

CONSTITUTION OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION

(CKRC)

VERBATIM REPORT OF

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, ELDORET EAST
CONSTITUENCY, AT BURNT FOREST CATHOLIC CHURCH**

ON

JULY 2ND , 2002

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, ELDORET EAST CONSTITUENCY,
JULY 2ND , 2002 AT BURNT FOREST CATHOLIC CHURCH**

Present

Com. Riungu Raiji - In the Chair
Com. Domiziano Ratanya
Com. Salome Muigai

Secretariat In Attendance

John Watibini - Programme Officer
Lynne Sigei - Ass. Programme Officer
Grace Gitu - Verbatim Recorder
Gilbert Bor - District Co-ordinator

The meeting started at 9.55 a.m. with Com. Riungu Raiji in Chair.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Kwa niaba ya Tume ya kurekebisha Katiba ni furaha yangu kuwakaribisha nyinyi nyote, katika kikao hiki rasmi cha Tume kwa niaba ya kupokea maoni kutoka kwa wananchi wa constituency hii. Na kabla hatujaanza shughuli zetu, tunge muomba mtu mmoja ajitokeze atuongoze kwa maombi. Na kutoka hapo mtaelezwa yafuatayo. Tafadhali tumia chombo kikiwa karibu.

Speaker (prayer): Basi tuombe. Tusimame. Asante sana Baba mwenyezi Mungu kwa sababu ya uwezo wako ambao wewe umetuwezesha kila mmoja kufika hapa, hata siku hii yetu ya kupeana maoni yetu ya Katiba ambayo yatachungu nchi yetu ya Kenya. Na tunawaomba Commissioners wale ambao wamekuja na wananchi ambao wamekuja kupeana maoni, na tunaomba nchi hii amani, tunaomba hata President wetu amani pamoja na nchi yetu. Na tunaomba yale ambayo tutasema, tuseme mambo yote kwa amani. Kwani tunaomba hayo tukiamini kwa jina la Yesu aliye mwokozi wetu. Amen.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana. Kwanza kabisa ningetaka kuanza kwa kuwajulisha wale Macommissioners wametumwa hapa na Tume, ili kufanya kazi nanyi siku ya leo. Nitawauliza wawambie majina yao wenyewe, na baada ya hapo nitawaambia wale wengine tulikuwa tumekuja nao.

Com. Salome Muigai: Hamjambo wananchi. Mimi ninaitwa Salome Wairimu Muigai.

Com. Domiziano Ratanya: Hamjamboni wananchi. Mimi ninaitwa Domiziano Ratanya.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Jina langu ni Riungu Raiji na mimi ndio nitakuwa mwenyekiti wa kikao cha siku hii ya leo. Pamoja na Macommissioner tuko na wasaidizi, tuko huko na John Watibini, ambaye ni Programme Officer. Tuko na yule msichana Lynne Sigei, na ni Assistant Programme Officer. Tuko na Grace, yuko wapi? Grace Gitu ambaye anafanya recording na tape. Pamoja nao kama mnajua, tuko na watu walitupokea hapa, Co-ordinator Bwana Bor, nitampatia nafasi atujulishe wanachama wa constituency committee, ambao wamekuja na wametayarisha kikao cha leo kwa niaba ya Tume.

Gilbert Bor: Asante sana Commissioner Raiji. Mimi ninaitwa Gilbert Bor. Mimi ndio District Co-ordinator wa Review Commission katika Uasin Gishu district. Na pamoja nami, nina afisa ambaye amenisaidia kwa documentation centre ya district, Bwana Christopher Mitei, pia nina wanachama wa kamati ya constituency committee. Pale nina Bwana Rufus Kiarie, nina Eunice Kurgat, pia nina Mrs. Hellen Yego. Wengine bado hawajaingia. Asante.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Sasa tumejuana na tutajua majina yenu wananchi wakati mnakuja kutoa maoni yenu. Kwanza kabisa ningetaka kuwaambia taratibu tutafuata katika kutoa maoni. Kwanza kabisa tutawaita watu kulingana na vile wamejiandikisha hapa, tutafuata list ya first come first served, lakini kwa sababu sheria yetu inasema kwamba ni lazima tujaribu kuhusisha kila mtu, tukiona kwamba kuna vikundi fulani ambayo hatujasikia sauti yao, nitarukia hizo nitawaambia. Tuko na jinzi tatu za kutoa maoni kwa kikao cha leo, unaweza kuwa na memorandum yako, unaweza kutupatia hapa tuko na file yenu ya Eldoret East ambayo tutaweka kila memorandum ambayo tutapokea hapa, unaweza tu kutupatia memorandum bila kusema lolote. Hiyo itapokelewa na itasomwa na sisi na tutatilia maanani maoni yako wakati tunarekebisha Katiba.

Ya pili, unaweza kuwa na memorandum, na unataka kuguzia tu machache, highlight yaani summary, hatutaruhusu watu kusoma memorandum kwa sababu kila mtu atapatiwa muda fulani, na kwa hivyo utapatiwa dakika zako tano, kama uko na memorandum kufanya summary, the highlights, yale muhimu kwa sababu yale mengine yatasomwa na ndio sababu tutachukua hiyo memorandum na utaweka jina lako kwa register ya wale walitoa memorandum.

Ya tatu, unaweza hata bila kitu yoyote useme maneno yako kwa mdomo, hata hiyo inakaribishwa, utapatiwa dakika zako tano. Kwa hivyo vile ningewahimiza ni kujaribu kulenga pointi yenyewe na proposal yaani recommendations, badala ya story nyingi sana. Kwa sababu Tume inataka kusikia vile ungetaka, au kitu kile ungetaka kiingie katika hiyo Katiba tunarekebisha. Kwa hivyo ukitaka kutumia dakika zako vizuri, tafadhali ujaribu ku-get to the point. Ile ingine nimesema kila mtu atapatiwa dakika tano, tutahesabu saa yako ikiisha utaambiwa, halafu ukimaliza utaenda kujiandikisha kwa orodha ya wale ambao wamechangia shughuli hii. Kwa sababu tunataka kuwa na record sahihi kwa sababu ya historia, tutajua ni nani alitoa maoni na ni nani hakutoa.

Lugha; unaweza kutumia lugha zetu zote za Kiswahili, Kingereza au kama uwezi, unaweza hata kutumia lugha yako ya mama na tuko na watu wa kutafsiri. Lakini tumewauliza wale wanajua kama unaweza kuzungumza kwa hiyo lugha mbili, kwa sababu

tutaweza kusikia watu wengi, kwa sababu wakati tuna interpret tunachukua muda kidogo. Lakini mtu awe uhuru kutumia ile lugha ambaye anasikia hiyo ndio itamwezesha kutoa maoni vilivyo. Ile ingine ni kwamba, hiki ni kikao rasmi cha Tume ya kurekebisha Katiba. Na sheria yenyewe inatupatia au inawapatia nyinyi wananchi uhuru wa kusema maneno yoyote, ambayo ungetaka wewe mwenyewe yaingie katika Katiba, kwa hivyo ningetaka kila mtu, azungumze maneno yote ambayo iko kwa roho yake, kwa sababu hakuna hatua itachukuliwa, hakuna mtu atakufuata kwa yale umesema, kwa sababu sasa hiyo ni haki yako kama mwananchi wa Kenya, uchangie katika shughuli hii inaendelea kwa sasa. Ile tu tunawaomba ni kwamba mtu asitukane mwingine, au kutumia maneno machafu, kwa hivyo isipokuwa hiyo, kila mtu you are free to make your recommendations without fear of any repercussions, because there will not be any.

Na la mwisho ni kwamba, tumesema maoni yako unatolea kwa Tume yaani kwa sisi, si kwa wananchi au kwa watu. Kwa hivyo kila kitu ni Tume unaambia si watu, kama mambo ingine, hizi baraza au mkutano wa kisiasa au kijamii, ni kikao rasmi cha Tume and all your recommendations and all your views will be directed to the Commission through the chair. Nafikiri sasa tumeelewana hivyo, na bila kupoteza wakati tutamuita mtu wa kwanza naona kwa list yetu, tutamuita Patrick Mwangi, karibu uko na dakika zako tano, sasa ni saa nne na dakika nane.

Patrick Mwangi: Jina ni kama mlivyosikia Patrick Mwangi. Mimi ni mkaaji wa hapa Burnt Forest. Mimi ningependa Katiba ile tunaunda Rais asiwe na mamlaka ambayo ako nayo kwa wakati huu. Rais awe na shahada ya degree kama mtaalamu wa uchumi. Mbunge ambaye tunachagua awe na shahada ya degree. Na wananchi wapewe uwezo, mjumbe tukimchagua asipo tufanyia maendeleo, tuko na haki ya kumuondoa kabla ya miaka mitano kuisha. Councillor awe na elimu ya kidato cha nne.

Chief tuwe tukimchagua sisi wenyewe. Na utawala wetu, tuwe tukigawana utawala kulingana na vile watu wako. Kama ni shule, wanafunzi wapewe elimu ya bure na serikali. Afya; matibabu iwe ni ya bure. Mambo ya ardhi; shamba ni lazima mtu awe na shamba, yule ako na shamba kubwa awe na hekari mia moja. Mambo ya biashara; mtu akiwa ni manufacturer awe manufacturer peke yake, ikiwa ni distributor, awe ni distributor, wholesaler awe wholesaler na retailer pia. Nimemaliza.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Bwana Mwangi. Ukimaliza unajiandikisha hapo kwa hiyo desk yetu. Christine Chepkinyor. Bwana Joseph Korir, Bwana Korir ambaye atafuatwa na Joseph Njoroge M., Bwana Korir, karibu Mzee.

Joseph Korir: Yangu tu nina jambo moja, na jambo lenyewe tunataka mtuundie Katiba ambayo itatufanya tusije tukapigana tena wakati mwingine. Jambo hilo kama mimi ninavyo maoni yangu ninataka mtupatie serikali ya majimbo. Kwa sababu serikali ya majimbo itatusaidia sababu watu wote kila mtu atakaa kwao. Katika serikali hii ya majimbo, serikali kuu isaidie kila jimbo na tunaweza kutumia mikoa yetu minane ambayo tuko nayo kugeuza tu kuwa majimbo.

Ya pili, kwa mambo ya mashamba, mtu awe na shamba hata kama ni kubwa, hiyo ni shamba yake. Hii mambo ya kukata itafanya sisi tupigane, mtu awe na hata heka elfu kumi ni sawa. Tribunal hii ya kushughulikia kesi ya mashamba iletwe karibu na

wananchi, kwa sababu kwa wakati huu iko division, lakini tungetaka ikuje karibu na location. Hiyo tribunal, ina watu watano, na ni raia, na ni watu ambao wanajua wenyeji wa area hiyo. Kwa hivyo haiwezi kugharimu serikali kitu, kutuletea karibu na location kuliko ikae kwa district na division. Na mambo ya kesi ya mashamba itakuwa rahisi.

Ya tatu, mimi ninataka Councillor, hatutaki hii Macouncillor maalum, ondoa Councillor maalum kwa hii Katiba, iwe tu ni elected Councillor peke yake. Hii wengi ipunguzwe. Rais ambaye atakuja, hata ingawa labda tunahitaji waziri mkuu lakini awe na uwezo kamili, hatutaki Rais ambaye hana uwezo, Rais awe na uwezo kamili. Elimu; serikali itusaidie kwanzia standard one mpaka eight iwe ya bure, watoto wa Kenya wasome. Lakini kuanzia form one mpaka university, tufanye cost sharing. Hiyo tutasaidiana. Hospitali; tupate dawa bure, serikali isaidie watu wapate dawa bure, hatutaki hiyo iwe na cost sharing, lakini elimu tutakubali cost sharing. Kwa hivyo Commissioner, mimi ninamalizia hapo Mungu awabariki.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante Bwana Korir. Tafadhali jiandikishe hapo. Mwingine ni Bwana Joseph Njoroge, ambaye atafuatwa na Bwana Samuel Kariuki na William Mulelei. Joseph Njoroge.

Joseph Njoroge: Mwenyekiti wa Tume na wananchi hamjambo.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Sema jina lako ili uendelee.

Joseph Njoroge: Jina langu ni Joseph Njoroge Muiruri. Mkaaji wa Burnt Forest au kutoka sehemu ya Orare. Nitasoma kwa Kiingereza na nafasi ikinikubalia nitatafsiri kwa Kiswahili. To the Commissioner, the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Hakuna kutafsiri soma tu, we are recording that will be enough.

Joseph Njoroge: Preamble or introduction. We the people of Republic of Kenya, determined to safeguard our country, present and future generation shall always stand united and our flag, and our National Anthem ready to pursue all things pertained in our National Anthem, as stipulated in our National Anthem, nobody will be above the law. To that end, we shall always refer ourselves as Kenyans with a wide cultural diversity. Enough and solidarity we shall always work to promote the progress of our country in this Kenya, under the guidance of God. That should be our preamble or introduction to our new Constitution. The law of our country must be adhered to by all regardless of ones status in the society.

Our cultural heritage must be enshrined to the Constitution to reflect African socialism. Our ethno-science must be developed in our universities and agricultural research institute and finding resulting from those research, should be the property of Kenya under the new Constitution. Since agriculture is the backbone of our economy, the new Constitution must at all times seek to increase tariffs on imported agricultural products, during peak harvest periods to save farmers from incurring loses and ensuring

food security.

Agricultural input must be subsidized from consolidated fund to help farmers increase their production. The new Constitution must protect life, property and guarantee jobs, right to food, free education and medical care without discrimination of any kind. Finally the Constitution must ensure that national resources are utilized to improve the quality of life of all Kenyans. That is my views Mr. Commissioner.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana. Jiandikishe, Samuel Kariuki halafu William Mlelei to follow. Utatumia hii kwa sababu ya recording.

Samuel Kariuki: Asante Bwana Chairman, wazee wenzangu na wote walioko hapa. Jina langu ni Samuel Kariuki na mimi ni mkaaji wa hapa Burnt Forest. Yangu ni machache tu, na kulingana na vile tunatakiwa tutoe maoni ya Katiba, mimi ningeona kwanza, Katiba mpya ambayo inakuja itengenezwe ikilinganisha na watu wote wa Kenya, kwanza iweke nyinyi ndugu moja. Sababu tuko makabila mengi, na Kenya yetu ni moja.

Neno la pili, ningetaka Katiba hii itoe kwa kinaganaga watu wafundishwe, wajue haki yao kwa sababu wakati huu Katiba ambayo tuko nayo, haisimamii mtu hata mtu akienda kortini akiulizwa umekuja hapa kortini, umefanya namna hii, mtu anakubali hata makosa ambayo hajafanya. Mtu anakamatwa hapa usiku eti ni msako iko, askari akutana na wewe kwa njia anakukamata. Unaenda police station hata hujaonja pombe tangu uzaliwe, kufika huko sababu huna makosa, unaandikiwa eti alikuwa mlevi. Ukifika kortini, unakubali nilikuwa mlevi, sababu ukikataa unawekwa rumande unaambiwa mwezi moja rumande, na kwa hivyo inakubidi sababu hujui haki yako unakubali nilikuwa mlevi usiwewe mwezi rumande. Unakubali ile kitu ujafanya. Ningeomba Tume hii, iuundwe Katiba mpya iwekwe watu wafundishwe itolewe kwa lugha zote. Iko ya Kalenjin, iko ya Kikuyu, iko ya nini kitabu ambacho kila mtu atakuwa na fasi ya kuisoma na ajue. Ili tusiwe tukifungwa kama kondoo. Sababu hatujui Katiba ni nini. Hata wakati huu sisi vile tumeongea hapa, wale watu ambao wameongea, ukimuuliza kitu uliongea ilikuwa ni a) ama ilikuwa ni b), hakuna mtu anajua. Sisi tunasikia tu Katiba. Tuelimishwe tujulishwe Katiba ni nini, Tume maana yake ni nini, kitabu kiwekwe watu wasome kila mtu awe angalao na mwangaza tusiwe tunafanya vitu gizani.

Neno la pili, Katiba irekebishwe itolewe hili neno ambalo linaitwa above the law. Sisi tunajua hapa Kenya na ulimwengu kwa jumla yote, yule ako above the law is only God. Mungu ndiye ako above the law sababu ndiye ameunda kila kitu. Katiba iwekwe ile kila mtu anaweza kukosa ama naye akosoe mtu, lakini mtu asiwe above the law kwa Katiba.

Mambo ya elimu serikali itutikirie. Katiba mpya iweke mambo ya elimu isiwe mambo eti elimu ni kitu nayo inaenda eti na merit. Eti ni 25% hata kama mtu alikuwa zero anaenda university kwa sababu inaenda na 25%, ujui kusoma, ujui nini lakini unaenda tu na 25%. Mtihani ya kenya iwe ni moja. Kenya ikifanya tujue number moja ni fulani, number mbili ni fulani na iende university namna hiyo bila kufanya eti 25% hata mtu ajui anaenda.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana. Jiandikishe, Bwana William Mulelei ambaye atafuatwa na Pastor Tuwei. William, William hayuko, ni wewe? Hapana. Kama William hayuko Pastor Tuwei, karibu Pastor.

Pastor Tuwei: Nina memorandum yangu na ninawashukuru wananchi pamoja na Commissioners tunawakaribisha sehemu hii ya kwetu.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Tafadhali anza na jina.

Pastor Tuwei: Jina langu ni Pastor John Tuwei. Ninatoa memorandum ya kanisa la Seventh Day Adventist Church, Burnt Forest. Recommendation yetu ya kwanza ni kwamba tunataka Katiba itambue ya kwamba kuna Mungu aliye hai, ambaye kila mtu anatakikana aabudu hivyo tunataka hiyo kwanza itambulike ya kwamba kuna Mungu aliye hai. Halafu kwa sababu nina recommendation nyinyi, nitaruka. Ya pili, ni kwamba tuone human rights and freedoms iweko na formulation of law to protect the human life. We want the law to protect the human life. Which means ya kwamba katika njia zote, ya kuua, ya kufanya nini hata abortion, kwa sababu tunatambua ya kwamba mtoto asiye zaliwa ni mtu lakini ajatokea kwa hivyo tunataka katiba izuie hata pamoja na abortion.

Jambo lingine ni freedom of expression. Kila mtu awe na haki ya kusema anachotaka. Hatutaki maali ambapo tunataka kuzungumza, tunafukuzwa na kupigwa na teargas. Bora watu hawana matata wazungumze halafu waendeleo na iweko na freedom of association also which will give everybody aweze kukutana na wenzake bila sheria ya kuwazuia wasiendeleo. Ingingine ni right to receive justice and be defended before the court of law. Hii ni kwamba tunataka mtu apate haki ya kusikizwa katika korti, hata kama hana wakili kwa sababu Kenya watu wamekuwa na shida. Kama una wakili unakuwa overtaken na unafungwa bure. Kwa hivyo tunataka tusaidiwe tuwe na wakili wa serikali ambao watatetea mtu.

Halafu uhuru wa kuabudu. Tuwe na uhuru wa kuabudu, kila mtu apate nafasi ya kuabudu, asizuhiliwe na mtu yeyote aabudu. Na hii ninataja sana hasa kama sisi wa Adventista wa Sabato ambao tunapumzika Jumamosi, haki hiyo tumenyanganywa sana. Kwa hivyo tunataka tupewe, isiweko na kura, no elections to be done on Saturday because watatu-denied our rights. Na hata hii mambo ya kutoa maoni, already sehemu zingine ambazo mmepitia, iliwekwa Saturday and my members walikosa kuenda huko, mpaka leo hawakuenda. Kwa hivyo hiyo ndio kitu Katiba inayokuja kwa sababu ya Katiba ya sasa haingezuia tunaendelea. Kwa hivyo tunataka uhuru pia, na hata uhuru wa kuabudu kwa watoto wetu walio mashuleni. Shule za upili, wapewe haki ya kupumzika tangu Jumaa mpaka Jumamosi jioni.

Jambo lingine, ni mashamba kila organization wapewe Title Deed ya shamba lao. Ka sababu by now tumepoteza mashamba ya mashule na makanisa kwa sababu walisema ya kwamba Title Deed ikae kama Trust Land, lakini sasa Macouncillors wameiba hiyo mashamba na tumeenda hewani.

We want the protection of the minority rights. That is another one. Hiyo inaeleweka sana, wale walio wachache wasaidiwe na taxation, land rate, rate exception na religious purposes activities. Iangaliwe ya kwamba wasiweke rates kwa mashamba ya makanisa na mashule. Na mwisho ni baadaye tuwe na Judicial system, tuwe na Constitutional court na tuwe na Supreme Court, tuwe na High Court na Magistrate court. Kwa sababu kwa sasa tunaona hata watu wanashikwa Kenya wametupiga bomb, wanaenda kuhukumiwa nchi zingine because inaonekana ya kwamba court yetu si sawasawa. Na hii mambo ya mashamba tunaona seal, hatutaki seal ya mashamba ya kwamba mtu asiwe na heka ngapi, kwa sababu hakuna shamba ya kugawa tena, mashamba yaliyoko ni inheritance land ambayo tutachukua kwa wazazi wetu. Kwa hivyo inaamini ni haya, maali ambapo tumesumbuka wakati wa landlords..

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Saa imeisha Pastor, pointi ya mwisho ukimaliza.

Pastor Tuwei: Ni kwamba, shule ambazo zinakuwa sponsored wapatie wengine haki ya kuabudu si kukandamisha, kwa sababu hapa Uasin Gishu tulitoa mashamba kwa shule, tukapatia sponsor akachukua Title Deed na ilikuwa ni shamba yetu tuli-contribute na tukajenga. Na utakuta huko ndani, watoto wamengolewa, kama watoto wangu wametolewa Kapsabet Girls, wamepotea hawako shuleni leo. Kwa sababu ya kufanya mtihani Sabato. Hiyo ndio tunataka haki ya Constitution itusaidie kabisa hapo. Asante Commissioner.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Ngoja kidogo kwa sababu Macommissioners wako na haki ya kukuuliza swali kidogo.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Pastor John Tuwei kwa maoni yako. Mimi nina maswahi mawili mafupi kwako. Kwanza ni kuwa Kenya ni nchi yenye dini tofauti, tukisema basi waislamu wanaeza kupatiwa siku yao Ijumaa, SDA Jumamosi, wakristo wengine Jumapili, pengine church ingine nayo iseme ingetaka kuabudu Jumatatu, na ingine Jumanne. Na sisi ni nchi yenye bado inakua, ungeona tungefanya nini ili tuweze kuweka haki za kila mtu, but pia tupate wakati wa kusomesha watoto, na tupate pia wakati wa kujenga hii taifa. Hilo ni swali langu la kwanza. Nina swali lingine la pili, swali la pili, umesema habari ya abortion kama human rights, kuwa mtoto ameshatengenezwa, na ingawa ajazaliwa ana haki ya kukaa, kwa hivyo mimi ninauliza hii haki ni kwa mama mwenye ku-abort peke yake, ama pia baba ana wajibu juu ya mtoto huyu mwenye ameshaatengenezwa. Kwani wakati baba anaposema huyu mtoto si wangu, ana-abort nusu yake, na hiyo nusu ingine uenda ikatatizika kuishi. Unaonaje juu ya haya maneno mawili?

Pastor Tuwei: Ninaanza na ya mwisho ambayo umeuliza, kila mtu anahaki, baba na mama. Nina recommendation ya family hapa, sikusoma. Utaona ya kwamba baba anatakikana ahusike katika mtoto ili kwamba isiwe ni wa mama wanawachiwa watoto, eti mama anachunga huyu mtoto mpaka miaka kumi na nane, kama vile ilivyo kwa sasa. Na wa mama hakuzaa peke yake. Kwa hivyo wahusishwe hawa wakina baba wajue ya kwamba kuzaa si wanawake wanazaa, ni kana kwamba hata wamama ni store tu lakini wewe unatoa uhai. Pamoja na wewe ulichangia uhai. Kwa hivyo wafanye hivyo. Kwa mambo ya

dini, tuna dini, kwa sasa dini zilizoko Kenya ni dini tatu, niite hivyo, Waislamu wanaenda msikitini Ijumaa, wengine saa tano, wengine saa tisa, yeye apewe wasiwewe mtihani halafu waende kuswali kwa madakika tano ile wameruhusiwa. Wale wa Sabato nao wapewe, na hiyo divide ya kwamba wasabato ili mtu mwingine asiingilie katikati. Na yule wa Jumapili asiingiliwe, kwa sasa hata kusomesha, hatosomeshi Jumamosi, lakini utakuta ya kwamba hakuna mtu amesomesha Jumapili, wanasomeshe Jumamosi peke yake. Kama ni kusomesa mbona wasisomeshe Jumapili? Lakini mtoto ni lazima apate naye wasipate uendawazimu, kwa sababu watu wakisoma too much, nao wataaribika mawazo ndio tunapata a lot of students ambao wamerukwa akili. Mama Commissioner, hiyo ndio ninafikiria, kuna ingine.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey asante sana Pastor Tuwei, jiandikishe huko. Haron Onwong'a ambaye atafuatwa na James Too. Haron Onwong'a. karibu anza na jina.

Haron Onwong'a: Mwenyekiti wa Tume na maofisa wenzako pia wenzangu, mimi ni Onwong'a J. Haron na ni mwalimu. Jambo mara nyingi ambalo linakuwa na shida tunakuwa nazo, ni kuhusu mambo tunaita school sponsorship, ni maoni yangu ya kwamba, mambo ya ku-sponsor shule, hasaa makanisa yaondolewe. Ili shule zote ziwe DEB. Ndipo tukose kuwa na hii hali ya sponsors wakati vile anakuja na kusema mambo yake kwa sababu anataka kuongoza shule, na huko serikali naye ina mkono ndani, inakuwa ni kazi ya kuvuta ni kuvute. Ili iwe ni private completely au DEB, tuwe na laini ambayo inakata vizuri ni gani ni ya nani.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kusema pia ni juu ya land ownership. Ni vizuri mtu binafsi au watu binafsi wawe na mashamba yao. Lakini serikali iwe na uwezo wa kuangalia mashamba yale, kwa mfano mtu binafsi anaweza kuwa na shamba lakini hana kitu tunaita technical know-how. Yeye anaweza kuenda pale shambani analima juu chini bila serikali kuingilia itakuwa ni hasara kwa wananchi wale. Pia anaweza kusema shamba ni lake ndio, anahaki ya Title Deed, lakini anumia madawa ambayo ni excessive bila serikali kuingilia itakuwa ni hasara kwa sababu hata environment inaweza kuingiliwa na hata ilete maafa. Pia kuna ile sheria ambayo imekuwako kwamba kuwe na stream along the river au streams, around 50metres, sijue ni kiasi gani hiyo bado iwe maintained, serikali iwe na nguvu kwa upande ule.

Jambo lingine ni kuhusu freedom of worship. Saturday iwe ni sheria ya kwamba watu wapewe nafasi ya kuabudu. Kwa wakati ambao umepita imekuwa ni kusema tu kwa urahisi kwamba watu wapewe nafasi ya ku-worship lakini haiko katika sheria. Hilo jambo liwe katika sheria kwamba Saturday, ambayo wenye ku-worship siku hiyo wanajua kuwa Sabbath ipewe nafasi, kama vile Sunday na Friday. Pia iwe na wakati ambapo ni wa kuabudu.

Jambo la mwisho, Chairman, ni natural resources especially forests. Ni recommendation yangu ya kwamba forests, wale wananchi ambao wanaishi karibu na mistuni ile, wapewe nafasi ya kuchunga misitu ile. Kwa sababu mimi au mtu yeyote anaweza toka kwingine, ananunua miti pale anakata miti ovyo ovyo, hata anaharibu kitu wanaita water catchment areas. Yeye anaenda anaishi Eldoret au Nairobi, lakini wale watu ambao wanaishi pale wana shida, ngombe wao wanaanza kufa kwa

sababu mwingine alikuwa na haja na miti. So wakipewa ruhusa ya kuchunga miti ile, hata hakutakuwa na kuchoma miti ovyo ovyo, na watu kuingia huko hata usiku na kuharibu. Mimi nilisema hilo ndilo jambo la mwisho kwa sababu mengi mengine nimeandika ambayo nita-represent. Nashukuru.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey tupatie memorandum huko. Bwana Too nilikuwa nimemuita, yuko? James Too, labda ametoka. Bwana Joseph Gakuru. Joseph Gakuru yuko? Kama hayuko, Bwana Kuma A. Segoo, karibu mzee.

Kuma A. Segoo: Chairman wa committee hii, na watu wake wote hamjambo. Mimi sina maneno, mimi ni mzee tu. Mimi ninasema, jina ni Kuma A. Segoo kutoka area hii ya Burnt Forest. Mimi nimekuja hapa kusema, kwa Katiba yenu sisi tunasikia mnaendelea kuungaunga na sisi tunafurahia. Sisi tunasema Katiba ingekuja, sisi tunapenda Katiba iweke wananchi kwa njia mzuri. Ichungiwe mtu mali yake na ichunge nchi yetu. kwa hivyo sisi tunasema serikali hii sisi tunapenda President yule atakuwa atapata mamlaka kama kawaida. Na sisi na nchi yetu kila mtu awe na nchi yake. Tunapenda kila mtu apate mamlaka area yake, kila mtu kama ako na mali yake achungiwe na serikali. Kwa sababu wengine wanasema wanataka vitu iwe ya watu wote lakini hiyo ni mbaya. Sisi tungependa kukaa na amani kama kawaida Kenya. Kenya ni nchi ya amani, kwa hivyo sisi hatuna maneno mingi ni hiyo tu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante mzee jiandikishe huko. Hellen Yego. After Hellen tutakuwa na nafikiri ni Mengwa Munene. Hellen did you want to say anything? Okey thank you. Mengwa Munene, hayuko. And then Joseph K. Longoei. Joseph Karibu.

Joseph Longoei: Hamjambo Macommissioners, na Macoordinator na wananchi wote ambao mmefika hapa, kwa jina mimi ni Joseph Kipkoech Longoei. Naishi sehemu za Kapkeno na mimi ni mshiriki wa Seventh Day Adventist Church. Ningependa Katiba ambayo itaundwa itambue siku ya Sabato iwe ni siku ya Mungu. Pili, wafanyi kazi ambao ni washiriki na wanafunzi, wapatiwe siku hiyo ya Sabato wawe wakiabudu. Wasiwe wakipatiwa kazi siku ya Sabato na wanafunzi wasiwe wakishirikishwa kwa vitu kama mitihani na harambees. Kwanzia Ijumaa joini hadi Jumamosi jioni. Tatu, tumeona kwamba wanafunzi wetu huwa wanagharimiwa sana siku ya Sabato. Wanapeana mtihani siku ya Sabato, halafu sasa wakisema eti hawawezi fanya mtihani siku ya Sabato, wanafukuzwa, na tunaona kwamba wanatatizika hapo.

Ya nne, tunaona kwamba siku hii ya Sabato, Mungu mwenyewe aliimba kwa sababu ya mwanadamu, na si mwanadamu kwa ajili ya Sabato. Hivyo tupatiwe uwezo wa kuabudu siku hiyo. Jambo la nne, kwa ufupi, ningependa forest kwa sababu tumeona forest ya Kenya, watu ambao wako karibu na forest ndio huwa wanapatiwa mashamba kama nafasi itapatikana, na tunajua ya kwamba Mungu mwenyewe aliimba forest kwa sababu ya watu wote, hivyo kama ikitokea nafasi ya kusemekana ya kwamba, forest itapeana mashamba kwa watu, wapatie watu wote kwa Kenya na sio watu ambao wako karibu na forest. Kwa sababu wakisema watu walio karibu na forest, na wale hawana forest watafanya namna gani? Ni hayo tu kwa ufupi sina mengi asante sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey asante sana Joseph. Francis Mwihoti ambaye atafuatwa na Ernest Tanui. Francis Mwihoti. Okey karibu.

Francis Mwihoti: Kwa majina ni Francis Mwihoti. Kwa hivyo mwenyekiti wa sasa Macommissioners na wale ambao wako, ningeanza kwamba Katiba ambayo ya Kenya itaandikwa, iweze kuanza kusema “We Kenyans”, yaani kumaanisha sisi Wakenya ndio tumeandika Katiba hii. Civil servants kwa hivyo lazima wapewe rights zao, and also hasa mambo ya promotion on merits, ningependekeza kwamba mambo hayo yaishe, na civil servants wawe wakipanda ama wakipandishwa katika ngazi, Katiba ionyeshe kwamba baada ya muda fulani wapande cheo mpaka sehemu zile zingine, kwa sababu hiyo inafanya mambo ya corruption iingie.

Pia kuwe na ethics kwamba hasa wale ambao ni senior servants waweze kujulikana jinzi ambavyo wamepata mali zao ili kuwacha kutumia vibaya mali ya serikali. Also they should not misuse their power, wale ambao ni senior civil servants’ rights na pia jinsi ambavyo wanastahili kutumia vifaa vya serikari kama magari na mambo mengine muhimu iweze kuonyeshwa kwa Katiba jinsi ambavyo wanastahili kufanya.

Jambo lingine, ni mambo ya transport sector hasaa kuhusu terminals zetu, ni kwamba wasafiri wanasumbuliwa sana. Hivyo tungependa Katiba iwekwe kwamba hizo terminals zinakuwa controlled either by the local government, na wale ambao wana-control kama touts ambao wanasumbua watu kila wakati, waweze kuondolewa kule na transport sector iwe free. Pia government ionyeshe kwamba kama ni hii transport Licencing board TLB, ijulikane jinsi ambavyo kazi yake ni nini. Badala body zingine ambazo ziko na hazijulikani kazi yao ni nini.

Sehemu ingine, ni mambo ya agriculture, government to subsidize inputs ili wakulima waweze kutoa mazao vizuri na pia outputs zao ziweze kulipwa kwa wakati. Wakiakilisha mazao yao kwa statutory boards waweze kuwa wanalipwa within one month, isiwe inapita zaidi ili waweze kutimiza mambo yao. Na isiwe kwamba wakati mwingine inakuwa subsidized kwamba wanaambiwa watapewa vitu kama fertilizer ama nini badala ya malipo yao. Jambo lingine juu ya agriculture, ni mambo ya land, Title Deeds, ziwekwe muda fulani ambao Title Deeds zitatolewa, either maybe three months or six months, baada ya mtu kupata land aweze kupewa Title Deed yake. Pia, mashamba mengine yanalala ovyo, kwa hivyo pengine kuna mashamba makubwa sana ambayo hayatumiki, na hivyo nchi haifaidiki. That is why maybe our economy is not doing well. So land ambayo haitumiki, iweze ku-change rates ndio watu waweze kutumia hiyo land iweze kutoa mali kwa serikali.

Mambo ya forest, iwe na control, kukata miti iwe ambayo maybe the environment bodies ambazo zinahusika ziwezekuona kwamba miti haikatwi ovyo ovyo, na ile ambayo inastahili ikatwe kwa utaratibu. Na pia wale ambao wanaishi pale ama karibu, watu waruhusiwe walime mashamba hayo wakati ambapo miti ni midogo ili kutunza miti yetu ili iweze kukua, ikiwachiliwa ikiwa kidogo, inaliwa na kuharibiwa na wanyama.

Mambo ya education, ningependa primary education iwe free. Na pia Constitution iwe a subject in our education ili watu wajue Katiba ni nini, na ikiwezekana ianze kutoka kwa primary level kuendelea hivyo. Medical treatment iwe free, na kama itachangiwa, kuwe na control ambayo itatumika. MPs waweze kuwa na elimu ambayo inastahili angalao from form four, not necessarily a degree lakini at least mtu ambaye ako na elimu ya kutosha. Pia President, sio lazima awe mtu ambaye ako na degree but at least a professional ambaye anaelewa nini ambacho ako nacho. Na pia nguvu zake kwa wakati huu ziweze kukatiwa ndio Parliament iweze ku-control powers na mambo mengi ambayo yanastahili. Kwa hivyo hayo ndio ambayo ningependekeza.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante jandikishe. Ernest Tanui, ambaye atafuatwa na Elija nafikiri ni Jeseureng.

Ernest Tanui: Jina langu ni Ernest Tanui. Natoka sehemu ya Olare. Nawasalamia wanachama na Macommissioner na watu ambao wamewezakufika hapa siku ya leo. Ningependa kutoa Katiba yangu, kwanza napenda kushukuru serikali kwa sababu imetupatia hii nafasi ya kuja kusema siku ya leo. Jambo langu la kwanza ningesema ni kuhusu Katiba. Katiba, tunajua iko na mambo mengi, na ile serikali tunataka ambayo inakuja sasa, ni serikali ya majimbo. Ili mtu achungiwe vitu zake vizuri. Katika hiyo serikali viongozi, President au waziri mkuu asipitishie miaka kumi. Wakati wake awe na mamlaka kamili ya kutunza nchi.

Tukikuja kwa upande wa kilimo, tunataka serikali hiyo iangalie kwa wakulima kwa njia nzuri. Kwanza mambo hii ya soko huru, ilifanywa na hatukujulishwa, ingawa inasemekana soko huru hatukukuja kuulizwa kama siku ya leo ambayo tumekuwa hapa. Soko huru, tupewe tena irudishwe nyuma kwa sababu, watu walifanya wakiwa na nia. Soko huru iangaliwe. Tunataka soko huru ambayo tunasimamia wenyewe, kama vitu iko ndani, tuuze hiyo mpaka iishe lakini sikuleta vitu vingine kama kuna ingine ndani.

Tukikuja kwa upande wa hospitali, tunataka serikali isimamie hospitali kwa njia nzuri ili watu wote waweze kufaidika kwa sababu watu wote hawana pesa. Serikali isimamie na ione dawa iko. Kuhusu mashule, serikali kwa shule, tupewe masomo ya bure mpaka darasa la nane. Na pia university iwe masomo ya bure kama zamani. Secondary tulipe na tuwe na kiwango fulani, tugawe na serikali.

