

CONSTITUTION OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION

CKRC

VERBATIM REPORT OF

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS,
ELDOR ET EAST CONSTITUENCY,
HELD AT MOIBEN SECONDARY SCHOOL**

ON

3RD JULY, 2002

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, ELDORET EAST CONSTITUENCY HELD AT
MOIBEN SEC. SECONDARY SCHOOL ON 3RD JULY 2002**

Present:

Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira
Com. Prof. Ida Salim – Chairing
Com. Abdirizak Nunow

Secretariat Staff In attendance

Irene Marsit - Programme Officer
Geoffrey Silas Imende - Asst. Programme Officer
Josphine Ndungu - Verbatim Recorder

The meeting started at 10.20 am.

Macommissioners wako tayari kuchukua maoni ya wananchi, kwa hivyo tafathali ingieni ndani ya ukumbi ili tuanze. Na wananchi kapla atujaanza, ningependa moja wenu ajitolee, kutupatia maombi ya kuaanza

Prayer

Commissioners tusimama zote na tuombe, baba katika jina la Yesu Kristo tunajikabithi mikononi mwako, katika wakati huu, katika mipango hizi ambaye imepangwa, na wageni wetu wameingia, tunakushukuru Mungu, kwa maana umewapa safari njema, kutoka Nairobi hadi area hii ya Moiben. Tunajikabithi kwako Mungu hili kazi zote ambaye tukalileta saisi uwende kulingana na matakwa yako, utubariki Mungu, Utuongeze, hadi tutakapo maliza kazi hiyo. Tukiomba hayo machache katika Yesu Kristo bwana wetu. Amina.

Asante sana, hatua ya pili, ningependa kuchukua nafasi hii niwatambulisha kwa watu ambao wamefany kazi na mimi katika shuguli za katiba katik na katika Constituency. Bwana Kiptoo ni mwana kamati wa Eldoret South kakini pia anatutumikia katika District kama Translator, kutoka kwa kikalenjini to Kiswahili ou Kingereza. Ruth Kemboi ni mwana kamati waa Constituency kamiti wa Eldoret East, na mwenyeji wa hapa Moiben, wengine wanatoka mbali mbali hawajafika, Bwana Christopher Mitei ni Assistant katika Ofisi ya District ...Center na mimi, Bora District coordinator katika ulaya, Asanteni.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Ningeaza pia kwa kuwajulisha wenzangu hapa, ambao tumetoka kwenya tume ya kurekebisha katiba. Kwa mkono wangu wa kushoto ninya Prof. Com. Wanjiku Kabira ambao ni wana tume. Kwa kulia ninya Com. Dr. Abdirizak Munow. Mimi mwenyewe naitwa Mohamed ida Salim pia ni Commissioner na tena ni moja katika

ya manaibu wa mwenyeke wa tume Prof. Ghai.

Tumefufahi sana kufika hapa hivi leo kufungua na kusikiza maoni ya wananchi katika Constituency, hii ya Eldoret East sina aja kwa hakika kueleza mengi juu ya umuhimu wa kutoa maoni juu ya hii katiba, kila siku ikipita tunafahamu tumefahamu sana kufika hapa kwa, hivyo sisi na vizazi vijavyo watoto wetu na wajukuu wetu. Kwa hivyo tunatarajia kwamba bwa Bori na wenazake na pia hao waliyo fundisha water elimu wa yarahia hapo awali, wamefancy kazi ya kutosha, Kuelimisha wananchi katiba yaliyomo katka masomo ya ni maswali gani, ni maswali gani, ambayo yastaiki kusingatiwa ili, kwa hivyo tumekuja na wenzangu commissioners kupokea maoni yeni. Tuna hakika kwamba kazi hiyo muhimu ya kuwaelimisha imefanyika.. Tunayo pia wenzetu katika hii kazi ya kukusanya habari, tunayo programme officer wetu Irene Masit, ambaye kazi yake kwa hakika ni kuhakikisha wale wanahusika wanafanya kazi yao zawa zawa. Pia tuna vijana wawili, kwa upande huu ninaye Joseph mnaye mwona pale amekaa na upande huu yuko Geoffrey. Kazi yao ni muhimu sana, kazi yao ni kuhakikisha kwamba kila nene, kila maoni yatotolewa hivi leo yatafanyiwa recording, yakishashikwa Geoffrey ataandika na Josephine pale hakikisha kila neno litanazwa kwenye tape, ili tukirudi huko kwenye kituo chetu kikuu Nairobi, na kuanza kazi ya kuchambua, na kuchanguliwa, maoni ya wananchi kwamba kila ombi la kila moja wenu, liko kwenye rekodi zetu. Kwa hivyo sis ndiyo tumekuja kufanya kazi hii na kila moja na madaraka yake. Mimi pia na wenzangu tutaandika maoni yenu, na kwa hivyo sasa tuko tayari kupokea maoni hayo.

Kuna njia mbili ya kutoa maoni, kuna njia moja ya kutoa maoni yamekwisha andikwa, bila shaka wako kati yenu hao mliyofika hivi sasa na wale watafika hapo baadaye wale wameshajitayarisha, wamekuja na maoni yaliyo andikwa, kwenye memorandum au mzwada. Hao watatupa memorandum zao wakisema hii ni memorandum yangu, katika memorandum nimetoa maoni yangu juu ya mambo hayo. Huyu ambaye ana memorandum tutampa dakika mbili tatu, siku isoma nasisitiza maana hakuna wakati. Hatujui ni wananchi wangapi watafika. Tungependa kila mtu ajitayarisha haraka na wazi wazi na maoni yake. Yule mwenye memorandum tutampa dakika tatu, kutueleza katika memorandum hii mimi nimezungumzia mambo matatu au mambo manne hata kumi au ishirini. Mambo haya ni 1-3....moja baada ya moja. Tukifanya hivyo hitakuwa rahisi sisi kusanya maoni yenu. Na tukisikiza maoni baadaye ii ni moja, lakini tukianza kueleza mengi historia ya zamani ilivyo na kila kitu, hiyo itacheleweza kazi yetu ya kukusanya maoni, tuna siku moja tu hapa. Kwa hivyo mje na memorandum au na kutoa maoni yenu, moja baada ya moja. Yule akuweza kujitayarisha kwa memorandum asione waziwazi aweza kuja hapa mbele tukampa dadaki chache labda double ya zile ya memorandum, na atupe maoni yake kwa njia hiyo hiyo, ya pointi. Kwa mfano, nitachukua mambo ya elimu, mimi nazungumzia elimu, katika eneo la elimu ningependa hili na hili lifanywe, katika eneo la matibabu ningependa hili na hili lifanywe, kuhusu mambo ya wambunge ningependa hili na lile lifanywe. Punguza maelezo, mstaka, na lawama, hii ni katiba siyo ya kizazi hiki chetu au kizazi cha watoto wetu au kizazi cha wajukuu wa watoto wetu, twataraji kwamba hii ni katiba ambayo itaendelea kwa muda mrefu sana, miaka mia mbili, mia tatu. Kwa hivyo ataingawa tuna matatizo tusieleze kwa urefu, matatizo hayo zote sisi ni wakenya tunafahamu mambo yalivyo au siyo, kwa hivyo point by point ili

tuarakishe mambo, kwa hivyo hizi ndizo mbili, memorandum, au maelezo ya mdomo. Na njia ya kupokea maoni pia itakuja kila moja wenu ataitwa kwa jina lake na itafuatiliwa ratiba hii ya registration. Yule aliye kuja kwanza atapewa nafasi ya kwanza, na wapili atapewa nafasi ya pili, lakini uenda tukiona wakina mama, wazee, nyanya, amekuja kwa kuwa ni mzee uenda tukampa yeye nafasi mbele vijana au mtoto wa shule pia ana maoni yake, na hao ndiyo watu katiba hii ni muhimu zaidi kwao kuliko sisi atuna muda mrefu wakuishi. Kwa hiyo hao uenda tukawapa nafasi mbele ya wengi kati yenu, kwa hivyo tafadhalini tusilaumiane kwa ajili ya jambo hilo, nafikiri tumekubaliana. Mtu aweze kutoa maoni yake kaw lugha yoyote, Kiswahili, Kingereza, lugha ya mama na tunaye mtu mmesikia kama Bw. Bore tayari kututafsiria, na ni hodari sana, hichi ni kikao cha tatu nimefanya naye ni mtu ambay lugha ya na tafsiri yake ni nzuri sana na ya haraka na wazi wazi. Kwa hivyo tuanze na Bw. John, pia mwenzangu amenikumbusha jambo la maana sana ukija kabla ya kutoa maoni ni muhimu sana kutoa Jina lako ingawa mimi nitataja jina lako lazima pia useme jina lako, hii ni kuhakikisha kwamba tukirudi kusikisa maoni kwenye tape tunajua ni fulani anasema sawa. Jina kwanza maoni, point baada ya point Asanteni.

Sasa namuita Bw. John Kiptala Chemweno ambaye atatoa maoni kwanza, karibu, utakaa pale kwenye kiti utachukua hiyo mic aanza na jina lako na maoni. Utamsikia moja wetu pale akigonga juu ya meza hiyo ni maana yake time imekwisha. Natafadhalini tuhesimu ile time, tukisema wakati wako umemalizika itakuwa ni ishara kwako kumaliza, maliza.

John Kiptala Chemweno: Mimi najua ningependa kusema lakini tafadhali, mtanipa 15 minutes au nitachangachanga kwa kuomba wenzangu wanisaidie wakati free. Naam nasema hivi, mimi naona dakika tano ni short lakini kama nikitaka kuendelea one of my supporters will grant his time.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: You use your five minutes, I am sure if you have points five minutes will be adequate, tuanze tu jaribu.

John Kiptala Chemweno: What I know is, a Constitution is, may I speak in English? John Kiptala Chemwono, the purpose of a Constitution is to manage, a supreme law within law is a c.....and the purpose is to harmonize all the laws of Kenya without conflict. There is a lot of conflict in Kenya laws today. Some are by-laws of Country Council, by-laws of Co-operative and so on, with sub- regulations and other things, which while I am a student of Constitution that is why the statement and the objective and purpose is to harmonize. That is why our law has tentatively still colonial and we have to take time to be colonized.

Financial quarrels are there too between too Countries and Central Government and the Public at large. So there is money problem, land problem, there is human rights in every four boma, there are women rights, boys right andyou can summarise all that within five minutes. That all.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, bw. Chemwono, what I would suggest you do bw. Chemwone, there is still time for you perhaps to write a memorandum, and give as many details as possible, on the various issues related to the memorandum. Thank you very much.

Tukienda mbele na maita William K. Komen. Karibu bw. Komen.

William K. Komen: My names are William Kiplagat Komen. I will speak in Swahili, group yangu inaitwa Sesia Youth Group. Tungetaka Katiba, nchi ya Kenya isingatie yafuatayo:

1. Ni kuonekana kwamba watu watibiwe katika hospitali free, ama bure. Elimu wapate bure. Kila mkenya asikufe kwa njaa and pia wanakenya pia wachungwe au wangaliwe bila kupata matatizo, katika upande wa security, wawe secure ama wangaliwe ama wachungwe bila kupata matatizo yoyote, ikiwa katika barabarani, kwa matatu, ikiwa kwake katika nyumbani mwake awe na security ya kutosha.

Wale wote ambao wamepata kupumzika kikazi wapate, wapewe pension zao ama pesa zao za kuretire na wangaliwe, kwa sababu yale shida ambayo tunapata hapa Kenya, tunapata sana wale watu ambayo wanabomoa manyumba za watu, maduka za watu, kuua watu, ni wale Ex au wale wameretire. Ya mwisho pia Mukenya angaliwe vizuri na serikari yetu ya Kenya. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Tafadhali bw. Komen ngoja kidogo, uende kwa maswali ya kupata maelezo wazi zaidi. Mwenzangu Dr. Nunow ana swali kukuuliza.

Dr. Nunow: Bw. Komen ulisema elimu ungependa ipeanwe ya bure, hadi kiwango gani?

Bw. Komen: Ikiwezekana kuanzia Primary Level mpaka University Level.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante once again Bw. Komen na sasa namuita Bw. Joseph K. Limo, RCEA karibu.

Joseph K. Limo: Kwa majina naitwa Joseph Limo kutoka kanisa la Sesia RCEA, kwa maoni yetu tuliona, kwa kikundi cha Kanisa ya kwamba maji katika nchi iwe ni mahali ya serekali pamoja na stima, ili tukiomba stima na maji kupitia kwetu, tuombe serekali sio mutu binafsi.

Tungeingilia jambo kidogo kwa bunge, kwa sababu tunaposikia kwa redio inasemekana kwamba speaker anapiga kengele inaita wajumbe kuingia bungeni. Kwetu hatukutaka namna hiyo. Tilitaka mutu anaye kaaka inje ya bunge atumwe nyumbani kuchukua kibali cha barua kama watu wake walimwambia aende akae inje ya bunge basi ni shauri letu.

Basi la mwisho sisi tupate ulinzi mzuri kwa sababu, majambasi wamezidi watu waaminifu. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Limo hayo ni maoni ya wazi kabisa na umechukua dakika mbili tu badili ya tano. Kwa hivyo tunaweza kuona kwamba mtu anaweza kutoa maoni point, by point ikawa zile dakika tano ni nyingi. Tukiendelea mbele tumuite Bw. Jeremiah Chamaluk.

Jeremiah Chamaluk: Mimi iko furaha kama nyinyi mnakuja Moiben

Translator: Kama nyinyi mnakuja Moiben

Jeremiah Chamaluk: *Kouinon kaobwan Moibenko shidait ne kitinye ko beekyok kokanyor soko huru.*

Translator: Anasema kwamba tatizo waliyo nayo hapa ni soka huru.

Jeremiah Chamaluk: *Ko ndanyo soko huru agoi yu ngunon komi lagok kaa agokigo banan missing.*

Translator: Wakati soka huru ilifika hapa, wakakosa mahali pa kuuza mahindi, na watoto wako sasa nyumbani

wakiteseka.

Jeremiah Chamalu:*Ngolyot age ne rube ko serikali, polis komakoribech kolindonech serkali kou olekigimache.*

Translator: Askari wanawacha kulinda raia vile wanastahile, kwa hivyo wanataka walindwe vizuri na vyombo vyote vya dola.

Jeremiah Chamaluk:*Ngolyot age ko sheria ni mi Kenya rani koribe bik che echen konamen MP ak koba barak ago makeribe bik igo che mengech cheu ehek.*

Translator: Sheria, Fedha na kila kitu inatambua waliyo juu serekalini, raia hata Polisi, kwa hiyo rasilimali za serekali zipate kuja kwa raia.

Jeremiah Chamaluk:*Ko nebo aeng si kobek ngalchoton ko kagimache anyun bikyok kelenchech kigenai ngalek chebo chumba tagemi kimila niginyon kiruogikyok konyolu kerib kou yon mwawech chito kole ovyo kiruogikyok ovyo amune.*

Translator: Anasema tunataka mila iifathiwe tangu zamani, viongozi wawe ni watu wanaheshimiwa vile walikuwa wakiheshimiwa tangu zamani.

Jeremiah Chamaluk:*Aya kotini kokawek kotini ngemwa boisie en ka ngalek che kagimwaini bikyok koki koik makoraek bik kwechken agine kotini koyan ngalec choton bo bik che makoraek.*

Translator: Kortini wamekuwa wakora, na wamefanya maneno ya uongo, kwa hivyo mahakama ya wazee ipate kukubaliwa na itekeleze kazi ya kesi za kinyumbani.

Jeremiah Chamaluk:*Amwae kora en Kenya kou ngalek chebo bundukisiek chu kobwa koret agoi mbaka nenyon nebo Kenya kobwane makoraek kobendi koret age ak konyon konamke.so ngunon bundukisiek kokikonyi korani.*

Translator: Silaha zimejaa katika taifa ili, kwa hivyo Katiba ipate kuona njia ya kuzuia silaha kuingia katika taifa hili kutoka inje.

Jeremiah Chamaluk:*Nebo mwisho kemache boiyot ye kakwo retire president Arap moi kerib bichoton mi serikali komakiname koik ovyokou yon mayai ki en serikali.*

Translator: Kiongozi, Raisi akistaafu alindwe na sheria apate kuchungwa.

Jeremiah Chamaluk:*Kongoi.*

Translator: Asante

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Mzee Jeremia Chamaluk kwa maoni yako. Sasa namuita Hezekiel you are most welcome as an observer. Sasa tumuite Bw. Jonah Chebet. Please start with your name.

Bw. Jonah Chebet. My names are Jonah Kiptoo. I am a resident of Moiben Location in Eldoret District Constituency. My views I will start with citizenship. Kenya citizen should be somebody who was born in Kenya by Kenyans and those who are married by Kenyans from outside.

On the side of defence and national security: All forces should be disciplined and walk under the law and the

President must be their Commander in Chief.

On the side of Political Parties: I would suggest that all political parties to be registered without giving them the number. Also they should not be financed by Government or using public funds. The system of Government which will retain the Unity Government to be controlled by the Central Government and we should have the post of Prime Minister.

Legislature: A voter must be 18 years of age and a member of parliament should be over 35 years old and a member also must be having a diploma or above on the side of education. A MP can be recalled back home if his duties are not pleasing those who elected him. An MP salaries should be reduced to Kshs. 50,000/- and there should be no coalition Government. The Dominant Party will form the Government without coalition.

Executive: The Presidential Candidate must be a Kenyan citizen by birth and he must own property, there will be no fixed tenure for the President. I suggest that the President will be elected as still popular and he wins by the vote. Winning the election. There should be no misconduct on the President while in office. We should have a Provincial Administration to act as law implementers.

Judiciary: We should have Law Courts at divisional level for petty cases like the one for busaa and so on. No case should last in court for more than six months. We should also have native courts to deal with cultural cases and also matter cases. We should have a provision to review the law made by legislature.

Local Government: A Mayor and Council Chairman to be elected by Councilors. A Mayor and a Chairman to have two terms of two and half years each. A Councilor can also be a Form Four standard of education and can be recalled back if he is doing nonsense in the Council. A nominated Councilor should be abolished. The President and the Minister should dissolve the Council if there is misappropriation of money.

Electoral system of Government: We shouldrepresentatives and should retain simple majority on voting. We should have women on the system. If a Country falls on a party he has the right to be elected in another party. Everybody is free to defect to any party. We should retain 25% in five Provinces. We should reserve seats for specific interests, like blind, disabled, and mental redundant. We should retain the geographical Constituencies and moreso have to demarcate more Constituencies and Wards. Civil and Parliamentary election should be done at the same time. We have to limit the expenditure of every candidate and should be monitored by Electoral Commission.

President to elected directly by wananchi. Election to be extended to two days instead of one day. Votes to be counted at every polling station. The Commissioners should serve in office for three years before election. By finishing I will basic rights to University, free medical services and job opportunities.

Lastly, the Government should guarantee farmers to market their farm produce. The Constitution Commission should have a Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The Speaker and the Attorney General should be Executive to hold powers during the Presidential election. The results of the President election should be announced by air and mass media. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Bw. Jonah Chebet for your views. They are very wide range covering very many subjects, and you managed to do that just in five minutes. So it is possible to give wide ranging views within such a short period. Asante sana. Na sasa namuita Bw. Richard Kirwa

Richard Kirwa Busienei: Jina langu ni Richard Kirwa Busienei. Yangu ni machache sana. Na zungumzia kuuzu utawala wa mkowa, Administration kwanza nitaanza na Chief and Assitant Chief.s:

- Chiefs achanguliwe na wananchi
- Chief na manaibu waende transfer mahali popote wilayani.
- Ya tatu ni Mzee wa mitaa, achaguliwe na wananchi, na apatiwe mshahara pamoja na uniform.
- Ya inne President kama ingekuwa ni uwezo wangu, si vizuri kubadilishwa mara kwa mara. Kama ingekuwa uwezo wangu angeweza kutawala mpaka kifo chake. Sababu najua kubadilisha dereva mara kwa mara atakosa accident kufanyika. Hivyo ndivyo President kubadilishwa mara kwa mara atakosa kuchuka.
- DC ibaki ilivyo na PC Asanteni kunisikiliza.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Mzee utasubiri kidogo kuna swali moja au mbili hapa tupate kufahamu zaidi mapendekezo yako.

Com. Nunow: Umesema Machief na Manaibu wao wasichaguliwe na wawe wanapigwa transfer, ni hivyo ulisema ama sikukuelewa vizuri, na pia wawe wanapelekwa transfer. Kama Machief watachaguliwa na watu, na watapigwa transfer kupelekwa watu wengine hawakumchagua ni kama kumpeleka transfer mbunge yako ambaye unemchagua hapa unampeleka west pokot itawezekana? Ama unamaanisha wapigwe transfer kwa wilaya.

Bw. Richard: Mima nasema kwa wilaya.

Com. Nunow: Okay Asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sand Bw. Kirwa. Sasa namuita Joseph Kimeli Toroitich.

Joseph Kimeli Toroitich: Jina langu ni Joseph Kimeli Toroitich. Mimi ni mkaaji wa area hii ya Moiben. Langu la kwanza ningelipenda nchi ii hiwe nchi ya majimbo.

La Pili ningelipenda Raisi achaguliwe na wananchi bila kutoka kwa Constituency. Pia Makamu wa Raisi achaguliwe na wananchi.

La Tatu ningelipenda Ministers wawe wametoka katika PS, kusikuwe na Minister ametoka kwa MP. Minister atoke kwa PS.

La Inne Majeshi yetu ya nchi hii, wakati hakuna vita katika nchi wawe wanafanya kazi mbali mbali nchini, mfano kujenga mabarabara, kujenga dams, na kazi mbali mbali ya aina hizo.

La tana ningelipenda serekali wawe ndio wameangalia mambo ya stima, mambo ya maji kusikuwe Parastatal kama vile Power, iwe ni serekali yenyewe inaangalia masilahi ya wanainchi.

La sita, ningelipenda Machief wachaguliwe na wanainchi.

La saba ningelipenda serekali pia waangalie, mishahara ya wafanya kazi ambapo unaweza kuta kama Parastatal mfano kama Power, Kenya Pipeline unaweza kuta mtu anakiwango sawa na mwingine, lakini anapata mshahara kubwa kushinda mwingine. Ningelipenda serekali iangalie upande hiyo, waangalie watu wote wawe mshahara hata kama nikushindania kiwango fulani iwe siyo kiwango ya elfu mia moja. Nikiongeza mfano pia hapo unaweza kuta okay umetoka shule na mtu fulani ameandikwa katika serekali analipwa mshahara elfu hamsini. Ukienda kwa Pipe line analipwa mshahara elfu mia mbili iyo tofauti naona kama ni kubwa so nilikuwa naonelea kama serekali ingeliangalia upande zote. La mwisho ningelipenda mtu asiwe mwananchi wa Kenya asiwe anashikilia shamba fulani, ningelionelea awe anakodesha shamba hilo. Asanteni.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Kimeli Toroitich. Nataka kuwashukuru hawa jamaa waliofika hapa mbelene, kutoa maoni yao mpaka hivi sasa mnaona ni point by point. Kila point ni wazi kabisa. Sasa namuita Bw. Antony Tangui.

Antony Tangui: Jina langu ni Antony Tangui. Maoni yangu ambayo ningetaka serekali yetu ambayo inalinda nchinoise. Nataka serekali yetu iwe kama ilivyo wakati wa kalenjini, maana serekali wengine watu wengine kutoka mbali mbali

Interjection: ishike karibu na mdomo kidogo mzee ibakie.....

Antony Tangui: Watu wengine kutoka nchi mbali, mbali, anakuja na wajambasi kusumbua sisi na upande ii yetu akuna kitu ya wajambasi, maana maoni ya kwetu zamani, kitu ya mtu ni kitu ya mtu hapana wengine kunyanganya. Nataka serekali ichunge. Asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Antony Tangui kwa maoni yako. Sasa namuita James Arap Togom. Yuko? Karibu.

James Arap Togom: Kwa majina ni James Arap Togom, Kutoka kathenese, sub-location ya Toloita. Mimi nitatoa tu maoni machache kuhusu Katiba ya nchi yetu. Waheshimiwa Commission wetu, ningependa kutoa maoni kuanzia upande wa elimu. Elimu ni kitu mzuri sana ambaye inasaidia mtoto. Kwa hivyo kitu ningependa kusema kuhusu elimu ni watoto wetu katika Kenya wasome. Free kusaidiwa na serekali kuanzia class ya kwanza na kuendelea mpaka University. Ni lazima serekali yetu agaramie hiyo kwa sababu tunataka kuodoa ujinga.

Jambo la pili ni matibabu, tena ningependa kwa kutibu magonjwa kwa sababu hiyo ni kitu mbaya sana lazima tuuwe

tena. Afya ya watu wetu iendele kuwa mzuri. Kitu ingine pia ni kuhusu mashule, hiyo jambo ya sponsorship katika mashule zetu, Primary, Nursery, mpaka Secondary naonelea sponsorship ipaki hivyo. Kwa sababu siyo mbaya.

