina mama wawe na Commissioner's support. Wakiwa na ulalamishi wowote, kuna Board ambayo inaweza kusaidia hawa kutatua matatizo yao. Wakina mama wapewe nafasi kubwa kwa Bunge ama pande zingine muhimu ili nao watoe maoni au wa-contribute kwa kujenga nchi.

Tukienda upande wa family law, wakina mama – tuseme wasichana wakiolewa, pengine hakuolewa kikanisa ama kiserikali, wakiwa nyumbani wakiolewa lazima wapewe cheti ambacho kinaonyesha kwamba huyo msichana ameolewa. Nayo pia, kuna mambo ya divorce na serikali ama Katiba mpya ilinde wakina mama kwa upande huo.

Wife inheritance as well as ownership of marital property in discrimination against women. Navyo vyeti vipeanwe ili kulinda akina mama. Upande wa land ama property succession. The law of succession should be reflected in the new Constituion to protect women who are still governed by the Land Group Representative Act whereby women cannot inherit land. Women, both married or unmarried or girls and boys should have equal rights to inherit any kind of property either from their parents or spouse.

Employment and therms of service. Employment needs thorough reforms since matters concerning terms and conditions of employment have always been overlooked. The Act clearly discriminated women. In the new Constitution, working women should not be penalized during maternity leave. They should be given adequate maternity leave with full employment benefits. In civil service, they should be given special consideration in any retrenchment process taking into account the central role women play in the economy and their very small number in public employment.

International covenants: In the new Constitution, Kenyan women should be allowed to incorporate all the key international instruments on matters concerning women rights into our principle law. This will include FIDA and so on.

Language of Constitution. Since Kenyan women make up the largest proportion of illiterate, we propose that the language be simplified. The language also should be gender neutral, that is simple English. Culture. The new Constitution should outlaw

those cultural practices which directly or indirectly discriminate against women. One, Female Genital Mutilation should be banned and supported by by still penalties. Two, dowry or bride price should be looked into with a lot of consideration because many enhance in the tribe (inaudible). Polygamy is another serious matter, it should not continue, it should be banned completely. Wife inheritance is another big problem growing drastically. It should be banned without compromise, It has always contributed to HIV/AIDS.

Basic needs: The new Constitution should guarantee basic education to both girls and boys. The Constitution should also undersee the following; basic needs, security, shelter, food and safe water.

**Com. Prof. Okoth Ogendo:** Just help me to understand, what is wrong with Polygamy?

**Rodha Koskey:** We have seen that polygamy has caused a lot of problems. Maybe when a man marries more than two wives, you find that there is no security or protection of the first wife and her children. You find that even property can be given to the second wife, leaving the children with problems like lack of education and other things. Also, there is also a problem of HIV/AIDS. If somebody has more than two wives, there is a likelihood of infecting them both with HIV/AIDS.

**Com. Lenaola:** Rodha, njoo pande hii. Come here, why are you running away with our document? Now that is our document, it is no longer yours. Mary Kipsoi? Halafu Joseph Chesang uwe tayari.

**Mary Kipsoi (Disabled):** My names are Mary Kipsoi, I am going to present the issues of the disabled, Walemavu. The new Constitution should provide a social security scheme for persons of disabilities in terms of basic needs, like housing, shelter, clothing, health care and food. The disabled should not be discrimated because of their physical disability. Rights of the disabled should be thoroughly reviewed.

Education: education for the disabled persons should be compulsory for both boys and girls. Walemavu wanaomba Katiba mpya iwaangalie sana kwa elimu, kupanua shule nyingi za walemavu, kuwapa masomo ya bure, kuwapa vifaa vya bure maanake sisi tuko expensive sana. Kwa mfano kama vifaa tunavyo tumia, there are very expensive na wengine wetu hawawezi afford kuwapa special treatment compared to other people.

Employment should also be provided for the disabled, especially women because they bear much burden. Tunaomba tupewe kazi kama wakenya wengine kwa sababu wengi wetu wamesoma lakini kazi wengine wameweza kunyimwa. Pia wanawake walemavu wapewe kazi kwani hata wao wako na jukumu kubwa ya kifamilia.

The Constitution should provide for intergrated system of special and non-formal education for the disabled. The new Constitution should create a ministry specifically for affairs of disabled. Parliament. Parliament should establish a special fund

for persons with disability who seek to vie for elections. The funds will be use of campaigns for the disabled candidate for instance, they should not be nominated but we want a seat for the disabled.

Tungetaka tupewe viti tano Bungeni ili walemavu hata wao waweze kujitetea. Kama vile ..... kwa mfano tuko na Zimbabwe ambao wameweza kuhudhurisha walemavu kwenye Bunge lao. Affirmative Action to support women with disabilities in any way to make sure that they also get the right to live well. Disabled should be allocated land like other Kenyans without discriminating women. They should not be seen as outcasts in society as they are the same as other people. For example if a parent has a baby who is crippled or has any problem in terms disability, some may feel as if it is something, which is shameful, no, it is not shameful. All of us are equal before the eyes of God. The children of the disabled mother or woman should be protected and taken care of by the government in all aspects of life.

The disabled should also be considered in inheritance. Walemavu wanahaki ya kupewa haki zao na pia tungetaka tuweze kupewa loans ndiposa tuweze kujisaidia, maanake sisi tunahitaji usaidizi mwingi. Pia Jua Kali sectors tupate ndiposa tuendelee kwa maisha yetu. Ni hayo tu.

**Cllr. Joseph Chesang:** Kwa majina ni Councilor Joseph Chesang, na nimetoka hapa Mochongoi area. Nimekuja hapa kuongea juu ya serikali za Wilaya. Kusema ukweli, nataka nipinge wazo la mwenzangu Bwana Chemelil kwamba kiwango cha elimu kiwekwe kidato cha nne kwa councilor.

**Com. Lenaola:** Pendekezo lako?

**Cllr. Joseph Chesang:** Pendekezo langu ni kwamba kuchaguliwa councilor nafikiri ni wananchi ama community wakitaka kuchagua kiongozi ambaye wanaona anafaa, hawapaswi kuchunguza kiwango cha elimu maanake tukienda katika elimu, tunaweza chagua mtu ambaye amelimika lakini hana kipawa cha uongozi. Kwa hivyo elimu, kuna sehemu zake ambazo zinastahili kufuata. Kama ni ma-offices na mambo mengine ambayo yanahitajika, hayo ni sawa. Lakini kwa upande wa councilor, nafikiri ni wananchi wenyewe wanachagua kiongozi ambaye wanaona anawafaa. Ikiwa hana elimu ya kutosha, nafikiri wamepima kwa muda maana ni mzaliwa wa hapo, mkaaji wa hapo na wo ni wenyeji wake na wanamjua.

Ningetaka kusema ya kwamba, nikiangalia kabisa katika wakati wa harakati za kupigania uhuru, wenzetu ambao walipigania uhuru hawakukua na elimu lakini walikua na akili, na hekima na maarifa ya kumuondoa mzungu hata wakijitawala. Hivyo basi hata wale viongozi wetu wa kwanza, hawakukua graduates lakini walituongoza vizuri mpaka wakati huu tuko miaka thelathini na tisa, tuna amini wengi wao sio graduates lakini wanaongoza hata wale wame-elimika zaidi. Kwa hivyo ninasema ya kwamba, elimu tusiangalie kwa upande ya Local Authority ama tuweke kiwango cha elimu, maanake tukifanya hivyo ni kama kupimia wananchi ama kuweka zero grazing ili wasiwe na huru ya kuchagua ama wa kusema.

Tukienda katika uchaguzi wa mayor, ninasema ya kwamba, Mayor achaguliwe na watu wa Municipality na sio councilors wa Municipality. Maanake tunaweza kuwa na councilors wasita au saba, nominated mmoja, mtu mmoja akinunua watu tatu basi amechukua kura. Kwa hivyo haki haitaonekana. Kwa hivyo achaguliwe na community ama watu wa Municipality. Chairman wa County Council achaguliwe na Councilors. Councilors, kama hapo awali katika County Council, wachague Chairman wao pamoja na Naibu wake na wale wanakamati wengine.

Kuhusu hali wa marupurupu ama mshahara ya councilors, tunaona tumefinywa sana, kwa sababu unakuta Councilor ako nyumbani kila wakati, mama akipata shida anakimbia kwa councilor. Mtoto akifukuzwa shule anakimbia kwa councilor, mtu mgonjwa anakimbia kwa councilor na pesa yake ni kidogo sana. Lakini unakuta zile pesa ambazo anapata ikiwa hana mali nyingine, basi hatakua na mahali pa kuelekea maanake pesa ni kidogo na mahitaji ni mengi. Wananchi wanamsumbua kila mara, na unakuta Mbunge amekula zaidi ya elfu mia nne, na pengine anakuja nyumbani mara moja kwa mwezi, au hata miezi sita bila kuonekana nyumbani. Ningetaka kusema ya kwamba, ma-councilors walipwe na Central Government kama Wabunge na wapewe mshahara mpaka elfu mia moja hamsini, maanake Wabunge wanakula zaidi ya elfu mia nne.

Basi nafikiri nikiteremuka hapo kidogo ni kwamba, kusema kweli, wananchi wanahitaji huduma ya Ma-councilors, wakishirikiana na Ma-chiefs. Na unaona kazi ambayo councilor ako nayo ni kubwa sana, kwa hiyo inahitaji aangaliwe hali ya maslahi yake pamoja na hali ya marupurupu na hata pia ulinzi wa Councilor upate kuangaliwa kwa sababu anaweza kuwa na shida kidogo, anaweza kuwa mgonjwa, na anakapokuwa mgonjwa, hakuna pesa ambazo anaweza kusaidiwa na County Council ili apate hata kwenda kwa matibabu. Kwa hivyo iangaliwe pia akiwa mgonjwa, au jamii yake ikipatwa na ugonjwa, basi pia aangaliwe, kwa sababu wakati huu hakuna usaidizi hata kidogo. Kwa hivyo ninaomba pia katika Katiba mpya, iangaliwe jambo kama hilo, maana ukiangalia wakungu wanasema mtu akiumia hata kidole kimoja, analipwa pesa chungu nzima. Na mbona councilor hawezi kupewa chochote? Na hali kazi yote ni moja!

Basi ningetaka kusema ya kwamba, kwa wakati huu, tunao nominated Councilors ambao kwa maoni yangu ningependa kusema ni heri watupiliwe mbali, kwa sababu hakuna mahali wanawakilisha, na ile pesa nominated councilor anakula, ingefanyiwa wananchi development badala ya nominated councilor kwa sababu hakuna mahali pa kuwakilisha. Mimi sijui iliundwa kwa nini, na inawakilisha wapi. Mahali kama pamelemewa ndio patawekwa watu kama hawa, unless iwe amewekwa nominated awakilishe walemavu au pengine jamii ndogo, pengine hawana mtu wa kuwakilisha, wanaweza kuchaguliwa nominated ili wawakilishe jamii kama hiyo. Inaweza kufanyika hiyo lakini kwa jamii zingine, sioni haja kabisa. Kwa sababu ukiangalia ile pesa inatumika, ingetumiwa katika development ya hiyo area na pengine – hapo awali tulikua tukitoa kama bursary kwa watoto wa shule. Wakati huu hakuna hata kidogo. Tulikuwa tukiaajiri walimu wa nursery school, siku hizi hatuajiri hata mmoja maana mishahara yote inakwishia hawa. Kwa hiyo ninatoa pendekezo, wakati huu labda iangaliwe special cases kwa upande wa nominated. Na ni hayo, nafikiri sitaongeza.

**Com. Lenaola:** William Rono? Halafu nimeombwa nipatie Bwana Kiplagat nafasi, baada ya Rono. Kwa hivyo nitafanya

rigging kidogo tu ili Bwana Kiplagat na mawakili wapate kwenda. Mumenikubalia nifanye rigging kidogo tu? Sawa sawa?

**William Rono:** Asante sana. Jina langu ni William Rono. Ni mkaaji wa kawaida wa hapa Mochongoi kwa hivyo imekua ni furaha sana kwa sisi kukutana na Tume ya Marekebisha ya Katiba. Siasa ya Kenya sasa, wananchi wa Kenya wote ni kuitafuta Katiba mpya yenye itaongoza nchi hii kwa kizazi cha sasa, na vizazi vingine vijavyo. Kwa hivyo imekuwa ikisemekana kila mahali tunataka Katiba ya mageuzi, Katiba ya kurekebisha Katiba, kugeuza Katiba. Mimi ninasema Katiba mpya iwe ni Katiba ya mageuzi.

**Com. Lenaola:** (Inaudible)

**William Rono:** O.K. mapendekezo yangu ni kwamba kwa vile mfumo wa sasa wa serikali ni mfumo wa Urais, Urais ndiyo inafanya nchi iwe tu mikononi mwa mtu mmoja; Rais peke yake ambaye ako juu ya sheria na hawezi kufanywa chochote hata nini ikifanywa. Kwa hivyo kilichoko sasa kwa Katiba mpya, mikono tatu ya serikali; ofisi ya Rais, Bunge na Judiciary igawanywe iwe mbali mbali na Bunge ya Senate ianzishwe humu nchini. Na hii Senate, wakilishi wenye watakua waki-assist hiyo ni wanasiasa wenye watafuatilia mambo yote ya serikali. Kuangalia mambo ya ufisadi kwa mtu yeyote na wawe watakua wakiteua Tume ya kuchunguza mambo ikiwa mambo yako mabaya huko. Bunge liwe na uwezo mkubwa kabisa wa kuondoa mtu mamlakani. Kama Rais amekosa mwelekeo, Katiba mpya ya mageuzi, Bunge liwe na uwezo wa kumuondoa mamlakani na Katiba ijazo iwe ni Katiba ya mageuzi ya kuangalia nchi kabisa licha ya msingi wa kijografia au msingi wa aina gani.

Vile vile, sera za serikali zikiundwa, ziwe ni sera kabisa za kuangalia kila mahali katika Jamhuri. Haya, kama hapa kwetu Baringo, sisi mazao yetu ni mifugo kama mbuzi, ng'ombe, ngamia na punda. Na hao wote hawajaangalia vizuri na sera za serikali. Sera za serikali ziwe zinahusishwa pia wananchi kote katika jamhuri na wananchi wawe na uwezo wa kuondoa sera za serikali zikiwa hazitawapeleka vizuri. Kama vile Sessional Paper Number 3 of 1996, haitupeleki mahali popote katika Jamhuri yetu. Hiyo inafaa Katiba ijayo ikiwekwa, sera kama hizo zifutiliwe mbali na zianzishwe sera zingine.

Tukiangalia nyuma, sessional paper number one of 1996 haijatekelezwa na hiyo ilikuwa seria nzuri sana, na haijatufikisha sisi mahali popote. Nikirudi katika kuchagua Rais, mimi napinga pendekezo ya kuongea juu ya kusoma. Mtu anaweza fika lengo la juu kwa kusoma lakini itakua ni mtu amesoma lakini hajaelimika na hana chombo chochote cha uongozi. Kwa hivyo inafaa mtu achaguliwe, kwanza awe ni mtu wa hekima katika jamii, na mtu mwenye ako na uwezo wa kukaa na watu, anaweza kuongea kiswahili, anaweza kuongea kingereza. Kama anaongea lugha hizo vizuri, basi huyo ndiye anafaa kutafuta wadhfa wowote katika Jamhuri.

Ile kitu inafaa kabisa Katiba ya mageuzi ijayo kuangalia, iangalie viongozi wasije wakawa ni viongozi wa kutafuta uongozi ili afike huko aweze kuiba, atumie madaraka ya wizi. Watu kama hawa wafutiliwe mbali, na kama mtu ako na mali na ni tajiri, kabla hajachaguliwa atangaze mali yake alipata wapi. Na tena tuko na wanasiasa mashuhuri sana ambao kiwango chao cha

siasa kinapita viwango vyote vya kisiasa, hawajui maana ya chama chochote cha kisiasa na hawa ni viongozi wazuri. Hawa wamekatazwa na Katiba ya Lancaster wasiendeleo, wanalazimishwa waingie vyama fulani. Kwa hivyo kilichoko, mimi nataka kifungu cha Katiba kiwekwe cha wanasiasa wa kujitegemea, wenye hawajui maana ya chama cha siasa Independent candidates.

I recommend a clause in the new Constitution that will give a chance to partless politicians who are able to influence the wellbeing of our nation without any political party affiliation.

**Com. Lenaola:** (inaudible)

**William Rono:** Ndiyo. Halafu, nchi hii mtu kufungwa kifungu cha maisha na hukumu ya kifo ifutiliwe mbali. Hiyo ni kinyama na ifutiliwe mbali katika nchi yetu ya Kenya. Mtu kama amekua korokoro, ashinde gereza, hata akichukua miaka mia moja, wakati wowote tu akibadilisha tabia, aachiliwe kwa sababu hakuna mtu mwenye ana haki ya kuuu mtu.

**Com. Lenaola:** (inaudible)

**William Rono:** Ya mwisho, askari wa nchi hii wawe ni askari wa Idara ya Magereza, wawe ni askari wa Ulinzi na Majeshi lakini utawala wa mikoa yote ni minyororo ya ukoloni mambo leo. Hayo yaondolewe na mikoa isimamiwe na local authorities, DC na DO wawe ni watu wa kuchaguliwa. Tusiwe tukawa hapa na tunapata wageni wageni hatujui. Hata Chief hatumjui sisi!

**Com. Lenaola:** Bwana Kiplagat, ngoja kidogo kuna swali. Oh, sorry please register hakuna swali. Bwana Kiplagat halafu Bwana Serigon uwe tayari.

**Hon. Hosea Kiplagat – MP Baringo Central:** Asante sana Commissioners ambao mumeju kutembelea constituency hii ya Baringo Central, nikiwa mmoja wapo wa viongozi kutoka constituency hii, ninafuraha kusema karibuni. Ya pili nafikiri mapendekezo yangu yatakua kwa ufupi kwa sababu tume-organize in such a way tutatuma group resolutions ambazo tutatuma before 15<sup>th</sup>. But I will just highlight afew which I think are necessary.

Nikizungumuza tu mambo ya Katiba, maoni yangu ninafikiri na nina haki ya kwamba wale wataozungumuza ni wakaaji wa Baringo Central na ninajua si kazi yangu kutoa amri hiyo lakini ningependekeza tu kwamba nafasi ipewe wale watu kwanza, watu wa Central halafu ikiwa mtu mwingine atataka kuzungumza, it is okay. Nafikiri pendekezo langu litakua ni kuhusu sheria ua Katiba. Si mambo ya kuzungumza mambo ya binafsi au kawaida mambo ya nyumbani kwa sababu this is a national issue which is very important.

Nikianaza nafikiri ningetaka kusema kwamba, ningependekeza Katiba, hasa Katiba imalizike kabla elections.

Hilo ni jambo muhimu sana, ifikiriwe kwa sababu kazi hii, haswa kazi hii Commissioners mumepewa na serikali au mumepewa na nchi hii, ni kazi muhimu ambayo tax payers wamelipa na Kenya hii yote ni stakeholders na nafikiri ingekuwa ni vizuri. Pendekezo langu ni kwamba Act ifikiriwe. Ikiwa kama mtachukua muda gani kulingana na mapendekezo yenu, hiyo iwe ni sheria au ipitishwe hata kwa wale representatives wetu wa Bunge ambao tuliwachagua waone ya kwamba sheria itengezwe kuhusu jambo hilo la sheria imalizike kwa sababu wananchi wanataka – hakuna mambo ya haraka, mambo ya sheria ni kitu muhimu sana. So mimi ningependekeza kwamba, jambo hilo liangaliwe vizuri na mupewe jukumu ambalo ni la maana mualize mambo ya Constitution.

Ya pili, ningetaka nizungumze machache kuhusu mambo ya devolution of power, na nitaanza nikipendekeza ya kwamba federal government ni ya maana. Hasa ikiwa mambo hayo ya federal government yaweze- for example to borrow from such countries like Germany, (of course I am giving an example but details I am going to forward to you.) Pendekezo hilo ni kwamba tuwe na regional assemblies, that is Senate na House of Representatives. Senate iwe na representatives from the District and House of Representatives iwe represented by constituencies. I would like also kupendekeza ya kwamba, a structure of government, that is beginning from the Head of State, ningependekeza kwamba Head of State awe ni mtu anachaguliwa na nchi mzima. Na awe anapata 25% in the regional Provinces. That is to say a Head of State must be elected by all Kenyans, more than 25% of the Regional Province and in the structure, if I can touch abit without details, I would propose to say that there should be two Vice Presidents. There should also be a Prime Minister. There should also be Deputy Prime Ministers. Two Deputy Prime Ministers so that the structure of government can be complete.

I also want to propose on the local councilors. I should propose that they should have a minimum of O'level to be a councilor and also a President, from O'level onwards and I think I have it detailed in my report which I am going to send but I can summarize to say it is important that any leader must really understand issues of life. That does not mean a leader who is at home. Even though he is not having O'level or he is not educated, he is still a leader because he can contribute to the country's welfare. A leader is a leader even when he is not educated, but when it comes to leadership because this is a very crucial matter, leadership is not local, it is global. If they are going to represent wananchi in exchange programmes like going abroad, it is crucial for one to be educated and I think the minimum education qualification should really be O'level.

I would also suggest to say Chairmen of County Council should be elected by the wananchi belonging to that District. She/he has to be a leader of good quality, somebody has to be above party politics. He is not supposed to be just elected by few Councilors and then they represent the Districts. Same to the Mayor. Mayor must also be elected by those within the Municipality but he has to be an elected Mayor who has to be elected by the wananchi.

Well Mr. Chairman and the Commissioner, I would still proposed again that is the last one about the land issue. I would suggest that land issue must be given on a free hold, and specifically agricultural land. One has to own land and has to be given a freehold because land is part of economic empowerment of the country and I would also suggest that if one owns lands, the

government of the day must subsidize because if land is not subsidized, it has no meaning.