Tukikuja kwa mashamba, tupewe Title Deed ya kumiliki shamba maisha, kwa sababu hizo Title zingine labda itakuwa temporary ya miaka thelathini au miaka mia moja, iwe kitu ya mtu ya maisha. Kuhusu wafanyikazi, ni kwanzia President mpaka mtu yule wa mwisho kabisa na tunataka kama pesa inaongezwa, kila mtu aongezewe. Sio wengine wajiongeze kama Wabunge wanaenda kujiongezea pesa huko na watu wengine wanaumia. Pia katika sheria ya Kenya ile itakuja ilinde kila mtu. Isiwe na mapendeleo. Kuhusu vitu ya serikali ya public kama area ya hospitali, serikali iangalie hiyo vitu isinyakuliwe na watu. Hata barabara, unakuta watu wamesongesha hata watu wanakosa pahali ya kupita. Serikali isimamie. Iko vitu zingine kama forest, serikali isimamie watu wasikate miti ovyo ovyo, na waangalie kabisa kwamba hivyo vitu vimetunzwa, vitu ya public serikali

iangalie watu wasinyakue. Asanteni kwa hayo machache.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Bwana Tanui. Elija Jeseureng. Utafuatwa na William Kiptum.

Elija Jeseureng: Kwa majina ni Elija Jeseureng. Kutoka katika sehemu za Kapkeno. Mimi napendelea tuwe na serikali ambayo inaweza kutunza mali ya watu, na njia ya kutunza mali hii ya watu, tuwe na serikali ambayo ni serikali ambayo iko karibu na watu, kwa hivyo serikali yenyewe iwe ni serikali ya majimbo. Rais awe na uwezo kamili na pia katika sehemu ambazo zinajulikana sana sana kama ni mikoa ionekana sasa kama ni jimbo na kama mali ambayo iko sehemu hiyo iweze kufanya kazi katika sehemu hiyo. Asante. Jambo lingine, tuwe na sheria ambayo inaweza kulinda watu wote. Kwa mfano kwa sasa unaweza kuona mtu kama ameiba milioni ya pesa na anaweza kufungwa kitu kama miezi sita au anapewa bond. Na mtu akiiba ngombe anafungwa miaka kumi na nne, au akiiba kuku anafungwa miaka saba. Kwa hivyo tuwe na sheria ambayo inaweza kutunza mtu na kuleta mambo sawa kabisa isiwe ikifinya watu wengine.

Jambo lingine, ni mambo ya polisi. Polisi wanaangaisha watu sana. Hata ukienda kuwapigia ripoti kwamba kuna jambo fulani ambalo limetokea, kwa mfano hata kama mtu amejinyonga, wanakuambia utoe pesa, kwa nini alijinyonga, kwa hivyo unahojiwa na kukazwa kabisa. Kwa hivyo mwananchi hawezi kupewa uhuru kabisa hata ya kutoa maoni. Jambo lingine ni mambo ya uhuru wa kuabudu.

Tuwe na uhuru wa kuabudu hasaa mfano sisi wengine tunaabudu katika siku ya Jumamosi, na tunakuta wale ambao ni wafanya kazi wa serikali ambao ni washiriki wa Seventh Day Adventist, huwa wananyanyaswa sana. Mfano hata juzi tulipata D.O. mmoja ambaye alifutwa kazi, anaambiwa amefutwa kazi kwa sababu ya kukataa kuenda kusoma hotuba ya Rais. Kwa hivyo tupewe uhuru wa kuabudu kamili. Na hata pia kwa wanafunzi wetu ambao wanasoma katika mashule zingine, huwa wananyanyaswa na wanapewa mtihani siku ya jumamosi na wakati mwingine wanafukuzwa shuleni wanaambiwa kwamba sponsor wa shule hii ni wa kanisa fulani. Kwa hivyo sisi tupewe uhuru kamili wa kuabudu na upande wa mashamba, sisi tupewe Ma-title Deed mara moja na kama mtu ako na shamba kubwa kiasi fulani, iwe ni mali yake kabisa. Asinyanyaswe, asiambiwe kwamba kwanini utumii hata sehemu zingine. Sababu tunajua kwamba mashamba sisi tutarithi. Kwa hivyo nafikiri ni hayo tu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Elija jandikishe. William Kiptum. Kama Kiptum hayuko, John Kibenei okey ambaye atafuatwa na Biwott James.

John Kibenei: Asante sana Commissioners. Yangu si mengi mimi ninaitwa John Kibenei, mkaaji wa Burnt Forest. Neno langu nitazungumza kuhusu Parliament. Kwa kweli tuko na Parliament, miaka tano, je inatufaidi nini? Kwa hivyo mhashimiwa langu ninataka kusema ni hii, mambo ya Parliament urekebishwe sana. Mimi ndio mwananchi ninachagua Mbunge, akifika huko tunaonana na yeye wakati wa kura. Na mwisho wakati anataka election zenu. Kwa hivyo tupewe uwezo wa kuweza ku vote kura ya kutokuwa na amani na tuelewe kwa Parliament. Neno lingine kuhusu Parliament, Mbunge tunaambiwa “young turks”

watashika serikali, ndio Mbunge, ikiwa mwaka moja au mwaka tano wanataka kujiongezea pesa mara mbili, na mwananchi wa kawaida mshahara wake ni shilingi mia mbili, je nilichagua kweli yeye anikumbuke? Ama nilimchagua aende aangalie tumbo yake? Hilo ndilo neno langu. Kwa hivyo, mambo ya mshahara wa Parliament ama mshahara wa Wabunge, kutoka juu mpaka mwisho, kwa sababu mimi mwananchi ndio nilimchagua, nipewe uwezo, ruhusa ya kupiga kura ya kuongezewa mshahara, ndio nijue kweli mimi nilichagua yeye ama sikuchagua yeye.

Neno lingine nataka kuongeza, ni wafanyikazi wa serikali, Commissioner, wafanyikazi wa serikali wako na shida sana, especially wakati huu watu wanakwenda sana kwa ugonjwa huu unaitwa AIDs. Nakwambia pesa yao kama watu mia moja wanaweza kufa Kenya, wafanyakazi wa serikali, watu watano wanaweza kula mshahara au pesa zile wangelipa hao watu. Zaidi ya 95 wengine wanakwenda bila kuona hiyo pesa, ibadilishwe Katiba ya mpango wa pesa mtu kama amekufa alipwe next of keen kama ni wazazi wake, kama ni bibi yake, na walipwe haraka. Wengine wanalipwa baada ya miaka kumi ishirini, watoto wamekosa kusoma wameanza kuzunguka wamekuwa mabiba, na pesa iko kwa serikali. Kwa nini hiyo pesa isitolewe asaidie watoto wao na mwenyewe ameenda? Hiyo ndio msemu wangu ambao mimi ninalia. Tunasema mambo ya Katiba hatujui kwa nini tumeletewa Katiba wakati huu, baada ya tangu 1963 hatujaulizwa. Tujiulize hapo. Nafikiri sina mengi nimemaliza. Nafikiri yangu ni hayo tu. Mheshimiwa asante sana

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante. Hizo point zako tumezipokea vyema. Jiandikishe hapo. Tulisema Biwott James. Halafu atafuatwa na Abraham Kiptanui.

Biwott James: Kwa majina kamili ni Biwott James. Okey maoni yangu ni yafuatayo. Ningependa tu kuwe na Katiba yenye utangulizi, na huo utangulizi ueleze mwelekeo ya kwamba, Katiba yetu itakuwa na umuhimu wa kufanya economy yetu kuwa na prosperity, halafu ieleze pia falsafa ya taifa ikiwa inaonyeshwa mwelekeo ambao uko katika National Anthem. Kwa upande wa ukuu wa Katiba. Katika ibadilishwe na asilimia sabini na tano badala ya ule tulionao wa sitini na tano. Upande wa uraia, mtu yeyote ambaye anazaliwa nchini ama nje ya nchi na mtu ambaye ni Mkenya, awe raia kamili. Na ningependa Katiba iruhusu tuwe na uraia wa nchi mbili.

Ulinzi wa taifa; viombo vya usalama kama vile majeshi na matawi yake, polisi, askari jela na kathalika, yaundwe na Katiba. Halafu katiba iruhusu uwezo kipekee katika hali za hatari kama vile vita, majanga ya kitaifa, maasi na kukosekana kabisa kwa usalama wa uma. Na ambaye atakuwa na huo uwezo iwe ni Bunge.

Kwa viama vya kisiasa, ningependekeza kuwa tuwe na vyama vitatu vikuu vya kisiasa. Na shughuli za vyama vya kisiasa vijigharamie zenyewe. Muundo wa serikali; ningependa tufuate muundo wa mseto ambapo mamlaka ya nchi yamegawanywa baina ya Rais na waziri mkuu. Na huo uwezo ugawanywe sawasawa baina ya waziri mkuu na Rais. Kwenye mamlaka za nchi; Katiba ifafanue masharti ya kutimishwa na wagombeo wa kiti cha Rais. Ningependa mwenye anagombea kiti cha Urais awe ni degree holder. Halafu vipindi viwe viwili vya miaka mitano mitano. Halafu kunakuwaga na act mingi ambazo zinasema, “shall be

appointed by the President”, anything like presidential appointee ipotee, na badala yake ikuwe replaced na Bunge, Bunge itakuwa ikichagua anything.

Ningependa kwa upande wa mahakama, tuwe na mahakama ya Katiba na maafisa wa mahakama wateuliwe wakiwa na elimu ambayo ni ya hali ya juu. Kwa upande wa serikali za mitaa, mea na mwenyekiti wa baraza, wachaguliwe moja kwa moja na wananchi. Halafu vipindi vya miaka miwili kwa mea na mwenyekiti wa baraza vinatosha.

Katika muundo wa utaratibu wa uchaguzi. Ningependa tuchague Rais moja kwa moja na uchaguzi wa Bunge na wa Urais ufanywe wote kwa wakati mmoja. Halafu tarehe ya uchaguzi, ingependekezwa itajwe kwa Katiba, ndio tusiwe na wasiwasi wa kutojua ni wakati upi uchaguzi unafanywa, ifafanuliwe kabisa kwa wenye Katiba. Na Commissioner wa uteuzi, uchaguliwe na Bunge yenyewe kufuatana na elimu yao. Kwa upande wa afya ya ardhi na mali, ningependekeza dollar iwe ya mwisho kumiliki.

Wakati ardhi inaeza kutolewa kutoka kwa mtu, wakati hiyo ardhi inaweza kutumika kwa manufaa ya taifa nzima.

Uridhi na upokezenaji wa uwezo; wakati anayepasa kuwa na mamlaka ya nchi wakati wa uchaguzi wa Rais, awe ni mkuu wa sheria. Na Rais aliyechaguliwa aanze kazi yake baada ya mwezi moja kutangazwa kuwa mshindi. Katiba iweke masharti kwa manufaa ya Rais anayeondoka kwa upande wa usalama, alindwe baada ya ku-retire, na maslahi yake pia yatimizwe. Lakini ikingabidi ya mashtaka ikiwa alifanya ufisadi ama chochote hiyo iondolewe asiwe na kinga yoyote kwa mashtaka. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Bwana James Biwott. Sasa Bwana Abraham Kiptanui karibu.

Abraham Kiptanui: Mr. Chairman wa Commission na Commissioners wote ladies and gentlemen mimi nina memorandum yangu kwa hivyo, kwa sababu ni mrefu nita touch on the main points only.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Please say your name.

Abraham Kiptanui: My name is Abraham Kiptanui. I am a resident of Eldoret East. Mr. Chairman, Constitution is a very important document, and Kenyans need a Constitution that will protect all Kenyans, young and old, rich and poor, whether I come from a large tribe or minority, the Constitution should actually protect everybody in the country. Constitution is a document that must enhance peace and stability and facilitate co-existence of all tribes in Kenya without any exception. The days of exploitation and marginalisation are long gone. Our objective now is to build a united nation of Kenya. In order to achieve this, we should have a federal system of government which will allow any Kenyan to own property and live anywhere within the republic. The idea of anybody being told to go back to his original place, should not arise at all.

One other thing which is very important here is that we must all fight against tribalism, because we know tribalism is a big disease in this country. Mr. Chairman our structure of the government should have a President who is elected direct and a Vice

President who is a running mate. Vice President will not have powers, he will only be deputizing the President. The President should have full powers and he should be the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. We should also have the position of a Prime Minister, and under the Prime Minister, we should have two deputy Prime Ministers. One in charge of foreign affairs and defense, and the other one should be in charge of finance and government enterprises. We should also have the position of a Chief Secretary.

When we come to the Legislator, we should have a Senate, whereby qualified elders should be sitting in the Senate so that they can moderate the affairs of National Assembly. Since we have said that we need a federal system, we must have a Provincial Assembly. The head of the Provincial Assembly should be a governor who is elected by the people. Similarly, we should have a District Assembly and as we go down we have a Locational Assembly and then the elders from the various divisions. We should have a Judicial system which is headed by the Minister for justice. Chief Justice will be appointed by the President out of three people who have been recommended and vetted by Parliament.

Foreign Affairs, we should have international foreign policy, where we can determine, we should have a registry of our foreign policy where anybody or any Kenyan should be able to check and confirm what is our foreign policy. The land rights should be enshrined in the Constitution, everybody should own property which is protected by the Constitution, if it is land, you must have a Title which will not be taken away by anybody. We should also realize that our forests are very important. This should be moderated and protected by the community wherever they maybe so that we don't bring about deserts in our own country.

There should be a position of Ombudsman who will actually be in charge of all the complaints from individual people. The transfer of powers to the incoming President after elections, we should have a transition period of three months, where the outgoing President will be able to hand over properly to the incoming President, while actually advising on the various policies, our relations with other countries. We should have a position of Auditor General which should be a term of five years with a possibility of being renewed not exceeding ten years.

Similarly, the position of Attorney General should be a period of five years with the possibility of being extended to ten years. The retiring President should enjoy the privileges that he has had in office and with all the facilities that he has. We know that a President who has been in leadership, will not divorce himself from leadership in a country. So, he will be bound to represent the country in various capacities outside out country. While talking about the President, section 14 of the Constitution, says that the President will not be prosecuted while in office. This should apply when he has retired as well because the current Constitution is quiet about the retired President. So, he should be protected, but in our new Constitution, there should be a possibility of impeaching the President when he violates certain fundamental rights of his people, so that we don't have oppression of the ordinary citizen.

We have also the children's rights. The children's rights should be maintained according to the act that is already laid out. So

Mr. Chairman I will present my memorandum, I have just touched very few points, because if I were to go through the memorandum it has got a lot of details which I think may not be necessary for this forum. So thank you very much Mr. Chairman.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Just a minute Mr. Kiptanui and thank you very much for your very well authored memorandum. I may want to draw on your experience on one issue, that has been raised here and there even in this morning. You have recommended the impeachment of the President but as you may have heard there are also questions regarding MPs, should we impeach them or recall them if they for some misconduct as we said if they abandoned the constituency or should we restrict the impeachment only to the President?

Abraham Kiptanui: It is true that some Members of Parliament forget to serve their constituency. As somebody says, is that you will see them during the elections when they are coming round to request for votes, but if they disappear until the next election, there is some machinery that they should not be voted in, in the next election. But I think there should be clause to allow the members of the constituency, to actually pass a vote of no confidence in the MP, so that actually the MP should not deter the people from progress. The MP of an area should actually provide leadership within a constituency. But if he abandons his people, there should be a clause. For certain people, there should be an allowance, for certain number of people within the constituency, if they sign a memorandum saying that we have no confidence in our MP, he should be relieved of his duties. Thank you very much Mr. Chairman.

Com. Riungu Raiji: I think there is another question, another Commissioner wants to draw on your experience.

Com. Salome Muigai: Thank you very much Mr. Kiptanui. I would also add my appreciation of the comprehensive nature of your memorandum. My question is on the same, you have talked about the fact that the present Constitution section 14 says that, the President cannot be prosecuted while in the office, and you would like us in the next one to add that even when he is out of the office, yet you have also said that in the new Constitution we should be able to impeach the President if need be. That section then cannot co-exist with an impeachable President while in the office, and protection when he is out of the office or just share with me a clarification on that part.

Abraham Kiptanui: Well, Mr. Chairman I think in the same way that an MP may fail to serve people, the President may become oppressive while in office, so there should be a clause where the Constitution or he violates the very same Constitution, because the President is supposed to protect the Constitution. If he does not protect that Constitution which governs the lives of many people of his country, there should be a clause to impeach that President with two thirds majority of the people who have elected him. So that actually the people are not oppressed. The people should have a method of redress and that is by impeaching the President if two thirds of the electorates can pass that resolution. I hope I have answered your question.

Com. Ratanya: Mr. Kiptanui there is another point I would like you maybe to clarify, it could be in your memorandum, but just try to clarify this one, it is about Prime Minister and Chief Secretary. You have proposed that we should have Prime Minister and Chief Secretary, can you please give us what you propose to be the mode of appointment of this two officers.

Abraham Kiptanui: The Prime Minister will be appointed by the President and equally the Chief Secretary will be appointed by the President. Because as I said before the President must have full powers, to appoint Ministers and also the Prime Minister. Similarly, he should be able to appoint the Chief Justice and the Attorney General. What I have said in my memorandum is that the Attorney General will not be attending Parliament. It will be the minister of justice who will be attending Parliament and answering questions, because Attorney General is a civil servant. So we should have a political head who will be answering questions in Parliament. The office of the Chief Secretary, should be the head of public service, and that should be appointed by the President. Thank you very much Mr. Chairman.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Thank you very much for both your memorandum and those very good answers. You could kindly register and hand over your copy of memorandum to our programme officer. Our next speaker atakuwa Councillor Zakayo Chepkong'a. yuko. Karibu Bwana Councillor.

Cllr. Zakayo Chepkong'a: Asante sana Bwana Chairman na wasikilizaji. Mimi ni Councillor Zakayo Chepkong'a kutoka Ainakwa division, Ainapa location. Yangu ni mambo ya Matitle Deeds ambayo sisi tutaenda huko Nairobi kutafuta. Tunataka Title Deeds zikuje district mahali ambayo ni karibu na wananchi. Ya pili, tunataka mali hii ya forests, karibu inakuwa mali ya County Council. Iwe County Council inatawalwa inachungwa kama policies ambayo iko karibu. Kama County Council, mtu ukitaka mambo kwa forest iulize County Council. Na ninataka mambo ya pesa za barabara, ikuje katika district, ili district iweze kugawa pesa zake na kufanya barabara ambayo iko karibu. Na tunataka tena watu wenyewe ambao wako na desturi yao, iheshimiwe, hatutaki watu wengine wakuje kuleta desturi yao, halafu kusema desturi ya watu wengine iwezi kuendelea na kufunga ile ya watu wengine. Nataka watu wenyewe wawe na desturi yao iheshimiwe.

Nataka mambo ya mashamba, mtu kama yuko na shamba lake tunataka mtu atawale shamba lake, afanyie kazi bila mtu kusema ya kwamba anatakikana kufanyia hivi. Nataka mtu mwenyewe apangie kazi shamba lake, na kutawala shamba lake. Kazi ya Parliament, tunataka Mbunge wa Parliament, Mbunge yule ambaye awezi kutekeleza mambo ya wananchi, tunataka uwezo utoke kwa wananchi, kama yeye ameenda hawezi kufanya development yoyote, kuwe ruhusa ya wananchi, ya kusema ya kwamba kama wananchi wamefikia zaidi ya nusu, basi yeye atolewe achaguliwe mwingine ambaye anaweza kusaidia hiyo constituency. Kwa sababu yeye anaenda kukula pesa peke yake na wewe awezi kusaidia wananchi wake, ambao alikuwa anaenda kusema. Tunataka term ya Mbunge kama akienda Parliament, aende mara ya kwanza na mara ya pili, akienda mara ya pili, yeye analize kazi yake hapo hatutaki yeye arudi mara ya tatu. Rais akichaguliwa aende Bunge mara mbili, mara ya tatu yeye analize mambo yake.

Mambo ya County Council ipewe uwezo na serikali ipatiwe pesa ambazo anatengeneza barabara za ndani ndani. Ya kusaidia wananchi. Ipatiwe sehemu ingine katika pesa za serikali ili iweze kuwatengeneza watu mabarabara ndani ndani. Tena County Council ipewe uwezo wa kuwa watu ambao ni wa kuangalia wananchi wake na serikali igawie pesa sehemu ingine ili wenyewe wawe na uwezo, wa kusaidia wananchi kwa sababu ni karibu na wananchi. Basi hiyo ndio inatakikana iwe namna hiyo. Yangu imekuwa hivyo.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Tafadhali Commissioner ako na kitu labda anataka labda umujibu.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Bwana Diwani, mimi nina maswali mawili kwako, kwanza umetueleza misitu iletwe kwa County Council, pali pengi penye tumeenda wananchi wametueleza shida zao, na madiwani kujigawia mali ya uma hata misitu. Kwa hivyo tukileta kwa misitu kwa County Council, tutailinda vipi hata County Council na madiwani wenyewe wakuwe ni watu wa kuichunga sio wa kuitumia vibaya vile wananchi wana hofu, hilo ni swali langu la kwanza. Swali la pili ni kuhusu vile umesema eti mtu akiwa na shamba lake, akubaliwe atumie vile angetaka, mimi ningetaka unifafanulie, je kukiwa kumepita mto, na vitu kama hivyo kwenye shamba hilo la mtu binafsi, ungetaka tutumieje ili uhuru wa kutumia shamba vile mtu anavyotaka, lakini pia kuwa na responsibility, kuwa na jukumu kwa watu wengine walio karibu na yeye na majirani yake?

Cllr. Zakayo Chepkong'a: Kazi ya, mimi ninasema ya kwanza forest inatakikana ichungwe kama iko sales ambayo analipwa, alipwe County Council iliachungwe tu, si kugawa. Shamba la mwenyewe tunasema ya kwamba, yeye kuwa na shamba lake lakini achunge sheria asiingie kufanya mali ambayo haitakikani kuharibiwa ama mtoni, yeye achunge mambo ya agriculture akisema ya kwamba asipite kiasi hii kwa mtoni, au asipite kiasi hii kwa sehemu yote ambayo haitakikani, yeye lazima kwa hivyo aiheshimu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Councillor tafadhali ujiandikishe. Stephen Karanja, ambaye atafuatwa na Isaac Kotut. Stephen Karanja, ni wewe, hayuko? Kama hayuko sasa ni Isaac Kotut, ni wewe Isaac? Utapelekewa hicho chombo.

Isaac Kotut: Basi asante sana Commissioners wetu pamoja na wananchi wote, ningependa kusema ya kwamba sisi watu walemavu, sisi ni watu ambao tumewachwa kwa vitu mingi sana. Hata ile Katiba ya kwanza, iko silent sana kwa mambo ya watu walemavu. Kwa hivyo ningependa kusema ya kwamba education kwa watu ambao ni walemavu ama watoto wao, tungependa iwe free, pamoja na medical should be free. Kwa hivyo education should be free from Primary mpaka University. That is for a person with disability, or a child with disability.

With medical, mahosipitali yamekuwa very expensive and we people with disabilities tuko na shida, ya kwamba shida yetu ni hatuna pesa. Kwa hivyo tunataka matibabu ya bure katika mahosipitali yetu. Tena tunahitaji employment, katika nchi yetu tunataka 10% kwa wale ambao wamesoma na wale ambao wamekuwa trained. Tunataka watu disabled wapewe nafasi kufanyakazi katika maidara mbali mbali kama ya serikali ama private sectors. Tunataka Katiba izuie mambo ya retrenchment

kwa watu ambao wako na disability. They should not be retrenched. They should be the last ones to be retrenched. Kwa hivyo hiyo isimame namna hiyo unless he or she cannot discharge his/her duties.

Basi kitu ingine ni representation kwa Parliament. Watu ambao ni walemavu, unaona ya kwamba hawana representation kwa Parliament, our Commissioners you might see that wale ambao wametoa pendekezo zao hapa hawajasema kitu kuhusu mtu ambaye ni mlemavu. Kwa hivyo tunataka representation in Parliament, representation in local authorities. Pia allocation of Trust Land ama shamba ya serikali, unaona ya kwamba saa zile tunaenda kuomba kwa D.C. wanakusikiza lakini hawawezi kukupatia shamba. Anaona kweli hata kama anajua mahali unatoka hawezi kukusaidia wewe. Lakini hii corruption imekuja na imeharibu nchi yetu, such that people with disabilities cannot be seen, na sisi tunataka protection from the Constitution to see that yaani tunaishi, tunatambulikana na hata kupewa kitu ambacho kinapeanwa, kama saa zile serikali imesema ya kwamba wanapeana forest, they have to allocate for us something to be given to us.

Kitu inginne ni kwamba, kuhusu President, I am sorry nitachanganya, kuhusu President tunataka aende term mbili peke yake. Na hiyo term akiwa huko, he should not be above the law na tena, he should be impeached kama vile Mr. Kiptanui amesema kwa Parliament. Na ile appointments ambayo President anafanya, kwa mambo ya MPs, should be ratified by the Parliament, which I am saying that the Parliament should be given powers. Once the President appoints an MP say for company Fulani, should be ratified by Parliament. Nasema tena kuhusu Wabunge wetu, ya kwamba lazima wawe wamesoma vizuri. Otherwise hatutaki MPs wanaenda kulala kwa Parliament badala ya kuunga vitu na kutengeneza vitu ambavyo vinatakikana kwa Parliament, anaenda kulala na hata ahudhuri Bunge, tunataka mtu serious, ingawa sisi ni electorates tunawachagua hao.

Lakini wananchi ninaamini ya kwamba we are enlightened na tutafanya kitu safari hii. kwa hivyo ninataka organs ya State ambayo ni Executive, Judiciary na Legislature, ya kwamba wawe na powers zao, na isikuwe na muingiliano. Hatutaki President kuingilia mambo ya Judiciary ama Parliament, ama Parliament kuingilia mambo ya Judiciary. He should be helped to find powers and should be straight. Wacha Katiba iwe sawa sawa na kama mtu atafunja awekwe ndani. Tena ningependa kusema kuhusu buildings, architectures saa zile wanajenga buildings, they should consider our problems. We people with disability tunahitaji assistance to buildings, assistance to even to buses, public transport kwa sababu tuko na shida ya kupanda buses, tuko na shida ya kwenda ma buildings ambayo hakuna malifts. Kwa hivyo tunataka hiyo ihusishwe katika Katiba yetu.

Halafu powers ya chiefs ambazo zina-terrorize watu, tunataka powers zao ziwe reduced kwasababu ninaona ya kwamba wako na so much powers ambazo wanatumia ku-terrorize watu katika vijijini. Na school sponsors na makanisa, makanisa should be protected also because unaona ya kwamba hatutaki kanisa lingine liingilie maslahi ya kanisa lile lingine, pamoja na huru wa kuabudu should be there na hiyo imekuwa kila wakati na tunashukuru. Na tunataka tena pia watu ambao ni walemavu, tunataka tupewe taxation free kwa vifaa ambazo tunatumia kama wheelchairs na magari ambayo tunaweza kuleta ambayo ni automatic.

Tuwe na tax free and even those who are employed, taxes should be waived so that wasiumizwe sana. Ya kwamba taxes iondolewe kwa mambo ya employment, taxes iondolewe kwa equipment. Otherwise nashukuru sana, ningependa kusema ya kwamba, kwa Constitution saa zile wanataka kupitisha kitu ama kwa men, 70% of those elected, Wabunge waweze kufanya hiyo kazi. Hatutaki majority votes, tunataka 70% wafanye hiyo kazi ya ku-ammend the Constitution, hatutaki Constitution yetu iwe ikipigwa kiraka kila wakati. Tunataka tuweke Constitution yetu iwe na quality asante sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Yes, there is a question kutoka kwa Commissioner.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Bwana Kotut kwa maoni yako, nina swali moja ama mbili kwako ya ufafanulizi umesema ungetaka representation in Parliament, ungetupa numbers or an idea kwani ulituambia on employment ungetaka ten percent, kwa hivyo ungetupa numbers pia hiyo ya local government tungetaka utueleze kiasi na mwishoni, umesema kuwa ungetaka kuona Wabunge wetu wameelimishwa mpaka kiwango kipi?

Isaac Kotut: Asante sana. Ningependa kusema ya kwamba tunahitaji 10% kwa representation ya Parliament. Tunataka Wabunge wetu kama imekuwa chini sana iwe form four.

Com. Salome Muigai: Na local government bado.

Isaac Kotut: Pia ni 10%.

Com. Salome Muigai: Okey, ningetaka kukuuliza swali moja, nimeona walemavu wengi hapa ni wanaume. Hii 10% itaenda kwa walemavu wanaume ama kuna walemavu wa kike pia.

Isaac Kotut: Okey, gender has to be followed, tunataka wale wa kike ambao wameelimika, na wale wanaume ambao wameelimika pia. Hatutaki mtu apelekwe tu huko kwa sababu anajulikana na mtu. Bali awe ni yule amesoma, both women and men.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey asante sana. Ngoja atakuja huko utaenda umuandike huko. Sasa tungetaka kurukia list kidogo tumtafute mlemavu mwingine. Wewe, na yule angetaka kuzungumza? Utapatiwa chombo hicho ukiwa hapo tu. Tafadhali tuambie jina lako.

Bernard Mutai: Majina yangu ninaitwa Bernard Mutai, mimi ni kinara wa walemavu katika Uasin Gishu District na mtaniruhusu tu nisome kwa haraka yale, kwa sababu mimi ndio niko na memoranda, ningependa sana niweze kusoma kwa sababu yale ambao nitasoma, inataka hata wananchi waweze kusikia kwa sababu kama kutakua na mambo ambayo yanatakikana yarekebishwe, wananchi waanziwe kwanza kabla hata sheria ijapitishwa kule juu.

Nitasoma kwa lugha ya kimombo. We the people with disability from Uasin Gishu rend fathers people with PWD, are involved knowledge of our rights as citizens of Kenya and therefore, wish to alight the following as obstacles towards attaining and enjoying our status as citizens of Kenya. We have been side lined and excluded from participation in various levels, organs of decision making such as Presidential Commissions, District Development Committee, that has, that we have faced discrimination and mistreatment at the family level often ignored or given second priority in relation to other able members of the family.

That we have faced discrimination at the hands of potential employers, that we have been denied opportunity to exercise and exploit our talents and our potential. That we have been relegated in terms of employment to be fit from artisan positions and not in world white collar jobs. We have been discriminated against, in terms of grading training centers for people with disabilities. That we have been denied access to driving courses and licenses, especially our yearly impaired colleagues. That we are being seen by the society as lacking the ability to exercise our sexuality. That our daughters, and sisters with disability are denied proper free and post maternal care. That we have been denied access to the following. Political positions, education, economic opportunities, access to finance or related facilities. Better health services, legal representations, public utilities, buildings, roads, sports centers, and ownership of property.

In view of the above and in exercising our rights as citizens of Kenya, and recognition of importance of the review process, in the case to change the future and destiny of our beloved country in solidarity with other Kenyans. We the people with disability, do hereby make the following recommendation to the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission. The Constitution of Kenya should have preamble based on the following; history of our independent struggle, our vision and objectives, recognition or our 42 tribes and Kenyans of all races portray supremacy of the people of Kenya, National Anthem and Courts of Arms.

Executive; the power of the President should be reduced. The President should not be above the law, incase of any abuse of powers, he should be impeached through Parliament. Ministries should be appointed through meritocracy, considering the professions.

Legislator; Parliament should be empowered to ratify all appointments for Constitutional office. Judiciary; the Judiciary should be free from interference by other arms of the government. They should be given security of tenure. There should be legal levels to the village courts tribunals.

Education; education should be made free to people with disability from Primary to University. Free education of children of people with disability from Nursery to University. Sign language should be included in all education curriculum. The 8-4-4 system should be reviewed to favor the people with disabilities. Examination time aspect should be considered to give people

with disability ample examination time.

There should be special arrangement for breast feeding mothers and of least 3 months maternity leave granted to two, includes the sports. Fair representation in organizations and Sports Councils. Encouragement of people with disability to engage in various sporting, recreation and curriculum activities which they are good in. The government and Sporting Councils, should assist people with disability acquire passports and other traveling documents, wherever they are to participate in games abroad. All passenger service vehicles should be modified and suited with necessary equipments to ease boarding by people with disabilities. People with disability should be considered for monthly social welfare cash, to meet their basic needs. Equipments and materials e.g. braille, wheelchairs should be free of taxations. Architectural structures should be designed in consideration of people with disability to ease their movement.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): I think as much as we would like to hear that, I think I would urge you to summarize because we are very many people and I am sure the purpose of such a detailed memorandum is for us to study very carefully and implement. I will give you one minute to wind up, because I see that we have other people, even with disability whom we want to fill up.

Bernard Mutai: Okey thank you. I am going to summarize it. In economic and finance, funds should be availed for use in people with disability projects in annual budget. Requirement of loans security should be relaxed to enable people with disability acquire business loans.

Health; free medical services in all public institutions for people with disability. Sign language interpreters should be employed in hospitals to assist the death. Free medical services should be availed to the families of people with disability. I am winding up now. We people with disability submit this memorandum in Uasin Gishu district, on 28th day of June, on this first, second and third day of the month of July in the year of our Lord 2002, trusting and believing that our views will be adopted into the new Constitution. Thank you.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey, asante sana. We can assure you tutaisoma na tutajaribu kuitia maanani wakati tunarekebisha Katiba. Tuko na mama mmoja ambaye hata yeye ako na disability. Caroline Kosgei, we would want to hear from a lady. Caroline Kosgei yuko?

Caroline Kosgei: Kwa majina ni Kosgei natoka hapa Kowet. Na sisi kama walemavu sasa, kuna wengine wangetutakia elimu ya juu, lakini because of lack of school fees wanashindwa. Tunataka at least hata kama mtu anafanya business, kama anaenda ku-save pesa yake, na unajua saa hii kama bank iko kwa gorofa juu, apate kusaidiwa. Hata kutembea hasaa kwa magari. Wengine huwa wanashikwa hawaoni kama hawajiwezi, wanachukuwa tu at least kama ni normal person. Tungetaka sasa serikali ikumbuke sana walemavu. Kwa upande wa kina mama kila wakati unapata mtu unazalishwa mtoto nyumbani,

unashindwa utalea na nini na mtu anakuacha baadaye, unabaki sasa na mtoto na huna njia yoyote ya kuweza kujisaidia nayo na umebaki nyumbani. Sasa ningeomba serikali ikumbuke sana shida hizo. Sina mengi.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Tuko na swali moja.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Caroline kwa maoni yako. Juu ya hii habari kuwa unaachwa na mtoto, ungetaka Katiba ifanye kitu gani? Ungetaka kupendekeza jambo lipi kwa Katiba?

Caroline Kosgei: Vile sasa umepata mtoto nyumbani, heri mwenye kukupatia mtoto akuchukue.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana kwa hayo mapendekezo yako. Sasa tutamuita Bwana Joseph Kerarei, yuko? Joseph, kama hayuko, Mrs. Ruth Cheptoo Mwema.

Ruth Cheptoo: My names are Ruth Cheptoo Mwema. I am representing a group by CCGD, that is Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development, Eldoret East. My contribution is so long so I will have to jump from one point to another, but everything is put in order. We want all Kenyans to be equal before and under the law and no one should be above the law, inclusive of the President. Specific rights of women....

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Excuse me Ruth, just a minute I will add you your minute, tafadhali tunaomba hawa watu wako na mobile, wajaribu kuzima kwa sababu kuzima kwa sababu inaingiliana na vile tuna-record kwa machine, hata nyinyi mnasikia na tunatumia codeless mic, inaingilia hizo zote. Tafadhali kwa heshima.

Ruth Cheptoo: We have also the specific rights of women. The rights to security. All persons shall have rights to national and international visa and security, contained in a) 23 of African Charter on Human and People's Rights. The right to own old and used property, commonly violated, most customary laws and practices do not allow women to hold property and women have infact been treated as part of the property, to be passed between fathers and husbands. The right to work in a safe environment, free from any interference and sexual harassment with special consideration to their reproductive functions and many others.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): I don't want to cut you short, but we have had very few women speaking, I would rather maybe pass if you could deal with some of the particular issues dealing with women. Because we haven't had any voice from a woman as yet. You take your time I would be a little generous in allocating time.

Ruth Cheptoo: Okey, women also have problems they are the most affected with children with disabilities, even with the husbands with disabilities. Women are mostly affected. So we want the Constitution to actually look into the people living with

disabilities, because this affects women so much. Thus we recommend the Constitution has been silent to the rights and freedom of persons living with disabilities. Just like those of women, one out of 20 Kenyans have some form of disability, they could have visual impairment, hearing and speech difficulties.

Physical impairment, learning or behavioural disabilities or a combination of more than one disability. As a result of this, they may not perform certain tasks as quick as or in the same manner as appears in the world. They don't have equal opportunities to jobs and at times, they do not access the health care. So, we recommend the Constitution to give them the basic rights of learning, health, property and security. Women also look after the youth, the youth especially the young girls or the young women are neglected with no economic resource or employment, upon completing their studies and they are totally cut off from decision making. Pastoralism are also the women domain because some of them just rely on the pastoral lifestyle.

Pastoralists find themselves a neglected community with little access to the national resources and to decision making on issues, that impact on their lives. So we would like the Constitution to actually look into the pastoralists and when it comes to political parties, the Constitution should regulate the formation management and conduct of political parties, by ensuring the Affirmative Action policy is employed in the composition of political party structures. At least a third of all the officials of the political parties must be women.