Discipline ya watoto wetu katika shule tena, ikipaki bila sponsorship, sehemu zingine kama devil worship inaweza kuingilia pale na kuharibu watoto wetu. Kwa hivyo makanisa zetu ibaki kusionshor mashule. Jambo lingine ningelipenda kutaja ni kuhusu mpaka zetu, mkowa, ulaya ata na tarafa. Isiguze mipaka lakini ikitaka kukuzwa ni lazima kuhuliza wananchi wanaohusika, Tena kuhusu makanisa ambayo iko katika nchi yetu iendelee sioni ubaya. Lazima tu kuangaliwa wanamafundicho mazuri, siyo mafundisho yale ingine ambaye wanaweza kusema mtu asiende cibitari, wengine wanaweza kusema, wanafungiana kwa manyumba na kujichoma na kusema hiyo ndiyo njia ya kwenda mbinguni. Mathehebu mazuri ambaye inamafundisho mazuri ya kikristo.

Jambo lingine ambaye ningependa kutoa kwa upande wa Raisi, ningependa kusema maoni tuongozwe na Raisi. Na Raisi lazima aulize maombo yake yote ambaye anataka kufanya lazima aulize bunge. Bunge apate uwezo ili mtu moja Raisi asipitishie kabla ya kuuliza bunge. Jambo lingine tena ningependa kutaja kuuzu serekali. Mahali popote katika nchi bila kujali kabila, bila kujali vyama afanye maendeleo isiendelee vile mara ingine tunasikia ati hapa maendeleo inachelewa kwa sababu ati ni opposition. Hata saa ingine ni kabila ingine maendeleo ifanywe mahali popote kwa sababu inatengenezwa na mahali ya kenya.

Utamaduni: Utamaduni ya kila kabila ieszimiwe na iwekwe sheria. Kwa mfano engagement ama kuo na kuolewa lazima kuheshimiwe na hiyo yote lazima iwe na certificate registration. Na kumaliza ni upande wa kuhishi, ni vizuri Mkenya anaweza kuhishi mahali ambaye iko shamba hapo ana haki ya kuishi hapo. Lakini kwa upande wa uongozi, anaweza kuwachia wale wako na majority hapo ya kabila yake. Hiyo ndiyo ningependa kusema kwa ufupi. Asante na Mungu awabariki.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Togom, na Mungu akubariki kwa maoni yako. Na I see some young school children at the back. Are any one of you registered to give views? Yah, may be then I can give you a chance to give your views so that they can go back to school. How many are registered to give views? Can you raise your hand? Caro tuwape nafasi ya kwanza hili warudi shuleni sawa. Nicholas Yuko? karibu Nawengine ikiwezekana mnaweza kuja hapa mbele mkakaa mkasikiza. Ama mkamsikiza mwenzenu mkarudi au kuendele kusikiza mkipenda. This is the Constitution for you young people so you should be very interested in it. Nicholas you start with your name then your views. If they are point by point give us time don't run through them too first so that we can take them down.

Nicholas Kiobon. I am Nichola Kiobon from Moiben High School. I have some views here that our Government should reduce the burden that the parents are taking in education. This is to take part in the paying of school fees and reduce the amount that the parents pay, because we know that most of the Kenyans are poor and are below the poverty level, so this this to ensure that those children from the poor families, get education. I could suggest that the President should be elected by the people or the citizens. The Parliamentary competitors also should not run away from

their parties when they are defeated and run to other party and stand for those parties, they should stand on their party even if they are not elected. Also there should be vote of no confidence if an MP or any member who is the head is not capable of doing the work he is responsible for in time and also, he is not able to develop the country. Those are my views. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Nicholas for those views. Please come over there and register your name. Any questions?

Sasa tunarudia ile list yetu na twamuita Bw. Samuel Maiywo.

Samuel Maiywo: Kwa majina ni Samuel Maiywo. Sharing costs in health centers and hospitals should be banned, because many Kenyans are poor for they are not able to pay. The Government to offer free medical. The Kenya I propose not tea producing country especially agricultural cearea produce because many Kenyans depend as earnings, good market for maize, wheat, and millet will make Kenyans wealth and teach children and uplift living standards.

Thirdly, Presidential powers for being above the law must be abolished. President must be under the law, President terms must be five years only. The Government must gan by our Legislation or Parliament and any MP who will not work for his people must be declared vote of no confidence by his area as well as Councilors.

Customary law should, or must be the practice in our Country. Family inheritance this have caused small division by all right by the parent. They could be abolished in the practice of meeting other children the Government will take part and share the property equally, to his or her children. Concerningrationalization Today to be paid a salary.....I propose by the Government this leaders are very important both in security and in administration in the village. They know each family's name and home. Chiefs and Assistant chief to be removed and abolish the posts. This leaders were now lower to society or community where idlers they were now only to earn salaries. This leaders are corrupt.

Concerning Police officers, I propose 9 Kenya were the leading corruption they were Magistrate and Judges in their situation, their powers must be removed, they are harsh on wananchi. This officers must beI propose free educaion, must be free in Kenya to enable poor family to educate their children. This will elevate Kenyans toThat's my proposal.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank Bw. Maiywo. Please register your name over there and sign the register. We have another student and I would like to suggest again that we give him a chance to speak so that if he has a class in the next few minutes he can go back to the class. Can I do that? Yes.....She is Linet Nyawara karibu, start with your name please.

Linet Nyawara: Asante sana. Kwa majina naitwa Linet Nyawara, natoka katika shule ya upili ya Moiben. Niko na view;

- Ya kwanza ni, utakubaliana nami kwamba, kuna miaka ya wafanyi kazi kwa sababu wanafunzi tunamaliza shule, na tunarudi nyumbani na wazee wamefanya kazi kwa miaka mingi sana. Hasa wanataka sisi tutaendelea

haje? Kwa sababu sisi pia tunakuwa na tunataka familia? Ni lazima watupe chance hata sisi tufanye kazi. Kwa hivyo miaka ya wafanyi kazi ipunguzwe, wasifanye kazi saidi ya miaka kumi.

Interjection: Akiwa miaka yake ni ishirini na tano a retire at 35?. Can you suggest a retirement age?.

Linnet Nyawara: 45 years. Okay

- Ya pili Raisi achaguliwe na Wananchi.
- Ya tatu ni kitambulisho, kuna vijana wamefikisha umri wa kupata kitambulisho na hawana kitambulisho. Na wakienda kutafuta kitambulisho ni lazima atoe kitu kidogo. Lazima Police awe hapo na iyo kitu kidogo asitoe juu ni right yake apate kitambulisho
- Ya mwisho ni karo: inastahili serekali iwasaidie wazazi ili wanafunzi wasome.

Com.: Iwasaidie Vipi

Kuwalipia karo kwa sababu kuna wanafunzi wanaweza kufanya vizuri na hawana iyo chance ya kuendelea na masomo yao.

Com. Yani Elimu iwe ni ya bure.

Linnet: Ndivyo.

- Ukiangalia sana, kuna wafanyi kazi wenye wametoka inje, na sisi pia tumesoma na tunaweza kufanya kazi kama hiyo. Lakini wanapeya chance, watu wakutoka inje na sisi wakenya hatupati chance ya kufanya kazi. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Linet kwa maoni yako. Hawa ni vijina ambao kama iliyosemwa Katiba inawaimu sana kuliko kwetu sisi wazee, na kwa hivyo maoni yao lazima yawe yakusikilizwa. Na sasa na muita mama wa kwanza. Margaret Majengo, Mama twakukaribisha.

Margaret Majengo: Asante. Kwa majina naitwa Margaret Majengo na ninasema sababu tunashukianga katika kanisa, Yesu ni mwokozi wa maisha yangu, na kanisa langu ni CPK na ninapenda vile nilisikia mwito wa Katiba, imefika Moiben. Na mimi usikiliza katika redio kwa makini sana inasema hivi “wanasaidia wale hawaishi vizuri” kwanza sisi hapa. Mimi nilikuja mwaka wa sitini na inne na nimekaa hapa watoto wamesoma hapa shule ya Moiben, wamemaliza hawana kazi, wasichana wameolewa tena, wamerudishwa hapa na watoto. Na wanaume wako hapo na watoto na mimi kwenyewe kuishi, si ya maana sana. Na nilisikia hiyo Katiba nasema ni asante sana. Lazima nikuje nizungumze, halafu msikie kwa makini, kwa sababu mwenye hana analia.

Hapa Moiben nina group ya women group ya wamama tuko ishirini. Na tumepata kaploti moja, na hatuna namna ya kujenga. Kuishi tu ndiyo ninakuja kwahiyo masharti nijue nitaishi namna gani. Watoto hawana kazi, wengine wanaleta wajukuu, na wajukuu tena wako kwa shule. Nina shindwa na maisha yao ya baadaye itakuwaje. Yangu ni kuishi. Yangu ni hayo na sema ni asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Labda ungeongojea kidogo mama, uenda wenzangu wakataka kupata maelezo kidogo, wafahamu wazi wazi,

Dr. Nunow: Mama umesema ile shinda iko, ushataja, unaweza kutueleza nini ungependa Katiba lifanye. Kwa sababu Katiba mpya ya nchi ndiyo inatengenezwa, sasa umesema ile shida inayo wapata hapa. Ungependa katiba mpya ifanye

nini ili iraisishe maisha yenu?

Mama Majengo: Napenda katiba ikamilishe tuishi tupate hali ya chakula, sababu kama mtu akuli uwezi ishi, hatuna pahali popote tunafanya tu kibarua ndiyo tunapata matumishi.

Dr. Nunow: Na umesema habari ya watoto wako. Sasa watoto hawa wanapata elimu?

Mama Majengo: Wajukuu ndiyo wanapata wako nursery, wengine primary, na wengine hakuna.

Dr. Nunow: Kwa hivyo hakuna shida ya elimu?

Mama Majengo: Hakuna kwa sababu mama yao, baba yao walisoma zamani. Wajukuu ndiyo sasa ninaendelea nao.

Dr. Nunow: Shida ni ya maisha kama ulivyosema,

Mama Majengo: shamba hakuna nina fanya kibarua ndiyo ninakula.

Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira: Na mama ulizungumza juu ya women group, si umesema mna women group? Ungetaka wasaidiwe kwa njia gani.

Mama Majengo: Tunataka tusaidiwe tujenge hiyo plot, tupate biashara ndani yake.

Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira: Na kwa hiyo group kuna wakina mama wengine, na wana watoto wanapeleka shuleni.

Mama Majengo: Lakini na taabu, taabu hata jana walifukuzwa.

Com. Prof. Wanjiku: Wasichana wanafukuzwa

Mama Majengo: kuto shuleni, hapa Moiben

Com. Prof. Wanjiku: kwa nini

Mama Majengo: Shillingi mia moja sabini hakuna saa hii sasa hakuna kibarua

Com. Prof. Wanjiku: Kwa hivyo unataka wakina mama hao wengine wasidiwe namna gani juu ya watoto?

Mama Majengo: Kama una shamba unaweza kupata mapato, kwa shamba lakini kama hiko bure auna kile utapata.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Mama Margaret umewandikia maendeleo ya wanawake, mkiwa ni group ya wanawake, mmewaandikia ili wawasaidie ili wawasaidie kuanzicha kitu kwenye plot yenu.

Mama Majengo: bado

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Ningependa ikiwa mnaye secretary, katibu wenu katika chama chenu, mnaye mtu anajua kuandika? Huyu anaweza kupata msaada akapeleka maombi yenu kwenye chama kikubwa kabisa hapa nchini, Maendeleo ya wanawake. Na chairman ni Bi. Ziporah Kittony bila shaka mnamjua, hata hapa ana shamba karibu na Kitale. Bila shaka mngempelekea maoni yenu mkapeleka ardhi hile ya plot yenu atanjia moja aua ya pili aua ya tatu kuwasaidia kidogo. Na kwa upande wa elimu mmesikia hawa wanafunzi pia wanalia karo, ni jambo ambalo sisi tunalichungua ikiwa ni Katiba na bila shaka jambo litafanywa kusaidia. Asante sana mama. Na sasa kama vile ulivyosema nchi ni Katiba ambacho itafikiria kila mwananchi hapa nchini na kati ya wale ambao ni lazima tuwafikirie hiyo ni amri tuliopewa katika ile sheria iliyotubuni kwamba walemavu lazima wafikiriwe mashaka yao, na hivi leo tunaye mlemavu ndugu yetu Joel Kibyego. Ningependa tumsikise yeye tumpe nafasi, na ameshakaa hapa. Na Joel unaweza kutupa maoni yako, anza na jina lako tafadhali.

Joel Kibyego: Jina langu ni Joel Kibyego. Mimi ni mwenyeji hapa Moiben. Na maoni yangu mwenye atanisomea ni huyu mwenzangu tuko na yeye hapa.

Kwa majina ni Joel Kibyego, anatoka Eldoret mashariki na anapeana maoni yake kwa tume ya marekebisho ya Katiba. Mimi ni moja wa watu wasiyo jiweza kimaisha. Mima ni mlemavu, kwa hivyo ningependa kuwasilisha kwa tume ya marekebisho ya Katiba. Kusema kuwa sheria kuuzu walemavu iwepo. kwa kuwa uwa tunasikia kwamba kuna misaada inatoka kule kwa taifa lakini haitufikii, kama kungekuwa na sheria ya kuhakikisha kwamba kila mlemavu amepata pesa hizo tungekuwa tunajisaidia kwa biashara ndogo ndogo kwa kutumia mikono yetu.

La pili, ipitishwe ya kusema kuwa raia awe na mamlaka ya kupitisha hoja ya kutokuwa na imani, kwa mbunge wao anapochindwa kuwasilisha sehemu yake katika ubunge vyema.

La tatu, kuuzu ofisi ya utawala, sheria iwepo kuwa raia awe na mamlaka ya kuteuwa Chief na wadogo wao. Kwa sababu wale ambao wako sasa wameshindwa kutetea haki zetu. Wao wanao staafu kutoka kikozi cha jeshi kama Chief kwa sababu watu hao awaelewi shida za raia. Asante. Natumaini maoni yangu itawasilishwa.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Joel Kibyego, na kuhakikishia maombi yako yatawasilishwa. Asante.

Na tukirudia ordha yetu ya kujiandikisha, namuita Christoper Mitei?

Christoper Mitei: Christoper Mitei. I propose Federalism system of Government to be instituted in Kenya. That is we have three tier system of Government. That is Central Government, Headed by Prime Minister and then the President as a ceremonial figure and we have also the three system of Parliament:

- Upper House
- Lower House

Then in the State level we state headed by the Chief Ministers and the Governor being appointee of the President.

The Local Government where the Minister falls under Country Council and Urban Council.

My Second proposal, is the election of the President and the Vice President, I propose that the President be elected by electoral callings. This is consisting of all members all members of both houses and all regional assembly.

My third point, is salaries of members of parliament, since a monkey can not decide forest affairs, I propose that an independent commission be instituted to ensureor if this people will pass their salaries, it should not affect them, but it shall affect the incoming parliament that is after election not the present. If they have to pass their salaries.

Then may last point is about Judiciary: There is a need to have supreme court being the highest court on the land and then the Constitutional Court headed by the Chairman and Vice Chairman and then the six Judges to take charge of all the Constitutional matters or affairs. The customary court to be reinstated and then this issue of justice for all. My suggestion is that the Government may exempt this court from taxation, so that may not see this court as a source of revenue. So that even the poor will get access to this court. So the Government may not see it as a form of revenue,

like KRA and so forth. It should exempt this taxation from the court so that everybody get access to it. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Mr. Mitei. Na sasa namuita Stephen Chirchir.

Stephen Chirchir: Commissioners were Constitutional Review, Kwa majina mimi naitwa Stephen Chirchir natoka kabanas village tuko kwa group ya vijana Kabanas youth group na memorandum yetu tunaongojea ikifika nitaforward. Kwa hivyo mambo machache yalikuwa kwa memorandum nitayasema ili iyo memorandum ikifika nitaforward kwa Commission.

Ya Kwanza ni kuuzu elimu: Serekali iangalie mambo ya elimu kuwa free kutokea nursery mpaka university. Hili kwa upande wa elimu mwanafunzi atibiwe kwa kiboko. Tukienda mambo ya hospitali serekali itoe matibabu free.

Kwa mambo ya Administration: Post ya Assistant Chief itolewa. Chiefs na Wazee wa mitaa au village elders wapatiwe pesa hili kazi ya Administration ianze kwa mzee wa mitaa.

Kwa mambo ya Raisi tuwe na system ya Uraisi na Raisi na Makamu wa Raisi achaguliwe na wananchi directly. Na wawe na two terms ya five years. Raise awe na uwezo wa kuapoint Ministers and baada ya hiyo Parliament waende approve Ministers ambao wamechaguliwa na Raisi. Raisi asiwe ni MP wa upande wowote. Na kuwa upande wa kura Raisi apate 25% ya votes kutoka provine tano ya Kenya.

Nanikienda upande wa Local Government Chairman ya Country Council na Mayor achaguliwe na wanainchi directly. Political party tuwe na vyama vitatu pekee na hivi vyama watapata finance kutoka kwa registration ya wananchi, wasitoe mahali ya humu hili wa finance vyama. Kwa hayo machache nitasema asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana kwa maoni yako very wide range again. And now I call Francis Komen.

Francis Komen: My names are Francis Komen. I have got some topics the first one is Administration: I propose a coalition of the Chiefs, Dos, and DCs. And in every location two Assistant Chiefs should be chosen by the people from the location.

Two Agriculture, the Government should abolish the liberalization of all cereals and revive all marketing centers such as KFA and Cereal Bond.

Threethe State should interfere with the discipline of schools, from Primary to secondary which, was originally banned by the teachers. I also propose introduction of Computer in all Secondary in Form one so that when the children leave there Form four they are computer literate.

Land: The Government should revive all ADC farms and possess all research farms and put in the proper use. Large scale farms owned by individuals should be protected by State from division for food security in the Country.

Employment all Armed Forces, Police, GSU, NYS Aps etc. recruitment should be done at divisional level so that the

rural folks will take a chance.

Six all..... should be at least graduates and Councilors should be at least KCSE Pass.

Retirement: I propose retirement age of all civil servants, teachers, and others in Government should be 47 years Old and their benefit should be prepared within a months period.

Business: Second hand clothes should be stopped immediately and all the style industries revived for employment and for employment purposes. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Komen kwa maoni yako. Sasa namuita Moses Too.

Moses Too: Kwa majina naitwa Moses Too, na nitatoa maoni yangu kwa Commissioner, Nitaanza na elimu. Elimu iaanzishwe elimu ya darasa la nane, kindato cha pili, Form Four, Form six na University iwe miaka tatu. Pili ningependa elimu kutoka Nursery school iwe free hadi kindato cha pili.

Nitaenda kwa parties: Nchi ii iwe na parties inne. Nitaenda kwa Parliament.

Mbunge achanguliwe na asipofanya kazi ya wananchi. Arudishwe nyumbani na wananchi kupitia kwa kura ya maoni, pamoja na Councilors.

Hospitali/Medical: Mambo ya hospitali iwe free bila cost sharing, halafu hospitali, dispensaries iwe katika kila division. Shamba mtu ambaye ako na acre nyingi katika nchi yetu ya Kenya iwe acre mia mbili. Na kila mtu awe na kibali title deed yake binafsi na saidi ya acre mia mbili itachukuliwa na serekali halafu wapewe squatters.

Judicairy: Court zetu zianzishwe katika kila division ili irasishe wananchi, kuenda katika court ya juu au ya district.

Na mwisho ni mambo ya forestry iangaliwe na wananchi wenyewe siyo serekali. Na kila mwananchi apate maji safi, elimu, na ulinzi. Na la mwisho ambalo ningependa kuongeza. Raisi wa nchi atawale miaka kumi na awe mbunge sehemu anakowakilisha. Asante

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. Moses too kwa maoni yako tafadhali ujiandikishe pale. Na sasa nafuatiya Daniel Busienen

Daniel Busienen: Kwa majina ni Daniel Busienen. Ni Mkaaji wa Sorikoti location. Na anzia kwa Ministry of lands, Nataka allocation of lands asianzie Nairobi anzie District na iwe, ichanguliwe kamiti kutoka kwa District ya location Kamiti. Ichaguliwe kwa hao wazee tano. Mwenye kiti si bwana DC. Si. Bwana DC ni mtu wa kazi na ananyakua na kwenda, tenda nataka serekali ya majimbo ambaye President atakuwa mwakilishi wakuangalia mambo ya nchi.

Mambo ya Education iwe free kutoka Primary hadi University. Tena mambo ya hospitali iwe free.

Na kuna kanisa yangu inaitwa SDA minataka wanfanyi kazi wa SDA popote katika jamuhuri ipatiwe ruhusa jumamosi waende kuabudu. Hata watoto wa shule, wale wanasomea mashule zingine ipatiwe permission waende kuabudu jumamosi.

Nafikiri mambo ya Machief wachaguliwe na wananchi kwa maana wale wako wamechaguliwa wakati huu wamechaguliwa na wajumbe ambao walikuwa wanafanyia kazi. Ndiyo wakachagua naweza chaguliwa wazee wa chokora. Kwa hivyo wananchi wachague Machief na Assitant Chiefs Asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. Daniel Busienen kwa maoni yako. Helen Yego.

Hellen Yego: Asante sana Bw. Mwenyekiti. Kwa majina ni Hellen Yego na represent the Anglican Church of Kenya, Christian Community Services. It is a service to the vulnerable groups. We have a memorandum and I would like to highlight a few issues. In our memorandum we have highlighted the preamble. We need the Constitution to have the preamble. The Constitutional Supremacy. The Constitutional of Kenya should the Supreme Law of the Land.

Citizenship: We recommend dual citizenship. Foreigners wishing to have citizenship should have lived in Kenya about ten years can be granted citizenship.

Political parties: Political parties should be automatically registered. They should play the role of mobilization and participation in goverance and MPs defecting should not be re-elected. The Government should fund all political parties.

Structures and systems of Government: We should have a Prime Minister and a President. A President can be more of a Ceremonial. We should have a Federal system of Government, which will stimulate economic grow and provision of basic services to the people.

Legislature: The Parliament must be bound by the Constitution and must act in its accordance.

The Executive: The qualification of a Presidential candidate should at least Form Four. The Presidential tenure should 2 terms only of fives years only. The functions of the President should be defined, in the Constitution, the powers of the President should also be reduced.

Judiciary: We should have a supreme court and a Constitutional court. The Judicairy should be independent and none partisan, free from political interfearence.

Local Government: Mayor, Council Chairman be elected directly by the people. Authority should be made financially

sound through funding. There should be moral and ethical qualification for local authority candidate. People should have the right to recall the Councilor, just the same way they would the MP. Nominated Councilors should be there but target the vulnerable groups. Code of conduct should govern the Councilors in a Multi-party system.

Basic rights: Our fundamental rights are not adequate, other rights that should be entrenched in the Constitution are the right to know, the right to information, the right to live that is the right to livelihood. The Constitution should protect the following as the basic human rights:

- Security
- Health care
- Water
- Infrastructure
- Education
- Adequate housing
- Adequate food
- Health environment
- Employment

The Government should take the responsibility of ensuring that all Kenyans enjoy basic human rights. The specific issues in the Constitution should contain the modern bill of right which include, economic, social, cultural, annual generation rights such as sustainable development. Protection of environment and the right toas well as the right information. Right to free and compulsory education up to class eight. The Constitution should guarantee all workers rights to trade union representation. Other basic needs to be guaranteed by the Constitution are: right social welfare especially for the vulnerable groups. I have about five categories of vulnerable groups and these are:

- Women
- People with disability
- Small scale farmers
- People living in pastoral areas

Women rights are not guaranteed in the current Constitution. Women right should be addressed and specifically on the areas of electoral structure and process, should be gender responsive and the process be designed in order to increase the participation of women in the parliamentary, local authorities elections through following:

- Appointment of commissioners Gender balance and area representation.
- Mass education of the society to understand the value of gender equity in leadership.
- Establishment of a fund to support female candidate
- Protection of women during campaigns and criminalise violence.
- A code of conduct should be adhered to by the candidate, to facilitate election of leaders of integrity.
- Property the Constitution should provide a currentof equal access and control of men and women to all

resources through the following:

- documentation of property should have both the names of husband and wife eg. Title deed etc.
- The Constitution should outlaw those cultural and religious practices which may discriminate against women e.g. wife inheritance, wife beating, FGM, inheritance of girl child. The Constitution should provide for access to credit without any conditions to the women.
- Land Commission should be 50, 50 representation of men and women.
- On basic rights the Constitution should guarantee equal basic education for Girl child and Boy Child.
- Women should be guaranteed the following basic rights. Basic health care including reproduction health care.
- Food Security, adequate housing, security, education healthy environment, natural resources i.e water flora and fauna and soil etc.
- Citizenship and children rights women have greater responsibility. So women should pass their citizenship to their children.
- Affirmative action. The Constitution should cause all public institutions to apply principles of affirmative action.
- International conventions The Constitution should incorporate all key International conventions concerning women rights that our Country has signed and ratified. Thank you very much.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you madam, please wait there may be a question or two.

Com: Wanjiku: Thanks Hellen, I have two questions, one of them is on social welfare. How do you think it can be implemented social welfare for all? The President, Ceremonial President the President is elected is the prime Minister elected also.