I would like to touch a few issues on land in regard to environment. Environment is very important when somebody owns land. Whatever land he/she has whether it is one, or quarter or 100 acres or more than that, I suggest that a law should be provided that 10% of what one owns must be forestry. Ili iweze kulinda mazingira ya nchi and I think the government also ought to provide all the technical know-how and also provide the seedlings free of charge. It is a matter of life and death. Misitu always provide maji, misitu provide eco of the country.

I think Mr. Commissioner Chairman, I will finish there by saying that unless – I just wanted only to highlight a few but I want to promise and confirm – I went to other places within this constituency, we have organized ourselves into youth groups and we are actually ready. If you could please allow me to say a few words about NGOs. I would request you kindly, mambo ya NGOs, NGOs should go to our District or to the constituency and give what they have and I hope the NGOs, whatever they have they should really get guidance from the local community before they do anything so as to avoid duplicating ideas and duplicating resources. If resources are given, the local community must approve those resources. That is the District Development Community and it has to be equal – those resources are to be equally shared. I think with those few remarks I will end there. Thank you.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** Bwana Kiplagat, there are two things I would like clarifications on. The first is on the federal structure of government. What we find throughout the country is that when you start talking about Districts, everybody wants a District. So when you base a government on Districts you are going to have a lot of people who are going to ask us to give them Districts because they know that that is the way it should be. In this Province for example we have got small communities saying, “We want our own District” while some don’t want the District at all. Isn’t it better to base the federal system on the Province rather than on the Districts? That is my question number one. Question number two, is on educational qualification for Executive and I have raised this issue in very many places. In the United Kingdom former Prime Minister John Major didn’t go beyond O’level. Churchill couldn’t even pass standard four examination and they were great leaders. Why do we want to put education qualification in the Constitution rather than look at other factors, build an educational system so that everybody will be able to have education?

The American Constitution doesn’t say that the President must have a degree. The reason that we always have to say this is because everybody is advocating for that. So why don’t we concentrate on the educational system rather than try to have qualifications in the Constitution when leadership is more than just education.

Hon. Hosea Kiplagat: Thank you Professor, I would suggest that – I think it must be off the cuff. I support Federal government through the Province. The second thing is about the education. My opinion – this is because I do believe the population is growing and if we are really talking about literacy in this country of 86% and above, I think it is important that representation

because that mandate given to one individual is just a collective mandate from those who are educated and not educated. But since education is above 80%, that is my opinion Mr. Professor.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you very much. Justus Seroni?

**Justus Seroni:** : Kwanza ni mali ya asili. Katika sheria ya leo, kwa upande wa misitu na minerals, ni kwamba ni mali ya serikali lakini ukiangalia sana iko kwa preservation na exploitation. Upande wa preservation ni raia. Ama mahali penye minerals zinapatikana, ama forests zinapatikana, local community ndio wanachunga, ingawaje serikali inasaidia. Recommendation yangu ni kwamba, Katiba iwe iki-provide percentage fulani za proceeds zenye zinatoka katika minerals hizo na forests for the development ya upande huo upande huo, upande huo uwe unaendelea kwa sababu ya minerals ama forests proceeds za sehemu hizo mbili. Hiyo iangaliwe.

**Com. Lenaola:** What percentage should be given to the community?

**Justus Seroni:** I was suggesting 25% Another issue which I would also wish to raise is the issue of power transfer from a retiring President. Katiba ya sasa hivi haionyeshi ni njia gani mamlaka yanaweza kupeanwa kwa mtu ambaye atachukua mamlaka. Kwa hivyo ninge-suggest Katiba ambayo tunaunda sasa hivi iwe ionyeshe njia hiyo kwa utaratibu. Na katika Katiba hiyo pia, Rais ambaye ana-retire anatakikana apatiwe good package. Attractive package ili akienda nyumbani anaenda akijua anaangaliwa vizuri.

Jambo la tatu ningetaka kupendekeza pia ianzilishwe wizara ya sheria na Katiba ili kuwe na Minister ambaye atakua akijibu maswali katika Parliament ili AG awe tu legal Advisor to the government, kwa sababu sasa hivi yeye ni huwa bungeni na hali kadhalika yeye ni Advisor wa hiyo serikali.

Pendekezo langu la nne ni kwamba kuwe na dual citizenship ile mtu anaweza kua Raia wa Kenya na pia awe raia wa nchi nyingine. Hiyo maoni yangu ni kwamba itasaidia kuendeleza uchumi wa nchi hii. Unaweza kuwa mwanaraia wa Uganda, mwanaraia wa USA, na unaweza kuleta rasilimali ya nchi hiyo ili ku-invest Kenya bila kuwa na wasiwasi kama sasa hivi.

La mwisho ningependekeza pia kuwe na Constitutional courts. Yaani kuwe na court ya Katiba ili kusuluhisha matatizo ya Katiba kwa njia ya haraka sana. Hayo ndiyo mapendekezo yangu.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** Naam, Bwana Seroni, on the question of succession, you have only mentioned the fact that a retiring President should be given a good package, but that may not be enough. Are you prepared to make any further suggestions concerning a retiring President? Should he have immunity from been pursued when he leaves office

or that we should create institutons like in France, where an ex-President sits on a Counsel's State before he continues to

impart his wisdom to the country. Because a good package alone doesn't seem to be sufficient.

**Justus Seroni:** Thank you Professor. While I only meant a good package, I think agree with you when you talk of other provisions. But when it comes to immunity, I think I may not share that view Immunity will now make a President to abuse his office. So I believe he can still be prosecuted and should be subject to law so that somebody can behave while he is in power.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** The argument is this, provide mechanisms that will allow you to deal with a President while in office, but if there is nothing to pursue him for while he is in office, don't pursue him when he leaves office! Ya?

**Justus Seroni:** : In that regard Professor, you have convinced me.

**Com. Lenaola:** Justus please come and register here at our register. Wakili Thomas Letangule.

**Thomas Letangule (Advocate):** Thank you Commisisoners, my names are Thomas Letangule, I am an Advocate based in Nairobi. I never thought about this point Commissioner Ogendo has just taken up. On the issue of the Presidential immunity, that was not part of my recommendations, but the issue having arisen, I think you will allow me to address off my record.

I agree entirely with you Professor that mechanisms must be put into the Constituton to chek the powers and excesses of the President while he is in office and this is where the issue of impeachment come in. I think the Constitution must have clear provisions as to when the President can be impeached. Again Professor, I don't see a way where we can check the President while he is exercising his duties such that we can now say the President can still stand trial either in civil or criminal proceedings. I don't think that is(inaudible). Immunity must be granted to the President but as to the excesses of power it must be checked in other ways maybe through Parliamentary voting and such checks. So I agree that once the President retires, a level of immunity must be granted to the President, but that immunity must not just be a blanket immunity, it shuld be restricted. As to restrictions, I do not have a formula for now, but it should certainly not be a blanket immunity.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** (Inaudible)

**Thomas Letangule:** Correct, we will look at it and we shall maybe send you the proposal Now these are my points, I want to make three recommendations only. We had that chance to address the Commisisoners in Marigat yesterday and maybe we never addressed one or two things.

My first recommendation honourable Commissioners is on the issue of the current Section 33 of our Constitution; that sections talks about nominated Members of Parliament. To me, I would suggest that the Constitution should address the issue of nominated Members of Parliament in this way; that an Advisory Committee or Board to advice the President on nominated

Members of Parliament. Therefore, the current situation where Parliamentary Parties are left to nominate Members of Parliament should be abolished completely and this Advisory Committee be established to advise the President on nominated Members of Parliament. In this regard, this committee will for example, make certain consideration for nomination of Members of Parliament.

Nominated Members of Parliament, the idea and I think the spirit of the Constitution was to probably provide for certain interest groups, certain special groups. In this instance I have for example the point of the disabled, the disabled people, there are certain groups of minorities for example religious minorities like the Hindus in Kenya and such other minorities like other communities within the country which by their very nature may not necessarily make it either to Parliament due to their minority or by their very number or something like that. Therefore this Advisory Committee will in making recommendations to the President, will specifically address such interest interest groups and I so propose that a clear provision be inserted on that particular point.

My other recommendation is that the Constitution must put a provision where international conventions can be adopted in our municipal laws where relevant. To point that, I would say that I have an example of Ethiopia where once Ethiopia is a signatory to an international convention, they automatically adopt it in their municipal laws. I will not of course say that Kenya should adopt the same style. My proposition is that when Kenya is a signatory to an international convention or treaty, then such treaty is brought back to Parliament for a thorough debate of the same, and then where applicable on with a few amendments to suit our local situations, the same now can be ratified and inserted into our municipal laws. So I would recommend that a provision in the Constitution must allow the adoption of international treaties and conventions. Such conventions of course will maybe – international conventions either relating to environment, human rights and any other issue which Kenya will become a signatory to.

The third recommendation I would make, is that again the Constitution must address the issue of political parties in Kenya. My recommendation is that there should be a bar or at least a bar to numerous parties arising. I have a point to say that the number of parties should be limited to either a maximum of three, so that not everybody..... like the situation now is wewe unaweza amuka saa hii, wewe unaenda kuandikisha party na ni wewe na familia yako tu. So hizi ma-parties zimeshakuwa mingi sasa karibu zaidi ya mia moja. Mimi napendekeza ya kwamba hizi parties zikuwe tatu peke yake. Tunaona pia kwa nchi zingine kama America, parties zile zinasikika ni mbili. Tukiona England wako pia na Party mbili. Kwa hivyo sisi pia Kenya turudi tuwe na a maximum of three parties and I am sorry for that, that is my view.

**Com. Lenaola:** (Inaudible)

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** I am sorry I will have to interrogate you on each of your three points. The first one on nominated members. The first one, I think nomination of anybody to Parliament offends against the principle of democracy. If the concern

is to go for interest groups why don't we specify in the Constitution how those interest groups are going to be elected, rather than have them nominated?

Secondly, on the question of international treaties. Are you recommending that the treaties should be brought to Parliament first before the government signs then as happens in the US? In which case once Parliament has approved it and the government is authorized to sign it, it automatically becomes part of the law or are you asking us to remain with the present system which basically is saying they are not laws until Parliament has domesticated them?

Now, on political parties, we have a problem and a lot of people across the country have told us there are too many political parties. They are asking for three. I think the highest I have heard is 10, but not more. How do we do it Constitutionally? Do we insert in the Constitution that there should be only three political parties or do we create conditions that will make it impossible to have more than three political parties? Or do we do what Italy does, which is to give the court the power to declare parties 'nuisance parties', so that you can get rid of those ones that are 'briefcases'. What mechanism do you want us to use? Because in writing a Constitution we really have to be very clear about how we do it and we don't want to do it in a manner that offends against freedom of association.

**Com. Lenaola:** Let me just make a follow up. Right now I think as is they are registered we have 48 parties. You are telling us to have three. How then do we reduce them from 48 to 3? How do we through away the 'briefcases', and retain the serious ones?

**Thomas Letangule:** Thank you Professor. To begin with, I do not share the view on the issue of nominated members of Parliament, in our situation, we look at it in the Kenyan context which ordinarily offends the principle of democracy. As we said, when we are making our Constitution, we make it in the African context of democracy. It is a wide topic Professor; we won't go into it now. I believe the spirit and intent of the issue of nomination as in Parliament and even within the councils was probably to bring in a few-I think the idea was to bring in a few unique people who will then represent certain groups but over time, this process has been abused. You find that the current position is that people reward their party activists or people who have donated money to the party, or as it happens with the councilors, I am sure councilors will share my view. Councilors who are defeated during the elections end up being nominated within the municipal and it has brought in a lot of disharmony because you beat your rival here, you go and meet him there. So, the situation should be..... and that is why I was recommending for an Advisory Committee or Board. This Advisory Committee will specifically then advise the President on what amounts to special interest.

It is clear that there are disabled people and I don't think that there is doubt about that and when we say, "O.K., do we then put 10 disabled people as nominated members of Parliament?" What about the issue of sensitivity to gender? We know that

our Parliament is composed of three parts of men. Now, can we then say in the nomination stage, do we then say; “O.K. let us reserve nomination to a few women?” It is also clear that we have a few minorities within our tribes. So, this is the issue then now this Advisory Committee will look into, while proposing for nominated members and the same thing will be applicable within the councils. As it is now, I think the Constitution only allows a maximum of 12 nominated members. Probably they should be increased to about 20, not more than 20 because if then they are increased to become so many, I think it will be a bit chaotic also.

Now, Professor, as concerns the issue of international conventions, my proposition is that the situation remains as of now the international treaties should be debated first before being adopted into our laws. There are not just debated before because that may end up delaying the process and we have no control over the international conventions where they are held. So I think once they are ratified and Kenya is a signatory, we then bring it up here, domesticate and then adopt it whether applicable to us.

As to parties, I would recommend a clear provision in the Constitution using the word “Shall”. That Kenya shall only have three political parties.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** (Interjection – inaudible)

**Thomas Letangule:** ..... but at the end I think the results will be clear and I think even that is what majority of Kenyans will want because if then we allow so many parties, it will bring a lot of problems. Again, as to how we will deal with the remaining ones, we don't know because you find that currently there are just trading. They are just doing business. They are making an offer here, and then they consolidate parties and we don't seem to be moving forward, so it is for the interest of the country. Thank you.

**Com. Lenaola:** - - I think what the Wakili is saying is they are like kiosks so we just demolish them! Thank you. Bwana Kipkenei?

**Raymond Kipkenei:** Thank you very much. My name is Raymond Kipkenei. I am an advocate by profession, I practise law in Nakuru and Eldama-Ravine. I think my colleagues have actually covered much of what I would have also said but I would like to point out two issues. Executive powers should remain. They should remain vested in the President. Although I would suggest that the role of a President should be specified in the Constitution so that the boundaries or the functions of the President can be clearly stated.

I would like also in the new Constitution, the terms of the President should be limited to three terms of four years each. Because it is too short – 10 years is quite short. If it were to be limited to 3 terms of four years each, it would be very very convenient. I

would also like to recommend that Constitutional offices should be posts that are advertised. Applicants must make applications, and those who are suggested to be having qualifications must be vetted first, so that they can hold Constitutional offices. In that way we will avoid corruption and acts of probably nepotism, and the officers must be persons of clean records so that we can avoid a situation where we have people who are not competent. So with that I don't think I have much, I would like to hand my submission.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** Advertising for Constitutional offices, you are talking about the Attorney General, all judges of the High Court, Court of Appeal, the Chief Justice and so on and you are saying that will avoid corruption? I thought you would be creating a market for them!

**Raymond Kipkenei:** What I am saying Professor is that it should not be one man's appointment. You see when it is one man's appointment, it creates a very difficult situation, because nobody else can be able to challenge. But when it undergoes a process, where every person in that panel is satisfied that this is a qualified person, then corruption will actually be minimized and of course I will suggest that there should also be a mechanism whereby he can be removed when he mis-behaves. So I think that I have answered your question.

**Com. Lenaola:** Security of tenure, so when you say a mechanism to have him/her removed, what sort of mechanism? Make it clear.

**Raymond Kipkenei:** Security of tenure should not be obsolete, there must be proviso for it because when we talk about security of tenure, somebody will feel so secure such that he does not leave room for any other thing. So there must be some proviso whereby somebody can be removed from office even if he has security of tenure.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** I want to ask you a question which you have not addressed. Suppose we came up with qualifications for Constitutional offices that do not fit the majority of the people who are now occupying it? If we came up with qualifications about judges and so on and most of the ones we have now do not fit those Constitutional offices. What would you recommend we do?

**Raymond Kipkenei:** Well, I don't think that we are in a serious crisis of personnel or who may lack faith or who may fail to attain the qualifications that may be required.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** (interjections – Inaudible)

**Raymond Kipkenei:** Well, I would think now that the law should not be applying cover those who are already in offices right now, but I would say that as soon as they retire we replace them through the new system so that they are still secure, but they

can be affected by the proviso that I said.

**Com. Prof. Okoth-Ogendo:** (interjections) You are a good lawyer.

**Raymond Kipkenei:** (*Laughing*). Professor Okoth-Ogendo, you were my teacher, I am very sure! Thank you very much.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you very much Wakili. This is the problem with lawyers, they always avoid the questions when they are being asked. Thank you Raymond and thank you gentlemen. William N'getich? Miriam Molok? Karibu mum.

**Miriam Molok:** Kwa majina naitwa Miriam Molok. *Ong'olole akobo wanyama wa pori ak bik wananji wa Kenya.*

**Translator:** Nataka nizungumuze juu ya wanyama wa porini, na pia wananchi wa Kenya.

**Miriam Molok:** *Omwoe akobo tiong'ik che tinyo ak bik eng emet nyo nebo Kenya ko omoche amwa ole amu nee simokibesio tiong'ik keger eng tabanda ne kikitengonji si kobit komomeng'yindos ak bik, wananchi anan kotuyechi oinosiek amu kigere kele korotwek che bwoni ko che kiumisan wanachi ko bunu tiong'ik.*

**Translator:** O.K. nataka niseme ya kwamba, wale wanyama wa porini ningetoa pendekezo kwamba wanyama hao wangetenganishwa na wanadamu, maana mara kwa mara wanyama hao wanapokuwa pamoja na watu, pengine wanakutana kule mtoni na mara nyingi wanyama hawa wanaambukiza watu magonjwa.

**Miriam Molok:** *Ko kosome ole eng katiba ne nyonei ko kosome kele keger tiong'ik eng komosta ng'wang asi kobit konyor kalyet binadamu ak kobaibait eng sait age tugul akobo komostab beek. Age kogeny ko kosome asi kobit kebal beek tafauti ak chebo tiong'ik.*

**Translator:** O.K. Yangu ni kwamba naomba ya kwamba kwenye Katiba mpya, ni kwamba hawa wanyama watenganishwe na wanadamu, wafungwe mahali pao, na pia hata visima vya maji vya wanyama vichimbwe viwe kando, na hata vya wanadamu viwe kando ili tupate kuepukana na magonjwa

**Miriam Molok:** *Age kogeny ko ong'ololi akobo komostab lagok che tibik ak neranik che kijanaek. Omoche amwa ole amu nee sikworok kegochi ruhusa kijanaek konyere tibik ako momi hatua age tugul ne kimuchei kendeni amuri si konyoru kotebi tibik eng komosta ne nyolunot kotebi kijanaek eng komosta ne nyolunot.*

**Translator:** Nikigusia upande wa vijana wetu, nauliza kwamba mbona vijana wetu wameachwa na hasa upande wa wasichana wameachwa kiasi ya kwamba vijana wakiharibu wasichana, basi hakuna usalama kwa hawa wasichana wanapoachwa wakiwa peke yao.

**Miriam Molok:** *Age ko komoche amwa agobo komostab mimba eng komostab chepyosok. Chepyosok betusiek tugul eng Kenya kekose akobo kocherunet nebo lagok. Ko komoche apendekesan ole kecheng sheria ne kitile eng yoton komatakotestai eng Kenya komugul kicheru lagwa ne kakoyai Mungu eng moet ab chi.*

**Translator:** O.K. Ningependa pia nigusie habari ya mimba kwa kina mama, kwamba baada ya mama kupata mimba, kumekuweko na hali ya kwamba wamama wengi wamekua wakitoa mimba, na hasa ningependa kutoa kwamba katika Katiba inayokuja wale watoto ambaye wamechukuliwa mimbani, maana Mungu amewaweka mahali pale wasitolewe, walindwe.

**Miriam Molok:** *Age kogeny ko kong'ololen amwae ole si kobit konam serikali chepyosok che nyolunotin che kikitun kotebi eng korikwak komie komo ye kimwoe kele kimoche kebe kibagenge ak ketebi kou ye tebye murenik. Amu eng komosta nyo chepyosok ko kiking'atech kele kimi chini nebo muren.*

**Translator:** Pia, katika upande wa kina mama, hasa wale wamama ambaye wameolewa, ni kwamba wamama hao wakae katika manyumba zao na waweke ile heshima na wapate kujua ya kwamba hawa wakina mama waliolewa kwa njia ya halali, wapate kuheshimu wanaume kwani wao wako chini ya wanaume.

**Miriam Molok:** *Boisiet ne kokigochi eng gaa korib kou ye magat eng ng'otutik che kiking'at akot eng Mungu. Ni hayo tu.*

**Translator:** Na ile kazi ambayo wamepewa kule nyumbani, ambayo Mungu aliamuru kwamba wamama wapate kukaa na hiyo hali, basi wapate kuheshimu, na wapate kukaa maana imeamuriwa pia hata kutoka kwa Mungu. *Choe kityo.*

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante mama. Samuel Chesire, halafu James Kiptoon ukuwe tayari.

**Samuel Chesire:** Jina langu ni Samuel Chesire, Mkulima. Nataka ni lete maoni kuhusu land farming and labour. Pastoralism. Ninaona katika nchi yetu, tumekuwa na shida kwa upande wa ukulima. Hasa, kwa miaka mingi wale wako na shamba, land holders, nafikiri ni wachache katika Jamuhuri yetu ya Kenya. Naweza kusema ni kama 10%, na 90% ni wale landless, ingawa tunasema ya kwamba sisi ni wakulima mimi nikiwa mmoja wao. Ninaomba serikali iweze kusaidia wale 90% wapate kuwa na shamba. Kwa maana nchi yetu imekuwa ikilimwa na wazungu, settlers na wakati huo sisi tulipatikana kama pastoralists na hivi sasa, Kenya ni watu ambao wamesoma, watu wengi wameanza kuwa wakulima, na mahali wanalima pamekuwa padogo. Ninaomba, wale ambao wako na mashamba makubwa, mapendekezo yangu ninaona kama mtu akiwa na shamba kubwa, iwe not more than 100 acres. Na kama hiyo shamba na haifanyii kazi, aliipe tax kwa serikali.

Mapendekezo yangu ninaona serikali iweze kusaidia mkulima. Wale wote ambao watapata shamba, wa-participate kuchangia kwa maana tunasema uchumi wetu wa Kenya umeenda chini. Tunasema umeenda chini kwa maana wengi hawana shamba.