The Constitution must ensure that party nominations to electoral seats, follows the Affirmative Action principle of at least a third representation of women. Women also recommend that political parties should be funded by public funds, why, this is, to avoid the individual domination of political parties, on the footing that those individuals have made large contributions in other words, the party should not be run as private entities or private enterprises from which only the most economically able can benefit.

The funding of political parties should be on the basis of the extent of the Parliamentary representation. This may be considered in view of the Provincial of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which provides at section 236 that, to enhance multiparty democracy, national legislation must provide for the funding of political parties. Participating in national and Provincial legislature on an equitable and proportional basis.

On the side of the Electoral system process, for the President to be elected, he must receive a greater number of the votes cast in the Presidential elections than any other candidates for the Presidency, and must have 51% and above of the votes cast.

Reservation of seats for specific interest groups. The existing legislation should be amended specifically to provide for the interest of the following groups; youths, women, people living with disabilities and minority groups such as; pastoralists communities. Constituencies and ward boundaries. The current demarcation of constituencies and wards, were unsatisfactorily done and were done undemocratically just to suit the whims of those in power. At some point, one family or one community are answerable to two different chiefs. Electoral dates: Presidential, Civic and Parliamentary elections, should be held on the

same day. Due to our economic status at present but can be revisited in future.

The Electoral Commission, appointment of Commissioners; Commission appointees must be vetted by Parliament before they are finally appointed by the President. The appointment of Commissioners to the Commission, should also take into account the provision of gender and representation of specific interest groups. The Commission must have at least a third representation of women, men and the youth.

Security of tenure of the Commission. In the recommendation that the Commission have its own accounting officer to curb wanton misappropriation of funds, as was in the case in 1997 general elections. It should also have a separate account at the district level, to avoid interference in the influence of the electoral activities by the District Commissioners and the district accounting officers. The Electoral Commission should draw its funds from the Consolidated Funds, to ensure financial independence. Finally, the Electoral Commission, should be directly responsible to Parliament, for their expenditure. The number of the Commissioners should not be more than fifteen.

Recommendation for the Executive. The minimum education for a President, to contest is at least O-level certificate of education. A Presidential term should be limited to two five year terms. Appointment of non-political officials, should be handled on merits and by a Commission and with vetting power of Parliament. In addition, the Commission should adopt the Affirmative Action of at least 33% representation of women. The basic rights of all Kenyans; all Kenyans should be given their basic rights and protection of the same. This are healthcare, education, food, water, shelter, security and employment. The local government should be autonomous.

Com. Riungu Raiji: I am sorry we have to cut you short but we can assure you that we will study your memorandum in detail, na tulikupatia nafasi kwa sababu hatujasikia sauti ya wakina mama wengi. Tutaruka hiyo list yetu kidogo, tutafute akina mana wengine, Caroline Mengich, utafuatwa na Christina Kipsang na Fedisina Muringo. Weke chombo karibu tafadhali.

Caroline Mengich: Kwa majina ni Caroline Mengich. Nawakilisha Eldoret East. Hapa nina maoni kuhusu, wale watu ambao wanaoana kinyumbani. Serikali ifanye juhudi ya kuwapa walio oana kinyumbani certificate, from Chief's office. Yaani wasikae tu kwa sababu wale wanaoana kinyumbani hawana certificate. Kwa hivyo unaona watu wanaoana kinyumbani halafu wakiweka juhudi ili wapate certificate from his office ama DC's office. Kwa uraia tu itabaki vile ilivyo. Halafu maneno ya rape, yaani afungwe miaka kumi ama zaidi na atoe faini ya shilingi fifty thousand, first warning and then second warning, atoe one hundred thousand. Na akizidi afungwe maisha, defilement, hiyo ni kuchafua watoto wachanga afungwe maisha. Halafu domestic violence, apewe warning for three times. Yaani vile wanaume wanawachapa wanawake, akimchapa mara ya kwanza apewe warning first, mara tatu na akiendelea, mali ya huyo mzee igawanywe yaani watengane wasikae pamoja. Watoto wanaozaliwa nje ya ndoa, children born out of marriage. Tayari mwenye kumzalisha huyo mtoto, ni baba kama amemzalisha msichana ni baba, atamlinda huyo mtoto hadi ajiweze, yaani akue self reliant kimaisha, either married or unmarried kama anasoma ama

asomi.

Then inheritance, should be given a quarter of property, apewe mahali yake a quarter. Political, tunataka tupewe seats, Nominated seats, one over three Nominated seats. Kwa sababu sisi wamama kweli tunajua hatuna pesa ya kufanya campaign, hatuna nafasi ya kwenda kushughulika na wananchi. Kwa hivyo tunataka tupewe Nominated seats one over three. Ministers wafanye kazi vizuri sana kule, wasipofanya kazi kwa masaa manane, eight hours watatolewa kule na hata mshahara yao iongezwe na wananchi sio eti wajiongezee mshahara, ni hayo.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey, asante sana jandikishe Caroline. Caroline iko swali kutoka kwa Commissioner, tafadhali rudi hapo.

Com. Salome Muigai: Caroline nina maswali mawili kwako. Asante sana kwa maoni yako. Ya kwanza, ni kuwa harusi zetu ama ndoa zetu za kienyeji ni processed, sio siku moja eti hii ndio siku ya arusi kama vile tunavyokuja hapa kanisa, father anatushikanisha halafu hiyo habari inaisha ama kwa D.C. Sasa hii process, ni katika kiwango kipi, ungetaka itolewe certificate. Ni siku ile ya kwanza ya watu kwenda kusema wanataka kuoia ama ni pahali gani? Ningetaka utusaidie kwa hizo fikira. Swali langu la pili ni juu ya kupigwa kwa kina mama kwenye familia, sasa hii mara tatu uende ya pili ama ya tatu ukamkuta mama tayari hayuko. Ile warning ya kwanza ya pili, unaonaje juu ya kungoja mara ya tatu. Je mara ya pili akiwa tayari hayuko amesha uwawa, tutafanya nini kwa hili jambo. Fikira zako kufikiria ni lazima ikuwe warning mara ya tatu ilikuwa nini?

Caroline Mengich: Mtu na hiyo kuoana ya kinyumbani, umesemakuwa yaani watu wakishaoana, siunajua kule nyumbani wanathibitishwa na wazee, kule wanasema sasa hawa ndio washahidi wao. Kwa hivyo sasa, ninawatetea kuwa ikue na certificate, na hiyo certificate ni moja tu. Ili akishapata hiyo certificate, akienda mahali pengine hakuna certificate atapata eti akitaka kuoia mwingine ataambiwa hapana, certificate ni moja. Halafu kuhusu hiyo ya wamama, yaani unaweza kuvumilia mara ya kwanza, ya pili, halafu ya tatu, hapana hautavumilia tena.

Com. Ratanya: Caroline nina swali lingine hapa. Umesema about the children born out of marriage, na unasema kwamba huyu mtoto alewe na baba. Na msichana yule amezaa mtoto akitaka kumlea, maoni yako namna gani, angekatazwa huyu mtoto? Ama ni baba peke yake amlee.

Caroline Mengich: Hapana, kama ni mwenye anajiweza, sioni kama kuna shida. Lakini unajua sasa kuna wenye wanapata watoto na hawajiwezi kweli. Kwa hivyo labda ninataka msichana wangu aendelee na masomo, nitapeana huyo mtoto kwa baba amlee ili msichana wangu aendelee na masomo. Nasema kwa wenye hawajiwezi. Na nikiweza ni sawa.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey asante sana kwa hayo maoni yako tafadhali jandikishe. Christina Kipsang. Karibu mama nilisema atafuatwa na Fedisina Muringo. Mama Christina.

Christina Kipsang: Mimi ni Christina Kipsang kutoka Ainapkoii.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Ngoja, wapi yule interpretor wetu ameenda wapi.

Christina Kipsang: Sasa ninazungumza kuhusu wasichana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Ask her if she is okey, there is also interpretation if she wants.

Christina Kipsang: *Ang'ololi agobo lagok che tibik, agobo tumdo.*

Translator: Nazungumza juu ya wasichana na ile mambo ya tohara ya kienyeji ya wasichana.

Christina Kipsang: *Amun tumdo komelen ng'olyot ne kimoche ketebto. Achicha.*

Translator: Tohara si kitu ya kukaa nayo.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko ngunon amwae ale kikeeshe.*

Translator: Tumekataa mambo ya tohara kwa wasichana.

Christina Kipsang: *Mawendi tumdo amun mochei keng'olochi.*

Translator: Hawawezi kufanyiwa tohara bali tu wazungumziwe.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko moche kekwai chepyosok che ng'ololchin icheget.*

Translator: Wachague wanawake wamama wakubwa ambao watawazungumzia kuwapatia mashauri.

Christina Kipsang: *Amun kakiker kou noton ko logochu ko kikoimgei.*

Translator: Maana hawa wasichana wamesumbuka sana.

Christina Kipsang: *Agobo ng'olyot ne moingen tuguk che yoei ichek.*

Translator: Kwa sababu wanasumbuka hawajui la kufanya.

Christina Kipsang: *Ara kimoche en kila location*

Translator: Ninataka kila location.

Christina Kipsang: *Kekwai chepyosok che ng'ololchin lagochoton.*

Translator: Wawe na wanawake washuhuri kwa hawa wasichana.

Christina Kipsang: *Agot ichek che ki kitun.*

Translator: Hata walio olewa zamani wapatiwe mashauri.

Christina Kipsang: *Asi konyor kondit ne kibo keny nebo kotorit nebo tibik.*

Translator: Ili wawe na heshima ya nyumba kama zamani.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko inendet ne tou ng'olyondonoton ko tokoyotito tibik,*

Translator: Yule atakaye anzisha mambo ya tohara kwa wasichana.

Christina Kipsang: *konyoru ng'atutiet ne ng'wan.*

Translator: Aonywe kwa kisheria.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko u noton en komostab tibichoton kotebi kou ye kiu.*

Translator: Hivyo ndivyo wasichana wakae vile walizaliwa.

Christina Kipsang: *Amun kelek che kiki otech,*

Translator: Kwa sababu yale meno yalitolewa zamani.

Christina Kipsang: Ilienda hivyo, masikio ile inatobolewa kama hii yangu, *chu kikator kou chu ko kitebi ago kiba kou noton.*

Translator: Masikio ile ilitobolewa ilipotea, kwa nini hii ingine ibaki?

Christina Kipsang: *Ko komosta kogeny ne mi yon,*

Translator: Jambo lingine tena.

Christina Kipsang: *ko komostab kwonyik. Kimoche konyor kwonyik agichek uwezo en boisionik.*

Translator: Wanawake nao wapate uwezo kwa mambo ya kazi.

Christina Kipsang: Na kutoka nyumbani, *en boisiekwak agichek ko kosyin.*

Translator: Na pia wakiwa na waume zao walio waoa wakae kwa kusikizana.

Christina Kipsang: Mimi ninasahau kidogo. *Ng'alekab kijanaek kemoche en komostab tumdo*

Translator: Anasema nilisahau wavulana.

Christina Kipsang: Ameenda kuzungumza na wazee kwa ile nyumba. *Kong'ololji boisiek akichek si maondo kolenchin yo i tibik*

Translator: Kwa hivyo yaani wanaume wazungumziwe na wao wasiangaliwe tu ya kwamba wametahiri bila kuzungumziwa, na wanakaa ovyo ovyo.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko kakisome kele ogonech agechek mwangazo kidogo asokobit kenai, koba kwonyichu asi kobot konyor agichek tuguk che boisien.*

Translator: Anataka wapatiwe nafasi ya kazi ili kwamba wapate vitu ya kutumia na wao.

Christina Kipsang: *Komokonye boiyot kityo.*

Translator: Ili wasitegemee mume wao peke yake siku zote.

Christina Kipsang: *Ama kimache anyun kwondo ne moche kasit ak toityo kobut kot.*

Translator: Hataki pia wakipata kazi eti wabomoe manyumba.

Christina Kipsang: *Ngot kwo kasit kwonyotok kikochini boiyonyin ngo mateb komie konem en kasinoton.*

Translator: Tupewe mamlaka ya kwamba mke akitaka kuharibu kazi na aharibu nyumba, basi aachishwe kazi.

Christina Kipsang: *Noton ko ne kimoche, kalyet.*

Translator: Hiyo ndio tunataka amani.

Christina Kipsang: *Chomyet en ko.*

Translator: Masikizano nyumbani.

Christina Kipsang: Umoja ni nguvu. *Ko ng'olyot age kokeny ko kwonyik.*

Translator: Neno lingine ni la wanawake.

Christina Kipsang: Ile wajane.

Translator: Wale ambao ni wajane sasa.

Christina Kipsang: *Kong'tei kwonyichu kikobagach murenik,*

Translator: Hao wajane ambao wamebaki.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko kikong'et in, ko ngunon ko makitun, matinye certificate.*

Translator: Iko wengine ambao hawakupata certificate.

Christina Kipsang: Bwana yao alikufa na iko na watoto kama tano ama kumi.

Christina Kipsang: *Kimoche ng'olyondonot bo chepyoso choton,*

Translator: Tunataka haya maneno ya hawa wajane.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko kotuiyogeik kwanisiekwai ak kamasisiekwai,*

Translator: Wazazi wa yule mme wake aliaga na wale ambao ni wa huyu mama, waungane wazungumze.

Christina Kipsang: *si kong'et kondenochi sein akine chichoton tukukyin amun makomukoksei, kikwo boiyonyin.*

Translator: Ili wawekewe sahihi wakiwaridhi mali ya mume wake vile ilivyokuwa, kwa sababu yule ameenda.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko ne rube noton ko matinye chetyai eng' inendet, kit ne amache kityo, amache kalyet eng, innee.*

Translator: Ile ninataka sasa, ninataka amani wakae na wao.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko en komostab chepyosok tugul, kemoche kit ne magat en* **Translator:** Kwa wanawake wetu kwa umumla.

Christina Kipsang: *achek koboto sigik*

Translator: Sisi wazazi wote.

Christina Kipsang: *kemoche chepto*

Translator: Tunataka msichana.

Christina Kipsang: *anan ko chepyoso*

Translator: Ama mama yeyote.

Christina Kipsang: *che kikotebi yach ingoroi rani, kikonem ingoriet kobarta borto.*

Translator: Wale ambao wamevaa nguo ile mbaya mbaya.

Christina Kipsang: *ko makemoche.*

Translator: Wasiweko watu wa kuvaa nguo mbaya.

Christina Kipsang: *Kimache kondit ne kibo keny.*

Translator: Tunataka heshima ya zamani.

Christina Kipsang: *Kimi en Kalenjin.*

Translator: Ile ilikuweco kwa kabila ya Kalenjin.

Christina Kipsang: *Kimoche lakwet ne kijanaiyat ak ne chepto komakoteleli chepto en barabara.*

Translator: Hatutaki wavulana wa kusimamisha wasichana njiani.

Christina Kipsang: *Konyoni chito kugo anan ko Kogo anan ko baba anan ko ng'o, achicha.*

Translator: Wazazi wakubwa unawapata wakisimama simama njiani, ovyo ovyo.

Christina Kipsang: Kuzungumza

Translator: *Akong'ololdos.*

Christina Kipsang: *Acha.Hiyo ni heshima kwa sisi kutoka zamani. Kiki konyitech kong'eten. Kimoche kometo kong'eten ra.*

Translator: Waache hiyo tabia.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko ng'olyot nebo lagochon, kakimwa agobo lagok che mi gaa,*

Translator: Wale watoto walioko nyumbani.

Christina Kipsang: *kimoche kenai akichek lagochuton kele teptoi ano.*

Translator: Tujue hawa wasichana waliobaki nyumbani wanakaaje.

Christina Kipsang: *Amun chepto*

Translator: Kwa sababu msichana.

Christina Kipsang: *ko baba ak mama ne iimegei lagochoton.*

Translator: Ni baba na mama ndio wanasumbukia hawa watoto.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko ngunon ko kit ne mi en yotok yo, kemoche keker lagochoto kele murenoni kisiche lakwani ko kole momoche,*

Translator: Tunataka kama mwanaume ameweka mimba msichana na amekataa mtoto akasema sitaki,

Christina Kipsang: *ko moche keker kit ne kiitoi amun ng'wan.*

Christina Kipsang: *tunataka kuona kitu ya kufanyia huyu mtoto aliyezaliwa na mtu na akakataa.*

Christina Kipsang: *Amun ingotege kotab sigik ab kamet*

Translator: Kwa sababu akikaa kwa wazazi ya mama yake.

Christina Kipsang: *komomi kit ne nyoru.*

Translator: Hakuna kitu atapata hapo.

Christina Kipsang: *Kimyet inegei ne ame kityo.*

Translator: Ni ukali atapata hapo na vyakula.

Christina Kipsang: *Amanyoru kiy tugul en goi,momi.*

Translator: Lakini kurithi kitu chochote hapa apati sasa hakuna.

Christina Kipsang: *Ko sikong 'et lagok rani, chuto chu kikoik chokoraa,*

Translator: Ili watoto wapatikane hii machokora.

Christina Kipsang: *ko amun chepyosonin ne kisich en arowekyik sogol*

Translator: Kwa sababu mama alizaa mtoto kwa miezi tisa akachunga.

Christina Kipsang: *ak korib agoi kenyisiek taman ak aeng'*

Translator: Akachunga mpaka miaka kumi na mbili.

Christina Kipsang: *kometo kwo barabara.*

Translator: Akatupa iende barabarani.

Christina Kipsang: *Nda lakwani ko kisiche mureno,*

Translator: Kama huyu mtoto angezaliwa na mwanaume.

Christina Kipsang: *Angetupwa.*

Translator: *to mokiwirtoi.*

Christina Kipsang: *Ara kimoche murenchu,*

Translator: Kwa hivyo tunataka wanaume hawa ndio wazae hawa watoto.

Christina Kipsang: *ak kong'et lagochu akichek, komoche kemwochi kwonyik kong'eten ra kelei makiwirto lakwa.*

Translator: Tunataka kuwaambia wanawake pia hata kama imekuwa hivyo asitupe, asitupe mtoto.

Christina Kipsang: Asitupe mtoto . *Ko motinye chechang, ngoteb kondit en achek Kalenjin, kou ye kiu.*

Translator: Heshima ikae vile tulivyokuwa zamani.

Audience: (clapping)

Speaker:

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana mama kwa maoni yako. Mimi nina maswali mawili kwako. Umesema yule msichana mwenye ameandikwa kazi, ama mama mwenye ameajiriwa kazi, akiharibu nyumba afukuzwe kazi.

Christina Kipsang: Afukuzwe kazi.

Com. Salome Muigai: Na je, yule mwanaume mwenye ameajiriwa kazi akiharibu nyumba yake, angetakiwa afukuzwe pia ama ni mama peke yake.

Christina Kipsang: Mama mimi ninatetea juu ya mama, sijatetea juu ya mzee.

Audience: (laughter)

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante mama jandikishe huko. Bila shaka kila mtu amefurahishwa na hayo mapendekezo ya kina mama. Sasa Fedisina Muringo. Sema jina lako na halafu uendelee. Dakika tano.

Fedisina Muringo: Jina langu ni Fedisina Muringo kutoka hapa Burnt Forest. Maoni yangu ni kwamba, kulingana na mambo ya kisasa, kuna baba na mama ya watoto na sasa imekuwa kuna njia za kupanga uzazi. Na hizo njia za kupanga uzazi, nyingi ni za wanawake, kama ni tembe, kama ni sindano, kama ni kila njia ni ya wanawake. Kwa nini hizi njia ni za wanawake peke yake? Kwa nini hii mambo isikuwe kwa wanaume pia na wanawake? Sasa njia hizo zenye zinatumiwa ziko na madhara nyingi sana kwa wamama. Lakini hizi njia zote, mama ndiye anachunga watoto, hizi njia ni kama yeye peke yake ndiye aliwekewa. Kwa hivyo mimi kwa maoni yangu ingekuwa ni vizuri pia, hizo njia zingine ziondolewe ndio wazazi kama mama, imekaa kama mama tu peke yake ndiye anaonekana anaweza panga uzazi. Kwa hivyo sasa tupeane njia zingine ambazo haziwezi thuru mama. Hiyo tu ndio maoni yangu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana. Sasa tunarudi kwa list upesi upesi ili tumalize. Charles Chege, ambaye atafuatwa na

Charles Chege: Kwa jina ni Charles Chege Muigai. Na nimekuja hapa mbele ya Tume ya Ghai, Chairman, na wafanyikazi, na wamama na mabwana, Bwana asifiwe. Mimi nimekuja hapa kulete malalamiko ya ulinzi wa Kenya ambao katika Kenya yetu, kabisa kabisa hatulali usingizi mzuri. Kwa sababu nini, walinzi wetu ambao ni polisi ambao wanatuchunga sisi, ndio wanageuka kuwa maadui. Tungependa hiki kikosi za polisi, kirudishwe kosi mara ya pili. Halafu ndio wapewe ulinzi kwa njia mzuri. Kwa sababu ikifika usiku, wenyewe wanachukua silaha wanaenda kuungana na majambazi. Nikisema hivi, mimi nahakikisha juzi juzi tu mwaka huu nilikuwa katika prison, na niliona askari zaidi ya kumi, kutoka GSU, polisi na askari tawala ambao wameshikwa na wizi. Na walikuwa wanaungana na majambazi. Kwa hivyo ndio mimi ninaomba Tume, ikae ihakikishe ya kwamba Katika mpya askari wamekuwa ni walinzi wa raia.

Ya pili, mimi nasema hivi, sisi kama raia, ambaye ni raia mwema wa Kenya, tunachagua viongozi kwenda katika Parliament kutuongoza sisi, si kuenda kututenganisha. Sababu tukiwachagua na waende katika Parliament, wanaenda kututenganisha si kuturudisha pamoja kama raia mmoja. Ningependa Tume ambayo iuundwe sasa wale watakaokuja, wawe ni watu wakamilifu ambao wanachunga raia mwema, kwa sababu raia ndio daraja ya kuwapeleka katika Parliament. Mtu kama mkuu wa sheria, angefaa kuchaguliwa na raia, sababu yeye ndio Kenya mzima.

Upande wa wafungwa, ukienda prison zote katika Kenya, wanasongamana hawana nguo. Wanakaa bure. Ningependa serikali ambayo itayokuja, ichukue maslahi ya wafungwa, kwa sababu hatakule katika prison, wenyewe wanaambukishana ukimwi waume kwa waume. Tena ningependa mwananchi wa Kenya, kama yuko nchi ya Turkana, au ako katika Coast Province au ako katika(inaudible) province, mahali ako akae hapo, hapo ni kwake, bila kubaguliwa eti wewe unatoka wapi.

Upande wa kuabudu upewe huru bila mtu kuingilia kuabudu jina la mwenyezi Mungu. Basi nafikiri mimi nimefika yangu mwisho, hayo yatoshe na kila neno lidumishwe.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Nilikua nimemuita Jackson Tuwei, Jackson, mnamuona, karibu. Na Joel Lalang awe akijitayarisha.

Jackson Tuwei: Bwana Chairman na wananchi wote, yangu ni kusema juu ya wakulima, wakulima zaidi wananyanyaswa sana. Jina langu ni Jackson Tuwei. Nilikuwa ninasea juu ya wakulima, inatakiwa kuangaliwa zaidi wakulima. Sababu wakulima wananyanyaswa sana. Sababu hii wakulima wakipata mimea yao, wanaowapeleka mahali wanaenda kuuza, wanakaa zaidi na sisi tuko na watoto wa shule, tuko na nini, na sasa inataka Katiba ile itakuja ione wakulima kabisa sababu ya vitu vyao.

Ya pili, wakati tulipata uhuru, mwaka wa sitini na tatu, serikali ile ilikuwako hapo, ilisema hivi, wakulima wale wa wakati huo waliambiwa kila mtu atapata maji, sitima, ikifikia mwaka wa elfu mbili. Na kwa hivi sasa, hakuna kitu yoyote mkulima amepata

kama sitima au maji na ningependelea Katiba ile itakuja ione wakulima kama wamepata sitima, kama wamepata maji, iangalie zaidi.

Ya tatu, ningependelea namna hii, forest forest ilindwe kwa njia mzuri sababu kuna chemichemi ya maji inaleta mvua, miti isikatwe ovyo ovyo. Na forest kama serikali ikiona ikatie shule mahali namna hii au kanisa, ione hii makanisa tatu. Maploti, Katiba zaidi inataka, Katiba ile itakuja, iingilie maploti, ione maploti ile inapeanwa katika centre ikaribie. Yangu ya kumalizia kuna mahali dam ilitengwa na wazungu zamani, na ningetaka Katiba ile itaweza kukuja, itafute hii matinga ya kuondoa matope ile imechimba katika kwa hiyo dam, sababu hiyo ma-dam inatumiwa na wakulima. Hebu na Mungu awabariki kwa hayo, asante sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Jackson, Joel Lalang. Halafu atafuatwa na Peter Kiptur. Sema jina.

Joel Lalang: Mimi ni Joel Kipsugut Lalang. Mkaaji wa eneo hili la Burnt Forest. Nina mambo ambayo nimeandika mengine na mengine nitayaongea. Basi kuhusu mamlaka ya Rais, Rais awe anaenda safari mbili kwa muda wa miaka tano tano, jambo ambalo linasitisha pale, ni mtoto wake asiwe tena Rais, kwa sababu kuna Wakenya wengi, kwa nini huyu tena anaturithi. Kwa hivyo kwa sababu tumeelimisha watu wengi, mwingine pia awe Rais. Hatutaki Rais ambaye anafuatwa na mtoto wake, pia ujamaa.

Bunge, Mbunge, awe naye pia anaenda safari moja pekee. Isiwe tena Mbunge ambaye tangu uhuru, ametuwakilisha mpaka tena tumefika millennium anaendelea tena kujipigia kura. Yaani yeye peke yake anawakilisha watu wote, si hata hawa wengine wamesoma, kwa hivyo ni mara moja. Asiende miaka yote kwa hivyo aende safari moja. Wale ambao wako hatutaki tena waendeleo, wametoshaka kwa sababu tunaona hawa wanajinyakulia vitu nyingi. Ukiona magari makubwa makubwa, mashamba, na vitu nyingi, hao ndio wameleta corruption. Na tunaona watoto wao ndio wanafaidi sana kwa sababu waelimisha hata ngambo, wapi na ile ya maskini analala. Kwa hivyo kila mtu apewe nafasi achaguliwe mara moja hivi ili naye mwingine pia wa nyumba ingine aweze kufaidi. Mambo ya elimu, elimu kweli tumeahidiwa kwamba masomo itakuwa ya bure kuondoa ujinga. Lakini kwa sababu ya umasikini, kwa sababu hawa wengi wa watu wakubwa wamenyanganya watu wengine pesa, basi tunakuta jamii nyingine wamekuwa maskini. Na kwa sababu pengine hawana mapato ya kuweza kusomesha watoto wao, kwa hivyo hebu tunakitu ambacho tunasema ya kwamba tunasaidia watoto wengine, lakini huyu mtoto asaidiwe kutoka nursery mpaka university, ili tena mambo ya harambee harambee hii, pengine anafanya haambee anawacha.

Jambo lingine kuhusu elimu, tuwe na elimu ya bure, kutoka nursery mpaka university kwa sababu Kenya kuna pesa mingi, tunaona watu wanakula wanamaliza. Kwa hivyo kwa nini wengine wanakaa bure? Wametumalizia sisi wale masikini, basi kuwe na elimu ya bure.

Ukulima; mkulima sana amenyanyaswa, na kwa njia hii, tunataka Katiba iweze kutulinda kwa sababu tunalima mashamba halafu

pesa yetu inakwama, na ikikwama mtu sasa anashindwa kulipa school fees kwa sababu pesa imekaa huko, imekaa karibu miezi tano na mtu hana chochote. Kwa hivyo ile Katiba itakuja ikiwa mahindi imekuwa nyingi au mandizi kwa hivyo mkulima apewe loan ya kuweza kuendeleza shamba, ili kwa sababu hiyo ni shamba yake na elimu yake kwa mkulima huyo. Jambo ambalo linahusu dini. Kuna uhuru wa kuabudu kweli, lakini tunataka kukemea hii dini ya shetani kwa sababu, imezidi sana kwa hivyo, sheria ilindwe isifunguliwe ile devil worshippers makanisa ya devil worshippers, na iko Kenya yetu. Na tunajua ni ya shetani na Mungu hata ataki shetani, kwa hivyo hiyo isiwe na uhuru wa kuweza kuabudu, hiyo ikatazwe kabisa.

Jambo lingine pia ambalo linahusu mazingara. Tutaongea mambo ya forest, lakini ninaongea juu ya hii polythene paper imetusumbua sana na imejaa kila mahali. Hi kampuni hii ambayo imeunda hii *tagalgal*, hii basi iweze kulipa ridhaa kwa sababu ngombe zetu zinakwisha, nini hata imemaliza nyasi na hii polythene paper hata haina rutuba. Kwa hivyo watengeneze karatasi ambayo itaoza, ambayo itaweza kutusaidia katika mazingara. Isiwe tu imetujaazia imejaa kila mahali. Ukienda town ma pipe zimejaa, sewages zimejaa hii vitu. Kwa hivyo hiyo makampuni yaweze kulipa riza wasipotengeneza ile ambayo inaweza kuoza.

Jambo lingine pia, watu ambao wanaishi katika barabara katika mazingara, wanahuthuriwa sana na hii diesel na hii mafuta. Kwa hivyo makampuni watengeneze ile disel ambayo haina mathara. Tunaona hata sengenge, ukienda karibu nayo unaona imeza imeshikwa na kutu na je mwanadamu amekwisha kwa sababu unakuta watu wengi wamekuwa na asthma. Hii ni diesel, serikali yetu iangalie kama kuna njia ingine ya kuweza kutoa mafuta ambayo haina mathara. Watu wengi wamezibika mapua kwa sababu ya mambo hiyo.

Basi lingine pia ambalo ni la mwisho, ni kuhusu jinsi tunavyo huthuriwa tena na mambo ya utamaduni wetu wa ukristo, kuna mahali ambapo katika masaa, katika nchi yetu tunasema usiku wa manane ndio siku inaruka, lakini tumeona katika Bibilia, katika wanzo mstari wa tano, unaona kwamba siku inakwisha jioni mpaka jioni. Kwa mambo ya usiku hii ililetwa na ukoloni na imetuharibu. Na bibilia inasema tangu jioni mpaka jioni ndio siku inaanza, kwa hivyo katika utamaduni yetu ya ukristo ndio tumeharibiwa hapo ndio tumekosa masaa, hata ukiona masaa ya watu hapa, inasema saa moja ikiwa 7 o'clock, unakuta kwamba mzungu anamwambia mtoto wake 7 o'clock, na yetu tunamwambia saa moja. Kwa hivyo tumehuthuriwa sana na hali hiyo. Saa zetu zianze joini vile Bibilia inavyosema, jioni mpaka jioni. Kwa hivyo asanteni sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Mzee, tafadhali jilandikishe. Peter Kitui, Peter, hayuko. Sasa tuko na watoto wa shule ambao wamekuja hapa tutawapatia nafasi, kwa sababu hii Katiba ni yao na ndio watakaa na hii Katiba muda mrefu kwa sababu wengi wetu watakuwa wameenda mahali pale pengine. Tutakuita mzee, tutaita kila mtu. Sasa Victor Kiprop halafu atafuatwa na Peter nafikiri ni Muhuthu, Michael Ngige, na Dorcas Nyambura. Watoto Victor Kiprop. Wale watoto watazungumza tafadhali wakaribie, ili tusikie maoni ya watoto, hata hao ni wananchi. Utasema jina lako na darasa lako halafu utoe maoni yako.

Victor Kiprop: Kwa majina ninajulikana kama Victor Kiprop niko darasa la sita. Ninatoa maoni ya kwamba, Katiba hii mpya ambayo itakuja, iweze kuona vizuri katika maneno ya elimu hasaa katika shule tunaona watu wengi kwenye shule wako na elimu na hata tena katika upande wa health tunaona kwamba watoto wengi wanaumia kwa sababu ya hii pesa. Tunaomba ya kwamba katiba hii mpya ambayo itakuja iweze kufanya mahosipitali, ama dispensaries, watoe huduma free, ndipo hata watoto wale ambao hawajiwezi, hawawezi hata kupata nafasi ya kwenda katika mahosipitali na kupata matibabu. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana kijana Peter, jina lako na darasa lako.

Peter Muhuthu: Kwa majina ni Peter Muhuthu wasionijua. Nimetoka shule ya St. Patricks. Nimekuja hapa kuongea juu ya masomo. Katika upande wa masomo tunapata ya kwamba watu ambao wako na pesa peke yao ndio wanaweza kuwapeleka watoto wao katika shule. Tunaona ya kwamba watoto wengi wametoka kwenye familia ambazo hazina pesa. Sasa tunaomba masomo iwe bure ili kuweza kuwasaidia watu wasio na pesa. Pia tunaomba Wabunge huenda kwenye Bunge wanapata pesa nyingi sana, lakini walimu wanafanya kazi kubwa sana lakini hawalipwi....

Audience: (clapping)

Peter Muhuthu: Hawalipwi pwesa za kutosha. Sasa tunaomba hizo pesa zenye mnapatia Wabunge zipelekwe kwa walimu. Ni hayo tu.

Audience: (clapping)

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana. Michael, kijana mwingine.

Michael Ngige: Kwa majina ni Michael Ngige niko darasa la sita mimi ninaongea kuhusu mashule ambayo ni ya kibinafsi. Mashule ya kibinafsi, hivi majuzi mashule ya serikali yalipata vitabu huku na mashule ya kibinafsi hayakupata vitabu. Kwa hivyo ninaomba mashule ya kibinafsi pia yapate haki yao. Naomba pia walimu wote walipwe na serikali. Pia shule za kibinafsi zipewe vitabu na pesa kwa vile mashule mengine ya kibinafsi hawana vitabu vya kutosha, na pesa ambazo zinalipwa kwa mashule ya kibinafsi ni mingi sana. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana. Dorcas.

Dorcas Nyambura: Asante sana Bwana mwenyekiti. Kwa majina ninaitwa Dorcas Nyambura. Niko darasa la sita. Ninasimama hapa kusema ya kwamba masomo iwe bure na pia tena walimu walipwe pesa zinazofaa. Jambo la tatu ni kwamba, wazazi ambao hawachukui watoto wao shuleni ni lazima wafungwa kwa sababu masomo ni bure. Jambo la nne ni kwamba, Rais mwenye atakae shikilia ni lazima awe na ujuzi wa kulinda watu wake. Ni hayo.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey asante sana mnasikia wazazi watoto wanataka tupelekwe jela tukikosa kupeleka watoto shule. Asanteni watoto tumesema asante sana. Kwa hivyo tutaendelea. Sasa tuko na wazee wengine hapa, na kwanza tunaanza na Dorcas Mbuthia. Dorcas Mbuthia anataka kuzungumza, okey, mpelekee hapo. Mama sema jina lako halafu utuzungumzie.

Dorcas Mbuthia: Kwa jina ninaitwa Dorcas Mbuthia na ninampenda Bwana na juu ya kipofu. Katiba mpya itakapoanzishwa, nilikuwa nikifikiria sana ingekuwa mzuri wazazi wale wako na watoto vipofu wawe wakiwagawia shamba. Wakiwa wasichana ama wakiwa wafulana. Na zaidi wasichana kwa sababu hatugawiwi kitu chochote. Na tukigawiwa hiyo shamba, ama plot iwe na uchungaji kutokana na serikali, kwa sababu ninaweza patiwa shamba pengine nusu acre na mtu mwingine kwa sababu anajua kipofu haoni, anakuja kuingilia hiyo shamba na anakuja kukatakata ili iwe ndogo. Hiyo ningetaka sana serikali ichukue jukumu hilo la kuangalia vipofu.

Kitu kingine ningependa sana, vipofu ni kama wamama wengine na wamepata watoto na wakipata hawa watoto, saa zingine napata mtoto na sijui ni nani aliye nipatia, kwa sababu mwanaume anakuja anachukua hivyo tu halafu ninapata mtoto na mtoto huyo sijui baba yake. Serikali nayo inaniachilia huyo mtoto. Ninakuwa ni mimi ambaye nitatunza yule mtoto, ama familia inakuwa shida sana, kwa hivyo ningependa ikiwezekana, serikali ichukue jukumu ya hawa vipofu ambao hawaoni. Kuona watoto wale wamepata, wanasaidiwa kwa kuwaelimisha, kama mimi niko na watoto watatu na hao watoto watatu ni mimi ninachukua jukumu langu peke yangu, kuelimisha hawa watoto peke yangu. Na kwa hivyo ningeshukuru sana kama mngachukua uwezo wa kuweza kutusaidia kwa wale hawaoni.

Tena ningependa kuchukuliwa hatua ingine kubwa, kwa sababu wazazi wengi wakiona wamepata kipofu, wanaenda wanamficha kwa nyumba, hawataki aonekane wanasikia aibu, sijui wanasikilia aibu nini. Serikali ichukue jukumu la kuona ikiwa mtu anapata kiwete ama kipofu, kipofu hicho kinapelekwa shule kinapata elimu halafu kinaweza kuendelea kabisa kama watu wale wengine. Kwa hivyo mimi sina mengi lakini ningependa usaidizi kama huo. Tena kipofu ninaweza kuwa nataka kushona masweta, kama mimi niko na hiyo, sina nguvu ya kununua hii machine, na kama serikali ikichukua hilo jukumu, wajue mtu yule ambaye ako na haja ya kitu kama hicho na kumnunulia, pengine atajitegemea kidogo na anaweza kujisaidia. Kwa hivyo ningependa mambo hayo kweli iwekwe kwa katiba mpya. Bwana asifiwe.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana mama sasa tutamwendea Mzee Bwana David Gachoka. Hata nimeruka list kwa sababu hawa wazee tungetaka kuwapatia nafasi.