Hellen Yego: Okay let me start with the first question that is the social welfare. The social welfare I said should be given to the vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities, people living in pastoral areas who are prone to famine and hunger at all times. This could be done by way of apportioning our tax money to them in given times especially like people with disabilities, those who are not employed they can be given a social security of some percentage of money every month, so as to survive. And those people in pastoral areas during those hardship, drought time like the relief and what have you should be given also in form of money.

Com. Wanjiku: The other one was on the Prime Minister and the President is the Prime Minister elected or direct election or is within Parliament and if so how would you have a Ceremonial President who has no powers and is elected directly by the people.

Hellen Yego: I suggest that the Prime Minister would not be an elected person. But the President will be elected by the people.

Com. Wanjiku: So how do you have a President elected by the people who has no powers and a Prime Minister who has powers and not elected by the people?

Hellen Yego: I am not able to answer that, may be you give me time.

Com. Wanjiku: May be one more question on affirmative action? Do you think about affirmative action in Parliament and Local Authorities, and if so would you have a percentage.

Hellen Yego: Yes. I have 30%. In all areas even in employment, in leadership 30%.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: One more Hellen, I would like to ask for clarification on Government funding of Political Parties. Did you say the Government to fund all Political Parties? Earlier on you had said all Political parties should be registered without limitation, We have currently 14 political parties and if funding is available they will probably reach thousand without you realizing. Do you want Political Parties funded in the way they are now or you have some criteria for funding?

Hellen Yego: The criteria for funding the Political Parties is according to the political parties that have a better national outlook and greater representation of the people. The fact that they will be as many as they are they might not even take root after registration.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Do you have a number for membership which will qualify a political party for funding and registration?

Hellen Yego: I quite a number but at least 75% representation in the Provinces in Kenya.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: One last one. I think you talk in terms of civic leaders having to have certain morals and ethical qualifications, are you limiting those who are more than ethical qualification just to civic leaders.

Hellen Yego: No. Because of time I was not able to mention but it is there also for MPs.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Hellen for your views, please add over your memorandum. Is the memorandum for us?

Hellen Yego: Yes

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Now we move on to Bw. Kiptoo Chemweno.

Kiptoo Chemweno: Asante sana Bw. Commissioners. Kwa ufupi, ningeanza

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Anza na majina tafadhali.

Kiptoo Chemweno: Parties ningependa wa Kenya wawe na party tatu na party hiyo lazima ascore 50% ya population.

Sorry Bw. Commissioner. Jina langu ni Kiptoo Chemweno. Nimesema juu ya party tatu, party tatu hizo ziende kwa referendum, wananchi waamue na party ya kufahuru hipate 50%.

Number two, uchaona mshahara ambao wabunge wanajipatia bila ruhusa, ningependa ya kwamba, wabunge raia lazima ije kwa referendum, raia watoe, wakubali ya kwamba tunakubali kuongeza mshahara ya wabunge, si vile wanafanya kwa bunge.

Kuhusiana na matibabu, tunaona television ya kwamba kuna watu disabled wanaomba msaada sana, sana. Harambee nini na nini, ningependekeza all disabled families wawe protected na Government, kulipa gharama yote, sababu hiyo family awana njia ingine ya kufanya, so ningependekeza kuwa, wasaidiwe. Katiba iprotect hawa.

Kuhusiana na system of Government, tuwe na President ambaye atakuwa elected na awe Ceremonial, na Prime Minister awe ni leader of a party. Kama ni party KANU huyu atakuwa Prime Minister kama ana win votes ya wananchi.

Ya inne, Commissioners, kweli niliposikia Chairman ya kwamba tuangalie Katiba kwa muda miaka mia mbili, kweli tumepita thelathini na nane. Ni vizuri sana tuone Katiba ambaye imekuwa ya mbeberu kabisa tumesafisha. Ningependekeza kwamba tumechoka na mambo ya kuita PC, DC, ati huyu ni DO, Chief, Assistant Chief tunataka iwe kwa, kama ni governor awe elected kama anachunga Province, kama ni DC, itafutwe jina ingine awe elected, kama DO awe elected na wananchi wa hapo, na wananchi wana haki ya kufuta, kweli Machief wengi sana, sana nimesikia mwingine ametoa maoni. Machief wanachaguliwa na wajumbe alafu wanatumia kunyanyaza watu. Na hiyo kitu iwe abolished kabisa, kabisa tunaomba ya kwamba wote wawe elected. Hayo ni yangu bw. Commissioners asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Chemweno, kwa maoni yako tafadhali ujiandikishe hapa. Bw. Chemweno, please register your name there and sign that you have given your views. I now call Cll. Philemon Chemweno. And May I just again point out that all views can be expressed, this is an open sitting, views should be expressed freely without fear as long as you maintain dignity and not personalize matters. Be free to express your views, this Commission is 100% independent thank you. Bw. Chemweno.

Cll. Philemon Chemweno: My names are Cll. Philemon Chemweno. I represent Moiben ward in Waring County Council. Our Constitution must be justice oriented. The fair most thing is that the bill of our strength is justice. Unless justice be done though heavens fall let those people in senior positions be answerable to our system. Impeachment of the President in case of misuse of power must be our corner stone of the Constitution no President should be above the Law. The justice has become so elusive in our Judicial Courts, for example Civil Education needs to be over hauled because the common man has always been forced to sell some part of his shamba, because filing a case presently cause more than fifty thousand, seventy thousand, and for a common man, it is very hard for one to acquire the same. Elimination of foreign languages that is latin in our Courts. Latin or terminologies in latin, be only used when deemed necessary. Independent Judiciary away from the Executive be placed. Elders be appointed toland cases within jurisdiction with powers similar to the law courts. Abolition of harambees preceded by the Senior Government officers, because this has caused abuse through acusation of money which the source is undisclosed. In most cases you here me and my friends, those friends must be the corrupted people who are trying to corrupt our system. It should be done way with. Let our village elders be paid by respective County Councils has they do important duties. Provincial Administration officers be done away with and replaced by elected leaders or powers be curtailed to serve specific areas of the arm of the law. Anti Corruption Courts be entrenched within our system. Any convicted person be made to repay the total amount he or she has taken and serve criminal sentence in full no remissions. Nominated Councilors, and nominated Members of Parliament be done away with, let all be elected. Federal system of Majimbo of Government is well suited to this Country. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you Bw. Chemweno. William Katernet.

William Katernet. Jina langu ni William Katernet ambaye naishi upande wa location ya Namaibakay Kapserial sub-location. Ya kwanza Machief wachaguliwe na wananchi wenyewe, iwe kama zamani. Manane ya pili, Barabara

irudishwe kwa County Council, mabarabara zote katika Kenya. (inaudible).....irudishwe katika County Council siyo kwa serekali.

Majeshi, Army, Prison, AP, Police waandikwe wasichana ambao wanawacha shule kutoka class ya nane mpaka ya University. Wachaguliwe kuwa huyu aandikwe kwa sababu ya class ya nane, kwa sababu kazi ya askari ni kazi ya bunduki. Lingine wale askari ambao wameretire na wanapata pension, ipitishwe kuwa ikiongezwa wale bado wako kazini pia wanongezwe wale wameretire.

Mashamba: Ile shamba ambayo inaitwa, (nimesau kidogo) wale wako kwa lease wanalima shamba kwa miaka mingi, wapatiwe title deed yake, kwa sababu yeye amekuwa akilima shamba kwa miaka mingi sana apatiwe title deed yake ingine. Hii soko huru iachwe, soko huru katika kenya hii, kwa sababu ni watu ambao awajaenda kwawamechanguliwa tu, kutokaiwachwe kabisa. Asante sina mengine.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. Katernet kwa maoni yako. James Marakwen yuko? Yeye ni observer amekuja kusikiza tu. Cll. Michael. Marakwen, karibu pole, nilifikiri wewe ni observer umekuja kusikiza tu au umebadilisha. Karibu you are welcome to give your views.

James Marakwen: Mimi ni James Marakwen. Nimetoka group ya quotas group. Kwa maoni yangu, ningepomba ile sheria ambaye inaelekeza nchi hii kila squatter awe na title deed, sheria hiyo iendelee izingatiwe. Kwa sababu mtu awezi kuwa squatter mahali amambili isipokuwa mtu alikuwa akiishi mahali kwa large scale na inapatikana corruption inatokea mtu anaenda Ardhi House Kutumia ujanja apate kuondo mtu katika shamba lile. Ninaomba sheria yenye inazingatiwa wakati huu, ii ni nchi huru lazima kila mtu awe na title deed.

Ya pili, soko huru iwe within the country, Ministry of Agriculture, ikiona ya kwamba kuna upungufu wa chakula katika nchi ndio inaweza kutuletea chakula kutoka outside the country. Hasa kwa ukulima. Asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. James Marakwen. Cll. Michael, jina la pili ni taabu san kulisoma. Cll. Michael yuko? Hayuko uenda akaja baadaye, tutamuacha kwa sasa. Joel Barmasai. Karibu.

Joel Barmasai: Asante sana Bw. Chairman. Jina langu ni Joel Barmasai. Mimi ni Chairman wa Kanu katika Eldoret East Constituency and a former member of parliament for this Constituency. Bw. Chairman I will start with structure and system of Government. We should adopt a system in which Executive authority is shared between the President and the Prime Minister, but the President should be given more powers.

The Office of the President: The President should be elected directly as at present, we should have a Vice President as a running mate and two of them should not be Members of Parliament. The President should be a Commander of the Armed Forces. The President should have the power to declare war, and should be the one to invoke emergency powers. They should be possibility of impeaching the President if he violates the Constitution and by- Parliament 2/3rd majority in Parliament.

On Office of the Prime Minister: The Prime Minister should be leader of the Government business in Parliament and he should come from the majority party in Parliament. He should have two deputies, deputy Prime Minister with properly well defined duties of the two.

Mr. Chairman on the Legislature we should have a two chamber parliament house of representative and the upper house of the senate and the upper house should take the shade it is members elected from the Constituencies. The senate on the upper house should compose of senate elected from districts or from tribes. Qualification of the Senator be same with that one of Members of Parliament. The function of this upper house should to really oversee the lower house and

And can review and over rule or amend decisions of the lower house. The system of the Government Mr. Chairman, that I think suits this Country, is the Federal system of Government in which the Executive and the Legislative authority is split between the Central Government and the Regional Government or Provincial Authority/Provincial Government, this I think will reduce the tension in this Country when every Community is struggling to produce a President. It will also ensure equitable distribution of power, and resources and I think it will strengthen our unity because region is participating in running of the Country.

The boundaries of the region should be based on the person on provincial boundaries, and the Central Government should have functions like defence, foreign affairs, finance, citizenship, higher education, national hospitals, regional government, roads, water, health, like provincial hospitals, district hospitals, education, secondary school, middle colleges, police and prisons, local government should have functions like minor roads, or rural roads, land issues, forest, natural resources, internal trade, primary schools, and village polytechnics. We should also have locational assembly whose functions will be delegated to it by the District or Local Government Authority.

On the Judicial system Mr. Chairman, I think I will only analyse a few things:

- There should be Ministry of Justice of course with a Minister.
- The Attorney General should not be Member of Parliament or should not be attending Parliament, he should be a Civil Servant.
- There should also be Director General of Public Prosecution, remove prosecution from Police and bring all prosecution under Director of Public Prosecution. Mr. Chairman there should also be a possibility of simplified process of removing Judges who misbehave or who do injustice to wananchi.
- On the Electoral process Mr. Chairman, the ECK should independent and be mandated to conduct all elections, the member should be nominated from political parties on proportion and they should hold office for a maximum of five years.
- The Electoral process must have some percentage of representation especially women, disabled persons, youths, and minorities. Simple majority rule be used as a basis for winning an election. We should retain 25% rule in at

least five provinces for Presidential election.

- Mr. Chairman on the review of Constituencies, when re-drawing Constituencies we should pay more stress on the community interests, of course on top of what we have in the present Constitution.
- Any person involved in re-drawing boundaries of Constituencies one is a member of ECK he should not run for a parliamentary seat in the immediate election for which that constituency was been re-drawn so that we avoid clash of interest.
- Land rights: sanctity of present and future title of land to be enshrined in the Constitution and to be protected by the Constitution irrespective of the size and location of the land.
- Mr. Chairman, on political parties there should not be limited and for a party to qualify for funding, he should have 10 members of parliament to be called a parliamentary party so that we don't fund each and every political party. Finally Mr. Chairman there should be an office of Ombudsman and he should be reporting, giving a report to parliament annually. And the last Mr. Chairman is transfer of power when the President retires he should get the privileges he was having when he was the President. There should be a ceremony when handing over the Court of Arms or something so that it is quite official within 90 days. Attorney General and Director General and Director of Prosecution should own offices for not more than 10 years. Thank you Mr. Chairman. Sorry I have taken a longer time but I have jumped a few things.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you. Mhe. Tafadhali just one minute question or two.

Com. Prof. Wanjiku: Mhe. thank you for your views, may be two questions one on the the House the Senate

Joel Barmasai: Sorry I was saying where they should come from. The senate should be have people elected equally

Com. Prof. Wanjiku: From the Districts

Joel Barmasai: Either way could do it but may be the Districts would be more suitable the way it used to be before.

Com. Prof. Wanjiku: So you are thinking about a house of seventy four or sixty nine depending on the number of Districts.

Joel Barmasai: Exactly.

Com. Prof. Wanjiku: Okay, may be one more question on representation in Parliament by minorities, women included. How do you suggest that this is done? Is it by creating new Constituencies or colleges or through nominations.?

Joel Barmasai: One of course through nominations, those nominated are actually few but it will be better even for women to be elected therefore, if it is agreed that say 10% or 20% or 30% of women and minority plus disabled persons then we could say we assign every province a certain number and then we should get a system of electing them from that province.

Com. Prof. Wanjiku: Okay. Do you support the 30% that the women have been proposing?

Joel Barmasai: Yes I do. Infact it is in my memorandum, of course we must be fair to everybody, so I support it fully, it is here.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much kwa maoni yako. Sasa ni Selina Kimo. Karibu mama Selina.

Selina: Asante sana. Kampla kunene chochote nashukuru Mungu, sababu Mungu ni mwema. Mungu ananijua sana, nilikuwa ninawaza sana nikisema serekali hiko kweli, yule anawesa kusikia mawaidha yangu ama malilio yangu. Nashukuru Mungu kwa sababu alituitia hawa wa Parliament wenye walikuwa wanakaa, na kutoka na kusema wanaenda kusikiliza shida ya wengine. Mungu ni mwema. Kwa hivyo kwa jina naitwa Selina Kimoi Samburu ninayo furaha tele, tele, sasa wakati ninapewa maziwa nikunywe. Sababu nilikuwa na shida ya kuwaza na kuwaza, nikiwa hapa mimi ni mkaaji wa Moiben, na mimi ninakaa kijiji cha Land mawe na shida yangu ni: Wazazi wangu walikuja nchi hii mwaka wa sitini na tano nikiwa na miaka saba, wakati wazungu walikuwa. Na hao walikaa na wazungu wakifanya kazi kwa wazungu mpaka wakati wazungu walirudi kwao

Na baba na mama wakabaki. Wakafanya kibarua nchi hii mpaka wakati mama alilala iko kambi mkunji Moiben na baba amelala iko kamkunji tambare basi nikabaki mimi sikuolewa ninaye watoto wangu saba na nimejaribu kusomesha Mungu akinishika. Mtoto wa kwanza amemaliza mwaka jana, secondary form four hapa Moiben na hata wakati huu kartasi hiko shuleni inaitajika pesa. Mtoto wa pili iko form four alikuwa form four naandika tu iko form four mahali inaitwa Saisambo secondary na ninayo ingine iko primary hapa shule ya Manyata. Hakika nakaa kijijini sina chochote ya kufanya na ninashangaa, kwa plot ya shamba Moiben watu kutoka Nakuru, Nairobi, Kitale town wakikuja Moiben ma plot na niko hapa ndani ya mlango yangu, nanina sema nitafanyaje sasa. Nashukuru Mungu kwa sababu amepitia nyinyi mkuje kusikia shida yangu.

Sasa yangu pia, nashukuru Raisi wetu Moi kwa kutupeya elimu ya watu wazima. Wakati huu nimeona mbali kwa uwezo ya elimu ya watu wazima hata wakati huu ninaye certificate ya elimu ya watu wazima. Nashukuru sana kama nilikuwa napata masomo mbeleni ningefanya maajabu.....laughter. Kwa hivyo wazazi wale awapeleki watoto wao shule wako kwa shida. Kwa hivyo ningetaka serekali inisaidie wanitolee certificate ya mtoto ile inasemekana atembea na kitambulisho ili apate kazi, nataka serekali iajiri huyo mtoto wangu, ili nipate kitu ya kujisaidia na watoto hawa wengine wako primary manyata watoto wainne. Asante Mungu awabariki.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Mama Selina, kwa moani yako. Sasa namuita Bw. Samuel Kang'ogo.

Samuel Kang'ogo: Asante sana bw. Chairman. Majina yangu ni Samuel Kang'ogo nina memorandum mbili hapa. Moja tuliandika na wananchi wa sub-location. Na yangu mimi mwenyewe binafsi.

Kwa upande wa Constitution supremacy: The Constitution should be changed to reflect the opinion and will of the people. Parliament powers may amend any part of the Constitution by 95% majority vote.

Citizens: Native people should be regarded as automatic citizens of Kenya. Other people may consider marital status may acquire citizenship with indigenious or native relationship.

Political parties: Political parties in Kenya should be limited and reduced to only three or four. They should be financed by Trade Union Affiliation, State Aid, Constituencies Associations and Donation Companies.

Structure and system of Governance: We should adopt a federal system of Government in which Executive and Legislative authority is split between the Central Government and District Regional or rather Units. This may be promoted and promote good governance, and proper management of regional societies and public resources also resistance may have more confidence in governance institutions. Kenya federal system should reflect the seven provinces and Nairobi city to remain central capital and headquarters. Rift valley province and other regions may suggest also relected insisting District to be governed under District headquarter responsible to rift valley hqs Nakuru or Eldoret otherwise other provinces state existing provincial hqs.

To locations or sub-locations: Sub-locations should be abolished and existing locations to be headed by head men with only one Assistant headman in existing locations. The appointment should reflect the qualification and should be elected by the majority of the community within the location.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Bw. Kangogo uenda ukawa una time ya kutosha kusoma in detail so please give us the major proposals or recommendations only. Naturally when we receive your memorandum we will read it. I can assure you. Thank you.

Samuel Kangogo: The only part I left Chiefs in locations or headmen, after their elections should be trained, because in the government I see all departments are trained except the Chiefs are not even trained.

In Legislature there should two houses, Senate and House of Representatives.

In the Executive the Constitution should specify specification for Presidential candidate. The President should be over 35 years and not over 60 yrs of age and should be a graduate with good goverance record.

Judiciary: In Judicial structure there should be a division Magistrate of petty cases within the division.

Local Government Mayors and Chairman should be elected by the Councilors who have been elected. To wide up the personal one I recommend that for good governance we should avoid patronage, nepotism and corruption. The one for the Sub-location is almost the same so I can't take all time.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: We shall read it. Thank you very much Bw. Samuel Kangongo for your views. Please hand over the memorandum over there. Now we call Rev. Nimrod Koech.

Rev. Koech: Jina langu ni Rev. Koech, kutoka Moiben,kutairi, tusaidie serekali sisi wote kwa jambo hilo, ndiyo ni mbaya sana katika kwetu Kenya. Huko na huko hata wewe mwenyewe, umekuwa namna hiyo umesikia hiyo maneno. Kwa kuendelea heshima iwe kwa Raisi, kuheshimiwa mpaka amalize hiyo kazi yake ikiwa atastaafu aendelee kuheshimiwa na aheshimiwe mwingine ambaye atafuata yeye. Vile, vile, atakapo faulu kwa kuchaguliwa, yule anaendelea na huyu amefaulu asubiri kidogo, siyo kwamba amefaulu leo aende kubomoa mambo, huyu alikuwa mbaya

namna hii, au miezi mitatu. Inje ya ndoa imezidi sasa mimi na wewe na wengine tuna watoto, pengine wasichana watatu, hakuna baba yake. Akitaka kujifungua mimi mwenyewe naenda kufanya hiyo kazi, na yule wa huyo alizaa mtoto na anajifisha kwa hivyo amri tusaidiane.

Kupata kazi ni shida yule ambaye, yule ambaye ana pesa awezi kupata kazi. Kuajiriwa kwa kila mahali, sasa yule masikini awezi kupata kazi bila kutoa elfu ishirini.

Sheria kwa wasafiri imekuwa mpaya maana tuna matatu, tunapanda juu kuingia njiani, ii miguu inapasuka, watu wanakufa.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Kufanya nini mzee? Sheria ya kufanya nini.

Rev. Koech: Iwekwe sheria kuweka abiria wale wametoshwa kwa gari. Uongozi wa zamani ni bora maanake nikizungumza kuuzu mimba, ilikuwa akuna pengine katika location zamani, pengine kama ajali, ilikuwa kwa location pengine moja au mbili.....na wakina mama wakina baba wafundishe vijana.

Mahali ya uma: mtu ambaye atachaguliwa kwa hiyo uma awe mwaminifu, awe ameokoka, ikiwa ataendelea kuiba aasichwe kazi. Maoni yangu tena ni kwa sababu hii ardhi Mungu alitupatia ukitaka kuowa owa mke moja, laughter.....lingine shamba liwe ya ...ikiwa elfu sita, ikiwa elfu mbili, jasho lake aendelee na hiyo jasho lake.

Fimbo kwa watoto, wachapwe viboko ile ya kawida, ile nyembaba namna hii. Bila hiyo heshima aitatoka kwa shule au kwa nyumbani. Hata iko kwa bibilia ujampasi tusaidiane, sisi zote imezidi mimi nakimbiza. Kuuzu mambo ya kutahiri vijana awe mtu ambaye amebusu ni daktari ni mtu safi asingie kazi halafu huyu anatairi atakufa kwa sababu anauchafu. Zamani sakale ikiwa nitasimamia hiyo sheree ya kutahiri wazee wanakuja kwangu wewe utafanya hiyo kazi, ziwezi kulala kwa nyumba yangu miezi mitatu. Kuna ya mwisho ni juu ya utamaduni yetu kutahiri ingine nasemautamaduni na kuna shida hapo ata ndugu yangu anaweza kubadilisha mtoto, au mama mzee awe kutahiri watanyanganya mimi. Kwa hivyo iwekwe sheria mama na baba wasimamie watoto. Asanteni.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Rev. Koech, kwa maoni yako. Wycliff Magero. Karibu.

Wycliff Magero: Mr. Chairman, I am Wycliff Magero from around, a resident of Moiben by virtue of my work, I am a teacher. I have one or two issue that I wish to contribute to the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission. One of them which I believe according to me is very important. Kenya as a Country we have been having woo and cry about corruption. We have tried various ways to stump out corruption. One of them at the moment currently we are having the slim net anti corruption unit which is a branch from the police. I do believe that to stump out corruption, so ever we have the Kenya Revenue Authority, it has the mechanism, it has the power to stump out. How does it do this? I propose that the Constitution of Kenya should empower KRA to house the mechanism , the empowerment power to know every transaction of the Kenyan citizen or foreigner so that every transaction that you do is computerized, it is in our computers, whatever transaction that you do. So that if we know your wealth, the example if you are a worker, you have probably you earn fifty thousand kenya shillings and your bank account has always been reading fifty thousand

kenya shillings it becomes very interesting when suddenly after two weeks also so it is reading two million. If the tax man is not taxing your money, he should find out where you got the two million and by so doing I believe corruption will die a natural death. Another thing I wish to talk about is in Kenya we have this charity movement called harambee. Harambees we have developed most of our schools, most of our hospitals, most of our hospitals, we look at our DOs offices Chiefs offices, using harambee... I believe that the Harambee movement should be Constitutionalised in a way that all the money that we collect through harambees are Government audited, we know how that money was used, and at the end of it all we are able to account so that people should not misuse harambees. Some people take harambees for their personal andto have a platform to wealth. I believe the two will help develop Kenya in a very safe way. Lastly I do wish to give my own dream to the Constitutional Review to Kenya Commission. That we have a lot of wish, dreams, visions, aspirations and hopes in you let you please make a Constitution from our people that will outlive the generations that we have. Thank you very much.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, for your views Bw. Wycliff Magero. We hope the dream will be realized for all Kenyans. We move on to Samuel Rotich is he here? Tafadhali ukiitwa jina lako inua mkono ili tuone uko.

Asante. Karibu Bw. Rotich.