Ninaomba serikali iwasaidie, kuwe na farmers Co-operative bank ambayo itakuwa karibu na wakulima ili vitu ambavyo wanapanda, waweze ku-market their products ili waweze kusaidia kulipa loan. Na ninaomba wakati wanapewa loan, isiwe vile inafanywa leo. Loan iwe ikilipwa baada ya mwaka mmoja.

Kwa upande wa wale ambao wako na ng'ombe wa kufuga kama wa maziwa, KCC zamani ilikuwa inasaidiwa na wazungu, wale walianzisha in 1924. Walikuwa kikundi cha watu wachache lakini waliweza ku-manage. Mmoja wao alikuwa manager. Wengi wao walikuwa wakulima, lakini walikuwa wana-export maziwa yao kwenda nchi zingine na walikuwa wanapata pesa za kutosha. Lakini nchi yetu hivi sasa, tumekuwa kwa shida. KCC imefilisika. Kwa nini? Imefilisika juu wale wameandikwa kazi ku-manage KCC, ni non-farmers., wale ambao hawalimi shamba. Tunaomba kwa mapendekezo ya hivi sasa, wale ambao watakuwa managers wa hizo societies wawe wanatoka kwa wakulima wachaguliwe, baada ya mwaka mmoja, wanachagua mtu mwingine, ama kama ni huyu anafanya vizuri, aendelee.

Ninapendekeza KMC ifunguliwe. Mifugo wanaibiwa, na wanaenda kuuzwa kama Nairobi, na hakuna mtu ambaye anaweza kufuata. Kama inawezekana, KMC ifunguliwe mahali karibu na wale ambao wanafuga mifugo. Ili serikali iweze kusaidia, kama kufanyia marketing, kama ni mambo ya nyama iweze kuenda hata kama nchi ya wale hawana, maana kuna nchi zingine ambazo hawana mifugo kama hapa Kenya. Ziweze kusaidia, na isaidie mkulima kwa maana sana sana ukikuta yule mtu anafuga mifugo, mara mingi anahitaji dawa, mara mingi unaona inahitaji hata mahali kuna cattle dip, ili iweze kusaidia hao mifugo kukua zaidi.

Mara mingi unaona ikifika wakati wa ukame, watu wengi wanaenda mpaka wanaenda 'zero', hawawezi kusomesha hata watoto wao. Ninaomba serikali ambayo itaongoza nchi hii, iweze kusaidia hawa. Na kwa hayo machache., ninashukuru.

**Com. Lenaola:** James Kiptoon? Halafu Isaiah Kipyekomen ukuwe tayari.

**James Kiptoon:** Basi asante sana Commissioner. Jina langu ni James Kiptoon. Kwanza nafikiri nitaongea juu ya natural resources (mali asili) na ninafikiria wale ambao wametangulia wameongea mengi, au wametengeneza mengi, mambo ya muhimu ambayo yanatakiwa yawekwe kwenye hii Katiba mpya ambayo tunatengeneza sasa. Na kwenye hizi mali asili ambazo tuko nazo, vitu kama misitu, wanyama wa pori, ziwa, madini na hata mito. Nitaendelea kusoma ya mapendekezo ambayo niko nayo.

The first is that the new Constitution should include marking of clearly defined boundaries. The (inaudible) resources and let the management and conservation be done by the local communities with assistance from the government. So, napendekeza ya kwamba, kwenye hizi sehemu ambazo tuko na hizi rasilmali, mipaka kamili ijulikane. Kama ni mipaka ya forest ijulikane kamili. Kama ni upande wa ziwa, zijulikane mipaka yake ni wapi, kwa sababu tumeona ya kwamba mara kwa mara, watu wanaingilia na kuharibu hizi rasilmali ambazo ndizo muhimu sana katika uchumi wetu.

Secondly, emphasis should be made in the new Constitution, to provide a way in which the benefits accrued from natural

resources be distributed as follows: 75% be allocated to the local community and 25% be allocated to the Central Government and the local county council. Napendekeza hivi kwa sababu tumeona ya kwamba, wenye kustawisha hizi rasili mali, tunaona ya kwamba, watu wanatoka nje, wanakuja kustawisha hizi rasilmali, na ya ile mapato yote wanapata, wanazichukua zote na kutumia kujenga kwingineko. Na watu wa sehemu hiyo wanakaa tu namna hiyo hiyo, so nafikiri tumependekeza ya kwamba, ili hizi rasilmali ziweze kusaidia wale watu wako eneo hilo, wapewe asilimia sabini na tano, na asilimia ishirini na tano zipewe Serikali ya Wilaya.

Incase of unavoidable excision of land under forest, the new Constitution must provide 100% allocation of such land to the landless local residents. The identification of beneficiaries, be done by the government with assistance from respected council of elders.

Employment opportunities. Employment opportunities available in sectors involved in exploitation of natural resources, the new Constitution should provide allocation of jobs as follows 85% be preserved for the local residents residence and 15% to other Kenyans. The new Constitution should put a clear cut to allow all loitering animals enclosed in sanctuary. Incase of damage by wild animals, compensation should be as follows; Incase wildlife causes death, the compensation should be Raised from the lower figure of Ksh. 30,000/= to not below 5 million . Destruction to crops and human structures, the evaluation be as per the market value. Minerals. Under the new Constitution, the local residents should have power to decide who is to exploit such minerals and how it will benefit them and secondly, decentralization of powers of the Commissioner of Mines and Theology to allow formation of mines and geological committee at the District level. Nafikiri tumependekeza kwa sababu tumekuwa na shida. Hapa iko madini katika sehemu hii ya Baringo, tunapata madini katika sehemu mbali mbali hapa na tumepata shida kwa sababu ile nguvu yote ya kupeana uwezo ya kustawisha hizi madini iko kwa Commissioner. Na Commissioner anaweza kaa huko ofisi kwake huko Nairobi, na anapeana ruhusa kwa watu ambao hata hawajulikani kwa watu wa sehemu hiyo. So, tunapendekeza ya kwamba, hii nguvu ya Commissioner ipunguzwe kidogo ianzishwe na kamati katika District ambayo inaweza shughulikia mambo ya madini, ambayo inaweza peana recommendation kwa Commissioner of Mines. Isiwe yeye peke yake ambaye ana-decide hizi madini zinatakiwa zipeanwe kwa nani. So nafikiri yangu ni hayo tu.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you James. Isaiah Kipyekomen. Karibu. Sema jina halafu uendelee.

**Isaiah Kipyekomen:** Kwa majina yangu ni Isaiah C. Kipyekomen. Asante sana Tume kwa kukuja kuchukua maoni ya watu kuhusu katiba. Kwa upande wangu, ningependa serikali ya Kenya iwape wazee wa mitaa mishahara. Na wapatiwe askari ama messenger. Kwa upande wa wakulima hapa Kenya, ningependa hii 'soko huru' imalizwe na kuweko price control. Kama ni mahindi, iwekwe fixed price. Kwa sababu tukinunua mbegu, tunanua mbegu kwa controlled price na tukiuzwa kwa mashamba tunauza 'soko huru' kwa sababu tumenyanyaswa. Hayo ni maoni yangu.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you very much, please register there, thank you very much for your views. Councilor Joseph Chemitei.

Councilor Chemitei? Karibu Councilor.

**Cllr. Chemitei:** Mimi kwa jina naitwa Joseph Chemitei ambaye nilikuwa Councilor mbeleni. Saa hii ni former Councilor. Na watu hawawezi sahu kuwa mimi nilikuwa councilor kwa sababu nilikaa nimekaa kwa muda mrefu sana. Asante sana.

Maoni yangu nafikiri ni kama maoni ya wengi na ningependa kuchangia yale yamepita, yametolewa mbeleni. Bwana Commissioner, nimesikia ya kwamba County Council ama Councilors wanalalamika juu ya ubaguzi kati ya Councilors na MPs. Na kwa maoni yangu Bwana Commissioner mimi ningependa pia masilahi ya Mbunge ama Member of Parliament, masilahi ya Councilor, pia yatizamwe kwa njia ya kufaa kwa sababu wote wawili ni wa maana. Ningependa sana katika Katiba mpya, serikali ifikirie sana Serikali ya Wilaya. Haswa Ma-County Council na municipalities. Kwa sababu right now, tunasikia Chairman au tuseme Mayor, inahitaji mtu ambaye ni graduate, mtu ana degree. Pia County Council haikatai namna hiyo ati awe na masomo ya juu na tukiangalia sana, mtu yeyote ambaye amesoma, nafikiri ni mtu ako na ujuzi na ni mtu ambaye anastahili kupata mshahara mwingi. Bwana Commissioner, je, mtu akiwa graduate..... Na ile allowances ya Councilor, kama ya Mayor ni Ksh. 20,000, ama Ksh. 15,000, ama Ksh. 18,000 kwa sheria na hawana mahali pengine pa kutoa pesa. Pesa ni ile mkusanyiko wa raia kutoka kwa mitaa, kutoka kwa business, kutoka kwa njia yeyote, kile kitu kidogo kidogo wakulima wanafanya.

Mbona serikali isifikirie kwa hii Katiba mpya waangalie Councilors namna ambayo Wabunge huangaliwa, pia wao waangaliwe? Kama ni central government, wote wawe huko. Ningependa mimi mwenyewe, wawe wakipata mshahara ambayo inaitwa ‘mshahara’ kutoka kwa central government. Naye Councilor, kama yeye ni graduate, akitaka kupata mshahara Ksh. 200,000/=, Ksh. 500,000/= kama vile MP, ni sawa. Atakuwa na mfuko wa kutosha. Lakini right now, hiyo nyumba itakaa namna gani ikiwa mimi plain councilor na yule ni Mayor anastahili kupewe elfu mia moja na mimi napata Ksh. 10,000/=. Hiyo nyumba itaendelea? Mimi mwenyewe naona haitaendelea Kama serikali inaonelea ya kwamba Serikali ya Wilaya, Local Authorities ni ya maana, waangaliwe sawa sawa na wahifadhi kama serikali yeyote. Ie ni serikali kuu na ile ni serikali ya mitaa.

Nafikiri ninakaribia mwisho mwisho. Ningeliomba sheria mpya, wanyama wale tunao, kwa sababu hata sasa kwa mfano hapa Mchongoi, tuko na wanyama wetu kama vile nyati, kama vile ndovu, simba na pengine chui. Tungeliomba serikali yetu tukufu, kwa sababu siku hizi tuko na msaada wa aina mbali mbali kuna hii ya wildlife fund, kuna zile zingine ambazo zinatolewa kwa kuhifadhi hawa wanyama. Tungeliomba wanyama wetu, wakiwa Mchongoi ama kila District walinde wanyama yao. Isiwe ikitoka nje ili watoto wetu wa siku za baadaye wasije kuwa wanahangaika kupelekwa kule Meru, inapelekwa Tsavo, ama wanapelekwa nchi zingine kuona wanyama. Hao wanyama wetu tuwahifadhi na tuwe nao pamoja. Hizo ndizo pendekezo zangu. Na mimi nafikiri hata serikali inaweza kuniunga mimi mkono kwa sababu kila mtu akipata mtoto wake, afaa awe anaona mahitaji yote yale yanahitajika katika dunia.

Pendekezo langu lingine, sisi hapa Bwana Commissioner saa zingine kama raia, sisi tunasema pengine tunanyanyaswa na

serikali. Tunanyanyaswa na serikali pengine askari, pengine nini, tuseme traffic, na pia mambo mengine. Lakini sisi nao wenyewe tunafaa tuangalie kwa sababu hiki ni kitu labda imeenea kwa mbali sana. Tukiangalia saa hii Kenya, usafiri wetu unategemea matatu, kwa kila njia. Wananchi wa Kenya, tuseme majority wanatumia matatu, lakini ukiangalia hizi matatu kama ni Nissan, inasemekana ni watu kumi na nane. Ukiingia kwa hiyo Nissan unakuta watu thelathini. Nawe ukisimama kwa barabara, hakuna mtu anawekwa ndani wala hakuna gari inasimamwisha na kwenda kushtakiwa. Kwa nini? Sababu mimi mwenye gari napenda kuongeza watu zaidi. Na kule kwingineko mimi nahimiza watu waniachilie mimi niende, so kwa hivyo pia sisi ni wanyanyasaji. Tungeliomba kwa sheria mpya hii inakuja, kama matutu inatosha watu thelathini, iwe ni watu thelathini na wakae kwa viti na waende mambo namna hiyo.

Matatu ikipata bahati mbaya kwa njia zingine kwa sababu ni kitu kiliumbwa na mikono haikuumbwa na Mungu, iende na ile haki yake ambayo imewekwa kuliko kuongeza ingine. Jambo la mwisho, tuangalie sana askari sana wale wanaotutumikia sisi sababu hata hao askari ni wa maana sana kwetu. Hatuwezi kuwachukia. Tuangalie sana kwa sababu kuna vitu vingine saa zingine labda unasikia pengine hapa kuna lawyers ama labda kuna-corruption, labda kuna nini, na hata sisi pia tukiwa tunasafiri, kuna vitu vingine tunaona lakini tungeliomba sana kwa Katiba mpya, patafutwe njia ambayo inaweza kuzuia vitu vingine ambavyo vinaweza haribu mtu atoke kwa kazi yake permanently. Vitu kama zile matatu zikiendelea kwa barabara, unakuta kuna watu themanini na inatakiwa ni watu arobaini.

**Com. Lenaola:** Hiyo tumesikia.

**Clr. Chemitei:** Mumesikia? Basi itafutwe njia ambayo mtu akifuata njia kama hiyo achukuliwe hatua. Nafikiri kwa jumla ni hayo, ingawa ni mengi, nilikuwa nafikiri ni machache.

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante sana Councilor, jiandikishe pale. Samuel Lokidori?

**Samuel Lokidori:** Mimi kwa jina ni Samuel Lokidori. Ni mwananchi wa kawaida wa Kenya. Mawaidha ningeomba Katiba ya kisasa, ningeona ni vizuri tukitunza mwananchi wa kawaida wa Kenya, ... mchanga ni mzuri tungependa Katiba mpya itazame huyu mtu wa nchi kavu, ana mchanga mzuri, impe maji alime nchi hiyo kavu. Inafaa mtu huyu atunzwe kama yule mwingine wa kawaidia ako na nchi mzuri. Apate kukaa vizuri kwa Katiba hii mpya.

Na kitu cha pili, tungeomba serikali ya Katiba hii mpya, tunaona watu walinzi wa mali kama ng'ombe, mbuzi, wakilia saa zote kuhusu mambo ya wizi tofauti. Hawa watu ningependa serikali ya Katiba mpya, iwasaidie ama, iangaliwe namna itafanyika, ili biashara zao wafanye bila kupigana wala kunyanganyana mali zao. Serikali ya Katiba mpya, ipate kusaidia hawa watu wawache kuumia kila siku.

La tatu, marekebisho ya Katiba mpya, tungeomba serikali ya Katiba mpya, mtu huyu wa nchi kavu, ningeona ni vizuri mtu huyu

apate masomo. Ni vizuri apatiwe masomo kama mtu wa kawaida aliye mkulima na apewe usaidizi apate kukaa kama mwananchi wa kawaidia wa Kenya.

Jambo la nne, mtu huyu wa nchi kavu, anasumbuka hata hajapata kujua kama uhuru uko Kenya yetu. Hata serikali haiko kati yao. Ningeomba serikali ya Katiba mpya ikaribie kwa huyu mtu wa nchi kavu iishi katikati yao, apate kujua uhuru ni nini.

Thank you sir.

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante sana Samuel, jiandikishe pale tumeshukuru. Cheruiyot, I had left you out in the other list, please come.

**Elijah Cheruiyot:** Basi majina yangu ni Elijah Cheruiyot, na labda nitakuwa na mawili peke yake maana mengine yameguswa. Jambo la kwanza nilitaka nigusie uhuru wa kuabudu. Ijapokuwa Katiba ya kwanza imeonyesha kwamba kuna uhuru wa kuabudu, imeweka wazi kiasi ya kwamba chochote ambacho kimeitaniwa kwa jina la kuabudu kimekuwa wazi. Kiasi ya kwamba, hata waabudu wa shetani wameingia katika nchi, na kwa sababu hiyo inaharibu nchi yetu. Mimi ninatoa neno kwamba kwenye Katiba yetu mpya, neno la uhuru wa kuabudu liwe na mipaka. Afadhali tuwe na uhuru wa kuabudu lakini ni kuabudu Mungu. Isiwe kishetani.

Langu la pili ni kwamba kuna ile neno la corruption. Ninataka niseme ya kwamba wale watu wanaojulikana sana kwa mambo ya corruption, kama vile hongo barabarani kwa police, nionavyo ni kwamba police wananyanyaswa kwa sababu mishahara yao ni kidogo kiasi ya kwamba inawafanya wengine wao kuingia katika mambo ya corruption. Kwa hivyo ombi langu ni kwamba katika Katiba mpya, afadhali waongezewe mishahara yao, yule wa kwanza aanzie na elfu ishirini na tano na kwenda mbele, na pia, askari yeyote afikae mahali pa urban areas, kwa muda mrefu, mbali hata nayeye apate kubadilishwa, apate kwenda katika sehemu za hardship. Na atakaye patikana akihusika na mambo ya corruption afutwe kazi.

Neno la tatu ni kuhusu culture zetu kama Waafrika. Culture zetu kama Waafrika ni kwamba ilikuwa ni nzuri na hata imeendelea kuwa nzuri, lakini kwa sababu ya vyombo vya habari kama vile T.V., radio, cinema na video, imekuja kuharibu culture zetu. Maana tukitazama vile watu wa Western wanavyoishi na kufanya mambo yao, imetuharibu kama wakaaji wa nchi yetu ya Kenya. Kwa hivyo naomba kwamba, hata kwenye kanda za kuonyesha mambo hayo, Katiba yetu itoe neno la kukataa. Isionyeshanwe mambo kama vile mambo ya Western invavyoendelea. Kwa mfano, unakuta kwamba mambo ya usharati, mambo ya homosexuality, mambo mengine kama hata vile wanawake kuonana wao kwa wao, tuna-adopt mambo tunaona kupitia kwa runinga, na mambo mengine kama hayo. Kwa hivyo katika Katiba yetu twaomba kwamba iwekwe maanane ili watu wetu, culture ya watu wetu ipate kulindwa.

Halafu nikimalizia, maana mengine yameguswa, ni kwamba katika nchi yetu ninaomba kwamba mtu yeyote ambaye amepigania kiti chochote, tafadhali mtu huyu kabla hatujafikiria habari ya masomo yake na mambo mengine yanayohusu mtu huyu, tuangalie ni mtu wa tabia gani. Kwa sababu kama mtu hana uongozi, hata kama ako pale kwa miaka tano ama miaka kumi, ataharibu

mambo yote kwa muda mrefu. Kwa hivyo mbali na kuangalia mambo ya masomo yake, tuangalie kama ni mtu aliye na uongozi ili apate kuongoza watu. Na pia, nimalizie kwa kusema kwamba, mtu akipigania kiti na akishindwa, asichaguliwe kuwa nominated member Awe ni Councilor, ama ni MP, asiwe tena nominated maana tayari alishindwa. Kwa hivyo mtu mwingine ambaye anaonekana kama anaweza ongoza watu yeye apate kuwa nominated. Asante sana.

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante sana Elijah jilandikishe pale tumeshukuru. Elijah Chipnyargis? John Kangor?

**John Kangor:** Kwa majina naitwa John Kangor mkaaji wa hapa, na nitaongea kuhusu jukumu la mahakama. Kwanza kabisa, ningenelea kuwe na mahakama, mahakama kuu kwa Kenya hii ya kushughulikia cases za criminals. Tena, nitaongea kuhusu judiciary in such a way that is based on Christianity. Now, the judiciary in democratic government should be independent in such a way that the judges enjoy freedom and security in their work.

About the judges, Judges should be appointed by the Judiciary Commission, to base their judgments and their freedom if they do wrong. The cases should be dealt with in such a way that even the African Court of Law is incorporated. Each community should have their Council of Elders to deal with the cases before proceeding to the court. On the side of courts they should be based at the Divisional level whereby the magistrate –every Division should have their court and their magistrate to reduce the expenses and save the time to be taken to court and the person that commits crime should be taken to court within twenty four hours.

Freedom and rights of criminals. The person's case should be dealt with immediately he arrives at the police post. Courts to have special doctors to check on the psychological status of a person and if found psychologically unfit, he should be treated immediately. Offenders should get free legal services if unable to raise lawyer's fee. This lawyer should be paid by the Judiciary Commission.

Human rights should be exercised fairly and clearly according to the democracy in every tribe. Also, in public, legal, educational advice and representation; to help the citizen to learn more about the law, the judiciary should employ person in every Division or in every local community, to teach the people the laws. Also, employ the legal representation involving having lawyers to teach the citizens in courts and public. This person should be paid by the Judiciary Commission.

Para-legal work should be based on gender equity whereby we have in every community, you have a male and female trained by the para-legal experts to act as arbitrators in cases based in the families or concerning gender. This person should be paid by the Judiciary Commission.

Appointments of judges: Judges should be appointed by the Judiciary Commission and passed to the Parliament to be signed by the President. Also the Attorney General's office should be structured in such a way that it comes to the District level and to the

Divisional level. To avoid corruption in the courts, clerks should be fairly independent and keep their own records. Also there should be trained clerks in local courts to deal with women, who cannot understand both English and Kiswahili. Prisons should provide schools to train those prisoners who are willing to further their studies. Also, the prisoners should be allowed to meet their families like husband and wives should be allowed to meet in a private place in order to enjoy their conjugal rights. Lastly, the person should be given enough training for him to be an important person in future. Thank you.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you Councilor, John Mwendot. Halafu Councilor Kindagor utamfuata.

**John Mwendot:** Asante Bwana Commissioner. Jina langu ni John Mwendot, Councilor (inaudible) location. Nitaongea kuhusu mali ya asili, ambayo ni natural resources, kwamba iangaliwe. Sababu hawa wenzangu wameongea, kuhusu mambo ya mali ya asili. Iangaliwe sababu mahali hutokea, mahali fulani, huenda mpango unapanga na watu wengine wasiohukiska na eneo hilo. Pendekezo langu ni kusema ya kwamba, ihusishwe hata wenye eneo hilo.