David Gachoka: *Athuri muri ega?*

Translator: Wazee hamjambo.

David Gachoka: *Ha ritwa njitagwo David Gachoka*

Translator: Kwa jina ni David Gachoka.

David Gachoka: *Na ndimuturi guku.*

Translator: Na ni mkaaji wa hapa.

David Gachoka: *Na ndi Dorobo*

Translator: Na ni Durobo.

David Gachoka: *Naguo uhoro wa Gatiba,*

Translator: Na haya maneno ya Katiba.

David Gachoka: *Na raithi arikia wira,*

Translator: Rais akiwacha kazi.

David Gachoka: *Agatuika raiya*

Translator: Awe kama raia.

David Gachoka: *Na mubunge owothe agatuika raia*

Translator: Naye mjumbe wowote awe kama raia.

David Gachoka: *Na makanjura magatuika raia*

Translator: Macouncillor wakae kama raia.

David Gachoka: *Tukamacagura ringi.*

Translator: Wachaguliwe tena.

David Gachoka: *Ucio ni umwe.*

Translator: Hilo ni jambo moja.

David Gachoka: *Nii mwene ndi ume mahuraniire wiyathi guku,*

Translator: Akiwa mmoja wa wale waliopigania uhuru hapa.

David Gachoka: *Na ndiri kahuti ona kamwe,*

Translator: Na hana shamba hata kidogo.

David Gachoka: *Ndaheirwo ni andu aitū*

Translator: Aliyopatiwa na watu wao au serikali.

David Gachoka: *Na raithi ahumuka nitukuhe kiheo.*

Translator: Na rais akisha pumzika atapatiwa zawadi.

David Gachoka: *Nii ndaheirwo kii?*

Translator: Yeye alipatiwa nini.

Audience: (clapping)

David Gachoka: *Ngai ni mwega,*

Translator: Mungu ni mwema.

David Gachoka: *Ni unde nioi andu other.*

Translator: Kwa sababu anajali maslahi ya wote.

David Gachoka: *Na Ngai ndaigananirie arume na atumia.*

Translator: Mungu hakuweka usawa wa wanaume na wanawake.

David Gachoka: *Niagiire na Ngurani*

Translator: Alitafautisha.

David Gachoka: *Riu mureka equality niki?*

Translator: Sasa kwa nini mnafanya kitu inaitwa equality.

Audience: (clapping)

David Gachoka: *Hari uhoro wa airitu,*

Translator: Maneno ya wasichana.

David Gachoka: *Nihagiriire mundu o wothe*

Translator: Inafaa mtu wowote.

David Gachoka: *Ta hindi ya Kenyatta,*

Translator: Kama wakati wa Kenyatta.

David Gachoka: *Uria wote wari mwarimu angihira muiritu ucio ihu,*

Translator: Yule mtu wowote hata kama alikuwa mwalimu wa akiweka huyu msichana mimba.

David Gachoka: *Atuika wake,*

Translator: Awe wake.

David Gachoka: *Chokora ithire*

Translator: Chokora, ili chokora waweze kuisha.

David Gachoka: *Akorwo ti uguo,*

Translator: Kama si hivyo.

David Gachoka: *Athomithie mwana ucio,*

Translator: Huyo mwalimu asomeshe huyo mtoto.

David Gachoka: *Iyo punishment icoke kuri athuri*

Translator: Hiyo punishment iwe yake.

David Gachoka: *Ya athuri*

Translator: Iwe ya wazee.

David Gachoka: *Nigetha uhoro ucio wote uthire*

Translator: Ili maneno yote ikwishe.

David Gachoka: *Na riu nii hakwa ngutigira hau*

Translator: Naye atawachia hapo.

David Gachoka: *No ningi ndina thiiri na andu aitu.*

Translator: Nayeye anadeni na watu wao.

David Gachoka: *We uraruta wira*

Translator: Wewe unafanya kazi.

David Gachoka: *(Uraruta wira tucoke tukuhe zawadi.*

Translator: Unafanya kazi ili turudi tukulipe.

David Gachoka: *No ithui-ri,*

Translator: Na lakini hawa wazee.

David Gachoka: *Na nimwatutumire tugire wiyathi ri*

Translator: Na mliwatuma waende walete uhuru, na uhuru ilikuja.

David Gachoka: *Na niwokire ri,*

Translator: Hamkuwapatia kitu chochote.

Speaker: *Muthee, thii wandike haria.*

Com. Riungu Raiji: Huyu alikuwa Mzee David Gachoka, tuko na mwingine Daudi Bergetuny. Tunataka kumaliza na wazee waende nyumbani, halafu tuwachwe na vijana.

Daudi Bergetuny: Basi kwa majina ni Daudi Arap Bergetuny. Yangu ni machache sana na zaidi ya yote tunashukuru watu wa kusimamia sheria hii ya Kenya. Yangu ya kwanza mimi niko katika hosipitali hii ya Burnt Forest kama chairman, kwa muda wa miaka tatu sasa. Na ningeomba hivi, watu wa Katiba, kuhusu mambo ya hosipitali katika Kenya hasa sehemu yetu. nimekuwa katika hosipitali na nimeona kitu moja ya maajabu sana. Moja bado kuungali sheria ya zamani ya wazungu. Kuhusu mambo ya matibabu. Na tungeomba hii mambo iingie katika Katiba ya Kenya sasa ili ipate kubadilika kulingana na mazingira ya sasa. Kwa sababu nimekuwa kule, na nimeona sheria ambayo iko katika hosipitali ya wakati ule ni yakupoteza sana, kwa sababu hosipitali inaweza kaa kwa sheria ya serikali ya wakati ule na hata hakuna dawa inaweza kaa tu. Kwa hivyo ingekuwa vyema ile Katiba ya sasa ipate kuingia, ili wananchi wa sehemu hiyo wapate kuwa katika hosipitali ile wawe wao kulingana na sasa ilivyo.

Ya mwisho kwa sababu kama mkaaji wa hapa, tumeona mambo mengi ikifanyika ambaye si kulingana ya sasa. Moja, ni vile watu wanaishi. Kweli unaona watu wanaishi, na watu kama masquatter wazungu walioacha zamani, hakuna mtu anashugulikia. Sijui kwa sababu Katiba ya wazungu au Katiba ya zamani hawakuweza kushugulikia wale watu wamebaki. Kwa sababu kuna watu wamebaki squatter, tangu tulipata uhuru mwaka wa sitini na tatu mpaka sasa ni squatter, chini ya watu wengine. Na hawa sasa wamekaa karibu miaka thelathini na nane chini ya Katiba ya sasa hakuna mtu anawashugulikia. Kwa hivyo mpaka jamii inarundikana ndani ya nyumba kuwa squatter. Na tungeomba Katiba ya sasa wajaribu kushugulikia wale watu wako sasa, kwa sababu mzee pamoja na mama na watoto wao wamekuwa miaka thelathini na nane kwa squatter mpaka wanarudikana na nyumba. Kwa hivyo Katiba ya sasa wapate kuwashugulikia. Na mimi nafikiri hilo ndio lengo langu la kuwapa watu wa Katiba

wapate kuangalia. Kwa hivyo asanteni.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Mzee. Sasa tunamuita mzee mwingine Kiptor Arap Bett, ambaye atafuatwa na mzee mwingine James Ndirangu. Mzee Kiptor Arap Bett yuko?

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ane kekurenon Kiptoo arap Bett.*

Translator: Yeye anaitwa Kiptoo Arap Bett.

Kiptor Arap Bett: Tuko pande ya Wolifa Kipkabus.

Translator: Anatoka sehemu za Wolifa, huko Kipkabus.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ko komwoe ale ingunon ko mongen is ale ngo ki ng'olyot age tugul ko lasima is kemwa. Mau noton i?*

Translator: Anasema anataka kusoma jambo anataka kusema.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Amun kikoimge bik chechang'*

Translator: Watu tumesumbuka sana.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *agobo, ingiit kazi ngilen isom kazi, ko ngiit komi family chechang', ngo taman, kisirto ano ako mi chebo university akichek.*

Translator: Anasema ya kwamba watu wamesumbuka sana wamekosa kazi. Ukifika kila mahali watu wa university wamejaa.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ago kasinoton komi family, ngo bik taman, komi pamoja.*

Translator: Ukifika pahali utakuta wale walioajiriwa, utakuta ni watu wa family moja wamejazana.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ko ngunon kemoche oger yoton.*

Translator: Hapo iangaliwe.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ak ng'olyot ne kikakimwa atginye eng' bounotetab gee nebo emoni,*

Translator: Na neno tulilosema katika utawala uliopita zamani.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *ko kokowegis bik, kou serkalit, kobire bik kama wanyama, ngonyorchi busaa ko kikobek bik karibu aeng.*

Translator: Ni kwamba kuna ukatili sana, ambapo watu hata wakipatikana wakinywa busaa wanapigwa kiasi ya kukufa. Anasema kwao wamekufa wawili.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Komoche kerekebishan yotok amun,*

Translator: Irekebishwe kabisa hata kama ni moja iangaliwe sana.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *kimut en sheria.*

Translator: Hii ni sheria apelekwe ki sheria.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Kosir ng'al alak che chang' ya kuumiza mtu.*

Translator: Kuliko mambo mengi ya kuumiza mtu.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ara ngoker komoche kerekebishan kou noton, omwaiten kou not.*

Translator: Hiyo irekebishwe namna hiyo.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Kimoche omwa ole, oretab kiwotoshek ko kikitinye keny, kemi kecheng'e bounotetab ge nebo emoni, ko kikitinye kiy ne kilen majimbo.*

Translator: Anasema wakati wa kupata uhuru tulikuwa na mipaka ya kimajimbo.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Kiongozi ne kinyon ko Gideon Ronald Ngala*

Translator: Kwa hivyo wakati huo kiongozi huyo wa majimbo alikuwa Ronald Ngala.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *ak Oginga Odinga*

Translator: Samahani akina Oginga Odinga.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *agoi boiyot nitok bo emoni.*

Translator: Mpaka hata mzee alikua katika utawala.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ko ye nyanyo koker Rais ne kinam bounotet ab ke kole tutakaa kwa umoja.*

Translator: Kwa hivyo baada ya uhuru wakasema tukae pamoja.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ko mokomi ng'olyo is age, lakini ngokere ko kararan. Amune si keibe tugukyok ngomi Nairobi, ako kakikee chego oli.*

Translator: Kwa hivyo anasema anaonelea ya kwamba iwe vile ilivyokuwa, ili kwamba tukipeleka vitu vyetu inaenda vizuri. Lakini watu wanaishi vile wanaishi wanaishi pamoja.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Komoche is kecheng' ye kinome tukukyok, ngo rabinikab chekcho, ngo chebo beek,*

Translator: Tuwe na mahali ambapo tunapata mali zetu zinakusanywa tunagawiwa pesa pamoja.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *kinde kou Eldoret anan ko Nakuru, sawa. Upande wa Rift Valley.*

Translator: Watafute kituo kama ni Eldoret, Nakuru wapi upande wa Rift Valley.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ko obwat ng'alechon kamwa aeng.*

Translator: Kumbuka hayo maneno yangu sasa mawili tu nimesema.

Kiptor Arap Bett: Majimbo na kupokea mali karibu karibu kama Western *olin kotinye* jimbo yao, Nyanza,

Translator: Kila mahali wawe na jimbo yao uko kule kule kila mahali wawe na jimbo lao.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *agot ki Mombasa ko kitinye jimbo yao, Nyanza ko kitinye jimbo nenywan, Rift Valley, Central*

Translator: Nyanza walikuwa na jimbo yao kila mahali wawe na jimbo lao.

Kiptor Arap Bett: Karibu jimbo nne, *jimbo ang'wan*

Translator: Iwekwe na majimbo kadhaa.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Otimisan kou notok ak orib bichu siregei family mzima, hiyo ni mbaya.*

Translator: Mwisho kabisa ya kwamba watu wa kujiajiri peke yao kwa kazi kabisa hiyo iangaliwe zaidi.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ngele kesir Jeshi*

Translator: Ukifika mambo ya jeshi unakuta wenye kuajiri.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *kele konu, elfu arubaini ating'en ano ak asome kazi?*

Translator: Anasema utoe elfu arubaini utapata wapi na unaomba kazi.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Kisire chito en kasit asi kosich rabisiek ak koyai kaskit kotumisab serkali.*

Translator: Mtu anaajiriwa apate pesa yake si kulipa iliaajiriwe.

Kiptor Arap Bett: *Ko kongoi.*

Translator: Asante sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Mzee Bett. Sasa Mzee James Ndirangu.

James Ndirangu: Jina langu ninaitwa James Chuma Ndirangu Ndung'u. Maneno ni mbili, tatu ninataka kuzungumza.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Sema jina kwanza.

James Ndirangu: Nataka kuzungumza maneno nne. Ya mwisho ni kijana yule anaaribu watoto wetu. Akiweka yeye mimba anatupa, nataka serikali ishike hiyo maneno. Ya pili, ni maneno yote ile tuko na shamba ya maumau. Sisi tupatiwe shamba, kama hayuko, hakuna uchaguzi utawekwa. Ya nne, ni watu wale wako na mashamba kama mia moja, na sisi hatuna. Hizo mashamba igawe acre tano tano. Jina langu ni James Ndirangu Ndung'u.

James Ndirangu Ndung'u: Okey asante Mzee James Ndirangu Ndung'u kwa hayo maoni yako. Sasa tunaendelea, Patrick Kendoyo. Patrick uko? Halafu utafuatwa na Bwana Paul Rono na Samson Sum. Patrick Kendoyo.

Patrick Kendoyo: Jina langu ni Patrick Kendoyo. Nataka kuanza kuongea juu ya Wabunge.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Tafadhali tukimye sasa tusikilize Patrick.

Patrick Kendoyo: Wabunge tukisha wachagua wanaenda wanafanya shughuli zao huko Nairobi, na anatusahau huko nyumbani, sasa nilikuwa ninasema electorates wawe na jukumu la kuwaitisha hawa Wabunge warudi nyumbani, waeleze kwa nini hawafanyi vile walikuwa wanaahadia. Halafu kati ya wale watu walipiga kura, lazima ishirini ama thelathini, wawe wameweka kidole ndio huyu Mbunge aitishwe arudi. Halafu tuwe na wazee, respected elders wa hiyo constituency. Wale wataita yuhu Mbunge wamuulize maswali kwanini hafanyi vile anatakiwa halafu apewe notice ya mwezi moja. Akikosa kujibo hayo, hawa committee wanatuma kwa speaker halafu seat inakuwa vacant.

Tena vile Parliament ndio organ kubwa ya serikali inafanya sheria, Wabunge wamechukua hilo jukumu wamejiongezea mshahara nyingi sana. Sasa tunataka iwe kuna body ya kuzuia Wabunge wasio wanajiongezea pesa. Uteuzi wa mawaziri, manaibu na permanent secretaries. Tunataka hawa watu wawe wanaelewa ministry hiyo iko na nini. Halafu wawe wakiulizwa swali hawawezi tegemea wale wadogo wao. Halafu wafanyakazi wa serikali; lazima wafanyikazi wa serikali wawachiwe huo uhuru wafanye kazi. Ikiwa kuna nafasi, wale watu wanastahili kupewa hiyo nafasi wawe wamehitimu vizuri. Na ikiwa kuna promotion, lazima iwe kumetengwa kama computer system ambayo kazi ya mtu inawekwa huko, ndio wakati wa interview inawekwa tu inafinywa computer halafu performance yake inaonyeshwa.

Kuhusu maneno ya mshahara; tunataka Katiba iwe na kiwango moja, ikiwa ni watu wa certificate, wawe under basic salary moja. Halafu ikiwa kuna allowance hiyo ni tofauti kwa sababu ni tofauti. Kuhusu Rais; tunataka zile presidential powers ziwe curtailed na asiwe above the law. Halafu makamu wa Rais awe ana hitimu kwa hiyo miaka tano, sio kuwa anafutwa futwa kila wakati. Security of tenure, tunataka hiyo security of tenure iwe extended kwa kama anticorruption. Director of CID, permanent secretaries, Attorney-General na wengine. Hawa wakiwa wanataka kuteuliwa, lazima majina yapelekwe Bunge,

halafu Bunge ichague wawili, halafu hawa wawili wanapewa President ndio appoint mmoja. Kuhusu Members of Parliament, qualification, lazima awe division 2, ama C+ kwa Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education. Lazima anaelewa kuongea kingereza na Kiswahili, lazima awe miaka ishirini na tano, na lazima awe Mkenya kwa kuzaliwa, vilevile Councillors, lazima awe amepita kidato cha nne tena anaelewa Kiingereza na Kiswahi, miaka ishirini na tano na juu, na Mkenya kwa kuzaliwa asante.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Patrick. Paul Rono. Utafuatwa na Samson Sum na Kimani Macharia.

Paul Rono: Naam, nashukuru sana mwenyekiti wa Tume, na maofisa wenzako, mabibi na mabwana. Yangu ni machache kwa kuktasari lakini nina maoni kama yafuatayo; naakilisha sehemu mbali mbali mkulima, mwanabiashara na kadhalika. Moja, dakika hii ama katika Katiba inayoendelea, kama unataka kuregister kanisa, unaregister kana party ama club ama organization ama company. Ningependelea kwamba, kama unataka kuregister kanisa, iwe kanisa, isiwe kwa mfano kanisa tusema ya ACK labda company, kitu kama hicho, iwe kanisa moja kwa moja, iwe na heshima yake.

Pili, katika elimu, ninaomba tafadhali nchi yetu iwe na system moja ya education, ili leo kama niko madaraka nisikuje na yangu, kesho mwingine anakuja na zake naona hatutaendelea vizuri. Kuhusu mishahara katika department za serikali, vile ndugu yangu amekwisha kutangulia, iwe checked iende na levels. Nashukuru sana kwa watoto wetu, mimi ninasema yes to children. Lakini tukibeba mzima kutoka Amerikani, tuseme “yes to children” mimi nina watoto wangu kumi, halafu huyo mzungu ana mmoja wake, halafu hata kuweka kiboko mtoto wangu mmoja, mimi naona katika Waafrika tutakosea. Hata katika mashule yetu ninaona tutapotea. Nilikuwa ninataka tuseme yes to children, lakini katika kuwaadhibi kwa kiboko, kwa nini Macommissioner hamkufa na mlipigwa? Kwa nini hawa wazee hawajakufa? Tutaua watoto wetu kwasababu ya ku-say “yes to children”.

Wabunge ikiwezekana wawe ni wasomi kama ni lazima tutaingia industrialization by the year 2020. At least wawe na masomo ya O-level pamoja na Councillors. Ni muhimu tena kwa mkuu wa nchi President aende miaka miwili na ikiwezekana awe na masomo nzuri, hata ikiwezekana ya degree. Kwa nini tutake vitu nusu nusu, kama tunataka tuwe industrialized kwa hivyo ni lazima tuingilie challenges za industrialization.

Mahosipitali na madispensaries, mimi ninaona kwamba, tangu zamani tumekuwa tukipambana na magonjwa na ujinga, na umasikini. Tafadhali mahosipitali zetu ni za biashara sasa. Na Commission kama hawatatusaidia katika sehemu ya hosipitali, na free education, malengo yetu ya kupata uhuru tutakwisha, kwa sababu dakika hii mtu ukiwa mgonjwa unaweza kufa hosipitalini ama title ya shamba iende.

Natural resources zetu, wananchi wa karibu na council, wanaishi sana karibu na maeneo hayo, na council wawe na jambo. Ninapoelekea kumaliza bwana mwenyekiti, katika sasa amakatika nchi yetu, kuna madini mengine ambayo yatakuja kuandikishwa, mimi naona madini hayo ambayo haya exist sasa, na yako karibu kuandikishwa kama za mashetani na nini,

itakuja kwa hatari. Mimi ninajua ya kwamba, Sunday keepers katika Constitution hii wapatiwe haki ya kuabudu siku ya Jumapili. Waislamu wapatiwe haki ya kuabudu siku yao ya Ijuma. Na mimi naomba na napendekeza kwamba Seventh Day Adventist wapewe nao haki yao. Lakini hawa wa Jumatatu na nini, wamekuwa wapi, kwani wametokea wapi?

Tuna swa la nyeti katika maeneo haya yetu, land ownership, mimi sijui, mimi ninajua marafiki walio na acre elfu mia moja za shamba. Sijui hata sisi tunaotoa maoni, unatamani sana na wewe acre elfu mia moja. Corruption katika nchi yetu labda mashamba za DDC na vitu kama hivyo, whatever special land, mimi nikikumba nchi za ngambo ngambo hizo, wana system katika shamba. Ikiwezekana siku zingine sijui jambo hilo litachunguzwa, ili kwa sababu nikiiba pesa na kununua shamba utanifanyia nini? Na nikirithi shamba hilo wewe una haki gani kuninyanganya. Ingaliwezekana, ama nataka niseme, nikizaa watoto wangu mia moja nikikaa katika hiyo shamba tutakuja kulima wapi. Mimi ninaona siku zijazo kutakuwa na hatari katika nchi, ya mali pa kulima.

Mwisho, school sponsorship; napendekeza kwamba kama kanisa fulani linataka ku-sponsor shule, ianze yake na waite kwa jina la kanisa lao, na kama unahaja na hiyo shule uende ukijua ni ya kanisa fulani. Lakini zile ambazo tumejenga ki-cooperation, ziwe za district education board. Kwa hayo machache, nashukuru sana Bwana Commissioner.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Paul. Tafadhali jandikishe huko. The next one atakua Samson Sum, ambaye atafuatwa na Kimani Macharia na Antony Njuguna.

Samson Sum: Mwenyekiti wa Katiba na wakurugenzi wengine, mimi nina machache tu ya kutaja. Jina ni Samson Sum. Asante. Mimi ningependa tu kuanza na sehemu ya President wetu. Atakayechaguliwa kuwa President wetu ni kwamba apatiwe heshima ya kutosha na kila mtu katika jamhuri. Na huyo President naye, aweze kumpa heshima mwenyezi Mungu. Kwamba akitembea mahali popote, akute watu wakiabudu, ajue kwamba watu wanaabudu na Mungu ni zaidi ya yeye. Jambo lingine kuhusu President wetu ningesema kwamba achaguliwe mtu kati ya miaka hamsini na asipitishe miaka sabini. Ili kwamba aweze kuwa na umri wa kuweza kutembea na watu wanya. Ningesema kwa sehemu yake tumesema ni sehemu ya miaka miwili. Term mbili ya miaka mitano mitano. Na mimi naunga mkono kusema kwamba hata na Wabunge, waweze kupewa muda wa kusema kuwa waweze kuwa kule kwa muda wa miaka kumi na tano kama atakuwa mzito kisiasa. Yaani achukue miaka mitano mitano, miaka ya kumi na tano naye aritaye kabisa na aende nyumbani.

Kuhusu watoto wetu, watoto wapatiwe elimu ya kutosha mpaka darasa la nane free kama ingewezezana. Katiba yetu ikubali kwamba ujinga uondolewe kwa kuondoa watoto wanaosoma madarasa ya chini, moja mpaka nane wasome free. Na masomo ya juu, hiyo inaweza kuwa wazazi pamoja na serikali wasaidiane. Ningesema tena kuhusu hawa watoto kwamba, wakati wanapokuwa shule, watoto waheshimiwe kwa imani yao. Wanapokuwa mahali popote waheshimiwe. Kwamba mtoto akiwa wa imani fulani hali ya kidini ama kirehebu, mtoto aheshimiwe. Na jambo la kuongezea kuhusu sehemu hiyo ni kwamba, mambo ya mashule yawe ya serikali, na kama ni sponsor, shule sponsor isipotolewa kabisa, wacha sponsor awe aki-sponsor

shule kwa miaka mitano, baada ya miaka mitano huyo akome kabisa na wengine washikilie tena kwa miaka mingine mitano, ili kwamba wawe watu wasio nyanyasa watu wengine, kwa muda wa miaka mitano inaweza tosha.

Ningetaka kusema kwamba hosipitali, kwa kuwa ni vitu vya lazima kwa maisha, katika Katiba yetu ijayo serikali itafute pesa waweze kuhudumia watu wote kiafya. Na mambo ya private ikome kwa kuwa serikali watachukua jukumu hilo la kutunza watu wake wote. Kwa hivyo atafute pesa iende kwa hosipitali ili tusikuwe tukilipa hosipitali.

Mimi ninakuja kwa mambo ardhi kama forest. Ningesema kwamba forest iende kwa mikono ya Mbunge wetu ambaye tumemchagua hapo. Ikae mikononi kwa Mbunge, kama aki-mess na forest yetu, sisi tunamtoa hapo hapo. Kwa hivyo Mbunge awe akishughulikia forest pamoja na chiefs wa area hiyo. Pamoja na wananchi wa area hiyo. Kwa vyakula, mimi ningesema kwamba nchi yetu itoshelezwe na vyakula. Na miaka iliyopita tulikuwa tukipata vyakula kwa kuwa serikali ilikuwa inatoa pesa, nakumbuka sijui kulikuwa na jina inaitwa GMR. Serikali wanatoa pesa wanampa mkulima na mkulima anatoa vyakula vya kutosha, na nchi ingetosheka kuwa na vyakula vya kutosha. Kwa hivyo turudie sehemu hiyo tena.

Vijana; ningesema kwamba vijana, pesa serikali katika Katiba ijayo, wasanye pesa wapewe Mbunge aweze kutafutia vijana wake wa area yake, kama pesa hii ya kutengeneza barabara, pesa itengwe ya vijana kutafutiwa kitu cha kufanya. Kwa kuwa vijana wengi wamehitimu kwa shule, na hakuna kazi. Kwa hivyo pesa itengwe na serikali ipewe Mbunge na Mbunge aweze kuhusika na sehemu yake, kutafutia watu wake wa sehemu hiyo kazi.

Sehemu ya mwisho ningetaka kutaja kuhusu culture. Ama utamaduni wetu. Tungekuwa na utamaduni wetu wa kitaifa, tungenesema kwamba utamaduni watu wawe na nguo za utamaduni. Kama ni wakina dada, wakati wa shughuli, ama wakati wa sherehe fulani, ama katika maofisi ya serikali, kuweko na nguo ya kusemekana kwamba ni nchi yetu na inatosha kuhudumu katika sehemu hiyo. Nafikiri ni hayo, asante.

Com. Riungu Raiji: There is a question please.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana kwa maoni yako. Mimi ninataka kukuuliza juu ya hiyo nguo ya kitamaduni. Inakuwa ni akina mama peke yake, ama kina baba pia wavae hiyo nguo ya kitamaduni.

Samson Sum: Tunapotazama mara nyingi kuhusu hali ya mavazi, wakina baba wamekaa vile tulivyo anza kuvaa, tumekaa hivo. Kwa hivyo kwa kuwa wakina dada hawabadiliki, kwa hivyo wakina dada kwa kuwa wanabadilika, watafutiwe kilicho kizuri kwao.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana. Kimani Macharia ambaye atafuatwa na Antony Njuguna na Jeremia nafikiri ni Tenai. Kimani Macharia ni wewe. Karibu.

Kimani Macharia: Nami ni Kimani Macharia kutoka Ruku-ini. Nina maoni hapa ya watu wa kutoka Ruku-ini. Nitasoma kulingana na vile waliandika. Rais awe chini ya sheria, na akifanya makosa asitakiwe kama mtu mwingine yeyote. Chifu awe akichaguliwa na raia, awe akipewa uhamisho. Kuhusu haki za jinsia, wanawake wawe na haki lakini wawe chini ya waume zao kulingana na utamaduni wa mwafrika. Aina ya serikali iwe ya umoja wa kitaifa wa serikali zote. Na raslimali zote zitumike kwa manufaa ya wananchi wote.

Makamu wa Rais, kama vile Rais, awe akichaguliwa moja kwa moja na raia. Uwezo wa Rais, upunguzwe nalo Bunge liwe na mamlaka kamili. Kila mtu awe na kazi moja kulingana na ujuzi wake wa kazi ile. Sheria, Katiba mpya imalize ufisadi kabisa, mtu anayetaka kuwa mBunge awe na sifa njema. Mkulima alindwe wakati wa kuuza mazao yake. Katiba ilinde raia pamoja na mali zao. Wazee wa mitaa wawe wakipewa marufu rufu wakati wanapofanya kazi. Uhuru wakutembea na kufanya kazi, au biashara mahali popote katika jamhuri ya Kenya. Sheria ifuatwe na itumike kwa kila mtu. Hayo ndio maoni ya watu wa Ruku-ini. Asanteni.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Bwana Kimani kwa maoni yako. Umetueleza kuwa ungetaka chief achaguliwe na raia. Halafu unasema ungetaka awe akihamishwa kutoka pahali pamoja kwenda pahali pengine. Sasa watu wa kwenu wakimchagua chief wao, itakuwa haki kuwalazimisha watu wengine kumchukua yule chief mliyechagua nyinyi wenyewe?

Kimani Macharia: Walisema maoni yao kulingana na vile akifanya kazi sehemu moja, pengine huenda atakuwa akiwatimizia haki, kwa hivyo akihamishwa pengine wataona kama ataendelea kuwa na kazi kama vile alikuwa akifanyia sehemu zao.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asanteni kwa hayo maoni, jiandikishe. Antony Njuguna. Ambaye atafuatwa na Jeremiah Tenai.

Antony Njuguna: Asante. Kwa majina ni Antony Njuguna. Maoni ni kama yafuatayo, kuhusu Katiba yetu ya nchi ya Kenya. Kwanza tungetaka kukataa mambo ya majimboism. Kwa sababu Kenya haina pesa ya kuunda chama hichi cha majimboism, tungependa kukataa mambo haya ya majimbo. Pili, sisi wanakenya tuwe na democracy, ya kuishi katika mahali popote nchi yetu ya Kenya. Tatu ni police force, wawe na haki ya kutumia bunduki, pili wao wanaua vibaya sana na tungekuwa katika Katiba hii, iangaliwe vizuri, mwanadamu kuuwawa hivi hivi. And fourth, the extension of prison, kwa sababu katika jela zetu za Kenya hii, wale watu ambao wako, si wale walitarajiwa waishi ndani ya hiyo jela, kwa sababu katika miaka ambayo imeisha, serikali yetu ya Kenya, haijafanua majengo yao ya jela, na kwa hivyo watu ambao wanasukumiwa katika jela hiyo, ni wengi sana. So we would like the extension of the prisons.

Na ya mwisho, wakimbizi wale wanakimbilia saa zingine nchi yetu ya Kenya. Wasipewe haki ya kumiliki nchi hii. asanteni.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Antony. Jiandikishe. Jeremiah Tenai, ambaye atafuatwa na John Kariega na Joseph

Kendagor.

Jeremiah Tenai: Kwa majina ni Jeremiah Tenai and I have a few proposals to make. First, nitaongea juu ya allocation boundaries. Ningeonelea kwamba wakati wa ku-alter kwa main boundaries ya location, division ama district, kuna bodies ambazo ninataka zifuatwe kama zile za locational development committee, divisional development committee na district development committee. Sio watu wachache tu wanatakiwa wafanye kazi hiyo. Kwa hivyo ningeonelea watu position hiyo ifuatwe vizuri. Ya pili, ningeonelea maneno ya abolition of wards, kama juzi kuna some wards wamengoja pamoja. Na kwa hayo wananchi wako na permission wangeonyesha namna hiyo. Ningetaka jukumu zote zipatiwe wananchi. Kama wards kama ni Councillor mmoja, wameweka huko Councillor watatu, hiyo ni vibaya sana kwa vile wananchi wako katika jukumu la kuzikiza hiyo na ku-recommend. Ningeonelea kwamba raia wapatiwe jukumu hilo na wafanye wenyewe. Sio watu wachache wafuatiliwe na waseme location fulani ama watu fulani, wavutiliwe mbali hiyo ni vibaya sana sio mzuri.

Ya tatu, ni land ownership. There should be no limit in land ownership. You can own either one acre mpaka a thousand acres. Hii ni juu ya maneno ya food security kwa nchi yetu. In regard to civil servants salaries, ningeonelea ni vizuri there is a bar ama kanda, kanda moja wawe na same salaries. Na allowances ziwe tofauti kidogo. In regard to authority office, ningeonelea madaraka yapatiwe local authorities. Kwa vile local authorities ndio wanahusika zaidi na hayo maneno na they are the ones wale wanakaribiwa sana. Sio watu hutoka Nairobi huko eti ni Director of forestry, ndio wanasimamia forestry katika Kenya mzima. Ataweza kutimiza namna gani majibu kama hayo.

Fourthly, ama ya mwisho, nimeona maana ya allocation of development funds. Zinatolewa na serikali for districts, ninge-propose kwamba, zile funds zinapatiwa local authorities kama Councillors ndio wasimamie, they are the next people wanaokaribia na hii zaidi kushinda hata waBunge ama District Commissioners. Those are the right people ndio wanaweza kufanya kazi vizuri. Na kwa haya machache nasema asante sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey asante sana Jeremiah jandikishe. John Kariega kutoka Kapsoya nafikiri ni church. John Kariega na wewe utafuatwa na Joseph Kendagor.

John Kariega: Kwa majina ni John Kariega na niko na memorandum kutoka kanisa la Christ the Redeemer Catholic Church Kapsoya, kanisa la Kapsoya la Catholic. Na nitaendea haraka haraka juu ya machache yenye watu wetu wa kanisa wamependeza iwe katika Katiba mpya. Kwanza Katiba mpya iwe na utangulizi, yaani preamble ambayo inaelezea malengo ya nchi hii. Na jinzi nchi hii ilivyokuja kujitawala, hivyo ya kwamba watu kama wale waliopigania uhuru, tuweze kuwa-recognise ili waweze kutambuliwa hata katika Katiba yetu, ili hata vizazi vijavyo wawe wakijua jinsi Kenya hii ilikuja kujimudu. Halafu wakasema ya kwamba Katiba mpya iweke mwananchi ya Kenya akiwa wa juu kabisa. Yaani awe ndio organ kubwa ambayo iko juu, akifuatwa na Katiba yenyewe. Na katika hali hii wakasema ya kwamba, kifungu chochote cha Katiba kikitaka kurekebisha, kiwe kikirudishwa kwa raia, bali si Bunge.

Halafu tena hata mshahara wa Bunge, ni kwa sababu raia ndio waajiri wa waBunge, pia mshahara wao hawawezi kujizungumzia, hata mini sijizungumzii juu ya mshahara. Tunajadiliana na tajiri wangu, raia ndio tajiri na ndio mwamuzi wa mshahara ule wa waBunge.

Kuhusu serikali wakasema wangetaka Katiba mpya iwe na muundo wa serikali ambayo iko na sehemu tatu yaani three arms, na ziwe tofauti tofauti, yaani, Executive, Legislature na Judiciary. Na ziwe hazina muingiliano. Pia wakasema kuhusu government iwe unitary, yaani isiwe ya majimbo sababu yenyewe ile walipeana ni ya kwamba geographically, nchi yetu kuna sehemu zingine tajiri na sehemu zingine ambazo ni masikini. Kwa hivyo tukizigawa katika kimajimbo, zile sehemu ambazo hazina mapato wataumia zaidi.

Jambo lingine lile waliounga la unitary government, wakasema pia ukienda labda ni jimbo ambalo ni dominated na tuseme kwa mfano na waislamu, ni ya kwamba utapata sheria zao ndio ziko kule, na utaadhibiwa na sheria zile. Na wewe labda ni mkristo. Hiyo ni baadhi ya sababu zenye zile walitoa ya kuwa na unitary government. Halafu kuhusu Executive wakasema President akishachaguliwa, asiwe na chama chochote. He surrenders sehemu yake ya chama na Ubunge na kiti kile cha Ubunge kichaguliwe mwingine.

Pia walieleza wakasema ya kwamba, asiwe juu ya sheria. Awe ni mtu anaweza kuwa impeached na awe impeached na Parliament akikosa. Pia, awe akienda term mbili ya miaka tano tano. Na hiyo hapa Commissioners wakasema isisitizwe vizuri, sijui kama kwamba hapa mnasikia nikisema. Kwa hivyo wakasisitiza hapa ya kwamba hii term mbili ya miaka mitano mitano ya President, isisitizwe vizuri ya kwamba, President ambaye ako mamlakani hataingilia jambo hilo kusema ya kwamba ni sheria mpya sasa ameanza.

Jambo lingine, nikienda haraka haraka ni kuhusu ardhi, walisema ya kwamba watu wawe na haki ya kumiliki mashamba na pia jambo la lease, liondolewe katika yaani lease certificate yenye inasema miaka tisaini na tisa. Ionolewe na shamba iwe ya mtu milele na watu wake.

Pia nikienda haraka haraka kwa sababu ni jambo moja, nitaingia kuhusu environment. Mazingira, ni kwa sababu ni jambo ambalo linakera nchi hii sana. Nitaunga mkono yule aliyesema ni kwa sababu pia hao walisema, ikiwa ni viwanda ambazo zinatengeneza polythene papers, wawe wakitoa kodi ya kuweza kugharimia uokotaji wa makaratasi yale. Na vitu vingine vyote vile haviwezia oza. Nafikiri kwa hayo machache na mengine ambayo yako katika memorandum hii, nitafikisha pale na Mungu awabariki.

Pia nimesahau kitu kidogo kuhusu uhuru wa kuabudu. Ni jambo ambalo ni nyeti sana. Kuhusu uhuru wa kuabudu wakasema ya kwamba, kuwe na uchunguzi, uhuru wa kuabudu uwe ndio lakini kuwe na uchunguzi ni kwa sababu, unaingia hata uabudu

mwingine asiohaki hasaa uabudu wa shetani katika nchi yetu. Kwa hivyo asanteni sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana John. Joyce Kendago. Tulikuwa na wewe mahali Fulani.

