

**CONSTITUTION OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION**

**(CKRC)**

**VERBATIM REPORT OF**

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS,**

**SOTIK CONSTITUENCY, HELD AT**

**NATIONAL CEREALS &**

**PRODUCE DEPORT NDANAI**

**ON**

**Friday 12<sup>th</sup> July 2002**

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARING**

**SOTIK CONSTITUENCY HELD ON FRIDAY 12TH JULY 2002 AT**

**NATIONAL CEREALS & PRODUCE DEPOT NDAWAI**

**PRESENT**

1. Com. Prof. A. I. Salim
2. Com. Wanjiku Kabira
3. Com. Abdizak Nunow

**SECRETARIAT IN ATTENDANCE**

1. Collins Mukewa - Programme Officer
2. Robert Machatha - Assistant Programme officer
3. Vivian Muli - Verbatim Recorder
4. Joseph Koros - District Co-ordinator

The meeting was called on order at 10.35 with Com. Nunow in the Chair.

**Com. Nunow:** Nadhania hiki ni kikao cha tume, cha kurekebisha Katiba katika Sotik Constituency, na tungependa kuanza na kama kawaida katika vikao vyetu vyote huwa tunaanza kwa maombi. Tungepata mtu wa kujitokeza kutuongoza kwa maombi, someone to say the prayers for us. (not clear) endelea kujitokeza. Bwana Koros huko? Bwana Koros ambaye ni mwana kamati wa Constituency.

**Interjection:** Ameenda kuita watu.

**Com. Nunow:** Okay, nani mwingine atatuangoza kwa maombi.

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** Natuombe. Eeh mwenyezi Mungu, mwenye kuunda dunia na binguni, tunakuomba Mungu tutusaidishe kwa mambo yote tunayoyafikiria juu ya Katiba yetu, ili nchi yetu ipate kubadilika, kimawazo ku-uchumi, na yale yote mambo ya maendeleo. Mwenye enzi Mungu tunakuomba utusaidishe, utuongoze kwa kila njia, kwa kila namna. Uongoze wale ambao wanakuja kutoa maoni yao juu ya Katiba katika nchi hii, ili nchi ipate mafanikio mema katika siku za usoni. Mwenyezi Mungu tunaomba kwa jina la Yesu Kristo muumba wetu, Amina.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sand Mheshima kwa maombi. Sasa ningependa majoa kwa moja niende nikiwajulisha wanatume wenzangu, na wafanyi kazi wa tume ambao wamekuja katika kikao hiki. Pamoja nami mkono wangu wa kulia, ni Professor Wanjiku Kabira ambaye ni mwanatume, na kwa mkono wangu wa kushoto, kuna Professor Ahmed Ida Salim, ambaye pia ni mmoja wa wanaibu wa mwenye kiti wa tume. Nami ninaitwa Abdrizak Nunow, nyote mwakaribishwa na tutakuwa na nyinyi leo. Pamja nasi pia, ni wafanyi kazi wa tume wakiongozwa na Programme Officer, Collins Mukewa tungaini yule, na wenzake Robert na Vivian kwa mkono wangu wa kushoto pia. Nikitambua Mheshimiwa wa Constituency hii, Mheshimiwa Antony Kimeto, tutaanza kikao hiki, na ningependa kuwauliza (not clear) utaratibu ambao tutafuatia.

Moja ni utaratibu wa muda. Tungependa kila mtu ambaye either awe na maandishi memorandum, ama asiwe na memorandum aje aende moja kwa moja kwa mapendekezo na sio hadithi na historia mingi. Kwa sababu hio inajulikana ndio sababu tume imeundwa. Ukienda kwa mapendekezo ambayo ungependa kuona kwa Katiba utakuwa umesaidia sana, na kila mtu ambaye atazungumza, nitampa madakika matano akiwa na memorandum ama asiwe na memorandu, kwa sababu kwa madakika matano ukisema pendekezo lako unawezasema mpaka mapendekezo ishirini karibu.

Ya pili ukuwa una memorandu, utazungumza tu ukiangazia. Ukipena highlights ya hio memorandum ili utmie hizo madakika kwa kupena highlights, na baada ya kumaliza utaenda kwa hiyo desk upande hiyo kwa programme office ujiandikishe na upeane memorandum, na u-sign register kwamba umepeana maoni yako kwa tume,. Ukiwa hauna memorandum pia utazunguma hivo, na ukimaliza uende pale ujiandikishe na u-sign register kwani hio register ndio itakuwa compiled ambaye itonyesha katika kila constituency nani ndio ametoa maoni.

Na ya pili ni kuhusu heshima. Ukiona mtu anazungumza na anasema mambo ambaye huyapendi, tafadhali usimzungumzie wala usimpigie kelele. Umpe heshima zake kasha akimaliza, wewe uchukue nafasi yako usema yale unataka. Tumelewana sio? Okay, na ya mwishi ni kwamba, tutafuata orodha ambaye itakua vile mtakuwa mumejiandikisha, badi tu tutaweza kupeana priority kwa watu ambao tunaona wanahitaji kuangaliwa vizuri, kama watu ambao walemavu, kama wanawake. Kwa sababu akina mama pengine waakuja baadaye, na kasha wapende kuenda kuwatengenezea nyinyi wanaume chakula na vitu vingine. Kwa hio tutajaribu kuwaleta mbele, na wazee ambao wazee zaidi ambao wangetaka kuonekana na kupewa nafasi mapema,.

Hayo ndio utaratibu ambayo tutaifuata. Lakini ningependa kuwajulisha ya kwamba, yoyote ambaye atazungumza ako huru kuzungumza lugha yoyote ile ambaye anapenda, ambaye atajieleza vizuri. Msijananie kuzungumza kingereza ama kiswahili. Mtu anazungumza lugha ya mama na ni juu ya tume kutafuta mtu wa kutafsiri, ili mhakikishe maoni yako umepeana jisi ungependa kupeana. Hayo ndio taratibu ningependa kuwaeleza, na sasa nafikiri tuko tayari kuanza kikao.

Okay, na sasa nitamwita, tungefuata orodha lakini mheshimiwa ana shughuli ingine ya kuwatumika nyinyi ambaye inamfanya aondoke, na nitampatia nafasi ya kwanza. Mheshimiwa Kimeto karibu.

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** Asante. Thank you very much the Commissioners for giving me this opportunity to air my views. What I wanted to put across is one.

**Com. Nunow:** Mheshimiwa, start with your name for the records.

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** I am Honourable Antony Kimeto, Mbunge wa Sotik. What I wanted to air this morning are few things I want to highlight of this constitution. One is the election system or the constituency. I am very much aware that we have 212 constituencies, and when you see in parliament the number of women representing the constituencies in these areas are very few. Yet it is very much open for everyone to compete amongst these 212 constituencies. So I want to put across that we should definitely start by giving about one woman in every province, so that the woman can get to such attitude, because it's only the women, and also women, and the young people should also be given the opportunity. This is a borrowed leaf from Uganda. I've borrowed this leaf from Uganda, because you find that there are some youthful people, young men and young women, representing a certain area. Their constituencies come to a provincial administration system, and we should also give either two (2), I want to say either 2 (not clear) or 2 provinces to give one (1) disabled or 1 disabled group either a woman or a man as marginalized, some group of people who are marginalized. One representing 2 provinces, because these marginalized groups are not very many, so they can be in a position to represent few people who which can not reach about 200,000 or 300,000. that is a marginalized group or disabled group. So I want that system to be adopted.

Secondly, I would like to have in terms of representation of let's say farmers. I want to say something about farming. Our farmers in this country are not very well looked after. Some other countries are looking after their farmers, that is they are subsidizing their crops. I want our Kenya government or the new la to completely subsidize the farming group, that will enable this country to be rich very quickly. If we cannot import food from abroad, we should not be importing, this is a very rich country, a country which is rich in terms of rain water, in terms of sunshine, everything can grow very quickly, and so the country should have farmers being subsidized. Be milk farmers, be milk and beef farming or be it whatever, this country should subsidize their farmers to enable them to become rich in this country. So that in the near future we shall have people, beautiful country with rich people. Kenya you find that there are so many poor people, just because they have not been subsidized. Same too, there is something which I would like to ever time to connect.

There should be free education in this country. Free for all, free for all the disabled children, free for all the children of Kenya, and then after that we should have people to look, to be (not clear) some to look after job opportunities in this republic. It should be a matter of this republic to look after the people in terms of giving them job opportunities.

Well, when we get to another item, is item of the law, the law system. In this country you find that lawyers and judges are very few. We should train more to start law society, to start to have judges in every village, to have judges in every location. You find that in this country you only have only one judge, dealing with 2 constituencies or 3. We want judges to be near the people, we want the prisons to be an area which will be assisting people not a punitive area. We want an area which should be assisting people to know their mistakes. We should bring these people who are being (not clear) to the community, to work on the community based project. To enable them get jobs, to enable them support their families. It is a matter of when they are doing a lot of (not clear), it is a matter of the time given that they were not doing any job. So we want them the job to enable them to assist their families in terms of making the roads, we want them to make the roads. The constituency road fund could be used at the constituency level by the people who are in the constituency. Either those who are in jail or those without jobs, or one for assistance I want to say for assistance should be the base of development in this country. The constituency should be the base. There should not be district or whatever, let it come to the constituency level to start the base at the constituency. So that whenever we budget for anything in the republic, we are budgeting for the constituency not district where there are so many constituencies. We want to bring up the development near to the people. So the constituencies must be the base of every development in this country. So that we shall soon see a lot of change if we base every constituency to have something.

When we look at again let say this type of nomination, I want to say nomination of MPs, councilors should be completely be abolished. That law should not be there. We want people who are representing people, not representing two individuals who are denominators, we don't want that. Nominations should be completely scrapped. We don't want these thing where nomination after passing through in all these ballot papers, you come again and then nominate. We want the nomination to have come from the people, there is no nomination at all, nomination will be election.

Well, another thing I want to say is about the police. The police should be in Kenya though it is that, it should be the people, they should appear to be the people's representative in terms of requesting people, not beating up the people. We want to completely abolish these things, where the police are being used, to either give what we call, to be at war with the citizens which they employ. At the same time we want the police to completely stamp out all the criminalities in terms that the police should be employed, so many policemen should be here. You find that in Kenya there is no peace, just because the police are too few. The police force should be so many. We could have the police everywhere looking after wananchi. This should be a country of harmony. Harmony comes when the police are too many. We want to employ the police force to be very many everywhere. To assist Kenyans work to their best of their abilities. You will see people coming from abroad, coming to this country.

Then What I want to again stamp out, the importation of every material in this country. Whether car, whether aero planes, whether medicine, whether what, every importation we should not import anything from any country which is not taking our products, or our food crops, or whatever we are doing here. We want to exchange. This country will remain to be completely finished economically, if there is nothing that is exporting to the countries to which they are importing their goods. We want to do importation to the countries which are supporting us, that our goods, or our food crops, or whatever. If they are not doing anything let us be patient and close all the borders. Importation should come when it is necessary, when these people are using our materials, and we want to have a base. We cannot be industrialized by 2020, if we are importing the finished goods, and taking all our money to those countries, we shall never ever be industrialized. Our children will never learn anything, if we can continue importing and yet there is nothing for us being exported to those countries.

So those are the major things which I want us to see, and another thing which I want to put across is the way our road network if we are saying, the base or the constitutions could be for our own network there could have been in this country these people, the law we should start if we are not manufacturing the (not clear), these tractors, which pull the soil, we should make all the money for the roads, or with the people where the roads are being done. There should be no using of all these machines. We could leave the machines, because I saw a abroad in Egypt where people leave without using the machine, and it was done way long time ago, and it is still existing. So instead we shall enrich our people, if we are not manufacturing the machines to use our people to make the roads. With the few remarks, let me say thank you for listening.

**Com. Nunow:** Mheshimiwa, if you could just hold on for clarification question. Usually when you, one presents and one or two things are not clear, then commissioners reserve the right to ask for clarification.

**Com. Kabira:** Thank you very much Mheshimiwa, I want you to go back on your recommendation on the representation of women and the youth, and you proposed one woman per province, and 2 young people maybe a young man and a young woman from each province, and then the representation by the disabled. So I wanted to find out whether you are proposing that, these people are elected during the general election. Whether, like I would vote for the councilor, for the provincial women representative, then the president and MP, and whether they should be voted by their own group like women vote for the woman, or they should be voted in by men and women and the same with the other categories. In other words are there specific colleges for electing those people, or they will be elected by the general public?

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** I am only giving the position and then elections could be done by the general public. I was just creating the office. So the election can be done by the general members of the public. Whether he is a good representative or not, but the creation must be for a young woman or for a young man. Yaani in every province there are 2 young women and young men in every province to allow them go to parliament, and we shall see in future whether they will grow into good people, good representative. So, I was creating that opportunity for them. The gender is what I have remembered, young women, young men, disabled group, because of large population in Kenya, we should also have the disabled group select their people. That is why I

gave 2 provinces because an MP of the disabled will be representing the disabled community. If in the disabled community, it can be either elected by the disabled people. Yeah, that could be the (not clear) can be amended.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Still on the same issue whichever, the election of these young women and young men are you going to specify particular constituencies and say these constituencies will be for women? Only in each and every election, or are we going to create a new one for the young women and a new one for the young men. It will among these constituencies right?

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** No I am saying.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Mm

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** Their constituencies will be provincial level.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Provincial?

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** Provincial level Rift Valley will have one.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** So it should be known as Rift Valley representative.

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** Representative.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Alright.

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** and then in both

**Com. Prof. Salim:** And then Mheshimiwa what is your definition of young women and young man in terms of age. What is a young woman or a young man?

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** Young woman can be at the age of according to me, a the age of 28 downwards.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** How far down?

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** To 18.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** So between 18 and 25?

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** Between 18 and 28.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** and 28, thank you.

**Mheshimiwa Kimeto:** Thank you very much.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much Mheshimiwa for your views, you may now please register, sign the register for us to confirm that we received your views. Thank you. William Tombono?

**William Tombono:** Sijui nitazungumza lugha ya Kiswahili ama nizungumze lugha gani?

**Interjection:** Ya nyumbani.

**William Tombono:** Ya nyumbani? Okay.

**Com. Nunow:** Mtu wa kututafziria , tafadhali.

**William Tombono:** Okay asanti sana Bwana Commissioner, nitajaribu tu kusema kwa ki-lugha, halafu huyu atafsiri. Mimi naitwa William Tombono kutoka hapa tu. I am a representative of disabled group ya hapa Ndanai, sasa nitasema kwa kilugha *Alen kit ne kamache akoito mising ko ng'alet ak somanet en disables amun chang' disables che mi gaa chakere ko mami sukul.*

**Translator:** What he has said so far he is stressing about the issue of the disabled. He said he is representing the disabled on this but he is stressing something to do with education. He said, there are many disabled who are not having access to education due to their physical abilities.

**William Tombono:** *Alen in ko mising ine ko amun ng'alek ab rabisyek ko shughulikani koker kole kagochi lakwet ne muchi kwendot kityo kowa sukul lakini ni kamakomuche komatinyen haja amun kere kole uwon matun tareti abereis anan ne.*

**Translator:** He is saying the situation is made worse by the fact that parents prefer to give financial support to those who are able as compared to those who are disabled.

**William Tombono:** *Alen ko kora ko kamache kora akoita akopa ng'alek ab kerichek. Ng'alek akere ale kaiga nda kiisto ng'alech chon kibare cost shairing asi kobit konyor chi tugul kanyaet an konyor chi tugul kerichek.*



**Translator:** Another point he wants to make the commission is about the issue of tax in hospitals. He is saying, the issue of cost-sharing should be scrapped, so that everybody should have access to the medical facilities.

**William Tombono:** *Ng'aliot ake ko ng'alek ab training, course neba disables ko nyalu kora komi ak koik free ine amun akere en kasari nguni kogokindet kora kochut ngalechu kabo cost-shairing akere kora ale koyeten disables nafasi konyor kosisyek che kitam ko bendi*

**Translator:** Going back to the issue of the disabled he is saying that the courses or rather training should be free fro the disabled, because he is saying in the past it used to be better but now they have introduced the issue of cost sharing on that facities that are there.

**William Tombono:** *Ng'aliot age ko ng'alek ab disables. En ng'alek ab National funds for the diables ko manyoru kora disables amun tuguchon ko kikiib koba nationals, ko kinyalu komi provincial level anan komiten district level asi kobit kenyorun tugul amun ngunon ing'ibakinyit formisiek koba kobur en yun amun chang' bik che applyeni. Kounoton kobure kityo en yoniton ke dampeni kotatun koit kasarteage ne makingen kele au.*

**Translator:** He is stood on the topic of the disabled, he is saying there is something called national fund for the disabled. He is saying that it is based nationally but he wants to be collected to be brought to the local levels, so that they can have access to it. He is claiming that there are many people nationally who are applying for those. So if it's brought back to the local level there will be considered.

**William Tombono:** *Ng'aliot age kong'alek ab inheritance yani. Kagere kora ager ale kora uwon kaigai keger en ng'alek ab tibik che disables chang'. Amun tibik en kasari ng'uni ko mekorahisi kotakitun ko ng'wanany nikan nigaisabled mamuche kotun chi kounaton konyalu komi ng'atutiet ne nyalu konyor agine kebebertab mali ab kwanda kogerkeit ak werik.*

**Translator:** He is stressing on issue about bad disparities and inheritance on the side of the disabled. He is saying that on these (not clear) the issue about the disabled cannot be merit than they should be given part of the inheritance of the father.

**William Tombono:** *Ng'aliot age ko ng'alek ab representation. Amang'u ale kamwa Meshimiwa kokanyalu kora kotagil yonitan amu ka mi metinyun agine kiabwatutiet noniton en ng'alek ab respresentation kerepresenten disables ko nyalu ko mi every consyituency konyalu ketinye representative neba disables ko kit neu kora en local government,council ko nyalu ke tinye representative.*

**Translator:** He is concurring with the are MP on the issue of the disabled being represented in parliament. He is bringing it back to the district level or constituency where, disabled should be given nomination or because they are disabled on local government and parliamentary.

**William Tombono:** *Siotare amache amwa akoba ng'alek ab majimboism . Akere ale majimboism ko kaiga kosir kora this capitalism amun kikere kora ng'unon kele en ng'alek ab tuguk che chutu che kiibe koba central government komaityin bik amun ndakimiten provincial komuche kokergei bik ab yoton ole nyalu koripto tuguk choton ak kopyeta konegit en bik.*

**Translator:** As he finishes, he says the issue of majimbosm and unitary government, he is preferring the majimbo system, because he is saying when we pay that (not clear) to the central government they don't come back. So he is preferring the majimbo system where we produce our own thing and they are used here.

**William Tombono:** *Alen koten choniton*

**Translator:** He has finished here.

**William Tombono:** *Kongoi mising*

**Translator:** Thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Asanti sana Bwana Tombono, tafadhali ujiadikishe pale. Joseph Tuniw. He is gone? And Koros you want to give your views? Oka come.

**Joseph Koros:** I am Joseph Kiprotich Koros (not clear) member Committee. My views are these. The constitution of Kenya should have preamble whereby that preamble should be stressing gon the struggle that we had together till we attained our independence, and that within the preamble, the preamble itself should emphasize on the unity and that we also have to thank God for the stability and continuity of the present both and patriotism through collective dignity determined to enhance good performance and promote nationalism, declaration. The constitution should also have a declaration, whereby the republic of Kenya shall be fend and bided by the constitution supremacy.

Sovereignty of the people. The people of Kenya are sovereign in their land. The people of Kenya promised to democratic principles guided by multi-practicism. The people of Kenya will be against all forms of discrimination. Observers of rule of law. Other sovereignty areas to be covered are constitution institution direct with state principles.

The constitution of Kenya should also have in place the direct principles of state policies, where-by the principle itself should promote the welfare of the people of Kenya, by ensuring and protecting effectively, as it may be the social order, in which justice in maintained.

**Com. Nunow:** Bwana Koros, you have only five minutes, and therefore its important you only give the highlights, because the commission will take your memorandum, and read every word there is. So give the highlights within those three minutes because you have already spent part of it.

**Joseph Koros:** Thank you Mr. Commissioner. Within the constitution the declaration will also have the gender and the constitution to be protected. We have also got to observe the right of the disabled, the rights of the elderly, and an affirmative action has to be taken including men and women and social group. Within the constitution also, we should have the human rights commission in place to be formed. Also within our new constitution the legislature should have other duties apart from representing the people, they are the ones to impeach the executive and also impeach the president.

In our new constitution also, we should have all the appointments to the constitutional offices, like electoral commission, the judicial, the human right commission, the referendum to be formed under the constitution and the Ombudsman to ensure that the resources allocated to the constituency. There should also be a constituency offices under the devolution, and we are also promoting for the devolution of all levels of management and promote the local government also, and the protection of the local communities. The bill of rights should also be included, and the group rights.

**Com. Nunow:** Finish up.

**Joseph Koros:** Thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Finish the last one or two points.

**Joseph Koros:** Okay, my last point is to do with succession. During these succession we should have a commission in place, like there one the one in place CKRC commission to ensure that the transfer of power is in a smooth and dignified manner. So that the in-coming election, or any other new chapter will ensure that Kenyans have got peace of succession. So I am proposing that this commission, the Commission itself that is here, so also be mandated to ensure that the succession is handed over, with smooth handing over. Thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much Bwana Koros. Please be at this desk where you will hand in you rmemorandu, and sign the register. Joseph Tunuwi umekuja? Okay Joseph Kezendani, ameenda pia? Ronald Kitele?

**Ronarld Kitele:** My name is Ronald Kitele. I will just present my views to this commission concerning the world trade and business. In this case I will not touch much because of time. I will just enlighten, I'll just make few areas only to enlighten, okay. I'll touch on business. The government, the future government because we are making reforms, should in-flight maximum

security to the businessmen and their properties. Government also should at least give ample time businessmen who are traveling inside and outside the country. The government also, should not tax too much these businessmen while traveling or within and outside the country. The visas also should be given aside to the businessmen who are travelling abroad at a least price.

Government again should give enough and maximum security wherever these people are travelling in. Again when the future government is doing what they will be doing, they should separate the kind of business where they will be, where these people will be responding to pay. They should categorize the individual organization and private companies where, this could be something good then, I think the first priority wherever these things will be happening should be given to individuals, because individuals are the one's working tirelessly to ensure the economy of the country is stable. I think if I have not given much, that could be enough for now.

**Com. Nunow:** Bwana Kitele Kidogo, you mentioned the government to give visas for those travelling abroad cheaply, but you realize the visas are given by the countries you travel to, and not Kenyan government. You want to travel for instance to Bangladeshi, or to Morocco, those countries will decide how much to charge you for the visas, and Kenya government might not be in a position to force them to reduce the visa costs.

**Joseph Kitele:** But one time I happened to see a newspaper or being read somewhere that, there are people who are called the chamber of commerce who normally travel from a country to a country. Do these people just work with the government or they just work on their own, because they are just being paid by the companies or the organizations? Sof if the government now will provide they will negotiate with the government, thereafter the chambers of commerce now they will have to be based in provinces where the common man, the individual now where he thought of have catch the individuals. Now these individuals will go direct to the people. Now when these people now negotiate with the chambers of commerce they will directly inform the government that, the people of such and area where we have travelled to do want like these, and they have what to take to another country in form of commodity or in form of words. You know business I may talk to somebody in London while I am here informing him, I've planted a number of cabbages here whereby I will want to transport to that country. Then these people now the chambers of commerce will be restoring, I will give them ample time that they go ahead and negotiate with government, so that they can arrange for me the travelling and all the whatever at the least price because I am a citizen of Kenya waiting to build the nation economically and everything.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you, you have made your point Mr. Kitele, please get to that desk, and then you can sign that register over there. Do we have Stephen Maritim? John Ngeru, Langat Kimtai, Bason Sang. We have a student from Ndani Secondary School?

**Interjection:** Not clear.

**Com. Nunow:** He has not come? Let me know when he comes. Maritim Seleiseli, yes.

**Mariti Seliseli:** The Chairman and the audience, I have to give highlights of some few areas. I want to talk on the citizenship. Souses of Kenyan citizens regardless of their sex be entitled to automatic citizenship. their children should be given time, when come of age, that is 18 years should have an option either to go to their mothers or to their fathers. Dual citizenship to me, I would not have liked to have liked to have dual citizenship. You either belong to me or you don't belong tome.

On defense, in case of emergency the constitution should put into place or create an office of national worker or something like that. Even that should there be any case of emergency, those are the people to depend and declare the state of emergency but not be given to an individual.

Political parties: The opposition parties should remain the watch dogs of the ruling party, and they should be financed by the state. These so called opposition parties should portray national unity, to avoid these enmity of I belong to this party and you belong to the other party.

On legislature: Appointment of ministers, assistant ministers, parastal chiefs, and those civil servants. These should be vetted by the persons but not be given to an individual. Political candidate should be presidential candidate, should be at least of a degree level. that's the presidential candidate.

Provincial administration: We should retain the office of the provincial administration to the level of the division. That is the division of all officers. The chief, their assistants should be done away with and these post be replaced by particularly the retired teachers, headmasters who are pensionable, so these people can still be used other than being dumped. So a retired headmaster of a secondary school can be appointed as a chief. He is already having a pension, another one be appointed as an assistant chief is already pensioner, that wil cut down on the expenses.

The government Judiciary: the constitution should ensure that legal aid to all through the office of the Ombudsman, based at the district level.

Electoral system: Candidates who fail to be nominate by their own political parties should not be allowed to move to other parties. These people appear to be greedy and selfish. So once you fail to be nominated by your party, you call it a day and think what you got to do next.

Basic rights: Fundamental rights today is adequate, what we lack is civic education, our people don't know, so the civic education should continue. Constitution should provide free education to secondary level, and then there is an issue of information. There are some sensitive information in the hands of the government. This information should not be given to any

citizen. The policy of need to know should be retained. Otherwise they can be suicide information.

The right of vulnerable groups: The vulnerable groups are so many here and they have been denied by others, but what I wanted to say is create a category of our elderly who at least paid taxes, and the family set-up is now disintegrating. What I mean is, anybody from 65 years and above, that is we call him a senior citizen, and they should be. This person the government should find ways and means of maintaining him.

On inheritance of land: they should be left to be handled by the local land board. How to attract Kenyan citizen to work in civil service, they should be given good salaries, fringe benefits and job security. Thank you.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Bwana Seliseli, you said something about legal aid to be given to all, or to everyone. Even millionaire, and billionaires will be given free legal aid, you think or should be given free aid?

**Seliseli:** the wealthy should not be given but the poor ones, because someone could be having a genuine issue and because he is a millionaire, I have an advocate very expensive advocate to suppress this muscle. It should be given to those who are unable to meet the cost of legal aid.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** So you want to qualify your statement?

**Seliseli:** Yes.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Not for all.

**Seliseli:** Not for all.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** But the needy.

**Seliseli:** for the needy.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Alright thank you.

**Com. Kabira:** Maybe along the same lines the elderly group of above 65. So you are proposing they should get? How do you want us to look after them?

**Seliseli:** Because of the economic situation which is actually terrible the elderly, they should at least, these people at one time or

another even if they were not employed, they paid taxes, and the government should find a way of giving them something like money. Let's say an elderly person here is given about 1000 shillings every month for his or her maintenance, because the son or the daughter cannot support him or her. So what I was saying is this money if we remove these other things we get small money to maintain these people, because they are actually not in a position to maintain themselves. There is lack of land and that (not clear) is gone for the (not clear).

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Bwana Seliseli, tafadhali ujiandikishe pale. Denis K. Rotich, na jitayarishe Thomas Langat.

**Denis Rotich:** Me, I was trying to look at the constitutional supplement.

**Com. Nunow:** Anza na jina.

**Denis Rotich:** My name is Denis Rotich. About the constitutional supplement, if you have this book on page 4, we have the constitutional (not clear) is telling us that the current constitution allows parliament to amend any part of the constitution part decided by then majority vote. I feel that this figure is too small to change the constitution. I want or I would like that the constitution be changed, the parliament be allowed to change the constitution by 90% so as to make the constitution something difficult to change, because in the past we have seen the ruling party bribing the opposition members of parliament to get this 6%. So raising it to 90% will give them a more difficult challenge. We want our constitution to be something which is not easy to change, I think that's where my problem was.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Bwana Rotich thank you very much for your views, I just wondered if you may get a party winning more than 90% of the seats in parliament.

**Denis Rotich:** Yes.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** and if those 90 seats in parliament they can still change the constitution if they want to that party if there is an overwhelming majority.