Pili ni kuhusu mifugo. Mifugo huwa barabarani kila siku, ninaona wengi huwawa na magari barabarani. Lakini pendekezo langu ni kwamba iangaliwe pia, sababu huenda ni tegemeo la family fulani huyo mfugo mmoja iliye kanyagwa na pengine anahitajika. Ilipwe maana mambo mengine yameharibu kazi na wenyewe hawana chochote, na hiyo nyumba ni bure bila chochote. Pendekezo langu ni kwamba kitu kama hicho kiangaliwe

Tatu, natoa pendekezo langu kuhusu wanyama wa pori, kuhusu ndovu na wanayama wengine. Ndovu ni mnyama ambaye anakaa na wananchi na kuharibu mali na anaua hata mtu. Pendekezo langu ni kwamba elfu thelathini kulingana na sheria ya mbeleni kwa kulipa mtu mwenye ameuawa na ndovu, na hata wakati huu inaonekana hakuna. Pendekezo langu ni kwamba iangaliwe haswa sababu elfu thelathini na maisha ya mtu imepotea, hakuna chenye anasaidiwa. Pengine hata inaweza kuua mtu moja na hakuna kitu inasaidia watu wa boma hilo. Pendekezo langu ni kwamba iangaliwe kabisa. Iangaliwe kama million nne, au milioni tano, kama mtu ameuliwa, hata sita, sababu ni binadamu na watu wamelinganishwa na mnyama kuwa kitu zaidi kushinda binadamu.

Mwisho ni kusema la kwamba ninaunga mkono mwenzangu kama councilor nominated, sioni kama ameshindwa kwa uchaguzi, kuwa – hii kitu tunasema tukiwa councilors ya kwamba huyu anachaguliwa kuwa nominated atumikie mtu fulani katika County Council ama Parliament . Langu wafutiliwe mbali watu kama hawa. Sababu wanakuja kufanyia wananchi kama vile amedchaguliwa. Ombi langu ni watupilwe mbali kabisa na inagaliwe masilahi ya wabunge na ma-councilors. Na ninataka ni waambie wabunge, pendekezo langu la kwamba, sisi tukiwa crowned kama councilors, hatuna kitu tutachukua kwao, ati tujiongezee sisi allowances iwe elfu mia moja kama vile mwenzangu amesema, kuliko kusema tukiongezewa councilor labda tutakuja kupinga bibi. Bila shaka tutapinga. Kama tukijiongeza, wasipoongeza kama tutafanya kibaya katika sehemu langu mahali ninaakilisha. Mwisho, wafanyikazi wa serikali wawe watumishi kwa serikali. Hapa kaa ofisi wawe watumishi wa watu fulani na kukanyaga watu wengine. Hilo ni mwisho langu. Asante.

**Com. Lenaola:** Councilor David Kandarwa. Karibu councilor. Elijah Kipnyargis amekuja? Utamfuata huyu mzee.

**Cllr. David Kandarwa:** Basi, jina langu ninaitwa Councilor David Kandarwa. Langu ni kuunga mkono ama ni kusema (interjections)

**Com. Lenaola:** (Interjection) Tuna record haya maneno kwa hiyo hatutaki kuyasikia makele yenu kwa machine. Kama unataka kuzungumuza nenda nje tafadhali.

**Cllr. David Kandarwa:** Kwa hivyo pendekezo langu ni hili. Mengine yameguzwa na wenzangu, lakini nitaguza yale ambaye hayajaguzwa. Pendekezo langu ni kuhusu hali ya rasilimali ya Council katika District na katika Wilayani. Kwa hivyo ninaona ya kwamba, councils zingine, kuna councils ambazo hazina chochote na zinalipwa mshahara ambayo ni kidogo, na kuna councils zingine ambazo ziko na rasilimali ambazo zinaweza tembelewa na watalii, kwa hivyo ninaunga mkono ya kwamba, ama ninasema ya kwamba katika Katiba mpya, hii rasilimali ya local government ama local authorities, iwekwe mfuko moja, halafu ilipwe councilors, iwe ni sawa katika Kenya nzima. Kwa sababu utakuta mahali pengine councilors wanalipwa mpaka elfu ishirini, ingine elfu kumi na tano ama elfu thelathini, na zingine zinalipwa elfu saba. Kwa hivyo ninaunga mkono kama inawezekana, katika sheria mpya ambayo inaendelea, councilors walipwe rate moja. Isiwe mahali pengine wanalipwa nyingi na wengine wanalipwa kidogo na councilor ni councilor na hii pesa iwekwe mfuko mmoja.

Ninaunga mkono ya kwamba councilors walipwe katika central government halafu hii pesa ambaye inatolewa katika wananchi kwa revenue, basi ifanyiwe kazi katika maendeleo ya nchi, katika area ambaye inawakilishwa katika area hiyo, ili wananchi wapate pesa ambazo-ama kazi ambaye inaweza fanyika katika area hiyo. Kama ya mashule, kama nikulipwa hata wale waalimu wa nursery. Kwa sababu zamani council ilikuwa inalipa mwalimu wa nursery. Hii pesa ya council ambayo inatolewa ya revenue, ifanye kazi ya wananchi wenyewe. Councilors walipwe katika central government kama bunge mwenyewe. Na ninapendekeza ya kwamba, councilor ama Mbunge apatiwe pesa ambaye-kama Mbunge tupatiwe pesa quarter ya Mbunge. Kama Mbunge anakula kitu kama elfu mia tano, tupatiwe quarter ya hiyo pesa kwa sababu hata yeye anachaguliwa kama mtu huyo. Na councilor ni mtu wa maana katika location, ama ni mtu wa maana katika Kenya kwa jumla. Kwa hivyo pendekezo langu ni hilo.

Lingine, bwana Commissioner, pendekezo langu tena, kuna neno ambalo linasemekana ya kwamba katika wakati wa campaign ama wakati wa uchaguzi mkuu, councilor anaweza lipwa pesa katika nomination ambayo inawezekana, analingana na Mbunge. Na ninakataa ya kwamba, councilor asiwe analipwa pesa ambaye inalingana na Mbunge wakati wa nomination. Ilipwe kitu kama 10% ama 20% ya Mbunge. Kwa hivyo yangu ni hayo, asanteni.

**Com. Lenaola:** Elijah Kipnyargis?

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Kongoi missing commissioners.*

**Translator:** Asante sana Commissioners.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Amu maoni chechok ketinye maoni kamili.*

**Translator:** Maana sisi tunamaoni ya kutosha.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Kitinye maoni kuhusu utamaduni.*

**Translator:** Tuna maoni juu ya utamaduni,

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Nebo chi age tugul eng Kenya.*

**Translator:** Yaani ya mtu yeyote nchini Kenya.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Ko utamaduni nebo chi ko alak ko kitinye karikwak che kibo keny.*

**Translator:** Maana tukija katika neno la utamaduni, ni kwamba hata wale wa zamani, hata walikuwa na silaha zao za zamani.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Lakini kipendani kotebi karichoe ak bik ak kerib serikalit kotebi eng amani.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo tunaomba kwamba zile vitu ambayo tulivyokua navyo kama silaha, tunaomba kwamba zibaki kubaki na watu, halafu serikali ibaki kuilindia watu silaha zao.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Kotiek akoi rotwo ak ng'otit.*

**Translator:** Kwa mfano kuna mishale, kuna kisu ile ya hala na pia hata kuna mkuki.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Age nebo aeng kesome karichu bo chumba.*

**Translator:** Ya pili ni kwamba tunaomba hata hii silaha ambaye hata ni ya kizungu,

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Keborienech serikali kiwekta kabisa koba ole kibunu.*

**Translator:** Kwamba hizi silaha za kizungu, zipate kurudishwa zirudi kwao mahali zilitoka.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Ak konam serikali che riben bik kawaida. Basi ko kingen kele tinye serikali che.....*

**Translator:** Yaani tunamaanisha kwamba hizo silaha ambazo wananchi wamejipatia kwa njia isio halali, zirudi mikononi mwa serikali wenyewe maana wanajua kutumia.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Amu kikogonech mang'ana kindo tuguk cheu choe.*

**Translator:** Maana vitu hivyo vimetuletea sisi tatizo.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Age nebo aeng kemwoe akobo eng katiba mpya kele kimoche ketoretech bik che kinyolsotin.*

**Translator:** Lingine ni kwamba tuaomba kwamba kwenye Katiba mpya, wale watu ambao ni maskini kabisa wasaidiwe.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Kou agot boisiek wakongwe ko che bunu jamii che maimuchi kotoret.*

**Translator:** Kwa mfano, wazee wale wakongwe, maana wengine wanatoka katika jamii wasio na uwezo,

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Ketoretwech serikali bichoe eng namna nebo ole kakitengonchi.*

**Translator:** Kwamba serikali iwasaidie watu hawa. Itengwe mahali pa watu hawa kuwekwa ndio wapate kutunzwa.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Age kobo ng'alek ab constitutiency nebo mbunge.*

**Translator:** Lingine ni juu ya eneo la Mbunge, mahala atakua akiakilisha.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Eng mbunge komi uwakilishi nebo mbunge ko kindo eneo zaidi ago ng'ering jamii che mi yoe.*

**Translator:** Sehemu zingine ni kwamba kuna constituency zingine ambazo ni eneo kubwa lakini wale watu anawakilisha ni watu wachache.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *lakini ko kubitoben haki nebo bichoe ko manyoru kotoret Mbunge inoe kazinoe nyin kolingan kei ak emet.*

**Translator:** Na kusema ukweli ni kwamba wale wakaaji wa mali pale hawapati msaada ya kutosha wakisaidiwa na huyu

Mbunge anayewakilisha kwa sababu ya eneo ambayo anaye akilisha.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Kisome serikali kebchei constituency noto koyam bik uwakilishi bungeni eng oret ne mokoimukak.*

**Translator:** Kwa hiyo tunaomba kwenye Katiba mpya, kwamba constituencies ambazo ni kubwa zigawanywe zipate kutoshea kiwango ya Mbunge mmoja kuongoza ili watu wote wafikie.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Age ko nda katiba mpya ko mokigochi chi muda nebo kechakwan.*

**Translator:** Lingine ni kwamba kwenye Katiba mpya ni kwamba baada ya kuchaguliwa asipwe muda aendelee.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Amu muda inoe tugul ko ndakochopei bik kowektoi melen chi mwenyewe.*

**Translator:** Maana kwa huo muda ambao atakuweko, kama watu wanapenda yeye, bado atarudishwa kwa hivyo ni mtu anapendwa na watu.

**Elijah Kipnyargis:** *Ko tugun cheu choe che kemoche kotoretch katiba mpya.*

**Translator:** Basi mambo kama hayo ni yale ambayo tunataka Katiba mpya itusaidie.

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante sana, jilandikishe pale. Asante sana. Councilor Francis Kipkitai.

**Cllr. Francis Kipkitai:** Asante sana Commissioners. Majina yangu ni Francis Kipkitai. Maoni yangu ya kwanza ni kuhusu elimu. Maoni yangu kwa elimu ya Kenya, mimi naona kama nursery schools ama pre-schools katika Jamuhuri hii inategemea wazazi na kuanzia standard one na kuelekea ama eight ama form four inategemea walimu wa serikali. Ingawaje hata Councillor Kandogor alitowa maoni ya Council iwalipe, lakini mimi naonelea Serikali iwaajiri walimu wa pre-schools na shule ya kuelea mbele.

Lingine ni kuhusu hiyo elimu. Iwe ni lazima katika Jamuhuri kuanzia standard one mbaka eight. At least watu wetu wawe wanajua kusoma na kuandika. Nafikiri mambo ya elimu nitakoma hapo. Nikienda mambo ya Judiciary, mambo ya korti kama inawezekana katika Jamuhuri yetu, ama maoni yangu, iwe local courts katika kila tarafa. Halafu kama accused ama mtu yeyote amepatikana na makosa, awe akika cell isizidi 24 hours ama masaa ishirini na manne, afikishwe kortini.

Halafu lingine ni kama wafungwa wmpatikana na ile makosa madogo madogo, awe hata akifungwa kwa hiyo korti, awe akisaidia kufanya kazi ya community katika sehemu hiyo hata ingawaje yeye ni mfungwa. Halafu pia, kama iko watu ambao

wamesoma, hata kama ni standard eight ama nini, wafundishwe kazi ya course yeyote kama carpentry, tailoring, driving, mambo kama haya halafu akitoka atakuwa na adabu, na atakuja kuona jinsi ya kujitegemea, atakua na uwezo amepata hiyo (inaudible).

Tukienda Presidential, mambo ya uRais katika Jamuhuri yetu, kwa maoni yangu kama ingewezekana Rais awe akichaguliwa na wananchi, moja kwa moja asiwe akijaguliwa kuwa Mbunge, halafu aende kuchaguliwa pia kuwa Rais. Na pia katika Jamuhuru, kuwe na Prime Minister. Nikienda eneo la Bunge ama mambo ya Wabunge, Wabunge wapunguzwe uwezo wasiwe na uwezo ya kujipitishia pesa vile wanataka. Kama ingewezekana iwe na kamati fulani ya kuangalia mishahara ya wafanyikazi wote.

Lingine kama ingewezekana kwa Wajumbe, wawe na ofisi katika tarafa la eneo lake la kuakilisha Bungeni, ambaye anakua kwa hiyo ofisi at least mara mbili kwa mwezi. Mambo ingine ya Constituency eneo la Bunge, kwa hii Katiba mpya kama inawezekana hata ibadilishwe kwa sasa, iongezwe eneo la Bunge. Iongezwe kulingana na geographical distribution la eneo hata kama watu ni wachache na hawafikiwi, haswa areas za milima na mabonde, waangaliwe geographically. Hata kama sehemu zingine ni accessible na haijalisha hata kama ni watu zaidi ya elfu mia moja, na wanaweza patikana kwa rahisi, inaweza kaa namna hiyo.

Nikienda mambo ya Local Authorities, Mayors wawe wakichaguliwa within the Municipality. Hata kama sio councilor wa hiyo eneo, awe moja kwa moja na wananchi. Chairmen of the Councils, mimi naona wachaguliwe na madiwani kwa sababu sasa kukichaguliwa Chairman na Wilaya mzima, sijui atakua mkubwa kuliko Mbunge ama itakuwa namna gani! Sababu utakuta Wilaya zingine zinawezakua na eneo la Bunge kama nne hivi, halafu District mzima achaguliwe chairman na wananchi pia wamchague- wafanye polling. Mimi naona kama haifai. Chairman wa Council achaguliwe na Madiwani.

Nikienda elimu. Kiwango ya elimu kwa Madiwani kwa kila Jamuhuri ama nchi yetu kama inawezekana awe at least anajua kusoma na kuandika Kingereza na Kiswahili which means standard seven or eight anafaa hata akienda mpaka graduate it his choice sababu tukisema diwani awe form four, MP, President, namna hiyo, sijui sasa-mpaka grassroots (inaudible).

Marupu rupu ama allowances ya Madiwani iwe ni mshahara ambayo inalipwa na central government ama na central power of Kenya. Of which at least iwe at least 50% kulinganisha na ya Mbunge, na zile revenues ambazo zina-collectiwa na Local Authorities kwa communities ama kwa projects mbali mbali, iwe ikisaidia mradi ya wananchi within the Council. So, nafikiri haya ni maoni yangu. Asante.

**Com. Lenaola:** Councilor please register. William R. Kandie.? Sema jina halafu endelea tafadhali.

**William R. Kandie:** Basi asante sana Bwana Commissioner. Jina langu ni William R. Kandie. Basi kwa kuchangia ama kwa kutoa maoni kwa Katiba yetu, mimi ningependekeza hii Katiba ikamilishwe kabla uchaguzi mkuu ujao, ili uchaguzi uendele.

Ya pili, kuhusu mambo ya Chairman wa County Council, ningependekeza achaguliwe na wananchi wa sehemu hiyo, wa District hiyo. Ya pili, kuhusu kiti ya Rais, pendekezo langu, ni kwamba kitu ya Urais ichaguliwe mtu kuwa Rais kama mtu wa miaka arobanine na tano hadi hamsini na tano. Kudumu kwa Bunge ama kiti ya Urais ni miaka kumi hadi kumi na tano kufuatana na mazao yake ambayo atazaa kwa sababu uongozi ni kitu ya kuzaa kwa matunda mzuri, apatiwe nafasi kuendelea mpaka miaka kumi na tano, hadi ishirini. Hiyo ni pendekezo langu.

Kwa sehemu ingine ya kuchangia mambo ya Katiba, kwa maoni yangu, kwa wazee wa mitaa, wapewe mafunzo ya kuweza kudumu kuongoza watu wa mitaa, kwa sababu yeye ako mashinani katika ngazi ya chini katika utawala. Apewe mafunzo ya kuweza kusimamia vyama watu wake kijijini. Na pia, apewe allowance kidogo ili hata yeye afurahie. Kuhusu wanyama wa pori, pendekezo langu ni kwamba iko wanayama wanakula mali ya watu sababu tukisema wanyama, wako mara mbili. Wako wanyama wa pori na wanyama wa nyumbani na wanyama wa pori, wanawasumbua wanyama wa nyumbani kwa wawakula. Unaweza kupata mtu akiwa na ngombe zake tano, ama mbuzi zake kumi, zinakuja kukulwa yote siku moja na hao wanyama wa misituni. Kwa hiyo pendekezo langu ni kwamba ikiwa hao mbuzi wataliwa, na hao wanyama wa pori kwa sababu ni mali ya serikali, walipwe hao mbuzi ama ni ngombe. Kama imeliwa ngombe tano, ilipwe ngombe ishirini kwa sababu wameharibu maisha ya mtu ile alikua anategemea. Ilipwe ngombe ishirini kwa hiyo ngombe moja imeliwa. Na vile vile, hao wanyama ni chui, simba, fisi na hata nyali. Na yote ni mali ya serikali. Kwa pendekezo langu, walipiwe kabisa sababu ni hasara. Ukijaribu kusema “nilipishe kisasi ni uwe”, serikal inasema “hapana, hiyo ni mali ya serikali”. Kwa hivyo pendekezo langu ilipwe ili huyo mtu aendelee kuwa na maisha yake kuwa na mali yake.

Kuhusu elimu, pendekezo langu ni kwamba katika District yeyote ya Jamuhuri, nimetoa pendekezo la kusema wasaidiwe watoto wasioweza kuwa na wazazi, ama wasiokua na uwezo wa kusomesha. Angalau watoto arobaini kwa kila District, ambao wanategemea serikali kabisa moja kwa moja. Sababu la pendekezo hilo, ni kwa sababu wazazi wengine hawana uwezo wa kujimudu kimaisha. Hilo ndilo pendekezo langu ya kwamba serikali isomeshe watoto arobaini kwa kila District katika Kenya ambao wazazi wao hawawezi kusomesha.

Kuhusu mambo ya Wabunge, pendekezo langu ni kwamba Bunge liongezwe Wabunge. Iongezwe Districts katika Kenya, ili kukua karibu na mwananchi. Kwa sababu kweli tukiangalia positions ni makubwa makubwa kiwango ya kuweza kupatikana mwananchi kwa uraisi. Pendekezo langu ni kwamba ile constituency wako sasa, kila constituency iongezwe sehemu zingine mbili, na ile ilikuweco inakua tatu, ili kufikia mwananchi apate maendeleo kwa karibu, na ikiwa ni hivyo, pendekezo langu ni kwamba akiwa Mbunge, apate ofisi yake awe akitembelea katika Division ama District halafu ukikuja Division, iko mambo yake anakuja kuangalia katika sehemu hiyo, na awe na mtu wake ambaye anakaa ofisi ili yeye mwenyewe, Mbunge, anapewa kitu na serikali, allowance yake kidogo ya kufurahia kwa sababu ako katika constituency. Sina lingine asante.

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante, tafadhali jilandikishe pale. Paul Koros. Karibu mzee. Halafu Washington Chepsat uwe tayari.

**Paul Koros:** Bwana Commissioner, my name is Paul Koros, na ninarahisika kazi Bwana Commissioner, hata Councilor (inaudible) kwa hivyo utaniruhusu nisome tu straight away.

**Com. Lenaola:** I will request you to highlight in five minutes.

**Paul Koros:** We need a statement in our Constitution elaborating the national philosophy and guiding principles. The National philosophy of Peace Love and Unity. The other one is the core values of the Constitution should include so many others among them are understanding of the Constitution, the practice of good governance, the democracy and democratization, the national security and defends, citizenship, the system of government, the Legislature, the Executive, the Judiciary, the Local Government, the ways in which to run the electoral process, fundamental rights of individuals, the rights vulnerable and minority groups, environment and natural resources, international relationships with other nations.

The Constitution or commissions which include Public Service Commission, TSC, Land Commission, Soil and Water Conservation, Gender issue and so on. Then number two, the supremacy of the Constitution. We need a preamble consisting of our nation, defining the history and background of every ethnic group, traditional and customary values or awareness.

Kenya is a sovereign country since its independence in 1963. The Constitution to be translated and written in the mother tongue of every tribe. The Legislature remains the supreme body to which makes law and general voice of the Kenyans. The Constitution to change any law by the Act of Parliament which spells out currently that is 65%, so I am also of the opinion that it continues to be the same. The Parliament has to seek electorate views on public opinions in passing out motions. Where there is a disagreement, a National referendum takes over. These are Parliamentarians, Religious Leaders, Women Representatives and Physically Handicapped. Just the same way you were selected Bwana Commissioner.

Citizenship. Qualifications for a Kenyan citizen should be: If both parents are Kenyans, if it happens that that child has a one parent, then he should be a Kenyan. If the parent has decided for him or for her. Non-Kenyan parents who are applying to be Kenyan citizens must be 50 years, and be at least in our country for at least seven years.