Samuel Rotich: Kwa majina ni Samuel Rotich, mimi ni mkaaji wa hapa Moiben. Maoni yangu Bw. Chairman ni kuhusu ukubwa, yani the head mwenye ukubwa kwa boma. Maoni yangu ningesema katika utamaduni au sheria za wafrika, kwa kawaida mzee huwa ni mkubwa kwa nyumba lakini anafuatiliwa na mama na watoto. Kwa hivyo ningenelea kwamba hiyo heshima ikae hivo hili nikuhusu local government, au kuhusu kazi ya serekali. Maoni yangu ningenelea serekali kama Polisi au yoyote wafanye kazi yao kwa utaratibu ili wasisumbue raia kwa sababu pengine wakiwa katika mashambani, nasikia mtu anaweza kukamatwa na anaenda kubadilishiwa maneno ambaye aikukuwa hivo. Kwa hivo wanye manene yao direct ili raia wapate kushirikiana pamoja nao. Pia kama kuna kitu imefanyika halafu raia inataka kuwa washaidi, wengine wanaogopa kwa sababu wanasumbuliwa na watu kama hawa tena. Kwa hivyo sheria ikisaidiwa watu wafanye kazi pamoja na washirikiane. Pia nikwa mahali ya watu binafsi, kwa sababu watu si sawa, wengine ni tajiri na wengine maskini, kwa hivyo sheria ingeenda kulingana na mahali ya mtu, kwa sababu atuwezi kusema mwenye ako na mahali juu kidogo, na mwenye ako chini wawe sawa. Kwa hivyo tukifanya hivyo uchumi itaanguka kwa sababu watu wote si sawa. Kwa hivyo nikimaliza, niko na maoni kupitia kwa kanisa, Kwa hivyo nitapeana hiyo memorandum halafu hitasomwa. Kwa hivyo Bw. Philip. Asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Rotich, ninakushukuru kwa maoni yako na memorandum yako, nakuakikishia kwamba itasomwa. Bw. Rotich ungekwenda pale kujiandikisha na uweke sahihi. Sasa namuita Bw. Joel Korir. Karibu.

Joel Korir: Jina langu ni Joel Korir, nina machache, kwanza ni kuhusu utangulizi, katika pendekezo langu ningenelea kwamba katika Katiba yetu ya Kenya iwe na utangulizi. Na katika ule utangulizi liwe na historia fupi ambaye inasimulia juu ya nchi yetu.

Ukuu wa Katiba: Ningependelea, kwamba wabunge wasiweze kubadilisha sehemu ya Katiba wasipopita asili mia

sabini na tano (75%) ya kura zote.

Hati za kimzingi: Bunge isiwe na haki ya kuweza kubadilisha sheria hizi, kwa sababu inauzu haki yangu binafsi. Kwa hivyo watu binafsi au mtu binafsi angepatiwa nafasi awe na kura kwanza ya maoni.

Mamlaka ya Raisi: Ningependa Raisi achaguliwe moja kwa moja na wananchi na awe na mamlaka kamili. Awe na mamlaka ya kuwa kuu wa Majeshi yote na bunge pia apatiwe haki au mamlaka yanaweza kutoa impeachment ikiwa Raisi ataenda kinyume ya Katiba.

Vyama vya Kisiasa: viwe na vyama viwili vikuu vya kisiasa na igharamiwe na serekali nusu. Halafu zile nusu wawe wakifanya harambee yao.

Hati ya Ardhi na Mahali: Kila Mkenya awe na haki ya kumiliki ardhi popote katika nchi ya Kenya. Upokeanaji wa uwezo hasa wakati Raisi mpya amechaguliwa tuwe na miezi miwili wao waweze kupokeana mamlaka na msimamizi awe Speaker pamoja na Judge Mkuu.

Serekali za mitaa: Mayor na wenye viti vya barasa wachaguliwe moja kwa moja na wananchi. Nafikiri mpaka hapo asanteni.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Korir. Na sasa namuita Bw. James Barasa. James Barasa hayuko. Bw. J. K. Murei. Karibu Bw. Murei.

J. K. Murei: Asante sana Bw. Chairman, Commissioners, nafikiri langu litakuwa ni machache tu kuusu mambo ya ownership of land. Maoni yangu mtu ana owe shamba lake kulingana na uwezo wake. Kama alinunua shamba eka mia moja iyo ni shamba lake, kama ni eka elfu moja iyo ni shamba yake, kama ni eka moja iyo ni yake. Lngine ni kwamba tuwe na mambo ya forest County Council isimamie mambo ya forest.

Na pia tusiwe kanisa ambayo inaitwa State church, tuwe na kanisa ambaye si ya State. Makanisa yawe tu makanisa aina mbali mbali, yani watu wasilasimishwe kama ni kwa mashule, watoto wasilasimishwe wale ambaye wanahabudu siku ya Jumamosi, siku ya Friday kama ni waisilamu wasilasimishwe kufanya mtihani wapewa nafasi yao siku ya kuhabudu. Kuna wengine wanahabudu siku ya Jumapili, wengine Jumamosi, na wengine hata siku ya Friday maana tuko na freedom of worship kwa Kenya.

Ingene ni mahali ya co-operative society, nilikuwa naonelea kwamba wananchi wetu wanaitajika sana, kuungana ili kuunga vyama vya ushirika ile isaidie kuuza mahali ya commodities zao kama mahindi, maziwa, ama ngano. Hiyo itasaidia kuweka bei mzuri. Na pia naonelea ya kwamba hii mambo ya zamani AFC irudishwe hata pia Co-operative Bank, warudishe ile sehemu walikuwa wakipeana loan kwa wakulima.

Pia Chairman wa County Council na Mayor wachaguliwe na raia. Asante sina mengi.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana. Kwa maoni yako Bw. Murei. Na sasa ningependa kuomba ruhusa yenu ili tumruhusu mwanafunzi mwingine, atoe maoni yake ili aweze kurudi shuleni. Inawezekana.....Alice Cherubet yuko? Karibu.

Alice Cherubet: Thank you Mr. Chairman, I am here to talk about what Kenyans must do for children.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Start with your name.

Alice Cherubet: Sorry, I am Alice Cherubet from Moiben upper primary school.

- Free and compulsory education from primary levels to form two. Candidates be exempt at that level.
- Corporal punishment be withdrawn in all learning institution.
- Orphans children to receive free education from Primary to University.
- Bursary fund to be allocated by all Government and to deserved pupils only.
- More public schools to be put in place together for high population growth.
- Free resources of learning and teaching resources to all primary education
- Staffing in schools must be prioritized for smooth learning process.
- Inspecting of all school must be carried out regularly, and such inspectors be given mode of transport.
- The Girl child also has been disadvantaged for a long time because of customary believe, be given equal rights with the boy child. This is education because in our customary you can find that girls are not given education equal to boys.
- FGM be abolished and severe punishment be given to persons involved in the exercise.
- People with special disabilities be given free education to the highest level one can reach and be made useful members of the society.
- Free medical treatment to all Kenyans, this will eradicate corruption, Government as to increased with a government symbol GK which means Government of Kenya to enable easy access to criminals of corruption. I can summarise this, because you can take doctors they have started their own clinics, and they take those medicines of the GK and they can treat them with those medicines, somebody like me I can be given that receipt of treatment and if I find that all medicines are written GK I can easily take them to the Police and that person be arrested. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: How old are you Alice and in which class?

Alice: I am fifteen years old and in Standard eight.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much for those views Alice. There is a question from my colleague here Prof. Wanjiku who wants to ask you something.

Prof. Wanjiku: Thank you Alice for the views, you said that Girl, is not treated equally with the boys, is that correct?

Alice: Yes. Because in this Kenya of nowadays parents say that if you educate a girl there is no need because she will soon get married and she will not help you in any way. Boys will remain at home and do the other work.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: There is yet hope for Kenya when we have young people like these who really have ideas and views and express them truthfully and honestly. Alice we wish you all the best of luck in your studies. As my colleague was saying to

your fellow students even before, you will go down in history as one of those young people who participated in the making of this new Constitution.

Alice: Thank sir,

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: And now I call Bw. Peter Singoei. Karibu.

Bw. Peter Singoei: Mimi ni Peter Singoei. Natoa ya Kwanza, utamaduni ya Mwafrika iwe sawa kwa sababu kwa mfano, hatuwezi kuchanganya utamaduni, tuseme kwa mfano wajaluo wanatairi na wanandi hawatairi. Kwa hivyo uwezi kumwambia mjaluo atairi, utamaduni wao wakae.

Mazao: Serekali isimamie mazao yote soko huru itolewe, majimbo ikuweko, agriculture loans isimamie mashamba kama kawaida, na kuangalia mimea aina gani na kuangalia mimea gani nafaa kuliko wawache wananchi watabike.

Ministry of health: Lazima iangalie kwa kutembelea wananchi huko na kufundisha vile namna inaweza kukinga ugonjwa kwa sababu kuna ungonjwa ingine unaweza kukinga.

Utawala wa Chief: Utawala wa Chief unatakiwa kupewa uwezo kamili, na maassistant chief na mzee wa mitaa ofisi ya DO itolewe, DC awe na uwezo huko ikiwa ni Chairman, iko mjumbe, iko macouncilors yetu wanapitisha maneno kwanza kama yamepitia kwa wananchi.

Wabunge waweze kupitisha maneno kabla hawajafika 75% na kwanza watembe kwa area yao na kongea na wananchi wajue ni sawa ama sio sawa ili wapeleke parliament.

Kortini kama ikiendelea inatakiwa kuanzia kwa tarafa, ili ikienda huko ni korti kuu. Na kortini isipite miezi sita. Raisi awe na mamlaka kamili. Kwa wanafunzi lazima wachapwe viboko na viboko vile vya kutosha.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Ya kutosha ni ngapi?

Peter Singoei: Mwalimu mwenyewe ndiye anajua. Tume lazima ibuni, tume ya kungalia corruption. Hiyo ni Ministry. Nafikiri ni hayo Asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. Peter Singoei, kwa maoni yako. Labdha swali ndogo, Bw. Singoei ungetueleza,umesema kwamba wabunge wasipitishite kitu bila ya 75% kama nini?

Be. Singoei: Kuna maoni wabunge wakifika huko wanapitisha bila raia kujua, kwa hivyo wakitaka kutoa maoni wapitie kwa raia, maoni yoyote kama vile jusi walipitisha pesa yao bila hata kupitia kwana hiyo ni mahali ya wananchi.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana, sasa namuita Bw. Barnaba Kimase, yuko? Bw. Kimase huyu anasemeya walemavu lakini pia yuko kwenye kamati yetu muhimu sana ya kuwaimiza wananchi, na kuwahamsisha, kupata maoni yao. Kwa hivyo mnaona kwamba walemavu wanafanya kazi muhimu sana katika society. There is a role to play and there is a role for them to play in all sectors. Bw. Kimase karibu kutoa maoni yako. Lakini tafadhali utafikiria na wakati tulionao. We will be reading your memorandum when you hand it in.

Barnaba Kimase: Mimi ni Barnaba Kimase, kutoka Wasin Gishu mimi ni moja wa kilema. Na tuko na memorandum ambaye tuliandika jusi, kwa hivyo nitasoma kwa kingereza. Constitutiona Review Commission (CKRC) subject interesting with disabilities TWT. The new Constitution. Presenters: People with disabilities forum Wasin Gishu District: (inaudible).....pastoral center..... We the people with disability from Wasin Gishu here in result to have TWT are in full knowledge of our rights as citizens of Kenya and therefore wish to highlight the following as obstacles towards attaining and enjoying our services as citizens of Kenya:

1. That we are being sidelined and excluded from participating of various levels

2.Inaudible.....

wacha niguse kidogo tu, maneno ambayo nitagusa ni, tuliongea juu ya Executive: kwa upande wa serekali ama kwa upande wa powers ambacho tulitaja. Tulisema the powers of the Presient should be reduced. The President should not be above the law,.....through Parliament. Ministries should appointed considering their province. Tulienda upande wa legislator, tukaenda upande wa Judiciary ambaye ni kiti ya muimu sana. Tulisema sisi watu disabled tungeonelea ya kwamba watengeneze kortini ya nyumbani ambaye sisi disabled tutakuwa tumefanya makosa ama wazee wafanye makosa kidogo, wawe karibu na nyumbani. Sababu watu wanaweza peleka kesi Nairobi ama wapeleke kama Kisumu na uwezi kutembea. Na upande mwingine ambaye tuligusia ni upande wa matatu. Upande wa matatu tuliomba sisi viwete ii watu wa matatu wakitaka kusimama wanaona kiwete, saa ngapi atapanda, atamsumbua, na tamchelewesha na pengine gari ingine imepita anaweza kuchukua watu araka. Tukaomba ya kwamba watengenezee sisi vitu ambavyo tunaweza panda haraka kwa magari zao hili tunaweza panda haraka haraka kama wale wengine.

Upande ingine ambaye tuligusia, tuliona upande wa DC wakigawanya vitu kama forest, hawatilie sisi maanani na hizo ni vitu vinagawanyawa e.g watu wa County Council kama wanakuwa na maploti zao, kama jusi walikuwa wametangaza, hiko na maplot ambaye wanapeana, wangefikiria sisi kama disabled wapatie sisi kitu ya kwanza, kwa sababu wajua sisi hatuna mahali ingine sisi tunaweza pata. Kwa hivyo tunaona Kenya inaenda watu wanaenda kumaliza bila kujua iko watu ambaye ni walemavu.

Upande Mwingine, tulifikiria, tulisema sisi tusiojiweza tungependelea, kama kutakuwako na ugonjwa , watu wakienda hospitali, kitu ya kwanza tuwe na mtu ambaye anajua maslahi ya walemavu kama hawa watu ambao asikie, tungekuwa na mtu huko ambaye anaweza kuongea na yeye ili apatiwe dawa ambaye anaweza pata asije akapewa dawa zingine. Wasichana walilalamika, walisema wakipata mimba, si kwa bahati mbaya, ulipata kwa njia mzuri na hii watu ambaye wametuweka mimba, hawataki kuonekana karibu na wewe, wanakaa mbali sana, na kama umepata mtoto wanaona mtoto ni mzuri, malalamika yao ilikuwa, hata kama wewe karibu kujifungua, wanakupeleka thieta. Commission waende kuangalia hayo mambo. Kama bado ningekuwa na mda kuna mambo mengi ambayo tuligusia kuhusu walemavu. Tuliomba tena kama land board: watuhusishe katika land board tuone wanafanya kazi gani, sababu, kwa landboard si kitu unaenda kufanya na mguu, unaenda kufanya na mdomo na tena uko na akili yako. Kwa hivyo tuliomba tukuwe members wa hiyo board. Kwa hivyo nimemaliza yangu, nawaombea muende salama na mfikishe hii maneno yetu. Na tungependa hii ofisi yetu ambaye iko Nairobi ikuwe katika

District level. (Disabled office) mahali popote ikuwe karibu na sisi, hata kama ingewesekana ingeuzwa halafu wagawanye kwa share halafu wale wako Nairobi wapakie huko na hiyo ofisi. Na kama kutakuwa na ofisi kubwa watupatie ikuwe Hqs tuwe tukitembea huko tunakuwa na ofisi yetu huko. Sababu tunaona tunajaza markartasi tunasumbua machief, aifiki, labda katika District ya Wasin Gishu watu wachache ndio wanapata, tunasema asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Umesema tumesikia tumerekodi, na Mungu akipenda mambo yatastawika. Asante. Ungefika pale uregister na tupokee memorandum yako. Sasa namuita Bw. Edwin Some. Yuko? Karibu.

Edwin Some: Kwa majina naitwa Edwin Some, mkaaji wa Moiben. Ningependekeza Raisi achaguliwe na wananchi. Ningeomba kupitia kwenu iwekwe sheria kupitia kwenu, ambaye askari atakayepatikana akipewa hongo awekwe ndani, na iwe sheria.

Kuhusu elimu: Kwa maoni yangu natoa pendekezo elimu iwe ya bure kuanzia darasa la kwanza hadi kidato cha pili.

Mashamba ardhi imilikiwe na mtu kulingana na mahali yake, na iwe sheria, ukiwa an eka mia uwe na title deed ya kumiliki ardhi yako na iwekwe katika sheria.

Ukulima: Sisi wakulima tumenyanyazwa, uwa tunapanda na tunavuna, na wakati wakuvuna tunaimportiwa chakula kutoka inje kabla hatujauza yetu, tunanyanyazwa kwa njia hiyo. Na iwekwe katika sheria ya kuwa tuuze chakula yetu kwanza sisi wakenya.

Ikiwa tutakuwa na upungufu fulani basi waitaji chakula kutoka inje. Na ningetoa pendekezo langu iwekwe sheria ili ichunge mkulima wa jamhuri wa Kenya. Neno lingine ambalo ni la mwisho ni ili ningependa mambo ya makesi ya shamba ishugulikiwe kwanza hapa nyumbani, na wazee wa kijiji, na wazee wano elewa kesi kabla ijachukuliwa katika korti kuu, ili iamuliwe kwanza halafu zuluhisho itapelekwa korti. Ni hayo tu katika hoja yangu ambayo nimetoa katika Commission. Asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. Edwin Some, kwa maoni yako, tafadhali ujiandikishe pale. Na sasa namuita Bw. Samkoti Maiywa. Karibu.

Samkoti Maiywa: Samkoti Maiywa, mimi ni mtu wa Moiben hapa kapukurias farm. Yangu ni machache sikuandika, lakini nitasema kwa kichwa. Mwenyekiti wa Katiba, kwanza nitaanza na maneno ya kutairi kwanza, sisi ni kalenjini tunatahiri kila part na kutairi tunataka seclusion ya wanaume. *Amche ii wei mat koet bik olkititoen lagok.*

Translator: Anasema kuwe na shamba lililoifathiwa kwa kimila, mila zipate kufanyiwa kule.

Samkoti maiywa: *ak beek.*

Translator: Na maji.

Samkoti maiywa: *Agot oleen tuga beek.*

Translator: Hata mahali pa ngo'mbe kunyuwa maji.

Samkoti maiywa: *koit yon.*

Translator: Iyo amemaliza.

Samkoti maiywa: *Chebo ongo che kogotar bik rabinik ko kapolis , OCS,OCPD, ko che kogotar emoni kot komagetinye siling.*

Translator: Anasema kwamba watu ambao wameangamiza uchumi wa serekali ni idara ya Police, OCS, OCPD, na kwenda juu kwa sababu ya hongo.

Samkoti maiywa: *Amun kot kenam chi agetugul ko nyalu kebutan en kasit.*

Translator: Anasema kwamba mtu akipatikana makosa ya ufisadi, afutwe kazi ndiyo ufisadi umalizwe.

Samkoti maiywa: *Ketar ufisadi.*

Translator: Uangamizwe kabisa uishe.

Samkoti maiywa: *ngegonin P3 kolenjin korok konu kitu kidogo.*

Translator: Mtu akiumia aende alete P3 ni pesa kwanza inaitajika.

Samkoti maiywa: *Takebendi ano.*

Translator: Hapo sasa akuna jambo lingine, eti sasa kama Police *wanataka* pesa tutaenda wapi?

Samkoti maiywa: *Ko Dc kosome agine kolen wei imetoi.* **Vernacular**

Translator: Ata DC yeye pia anapigiwa saluti, ikisemekana kwamba

Samkoti maiywa: *Ak bik alak che mi lainit noton.*

Translator: Pia nao wamengia katika laini hiyo.

Samkoti maiywa: *kibendi ano ingunon.*

Translator: Sasa nasema refuge yetu itakuwa wapi?

Samkoti maiywa: *kiruachini anno ago kogoachegitun polisie kapilani.*

Translator: Tutakimbilia wapi kama police imearibika ivyo.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Samkoti Maiywa, kwa maoni yako twashukuru, sana tafadhali uje pale ujiandikishe.

Tukiendelea mbele namuita Bw. Samuel Samoei. Karibu.

Samuel Samoei: Asante sana Bw. Chairman, kwa sherehe ii ya leo. Nitasoma mini village eldernitasome yale magroup ya cheperos waliandika. Mayors be elected by people wananchi,

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Anza na majina tafadhali

Samuel Samoei: Samuel Samoei, Local Government, Mayors to be elected by wananchi. Pili: minimum education of Councilors Form four level.

Tatu: Councilors should be governed by Constitution.

Land and property rights: Individual should own the land. The selling of land should be 200 acres minimum.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. Samuel Samoei: umesema 200 acres ni ceiling, ni juu kabisa au ni ya chini kabisa.

Samuel Samoei: Ni ya juu kabisa.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Sasa namuita Bw. William Samoei. Yuko William Samoei. Karibu. Tafadhali utatuchungia wakati maanake kuna wananchi wengi wanataka kutoa maoni, na wanongojea.

William Samoei: Asante sana. Jina langu naitwa William Samoei, mkaaji wa hapa Moiben, kwa hivyo nawashukuru nyinyi wote ambayo mliofika hapa siku ya leo. Nasema ni asante sana, nyinyi wote wageni mliotoka mbali kwa ajili ya agenda au maoni. Kwa hivyo nitatoa maoni yangu ya kwanza. Maendeleo tunataka katika Kenya. Ya pili tunataka masomo kwanza. Mtoto asome kuanzia form one asaidiwe na serekali mpaka amalize University. Na badala ya kusoma miaka inne matatizo inakuwa katika university inakuwa miaka tatu. Tatu, maendeleo tunataka maendeleo najua wananchi wametahabika sana shauri ya maji, bila maji akuna maendeleo. Tunataka stima, tunataka maji serekali isaidie watu, iwaletee maji karibu na nyumbani.

Inne, nataka serekali isaidie watu loans, kwa maana yangu, serekali isaidie, kutoka kuanzia class ya form one, na serekali isaidie pesa. Kwa hivyo nashukuru nasema Mungu awabariki, na mrudi tena na muongozwe na Jesu. Na Mungu awabariki.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. William Samoei, na sisi twakwambia Mungu akubariki, asante kwa maoni yako. Na tukiendelea mbele, ningependa labda kuuliza namwona mama pale ambaye amejiandikisha, ungependa kutoa maoni. Tuwese kumpisha mama ili aende kuhudhuria mambo mengine kidogo. Utanza na jina laka mama.

Bw.Make sure we get it clearly.

Anna Kogo:*Kainenyun ko Anna.amwae maoni chechu kou ni.*

Translator: Kwa majina anaitwa Anna Kogo na anataka kuwasilisha maoni yake kama ifwatayo.

Anna Kogo:*mangen ale ano olkemwae kelen mache kewal kewale ano akokigwalak kegere echeget koyon kigoyait amun kigichomie werik ak tibik igo yeityo konyonen lakwet at koin konyon kosiky nyenun lakwet akomutwan lakwet niton nyunen ak kwo nin kotebyige ara kilyon.*

Translator: Anasema kuwa watoto vijana, wamezaa watoto ovyo ovyo, siku hizi watu wanakuja vijana wanazalisha watoto nakwenda. Kwa hivyo inatakikana kuwe na sheria ya kulinda hapo.

Anna Kogo:*Ara kilenjinine serikali si kobit kogerwech yotok amun atinye egait agenge ago mi chepto kotinywe lagok mut.komi werut yuto ak kemache egait age ara ole kiwaldo katiba initon kot koteb kogararanit amun ameche ane en kimila nikibo tai.koune kigitetoano .Amache mimila nenyun koteb kou en taunet ye kingo kagonget kosich lakwet en koin kobunjin koiniton kwo ak lagwanaton nyin kongetyi werinyu imbaret inegen.*

Translator: Anasema kwamba mila ipate kutambuliwa, zamani msichana alikuwa akizaliwa mtoto kutoka kwa mvulana kutoka kwa nyumba ingine, tiyari huyo msichana amekuwa wa nyumba hiyo. Na kama mvulana wangu, ataenda azalilishe msichana wa wenyewe mtoto, huyo mtoto atakuwa wangu.

Anna Kogo:*Yeityo kemwae kelemen ingokerkeit lagok ingo egait agenge ketebtai ano kiache kewegun kimila koyuo kimila ak kogonech tibik kengalji komi kilasit sisit en ngalalet ne nyolu.asi to mwaene serikali en yoto.*

Translator: Anasema, kwamba wasichana siku hizi awana wakati wakupewa, wasaa na wazazi. Kama ingewezekana wapate nafsi ya kuja kupewa wasaa. Kuna jambo la usawa aiwezekani kulingana na kimila kuwe na usawa wa wavulana na wasichana, mashamba yanaenda yakiwa madogo, kwa hivyo tunataka tufuate jinsi tulikuwa tukiishi kwa kimila.

Anna Kogo:*Ko ngot komayai sirkali kounoton kole agakiwale kounoton konguno kemache echeget kele kimache lagokyok kebe kipkaa nenyonet nekibo tai asikobit kochulak emet kenai kele kagowalak. Ko ngot komaunoton kora kotokisibotige werik ak tibik ak kobwane tibichun kisiche en oli ketianitun ak egait agenge.amache omwaech sirkali kit chekiyoe en yotokamumakiken kit ne kiyae.*

Translator: Nasema kuwa ii shida la watoto kuzaliwa inje ya ndoa, imekuwa shida, kwa hivyo tume muratibu njia nzuri ya kuweza kusimamisha shida hii. Hii inaongeza shida kubwa kwa manyumba na inaleta matatizo nyingi mengi.

Anna Kogo:*sasa lagokyok kolelen chito kigisich aion kolen werit kigisich aion.agolen kwan ingokergeit kerkeitu kokergeitundano amache omwaiwech.*

Translator: Nasema na akarudia pale mbele kwamba akuna usawa, mvulana anatakikana kupewa kipao ubele. Msichana tusizidi kuridhi ile sheria ya kitamaduni.

Anna Kogo: *amache anendetet anyun acheget che keuchu amache oboruwech koimie si omwawech olen oewech kilmila ne ngwong.*

Translator: Basi hayo ndiyo amewasilisha anasema mtusaidie mambo yetu yafike kule mbele.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana mama. Asante mama Anna kwa maoni yako. Sasa namuita Pastor John Keroo. Yuko? Pastor Karibu.