**Denis Rotich:** But that is democracy.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** So that you are quite happy with that?

**Denis Rotich:** Yes, if it means 90% ruling that is democracy.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Now, okay, tafadhail Bwana Rotich ujiandikishe pale. Thomas Langat?

**Thomas Langat:** Yes my name is Thomas Langat (not clear). I would like to present my views of legislature that is parliament. The parliament should be given more powers in the constitution even added of course, because it's a combination of many people. The time period of parliament should not be extended. When election has been done, the date of election should be noted and exactly five years, should be given to the parliamentarians. There is no extension or reduction. So again, parliament should have a limit power, the parliamentarian should not be a full time. It should be given ample time to work, because they are working for the people and the parliament. Also being a member of parliament, one should be a full time occupation, so he should be working with the people and also the parliaments. So this one again should not be changed.

The age of parliamentarians, 21 years is enough for a person to contest for as a parliamentarian the same, to remain the same from 21 and above, and there is no limit at age on top. Then this one, they should remain as one. Okay, the language based so long as a person knows to talk English or Kiswhili that one will be qualified as a member of parliament. it doesn't matter whether he has a degree or not, so long as he has good leadership.

Again on the side of political parties: Political parties should be reduced to be 2 only, and the 2 parties should be funded from state money, because the matter of 45 parties in the country, this one can even cause chaos, because a tribe can create their own party. so that one won't be practical and when a party is to be formed all the tribes should be represented. Should be given a certain percentage so that not a party for a certain tribe, because we can see there are some parties for certain tribes. So that one is wrong, and the 2 parties again should work hand in hand because they, and how to reduce these parties because we have about 41 parties now. This is loading party and the second will be only funded. The rest should wait for the other time.

Again, nomination for the members of parliament: That will be (not clear), that one will be stopped kabisa completely. Even councillors, there is no nomination.

Yes, the side of citizenship: The I.D. Cards and pass should identify that you are a citizen of the country. So, that one will work. Thank you.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Bwana Langat you have said parliament should be given more powers. We didn't quit understand that part of your presentation. What new powers do you want parliament to have which it doesn't have at present?

**Langat:** Well the parliament are the ones to watch on all posts what the president wants. You know in this country Kenya we have powers of president being (not clear). So the parliament should be on top.



**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much Bwana Langat, tafadhali ujiandikishe. John Kipkemboi Maritim.

**John Maritim:** *Ane kegurenon John kipkemoi arap Maritim.*

**Translator:** Anasema jina lake ni John Kipkemboi arap Maritim.

**John Maritim:** *Ko kit ne tai na mwae amache ing'e pute parliament kepute kong'eten location agoi sub-location.*

*Kirwagindet kosir bik en lain neba mlolongo.*

**Translator:** He is suggesting that by the time of dissolving parliament after 5 years or so, everybody in the provincial administration should also be dissolved from the top seat to the assistant chief.

**John Maritim:** *Makimache korwach bik*

**Interjection:** I heard the word Mlolongo (not clear)

**Translator:** Line?

**John Maritim:** *Keminji lain mlolong'o.*

**Translator:** He said by sorting on by mlolongo system,

**John Maritim:** *Kiminjin lain kirwakndet agoi assistant chief rubeywondenyin.*

**Translator:** He is saying the assistant chief and the chief should be voted by the mlolongo system.

**John Maritim:** *Si korwagchi bik che kasire. Ko sir bik che irwakyin inendet.*

**Translator:** So the people may be represented or the one is changing as the people who elected him or her.

**John Maritim:** *Makosir kirwagindet bik oeng'u, kosir D.C ak D.O, sire bik changindo che irwakyin.*

**Translator:** Not a case of a DC and DO appoint a sub-chief or a chief, it is supposed to be elected by mass.

**John Maritim:** *Ko ng'aliot ab oeng' amache ..*

**Translator:** He is saying that,

**John Maritim:** *kenamen Tittle deed division amun chang' bik che matie rabinik che wendiyen district ko soren Tittle deed. Mache kowek Tittle deed en Kenya koyai round en division en district neba divisionisyekyik. Konyo Nadanai wikit akeng' tun komi sigor, tun komiano amun chang' bik en ngwenduni che matinye rabinik, chang' salamok oko kigesirchi imbaret. Ng'obare koit kole kosor Tittle deed , koit lakwet en sukul, koit ake neba sekondari bas kowek chepyoset ko ana ko boiyot ko bendikenyisiek kele kigobur certificate neba anum.*

**Translator:** He6 is saying that the title deed should be acquired at the divisional level. he is saying that many people dont have the financial ability to travel up to the district level. He is proposing that the land board should be going round at divisional level at much intervals. he cited a case of the disabled, they cannot be able to goup to the district levels because of their physical inabilities, and maybe they don't have money and they have been given land, so they can't acquire the title deeds.

**John Maritim:** *Kounatan koyai round tittle deed asi kosab chi tugul ako sap boiyon ak kosop chpyoset ne kimeen boiyot amun kimwachin kele kakoit ndanai konyone, negit bunu keldo. Mi chepyosok che matinye maning'otaik, mi salamok, mi boiyot ne mi lagok sukul. Ng'obare koyatke koleawa Bomet District ak rabinik koit lakwet en sukul kimache rabinik ab sukul fees chebune en skul.Kemache kotaretech Serikali en Kenya koyai round.*

**Translator:** He wants the government to assist them so that the land board should be coming to the district level. So that old men and women can also have access to that facility, because they can easily travel. He is saying a case maybe some children have been sent for school fees, and then they cannot have time to travel to the district level.

**John Maritim:** *Kong'aliot ab somok kokese chito en Kipsigis kotuni kwando. Kobur kwanyoton wikit akeng'e kwa kenyisiek tiptem anan ko kanom. Itunkwondab oeng' bas kokany kwonyin mitimin ime sinyokopye malik ak nokiitun nekitebot. Kemache kwondo kenyit akeng'e yon kakowa ko kakowa. Kowek kwanyoton konyokoreben malik kwondo no mikotwan iyagun,tuga ribun nego, kwang'un. Konyokelechi kipye mali kitonon kai.*

**Translator:** he is saying that there is a case in Kipsigins where a person may marry more than 1 wife and then the other one goes for maybe one year or over 2 years or maybe for the rest of your life time as a husband. Then she waits by the time you die. she comes and claim the land. He is proposing that if a wife goes for more than one year, then she should go completely. Kabisa, never to come back.

**John Maritim:** *Kimemache kwanyik oeng', kiimache kwando akeng'e kotresun nin kiakowa kotai konyor nyalil kwondo ne kitebot.*

**Translator:** He is saying if you are a man and you have married one wife, then the other one goes for more than one year, then you are prompted to marry the second wife, but maybe you never wanted to marry a second wife but due to lack of companionship, you are forced.

**John Maritim:** *Kosich nyalilda kwonda ne kitobot ne kiboisieu kiribun tuguk tugul, koit anye kwonda kimagetiet neyabutimin akole kipye malichu ako ma kwondang 'ung' amun kanai kole kirime memi chito nesaru bas koip malik en inguvu. Koib puch malik che kimekachi kiakwa en inye. Okot tam inisir kasit iname rabinik en kila arawa, mami rabinik che name. Kiisir puch kainet ko kainet puch ko ng'ot iyai en kila arawa itache mushahara koyab kambunit ne kisirin ko kwanyi kikowa ko kikowa ak ine ma korib ime siyokopye malik kuk.*

**Translator:** He is citing a case where the wife you have married, whom you have stayed with till you die, then the case where the wife who has gone away comes and claims the property which she has never worked for. Then he is citing an example where you work for a company and you are paid. Sasa, the situation is, that woman who has gone away can't come and claim something which she has never generated, and in Kipsigis the wives have got equal inheritance, then it will be offending the wife you had (not clear) for the rest of your life.

**John Maritim:** *Ko lakwet ne makitun en kipsigis , ne mi gaa ng'o salamwet kopye malik ak murenik che kiisiche amun lagok kuk tugul , mami nebagechun. Mi Kipsigisiek alak chebare ile chepto, ng'etet amun makitun. Karatiguk tugul. Okot ingwa sukul chepto ilibani fees ngo ka ngetet ilibani fees. Ko chepto nemakitun kopye malik ak murenik che tinye en gaa kwaechin.*

**Translator:** He is proposing that all the children who belong to a father and mother should have equal rights and equal share of father and mothers property.

**John Maritim:** *Bas koing 'epyechi malik ak kitun kobakakyin konywan malik ak kowa olin kitun*

**Translator:** Then if she's married off (not clear) then she should not be lifted property with her parents.

**John Maritim:** *Kongoi mising*

**Translator:** Mzee, kidogo (not clear).

**Com. Kabira:** Okay, so I wanted to follow-up on the woman who has gone away. The one who after one year cannot come back. What do you want us to do with the children? Are they left with you, are we going to support them? With that , is one, and the other one is, what are the reasons why the woman has gone away? Supposing she has gone away because of beating and frustrations from the husband? Should she come back and put up with the frustration because if anything happens she cannot inherit the property? and then, another one is whether (not clear) should have equal share of the property. I want to confirm that it will mean boy and girls, sons and daughters. Not sons within the family. (not clear) sons and daughters.

**Translator:** *Kale ng'wakwonyi kaneta nekele kikwo kenyit akeng'e konyalu kowa kabisa, kwendi ak lagok ana pakache?*

**John Maritim:** *Ng'ot ko kwando ne tinye lagok, ko cheguk lagok. Makimache kwondo ne wendi kobakotoo lagok en Mombasa en Malindi koik cheguk ako che kimaisiche.*

**Translator:** He is saying that the children which he has born with you should remain with you.

**Translator:** *kale kora sigai kowa kwanyikan ko kilyan, Ni ng'ot ko kiibir?*

**John Maritim:** *ko kaangung'. Makimache kwondo ne tuni, oburi tua wikit akenge kowa. Ko kwando ne kabur kot kosich lagok ko cheguk lagok che kiisiche mami ye kawa okot initun kwando ake kenae kele kesyane amun tagomi ak lagok ab kwanyi kiwendi. ko ne mami ki kamingung' koma ne ngung'.*

**Translator:** He is saying that in case of beating and frustrations you have mentioned the woman should remain because she's married.

**Translator:** *Kale lagochu kemwa ko tibik ak ng'etik anan werik icheken che kele nyalu konam tuguk che ba gaa.*

**John Maritim:** *Kergei lagok tugul ng'o chepto ng'o ng'etet ta kolagok che kiisiche. Lagok che kiisiche ko chekuk tugul. Pang'o, cheguk. Macheguk lagok che kesikchin Malindi.*

**Translator:** He is saying that the children which a man and a woman has beard are his and her children. Then boys and girls should have equal shares of the property, boys and girls, but he is adding that in case of the other woman who has gone away for more than, she was your wife, if she bared children outside marriage and then she remains with those children.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Mzee maritim kwa maoni yako. Pale, akina mama kuna yule amejandikisha anataka kuzungumza? Akina mama? Hakuna yule amejandikisha kwamba anataka kuzungumza? Haya karibu mamam, mama keti hapa, utupatie majina yako. Keti kwa hiki kiti, chukua microphone, utupatie majina yako halafu mapendekezo yako. Na mtu wa ku-translate, utazungumza Kiswahili ama?

**Sarah:** *Kipsigis*

**Com. Nunow:** Kipsigis wapi yule kijana? translator, well if you can do for us please.

**Sarah:** *Kongoi mising, Kainenyun ko Sarah neba arap Kilel*

**Translator:** she is saying asanti sana and her name is Sarah the wife of Kilele.

**Sarah:** *Aba sub-location neba Ndanai*

**Translator:** She comes from Ndanet Sub-Location.

**Sarah:** *Location kora ko Ndanai.*

**Translator:** Ndanai Location.

**Sarah:** *Ng'alek chatindoi ko chekogaking'alal chepyosok. Ng'alek chatinye kora ko che ko kaging'alal ko kichepyosok keker kora agoba lagok che tibik che kokiker kele imuchi isomeshan lakwet chito kot koit kilasit sisit koryag chito ak komut, ak korun ibare taibure kowech kora chichoton. Ko kogiker kora chepyosok kele Ngwanindo inoni ko kogiker kora kele ing'eibchi Serikali ng'alechu Komataimuche ine ko ng'alalen ng'alioniton kosich kerkonget. Ko kokimwa kele en ng'atutik konyalu keger kora kele kosich chito kerkonget non kaimut lakwet ab chito ak kowech.*

**Translator:** She is saying that as by what they talked as the women caucus of the inter men they have seen a case where you had to get a daughter and by the time maybe she's is in Std. 8 she is married, or she elopes with the man and then the man returns your daughter. then she is claiming that the government when you present such a situation as a case, it cannot be handled adequately or penalized adequately.

**Com. Nunow:** What would she like?

**Translator:** *Omake kelyan*

**Sarah:** *Kimache kinde ng'atutiet kele manyalu kit ne u noniton, nyalu ko matwa chito lakwet ab chito kobagach kosoman lakwet ne chepto komatwa werit ab chito lakwet ab chito ko yon kagomut koik kwandanyin ine amatatakowech. (clapping).*

**Translator:** It should be put in law that somebody's son should not elope with a daughter of somebody when she is still in school and if in case he does so, then he should take her as wife completely and never to return her again.

**Sarah:** *Kogeny komiyu kora ng'aliot agoba menget ab korik en chepyosok, Nyalu kora en korikyok koik mureno ne teleli ine en konyin kabisa koik ne namu ng'atutik tugul lakini makimache ko saswech ng'atutik kowechawech tuguk lakini en kandoinatet konenyin ine oko makimache kora kowechawech tuguk noton ne konu kora chemarget.*

**Translator:** She is proposing that in the family in set-up the husband should be the head of the family and have all the

regulations, but should not have to squander the money of the family or cause chaos in the family.

**Sarah:** *Ng'aliot kora nebo somok ko kokigase kora kele en ng'alek ab chepyosok, konyalu kora kekonech katiagnatet en boisyonik kou ye boisy bik alak akichek.*

**Translator:** She is saying that in the family set-up again the wife should be free to engage in any economical activity just like the husband.

**Sarah:** *Kongoi matindoi ng'alion, ng'alek che katindoi ine ko kachoniton kang'alale ko ng'alek ab chepyosok che kikeker kora kele tuguk che konu ngwanindo saidi ko ng'alechoniton kagemwa. Mamiten ng'alek alage. Kongoi.*

**Translator:** She is holding there as what she has given to the commission as if that they have been causing a lot of bitterness to the married women these sides. Thank you.

**Com. Kabira:** Ningetaka kumuuliza, the husband should be the head of the family but he should not cause chaos or squander the property of the family, what should we do with him if he causes chaos and squander the property of the family.

**Translator:** *Kateb kole boiyot konyalu ko newo en kapchi iman lakini manyalu kogon muset. Kilyajin nda konu ng'alek choton.*

**Sarah:** *Ndakonu muset konyalu konamgen ak ng'atutik.*

**Translator:** If he causes chaos then he should face the law.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much Mama Sarah, tafadhali utajiandikisha pale. Francis Kipkwai Sang, Philip Kosgei, inaonekana kama hawana hakika wanataka kutoa maoni ama hapana.

**Philip Kosgei:** Tatoa.

**Com. Nunow:** Haya, tupe majina halafu mapendekezo

**Philip Kosgei:** Asante sana. kwa majina naiwta Philip Kosgei kutoka Ndanai Location, Ndanai Division. Nitaongea kwa lugha ya Kiswahili. Sikui kiswahili sana kama vile watu wengine wanajua. Kwa upande wangu nitataja tu sehemu, sehemu kulingana na vile serikali yetu ilikuwa ikifanya kazi na vile naona sehemu zingine zingefanywa namna vile nataka sasa.

Kwa upande wa barabara, grader inawekwa itengeneze barabara. ukilinganisha vile hio mashini inafanya kazi mafuta imetumia, wakati imefanya hapo, ukilinganisha pesa ya hio mafuta ambaye imetumia, ni nyingi sana na sehemu kidogo imefanya. Kwangu barabara itengenezwe na watu ambaye wanaishi hapo na inafanya kazi mzuri ya kudumu. Tuko na barabara moja hapa karibu ambaye ilitengenezwa mwaka '85' mpaka sasa iko sawasawa. Na zile zingne zimewekwa kiraka - kiraka inafanya kazi yake na derea yake lakini hautapita baada ya siku mbili.

**Interjection:** Not clear.

**Philip Kosgei:** Barabara kwangu zinawekwa kando. Mambo ya maji, tunasii kw aradio, tunaona kwa magazeti, tuangalie ama tuanze vita mambo ya uonjwa wa malaria. Kwangu naona fedha mingi inatumika kwa upande wa dawa na vitu vingi, badala maji ama serikali ingehusisha wataalamu waje karibu na sisi kwa upande wa maji. Sisi twatumia maji ambayo sio maji mazuri uenda ikawa watu wengine wanatumia maji mazuri. Wako na nyumba ya mabati, wako na maji kutoka mtoni na dam, lakini kuna maji zingine ukiona haistahili binadamu atumie. Sasa serikali watumie nafasi na pesa wakaribishe mambo ya afya hapo kwa maji. Upande wa maji nimemaliza.

Tuna taabu moja hapa ambayo naona inashaleta hata kama nchi yetu imekuwa na mambo ya taaby ya pesa ama economy imeenda chini. Hio taabu imekuja mpaka sisi ambayo kuna watu wengine waaipenda hii maneno. Tunaichkua namna hio.

Upande wa ukulima: Unasikia tukipanda mahindi mwezi huu hapa siku mahindi imekuwa, bei ya hapa ni shilingi mia tano. Kidogo hio sehemu zingine imeenda juu. Bei ya hapo shilling elfu mbili. Kwangu nataka, maoni yangu mimi nataka, mahindi ipewe mkulima apewe mbegu, apewe fertilizer apande. Akisha panda, avune auze na yeye alipe ile gharama ya fertilizers na mahindi ambayo alipewa.

Sasa naingia sehemu moja na ni ya mwisho: Ni sehemu ya kazi ya ufudni. Nikiwa hapa sasa mimi ni kama chairman wa jua kali association, na tuko na taabu moja. Naipenda au nataka upande wa jua kali wakuwe wana wakilishwa kwa upande wote ule. Watu wa jua kali watengeneze vitu vizuri lakini mahali anauzia hakuna. Pesa wanatumia ni pesa zao kidogo ile. Sasa ingefaa wapatiwe loan, wanafa wapatiwe mahali ya kuuzia, tena wapatiwe the Kenya Bureau of Standards, ama wale watu wanakuja kukagua kama hizo vitu vyao ama (not clear) inafaa iuzwe pande za nje. Kuna vitu mingi tuitengeneza lakini hakuna mahali tunauzia. Kwa mfano hapa nikiwapa, nikiwa hapa niko na machine ya kutengeneza roofing tiles, lakini sababu hakuna ukaguzi wa kutosha kwa watu wa Kenya Bureau of Standards, watu hapa hawawezi kuamini hio kitu inaweza kufanya kazi. kwa hivyo nafikiri nimechukua mud kiasi. Asnti.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much Bwana Kosgei umeeleweka vizuri. Tafadhali utajiandikisha pale kwamba tumepokea maoni yako. Kuna mamam mwingine pale ambaye angetaka kutoa maoni? Karibu.

**Julian Towett:** Kwa jina naitwa Julian Towett, nimetoka Kelekele.

**Translator:** My name is Julian Towett from Kelekele.

**Julian Towett:** *Oko koa committee kora en ng'alechu koba Civic Education.*

**Translator:** She was a Civic education committee.

**Julian Towett:** *Ko kit ne tai ne amwae ne kogi ng'alalen chepyosok ab kamastab kelegele ko koving'alal akoba tibikyok che kikokonech Jehova kora.*

**Translator:** What they talked in kelegele with the women shaping the reputation, is about what God has given them.

**Julian Towett:** *ko kikere kora en kamastab tibik kele kokonyor nyalilda new o missing amun imuchi kichanaek kongal tibik choton komi kilasit tisap kongeten ak sisit agoi form three yono kekere kele kitinye tabu en ng'alek ab kiptoik che sikiyin tibik lagok.*

**Translator:** They have face a lot of problems with their daughters especially with side of boys messing up with (not clear) lets say for example dropping out of school because of pregnancy.

**Julian Towett:** *Ko agase ale takimwachi kabisa en serikalit ne mi inguni anan ne takobitu kemwachi kabisa konde kikwazo ng'aliondonoto kele yani kimache kichanayat yon machelakwet ab chito koger komie ngot ko kitegak anan mategak amun makiyani lagokyok kewechwawech akityo kemetewech kotebi gaa asikoioyo kityo en gaa.*

**Translator:** Then she is protesting to the government to come on this one, so that they see the ways of handling that problem because they should have to handle the issue of boys impregnating girls or messing up with them in any other way she didn't specify.

**Julian Towett:** *Ak kemache kora kemwachin sigik ab lakochoton tugul kelenjin yani korib chito lagok en kamastab kimila komake chamdoi tibik keyatita amun ingeyatita tibik ko en ureryosiek cheba sukul yon katesetai lakwet, koyan kagiyatita komako labati oko makotwale hurdles ak chepkosironik.*

**Translator:** She is taking an issue with the female genital mutilation. She is saying that when girls are circumcised of F.G.M. they cannot jump hurdles when participating in athletics.

**Julian Towett:** *Kegere kora kele bare ureryosiek ng'alek ab yatitaet ab tibik.*

**Translator:** Then she is seeing a situation where this F.G.M. is spoiling athletic.



**Julian Towett:** *Oko kigere kele en kamastake ko en ureryosiek ab tibik komuche konyor kobir imbiret ak koyai boisyet ne mie kotorkosigen age boisyet yoton.*

**Translator:** The she is seeing that these athletics would have had a hand, something to the daughter way has she been participating in such an event.

**Julian Towett:** *Komaki yani chepyosok kabisa keba en kamastab Kanisa ana bik alak che kogong'amekitun kotageyatita tibik. Kimache chepto kosoman ako tebi kounatan akor kanyor sandet ne mie kotebye twan komie oko en kamastab sikisyet kora kegere kora kegere kele nyumnyum chito nemakiyachi kimila.*

**Translator:** She is proposing that as the women, F.G.M should be done away with because she is also seeing a situation in giving birth. It is very easy for a woman who was not circumcised to give birth as compared to the other one who was circumcised.

**Julian Towett:** *Ko ale matinye che chang' oyom kabisa otiemoger en kamastab Serikali nyon keker kele kakiker tumin kabisa en kamastab tibik.*

**Translator:** She has not much to say only about that the F.G.M, the government should do a firm action.

**Julian Towett:** *En kamasta neba kirwagik kemache kele sikobit kotonoji lagok kamasaton koger kole kakichil kabisa kotagei yoton.*

**Translator:** The government should use the provincial administration at the local level especially the chiefs and the sub-chiefs to implement that.

**Julian Towett:** *Ten chon.*

**Translator:** Finished.

**Com. Kabira:** Mama Juliana, you talked about the girls eloping out of schools, you thing that the teachers are refusing to let them go back to school, because (not clear) the policies after the girl has given birth she should actually go back to school.

**Translator:** *Kamwa kole en ng'alek ab cheraragu tibik en sukul, ko yeten mwalimu kotakoba sukul yon kagosich lagok, anan ne ngap kikole serikali lagok tugul kerge ngo Kasich ko nyalu koba sukul.*

**Julian Towett:** *Kigere ko wui en yono yani yon kokosich chito lakwet ko en ehek kamastanyon neba Kalenjin komatachang' sikik che iyani konam l;akwet ab chepto sikosoman lakwanaton konyoru nyalilda.*

**Translator:** She is seeing a lot of inconveniences when a girl becomes pregnant and gets a child especially here, a parent cannot educate a child who has beard a child out of wedlock.

**Com. Kabira:** is it because of fee or because of culture?

**Translator:** *amune si matasomeshani chito lakwet yon Kasich lakwet, amune rabinik anan kimila.*

**Julian Towett:** *Kere kole kawechaweche amun imuch kebare tageketyi kora kosekta kiptoyandanoton koba ko ng'al kora ba kosich lakwet.*

**Translator:** She is saying it is not fee nor culture, but the parent is seeing it is a waste of money because maybe he wants the girl to go back to school the same boy to come back and spoil the girl again.

**Com. Kabira:** So what is she recommending we should do about the father of the person who has made the girl pregnant?

**Translator:** *Kilyanjin any chit one kiindo moet lakwanon.*

**Julian Towett:** *nyalu kerat kabisa ak komut lakwanatan.* (laughter)

**Translator:** To be jailed and to be made to marry the girl.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much. Mama Kiprotich Samoei, is she there?

**Kiprotich Samoei:** There it is just to maintain unitary system of government because with the Kenyan situation given the multi ethnic base we cannot have a majimbo system because it will disintegrate the nation. Another situation is that it gives,

**Interjection:** (not clear)

**Kiprotich Samoei:** Given the economic situation disparities, region disparities sin terms of economics for example we have seen Rift Valley as compared to Western Kenya is much endowed with wealth of resources. Given that the majimbo system cannot work efficiently. We are seeing another case whereby if majimbo system is adopted again the ethnic situation will be increased. It will impart on the people ethnic consciousness, and there is another case of oppression because under the

majiombo system or federal system where we devolve the powers some minority on that region might be oppressed, because they might not have a voice. The another suggestion I want to give to the constitution is about civic education and the history. We are seeing in Kenya a situation whereby most of the people don't know their history, this one about independence and the nation itself, the history of the nation where it has evolved from. Then this is a situation where it wasn't the situation of nationalism and patriotism. People are not patriotic because they don't know their history. They don't know what to respect. Then I am seeing a situation whereby history should be made a compulsory subject in Kenya like in America, and even in (not clear) civic education is not taught.

The other point I want in the constitution is about the clean bench courts. I am calling that the clean bench courts. A situation where we have a local court handling local cases, for example matters to do with customary. Questions of customs are better handled in the local situations by the council of elders appointed and respected by the provincial or limitation of the legislature. Then that green bench court will be handling cases of corruption and land grabbing in the local situation. I have seen that working in India, and it can apply for Kenya, because we have seen with the judges away, may be 300 km away or whatever away, they can give some improper ruling because they don't know the situation at the ground. If it sis matters of land, the people of the local level know the history of that land because they have been living there.

Then another thing I want to make it about the electoral system in Kenya. I want to propose a way of counting votes like it's practiced in Austria. The FPP system where they score single transferable vote. The situation in Kenya whereby, un-popular presidential candidate wins I see on myself is because of fraud counting system. If we dissolve, if we adopt the FPP, it will solve that question of un-popular candidate becoming president, because a person will have may be you knew politics in Kenya is very much ethnicized. Then a person will vote for the president from his ethnic community, and will have a second option to vote may be for a person who has a national outlook because the ethnic issue will take precedent, but a person with a national outlook who is not from his ethnicity will not have a chance under the current situation where you vote for one person.

Then another situation is about the age of the MP or the person to vie for the presidency. There is an anomaly here whereby a person is a citizen of Kenya, he can vote at age 18 but he cannot be voted for. To vie for an MP you have to be 21, to vie for the president you have to be 35, but you are already deciding who should be the president. Then you should be given an opportunity also to vie for the position at the age of 18.

Then, another thing is about the office of the Ombudsman. I want in Kenya to be created that office of Ombudsman, whereby the people can have to question the government without having to involve themselves directly. Another case is that in African countries all the executive take power. The power don't have a voice to question them. Like in Kenya we want that office to be having the mandate, to be explaining to the wananchi some controversial issues. Like in Kenya they can explain if it was there, the golden berg, the Akiumi commission, which is still a mystery up to dated. Then that office should be giving a clear analysis which is through to wananchi. Thank you so much.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Bwana Samoei I didn't quite understand what you said about the age of the MP, you want the age limit to be lowered or to be raised, or you want it not to be there at all?

**Kiprotich Samoei:** I want the age limit of the person to vie for the MP to be 18 from 21.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Thank you.

**Com. Kabira:** Back to question of customs where you want to deal with the, where you want the customs to be handled by the council of elders, is that what you said?

**Kiprotich Samoei:** Yeah, I said in the situation whereby maybe you have some conflicts especially in inheritance matters to do with inheritance and gender. You know people respect the customary laws so much, so they will be doing things according to the customs. When they go to the courts they are told according to the laws. Then, I want that to be an exception where these matters should be dealt locally.

**Com. Kabira:** Okay, so I wanted to raise the issue of how you compose the particular council (not clear) to deal with these matters. What is the composition of this council, and what about where culture itself has (not clear) marginalized certain individual within the community starting group or section of the community.