Right of a citizen. To be registered as a Kenyan, right to own property, right to live and move anywhere of his own or her choice, freedom of worship and expression, freedom of worship as long as he or she does not interfere with other peoples freedom. Right to participate in choosing the type of government, freedom to belong to any political party, right to full protection and security from the government, right to access to all necessary facilities such as schools or education, health facilities, food, water and others.

**Com. Lenaola:** (Interjections-inaudible)

**Paul Koros:** O.K. I have done the second page. The other thing is kazi ya mwananchi. We want every Kenyan to respect the people's life and property. We also want everybody to look after the natural resources and the last one is that we want to see that everybody works hard to the extent of getting rid of the three enemies, Ignorance, Poverty and Diseases.

The other thing is the documents which constitute citizenship. Hiyo nimetaja kama ID cards, Visa, Birth Certificate and Computerized Mobile and Property Identification Number. In this case, kama mtu anaishi Kenya hii, anaweza kupewa number maalum ambayo anaweza kujulikana. Kama sasa tunaweza kujua ni watu wangapi and if you can happen to move out of this country, you can be traced where you were born, nchi hii au huko London, at any one given time.

National Security and Defense. The national security of the nation is paramount, so the lives and the properties shall be protected under all costs and we shall continue to support the national security, Armed Forces, Police, Intelligence, Prisons and Wildlife plus the Military Police to look after our Wildlife. At times watu wengine wanaweza kusema askari wengine waondolewe but they are very important. They should all be established Constitutionally. This case, haki yao pia ichungwe, kama vile nilikua nimetaja. The disciplined forces be disciplined in their normal courts or marshals. Kama askari amefanya makosa, anatakiwa apelekwe kwa court yao, but if they are found outside the court, wanaweza kupatiwa case kama sisi wengine katika korti ya kawaida.

The President continues to be the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The Constitution to permit use of extra power in emergency cases such as war, famine, national disaster and breakdown of public order. The President is vested with the responsibilities to invoke emergency powers.

Political parties. The country should be multi-party as it is, but I was of the opinion that iwe tu na party mbili just the same way my fellow friends talked here. All the political parties be financed by the public funds or donations. The terms of financing the political parties should be restricted for availing and accountability. We have known of some places where an MP dances to the tune of 10 million wakati wa kufanya campaign. Hiyo ni pesa yetu ambayo inaenda kwa kutojua. Hakuna tax. There is no way that money can be taxed.

Structures and system of government. Nitaonelea kama we need the President, we need the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is supposed to be appointed from the ruling party, or from the winning party. The President continues to run the affairs of the State with specific duties and other powers go to the Prime Minister and his Deputy.

The current system of unitary government continues. The regional federal government should be introduced at this time. The government has to decentralize its power to the District and Provinces for quick and effective services closer to the wananchi.

Legislature. We should continue to remain with the uni-cameral Legislature. The registration of voters should be of the same age from 18 years and over. Candidates contesting for Parliamentary and Civic seats be 21 years and above. The President age –kila mara tunakua tunatumia 35 years, so mini nimepunguza kama ile ya Joseph Kabila mpaka 30 years.

**Com. Lenaola:** (Interjections-inaudible)

**Paul Koros:** The Executive. The functions of the President should be defined in the Constitution and then the President should be an MP and as soon as he becomes the President he seizes to be an MP of an area so that he performs his duties effectively. Qualifications of a President is that he should be a graduate and he should run for two terms of five years each.

Provincial Administration. I remember the last time Bwana Commissioner walikua wanasema hiyo iondolewe. Tunataka Provincial Administration. Judiciary. Niko na maneno mengi ya Judiciary lakini moja ya maana ni kwamba PhD degree kwa wale watu wanasimama (inaudible) and so on.

**Com. Lenaola:** Just hand it in, you have already spoken we do not allow you to speak twice. Sign it in as out of KNUT. Thank you mwalimu, and you must learn summary. Haya, Washington Chepsat, halafu Michael Bartonjo ukue tayari. Michael Bartonjo yuko? O.K Chepsat endelea.

**Washington Chepsat:** Thank you very much Bwana Commissioner. My names are Washington Cheptsat, by Professional I am an officer. O.K. My presentation I will first start wit the Local Government. I suggest that the minimum qualification of one to be elected as a councilor should be from form four and above. The duration of this Councilors should be limited, not like the ones for the MPs. There should be a minimum duration of two years, then after two years the wananchi should be given the right to decide or dissolve if they never like the work of their councilor. Another one is that, if there will be a chance for nomination, I suggest that the nominated councilors should be nominated from the minority group or from the disable so that also them they will be represented in the Parliament, or in the County Council./

The second is on the issue of abortion. I suggest that the current Constitution should state clearly that abortions should be legalized, only in situations in which the pregnancy is of risk to the mother, like in cases of hypertension. Also another one is about the issue of the chiefs. Since the chiefs are employed by the government, I suggest also that the current Constitution should state that all chiefs should be eligible for transfers with only exception of the Assistant Chiefs who will remain in their local areas.

Also in the issue of education, I suggest that –previously the government had decided that there should be free education from primary schools. Also personally I suggest that the current Constitution should state that there should be free education from primary and there should also be a committee to suggest or to looking on issues in secondary schools. Like the needy students

should be provided free education in secondary schools for those who are not able.

Also on the issue of AIDS spread in our country. The issue of AIDS has been a pandemic especially in urban towns. I suggest that the Ministry of Health should employ permanent individuals in each Divisional level, so that they can teach wananchi about the risk factors on HIV/AIDS spread.

Also Mr. Commissioner, on the issue of Presidency. The structure of the Government. I suggest that there should be a President elected by the wananchi, he should be a graduate and the age should be above 35 years and also the minimum duration in office should be five years. There should be a Prime Minister, two Vice Presidents and also lastly to the commissioners is about the security of the President after retirement. The current Constitution should state that there should be a security interns of the retiring President from office so that he should be acting as a guide to the incoming President. Thank you.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you Daktari please come and register. Dickson Bett. Councillor Johana Chelagat uwe tayari. Councillor Chelagat yuko? Kaa karibu baada ya huyu.

**Dickson Bett:** Thank you very much. My names are Dickson Chepsiror Bett. My proposals are going to tour the three areas.

The first area is concerning land tenure in Kenya. It is my proposal, some of the Kenyans have-in terms of parcels of acreage while some do not have even an inch of land. My proposal is that maximum land owned by individual should be reduced to 50 acres. It should be 100% utilized or else the government taxes, the land not in use . Minimum land owned by an individual should be 10 acres and this is to create room for the landless Kenyans and increase productivity for our economy. If this is done, it will reduce or minimize donor aid by our government from foreign countries like U.S.A. and others. This will have already eradicated poverty in the country.

Second thing concerns education in Kenya. Education to be free from pre-primary to secondary schools so that children of the poor have access to education. In this case, Kenya will eliminate illiteracy by making every Kenyan child accessible to education. On top of this, pre-primary teachers be trained and be employed and paid by the government as other teachers. Pre-primary teachers have suffered a lot financially and in that case, pre-primary teachers don't get the required teaching because of the same problem incurred by their teachers. They always teach when it is hurried of the little money paid by the parents or even with nothing at all.

Thirdly, concerns retirement of government workers. The government to prepare finance in advance before retiring workers at the age of 55 years. Retirees have suffered a great deal chasing up their benefits after retiring. The children of the affected have even lost their education due to delayance of their benefits. The same problem has caused a lot of distress to families and even family breakages. Sir, Bwana Commissioner I beg to stop there.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you very much Bwana Bett. John Chelagat? Halfu Joseph Yegon, ukae karibu hapa. Na Kirupment Chegat? Utamfuata Yegon.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** Asante sana Bwana Commissioner. Jina langu ni Councillor Johanna Chelagat. Basi mapendekezo yangu ya kwanza Bwana Commissioner, ningetaka serikali iheshimu utamaduni ya wananchi. Kwa maana katika Kenya hii, kila kabila ina utamaduni yake. Mapendekezo yangu, mimi ninasema nikiwa Turgen utamaduni wetu. Sisi watu wa Turgen utamaduni wetu vile hata mwenzangu amesema kuhusu mambo ya silaha, sisi watu wa Turegen tuna silaha aina mbili mpaka tatu. Lakini tuna ya aina moja ambayo tunafanyiwa - - - *Kitindoi kitamaduni ketindoi silaha agenge ne bichii kabisa.*

**Translator:** Basi sisi tukiwa watu wa Turgen tuna silaha moja ambayo ni hatari sana.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ago ketindoi eng korikyok orit. Yegeer kila Tugenin ile tindoi eng kaitanyi mureno.*

**Translator:** Na tunayo katika nyumba zetu na kila mwanamume ndani ya nyumba yake ana hiyo.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Lakini moborien komakinyoru amuri kong'eten boisiek.*

**Translator:** Na silaha hiyo, mtu aruhusiwi kutumia mpaka apate wazee.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Basi ko koger agine ko chumbin ko kitinye agine silaha ne ng'wan ochei.*

**Translator:** Nikaona pia kwamba hata naye wazungu walikua na silaha hatari ya aina hizo.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ako kinamei akindana ofisit ab police anan ko DC.*

**Translator:** Silahi za aina hizo zilikua zikiwekwa ndani ya ofisi ya PC ama kwa police.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Basi agere serikali nenyu ra.*

**Translator:** Ninaona serikali yetu leo,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ingatinye askarik che yomei.*

**Translator:** Ijapokua ina askari wa kutosha,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Kiroti kele kikounda serikali chekwak.*

**Translator:** Tunaona kwamba serikali imeachilia silaha yao.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Amu kikochi agot Tugen anan kwo chito bo konetkei bundukit eng timdo ako kosei agot kiruok ako matiny komwaita.*

**Translator:** Maana watu raia wamekua na access ya kupata hizo silaha na wanaenda kujifunzia kule msituni na hata chief pamoja na wengine wanasikia hizo.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ko yakinye kenya eng tai ko yakikas wei ole mi bunduki eng serikalit ab chumbek keba kenomei lokeshenit no agoi tun kemwou.*

**Translator:** Na wakati ule wa u-colony, kama kungesikika kwamba kuna mtu aliye na silaha ya aina hizo, serikali wanaenda mpaka huko, wanapata chief, na watu wote wanasanywa mpaka watoe hizo bunduki.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ko mapendekesonit nyu ko omoche serikalit ab Kenya koyai kou noe.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo pendekezo langu nataka serikali ya Kenya wafanye hivyo hivyo.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Nebo aeng,*

**Translator:** Neno la pili.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *(Ko kamwachi kotokyikei ak nominated councilors.*

**Translator:** La nne ametaja kuhusu nominated councilors.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ko ane ko ai councillor nominated,*

**Translator:** Yeye ni nominated councilor,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ko oroti ane ole concillor nominated ko kondab serikali eng ndani nebo council.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo nionavyo ni kwamba nominated councilor ni jicho la serikali ndani ya council,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ko ngot komomi chitab serikali eng ndani ya council ko kergei serikali ak chio ne mosoitoi,*

**Translator:** Na kama hakuna nominated councilor katika council ni kama serikali naye imepofuka haioni chochote ndani yake.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Kwa hivyo komoche agot ketes nominated councilors koakishan chuno bo raia.*

**Translator:** Kwa hiyo natoa pendekezo kwamba nominated councilors waongezwe na wale wengine wa-elected wafukuzwe!

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Basi ne bo aeng,*

**Translator:** Lngine,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Basi, ko komoche usaidisi kong'ete kiruogik,*

**Translator:** Nataka msaada kutoka kwa ma-chief,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Kikochi kila kiruogin askarin agenge ne riboti.*

**Translator:** kila chief apewe askari mmoja wa kumlinda.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Amu akine ko lagwet ab serikali ne ilochei karaonit ne kergei ako ne ilochi minister.*

**Translator:** Maana hata nayeye ni mtoto wa serikali anayevaa kirauni ama ile kofia kama wale wengine wakubwa.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ako boisienjinin serikalit ab Kenya.*

**Translator:** Na anatumikia srikali ya Kenya.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Nebo somok anan karibu nebo mwisho,*

**Translator:** La tatu ama la mwisho,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Kotokyingei ak tiong'ikyok che kitinye eng Kenya.*

**Translator:** Ni kuhusiana na wanayama wetu tulionao hapa nchini Kenya.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Momi kabilet ne motindoi tiong'ik kwai eng Kenya.*

**Translator:** hakuna kabila wasio na wanayama wao hapa nchini Kenya.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ko komoche keyai kou eng watalii che bwoni Kenya,*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo nilikua nataka hivi kwa watalii wanao kuja hapa Kenya.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Mapendekeso nenyoye.*

**Translator:** Pendekezo langu.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ye konyorji tiong'ik Baringo che imuchi kobwa chumbek,*

**Translator:** Tukipata wanyama hapa Baringo ambaye wazungu wanaweza kuja kuangalia,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ko imuchi koib serikali 75% keib achek 25%.*

**Translator:** inawezekana serikali wachukue asili mia sabini na tano na sisi tuachiwe asili mia ishirini na tano.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Amu ane ko ai agenge ne karo tuguk che ng'emei kou belek,*

**Translator:** Maana mimi ni moja kati wa wale ambaye nimeona vile wanyama kama ndovu wanavyo angamiza na kuharibu.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Nyo komildoit kaitab chito. Agot jirani yangu ko nyokobalda akot kemout ab lagat.*

**Translator:** Kwa mfano, hapa jirani yangu jana jioni ndovu alikuja akabomoa nyumba yake.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ago momi chi ne imuchi kotoret.*

**Translator:** Na hakuna mtu atakaye kuja kumsaidia.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ago tionyi akose ole tinye faida kindo eng dunia.*

**Translator:** Na tunasikia kwamba mnyama huyu ana faidia kubwa duniani.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Kwo koam chito age robinik ne mobo Baringo.*

**Translator:** Mtu mwingine akiwa Baringo hapa, alienda akakula pesa ya mnyama huyu.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Kwa hivyo kimoche keam tuguk ab tong'ikyok.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo sisi tunataka tule wanyama wetu.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Haya kotakyikei nebo let ko koroï bo AIDS.*

**Translator:** Ya mwisho ni juu ya ugonjwa wa Ukimwi.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Amu nie koborie akot ne nie koborie dunia.*

**Translator:** Maaana huu pia ni ugonjwa ambao umeangamiza dunia.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ye bwa msahada che bunu chumbechun anan bik che kikoba tai,*

**Translator:** Sasa hata pesa zikitoka kwa wale watu ambao wameendelea,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Che kimoche kikochi bik che nyokoneti bik si matakoyai tuguchoe*

**Translator:** Ambaye watu wanapewa ili kuenda kufundisha na kuelimisha watu wasifanye mambo hayo,

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Isoru ile ofisaisiek wercho omei mshara che bendi bi konetisiei.*

**Translator:** Unakuta tena kwamba ni wale ma-officer wale watu ambaye ndiyo wenye wanakula pesa hizo.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ako chichie bi konetisiei kotakoyaei agine kiyoe.*

**Translator:** Na mwenye anaenda kufundisha, yeye mwenyewe anafanya jambo hilo.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Ko pendekezo langu bikikochi boisiek koek konetik che bokoneti bik che mengech kou ye kinetisie kou eng keny.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo pendekezo langu ni kwamba pesa hizo zipewe wazee waende wakafundishe wale wadogo kama vile walivyokua wakifanya hata tangu zamani.

**Cllr. Johanna Chelagat:** *Amu sikchini konetisio chito ne takoyae kio konetis si yeityo ye imen komoche kiyo. Komoche chi ne matakoyaei kabisa ko chepyoso ko chi nematakoyaei.*

**Translator:** Inawezekanaje mtu ambaye yeye mwenyewe anafundisha watu mchana na jioni yeye anaenda kufanya jambo hilo tena?

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante Councilor Johanna jiadikishe pale. Joseph Yegon? Wape Elijah Kiptoon? Mwambie akaribie.

**Joseph Yegon:** O.K. Asante sana. kwa majina mimi naitwa Yegon Joseph. Ile jambo ningependa kupendekeza ni kuhusu elimu. Elimu, ningependa niseme ya kwamba, kwa hii Katiba inayokuja, ifanye kuwa ya kwamba watambue elimu either kuanzia form four ama wakati mtu anataka kuandikwa kazi, awe anaagaliwa qualifications lakini isiwe inasemekana ya kwamba, unajua fulani.

Secondly, all parities in Kenya, yaani vyama vyote zisipite tatu ama nne, na iwe inajulikana na isiwe the ruling party wanalalia upande wa the other parties. Wapewe uhuru wa kufanya chochote ambaye infanyika katika nchi. Ya tatu, MPs. Yaani Wabunge, wawe graduates. Wasikue watu wa form fours ama O'level kuteremuka chini.

Ya nne, mtu yeyote ambaye anafanya ofisi ya serikali, apewe muda isiwe zaidi ya miaka tano. Ya mwisho, ni kwamba nominated councilors wasiwe wako, kwa sababu wananchi wako na haki ya kuchagua ma-councilors, na hawa ma-councilors wote, wako na huru wa kutetea haki zao. Kwa upande wa security, vile councilor amesema hapo, serikali wako na security ya kutosha ambaye haiwezi ku-manage councilor ama nominated councilor aangalie. Asante.

**Com. Lenaola:** That is Kiruget Chelagat.? Endelea.

**Kiruget Chelagat:** Kwa majina naitwa Kiruget Chelagat. Commissioner yangu ni pendekezo, ningependa kupendekeza yafuatavyo. Ya kwanza kabisa ni uzalenda. Katika nchi yetu ukitembea popote, tumepoteza uzalenda, na imekua pole kwetu wakenya sababu kwa mfano hata ukiwa kule street, unaweza ona mtu akibomoa street lights. Hiyo no pesa yetu. Tax payers money. Lakini mimi ninaangalia pande ile, sihusiki, uzalendo unaanguka. Mapendekezo yangu ni ya kua, ikiwezekana kwa Katiba mpya, elimu am idhara ya elimu, wapitishie kitabu ili wafunzwe nayo watoto wetu kuanzia nursery school mpaka university. Na uzalendo tutafuatilia.

La pili ni kuhusu chiefs. Pendelezo langu ni ya kwamba, chiefs wawe recommended. Mapendekezo itoke kwa wazee ili waajiriwe sababu wanajua watu wao na mwenye anastahili na mwenye anaki-power ya kuongoza watu hawa. La tatu, linahusu wanawake. Kuna mapenzi yafanywa kwa lazima na sisi wanaume kwa wananwake, na hiyo ni mbaya, hiyo ni rape case, lazima ikuweko kwa Katiba. Sababu sisi tuna \_\_\_\_\_ kwa kikweli au kwa nguvu. Lakini kortini waone ya kua, kuna mfano moja. Mimi nikitaka wekwa mtego, pengine tumekosana na akina mama fulani, watachukua msichana fulani, huyo msichana aende na rafiki yake, walale, baada ya hiyo waseme huyo msichana apiga nduru aseme ni Bwana Kimeto amemshika. Nikipelekwa kortini, watapima waseme sawa, lakini hiyo sawa, kortini ikisema ni sawa, hiyo itakua ni sawa tu. Nataka iangaliwe kidaku kama ni haki.

Mwsiho, ninapendekeza DDC ziendelee kila Wilaya, na 85% iendelee pia na mambo ya elimu kwa watoto yaani kwa wale wanaotoka Wilaya, quota system iendelee. Kuna mambo ya ki-power. Mungu amepea watu vi-power mbali mbali na ningependa kama ingewezekana nchi yetu itilie maanane, haswa kuna watoto ukienda kama street za Nairobi, kuna wale watoto waamezaliwa kwa streets Nairobi, na unaweza kupata mtoto anajua kutengeneza aeroplane, ndege, ile inazunguka kabisa. Watoto kama hao wanaki-power. Ikiwezekana, wapelekwe kwa school ya \_\_\_\_\_ na hiyo ianze hata kwa mashule zetu. Asanteni.

**Com. Leanola:** Kuna mtu mwingine angependa kuzungumuza hakupata nafasi mara ya kwanza? Wangapi? Basi kujeni hapa mbele mjiandikishe kwa maana hamukusema mungependa kuzungumuza. Mkuje tena hapa msemi mungetaka kuzungumuza. Elijah Kiptom.

**Elijah Kiptom:** Asante sana Bwana Commissioner. Mimi jina langu naitwa Elijah Kiptom. Katika utendaji kazi, mimi ni mwalimu. Mwenye madaraka ya mwalimu mkubwa. Jambo la kwanza ambalo ningependekeza, kwenye Katiba yetu, nitaianzia kwanza, maoni yangu kwa mtoto, anakulia mshahara kwa sababu ya kufanyia kazi mtoto. Ningependekeza kwamba serikali yetu, na kwenye Katiba yetu inayotungwa sasa, kwamba watoto wapate elimu ya bure kuanzia darasa la kwanza mpaka darasa la nane, ikiwemo wale wa Pre-school, na kwamba serikali walipe walimu, either kutoa pia vifaa ambavyo vinahitajika pale shuleni. Hii ni kwa sababu, tuna watoto wengi ambao wameacha shule na wasomi. Na wanaenda kufanyishwa kazi agalau wapate malaji.

Jambo la pili kuhusu watoto, ni kwamba serikali yetu iandae na kuwepo na mpangilio ambao, chakula inatolewa kwa watoto wote katika nchi yetu. Juu ya jambo hilo, pia Wizara yetu inapojadili juu ya mwongozo ya nidhamu ya watoto, mipango isitolewe juu pasipokushirikisha walimu ambao wanawatoto. Na kwamba isipitishwe Bunge peke yake, pasipo wale wanao watunza watoto, kutoa maoni yao.

Na sema hivi, maana madini ya jamii hutofautiana. Kama kwa Turgen, utakuta kwamba wana desturi yao ya utuzi wa tabia na itakua ni vigumu kutoa muelekeo ambao unawahusu wote pia na jamii na tofauti. Napendekeza kwamba, juu ya tabia za watoto

na mwongozo, District Education Board, iamue na wapewe mamlaka ya kujadili jinsi miongozo ya watoto inavyo ongozwa katika Wilaya, ama sehemu zetu ni tofauti.