Pastor John Keroo: Jina langu ni Pst. Keroo kutoka kanisa la SDA katika sehemu ya Moiben. Wenzangu wamenitangulia na wamesema juu ya pumziko za watoto katika mashule pamoja na walimu, katika mashule na hiyo inaitwa kama systematic treatment lakini because ya shida yenyewe ndio ningesema nitaacha yale mengine tungetaka mashule kuwa ya aina mbili tu, katika republic yetu ya kenya. Shule ya Public ambao inongzwa na Serekali, na Private school ambaye inaongozwa na mwenyewe. Na hiyo Public school italipwa school fees na TSE ndiyo itajulikana ya kwamba ni ya serekali. Na hii ingine ndio italipwa na mwenyewe ikiwa ni kanisa au ni mtu binafsi italipwa. Sponsorship imetuletea shida nyingi, kwa watoto hata kwa walimu, hata watoto wenyewe wamechanganyikiwa, watoto wengine wangepita mitihani kwa sababu ya sponsorship ya dini imefanya mtoto kuangaika, kushindwa na kuchanganyikiwa, kwa sababu wamefukuzwa nyumbani kwa sababu ya dini, halafu akuje arudie tena na siku ya kufanya mitihani yake inaanguka, hapo tena mwalimu ambao ni productivity ambo wangetusaidia kwa sababu ya dini tena imeleta shida. Wanafukuzwa kwa sababu ya dini mpaka tumeonelea ya kwamba inafaa mambo hii hiwe mashule mbili two: Public na Private.

Ingingine tena ningetaka kusema hapa tena ni kuhusu marriage certificate, wakati huu wa ukimwi, imetokea ya kwamba sisi wachungaji atutafunga ndoa mpaka kwana tuone barua ama kibali kutoka kwa dakitari. Na tena nimeona hiyo ni symptomatic treatment siyo because of the problem. Tunataka kweli kibali, tena tunataka counseling, kwa sababu huyu awezi kujua shida yenyewe ni nini. Kwa hivyo ni lazima tuone counseling and Kibali kutoka kwa dakitari waandamane na counseling. Hiyo ni sehemu ambayo niliona. Ingingine tena hawa watu wa ukimwi tena ukimwi iko kwa fashion, na inangia kwa kila ofisi kwa wakati huu, kila kampuni, tungetaka hawa watu ambao wamepimwa mpaka wamepatikan na virusi vya ukimwi, wapaki kazini mpaka ugonjwa uonyeshe amekosa nguvu na aondoke kwa sababu ya nguvu imekwisha. Na kazini wapatiwe counseling tena namna ya kuishi na watu katika ofisini, namna ya kukaa ili asikae hivi hivi ajulikane ya kwamba Mungu atamsaidia yeye akae ofisini mpaka muda wake nguvu ikikwisha aondoke ofisini. Na huyu tena afuatwe mpaka nyumbani ili asipakuliwe na jamaa abaki tu na kutunzwa na jamaa. Na wajamaa wajue ugonjwa umetokanana na nini ili wasifikiri huyu ni mgonjwa saa ingine ni ugonjwa yenyewe.

Ingingine ni hawa watoto wanazaliwa nyumbani, walishwe na huyu baba yake. Hili wasibaki na huyu mzazi masikini. Walishwe na huyu mzazi wake kwa chakula, kwa nguo, kwa hitaji na mpaka muda fulani ambaye inatakiwa na Katiba yetu waonekane ya kwamba inafaa kuondoka kwa mtoto. Iyo ndiyo mwisho yangu. Na ile memorandum italetwa karani wangu amebaki ije sijui kama ameingia.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Ikija tafadhali utupe, aende moja kwa moja ajiandikishe, na tuachie. Bw. Zakayo Cheboi yuko? Karibu.

Zakayo Cheboi: Jina langu naitwa Zakayo Cheboi, basi Bw. Chairman, mimi ningependa kuzungumza lugha ya mama.

Zakayo Cheboi: *Basi abwati ale awechi kongoi en chairman.*

Translator: Anarudisha shukrani kwa Chairman.

Zakayo Cheboi: *amun kagonech kasarta kigoiten maoni chechok.*

Translator: kwa sababu umetupa nafasi ya kuwasilisha mambo ya taifa letu.

Zakayo Cheboi: atinye tuguk mut.

Translator: Nina mambo matano ambaye ameandika chini

Zakayo Cheboi: *ago tigul kotinye serikali.*

Translator: Na yote inaguza serekali.

Zakayo Cheboi: *Ne ta ko agobo sibitali.*

Translator: La kwanza ni hospitali

Zakayo Cheboi: *Sipitali kosoru bik chechang ago raiya che maimuchegen.*

Translator: Sana hospitali usaidia, watu wengi haswa raia wasiyo jiweza.

Zakayo Cheboi: *Abwati ale en Kenya ko chang bik che miaimuchegen.*

Translator: Katika taifa ili la kenya watu wengi ni watu maskini.

Zakayo Cheboi: *okot en betusiekab raini keliboni kerichekyok kou ye imuche bik che chomdogen koba.*

Translator: Malipo ya hospitali sasa imefanya watu wengi kuongopa kwenda hospitali na wamejitoa kufa kwa sababu ya hiyo gharaham.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Pendekezo lake nini?

Zakayo Cheboi: *ko ole amaktai kotoret serikali yon kenyaen yoto.*

Translator: Anasema angependekeza malipo ya hospitali yatupiliwe mbali, na matibatu yawe bure.

Zakayo Cheboi: *nebo aeng ko bek kaimut.*

Translator: Maji imekuwa shida sana hapa azwa kama yeye,

Zakayo Cheboi: *kigere bek komi yu ago makitinye achek.*

Translator: Tunaona maji ikifika hapa, lakini atunywe maji hayo.

Zakayo Cheboi: *Ingoger serikali kit ne yae si kenyorun tugul beek.*

Translator: Basi serekali ione njia ya kuhakikisha zote tumepata maji.

Zakayo Cheboi: *stima komi oldatugul en Kenya.*

Translator: Stima iko katika sehemu zote za nchi,

Zakayo Cheboi: *ak echek raiya chemengechen kegere buch ak konyek.*

Translator: Sisi raia wadogo tunaona tu na macho

Zakayo Cheboi: *kigere ak konyek buch kololdos en korik ab mogorek che tinye malik.*

Translator: Tunaona kwa macho tu ikiwaka kwa nyumba ya matajiri waliyo na mahali.

Zakayo Cheboi: *kimache kogonech agine serikali stimet.*

Translator: Tunataka basi serekali itupe nasi stima.

Zakayo Cheboi: *awendi amwae chebo chief.*

Translator: Amewasilisha jambo na anenda lingine la machief.

Zakayo Cheboi: Ak age ko sugul.

Translator: Na sema lingine ni Shule

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Kwanza mzee ile ya chief, pendekezo lako juu ya chief ni nini?

Zakayo Cheboi: *Amache angalalen agobo chief*

Translator: Anataka kuongea juu ya Chief.

Zakayo Cheboi: *kiruogik ko bik che malewweni raiya*

Translator: Ubaya wa chief siku hizi awachanguliwi na raia.

Zakayo Cheboi: *Kisome kolewen raiya si konai kole boisichin raiya.*

Translator: Anataka raia wawachague ili wajue kweli wanahudumia raia.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Na mwisho elimu.

Zakayo Cheboi: *tuguk choton tugul ko kororon ago mi eunek ab serikali ak raiya.*

Translator: Mambo hayo yote tano ni sawa na hiko kwa mikono ya serekali na raia.

Zakayo Cheboi: *kimache anny ole kimaktoi otoretech en somanet.*

Translator: Anasema sasa jinsi tutakavyo saidia elimu.

Zakayo Cheboi: *kabwatutietnyun*

Translator: Pendekezo lake

Zakayo Cheboi: *ko kotoretech serikali.*

Translator: Nataka serekali isaidie

Zakayo Cheboi: *kotoretech serikali en sukulisiek .*

Translator: Kwa mashule na vizazi vijavyo

Zakayo Cheboi: *kotoretech koik buch kongeten std I kot koit sisit.*

Translator: Shule iwe bure kuanzia darasa la kwanza hadi la nane.

Zakayo Cheboi: *kwo lakwet university ko bahati ne bo mungu.*

Translator: Kwa sababu elimu ya juu ni bahati ya Mungu

Zakayo Cheboi: *Lasima koit lakwet ab akge tugul kilasit sisit.*

Translator: Nasema iwe lazima mpaka darasa na nane, lakini University siyo guarantee.

Zakayo Cheboi: *Ingotoret serikali.*

Translator: Tume itusaidie.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana mzee tumeandikisha maoni yako yote na pendekezo yako, mzee unaswali? Kuja uulize.

Gabriel Soita: Jina yangu naitwa Gabriel soita. Na mimi ni mkaaji ya hapa Moiben. Taabu yangu nalilia nyinyi ni bure tu, hata sisi tumesumbua Chief wa hapa. Na hata mimi nafurahia nyinyi mmekuja kama watu wa serekali, ukweli kusaidia sisi, sisi ndiyo maskini kabisa ya mwisho, hata vitu vyote vile mnasema, ukimwi hapana weza kuisha. Ukimwi ulikuja na Mungu, na kitu ile inaleta ni pesa. Hata watoto wangu wamekuwa Malaya, huko wengine niliona wamekufa huko Iten shauri ya Ukimwi. Hii

ukimwi inakuja na tumbo, ukiwa na njaa lazimana ndiyo hii ukimwi nyinyi serekali mkumbuke namna hii kama mgungekuwa munatupa mashamba, tungekuwa tumepona kila mtu analima kwake, kila mtu anakula kwake. Wale matajiri wako na mashamba huko ije na wanakuja kufinya sisi hapa hata sisi tunasumbua chief tunamliza tutaenda wapi. Ikiwa nyinyi ni watu wa serekali, sijui mtakumbuka aje haya maneno. Mimi nitakaa siku mbili na Jina langu naitwa Gabriel Soita. Muandike, kama mimi nitasikia kwa redia hawa wako na taabu namna hii namna hii...sisi tuko na taabu ya kutosha, tumekunywa maji, wazungu walitufunga miguu lakini mwaafrika ndio ameongeza kutufunga zaidi.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana mzee tumechukua maoni yako. Sasa nimuite Bw. Edward Chumba. Karibu. Let me please emphasis this point of time because we are getting more and more people registering which is a very good sign. Many wananchi want to give their views. So that we don't keep them waiting for too long. Please stick to the time allotted to you, and so far we have been very happy, every one has been sticking to the time and very respectfully and in consideration of others stop Bw. Chumba. Na pia mwenzangu amenikumbusha jambo moja. Wengi labda wana memorandum wanaongelea kutupa, ikiwa mtu ana kazi nyingine anaweza kutupa aje kwenye deski ile a jiregister awache memorandum yake pale na aweze kushugulikia mambo mengine. Kwa hivyo yeyote mwenye memorandum na anaaja ya kusema kitu anaweza kufanya hivyo. Twahakikisha kila memorandum itasomwa, kwa hivyo maoni yako autasema kitu itasomwa.

Edward Chumba: Asante sana. My names are Edward K. Chumba, I will be very brief. Kwanza ningependa kuwambia ya kwamba Eldoret East Constituency is so large that it needs to be divided into two to ease representation.

Inayofuata ni political parties, this country Kenya there should be no limit of political parties in Kenya, there should be as many as fifty. The political parties should get finance through their own members and any other source a part from the public funds.

Local Government: The Mayors and County Chairman be elected by the Councilors who are direct representatives of the people from every ward. The current two year term for Mayors and Council Chairman is adequate. The minimum education qualification for councilors should be Form Four. The nomination of Councilors should no longer be retained, it should be abolished. Basic rights education in this Country Kenya ought to be compulsory and free from std. One to form four for the young nationals.

The rights of vulnerable groups. The names of those husbands and wives be included in the title deess owned by each one of the two. The widows and orphans should be assisted by the Government, the law governing the public utility such as government forest should be made stiffer to avoid their destructions.

Retirees: I am moving very fast, these are the founders of Kenya and therefore, pension or they salary should be reviewed every four years. There should be a review board.

Farmers: Farming is the back bone of our Country's economy and therefore, in order to reduce poverty KCC, KFA, AFC, KMC should be revived so as to assist farmers to market their farm produce.

Village Elders: These group of leaders play an important role and should be paid. Last of all the law should be enacted to reformed or to protect these farmers organizations from collapsing. Thank you very much.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Edward Chumba for those views. Na sasa namuita Josphat kimtai yuko. Hayuko? Samuel Kimtai, hayuko? Stanely Chemtai, hayuko? Bernise Omandi. Yuko? Jane Nyambura, Karibu.

Jane Nyambura: Jina langu ni Jane Nyambura, mimi nawasilisha watu wa kambi n'gombe estate pamoja na masquatters wa Moiben. Kulingana na umaskini ambaye umesidi sana, sisi masquatter wa Moiben tungependa maskini wapewe mashamba na serekali mradi awe na raia wa Kenya, watoto wa maskini wasomeshe na serekali.

Kwanza walimu wa nursery wapewe mishahara kama walimu wa shule za msingi, kwa sababu wazazi ndiyo wangaharamia watoto wa nursery na mara nyingi wazazi wanalemewa.

Mishahara ya wachungaji ambao wanachunga ambao wanachunga mifugo au wanfanyi kazi wa nyumbani isimamiwe na serekali, kwa sababu, mishahara kwa sababu mishahara yao ni duni sana. Tungependa serekali iweke serekali kuchuna waturkana mahali walipo Kenya, kwani walitoka Lodwar, kwa sababu ya shida nyingi na njaa na kwa hivyo wapewe ardhi mahali popote walipo nchini Kenya. Ikiwa maskini wangependa kuongea na raisi waruhusiwe kuongea na yeye, kwa sababu imekuwa shida sana masikini hata akitaka kuongea jambo hapati nafasi ya kuongea.

Sheria iwekwe kuhusu upandaji wa miti, kama kupewa shamba forest, halafu baada ya muda fulani miti inapandwa ili tufukuze shida ya ukosefu wa miti. Sheria iwekwe kumlinda mkulima, yaani anapouza, nafaka yake, akuna mtu anaye jali bei anayo uza. Na anaponunua, bidhaa vya shamba, bei ni ghali muno. Mkulima, amekuwa masikini kabla kujaliwa na mtu yeyote, sheria na bei ya mazaa safi izingatiwe. Wanawake wapewe haki ya kuridhi mali ya waume zao, kwa sababu wakati mume anapofariki, wanawake wengi wanabaki wakiangamia, kwa ajili ya mali ambazo zimebaki, ambayo watu wengi wanataka kuiridhi, kwa hivyo mke ni sharti awe na uwezo wa kuridhi mali ya mumewe.

Wafanyi biashara, wapewe mikopo ili kuinua biashara zao. Watoto wote wakiume na wakike wawe na uwezo wa kuridhi mali ya wazazi wao. Asanteni.

Com. Pro. Ida Salim: Asante sana bi. Jane Nyambura, kwa maoni yako. Sasa namuita Bw. K. Kibilech, Karibu.

K. Kibilech: Jina langu ni K. Kibilech.

Translator: Kwa majina naitwa Kibungei Kibilech.

K. Kibilech: *Amwae ale n ngab keboige komali ab chito che kiigo mungu komaibe chi mache kinde ngatutik.*

Com. Pro. Ida Salim: Weka mic karibu na mdomo tafadhali.

Translator: Anasema kwamba, mahali iliyo mikononi mwantu ambaye alipata kwa jasho lake mtu yeyote asitoe.

K. Kibilech: *Nerube kokiyai mungu bik ak kogochi chi age tugul tugukyik komakimache katiba namaribe mali ab chi.*

Translator: Mungu aliuumba nchi na akapeya kila mtu mahali yake, kwa hivyo tunataka Katiba ilinde mahali ya kila mtu.

K. Kibilech: *okot ndomwae katiba kesorun umasikini amun kiyai mungu bik ak kogoji chitul tugukyik.*

Translator: Umasikini uwezi malizwa katika nchi. Kwa sababu Mungu alipoumba dunia lazima kuwe na tajiri, na kuwe na

masikini.

K. Kibilech: *Nebo aeng.*

Translator: Ya pili.

K. Kibilech: *Nebo somok kamache koro sirkali kidogo ko koron kotagomi borosti kogui bik choton.*

Translator: Watu wasiyokuwa na mashamba katika umasikini, kama kuna shamba linaweza kupeanwa katika sehemu fulani, watu wapewe, kama misitu masikini wapewe.

K. Kibilech: *Rais komoche komwa wanainchi kot kokaran kwo miaka kumi ak koger kole kaboisien komie ketesyi kenyisiek.*

Translator: Raisi achaguliwe na wananchi na akiwa mzuri atawale miaka kumi, na akiwa mzuri zaidi aongezewe miaka hata aende mbele.

K. Kibilech: *Nebo angwan.*

Translator: Ya nne.

K. Kibilech: *Kewech kefe amun kiginomen malikyok naikuro ago mabetyi chi en Kenya ko amune raini kokinyo multi korowech malik.*

Translator: Anasema tangu viama vingi vikubaliwe katika taifa hili wamekuwa masikini, kwa hivyo wangependa vyama vya ushirika kama KCC, KFA, KMC, zote zipate kurudishwa ndio mkulima apate kulindwa. Iko moja tu, ya mwisho.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Ya mwisho kweli.

K. Kibilech: *Sisi tunataka party ikuwe nne au tatu, yaani.....kikigonech masikini party amun kiginanyasan bik koganyo party kole soko huru kobarech kot ko ngunon ketinye umasikini. Amun alati bek ak kealdoun mia moja ago karayai kali kokiribech kebeak K.G.G.C.U.*

Translator: Anasema vyama vya kisiasa viwe vichache, na soko uhuru ivutiliwe mbali.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana mzee, Kibilech kwa maoni yako. Tafadhali jiandikishe hapo, namuita sasa mzee Imanuel Karanei, Imanuel Karanei, yuko? Ainue mkono, karibu Imanuel .

Immanuel Karanei: Majina yangu ni Imanuel K. Karanei. Niko na memorandum yangu, lakini I will only mention some few items and then I can surrender to the Commission.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much:

Immanuel Karanei: one I would like to read this way, the President to be elected by the Public as at the present.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Endelea mbele.

Immanuel Karanei: Lands and properties rights: Kenyans should own land any where.

The natural resource: That should be protected by the Constitution, forest, water, lands, minerals, wildlife etc.

Citizens: Constitutions should not allow a dull citizen, identity card should be the only document to be carried as evidence of a citizen in Kenya.

Defence: The President should be the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The President should have power to declare war, the President should invoke the emergency power.

Political: Political parties should not be limited. Each party funds itself.

Council Chairman should be elected by the Councilors. The terms for Mayor and Chairman should be two and half years.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Bw. Karanei, we will take your memorandum and read it, I know it is more detailed than your presentation but because of pressure of time we have to move on. There is something I wanted to say, there has been a lot of repetition as probably have gathered on points, please do not repeat because it takes time, what you can say is that on the issue of this, I go by this and I move on to the next one. So I support this, without repeating the whole thing in excess of wording.

Vernacular:

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Bikok, Bw. Christopher Langat next.

Christopher Langat: Asante sana Bw. Chairman, Jina langu ni Christopher Langat. Niko hapa na memorandum ya Moiben Division, mimi ni karani nilikuwa nikiandika. Tena ningependa kuchangia, moja, mbili mbele ya kupeana memorandum.

Point ya kwanza ninasema;

1. Education be left, for professionals only and be compulsory.
2. Guiding and counseling to all our youth even those who have left school and the counseling should be offered freely, by local Government.
3. Newly married people should have special counseling free of charge.
4. County Councils to be given more power in order to provide services such as roads, trading centers, schools, health centers, water sources, infact like Wasin Gishu, the source of the water is in wells, so wells should be constructed and there should be somebody to examine before the consumption, because most of the water here is contaminated. So the Local Government should be given more power to take care. Also services such as games, sports, especially to our youth, even those who have left school, should be catered for in order to remove idleness.
5. Restrict the importation some goods, especially nowadays we have beer called kumi, kumi. This kumi kumi anybody can buy even a young child and it is spoiling our youth especially when we have now HIV/AIDS this will be difficult to control it. This should be checked and be done away with, it is equivalent to drugs. Thank you very much, now I hand over the memorandum for the division.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, I like that and within the time. Next John Koskei, karibu.

John Koskei: Mimi ni John Koskei, Natoka kwenye sub-location ya Koloita, location ya Moiben. Langu nina mambo saba;

- Madaraka ya Raisi: Nataka Raisi awe na mamlaka kamili hili aepukane na kuangaishwa na wajumbe.
- Napendekeza utawala wa majimbo
- Ni mjumbe wa bunge: Nataka akiasi sisi tupewe miaka moja au mbili tumuondoe, kwa sababu amekataa mambo yake.
- Elimu: Napendekeza ya kwamba elimu, kutoka class ya kwanza mpaka university iwe free.

- Tupate hospitali iwe free vile, vile,
- Ya sita hakimu iwekwe katika division kuepekana na mambo ya transport.
- Ya saba na la mwisho ni wazee washugulikie mambo ya kesi kule nyumbani, na iwe mwisho ni kwa DO isifike kortini.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Excellent Bw. John Koskei, you have done very well you have given us points, after points seven within five minutes exactly. Bw. Koskei John Koskei tafadhali utajiandikisha pale. Sasa nitamuita Bw. William Rongoi yuko, karibu. Akifuatiwa na Alice Jerubet.

Bw. William Rongoi: Mwenyekiti, yangu ni machache, Majina yangu ni William Rongoi, na ningependa kusema yafuatayo. Basic needs yote mimi naiunga mkono, kuwe na free education, health services, water supply, and electricity to be affordable to nearly every Kenyan.

Na nikikuja upande wa education in secondary schools, fees structure to be controlled by the Government and not board of governors in schools. Special child (with disabilities) to be taken into consideration and given free education. Bursary funds to be given to deserving people in a given areas, let it be the prerogative of the society.

Examinations are given by Examination Councils and assigned, it doesn't favour the candidates sitting for the exam. May be it is because of natural calamities eg. ill health and may be death etc. Examinations be given when the candidates is ready to sit for the exam.

Land: Land is an issue and every Kenyan is entitled to land as such, ownership of land will be individual but the Government with vested powers to retrieve that land if so many Kenyans will be landless and be allocated to Kenyans.

Chiefs be elected to office and some they serve only for five years, term. MPs to be answerable to electorate in case of non-performance in parliamentarians, the electorate to recall them back and modalities delayed, to a by-election to be held within that Constituency. Finally I will not talk much, is death sentence to be taken away with, nobody created life and should not take away life. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, Bw. Rongoi, you have made it within the given time to finish. Imanuel Kibet, yuko? Karibu.

Immanuel Kibet: I think I will be brief and precise. Mr. Chairman I have five points, first and foremost:

- The President should not be above the law.
- Chiefs and sub-chiefs should be elected by wananchi and land people.....
- Thirdly, free medical services should be offered by the Government as it used to be previously.
- Fourth, freedom of worship to all denominations, except devil worship
- Fifth, corruption investigation unit to be formed so as to be looking at the Kenya Police who often ask for bribes, mostly at high ways, villages and etc.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: when you say Unit is it within the Police department or outside it?

Immanuel Kibet: Yes, within the Police department. So Corruption Investigation Unit to be formed so as to be looking at

the Kenya Police, mostly at Highways, villages and etc. and other corrupt departments and offices in our Country. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, Bw. Kibet for your views, George Mukunya, karibu.

George Mukunya: My names are George Mukunya, I have a few points to present to the Commission, one of them is:

- The future Constitution, should have an all power, Executive and we should retain an unitary government with equal rights for all citizens and freedom of movement should be the designs in that Constitution.
- Rights to own property any where in this Country. Land rates should be abolished. There has been a big abuse of land rating in this Country, particularly if a certain group of people own some property somewhere and happen not to be on the right track, the land rates are hiked andto suffer instead of benefiting from the land they own.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: So whats the proposal on that?

George Mukunya: I propose that instead of land rating the Government should introduce some kind of taxes. Land taxes.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: In what ways would that help? Taxes, instead of land rates?

George Mukunya: They could fix a certain rate of the taxes instead of giving the Council the five percentage So if they are given a lower tax, may be the citizen will enjoy more of the land ownership. Then on the side of leasing, leasing I think was a colonial law, that was inherited from the colonial government. Instead of leasing land those who are leasing the land at the moment should be given the outright ownership

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Becomes freehold?

George Mukunya: It becomes freehold. Parliament should bet all senior appointments and make the necessary approval. The people who should be vetted, the people I have listed that should be vetted are from the group the rank of a PC, and above. And the Civil servants, Police and Military, should be delinked from politics. Those are the points that I had. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you Bw. Mukunya. Na sasa tunamupata civil servant mwenzetu mwingine, Bw. Dan Maritime, yuko, yes he is not here. Okay. Charles Chepkwony, civil servant also ameondoka. Kimusoi Rono, pia ameondoka. Raymond Kilimo, hayuko. Philip Kaptei, another civil servant, hayuko. Isaac Bitok, akirudi kukikuwa na nafasi tutamupa. It seems awa jamaa walikuja pamoja wakaondoka pamoja. So we move on. William Rutok, yuko? Pia hayuko. Joseph Mitei, alright, Joseph karibu.