**Kiprotich Samoei:** I think you are trying to imply something to do with gender but, (not clear) level the council of elders would be both women and men who are old, and they should be appointed or elected by the local people to oversee such matters.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** You said the council of elders should be both women and men, is it now both women and men, or you think it should be?

**Kiprotich Samoei:** It should be most likely.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** But at the moment it isn't?

**Kiprotich Samoei:** At the moment that thing is not responded but handle local cases but it's mostly men.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much Bwana Samoei for your views and for your translation. I hope you will be with us still.

Siele Kipngetich.

**Andrew Siele:** Okay my names are Andrew Siele Kipngetich. I am going to cover the following topics and first if the preamble of the constitution of Kenya. So the preamble should be there in the constitution currently is not there and it should reflect the common experience of the Kenyan citizen, starting from independence upto where we are now, and on subject of the vision of these preamble it should crate a vision that Kenyan is a 42 ethnic tribe group and it should reflect that all of us are visioned to create a united Kenya, rather than a divided Kenya where we have the essence of political parties taking place. The preamble should also establish that we have equality and fairness in distribution of natural resources, gender, and the position of the vulnerable groups. It is also press the supreme, that is it should be voice of the people, and it should be able to define (not clear) as the supreme organ of the Kenyan land.

I would like also to reflect on the direct principle of state policies, and one of these should be constitutional supremacy. The human rights, the way power shall be devolutionalized, that is declaration of the power, that is how power will be rationalized, the natural resources and wealth. That's the constitution must provide for clear cut lines and rules of management and exploitation of natural resources. It should also provide for election. The new constitution must guarantee free and fair election and also. It should also provide for constitutional amendment and review, that it will not be exercised by parliament alone but rather it will be provided by a referendum when ti comes to only amendment of a section of a constitution, but should it be comes for a whole constitution, I would propose for a popular that is a kind of review process which we have now.

The constitution should provide for in-checks, the checking of the constitution so as to avoid gaps, the gaps within the constitution itself. I would also want to cover on the constitutional supremacy. The parliament part to amend the constitution should also be limited. That is a case where we have had miscellaneous amendment bill, where the parliament rushed to pass that law, which is against the public or the democratic right of the citizens. We also have a case of 1967, where, the funding of KPU by former Fork K Chairman Jaramogi Oginga Odinga. You find that the parliament rushed to pass a bill where all those who had crossed the floor to join the KPU were required to vacate their seats and went for re-election.

So for a case of political parties, I would propose that Kenya shall have less than 4 political parties, rather than 42 we have currently. On the case of the legislature, Mr. Chairman, I would propose that the parliament shall set an approved all public executive appointments, and the new constitution should give power to parliament to impeach the president. The parliament should also be given power to create and scrap ministries, summon and census political officers, summon and censor ministers, and public officers. The parliament should also be given power to approval of all government expenditure specifically by 2/3 majority vote. It should be a mandatory 2/3 majority vote. We have a case where parliament has been rushing to pass in the issue of budget, where we have the simple majority vote, which has not been the case. It may be again the crushes of Kenyans, and here is a case where the government is rushing in because of the idea that we have only 50 M.P's sitting in a session and the parliament allows the bill of the budget to be passed. So it should be a 2/3 majority vote. Parliament also should be able to

determine its own calendar and the combination of the parliament should be composed of elected and nominated MPs should be confirmed to commission that shall be created by the constitution. May be because of time I'll just present my,

**Com. Nunow:** (read)

**Andrew Siele:** Maybe I'll touch on the vulnerable groups (not clear) women groups and civil groups. In practice we have been seeing that women are naturally discriminated against by the current constitution thus no provision for women. So I would propose that, women commission, or independent commission should be established to look at, to look for the rights of these vulnerable groups, these are women the children and the disabled, and for the case of human right or for the child rights, the constitution should entrench the UN proposal on the rights of children, and also should establish the children's right commission, and then we have also the constitution to give successive government just to promote affirmative action policies.

To address in equalities (not clear) to services which is against human, and also it should create disabled commissions to look. You find that currently the funds for the disabled are hole din the office of the president which should not be the case. They are never seen whether these funds are being given to the disabled or they are direct beneficiary. We are only told that it is there in the office of the president. So we should have a commission that will deal with these disabled group, so that the finances that shall be provided by the government be directed to the commission to look into their welfare. Thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much Bwana Kipngetch for your views we'll be happy to receive your memorandum over there as you sign the register. Diwani Kipkorir Kenin, councilor, yuko? Richard Koech?

**Richard Koech:** Kwa jina mimi naitwa Richard Kimutai Koech. *Sikorande ng'alekyuk komie amache ang'alalen kutit.*

**Translator:** Say he presents what he wants to talk in Kipsigis.

**Richard Koech:** *Ng'aliondenyun ne tai ko kamache awa ole kiboundo emani.*

**Translator:** He wants to touch first on the issue of leadership of this country.

**Richard Koech:** *Kikere kele emani kokokibounen ng'alekab Presidentail system.*

**Translator:** He is saying that the issue with the current leaders now on the presidential side,

**Richard Koech:** *lakini olamaktai kokagase kondochi parliament.*

**Translator:** he want to change now to parliamentary system.

**Richard Koech:** *Noton kemache kesich waziri mkuu ak deputy oeng'.*

**Translator:** He wants the office of the prime minister to be created and two deputies.

**Richard Koech:** *Ng'aliot ingo koneba ng'alek ab legislature.*

**Translator:** The other issue is the issue of the legislature.

**Richard Koech:** *Ng'alek ab kura en emani konyalu kobir chito kura neba kenyisiek taman ak sisit ak kobachit kenyisiek sitini kityo amun chitob kenyisiek tisaini ko uwan bakonda kityo sign kole kakemwa*

**Translator:** We want the voting age bracket of voters in Kenya should be from 18 to 60, because he is seeing the issue of people above 60 voting will be just say rubber stamping somebody's decision rather bull doze.

**Richard Koech:** *Ko en ng'alek ab kaitet ab kura ko nyalu kiit kura akitangasanda en yoton en polling station.*  
(clapping)

**Translator:** He wants the announcement of election results to be done at the polling station.

**Richard Koech:** *Ko en ng'alek ab chito ne kagilewen ko mamatareni ng'alek ab education amun kandinatet koter ak somanet. Ko chito naemache kobarchi gei koik councillor anako M.P ketesten kityo en Kiswahili ak kingereza ko yesir t6esti koik M.P noton. (*

**Translator:** The issue of leadership basing on education standard should not matter. A person who wants to vie for a civic seat or national assembly should just be able to speak and write English and Kiswahili.

**Richard Koech:** *Ko en ng'alek ab yonkagelewen chito kowa parliament ko manyalu kobakochapchikey tuguk cheame ineken. Konyalu ko mi chito Serikali nechopchin ng'alek ab salary chechwaget.*

**Translator:** We want the MP's not to be the ones to decide on their salaries. Somebody should be in the govenremnt who will decide their salaries.

**Richard Koech:** *Koyon kagelewen kora M.P ko yo kagile KANU konyolu ngot ko ba MP komakobakong'alal ko party en yun. Nyalu konyogo ng'alal ak bik ab constituency amu imuchi ko nget chito en barak akole kara difecten awe NDP koma ng'aalak ak bikchik che kileweni.*

**Translator:** He wants to touch on the issue of crossing the floor. When someone is elected on a ticket say KANU, he should have to go there as a representative of that constituency and not KANU.

**Richard Koech:** *Kwamach kora ke too en Katiba keyai vote of No confidence wanaichi en MP nenywan nemobaisye tugul, neba kobaisye en Nairobi.*

**Translator:** He wants to introduce a vote of no confidence for the MPs on the side of the electorate. The electorate should have to move a vote of no confidence for the seating MP.

**Richard Koech:** *Ak kong'et kora party kobais ter ak Serikali amun magenae Serikali ak party kele ainon .*

**Translator:** He is saying that the party and the government should have a clear cut line, the dividing line should be clear because he is seeing a situation where there is no difference between the government and the party.

**Richard Koech:** *Ko en ng'alek ab parties konyalu ko somok mat keyai akoi negit artam ak oeng' kou ole mi nguni.*

**Translator:** He is saying the political parties in Kenya should be 3 not 42 like the case now.

**Richard Koech:** *President ne kogeleden kobur kityo two terms kou ole kagemwa, kotermisiek chunigo kobuchi bik alak ak ichek.*

**Translator:** He is saying that a sitting president should only go there for 2 terms only.

**Richard Koech:** *Ng'alekigo chebo Provincial administration konyalu ko mi kouni;village elders, assistant chief ,chief, D.C ko P.C kouwon yame DC en district ireu kong'alal ak president amun inguni kasari keng'aleni mobiles internet kong'alale D.c en barak.*

**Translator:** He is proposing that on the issue of the provincial administration the PC should be scrapped, because a DC, a DO can talk to the president using mobile phones and the latest technology.

**Richard Koech:** *Ng'alek ab assistant chiefs ak chiefs en general kigochi kanaik keguren chiefs kityo ak konget kirwogik ke transferen within the division. ( clapping).*

**Translator:** He is saying that the chief should be transferable from one division to the other.

**Richard Koech:** *Ak kispecifaen ine kasit ab chief amun inguni kasit ab kirwakindet ko general, maginae ingo polisyot*



*ngo ne* (laughter).

**Translator:** He is saying that the law should specify the work of the chiefs and the sub-chiefs.

**Richard Koech:** *Konyalu kora kelewen Serikali chief ak subchief amun ng'alek ab civil servants ko ter ak ng'alek ab MP ak councilors.*

**Translator:** He saying the sub-chief and the chiefs should be appointed by the government because the issue of administration and politics are different. They should elect civic leaders and MPs.

**Richard Koech:** *Koten yon ng'alek kyuk.*

**Translator:** I have finished there.

**Com. Kabira:** I was wondering whether Mr. Koech, you can give us a method for having a vote of no confidence on the MP. How do you do it at the constituency level? An then how do we reduce the 42 parties to 3? What criteria would we use to scrap the other political parties.

**Translator:** *Kagile mwa oret nekimuche ke yaita vote of no confidence?*

**Richard Koech:** *Olekertai ko nyalu yon ka ng'et MP koyai ngalekyik icheken komatebemn constituency, ko nda tebatos bik ak kole matakiyan ng'alek ab chichi kagemach chitoage kemuche kegur tuiyet ak keyai vote of no confidence ak ke tobot en yoton ak keger ngot ko chang' bik che chame keyai ana tuten.*

**Translator:** He is saying that if the MP acting in parliament against the will of the people of the constituency, then the constituency should sit and see whether the MP should continue or not.

**Translator:** *Ko kakile kibosta ano chamaiseik fourty two agoi somok?*

**Richard Koech:** *Chamaisyek kokitam akere igiregistani kurupisiek en ireu kelemen nyalu itinye bik zche negit thirty ak koba barak. Ko inguno ko nyalu ingoregistani chito a party konai kole tindo bik ata so konyalu kotindo chito en every province bik che negit  $\frac{3}{4}$  chebo voters en every constituency.*

**Translator:** He is saying that he has been seeing the issue of reducing the mechanism for reducing 42 political parties to 3. He is saying when they are registering group here, they are being told how many people do you have, how many members? Then he is proposing that if a party is to be registered it should have a mandate of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the people of the province.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Can I go back to the issue of MP and the vote of no-confidence now there is a seating MP there is grumbling that he is not doing a good job. What do you expect the constituent to do? Are they to meet together and pass a vote of no confidence, how can you tell them that vote of no-confidence is really just, that enough voted against the MP? Are there figures there? Do you have any figures in mind in terms of what percentage of constituency should be there?

**Richard Koech:** *En ng'alek ab vote of no confidence kemuche keyai tuyosiek oeng' en Sotik ak ireyu ak keger perentage ki ne ten bik che kagoyan. Koyegisinda bik alak kotebi MP kounoton ko ng'ot kegere kele koyai iman koya kista ak kinde age.*

**Translator:** He is saying in a situation like Sotik constituency now, two meetings can be conducted and the general will of the people be counted, or rather seen whether they still like the seating MP to continue or not.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** That is you can even arrange ten meetings of constituency and the overall vote against the MP, but how will you know this is a really democratic vote. Surely you have to have some figures. Ten constituencies can meet during one meeting, twenty in the next one, and five in the third one, (not clear).

**Com. Prof. Salim:** When can you know that the vote is conclusive?

**Richard Koech:** You can use ever 60%.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Of?

**Richard Koech:** of the vote.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Who are registered?

**Richard Koech:** Who are registered.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** That's what we wanted, some kind of figure.

**Richard Koech:** Okay.

**Com. Nunow:** Let me call Jonathan K. Ruto, so we have John Maritim? Okay Ruto endelea.

**Jonathan K. Ruto:** My names are Jonathan Kiplanga Ruto, and I would like to present my opinion on my language to this *Kit*

*ne kamache amwa en g'alek ab constitution ko kamache atin kityo ng'alek ab imbaret.*

kipsgis).

**Jonathan K. Ruto:** *Kigere kele imbaret ko kit ne tienge emani.*

**Translator:** We are saying that land is the back bone of this country.

**Jonathan K. Ruto:** *Ko kamache ke taxen imbaret, yon kasir imbaret ab chito ekarisiek taman ke taxen.*

**Translator:** We want to introduce tax on land. If you own land above 10 acres then it should be taxed,

**Jonathan K. Ruto:** *Amun inguni ko bik che tinye imbarenik che yechen che mayaek ki ogo kisereti en emaninyonet*

**Translator:** because he has seen a situation where people could be having large tracks of land and they are not using them and some people are suffering.

**Jonathan K. Ruto:** *ko kagere ale ng'ot kinde tax imbaret kele tax neba ekarit agetugl en imbaret nekasir hekarisyek taman kokonu ke baisyen imbaranaton.*

**Translator:** Then he is saying that if a situation by which a person owning over 10 acre of land is taxed then at least that land is generating something.

**Jonathan K. Ruto:** *Amangu ale koibe kogoboanda chito anan nekatakigere kele kereben imbaret kou yon kogakimwa en oldage.*

**Translator:** Then a person may be forced to lease out that shamba.

**Jonathan K. Ruto:** *Kegere kele en ngalek ab economy neba Kenya konyone barak amun Kenya kowo imbaret ne kimuche kebaisyen.*

**Translator:** Then he will see this will go along way in enhancing the economy of Kenya, because we are seeing that large part of Kenya is fit for agriculture but it is not being used.

**Jonathan K. Ruto:** *Alen kobach yoniton ye kamache amwa*

**Translator:** He has finished there.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much, asante kwa maoni yako. John Maritim?

**John Maritim:** My name is John Maritim. Mine is to talk on youth and people with disability. A good constitution provides youth with jobs. Also provide with funds, capital so as the youth, can use them to start a mall business, so that eradicate poverty in our society, hence improve their living standards. Nowadays, young are job seekers in urban areas because of inadequate job opportunities. Many youth's are loitering all over Nairobi town searching for jobs. Man girls are also practicing prostitution which results on immorality and also commit a lot of crime and robbery, and the only way to help them is that the government should improve the jua kali sector.

Concerning disability, people should be educate freely because disabled people are not taking part in any work in our society. Thank you Sir.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much. Na sasa namuita mzee Kipsele Bor.

**Kipsele Bor:** *Kainey ko kipsiele arap bor*

**Translator:** I am saying, are you ready? (kipsigis)

**Kipsele Bor:** *Kale ng'alek ab emoni*

**Com. Nunow:** Anza na majija.

**Translator:** *Mwakainet koron*

**Kipsele Bor:** *kamwa kipsiele arap Bor.*

**Translator:** He is called Pisele arap Bor.

**Kipsele Bor:** *Ko uchumi ne mi emaninyon kowo bananda kabisa. Koolekayet bananda kokigo chang'a bik. Nebo somok komami imbarenik cheketinye en emani. Kigitreten ke tuga ko kingoit pilot ketil pilot en 1952 konyo bananda agoi raini akeyie bik ng'isiat nia. Kigochang'a bik.*

**Translator:** He is saying that the economic situation in Kenya is now that of poverty. He is saying that the youth to support with cows but when land was sub-divided in 1952 they have witnessed continuous poverty.

**Kipsele Bor:** *Ko neba angwan, ko ng'unon kegere kele mimakarek en emani ko bik tutugin ko kibananok ko chang en*

*emoni kabisa iben chito ekarisyek elibut akenge kotindoi chito nusu eka.*

**Translator:** He seeing some inequalities in terms of land because there are some millionaires in this country who are owning over 1000 acres of land yet the poor are owning less than half an acre.

**Kipsele Bor:** *Ako kibananiandani kotindo lagok taman ak mut en nusu eka.* (laughter).

**Translator:** He is saying that the poor man in the village have 15 children and ½ an acre.

**Kipsele Bor:** *Kosaben ne lagochu taman ak mut, konikikoyet chorset en Kenya kilelen kila miyon wajambazi ko bik che banandos.*

**Translator:** Then he is seeing a situation where these people cannot get enough subsistence from the small land, then they turn robbers. Then you witnessing in Kenya there is escalating in crime. These are the people who are poor from the farm.

**Kipsele Bor:** *Kilelen ng'alek ab imbarenik kotaretech Serikali amu kigere kele amun manyo Serikali koger kole chang ' kibananok kosir magarek.*

**Translator:** Then he is saying that the government should assist them to acquire more land because the government should see that the rich are owning large pieces of land, yet the poor are owning small pieces of land.

**Com. Nunow:** What does he want the government to do?

**Translator:** *Imache kolyan any Serikali?*

**Kipsele Bor:** *Amache ko taret imbarenik*

**Translator:** *Imache ketaret kolyan. Imachene tian*

**Kipsele Bor:** *siketem iso si koam lagochu. Ndakigonech ekarisyek tama ko ma kaikai.* (laughter).

**Translator:** He is proposing that the government should adjust these land policies so that the poor can also have at least 10 acres of land.

**Com. Nunow:** What is that adjustment (not clear)

**Translator:** *Imache kepyetaano kong'eten makarek agoi bik kotor konam ekarisyek taman.*

**Kipsele Bor:** *Ingonon kipyetano kolyan ako tononchin ngweny Serkali, Ribe ng'o bik. (laughter).*

**Translator:** He is wondering how can you ask such a question yet it is the government who own the land (laughter).

**Com. Nunow:** Just hold on. He said there are people with over 1000 acres, and there are those with  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre or  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre. What would he like to see in terms of these disparities? Can you explain that to him?

**Com. Nunow:** What does he want the government to do?

**Translator:** *Imaktai anon bichu titye elibut, titye age nusu eka kelianjin chu titye elibut kotor kokochi chu titye nusu.*

**Kipsele Bor:** *Kimuche ketaret Serikali kepyechi bik imbarenik koyam. Kindo chitagenge kotindo ingo nusuj eka komabo Kenya.*

**Translator:** He is saying that those who are owning large pieces of land, it should be seen by the government to sub-divide the land to the poor.

**Com. Nunow:** You man continue.

**Kipsele Bor:** *Ko ale amuche ale katugen yoniton si kobit kosoiwech Serkali bananda noto mitten.*

**Translator:** He is saying that he has done his part it's only the government to take over from him.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you. Asnte mzee. Diwani Kipkorir.

**Clr. David Chepkwony:** Kwa majina mimi naitwa David Kipkorir arap Chepkwony. Mimi nafikir nitaongea kwa Kiswahili. Jambo langu ambalo ningetaka nichagie kuhusu marekebisho ya sheria ni ya kwamba ni mambo ya biashara. Mambo ya biashara kwa maoni yangu kuna watu kutoka nje ambaye wamekuwa hapa Kenya na wamekubaliwa kufanya sheria mpaka nyumbani kwa wale wadogo wa Kenya. Kwa maoni yangu ni kwamba wale wageni kutoka nje iwe ni kiwango. Kama ni kuwa manufacturer, kuwa distributors halafu sehemu ingine ya biashara iwe ya wa-Kenay, kwa sababu unapata watu wengine kutoka

nje hawa ndio wantoa vitu nje. Yani nje ya Kenya, wanakuja wanatengeneza, baada ya kutengeneza, wanakua distributors, baada ya kuwa distributors wanakuwa wholesalers, baada ya kuwa wholesalers wanakuwa retailers. Sasa kwa mchango yangu ni ya kwamba hatutawezesha kukabiliana na umaskini, ikiwa watu kutoka nje wale wamepata kutajirika sehemu zingine wanakujapewa nafasi wauze mpaka nyumbani kazi ya retail.

La pili, hawa wageni ambao wamekubaliwa kufanya biashara na sisi. Kuna kitu inaitwa TLB. TLB ni kitu inakubalia mtu awe na transport licenses, anunue magari. Hio sehemu kwa sababu ni sehemu ndogo, ningependekeza kwa hii sheria tunaongea lea, tuwachiwe wana Kenya tuwe na, tupatiwe nafasi ya kununua magari ili tuwabebe wale wageni, wale watu wanatutengenezea vitu. Sisi tuwe tuna supply au kugawa ili sehemu hio tupae kuinuka, kwa sababu hatutaweza kuinuka ikiwa yule mtu atakuwa manufacturer, kwanza natoa ngambo. Anakuwa manufacturer, anakuwa distributor, anakua kila kitu. Mpaka anakuaja kwa retailer.

Jambo la tatu ni kuhusu sheria ya korti, tuseme korti. Unapata maneno ya korti, tuseme kortini. Unapata kesi inafanywa kwanzia mwaka moja mpaka miaka ishirini. Asa mimi naona hio kama kwa sheria haingewezekana kwa sababu unapata pengine ile kitu kidogo unapata, unatumia kw abarabara ukienda kortini kuanzia mwezi moja wakati uliandikisha kesi mpaka miaka ishirini. Hio itakua ile kitu ulienda kupgania, au tuseme ile mumekosania na huyo mtu, haitakuwa na maana kwako, kwa sababu ile kiwango umetumia kwa barabara itazidi hio kitu kama ni shamba, kama ni pesa ile unadai, itakuwa haina maana. Kwa hivyo mimi ningeponelea upande wa sheria iangaliwe maneno ya kesi iwe ikifanywa kwa haraka. Halafu isiweke watu kwa hasara. Jambo lingine kuhusu mambo ya kesi, ni ya kwamba kesi inapokaa kwa hio muda yote. Utakuja pata yule mtu ambaye mnaganya kesi naye, pengine anatafutiwa namna ya kukushida kesi, kwa sababu inakalishwa kwa namna ambayo haijulikani.

Jambo lingine ni mambo ya mashamba, hii ambayo tunaishi. Kwa kuchangia hii mambo ya sheria, ili watoto tumekuwa nao kama ni kumi, kama ni tano, kama ni mmoja, mali ya wazazi kama ni shamba, kama ni ngombe, ikiwe msichana ameolewa hatakuwa na share kwa familia. Lakini yule msichana ambaye hajaolewa au kijana awe na share kwa hii mali ya wazazi wake. Kwa sababu tunapokataa, mbele kweli hata kwa kimila yetu, ilikuwa kwamba msichana ataolewa hatakuwa na kiasi ambaye angepewa na wazazi, lakini kwa wakati huu hi jambo imekwisha. Tunaaka watoto wetu wawe na share ya ile mali yetu.

Jambo lingine kuhusu mambo ya siasa. Kwa maoni yangu, tunataka maongozi ambaye inaongoza, yaani wale watakaongoza au chama ambaye itashinda. Ingaw ulikuwa kwa cha chama ingine, watu wote watumikiwe, watumikiwe ni wana Kenya, yaani ikiwa wewe ni mwana Kenya. Sio mambo ya chama, unapata saa zingine tunaambiwa, kwa sababu hamjakuwa kwa hii chama hamtapata hii, kwa sababu hamjapigia mtu Fulani hutapata hii, ni ya kwamba ikiwa mtu ameshinda, kwa sababu sisi soe tuawakilishwa tuwe sawa. Kitu yote ambaye I ya serikali isiulizwe maneno ya chama. Chama hio ni kama vile watoto wanacheza kwa uwaja. Watoto wa shule ingine wako upande ile, na wengine wako upande hii, lakini mchezo ni mmoja. Kwa hivyo 'cake' au ile kitu ya serikali isiingizwe maneno ya kusema wewe umetoka chama hiki. Jambo lingine kuhusu hio mambo ya uongozi, jambo ingine ni ya kwamba mtu ambaye ataongoza nchi kama president wa nchi, huyo ni mtu ambaye kuanzia

miaka hamsini kuendelea mbele. Hakuna kiwango ya huko juu, kwa sababu (clapping) huy mtu, ni mtu ambaye amewai kuona mambo mengi, mazuri na mabaya, na roho yake inaweza kuvumila mambo yote.

Kuhusu mambo ya bungu: Mbunge ambaye kwa maoni yangu, mtu kuanzia miaka isirini na tano ambaye ameanza kukoma, anaweza kuchaguliwa kuwa mjumbe.

Maneno ya council ingawa mimi no councilor: hata councilor kiongozi yoyote awe mtu ambaye ameanzia miaka ishirini na tano na kwenda juu, hakuna kiwango upande ule mwingine (clapping). Mimi nafikiri nimmaliza hapo.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Diwani kwa maoni yako. Subiri kidogo.

**Com. Kabira:** Yes, ni juu ya yule msichana ameolewa lakini unasema hawezi kuchukua mali ya baba yake.

**Cllr. Chepkwony:** Ili niseme jambo hilo yi ya kwamba,

**Com. Kabira:** Nina swali. Ulisema yule ameolewa hana haki ya kupatiwa property ya baba yake. Ningetaka kuuliza, ikiwa huyu msichana ameolewa ana kijana maskini, hata baba ya huyu kijana ni maskini tafany nini?

**Cllr. Chepkwony:** Kulingana an maoni yangu au vile mambo ilikuwa ikiendelea ni ya kwamba, hakuna mtu anoa au kulewa akiwa tajiri. Wanaenda kusukuma maisha yao mbel hawawezi kurudi nyuma, kwa hivyo akishaolewa akawa na shares mahali ameolewa.

**Com. Kabira:** Lakini huyu msichana si maskini, amefanywa maskini na baba yake kwa sababu mahali pale ametoka kuna properties kwa hivyo ni mama yake na baba yake wamemfanya maskini, lakini huyo tumesema, baba yake na mama yake wako maskini hawana ardhi.

**Cllr. Chepkwony:** Hio ni mzuri, lakini ni yakwamba kulingana na mla zetu. Sijui mila za watuwengine, mtu akishatoka kwa familia itakua sasa tukifwatisha na zile mali zetu kufatisha yule msichana mahali amaenda, ni kama imepatiwa 'double' ameongezwa juu ya ile ingine, ile anaenda pata sehemu hio (clapping).

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Ningependa kuendelea, iko jambo hili la msichana aliyeolewa bada (not clear) umesema kufuatia mila hanahaka ya kupata kitu chochote. Lakini ningependa kuongeza kidogo juu aliyesema mwenzangu. Uenda ikawa ule aliyemuoa ni maskini, lakini yeye msichana anatoka kwa nyumba iliyona mali kidogo, na ikiwa wale husema lazima wale wawili wawe wafanyikazi wajipatie mali, lakini mwenyezi Mungu, mwingine anawapa mali, wengine wanajitahidi sana. Lakini yeye amemuoa mtu ambaye akufanikiwa kupata riski au mali ya kutosha, au kuna katika mila pia njia ya wale ndugu kusaidia hata kwa njia



ambayo si rasmi au si kimila. Mimi nikiwa na tuseme, ninapata mali kwa baba yangu, nimwolene sister yangu kule ameolewa lakini hakufumkiwa kupata kitu yeye na mumewe. Kuna ile mila ya kunisaidia mimi niweze kumsaidia kidogo.

**Cllr. Chepkwony:** Asante sand yaani ni ya kwamba sasa ni vile hio meonekana. Yaani ho sasa ni vile imeonekana hawajiwezi.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Mum.

**David Chepkwony:** unaweza kibinadamu hata wewe, mtu wote anaweza saidia. Mtu yoyote ukiona mtu ambaye amelemewa mahali (lughter).

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Lakini kizungu twasema “charity begins at home” ndugu zake wana wajibu wa kuwasaidia kuanza mbele ya mtu ambaye ni wa nje.

**Cllr. Chepkwony:** Hio ni sawa ni vile mimi nasema ya kwamba, huyo dada, mimi sijaonea, ikiwa niko na mali na nimeona kweli dada yangu iko na shida, nitasaidia, lakini sio kisheria. (laughter & clapping).