Joseph Kendagor: Ndio, tulikuwa na mimi na kanisa yangu, niki present a group memorandum na sasa nimechaguliwa.....kanisa ya kanisa na ningetaka kuongeza yangu binafsi.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey dakika tano, sema jina na tuanze.

Joseph Kendagor: Bwana Commissioner, jina langu ni Joseph Kendagor. Nitasema kwa ufupi kwamba tuwe na Katiba ambayo ita-protect, mtu binafsi mali yake, na iwe Katiba ile ambayo inatuletea utajiri furaha na amani. Bwana Commissioner, naonelea kwamba serikali iwe karibu. Hata ukiona nchi za dunia mingi hata ulaya, wako na devolution of government. Kama Uingereza kwa mfano, Scotland, karibu iwe na serikali yake hata Wales na regions katika England. Kufuatana na hayo, mimi ninaonelea kwamba tuwe na serikali ya majimbo, ambayo mimi nimeita provincial government, ambayo itakuwa ni kuhusika na mambo ya control of land, natural resources, habari ya education, isipokuwa, finance, foreign affairs na security.

La pili, ni kwamba tuwe na ceremonial President ambaye atakuwa Head of State, na awe symbol of unity katika nchi yetu. Yeye atachaguliwa na raia directly, lakine asiwe mwanachama wa party yoyote awe non-partisan. He should not be a Member of Parliament, he should only be a Head of State na vile vile, hii sheria ya 25% ambayo iko kwa Katiba yetu kwa sasa, ipate kuendelea. Hii ni kusema kwamba, President anayechaguliwa, awe aki-reflect national acceptance of the President. Pili, kufuatana na hapo, tuwe na Parliamentary system of government, tuwe na Prime Minister ambaye atakuwa head of government, na yeye ni kiongozi wa chama kile ambacho kimekuwa na wingi wa wajumbe katika Bunge. Nikiendelea Bwana Chairman kwamba, MPs wetu kweli wanafanya kazi, na nina propose kwamba, wajumbe wa Parliament wafanye kazi full time. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, kutoka 9 a.m. mpaka

6 p.m. with exception of lunch hour break. Kwamba tena, serikali ipate kuwajengea offices katika constituencies ambazo wao watakuwa wakikutana na watu wao every Mondays and every Fridays, Saturdays if possible. An MP should be recalled by his constituency kupitia vote of no confidence, kama asipofanya kazi yake vizuri kwa constituency yake.

Nikiendelea vile vile, kuelekea mwisho, kwamba katika Katiba yetu, local authorities haiko ndani ya Katiba. Ninge-propose kwamba local authorities iwe entrenched katika Katiba letu na wapewe mamlaka kikamilifu, wapewe pesa za kutosha za kufanyia kazi na vile vile Mayors na Chairmen na Deputies wao wachaguliwe directly na raia na vile vile impeachment inaweza kufanywa kwa mayor na chairmen wa County Councils, watu wao wakiona hafanyi kazi. Bwana Chairmen nikimalizia, political parties zipate kuingia iwe regulated na Act of Parliament. Ziziwe mingi, ziwe tatu isizidi tano. Na vile vile hiyo Act ya Parliament, ionyeshe taratibu kwamba vyama hivo vya siasa, zipate ku-practice democracy, kwa sababu unaona zingine hazifanyi elections ndani yao, kwa maana defections kila wakati, kila asubuhi asubuhi, mtu amedefect kutoka chama hiki na

kwenda chama kile.

Sheria ipate kutoa utaratibu kwamba, watu wasifanye defections ovyo ovyo. We should be taught discipline and we should practice democracy in normal way. Vile vile, last point Bwana Chairman ni kwamba, saa hizi tuko na Commissions mbali mbali, tuko na Commission ya Anti-corruption, na ningeongezea kwamba, Commission ingine Bwana Cheptanui ali-propose ya Ombudsman ambayo watu wetu tuwe tukitoa complaints kila wakati na kupata kutatuliwa. Ni hayo na ninaomba views hizo ziingie kwa Katiba yetu. Asante sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey, thank you could you please give us your memorandum. Sasa Councillor David Karambi ambaye atafuatwa na Councillor Moses Tanui. Councillor David hayuko? Okey Councillor Moses Tanui. Yuko? Councillor atafuatwa na Moses Macharia halafu Councillor Koech.

Cllr. Moses Tanui: Kwanza majina yangu ni Councillor Moses Tanui. Kutoka ward ya Latur. Nikianza kwamba kuhusu Katiba yetu marekebisho ya Katiba, niko na recommendations chache, kuhusu marekebisho. Kwanza ningeanza na marekebisho kuhusu Wabunge, ni kwamba ningependekeza kwamba Wabunge kwa vile hawapatikani kwa raia zaidi, wawe na maofisi yao kwa constituencies ambazo wanawakilisha. Ili wale watu wanawakilisha wapate nafasi ya kuonana na MP wao.

Pia, ya pili, ni kuhusu nominated MPs na nominated Councillors ni kwamba ninapendekeza, tuwe na nomination ya yule atawakilisha youth, na women na wanawake na walemavu wale hawajiwezi. Hilo ni pendekezo langu kwa maana kile tulikuwa tunafanya zamani ni kwamba nomination inafanywa na chama, na hawaangalii maslahi ya hawa watu.

Ya tatu ni kwamba, kwa upande wa siasa na kanisa. Ningependekeza kwamba tuwe na separation of religious functions and political issues. Ninasema hivi kwa maana, tungekuwa na limitation ya statements ambazo zinatoka kwa sehemu zingine kama makanisa. Iwe kwamba, kanisa zina-concentrate on religious activities na isiingilie maneno ya siasa. Zaidi tuangalie statements ambazo zinatolewa ndani ya kanisa, Katiba yetu iangalie hapo.

Ya nne, ni kuangalia maslahi ya wanawake kwa upande wa kumiliki, inheritance ya mali, kama bwana amekufa. Katiba yetu iangalie kwamba wanawake wasishurutishwe, lakini ifuate hali ya ndoa. Constitution yetu ingefaa iangalie marriage problems, kwamba wale wanaoana kufuatana na utamaduni, wapewe certificate kupitia ofisi ya chief. Kwa upande wa local authority, ningependekeza local authority, iingizwe kwa Katiba kwa maana local authorities iko chini ya central government na maneno yao haipiti hapo. Local authorities should also have the power to enforce laws on the protection of environment.

Nikienda upande wa electoral system, ni kwamba we should use the single majority rule as basis for winning an election. The Constitution also should provide for independent candidates to cater for those who fail to be nominated, and do not want to join any other party. We should also retain the 25% representation in atleast five provinces for Presidential election.

Ya mwisho, we should retain the current geographical constituency system. Halafu nikienda kwa upande wa....

Interjection: (Com. Raiji):(inaudible)

Cllr. Moses Tanui: Niko na jambo kidogo tu ambalo linahusu Katiba pia, ni kwa sehemu ya watu wale wanaomba omba kwa street, Katiba yetu, ningependekeza iangalie, jinsi inaweza kuangalia hawa watu na maslahi yao, hata na machokora. Kwa sababu vile tunaona kama wananchi ni kama wameachwa, na hata wageni wakitoka nje, wanaona aibu kabisa kwa wale wanaomba omba kwa street. Katiba yetu ingeangalia hapo na ione kwamba wamezingatiwa. Kwa hayo nasema asante.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey asante sana Councillor Tanui. Moses Macharia and atafuatwa na Councillor Koech. Bwana Macharia. Umerudi? Ni wewe Deputy karibu.

Moses Macharia: Okey, Mwenyekiti, jina langu ninaitwa Councillor David Karamai. Kutoka Kainabwe Division, Eldoret East constituency. Ningetaka kusummarize kwa sababu nilikuwa na memorandum yangu, ya kwanza, ni structure and system of government we need. We should at least adopt every system of government in which the Executive authority is shared between the President and the Prime Minister. The President should be elected by the public.

We should also adopt the federal system of government, in which the Executive and the Legislative authority is split between the central government and the regional government. Infact it is the most secured way of taking care of the interests for all the ethnic communities in the Republic of Kenya. The federal system of government, division of services among the central government regional government and local government. I have indicated in the memorandum Sir, ya kwamba, central government responsibility zake, regional government iko na zake, na local government. To summarize on that one, like now central government, the defence Ministry should be under the central government, foreign affairs, finance, citizenship and immigration, external trade, higher education that is universities and diploma, regional government, mambo ya roads, healthy services and other things.

Sir, land and property rights. The individual should have the ultimate ownership of land, in this country. The government should have power to compulsory acquire private land for public utilities like schools, health centers etc. The local authorities should have power to control the use of land by the owners and occupiers. I will skip the others. Kenyans should own land within the Republic of Kenya so long as you are a Kenyan.

Cultural and ethics, ethnic regional diversity and community rights. Kenya ethnic and cultural diversity should contribute to the national culture. Second, culture and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the Constitution. Environment and natural resources. The power to enforce laws and protection of environment, should be given to the regional government and

the local government. The local government should own the natural resources. The local community should assist the local authorities to manage and protect the environment. Natural resources includes forests, water, trench lands, minerals and wildlife.

Citizenship; the Constitution should not allow dual citizenship in this country, identity cards should be only legal documents to be carried by the Kenyans so that they can be identify themselves as Kenyans.

Defense and national security; the President should be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. The President should have powers to declare war, the President should involve the emergency powers.

Legislature; being the Member of Parliament, should be a full time job. There should be a Commission to regulate the MPs allowances or salaries, because it seems that nowadays they are all going there to increase their salaries. Secondly, ni ya kwamba, an MP at least must be if a Councillor is supposed to be a form four, then an MP must be a graduate. I don't see why they should be the same, because they are actually saying a Mayor of a Chairman of the council should be a degree holder.

Then also an MP must be a degree holder. I don't see the reason why he should actually be na mambo ya language na kadhalika yet he is supposed to be a degree holder so that he can implement the policies of this country.

Local government; the Mayors and the Chairmen should be elected by the Councillors. The term of Mayors and Chairmen should be at least two and half years. I am saying this one Bwana Chairman kwa sababu moja. Saa zingine tuko na corrupt Mayors or Chairmen of councils, na tukichagua mtu for the period of five years term and he becomes corrupt in office, then it will be very hard for Councillors to remove him, because he was elected directly by the members of the public. So at least at the end of the day, this people should be elected by the Councillors in the council so that at the end of the day, if they misuse the council property, then they have the powers to remove him in the office. Councils should have powers to fire and hire their officers.

Electoral system and process; we should use simple majority rule as a basis to winning an election. The Constitution to provide for independent candidates to cater for those who fail to be nominated, I am saying this one simply because of one thing. In Kenya at times, these political parties, when you are very popular in the ground there, and the party does not want you, then at the end of the day, they will have leave you out and then you have no where to go so the Constitution should actually provide for an independent candidate whereby you just meet all your fellow Commissioners and everything and you stand independently. I don't have much to say, thank you very much.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Councillor, kama vile umesikia, ni kwamba wananchi wengi hapa pengine wanapendekeza kwamba tuchague Mayor na chairman wa council, inasemekana kwamba wakati mwingine, wakati Councillors wanataka kunyakua au kufanya mambo ambayo yasiofaa, na Mayor tuseme akatae, wanamuondoa, wakati mwingine inasemekana wananunuliwa. Je,

iko ubaya gani kama wananchi wenyewe watumchagua Mayor na Chairman wa County Council, na kama akishindwa watumie ile wanasema anaweza kurudishwa kwa vote of no confidence. Uko na maoni juu ya jambo hilo?

Audience: (audience)

Moses Macharia: Yeah. Okey it is like that I don't deny, the truth is here, anybody can be corrupt whether you are elected by the public or not. Even the Councillors are being elected by the public, infact also I say this a Councillor to qualify to be a Mayor, or a chairman, you must be an elected Councillor in the first place. And if you are elected by the public, then I don't see why this people again should not entrust you to go and elect this man, because if I represent a ward, and all the other Councillors are representing a wards, and then the mandate has been given to us, so that we can go and elect the chairman, who is actually efficient I don't see the reason why.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante kwa hayo maoni yako Bwana Councillor. Tupatie hiyo memorandum tutaisoma, tutaitia maanani, wakati wa kurekebisha. Nilikuwa nimesema baada ya Councillor, tuko na Moses Macharia, yuko? Haya Councillor Koech. Karibu. Wewe ni Councillor Koech? Karibu Councilloor.

Cllr. Koech: So, Bwana Chairman na wananchi, yangu hayatakuwa mengi, ni kwa sababu ninaona saa zinayoyoma na ningependa tu kupitia yale machache, halafu nitapeana memorandum yangu. Kwanza, ninaanzia na President. Ningependekeza kusema ya kwamba, President apate kuchaguliwa na wananchi, halafu tutakwa to reduce the powers of the President appointment act. Parastatal head that is District Commissioners, we need Constitution to control the government and its rules. Hapa ni kwa sababu unapona ya kwamba, watu kama chiefs, wanapochaguliwa wanaenda interview, halafu baadaye wakati wa matumishi ya wananchi, unakuta jinzi wengine wakisema ya kwamba, hamkunichagua? Kwa hivyo niko kazini, so, ningependeza kusema ya kwamba, hapo wananchi wapewe mamlaka kuchagua chiefs na assistant chiefs.

Also we need to change the Constitution to encur too much powers of the Minister of the local government. hapa unakuta ya kwamba, mimi nikiwa Councillor nikisimama jinsi vile nilivyo, wananchi wamenipatia mandatory kutoka nyumbani, wamenichagua nije niwakilishe, lakini nikiingia kwa council, hii sheria yenye tunaibadilisha sasa inanizuia niseme maneno ya wananchi. Kwa sababu nikisema tuma ninaambiwa ya kwamba minister amesema hivi na hivi. Kwa hivyo, unakuta minister si ya kwamba ana-represent the Councillor, lakini ana-represent the government. Kwa hivyo tunataka Councillor apate kuwakilisha wananchi, hata nasi tupate kuwa na mamlaka. The Constitution should empower councils to control and run their councils. Yaani tupewe mamlaka ili tupate kuwakilisha wananchi.

Chief officers of the councils should be answerable to their elected Councillors and there should be job security to council staff.

Hapa tena unakuta chief officers kwa council, Councillors wanapoendelea kutoa maoni sana, unasikia wanatoa act na kusema ya kwamba, act number Fulani 265 ya local authority inasema hii na hii. Kwa hivyo unanyamaza kwa sababu kuna sheria.

Sasa kama tungepewa mamlaka, hii nyongezo ya Wabunge, yenye wanajiongezea kesho, leo na kesho kutwa, hata kama tungekuwa na uwezo tukiwa Councillors na tumechaguliwa na wananchi, tunganeme hapana, kwa sababu tuko karibu na wananchi na ingesimama. So, local authorities to control the land boards.

Also unakuta mashamba hatujawakilishwa sana, hii ninasema kwa sababu ya for example forests, unaona forest katika eneo ambalo unaishi. Watu wengine kutoka mahali pengine wanakuja kunyakua. So, kama hiyo ingekuja kwetu, ingetufaidi pamoja na wananchi wetu. Mapato yote yenye inatoka forests ingekuwa katika hiyo Town Council ama County Council. New Constitution to have representatives of local authorities since in Parliament, like other countries. Ningependekeza pia ya kwamba katika Parliament, tupewe nafasi kadhaa ili tupate kuwa na Councillors wenye wanaenda huko kutuwakilisha. Na hawa wakati tumechagua Councillors kutoka tabaka mbali mbali, tutaenda tena kuchagua wenye wataenda kutuwakilisha. Halafu waBunge wakitaka kutunyanyaza, tuko na wakilishi wenye wanazuia. Kwa sababu sasa ninaweza sema hapo unaona tuko na opposition katika Parliament, lakini ikifikia mahali ambapo wanaongeza salary, unaona kila mtu awezi kusema hapana, wanaitikia lakini kama tungekuwa na watu wengine kama Councillors, pengine wangekataa kwa sababu nyongezo ya salary aingewahusu.

Basi nikiendelea ni kwamba, local authorities to nominate their Councillors from the majority party. Hapa tena unakuta Councillors ambao ni nominated, unakuta tu mtu ame-nominatiwa lakini kama tungeingia vizuri hawa watu nominated Councillors wangetoka kwa ile party ambayo imechukua tikiti nyingi. Also local authorities be empowered to manage the fund of lative, yaani local authority transfer fund and decide on land race according to the area of jurisdiction. There should not be condition on lative money. Pia unaona ya kwamba, hii pesa yenye tunapewa na central government, tunapewa conditions ya kwamba mtumie namna hii, namna hii na ni pesa kidogo hata hiyo pesa haiwezi ikatusaidia. Lakini kama tungepewa mamlaka kuhusu hiyo pesa pengine tunganeme ya kwamba hii pesa iende namna hii namna hii, lakini tunapewa na conditions.

Public works, to keep out running of public roads and future roads to councils. Hapa unaona ya kwamba public works wakipewa mabarabara wenye wanasimamia hizo mabarabara ni watu wengine hata hawajui ni barabara gani inataka kutengenezwa. Lakini kama pesa ingekuja direct kwa council, council hiyo ama wenye wanasimamia hiyo council, wangejua ni barabara gani inatumika sana na ingehitaji itengenezwe kwa njia gani.

Naingia forestry and trust land. Local authorities to be given trust land to manage together with indigeneous people. The farmers should be protected plus farm produce. Hapa ninaweza kusema ya kwamba, watu wenye wanaishi mahali pale, ama pamoja na forest, wafaidike na hiyo forest hata kama ni kupeana hiyo forest. Wenye watafaidika na hiyo forest ni wenyeji yaani watu ambao wanaishi katika hiyo forest ama karibu nayo.

Nikiendelea Lancaster House resolution of 1961 and 62 be revisited on the issue of land. Land title deeds be the right of individual corner. Hapa kule tunasikia ya kwamba, watu wenye walikuwa wameenda Lancaster house, kulikuwa na maneno

ambayo yalikuwa wamezungumzia kuhusu land. Moja ilikuwa ni majimbo na mengine. So, hapa ningeweza kuguzia ya kwamba, maneno yenye ilikuwa imezungumziwa katika Lancaster ipate kurudiwa ili wananchi wapate kulindwa pamoja na mali yao. Na nikienda kumalizia ni kwamba, Councillors should be paid by the central government. And their allowances be increased to 25% of ministers allowances. And also chiefs and their assistants, are to be elected by the public as they are using the power to force people to do what they want. Asanteni.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Iko swali moja Bwana Councillor. Kuhusu hii local government, local authorities transfer fund. Unasema wakati hii pesa inatumwa, inatumiwa project fulani na kama nilikusikia vizuri, mapendekezo yako ni kwamba, nyinyi mpatiwe uhuru wa kutumia pesa jinzi vile mngetaka. Je, mkipatiwa uhuru huo si Macouncillor wengi hata kama si hapa, wangetaka kutumia hii pesa kujilipa badala ya kufanya development.

Clr. Koech: Hapo ni kwamba, mimi nikiwa nimechaguliwa na wananchi, na nilikuwa nimeahidi wananchi ya kwamba nitaleta huduma kwenu. So, hii pesa tukipewa kutumia jinsi vile tunajua, nitajua priority ya kwanza katika area yangu ni hii na hii, na nitaenda kutumia ili nipate kurudi katika council hiyo wakati mwingine tena. Thank you very much.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana tafadhali tupatie hizo pointi zako. Bwana Maina Ndegwa, atafuatwa na Kibos Barnabas.

Maina Ndegwa: Asante Macommissioner, yangu nafikiri ni machache kwa sababu naona wengi wamerudia yale ambayo yamesemwa. Moja ni type of government, nitaunga mkono wale ambao wanasema kuwe na Rais, lakini ningesema Rais pamoja na Makamu wake, awe running mate wakati wa uchaguzi, tunajua tutachagua nani kama Rais na Makamu wake ni nani.

Ili wakati wanapoinjia kule isiwe mtu anaingia baada ya miezi miwili ama mwaka mmoja, anaondolewa. Kuwe na prime ministers na sehemu zile zingine.

Upande wa Parliament pia ningetaka kuzungumzia kuhusu Bunge. Bunge ambayo tuko nayo tunasikia kila wakati no quorum. Watu hawakuwa katika kazi ile, kwa hivyo sisi kama walipa kodi tunalipa watu kodi, ya ku-appear tu kuonekana kule, maswali yanaulizwa mara mbili tatu hayajibiwi. Kwa hivyo katika Katiba hii mpya, kuwe na sehemu ambayo Wabunge wanatakiwa kule kufanya kazi na ikiwa hatakuweko, kuwe na fine ama kutozwa kwa aina fulani. Asilipwe sitting allowance kwa sababu alionekana kule, lakini alipwe sitting allowance kwa sababu alikuwa kule kwa masaa yale yote, kama mfanyikazi yeyote yule.

Halafu kuna nomination of parliamentarians, Members of Parliament, ningeliza ya kwamba, viti vile vya nomination vipewe special groups kama wasio jiweza. Isiwe mtu tu kwa sababu alianguka Bunge na anajulikana anarudishwa. Kuwe na special kama wale wasio jiweza labda kipofu mmoja, kiwete mmoja na kadhalika. Pia Wabunge wawe ambao wamehitimu. Vile amesema graduate na kuenda juu. Katika uchaguzi pia, tuwe na specific dates ya kufanya uchaguzi, kusiwe ni secret weapon, hatujui uchaguzi utafanywa lini. Kuwa tunajua kila mwaka baada ya miaka mitano, tarehe ya uchaguzi ni tarehe fulani, na itabadilika tu kwa sababu jambo fulani ambalo litapitishwa na Bunge.

Jambo lingine ningetaka kuzungumzia ni kuhusu elimu na matibabu. Ningepuliza Katiba kama ingewezekana kuwe na sales ya aina fulani, labda iwe taxed kutoka kwa petrol ama disel shilingi moja ama pesa kiasi fulani ambazo zitaenda kusaidia mifuko ya elimu, na pia matibabu, ili tuweze kuona watoto ambao wanaranda randa. Pesa hizo zinatumiwa zikiwa taxed katika sehemu fulani ili watoto wote waweze kuenda mashule na tusiwe na watu ambao wanasumbua. Ili miaka ijayo, ikiwa kuna mzazi ambaye mtoto wake atakosa kwenda, kuwe na sheria ya kumshtaki kwa sababu kuna sehemu hiyo.

Kama ni matibabu katika Katiba, ikiwa lazima kuwe na kulipa wakati wa mtu ako na ugonjwa sehemu zingine, kama vile accident, mtu anapata ajali mahali popote hana pesa, akienda hospitali, anaambiwa kwanza atoe pesa za x-ray, kuwe ya kwamba mtu ambaye ni wa accident, anatibiwa malipo yake bure. Hata kama itabidi kupelekwa Agha-Khan ama mahali popote pale, ili kusiwe ya kwamba lazima alipie gharama hiyo. Parastatal bodies, Heads na hawa wengine, judges, chief judge, ama Chief Justice wawe ni ambao wamehitimu na isiwe ni Rais ambaye anawateuwa. Iwe kuna college ama Commission aina fulani ambayo inaketi, kama ni Chief Justice wanachaguana halafu mwishowe tunapata mtu fulani. Ili kusiwe watu wanachaguliwa kwa sababu wanajulikana. Kwa hivyo kwa haya machache yangu ni hawa. Asante.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Tafadhali jandikishe. Asante sana Bwana Ndegwa. Kibos Barnabas. Ambaye atafuatwa na Bakori Barnaba.

Kibos Barnabas: Asante sana Bwana Chairman na Macommissioner. Yangu yatakuwa machache kwa sababu watu wamenena yote ambayo nilikuwa nimeandika. Jina langu ni Barnabas Kibos. Kwanza, ni aina ya serikali ambayo ningependekeza kwa Tume hii, ni aina ya serikali ambayo inakaribia wananchi. Na aina ya serikali ambayo inakaribia wananchi, ni ile ya federalism, majimbo.

Ya pili, ni mambo ya land, mashamba. Ningependekeza kwa Tume hii ya kwamba, Commissioner of land asiwe na authority ya ku-allocate land. Tutoe mamlaka hiyo na kila wilaya, iwe na wazee ambao wanatoka katika wilaya hiyo ambao wanaitwa district allocation committee, wale wanapeana mashamba.

Siasa, katika nchi yetu tuwe na vyama vya kisiasa isiozidi tano. Kwa sababu vyama vya siasa, vimeanzisha watu kuanza vyama mingi vya siasa ambavyo vinaleta ukabila. Kwa hivyo tukiwa na vyama, national karibu vyama tano vinatosha.

Town; wale wana maploti katika mji, maploti hayo mtu mmoja apate maploti isiozidi tano. Kwa sababu watu wengine wamechukua maploti hasa wale wana uwezo wa kupata maploti katika town, wanachukua maploti mingi na wanakuja kuuza kufanyia wananchi biashara. Kwa hivyo maploti ya sizidi tano.

Katiba pia ichunge utamaduni wa watu. Iinde utamaduni wetu. Na maforest ni mali ya wananchi na wazee kwa kila wilaya

kama wale wa allocation committee wachunge maforest yetu.

Elimu; elimu iwe bure kwanzia darasa la kwanza mpaka university. Kwa hayo asante Commissioner.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Barnabas. Jiandikishe. Bakori Barnaba ambaye atafuatwa na Rono Montet na Simon Muchiri.

Samuel Kimtai: Commissioners, yangu nitaifupisha sana, jina mimi ni Samuel Kimtai nazungumza kwa niaba ya Barkoria.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Muko na usiano gani? Muko na group moja.

Samuel Kimtai: Tuko na group moja ameondoka na ameniwachia. Basi Bwana Commissioners yangu ni.....

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Your name ni nani?

Samuel Kimtai: Mimi ni Samuel Kimtai kutoka Kaptegal location, Bainangoi division.

Yangu ya kwanza, ningeaanzia local authorities. Local authorities, chairmen na mayors wa electiwe na Macouncillors. Ya pili, mashamba zile ziko town zitafute ile inaitwa urban council allocation committee isiwe kutoka kwa Commissioner of Lands, hiyo powers ya Commissioner of Lands itolewe. Ya tatu, ningependelea council itafute njia ya kusaidia hawkers kuwapatia pahali wana hawk vitu vyao.

Ya nne, corruption; corruption inatakikana mtu yeyote atakayepatikana amechukua vitu za raia ama za serikali afungwe maisha, na hayo mali yarudishwe, iende kwa serikali. Ya tano, ni elimu, elimu ningependekeza serikali ipatie watoto free elimu kutoka primary school, ya pili wa-regulate fees ya secondary schools. Ya sita, ni mashamba, shamba title honoured, ionyeshe it is a legal document kuonyesha ownership. Na hiyo maneno ya kusema lease hold isimamishwe kwa sababu hiyo ilikuwa ya colonial, tunataka free hold titles. Kuuza shamba, ningependekeza wakati wa kuuza shamba, watafute mzee wa mitaa kwa sababu watu siku hizi serikali imewapa powers mpaka kwa lawyers na lawyers ndio wanavunja wale kuuza ama kununua shamba kunatokea friction. Watafute njia ya kuuza shamba iwe ni wazee wa mitaa.

Ya saba, ni early marriages kuwekwe sheria ya kwamba mtoto chini ya miaka ishirini na moja asiolewe. Ya pili, walimu waadhibiwe vikali ama wale wanapatia watoto wa shule mimba wavutwe kazi immediately. Sio ku-suspend halafu wana manuver kupitia politics. Tena wanafunzi wakipeana mimba kwa shule, wawe wakipewa suspension wote ili yule mwingine msichana asiumie na yule mwingine anasoma kwa shule. Iwe ni discipline kali na itasimamisha maneno ya HIV/AIDs.

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Dakika moja.

Samuel Kintai: Natural resources iwe restored kwa local authorities na hiyo cheo ya chief conceptual tuna-recommend ifutiliwe mbali. District Commissioners isipewe power sana, wako na chairman wa security, chairman wa land board, chairman wa legal licencing board a lot of powers. Tunataka vyama visivyozidi nne, tunahitaji independent candidates kwa sababu kuna wengine watafungiwa nje, kwa sababu hawako laini huwa wanatolewa. Electoral Commission set dates ya election. Electoral Commission wapewe powers ya ku-create constituencies through area and population sio political demacation. Chiefs wachaguliwe na raia na serve hapo wapate majority vote ya 80%. Ya mwisho, ningependa majimbo, itumikize nchi hii, yaani regional government na President awe na powers pamoja na Prime Minister. Asanteni.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okey, Asante sana Bwana Chemtai, Rono Mondet. Bwana Rono, ambaye atafuatwa na Bwana Simon Muchiri na William King'oo.

Cllr. Cornelius Kibet: Jina langu ni Councillor Cornelius Kibet Cheboi. Nimechukua nafasi hii ya...

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Sasa unajua haya hayaingii sawasawa, tulimuita Bwana Rono Mondet.

Cllr. Cornelius Kibet: Ni yeye ameniwachia hiyo nafasi.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Hapana, unajua vile tumesema ni kwamba kama muko na memorandum, tuseme kama mko kikundi moja, mtu mmoja anaweza kuleta.

Cllr. Cornelius Kibet: Niko nayo hapa, memorandum niko nayo.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Yake? Sasa nafikiria ngoja kidogo tutakuita tafadhali, kwa sababu sasa tukianza kurukia hivyo, italeti madhara, lakini kwa sababu wewe sasa umerukia hiyo na ndio wa kwanza na mwisho, utaendelea. Lakini kutoka hapo tafadhali kwa sababu tuko na orodha na watu wamekuwa wakingoja tangu asubuhi, ungoje tu kila mtu atasikizwa. Okey lakini karibu Bwana Councillor. Just say the name again.

Cllr. Cornelius Kibet: Asante Bwana Commissioner. Memorandum yangu ya kwanza ni lease hold title should not apply to citizens, because it served.....

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Excuse me, your name please again, I didn't get your name.

Cllr. Cornelius Kibet: My name is Councillor Cornelius Kibet Cheboi.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Please proceed.

Clr. Cornelius Kibet: Ya kwanza, lease hold titles, should not apply to citizens because it served the colonial time. All titles should be a free hold for Kenyans.

Municipal, Urban Council, Town Council, expansion should not be expanded without consultation of the land owners. The maximum roads to be owned by individuals in city, municipal, urban council should not be more than five persons, so that most citizens will have plots in towns.

Elderly people should be taken care of by the state in every district to have a home which will be financed by the state.

Schools for genius students to be in the country and intellectuals to be taken care of by the state. Proper faith and general well-being and they will be the property of the state. The intellectuals should be used by the state to do a lot of research for the country. They should not join politics.

The Constitution should recognize traditional laws and customs for 42 tribes of Kenya which are still relevant to the present World.

Any natural resources found in any part of the country, 18% should be given to the residents of the area, in order to uplift their living standards.

The flows of water to lake Victoria, and Indian Ocean, should be controlled by constructing big dams for irrigation by our citizens, to improve food production. All rivers, should be taken care of and strongly preserved.

Chief office should be retained by law, and Chiefs shall be elected by the area residents with 80% of votes cast.

The Constitution shall give local authorities powers and remove the one of the Minister for the local government. The minister shall be an advisor to the local authority.

Any nomination candidates from President to the Councillor, should declare their wealth before presenting their papers for election, if they lie, then they should be imprisoned for a period of ten years without the option of fine.

Ministers should be appointed as per their professional academics. Presidential candidates shall not be a Member of Parliament to be elected by the people and to get 25% of total votes in five Provinces.

The Constitution of the country should protect the industries in Kenya. No importation of available goods in Kenya, the Commission of inquiry after every five years to inquire about corruptions in the country. Anybody found guilty should be imprisoned for life. And all properties he gets through corruption should be returned to the state. In Kenya one job-one man. Each citizen should be given a salary to sustain himself or herself. At the age of 25 and jobless, jobless state to 100,000/= from tax every month. House of Commons shall be created in Kenya and this must have been people above 65 years of age. Four in each Province to be elected by the people, there is Bills or laws passed in Parliament. There should be constitutional lawyers.

Supreme courts of Kenya to be started and manned by nine judges. The roles shall not be interfered with by the Executive, Parliament or anybody. They must be over 65 years of age, appointed through Parliament and approved by House of Commons. If they are found to be corrupt then they be put to death through Commission of enquiry appointed by Parliament. That is all Mr. Commissioner.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Tafadhali jilandikishe na utupatie hiyo memorandum yako. Tumeshukuru. Nilikuwa nimesema Simon Muchiri mwenyewe si mtu wa kutumwa. Wewe ndio Simon Muchiri? Karibu. Utafuatwa na William King'oo na Samson K. Chebseba.

Simon Muchiri: Kwa majina yangu kamili, ni Simon Muchiri. Kwanza kabisa, ningependekeza hivi, ningependa Katiba ambayo ingefanya wakenya wote wawe sawa. Hata ingawa hatuwezi kuwa sawa kwa ajili ya bidii ya mtu, lakini ningependa rasilimali zote za nchi hii, tuzigawe sawa kwa Wakenya. Kwa mfano, katika nchi hii, tumeshuhudia ugawaji wa ardhi, ambao umekuwa, watu wengine wako na ardhi kubwa kuliko wale wengine. Hiyo ningependekeza, title deed iwe ikipendekezwa, iwe ya hekari hamsini na ikizidi hapo, iwe ni lease kwa serikali. Na wakati wowote ambapo ardhi inagawanywa, kama vile msemaji mmoja alisema, tuna masquatter kutoka wakati wa uhuru ambao hawaja.....kuwe na Tume kamilifu katika location.....

Interjection (Com. Riungu Raiji): Tafadhali, angalia Commission ndio unahuthuria si wananchi.

Simon Muchiri: Hiyo Tume ambayo ingeshughulikia hao masquatter ambao hawana ardhi, ili sisi sote tuwe sawa kwa hiyo ardhi. Kwa upande wa kuwa mwana kenya, mtu yeyote awe ni mwana Kenya, na anastahili kuishi pahali popote katika Kenya na kumiliki mali katika taifa la Kenya. Katika kazi, ningependelea katika kuajiriwa kazi, watu wenye ujuzi, wawe ndio wanaajiriwa katika hiyo kazi. Lakini si mtu ambaye tu amechukuliwa hivi, kwa ajili ya mapendeleo ya aina fulani, tungependa mtu ambaye ako na ujuzi, kwa sababu hata nyinyi mmejionea ya kwamba, wengine ambao wamehitimu kutoka chuo kikuu wako nyumbani, na ambao pengine hata ni wa darasa la nane ndio wako katika kazi. Kwa hivyo tungependa, watu ambao wako na ujuzi wapewe kazi hiyo.

Katika mambo ya urithi, tungependelea hata wasichana wetu, wawe wakipata mali kutoka kwa baba zao kama hawakuolewa. Kwa sababu ni mtoto wa nyumbani, na hatuwezi tukamtupa. Kwa hivyo, ningeonelea wawe wakiwa sawa na vijana.

Kwa upande wa kumiliki silaha, katika nchi zetu, kuna watu wengine wamekubaliwa kuwa kuwa na silaha. Na zingine zimekuwa za kuumiza wengine, wengine ukiuliza sana inasemekana eti ni wajinga. Kutoka tulipopata uhuru, ujinga huo ulikwisha, unaezaenda ukute mtu anatembea na kisu. Na unasikia huo ni utamaduni, kwa hivyo ningependa silaha kama hizo ziwe abolished. Kwa hivyo kwa hayo nitawachia hapo. Asante.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Bwana Muchiri. Jiandikishe huko tafadhali. Nafikiri kwa sababu ninaona tuko na watu wengi na saa zinazidi kuendelea, na tungetaka kusikia maoni ya kila mtu, nilikua nikipendekeza kwamba labda tupunguze muda, kila mtu atumie dakika tatu, na ajaribu kusema labda yale mapendekezo ambayo hayajatolewa, ili kila mtu apate nafasi. Kwa sababu sitaki watu waliokuja hapa, warudi waseme hawakupata nafasi. Kwa hivyo wakati ninakuita, jaribu kutumia dakika zako tatu hivi na utuambie tu pointi ile ya muhimu, ambayo labda ijaguziwa na mwingine, ili kabla hatujaondoka hapa kila mtu awe amepata nafasi. Tumekubaliana hiyo? Asanteni. Nilikuwa nimesema yule atafuata Bwana Muchiri ni William King'oo. Wewe ni William King'oo? Utafuatwa na Samson K. Chepchiteba.

William King'oo: Basi haya ndio mapendekezo yetu kutoka parokia ya Burnt Forest. Kwa majina naitwa William King'oo. Introduction; since the Constitution is an agreement between the governors and those to be governed, it should respect all human rights always. People should be given powers to air their grievances. Fight for their rights and correct their leaders. It should state ways of means of helping the less fortunate groups, disabled, mentally handicapped, street children or chokora. It should also encourage our youths and women to form organizations from grassroots to national levels, with view of national building.

Citizenship; any person in Kenya with his or his ancestral background as one of Kenyan tribal groups, is a Kenyan. Also a citizen has rights or duties to economic growth, if he is farming, trading to exercise right to representation, elect leaders amongst others.

Defense; President should not be the Head of Armed Forces. Instead somebody with that profession, should take that part. All types of disasters should be addressed to Parliament for approval. The speaker of Parliament to be answerable. Political parties; there should be guidelines as how political parties are formed. In Kenya, we should only have two or three. The ruling party should incorporate the other parties in national development.