Joseph Mitei: Thank you very much Commissioners, my names are Joseph Mitei, from Moiben division. I have only five memorandums to forward. The first one is on Political parties. I have the following suggestions;

- We should only have three political parties, to avoid tribal parties.
- Qualifying parties should attain 50% votes from all over the Country.
- Also political parties should look for their own money to finance themselves.

My second memorandum is on Land and Property rights. My suggestions are:

- Title of land owns should be by ability that through the right channel, only for the original Kenyans citizens. When I talk of original Kenyan citizens I mean those one falling within the tribes of Kenya. Then on the same note, foreigners who

buy their citizenship they should only be allowed to own ten acres but should not be having double citizenship.

The other memorandum on education, I have the following suggestions;

- On education, I would suggest that education should be free upto std. Eight only. This is also to allow parents to be active in development and in looking for wealth. Then for secondary up to university level, the parents should also contribute but the Government to continue with the bursaries allocations, which we are receiving at the moment.
- On the same note corporal punishment should continue in schools all through, the life of Kenyans.

On Natural resources I have the following suggestions;

- All natural resources to be protected by the Constitution. All the natural resources to be protected by the Government especially the forests, and the water points, and the local community should be incorporated in the same.
- Distraction of natural resources should have various penalty, since some people tend to misuse

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: I think that's the detail we leave it. You are explaining, you made your proposal and we have it and that is the last point, I think you did say that was the last point. Natural resources. Okay no explanations.

John Mitei: I will only have one that is on Culture, on Culture I am saying that every society culture should be respected.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, kwa maoni yako. Nikiendelea mbele namuita Geogrey Naibei, yuko? Karibu. We are racing against time ladies and gentlemen, so please hopefully the rest of you waiting please have you points ready so that you can give them, because our friends others are waiting to give theirs.

Geoffrey Naibei: My name is Geoffrey naibei, I come from Parasombe. While my proposal is as follows;

- On structure and system of Government: We should retain the Presidential system of the Government.
- Two, we should adopt a federal system of Government, in which the executive and the legislature authority is split, between the Central Government and District Regional and other Units. This is so because the Central Government has favoured or encouraged corruption for example, you have heard the Permanent Secretary misappropriating the funds which were meant for several projects. If the funds can be taken to the region it can easily be noticed. In this case I propose that the District and the Locals should be given the authority to elect, people who can be overseeing they can be like overseers.
- The powers to be followed to the lower level of Government such as districts and provinces. The capable people to be selected as overseers and custodians as well.
- On title deed should not be surrendered to the institutions advancing loans. This has made families to suffer, imagine if you are able to loose the land, the family will be subjected to torture. It is better to be jailed, to be taken to court and the family remains on the farm, so this act of surrendering the title deed has made families to suffer.
- Marriage: We know very well that actually maneno ya mapenzi: On marriage I feel the widows should not actually be given to be the next of kin the relatives should be involved as custodians, so that incase there is a

property which is to be solved the relatives also can revoke.

- On religion, you see these days the churches have been formed. They are so many churches these days so they keep on making a lot of noise without caring the residents near them.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: What do you want done about them?

Geoffrey Naibei: A law should be enacted in such a way that if a church, wakiwa na ii tunaita crusade or anything they should consider the residents next. They should not be making a lot of noise and disturb the residents. They should pray in an orderly manner. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Bw. Naibei, you have that memorandum to hand in or? Okay . Now I call upon, sasa nitamuita mzee wetu moja aje atoe maoni, tuheshimu miaka yake yeye ni Toroitich Juma. Karibu Bw. Toroitich.

Toroitich Juma: Maneno yangu machache lakini sijui saa ingine nitapiga tano. Mambo ya kwanza, sisi wataabu ya hospitari, jina langu Toroitich Juma. Watu wako na taabu, kwa sababu mtu anakuja analipa pesa ya bure halafu anakupa dawa mbili tu. Na hiyo aiwezi kuponya mtu kweli. Basi maneno moja hiyo.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Ungependa kitu gani ifanywe juu ya dawa.

Toroitich Juma: Ni kupenda kusaidia watu, hii dawa unapewe mbili na shidano na mtu aponi. Hii ni maneno gani hii.

Ya pili, sijui iko watu kwa bunge ya shule?

Ya tatu, iko watu wa bunge ya barabara?

Ya nne iko watu ya bunge.....?

Ya tano, iko watu ya bunge ya game ya ngo'mbe, mimi ninaona ngo'mbe inakwisha kabisa kwa maji. Na wewe unachunga nini? Mbele sikuona. Basi nyinyi mnakuja kusalimia watu lakini na maneno tunawapatia msiende kusema shauri yao. Tena hivi tuna maneno hapa mbaya, water iko maneno mwaka ingine tuliwaabia watu sasa ii maragwe yenu toa yote yote, nyumaye nyinyi mlipata ingine? Mlipata kweli hata mbegu? Na hii sasa jusi nasema chagua tena mahindi, sijui. Sisi tunaona maneno ikiwa mbali, unaona sasa namna gani baba?

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana mzee, tumesikia maoni yako. Twakushukuru sana kufika, na pole kuchelewa kukusikisa. Paul K. Ngethe.

Paul K. Ngethe: Jina langu ni Paul K. Ngethe na mimi ni Chairman wa KANU katika Moiben sub-location. Maoni yangu ya kwanza ni;

Forest: Forest hirudi kama zamani, watu wapewe wapande miti na mimea baada ya miaka tatu, wanaama hapo na wanapewe pahali pengine lakini hii kila District iko na forest yake. Si watu kutoka District ingine kuja kwa District ingine halafu tupate miti.

Ya pili, DDC, ifunjiliwe mbali, tuwe na Committee, machinani kwa kijiji sub-location, hili wakiwa na mradi yao wanapendekeza na wanafanya wrough estimate pesa ikitoka Nairobi haipitie kwa provincial sababu inakatwe

kidogo, kufika kwa District na katwe kidogo ije direct mpaka kwa wale kamati, na County Council wanaweza kuangalia vile inaenda. Kwa mfano kama ni maji ifanyike hapo, kama ni bara bara, kama ni hospitali, kama mambo kama hayo, wapate pesa yao direct.

Ya tatu, kama serekali bado kuna free land iwapatie masikini wale awana mashamba.

Ya nne, tunaweza kushare mimi na bibi lakini mambo ya nyumba hatuwezi kushare, bwana awe ndiye mkubwa. Na kama bibi akikuja usiku saa nane nina haki ya kumtuanga na asisitaki. Na akistaki hiyo ndoa inavunjika.

Ya tano, wale wasichana wanapata mimba ovyo, ovyo akuna bwana. Kama akuna bwana afungwe jela na mimba yake direct bila kungojea. Na huyo mtoto anaweza kupeana kwa wa mama wengine hawajapata watoto.

Ya Mwisho ni mambo ya kuabudu, tunasikia kuabudu ni haki lakini wale wanaomba shetani, hiyo kanisa ifungwe. Watu waombe mungu. Asante sana Mungu awabariki.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Kuna swali hapa bw. Ngethe, ngoja kidogo, ulizwe swali ya kufafanua kidogo.

Com. Wanjiku: Bw. Ngethe umesema yule msichana akiwa na mimba afungwe na mwenye yule mtoto? Mwenye kumpa mimba?

Ngethe: Kama msichana huyo amewekwa mimba na mtu ajui, yeye anafungwa direct. Lakini akisha jua na yule kijana anakubali kumwoa, basi wanaweza wakaoana.

Com. Wanjiku: Na akikataa wafungwe pamoja.

Ngethe: Wanaweza oana kama wakikubali, lakini kama wanakataa akuna yote yule anataka mwingine, ikithibitishwa wanaweza kufungwa pamoja.

Com. Wanjiku: Mr. Ngethe umesema bibi akija saa nane utwange.

Ngethe: Unajua kuna wamama wengine wamelimishwa zaidi, na bwana yake labda ana elimu kidogo. Ana elimu, ana mshahara kubwa, bwana ana, anajitawala huku ije. Sasa akifika saa nane ya usiku mimi nafukuza yeye ama mimi natwanga. A eheshimu nyumba.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Bw. Ngethe juu ya point hiyo hiyo, ikiwa bwana anaelimu nyingi, na mkewe ana elimu ya kutosha, na bwana akija saa nane usiku amelewa afanywe nini?

Ngethe: Si mimi ndiyo bwana wa hiyo nyumba hapana yeye. Mimi ndiyo nakohoa Kwa hiyo nyumba. Yaani lazima ani heshimu. A ajambo yule bibi akili yake iko kidogo na bwana iko juu.

Laughter.....laugther.....

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Bw. Joel Kiboi

Joel Kiboi: Kwa Majina naitwa Joel Kiboi, Na ningetaka kusema yafuatayo. Mawaziri, na mawaziri wadogo wachaguliwe na profession yao. Yaani saa zingine unakuta Minister aliyekuwa askari anapewa kuwa Minister wa health. Kwani hiyo tungetaka iweakipewa hiyo cheo achuchwe.

Ya pili, tuwe na serekari ambaye inaongozwa na prime Minister ambaye anachaguliwa na watu. Awe mbunge.

Ya tatu, title deed isiandikwe ni under lease for 99 years mtu apewe title deed yake na iwe yake. Shauri kama unaongojea kama 99 years unajua uko na kitu ya mtu. Kwa hivyo iwe yako.

Ya nne ni kwamba Provincial Administration wawe wasifutiliwe mbali na village elder alipwe mshahara. Mwisho mtu awe na shamba yake kufuatana na jasho yake. Asiwe na limited, kuwambia awe na heka shamba yake awe na kiasi fulani, shamba yake ipatikane, yaani awe na shamba yake ya jasho lake.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Kiboi kwa maoni yako na sasa namuita bw. Moses Kitoo yuko? Hayuko? Nelson Cheptogot? Jina lake ni hilo tembeleo location. Is that you? Okay you give your name and say whom you are talking on behalf of within three minutes please.

Francis Chepkelel: Bw. Mwenyekiti, tume ya kurekebisha Katiba ya kenya mimi kwa majina naitwa Francis Chepkelel. Naongea kwa niaba ya bw. Nelson Chempmotie ambaye tuko pamoja kuongea kwa niaba ya wakulima kutoka eneo la kibilio location. Kwa sababu ya saa ambayo inaenda maswali mengi ambaye tulikuwa tumewakilisha kusoma hapa imesomwa laikini kuna machache ambaye aijatajwa na wenzetu wale wamewasilisha zao. Kama vile wa huusiano wa kimataifa. International relationship: the conduct of Foreign Affairs the exclusive responsibility of the executive.

Two, the role of parliament in conduct of foreign affairs is to foresee the foreigners coming into the Country through the trade, tourism and others. Three the role of parliament in the conduct of foreign affairs be distinguished.

Four International treaties city and conventions and regional and bilateral treaties are automatic effect in domestic law.

Five, laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belong to.

Zingine nikama yafuatayo, kwamba kuwe na tume ya kushugulikia mishahara ya wafanyi kazi wote wa kenya kutoka wale wanaojiriwa nyumbani au makapuni. Pili swali la ardhi serekali au Katiba iweke bei ya ardhi kulingana na eneo ambao ardhi ilo liko. Lingine ni kwamba ardhi, nitayaongeza yale ambayo yalikuwa yameongezwa ya kwamba miaka 99 ya lease iondolewe. Lingine la swali la ardhi, ni kwamba loan ambayo ilikuwa imewekwa kwa mashamba ya serekali kama settlement schemes iondolewe. SFT loans na Katiba. La mwisho ni kwamba wale wazazi wetu wazee tunataka katiba ianzishe mahali ambaye wanaweza kaa. Tusema kama institution clan ambao the elderly should go and stay there na tuende tukiwangalia ili miaka yao iendele vizuri na afya nzuri. Basi kwa hayo machache nawashukuru, vile vile niko na maswali ya mwenzangu ambaye anaitwa Stephen Kimengichi kutoka kebeiyo vile vile nitaipeana kwa niaba yake.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante kwa kuja, ujiandikishe hapa na uache memorandum. Sasa namuita msichana mwanafunzi Chemweno, is she here? Although the first name is not given. He or she is not here. Okay in that case we call the other student Mary Wambui, three minutes, give your name, your class and age. I am Mary Wambui a form three student from Moiben High School and 17 years old. I want to suggest on class work on careers. In our

schools careers choosing the only told to take the best four subjects that you are good at so I suggest that the three remaining subjects should not be considered because you only need four subjects.

Second, I will talk of natural resources, you find that in Moiben Constituency it was marked that the Moiben tarmac road was made in 1974 and in this case until now we have problem in transport.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: So what do you what done about Moiben road?

Mary Wambui: I want it to be tarmaced. Another thing is on school fees, we pay a lot of school fees and and for us for our parents others may not be able and when you come to school you are sent home to go and get the school fees. So I suggest they either reduce it or abolish it. Another thing

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Can we please avoid interfering with the presenter? She has come she is ready let her give her own views without any promoting.

Mary Wambui: Another thing is on retrenchment you find that a lot of people were retrenched from their job. This actually discourage students because you will think that you are going to read as hard as I have too. When you go on working you only work one, two or three years.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: What do you think should be done about retrenchment?

Mary Wambui: I think they should increase age may be 50 years. Men are more considered than female is that the Government should look into this that women are not inferior as it is put by most people, and they can do anything because they believe women are psychologically strong than men. That is the fact I think. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, Mary Wambui please register your name. Now I call Jane Terem. Karibu.

Jane Terem: My names are Jane Terem from Moiben secondary school. These are recommendations from Moiben staff.

1. There is need to stress the teaching of maths, reading and writing in lower primary, because if one does not acquire this skill early enough it becomes very hard to rectify the situation, because they are saying they want to teach the small children vernacular which might not help them.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Sorry Mr. Terem did you give your name?

Jane Terem: Yes,

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Very good, I am sorry I wasn't listening okay.

2. We need the rural areas to have electricity: that is rural electrification and piped water. So that the very local primary school and secondary school in remote areas can have the same infrastructure or social amenities like the urban counter parts, because their our children are disadvantaged.
3. Stiff penalties because for drug traffickers especially if they found out the Government should give stiff penalties, because our youth are getting hooked up and nothing is being done.
4. For MPs who are not performing there should be a now that allow the voters to recall them back and by-election to be done.
5. Education should be compulsory and free in primary level up to standard eight.

6. Public officers should be required to declare their assets, when they are appointed into an office.
7. At the time of the election, there should be a transition government that is non-partisan in the outcome of the election.
8. For transparency we stress that Kenyan elections to be completely delinked from the Provincial administration.
9. Presidential elections to be separated from parliamentary and civic election so as to avoid the confusion that occurs during counting and sorting out ballot papers.
10. Civic education should be done by independent organizations that have no link to political parties that have no link to the government of the day.
11. Vice President, should be voted in by the Wananchi
12.to avoid shady tarmacking associated by local companies owned by politicians or the herds men.
13. Parastatals heads should not be presidential appointees, they have been com-promised.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Madam could you please wide up now, we have a lot of people waiting. Are you submitting that? Then we will read it in detail later long. The one you regard most important.

Jane Terem: The last one the President should not be above the law, there should be a law to check on excess of the President. Impreachment. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Mr. Terem for those views. I now call Elijah Chemweno.

Elijah Chemweno: Jina langu naitwa Elijah Chemweno. Sitaki kurudia yale watu wameanza kurudia. Nitapeana two points or three.

1. Tumekuwa na watoto wengi katika university na awana kazi, so in the first we use to have 10% wanaandikwa na serekali waingie katika serekali. So I propose every District to 10% of the graduates wawe wakiandikwa kwa various Ministries.
2. I propose powers ya President: President, asiwe above the law
3. Ningependelea vile vile Chief wachanguliwe na wananchi.
4. Ni kwamba development iwe latest, quota system wakati pesa inatoka inje. Kwa hayo machache asanteni.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Elijah Chemweno kwa maoni yako. Na sasa namuita Stephen Mengich, hayuko? Joseph Cherono. Karibu.

Joseph Cherone: Kwa majina ni Joseph Cherone Chebunet. Mimi niPoint yangu ya kwanza ni mambo ya pombe. Mimi nataka serekali iweke sheria kali kwa pombe kwa sababu pombe inaharibu manyumba yote mpaka nyumba inakuwa masikini.

Ya pili, mambo ya utawala, zamani alikuwa anachaguliwa Machief na wananchi, na mimi nataka serekali itoe iyo maneno

Ya tatu, sisi wazee wa mitaa tunaumia, kwa sababu sisi tuko na kazi nyingi mambo ya mashamba, mamba ya makesi na sisi tunakaa. Hiyo tu.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Bw. Cherono, mzee wa kijiji. Philip Ochumo, hayuki? Ann Kibet she is there, karibu, tafadhali maoni yako within the time given.

Ann Kibet: Mimi naitwa Ann Kibet, niko na maoni kidogo. Mzee aendelee kuwa kichwa cha nyumba, lakini kuna wazee ambao awatimizi maitaji ya nyumba wakiamuka asubuhi wanaenda kulewa hata hawajui watoto wanaendelea aje. Kwa hivyo uamuzi wangu, serekali itusaidie wazee kama hao wafungwe.

Kwa mambo ya wabunge, Ministers wachaguliwe kulingana na education, kama ni Minister for Education, kama alikuwa mwalimu zamani achaguliwe akuwe Minister of Education, na hivyo hivyo iendelee hivyo.

Bursary funds: Bursary Funds mwenyekiti ningomba kweli wapewe watoto mayatima peke yao, kwa sababu mambo ya ukimwi inaendelea na tuko na mayatima wengi katika nchi yetu. Kwa hivyo hawa watoto wapewe bursary, lakini sisi wenye bado tuko hai tujitahidi lakini, tusaidiwe university, kwa sababu naona free education iwe university. Na nina support wale wasichana wanapata mimba nyumbani. Watoto wapelekwe kwa mwenye mimba. Asanteni sana.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bi Ann Kibeti kwa maoni yako. Nitamuita sasa Antony Cheruiyot, yuko? Atakaye mfuata ni Raymond Kimeli yuko, ujitarishe na point zako tafadhali.

Antony Cheruiyot: Chairman wa Commission, naitwa Antony Cheruiyot. Naitwa Antony Cheruiyot kutoka Moiben. Yangu nikupendekeza ya kwamba President awe na powers zake za President wa jamhuri yetu ya Kenya.

Ya pili, kwa mambo ya forest, natural resources, Assistant Chiefs, na wazee wa mitaa wawe wakitoa kibali ya kukata miti kwa ajili hawa ndiyo wanajua ndani na nje kuhusu forest au shamba la mtu binafsi.

Ya tatu na mwisho, mambo ya title deed iwe ya mwenyewe, mzee binafsi bila kusema inauzu watu wawili. Asanteni.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. Antony Cheruiyot kwa maoni yako. Raymond Kimeli, Karibu atafuatwa na Bw. Albert Chemgon

Raymond Kimeli: Kwa majina ni Raymond Kimeli, kutoka Moiben division. Yangu ni machache and I would like to start with education. Kwa upande wangu masomo iwe ya lazima, kutoka primary mpaka secondary. Lakini kwa primary education must be free. The Government should offer free primary education.

Kwa upande wa shamba amongst their members, I think the Government should not rule out on who should take what? kwa sababu kuna a customary law especially to us Kalenjin, yenye inafuatwa, mwingine anaweza kuwa na bibi watatu.

Kwa upande wa loans should revive, sectors or financial institutions that do offer loans, eg. AFC and also Co-operation societies should be strengthened. Things like interest on loans, we do not understand, but I think

something like that should be checked so that this interest should not be exorbitant.

Kwa upande wa kazi nafikiri kazi iwe one man one job, hili mtu mmoja asikuwe na kazi mbili au tatu, mbali we have so many people who are educated and every ready and qualified to work.

On free market we farmers we farmers we are very affected by this issue of the content of free market. I think the government should also check on this so that some commodities or some items like mitumba can be imported yes, can be put on free market. But things like farmers produce I think the Government should control that one on some sectors like agriculture the government must have a fast hand on the issues of agricultural produce.

I think when it comes to village elders and chiefs this chiefs must be given a better consideration in electing and also must be empowered especially in handling land issues. When it comes to MPs, the MPs must have offices and the Councilors must be having offices so that we don't chase them following them around the street, they should be having their specific places where we can locate them and handle people.

Lastly, the Constitution must be put/written or must be written in a language understood by so many people.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, Raymond Kimeli, sasa namuita Bw. Joseph Ekiru. Karibu.

Joseph Ekiru: Kwa majina ni Joseph Ekiru, kutoka Moiben division katika vitongoji vyake. Kwanza kabisa ningependa kusema kuuzu tax. Langu kabisa ingekuwa ni bora kama wakulima ama wakaaji wa sehemu fulani kama watahusishwa na taxi hili hizo taxi zirudi sehemu wanazotoa mazao yao ili iweze kunufaisha watu wa sehemu hizo.

Pili kuuzu security, na what I want to elaborate here is internal security, security yetu, security yetu internal imekuwa very poor, imedidimia sana haswa wakenya wakipotesa maisha yao. Na hii imekuwa ni tisho kwa wanachi wengine, kupoteza maisha yao especially sehemu ya kerio, turkana land, wenzao Kenyans wakiuzika kwa kuwapotezea maisha, na ningependa sana serekali iangalie swala hilo hasawa hata kufanywa operation kwa sehemu ambazo ama kwa watu ambaye wanakuwa na silaha kinyume cha sheria.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Wajua ukieleza sana utakuwa na time ua kukacover all the points. Endelea mbele

Joseph Ekiru: Okay thank you. Pia public utilities ningependa katiba isimamie swali la public utilities, kwa mfano tumekuwa na corruption sana kwa viongozi wetu, kwa kuchukua sehemu ambaye ni za public, na pia division of powers. Hiyo ni kusema kwamba kiongozi kwa kitu moja na zisaidi ya viti viwili.

La tatu, tourism: tourism pia inangaliwe na serekali kuwa tourism ndio inanchangia sana economy ya Kenya hivyo basi wanyama wetu walindwe kwa vyovyote vile. Asanteni.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. Joseph Ekiru, kwa maoni yako. Raymond Longoran,

Raymond Longoran: Kwa majina ni Raymond Longoran, mkaaji wa hapa Moiben. Swali la kwanza ningependa mtu anaitwa masikini ni kama kiwete, kipofu, serekali, ningependekeza serekali ambaye mshahara ili kuangamiza

umasikini.

Ya pili, ningependa serekali iangaliye mashamba za lease, settlement ipewe masikini, isiwe ya watu wakubwa, wakubwa.

La tatu, ningependa wazee wa mutaa wawe ndiyo wanachugulika kama Assistant Chiefs. Wakitoka hapo wanenda straight kwa DO. Assistant Chiefs wafutwe, hiyo ni yangu.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante kwa maoni yako, sasa namuita Bw.C. K. Toroitich, karibu.

C. K. Toroitich: Asante Bw. Chairman, mimi ni Charles Toroitich. Maoni yangu kuuzu hii Katiba la kwanza ni:

- Ma DC, Ma Do, Chiefs, Sub-chiefs, wawe wakichaguliwa na raia.
- La pili, ikiwa awatachaguliwa kama DC, na DO wawe appointed from their home District, hili wazee wa mitaa wachaguliwe na raia na wawe wenye wanaweza kusoma na kuandika na pia wawe wanalipwa mshahara.
- Wa tatu, wale viongozi wenye tumechagua, ikiwa, watakuwa unbecoming, kuwekwe na sheria ya kusema vote of no confidence ikiwa watakuwa wanafanya mambo yale ayasaidie wale waliomchangua.
- Ya nne, kura iwe kwa mlolongo, kwa sababu ni Raisi.
- Ya tano, leaders who fail in private and parastatal bodies should not be allowed to vie for any electoral seat or post. Na ikiwa wamefanya kazi katika makampuni ya serekali wasipewe nafasi yoyote waendeleo kufanyia serekali kazi nyingine.
- Sita, every party to sponsor their candidates in the election.
- Saba, the government should be federal type.
- Ya nane, government officials should on attire uniform when on duty eg. police officers,
- Ya tisa, some cases to be settled at home by wazee wa mtaa, na wale wanahusika.
- Ya kumi, Council center plots, should not be sold by individuals ikiwa mtu ameshindwa kuidevelop a surrender kwa council halafu council ione vile itafanya. Hayo ni yale nilikuwa nayo.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante, sana Bw. Toroitich, kwa maoni yako umetoa haraka, lakini very very clear. Sasa namuita bw. Moris Kiprop, hayuko? Thomas murgor, amengia kitambo, kwa uvumilivu kabisa.

Thomas Murgor: A memorandum to the Constitution Review of Kenya titled the dangers of leadership, substitutional and political reproduction this is

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Tafadhali anza na jina lako, na tafadhali hatuna time kusikiza ikiwa ni memorandum tutaisoma details later.