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Diwani nafirkiri umefahamika vizuri, tafadhali ujanjikishe. Chatherine Keino, karibu mama utaeleza jina halafu uendelee kutupa mapendekezo.

**Catherine Keino:** *Kongoi mising en sait ni kagonech kiptayat ketuyen tugul kemwae kongoi mising.*

**Translator:** Thank you for this God given opportunity, her name is Catherine Keino.

**Catherine Keino:** *Ko kainenyun keguron Catherina neba arap Keino.*

**Translator:** My name is Catherine keino.

**Catherine Keino:** Koyameng’unen ko kaplomboi.

**Translator:** She hails from Kablomboi.

**Catherine Keino:** *Ko kit ne tesetai en ehek kemwae iman kou en kongoi nekaroitu ak ogerech ketinye taabu neba kwang’ut amu ehek inguni no kerech inguni ak kogerech lagok che megech komekoguren kibik kogeigu tuguk alak. Ndaot ogonu kit ne kogonu ak ole kitaretenge komekomache kotagoyatwech nafasi. Ko kit ne mi komie ogerech ak onai ole ango kisoman werit, ko kisomanen mali yangu kora chebo tibik igo.*

**Translator:** Huyu mama anasema, the way you see her is not human, poverty has reduced her to sub-human level. then she is proposing that if her son or daughter is educated, then he or she was educated on her property.

**Catherine Keino:** *Ko ingunon ko kigosomaso iman nda tinye murenik angwan ago kigosomaso tugul ago matinye boisionik mager kasit olekibendito ago kigotarenan tuga. Ko aame ne, kiribtan ano , riban ngo. Riban lakwet ne*

*kikabai abananji neba kwangut ko ngunon ko kacham agane kawekchige yosin koribon agine. Ko ingap mami teta koriban anan ogot teta akenge oko kakewekwan chepto konyo ko neba lagok somok ako kakomut kichanayat ingo kowekwan koba logok oeng'. Sasa ngot ko tete ko akenge koyamwech ak lagochon?*

**Translator:** Then she is pondering how if she has educated, for example, her four sons, then they have no employment then how can she be provided for. then she is also talking of a situation where she has, her daughter is married, she has had 3 children with her husband, then she's returned or separated or divorced to her again, then how can she live?

**Catherine Keino:** *Koniyon masich kasit lagok kemache keger keleangandan ko kageyositu kotageme ketwegu en tait ab Jehova ko nyalu kotinye lagok kasit asiinanyony komaamuchi anget kobayan akine amun kirabanji betusiek che koyen ago kigosoman. Koyon masich kasit any ko tareto ne ago mi ak kaanyin ak lagok kyik.*

**Translator:** She is saying if she has educated her sons, then they must get employment, so that they cater for her. Then there is another situation where her son has got a job and he is married, then they have little pay. then that will only cater for her son's family but not her. *So imache kolyan ngunon serikali*

**Catherine Keino:** *Koingon kemache kotaretwech kosikwech boisionik en lagok. Kamatagoech, koribenech kityo ko nda siche boisionik kouyekaromang'u kounon ko nda sikwech chito boisionik tuten kosich ingo tuten ko kesich ole kiburtoi agosich ole ribtech asi ko makibol mising amakinerekye ago mainge kii akichek.*

*Ko serikalit ne kagirichi. Ko mising any kora ko en lakwanon kawa kapchito komut iman kiptoik kouinoni, kichame kiptoik ine amun kiasich tibik ak murenik alenjini Jehova kongoi amun kigokonon tugul.*

*Lakini kopr kakwa kain kokarun kawekwan kotinye masiget ab lagok aeng', ingo ko somok. Sasa ingunon anyon ayae ne ogo kabare teben kongoi akine asi kobit kotareton sia ribeng'e ko me kochame konam kowek. Ogot age komi ne kigitiech kabisa konyigis ketyiech ko ngunon lakwet kotebiesi nyanyaweni. Kongoi mising.*

**Translator:** She is saying that the government should help her indirectly by enabling her sons to get employment so that they can get the ability to gather for her. Then she is also wondering how can maybe, she has 3 daughters all of them are married then they are then with a lot of burden. What will she do? Then the government should formulate a system of solving that crisis.

**Catherine Keino:** *Ko kit nasome kora amwae en tait ab Jehova nguni ko kamwa ale kimi kaplomboi ago bek che kiye kokingemal kotinye sitini karibu themanini ak ki Mang'e ngamun masoman sionyowon kat amun masoman ko lakochu ko kigindai kosoman kele sikotaretech amun matagesoman. Ko mibechotet kiye ak sikirok ako kigi mal lakini komie korakibwat ak kekusyi kong kerob yoton asikeger nda kikabuli amun bek che kutu kekabul ak kiyok ak bereisit konyoketach en kamasin kotebi sikiriet.*

**Translator:** She is saying that where she comes from there is a dam which was constructed maybe, she said 60 or 80 years

ago. Then the situation now is that they are drinking the same water which even donkeys drink. then she is calling on the government to see that situation, so that they have access to clean water. *Kaitar? kabek sait.*

**Catherine Keino:** *Kokit ne mi kokagemwa kounaniton ko sikobit koberurech Jehova ak koberurok ak okwek. Ko kit ne kimi ko nda siche lagok boisiyonik ko che kolgol missing asi kotaret chepkamisyechu. Kagemwa iman akoba imbarenik komaking'e chit one ne kwakereben imbarenyin ago ketinye noton ne ketinye kigorakeng'e Jehova ko ye kimatekuskong' yekinye ko imbaret konekibendi taban kora. Ko kongoi missing.*

**Translator:** She is praising God (*Tabaten oh.*) for giving her the opportunity to present to this commission, and she is also calling upon god to bless us. then another situation she's saying, that matter of having the land, to those people who re having large tracks of land being sub-divided to the poor is unattainable, because those people who worked for that land yet they were careless they could not work for it (*Kany kotep question.*)

**Com. Nunow:** Asante, mama tunakuombea mama pia Mungu akubariki.

**Com. Kabira:** Maybe just explain a little to her that the writing of the constitution is a response to the same problem that she is raising. Lack of employment and therefore we are looking for better management of resources. Issues related to for instance, the husbands or the daughter, you know that have come home with the children. What we are trying to do is write a constitution that is going to help us know how to deal with all those issues, although it may not be an immediate solution to the problem.

**Translator:** *Kale bichu akichek ko kanyo koyumi tabusyek chotinye si kiibakesire en yuk o konu walutiet en tabusuiek chotinya ak ng'andan walotik chekonu ko mamuch kotaretin en haraka kochok missing.*

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana, utampeleka pale ajiandikishe, sasa tunashukuru. Simon Rotich, uko? tafadhali nikikuita na uko na uje baadaye itakubidi uwanzie laini nyuma. Nitaendelea kufuata orodh mpaka yule hayuko ssa atakuwa anapita nyuma pengine kama anasababu muhimu sana, ama anatomika umma ni kitu ingine. Philip Kirui?

**Philip Kirui:** *kainutikyuk ko Philip kiplangat arap Kirui koyab sub-location Kelekele.*

**Translator:** He is saying he is called Philip Kiplangat arap Kirui from Sub-location, Kilekile, Locaiton Kelekiele.

**Philip Kirui:** *Si bit ang'alal en kutit ab Kalen jin ko angen ale kimikasta ne ing'olat ke bik, ko kongoi amun kitindoi kanetindoni. Kwekyini kongoi serikalit inonitan tesetai.*

**Translator:** He is thanking the current government.

**Philip Kirui:** *Amun kogonech chamjinet sikobit keteb ng'uany tugul.*

**Translator:** Because they have given them the opportunity to sit down.

**Philip Kirui:** *Keng'alal akoba magutik che kimakyinigei amun niton ko mieindo ne kagotak konyalu ketetasikobit kosulda makutik che miach.*

**Translator:** because it has given them the opportunity to sit down and discuss what they want.

**Philip Kirui:** *Ko ng'aliot namache kor atiny en yoniton ko akoba tuguk che mitten en kamaswek ab ng'anasok che kitindoine misin ko imbarenik. En imbarenik ketindoi tabut neo neba nguvu kegere kele totaretech serikali koterwech imbarenik che kialdo amun niton kokonech kaseret newo ana hasarait newo. Kaigai koterewech Serikali asi yekitese tai kegere kele kiribatin.*

*Amun mitten bik che tindoi rabisyek che yayaten bariosyek akot inguni katakase chito ne katin ng'aliot ne katindoi. Kogebe kebare keger ogot kamaswek ab village elders ak assistants, ko mamuchi kotaretech en nyumnyumiondo. Kigere kele kobais rabisyek koalis bik asikobit imbarenik che kigomanda ko kigere kele tagiwekwech.*

**Translator:** He is saying that he is taking the situation as it is right now here on the issue of land. He is calling upon the government to be able to set up and protect them when it comes to selling of land.

**Philip Kirui:** *So kounatan en bik chemakarek nguni koyaebariosyek en imbar amun mi teritik nguni ko en bariosiek choton ke kwang'e anyun kele kalian serikali sikomataretech ago kikeib report konam kamili kong'eten SAPS.*

**Translator:** He is saying that currently they have taken the report to the government but it is doing nothing, because they are seeing rich people are buying land from the poor.

**Philip Kirui:** *Kongoi en ng'aliondoni eb constitution nakere ale en ng'aliot age ne mitten tai yon ko en lagok chanokere iman kigobur en gaa. Kopakwong'ut konameng'e lakwet ab koin iman ne werit lakwet tab koin asikorun kotorta kogeny komatakosikiyi chamchinet kou ye kikangalalda. Ng'otko kigang'alal kole atuni akokamwa lakwet ko kaigai kegas rirechoton serikali.*

**Translator:** He is saying that the government should be stating, how in an issue where a son comes and impregnates a daughter and refuse to marry her.

**Philip Kirui:** *Ko mitten yon any ng'aliot age kora neba somok syatataraten amun mamache aib saisyek che koen si areben bik alak. En kamasiton ba Ndanai division agoi kamastanyon en Kelekele location ke kase tang'obwa malamiko anan ng'alek che keguren dispute, Terutik kegerech koit bik che yechen en meto iyeu koit kandoik agonyo ko*

*tabot asi ingosire ng'alek che ng'alale bik en tiyosiek che mitten en imbar ko yani komekobitu ng'alek che kegeguren osoya. Kimache keter kiyoton kiguren osoya kekomeshan inguni Serikali.*

**Translator:** He is saying that on the issue of land grabbing and corruption to do with lands, people from above should be coming and addressing those issues. Sitting with the local people and addressing the issues accordingly.

**Philip Kirui:** *Awekwak kongoi ndakatakomi kasarta, ko ang'en ale che kikoberur Jehova kochang' ng'alek kora zaiti. Amache alenjok koberurok Jehova akotestai en serikalit koberur korib ak kokonech kandoindet nenyone kogerkeit ak yekotestotai ingo ak korib any ng'alek ab uchumi komieit.*

**Translator:** He is wishing you God's blessings and saying may God bless the next government and the next president to come.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Asante sana Bwana Kirui kwa maoni yako. Alisema kwamba kuna haja ya kuwalinda wananchi kuhusu mambo ya kuuza ardhi. What exactly did he mean by that? And that rich people are buying land from poorer people, what does he want the government to do, or the constitution to do rather?

**Translator:** *kagile imache ne koyai bichu en ng'alek ab magarek che alenbik imbarenik anan ne bolatet ne kemwae agoba imbaretime komie?*

**Philip Kirui:** to the government we want the government to help us in objection, to put objection.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** You don't want the poor people to sell land?

**Philip Kirui:** We don't want, even the rich, money is giving people problems. So in that case maybe a rich person sees his money coming down. He can sell his land and maybe dispute is there by the family. So in that case we need the government to put objection, and the family looks other sides like selling cows, maize and vegetables, because if we sell even a piece of land, we see that piece cannot come back again.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Kidogo Mzee. You see at the moment is what people say is willing buyer willing seller. Ikiwa mimi nina ardhi nataka kuuza, na iko mtu anaweza kununua, sheria inampa ruhusa kununua. So what do you want us to do with that law. Should we say no you cannot sell the land until you meet these conditions, and if so what are these conditions.

**Philip Kirui:** Vile ninasikia mnajua watu wale wameshaangali wako karibu kuenda retire, wanauza kwa fujo kwa sababu ina tamaa, ni bonus ya haraka, haraka, na wale watu wadogo watapata shida. Watapeleka maisha yao wapi? Si ni barabarani. Sasa taabu itaingilia mpaka serikali tena. Kwa hivyo tunaomba serikali yetu iweke sheria ngumu, kama vile imeweka mbeleni watoto na baba yao ikae. Ikisikika moja amekataa au mama amekataa hapo itaonyesha sisi kwamba hakuna ruhusa mtu

kununua.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Saa nakuelewa mwenzangu.

**Philip Kirui:** Eeh.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Yaani objection inatoka kwa watoto.

**Philip Kirui:** Kwa watoto kwa sababu watoto,

**Com. Prof. Salim:** ni serikali.

**Philip Kirui:** Ndio basi.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Asante.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana bwana Kirui, na sasa ningependa kumuita Mzee Kiplangat Kiter, asaidiwe, Somoei saida mzee.

**Kiplangat Keter:** *Kainenyun ko Kiplang'at arap Keter.*

**Translator:** He is saying his name is Kiplangat arap Keter.

**Kiplangat Keter:** *Kale amwae ale ile ko baike lagok ago oko kimakoouke keny' en boisyekyok.*

**Translator:** He is saying why are the young people taking leadership and yet it never used to be so in the past (laughter).

**Kiplangat Keter:** *Komaki chamdoi koboike lagok kemi, kot koalda imbaret kokaalda ingoriet neba lagok ketuken ne lagok?*

**Translator:** He is saying he cannot agree for the young people to lead, they may even sell land which in turn means I've sold the cloths of the children, then where will the children get clothes?

**Kiplangat Keter:** *Koyonkimi ko ingoriet neki tugen chi age tugul ogot yon kakwa chito ketuche kora. Ko ng'ot ko mami yekikonoren kindo one?*

**Translator:** He is saying land is really like clothes even when a person say like an elder has died, he is supposed to be buried. Then if these young people sell land, where will these elderly people be buried?

**Kiplangat Keter:** *Magichamdoi imbarek kialda,kaigai ogot yeboiken lakwet koalda tuga, magichamdoi imbarek.*

**Translator:** He is saying no to the sale of land, better even when these people take leadership roles they sell cows not land.

**Kiplangat Keter:** *Ak chichon kihong'ani, mi chito nekihongani kele kayet imbarek kowa hongan lakwet ko makiyani, kilenjini Jehova si konamwech ak korat ak anananyin.*

**Translator:** He is saying no even to these young people who go and bribe so that they can agree to the sale of land. He is saying no and may even God himself see them.

**Kiplangat Keter:** *ko en iman ko mie osarwech serikali. Nyalu osarwech, Maton kerebenech imbarek omi serikali.*

**Translator:** He is calling upon the government to come in between them so that the young cannot sell land. When the government is around it should not allow the sale of land.

**Kiplangat Keter:** *Koinye chichon kigitononsi kele koik toloitab emet ko ma ke honganin, kigitononsi in isaru chi age tugul, isoru ne korat ak isoru ne ming'at ne makastoi.*

**Translator:** He is saying that those people who are in position of leadership should not be bribed. They were elected so that they can protect even those ones who cannot even see, those who cannot hear even those who cannot work.

**Kiplangat Keter:** *Koen iman any kou nonnison. Osarwech we Serikali, osarwech. Matooste bik oteben tapan ye kaiigu toloita, iigu toloitab ng'weng' tugul*

**Translator:** He is saying that you government set-up and do something. Not to speculate when people are robbing us off our property. (*Keitaar i?*)

**Kiplangat Keter:** *Ten chon.*

**Translator:** Amemaliza.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana mzee kwa hayo maoni. Hannah Maritim?

**Hannah Maritim:** *Ochamege tugul.Achamege agane en kainet ab Kiptayat.Ane ke kurenon Hannah nebo arap Maritim.*

**Translator:** She is saying hallo to you all. She's called Hannah Maritim.

**Hannah Maritim:** *Ko kou noton ko kogoyet nyalida agoba lagok iman ogo echek ko kokeyosekitu. Ko ingap kokeyosekitu komekogere lagok ne. Kigeige mososiek. Ko kounaton atinye lagok che chang' nebokwang'et. Atinye werik somok ago kikoreban Jehova kobakakwon lagok ako mang'en kit na itoi. Nyalu kotoretan Serikali.*

**Translator:** She is saying she and her group are now elderly people and have example , has grand children who have children but the parents of those children have passed away. then she is calling upon the government to stop up and do something for her.

**Hannah Maritim:** *Kokounatan kogamwa kounoton ko lagok cha tinye, atinye tibik oeng' che tinye tabu nebakwang'et ko ngunon ko kikotemenan twan ako mamikii na riben lagochoton.*

**Translator:** She is saying her for example, has got again 2 daughters who have children, but to cater for them she had to sell cows. Now that there are no cows, how can she support them?

**Hannah Maritim:** *Kokounatan ko mami boyondenyun ako iban Mungu si mamuch bik gaa. Ko kit namwae ko amache kotareton Serikali. Abaen neany, asomesanen ne lagochu mengech mi nasaret ing'uni.*

**Translator:** She is saying her sons passed away leaving her the grand children. she is now not able to educate them. How can she cater for them? She wants the government to step in and assist her. ( *Kaitar i?*).

**Hannah Maritim:** *kokounatan oribwech boiyot, mami kit neu boyot. Kimache kalyet ne kotinye boiyot agosip lagochu chok amun boisiek ko kolkol komache ke muita.Koing'e muitechin boiyot. (laughter commotion)*

**Com. Nunow:** Hallo, tunaweza nyamaza tafadhali, kwa sababu tunanaza sauti ya mtu ambaye anazungumza. Mkiaza kupiga kelele kule hio tape itakuwa kelele na tutasema Ndanai tumetoa tape haisikiki, na hio ni aibu. Kwa hivyo nyamazeni, mtu akimaliza muongee mkitaka. lakini mtu akiwa anaendelea, kuzungumza kimya kabsia tafadhali.

**Translator:** *Testai ak imwa boiyot ne mwae.*

**Hannah Maritim:** *Boiyot is.*

**Translator:** She is saying that she has finished but she want these young people to respect the old man, the president who is



retiring. That is what she has. (*Keitar is*)

**Hannah Maritim:** *Ane ko kirwokindenyon en tai kokiguren Alexander arap Kirui. Ko sub-location inyon ko Kaplomboi ko Divisioninyon koAbosi.*

**Translator:** She is finishing by saying that she hails from Kaplomboi Division Is abosi .

**Com. Nunow:** Okay, sawasawa, asante mama, tafadhali mpeleke pale ajiandikishe. Mama mwingine, Selly Cheriyyot.

**Selly Cheriyyot:** *Kainenyun ko Sally Chepkemoi*

**Translator:** Her name is Selly chepkemoi

**Selly Cheriyyot:** Cheriyyot.

**Translator:** Chepkemoi Cheriyyot

**Selly Cheriyyot:** *Ane atinddoi lagok ako atindoi imbaret kiten, atinye ekarit akeng'e. Ako mayamon amache sikonai serikali kit neiton amun matinye imbaret ne woo.*

**Translator:** She is saying she has children and 1 acre piece of land and it cannot cater for those children, then I want the government to strip open and help me to cater for those children.

**Selly Cheriyyot:** *Ako neba oeng' ko en betusiek che kikibur yani komagiyawech justice kou yekimache.*

**Translator:** She is saying that the time she has lived there is no justice as they want.

**Selly Cheriyyot:** *Yani olekimagtai kemache yani ematinwekyok kibarwech elebach boundary.*

**Translator:** She is saying that as a tribe the boundary of their land should be clear.

**Selly Cheriyyot:** *King'e ng'alek ko kenysisiek tiptem kong'eten kinaming'in agoi inguni ako tom kibarwech justice nekimache ole kitakyiniken.*

**Translator:** Since when she was young the boundary has been in dispute, upto date it is still so.

**Selly Cheriyyot:** *Ko a lakwet agoi inguni, kong'eten olikimi Kenyatta ko toma kibarwech haki kora ago kialakwet. Ko ole kimaktaiany kemache haki. Ole kimaktai Kipsigis.*

**Translator:** Since the days of Kenyatta it has been so, the boundary is in dispute, it is not clear but she s form he tribe of Kipsigis want that to be done now.

**Selly Cheruiyot:** *Yani boundary ne nyon kemache haki yao ole kimaktai.*

**Translator:** She wants justice to be done on that issue. ( *Keitar i?*)

**Selly Cheruiyot:** *Ane abunu kamastab abasi yani location inyon ko Kaplomboi. Ko division ne nyon ko Ndanai ireyuton . Ogo kitache kora kibur en Kalyet amun kokitinye kora en kalyet ye konye. Komage lelen ko kiyachen, ko kimi komye. Ko neba oeng' ingo chengwech Serikali chit one mien e ibure kou Toroitich ko magimache chit one nyoko wechawechech en emet. Kimache tekisto ne mi emet inguni, kayanet ne kararan.*

**Translator:** She is saying she has cherished peace for all this time and she want the government to now give Kenya somebody to lead after president Moi.

**Selly Cheruiyot:** *Ko ingunonany ane komalelen ogot akane atinya boyondenyun lakini kit namache ko kalyet ne kitinye en emani si koburok emet ko serikalit ne kararan.*

**Translator:** For the stability of this nation, she is pronouncing that she wants peace to prevail throughout. ( *Kaitar i?*).

**Selly Cheruiyot:** *Asante sana, koamwa kongoi konagas kabisa abaibaitu ale amache ng'aliot ne kim kabisa ko ng' aliot konoba mpakait.*

**Translator:** By finishing she said a lot of thanks when she had that you are visiting here, but the most important point she wanted to stress was that of the boundary issue.. Thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Subiri kidogo.

**Translator:** *Tekany ketebenak tebutiet.*

**Com. Kabira:** So Mama Selley can you tell us which boundary are we talking about?

**Translator:** *Kagile imwae mpaka ainon?*

**Selly Cheruiyot:** *Boundary nenyon neba Kipsigis.*

**Translator:** *Ak ng 'o?*

**Selly Cheruiyot:** *Ak chitage ne menye, kosobindet. (laughter)*

**Translator:** She is saying that the boundaries between the Kipsigis and the Kisii.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana mama. Julis Tanui, Paul Koech, John Kosgei?

**John Kosgei:** *Kainenyun ko John kimutai kosgei.*

**Translator:** His name is John Kimutai Kosgei.

**John Kosgei:** *Ng'aliondanyun ko ni... ane ameng'unen kamastab Transmara. Kabweria yea menye ko District ko Kilgoris, ko location ko Abosi ago sub-location kora ko Abosi. Ko ng'aliondenyun ko ni en kamasinyonet ko tesetaai bik alak koname rabinik ab tiong'ik en kamasin nyonet ko bikalak ko masiche rabisiek choton.*

**Translator:** He is saying that he hails from Abozi in Bomet District at the same time from Transmara District from an area called Kabwere. The issue he wants to raise there in Transmara is that some people are getting the benefit from the game reserves or back there while some people are not getting.

**John Kosgei:** *Ng'aliondenyun ko kanyalu ko nam bik tugul en yuniton amun kimiten tugul kamastab Transmara tugul konyalu kesich tugul tuguk choton ba tiong'ik choton yani kesich tugul ak bichon kosiche ak ichek.*

**Translator:** he is saying that all the people haling from that area should be able to get the benefit arising from that reserve.

**John Kosgei:** *Ko ng'aliondenyun kora age ko en ng'alek ab lewenisiet ko nyalu ko nyor chitugul, yani chi aketugul ne kakonkei ko nyalu ko som kura en olda tugul ago kit ne kimache kora kemache kandoik che miachen che chame bik tugul. Kimache bik che chame bik tuguk machelotu bik alak,yani bik che kakondo kondochi bik komie en kalyet kou yekonye kokomi kalyet.*

**Translator:** He is saying on the issue of election which are due, somebody who will be elected should be peace loving person who loves all the people without discriminating.

**John Kosgei:** *Ang'en kora ale yon mamiten kalyet en emet ko machabokse kit age tugul en emet. Kalyet ko kit ne konu kit ake tugul ,yani sitestai chito ak maendeleo ko yon miten kalyet en emet.*

**Translator:** He is saying that peace is the mother of all things, of all prosperity or otherwise there must be peace.

**John Kosgei:** *Kong'oi missing . Alen abachite yon .*

**Translator:** He is ending there, thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you Bwana Kosgei, tafadhali ujiandikishe pale kabla ujaenda. Stephen Rongoni, yuko? Karibu.

**Stephen Rongoni:** *A Stephen arap Rogonyi*

**Translator:** He is Stephen Rongoni.

**Stephen Rongoni:** *Abunu sasur village en Albdebesi*

**Translator:** He has come from Saswir illagel in Alidebesi.

**Stephen Rongoni:** Kipsigis.

**Translator:** He is saying that he is presenting a written memorandum, he wont talk.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante Mzee, tafadhali utupatie memorandum na u-register Gabriel Bor.

**Gabriel Bor:** Jina langu ni Gabriel Bor, Gabriel Chepkwony Bor. KANU Chairman Ndanai Sub-Loaiton, Ndanai Locating, Ndanai Division. Maoni yangu, naweza changia ni kuhusu mambo ya title deed kwa area hii yetu, ya division hii. Ni mzuri kama inawekwa kua sheria kwa upande wa district walete upane wa division, ili wazee wafaidike na title deed yoa, iwekwe kuwa sheria. Kwa maana wazee wengine hwana pesa ya kwenda mpaka distict, na kufika huko district iko mambo mingi, na ni mzuri kama iwekwe sheria iwe kila division ilete title deed.

Maoni ingine ni ya farmers, yaani muunano wa farmers. Farmers wamenyanyaswa sana ju y mambo y amauzo ya maziwa yao. Na ni mzuri kama iwekwe sheria farmers iunde muungano wao wa union, iwe sheira. Halafu ikiw kama ni tatizo ikija wananchi na farmers wanweza faidikia.

Ingingine ni mambo ya ma-chiefs. Ma-chiefs ni vizuri kila location as leaders ya locaiton wakutane na ku-unga laws yao. Yaani kwandika lawa yao ambayo inaweza saidia wananchi wale iko nyumbani ile wneno ikitokea lazima hao leaders wanatatua halafu sio kunyanyasa raia.

Ingingine ni kuhusu watoto wetu ambao wameolewa. Ni mzuri kama mtu amechukua msichana, iwe sheria kamili, ikiwa kama

anataka fukuza, ni lazima ifanyiwe sheria ili iokoe hiyo msichana, Kwa maana watoto wetu wamefukuzwa wanakaa siku mbili, siku tatu, na ana watoto. Sassa taabu ni ya baba. Kwa hivyo ni mzzuri kama itunwe sheria ile inachunga yule mtoto.

Ya nne na ya mwisho ni kuhusu mambo ya village elders. Village elders anafanya kazi ya muhimu sana, na ni mzuri ipitishwe sheria apatiwe allownce au mshahara, halafu anafanya kazi mzuri. kwa maan village elder anafanya haki kwa ardhi. Hio ndio maoni yangu ya kuchangia. Thank you very much.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sane mzee na kwa hayo maoni (not clear). Tafadhali ujiandikishe pale, umeeleweka vizuri.

**Gabriel Bor:** Thank you very much.

**Com. Nunow:** Mark Kirui?

**Mark Kirui:** Jina langu ni Mark Kirui, na niko na presentaiton labda pengine mbili au tatu. Kuhusu mambo ya political parties. Political parties tunaelewa kwamba we have several of them.

**Stephen Rongoni:** *Kigurenon Stephen arap Rogony*

**Translator:** This is Stephen Rongoni

**Stephen Rongoni:** *Ko konyun ko sasur en oltabesi*

**Translator:** I've come from Sasur Village in Eltepesi

**Stephen Rongoni:** (*inaudible*)

**Translator:** He's saying that he is representing a written memorandum he cannot talk.

**Com. Nunow:** Asanti mzee, tafadhali utupatie memorandum na u-register, Gabriel Bor.

**Gabriel Bor:** Jina langu ni Gabriel Bor, Gabriel Chepkon Bor. KANU Chairman, Ndanai sub-location. Ndanai location, Ndanai division. Maoni yangu naweza changia ni kuhusu mambo ya title deed. Mambo ya title deed kwa area hii yetu ya division hii, ni mzuri kama anaweza kuwa sheria kwa upande ya district waleta upanda wa diviion ili wazee wafidikie na title deed yao. Iweke kuwe sheria kwamana wazee ingine hauna pesa ya kuenda mpaka district ya kufika huko district iko mambo mingi. Na ni mzuri kama uweke sheria ili kila division ilete title deed.