Parliament; Members of Parliament should be at least 21 years to 55 years. MP should hold office for a period of two terms only. Nominated MPs, this chance should be given to disabled people. E.g the blind, lame, deaf, youth and women too. Presidency; should be 35 to 60 years. Should be a holder of a recognized degree in economics and Political Science. Should

have sound mind.

Judiciary; Judiciary system to remain the way it is. Creation of constitutional courts is okay to deal with cases involving violation of Constitution and recommendations of Constitution amendments. Judicial Service Commission to run and appoint judges, should not have interference from Executive or Parliament.

Local Government; there should be provision of mayors and Town Councils, Chairmen to be elected directly by the people. Councillors should be a form four, O-level leavers with good passes. Guidelines to Councillorship. One not involved in criminal cases. Be between 21 years and 55.

Electoral Commission; it should adopt a representative procedure with the following duties; to mark the constituency of boundaries, to organize registration of voters, appoint Returning Officers. The members of the Electoral Commission of Kenya, should appoint their chairmen, and the other Executive officials in it.

Fundamental rights; Constitution should state clearly on freedom of movement and residents, should also give other freedoms actually that we get from God. It is only God who gives this.

Women rights; the Constitution should also specify the women rights, disabled rights, children rights, land tenure of which every Kenyan should have only 20 acres and above, not more than 20 acres. Also the Constitution should uphold our national heritage, whereby it should accommodate our tradition, cultures so as to attract more tourists to come in Kenya and also the Constitution should talk something about natural resources, whereby, it should be subject to the Executive and that this natural resources, can be protected by the local wananchi, District Board and Minister of natural resources. Cooperatives and also international corporation should be subject to Parliament. Whereby, before joining any corporation the bill should be passed in Parliament. Commissions and President succession also should be well spelt in a Constitution. Thank you dear Commissioners.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana William please register yourself there. Samson K. Chepseba. He has brought a memorandum, okay. The next one is Alfred Kibyego, okay karibu. Utafuatwa na Calos Cheluget.

Alfred Kibyego: Asante sana Bwana Commissioner. Nitakimbisha mara moja utanisamehe kwa sababu sielewi sana Kiswahili. Ningependa kuguzia upande wa land. Alfred Kibyego. Wa upande wa lands Bwana Commissioner, tunaona saa zingine Title Deed inaandikiwa watu wawili. Hiyo irekebishwe kama ingewezekana kwa sababu sasa hali ya Eldoret, kuna mabishano unapewa shamba baadaye unaona mwingine anakufuata, sijui kama iko katika Katiba, hiyo irekebishwe.

Corruption imeenezwa sana, na hiyo tumechunguza kabisa inanzia wakubwa, na ikiwezekana mwanzie juu kama hakuna katika

sheria, ama iko irekebishwe kwa sababu hilo jambo, ni geni liliingia baada ya sisi kupata uhuru na inaongozwa sana na wakubwa, na ni ngumu kuisha kwa wadogo nasema ianzishwe juu. Kwa hali ya misaada ama loans ama bursary, itolewe kwa head office ikuje katika district, iende mpaka locations ili ifaidishe katika kijijini.

Culture; desturi yetu ibaki vile ilivyo, sababu sio mbaya hata ingawa haiko katika sheria, lakini ikiwezekana tuweke katika orodha, corruption bado inaendelea. Ukifika katika mahakama, kuna sheria ambayo imeshatatiza wananchi, unaona file inafichwa, sijui inafichwa katika sheria gani, kama haiko katika sheria, mtoe sheria ya kulinda files ili kesi iweseshwe kutumika.

Upande wa agriculture, ama kwa livestock, mbeleni kulikuwa na sheria mzuri inalinda mali ya wananchi, lakini siku hizi tukiona hiyo sheria ya kulinda mali ya mashamba ama agriculture, imefifia. Kama kuna sheria ambayo inawezekana kulinda vizuri kama minister apate uwezo wa kutoa vitu na kuwapa wakulima saa zote. Kuna vitu vingine kama dawa, ile dawa mbaya ile inaitwa expiry, hata mbegu na tumeshangaa kwa nini tuna waongozi, tuna minister ambaye anahusika sana katika agriculture, na kwa nini anatoa vitu kutoka ngambo. Hata bidhaa kama chuma inaletwa mbaya siku hizi. Kwa nini mnapatia watu kama hao license, tumia sheria geuza tupate vitu vizuri katika Kenya, zile wananchi watafaidika nazo sababu hiyo nafasi umeshawapa kila kitu ikuje nyumbani.

Ya mwisho ni mwizi, mwizi mgeuze hiyo sheria akipatikana afungwe baada ya kufungwa, adaiwe kutoa mali, baada ya kutoa mali arudishwe awewe ulinzi katika chini ya sehemu kama ya chief ili alindwe.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Kuna ingine?

Alfred Kibyego: Ni hayo tu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana. Calos Cheluget, kama hayuko. Micah Kurui. Ambaye atafuatwa na Fred Yego. Wewe ndiye Micah Kurui? Karibu.

Micah Kurui: Jina ni Micah Kurui. Ninakaa Burnt Forest. Ya kwanza, naongea kuhusu Rais. Rais angeanzia miaka hamsini na isipite miaka sabini. Na Rais awe ni mtu ambaye ni mucha Mungu asichaguliwe Rais asiyekuwa mucha Mungu. Serikali ichunge mali za watu na haki ya mwanadamu.

Pili, ni kilimo au wakulima. Wakulima tumenyanyaswa sababu wakati wa kilimo, wakati wa kuuza, tumenyanyaswa na ningesema hivi, serikali ingeangalia, sababu ukulima ni uchumi wa Kenya, ingefaa waangalie wakulima. Sababu moja hii, ingawa ni soko huru wakulima wameteswa, sababu kama mila sababu campuni fulani, huwa inaangalia bei kila wakati kama ikianza bei ya mahindi elfu moja, kesho kutwa wanaweka mia nane, siku fulani wanaweka mia tano. Sababu akitoka nje akiangalia magari ni mingi zaidi ya mia moja, wanashukisha bei, na tena, serikali ingesaidia sisi wakulima kwa sababu, kama wakishukisha bei,

wasishukishe bei zao za kuuza mahindi yao kama unga, bei ndio hiyo hiyo tu tumenyanyasa wakulima. Tena nikiwa na shamba kubwa kama hekari mia tano, singetaka rate iwekwe juu, sababu hii ni mali yangu, hii ni mali yangu sababu kama wanasema ya kwamba msipotumia shamba, rate itawekwa juu halafu ilipwe, tungesaidiwa hapo.

Naongea juu ya corruption; corruption imeenda juu zaidi sababu kama utawezapatikana ya kwamba mtu anaiba gunia mia moja, anafungwa zaidi ya miaka saba, lakini mtu wa corruption ataweza filisika kampuni fulani, na imepatikana ya kwamba ni yeye, asifungwe anawachiliwa, serikali ingesaidia sababu ikiwachilia watu kama hawa, wanafilidhisha makampuni wanafilisha mali za wananchi na ifungwe, hata kama ingewezekana mtu kama huyo mtu angewekwa afungwe milele.

Uhuru wa kuabudu uko lakini ichunguzwe zaidi isiwekwe uhuru yaani kanisa za mashetani isiingilie. Tena naongea kuhusu uhuru wa kuabudu uwe sawa, iwe kama ni Ijumaa, watu waislam wapatiwe haki yao, watu wa Jumamosi ni watu wa Sabato, wapatiwe haki yao waabudu siku ya Jumamosi, watu wa Jumapili pia wapatiwe haki yao na ningeeomba tena, watu wa Sabato ambao ni wa siku ya Jumamosi, hawatambuliki sana sababu watu wengi wamefutwa kazini sababu hawakuhudhuria kazi ya serikali, ningeeomba zaidi wakumbukwe sababu hiyo ni Sabato ya Mungu wakumbukwe kama wale wengine.

Sponsor; sponsor wa mashule, itupiliwe mbali ikuwe ya serikali. Sababu iko makanisa Fulani wananyakua sponsor na wanachukua title. Na wakichukua title wanaifanya kama yao, na hizo title ni watu walitoa shamba lao na pia wakati ukitaka kitu kwa hiyo shule, unaomba hiyo kanisa iwape rusa na ni mali ya wananchi ingetupiliwa mbali. Mwisho, mashule watoto wameangamizwa sababu wale wanafunzwa siku ya Sabato wanaangamizwa.

Registration ya makanisa isiwekwe kama party zingine, ikuwe kanisa peke yake na rate ya makanisa ao pesa ya malipo ya kanisa isiwekwe rate kama tax ya maduka, iwe huru kama ya shule. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Tuko na Fred Yego, yuko? Okey, tukimaliza na Fred Yego tutaenda kwa John Cheruiyot na James Kariuki. Wewe ni Fred Yego?

Fred Yego: Yeah, Fred Yego. Mimi nina machache ambayo ningetaka kuwasilisha. Kwanza, mimi ningependelea ya kwamba mamea na wanachama wa county council, wawe wakichaguliwa na wananchi direct. Baada ya uchaguzi wa Macouncillors, chairman ama mea wa county council, achaguliwe na wananchi moja kwa moja, na ni lazima awe na kiwango fulani cha elimu hata kufikia kama kidato cha nne.

Ya pili, uchaguzi wa urais, ningependelea kama ungetenganishwa na uchaguzi wa udiwani na uBunge. Hii ni kwa sababu ya kwamba, wakati uchaguzi wa urais unapofanyika pamoja na uchaguzi wa uBunge na udiwani, wananchi wanakosa ule muda wa kuangalia manifesto ya mtu ambaye wangependa kumchagua, lakini kama Rais peke yake angependa kuchaguliwa katika uchaguzi wakati mmoja, ingekuwa vizuri.

Ya tatu, ningependelea kwamba tungekuwa na vyama vitatu, ambavyo vimeandikishwa, na viwe vyama vya kitaifa. Mtu asiwe akikaa leo kesho afikirie kuanzisha chama chake anaenda anaandikisha, tunakosa ile msisimko wa kuwa na vyama ambavyo vinawakilisha wananchi.

Ya nne, madiwani ambao wanachaguliwa, kama ingewezekana wangekuwa na kiwango fulani cha elimu, waweze kusoma na kuandika lugha ya Kiswahili na Kiingereza.

Ya tano, katika ugawaji wa mashamba, land demarcation, haswa mashamba ambayo yalitengwa kwa ajili ya jambo fulani. Watu wa sehemu ambayo mashamba hiyo iko, wangekuwa consulted, kama ni mashamba ambayo ni ya PI, kama ni forest, katika sehemu ambazo hizo mashamba ziko, kabla hazijagawanywa, serikali ingechukua views za watu ambao wako katika sehemu hiyo. Na ningependelea pia katika mambo ya mashamba, land board iwe ikikaa chini, katika divisional level, ili kama ni maswala ya mashamba katika division iwe ikijadili.

Nominated Councillors ama MPs ningependelea waakilishe maslahi fulani, kama ni nominated Councillors wawe wakiwakilisha kama wanatoka sehemu ambayo kuna wakulima wengi, wawe wakiwasilisha wachaguliwe, wakiwasilisha maslahi ya kitu fulani kama wakulima disabled people, wakina mama na wasiwe wakiwakilisha, wakiteuliwa kuwakilisha maswala ya chama.

Ningependelea wakati kuna marekebisho ya Katiba ambayo yangependa kufanyika katika Bunge, kuwe na kura ya waBunge ambayo inapita asilimia sabini. Ili kama kuna constitutional amendment ambayo ingependa kufanyika, iwe na votes ambazo zina exceed 70%.

Ingingine ni kwamba, tarehe ya uchaguzi, ingewekwa katika Katiba ili kila wakati tunajua tunaenda kufanya uchaguzi wakati fulani. Na ingine, ningependelea tuwe na kifungo katika Katiba ambacho kina-protect wananchi, haswa kama wakulima. Kama tungekuwa na kifungo ambacho kina-protect wakulima kutokana na competition kutoka kwa imports kama mahindi, wakati wakulima wanapovuna mahindi, wengine wanaenda wana-import mahindi, at least the government tungekuwa na clause katika Constitution ambayo ingeona kwamba wakati wakulima wanapovuna mazao yao, yale ambayo yanatoka nje ku-importiwa yakatazwe ama yawe burned.

Ya mwisho, ningependelea Katiba ifikirie na kutambua majukumu ya village elders. Na ingekuwa ni vema hata kama wangepewa mshahara kidogo, kwa sababu wanafanya kazi kubwa katika Kenya yetu. Hayo tu asante.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Nilikuwa nimemuita John Cheruiyot, yuko? Ni wewe? Karibu.

John Cheruiyot: Asante sana Chairman wa Commission. Ningependa kutoa maoni yangu kuhusu mamlaka ya Rais. Rais

anafaa kuwa chini ya sheria, asiwe juu ya sheria iliatakapokosa adhibiwe. Vile vile kuhusu mambo ya Electoral Commission, iwe ikisimamia mshahara wa walimu. Vile vile nikiguzia juu ya mambo ya wakulima, kuwe na sheria ya ku-protect mkulima. Kama mtu anakuza mahindi, awe mkuzaji wa mahindi. Kama mtu anauza fertilizer, akuwe akiuza fertilizer peke yake. Nafikiri ni hayo tu. Asante.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Thanks John. Tafadhali James Kariuki, Jeremiah Kimati. Wewe ni Jeremiah? Okey karibu. Akimaliza tutawaita wale wanafunzi wa Arnases secondary school, kwa hivyo waje karibu.

Jeremiah Kimati: Macommissioner, wageni, viongozi, mimi ninaitwa Jeremiah Kimati kutoka Kapkeno sublocation, Eldoret East. Nilikuwa nimeandika points fulani lakini nyingine zimesemwa nitawacha zingine nikisahihisha.

La kwanza kabisa ni kuhusu criminal laws, ukiona Katiba yetu ilidungwa wakati wa mbeberu, wakati huo utaona sheria zingine ni za kunyanyaza. Mtu akiiba kuku ama ng'ombe, atakwenda kifungu miaka saba hadi kumi, lakini mtu ambaye ameiba shilingi milioni mia moja, atafungwa miaka mbili pekee. Utaona mkoloni alijua mwafrika ataiba kuku. Na mzungu ataiba milioni mia moja, sasa utaona hiyo inatumika mpaka sasa, matajiri wanaiba mamilioni za pesa na kuwachiliwa tu kwa bond. Sisi tunaiba kuku tunakaa hapa hatuna chakula, tunakufa pale. Kwa hivyo ningependa sheria hiyo ifanyiwe marekebisha.

Ya pili, ni kuhusu democracia, nasikitika tumekuja hapa tumeongea kuhusu democracy, tunasema tuwe na vyama mbili pekee, halafu democracy ikuwe nini? Napendekeza tuwe na vyama zaidi ya hata mia moja, mtu aanzishe chake, tuwe na democracy, mtu akienda kuoga, unaenda bila nguo ili uingie bathroom, real democracy. Lakini MPs contract, watu wanasema tuambie MPs kwa nini msifanye kazi. Muwape contract ya kutosha kama ni miaka tano let us not disturb them. Kwa sababu nikuaribu maisha yao, sasa wanapeleka mtu miaka mbili wanamfukuza. Let them be permanent, kwa sababu ukisema ni miaka kumi, mtu ataenda kufanya biashara, kufanya biashara tu utakaa huko uwezi fanya shule, huwezi fanya hosipitali, kwa sababu unajua you are going out. Let them be permanent their record to talk for themselves.

High court, let it be very independent that is the Judiciary of Parliament, kama sasa tunasema extension of Parliament, we should go to high court assume Parliament. In the High court I will be maybe at an economy of being independent, hata tunaweza kustaki Bunge kupitia High court. Watu ambao ni wafisadi, be barred from holding public offices. Kama uliiba pesa za shule, uliiba pesa za hosipitali, pesa za barabara, you will be totally scrutinized usiombe ofisi ya uma.

Wacha niingilie Presidency. Napendekeza kuwe na Executive President who should be answerable to Kenyans, a running Vice President, a Prime Minister and two deputy Prime Ministers. Pia napendekeza kuwe na serikali ya mseto, coalition government, so that we make use of the proper praise of Kenyans, we are people from various political parties, watu wako na education, agriculture and the rest. Nikikimbia, I am recommending that Provincial Administration be scrapped utaona mkoa uondolewe na nafasi yake ichukuliwe na madiwani, taken by urban Council, people talk of federalism I don't support majimbo

government for the reasons since we fought for independence, then why should we divide Kenyans into sections whereas we fought for independence.

I support a unitary government whereby we have a central government, and maybe I don't see how we should go for federalism, we should go for(inaudible) that is East Africa confederation. All systems of country's major economy, be established kama vile coffee board, Kenya tea authority, which is answerable to Kenyans and headed by professionals we avoid politics from ending such cases.

AIDs; AIDs is a national catastrophe of dilemma or epidemic. I recommend that the government sponsors drugs that are available in this old markets and make it locally in this hospitals, kwa sababu AIDs is clearing especially the youth who form the major countries economy in the near future. Nikikimbia kidogo, I recommend that peasant farmers be given free education from Primary to Secondary, wale ambao hawajiwezi, tutoe elimu ya bure lakini wale ambao wanajiweza.....

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Jeremiah jaribu kumaliza sasa saa zako imekwisha.

Jeremiah Kimati: Sasawa, taxes also be higher for richer people. Tutoe tax kwa watu matajiri kwa sababu mali yao ni nyingi sana, wanatumia barabara zaidi kutushinda sisi, wanatumia hospitali kutushinda, madawa ni mingi. Disabled be given salaries, nikimalizia, date for general election, I recommend Electoral Commission ikuwe December, if the Commission iwezi kumaliza kazi yake, you better suspend the whole until we go for elections and carry out minimum reforms specifically for the electoral laws because we don't see how we can suspend the election, we better suspend it for a while. Asanteni.

Com. Ratanya: Okey asante Jeremiah. Uende pale uandikishe. Sasa kuna watoto wa shule ambao walikuja na tunataka kuwasikia kwanza halafu waende katika class. Kuna huyu wa kwanza anaitwa Chepsiroe Daniel. Daniel endelea na ujue ni ile tu dakika tatu ambayo tulitangaza. Kimani Boniface atamfuata.

Chepsiroe Daniel: I am Daniel Chepsiroe. I am in form four. My views of the Constitution are; that the President to be elected should be between the age of 35 and 60 and he should rule for only two terms. That is the first five years and the second one. An MP should also be between the age of 21 and 60. About land, I am suggesting that those who are having big lands, should at least divide the lands to the poor and the squatters. I think there will be maximum utilization of the land if they do that. Distribution of resources, that needs to be distributed all over the country. I think those are the points that I had. Thank you.

Com. Ratanya: Okey, asante sana Daniel. Tuende kwa Kimani Boniface, mfuata na tukimaliza huyo tutaenda kwa Godfrey Oda. Sasa ni wakati wako Kimani.

Kimani Boniface: I am Kimani Boniface from Mainati High school, form four. My grievances are pertaining to the Constitution are; on behalf of the students, we would like to live in a Constitution where distribution of social amenities and facilities are distributed equally in schools, and development should be equally distributed. For we can see in some cases some of the schools are favoured most by the government and they have more facilities than others. Second, pertaining the presidential, pertaining to the President seats, he should rule for two consecutive terms and he should be a religious man. Also pertaining the job opportunity, it should be created more to the locals and job opportunity to lure professionals. Professionals should be employed. That is all I have.

Com. Ratanya: Tutaenda kwa Godfrey, Oda na huyo akimaliza, tuende kwa Hezron Kipruto. Sasa ni wakati wako Godfrey.

Godfrey Oda: Okey this are, what I see should be changed in our Constitution or to be added. First of all I would like to ask for free education to all students and to all Kenyans. We see that many times especially in secondary schools, people have problems on paying the school fees. We should have free education to everybody. This bursary funds are given to people who are more richer and they take the money and sponsor their own people, so the government should make sure that the bursary funds that are given, are given to the right people. Also, this bill of rights that say, freedom of worship,

I think this freedom of worship should be abolished. We have seen what this devil worshippers have done to our community and we should change that I think Christianity and the Islamic religion should be only the allowed religion. And then I would also like to propose that the leaders to have such meetings whereby the citizens of Kenya are the ones to give their views maybe once a year, because in many meetings as we meet the leaders are the ones who give the monologue and as always the citizens are there to listen. But I propose that we may have such meetings so that the citizens give their observations.

Lastly, I would urge the government to be boosting schools, lets say every year there is some funds that is given to schools, for development projects, not to leave that work for only the schools and the parents but in any case if they want to build something or to buy anything, the government should be contributing at least some funds. Thank you.

Com. Ratanya: Sasa anayefuata ni Hezron Kipruto na tutamalizia hapo wanafunzi tuende kwa wengine.

Hezron Kipruto: According to my views I would like to say that the Constitution should change the system of education. As like in the past the one which goes up to form six. You can see that the rich people are taking their children to the GSE education and yet we are all Kenyans, so we are equal.

Com. Ratanya: Asante kwa hayo mafupi Kipruto. Tukimaliza wanafunzi tutaenda kwa list yetu na hapo tunamuona, John Gaitho alikuwa wa kwanza. Kama John Gaitho hayuko, yuko karibu? Tuende kwa David Kamau. Naye hayuko, then Gabriel Kimani hata huyo ninaona hayuko, Benjamin A Songoa. Wengine hawa walikuwa na memorandum pengine walipeana hii

memorandum. Jacob Tot, Jacob endelea.

Jacob Tot: Mimi ni Jacob Tot kutoka Lorian farm, Burnt Forest. Ifuatayo ni memorandum yangu ambayo nimeandika kidogo.

Ya kwanza, tunataka serikali ya majimbo. Kwa sababu serikali ya sasa ikiwa Rais eti anatawala akitoka sehemu nyingine, sehemu hiyo yote inatawala. Unakuta hata yule wa jikoni, labda anatoka katika sehemu hiyo. Serikali ikiwa ya majimbo, tutakuwa na wakilishi vizuri kwa sababu tutakuwa na Parliament ingine. Pia tunataka serikali ya majimbo ambayo ni kama ya America, America imekuwa na serikali ya majimbo ambayo, ukiona Bush ambaye anatawala sasa alikuwa ni kiongozi katika Texas, akapata uwezo wa kuwa kiongozi wa America mzima. Tunataka pia kila jimbo liwe na Bunge lake.

Tunataka pia serikali ambayo inathamini na kuchunga utamaduni wa kabila zote za Kenya. Kwa sababu tuna makabila mingi ya Kenya ambayo wengine wamefinywa sana kama Ndorobos hawana hata resource hawana hata kazi, wamefinywa sana wanawachwa mustuni wakilia lia na serikali iko. Kama vile wengine wamesema tunataka uhuru wa kuabudu na pia katika kuabudu ile, ikiwa itakuwa sherehe ya serikali kama Moi day, Madaraka day, iwekwe weekday, kati kati ya wiki isiwekwe wakati ambao watu wengine wanaenda kanisani. Ningetaka sana hiyo iwekwe kuwa sheria kwa sababu watu wengine hawatahuthuria katika sherehe na niya muhimu sana ni ya Wakenya.

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): So Jacob jaribu kumaliza na wengine waendele.

Jacob Tot: Wakati ambao watu wengine wanaenda kanisani, ningetaka sana hiyo iwekwe kuwa sheria kwa sababu watu wengine hawatahuthuria katika sherehe na niya muhimu sana ni ya Wakenya.

Com. Ratanya: So Jacob jaribu kumaliza na wengine waendele.

Jacob Tot: Nakuja kwa mambo ya hospitali, hospitali iwe ya bure, na ikiwa mtu atakufa akiwa hospitalini, yeye awachwe awe free kwa sababu wakati huu tunalipa bill ya watu ambao wamekufa na wametibiwa katika hospitali za serikali. Tunataka pia mzee wa mtaa, apewe mshahara, kwa sababu mtu anafanya kazi mingi na anatembea na chief ama subchief ambaye anakula mshahara kama elife saba nane kumi, na huyu mzee wa mtaa anafanya kazi mingi kuliko chief. Kwa hivyo yeye apewe mshahara kidogo na pia achaguliwe na wananchi baada ya miaka miwili ama tatu achaguliwe.

Mwisho ili nimalize, ni kuhusu mshahara wa waheshimiwa, Wabunge. Tungetaka mshahara ya waBunge iwe juu kushinda kila mtu Kenya hii, kwa sababu huyu ni mtu anayewakilisha watu elfu hamsini, elfu sabini, elfu themanini, elfu tisaini. Na mtu huyu akiwa na mshahara kidogo, anakuwa ni mtu ambaye anaweza hongwa hata na mtu wa jikoni. Kwa hivyo ikiwa kuna mtu ambaye anakula mshahara mingi kama wale ambao wanachunga wanyama wa porini saa zingine wanakula over a million, mtu ambaye angestahili kuwa na mshahara mwingi, ni mheshimiwa kwa sababu yeye anaenda kupigania kuwa hata Rais.

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Hiyo imeeleweka hiyo ni sawa sawa kabisa, tumelewa kabisa. Tume-record kwa hivyo maliza wengine waingie.

Jacob Tot: Kwa hivyo nimemaliza.

Com. Ratanya: Okey, asante sana Jacob. Kuna Elija Chemorem, naona hayuko. Anna Mbugua, hayuko? Wilson Koech. Wilson kama hayuko, Wilson naona anakuja, ni wewe Wilson. Okey Wilson ukimaliza tutaenda kwa huyu mwingine anaitwa Waithaka Samuel.

Wilson Koech: Asante sana kwa majina ninaitwa Wilson Koech. Mambo mengi hapa yamesemwa lakini kuna machache ambayo hayajagusiwa. Kuhusu Constitution, Wakenya wengi hawajui maana ya neno Constitution, sasa ningependekeza, Constitution, Katiba ya sasa yenye itatengenezwa, wachapishe halafu wapee wananchi kwa maana mambo ya Katiba yanahusu sehemu kubwa, kuna watu wengine huwa wanastakiwa, wanafungwa kwa sababu hawajui haki yao. Sasa ingefaa kila mtu ajue sheria ni nini na asome kila kifungu cha sheria awe na kijitabu ambapo hiyo sheria yote imeandikwa. Kuhusu mambo ya kodi, wakulima huwa wanalipa kodi kupitia njia tofauti tofauti lakini hiyo kodi huwa haitumiki kwa njia inayofaa. Sasa ningependekeza all taxes that is collected from fuel levy, ama mambo ya sukari ama nini nini, itengwe at district levels halafu igawanyiwe mahali itaenda. Nafikiri ni hayo.

Com. Ratanya: Asante Wilson Koech. Koech nenda u-sign register hapo. Waithaka Samuel, yuko karibu? Waithaka akimaliza Kikandi Samuel.

Waithaka Samuel: Thank you so much your Lordship.

Com. Ratanya: Sema jina lako.

Waithaka Samuel: My names are Waithaka Samuel. I have the following proposals to the Commission.

I would propose a coalition government so that it taps talents from other parties.

Presidency and Vice Presidency, this post should be elective from the wananchi and should also have a Prime Minister.

Here I would like to touch on academic backgrounds for this three posts. I recommend that they have at least a first degree and specifically on economy, education, sociology and precisely on political science.

The Members of Parliament, this is where we have a very big problem. Most of us don't know the duties of the Members of Parliament and even the Councillors. The Electoral Commission should come up with duties that should be done by the Members of Parliament in a given period and this should be checked now and then. And if the Members of Parliament are not working according to the regulation laid down by the Electoral Commission, then there should be a by election and a vote of no confidence from wananchi. We have a problem here, because the only thing they do is to recommend their salaries, to come for votes and that is the end and go for harambees. Otherwise there are no duties they do for the development of this country.

On the issue of street children the "chokoras", I think this is a very sad situation. They have a right to enjoy.....

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Yes Waithaka, jaribu kumaliza sasa.

Waithaka Samuel: There should be a fund set a side to cater for the street children. Quickly, on the current symbols we should eliminate the symbol of a person and we should have a physical feature. Like Mt. Kenya and then the other side should have the Court of Arms.

Provincial Administration should be empowered, and the chiefs should be very close to the wananchi and work together with the police forces in order to curb corruption, theft and so on. The Constitution of Kenya should be a national entity and should be taught in our syllabuses in primary and in secondary.

Lastly, I want to touch on majimboism. It is very sad that majimboism has been technically knocked out by time. It is time for globalisation where governments are coming up together to form a single government like the East Africa community. So majimboism is technically knocked out. Thank you so much Commissioners.

Com. Ratanya: Sasa Kikandi Samuel, akimaliza tutaenda kwa Hosea Koto.

Kikandi Samuel: Asante sana mwenyekiti, yangu ni machache nitapitia kwa haraka haraka.

Kuhusu the arms of the government, Judiciary, Executive and Legislature to be independent and everybody in Kenya to be under law, even the President, because if a super power can allow the President to be in court why not Kenya.

Constitution of Kenya that we are making now, to be clear about the term of the President, because at the moment we are just waiting for the President to say I am going to step down or not. We want it to be clear.

Education; you find that here, we have come here to give our views about the Constitution, some of us we have gone through the 8-4-4 system up to university and have never had a chance to know what is Constitution. So we want this to be taught in Kenya from primary level to the university level.

Commission of enquiries which are done in Kenya, includes this one for Electoral Commission, let us have the findings being made public to the Kenyans. Many of them go unreported, for example devil worship not reported, about people making certificates, not reported.

No bribing or violence during elections. We have experienced this one many times. The government in power to enforce the laws that have been drafted.

Com. Salome Muigai: Excuse me could you just bring the mic a little bit further from your mouth so that we can hear you.

Kikandi Samuel: You are not getting.

Com. Salome Muigai: No.

Kikandi Samuel: I repeat again.

Com. Salome Muigai: No don't repeat just go on, but hold the mic in a way that we can hear you. Just a little bit lower. The mic a little bit lower.

Kikandi Samuel:

I am saying that the moment we have a law passed by the government, let it be enforced for example the Donde bill should be hanging and so many others.

You find that in our roads we are finding so many policemen who are doing a lot of nothing. They are just waiting for money to go home with, let the current Constitution look for an alternative on that.

Let the government harmonize all the salaries for all the employees, if you have a certificate, you have a diploma or a degree, let people get equal salaries and not discriminatively.

Let there be land government policies. Like now after elections, let us have the government.

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Samuel sasa jaribu kumaliza.

Kikandi Samuel: Let us have the government giving the policies for development for every region in Kenya. For example, where I come from you will see so many people, so many information on the T.V. that they are giving people msaada maybe chakula and when you are there it is only a cup of maize, so that doesn't make sense to us. What is important is let the government pick on long lasting solution. Lastly, let us have the media freedom. Sometimes you find that only some political parties are given some free more time over the television. We want all of them to have freedom. Thank you.

Com. Ratanya: Sasa tunaenda kwa Hosea Kuto, ninaona hayuko, hatumuoni. Chile Kiba, hata huyo ninaona hayuko. Amekuja, ukiitwa ni heri useme uko kwa sababu tunaweza kukupita. Mwingine ni Kosgei Mike.

Chile Kiba: Kwanza mimi ninaitwa Chile Kiba, Kainangoi division. Kwangu ni kulingana na sheria ile inatungwa sasa. Kwanza mimi nitaanzia kwa upande wa machiefs, kwa upande wa machiefs haingepangwa kuchaguliwa na raia, kwa sababu chief ni kama askari. Mtu kama anasema anachaguliwa kwa raia, ataleta yule mtu na hawezi kazi. Lakini kama anachaguliwa na ofisi ya D.C. atachagua yule mtu anajua kazi yake yenye atakuja kufanya. Naendelea kulingana na ile kitu mimi nilikuwa napenda kusema, ningependa kuuliza sheria ya kila mtu, kwa upande wa kila mtu unajua sheria ya kuchunga mali ya kila mtu pamoja na mwenyewe, iko wale walinunua shamba hata kama ni acre elfu moja, alinunua kulingana na mali yake. Lakini, ni vibaya kuchunga mali yake.

Pili mimi ninapenda kama sheria itungwa kulingana na kila desturi ya kila kabila. Iko desturi kulingana na kama jamii ya mtu kama mwenyewe anaondoka, jamii yake inakuja kuzungumza kutatua ile kitu ambacho watoto wake watakaa. Kuliko tunaona

iko sheria ingine imeingia watu, imekwenda kupelekana kortini. Na sisi Wakalenjin hatufikishi namna hiyo, sisi kazi yetu ni kama ndugu yangu anandoka mimi ninakaa chini na watoto wake na tutatue mali vile atakaa. Hiyo ndio kitu nilikuwa ninataka kusema.

Upande wa macouncillors.

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Kiba sasa jaribu kumaliza.

Chile Kiba: Upande wa Councillors, kama Councillors wako mahali wao wanafanya makutano yao, kama town hazungumzi kama amefikisha kitu, apewe raia kwanza kitu gani awe anapitisha, halafu wasigonge wakulima. Wataweza kuingia kupitisha sheria yao halafu wanagonga sisi raia. Tafadhali kama anapenda kukata hata maplot, ile iko kwa town atangazie raia kwanza wakuje waangalie hiyo plot kama inatosha, ama haitoshi. Kuliko kuchagua wenyewe na kwenda kukata halafu kesho wanakwenda kuuza ama wanafanya kitu vitu vyao vile wanataka. Mimi ninaona hapo si mzuri sana. Ni mzuri aeleze wale wenye kuchagua kile kitu kinatakikana. Tena napenda sheria.....

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Sasa sema hiyo ikiwa ya mwisho kabisa.

Chile Kiba: Asante ndio hiyo.

Com. Ratanya: Okey amemaliza. Kosgey Mike, hayuko. Mwingine anayefuata ni Christina Kipsang. Simuoni, Felisina Muringo, Elija Arusei, hata huyo simuoni, Jeremiah Tanui, Mathew Oranja, yuko? Ni wewe, Okey endelea.

Mathew Oranja: Commissioner, I Mathew Oranja from NCKK, District Coordinating committee Uasin Gishu hereby represent you views from the member churches as follows;

Preamble; the current preamble of the Constitution should read “we the people of Kenya”.

Constitution supremacy; the current Constitution allows Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution by 65% majority vote. We should replace it by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the MPs to meet and amend the Constitution after a referendum.

Citizenship; the automatic citizens of Kenya should be a person born in Kenya and both parents are Kenyans. Also a person who has resided in Kenya from any country for at least ten years should be registered as Kenyan citizen and be of good character.

Defense and national security; the police force should however have police service Commission for employing and firing, Executive should console Parliament before declaring war. Extraordinary powers also should be used.

Political parties; the Constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. The number of political parties in Kenya should be limited to at least three parties.

Structures and system of government; Kenya has a presidential system but we should change this system and adapt to parliamentary system of government which a Prime Minister is appointed from

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Okey Mathew una dakika moja. Na usiendeleo kusoma sana sema yale mafupi, ili dakika zako tatu zisipotee.

Mathew Oranja: Thank you.

Judiciary; the present structure of the Judiciary consists of subordinate courts including magistrates, should be in the High Court of Appeal.

The Electoral system and process; Kenya currently has a representative Electoral system and we should still practice it.

The right of vulnerable groups; the right of women; women are supposed to own land like men and enjoy the ownership of Title Deeds.

The rights of the disabled; the people with disabilities are not fully taken care of, the disabled should be given free education, medical care and provided with shelter. They should also be provided with employment especially suitable for their needs.

Cultural ethic and regional diversity and communal rights; Kenya has a rich diversity and cultures that are not addressed in our Constitution. Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to a national culture. Management and use of natural resources.

The Executive should distribute this powers to Parliament and the Judiciary.

Environment and natural resources; suitable management of the environment and natural resources, water bodies, forests, range lands, minerals, wildlife and so on is a fundamental issue in contemporary development. Therefore, the natural resources should be owned by the citizens around.

The succession and transfer of power; a good Constitution should provide for a clear dignified and orderly process of the transfer of power but our current Constitution does not.

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Mathew try to wind up wengine wanangoja.

Mathew Oranja: I am winding up. As we need the Constitution that will help our grand and grand children of our children to come, our vision is for a new Kenya where citizens celebrate life abundantly, live in peace and find opportunities to explore their talents, where human dignity is protected and ideals are cherished, a Kenya that is founded on justice and the rule of law. Thank you Commissioner.

Com. Ratanya: Peter Kimanu. Naona simuoni Peter. Tuna Dorcas Mbuthia, okey huyo atakuwa marked. Daudi Baringetune, huyu ninaona kama alizungumza. Leah Sambu, this were not marked. Leah ni wakati wako sasa. Leah useme majina yako.

Leah Sambu: Mimi ni Leah Sambu natoka location ya Olare, naishi hapa sikusoma kwa Kiswahili sasa wacha mimi nikoroge kama ni mbili ama ni tatu au mtafute dereva.

Com. Ratanya: Unaweza kuzungumza lugha yako kuna mtu wa kutafsiri hapo.

Leah Sambu: *Ane a Leah Sambu, obo komostab olare,ko ochome agatak tugul en kainetab Jeiso ale ochomege.*

Translator: Anapendelea, anawasalimu katika jina la Yesu.

Leah Sambu: *Agotok kou noton amun Leah Sambu ko kainetab kanisa AIC, ko abaibai*

Translator: Anafurahi.

Leah Sambu: *Amun chomyet ne kiyai Jehovah boisioni si omuch oitu yu.*

Translator: Kwa vile Mungu aliwawezesha kuweza kufika hapa.

Leah Sambu: *amun ateleli ingunon ko u yon amite Bunge.*

Translator: Kwa sababu anawezasimama ni kama yuko katika Bunge.

Leah Sambu: *Oi anyun mama kabisa, atinye lagok che teno chu*

Translator: Ako na watoto wakubwa.