Thomas Murgor: Tom K. Murgor, I want to highlight what I have written about a new Kenya after being colonized and the next part 9 years of independence, I have talk about few things:

- First I have to talk about the land after Constitutional Conference which was held in London in this case according to the leaders it was hurriedly done, to facilitate was called independence. I have also to talk about the post of Prime Minister, which was taken by KANU after colluding with KADU after truth and majority that was required.
- I also want to talk about (inaudible).....

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: You say you want to talk so you have not yet started?

Thomas Murgor: African Countries most of them in the third world war much of the Constitution was dictated by external and internal forces, because of the cold war which was there. So most African constitutions were being dictated by the cold war. With the elapse of the cold war the whole war become unipoly from the by-poly created this multi-partism. The really issue, that we have now today is why people are so anxious, about the elections of 2002 why is there this kind of ? the issue is the historical fact that I have show that there has been a perpetual continuity of of concentrating power within one office and surrounding by the power center is buffer composed of power barrons and brokers who are cosetric and rating towardsPrime Minister, in Kenya we have an invisible Prime Minister so that the power that is concentrated. This same group controls the resources of this country if they are land grabbers, they are have mismanaged the economy, they abuse offices, they take financial resources for public co-fund, ranging from parastatals, public service, and even the Central bank of Kenya.

I will give what I think.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Time is not on your side neither on our side, we are anxious to get your recommendations.

Thomas Murgor: The group has blackmails members of parliament belonging to their puppet parties, fourth in and reject motions intended to benefit wananchi like the Donde bill and therefore the Attorney General and the leader of the government businessmost because of this ruling group.

The Judiciary, as been compromised and performed satisfied ego of this group. What I have in this case to say is, my recommendation I humbly submit because I don't say I am a lay man in one way but I will say what I believe. We should have a Ceremonial President, who will be elected directly by the people. The Prime Minister control to the executive power. And the speaker of the National Assembly, The Senate willthat will have the upper house and the lower house. We have thehaving two deputies in the civil service; the Attorney General and then the Chancellor of an Exchequer. Create the Ministry of Cheques and Constitutional affairs and a party should not, a parliamentary party should be recurred, form a supreme court and also have local tribunal courts, retainWhat I am going to touch on is the extension of the house.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: I am sorry Mr. Murgor, we really cannot give you more time than the others as I advised you in the beginning, if you could have left out all that historical data. You could have had more time for actual points, but we have taken down the points you have made and we will be happy to receive your memorandum to read the whole things later.

Murgor: Extension of the presidency and then hold elections with interim reform.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: I know you have waited for a long time for a chance but rest assured we will read your memorandum. Thank you. We move on to Bw. Paul limo yuko? Hayuko. Nicholas Kiptoo, karibu.

Nicholas Kiptoo: Mr. Chairman ours was a proforma that was represented, I am Nicholas Kiptoo arap Jona, ours was a proforma that has been presented by our chairman Kanu branch. I don't think there is need for me to present another one.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you for your consideration for others. Asante. Next we call upon Bernabas Cllr.

Hayuko. Joseph Tanui, hayuko. Geoffrey Sande, karibu akifutwa na Kibet Bilgeny, utamgojea amalize alafu uje wewe, karibuni.

Geoffrey Sande: Thank you Chairman, and fellow Commissioners, mine are just a few most of them have already been mentione. I am called Geoffrey Sander. Mine will just be a few, most of them have already been mentioned. One is mainly on:

Elections and performance of membes of parliament: I support one of our collegueaus said about recalling MPs who are non-performing in their work so that we have a by-election.

Secondly, members should be allowed to serve a maximum of two terms in parliaments.

Thirdly, MPs should be closer to the electorate, they should have a place where they can be accessed in case of problems.

The Government has been very much eager in joining bodies and institutions, signing treaties to do with United Nations and even joining COMESA, and introducing the issue of free trade without considering the implication of these treaties that we are signing. One of of these especially the case of COMESA we are introducing free trade from our region and in the process we are having a problem where by most of these people most of the traders who know what they are interested in the COMESA they are flooding our market with a lot of products and a lot of materials and in the long run it is our economy that is flopping and in the long run it the common mwananchi down there in the village who is suffering.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Bw. Sande what should be done about COMESA?

Sande: I think before joining any treaty first the government should seek, or go into researching work the positive and negative effect of joining such treaties, and cause the people should be told and referendum be carried out so that the common mwananchi can be able to say, we are ready to join it or not we should join it.

Our Government has been forming so many Commissions, eg. Accidents, 8-4-4 system etc. and what we are really not about is tax payers money is used on this work and at the end of it all the results is not made public.

Education: we can talk about once the issue of 84% should come from the locality, I think we should go back to what we had initially. Where students can come from all over the country. Why I am talking of these, we are trying to promote, we have been having poor performace in languages, English and Kiswahili and in the process is only the mother tongue which is encouranged and not the official languages.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Bw. Sande please wide up your friends and

Sande: Then the issue of land, application of land should be done where land is available and should be given far priority to the people from the area/locality not people organizing from Nairobi etc. you find somebody has title deed and yet he is not from that area.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, mzee Kibet Bilgeny, karibu.

Kibet Bilgeny: Jina langu Kibet Bilgeny nataka kuzungumza kalenjin.

Kibet Bilgeny:*Kainenyun kegurenon Kibet Arap Birgen.*

Translator: Kwa majina naitwa Kibet Arap Bilgeny.

Kibet Bilgeny: *Anendet amache lagok che somani Secondary amache kotaaret serikali fees nusu.*

Translator: Anasema anataka fees ya shule ya upili, mzazi na serekali wagawanye nusu, nusu.

Kibet Bilgeny: *Kogakoit lakwet university kora amache kigoi loan kou at kinye ta kitamkigochin bik loan.*

Translator: Anasema kwamba katika masoma ya juu university yawe bure.

Kibet Bilgeny: *kotoret bik serikali en sipitali kolibonji rabisie amun ngetoret chito ne kagiyachi operation kogali rabisiek.*

Translator: Matibabu yawe bure.

Kibet Bilgeny: *Amache kogeny ketesyi kimnatet assistant chief ak chief koboi areaitnywan.*

Translator: Uwezo uongezwe kwa Chief na manaibu wao, wawe na nguvu zaidi ya ile waliyo nayo sasa.

Kibet Bilgeny: *Amache kogeny kogochi rabisiekboisiekab kokwet.*

Translator: Na wazee wa mitaa walipwe mishahara.

Kibet Bilgeny: *Amache kogeny laitoriat nebo emet kobi emet kenyisiek taman.*

Translator: Na Raisi apate kuongoza nchi kwa miaka kumi.

Kibet Bilgeny: *ko ngot koger bik kole chi ne machame ketumda korotik machame kit ne ya kotakeysi kenyisiek alak.*

Translator: Ikiwa atakuwa ni mtu mungwana napendwa na watu, aongezewe miaka mingine.

Kibet Bilgeny: *Chito ne indo lakwet ab chito ak kometo ko kagai kiruokyi.*

Translator: Mtu anaye tia mimba watoto wa watu au mtoto wa mtu achukuliwe hatua kali.

Kibet Bilgeny: *Ak kotkoyan kotun kotun.*

Translator: Na kikubali kumwoa, amuo.

Kibet Bilgeny: *Kagoyaman.*

Translator: Amemaliza, amesema asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante, tukiendelea mbele namuita Metusela box 92 Moiben, hayuko. Gabriel Mutunji, hayuki, Julius Bosia, ameenda, F. Sundoi karibu.

F. Sundoi: Yangu ni machache, nafikiri wingi wa watu ndio marekebisho yatafanyika. Ingawa nitarudia yaliyo semwa Franscica Sundoi.

- Raisi asiwe juu ya sheria ya kwanza
- Mawaziri wateuliwe kulingana na masomo yao kama walimu na madaktari.
- Rapist wafungwe maisha.
- Ya mne Chiefs wachaguliwe na wananchi.
- Ya tano, barabara iwe private.
- Minister wafanye kazi kulingana na masomo yao, wachaguliwe na tuwe na uwezo ya kufuta wao kama wafanyi kazi vizuri.
- Wazee wa mitaa wapate mishahara.
- Walimu wa nursery walipwe.

- Mahali iwe ya mke na mme
- Kuhusu ukimwi, vijana wapimwe kabla ya kuoana.
- Retire wapewe pesa yao wakitoka kazini. Asanteni.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Francisca Sundoi, embu ngoja kidogo mwenzangu ana swali anataka kufahamu zaidi.

Com. Nunow: Mama umesema roads zikuwe private

Sundoi: ikuwe private hili watu ambaye wanishi hapo wachunge barabara zao wasingoje serekali wakuje kufanyia hao, kwa sababu wanaona shida ya bara bara yao.

Com. Nunow: Private si ile ya kuweka barabara na kutengeneza, na wakikataza wengine kutumia hiyo barabara.

Sundoi: La watatumiya kwa sababu hata mbele utapita hao wengine watakuwa wametengeneza. Utapita.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana kwa sister Sundoi kwa maoni yako, namuita Ben tangui, point by point.

Ben Tangui: Napendekeza ya kwamba all the political parties who have the presidential candidate should have at least 25% of all populations Kenyans.

Abortions should be legalized, because I don't have to have a reason.

On parliamentary election: all those parliamentaries who are not performing their work should beout of the house of common.

On the land issue I am going to present about that. In this age we are actually having a lot of land deterioration, so anybody who is having one acre should at least pay the rent at least 5%.

On Security, I think all security officers should go to work in their respective homes because we are seeing police they are having a lot of njaa so they will have to go their homes. The security will have to be upon the villagers for their own homes. Thank you Mr. Commissioner.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Bw. Commissioner for your views. I now call Bw. Nathaniel Kibet. Please give us your name for the records, and if you have a memorandum give us the highlight because you have only three minutes.

Nathaniel Kibet: Thank you Mr. Chairman, My names are Nathaniel Kibet. I am speaking on behalf of a company Wasin Gishu Ukulima Company. Na tuna maoni mengi kutoka kwa wakulima ambao ni wakilishi wetu, lakini sitaweza kwenda through, but they are clear I will give you a copy.

However, ningelipenda tu kusema machache kuhusu wakulima. Umasikini wa wakulima katika sehemu hii yetu imekuwa wa hali ya juu sana, the source of our wealth ni kutoka kwa ukulima wa ngo'mbe pamoja na mmea, and what we are requesting here is legislation which will assist the revival of those bodies which have to do with wakulima, namely the KMC, KCC, KFA, and AFC, tunaomba kwamba serekali ingilie ili na itafute hali yote ambaye inaweza kuzirudisha hizi organizations because ndizo sehemu ambazo wakulima walikuwa wakijipatia mahali. Kiwango ya umaskini imefikia that

we wish the level of poverty be declared a national disaster at this particular time. People are not able most over 50% of people in the rural areas are not able to finance school fees, and hospital fees.

Number two we would like a legislation, ambaye inaweza kuzuia kuporwa ya those bodies, because what has happened in the past is that this bodies are not very viable but they have been killed by our people and this as a result is the cause of poverty. Na niya yote ya kuondoa umaskini can only be addressed through those bodies. So tunaomba legislation, kuongezea PBK, tunaomba pia yale mengine yanauzu wakulima katika sehemu hii, NCB, Rivatex and other bodies be revived with sufficient legislation. Kwa summary tu ya yale yote tumependekeza hapa pia. Tunaomba that all national assets should not be advantage individuals kwa mfano, land, forest, all natural resources, kwamba kama ni miti ya forest ya kuuzwa Government iuze directly, we have several middle men who are the beneficiaries of land. The value of land be paid to Commissioner of lands kusiwe na business in those assets which belong to whole of the Country.

Education iwe free kutoka kiwango ya standard one mpaka form four as a basic right na kuwe na toll kama vile roads levy for education. Officers who are found to be corrupt wasiamishwe kutoka kazi nyingine mpaka mahali pengine tumeona parastals zinaanguka, na mtu anatoka anenda kuanzisha parastal nyingine inaguka. Etc.

Kwa kumalizia on terms of appointment and all positions in this country we would like to merit to apply. I am sorry the time is short but our memorandum is in full. Thank you very much.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Joseph K. Ngetich. Peter Karanei. Ester Mwenje, tafadhali njoo, Gladys alwa karibu tafadhali, tupatie majina na uendele kutoa mapendekezo.

Esther Mwenje: Jina langu ni Esther Mwenje, mimi ni mkaaji wa Moiben hapa. Pendekezo langu la kwanza ninongea kuhusu watoto wasichana, wamenyanyazwa sana, kwa sababu kijana wa mtu anakuja anasalisha huyo msichana mtoto akisalisha huyo mtoto anawacha. Akimwacha anakuja anadanganya baadaye tutaoana. Hawaoani hiyo amemwachaa hapo na mtoto. Baadaya anaenda anfunga ndoa mahali pengine. Akifunga ndoa anasau alizaa pale mtoto. Muda isiyo murefu, anaanza kudanganya yule msichana tena anasau kuwa ana bibi mwingine kwa nyumba, wanataka warudiane. Pendekezo langu ningesema kwamba, hawa watoto wasichana wangesaidiwa. Kwa milaha ya kwetu sisi waluhya tulikuwa hivi kama umezaa nyumba ya mtu mtoto ule ni bibi yako sasa umejitabulisha unachukua yule msichana. Tunaomba hivi turudie kimila ya zamani tuone awa watoto wasichana tutasaidia vipi.

Ya tana ninasema hivi, sisi wakaaji wa Moiben tunanyanyazwa sana atuoni uzaidizi wowote hile tunasaidiwa. Naye ofisa wa polisi wanatunyanyaza sana, mimi ni masikini ninaenda kwake mtu fulani amenikosea. Ananiambia nifanye namna gani, nimpatie hongo na mimi nimeenda kwake kuomba uzaidizi nitafanya namna gani? Anakula hiyo mshahara asitegemee pesa ya hongo, kwa sababu hii pesa ya hongo akuna kitu yenye inasaidia. Hasa sisi wa mama tumenyanyazwa sana na wazee. Mzee anatoka ndani ya nyumba, anaenda analewa, akilewa anakuja anasema mama mimi nataka chakula na alitoka ndani ya hiyo nyumba, bila kuwacha chakula yeyote kwa hiyo nyumba. Wewe mama

umepata wapi hiyo chakula? Sisi tunataka hiyo maneno ya pombe ikomeshwe, vile ilikuwa imekomeshwa hata sisi wamama wengine, tulifurahi sana lakini pombe imezidi zaidi. Halafu kufuatiya mimi namna hii pengine, hii ilienda bahati mbaya nilizaliwa nchi hii sijui, kwetu wazazi wangu awako hapa. Pengine wazazi wangu waliaga nikapata mzee upande huu, tukakaa na mzee wangu upande huu, naye huyu mzee akunionyesha kwao, bahati mbaya imetokea huyu mzee ameaga, na niko na watoto ameniachia kwa kijiji nitafanya namna gani, hawa watoto ndio wapate elimu ya kutosha?

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Ungependa tufanye nini mama?

Esther Mwenje: Ninge penda kwamba, mtuonee kama watu ambaye wanakaa kwa kijiji, mahali popote hata kama inaweza kuwa forest tunaweza kwenda kulima hata na mikono, serekali itusaidie, tunaweza kulima na mikono hivi na unaweza chakula yako hapo.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Okay, asante sana, tumeyasikia hayo tumeyachukua, tafadhali jilandikishe hapo. Just a moment, subiri kidogo.

Com. Wanjiku: Na wale wanaume wamewaacha na watoto, mnataka wafanywe nini?

Esther Mwenje: Hawa wazee wenye wanatuacha na watoto nataka tuchukulie hawa hukumu, hii watoto wakati anazaa na wewe alikuwa anaona wewe namna gani? Na sasa ameona namna gani?

Com. Wanjiku: Wambiwe waje wachukue wale watoto kwa nguvu?

Esther Mwenje: Achukue mahali yake, hiyo ni mahali yake. Pengine alinikuta kama mimi ni msichana sina mtoto.

Com. Wanjiku: Okay. Akuache pekee yako?

Esther Mwenje: eeh nibaki peke yangu kama anaona mimi nimetosheka na yeye.

Com. Wanjiku: Okay laughter.....

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Gladys Alwa okay.

Gladys Alwa: Mimi kwa majina naitwa Gladys Alwa, maoni yangu mimi kukuja kukaa hapa ninaomba sisi tulizaliwa hapa Moiben na tumekuwa wazee hapa Moiben. Hakuna usaidizi yeyote tuko naye na tumezaa watoto kwa wingi. Tuko tu na watoto kwa kambi. Ninaomba sana mtusaidie watu kama sisi vile tutajisaidia na watoto wetu hata wengine wasomi. Hiyo ndiyo shida tunapata hapa Moiben sisi watu wa kambi.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana, tafadhali ujilandikishe hapo na tuendeleo namuita Bw. Isaac Kimweno, utafuatwa na Kimei Chris yuko karibia.

Isaac Kimweno: Bw. Chairman yangu nilikuwa ninataka kutoa vyema, kwa majina naitwa Isaack Kimweno mimi natoka Moiben. Yangu kwa mananeno ya Machief ningeomba ya kwamba iwe mlolongo, iwe inachaguliwa na wananchi na ifike 55 years iwe retire kama civil servants. Village elders, ningeomba ya kwamba makesi inafanyawa na wazee wa mitaa iwe approved, kama mtu asipotosheka, anaweza kuappeal na iwe inafuatwa vile ilikuwa imesemwa. Mtoto awe wa mwanaume siyo wa mwanamke.

Police awe trained kwa public relationship, police ukipata shida ukitaka fununu, ukitaka kusaidia police uwambie kuna mwizi hapo anaanza kuhoji, wewe ya kwamba alikuwa na nani, nani amepeya yeye ruhusa? Alikuwa namna gani unaulizwa maswali mpaka unaogopa unaona ya kwamba unaelekeya kwenda jela.

Raisi awe ten years na kama ikikuwa tens years hata wale walikuwa wakishiriki nao kuomba Uraisi hata kama yule mwingine wakienda retire hata wale waliomba na hawakupata wahende wote parking.

Employment, kuandikwa watu hata zaidi watoto iwe inaandikwa katika divisional, shauri kwa mfano tuliandika watoto katika District kama yetu unakuta watoto wa Constituency moja wanaenda jeshi yote lakini division zingine hawapati. Kwa hivyo kila division iwe center ya kuandika watoto.

Shamba isiwe na limit, shamba iwe na jasho ya mtu. Kortini iletwe katika divisional. Political parties iwe nne, iwe limited pekee yake. Makanisa pia iwe limited iwe chache isikuwe mingi mpaka itokee devil worshippers.

Prime Minister napendekeza ya kwamba tuwe na majimbo, tupate Prime Minister ambaye anachaguliwa na delegates. Vile vile Mayors na Chairman ya Country Council ichaguliwe na delegates kutoka kila wards kama ten ama twenty ambaye Councilor analeta. Waongozwe katika maoffice kwa five years siyo miaka mbili na nusu. Tax ya serekali afadhali ipunguzwe ndio corruption isitokee shauri kwa mfano hawa watu wa matatu, mtu akipatikana na excess moja unachargiwa 400/ per kesi moja, kwa hivyo ni afadhali apewe police mia kuliko aende kortini. Kwa hivyo tax ikuwe chini ili watu wasiogope kortini. Hayo tu.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Kidogo tu. Umesema watoto wa kiume na si wa kike maanake nini?

Isaac Kimweno: Nasema watoto kama nikizaa na huyu mama hiyo mtoto si wa huyo mama, watoto ni wangu

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Kimei Chris, you are representing him, please tell us your name, tell us the names of the person you are representing and then give us the brief numbered views.

Jeremiah Simiyu: Thank you Hon. Commissioners, my names are Jeremiah Simiyu representing a memorandum from the Sacred heart of Jesus Cathedral Parish now am represent on behalf of Chris Kimei. Thank you our memorandum starts with what we call our Constitution should have a preamble because our present Constitution does not actually give us or address us to show whether we are Kenyans or they don't give us the history and all the other things.

When we come to the political parties we are of the opinion that we should have just about four political parties in the Country who should actually be financed by the Government.

About the Executive I am just touching the highlights, the Executive we say a head of state should be a President who should be non-partisan and the Government should be a Prime Minister. Now when it comes appointment of Ministers we are of the opinion that Ministers should be appointed according to their professional qualification and they can't be appointed even from those within the professions outside,

Now when we come to the legislature we say the legislature should have its own calendar as far as their life is

concerned. Now when it comes to MPs making less contributions in Parliament, we should have it in the Constitution that they should be recalled back by the electorate.

The Electoral process when we talk about the Electoral Commission, registration of voters should be continuous now when we come to composition ofthem you say the Constitution should at least be passed by 75% not 65% as it is at the moment and a quorum should be increased to one third of the sitting MPs instead of 30 who are just making a bladder all the time.

Now for appointment of judges we say they should have a Judicial Commission empowered to appoint judges according to their qualification. When we talk on fundamental right we are saying that when it comes to the legislation of religion we should have proper investigation to confirm that this are not connected to cults which end up in devil worshipping and land should be handled by the legal profession that is the law court to handle it instead of the elders who are encouraging what we call corruption.

And natural resources land should be vested to the County Councils to make sure that the natural resources are properly distributed to the residents of the County and citizenship. It is a memorandum any way.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: I will read the memorandum, Jeremiah, asante sana tafadhali utupatie iyo memorandum.
Jackline Bii

Jackline Bii: Asante sana, ningependa kuongea juu ya inheritance. My names are Jackline Bii. Ningetaka kuongea juu ya inheritance. Mimi ningependelea inheritance ikae vile hivyo especially among the kalenjin vijana huwa wanachukua mali wakati wazazi wamekufa. Pengine wamependekeza hata wasichana wachukue mali lakini kwangu naona wasichana wataweza pata mabwana watenda inje jina la boma linaweza kupotea. So the boys to inherit the property. We also come to this question of come we stay marriage whereby mtu ameenda, town ameishi huko na mwanamke fulani siku ile huyu mtu atakufa, there is that woman mwenye amekaa na yeye for sometime, sasa kukiwa maneno ya inheritance, the current Constitution or the current law does not recognize that woman lakini mimi naonelea kama huyu mama amekaa na huyu mtu kwa muda wa miaka tano naonelea awe considered when it comes to sharing his property.

Politically, mimi ningependelea only three parties to be in place. There are either in extrem..... or at the middle. Two many political parties mimi sioni kama ni mzuri sana. Mimi napendekiza pia Provincial Administration iwe scrapt because in most cases tunakuta provincial administration just duplicate the work of departmental head. Kama ni maneno ya Agriculture particular Ministry to handle such things.

We go to maneno ya education, mimi naona the kind of form one selection, the current system dictates that there is

what we call quota system, whereby when you come from a particular District you must be absorbed in the First few people a number of students have to be from within that district. Lakini mimi naonelea turudi ile ya zamani, whereby anybody excelling could be selected to join any National School. Nafikiri ni hayo.....

Com. Wanjiku: Jackline you say that if the girl inherits land mahali itapotea, how will it get lost.

Jackline Bii: You see that woman, among the kalenjins right now boys do inherit property. Why? Because they marry, I mean girls come from the other family and comes to this family, so the offspring has to bear this name. But come a lady this time. If a lady inherits that property, ofcourse you don't expect her may be she is going to have children from different father, so you have a child by that father, you have another child from that father so in that case me I think the Kalenjin way of handling inheritance should remain the same.

Com. Wanjiku: Why are you saying she will be having children from different father? I thought she even got married.

Jackline Bii: Some may decide not to marry because now, I have property I can as well switch a husband now and then. So I can as well have a child from this man and from the other man.

Laughter laughter.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Jackline tafadhali jiandikishe. James Kibet. Regiona Cheruiyot, yuko? Philip yano? Mark Ayana. Peter Maina. Simon Maraba. Clement Semisto. Simon Barno. Simon Arap Bor, it is you now.

Simon Arap Bor: Asante sana jina langu ni Simon Arap Bor. Na mapendekezo yafuatayo. Ninge penda kwamba nchi yetu kabla ijangia katika mikataba yoyote na nchi yeyote, kuhusiana na mambo ya biashara, wananchi wapatiwe fursa ya kupiga kura ya maoni.

Mambo ya mashamba, inavyo onekana sasa, kuna mizozo mingi na kwa hivyo nataka katika Katiba ya nchi yetu, kubuniwe mahakama ya mashamba, special court of ya mashamba. Mambo ya title deeds, ama ati ya kumiliki mashamba, shughuli hii kwa sasa inaonekana ni kazi ngumi na ningetaka katika Katiba iandikwe kwamba, shughuli hii ifanyike tarafa/division iwe decentralized kutoka District mpaka ifike kiwango cha division.

Constitution ya nchi yetu ya Kenya, isiwe ni kitu cha kubadilisha, badilisha, hivi hivi mtu akitaka, ikiwa kutaitajika mabadiliko yoyote hii iwe subjected to referendum, wananchi wapige kura ya maoni. Kama hii ya sasa ya kutaka bunge hiairishwe, wananchi wangepewa fursa ya kupiga kura wasema ndio au la. Shule ziendelee kudhaminiwa na makanisa jinsi ambavyo imekuwa. Halafu special roles, roles za sponsor ziwe defined, ziandikwe na zionekane ni zipi.

Anti Corruption Unit: Ibuniwe na sheria ambazo sinagovern ziandikwe sawa, sawa. Appointment of departmental heads, security forces heads, ifanywe na special unit na siyo Raisi.