Maoni ingine ni ya farmers, yaani maungano ya farmers. Kwa farmers wemenyanyaswa sana. Kwa juu ya mambo ya maziwa

mauzo zao. Na ni mzuri kama iweke sheria farmers iunge maungano yao ya union, iwe sheria halafu ikiwa kama matatizo ikikja wananchi wa farmers wanaweza faidika au kuletewa katika union yao. Tuiweke kama sheria. Ingingine ni mambo ya Machief; Machief ni mzuri kila location, half –leaders ya location akutane na kuunga loss yao yaani kuandika loss yao ambao wanaweza saidia wananchi wale iko nyumbani ili maneno ikitokea, lazima iyo leaders iyo wanatatua, hhalafu si easy unyanayase raia.

Ingingine kuhusu watoto wetu ambao wameolowa; ni mzuri kama ikiunga, kama mtu amemchukuwa msichana, awe sheria kamili ikiwa kama anataka punguza basi, ni lazima ifunyiwe sheria ili iokowe hiyo msichana, kwamaana watoto wetu imepunguzwa wanakaa siku mbili, siku tatu nafukuzwa na imepatia watoto, sasa taabu ni ya babu, kwa hivyo, ni mzuri kama uinge sheria ili inachunga hiyo mtoto.

Ya nne, ya mwisho; ni kuhusu mambo ya village elder. Village elder anafanya kazi ya muhimu sana, na ni mzuri kama ipatiwe, ipitishwe kuwa sheria. Ipatiwe allowances au mshahara halafu unafanya kazi mzuri kwa maana village elder anafanya haki kwa ardhi. Hiyo ndio maoni yangu ya kuchangia. Thank you very much.

**Co. Nuwow:** Asanti sana mzee kwa hayo maoni, tafadhali ujiandikishe pale umeeleweka vizuri. Mark Kirui , Mark.

**Mark Kirui:** Majina yangu ni Mark Kirui. Niko na presentation labda pengine mbili au tatu kuhusu mambo ya political party. Political parties, tunaelewa kwamba we have several of them. We have several political parties ambao labda pengine others are not even, hauna msingi wa kutosha. Maoni yangu ni kwamba, ningependelea hiyo political parties iwe mbili. Those should be the major political parties in the country. Tukiangalia sehemu zingine kama Marekani huko, England or Britain, wako na political parties mbili ambao ni ya maana. Here in Kenya, tukiwa na political parties mingi, hiyo ni kudivide wananchi, beyond trouble basis kwa sababu kila mtu anaamka anasema mimi ninataka political party, na labda pengine hiyo political party ni Kipsigis pekeeyake. Then it becomes a problem kwa sababu those ones iko kwa ethnical lines.

Na nikiangalia mambo ya financing of the political parties, hiyo should not be done kwa sababu ikiwa sasa serikali itatoa pesa from consolidated funds kufinance political parties, naona kama hii nikupoteza tu pesa. Ikiwa mtu anataka kusimama, ajitafutie pesa zake. Halafu from there, he can finance his own mambo ya politics mpaka aende juu. Halafu hizo zegine kama finance za serikali from consolidated, should be left.

Nikiangalia mambo ya legislature, mambo ya moral and ethical qualifications, lazima iangaliwe. Si kila mtu aamke, hata ile mwizi can buy his own way, hhalafu apate nafasi ya kupewa tikiti ya kuendelea na mambo ya siasa. Lazima tuangalie moral yake na that one should be done through refferendum, especially when in a constituency, lazima tuketi chini tuone ni yeye mzuri au namna gani. Kama ni mtu he's a rapist, mtu labda pengine ni mwizi, halafu anumia namna ujanja ujanja ndio anapata support from other quarters ndio anaenda mpaka tu juu, how do you expect to deliver service to the people. It's going to be a very difficult issue, so referendum should be eighty percent, kila, lazima wazunguke tuone na amepata kiwango kikubwa ya

eighty-percent, kila, lazima apewe kiti ya kuendelea na ubunge.

Mambo ya nomination, should be done away with. Kwa sababu hiyo ndio kitu labda, those who are in power na wanaweza kutumia hawa, labda pengine kufanya kazi zingine ambao hauhusishi tunataka wale ambao tunaowachaguwa waturepresent mzuri na ikiwa waterrepresent mzuri, then hakuna namna labda pengine ni mambo ya kurecall. Kama mjumbe wetu ataenda huko, tumefanya refferendum na amanenda huko anaenda kunyeta ama kufura, tunawaita nyumbani. Let him come home, yes we bring him home, we grill him, kama tunaona kama he's not going to deliver the services we can make another election. It should be a vote of no confidence rather. Sababu you find wale wajumbe wetu tumewapeleka huko they become master's wanashau kwamba ni sisi ndio tuliandika hawa. So wakienda huko unakuta tunatoa hata makofia na ni sisi ndio tulikuwa tukichaguwa waende kurepresent our interests. So ikiwa yeye mwenyewe ataenda huko anyete, sisis tutafanya refferendum arudi nyumbani hhalafu tunatwanga yeye anaenda nyumbani.

In local government, mimi nilikuwa nataka niangalie kwamba all councilors should be above form four. Si Tom, Dick and Harry ndio anaweza kukuwa wa kurepresent watu. Yule mtu ambaye anajua kuandika, kusoma na kuinterpret policies ya serikali ni lazima labda pengine ni mtu wa form four na kuendelea mbele. Uwe nominated councillor, am sorry! In local government still mimi naona kama ni Chairman ni kitu kikubwa sana katika district. Na ukiangalia Chairman ya local government, ndio ikiwa district kubwa labda pengine tuko na wajumbe labda pengine wawili au watatu so you find the Chairman is the only one in that district while we have maybe two or there Parliamentarians. So that man, that Chairman should be directly elected by the people. And should be accountable to the people still, tukiona hii ananyeta sisi tuko na nguvu ya kutoa yeye vizuri.

**Com. Nunow:** This is my last Civil servants...point on civil service, so in civil service, nikiangalia mambo ya Chiefs, na Assistant hao ni watu ambao tuko nao kila wakati na ni watu ambao tunataka watusaidie kwa njia mbalimbali. Lazima pia ni watu wanakuwa elected. Wachanguliwe na wananchi. (Claps) Kwa sababu mnakuta mtu labda pengine anatoka sehemu mbali you don't know how he stays anatafuta tu na ukiangalia record zake, huko nyumbani unashangaa. So lazima refferendum ama lazima wachaguliwe kutoka wananchi they elect them. Then in natural resources labda pengine, all resources should be shared equally. That is all thankyou very much.

**Com. Nunow:** Asanti sana Bwana Kirui.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Bwana, Kirui ulisema kwamba wabunge lazima wawe na moral na ethnical qualification and qualities na ungependelea hizo zipimwe kwa njia ya referendum. In relation to the election does the referendum on them come after they have been nominated or before or simultaneously and have you considered the expenses involved in having both elections and the referendum on each and every potential M.P. for every candidate?

**Mark Kirui:** In referendum in, moral and ethic qualification it must come a bit early. They could, people would have to say

okay, am vying for a certain seat. From there we could make referendum, wananchi waone ni mzuri namna gani.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Expenses involved?

**Mark Kirui:** It will not involve because nobody is going to finance. The government is not financing anything. So it is himself atoke nje aseme mimi ni Kirui, nataka nichaguliwe, tuangalie mambo yake iko namna gani.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Si formal referendum?

**Mark Kirui:** Si formal! It should be formal but no financing indication...

**Com. Prof. Salim:** But formal means setting up places, employing people to count the Yes's and the No's that's formal. That's what you want.

**Mark Kirui:** That's right.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** And therefore expenses involved should be borne by the M.P.

**Mark Kariuki.** By the fellow who wants to stand.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** If there about four or five standing each and everyone to pay?

**Mark Kirui:** Yes. Thank you!

**Com. Nunow:** Asanti sana Bwana Kirui, unaweza kujiandikisha sasa kwamba umetowa maoni. Paul Kosgei, Paul Kosgei, Karibu mzee.

**Paul Kosgei:** *kaine nyun ko Paul koskei.*

**Translator:** He says, his name is Paul Kosgei.

**Paul Kosgei:** *Ko ang'alali agobabetusiekche loen che kiba Nyongisiek anan kikaplelach ko king'okagobwa ... komiten bichotet ko kikabwa wabeberu akonyokayai mpakaisiek che kiname ole kiname ko mpakait ab kericho ko kigakinam kongeten Kericho yonbo Sondo akwa agoi Kalya . kokinkagoitita kalya kowa en kalya kora agoi Naivasha.*



**Translator:** He's referring to a long time ago during the age-sects of Nyongi and Kaplelek during the colonial period. He says that the Boundary of Kericho was from Karia to Sondu and from Sondu to Naivasha.

**Paul Kosgei:** *Kogibetusiek alak kora kokanam bounatet Kenyatta ko tun keteb kora ng'alek chotet ba boundary. Kogibwa mapisiek agoi komiten Kericho kebarekitagekanye kele kigo lalyo.*

**Translator:** He says that when Kenyatta took power the maps were brought from the national level but when they were waiting, they were told that they have been burnt.

**Paul Kosgei:** *Agoi ingunon ko kagase takibomoan mpakaisiek chotet amun ki betut ab Kenyisiek alak che kiba besyo kokikiu bik chekimakoba kebebertab Kericho. Kikiuta cheba Kericho agoi kwakekonor en Ang'ata komiten bichotet Ang'ata agoi ingunon agoi kwenuni komiten bik alak.*

**Translator:** He's saying that during those days, Kenyatta regime, some people were evicted from Kericho to Ang'atta which is some other people's land.

**Paul Kosgei:** *Ko mpakaisiek chotet ingunon ko kingong'et en isondu ko kibun kebebertab Kisii ak en kamastage ko kibun kebebertab Maasaek. Ak en kebebertage kokikibe kot ketuiyechi kora kebun Njoro agebe ketuye ak bikchok kora en koibatek ak kebwan agoi Nandi hills keweke kebwan kamasi. Ko yu kimi ngunon, komiten bik che mi kwenusiek che mang'en kole miten mpakait ab chi ireyu tomkemwachi ogot kiten oko tom kemwachi kele miten imbareng'wok komie.*

**Translator:** Referring to the records of the boundaries which used to be there where they used to live before the Kenyatta regime, those boundaries are still there and some people do still remember but some other tribes have inhabited those lands, like the Kisii's and parts of Koibatek and section which Maasai inhabits

**Paul Kosgei:** *Akoi inguni ingiburi en yunitet komekonenyon kebebratet oko ki Kericho.*

**Translator:** Then those lands now are not owned by these people, the tribe here but it used to be theirs, it used to be Kericho

**Paul Kosgei:** *Ng'wany kinketil en yotet kowa ano ogo miten kora kabarunet ne miten Narok kap D.C konenyon mulangoit age koba Narok kebeberta age. Komatagu notet ingunon kele ba Kericho. Kibun Lam kiwa lam besyo neng'omiten kang'et kilomita tamanu ak tugun alak kerany Lam kole Maasaek nenywanet ireyu oko manenywan. Miten mpakaitnyon orit, kikipye ak ofisit ab Narok.*

**Translator:** And the case of the issue, with the Kipsigis and the Maasai, he's saying that the boundary, the original boundary used to be in the district headquarter, in Narok, here now the Maasai have inhabited those areas and they say it is theirs. Even

during the construction of the tarmac road from Sotik to Nairobi, it was contracted this from other parts. The Maasai said this is ours yet according to the record of this old man, he says it is extending till Narok town.

**Com. Nunow:** What are the recommendations because the time akienda kwa history na washakuwa madadika matatu tayari. Na hajatupa mapendekezo yeyote. Hili tunachukuwa na mapendekezo, angependa kuona nini?

**Translator:** *So kilyajin ng'alechuk tugul ba boundary?*

**Paul Kosgei:** *En ane kokamagoya ale kisto chito en yotet yekamiten kobaten kibor boundary yotet ine kele ba ni si ing 'o bure chito ne miten kamasi ne miyotet kong'en kole amiten kebeberta ne kimiten ak bik ogo chamyet kora komiten kounaton.*

**Translator:** He's saying that he's not saying that those people who are inhabiting in their land which used to be theirs are to be evicted but the boundary should be clear so that those people who are living in somebody's land

**Com. Nunow:** Is he suggesting that the boundaries should go back to where they were before?

**Translator:** *Kele kewek boundary kounikinye kenyy?*

**Paul Kosgei:** *Kobun yotet kemiten ak bichotet kora. Male komang' chi acha, kebun kou ireyu komiyu ak ke mi yu ogo chorwandit ne yame.*

**Translator:** He's saying that those boundaries should be redrawn but nobody should be evicted. We can co- exit peacefully with those but knowing that this was the original boundary.

**Paul Kosgei:** *Ako olekipyetaen boisionik ko bwane boisionik kebeberta neba akoba chu kamasin agine kebeberta koba che ba bik che miten boundarit age tugul kobendi boisionik kou County council komiten kamasin ko bwane chebo kamasi yotet kobesyo kounoton kityo.*

**Translator:** He's saying that the work say of the county council, should respect those boundaries. The counties which fall on this side should be for this side the other side should be for the other despite the inhabitanace.

**Paul Kosgei:** *Keamden magarnatet tugul.*

**Translator:** We share the wealth together with those people.

**Paul Kosgei:** *Nin atar en yoniton.*

**Translator:** Amemaliza hapo.

**Com. Nunow:** Asanti sana mzee kwa maoni yako, tafadhali utajiandikisha Petronilla, Petronilla.

**Petronella Melila:** Asanti sana. Kwa majina yangu naitwa Petronella Melile. Sasa ninataka kuongea kwa kilugha. *En ng' alek ab MP , ketinye MP ogo nyalu kobais kong'edten Jumatatu agoi Ijumaa.*

**Translator:** She's saying that on the issue of the work of the M.P., the M.P. should work from Monday to Friday.

**Petronella Melile:** *Ye kosan en betusiek tuten konyalu akine kecheng' hatua, matakobaisyewech.*

**Translator:** Something should be taken if incase they abscond duties for some days then he fail to work for the wananchi, something should be done.

**Petronella Melile:** *Ko en betusiek cheba Jumamos konyalu kotinye ofisit en Division kouni nenyogotuitos ak bik asigokachi maoni cheibwech kobako baisyeyunech en yun makoba kobirke ak bik kityo.*

**Translator:** She's saying that at the divisional level of weekends the M.P.'s should have office where they can come and consult with the wananchi on what to do, not to go and fight there with other people.

**Petronella Melile:** *En tiendo ne tam ketieni neba Kenya ak nebo Wimbo wa taifa, ko tiendo ko saet lakini makiibe kotinye maana makisibi tuguk che miten en orit.*

**Translator:** She's saying that the National Anthem is a prior for Kenya but people don't take it seriously as it says.

**Petronella Melile:** *Nda kisibi noniton, kotokitinye chamyet oko tomamiten en Kenya tugun che u Osoya ingele verse ne tai komwawech kesome Kiptayat koberurech.*

**Translator:** Take it for example the first verse in the National Anthem, it stresses about peace. If that was taken seriously there would not have been wars and other chaos, bribes and other evils in this society.

**Petronella Melile:** *Neba oeng' kemwachinike kele ong'e boisyen kibakenge ak en kimnatet. Koyekage boisyen kibakenge en kimnatet ko yo mi kalyet keteche emenyon komie. Komamiten baryosiek yon kimwae kele "Haki iwe ngao na mlinzi" , ko yon kibaruru ogot en court of arms kokigibor longet ak ng'otwek ak alak. Ko makile kebareng, kakile yon miten kalyet kobetos tuguchon tugul komekomi longet ak ng'otwek ak kipchabok che kibareng.*

**Translator:** She is taking an issue with the court of arms, the court of arms of Kenya. It is said that they are shield, they are

arrows, they are spears. But it does not imply that we should go to war. She's saying that, that means that when there is peace there is no need of all those things. Then she is taking an issue with the second verse of the National Anthem. We say that we should work with co-operation, and people should take that seriously.

**Petronella Melile:** *Kounoton ko yon chamech agine Mbunge anan ko Councilors ko tuguk che kamwaech yon mache kelewen kole ayae inoni ak inoni koto nyalu koyaiwech ko ye mayaiwech kotokiteben kele koiyai inoni neta, number two, number three. Ngot ko mayai choton kowui.*

**Translator:** She's saying that the M/P's and the councilors pledge something when they want votes but if they fail to do that they should be recalled back and told to go out because they have failed the wananchi.

**Petronella Melile:** *en yoniton kora kegere kele nda miten chamyet komami honganet en Kenya kou aine kisarate ng'alek ab kasisyek kotomanyalu komi osoya amun kabar en yoniton kele tesetai magarek kobendi tai kokibananok kotese akichek bananda kobendi let. Ogo to en yoniton ng'ot komi osoya koto nyalu kinde notis kele tunkisire bik en betut ne kile oko rabinik che kimache kochetenkole, elibu taman anan ko tiptem.*

**Translator:** She's taking an issue with the current situation of employment (claps) she saying that if there were love in this country, there would not have been any cases of bribes and others. She's saying that if there suppose to be bribes, notice should be put that, to get this job you must pay ten thousand, twenty thousand or whatever price they want.

**Petronella Melile:** *Si kong'et cheseretos keyais Harambee, keyachi harambee lakwani. Kogeny en yoniton*

**Translator:** So that notice should be put in place, so that those who are poor can organize for harambee to raise that amount which is needed to get that job.

**Petronella Melile:** *En yoniton kora ko bik che kigoba retire komanyalu nyokosom kasit kogeny oko mi bik che meng'ech che mache kasit kesir komenyalu chito ne kokwa retireen kebeber konyokosam kora kasit en kamasta age ogo mi barnotik.*

**Translator:** She's saying that those people who have gone and retired (claps) should not come and seek vacancies again in places of employment because there are young people who have no employment.

**Petronella Melile:** *En yoniton kora yon miten chamyet ko kemache kap chi yon kikochin tittle deed konam tuwan ak chepyoset.*

**Translator:** She's saying that when there is love in the family, the title deed should be written the name of the mother and father who own that piece.

**Petronella Melile:** *Kogeny yon itumike lagok, kaagas kemwae malalamiko okoba lagok che kituni ak kewek. Kimache certificate kora en customary marriage non kitunike kemoi komagere chi, kemache baorinik chon oeng' komi certificate ne kerger ak no mi kanisa ak non mi kap DC*

**Translator:** She has had numerous complains about the issue of somebody marrying and divorcing again somebody's daughter, then she's proposing that in customary marriage there should be certificate just like the one you get in the D.C's office or in the church.

**Petronella Melile:** *Anibuch kotonyalu lagochon kabagechor en koin kobur en koyatan ko kebageger kele tesetai ne en koyaton.*

**Translator:** Even that, if somebody elopes with somebody's daughter then they should go and stay there till the parents go and face the situation there.

**Petronella Melile:** *Nda kisibi kora ng'alek che miten National Athem, ko tokisibi kora ogot en lagochuchok yon kiwirchini meset koto nyalu keger kele kagogil sigik ab ..ingle kou kaiwek tuguk che kikoito kelibanen chepto ko wendi chepto iman ingomikoiin koseret amun kogemaneren tuguk konamkole kibananok koi kawe konyonet ole mituguk. Ko tuguchun mi konywan ko che kobendi en koi. Nda mugakse kotakinget kechangan sigik tugul kechanganjin bichu impya chuitunike asibakonam maisha ne impya.*

**Translator:** She's proposing that (claps), the parents of the bride and the groom should have to collect something to give to those who are wedding instead of the parents of the daughter going to collect maybe some rewards, or gifts or bride price from the place where the son has married the daughter, this will in turn impoverish the family which her daughter has been married. This one should be referred than putting a law that the parents are obliged to give something, to the newly weds.

**Petronella Melile:** *En chamyet kora ne miten ndakisibi ngalek ab National athem kemache ke kanyit haki nebo chepyosok ak lagok ,konyalu kora ogot en kokwet mi boisyek ab kokwet nyalu agine komi chepyosok ab kokwet. Mabarber akichek.*

**Translator:** From the last we get from the National Anthem, there should be respect for the children and women in the society.

**Petronella Melile:** *Agoba ng'alek ab cereal. Ko bandet en KEFA en oli komara ko bogol lo kinuet ananko bogol*

*tisap yon kachang'a. Ko ingo mi meto olinba Kitale ko elibut akeng'e yani kimitaban en Kenya makimi Kenya ine kimache keyaiwech beit kokergeitun.*

**Translator:** She's checking at an issue with the cereal board (claps) whereby in the North Rift, the prices are different from the South Rift where she per ninety kg's sack and up there they are very expensive. We from the South Rift are not from Kenya.

**Petronella Melile:** *Kongoi maratinye ng'alek chechang'.*

**Translator:** She has not much to say thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana mama. Kwa maoni yako. Korir John. Mzee amesema nini?

**Interjection:** (not clear)

**Com. Nunow:** Mwambie akuje hapa mbele, atamfuata huyu eh? Endelea.

**Korir John:** Yes, I would also like to touch something on the tribes of the vulnerable groups.

**Com. Nunow:** Anza namajina.

**Korir John:** By the name I am Korir John, So I would like to touch something on the vulnerable groups that is the disabled. So persons with disabilities have got the right to be respected by the state, at the same time they should also have human dignity because there are human beings. So they should also enjoy all rights, that is the fundamental rights, to enable them to realize their full that is their full mental physical potential except in extreme cases that their disability prevents them from exercising or performing their duties. The government or the state should also implement a national policy for the preventions of disabilities because some of this, some of the disabilities are man-made, for example we have heard the cases of abortion that is some girls take drugs so that in the long run, the child becomes a disabled. So the government must take issue with such cases. So the state also should form different organizations. That is to assist the disabled, and this organization should be funded by the government. So the disabled also should have a right to state security. Maybe in the event of employment, sickness, that is their hospital bills should be cleared by the government and other circumstance beyond their human control.

I should also touch something about land and property rights; in local community should be given hand made land ownership. You find out that in this country there are trust lands, large tracks of lands which have not been exploited. So this lands should be given to the individuals to exploit and so that it generates income to this country. So a man also should own a land anywhere

in the country. So I think that is all.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Bwana Korir. Nafikiri ume-eleweka vizuri. Tafadhali uji andikishe pale. Mlete mzee sasa.

**Interjection:** (not clear)

**Arap Kap Koi:** *kikurenon arap kap Koi*

**Translator:** He's saying his name is Arap Kap Koi.

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Kigimenye kap chekol chemagel yon kotom komenyichi bitoni ko kimenye tuga icheken. Kimenye tuga shamba ak tuba bik tuten. Ateben emani eb shamba kot koamut kemagunen. Ko shamba kokiyawech Mungu ki.*

**Translator:** He's saying that when he was born in a certain place called Chemagel Kachepkol, but during those days there were some parts of the land which was not lived by them. It was lived by a few people owning some cows and after that they were transferred to some part he referred to as shamba again. And after that he lived from then till their were brought up here up again.

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Ko kiyaiwech Mungu kinaki kebesyechin Tindiret. Koyaiwech Mungu kinaik kobwa kamasi ako yachi kosobek koba kamasin. Ko ngunon en emaninyon ko makitinye bei ogot akeng'e. Kiain mengisyechumbek ko kigiye bek en kaitit kogage onwech kebwan emani.*

**Translator:** When there were living in that place he referred to as Tindiret, there were natural waters, natural rivers but when they were brought here and the Kisii's inhabited those lands, nowadays they don't have rivers and where to get water.

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Kokigayawech Mungu bechon kongunon makitinye bei en emani inge ker bek konyo konam kutik che ame tuga. Kome ketinye tany en emani.*

**Translator:** He had refused the current crisis where the cow are dying to the situation where there are no rivers, there are only relying on dams which are inhabited the same time by river blocks.

**Com. Nunow:** (Not clear)

**Translator:** *So imache kelyan inguni*

**Arap Kap Koi:** *kit namache amache kobwatech Serikali akoba kit ne yawech ak bek*

**Translator:** He's saying that the government should do something on the issue of water. *Koune, imache kelyan*

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Magisomwech bek ,ara kilyanen, kiyae ne.*

**Translator:** He's saying that the government should bring water, preferably piped water to them, from the rivers. (Kipsigs)

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Koa in menye chumbek kesome bechon konyogokerse chumbek en emani kotai koyatwech bechon mi lekemanon. Ko ngunon kemache bek, kigepetye.*

**Translator:** He's saying that during the have been asking for water, piped water from time in memorial but they have never gotten the water. (Kipsigs)

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Koemani nyon kogipimani nyongisiek kotaikotar emani kolenjital. Kokibimani chumindet ne kebare kipleltiondo. Kimakonyone kosobindet kamasi ama kibendi akechek.*

**Translator:** He's saying that the current land demarcation was done by a white man called Kip-Leltiondo. The Kisii's used to not come to this side and us we used not to go on their side.

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Kobichon ikase kele kamwachi kole kigiyum murenik mesyewek maina. Kigiyum koba Koiwa kerat en chorset ak tun kitiach bik ko kibek bichoton memi ogo memi nyongisiek. Ko bik che mi ngunon ko Mainanindet koane.*

**Translator:** He's finishing by saying that he's come from an ancient called Maina the presiding age set died because they were connected and handled to a place called Koyuwa and there were jailed. When they come out they died.

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Nagase ngunon amache amwakisamo. Kipsamo amache.*

**Translator:** He's saying he want their land brought back gone to someone and keep little (claps)

**Com. Nunow:** Okay, kabla mzee hajaenda, ana jambo lolote kuhusu wazee kama yeye.

**Translator:** *Miki ne mache agoba boisyek kotoiwe?*

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Ara koma okwek , momwae*

**Translator:** He's said that his issues will be done, will be forwarded by us, the young.

**Arap Kap Koi:** *Ago sirte bechon kole banani chebalung 'u.*

**Translator:** He's saying he just wants us to present the water problem that there is a problem here of water.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana kwa hayo maoni, Paul Korir, Paul hayuko! Kuanzia Paul nimepunguza madakika kutoka tano hadi



tatu. Una madakika tatu, kuenda straight kwa points na utupatie points, uwache tarehe na uwache history. Majina na ma-points.

**Paul Korir:** My name is Paul Korir. What I am stressing only is about the recent economy that is devastating. I am actually saying about some people is incapable. When they go to hospital there are not to pay even a little amount when there are, when they go to hospital. So they are retained in hospital until the bill is too high, they cannot even afford to pay. So what am saying about us and the community at large is to stress so that the government can come in and pay for the incapable people and even the orphans. Because the disease do not know anybody in the area.

Another problem is another thing that I want to stress is about the Ambassador. That office should be created even to the exhibitional level. Because you find that some residents of the area are being mistreated or abused of their rights. So such offices should be there so that we are, the residents should forward their grievances and truth as to live as the other people. When it comes to another point, is of that, the legislature of the civic seat. You find that the electorates elect a leader, a few days that leader ends up going to another party without consulting the residents. Such leaders, the electorate should be given powers by the government.

**Paul Korir:** Cross the floor or defect without informing the residents. So what am saying is that such leaders should be, meeting should be held and such leaders should be removed from power. Another point is about the, there are some people who in the community, some are educated and some are not even educated. You find that those who are educated especially girls, when they get jobs maybe after completing university or colleges, you find them still married in Mombasa, huko, leaving parents in a situation without even giving them anything. So I would like, what am saying is that such, there should be a law so that this husband who took the girl should pay something because this days you see, we see that dowry is not being paid. So what am stressing is that such girls or husband who are not even thoughtful about the parents who toil for their child should be, there must be an act by the government so that they agree to pay or you may be taken even to another country, leaving the parents in a bad situation. To that extent I think some points have been stressed by other people, I can say thank you.