Jambo la pili, Local Authorities. Ntoa hoja kwamba, wale wanaowania kiti cha Council, lazima wawe na cheti cha kuanzia form four na kwenda juu. Kenya yetu tuhitaji kuongozwa na watu wamesoma. La tatu, utakuta kwamba baadhi ya sehemu zetu zina madini. Ntoa haja kwamba, kwa kua madini ni mali ya serikali, wenye wanaishi kwenye eneo la sehemu hizo, kama kwa mfano katika Wilaya ya Baringo, na madini ambayo yamegunduliwa, na kwamba Katiba yetu tunavyoenda kuiandika, ningetoa hoja kwamba wananchi wabebe mamlaka ya kuamua wakishirikiana na serikali, kwamba madini yale isimamiwe na nani? Na kwamba wananchi wapate haki yao. Wenye Ma-chief, ntoa hoja kwamba, serikali inapoajiri ma-chief, wa washauri wazee wa ungwana wanaowajua watu wao, na kwamba wao baada ya kudumu kama miaka kumi, pia nao wahamishwe waende transfer. Nafikia mwisho hapo Bwana Commissioner asante.

**Com. Lenaola:** Nipe hiyo list. Na mzee ndiyo alisema ya kwamba ukiingia unaeleza kama utatoa memorandum, ama utazungumuza bila maneno, sasa list imeisha, lakini wengine wanataka kuzungumuza bado. Haya, ni haku yenu. Nipe list, tunachelewa. Alfred Kaptum. I know you have already spoken, so you have just to write down what you want to speak about Legislature and give it to us. Since you have read all your points, peana hapa. Nipe Charles Komen, halafu Patrick Kamare? Uko wapi? Karibu. Na mtu wa mwisho ni Kipton Cheserem.

**Charles Komen:** Jina langu ni Charles Komen. Niko na maoni manne. Maoni ya kwanza inahusu jinsi ya ku-eradicate ama kufanya umasikini uwe kidogo. Nafikiri wakati huu kuna umasikini kubwa ambao umeenea, umefikia kila jamii au umefikia karibu kila mtu. Wakati huu karibu mtu hajiwezi sasa. Kwa sababu hiyo, umasikini ni kitu kibaya, na ukiangalia sasa rasilimali ya nchi, ukigawanyia watu wa nchi, watu wa Kenya, 30 million, utakuta kwamba umasikini ingekua pengine kwa kiwango fulani. Umasikini haingekua vile tunaona sasa. Kwa hivyo pendekezo langu ni hili, nataka serikali iangalie maneno ya ardhi. Kwa sababu chanzo cha maisha ni yale ambayo watu wanapanda. Mtu akipata chakula, basi nafikiri vitu vingine vitakua rahisi kwake kuishi katika dunia. Kwa hivyo napendekeza zile mashamba pengine, kwa sababu wakatu huu kuna watu wako na mashamba mengi, zingine zinalala, hazifanyi hazi, wanayama ni waharibufu, wanaishi huko, kwa hivo ningependekeza, serikali iangalie kwa namna ya kuona kwamba maneno ya ardhi kila moja apate sehemu ya kuishi. Because every human being has a right to inherit land.

Ya pili ni kuhusu maneno ya wakora. Wakati huu mara kwa mara, wakora wamepenya katika kila mahali, hata kwa manyumbani. Even in the poor families, wakora wanaenda kule kwa sababu kuna kidogo yenye wanaweza kuchukua kule. Kuanzia ma-banks, kunazia kila mahali, kuna wakora wamechacha. So pendekezo langu ni hili, kama serikali ingelitalize firearms, nafikiri ingepunguza maneno ya ukora kwa sababu watu pengine kwa mfano eti wanaenda kuiba kama bank kwa mfano, hata kwa watu wenye wako kule, wengine wako nyuma yake, mwingine ako na silaha, so nafikiri ikiwa legalized nafikiri itajaribu kupunguza maneno ya wakora.

Death penalties. Kuna maneno ya court. Unaona kwamba wale wanaumea kwa maneno ya court ni wale watu ambao hawajimudu, so maneno ya court unakuta kwamba yule mtu ambaye anajiweza saa zingine anajipenyeza akitumia mali yake mpaka anajikuta ametoka. So, ninapendekeza ingekua mzuri ama serikali iangalie kwamba wale wote ambao wanahusika katika-hata mwingine mwenye bidii na hana mali pengine anaweza fungwa, lakini sio kwa sababu hakua na haki kuachiliwa lakini kwa sababu hana pesa yakujigharamia katika hali ya case. So ninapendekeza serikali wa-provide gharama ya case ya mtu yeyote ambaye anaonekana hajimudu kujiongoza katika case katika kortini.

Then fourthly, inahusu maneno ya afya. Nowadays kuna magonjwa mengi ambayo inaua watu. Na unakuta wale watu ambao wanakufa wakati huu sana ni wale watu ambao hawawezi kujilipia gharama. Infact kuna hii cost sharing but still, kuna watu wenye hawajiwezi, so ninapendekeza serikali wagharamie maneno ya matibabu haswa zaidi kwa wale watu ambao hawajiwezi ili kila moja apate kuishi mahali hapo.

**Com. Lenaola:** Mama Sote Karagon?

**Sote Karagon:** *Obwoti ole kito ne .....(Intejction)* Sina langu naitwa Sati Karagon. Mimi nafikiri ni hizi vitu zinasumbua saa hizi lakini mimi nitazungumuza kwa Kalenjin.

**Sote Karagon:** *Obyoti ole kito ne kaiman, bichu kakisokoni amu tuguk che kisokoni ko tuguk ab lagoikyok lagoikyok che kisigu.*

**Translator:** Nataka niseme ya kwamba ....

**Sote Karagon:** *..... kisomesani kwo tai yait katar sukul, kotaben kasit anan ko kele kisirei eng yu korwoiyo lagok yeitito ole kisiren kokikeliban kong'ete Jioni nebo amut okase bik che chutei banae bo askarnat.*

**Translator:** Kile kitu kina tusumbua ni kwamba sisi tunajaribu kusomesha watoto wetu na baada ya kumaliza kidato cha nne ama kuendelea basi wanakaa nyumbani na nafasi ya kazi ikipatikana basi pengine imetangazwa kwamba kesho ni siku ya kuajiri watu lakini ifikapo kesho tunakuta kwamba watu walio nauwezo wamechukua nafasi mara wameandika watu wao usiku.

**Sote Karagon:** *Ko aroti anyun kou noe ole kikong'wanit eng achek mzazi amu makisoman lakini kikiyan lagoik kele ngoba sukul.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo sisi tulio wazazi tumeona ya kwamba imekua chungu maana sisi tumesomesha watoto na sisi hatukusoma lakini tunakuta kwamba inakua uchungungu.

**Sote Karagon:** *Ko noto obwoti anyun keroti kele kikome moyo akot chemengechen amu ngolen kosomon lagok koroti che mi tai koimei kei. Kitar sukul , monyoru kazi koribsei eng gaa koimei kei akine amarubei serikali kole ko kanyor ng'o ko manyor ng'o?*

**Translator:** Neno ni kwamba wale ambao wanaendelea kusoma wakiona wale wakwanza wakiwa wamebaki nyumbani wasipokua na kazi yeyote basi wao wanakufa moyo. Kwa hivyo tunaomba serikali kwamba wapate kufuatilia maana hakuna ili ufuatiliaji kuona kwamba wale ambao wanaenda kutafuata kazi wamepata ama la.

**Sote Karagon:** *Aroti ole amu sugul iman ko kigetorchi tuguk ko ngetinye tuga ang'wan anan ko mut ko kigetorchi kobek akile ndasoman lagwet ko ngiro ko kaketil nebo tai ko ng'wan ochei komochei koborisie chi maiksiikyik che kikanyor akoboisie somanenyi yeitita koboru makisiikyik ole makosirta serikali ko ichekei komakomi magendo.*

**Translator:** Kwa sababu tunaona ya kwamba wale watoto ambao tumewasomesha wamechukua mali nyingi kama mifugo zimeisha na baada ya kumaliza shule wasipopata kazi inatuweka tufe moyo kwa sababu wakati wa kuajiri watu ile qualification ya mtu haifuatwi.

**Sote Karagon:** *Ko obwoti ole kikoimech kabisa nebo iman amu agot ne kakesir, sirei atkosir DO eng yu ko yeitita kazit neu Kiganjo anan ko ano ole kakechobchi ko askari anan ngo nee? Ko ndakosorto yoe kicheru eng orit chito ne tinye robinik ne wezani kobolu lagwet nebo chito ne nyarat ko chi ne memuchi eng gaa ko yoei nee eng tuguchoe?*

**Translator:** Basi maana tumeshuhudia visa vingi kwamba nafasi ya kama kwa mfano ya askari, watu wakiajiriwa mahali hapa nyumbani kama vile DO wakati mwingine, akiandika wengine, basi wakifika kule kwenye training colleague wale walio na uwezo wakipenda wanatoa pesa na wawao wanatii wao na wale wetu wanarudi nyumbani kwa hivyo imetuvuja moyo.

**Sote Karagon:** *Obwoti ole nito kobo muhimu ne okose kong'wan eng mugulelndonyu ko noe ako melen eng nenyu anekei aroti ole kibechini ko somanani ole kikechamchikei ko somanani kiyekiome ko somanani amu kageer akot ndikimakisoman ko kogeer ko lagwet ne kakosoman atkosir ole ngakobai koyoe.*

**Translator:** Basi kwa hivyo hilo ndilo neno ambalo limetuvuja sisi moyo maana wale wa kwanza wakisha fanya hivyo tunakuta kwamba wakirudi nyumbani wasipoajiriwa kazi inatuvuja moya siyo mimi peke yangu lakini hata na watu wote wale wazazi tuko pamoja.

**Sote Karagon:** *Ko takimwochi serikali kabisa kotiem kiyoe amu kikoumisan korik che chang kiyoe.*

**Translator:** Kama inawezekana kwa serikali basi tunaomba hiyo kwa sababu hiyo imevunja nyumba nyingi.

**Sote Karagon:** *Kogeny kito ne kisome kesome kito age tugul ne kiyoe ne indou anan ko letu kesome Jehova kondo eng taisiek tugul amu kikeguye Jehova kele bo maana Jehova eng kiy tugul ne kisome ngo serikali ngo achek.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo tunaomba ya kwamba kwa yale yote ambaye tunataka tufanyiwe tunataka tutegemee Mungu atusaidie maana chochote ambacho tunachofanya tunategemea Mungu atusaidie kwa yoyote ambaye tunayofanya.

**Sote Karagon:** *Obwoti ole ng'olyondenye ne koimon ko choe, Jehova ak langocho kikorok.*

**Translator:** Ile kitu ilikua inatusumbua ni hiyo tu ambaye nimetaja Mungu na watoto hawa.

**Com. Lenaola:** (Inaudible)

**Nguyaso Koech:** Mimi ni mlemavu kwa jina Nguyaso Koech. Kwa upande wa walemavu, kuna ishara ambaye inaonekana kwa upande wa walemavu, tuko na tatizo kubwa kabisa. Kuenda kuangalia haki ya walemavu, kuhusu hata watoto. Kuhusu haki ya watoto upande wa walemavu. Hakuna masomo, tuseme viziwi, ama wale hawawezi kuona. Sasa unaweza kukuta watoto wengi wanaweza kukosa masomo, wanaweza kukosa hata kazi ya polytechnic, hata ishara ya kufundisha. Kwa hivyo unaweza kuona hata wasichana wale wakubwa, wanaweza kudungwa mimba halafu wanabaki hiyo kwa sababu hakuna mtu ambaye anaweza kushugulikia. Hapo tunataka iwekwe sheria kuhusu upande wa watoto.

Kwa upande wa msaada ya kuhusu walemavu, walemavu, kuna msaada ambaye inasemekana inasaidia walemavu na hizo misaada haifikii walemavu. Inaweza kutangazwa kuna pesa fulani imepewa ama msaada fulani ya kusaidia, haifikii walemavu kamwe hapo. Tunaomba hapo, tunatakikana kwa upande wa walemavu, ifikie kama ni District ama ifikie kama ni Divisional, wale wako Divisional, msaada yao ikuje moja kwa moja mpaka Division, kutoka District mpaka Division.

Kuna upande wa rasilimali kama plots. Plots, land and minerals, hapo kuna kitu ambaye walemavu wanaweza baki bila kupata hizo vitu. Na hata hawa wako na haki ili wamudu kujisaidia upande wao. Kwa hivyo, hapo kuna sheria ambaye inastahili kuingia asili mia kama ni 100%, hata wao wapate 50%. Education kwa walemavu. Upande wa masomo, walemavu wanatakiwa wapewe free education. Hapo ndiyo inatakikana kabisa. Upande wa afya, free treatment kwa upande wa walemavu.

Kuna usaidizi ambao huwa unawasaidia walemavu kama wheel chairs ama wengine baiskeli, cherahani e.t.c. Hiyo msaada inafaa ifikie walemavu kwa sababu sana sana inasemekana walemavu wanunue na hiyo bie yake ni gharama ya juu zaidi. Hizi vifaa zinafaa ziwe kwa bei nafuu. Walemavu wanafaa wawe wakinunua bidhaa kwa bei ya chini sio kwa bei ya juu.

Kuna section ya loan, hata walemavu wapewe loans. Na kuna rasili mali kama kwa Districts, walemavu lazima waangaliwe nao pia na wapewe hizo vitu. Hakuna hajao wao kuachiliwa. Kindinge, karibu ya mwisho, tunataka kwa upande wa walemavu, Ministry for the Disabled ya Kenya Bunge. Kama ni 18 ambazo zimechaguliwa sasa, iongezwe moja iitwe Ministry for Disabled, sio Social Service. Kwa hiyo kwa haya machache, tutaongeza mengine baadaye.

**Patrick C. Kamarein:** Thank you. Kwa majina ni Patrick C. Kamarein. Langu kwa hakika imeguzwa na wengi na huwenda nikagusia lile ninaona linafaa. La kwanza, ningependekeza kwamba iwepo na Divisional Development Officer mwenye ana analyze na kuchunguza maendeleo ambayo inahusu sehemu ambazo watu wanapokaa. Na ikiwezekana pengine wachunguze yale ambayo wananchi wamependekeza, imeenda through ama bado na hata iwasiliane pia na wananchi ichunguze yale ambayo wamependekeza, pengine kuna wezekano wa kutendeka hivyo ama hapana. Hilo ndilo la kwanza.

La pili, ninapendekeza kwamba kuwepo na wakili ambao watawakilisha raia katika mashinani. Kumaanisha kwamba katika ile Katiba ambayo tutajenga kwa wakati huu kuwepo na wakili ambao . Mwenye anafuatilia kwamba yale ambayo wananchi wamefanya ama wamepitisha bado yangali yanazingatiwa au hapana. Na ikiwa si hiyo, inafahamisha wananchi kwamba kit fulani kimeenda kombo.

Ya tatu, ni mahitaji ya dharura. Kwa mfano pengine kuna sehemu ambayo imetengwa kama ardhi ama shamba la mtu binafsi. Kama ni sehemu ya catchment halafu baadaye ionekane ya kwamba makosa imefanyika hapa, ile uwezo ya kuonda mtu kwa hiyo shamba ikao hiyo, lakini mwenye ameondolewa pale, apewe reserve ama apewe mahali ambapo patakua ni pake sawa sawa, ama chenye kitaendelea maisha ya yule ambaye ameondolewa pale. Mtu tu asiondolewe pale halafu pengine kwa ile value ya yale ambayo imetenda kwa hilo shamba ama pale anakaa, hakukua amezingatiwa vilivyo.

La mwisho, ingawa lilikua limeguswa. Ni kuhus huyu mtu ambaye anaitwa Chief. Ninaunga mkono kwamba huyu chief awe ni mtu ambaye amefanyishwa interview. Wazee wafanye interview kwa huyu mtu. Ni mtu wa ainagani wanaye hitaji kwa sababu huyu mtu anaongoza hawa watu. Lazima awe Kenyan citizen, lazima awe ni resident wa hiyo kijiji ama wa hiyo location, lazima awe na conduct ya kufaa, lazima asiwe ni mtu ambaye pengine ameiba, a corrupted person. Lazima awe ni mtu ambaye tabia zake ni ya maana. Tunasema huyu ni mtu wa mali kiasi. Asiwe ni mtu mchoyo ambaye pengine hata watu wakiwa pale hawawezi kukua na maongeo mazuri. Awe na miaka thelathini na kuendelea. Awe ni mtu wa kidato cha nne, elimu ni muhimu kwa sababu kuna vitu vitakua vitatakikana kuwa recorded.

Ninaunga mkono neno la transfer kwa ma-chiefs lakini awe ni mtu amedumu pale kwa zaidi ya miaka tatu na hizo transfers ziwe within the District ambayo huyo chief ako. Sio transfer tu pengine kwa sehemu ambayo watu hawaelewi huyo mtu vizuri. Basi, na mimi ni baki hapo, nime-present mambo mengi.

**Com. Lenaola:** Kiptoon Cheserem na Moses Lekumbe akue tayari.

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Basi shukrani Commisisoners, Ago kolen omoche ang'alale eng ng'alek ab behaviour.*

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Jina langu ni Kiptoon Cheserem.*

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Omoche ang'alae ng'alek ab sheria.*

**Translator:** Nataka ni zungumuzie juu ya sheria na akili.

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Mwakili ak Katiba.*

**Translator:** Na pia Katiba.

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Ak maarifa*

**Translator:** Na pia maarifa.

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Ak nguno ngosoman ketinye lagok kora chechang che masomon..... konyokolenjin chito kokochi ng'eta ii teta, kong' eet werini kikakasoman konyo koborisie akocheng'e chito ni kiyakik.*

**Translator:** Kwa sababu mimi nimesomesha vijana, moja amemaliza, mwingine nimepatia ngombe, yule mwenye aliyesoma, anakuja tumia hakili mpaka baadaye anakuja nyaganya huyu mwingine ngombe yake.

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Ko ng'alek cheu chu ko kakonech nguno keserwech boisiek ab kok che katabendi kotini buch amu bi kenyanasani chito nin chito ne imuchi kon'galane.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo langu ni kwamba ningemba kwamba mambo kama hayo ikifanyika tupewe sisi wazee wa vijiji, tuwe tukiamua ma-case za aina hizo.

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Amu nguno ko ye kakonyoru chito robinik kolenji chito obo ole lawyer anan koal Judge chito eng yun kouwian chito ne motinye malik.*

**Translator:** Maana yule aliyekua na ngombe akanyaganywa na yule aliye na kazi labda anapesa, anaenda kutoa pesa zake, anatafuta wakili na ananyanyasa yule mwingine asiye na uwezo wa kifedha.

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Basi konoe ne komwoe ole ndakotoretech bichu bo katiba atleast sityo kenyoru katorjinet.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo anawaomba enyi watu wanaohusika na Katiba kwamba mtuandikie hiyo ili ipate kutoka na baadye itusaidie tupate kuamua mambo.

**Kiptoon Cheserem:** *Agoi yoto che komoche amwa.*

**Translator:** Ni hayo tu niliyotaka niyaseme.

**Moses Bernard Lekumbe:** Majina yangu ni Moses Bernard Lekumbe. Na ninawashukuru sana kwa kuona ma-commissioners kwa kuweza kufika hapa ili kila mtu aweze kusema lolote lile anaonelea kulingana na maoni yale yanahitajika kwa Katiba hii ya Kenya sasa. Mimi maoni yangu nikikaa hivi, mimi naongelea kuhusu makabila yale ndogo kwa zingine. Na hayo ndiyo ninaongelea. Ikiwa Kenya sasa tunataka tu tuunde sheria ambayo inajali kila mtu. Kujali kila mtu ndiyo inalete amani. Kwa hivyo mimi ningeomba sana, na kwa upande wangu, ningeonelea kuna makabila madogo sana hapa Kenya. Na hao makabila, wengine hawatambuliki. Wengine kama vile sisi hapa Baringo tukiwa Jemsi. Sisi hatujulikana huku. Hata hatutambuliki ni kama sisi ni kabla ingine na infaa kwa serikali ile inakuja, iwe inajali masilahi ya watu wote. Inafaa iwe kila kabila ina Mbunge wao. Hii itamaliza tashushi ya kwamba, tumenyanyaswa. Sababu ikiwa ni kabla ile kubwa inatuongoza, hata ukitaka kwenda kuona hata Minister, au ukitaka kuona kama hata Mbunge, hakuna mahali utaonea, wewe ujulikani hata utambuliki, huonekani. Kwa lengo langu, ninaonelea hii mbuu ya katika hii sasa, iangalie sana. kila Mkenya ikiwa kabla ndogo, ikiwa kabla kubwa, ako na haki apate Mbunge anawakilisha kwa Bunge. Haijalishi area. Kuwe na Mbunge wa kuangalia masilahi yao kwa sababu - - kama watu wakiwa na shida, ndiyo haki inafikia. Yeye akilete reporti hiyo watu wanakubali isiwe inasemekana watu wale kwa vile Mbunge wangu ni jirani wangu sasa siwezi tosheka. Ikiwa mimi ni mtu wa wale wachache lazima nijaliwe hata mimi nijulikane Kenya. Mimi ni kabla fulani na niko-hata tukiwa wachache ni sawa.

Kwa hivyo, naomba kamati hii sasa ya Ma-commissioner, wale wanaandikisha, mchukue maanane kabisa ili kila kabila itambulike kwa Jamuhuri na ionekane. Na hata huduma ifikie hawa kwa njia ile iko sawa na wengine.