Office ya Attorney General: Attorney General, kwa sababu yeye ni kiongozi wa Judicial system in the Country isiwe ni mtu wa kuingia, katika Executive, anaingia katika Legislature na hataki kukuwa ni mtu independent.

Office ya waziri mkuu ibuniwe na yule wa Raisi, pamoja na madeputies, mbili, mbili katika office ya Raisi na ya waziri mkuu.

Permanent Secretaries, na Ministers wawe appointed by the President and wawe na elimu sawa kulingana na kazi ambayo wamepewa.

Elimu; changes ya elimu isiwe kila curriculum ama zile za mfumo zibaki katika mikono ya watu ambaye wamesomea elimu. Siyo kila mtu abadilishe mambo ya elimu. Professionals pekee yao waachiwe kazi hiyo ya kubadilisha mambo ya elimu.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Mr. Bor give us your last recommendation, the very last one.

Simon Arap Bor: Thank you naenda kupeana saisi, kuna hii ya mwisho: pensions and terminal benefits, hiyo imekuwa kazi ngumu kwa wale wanamaliza kazi, awaipati kwa haraka, haraka, kwa hivyo naomba ipelekwe katika District level ndio wapate kwa njia ya rahisi. Mwisho kabisa Bw. Mwenyekiti 51% votes kwa raisi wa nchi, total votes apate 51% na 25% kwa kila mkoa.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Mr. Bor. Please sign the register to show that you gave us your views. Kennedy Koitaba.

Kennedy Koitaba: Kwa majina naitwa Kennedy Koitaba. Nina yafuatayo kupendekeza kwa tume. Kwanza ni kuhusu forms of government, I do support the Unitary Government.

Two, I would like to feature on the rights of worship or freedom to worship that we should not allow the attracting of the greed for other people. I would like that to be put in the Constitution that whenever you are exercising your freedom of worship you should not interfere with the creed of another person.

Third, is on Provincial Administration: I do propose that at the grass root, we should have a panel to village elders, who get a salary of Kshs. 5,000.00 every month and sitting allowance of Ksh. 2,000.00. From a panel of village elders we go to the Chief from the Chief we go straight to District Commissioner, from there we go straight to the Provincial Commissioner. The Provincial Administration should be under the Minister of the Local Government. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank very much Bw. Kaitaba, tafadhali ujandikishe. Evelyne Kitoo. Sabina Gethe. Mary Wambui amenongea, ndio. Barbanas Cheiwa,

Barbanas Cheiwa: Jina langu ni Barbarnas Cheiwa, napendekeza, upande wa Elimu: Elimu ya primary education iwe free and compulsory and secondary education tuwe na cost sharing, kati ya wazazi na serekali. University Education serekali igharamie, that is to be free.

Mambo ya afya: Tunataka free health care igharamiwe na serekali, kwa upande wa utawala tunataka, Unitary system of Government, napendekeza tu the same system, the President na Vice President na Mawaziri. Vice President and

Mawaziri wawe wanateuliwa na Raisi na iwe fitted by Parliament.

Kwa upande wa harambee the Constitution, should do away with harambee. Hiyo ndiyo imeleta shida sana Kenya. Na kuna basic rights, kuna wakati mwingine watu wantaka kustarehe halafu unakuta Police wanafukuza watu especially kwa mambo ya pombe. Mtu anataka kustarehe, watu wengi wanapenda hizo vitu sana mimi napendekeza Constitution pombe iwe legal, halafu watu wasifukuzwe bure.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana kwa maoni yako. Sasa namuita Bw. Annacheta Sang. Kwa niaba ya kundi lake la kina mama. Karibu.

Annacheta Sang: Jina langu ni Annacheta Sang, naongea kuhusu mambo ya akina mama.

1. All the property in the family should be registered between husband and wife.
2. Inheritance should be between sons and daughters, whether the daughters are married or not.
3. Any property that the husband have with the first wife should not be given to any other wife, incase of any other marriage, the husband should look for his own property with the 2nd the 3rd or the 4th wife. Incase of any divorce, all the children should be under the custody of the father, until the age of 30.
4. Any man who makes a girl pregnant, should be made to marry her, whether the man is married or not, this will minimize this question of chokoras in the streets and men will be more careful. Any sugar daddy or sugar mummy found moving with a school girl or a school boy should be prosecuted in a court of law.
5. Sexual violence, maximum sentence should be life sentence and minimum 14 years. Defilement: that is rape among small children should be treated like any other rape.
6. Women representative to be 1/3rd of all the people in Parliament.
7. The position of village elders, should also be given to women.
8. The public should be given the responsibility of electing the Mayor.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Annacheta Sang, kwa maoni yako. Ezekiel Mitei, karibu. Start with your name please.

Ezekiel Mitei: Jina langu ni Ezekiel Mitei, I am presenting on behalf of SDA youth in the North Wasin Gishu, including part of Elgeyo, Marakwet, for that matter. So my first presentation is on the .I support the system of Unitary Government and the separation between the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary should be clearly defined, and I suggest that the powers of the President currently held by the President as the Head of State and the Head of the Government should be split, such that the President will only be the Head of State and may be Defence. The Prime Minister, should be created an office of the Prime Minister should be created so that he can be the Head of Government incharge of Permanent Secretaries, PCs all the way down to the village elders. The post of the Chiefs should be elective and I think the qualification of the chief should be literate enough that is to meet the current war trends that is he should be a graduate for that matter.

The Post of the Prime Minister should be elected nationally at the same time as the Presidential elections. The

Presidency should only be two terms of five years and Prime Minister also two terms of five years. And when after serving for the two terms, they can not go to any elective post.

There should be like the industrial courts which settles disputes between handling labour regulations, there should be Constitution court, because in the past we have heard several cases where where verdict is not drawn in the present Kenyan system also commission. Sorry let me present my last one on the freedom of worship.

Freedom of worship in schools should be allowed in colleges, even where 25% of the students should be allowed a chaplain of their religion or their denomination. The schools also should be either under DEB or sponsorship as now but the sponsor should have donated land not only sponsoring a public, the land was donated by the community and there is nothing but there is somebody who is protecting the school and denying other communities around to use the public utility for worship and others. Now for private schools, and mission schools they should be retained. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Bw. Mitei. David Kiptur, yuko? Karibu.

David Kiptur: Mr. Commissioner, my names are David Kiptur. My views are as follows;

- I would like to propose for a federal government that is the Prime Minister and the President the Executive power.
- President and the Vice President be elected by all the people.
- I would prefer two chambers, that is the upper house and the house of representatives.
- The Chairman and the Mayor be elected directly by the people.
- A Councilor must attain a form four level of education and the MPs a degree .
- We should have a Central and Regional Government. The Regional Government to be headed by the Governors, on the issue of land I would suggest that the indigeneous Kenyans should be given a free hold land and the non-indigeneous they could be given a lease hold.
- I could suggest a free education from std. 1-form four.
- Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs should be voted for having qualified the needed qualification.
- There should be equal share of property in the family, that is the children born in our families.
- Marriage be dealt with by churches and the DC should be prohibited from doing the marriage. That is because you find the DCs, office married a couple in Wasin Gishu the following day somebody can go to Transoia and get married there, so I hope this job could be done by churches only.
- Cases at the court should not last more than three years because you might find problems dealt with, death people that have lasted for over 20 years.
- Single parents should be charged and children taken care by the Government.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, Bw. David Kiptur, sorry Bw. Kiptur one second please. Can you just wait for a second?

Com. Wanjiku: Did you say single parent should be charged? Or I didn't hear.

David Kiptur: The families that is out of wedlock, should be charged by court of law. As either pary after being proved that they are parents of the child and they deny that they are not going to get married.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: If they get married there is no problem.

David Kiptur: There is no problem.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, David Kiptur. Harun Cheserek.

Harun Cheserek: Asante sana Chairman, Jina langu ni Harun Cheserek. Pendekezo langu ni kuhusu wafanyi kazi wa serekali juu ya retirees, eg. mtu kutoka turkana anaenda kutafuta benefits Nairobi ananenda mpaka nguo inakwisha, viatu inakwisha, mpaka yeye anakufa njiani bila kupata benefits. Kwa hivyo ningomba serekali hilete benefits kwa Centralized Districts before retiring halafu anaenda retire anachukua vitu vyake anaenda nyumbani. Badala ya kwenda retire halafu anakanyanga mpaka Nairobi mpaka nguo zinakwisha. Kwa hivyo naomba serekali ichukue hatua mathubuti.

Jambo la pili, ni kuhusu land issue, mambo ya corruption, mara wakati mwingine unaona shamba inapewa title deeds mbili kwa hivyo ninasupport vile nimesikia wengine wakisema. Corruption ya title deed ipotelee mbali. Thank you very much Chairman.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you Bw. Cheserek, kwa maoni yako. Na sasa namuita Bw. Jeremiah simiyu, yuko, amezungumza. Jonathan Kulgat

Jonathan Kulgat: My name is Jonathan Kulgat. I am going to talk about four points concerning the SDA group, and my opinion as a citizen of Kenya. Nitanza na SDA group yakwamba tunataka freedom of worship, spirit of conscious mtu aombe vile anataka, kama anataka kuhabudu siku yoyote mtu asilasimishwe, na serekali, isilasimishwe watu wataenda kanisa siku gani.

La pili ni kwamba, mashule iwe either private au ya DEB, isiwe ya sponsorship kwa sababu mashule mengi yamekuwa ya sponsor na unakuta kanisa hiyo ya sponsor ina nyanyanza makanisa mengine, hila hali walichanga pesa ya kujenga shule hii.

Point ingine ni kwamba, tuna shida katika nchi yetu ya kenya kama SDA tuna experience religious, prosecution to advertist student in schools, colleges and institutions of higher learning. When they are denied permission to worship on Saturday and are actually forced to do the following things; attend class on Saturday, they are threatening their religious conscious, and sit for exams and participate in games. Ingekuwa vizuri games na mitihani au na kura ifanywe siku zingine iziwe ni jumapili na jumamosi. Participating in work programmes on Saturdays. Sasa hiyo nimemaliza ambaye. My views are this. Ilikuwa ni ya group ya kanisa.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: The ones you were giving us are whose views. Are your views different. Please don't repeat.

Jonathan Kulgat: These are my views concerning how our Government should be:

- It should be a Unitary Government.
- The President should not be above the law.
- Halafu kuwe na post ya waziri mkuu na iwe ni two terms kwa waziri mkuu na President.

- Ya Parliament serekali ingeona jinsi ambayo kampeni ingefanywa isiwe ya watu kutumia pesa kwa maana watu wanadanganywa na pesa na wanastakiwa kila mtu.
- Land; Mashamba
- Acquire loans
- Juu wa wasichana; girls wamekuwa na shida sana katika Kenya yetu there are impregnated wanawachwa na unakuta yule mtu..... kwa shule ikwa msichana amepata mimba asifukzwe shuleni wacha aendeleo kusoma ende maternity leave azae kwanza na arudi shuleni.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Bw. Kulgat, kwa maoni yako. Sasa namuita Jona Katunam, yuko? Hayuko Thomas Limo, Karibu mwalimu Thomas.

Thomas Limo: Mimi naitwa Thomas Limo, maoni yangu ndiyo hii:

Kortini: Magistrates, kesi nafikiri mtu akipeleka kesi na kama ana pesa utapoteza hata hiyo kesi. Mawakili wanachunguza wewe mpaka unawacha. Pendekezo langu ni kwamba, serekali isaidie mtu yule ana wakili. Kwa sababu yule mtu anawakili kwa sababu, mtu yule ana wakili akikutana na mawakili kule ananagaishwa. Na tena iwekwe kiwango two months ama three months isikae karibu ten years kufanya kesi.

Pili, ningetaka ii mambo ya Chiefs to be elected by the people.

One man one job. Unjua kuna wengine wanafanya kazi, unakuta wanaongoza kampuni, hii hii mpaka wengine wanakosa kazi.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Lakini ikiwa anaondoka kutoka kampuni hii anabadilisha kazi

Thomas Limo: anabadilisha kazi anaongoza hii a lot of companies ya serekali.

Inginge ni mambo ya education ningetaka irudi ile ya zamani.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: samahani irufi vipi?

Thomas Limo: ya class 7-4-2 and university.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Okay, endelea.

Thomas Limo: Kwa sababu wote ukiona wanarudika mpaka Form Four, ingine inasonga mpaka University inajaa na akuna kazi. Lakini zamani ilikuwa inaenda, step by step. Na mwisho harambee itupiliwe mbali, wacha serekali wasaidie watu kujenge, kwa sababu wengine wanafanya harambee mahali pengine na wengine hawafanyi harambee. Ndio area zingine inarudi nyuma. Asante.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante Bw. Limo. Sasa namuita Bw. Ruben Kemboi, yuko? Hayuko. Edwin Kiplimo, yuko, karibu.

Edwin Kiplimo: Kwa majina Commissioner ni Edwin Kiplimo, natoka hapa Moiben. Ningependa tume ya marekebisha ya Katiba, ikiwa kuna uwezo uweze kukaa, hata kama ni miaka kumi ijayo ikuje, kasha watengeneze hizo sheria ikuwe sawa sawa. Isikuwe ya kwamba kama vile wakati ya COMESA ama mambo ya income tax, hiyo mambo ya income tax au mambo ya soko huru imeleta shida kubwa wananchi awajaelewa hii soko huru nini.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Tufanye nini kwa COMESA?

Edwin Kiplimo: Hii ya COMESA wananchi kiongozi, kama kwa mfano kiongozi wetu atume serekali yake akuje angalie mambo kama mtu yule ako na acre moja, kisha vitu vyake aende auze kwa hiyo, atafute market, watu ambao wako chini kama watu wale wako na acre moja awana nguvu kufikia kiwango cha wale wengine ambao wako na nguvu kupeleka mazao yao kule. Sasa hapo iwe ni sheria.

Ya pili kama ni tume ya marekebisha ya Katiba ichukue mda sana, wapate maoni kupitia kwa wananchi.

Mambo ya family unasikia watu wengi wanasema kuhusu kupatia mimba watoto ama kuwa na watoto wengi familia, inaleta uchumi iwe sheria kama ni kuzaa watoto wawili ama watatu. Isipite zaidi ya watatu. Sasa ndiyo hata machokora wasipatikane kule, wakati wa budget serekali inafanya budget mpaka kwa familia. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Asante sana Edwin Kiplimo kwa maoni yako, jilandikishe hapo. Luke Kiplagat.

Luke Kiplagat: My name is Luke Kiplagat and I have some few points:

1. I suggest that Heads of Public Corporations, Parastals, Universities or other Government departments should not be appointed on political grounds but on merit. Politicians should not interfere with these public operations or parastals or even public universities.
2. Banks should not give unsecured loans to applicants because, unsecured loans can make the bank to collapse.
3. Civic Education should be continuous and should be done by independent parties or groups
4. Stiff penalties should be applied to those people who loot public offers and should be dismissed from work.
5. Proper system of education should be maintained because marginalized areas are going to suffer if they remove this quota system of education. They should also produce a compulsory adult education.
6. lastly pension schemes or benefits should be that, I am talking of unreduced pension benefits, they should reverse three quotas of the benefits are commuted and not a quota of the benefits, so that people are able to invest very well.

Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you for your views, now we call Philip Kapt. You were called earlier but you were not around. You are civil servant, one of those I called were not here. Karibu.

Philip Kapt: My names are Philip Kapt. What I wanted to present as my views are: The bandits and cattle rustlers this has been a practice that has taken place, and has been going on for a longer period and the Government has promised that we are protected, our property is protected, our lives are protected but his one has taken very long period to be gotten rid of. So what I propose is that the Government should look for ways to uproot this behaviour or this act of robbing people things and animals and even killing people. This act takes place on the marginalized areas and the Government should look for ways to make these people in the marginalized areas to be employed or in other words to be informed to be educated. You know they are lacking educationthat make them to continue being cattle raiders and waiting for people on the way.

The third one, is that as you know that our Country is not rich of resources, the resource we have is the land and the land we have we need to utilize it properly, such that people should be given a number of acres, for me I propose 100 acres so that the upper part of the land can be used properly. It can be given to the Government can use it or to

produce other things that can benefit this country.

Lastly is that as a Kenyans you should live in any part of the Country and develop and do whatever you can to make the progress of the Country. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, Philip for your views. I now call Joseph Komen. Pole sana tuliita jina lako nafikiri ulikuwa umetoka kidogo. Karibu.

Joseph Komen: My names are Joseph Komen. First and foremost we need a Constitution which will unite all the Kenyans and protect their rights and property, land and property rights. An individual Kenyan who has acquired the land rightfully he or she is entitled to own any size of land. Any Kenyan can enjoy and he or she is free to own land in Kenya but not free to sell to outsider but must survive by the ways of hire of indigenous people.

Land in Kenya, natural resources should benefit the Community around in form of sussion both men and women have a access to own land through legal means. Concerning our customary law, basic right I support the Government should have the responsibility of ensuring that all Kenyan enjoy basic rights eg. free medical services, compulsory and free education from nursery to university, clean piped water, no Kenyan should die because of food, free security no harassment.

Structure and system of Government Kenyans should adopt a seculation system of Government that is majimbo. Some resources from productive areas should not be taken to other areas and the same productive areas remain undeveloped. eg. Moiben you can see our roads not tarmacked while we produce almost 60% of our produce.

The power of the Government should be centralized to District level and create a sense of ownership into the people of each District unless there be competition at all levels among them.

Farming and farmers, The institution should protect farming and framers because farming is the pillar to our country or backbone of our country.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: What type of protection do you want?

Joseph Komen: The Government should take care of the farmer eg. giving fertilizer for the farmers to get in a cheapest way. Management and use of natural resources: should be introduced inn Kenyan roads and must be computerized to replace traffic police to eliminate corruption that is TTK. Any excess to be fined a reasonable fee to the Government. The following to be reduced from the matatu operators that is PSV, TLB the most important is road licence and comprehensive insurance which covers the vehicle and the passagers. The insurance company. My last remark is the competent Kenyan should be promoted accordingly and paid well. All Government servants when they die when executing their duties for the benefit of this nation should be compensated and their salaries paid to the next of kin after retirement age of the diseases including accidents, and disaster at work. Thank you Bw. Chairman.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much for those views. Now we call Cheruiyot Maiyo.

Cheruiyot Maiyo: Thank you, my names are James Cheruiyot and my proposals are these ones:

- System of Governance, Federal verses Unitary meaning half Federal half Unitary.
- We have Legislation like senate and lower house. The members of the Senate five members from each tribe. The lower house having members of each Constituency coming to 120. We have Prime Minister , and Deputy Prime Minister sponsored by parties and can form Government from the members of the house of this parties.
- Political parties should be two, alternative policy.
- We have the current police force disbanded and the Military should police the Country for one year while a provisional police force should be drafted.
- According to the new Constitution, the police should come under Senate Security Committee.
- Education should build schools from the taxes, equip school from taxes and furnish teachers nearly paid from the taxes.
- Legal tender in this case should be the American dollar.
- Religious organizations, this are nowadays businesses, the Government should charge taxes on them and at the same time there funds should be audited by corporation auditors, because those are public funds.
- We come to the issue of the land and land adjudication under arid lands should be scrapped because it gives security to grab properties.
- I propose also that when it comes to harambees it should be done away because it is a source of corruption.
- We have population and family, policyshould have a right to bear four children. The affiliation act should be reinstated.
- We come to freedoms, the international freedoms should be enshrined in the Kenyan Constitution.
- We have Provincial Administration it should be done away with because they have no business now in this Country.

Thank you.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much, for your views. I call John Machiangi, Is he here? Hayuko. Francis Chepkenei, hayuko. John Yego, hayuko. Paul Biwott, Hayuko. Hawa walijiandikisha hivi karibuni, wasije wakalalamika, hatuwezi kuwasikia, Ruben Kimutai pia hayuko. Sasa tumemaliza kwa wote wale waliojiandikisha. Wale walioko hapa majina yao yameandikwa tumewasikia maoni yao na tumemaliza, kwa hivyo kama kuna mwingine amekata shauri sasa ni observer na angetaka kutoa maoni tutayari kumsikia. Yuko hapa mwananchi yeyote? We have a member of our Committee, in very graciously, allowed other people to speak first and now she is taking her opportunity. Karibu madam.

Ruth Keboi: Thank you. Recommendation for Constitutional Review from...kwa majina naitwa Ruth Keboi na wakilisha Kenya National Farmers Union Wasin Gishu District. So these are recommendation Constitutional Review from KNFU women representatives. My proposals are like this:

- The language for the new Constitutional Review should be be splified.
- Farmers interest in both sectors should be catered for especially for maize and milk.

- Enactment of law to regulate maize and milk and abolish liberalization.
- Land ownership –rights for women need to be re-invented. Gender equality commission be established to monitor and review progress.
- Family law need though review and reform as appropriate especially to harmonize the core existing contradictory customary Christian hindu Islamic laws. Women have obtained been victims of manipulation of such laws especially on matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance as well as ownership of marital property.
- The Constitution should provide equal opportunity of employment to men and women.
- The Constitution should provide for a minimum 45% women in the Legislature as well as in the local authorities.
- The Constitution should also outlaw cultural practices eg. polygamy, wife inheritance, FGM.
- Firm limits should be introduced to the tenure of MP, it should take only five years. Thank.

Com. Prof. Ida Salim: Thank you very much Mrs. Keboi for those views and with those views we really come to an end to this kikao, seating, of hearings, we have listened to all those who have given their views. All that remains for us is to thank them all very very much for presenting their views it has been a very good harvest for us, we refer to harvesting of views we fee we has a bumper crop today from this particular kikao. This is in a way a tribute to the civic education providers, who have obviously done a good job here and also a tribute to the CCC or Constitutional Committee because they have done a good job also of mobilizing wananchi in this Constituency to come and present their views. We want to thank you all for doing that thanks to the Committee, thanks to Civic Education providers. We as a Commission want to finish collecting views from all over the Country, Province by Province this is the last but one province, we have been moving on lastly to Western province once we finish we go back we write a draft Constitution, we write a report, there will also be District Constituency report, so that this reports will come back to you, you look at them to ascertain that your views are all there, and if need be we revise them, but this is just to show you if we have proved to be faithful to the collection of views in the Constituency. We thankly ofcourse the draft constitution will also be circulated all over, people will have time to look at it study it, give their views on it. There will also be an important forum this is the National Conference, joining together delegates from all sectors of our public life, there will be their MPs all of them we will be there also as Commissioners not to debate but to give views but to administer and make sure that things move on well. There will also be delegates from each and every District three of them one of which will always be a woman and then there will be representatives from various religions in the country. Representatives of marginalized groups, women the disabled and so on so that in total there will be 700 delegates to this very very important apex forum on the constitutional review. There they will debate the draft Constitution that we will present to them if they approve it there is a consensus about it it goes straight to parliament, then parliament will pass it and then it will becomes our new constitution. If there are any issue of which there is no consensus be it 1, 2, 3 4, whatever and after a lot of debating in the conference and there is no agreement then those issues of which there will be no agreements then we will be given out to wananchi to decide in referendum. Once the referendum result are out the draft constitution will be amended accordingly and then be sent back to parliament for approval for it to become our new Constitution.

So you can see there are quite a number of very, very important steps or stages are yet to be done. Thanks our needs and our request for more works and time to finish the constitution as effectively as possible and it is our hope and prayer with your assistance, with your views this Constitution will be done in such a way that it will out last even the American Constitution. The American Constitution is being presented to us a model Constitution one that has had very few amendments since it was created away back in the early years of American independence. Lets hope ours will last even longer if done with dedication, commitment with open mind, and with really commitment to justice or this are the stages I thought you ought to know having given your views, you may be wondering what will happen to your views. This are the things we will do with them. once again thank you for your patience especially those of you who have stayed for quite a long time beyond giving your views and listening to the views of others. I want to thank you all go well. I want to thank the young people over there, this are the people who the Constitution will serve longer than some of us wazee not my sister here but some of us who may not see the fruits of the workings of this new Constitution. But we hope we will be remembered as a Commission that has done a good job rather than the opposite we want blessings, not curses when we leave. Thank you all, God bless you all, and good luck to every one especially our young students there. Asanteni.

It is our tradition the Commission, we open with prayers our own meetings and we close with prayers. We opened this session or this hearing with prayers can we close with prayers please. Can someone come forward and pray for us, the coordinator please can you suggest somebody or yourself. Or Ruth okay Gender parity we had a man in the morning, we have a woman in the afternoon.

Closing Prayers: Baba katika jina la Yesu, tunakushukuru Mungu wetu kwa sababu ya uwepo wako, tunakushukuru Mungu sababu umeweza kutupa nguvu, tangu asubuhi hadi wakati huu, Mungu tunakushukuru kwa viongozi ambaye wamekuwa nasi siku ya leo. Mungu hata wakati huu tunapoenda kuachana, tunazidi kuomba uwepo wako Mungu hata hawe Commissioners, tunazidi kuwaomba baraka, Mungu unajua mawazo yao, unajua maitaji zao tunaomba uweze kuwa zaidia kwa kila jambo, maana tunaomba tukiamini katika jina la Yesu aliye mkombozi wetu. Amen.

Thank you very much.