**Com. Salim:** Thank you Mr. Paul Korir for your views. Jacob Kinduiwa.

**Jacob Kinduiwa:** Kwa majina mimi ni Jacob Kenduiwa. Yale ambayo naweza changia sasa hivi, ya kwanza ni kuhusu wale watoto ambao wanaowana, nani wale watu ambao wanaowana. Ningependalea yule mtu mwenye anaowa, badala ya kutoa dowry, hiyo dowry yake yenye angetoa kwa nini, awachiliwe. Na yule msichana mwenye anaolewa tena, wazazi wake watowe kitu kama dowry tena. Halafu hawa watu wa familia mpya, waanze maisha yao. Na hiyo ikitendeka kwa siku sijazo, yaani the property inaweza kuondoka na watu wataishi kwa maisha mazuri. Mambo mengine yenye ningegusia ni mambo ya serikali ambayo inastahili tuwe nayo. Ile kitu mimi naona, ni kwamba ile serikali yeny ya maana ni ile ya majimbo. Kwa sababu tunaona hii mambo ya vyama vingi, hata ingawa watu wanasema kwamba vyama inastahili kuwa tatu. Hakuna mahali yenye

tunaweza epuka kitu kama hiyo, kwa sababu watu, wa Kenya wamekuwa na mambo ya ukabila kwa ndani yao kabisa. Kwa hivyo hiyo mambo ya kusema vyama, tunaonelea tuenda kwa majimbo. Tukienda kwa majimbo, watu watumie mali yao ambao wako nazo. Na watu wenye wamehamia sehemu ingine watoe taxes kwa sehemu yenye wamekalia na hiyo tax ifanyiwe kazi sehemu hiyo.

Mambo ya uraisi. Uraisu uchaguliwe kwa kura nyingi na kwa ile mambo ya twenty five percent although tukisema ni yule mwenye anaongoza tu kwa kura nyingi, mtu anaweza kuchukuwa kabila lake ile kubwa anatowa kura nyingi lakini hajuwi watu wengine. Kwa hivyo tunataka mwenye anakuwa na kura nyingi na yule mwenye amefikisha ile twenty five percent. Mambo ya natural resources, naona kitu kama hiyo ya forest, hii forest tunaona siku hizi watu wanashikwa wakiwa wamekata miti, wanapelekwa kotini, wanawekwa faini nyingi yenye haileweki inaenda wapi. Yenye mimi naonelea ni kwamba mtu akishikwa amevunja sheria, apelekwe akapande miti zaidi na atunze hiyo miti, badala ya kupelekwa mbali. Mambo ingine ni ma-assistants, wanastahili kuchaguliwa na wananchi. Kwa sababu tunaona siku hizi anapatia njia mbalimbali kupata kazi, akipata kazi akiona hii kazi ni ile yangu kabisa ananyanyasa watu wengine. Kwa hivyo naonelea kama machiefs wakichaguliwa, mtu atachunga kazi. Tuseme kama baada ya miaka mitano, mtu anachunga kazi akijuwa ya kwamba nikicheza kazi miaka ingine sitaona kazi tena. Kwa hivyo ninastahili nichunge kazi yenye nimeajiriwa nayo. Kwa hivyo machief waandikwe, wachaguliwe na wananchi baada ya miaka mitano. Na chief ndio yule mtu mwenye amezaliwa sehemu hiyo si hata yule mgeni sababu wageni wanaweza pitia njia ingine, alafu wanakuja kunyanyasa watu. Kwa hivyo naona kama hapo ndio nini itakuwa mzuri. Mambo ingine ni mambo ya tuseme president. President, hii sheria yenye tunatumia ni sheria yenye inaonekana kama imetokana mbali. Kwa vile tunaenda katika hii serikali ya majimbo, tunataka president achaguliwe tuseme anaanzia miaka therathini na tano mpaka hata miaka ingine hata ambayo siwezi kutaja. Kwas ababu bora tu unapendwa na watu. Juu tukifuata mambo ya wageni tunaona wageni kama Americans wanakuwa na majimbo na sisi hatuna majimbo. Na tukitaka kusema tunataka majimbo, wanasema ati hiyo itakuwa ngumu, na sio ngumu kwao, kwa hivyo tunataka majimbo na mambo ya vijana tutajiamulia sisi wenyewe tukiwa katika jimbo letu. Asante sana.

**Com. Salim:** Asante sana kwa hayo maoni. Na sasa tuko na watoto kutoka shule ya upili wa Ndanai, na ningependa kuwapa nafasi kwa sababu wanarudi kufanya mtihani, vile tutaendelea wengine. Ni sawa? lakini nitawaambia waende kwa point straight, wachukuwe muda mfupi kabisa. Kipng'eno Cheruiot, atafwatwa na Chepkorir Koech, utatupa majina kasha mapendekezo yako. Lakini ukishatupa majina, utatupatia jina la shule yako, kidato chako na umri wako.

**Kipng'eno Arap Cheruiot:** My names are Kipng'eno Arap Cheruiot. From Ndanai Secondary School, I am a form four student. So my views are the following:

The powers of the president should be reduced to avoid authorization in the country. The president should not be the one appointing the administrators like the D.Os, D.Cs and P.Cs. This is because he will appoint according to his interest. Even if the , even if somebody is educated, he himself will appoint anybody to fit, if somebody is educated he will not alone to fit, he's

neglected because of one reason or another. That is he is not, maybe he or she is not a relative to the head of state, instead of the president being above the laws. Parliament should be given the responsibility to appoint those administrators. This is to lessen corruption rate in the country because any administrator found, killed or committing any offence which is against the Kenya's laws is punished accordingly. This also will help charges to charge the head of state if he goes against the laws of the country.

According to the current constitution, the laws protect the head of state from judgement which is not pleasing to current constitution. So to that remarks am very thankful.

**Com. Salim:** Asante sana bwana Cheriut. Chepkorir Koech.

**Chepkorir Koech:** Am Chepkorir Koech from Ndanai Secondary School, and I am a form four student. In my view I want to talk about this case of multi-partism. In the truth multi-partism is okay, but there are some cases where by some parties are formed according to tribal lines. So I would have said that in case this multi-partism should be maintained, what about if we put in a two way, in two parties so that all those people who are opposing should join the opposing party while those who are proposing should join the other party so that there will be no parties which are formed according to tribal lines. Because as we see some parties in Kenya recently, are formed according to the tribal situations, whereby someone may want a seat, he just wants or coming up out the residential areas and then he issues a point to form a party. So I could have said, or I would say this multi-partism is to be there, let it be a dual one. Two parties, whereby those who are opposing, only belong to one party, the other one belong to the other ruling party. I think this kind of situation, will promote unity. It would also give us peace because, a lot of people will not be so much engaged in talking about their views according to the way they see in their tribal lines otherwise, thank you.

**Com. Salim:** Thank you very much Chepkorir, Robert Kirui.

**Rober Kirui:** I am Rober Kirui from Ndanai Secondary School, am a form four. Mine is to supplement what Chepkorir Koech has said concerning multi-partism. So in the case of multi-partism we see that people form parties along the tribal lines so this international unit and therefore discourage economic growth of the country. It also promotes personal interest among the leaders rather than the national interest and problems affecting the state. We see also if this multipartism is reduced maybe let's say to have to have may be two or three parties we should see that it will accelerate economic planning since the money which would have been used in financing this parties invested in economic sectors and also we see many parties also if we merge many parties into say if we reduced, it should also discourage ideological differences because the policies of different parties one incorporated to meet the objective of the party and therefore this is strengthens the national unity and after that far-end, thank you!

**Com. Salim:** Thank you very much, now we have Kenneth Chepkorir. Then we have Vincent Mutai, Geoffrey Yegon and Kipkemoi Rono coming to the front.

**Chepkwangelet:** Now I am Chekwangelet from Ndanai Secondary School, am a form three student. According to me, the new constitution should have an elected committee or both to negotiate their allowance and terms of service for the parliamentarians. The parliamentarians, should not have powers to negotiate for themselves salaries because they will deflate the treasury of the government. For example, the present parliament has had two increments within its five year term. This is robbery of public offers (claps). Parliamentarians are representatives of mothers or electorate, their decisions should not be seen to be exploitative, the board established within the law the land will check the excessive decisions which are oppressive to the mothers. This include//: self implementation of salary, allowances, provisions of (not clear) to ministries and the ministers and ministries up to that far end, thank you.

**Vincent Mutai:** My names are Vincent Mutai, I am from Ndanai Secondary School, am a form four student. In my point of views am actually supporting the protection of farmers and their produce. First, the parliament should have powers, infact we need to protect and fix prices for produce in our country. This will help farmers who depend so much on agriculture, sorry. This will save our economy a lot, money that which could have been used to improve, to import the same produce or used to improve the already determine cooperatives, will be used to improve on this, the agriculture sector. Second point, there should be, we should have aid taxation of imported goods similar to those produced in our country, this will discourage the imports and maintain good prices for the local farmers such crops include sugar, maize, beans, pyrethrum and many others. Am grateful.

**Com. Salim:** Thank you Vincent, Geoffrey Yegon.

**Geoffrey Yegon:** My names are Geoffrey Yegon, a student from Ndanai, am a form four student. My points are these; How I wanted to talk about how Kenya will utilize her economic resources and cost this way. Kenya should train personnel, in different sectors with economy. This will discourage the involvement of expertriates in the country. The expertriates take a lot of money to their countries. This money would have been used to invest on other sectors of economy and therefore improved. This will also create job opportunities for Kenyans and you who are qualified in different sectors of economy that helps promote the living standards for Kenya. Also for many investment should be encouraged to generate turn-overs prompt, and encourage developments of local industries in Kenya. So I issued in accord my views. Thank you.

**Com. Salim:** Thank you very much Yegon, Kipkemoi Rono, na atafwatwa na Edward Tono, Benson Sang, Kenneth, Mariting, Alfred Tere, njooni mbele.

**Kipkemoi Rono:** Am kipkemoi Rono, form four student, I want to talk about laws of the country. The government should introduce basic subject of learning laws, right from Primary, this will enable citizens to know their rights, for example, there is a Kangaroo Court, in Kenya like the D.Os office, Chiefs where people are being fined a lot of money and there are some

offending people are not aware that it is their taxes that are being used in development, like the case where most M.Ps say that he or she was the one who constructed the roads or electricity. Like people are not aware that it is their right, that their taxes are being used in development like the cases where most M.Ps, lets say the president, say that he was the one who constructed the road or electricity. It is the right of the children to receive education but being in school, they are not aware of what that is, because they are ignorant of laws. Teachers are trained on has to bring their children in school. But they end up teaching them according to their wishes like beating, escaping class work, she's a law fool. Like now, there is a constitutional review because of, and you will find most of the people, do not know to air their views and even form, even the term used in the books of constitution are very difficult to understand. The people should be educated right, should be educated laws right from their starting of their education. After that then, thank you.

**Com. Salim:** Thank you very much Rono, Edward

**Kiptanui Rotich:** Am Kiptanui Rotich Edward from Ndanai Secondary School, am a form three student. I would like to air my views this way: Government should try to privatize parastatals like Kenya Farmers Association. This will allow contribution, this will allow or contribute to the smooth running of this organizations and provisions. To achieve this, government should appoint only one personnel, graduates with technical level. The columns of this organization was due to management directors, and where as far as political appointees who are not qualified. To make privatization effective and productive, committee should be appointed and the ministry. Infact to sacrifice the running and taxes impose by the government. this will insure that citizens are not heavily taxed, far from down over increase and employment opportunities will be remunerated. Other this privatization, country will get more with its health and stabilized economy and raise standard of living in the country. The strengthening marketing review export. Thanks a lot.

**Com. Salim:** Thank you Edward, Kenneth Maritin

**Kenneth Maritin:** My names are Kenneth Maritin from Ndanai Secondary School and a form two. I like to air my views this way, this agriculture is the back ground of this country, agriculture sector should be supported by the government, both technically and financially. That is provision of the extension of itself and subsidy of imports. Farmers should be protected by the government, that is, the produce should be purchased by the government in good purchase. Also the raw materials purchased within the country, it is the government that should look for markets within an abroad. The government should also ensure that prices of fertilizers, chemicals used in the form, certify, seeds and machines issued do not affect us, are reduced to reasonable prices so that the farmers can afford them with ease as promoting the agriculture. If it is protected in the constitution, the country will not only feed thirty million people, but also export more produce to earn revenue and also put products as well. After that much, I don't have much, thank you.

**Com. Salim:** Thank you Kenneth, Alfred Terer

**Alfred Terer:** My names are Alfred Terer from Ndanai Secondary School, am a form two student. My views are these; the governemtn should not import goods that can be produced within the country. When she imports, the brothers flood the market and ends the prices fall. The money that could have been used in importing the goods should instead be used to finance the industry that can produce the same good. The government therefore should subsidize, land imputs to generate high production. For those who can import their goods should be heavily taxed, this is to discourage the imports thus promoting our local industries. The government should also ensure that the imported goods are taxed no matter where the person is in the government. This will enable the government to earn more revenue, up to that much, I don't have much to say, thank you.

**Com. Salim:** Thank you so much, Alfred, Mwalimu yuko? Benson Sang, Karibu mwalimu.

**Benson Sang:** Honourable Commissioners, for the review Commission of Kenya and my fellow country men, I have some few point to enhance with my fellow country me, who suggest. I will start with co-education. That is boys and girls. Country me and women, thank you very much for enlightening me. So I wanted to talk about co-education. Co-education mainly having boys and girls in schools.

Am sorry, my names are Benson Sang, teacher from Ndanai Secondary School. Thank you very much. So I was saying that I want to talk about co-education, in Kenyan secondary schools, we realize that since independence, forty years today, we still have got very many schools with boys and girls. And history has shown us that, there is poor performance emanating from mixed schools. So, I am with the opinion that, we should in co-operate and act in the law prohibiting mixed secondary schools in our country so that we will have better performance. Am saying so because considering some of the schools that top in national exams, are in the district level, provincial level, and also national level are, example are like Alliance, Starehe, Kablong Boys, Kablong Girls and so on, always top in the exams because such schools we have single sex. So we need this in our constitution to facilitate better performance, as for as morality is concerned, devotion to national development and of course better performance in the examination.

My second view is on distribution of learning resources in Kenyan Secondary schools. We realize that evidently, there is disparity of distribution of resources. For example, we find some of the big schools, right from the independence continuing to get support from the government in terms of funding, that is grants, physical developments (claps) provision of transport, that is provision of buses, for example, equipment and starving. I think that effect creates, stratification of secondary schools and primary schools. I am of the opinion therefore that we should incorporate in the constitution distribution of resources, that is, we should have all the schools benefiting from the government support in terms of starving, in terms of provision of equipment and so on, because this resources come from the common tax payer. We want to share the resources because we have common taxpayers and therefore we should distribute all this so that all the schools are facilitated accordingly.

I also want to talk about the teacher, the teacher; teachers are key players in the achievement of educational goals in our country. And because they are the key players, and this recognition also come from other stake holders like KNUT, TSE and other education commissions which have been set up since independence in this country. In view of this, the teacher, therefore, should be protected by all means within the confines of the constitution. This is in terms of recruitments, gender sensitivity, enumeration, housing, transport, and son on. Since the teacher is a crucial role in the development of the youth, it is fundamental to have them deployed or distributed over the land regardless of religion, regardless of the tribe and so on. This is to create, nationalism and strengthen unity in the land.

Finally, I want to say something little about the land policy, land policy. The present constitution promotes capitalism and personal enterprise to accumulate well, without limit. This is actually, positive because it creates employment. It also earns revenue to the government in terms of taxation and also it improves the standard of living. That is maybe land policies should be enshrined, in the constitution, the spell out clearly, how much land one should own, for productive use. The population of Kenya at present standard is thirty million against five hundred and eighty four thousand square kilometers considering that therefore, and considering the fact that the backbone of the economy of a land is agriculture.

We need therefore to see how much land one can own. So that every available land is put to use because it is only one third of the country which is agriculturally productive. I therefore, propose to be co-operated in their constitution, say any farmer owning more than twenty one acres, and it is lying idle, that is without being put to use, is taxed equivalent to the amount of money that is supposed to be earned (claps) per year from the same land. This would discourage people owning large chunks of land, that is lying waste at the expense of thousands of Kenyans who are starving, thousands of Kenyans who are without jobs, thousands of Kenyans who need employment. With those few views, am very grateful, thank you.

**Com. Salim:** Mwalimu, what is so special about twenty one, why not twenty or you like odd numbers.

**Mwalimu Sang:** Thank you very much, I thought of twenty one acres because most of the Kenyans actually have got an average of eighteen – twenty acres and considering that, despite the old constitution, you know the old constitution, does not allow polygamy and I stand to be corrected. I suppose average people of about say forty years and above are polygamous. And I suppose with the twenty acres they have, or the two wives will have at least ten acres and possibly I think the average, for example, in Rift Valley, for every family is about five sons. That is the average size. So I thought it would not be very fair to tax this people because at least every available piece of land they have will be put to use. But above twenty one acres, sorry to say, may not be put to effective use.

**Com. Kabira:** Thank you very much bwana Mwalimu, may be two questions. One of them has come from what we were discussing, we suspect that those two families may have five sons, they have no other children.

**Mwalimu Sang:** Am talking about the sons in this case.

**Com. Kabira:** So what happens to the girls and land?

**Mwalimu Sang:** Infact I also stand to be corrected but at least so far you see most of the girls and I underline most of the girls actually get married and leave their parental homes. Incase they fail to get married, if they trade today, mine you see is the availability of that land at least they will have a share in the same.

**Com. Kabira:** Both married and unmarried?

**Mwalimu Sang:** Both married and, so long as they are at their parental homes. I suppose and I hope someone among the country men and women have also suggested that women should also be protected to inherit whatever to be inherited from their parents.

**Com. Kabira:** Now the other question I wanted to race with you was, had to do with an issue that was raised earlier. Had girls dropped our after we get children within this community. So, but I know the education policy says that we should actually go back to school. Maybe you ban tell us what your experience and recommendations on that particular issue is. And then maybe your recommendations on education. There has been a discussion on free education. What do you think about it and up to what level.

**Mwalimu Sang:** Thank you very much, perhaps our parents may not know this but I think they have been a lot of controversy over the suffering of the girl child who drop out of school because of premarital pregnancies and so on and so forth. But I think it has been accepted in the educational policy to allow the girl to proceed with the education after winning the child. And infact, we have got several girls in this division who have gone back to school after getting children. We have got so many schools, we have never forbidden them from proceeding with their learning, and I think the ministry is doing all it can atleast to assist that child.

Secondly, was about the free education, the child needs protection from the constitution in far as food is concerned, clothing, proper health facilities and off course education. It is a right for a child to get education and I think we should also incorporate in the constitution, the fact to protect the child to facilitate his education up to ordinary level because 'O' level means ordinary, so infact according to the session of paper, I note I remember very we, it was stating that by the year, was it by the year 2005, every one should be able to read and write in this land. But so far that one has been a far cry. So we are actually requesting, and it is good you asked that question, that the child should be guaranteed education up to 'O' level, both girls and boys.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante Mwalimu, kwa hayo maoni, tafadhali tupe memorandum na ujiandikishe pale. Na kufikia wakati huu



nina zaidi ya watu wale wamejiandikisha ni mpaka mia moja hamsini, na tuliwaskiza zaidi ya watu arobaini na kitu. Kwa hivyo, ukuja hapa, tungependa kusikiza kila mtu zaidi ya hayo ningependa kufunga hii kikao kufikia saa kumi na sasa ni saa tisa. Kwa hivyo ukipata nafasi tafadhali uje useme points tatu, mne na mwingine ile alisema usirudie kwa sababu report ya constituency yote hakuwa pamoja, kama imesemawa na watu yote ama mtu mmoja hiyo point itakuweko. Julius Soi.

**Julius Soi :** *Netai awekwak kongoi en bwanet ne karobwan. Kongoi kora amun en ng'alek che kogikonech. Kainet ko Julius kiptanui Soi. Mapendekezo ne nyun netai ko en kamastab kirwagik amache kelewen koukeny' keyachi mlolongo kou MPs.*

**Translator:** He is saying that on side of chiefs, like the past should be elected like the M.Ps.

**Julius Soi:** *Ko ngot ko mie kasinyin ke tesyi kenysisiek mut alak koik kenysisiek taman keguren senior.*

**Translator:** But if their work is comment able they should be increased another five years and be called Senior Chiefs.

**Julius Soi:** *Manyalu kora kele kou kirwagik kebir transfer ngot koya kasit ne kotinye kosibi kora kasit ne ya kora kounoton.*

**Translator:** But they should not be transferred from their area of operation. If they have partners then they should have to go with their partners.

**Julius Soi:** *Ak kesame kora ng'atutiet ne kagekonech kokanyalu kisib kouelemakta amun ngot ke sirwech bik kora en yun asi ko nyo kolenjech kogisirech en tai olin ko mamaki ne kokiyai kora.*

**Translator:** And the laws which have been put in place, should be followed concerning the chiefs. If somebody can come and say that I have been employed from above it will be so bad.

**Julius Soi:** *Ogo ne sire kora ko kelewen chito sigik yani lakwet neba koranoton ne nin ine.*

**Translator:** And one thing should be fair that, somebody to be elected should sub-chief shall be the native of that place.

**Julius Soi:** *Nga'liot age kou kamastab tibik, konyalu kabisa kotaretech Constitution kosta chelache long, isiek tibik manyalu kabisa en tai tab tibik kolach long'isiek. (Clapping)*

**Translator:** He says that it should be put in the constitution that, women should not wear trousers.

**Julius Soi:** *Amun inibare iger lakwet ko kataiman lakwet lakini mokonu kora kotunge lagok amun u murenik*

*kotundo anoge agomanyone surait komie.*

**Translator:** Because you see that if women wear trousers and sons are supposed to be marrying them how can they marry their fellow males.

**Julius Soi:** *Ko kasom noniton sikobit kotaretech Constitution ne nyonei.*

**Translator:** That is his request to be presented to the constitution.

**Julius Soi:** *Ng'aliot age kemachekekonech County council of Kipsigis en kamastanyon ba Kipsigis.*

**Translator:** He is saying about the county council, it should be the Kipsigis County Council not the local Bomet, Kericho or Iseria. It should be Kipsigis, their tribe.

**Julius Soi:** *Sigotaretech.*

**Translator:** So that it can help them.

**Julius Soi:** *Amache kora ke konech Majimbo*

**Translator:** He is also requesting that in the constitution majimbo should be put in place.

**Julius Soi:** *Si kobit kesich tugukyok en Rift Valley.*

**Translator:** So that they can get the things they produce.

**Julius Soi:** *Kongoi.*

**Translator:** Thank you.

**Com Prof. Salim:** Ulisema ya kwamba akina mama wasivae masuruwali, wavae nini?

**Julius Soi:** Anavaa vitu yao, si ambayo kitu wanasemekana kuvaa kama kurata, they should wear their proper skirts.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Mwanamume anaweza vaa kikoi, ama ni kama skirt?

**Julius Soi:** They should not

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana bwana Soi, umeeleweka, tafadhali jiandikishe pale, Siele David, akaribie Samuel Rono, yuko? Njoo mbele, Mr. Korir Paul.

**David Siele:** My name is David Siele . *Ngaliot nekamache kabisa olekilewendo presidenys amache kisiben provinces che mi.*

**Translator:** He is saying on the issue of electing the president, should be based on province.

**David Siele:** *Amun kigo yab Central konyo RiftValley ko magere amune si kotakowek chito neba Central anan ko Rift Valley. Amache kong'et neb a Nyanza anan ko Western anan ko North Eastern. (clapping)*

**Translator:** Because a president can come from Central and now in Rift Valley it should come from other provinces apart from those two.

**David Siele:** *Ng'aliot age ne kamache ates ko ng'alek ab Electoral commission. Electoral commission komache kolewen Parliament commissioners che bo Electoral commission si koik independent kong'eten ofisit neba boiyot kou inguni.*

**Translator:** He is saying on the side of electing the commissioners of the electoral commission should be elected by parliament so that they can become independent.

**David Siele:** *Yanyon lewenisiet inendet ko amache olekilewendo bik , kelewen kotak ine. Mamache ketekta. Amache kelewen ine kowasi.*

**Translator:** He is saying that on the side of election when they are electing, they should be done I the open no inside.

**David Siele:** *Ye kagelewen bik anyi, kou che ba parliament anako presidential candidate amache ngot komi malalamiko kole chito kagireban ko manyalu koyasiyechi chichi ng'o MP ana ko President en arowek aeng' kot ko bek kesit.*

**Translator:** He is saying incase of election dispute, say

**Kiprono:** Sababu hii nyakati ile ya kuwinda, hii hata kama ni big numbers askari kuenda kushika ile ambao kitu ambao hawajui

wanaenda wanapata pale, ye anakuja tu anakuja kutupeleka pale kwa pale. Nawa tu kama hii, hio nayo ingekuwa ni neno ya kuenda kuuliza kama inamaanisha au haimaanishi. Neno nyingine ni, ile neno ambayo niko nayo ningependa kuuliza kama ni nyinyi wenyewe ambao ama ndio mnaweza uliza hii maneno yetu ya hii ambayo mnaendelea nayo, ningependa kuuliza kama mnatuona kama vile kam tuko raia vile tulivyo hii inastahili vile tunyanyaswe?

**Com. Nunow:** Tunataka pendelezo.

**Kiprono:** Ile kwangu pendekezo nawezapenda kuuliza ndio hio pendekezo ambayo nimeuliza, kama...

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Pendekezo si swali. Pendekezo ni jambo ambalo ungependa kuliona likifanywa. Tueleze vile ungependa kuona katiba iandikwe.

**Kiprono:** Ile hata mimi ... hio ni sawa. Ile ambayo katiba niko nayo tu ningependa, hii ambayo Kenya yetu iangalie, ni tuangalie sababu ya ... hii maneno ya.

**Kiprono:** Oh. Ile ambayo neno, iko ni ile sasa ili mtuangalie katikat hii maneno ya askari, kama unaona askari ya kuenda kushika kutoka chang'aa kutoka nyumbani huko, wanaenda kushika mpaka mtungi wanaleta hapa mpaka hapa nyumbani, wanaenda kuuza kuku. Haya, hebu angalia kama ofisi kama hii, hii maneno ya ofisi ndio tunajenga. Hii ni ukweli katika nini serikali?

**Com. Nuwon:** Unge... Bwana Rono, inamaanisha ungependa police wauwe kunyanyasa watu na wasisimbue watu, si ndio?

**Kiprono:** Sio hivyo

**Com. Nunow:** Eeli.

**Kiprono:** Ningependa kuuliza kama ofisi kama hii...

**Com. Nunow:** Tafadhali tufahamiane. Ni muda umechukua na haujatupatia mapendekezo. Swali sio pendekezo.

**Kiprono:** Aah, sawa.

**Com. Nunow:** Nakuambia, umetaja shida ile polisi mnapata nao. Ungependa tufanye nini?

**Kiprono:** Hii nikuulize neno moja tu.

**Com. Nunow:** Unaniuliza?

**Kiprono:** Eeh. Hii niseme tu nisema.

**Com. Nunow:** Sema usiulize.

**Kiprono:** Mi nataka kusema. Uangalie kama ofisi kama hii yetu ambayo tuko hapa Ndanai hapa, hii ofisi yetu hii ofisi imeandikwa na D.O's office, Ndanai. Hii ofisi ukifuatia sana, sisi ndio tumejenga. Hii ambayo serikali yetu mbona haijengi.

**Com. Prof. Salim:** Sasa hiyo ndio pendekezo?

**Kiprono:** Eh? Ningependa serikali yetu ijijengee ofisi ya maana. Hiyo ofisi raia ndio imejenga.

**Interjection:** (whistle) pande hii?

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Bwana Samuel Rono kwa hayo maoni.

**Kiprono:** Mi nimeshukuru.

**Com. Nunow:** Tumelewa hiyo. Mr. Korir Pau. Bwana Rono jilandikisha. Samuel jilandikishe huko tafadhali. Korir Paul. Rono Julius. John Kitur.

**John Kitur:** Kwa majina yangu naitwa John Kitur. Kwa mapendekezo yangu ningependekeza kwanza kabisa, mahakama iwe independent isihusishwe rais. Rais asiwe above the law, kabisa iondolewe. Ile kitu napendekeza tena ni usimamizi wa parliament. Rais tena asihusishwe. Mambo ya kuchagua. Speaker of the National Assembly, mambo ya kuchagua, siji Attorney General, hiyo ni kazi ya parliament hiyo inatosha kazi ya Parliament pekee yake. Halafu mambo ya security. Inatakikana iwekwe maanani. Hii watu wanajiita robbers, hii wanakuja kupiga wananchi kunyang'anya mali, hawa ni watu ni ex-army, wengine ni ex-police, wengine... hawa officers, iwekwe maanani kama officer ana-desert, kazi anaenda reserve anawacha kazi, anafaa iwekwe sheria kali afungwe miaka 7 na zaidi ili mtu avumilie kwa kazi kwa sababu anachukuwa nafasi ile mwengine angechukuwa. Kwa hivyo inatakikana iwekwe maanani. Na wengine wale wame-desert inatakikana kama kikosi inaundwa, au anawekwa kando, kama hii ya forest department, wanaenda kuchunga huko kwa sababu, hii pesa wanaiba. Anaweza gonga bani! Billioni moja. Sasa hii billioni moja ingekuwa mshahara yao wanachunga vitu ya serikali huko.