Nataka kugusia kitu kingine. Upande wa uchaguzi. Uchaguzi uwe kutoka councilor, mbunge, wachaguliwe na raia, na isiwe ati kwa vile yeye ako na masomo sana ati anapitishwa. Isemekane ni fulani tu atachaguliwa sababu yeye ako na masomo. Mtu yule raia watapenda, achaguliwe sababu huyu ndiye anajua shida ya raia wa area na ndiye unajua unaweza enda kwake. Kwa hivyo mimi ninasema pia Mbunge awe na ofisi mahali mtu anaweza mpata wakati wowote ukitaka. Hata akiwa hana wakati, mpaka kwa mwezi awe na siku nne. Mahali raia wanaweza mpata. Kwa sababu hii kazi ya Bunge mtu anachaguliwa. Anachaguliwa ni kama kumpatia mtu peremende na wewe unakula kitu chungu kama pilipili. Sababu hakujui. Anakujua wakati wa campaign. Wakati ulimchagua utamuona lakini wakati huo mwingine hakujui. Hata ukienda ofisi ofisi yake labda hata pengine ukiwa umefiwa, pengine mtu amechaguliwa hata minister, na unajua hiyo ofisi ni pahali fulani, unaenda unaambiwa “unamesa kitu gani?” Hataki kujua wewe, anasema mwambie hayuko. Kwa hivyo mimi ningetaka hawa wapunge wawe na ofisi mahali kamili.

Ndiyo, hata pia wameachilia kama councilor, wameachilia kazi kubwa na chief na Mkuu wa Tarafa. Sababu sasa hao ndio wanashugulika na hii mambo yetu kidogo kidogo kwa area. Na kuna ingine hata Mbunge angestahili na huna mahali ya kuona. Kwa hivyo yangu ningesema asante sana kwa kunipea nafasi hii. Asanteni.

**Com. Lenaola:** Willy Yator, halafu wanafunzi muwe tayari, Gladys Chelagat na Thadeus Kurere. Muwe tayari nitawaita baada ya Yator.

**Willy Yator:** Kwa majina ni Willy Yator. Nimeshukuru, yale nilikuwa nikitaka kuongea mengi yameongea. Yale nilikua nataka kuongea mengi yameongewa. Basi nilikuwa naoba kuongeza moja mwa upande wa matibabu, kwa hii Katiba tunaunda kwa sasa. Tungeomba Katiba itusiadie madawa yawe free kwa kila moja. Nikiongezea tena zaidi hapo ni kwamba Katiba kama vile iko kwa sasa, tuwe tukiwa kama Wakenya, iangaliwe isiwe ni Bunge, ndio wanarekebisha kila wakati. At least tuwe na wakati fulani maalum kama kiwangu ya tusema kama arobaini, ili tuanze kuangalia tena kurekebisha kosa lile liko katikati ama kile kingetaka kuongeza. Nafikiri kwa mengi yale nilikua nayo imesemwa nikaona hiyo tu ndiyo haijaguzwa.

**Com. Lenaola:** (Inaudible)

**Gladys Chelagat:** My names is Gladys Chelagat, I am in standard eight.

**Com. Lenaola:** How old are you?

**Gladys Chelagat:** I am fifteen years. Here are things we need to be helped in school. We need free education in primary schools, learning facilities, na tungependa michezo iendelee kama mwanzoni kwa shule. Kiboko iendelee ili watoto watilie maanane masomo. Tungependa watoto wasinyanyaswe wapewe chenye wanahitaji. Asanteni.

**Thadeus Kurere:** My names are Thadeus Kurere, I am 14 years old and I am in Standard eight. Here are things I am going to present. First of all as some have said we would like to have free education in Primary schools, e.g. donation of exercise books and text books because we have seen that every child leaves school due to lack of Primary School fees. The government has to help in order for us to proceed with our education because they pay for those who are in secondary schools and they don't pay for us.

Secondly, as it has been said, there should no withdrawal of the games because without the games it is very bad and even children can develop bad habits. Activities should go one e.g. games because we have to improve our talents. That is all I had.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you very much. Please go and register there. Thank you very much for your very eloquent views, we

thank you for coming. Isaac Chelagat? Afuatwe na Josephat Kipchirchir.

**Isaac Chelagat:** Jina ni Isaac arap Chelagat.

**Isaac Chelagat:** *Omwoe kongoi amu katiba ne kaitwech si kobit kenai tuguk che kimanai chi tai.*

**Translator:** Na shukuru kwa sababu ya mambo ya Katiba ambayo imetufikia ili tupate kuyajua mambo ambayo hatukuweza kuyajua hapo mbeleni.

**Isaac Chelagat:** *Eng tai kokikotom kenyoru uhuru ko kikiboisien kou ng'alekab chumbek ako chon che kikobou Kenya agoi raini makiguiye.*

**Translator:** Mambo ni kwamba kabla ya uhuru tulitawaliwa na mambo yaliokuwa yametengenezwa na wazungu na ilituongoza kabla ya uhuru mpaka wakati huu tulipopata uhuru tumekaa na hayo hayo.

**Isaac Chelagat:** *Ko nguno ko toretch katibaini mwanakenya si kobit kenyorun kiguyen kenai kiit ne tebtoi Kenya.*

**Translator:** Kwa hiyo Katiba hii ambayo sasa tunaiunda, itakuja kutusaidi sisi tukiwa wakaaji wa Kenya ili tupate kuelewa Kenya itakaa namna gani.

**Isaac Chelagat:** *Obwoti ole monomeikei kandoinateteb chumbek akoi chebo Africa anan ko Kenya.*

**Translator:** Uongozi wa Waafrika ama Kenya haitashikamana na ya wazungu.

**Isaac Chelagat:** *Basi ko mapendekezo omoche kesom katiba ketoben kimila nebo Kenya che kicham kotoretei.*

**Translator:** Basi pendekezo ni kwamba naomba kwamba mila ya watu wa Kenya iliyokua ikiwasaidia hapo mbeleni basi iangaliwe sasa.

**Isaac Chelagat:** *Amu kitinye kimila che toretei si ma chubisie chichi anan ko mayae kiy age tugul ne ya.*

**Translator:** Kulikuweco na mila iliyokua ikiongoza watu ili watu wasitukanane, ama ilikua ikiongoza watu wasipite mipaka.

**Isaac Chelagat:** *Kimoche nguno kigochi serikali kondena katiba si kobit kotebi kou noe si matokobitu bik che yoe atebwokik che yachen.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo tunaomba ya kwamba yale mambo yalikuweco mbeleni basi yarudi na ipate kukaa jinsi ilivyokua ikikaa hapo mbeleni.

**Isaac Chelagat:** *Si makinyonyosoni agot alak che nyalildos.*

**Translator:** Ili wale ambae ni walemavu ama wale ambao wanashida wasinyanyaswe.

**Isaac Chelagat:** *Basi obwoti ole kisome kou noe.*

**Translator:** Basi ni hayo tu naomba hivyo peke yake.

**Com. Lenaola:** Josephat Kipchirchir? Bada ya Josephat ni Miriam Chirchir.

**Josephat Kipchirchir:** My names are Josephat Kipchirchir Chepror. I am going to present in English. Now, in this commission, we thank our country for having prepared for us so that we can proceed on with our views. Now I have a view on our state of health as a nation. We have conditions which expose our people to ailments that are leading to disabilities. We have heard (inaudible) walemavu kama viziwi na viwete, the blind and all those who are affected physically and even mentally. We would like our country to eradicate things that can expose our people to such conditions. Like we have the loud music which is played in our matatus every now and then which can expose people to deafness. We hear of these cell phones that they contain a lot of radiation. Now this radiation also can expose our people to disability which will be a burdern ot our nation and even the people who are affected. We also have diseases like heart diseases which is as a result of various means. We have these cosmetics and our country should take note of those things which are imported from outside which contain  
and others which can expose our people to problems like kidney diseases which need a lot of money for treatment.

We now have diseases which need a lot of money for treatment. The country should plan, because we have been seeing our people on television on health plan who really suffer and they are exposed to be seen to be viewed every now and then, then the country can do something. If in our country we can contribute from the tax payers money. We have a lot of money which is got from the tax payers. Now, why can't the government do something because they are different cases which can be seen and they can be helped. I recommend that the government plans for our people's health.

Now, finally, the physically handicapped, mentally handicapped and even the deaf and the blind, they should prepare conditions which are necessary. Like for instance we have problems on those who want to get services like telephones and even in offices. The government has not done anything concerning these people, so we would like the government to take note and help them because these people are suffering. Thank you.

**Miriam Chirchir:** Kwa majina naitwa Miriam Chirchir. Pendekezo langu ningependa (inaudible) preschools. Pre-schools

should be considered first since it is the key to the formal education. Sana sana tukiangalia upande wa mama saa ile wanazaa, mtoto anaangaliwa sana, na hiyo maisha ni ya maana. Sasa watoto wakiachiliwa kwa Pre-school, na mtoto wangu nayeye ataingiaje kama hana masomo mzuri ama foundation mzuri?

Secondly, ninaongea mambo ya leadership kwa upande wa wamama. Sisi wamama tumesoma, tunaenda Beijing na tunataka uongozi wema, lakini hata tukiangalia sana sana concerning culture of the Africans, ama uongozi wowote katika kila nchi, wamama wanapaswa wawe mbele kwa uongozi. Sana sana sisi wamama tuko na shida sana na hatupaswi tuende mbele sana. Kwa upande wa Bibilia, hapo kulikua na uongozi sana, waliwekwa mbele wanaume, halafu sisi tukafuate. Kwa hivyo sisi hatuwezi-sitaki sana kusema ati sisi lazima tukuwe equal. We are not fighting for that equality, ati sisi tukuwe leaders mbele, ama kwa sababu sisi sasa tukuwe mbele kidogo. Hiyo iangaliwe.

On the side of leadership, ningependa sana kwa upande wa-tuseme mzee amepoteza bwanake na ingestahili mama ahakikishe apate title deed, halafu yeye mwenyewe ndiyo atagawia hao watoto wake ila sio watu wengine wakuje wagawiye hao watoto mali ya baba yao. Ikuwe ni mama mwenyewe anagawa mali kulingana na vile aliko na watoto wa huyo mzee wake. Tena, pia ningependekeza, the side of girls and boys should be equal. Kama ni dividing of the land, boys always should not be considered. Because ukiangalia sasa ratio ya girls and boys, girls wako wengi sana na hawa wasichana sasa unakuta wengi wanakosa bwana kuolewa sababu ratio yao ni nyingi, na inapaswa kama wewe ni mzazi, usione mbaya. Inastahili-the leaders should check on that na wakubalie ama walete hiyo mafundisho ya kwamba human right or any human being lazima apewe maisha yake mzuri. Iwe wewe umezaa wasichana, wapate maisha mazuri. Iwe ni kijana ni mtoto wako. It is your child.

Another one is on the side of agriculture. Sisi wakulima tunataka mazao yetu. Tunauziwa mbegu kali na baada ya kupata mazao tunauza bei rahisi. Bei inateremka lakini serikali inaendelea kuuza mbegu bei kali, na bei inateremka baada ya masaa. Sasa hiyo tuna-discourage sana wakulima. Sio mzuri. The government should check on that seriously, because ukienda kuangalia saa hii, ile kitu ya maana sana ni mimea ambayo inapatikana kwa shamba.

Last point, naongea kuhusu leaders. All leaders in Kenya, mtu akichaguliwa, tuseme awe nani au nani, you have been given any post. Ukiingia huko unaketi, siku ile unasikai kura inakaribia unakimbia sasa unaonekana kwa wananchi. Je, unajuaje shida za wananchi? Labda ni kitu tu unakwenda kulisha ndani yako. Sasa pendekezo lango ni kwamba mtu akichaguliwa, aende afanye ile kitu alipewa, aende akae kwa hiyo seat, sio kulala, kusaidia wananchi, asiwe akichaguliwa kwa . Ni hayo, asante.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you very much Miriam, I had asked for Joshua Chebatibin? Afuatwe na Alice Tarkok.

**Joshua Chebatibin:** Jina langu ni Joshua Chebatibin. Asante sana kwa commissioner. Nafikiri langu la kwanza nitasema kuhusu gender issue as regard to land inheritance. Tunaelewa katika jamii yetu wakati huu, kuna familia ingine ambayo labda

kuna watoto wengi na hawana shamba. Kuna wasichana na wavulana. Na katika jamii hiyo pia, wavulana wanaagaliwa zaidi kulikow wasichana. Ningependekeza Katiba mpya iangalie watoto kama ni sawa katika jamii, ili mzee agawie watoto wake shamba kulingana na vile anaona. Wasichana wasibaguliwe. Kuna hata jamii zingine ambazo zina wasichana peke yake na hawana wavulana naona jamii zingine yaani katika famili hiyo pia wanataka kunyaganya shamba ili kwa maana labda ndungu wa baba huyu, ana wavulana na ndugu yake peke yake. Wanakimbia nyumba ile ingine, wanachukua mashamba kwa sababu hawana wavulana. Kwa hiyo ningependekeza Katiba iangalie ili wasinyaganywe wapate haki zao.

Nitaharakisha sana. Jambo la pili ni kuhusu disabled. Walemavu katika jamiii waangaliwe na serikali pia ichunguze ili kuona njia ya kuwasaidia hawa kutoka national mpaka grassroot level. Wakisaidiwa na Ma-chiefs na Assistant Chiefs ili watambue ni wakina nani wanahitaji msaada. Na la tatu, ni kuhusu watu wakongwe katika jamii zetu za Kenya. Kuna wazee ambao wamezeeka pamoja na akina mama pia, na zamani walikua wakionekana wakiwa watu wa manufaa katika jamii, lakini ifikapo uzee wao, wanamaliza kwa njia mbaya sana. Wengine hawana watoto na wegine wanao. Ningependekeza pia serikali ama Katiba mpya ichunguze mambo haya ili kwamba wazee hawa wakongwe, wapewe idara fulani ambaye itawashugulikia kutoka the location ama sub-location mpaka Division na hata District ili wapate msaada kutoka serikali in the side of food, shelter and probably clothing. Ili wasimalize maisha yao kwa njia mbaya. Hata wengine wale ambao wana watoto, watakua katika nafasi ya kuangamia zaidi.

Jambo la nne ni kuhusu religious groups katika nchi hii yetu ya Kenya. Ningeomba pia hiyo groups ziwe minimized na hata wale ambao wangependa pia kuishi katika nchi yetu ya Kenya wa-register groups zingine mpya, wawe banned because we have had enough of these religious groups in Kenya so they should sieze.

Jambo lingine la tano, ni kuhusu rights of the child. Education should be free in our primary schools in order for all children to learn and have access to education, and also for the betterment of their future life, na along with that also health services should be free to everybody in Kenya especially at this time when we have had a lot of serious diseases which cannot be cured easily and also, kuna jamii zingine pia amabazo tukiangalia kuna watoto ambao hawawezi kujimudu hata kula chakula katika nyumbani ama katika jamii zao. Kwa maana there is no food, maybe the family has go no land and they are always out to look for food. I am also requesting for the new Constitution to look into that issue so that these children are also catred for, or a law should be enacted so that these people are looked into.

Jambo la sita ni illegitimacy in our society. Presently in Kenya, ningeomba pia Katiba mpya iangalie ili kwamba wanawake ama wasichana-mothers should not have children who do not belong to anybody.

**Com. Lenaola:** (interjections)

**Joshua Chebatibin:** I think we have because we are also having some street children who do not know their fathers, kwa

hivyo ningemba Katiba iangalie,

**Com. Lenaola:** (Inaudible)

**Joshua Chebatibin:** Kumetokea siku hizi, zamani hatukua nao.

**Com. Lenaola:** (Inaudible)

**Joshua Chebatibin:** Imetokea tabia fulani ambazo hatuwezi kujua sana, kwa hivyo ningemba serikali pia iangalie ili watoto wale wanapatikan wasiwe watu ambao hawana, they don't have anywhere. Kwa hivyo akina mama mjihadhari ili mjue mtoto ni wa nani.

Lastly, ni basic family needs. Each member of a family should be productive in every family in order to avoid this case of poverty and also utilize even the little land you have, so that your children cannot suffer. Thank you very much.

**Alice Tarkok:** *Eng kainet kegunon Alice Tarkok.*

**Translator:** Kwa majina ni Alice Tarkok.

**Alice Tarkok:** *Omoche ang'alale ng'alek ab lagok eng betusiechu.*

**Translator:** Nataka nionge juu ya watoto wa siku hizi.

**Alice Tarkok:** *Betusiechu kou werik ak tibik kolen werik acheng'chinikei kwondonyu kolen chepto acheng'chinikei murenenyu.*

**Translator:** Siku hizi wasichana wanasema wanajitafutia mume na kijana anasema anajitafutia mwanamke.

**Alice Tarkok:** *Ko amu cheng'chinikei, kosikchini lagok aeng koyonda amami chi ne teben amu kicheng'chinikei.*

**Translator:** Na kwa sababu alijitafutia peke yake anapatia huyu mtu watoto wawili kisha baada anamfukuza maana hakuna mtu alimuhusiha ila ni yeye peke yake alijitafutia.

**Alice Tarkok:** *Kolen eng katiba ni nyonei ko nyolu lagwa kwo koe anan koteb tie agoi kebwa koe asi kobit ye bitu ng'olyo, ko tinye akichek sigik kiy ne mwoe amu kibendi koe ak lagweng'wai.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo kwenye Katiba mpya inayokuja ianadikwe kwamba kijana akae mpaka siku ile atakapoenda na wazazi wake kutafuta msichana, ama msichana naye akae na wazazi wake mpaka siku ile vijana na wazazi wake wanakuja, maana akipeanwa na wazazi jambo linapotokea kuna watu wa kwenda kuhusika na hiyo.

**Alice Tarkok:** *Amu yeon werit ko yekilen kelenji kalyain lagwani we lagwani kole kiocheng'e kaon kou ye kiacheng'e.*

**Translator:** Kwa sababu kijana huyu anakaa na huyu mwanamke kufika katikati ya maisha mambo yaliomazito anafukuza na akiulizwa kwa nini ulimfukuza anasema peke yangu maana ni mimi peke yangu nilitafutat yeye.

**Alice Tarkok:** *Ko ye kitebe chepto kelenji kalyain lagwani ngenyo eng kot? Kole kiocheng'e ngaam tabut nyu amu kiocheng'e.*

**Translator:** Na msichana naye akiulizwa “mbona umeiacha nyumba yako na umekuja nyumbani?” anasema “Basi wacha nikule taabu yangu maana ni mimi peke yangu nilijitafutia tabu hiyo”.

**Alice Tarkok:** *Ko kaigai kinde maanani yoe si kobit konyoru akichek meng'et ne kararan.*

**Translator:** Kwa sababu hiyo, tuweke katika Katiba yetu ama tuweke nguvu kabisa ili nawao pia wapate maisha mazuri baadaye

**Alice Tarkok:** *kora omoche otesyi agobo chepyosoik che kikitun ago eng mwisho sine komaigochi Mungu koi. Ko iroti ile kikoi mi katikati kakoro chito kole mekoiei koon akorok kotun age. Ara onjini ng'o kilya ko manai kole maiei simabakotebto.*

**Translator:** Basi, neno lingine nataka nichangie, ni kuhusu wamama wale ambao wanaolewa kwa njia mzuri, lakini baada ya kukaa katika nyumba zao kwa muda fulani pengine wasifanikiwe kupata watoto, baadaye wanafukuzwa kwa hivyo neno ni kwamba huyu mtu hastahili kumfukuza huyu na atafute maana kwa nini siku ile alipoenda kutafuta, hakuweza kufasili kujua kwamba atazaa ama hatazaa?

**Alice Tarkok:** *Ko machei kejalan agine masilahi chekwai amu melen ki magenyin.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo hata naye huyu, basi anastahili kufikiriwa ama kujaliwa kwa sababu haikua mapenzi yake akae vile amekaa.

**Alice Tarkok:** *Agoi yoe ngoberurok Jehova.*

**Translator:** Mpaka hapo tu, asanteni.

**Juma Kiplenge:** Good afternoon Honourable commissioners, it gives me great pleasure to make the following submissions on my own personal accord. I have agonized through this Constitutional review process as an individual and I wish to make a comment that how do we ensure that the product of the commission is going to be a solution to the problems that we tend them to be?

Now, under Section 3 of the Constitution, it says that this Constitution is the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya and shall have the force of law through out Kenya and subject to Section 47 if any other law is inconsistent to this Constitution, this Constitution shall prevail and other laws shall to the extent of the consistency before it.

Now, under Section 47, it provides that subject to this Section, Parliament may alter this Constitution. Now, the question comes as to how does the Constitutional Review Act which enables this process to start, how can it be legitimized in the present Constitution? Now, there is a danger here that after you finish your work, these bodies may get an opportunity to file Court Cases and declare that this work is unconstitutional. My view is that it is legitimate. It is legal because it was created

to an Act of Parliament but it is not Constitutional, so some of these bodies go to court after your work, your is likely to be declared as Constitutional by a Court of Law, because what Parliament should have done in the first instance, is to entrench this commission in the Constitution as is presently, so that it reads; that is Section 47 should have been amended to indicate that subject to this Section, Parliament may alter this Constitution and/or Parliament can enact a law in order to review it. Because my understanding is that presently you are reviewing this very Constitution but you are not reviewing it in a manner that the Constitution provides. What does it mean? It means the manner in which the present Constitution is been reviewed, is inconsistent to the provisions of Section 47 and therefore it is (inaudible).

**Com. Okoth-Ogendo:** You know, I don't want to engage into a Constitutional argument in this particular point, but what is happening is really quite simple. Parliament says "We need advice", and Parliament has set up an institution to give it advice. Technically when that advice is completed, Parliament will decide whether or not to accept it and at that point Parliament will comply with Section 47.

There is no such thing as a Constitutional way of reviewing the Constitution. O.K.? There is simply a method, you see Parliament didn't have to set up the commission but having set up the commission, what the commission is doing is making a recommendation to Parliament and that is why the procedure involves handing over the report to the Attorney General who then publishes it as a Bill in the normal manner as availed to alter the Constitution and having published that Particular Bill, the Attorney General will take it to Parliament and at that point, Section 47 will be applicable, to if anybody goes to court and says

that this process is unconstitutional any sensible Court should say, “wait let us see if Section 47 will be violated” then say that the advice that Parliament is asking for is unconstitutional. There is nothing in the Kenya Constitution that stops Parliament from enacting legislation to enable it to receive advice from anybody else.