Leah Sambu: *alak ko kisoman*

Translator: Wengine wamesoma.

Leah Sambu: *alak koboti imbaret.*

Translator: Wengine ni wakulima.

Leah Sambu: *Che kisomonso komi kaa,*

Translator: Wenye wamesoma wako nyumbani.

Leah Sambu: *Che iboti mbaret ko aaldae beek bokol angwan.*

Translator: Mavuno ya mahindi kama unavyojua bei ilirudi chini.

Leah Sambu: *Mongen anyun ale ngo motoretech akwek serikali ak olen otinye eut ne goi*

Translator: Sasa lengo lake ni kwamba katika pengine Katiba inayokuja iangalie sana kuhusu mkulima.

Leah Sambu: *Tama kotoretech olenchech beit nito ni kogaigai amun ongen ole kitinye lagok che kerge ak chekwok.*

Translator: Sasa anasema kwamba kama jambo hilo likipitishwa, basi itakuwa ni vyema na itakuwa bora maana mambo haya yote ya ukulima inawasaidia wanafunzi.

Leah Sambu: *Osomok anyun ane serkali amun karayositu, agot ingole abat imbaret alenchi ko maamuchi abat komie.*

Translator: Anaomba sana maana yeye ashakuwa mkongwe tayari, kwa hivyo angeomba sana jambo hilo lishughulikiwe.

Leah Sambu: *Ki oin kakoek elfu gunia konyo kwole lakwet age elfu kwal age ni kwole age elfu ak ni kwale bokol ang 'wan ko bo ng'o lakwanaton?*

Translator: Anasema kwamba bei tofauti tofauti, pengine kwa mahindi zingine ni elfu moja zingine zinauzwa mia nne, sasa anasema kungekuwa na jambo ambalo linakuwa uniform.

Leah Sambu: *Ongeutye anyun choton amun kikosirto, amun chechuk tugul lagochoton, angen ale yoiwon amun a sigindet.*

Translator: Anasema sasa hatia zao maana tayari ishapita, kwa hivyo tuangalie siku zijazo iwe ni bora.

Leah Sambu: *Otoretech anyun kou noton.*

Translator: Hilo ndio ombi lake.

Leah Sambu: *Si agot ingo karayositu kosobcho laguk.*

Translator: Iliziweze kusaidia kisasi kijacho.

Leah Sambu: *Ak amoche anyun asom ale ministaiyandani kikikwai i,*

Translator: Anasema kwamba huyu Mbunge ambaye walimueka kwenye kiti.

Leah Sambu: *kikose ng'alek kobunu Bunge olin koegu kele mi lakwenyon,*

Translator: Anasema kwamba vile wamemtuma pale aende atusaidie.

Leah Sambu: *Ang' kakikwai ak kobokosis*

Translator: Anaenda huko ananyamaza sasa hatujui vipi.

Leah Sambu: *bo kwendi kot ne king'ololen anan mi keter?*

Translator: Anashangaa sijui ameingia, yuko ndani ya Bunge ama yuko nje.

Leah Sambu: *Amun is indomiten kot ne ng'ololen lagochu tamaibwech kiy?*

Translator: Kama angalikuwa ndani, angekuwa ametusaidia sana angekuwa amerudi hapa kutuambia kuna jambo fulani ninatakikana nifanyiwe.

Leah Sambu: *Kenyisiek ang'wan,*

Translator: Anaenda miaka, imefika sasa miaka nne.

Leah Sambu: *Oini kakikwai nebo mut*

Translator: Ndio hii tunafikia mwaka wa tano.

Leah Sambu: *ara ngkwo kunoton, kwe lakwanan kobokosisei, kwe non kobokosisei, kotun ayai nee ngunon?*

Translator: Anashangaa sana sasa mwananchi atafanya namna gani, ikiwa mtu anachuguliwa aende ahudumie wananchi, anaenda anakaa kama yuko nje huko.

Leah Sambu: *Ngomi boisionik che keyoe en gaa oli ko momi*

Translator: Wakati tunashughulika pande hii, hamna chochote ambacho pengine kinaweza tendeka.

Leah Sambu: *ago kondanyon ne kikilenchi ui si tobendowech*

Translator: Yeye ndiye mwakilishi wetu tulimtuma kule ili aje na msaada.

Leah Sambu: *Mutyo. Oyetech yegai. Ongelenchin Jehovah kocheng'wech age ne kararan amu maimuche chi kosich lagok che aeng' che yachen.*

Translator: Anaomba sana jambo hilo liweze kuangaliwa haswa kwa Katiba ambayo inakuja.

Leah Sambu: *Ko anyuni, mi age ne kakonyo ne bunu yu, ne kakile kilen majimbo. Ngo bole ne anyun tiong'i.*

Translator: Anashindwa sijui majimbo itakuwa vipi?

Leah Sambu: *Sait age inagararan konyun alenchi kokararanit kole i, kobiit koita en katikati*

Translator: Anasema kwamba jambo hilo bado analianguka kwa undani ijapokuwa ajaelewa.

Leah Sambu: *Ko kaleng 'o inoboisiei en olin, otochi ak arektai, korusan.*

Translator: Anasema kwamba sijui jambo hili litakuja lituhuthuru ama itakuwa vipi.

Leah Sambu: *Ak inyoiwon kaat amun chang 'a ng 'ala.*

Translator: Anaomba msamaha maana yeye maneno yake ni mengi.

Leah Sambu: *Icheru koito, abalu anyun koitoni si mauon si abawirta kwo sang. Ngoberur Jehovah ng 'alechoto tugul ak kocheng 'wech age ne kararan si maigu ne rire koigeng tugul.*

Translator: Anasema Mungu awabariki wote.

Leah Sambu: *Oba ne mie, ako che kosir ogonech asi koibwech ng 'alek.*

Translator: Anasema msafiri salama na mtakapofika kule anatomai mtafanya kazi nzuri.

Leah Sambu: *Ko che kalel onyoiiwo kaat.*

Translator: Anasema anaomba msamaha kabisa.

Com. Ratanya: Okey asante Leah kwa hayo mambo yako tumeyasikia kabisa. Sasa Josephat Chege, Josephat hayuko, Kiptoo A Bett, naona kama huyu alizungumza, imekuwa marked. David Singeri, hata huyu pengine alimaliza. Samuel Kimani. Pengine huyo alikuwa Kimani mwingine. Okey Samuel ni wakati wako.

Samuel Kimani: Thank you Commissioners. Mimi sitatupa wakati nitasema tu pointi chache. Moja ni kwamba, Members of Parliament wanapokuwa wakichaguliwa, ningetaka constituencies, zile ambazo wanachaguliwa ama sehemu za Ubunge, ziwe sawa kwa wale watu wanaowachagua. Kama ni constituency kama iko na watu elfu thelathini, zote katika jamhuri, ziwe na

watu kiasi hicho kwa maana wengine wanaenda na kura elfu tano, na wengine elfu mia moja na wakienda kwa Bunge, kura ya Mbunge ni moja na wanakata sheria kulingana na hiyo kura. Kwa hivyo ningetaka jambo hilo lishughulikiwe na mipaka ya constituencies itoshane na kila constituency iwe na watu sawa.

La pili, ningetaka tuwe na serikali ambayo iko kwa wakati huu, iwe ni serikali, unitary government, tusiwe na ile serikali ya majimbo. Tatu, na la mwisho sitakuwa na mengi ningetaka wakati wa uchaguzi uwe ile date itakuwa inajulikana na watu kutoka mwanzo, isiwe tu inafika wakati tunaambiwa uchaguzi ni kesho ama ni mwezi ujao. Kwa hivyo kwa hayo machache sitakuwa na mengi.

Com. Ratanya: Okey unataka kusema kitu.

Com. Salome Muigai: Kimani tafadhali nina swali kwako, tafadhali rudi kidogo. Asante sana kwa maoni yako mimi nina swali. Umesema vikao vyote vya Bunge vitoshane, ili moja ikiwa na wananchi thelathini elfu, kila moja iwe na wananchi constituencies, kikao cha Bunge. Sasa swali langu ni hili, unakuta pahali pengine kama hapa, watu hawako mbali sana, kwa hivyo Mbunge akiamka asubuhi, kufika jioni amefika kwenye pembe zote za kikao chake. Tulienda North Eastern, tukakuta kuwa mjumbe anaweza kutembea siku tatu ndio afikie pembe moja ya kikao chake, je kwani hii yote ni maneno ya Kenya wakati wa Constitution ni habari ya kubalance. Yeah, huyu Mbunge mwenye anaweza kufikia watu wake kwa siku moja, na yule mwenye inambidi kutumia siku pengine kumi kufikia pembe zote, tutafanya nini nao?

Samuel Kimani: Okey, mimi kulingana na vile huwa ninajua, ni ya kwamba yule mjumbe ambaye anachaguliwa, huwa yuko kama mpiga kura mwenyewe, anaenda ku-represent watu wake ama maoni ya watu wake katika Bunge, na hata kama ingekuwa ni Masaai mara kuna mtu mmoja, hatuwezi kutengeneza constituency ndio mtu mmoja tu awe akishughulikiwa, kwa hivyo mimi kwa maoni yangu, nilikuwa ninasema, kila kura ambayo inapigwa iwe represented ndani ya Mbunge. Na kwa hivyo nilikuwa ninasema hata kama sehemu ni kubwa, ipewe labda Northeastern, kama ni pesa za kutengeneza barabara kwa maana ni mrefu, zipewe pesa mingi za kutengeneza barabara, lakini mjumbe awe amewakilisha watu sawa, kama ni Nairobi kuna watu wengi wawakilishwe wote. Asante.

Com. Ratanya: Okey anayefuata ni Sister Rosalino K. Mayo, hayuko, inaonekana ni memorandum alileta. Joshua Biwott, endelea Joshua.

Joshua Biwott: Maoni yangu kwa Katiba inayokuja ni kama yafuatayo. Ningependelea kama Katiba yenye inakuja, kama mtu akienda retire kama Director ama Chief, asipewe kazi ingine, yaani akienda retire asikuje pale awe mzee wa mtaa ama kazi ingine yenye iko kwa kijiji.

Pia ya pili ni Kenya Power and Lighting, hii jina ipewe jina lingine kwa sababu tunaona inaitwa Kenya na watu wengi wakenya hawana hiyo sitima. So ipewe jina lingine kwa sababu tunaona ni kama....

Ya tatu, ni hii ya Wabunge kama Mbunge haifanyi kazi, vote of no confidence ifanywe.

Nne, polisi kwa sababu tunaona saa hii, hata kutoka reserve kwenda kwa lami na tractor, magari imekuwa shida. So kama serikali haitaweza kupigania hii corruption, polisi wapewe receipt halafu saa zile ukienda barabara ukiwapa mia moja wanakupa receipt.

Ya tano, vijana wale wako nyumbani, wale wamemaliza kidato cha nne, wapewe loan na serikali kwa sababu saa hii hakuna kazi, halafu wapewe certificate iwe inawasimamia.

Ya sita, ni Nominated, hawa Nominated Councillors ama Nominated MPs wawe wakipewa watu sio wale wako na mali, wapewe watu wenye wamemaliza shule kama hawa wanafunzi wa University.

Ya mwisho, majimbo isikuweko. Asanteni sana.

Com. Ratanya: Okey Joshua, Samuel Ngelet, naona alikuwa na memorandum, ni wa town council. Okey asante endelea Samuel.

Samuel Ngelet: Asante Bwana Mwenyekiti, yangu ni machache imeguzwa na watu wengi sana. Nilikuwa nataka niongeze tu jambo moja kwamba, Local Authorities wapewe mamlaka kamili ya ku-run na control na ku-manage the affairs katika jurisdiction area. Na wawe na wakilishi katika Parliament kama vile imesemwa. Nilikuwa na mengi lakini niko na memorandum, jambo lingine ambao ningependa niongeze kidogo ni kwamba, basic rights ya kila mtu katika nchi yetu, ni hosipitali, kila mtu apewe dawa free na dawa ikipeanwa free katika hosipitali, itazuia magonjwa mabaya kama AIDs na mengine.

Wananchi wapewe maji, kila mmoja apate maji. Ikiwezekana wananchi wapewe adequate housing and facilities vile vile. Ningependa kuongeza juu ya watoto, watoto wapewe right yao kabisa, ikiwezekana wapewe elimu ya kutosha kila mtoto, iwe ni chokora, iwe ni mtoto yeyote asome na mashule zetu ziwe compulsory wapate free education lakini wapate equipment sawa. Kama ni Lodwar, ama Kisumu, ama Mombasa. Watoto wawe protected kutokana na sexual abuse, sexual exploitation. Katika Katiba yetu hiyo iangaliwe sawasawa.

System of the government ambayo ningetoa maoni ni kwamba, Parliament iundwe the government, Prime Minister ningependa iwe naye na Prime Minister achaguliwe na party ambayo iko na majority katika Parliament.

Federal system of government nina suggest ikuwe katika nchi yetu. imefaulu kwa nchi zingine kama Ugerumani, kama Amerika na naona hata Kenya inawezafaulu. Tuwe na central government, tuwe na President ambaye anaitwa ceremonial President.

Land and property rights; tusiwe na ceiling on land ownership kwa any individual. Non-citizens wasipate mamlaka ama wasipate shamba ya ku-own. Trust land nina-suggest iwe owned by the local authorities katika nchi yetu kwa jumla na indigenous people from that area. Naomba Katiba yetu waweke sheria katika mto, sababu nchi yetu itaenda kukauka kwa siku zijazo, lakini iwekwe sheria fulani ambayo inaweza kuhifadhi mito katika nchi yetu. tena vile vile ninaomba Katiba yetu

ikiwezekana, miti ipandwe na kila mwananchi ambaye ako na shamba katika Kenya. Hiyo itamsaidia yeye mwenyewe na inasaidia nchi yetu kwa jumla.

Katika Judiciary ningeliomba tuwe na mobile courts. Ambayo itakuwa ikifanya kesi, isiwe tu korti iwe mbali kama kutoka hapa mpaka Eldoret ama Nakuru lakini iwe na mobile courts katika nchi yetu. Ningeliongeza tena kusema chiefs wachaguliwe na wananchi na wapewe terms kama ni miaka kumi baada ya hiyo wana retire wanaenda nyumbani, na wawe ni wazee ambao wamekomaa kidogo. Kuhusu wamama, mimi suingi mkono sana equality, lakini naunga mkono rights za wamama, haki zao wapewe. Na utamaduni wetu Kenya kwa kila kabila ivaliwe ipasavyo.

Soil conservation, sababu nchi yetu is an agricultural country, backbone ya nchi yetu ni agriculture, soil conservation iwekwe sheria ambayo itasaidia udongo kwa nchi yetu. President katika nchi hii apewe terms mbili, na asipewe powers nyingi sana. Asante.

Com. Ratanya: Okey asante Samuel, hapa kuna Mwaura Njoroge, inaonekana hayuko. Kuna Yego Agui, huyu angeleta memorandum, sijui kama alileta lakini hayuko hapa sasa.

Speaker:(inaudible)

Com. Ratanya: Mwingine hapa ni Josephat Mwangi, hatumuoni hapa. Patrick Waweru. Councillor Richard Kipsambu, ni wewe Councillor okey. You are Richard Kipsambu? Hilo ndilo jina lako? Anza na kusema majina yako.

Joseph Cherono: Mimi ninaitwa Joseph Cherono. Neno langu la kwanza ninaanza na mambo ya mashamba. Mashamba iwe ikihusishwa zaidi na watu wazee ambao ni wazee wa mtaa, wawe watu wakuuza au kufanya transfer shamba iende kwa mtu. Ya pili, katika mambo ya shamba inasemekana mtu mwenye ako na shamba kubwa, ikatwe, hiyo shamba kama mtu alinunua kwa haki, hiyo ni haki yake na mimi sioni kwa nini wanasema ipunguzwe. Mimi kama ni shamba ingepunguzwa yule mtu ako na shamba kubwa, mtu ako na korobo kumi atafanyiwa nini? Kwa hivyo kama mtu ako na korobo kumi hata naye apeanwe ya juu, kwa sababu inaonekana watu wanaona tu mchanga hawaoni magorofa, kwa sababu gorofa zina pesa, hata hii shamba haina pesa...

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Cherono usirudie maoni ya mwingine sema maoni yako.

Joseph Cherono: Si ndio hiyo, hii ni yangu tu, mimi niko ya pili kwa yangu. Ya tatu, wale watu ambao wameishi katika city, katika town, katika urban council kwa muda wa zaidi ya miaka mitano, wawe squatters wa pahali hapo wamekaa, na wapewe plot. Kwa sababu iko maplot ya town ya Commission of Land. Badala ya kumpa mtu mmoja kesho unaongezewa kesho, kila mtu apewe kama quarter of an acre halafu awe mkaaji wa hapo na apate mali yake hapo. Sababu hata sasa mtu amekuwa mzee hapo na akirudi huko shambani hakuna marafiki zake. Sasa mimi ningependekeza mtu kama yuko katika town apewe plot iwe ya Commission of Land badala ya kupatia mtu mmoja.

Ya nne, mtu katika town ambaye amebahatika, anaweza jenga manyumba, anawezapewa plot magorofa kama tatu au nne. Lakini asiongezewe na kununua plot ile ya watu wote, mpaka sasa ukiuliza plot wanasema usipo develop kwa mda fulani watachukua, na sasa kumbe mwenye kupewa ni yule mtu yuko na plot. Sasa mimi ningetaka watu wale hawajiwezi, wapewe nafasi na wapewe pahali ya kujenga wale watu wako na low standard of living. Wasisukume tu plot iwe ya mtu wa gorofa, mtu unakuta ako na gorofa kumi kwa town lakini watu wengine wameumia na ananunua macouncillors, ananunua maclerks to council halafu sasa watu wanaumia maisha.

Ya tano, any politician mwanasiasa yeyote, tunataka limits hata kwa wanasiasa, watu wa Parliament. Nasikia saa hizi hata mama anasema alichagua yake, hajui anafanya nini sijui ako ndani ya nyumba au nje. Mimi ninataka mwanasiasa aoe miaka tano wacha hii ya President aende miaka kumi mfulurisho. Lakini kama ni ya ile ingine apumzike miaka tano, watu wakitaka kumrudisha iwe sheria aende tena. Lakini si mtu anayeenda tu unakuta wengine tangu tupate uhuru wanaenda Parliament, hata ameona government kama shamba yake, na hivyo young people, wale vijana ambao wangeenda, wanaweza kusaidia maslahi. Sasa unakuta mtu amekaa huko miaka ishirini.

Councillors; mimi ninaona kazi ya Councillors si mtu wa juu sana, na pesa wanapewa kidogo sana na wanafanya kazi kubwa. Mimi ninataka Councillor awe amejua Kiswahili, anajua lugha ya mama ile ya watu wa constituency ya hapo, na yeye apewe nafasi ya kuingia katika council na wapewe nafasi ya kutetea watu wake hapo. Lakini si eti councillor anapewa elifu tano, elifu sita, hiyo si pesa na yeye ndiye anasumbuliwa sana. Councillor apewe kutoka elifu thelathini na kwenda mbele, kwa sababu yeye ndiye anasaidia watu, local people. Sababu tukiona kabisa kusema kweli unaona mjumbe anapewa zaidi ya elifu mia nne, na ukienda kwa mjumbe anasema kwenda ona Councillor, kwenda ona wazee wa mitaa, kwenda ona chief, sasa mimi ninaona afadhali Councillor apewe hiyo kiti. Na madaraka zingine zote ziwe katika County Council.

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Hiyo tumesikia kabisa, Joseph tumesikia hiyo na imekuwa recorded jaribu kumaliza sasa.

Joseph Cheron: Yangu ya mwisho Bwana Commissioner, ni vile watu watakaa. Mimi ninaona hii kazi ya majimbo inaendelea, kwa sababu unaona wewe unaweza fanya vitu halafu miaka ingine watu wanasema wewe ulikuwa unatoka wapi na wewe umekuwa mzee kama mimi sasa. Sasa mimi nitaenda wapi na nimekuwa mzee. Nataka watu wale wako town wasiguswe, lakini watu wa mashamba, waliofanya majimbo zamani kwa nchi zingine, sasa wanarudi wanakataa majimbo iwakilishwe, sasa majimbo ifanye kazi, kwa sababu ukienda America, wameendelea, ukienda Germany, France, sasa sisi tunataka kitu itafanya mzee analala vizuri hatutaki msongamano. Asante.

Com. Ratanya: Ngoja kidogo, Joseph.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Bwana Diwani kwa maoni yako. Mimi nina swali moja, umesema habari za mashamba zirudishiwe wazee, uuzaji na upashanaji wa shamba kutoka kwa mmoja mpaka kwa mwingine, mimi swali langu ni hili, hawa wazee watakuwa wazee kina baba ama wazee kina mama ama mchanganyiko wao.

Joseph Cherono: Hawa wazee wanachagua wazee hapo, wale elders, lazima wahusishe mama, wahusishe wazee na vijana katikati. Wazee wale wa mbele kabisa watasema huyu ni mkaaji wa hapa au huyu ni mgeni au huyu ni namna gani. Kama ni mali ya mama ichungwe, sababu mama atawakilishwa. Kama kuna mama mmoja na msichana kiasi, yule ameolewa. Sasa hiyo ndio ningependelea wawe pamoja kwa hayo makao. Mama ahusishwe, kijana kiasi, msichana kiasi, na wazee wakati saa hizi ameishi hapo zaidi ya miaka kumi na tano, si tu vile mtu ameingia jana anakuja kuwa mzee hapo.

Com. Ratanya: Okey tumeshukuru Joseph, nenda pale uandikishe jina lako. Francis Fiyo, yuko karibu hapa? Ni wewe? Okey endelea na halafu yule atafuata ni Mrs. Karungogo, na hapo kuna Fr. Francis Kugat.

Francis Fiyo: Mimi ni Francis Fiyo. Ninatoka upande wa Eldoret South constituency. Nitasoma kwa haraka haraka, karibu.

Interjection (Com. Raiji): Weka karibu lakini utatuguzia tu kwa summary, kusoma saa itaisha, dakika tatu.

Francis Fiyo: The Constitution to have a preamble and a vision, not the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya, but of the people of the Republic of Kenya. Should be unamendable by the Parliament unless with the consent of the people. Should guarantee freedom and security to the people and in that one is free to live and invest anywhere in the republic. Should be short and clear and being in simple language. Should be taught in schools. Should stand for checks and balances in job opportunity, two, sharing of the resources, three, equal distribution of funds.

Governance; the government should be a democratic one and a unitary. Freedom of expression should be granted way. Diverse views should not be seen as suicide to the government. The government should be formed by all registered parties. Government should not be superior to culture, that is according to Kenyan peoples culture.

President; a President should be a citizen of Kenya by birth, nominated by a registered party, and supported by not less than one thousand registered voters, he also should be a registered voter. Should be aged 35-65 years utmost. Should cease to be Head of State in any incapability such as insane. Should be impeachable in case of no confidence from the people of the republic. Should not be empowered to select Chief Justices. Should not be above the law. Should have a moral of morality. Should be married and living with his or her wife or family, not unless the spouse is dead. Should be elected through majority votes in national election. Should be an educated person with ability to write and speak English and Kiswahili. The President's term of office should be two each of five years.

Member of Parliament, should be a Kenyan by birth, educated with ability to read and write English and Kiswahili. Should be between 30 – 65 years of age. Should hail from the area of representation, should be nominated by registered party, should be elected by constituents who are registered voters, e.g. being one, can be impeachable by failure to serve the electorates and elections be held where he should not be eligible to vie to that seat.

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): Last point.

Francis Fiyo: I would like to emphasize on village elders, for my last point. A village elder should be guarded by the Constitution. He/she should get a set payment for his tireless work. He/she should not necessarily be educated. As provided, he should possess natural wisdom. He/she should be elected by people through a village based elections. Lastly,

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): That was the last one please your memorandum we shall read it, please register it there. Mrs. Kangogo, to be followed by Pastor Francis Kurgat. Mrs Kangogo yuko? Pastor Francis Kurgat.

Pastor Kurgat: Asanteni sana Commissioners. Langu kuhusu Katiba ambayo inatengenezwa sasa, Jina ni Pastor Francis Kurgat. Kuhusu Katiba ambayo inatengenezwa sasa, ni kwamba kuhusu uchaguzi, President aweze kuchaguliwa mtu ambaye ako na 30 years mpaka 70 na apewe terms zake za kutosha, mbili tu isizidi hapo.

Na kuhusu mambo ya party, yasiweze kujalisha kwamba anatoka party gani, iwe anatoka party yeyote lakini ni kiongozi ambaye anahudumia watu wote. Jambo lingine ni kwamba watu waelimishwe waweze kujua mapema, mambo ya uchaguzi kwa sababu uchaguzi ukifanywa haraka ni kwamba watu hawataelimika na hawawezi kuchagua viongozi ambao wanafaa katika uongozi.

Tatu ni kwamba uchaguzi usifanywe wakati wa weekends, maana kuna watu wengine ambao wanaenda kanisani na wasinyimwe waweze kuchagua viongozi wao.

Kuhusu mambo ya shule ni kwamba iangaliwe watoto waweze kupata somo, kwa sababu mara nyingi, watu wanaweza kuwa na kazi ambayo inahitajika masomo yaweze kuwepo. Kwa hivyo kama zitaangaliwa ni kwamba watoto waweze kupata masomo ya bure, ama masomo ambayo wazazi wanaweza ku-afford waweze kumlipia school fees.

Jambo lingine ni kwamba, mashule ziweze kuwa chini ya DEB. Maana hii inasaidia sana kwa upande wa kuchangisha pesa. Mara nyingi mashule zingine ambazo zinakuwa sponsored na makanisa ni kwamba ni vigumu sana watoto kuweza kuendelea na masomo, na saa zingine mashule kama hayo yakiitajika yafanyiwe mambo fulani, kanisa linasema kwamba hatutaki kuwafanyia hiyo sherehe kwa sababu inakuwa sponsored na kanisa fulani.

Kuhusu mambo ya dini, ni kwamba ni vizuri sana tuwe na uhuru wa kuabudu lakini tusiweze kuruhusu mambo ya kuabudu masanamu ama devil worship. Hiyo ndio shida ambayo itakuwa katika nafasi ambayo watu watakosa malengo ya kuabudu Mungu wa kweli.

Jambo lingine ni kwamba, katika Kenya ambayo tunaishi, kuna watu ambao wanaabudu siku ya Ijumaa, siku ya Jumamosi, na siku ya

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): One minute.

Pastor Kurgat: Na siku ya Jumapili. Kwa hivyo waruhusiwe waweze kuabudu jinsi wanavyotaka wao wenyewe. Na hasa wanafunzi wetu wakiwa shuleni waweze kuwa na uhuru wa kuabudu siku ambayo wameweza kutenga kuabudu Mungu wao.

Mwisho ni kwamba, kuhusu mambo ya majimbo, ni vizuri tuweze kufanya kazi mahali popote katika Kenya hii, lakini kila mmoja aweze kuishi kwao. Kwa sababu naona kwamba sio watu wote wanaezaishi kila mahali. Kuna watu kadhaa ambao wanaishi sehemu zingine na watu wengine hawaendi sehemu zingine, wakienda hata wakifanya kazi, wanafukuzwa ama wanazimwa. Kwa hivyo mambo ya majimbo ni kwamba, kila mtu afanye kazi kila mahali lakini aweze kuishi kwao. Asante.

Com. Ratanya: Okey, jiandikishe. John Gitau, utafuatwa na Nyabesh Onwonga and Angela Awino.

John Gitau: Kwa jina ni John Gitau. Maoni yangu katika Katiba ambayo inaendelea, ningependa ya kwamba serikali kwa sababu imetoa uhuru wa kuabudu, kila mtu aweze kupatiwa uhuru wa kuabudu vizuru, na kama kuna siku kadhaa ambazo zimetengwa, hata kama wewe ni mfanyikazi, uwe ukipewa ruhusa ya kuabudu, katika siku yako. Tumeona ya kwamba katika gazeti la taifa leo, kuna wanafunzi wa shule ya Kapsabet Girls, ambao walilazimishwa kufanya mitihani katika siku ambayo wao huabudu, wakati walikataa kufanya mitihani wakati huo, walifukuzwa nyumbani. Kwa hivyo kweli kama uhuru huu wa kuabudu ungetumiwa vizuri, hawa wanafunzi wangeruhusiwa kurudi shule na waweze kuendelea na masomo yao.

Kitu kingine ni kwamba, tumeona ya kwamba, misitu siku hizi za leo, imekuwa ya kukatwa katwa na mtu ovyo ovyo. Misitu ikikatwa vile, inaleta jangwa na ningependa kwamba serikali katika wizara ya misitu, waeze kusimamia misitu vizuri, na kama ilivyokuwa hapo mwanzoni, walikuwa wakipatiana miti ya kupanda kwenye forest kwa wananchi, siku hizi hawapewi, kama wangepewa, tungeona ingesaidia sana kwa kurekebisha sehemu kama hiyo.

Pia jambo lingine ninaenda kwa wizara ya elimu, tumeona kwamba katika Katiba ingekuwa vizuri kama shule za msingi watoto wangepewa mafunzo ama masomo ya bure ili kila mwananchi ama mtoto yeyote, awe wa maskini ama wa tajiri waweze kupata kusoma vizuri. Pia katika wizara hiyo hiyo, kuna jambo ambalo linasangasha wananchi kila wakati. Na hili jambo, linahusu syllabus, kila wakati unasikia ya kwamba mwaka huu tunabadilisha syllabus, kubadilisha kwa syllabus huku, kunafanya wazazi wasumbuke kwa kubeba mzigo huo kila wakati. Mwaka huu, wananunua vitabu hivi, mwaka ujao tumebadilisha tena. Tungependa serikali iweze kuangalia mambo hayo. Kwa kumaliza, ningependa ya kwamba serikali iweze kutoa matibabu katika hospitali, matibabu ambayo yatakuwa na pesa kidogo ama gharama ya chini, kuliko hivi leo ya kwamba, inakuwa kama ni biashara.

Jambo la mwisho, ningependa kwamba serikali katika wizara ya kilimo, kwa vile nchi hii inasumbuka sana wakati mwingi tunalazimika kuomba chakula nje. Kwa hivyo ningependa serikali katika wizara ya kilimo waeze kufanya mipango, ili kuwasaidia wakulima na vifaa vya kilimo vya bure ama vya bei ya chini kabisa. Kama vile Amerika ilivyofanya juzi ilituweze kuinua sehemu ile.

Com. Ratanya: Tafadhali asante sana Bwana Gitau. Yabesh Onwong'a. Utafuatwa na Angela Awino.

Yabesh Onwong'a: Bwana mwenyekiti na kundi lako, ninachukua fursa hii kuweza kutoa maoni yangu. Kwa vile mtu anaona kama ni mchache, ningesema kwamba kulingana na katiba ya Kenya, jina ni Yabesh Onwong'a. Kwa hivyo kulingana na

Katiba ya sasa, tunaona ya kwamba imeandikwa katika lugha ya Kiingereza, Bwana mwenyekiti ningeomba kwamba Katiba ambayo ni sheria mama ya sheria zingine, iandikwe katika lugha ya Kiswahili. Halafu sheria zingine pia ziandikwe katika lugha ya Kiswahili na zizambazwe kila sehemu nchini, ili kila mwananchi aweze kujua ya kwamba, ni yapi ambayo yanampasa kufanya.

Pili, ningesema kwamba kuhusu mambo ya Mungu, Mungu ndiye mkubwa, kwa hivyo anastahili kupewa sifa. Vile ndugu yangu ambaye ametangulia amesema ni kwamba kama sitakosea kifungu sabini na moja, kinasema kwamba kuwe na uhuru wa kuabudu. Kama ni hivo tafadhali iwe kabisa kivitendo.

Tatu, kuhusu mambo ya siasa ningesema kwamba hakuna aja ya kuwa na vyama vingi sana hapa nchini Kenya. Tusizingatia kwamba kila chama kinataka pesa na vyama vingi vinaleta mugawangiyiko na vinagawanya watu. Kwa hivyo, ningependekeza kwamba kuwe na vyama viwili tu. Chama kinachotawala na chama cha upinzani.

Kuhusu bunge kuongezwa muda ili Katiba iweze kukamilishwa, ningependekeza kwamba ile budget ambayo serikali ilikuwa imetenga, ni kwamba ikifikia December itakwishia hapo. Kwa hivyo kwa maoni yangu sioni kwamba kuna aja ya kuendelea ama kufanya bunge iendelee mbele. Katiba itaendelea vile na bunge isiweze kuendelea mbele. Tena kuna swala juu ya sehemu za wakilishi bungeni kuongezwa ziwe tisaini. Hivi sasa kulingana na serikali ya Kenya tunasema kwamba, tuko katika hali ngumu kiuchumi. Mshahara wa mbunge saa hizi, pesa ya chini ni shilingi elfu mia nne. Kuongeza sehemu tisaini, za ubunge hiyo ni sawa na kuongeza sehemu tisaini mara elfu mia nne na hizo pesa kama zingetumiwa vizuri, zingesaidia kutatua tatizo la umasikini ama kuajiri Wakenya wengi. Kwa mfano, kuna walimu elfu hamsini.

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): One minute.

Yabesh Onwong'a: Na kuhusu wabunge wateule ningesema kwamba, wasipewe uadhifa wa waziri maana wamekataliwa na wananchi. Kwa hivyo wasipewe. Na pia ningesema Wabunge wafanye tu katika mila mbili tu.

Umasikini; nchini Kenya, umasikini wakati serikali ya kwanza iliposhika tamu, nilisema kwamba itamaliza umasikini. Na tukiangalia sasa utaona kwamba umasikini, kuna gap kubwa kwa ule umasikini na matajiri, tafadhali Katiba ishugulikie hii.

Kuhusu usalama, pia iweze kushugulikia usalama.

Interjection (Com. Ratanya): That is your last point.

Yabesh Onwong'a: Tafadhali kuna moja hapa juu ya elimu.

Com. Ratanya: Okey sema.

Yabesh Onwong'a: Kuhusu elimu ningesema kwamba, elimu ni jambo la muhimu sana katika nchi yeyote ile iwayo. Kwa hivyo kuhusu elimu ningesema kwamba elimu iwe ya bure, somo la Kiswahili ambalo ni somo la Wakenya, liweze kupewa

umuhimu mkubwa sana, vile ambavyo limepewa katika nchi ya Tanzania, hayo tatatusaidia. Kuhusu nafasi za kazi, ningesema kwamba Katiba, ifanye kila njia kwamba mtu asiwe na kazi nyingi, maana kuna Wakenya wengi sana ambao hawana kazi. Asante.

Yabesh Onwong'a: Tafadhali nimemwita Angela, kwa sababu muda ni mfupi sasa, tafadhali mjaribu kuleta mapendekezo, just proposal recommendations. Kwa sababu ma-story nyingi zinakula saa yote bila kusema lile pendekezo lolote ambalo lingetusaidia. Asanteni. Angela Awino yuko? Kama hayuko Michael Mwangi. Kama Michael hayuko, oh Michael fanya haraka utafuatwa na Samuel Baratingei, na Julius Kirgen. Michael Mwangi.

Michael Mwangi: Mimi ninawakilisha maoni ya watu fulani hapa Burnt Forest. Maoni ya kwanza ni kwamba....

Interjection(Com. Ratanya): Michael, ngoja kidogo, tena ningewaomba mjaribu kuleta mapendekezo labda ya mambo yale hayajasemekana mbeleni. Kwa sababu kama hii imekuwa hapa, kama kila mtu anataka elimu ya bure, matibabu ya bure na mambo kama hayo. Hayo tumesikia lakini kama uko labda na neno lingine ambalo hatujapata, ingetusaidia sana ilitusirudie.

Michael Mwangi: Sitaki kusema ya wengine. Nasema mahali ambapo kuna makabila tofauti tofauti, katika nchi yetu, viongozi wawe wakichaguliwa kulingana na makabila hayo, wala sio kabila moja tu. Ingingine, umilikaji wa mali kama ploti imesemwa na watu hata mimi ninairuka. Mtu yeyote akubaliwe kusimama katika kiti cha ubunge au udiwani, mradi tu yeye ni mwanakenya na ako mahali fulani lakini asiambiwe enda mali fulani, huko ndiko uliko toka. Pia sehemu za uakilishi bungeni ziwe zikiundwa kulingana na wingi wa watu. Mahali kuna watu wengi, sehemu hizo ziwe nyingi, mahali kuna watu wachache, ziwe chache.

Katika Katiba iliyoko Rais anachaguliwa kulingana na mikoo mitano, awe yeye amewin katika mikoa mitano. Lakini mimi group yangu iliona afadhali hiyo iwe abolished, na Rais awe akichaguliwa kama amepata 40% ya wapiga kura, na kama hakupata kuna mmoja hakuweza kupata, basi yule ambaye wako pamoja na kura zao zinafuatana, wapige kura tena.

Uenezaji wa vyombo vya habari, uwe huru, hiyo imesemwa na watu wengine. Katiba ya Kenya iwe accessible kwa watu wote, hiyo imesemwa na watu wengine pia. Elimu ya sasa ya 8-4-4 haifai, inatakiwa ibadilishwe na ile ya zamani ya 7-4-2-2. Pia wakati huu kuna jambo ambalo linasemekana watoto wa ki-mess shuleni, wasichapwe kiboko, inatakiwa habari hiyo iangaliwe vizuri na iweze kurudishwa shuleni. Sisi tulichapwa na ndio sababu tuko vile tulivyo. Kwa hivyo watoto wetu watandikwe kidogo, si sana kidogo ili wapate nidhamu.