Tena mambo ya job opportunies. Hii mambo tena mtu ana-retire labda kutoka jeshi halafu anawekwa tena anakuwa director ya mahali fulani. Mambo ya kazi iwe ni qualification ya mtu inapeleka huko sio, ati mtu anasema ati nimechangua Fulani mambo

ya job opportunities iwe ni bidii ya mtu, iwe imechagua yeye na qualifications zake.

Halafu mabubo ya parliamentarians. Inatakikana salary ya Parliament isipite elfu mia moja. Mambo ya mtu anapata billioni moja anakuja kupigana na wenzake, hiyo haistahili. Na inatakikana hii salaries yao, hii nini... hii inawekwa ya constituencies, hii ya kusaidia constituency ya parliamentarians, inatakikana hiyo pesa inasanywa inapelekwa huko reserve, inasanywa pamoja na hii ya poverty eradication. Inaletwa direct wananchi kuliko wanapea watu wengine halafu inaletwa mpaka nini..inaletwa kama imekulwa na watu wengine.

Powers ya chief inafaa iruhushwe mambo ya chief kuanza project halafu. Wanaandika mandugu zake ama nini, hiyo inatakikana iondolewe. Halafu mambo ya kupiga watu kwa ma-chief . Tena mwisho kabisa, nilikuwa napendekeza ya kwamba, mtu inatakikana kila nyumba iwe na mfanyi kazi ya serikali. Mtu akiwa na labda ni ma-chief , mtu ya serikali, mtu anakuwa na wafanyi kazi zaidi ya 10 kwa nyumba. Inatakikana iwe mtu mmoja. Kazi moja mtu moja kwa kila nyumba. Mambo ya kuandika ati mtu ati kwa sababu yeye ni councilor, ako na watu 10 ya serikali hapo naani. Hata bomb ikilipuka wanaweza enda nayo (Laughter).

**Com. Nuwon:** Asante sana. Tafadhali ujiandikishe Bwana Kitur. Tafadhali ukipigiwa kengele umalize hiyo point ya mwisho ambao uko wakati ule. Alfred Rono. Alfred Rono, Alexander Cheruiyot x 2. James Chepkwony ama Jane Chepkwony. Haifahamiki vizuri aidha Jane ama James. Chepkwony. Joseph Iegutuo. (Not clear) na yuko. James Chepkwony. Joseph Iegutuo, Labosao, somebody Laboso. Nakisoki or something. Jina Wilson eh? Okay, Wilson Laboso, Wilson, Stanley Tanui. Stanley Njoo. Francis Langat. Jitayarishe, njoo hapa karibia wewe. Wilson. x2.

**Com. Nunow:** Stanley Tanui

**Translator:** *Mwa kainet*

**Stanley Tanui:** *Ane kegurenon Stanley Tanui koyab Kelegele Location ak Kelegele sub-location.*

**Translator:** He's Stanley Tanui from Kelegele Location and kelegele sub-location.

**Stanley Tanui:** *Tuguk che kamache akon en ireyu maoni ne nyunet ko nekit tuguk somok kityo kone tai amwae ale kainet ab Kenya nekigikochi emani kouwon kiminginit zaidi kosir kitneu emet. To nyalu keguren emani Federal Republic of Kenya. (Claps)*

**Translator:** He's saying that the name given to Kenya seems to be smaller than the nation itself. It's supposed to be renamed Federal Republic of Kenya.

**Stanley Tanui:** *Ago en emanitet yon kageguren kainet ne unon ko kandoik che miten ko nyalu kosib tuguk che mi arurutiet ab Katiba ne impya ne mwae en preamble kouni kole nyalu kemi bik chekiterter en emani nyonet kou echek Kipsigisyek ketinye orkoiyik , chepsakeiwek, chebusurenik ako kimache kekonech an institution ne kimuche ke atractenen tourists (Applause)*

**Translator:** And when it is so named the Federal Republic of Kenya, the constitution should be respected by all the leaders respecting the different ethnicities and their individualism and their differences, that is their uniqueness, because he's sitting the Kipsigis community where there are sorcerers (laughter) witchcrafts, whatever and which can be used to attract investors and tourists (laughter).

**Stanley Tanui:** *ako en kamastake ko kamwae ale en kandoindet ne indochn emaninyon ko tomakemwa kele ndakimache keleben inguni kandoindet kotonyalu ko bakenyisiek sasom ak mut agoi sitini chito ne konuke koik president en emani nyonet.*

**Translator:** And because in the current constitution it is not clearly specified the age limit of the President, then he's proposing that the age of the President should be above 35 and below 60.

**Stanley Tanui:** *Ako indakibendi kotkosich inonattet ako mach ko ketyi ke en kenyit ne sibu kora ko ng'ot komache konyalu ko miten kenyisikeyik kongeten sosom ak mut agoi kanam ak angwan sindakimache keyai kowa retirement komasirtootin kenyisikeyik kogakoit 61 years.*

**Translator:** Then if in case a sitting President wants to seek for a second term, he should not be beyond that age bracket he has given.

**Stanley Tanui:** *Awae kora en yotet konyalu ingeleweni kandoindanotet kou president ko inda kileweni en ne tai ak keboisyen 25% en 5 province ichono ak keba koaechin presidents oengu che kagilewen. Ko nyalu kisekyi kora ak keboisyen 75% en each province chon kotam keboisyen kila.*

**Translator:** If in case two President using the current system of 25% in 5 provinces have the same results, they become both the winners, then it should be a second run-off where the winning President should get 75% of all the 8 province.

**Stanley Tanui:** *Oko nada kibendi kora kotkoachin kora en 75% out of eight province ko nyalu keboisyen 100% or an alternative of coalition government.*

**Translator:** If in case they get the same results again, there emerges no winner, then the option available is to go for another

run-off or to have a coalition government.

**Stanley Tanui:** *Ako en President inotet ne kakikochi ng'echeret ko nda imugakse ko matko boisyen powers che chiket koyai kit ne kikuren patronage yani ke boisyen kimnatet kenyanyasan wafuasi che bo chamaisyek alak.*

**Translator:** And when the President is elected he should not use his office or his powers to oppress the people.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante Bwana Tanui.

**Translator:** *Kapek saisyek*

**Stanley Tanui:** *Aytinye pointit akenge kityo. Kamwae ale en bik che defecteni en chamaisyek alak ko nyalu ke establishen en a Constitution kele ng'ot tako defecteni chito kokikolewen raiya oko mateben voters che chiket konyalu ke Kansolen inendi matako kogon ke en ng'echeret ab siasa agetugul en kenysisiek taman ak akenge che bwane kong' eten sait ne kastaenge ko defectenege.*

**Translator:** And if an elected member of Parliament defects to another party, when that Parliament is still sitting, he should resign and force not to sit election again for the next 11 years from the hour he darts.

**Stanely Tanui:** Asante

**Com. Nuwow:** Asante sana kwa hayo maoni. Francis Langat, akaribie Paul Koech.

**Francis Langat:** *kainenyun kikekuron Francis Kipsiele Langat.*

**Translator:** He's name is Francis Kipsele Langat.

**Francis Langat:** Kutoka Chepwele sub-location na mi natoka tena upande wa Narok District.

**Translator:** He's from Chepwele sub-location and he is again from Narok District *Mwa che kemache imwa.*

**Francis Langat:** *Ng'aliot ne nyunet ne tai ko miten bik alak che kigondoita en Kenya kou President Moi ko kikonyanyasan bik oko miten bik che chiket che miten Narok District kokisich imbarenik amatindo bik alak cheuechek.*

**Translator:** He's saying there's a disparity in title deeds allocation where the tribe Turgen, where Moi comes from, has got



title deeds but he from another tribe does not have any.

**Francis Langat:** *Asi amwa kounonitet ko Prisident Moi kokigo kochi Tugenek tittle lakini Kipsigisyek kotom kosich tittle.*

**Translator:** He's saying that the lower level of a Provincial Administration, that is the sub-chiefs and chiefs, are oppressing the people yet we don't know why they are doing so.

**Francis Langat:** *Ng'aliot age ne katindoi ko kora en kandoik che kitindoi kou administration, D.O ak kirwagik ko nyanyasani bik alak kora icheget komakinae amune si konyanyasani raia.*

**Translator:** And he's saying the most important person is the village elder who can serve the chief, the sub-chief and the D.O. because he knows all the people.

**Interjection :** (Not clear)

**Francis Langat:** *Okoko chit one kim kora en bichoto tugul ko village elder amun village elder ko D.O assistant chiefs , chiefs amun inge bikyik tugul.*

**Translator:** Then he's proposing that if possible, those chiefs and sub-chiefs be elected because he's saying the one oppresses the people are the ones who bribe their way to the position, they were not elected. *Kele ne imache kelyan?*

**Francis Langat:** *Amache kotaretech serikali kelewen kora bik choniton chon inyanyasani bik ko che kisom kasit ko al, magilewen.*

**Translator:** Amemaliza.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana. Paul Koech. Phillip A.B. Francis Kosgei is he there?. David Rono, yuko? David x 2 , Rono! Okay, karibu. Tuko na Joseph Mwei njoo mbele, na Joseph maritim x 2. Okay, karibia pia. Endelea.

**David Rono:** *Ane kikurenan David arap Rono. Amiten division initon.*

**Translator:** He's name is Joseph Rono, he hails from this division.

**David Rono:** *Alen kit ne kamache kokotiny ke ak ng'alek ab imbarenik. Alen bik alak che matindoi imbarenik ko*

*kikele squattaek, ko squattae choton ko matindo haki en Serikali .*

**Translator:** He is taking the issue of land where people who don't have land are called squatters and those suatters have no right from the government.

**David Rono:** *Alen ko kit na mache en bik tugul cheba Kenya asikelewenisye amache kigochi chitugul ne nyalunot en Serikali Tittle deed.*

**Translator:** Then he's saying everybody who has the right to have the title should have before the next general election.

**David Rono:** *kit age kora ko kotinyke ak chit one kayai makosa en gaa. Chito ne kayai makosa en gaa ko ingorat kirwagindet kor bare itito oldage kinam kegasyi kora kirwagindet age boisyen rabisyek kot komang' chichoton.*

**Translator:** Then he's taking an issue with the judicial system whereby if somebody committed a crime at a local level, he's arrested by the chief, he's taken to the court but he bribes his way back home.

**David Rono:** *Ko chito ne unoton konyalu ko ng'atutik alak tugul komiten kap assistant chief asi kong'alalen ak boisyek ab kokwet kotkele ki rate chichoton, kimut kobagerat.*

**Translator:** He is saying that the judicial system to be default the Assistant chief's office so that if somebody commit a crime, they sit with the elders and the sub-chief and the terms, the fined to be paid are said and the jail come to serve as say there and he serve those terms.

**David Rono:** *Ng'aliot age ne kamache amwa kora ko en ng'alek ab President. Ko president ko nyalu inge lewenisye konyalu kelewenen kou prime minister. Nyalu kolewen Province agetugul chitanywan akenge ak bik sisit chekileweni en Province ko nyalu tun kobakelewen en Parliament.*

**Translator:** Then he's saying that the President should be elected by representative from the Province. *Katwa.*

**Interjection:** Joseph Maritim. Joseph Mwei? Okay, endelea.

**Joseph Mwei:** My name is Joseph Chelule Mwei from (not clear) sub-location, Abosi location and Ndanai Division my views is as follows: I) and I'm a Christian. I want to support the religious liberty in our country in the new constitution. And I'm a church of God Seventh Day and I'd like to have what we call bureaucracy instead of democracy. Through bureaucracy to preach the word of God, so other communities get them. When I'm preaching the word of God in every side, there is no need

even when I'm just around to have what we call a license or something of the sort. So what I need is that, the word of God says that preach anytime so I don't want to be restricted in some areas or to be told not to give some verses in the bible. I'm ready to believe (not clear) because, when Christ rose from the dead and he came with a mission to preach all nations and to speak the truth so long as I am within the bible. And every church also should try to follow what the bible says in order to have eternal life. So in the constitutions, I should say that anyone who is preaching and is following the bible exactly, because I'm a Christian. I should say that should not be given a restriction of his work because he's serving his master.

Another thing is about schools and government jobs and private securities they should be given chance to have to Sabbath of the lord to be observed because they are their right. They should not be forced to work on Sabbath or to go to tests, to their on dates for some say like tests. And to my second point is about the President. The elected President, after being elected should know all people and should be the President for all people not for his special party and should not cover all things. Everything for example the budget or the I.M.F. fund, the revenue should be taken to the Parliament and distributed equally to all candidates not a particular government, not the ruling party to hold all of those things and to take for his what.

Lastly, are about the farmers and that one has been talked about, I'm also a farmer, I should like to the Parliament see to that they have a law in order to protect us about our maize, our K.C.C and our cash crops, we don't want our money to be stolen. For example bonus and all this other cash, the government should see to that he should not take my right which I was working for my jasho. Kwa hivyo sina mengi ya kusema, asante sana.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Bwana Mwei kwa hayo, tafadhali ujiandikishe pale. Tuko na Joseph Maritim. Okay, Joseph Maritim karibu. Jeremiah Choche yuko hapa? Jeremiah Choche, Karibia.

**Joseph Maritim:** *Kainenyun ko Joseph arap Maritim, abunu Kipsinge sub-location.*

**Translator:** His name is Joseph Maritim, he is from Kipsinge sub-location.

**Joseph Maritim:** *Mapendekezo ne nyun ko tuguk somok. Kamastab sukul ko en sukulisiek che kitindoi en kamasinyon mising en Kenya mizima ko matindoi kiwanjosiek che urerenen. Amache asom serikali kinde koik ng'atutiet kebutie sigik che miten yekirubke ak sugulisiek tugul anan ko dispensaries kebutyi imbarenik en kamastab natural resources che negiten sikosich kamuget kosich ole urerenen bichoton.*

**Translator:** He's saying that on this side of Kenya, primary schools and dispensaries have no adequate spaces specially primary schools, they can have no space as playground. Then he's proposing that the government should look into ways and means of giving the parents who are living next to those schools some alternative land so that the school can have land as a playground and also to the dispensary.

**Joseph Maritim:** *Nebo oeng' ko ng'alek ab sibitalisyek. Sibitalisyek che taretengen bik cheseretos ko kigoik kali kisibken ak uchumi ne mi Kenya. Dispensaries, Health centers konyalu koger Serikali kamuget agetugul ak kigachi kerichek ak kinyaiso kou yekitai. Makoliban bik karamet kole sikinya ko manyoru bik kanyaet ne kim.*

**Translator:** He's taking on issue with the health centers which are available locally which are supposed to be helping people in the local areas, which are poor. He's saying that the issue of cost sharing should be banned because many people cannot have access to those medical facilities if there is anything to be paid because they are poor.

**Joseph Maritim:** *Ko en kamastab election neba urais anan ko ujumbe kemache en yekibendi kinde koik ng'atutiet Presidenty age tugul nekanam kogasir 25% en every Province, ko nda bitu ko Kasich agetugul 25% en every Province kigachi koba run off bichoton oeng' sikotok ne President.*

**Translator:** He's proposing that on the election of the President and National Assemblies, if 2 Presidents get the same amount of votes first they should have to get the 25% ,mandate in all the 8 provinces, and if they get the same result, then they should have to go for a run-off.

**Joseph Maritim:** *Mayor kora neba District konyalu ko chito neleweni wanainchi chobo District inoton .*

**Translator:** Then the mayor of the countries in the districts should be elected by the people, the voters of the district.

**Joseph Maritim:** *Nakesunen ko en kamastab election kemache electoral commission koik independent makoteleji President kokitneu judges makoteleji kora President bik che irwagsechin bik. Asante.*

**Translator:** He's proposing that on the issue of electoral commissioners should be independent, even the judges should not be appointed by the President.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much Bwana Maritim. Jeremiah Choche, Selina Korir.

**Selina Korir:** *kongoi missing, kigurenon Selina neba arap Korir. Abunu Kipsinge sub-location, kelegele location, Ndanai division.*

**Translator:** She's Selina Korir, She hails from Kenengene, Ndanai Division.

**Joseph Maritim:** *Ng'aliot nekamache amwa ko agoba lagok che kigesich. En lagok che kitinye en gaa, ketinye murenik ak tibik . En kasarta nekibendi kemache koeachin lagochoton en ng'alek ab imbar. Kimache tung'epyechi*

*chepto nemakitun komache koaechin ak murenik nemiten gaa.*

**Translator:** The issue she has is about inheritance of property in the case of women and men. She's proposing that women and men should have equal rights to inheritance on the property of their parents.

**Joseph Maritim:** *Ng'aliot neba oeng' ko kamache amwa agoba kamastab sukulisiek. En sukul ko kigase takikonech somanet neba puch kongeten kilasit akenge agoi university. Miten lagok chebo bik cheseretos kong'amen ko sikoaechin kora somanet.*

**Translator:** On education, she wants education to be free from primary to university level because many bright children come from poor families and if they are not provided with free education, they can never complete their education.

**Selina Korir:** Asante sana.

**Com. Nunow:** Boiyo, jina.

**Thomas Arap Kamoi:** Thomas Arap Kamoi.

**Com. Nunow:** Thomas?

**Thomas Arap Kamoi:** Thomas Arap Kamoi.

**Com. Nunow:** Okay, sijakufikia lakini keti tu utapatie maoni.

**Thomas Arap Kamoi:** Oh (Laughter) *Ane kegurenon Thomas arap kamoin. Amengunen Kipsingei sub-location, Ndanai location.*

**Translator:** He's names are Thomas Kamoi, he hails from Kipsinge sub-location and Ndanai location.

**Thomas Arap Kamoi:** *Ng'aliot namache amwa agoba commissioner ini, amache ng'alek ab kotini konyalu ko miten kebeberta agetugul kotini asi ye kakenam chito en makosa kirwakyi en sait noton matkeker en wikit mizima komagirwakyi.*

**Translator:** He's taking the issue with the judiciary. He's proposing that the court should be present everywhere, in every location so that incase somebody has been arrested, then he should be judged within a day.

**Thomas Arap Kamoi:** *Ng'aliot ingo ko agoba County council.ng'alek ab county council ko nyalu ko akeng'e council neba Kipsigis.*

**Translator:** He's saying that on matters of the county councils, there should only be one county council in Kipsigis, that is the Kipsigis county council.

**Thomas Arap Kamoi:** *Amun miten tuguk che kikamin chubek en koret ab Kipsigisiek kou chaik ko kikonget kebebertab kamastage koibe cess icheget komiten bik che umiani oko tuguchoton koba Kipsigisiek komugul. (Claps)*

**Translator:** Why he says so is because there's some kind and tea estates which are in the land of all Kipsigis but the county council which have benefited from those estates are those only which are near those estates. Then he wants the Kipsigis county council to be one so that they can have equal access to that tea estate.

**Thomas arap Kamoi:** *Ng'aliot ingo akoba osnosiek che miten kamasiton ko nyalu kora korib kebebertab county council matkotabon kora kebebertab serikali amun imuche koyaaen maget nemanyalunot*

**Translator:** On forests, he's saying that the one to take care of those forests should be the county council and not the government because they can misuse that forest.

**Thomas arap Kamoi:** *ng'aliot ake konyalu kora ko akeng'e ng'atutiet ne rate chito. Ne rate raia ak ne rate chit one kipelelit kou minister nekayai makosa ile kepagach ine asikerat raia kityo.*

**Translator:** On the sides of laws, the laws should be equal for everybody from the mwananchi to the minister to the President. He's citing a case where the Rais are being jailed and the Ministers are left free.

**Thomas arap Kamoi:** *Ng'aliot ingo amache awak agoba gaa amun lagok chekisirekou cheba army anan ko polis konyalu kora kesire en kebeberta nemiten lagochoton komat kebagagchi kora chekagiyok konyo ko siris asi kosir chechwaget cheba rabinik kityo ago kagowonat lagok ab bik alak. (Claps)*

**Translator:** He's saying that on the side of recruitment for jobs let's say the military jobs, should be done by the people in that area not the case where the people from the national levels or from the headquarters come and recruit the recruits here because that will be prone to bribes and corruption.

**Thomas arap Kamoi:** *Kongoi missing.*

**Translator:** Asante sana.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante mzee, jilandikishe pale tafadhali. Nicholas Borr. Mzee ujilandikishe tafadhali. Nicholas Borr. Anthony Bet. Phillip Lelee. Yah Lelee Phillip njoo mbele tafadhali. Mathew Koross. Njoo hapa, jukwaa ni lako sasa. Ronald Bett. Haya endelea mzee.

**Phillip Lelee:** My names are Phillip Lelee Tuwei just from Ndanai here. And what I would have just hired here are mostly (not clear) by the speakers who have already talked here. So mine is, let me just say something about free education in Kenya.

Sometimes the government tends to make policies and then they fail to implement. So if the government has said that there should be free education, should be total free education. Sometimes they say that, in primary schools and education is free and then they say again it is the parents who are there to see to it that they have got to do something in order to run their schools. So if the government is actually there to reserve the income per capita, then everything should be free because we have got the natural resources we also have resources that are being inherited. So if this one is fully reserved and then everything should be free. Another thing is about corruption and existence of bribery. You may find that these things are being put in prison while this one who have run away with millions of shillings is missed to appeal (claps) he should not be caught but instead he should be made first to pay and then later on complained and imprisoned.

The last one is on retirement benefit. You see sometime when it comes to people who are being retired from the government and jobs and these people should be paid before they leave their station. Instead of just being told to go home and then they stay for more than three years without getting their benefits. So they tend to tarmac or running up and down for their benefits instead of just getting it before or on the same day they go. So therefore and this one again when they go for their benefits they are told to get out something so that their case or whatever they are after have got to be made within a very short time. So I think they're not actually just taking but they are being given as asante. So that is all, thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana mzee. Tafadhali ujilandikishe hapa. Subiri hapa uchukue kiti tu halafu nitasaidiwa. Esther Tuwett. Esther na mama mwingine yuko, Alice Rotich? Keti tu, utampata akimaliza.

**Esther Tuwett:** *kainet ko Esther nebo arap Towet. Ayabu kasatab Lotit.*

**Translator:** Her name is Esther Tuwett, she hails from Lotik.

**Esther Tuwett:** *Ko ng'aliot newo ne katinye akane koagoba lagok che kitindoi en karikyok . lagochu kitindoi ko murenik ak tibik. Ko en tibik kotagu kora ko lagok che nyalu ketorta koba barabara kou ole kerta che tupyoo amun kichepto kokiba korik ko kigobet ra kot. Makomi kot netakomuti lakwet ako mang'en ng'o kimuche kewonda kowa barabara si koswa ole kawa.*

**Translator:** She's taking an issue with the case of disparities in properties inheritance. She says that in the local situation, the girls were supposed to be married off but now they are not married any more. So her sons will push the daughters to the road.

**Esther Tuwett:** *ko en tibik chuton kora ko tagu kora ng'ot ko mager kor sigik amun sigindet ko chit one kase king' wan missing kwanda ak kamet. Ng'ot komager kora kit ne imuche koita tibik chuton kotagukora koseretiote tibik amun kenyisiechu ko kenyisiek kora che ingebare ke rari kele miachen ko mekomi sanik che ituni lagok.*

**Translator:** She's saying that currently, the parents should be able to take care of their children irrespective of their sex. She's saying that in the olden times girls used to be married but now the suitors are no longer there.

**Esther Tuwett:** *Ko kigararan amun kigituni ak kekonech tuga. Kobetusiechu ko makomi aechin ra chepto ak werit ngot komukagse.*

**Translator:** Then he's saying, if possible because girls should be very good because you earn dowry but now it is no longer true. A man and woman should be equal.

**Esther Tuwett:** *Ko nyalu kora serikali koger kit ne kiita chebiton amun chebiton kora kotagu komamagat en gaa zaidi amun kichi neba kot age. Ko betusiechu konyalu koger serikali kole kiitai ne chebi amun nyalu koik akeng'e en lagok che miten en gaa.*

**Translator:** The government then should look for ways of protecting the girl child because currently or in our set up, it look like the girls child is unwanted.

**Esther Tuwett:** *Bichuchoget che indoe che yechen ikere kora tuguk che yae che ma boiboite bik amun boisye zaidi rabinik kosir chamyet.*

**Translator:** He's saying she's unhappy with the leadership of Kenya because currently leadership is based on money rather than on love.

**Esther Tuwett:** *En bikyok che kitindoi ke ale ra chamyet ako kimagonyalu ke al. En ichek konyalu kial asigor ko chabok ki agetugul kokeal kabisa ko ng'ot ko meetindoi komesiche kit ne kemache.*

**Translator:** She said that the current leadership is that if you want any service from them you have to buy but it is not supposed to be. So *kilianen?*



**Esther Tuwett:** *Nyalu kityo keger amun nda yon kase akichek konyalu kora konai kole mamie ial kit ne manyalu amun en chito ne kiisir kora kotache rabinik lakini en kwenet koame rabinik che sire che ba tikitit amun imuche kora okot kou en oratinwek inyuru bik che kaginde bik karit ine konyi ko chit one mi barabara kokochin rabinik komang'en ng'oite choton karit.*

**Translator:** She's saying that currently the civil servants and other employees, those who are employed in the government or another leadership position, enjoy salaries and in the middle of the month they take bribes again. He's also sitting the case of traffic police whereby you pay the money so that you can overload. So she's wondering, does the car become bigger because you have given bribe so that you can overload or what?

**Esther Tuwett:** *Ko maatinye ng'alion. Ng'alek ko chon. Kamastab lagok ne agase ng'wanindo zaidi.*

**Translator:** She has ended there but what she was so bitter about is the issue of the girl child. *Wegen oh karuchon.*

**Com. Kabira:** Thank you very much Mama Esther Tuwett. Now you said the girls are not getting married because the suitors are not there. I wanted to know where did they go? Or are the young men not getting married or are they getting married when they are old?

**Translator:** *Kagile ma kituni tibik ng'ap kigobetyo sanik ko kibano sanik, makokese anan kese kogikoyosekitun.*  
(Laughter)

**Esther Tuwett:** *Mangen ngamun en betusiechu koytagu ine ngot kotindoi chito tibik ag'wan kimuche kitun akenge kebagach somok.* (Laughter)

**Translator:** She cannot pin it down on any specific reason but she's saying that if somebody has four daughters then she will see that one is married but the three remains at home. She does not know why. (laughter)

**Com. Nunow:** Okay, asante mama. Alice Rotich.

**Alice Rotich:** *Kainenyun kekurenon Alice C. Rotich. Abuni Cheplelwa sub-location.*

**Translator:** Her names are Alice C. Rotich, she hails from Chipelwa sublocation.

**Alice Rotich:** *Ko kamache amwa kora kamastab inheritance en single mothers anan kotibik che makitun. Nyalu kotindoi equal rights en the family amun ang'ot ko makitun chepto kotindoi lagok ako nyalu kobaisyechi*

*kotakomingin.*

**Translator:** She's taking an issue with single mothers who are not married in the family. She's saying that they should have equal rights to property because even they have got children and they want resources to support the children.

**Alice Rotich:** *Lagokwach ko ng'amen okt en primary lakini ite kasarta ne mamuche kotar lagok somanet amun mamuche kosich tuguk che tareten.*

**Translator:** In most cases the children of single mothers are very bright in Primary school but when they proceed to higher levels they cannot get the finance to support them.

**Alice Rotich:** *Konyalu koger Serikali kogachi free education si komuch kosoman lagochoton situn komuch kosich imbarenik anan koyachiken boisyosiek alak.*

**Translator:** And because they cannot get inheritance, the single mothers' children should be given free education so that they get employment in future and be able to buy land since they cannot access any at home.

**Alice Rotich:** *Aun imuche kele tunyoru pyeet ab imbarenik koingebare keger imbarenik kora kogikomengekitun en gaa ogo miten imbarenik cheba Serikali chemuche kotindoi bik alak imbarenik cheyechen ekarisiek kong'eten bogol somok, bogol oeng' oko mayaen ki konyalu koger serikali en imbarenichon kimuche kigaitoot kogai kora single mother en loan si koyakta amun makilelen temenen kotemis, ndakigachi ko baisye ak kotareten lagokchyak.*

**Translator:** She's proposing also that single mothers should be given access to some lands by the government so that they can use those land and pay fee by instalments.