**Com. Lenaola:** For having so said, Juma please proceed and give your views.

**Juma Kiplenge:** I will leave that one to the test of time. Now, number two, I think personally that the mood of the nation is not right to accommodate this very process. The time that is allocated is very short and you will realize that most of the people who were coming here were sort of presenting their views with limited time. Now, in my view, Constitutional process is a long process of harnessing the spirit of the people. Now, in order to achieve a harvesting of the spirit of the people, in the problems which they present, it must be given adequate time.

Now, most people, most Kenyans reside in the rural areas, 90%. Most of them have never seen the Constitution. It was imperative that this document be translated into a language that people understood before asking them to give views for purposes of review. The record will bare me right that most of the issues that people address, of course at the end of the day it relates to the spirit in which they want a Constitution that protects or solves the same problem.

**Com. Lenaola:** (Interjection) I think you should leave what we have heard in other places to us. Please say what you thing about your own issues. Leave the commission to do its work.

**Com. Okoth-Ogendo:** And I think for the record Mr. Kiplenge, since 1990, there has been in excess of 45 Constitutions made throughout Africa. Non of them has taken a process as comprehensive as this one, infact what we are doing in this country is extremely unusual. Constitutions are not made this way. They are made over-night, they are imposed and they last-you know the shell life of an African Constitution is five years. So infact what we are doing, there maybe defect in what we are doing, but I think this country has got it right. We have at least gone to the people, but I think what we are here for is to hear your views about it rather than to argue as to whether or not it should have taken place, but let me assure you that there isn't anywhere that you are going to find a Constitution that is made in this kind of process. Nobody makes a Constitution like this. O.K.? They are made by the government, they are imposed, they are thrown out, whatever it is. We at least gave Kenya the credit of trying to go to the people if nothing else.

**Com. Lenaola:** And just to add that the nearest process to this, is South Africa, which was far far below the standards that Kenya has reached. So please give us your views however defective you think the process is.

**Juma Kiplenge:** I think, as I said these are my own personal views. I respect your views and these are my own personal views. Now, the last aspect of my submission. My argument is that the timing is short and been short, I urge that the electoral

process be delinked to this work that you are doing. You are doing a great job, which must not be hurried up for purposes of election.

Now, assuming that the commission presents a collected draft to the Attorney General, and the subject of debate does not end up in the desired way, there will be a Constitutional crisis because if we adjourn elections so that the document is ready and then the document takes along time before it is ready, it means if we adjourn the current elections timetable, it may never be held if there will be a problem on the product which you have produced and therefore it will create a President who might not be very good for the country, so my personal view is that-having argued that the time allocated is short, you should be left to finish your work, let the current elections be done on the time scale so that we are sure if any disagreement arises, it will not affect elections in any way whatsoever and also it will avoid a situation where it will create a bad President for other people to sort of take advantage. So those are my submissions, I have prepared a draft that soon after going through I will present it formally. Thank you very much.

**Com. Lenaola:** Thank you Wakili for your views. Kimwohoch Chemoiwo?

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Eng kainenyu kegunon Kimwohoch Chemoiwo.*

**Translator:** Majina yake ni Kimwohoch Chemoiwo

**Kimochoch Chemoiwo:** *Omwoe kongoi missing amu amu kanyoru nafasi ang'alal eng kuhusu katiba ini.*

**Translator:** Ninashukuru kwamba nimepata nafasi ya kuchangia Katiba hii.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Basi ko netai ko komoche agobo kiruogik che iruogchini bik.*

**Translator:** La kwanza kabisa ni kwamba nataka nizingumuze juu ya Ma-chief ambao wanafanya kazi miongoni mwa watu.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Ko komoche ole eng waletab katiba keboibochini achek boisiek eng kiruogik kekwei eng gaa.*

**Translator:** Na kwenye Katiba hii ambayo inakuja ni kwamba sisi tunafurahia na tunapenda kwamba Ma-chief wawe wakifanyiwa interview na wazee nyumbani.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Basi ko kekwe anyun kekwe che somoniotin kong'ete Form Four agotestai.*

**Translator:** Na pia tuna unga mkono kwamba wakati wa kufanya uchaguzi tunachagua watu ambao ni wa kidato cha mne na kwenda mbele.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Amu eng yaet ab interview ko maya sine yakai lakini kikegeer achek kele tebyei kot komanda lagwet age ne tinye somanet akine ako yeitu anyun konyo kobichiit eng gaa moribei boisek ak lagok ak murenik eng gaa ak kiagik.*

**Translator:** Hatukatai interview hata wale ambao wamekuwa wamefanya lakini tumeshuhudia kwamba wakati mwingine inafanywa na baada ya huyu mtu kupita, akirudi nyumbani yeye aandamani na watu na wala hawezi akalinda watu wote ama masilahi ya watu wote.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Basi kechome kekwei eng gaa si kapkorok ..... amu ine koboisiwech eng gaa yekai tugul.*

**Translator:** Basi kwa hivyo tunapenda tuchague yeye hapa nyumbani maana yeye ndiye mtumishi wetu hapa nyumbani.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Basi ko komoche amwa eng waletab katiba ini eng chamaisiek che tawalani kou Kenya.*

**Translator:** Na pia nataka niongezee nizungumuze juu ya vyama ambazo zinapatikana hapa nchini Kenya,

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Basi ko kochome missing ole tara yu boisie bichoe ko tara maichokosoni chamait age chamait age.*

**Translator:** Kwa hivyo naomba kwamba vyama hivyo vyote ambavyo vinapatikana katika nchi, zisiwe zikichokozana wao kwa wao.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Kaigai korib chi tugul chamainyi ak kosom chi tugul ng'echerenyi kou ye nyolunot eng mutyonet.*

**Translator:** Hivyo basi tunatoa pendekezo kwamba kila mtu atunze chama chake na aombe chochote anacho omba kwa njia ya upole.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Ago ye kitur age ko melen konerech is kobois ak noe kakaturis*

**Translator:** Basi na mwingine akishindwa asikasirike mbali apate kujiungana pamoja na yule aliyeshinda na wapate kufanya kazi pamoja.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Ak kesome anyun eng chamait ne mokoi koturis ko tara boisiewech eng oret ne kararan mokimoche tumdaet ab korotik.*

**Translator:** Na basi tunaomba kwamba kile chama ambacho kitakacho shinda, basi tunaomba kwamba kipate kutulinda na tukae na amani maana hatutaki umwagikaji wa damu.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Ago mokimoche ukabila.*

**Translator:** Na wala hatutaki ubagusi wa ukabila.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Kimoche kandoinatet ne ituitos bororiet ab Kenya.*

**Translator:** Lakini tunataka uongozi unavyo unganisha mataifa yote ya Kenya.

**Kimwohoch Chemoiwo:** *Kongoi missing.*

**Translator:** Asante sana.

**Com. Lenaola:** Jiandikishe. Asante sana. Msemaji wetu wa mwisho ni Lerimoi Toroitich. Na yule mzee nafikiri ndiyo mzee zaidi afunge mkutano.

**Rerimoi Toroitich:** Mimi naitwa Rerimoi Toroitich Mengich. Na kama naitwa Lerimoi Toroitich, pengine kama mimi nitaongea kidogo mimi nitaanza kukosa kwa neno. Sasa, mimi nitaongea juu tu kidogo halafu niongee kilugha. Mimi naitwa Lerimoi Toroitich kama mimi nakuja hapa mimi nakuja kwa chama. (Changes to Ki-nandi Dialect).

**Rerimoi Toroitich:** *Ko nguno obwote yue yu ko kakibwa agobo katiba.*

**Translator:** Basi natumaini kwamba tuko mahali hapa kwa sababu ya Katiba.

**Rerimoi Toroitich:** *Ko ngokakibwa kebwa yu katiba ko kakibwa eng boiboiyet.*

**Translator:** Vile tumekuja mahali hapa juu ya Katiba, tumekuja kwa furaha.

**Rerimoi Toroitich:** Na sisi tunataka tuone pendekezo moja hapa Kenya. Hapa Mochongoi, kuna mashule, kuna mashamba, lakini mimi napendekeza neno moja. Hapa Mochongoi tuna watoto wa shule. Kuna neno moja lilitokea juzi, na sisi wazee wa Mochongoi tukakataa; eti mtoto hawezi kupigwa kwa shule.

**Com. Lenaola:** Basi wewe pendekeza.

**Lerimoi Toroitich:** Lazima watoto wapigwe! Ya pili, Tukiwa hapa Mochongoi, zamani hatukua tunaona wamama wakismama mbele ya wazee/Bwana. Kwa hivyo sisi tunakataa!

**Com. Lenaola:** Kwa hivyo ungependa nini? Asimame nyuma ya mzee ama mbele?

**Lerimoi Toroitich:** Mama yuko nyuma!

**Com. Lenaola:** Jambo la tatu

**Lerimoi Toroitich:** Ya tatu ni kama tulivyo Mochongoi hapa, kuna Ma-chief, Ma-Sub-Chief, na Ma-councilor. Sasa hawa wote hukaa karibu mwaka moja kabla kuitana mkutano na bado wanalipwa.

**Com. Lenaola:** Kwa hivyo ungependa mkutano sasa

**Lerimoi Toroitich:** Kwa hiyo lazima mtu aajiriwe ili achangeie na kukutana na wananchi.

**Com. Lenaola:** Jambo la mwisho?

**Lerimoi Toroitich:** *Ngemi* yu la mwisho, kama tuko hapa Mochongoi, tuombe Katiba hii tukutane salama na watu.

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante sana. Mwalimu you are very late. So each of you come and say your name, give us a very pressing point and go and register. So Chelimo, kuja useme jina, give us one pressing point then sit down.

**Samuel Chelimo :** Jina langu ni Samuel Chelimo. Yangu ningependa kusema ya kwamba hii mambo ya Constitution hapa niko na points kama mbili tatu. Haya, ningependelea kwamba katika Constitution ile tuko nayo sasa umri ya kuwa Rais inaanzia miaka thelathini na tano na hapa hatuko na limit, kama ni ngapi. Ningependekeza miaka (inaudible) times two.

Haya, pia kuna mambo ya contesting kuwa Rais. Ningependelea pia katika Constitution ya sasa, inasema ya kwamba mtu anatakiwa kuwa Rais kwa vipindi mbili, na hapo ningependekeza ya kwamba hata wenywe wana-contest wapewe chances mbili ili Kiongozi wapya wapatikane haraka sababu hii mambo ya kupea mtu chances nyingi atatumia ile pesa ako naye kunyanyasa mwingine.

Pia katika Jamuhuri hii yetu ya Kenya mambo ya problem ya squatters iko nyingi sana. Sasa ningependelea katika hii

Constitution ile itatengenezwa, mambo ya squatters inagaliwe ili kila moja wetu katika Jamuhuri hii ya Kenya awe na ardhi. Yangu ni hayo.

**Com. Lenaola:** Asante sana mwalimu. Register pale. Next, say your name and proceed.

**Stanely Sang:** Kwa majina naitwa Mr. Stanely Sang. Leo hii niko na maneno mawili –matatu ya kuasilisha. Ya kwanza lina husu maneno ya elimu. Katika elimu yetu ya Kenya, wanafunzi wanapewa kazi kubwa ambayo ikifikia mwisho wa miaka kwa kweli hawana kile ambacho wamekipata. Kwa hivyo kile ambacho wamekipata kwa hivyo kile ambacho napendekeza ni kwamba ili tufikie kuwa na viwanda for industrialization, ni sharti tulete specialization right from Primary School level tulete specialization.

Pili ni maneno ya Constituencies. Ninapendekeza kwamba kwa zile constituencies ambazo tuko nazo, 210, kama ingewezekana ni kwamba tungerejesha hadi 188 kwa sababu tangu zile zingine zilipoundwa, kumetokea maneno ya kutoelewana baina ya majamii. Mpaka sasa ambapo ninaongea, kuna maneno ambayo inaendelea, boundaries hazijapatikana..

Kisha la tatu na la mwisho ni kuhusu maneno ya Wabunge Wabunge kuingia Bunge tunahitaji tuwe na age limit. Isimikane kama ni kuingia mule, kuwe na miaka ngapi mpaka ngapi. Tusiwe kwamba-Katiba sasa hivi inatuambia ya kwamba kwa maneno ya presidency, ni miaka thelathini na tano. Mpaka wapi? Kwa hivyo mimi ninahitaji two terms. Ikiwa kwamba ni 35 and above, kwa ile miaka ako nayo, aongezewe ile kumi peke yake juu yake na hiyo iishie hapo.

**Musa Loomul:** *Atinye ng'alek aeng kityo che omoche amwa. Omoche amwa ng'alekab.....(interjection)..... Jina yangu ko Musa Loomul.*

**Translator:** Majina yake ni Musa Loomul

**Musa Loomul:** *Ko kito ne omwoe ko ng'alekab bik ak ng'alekab mbarenik.*

**Translator:** Nataka ni zungumuze juu ya watu na juu ya mashamba.

**Musa Loomul:** *Kokochesane bik bik alak che borei kou ngokaik ago mokiroti ole tonone iman.*

**Translator:** Tumeona watu wengine wanaua watu kama ndege ama kama kuku na hatuoni mahali haki inasimama.

**Musa Loomul:** *Koech karon kele chit konye borei chi kele mi gaa ago kikobet nakonye mito timdo.*

**Translator:** Baada ya siku chache tunasikia kwamba yule mtu aliyewa mtu amerudi ako nyumbani na yule aliyeuawa haonekani

tena.

**Musa Loomul:** *Amu kakoweku serikali chito matokocham kebar.*

**Translator:** Kwa sababu serikali wamemurudisha, hawakutaka huyo mtu auwawe ama afungwe.

**Musa Loomul:** *Ko kito ne kemoche ko neu no kibo tai ko chito ne kibar chito ko lazima koyakta metit ab chito.*

**Translator:** Basi hapo mbelini ni kwamba mtu akiua mtu lazima alipe kichwa cha mtu.

**Musa Loomul:** *Basi noe ne karo ole kikoek hasara kome chito nin akorok kwo nino kosob kogeny.*

**Translator:** Basi hiyo ndiyo ile kitu nimeona kama nimefanya hasara maana yule mwingine amekufa na huyu mwingine ni hai.

**Musa Loomul:** *basi ko chuit ab serikali, serikali ne kitonon ng'olyondono matikocham koyayak kou noe.*

**Translator:** Basi aliyekataza kwamba kichwa kwa kichwa ni serikali walikataa hiyo.

**Musa Loomul:** *Komoche chito no kibar chito ko lazima kome agine kome amu kime nino.*

**Translator:** Nataka yule mtu ambaye aliyewa mtu hata na yeye auawe.

**Musa Loomul:** *Ne rubei ko omoche ng'alekab rurotusiek ab mbarenik ko takenyoru tuguk che karurio ko mokingen ole kioldoen.*

**Translator:** Basi lingine ni kwamba tuaomba ya kwamba baada ya mazao yakiiva yakipatikana, hatujui mahali pa kuuzia.

**Musa Loomul:** *Kimoche factorit ne kioldochini tugukyok che kiyoe eng eunekyok agoi makataik ab kiyakiyok.*

**Translator:** Tunataka tutengewe ma-factory na mahali pa kuuzia vitu vyetu ambavyo tunazo hapa kwetu nyumbani.

**Musa Loomul:** *Kimoche yoe mi factorit kolekitit ne kimuchi kenai ole mito si kapkorok koibei chito tugukyik.*

**Translator:** Basi tunataka tujue mahali factory kama vile ya ngozi na mambo ingine iwe karibu, kila mtu anaweza elewa na apeleke vitu vyake mahali pale.

**Musa Loomul:** *Ko tuguk choto che okose oimenkei omoche agas anai ole tokyingei.*

**Translator:** Basi mambo haya mawili ni yale ambayo naomba kwamba ipate kusikika na sijui itaelekea wapi.

**Com. Lenaola:** Mzee Musa kuja hapa. Wewe ndiwe msemaji wetu wa mwisho lakini kwa vile bado tuko na muda, ni nani ambaye kama kuna jambo ambalo kama hasemi, hata lala leo? Kuna mtu ako na jambo? Hakuna tumeshukuru sana. Yaani kama husemi hutalala? Kuja sema? Jina na jambo moja sawa?

**Joshua Chepcheing:** Mimi ni Joshua Chepcheing. Mimi napenda serikali iangalie mali ya wananchi. Mali ya wananchi hailindwi vizuri.

**Com. Lenaola:** Ungependa nini?

**Joshua Chepcheing:** Ningependa serikali (inaudible) serikali ya usiku na mchana kwa sababu mwizi anaiba saa tatu na askari anakuja saa moja.

**Com. Lenaola:** Anaiba nini?

**Joshua Chepcheing:** Anaiba ng'ombe, kondoo na vitu nyingi hata kuku.

**Com. Lenaola:** Sawa sawa Asante. Sema jina, lako moja, umalize.

**William Ngetich:** Jina ni William Ngetich. Langu ni juu ya Wabunge na Ma-councillors ambao wanachaguliwa na raia. Nilikua nataka kusema kwamba kwa utaratibu wa uchaguzi ni kwamba wakati sheria inapotengenezwa ni kwamba wakati wa kuhesabu kura, ihesabiwe katika kila station ambayo ilikua inafanyiwa hiyo kazi na ku-record-iwa hapo hapo, ndiyo results zichukuliwe mahali inapofanyiwa.

Halafu ya pili, ni kwamba wale wote ambao wanataka kujitokeza wapigiwe kura kama kwa wacouncil, au kwa Wabunge, ni kwamba waachishwe kazi baada ya kuchaguliwa, sio waachishwe kazi kabla hajamaliza mambo ya uchaguzi. Asante.

**Com. Lenaola:** Kuna mwingine ambaye anataka kusema chochote? Hakuna. Tumeshukuru sana. Maoni yenu ni mazuri, tumefurahia kuwa hapa kwenu. Tutamuita Co-ordinator atufungie mkutano, kasha maombi halafu tunawatakia mema. Asante.

**Elijah Litangule:** Naomba Chairman wa 3C's aseme moja, mawili halafu nifunge.

**Daniel Rotich:** Commissioners, members of the public, school pupils, my names are Daniel Rotich. I take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to all of you, who have actually taken your time to come and tell your views to these members of the

Commission. Commissioners, on behalf of people of Mochongoi, extend my appreciation to you all. And now I hand over to my District Co-ordinator, Mr. Letangule to take over.

**Elijah Litangule:** Mimi sina mengi ya kusema, kwa jina of course ni Elijah Litangule, Co-ordinator wa CKRC, Baringo District. Yangu kwamba ni kusema shukurani sana kwa nyinyi watu wa Mochongoi kujitolea kwa wingi, nafikiri hii ni station moja tumekua na watu wengi wamekuja kutoa maoni yao, na kwa hiyo na shukuru. Hata kwa upande wa civic education, ningependa kuambia Ma-commissioners kwamba Mochongoi ndiyo iliongoza kwa civic education. Vile vile ningependa Ma-commissioners wajue ya kwamba, Provincial Administration, Ma-chief wa hapa, bwana DO, Ma-councilor wamenipea support ya kutosha. Bila support yao nafikiri hatunge-mobilize vile tume-mobilize wakati huu.

Vile vile ningependa kushukuru providers wa civic education katika hii Division, sababu wameungana pamoja na viongozi na wamefundisha watu wetu kuliko mahali pengine pote Baringo District. Kwa hayo nasema asante sana kwa watu wa Mochongoi.

Kwa hivyo kwa sababu Ma-commissioners wamechoka sana, nafikiri nitampea nafasi mama ama mzee moja atufungie kwa maombi ili pia tuweze kufika manyumbani mapema kidogo. So, volunteer mmoja, Pastor? Ninaona kama yuko around.

**Elijah Cheruiyot:** Basi tusimame tukiomba maombi ya mwisho. Basi natuombe. Mtakatifu Mungu wa Binguni katika jina la Yesu, tunasimama mara tena mbele zako tukitoa shukurani mbele zako kwa sababu umekua pamoja nasi tangu wakati tulipoanza mkutano huu. Umekua mwaminifu kwa kuongoza kila moja, yale yote ambayo tumetoa katika vichwa vyetu tuataka tukushukuru maana umetuwezesha. Naomba ya kwamba baraka zako zipate kuandamana na kila moja wetu. Tunakushukuru kwa sababu ya afya zetu. Tuakushukuru kwa sababu ya usalama wetu, tunakushukuru kwa ajili ya nchi yetu, tunakushukuru kwa ajili ya viongozi wetu. Tazama wakati huu hata hawa wageni wetu ma-commissioners, watakapokua wakirudi katika shuguli nyingi walizonazo, nawaombea baraka zitokazo kwako Mbinguni, kwamba Mungu upate kuwapatia nguvu, hata na uwezo wa kuweza kuketi na kusililiza, kisha baadaye wapate kufanya kazi hiyo kwa moyo na mwishowe Mungu tutakua na jambo nzuri ambalo tutafurahia tukiwa wakaaji wa Kenya.

Bado tunakumbuka hata wazee na wakina mama na watoto. Kila moja aliyeweza kusimama na kutoa hoja zake. Mungu naomba baraka kwa ajili yao. Mungu wetu wakati huu tunapoelekea kumaliza na kuondoka, tunaomba baraka zako zipate kuandamana na kila moja wetu, maana tumejiwacha mikononi mwako, tukiamini ya kwamba usalama na ulinzi unaotoka kwako utakua ni wa milele, hata mwishowe Mungu utusaidie tupate kuelewa neno lako, hata mwishowe tupate kufika kwako Mbinguni, mahali umeenda kutuandalia. Nimekushukuru, niseme asanti kwa yote, maana nimeomba nikiamini umetusikia, na utaenda kututendea hivyo. Katika jina la Yesu Kristo, aliye Bwana na Mwokozi wa Maisha yetu, Amina.

Meeting ended at 3.05 p.m.