Ubadilishaji wa vyeo vya mabaraza na mali pengine, uwe unaangaliwa kulingana na uwezo wa mabaraza hayo, wala si kisiasa kama vile mambo yalivyo sasa. Commission ikiundwa, ya kuchunguza jambo fulani katika nchi yetu, inatakiwa matokeo yake ijulikane na wananchi wote kwa sababu nyingi zimeundwa na hazijulikani matokeo yake mpaka leo. Halafu vitambulisho vya kitaifa viweze kupatikana mahali popote na mwanakenya wowote bila masharti magumu. Pia sheria za Kenya ziwe sawa kwa watu wote, wakiwa ni wakubwa au ni wadogo, ziwe sawa kwa watu wote. Sio hizi za hawa, hizi za hawa. Kama mtu ana mamlaka ahukumiwe kama yule ambaye ana mamlaka.

Mwisho, ni kwamba kura ziwe zikihesabiwa wakati wa kura, ziwe zikihesabiwa katika kituo ambacho zimepigwiwa. Sababu katika kusafirisha kura, huko ndiko tunasikia kura zimeibiwa, zimebadilishwa masanduku, zimefanyiwa nini, lakini zikihesabiwa hapa, hakuna kitu ambacho kitafanyika zitakuwa sawa sawa.

Ya mwisho kabisa, ni kwamba ikiwa kutakuwa na serikali ya majimbo, na haibagui watu fulani, ni sawa sawa. Lakini serikali itakayokuwa ya majimbo ya kubagua watu fulani, hiyo iende.

Com. Ratanya: Asante sana. Samuel Kaptingei. Yuko? Kama Samuel hayuko, Julius Kirgen. Okey karibu Julius.

Julius Kirgen: Bwana Commissioner jina langu ni Julius Kirgen. Mimi ninatoka Enakoi Location. Yangu ni machache sana kwa sababu nimeandika memorandum, na nina maneno machache ambayo nimesahau, ya kwanza ni mambo ya mshahara wa wajumbe. Mshahara huo umekuwa tatizo katika watu wa Kenya waliposikia wakijitangazia mshahara. Mimi mwenyewe ningenelea ya kwamba, katika wakati huu wakenya tuko na Provinces nane, kwa hivyo ingekuwa vyema, kuchagua chairman mmoja, na kuchagua mtu mmoja kutoka kwa kila jimbo, ambalo watakuwa wakisimamia mshahara wa wajumbe, kwa watu tisa. Kwa sababu mimi watu wakiambiwa wachague, tengeneza mshahara wako, mtu anaweza kusema mimi ninataka million kumi au kumi na tano kwa mwezi, na hiyo itakuwa ngumu, na hii ndio imeleta tatizo. Wajumbe wanaweza kuongeza namna wanavyotaka.

Ya pili, ni kuhusu mambo ya watoto, hata bibilia inasema ya kwamba, mtoto lazima aadhibiwe na mzazi wake, na kwa hivyo sasa mimi nikipiga mtoto wangu halafu aende kuleta P3, kwa kweli bado atakuwa mtoto wangu. Kwa hivyo mtoto lazima apigwe na wazazi wake na akiwa kwa shule, anatakiwa kupigwa na mwalimu. Wale ambao wanasema ya kwamba watoto wetu hatutaki wapigwe, wajague shule yao ambayo wataweka watoto ambao hawapigwi. Desturi ya mtoto ni kupigwa.

Ya tatu, mambo ya mashamba, haya mambo mimi ni Muelgeyo lakini sisi tuko na Title ya kiasili. Kwa hivyo ningenelea ya kwamba, mambo ya shamba iwachiwe clan mahali pale kwa sababu sisi tumeweka mawe ambayo inajulikana tangu tulipoumbwa na hakuna mtu ambaye anachukua shamba. Kwa hivyo, iwachiliwe clan ya mahali pale mashamba iwe yao.

Ya mwisho, ni mambo ya majimbo, majimbo nimeonelea katika Kenya ni muhimu sana, kwa sababu kama Amerika, kama sehemu zingine ambazo nikitaja itachukua muda, zimeendelea, kwa sababu bila majimbo, kuna watu wengine ambao wamewachwa kwa sababu serikali iko mbali kwao. Kwa hivyo ikiwa kuna majimbo, mahali pale watu watakuwa wakizungumzia, kuna central government huko na kutoka local, itajulikana mambo ya kugawanya bidhaa za Kenya, na hakuna mtu anaweza kufukuza mtu katika majimbo. Ikiwa uko katika jimbo lile utabaki ndani ya jimbo lile lile, uwezi kufukuzwa. Kwa hivyo hayo ndio yangu, Bwana Commissioner. Thank you.

Com. Ratanya: Iko swali kutoka kwa Commissioner.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Mzee Turgen. Swali langu ni juu ya watoto. Umesema mtoto akipigwa aende alete P3 basi huyo mtoto tena, sasa swali langu na ningetaka kusikia fikira zako juu yake, mtoto mwenye amepigwa mpaka ameumizwa

vile P3 inaweza kukubalika, pia yeye bado anamzazi mzuri ama bado ana mwalimu mzuri.

Julius Kirgen: Ningejibu ya kwamba hakuna mzazi yeyote ambaye atakuwa akipiga mtoto akimumiza, ijapokuwa ile ambayo inasemekana hayo ni mambo ya ila lakini hakuna mtu ambaye ni mzazi anaweza kuumiza mtoto wake. Hiyo ni ngumu, kwa hivyo nikichapa mtoto wangu kwa sababu ametupa ng'ombe, amefanya hii, ataenda kuleta P3 kwa sababu amekuwa akiingiliwa na watu wengine walaghai wengine, kwa hivyo ni lazima na sitaumiza mtoto wangu, mtoto ni wangu, nitatumiza namna gani?

Siwezi kuumiza, na yule mwalimu ambaye nimempa mtoto afundishe, awezi kuumiza mtoto, kwa sababu ikiwa yule mtoto wangu ameumiza huyo mpaka meno imetoka, au maumivu ya aina fulani, si hiyo anastahili achapwe asifanye hivyo tena, na hiyo iwezi chukuliwa mwalimu P3 na kusema amepiga mtoto? Lazima apigwe kwa sababu amepiga mwingine. Kwa hivyo tangu zamani sisi tulichungwa na kiboko, na tunataka kiboko iendelee katika jamhuri ya Kenya. Na ikiwa sivyo, iwachiliwe kabila fulani, wale ambao wanasema tutachapa watoto wetu, wachapwe, wale ambao wanasema hatutaki waende zao na watoto wao.

Com. Ratanya: Okey asante Mzee Kirgen. Hata sisi tulichapwa. Nafikiri kila mtu hapa alichapwa. Sasa Wanjiru Eunice ambaye atafuatwa na..... najaribu kuona kama nitapata wanawake wengine.

Wanjiru Eunice: Jina langu ni Eunice Wanjiru Kiaritha. Mimi ninatetea wajane. Nimeona wajane....

Interjection(Com. Ratanya): Wewe ni Wanjiru Eunice?

Wanjiru Eunice: Eunice Wanjiru Kiaritha. Mimi nimeona, wamama wakiwachwa wanakuwa na taabu mingi sana. Shauri iko wengine wanarudi kuchukua vitu vyao, na siku zile mzee alikuwa hayuko alikuwa anasemekana ni mama wa nyumba hiyo. Lakini mzee akienda yeye atakuwa mama wa nyumba hiyo. Atanyanganywa kila kitu hata shamba hata nini. Tena kama wamepakana na mtu, mtu atakuwa mtu wa kumsukuma kwa mpaka. Mimi ninauliza Katiba ya sasa wajane washughulikiwe na wawe na mtu wa kuwatetea. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Ratanya: Asante sana. Mrs. Kiptanui, iko mama huyo, Loyce Lagat, nyinyi akina mama kuna mmoja alikuwa akitaka kuzungumza, alikuwa amejiandikisha azungumze, inua mikono nione ni wangapi, karibia tunataka sauti ya wakina mama hata hiyo iingie kwa machine.

Hellen Njeri: Jina ni Hellen Njeri, ninaongea kwa niaba ya single mothers. Single mothers wapewe haki zao kama mama wengine wowote. Mwanaume akimpa mimba msichana alazimishwe kulea mtoto. Divorce isiwe inamfanya mama tu. Mwanaume aweze kuwalea watoto wake. Wamama wengi ambao wamepewa taraka ndio wanakufa ukimwi, wakiwatafutia watoto wao riziki na nikingeza hiyo ni kwamba, wamama hao ni kwa sababu waliwachukua saa ingine watoto watano. Sasa mtu ana jambo lingine la kufanya ila tu ni kufanya mambo yoyote ili hata awe na school fees ya kuwalea watoto wake. Ya tano, ambayo ni ya mwisho, walimu wa nursery school waweze kufikiriwa katika Katiba waandikwe na serikali. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Ratanya: Asante mama. Kuna mama mwingine angetaka kusema neno. Karibu mama.

Sister Rosmond: I am Sister Rosmond Abina Chemngetich, Franciscan Sister for St. Joseph. I am working at St. Patricks Catholic Academy. I am here Sister Rosmond Abina Maiyo. I am here to represent the poor, in Kenya today, the rich become richer and the poor are becoming poorer. So I would like the Constitution of Kenya to do something about the poor people. There are so many people begging in the streets and there are so many people stealing because they do not get a share from the rich people.

The second point is the mothers brewing chang'aa in the villages, I don't know whether it is allowed within those villages, because when this AP people come wanaongwa kidogo, wanapatiwa shilingi hamsini, so if there is anything that can be given to those women to be helped in order not to be brewing chang'aa and this policemen or police women are always given something, "kitu kidogo" halafu hawa wakina mama wanaendelea. And this brewing of chang'aa in the village is killing people and is making people to fight and some are killing each other while some are stealing. So the Commissioners do something. Thank you.

Com. Ratanya: Asante Sister jandikishe hapo. Sasa mwingine ni Joseph Ngige, yuko, Councillor Cornelius Kibet, Councillor atafuatwa na Joseph Cheron. Councillor is not here, Joseph Cheron. Bwana Cheron atafuatwa na Samuel Kimtai hayuko, Hellen Njeri amezungumza, kuja.

Josephat Chege: Kwa jina ni Josephat Chege Mbugua. Yangu ni kuhusu ma MP. Wakati ma MP wanaenda kule wanachaguliwa na raia na wananchi, wakati wanaingia Bunge, wanatoka kwa raia, kwa wananchi. Vile vile President naye huwa anachaguliwa na wananchi. Na hao MP Wabunge wanaenda Bunge wanasema ya kwamba hawana imani na President. Wanapiga kura ya kwamba hawana imani na President. Kwa nini wanapiga kura na President huwa anachaguliwa na wananchi. Wakiwa hawana imani na President, wananchi wapewe jukumu la kumtoa Bunge kwa sababu hao ndio walimweka kwa kumchagua President. Wasimtoe peke yao.

Pili, machifu wawe wakipigwa transfer kama wafanyakazi wote wa serikali. Kwa sababu walimu huwa wanapewa transfer. Polisi pia huwa wanapewa transfer. Kwa nini machifu pia wasipewe transfer.

Tatu, walimu wapige watoto, kwa sababu wabunge hawa hupitisha sheria ya kwamba watoto wasipigwe, watoto wao hawakui wakiwa kwa mashule ya hapa. Huwa mashule ya ngambo, hiyo ni kumaanisha ya kwamba watoto wetu watakuwa wajinga kwa sababu hawapigwi. Na watoto wao hawako kwa mashule yetu. Wacha watoto wetu wapigwe ndio wawe werevu.

Ya mwisho, ni kuhusu mishahara ya wabunge. Hawa hujiongeza mishahara. Nani huwaongeza mishahara pamoja na President na kwa nini walimu wanasema ifikiriwe, yao ingefikiriwa na nani, na ya walimu inafikiriwa. Ya mwisho, hii ni Tume kama ni gari la moshi limeanguka kule, hiyo idhara ya gari la moshi ichunguze mambo hayo. Kama ni idhara ya forest, Tume hiyo hiyo idhara ya forest ichunguze yenyewe, isichunguzwe na mtu mwingine ambaye Tume haitoi sababu ya chanjo cha ajali hiyo. Kwa hivyo

mambo ipewe wananchi. Asante.

Com. Ratanya: Okey asante. Tulisema Samuel Kimtai. Mzee jiandikishe pande ile. Mrs. Kiptanui, hayuko, James Rono, you will be followed by Loyce Lagat.

James Rono: Asante sana Commissioner. Yangu ni kusema machache tu kama mambo mawili matatu. Jina ni James Rono Arap Kogei. Yangu ni kuongea kuhusu kuchangia upande wa Katiba. Ningeonelea katika Katiba ile inaundwa sasa katika nchi yetu, iundwe Katiba ambayo inasaidia kila Mkenya. Kwa sababu Katiba ile ambayo ilikuwa ikiendelea, tunaona inatunyanyasa zaidi. Kwa sababu unakuta mtu katika Kenya, anaweka zaidi ya elfu kumi, elfu thelathini na Mkenya mwingine mwenzake ako taabani barabara. Ningeomba muheshimiwa Macommissioner, muangalie hayo, hayo ni yangu.

Com. Ratanya: Okey asante Bwana Rono. Loyce Lagat, hayuko. Paul Murei, Samuel Biwott, Karanja Muhuthu to be followed by Esther Korir and Fanuel Josiah. Karanja Muhuthu karibu.

Karanja Muhuthu: Thank you Commissioners. My name is Bernard Karanja Muhuthu. I would like to present, a few views which I would like the Constitution of Kenya Commission to rectify. Ya kwanza, wacha niongee na ile lugha watu wote wataelewa. Nobody should be above the law in the country of Kenya. Kwa sababu ya kusema hivi hatuwezi kuwa na sheria nchini lakini tuwe na mtu mmoja mwenye ako juu yake. Hii ni kumanisha ya kwamba kuna group Fulani ya watu wenye watakuwa affiliated to that person, wenye watakuwa pia wakituka sheria na ikalete shida katika nchi.

The Presidential powers should be reduced drastically and more powers vested on Parliament. The President should not elect judges, Commissioner of Police, Permanent Secretaries; this should be done by Parliament. Parliament should be made supreme, it should have the powers to impeach the President if he has done any mistake or there are anomalies. Those Ministers who have been nominated to get Ministries. They should be taken back to Parliament and vetted by the MPs.

Also the permanent secretaries wanatakiwa wawe vetted na Parliament. The rule that a Presidential candidate should garner 25% of votes from every Province in Kenya should be scrapped. And this one should be put this way, a Presidential candidate must gather more than 50% of the total votes in a country. I am opposed to the post of a Prime Minister, the government should stay the way it is, but Parliament should be given more powers. There should be a government of national unity.

The idea of majimboism cannot work in Kenya. I think we have gone too far with a solitary government of the people, and if we try to introduce majimboism at this stage, it is taking us back 30 years and it is going to fail totally in Kenya. Because the majimboist in Kenya, their main aim is not the federal government. Their main aim is to kick some people out of some places and we being Kenyans, we should own land and property anywhere in Kenya, regardless of your status, tribe, color or race.

Office of the Auditor General inatakiwa ipewe more powers so that when the audit comes or government offices, they should be given power to prosecute those who have misappropriated funds. The 8-4-4 system of education should be abolished and replaced by the old one. Last one but not least, the government should subsidise farm inputs because farmers are suffering due

to high prices of inputs. And National Cereals Produce Board, should purchase the products from the farmers, so that when there is drought in Kenya, we should not start crying to the World we have drought, give us food or we have a lot of food here in Kenya and it is going to waste, why can't we store it and use it when there is a problem?

Com. Ratanya: Okey, I think that is all that was your last point. Please register yourself. Daystar Korir, Efanuel Josiah. Eric Kibenei, karibu mzee utafuatwa na Peter Kimani.

Eric Kibenei: Jina ni Eric Kibenei. Ningependa tu kuguzia kidogo kidogo, hasaa points peke yake. Kuhusu Presidential powers, ningependa powers za President, igawanywe halafu hizo powers President mwenyewe apewe, halafu zingine Prime minister apewe, halafu zingine wapatie kama ni regional governors.

Ya pili, tunataka federal government katika Kenya, kwa sababu hiyo ndio unaona itakuwa serikali ambayo itafikia wananchi. Halafu katika hii federal government, kuna governors, kuna central government wanataka funds zote wanagawanyia regional. Halafu kuna sheria moja ambayo imeumiza watu, ambaye inasema "Any Kenyan can live anywhere". Hiyo sheria hiyo imefina wengine. Hiyo statement iwekwe kitu kingine kidogo tu. Sio kuzuia sana Wakenya kuishi mali popote lakini hii ipunguzwe tu kidogo.

Kuhusu shamba, shamba sio freehold mtu awe na acre kulingana na uwezo wake. Bora tu amenunua amefanya bidii mpaka amenunua. Kuhusu elimu, elimu iwe free kutoka standard one mpaka form four. Halafu barabara, barabara ningetaka kama serikali ikitoa pesa, hiyo pesa igawanywe iende kwa locational level, katika locational level wachague committee, wazee waone barabara gani inataka kutengenezwa halafu ni pesa gani wamepata kutoka kwa government, wanagawanya ili wazuie watu wasikule hizo pesa. Katika tena mambo ya Constitution, nimeona tume-neglect prisoners. Ningependa Constitutional Review Committee wawa-visit wasikie maoni yao.

Ya saba, mayors, mayor wachaguliwe na watu direct kwa sababu wakichaguliwa na Councillors, kuna watu wengine wenye wanataka mayor, wanawachukua wanawaonga ndio wachaguliwe, kwa hivyo ningependa raia wachague. Halafu tena Councillors, waende two terms.

La mwisho, ni kuhusu election. Katika area fulani tungetaka kama mgeni amekuja area hiyo, akae karibu miaka tano, ndio apigania kiti katika area hiyo. Sio mtu kukuja wiki hii, wiki ijayo anapigania kiti hapo. Ya mwisho, Parliament wa extend ili wapatie Constitutional Review Committee ipewe nafasi wamalize kazi zao. Halafu Parliament wawe na new leaders, with new posts, with new Constitution. Just that.

Com. Ratanya: Okey asante. Jiandikishe hapa Bwana Kibenei. Peter Kimani, Mwangi Kimani, Philemon Kosgei, Paul Sang, hakuna mmoja wao yupo? Okey tutaendelea. Chepsiroo Daniel oh hawa walizungumza okey. Kenneth Kimaru, Japheth Kimei, hawa walikuwa wanafunzi walizungumza tuliwarukisha. Joseph Kimtai, inaonekana watu wamechoka. Francis Kapagu. Kuna mtu yeyote ambaye alijiandikisha na hajasikia jina lake ainue mkono. Moja, mbili, tatu, hata wewe? Ulikuwa ukitaka

kuzungumza hata kama ni nini tutakupatia muda fulani. List ingine imekuja. Kabla hatujarudia hao, tutaita hawa wengine, Njagi Njuki, utakuja hapa ujaribu kuzungumza.

Njagi Njuki: Thank you the Commissioners. Just want to make some few proposals here. I am Njagi Njuki. That the Constitution should be for the people and not for the leaders. Another one touches on the elections, I propose there should be different days for elections, that is starting with Councillors, Parliamentary and Presidential, and for the President, he should garner the majority votes that is 51% of the total votes casted. The President should declare his wealth, and the Presidential candidate should have at least a degree in Economics. And I also propose that the President should go for two terms. Councillors, I propose they should have at least O-level of education. I also propose decentralization of power from the Presidency, that Parliament should have more power, even to appoint the Chief Justice and all the posts that were formally reserved for the President to appoint, should be given to the Parliament.

Ministers, also I propose to have a degree related to their ministerial duties. Judiciary should be independent. I also propose that no Kenyan should be landless, because Kenya belongs to all of us. So the government should look into this one. Development should not be left to an individual to initiate because money comes from all tax payers. So if it is a tarmac road, let it be tarmacked whether it is in Turkana or in whichever part of the country. There should be at least three political parties and they should be funded by the Central government.

Interjection(Com. Ratanya): Njagi jaribu kumaliza Bwana Njuki.

Njagi Njuki: I also propose freedom of worship, education, free hospital, free unitary system of government should be there and I also propose that our new Constitution should be in line with the UN Conventions. Thank you.

Com. Ratanya: Okey asante Bwana Njagi Njuki. Paul Wathuo Kimani, hayuko. Kuna wale walikuwa wanasema walikuwa wamejiandikisha lakini hawakusema kitu. Hebu tuwajue, ni nani ambaye alikuwa ameandikwa na ajasema kitu. Huyu ni mmoja, mwingine, okey, wewe sema number one, na wewe two, mwingine number three, hawa ni watatu, okey number one endelea na useme jina lako.

Samson Mnyalim: Majina ni Samsan Mnyalim kutoka katika eneo la Burnt Forest. Katika maoni yangu ni kwamba nimefurahia pia watu wa wahusika wa Parliament na jinzi hii ambayo wamekuja katika sehemu hii, ili kwamba waje kutoa maoni kwa kila mwananchi. Kwa hivyo ni vizuri tunashukuru kwa kila mmoja, na kwa hivyo maoni yangu ningependelea ni ya kwamba, kwa upande wa kikanisa waweze kupewa huru wa kuabudu na pia waweze kuheshimu serikali.

Wafanye kazi kwa kipamoja kwa njia ya kuweza kuleta amani na pia upatanisho, kwa sababu kanisa ndio inaleta maombi ukiomba Mungu ambaye anatuwekea uzima, na pia viongozi ama katika serikali kwa jumla kanisa iweze kumpa heshima waweze kusaidiana hao katika kazi hiyo yote ili kuilinda nchi.

Jambo lingine, kuhusu Rais atakeyechaguliwa, ni kwamba Rais awe mtu ambaye anaangalia mbele. Awe mtu ambaye anajali

maslahi ya wananchi wake. Pia awe mtu ambaye kulingana na sheria ambaye imevutia wananchi, waweze kufuata sheria hiyo kikamilifu. Tena asiwe tena akifundishwa na raia jinsi atakavyoongoza nchi. Maana atashikilia hiyo sheria, naye anaona mbele yale ambayo yatakuja kuinua nchi. Jambo lingine.....

Interjection(Com. Ratanya): Sema ya mwisho Samson.

Samson Mnyalim: La mwisho, ni kwamba naona usaidizi uweze kuwepo kwa mahosipitali. Maana wengi wanaungua amabao wanakufa kwa sababu hawana pesa. Kwa hivyo hata wengi ambao wanaranda randa hapa wanaitwa kwa majina “chokora”, ni kwa sababu wengine hawana wazazi na wengine pia wako na wazazi lakini hawajiwezi kwa kuwasomesha. Kwa hivyo serikali ingechukua jukumu la kuweza kuwasaidia watu kama hao.

Com. Ratanya: Okey asante sana. Nenda hapo ujiandikishe. Ulikuwa mtu wa number two, ni wewe, sasa endelea na uanze na kusema majina yako.

George Gichana: Mimi kwangu pengine ya kwanza ni kuwashukuru sababu nimeshawatembelea.

Com. Ratanya: Jina.

George Gichana: Jina ni George Gichana. Mbele yangu nimesikia mengi yamesemwa na pengine sitaweza kuja kuyarudia. Yangu ya mbele nimeona haijaguzwa hata kidogo juu ya tuangalie kitu kama mavazi. Kuwe na sheria kamili katika Katiba yenye iko, juu ya mavazi shauri nimeona kumekuwa na kwa mfano imekuwa nguo imeletwa imekatwa nyuma, mbele na huko na pengine fikira kwa mwanaume kuona yale mambo kufikiria mengine na kule kuna ugonjwa hatari wa ukimwi, naona mavazi yale yanazidi kueneza ule ugonjwa. Hivo kuwe na sheria kamili ya mavazi, vazi ni gani la stahili kuwa likivaliwa hasa ya kiwanawake.

Pili, katika ile sehemu ya kuabudu nitairudia. Mimi sijakubaliana na ule uhuru wa kuabudu, sababu imeonekana tukiendelea hivyo kuna wengine wataingia pengine kanisa lisilo eleweka kabisa na pengine iwe kama hiyo tunasikia ikisemekana kama ile nilisema ni Freemason, ili serikali ama wenye walikuweco wakati ule wakafanya kamati kuchunguza venye iko na bado hawakuridisha ripoti, sasa ningesema kuabudu kuwe na dosari fulani kufuatwa kama mnachukiwa mna lengo lisio la uwakika, kanisa lenu liwe likifungwa. Hasa sikubaliani vile kuabudiwa kule kwa Freemason uendelee sababu kunatosali mahali, hamjafikia uamuzi wenu.

Tatu, ni kuhusu nafasi ama wakati wa kupatiana kazi, hiyo sijasikia ikiguzwa kwa njia yenye kwangu ninaiielewa. Yaani ninataka kusema hivi, kama nafasi za kazi katika Kenya, kuna watu kiasi fulani wangehitajika kuandikwa na area ile kuna watu wanaostahili kuandikwa isikuwe mwingine kutolewa nje kuja kuandikwa, kwanza nafasi ya mbele ni mtu mwenye atakuwa karibu na kazi ile.

Yenye itakuwa yangu ya mwisho, ni kuhusu sheria yenye mnaendesha ama sheria zenye zilikuweco awali. Tuna ugumu kwetu

sisi kujua pengine ni nini kinacho endelea. Sababu hakuja kuwa na wakati wa kufunza ama kuelimishwa kujua sheria ni gani na ni gani huwa inafuatwa. Kwa mfano hivi majuzi niliona kama kungekuwa pengine watu wangejua kufuata sheria, mambo mengine hayangukuwa yakifanyika kwa mfano unaweza kuta polisi ni watumishi kwa wote, lakini ninapomuita akuje kuniokoa ama kunisaidia kwa jambo fulani, wengine hawajui yule ni mtu wa kuheshimiwa na anaweza kuokoa kila mtu na ampe heshima ile iko yake. Sasa watu wafunzwe kisheria ndio waweze kuweza na tuweze kuendeshana. Yangu na yafike tu hapo.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Bwana George Gichana kwa maoni yako mazuri. Swali langu ni moja juu ya mavazi. Umetueleza jukumu la kina mama kuvaa nguo Fulani ilitupunguze ugonjwa pengine wa AIDs, vile hujatuambia ni jukumu la wanaume, ilitupunguze huu ugonjwa wa AIDs.

George Gichana: Asante sana kwa swali lako zuri kabisa. Inaonekana ama wakati pengine utatembea kutoka hapa kwenda hapo utamkuta mwanamke, mbele amevaa vizuri lakini nyuma amekuvalia nguu imekatwa imefika hapa. Nimempata mwingine tena amekata mpaka hapa, mwingine amekata pande ya mbele sasa unakuta fikira za wanaume, hufikiria vingine. Sasa ni hapo vazi lifikiwiwe kama umesema ni mbegu na iwe isilete ile mikato mikato.

Com. Salome Muigai: Umefikiria mavazi ya mama, umenieleza kinaga naga kabisa na tukaelewa, tunataka kujua, jukumu la wanaume nao ili tupunguze ugonjwa wa ukimwi, ni lipi?

George Gichana: Hapo sasa kuhusu wanaume, hiyo ninaona kama kwanza wanawake wangevaa vizuri, fikira kwa wanaume kuhusu wale wanawake angekubali kama ni kazini aende na arudi mpaka apate wake nyumbani. Hivo kwanza nyinyi wanawake kwanza mkifanya hivo, wanaume nao Mungu atawasaidia, kwa sababu wanawake hawa nyinyi ndio mmewafundisha.

Com. Ratanya: Kulikuwa na watu wa mwisho ambao walisema walikuwa wamebakishwa. Sasa tumebakisha mmoja yule wa mwisho. Na uanze na kusema majina yako, okey huyu aongee na halafu huyu awe wa mwisho. Anza na majina yako.

Jacob Kankor: Asante sana jina langu ni Jacob Kankor Owen. Nimezaliwa Baringo. Ninamtukuza mwenyezi Mungu na shukurani sana tena kwangu na hata watu waliohuthuria mkutano huu wa leo nasema asante sana na Mungu alifanya mapenzi yake kuwaleta mpaka hapa, ilipate kushauriana kuhusu urais wa kesho, na Wabunge na Chiefs na hata walinzi. Mimi ninazungumza nikiwa mwalimu wa Technical. Technical iko kiboko kwa watoto wakorofi, Technical Instructor inahimiza mtoto kufanya jambo fulani kama upande wa joinery, iko practical na iko theory.

Saa za theory ni semo zingine za kuzungumza kwa mdomo. Na practical ni kufanya kwa mikono yako. Mimi ninapenda kujua asante sana tena mimi ni mwalimu wa hapa Technical kutoka mwaka wa themanini na tisa mpaka wa '92 wakati wa clashes zilitokea. Nikavumilia sana, mpaka matusi bado chochote isipokuwa tu miradi ya shilingi mla saba imeandikwa hapa. Mimi nasema asante sana mfikishe habari hizi kwa Rais ambaye anaongoza nchi hii iliipate kuchagua mwingine ama wananchi wachunguze ni nani anatumia watu wengine kama kifaranga. Iko walimu wengine.....

Interjection(Com. Ratanya): Hebu Jacob tuambie maoni yako, usaidizi wa walimu, tuambie maoni yako ya Katiba.

Jacob Kankor: Ningependa walimu wakuwe alert, wakuwe aware kwa kueneza kufanya mapenzi na watoto wa shule, hilo ni jambo la kwanza. First priority. You ought to be alert if you are a teacher or an instructor or any kind of human kind, you must be alert and keep your distance to the pupil or a student either a boy or a girl to attain his own training to clear his studies for two years or three years, whichever let him/her clear that training. Second, I am asking the members of the Review Commission to submit my fear to place unity to collaborate and ask those who are(inaudible).

Interjection(Com. Ratanya): Hebu jaribu kumaliza, jaribu sasa umalize, hata Kiswahili.

Jacob Kankor: Ningependa watu Walimu wakue macho bora kwa wanafunzi, asifanye mapenzi kwa mwanafunzi. Penda mwalimu, mwanafunzi, mzazi, hata mtu yeyote ile lakini kitu ya kwanza ningependa kusema, penda kwanza mwenye alikuajiri kazi, mtumikie bila kuiba chochote. Kama ni kalamu kama ni nini mrudishie, hilo ni jambo la Mwalimu.

La pili, mimi ninazungunza kwa mwalimu. Iko vitu kama iko hardware kwa upande wa technical na iko watu wa(inaudible) kwa upande mwingine. Iko pande wa agriculture, agriculture ni chakula cha taifa, iko kitu kinaitwa force club kuungana kufanya kusaidia Kenya. Hiyo ni unity, kuungana kufanya kusaidia Kenya. Forces club members hilo ni jambo la kwanza. Ya karibu mwisho mwisho sababu ninaelekeza kumaliza kwenye masaa, ningependa wananchi wa review kuchagua vijana ambao wanaweza kutekeleza wajibu wao kupitisha kwa kina mama kina dada, kina vijana mpaka kupitia kwa mwenye anahusika, Coordinator. Hilo ni jambo la kusaidia sana. Nilikuja kama nimechelewa, na kikasema nimetoka Baringo mbali sana hata ninasikitika wakati umeisha. Asante sana.

Interjection(Com. Ratanya): Sasa wakati wako umekwisha, tuende kwa mtu mwingine, nenda pale uandikishe. Wewe ndio wa mwisho kabisa na tuambie majina yako uendeleee.

Mining Rono: My names are Mining Rono. I am not going to repeat what they have said. So I am going to present two things. I have said my names are Mining Rono. So my first presentation is about more say should be given to the productive age bracket, which should be actually between 20 years to 45 years. This is to enable them to be able to discharge their duties and even their expertise professionalism can be realized. You notice that in the present, we can have even people who should be giving advisory roles. If they are old enough, their time should be over, they should leave to those ones who are coming to the field. And the next thing is if we have those who are still youth, they still have their aspirations.

Interjection(Com. Ratanya): Excuse me Bwana Rono. Weka hiyo kwa njia nzuri kwa sababu hatusikii unaweka side moja.

Mining Rono: Nilikuwa ninasema ya kwamba, tupewe wale watu ambao wako kwa productive age, wakuwe watu wahusika katika kila kazi katika jamii hata na nchi. Maana hawa ndio wanaohusika katika vitu vingi wa kisasa. Utapata ya kwamba hata katika elimu, hawa ni watu wanajua real life, wakisikia eti education sector, school fees inaongezwa, wana watoto and they are getting affected they get the feel at the moment. But those who are old, you will get that ukiongea mambo ya fees, even their children are not there anymore. They have passed that bracket and they will not feel anything, which means they will be doing

things out of reality. So it is good to make people be in certain positions where they also feel at individual levels. This will make practical contribution to them.

And lastly, is the federal system of governance, could be the best way whereby all categories of people can be able to give their own contribution, they can't participate because the central system, you will get that so many people, the bureaucracy that is involved, people cannot even get to know what is on and what is not there. And their views cannot even be felt, they cannot be able to be appreciated. And they cannot be appraised even through implementation. That is all about that.

Com. Riungu: Okey Bwana Rono thank you very much. We had said that was the last but I think there is a young man who has just come, I will give him two minutes to at least say just go straight to the point of what you are recommending, we were actually winding up when you entered. Your name.

Cheluget Carlos: I am a student at Daystar university and I just have two views I want to air to you. The first one deals so much with academic whereby the Constitution should bring up maybe a method whereby both the public universities and private universities students get equal chances in education. When it comes to loans, cost sharing anything, because some of the students in the class who are from private universities. It is not that we come from rich families or well off families. But you will find life there very hard and sometimes you have taught about two or three things. So that is what I had on academics.

I want also to say something small maybe on political, social and economic life. My second agenda is that the Constitution that should be reviewed should allow the acting or the running President not to be above the law. So that incase the President mess or in case he does anything wrong he cans still appear in court and they charge him. They should allow the Parliament to control the market.

For example the issue of privatization and free markets, whereby in a case like this one now, some of our parents are suffering. You harvest a lot of maize, and then you sell the maize at 400/= and at the same time you hear that there is a food crisis in Kenya. It becomes so awkward whereby we have over surplus of maize and the same time the price of maize is very low. So the Parliament should check on that, control so that we don't have over supplies or over-importation of other foreign goods and at the same time exploiting the local farmers. Otherwise those are my three points. Thank you very much.

Com. Riungu: I want you to clarify one thing. This question of students from private universities getting access to education loans. Isn't the position that they are allowed to?

Cheluget Carlos: Yes they are allowed to but maybe there are some few conditions, like the percentage that is given, we don't get the same ones as in public universities, you can see in the private universities the maximum can be 30, but now they have lifted so the lowest is 30, it used to be around 25 – 30 and then for public universities, most of them used to get from 30 – 42 thousand. So that is the difference. And then also the government should come in and check how the private universities are being run. So that even if it is your own private university, Kabarak university or Daystar university, we should not give all the

authorities concerning the person who is Daystar university. The government should come in sometimes, supervise get experience from the students. Thank you.

Com. Riunga: Asante sana Bwana Carlos. Jiandikishe huko tafadhali. Sasa kwa sababu wale wote walikuwa wakitaka kuzungumza, wamezungumza, kwa hivyo sasa ndio mwisho wa kikao hicho rasmi cha Tume ya kurekebisha Katiba katika hii constituency ya Eldoret East na tunataka kuwashukuru nyinyi nyote ambao mmekaa nasi tangu asubuhi, na hata kwa mapendekezo yenu na maoni yenu. Kwa niaba ya Macommissioners tuko nao hapa, Commissioner Salome Muigai, Commissioner Domiziano Ratanya, na mimi Riunga Raiji, ningetaka kuwashukuru nyinyi nyote sana na hasa watu wa kanisa hii Father Njenga kwa vile umetupatia mahali pa kufanyia kazi yetu siku ya leo, umetutunza vyema and we want to take this opportunity, to record appreciation for the hospitality and for your hosting this function, which has otherwise been extremely successful and very well attended. Therefore we shall ask Father on that note to say a few words and close with a prayer. Karibu Father.

Father Njenga: Yangu sio maoni sasa, yangu hata mimi, at least we are happy to see things are still happening and most of us should like to have dreams. And when those dreams come true, most of us it will be our joy, and so it is good that we have seen, that we have started dreaming at least around Burnt Forest, and I hope that dream will one day be realized. At least it will come out with great fruits for us to enjoy, to celebrate and especially because of being Kenyans. So may it be not your first time and the last, because you are coming kikazi, but we have enough of everything around, be popping in and we celebrate life at least. And also thank you for those people ambao mmekuwa pamoja nasi, leo nimeona raia wakati mwingi wale wasio wacatholic, wakiingia kwa kanisa huwa hawakuangi na order, lakini leo nimefurahi sana at least mlituheshimu vizuri sana, kwa sababu hatuna hall tumetumia kanisa letu lakini asanteni sana kwa hiyo heshima mmeweza kutupa jinzi ambavyo mlikuwa orderly vizuri sana. Asanteni sana. Sasa nitaweza omba.

(Prayer): In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. We thank you Lord for your goodness, we thank you for the many miracles that you perform to us. We thank you for the many dreams that you give to us. We thank you for the many visions that you have put to every one of us. May the good Lord as you are always faithful to us. You are always good to us. May the work that has been done today, may it be a source of unity, love and more peace among us, and more especially in our area Burnt Forest. May the good Lord the work that has been done today be a sign of bringing us together and more making us one community, a community of your sons and daughters. As we go home good Lord and especially for those who are traveling, may your hand guide us, may your blood continue protecting us. Jesus there are so many things that we are grateful, may you bless all the work of today and more especially for your forgiveness, for any word sought or action that might not be pleasing to you. We ask this through Christ our Lord and the good Lord continue blessing us, Father, Son and The Holy Spirit. Amen. Asanteni sana.

Meeting ended 5.30 p..m