**Alice Rotich:** *Kora kit age nakere ko en ng'alek ab somanet, single mothers ko mi alak che kigokilge kot koit lagok sekondari lakini mamuche koba university amun maimuch fees kikochi busaries single mothers.*

## **SIDE B**

**Translator:** She's sitting a situation whereby a mother, a single mother can educate her children upto the university level but they cannot join the university because of lack of bursary. She's sitting disparities in the allocation of bursaries whereby those who are able to those who have husband are given bursaries in preference to those who are single.

**Alice Rotich:** *Malelen ale yetenech sigikyok imbarenik lakini kogosomeshan werik kotko makotnye kiy akichek ko*

*magiblameni kele mamuch ko taretech lakini kimache koger serikali imbarenichon konambik amaboisyen koger kole kakachi single mothers sikotaretenge akichek.*

**Translator:** She's saying that those people who have large lands and they cannot utilize them should be given to single mothers.

**Alice Rotich:** *Ake kora ko atinye agoba ng'alek ab lewenisiet. Kimuche kelewen mbunge ne nyon kele si kowa Serikali akoingebare keger kobik chelewin zaidi kora komising ko mothers ogo korkakowa serikali ko gai ko itu kolenjeh kakemach another party ne makinge amamwawech amune amun ingebare keger en voters che voteni ko zaidi ko chepyosok kogorkomuche nyokole kityo kakemach kewal Katiba kebakastage amakinae amune amanetech.*

**Translator:** She's saying that women are the majority voters but when they vote somebody to parliament he goes and defects to another party and come and say, "I have gone to this party," without giving any explanation. So the majority voters who are the women have no say.

**Alice Rotich:** *kimache kora keger kele ingelewen ng'ot ko councilors, ke nomiten kwondo akenge sikotareti kwanyik zaidi koelesanjin agoba ng'alek ab Serikali.*

**Translator:** She's saying that in the matters of civic seats women should be nominated so that she be explaining to other mothers on matters of politics.

**Alice Rotich:** *kit age ne letunen kokamache amwaagoba katunisiet neba kipгаа. Imuche ko mi chit one itunisie komatinye kiy, kosas kwondo ko tun kagogas kole kamagaren konyo akonyo ko claimen tuguk che mang'en kole kiyae ng'o (Laughter)*

**Translator:** She's saying in the customary marriage, there should be some machinery of ensuring that, she sited a Case where somebody is married, a woman is married to a man, but that woman despises the man because he's poor. Then he goes, by the time the man gets rich she come backs and claims the things she has never helped to produce.

**Alice Rotich:** *Sana sana ko ingeyae research en kamastab Kipsigis ing'okas kele kasirto chito kobwane kwanyik, oko mang'en kole kikakilge chichon netian asikosich malik. Konyalu keyesio en ng'atutik ingowa kwondo kekesir ng'atutiet ne kilelen mamuche koweg kogeny.*

**Translator:** By statistics she sited that the Kipsigis, (claps) is worked by that situation because she says, mostly women come back when the man has died and claim property she has never helped in any case to produce. Then, a legislation should be in

place to curb those women from coming back. (Laughter)

**Alice Rotich:** *Kokit ne letunen amwaekongoi kora en Serikali nyon amun en chamait nekikomutwet en kenyisiek che loen agoi inguni ko ngot komi chamait age nemache sibit konyalu amune asikomach kobit kounato*

**Translator:** Then finally she's thanking the government for having brought her back from way from independence upto this moment put if another party want to take leadership, then it has to explain to them why.

**Alice Rotich:** *ko ye kamwaech keger ngot konyalu kounoton.*

**Translator:** After explanation then they see whether it's true of not (claps)

**Com. Kabira:** Thank you. Thank you very much Mrs. Rotich. May be a small question. What recommendation do you have for the fathers of the children of the single mother?

**Translator:** *Kagile ilyoini kwanisiek ab chepyosochon makitun cheba lagokchwak?*

**Alice Rotich:** *En iman ko muche komi kwanisiek lakini imuche koyesio responsibility oko yebarekele keba kou Serikali ko chito ne yae kait komuche ko hong'anisyot kogor yon metinye ki ko mamikiy ne muche iyai*

**Translator:** She's saying that there could be fathers of those children but they absolved responsibility and if they go to government there is nothing to be done.

**Com. Kabira:** Okay, these are fathers who have fathered children and may be left them in the street or with the mother. So in other words they are being irresponsible. So what would you want the constitution to say about them or what law would you like to put in place to make sure they take the responsibility?

**Translator:** *Kagile kindo nee kohakikishan kole boisyechu kisich lagok ak kobakach koib masiket ne kikonu?*

**Alice Rotich:** *Nyalu keger kele amun bik olewo koyae kasisiek ketil mushahara che chwak ak kikachi lagochoton ko somanen anan kotareteng'en.* (Claps)

**Translator:** She's proposing that a legislation to be put in place such that if those fathers are employed, their salaries should be

deducted and given to the single mothers to educate their children.

**Com Nunow:** Mama jilandikishe pale tafadhali. Councillor John Ruto

**Councillor Ruto:** Yes

**Com. Nunow:** Tafadhali tuangalie time. Tutoe pedekezo mbili tatu ambayo haijatajwa. Kama zimetajwa kurundia na muda umekwisha. Na sikitika kuwacha watu kabla hawajazungumza.

**Councillor Ruto:** Asante sana Commissioner. Yangu itakuwa machache. Nikupendekeza tu yale ambayo mimi naona. Kwanza nataka kuanzia natural resources. Kwanza mimi naitwa Councillor John Ruto, nominated councillor. Natural Resources. Ie ningependa kutaja ni kwamba, kuna hii wakati mambo ya ku-create wilaya kuna shida ambayo inatokea kama council kwamba kama sisi kama.....tutaje mfano kama Kericho sasa, sisi tukikuwa wilaya moja na tuko na trust land kama forest, kama ile mashamba ya wazungu. Wakati ilipobuniwa wilaya ingine, watu wa wilaya ingine akachukuwa hiyo mambo yote ile inatoka huko, land rates, sales na wilaya ingine akabaki bure, na hiyo mashamba ilikuwa ya Kipsigis yote.

Ile kitu ningependekeza, sikatai kubuiwa wilaya mpya lakini kama watu ambao walikuwa wanakaa pamoja, ianzishwe yaani trustees ambaye atakuwa akisanya hiyo pesa na kugawanyia wilaya yote, County council yote ama 4 ama 5.

Ingingine ni maneno ya ufisadi. Kwanza mimi nataka kutaja mfano moja tu sababu ufisadi katika Kenya ni mingi na mimi nataka kutaja moja. Tuseme kama hii wazee kama ambao mimi mwenyewe kama councillor mimi, tunaona hiyo shida, wale ambao wamestaafu katika kazi. Akistaafu, unaona anapata shida kupata pesa yao. Anaenda Nairobi, anaenda wapi mpaka huyo mtu anakufa bila kupata hiyo pesa yake. Tunaona serikali ina encourage hii mambo ya corruption, kupatia watu kusema file fulani ina process-iwa, file fulani nakuwa ofisi hii na hii. Tuwe na kitu moja ya kama mtu ile anapewa barua ya kuambia mtu umemaliza mwaka, apatie barua tena ya kuonyesha pesa yako takuenda mpaka wapi saa hiyo. Sio mtu kuenda kutafuta pesa. Mtu anaambiwa uende nyumbani na hiyo ni pesa yako straight away. Hiyo maneno ya kufuata fuata ndio tukatae.

Na ingine moja tu, ni maneno ya elimu. Ningependa elimu ya msingi iwe bure kabisa, isilipwe hata ndururu, (claps) na ile ya University, mut asiseme kijana anapenda omba loan ama msichana. Iwe automatic. Akiitwa course kwa University apate hiyo pesa kulingana na ile inatakiwa. Lakini halafu watu wanapambana na hii ya Secondary school. Lakini University na shule ya msingi iwe yote na maneno ya kuandikana kama hii, kama polisi ama nini, kuna corruption mingi sana.

Ile tungependa iwekwe, kama ni 15, kama ni Bomet District tuseme division gapi iko, igawanywe na hiyo kitu ikunje mpaka hiyo division, hata kama itafanyiwa corruption hiyo afadhali hata kila division imepata kitu. Tunaweza kaa hapa nikiambia wewe tunaweza kaa hapa miaka tano na sisi bado kwa division kama ya Ndanai tunaweza kuwa hajapata hata polisi moja awa A.P

moja kwa miaka tano na wengine wanapata (Claps), kwa hivyo igawanywe. Kwa hivyo bwana commissioner sitaki kupoteza wakati nimesikia ukipiga nini. Mamlaka igawanywe kwa serikali kuu, yaani president awe na mamlaka yake ya kiwango, prime minister awe mamlaka yake ya kiwango. Isije mtu mmoja anambeba kitu mingi sana. Kwa hivyo mamlaka igawanywe kulingana na nini. Napendekeza serikali ya waziri mkuu na president na mamlaka igawanywe Asante sana.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante Bwana diwani kwa hayo maoni. Nafikiri utajiandikisha pale. Tuna watu wengi sana bado. Mngenda tufanye nini? Kwa sababu mkiendelea mtu kuja hapa na kuchukuwa madakika tatu, nne, itakuwa ni masaa mingi hawa watu wote waseme. Wale wako na maandishi, memorandum, ningesema heri mpeane hiyo memorandum na mpe nafasi ya kuzungumza wale hawajaandika chochote. Ya pili, nilikupa nafasi kengele ukisikia, tafadhali usiendeleo kuzungumza. Steven Koech. Yuko? Steven Koech yuko? Samuel Kirui. Christopher Kinge'ne Pauline Gelengat Tupatie majina, madakika mawili Christopher King'ene. I am K. Christopher from Cheblilwo sub-location, Ndanai division, my proposal goes to the appointments. These are the presidential appointments be it on ambassadors high commissioners, presidential attachees or whatever.

I would like this to be completely put away and in its place we have the appointments based at the parliament. For example the making of bills C.K.P.C, it was a little bit fair and we are of the opinion that every commission or inquiry or whatever be made by the parliament to be subscribed by the political parties and not the presidential appointments on the political parties propose that there be 3 political parties may be to cater for the conservatives the liberals and the radicals and after which we shall have specific political powers bestowed on the clergy, the citizen groups for example that one carried by the N.C.C. and also the mothers who should be given that opportunity to act when it is necessary for example if we are provoked by the government of the day, may be the question of the extension of this, the question of this extension of parliament, we as the mothers can act, can go to the streets and we have that very right. That is another political verb bestowed on the wananchi.

Another issue is the care taker government to cater for the in the..... That is for example the responsibility of a government, the care taker government will be empowered immediately the parliament is dissolved. I mean the parliament is dissolved by the president, the president go away and the care taker government coming in to cater for the election the swearing of the president and call that. Even if there's a petition for example in the last case we had a petition that never went through, so the care taker government should be catering for that issue (Gonga) I also propose the formation of electoral commission of Kenya, should be based on parliamentarians. The parliament should do that job, not the president, not whatever person, lastly, I give you in a...I want to give you in a comment because it appears we are sought of dilly-dallying on the issue of constitutional review. We hearing about extension, learning extension of..learning the general election to the question of constitutional review. This is a process and the other one is an event and we want the process to go in as far as possible and events should be an

event, it should come out on it's view, nothing more, nothing less (gongs) (claps)

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Andrew Kerorr Ee? Christopher Mosonik.

**Christopher Mosonik:** Thank you very much. My name is Christopher Mosonik, I come from Aparse. Now I've got two issues here to make. The issue of parliamentarians amending the constitution with 65%. I propose that this one should be done away with. See, the amendments should be given to the public. In this new constitution now they should allow the public to amend the constitution in the form of a verandah this time.

Another thing about this, some one again, another issue, political parties. I propose that Kenyans should be allowed to make political party, to register political parties, as many as they can because of democracy because we want this country to be democratic. It cannot become democratic if we control the formation of political parties (laughter) that is not democracy at all. Another thing is the politicians who are viewing for seats like M.P, Councillor, President, I propose that the minimum qualification of these free politicians should be from A because we cannot allow illiterate politicians to lead us in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century when there is a lot technologies and many other things (claps). Uneducated councillor or MP should not be welcomed in this new century. I propose that even if they want to vie for election they can attend adult, illiterate classes because they are available around. (laughter).

Another thing is the constitution, we are making now, we want the new government which we are going to form next year to give free primary, secondary education because that one is the one which was promised to us when we had obtained independence in 1963 upto now nothing has been done. So i propose that this one (claps) if the government which is coming now will not afford to give free medical treatment and free education we shall vote that one out (Applause) again. I think, thank you very much .

The last one was that one, free medical treatment, thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you mzee, Mosonik kwa hayo maoni, tafadhali jilandikishe, Samuel Soi. Stanely Kiriri, Mpayi Paul, Richard Sambu, Yuko Sio

**Interjection:** Eeh, ako

**Com. Nunow:** Do we have Ng'eno Francis?

**Ng'eno Francis:** Yes

**Com. Nunow:** Okay, you're next

**Richard Sambu:** *Kainet ko Richerd Sambu koyab Ndanai sub-location, Ndanai location.*

**Translator:** His name is Richard Sambu from Ndanai sub-location, Ndanai Location.

**Richard Sambu:** *Ng'aliot namache amwa ko agoba lagok che inetisye en nasaret kigachi mushahara kou malimuinik alak.*

**Translator:** The major reason why he is here with this commission is to do with nursery teachers. Nursery teachers should be given formulation from the government just like any other teacher.

**Richard Sambu:** *Kigo nyalilyo lagochotet, kobaretakonetisye komagachin sigik rabisyek konam koyai kotatun kobek arawek mutu kopet mwalimu inoton makigere ye bendi kowa akine lakwet ab nasaret ako ne letunen en aletab ab kilamok. Kialjinate lagok iko kobakong'et niton nieb nasaret keletomkonai kiy.*

**Translator:** We are seeing a discrimination against the young child because even the parents buy the elderly, the elders, those who are in primary heads but cannot buy the young ones and the parents are losing nursery school teachers because they cannot be paid properly. They'll do for 5 months and then they go away because they cannot be paid.

**Richard Sambu:** *Ko ng'aliot age nerube ko kabanenet ab rabinik ab chego chekinyalilyo temik komang'en ale gwany'kere Serikali anan makere. Ene si makon rabinik.*

**Translator:** The other issue is about payment of milk taken to K.C.C. He's wondering whether the government is blind to this or it has eyes.

**Richard Sambu:** *ko ng'aliot age ko ng'alek ab imbarenik. Ing'eker bik komichito ne tinye ekarinik mia mbili ogo ndakase imbaret nekialdo komuche kobakwal komi ne matinye okot eka mbili. Siamwa kounon ko mi chito ne kitinye en Kipsigis eka mia nne kobit imbaret age ne ter kobakwal ekarisye elibut akeng'e. Mamwae ale ng'o anan divisionit ainon. Lakini kikimaitos ak punyik en kasaraton imbaret lakini mekonyalu en kasari koal ne tinye eka mia mbili.*

**Translator:** He's proposing land failing. The amount of acreage a man should own or a woman should be said because he's having a case where the well off can easily buy land, new lances compared to the one who are poor. He's setting a case where a man had 400 acres and he had in another new land which 1000 acres was being sold, he was the first one to buy because of his employment financially.



**Interjection:** (Not clear)

**Translator:** This amount of acreage of a man should own.

**Richard Sambu:** *Imache kotinye chito ekarisyek che tain?*

**Translator:** *Makotinye, matkoal ne tinye eka mia mbili.*

**Richard Sambu:** Mia mbili ak kobwa ng'weny

**Translator:** He's saying that a man or woman should own less than 200 acres

**Richard Sambu:** *Ko ming'aliot ne kamwa chepyosani ka birir ingoriet en yu. Kitam kiile kwanyik akele maya kikiilen mwaitab teta. Lakini ko manyalu kotakounaniton. Ne kakowa ko kakowa. Kit ne mi kogeny ko mi bik che nan koyai kit ne ya kou kipteng'ekinik yaani kunajisi au kulawiti, hati naweka vote, hakuna kitu kama hiyo. (Kipsigs) Pengine hiyo mtoto bado maliza miaka 10*

**Translator:** He's condemning raping. He's saying that somebody who has been convicted of rape should not even have bond, he should go completely kabisa. And then the issue of

**Interjection:** (not clear)

**Translator:** He said.....no.....he should serve let's say, a life sentence. He should never come back. Then the issue of women who are being divorced, should never re-claim that position again

**Com. Nunow:** Ng'eno Francis Jina?

**Francis Ng'eno:** (Not clear) Ng'eno

**Com. Nunow:** Ng'eno .....you're which mzee?

**Francis Ng'eno:** Mimi nimepeana nimwkuja kuandika hapa

**Francis Ng'eno:** (Not clear) (laughter) Mimi ni Ng'eno Francis

**Com. Nunow:** Ng'eno Francis?

**Francis Ng'eno:** Asante sana commissioner. Yangu ni machache

**Com. Nunow:** Ng'eno Francis? Town Chairman?

**Francis Ng'eno:** Yah, Town Chairman

**Com. Nunow:** Haya endelea

**Francis Ng'eno:** Haya asante. (Laughter) yangu ni machache Bwana commissioner, kwanza mapendekezo yangu ni ya hii market collectors katika Kenya mzima. Hii revenue ya kila market tunataka kuweka sheria si clerk ya county council kuja kusanya pesa katika kila market na kuja na kupeleka kufanyia kazi katika district head-quarter. Tunataka hiyo revenue ifanyie kazi kila market. Ya pili, ma-chairman ya kila market iweke sheria ipatiwe mapurupuru maanake nachanga kila market (laughter) kwa sheria. (Applause) ya tatu, hii collection ya clerks kwa kila sehemu katika jamuhuri ya Kenya. Kama iko makarani ya kusanya pesa kila wakati wa marketing day kwa kila centre, iandike wale watoto, ya market karibu na hao na karibu na hiyo kijiji yao si mtu kutoka sehemu ingine kama Trans-mara kuja kukiandikisha hapa kusanya pesa. Tunataka hiyo sheria iwekwe katika Kenya ya mwisho hii grading of districts ni bure katika Kenya. Tunataka kwa Kipsigis ibaki ya district moja. (claps) kwa Kisii. Hii grading ni siasa. Tunataka tu kuweka kila sehemu. Makabila inajua hao wenyewe. Hii management pekee yake ni mbaya, iwe management mzuri, Kenya, kila district iwe na pesa yao. Thank you very much.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana bwana Ng'eno Francis ujiandikishe tafadhali. Na sasa nitamuita Francis A. Ng'eno.

**Francis A. Ng'eno:** Kwa majina mi naitwa Francis Ng'eno. Natoka Kipsinge locaiton, Ndanai division. Kwa maoni yangu ingependal kutoa kwa bunge. Wakati wabunge wakiwa kwa bunge tunataka aongee kwa kiswahili ili tusikie halafu ikiwa tafsiri anataka kutafsiir, atafsiri kwa kiingereza, tunataka tena kwa bunge aongee, aichuje moja kwa moja hadi kwa raia kama Tanzania. Tanzania anaongea, Mbunge anaongea raia anaongea akiwa nyumbani (claps). Neno nyingine ni ufisadi. Ufisadi serikali ndio ilio na mamlaka. Aone ufisadi ikomeshwe. Ni hayo tu

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Mzee Francis Ng'eno. Kiplangat .P. Nimemuita Selina? Selina yuko.

**Interjection:** (Not clear)

**Com. Nunow:** Selina Chelang'at? Pauline Chelang'at? Njoo. I had called them.

**Pauline Chelang'at:** Asante sana. *Alen kit na mache amwa ko kamwae en kamaswek ab kiboitini chon masir serikali ko nyalu asi kigochi ng'atutiet ne ribe amun nan kebutan chita komakikachi notis. Mara ko kabwat kityo board*

*keputan komakachi notis.*

**Translator:** She's taking an issue with those workers which are not employed by the government. There should be a legislation which protects them against hiring and firing at will by those who employ them without being given proper reason and notices.

**Pauline Chelang'at:** *Kit age asome ale President ne kagilewen ko nyalu ko ndoiwech kotai komegemache. Ma ke restricken kele kobur 5 years amun mara ko kachichotet koga mie ko kaigai kotakoyaiwech che miachen en kenysisiek kotagai komegemache ,kelewen age.*

**Translator:** She's saying that a president who has been elected by the people should serve till the people don't wish any more, not to be restricted that 5 years or 10 years because if that president is good then he should continue doing good to the people.

**Pauline Chelang'at:** *Kora kemwae kele miten murenik che iserete kwanyik komiten kora murenik che iserete kwanyik oko matakase kemwae, konyalu kikachi ng'atutiet.*

**Translator:** She's saying that we are hearing of women who are being mistreated, by men but there are also men who are being mistreated by women. There should be a legislation which protects those men. (Applause)

**Pauline Chelang'at:** *Asante sana*

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana bi. Chelang'at. Do we have Kiplang'at .P. Richard Tumo, Bridget Langat? Karibu, njoo mbele. Stephen Mutahi. Kipkoechi Tonui, Kipkoechi Njoo mbele.

**Bridget Lang'at:** Asante sana. My name is Bridget Langat from Ndanai sub-location, Ndanai location, Naongea *En iman ko boisionik che miten ireyu kone tai ko bikyok che mi resab kelenjin kityo oyai kasit ogo tom kigachi kiy konamen kasit neyae.*

**Translator:** She's saying that the local people, they are being told to work hard but they are never given capital.

**Bridget Langat :** *Ko en ingunon lewenisiet ne nyone kemache chito ne kagikochi koik mbunge neba koret ne kagikochi aketugul kemache koger bikyik zaidi kochon maimuche ke kochenkyi toretet ne yamei ako kachi taretet bichotet asikomuch kotaretke ak ko taret lagokchyak.*

**Translator:** She's saying that an MP of whatever constituency in Kenya should take priority on those people who are to help them first.

**Bridget Langat :** *Ak en lewenisiet kora ne nyonei amache kesom chepyosok kele missing kometewech boisyek boisyet ne nyigis en gaa oko inge bare kebakemwa kele ka chepyoso nono. Kemache kigachi robo nebache kileweni chepyosok koba Bunge asi konyo komuch kogas rirek ab chepyosok ak rirek ab lagok en gaa amun ne kase nyikisindo zaidi ko chepyoset.*

**Translator:** She's saying that the one who bears the heavy burden of a family is the woman. Then she's proposing that the MPs, a quarter of the MPs in parliament should be women so that they can hear cries from the women and the children.

**Bridget Langat :** *Ako kora en boisyet neba ng'atutik komache ingo tinye chito makosa ko kergei makosa neba newo ak ne ming'in. Mat kele makirate newo amun ile ingen ng'atutik wo mara korun koratan. Kimache kerat chito kogergeit makosaisyek.*

**Translator:** She's saying that everybody should be equal before the law. Not to say that big people should be spared the law or the small should suffer the law alone. Everybody should be equal before the law.

**Bridget Langat :** *Amun en ng'aliot ab Jehova ko ne kingen kele wo ko wo Mungu ineken kosir bik koik kityo kipaitinikyik komat kiyet missing si kinyanyasan che meng'ech. Kone amache amwa en yoniton ko lagok ab sukul ko mache yon mi sukul ko che seretos o nyigis en busari. Thankyou very much.*

**Translator:** She's saying that everybody is equal before the law. Then there is no body who can be above the law. And those children who are in a school who come from poor families should be given if precedence in provisions of bursaries.

**Com. Nunow:** Whose is this?

**Steve Mutahi:** Steve Mutahi from Oltepesi sub-location, Kapkele location, Ndanai division. Me I would only like to.....

**Com. Nunow:** Steve Mutahi

**Steve Mutahi:** Yah! Steve Mutahi from Oltepesi sub-location, Kapkele location, Ndanai division. My issue only to talk about is mostly about the civil servants. Of course most civil servants have been suspended completely from their pay rolls and they never receive their dues as prompted. Now, for example any saved dues and other benefits, most civil servants have been suspended completely from the payrolls and they never receive their dues at the right time and this is total corruption. I don't

see the reason why not, these civil servants have not received their dues as prompt. For this case again, most of them have several children to pay their school and many other things because right away there could be no reason. Such they are supposed to stay for about 50-55 years before they get these dues. For that those ones could be at great complaintment. This is one's right. Again most of them had been moving from states especially in the headquarters in Nairobi for months and months trying to get their dues but eventually they end up in vain. It is this right, this is a (not clear).

Again, now I would not like to go to plea with that. As normal we know about education in Kenya. Everybody likes to be educated and without money, I don't think everything will be so nice, smooth. So the government also should do effect with such cases. Now, again the government with it's commission I would like them to assist those civil servants, them not to be exploited and then being desperate completely in their life. This is very much improvising. That also most important point I left, I have raised, mostly that is the end of it.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much, please register yourself there, Richard Chumo.

**Richard Chumo:** *kainet kekuron Richard arap chumo. Abo sub-location Nebo Kipsingei location Ndanai.*

**Translator:** He is Richard Chumo from sub-locaiton Kipsinge and Ndanai Location.

**Richard Chumo:** *Ko kit na takyinigei en ng'alek ab serikali ko kong'et asikarik che kisir serikali koratat boisyek kobagach lagok che takomengeche.*

**Translator:** He is saying that the police or rather the administration police who are employed by the government, have disparities in arresting people. They arrest the old men and leave the young alone.

**Richard Chumo:** *Ko ng'unon koboisyet ne kitinye ko yon karaboisyechi lakwet kotar sukul ko saisyechu koyon mi chai chon ba boisiek abaye chaichoton. Kong'et lakwet kobakotareton en gaa.*

**Translator:** He is saying that at this hours when he has walked for the development of this nation in early hours of the day, he should be left, now without being arrested to go and take traditional booze.

**Richard Chumo:** *Ko ngonon kou chit one tago kitten kisir kwanda konget ingunon ne kagotar sukul kikochi loan konget kokiratar tuga makomi tuga bi kosich loan komako keran.*

**Translator:** He is saying that those whom old men have educated have got jobs. Don't turn back to the old men to help them. There should be a way to make those people responsible for their parents, who are educated.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you, tunakimbizana na time na kila mtu ambae tutampa muda, dakika moja na nusu ndio uko nae, kama nafasi, ningependa kumpatia nafasi Chief Raphael Cheriut. Chief wewe uko na dakika tatu kwasababu ulikuwa unatumikia watu.

**Raphael Cheriut:** Asante. The Commissioners, the audience, mine is on the executives, on my opinion, am seeing that the president should be empowered, whereby we have this appointment of some bodies like the P.S.s, we have the executives like the parastatal bodies, to me this bodies, should be the commission should set up. Whereby, you have the civil servants commission.

The civil service commission like the teachers service commission. So what we have to do is to see that this civil servants, permanent secretaries, the chairmen of the boards, all the management boards should be independent. Whereby, the president is only the president to see all this things happening. We don't want whereby you rule, in one weeks time he has appointed another chairman, in two weeks time, he has appointed another one. We want to see that this, the chairman is elected by the board and it should be a supreme board.

Another thing is the provincial administration. Until that the provincial administration should be an independent body also. Where by it should arise with the government, the parliament whereby, the provincial commissioner should be like the P.S, not an appointee where by the provincial commissioner be transferred because he has messed in such a province where by the president does not want him to be there. He must be appointed by the parliament and he has to work as a P.S. to me am saying that the appointment of the provincial commissioner should be done by a body whereby, we have the civil service commission. Not the president appointing them. Another body is the ambassadors, the ambassadors should be appointed by an independent body or the parliament itself so that it does the work without fearing. You know when you are being appointed by somebody, you fear to do whatever is wanted by the nation.

So, am saying that my views are those. The office of the president, the executive, the president should not have the police in his office, the A.Ps in his office, and all other bodies. He must not also be the vice-chancellor of all the universities, we should have the vice-chancellors being independent. They run the universities alone, not the president running the vice-chancellors officers. And other officers is the police offices. Commander of police and the rest, so that is all thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much bwana Chief for being, for taking as little time as you could. You register yourself that we get your views, Kipkoech Tanui, Do we have Kipkobel Bipei? Njoo mbele, mzee Francis Serem, okay.

**Kipkoech Tanui:** Asante sana, majina ni Kipkoech Tanui, mimi ni mkazi wa Ndanai sub-location na Ndanai location. Niko na haja tatu tu! Kwasababu hoja nyingine na nimesikia zimepitiwa, kwa hivyo la kwanza ningependa kutaka uwezi kwa wakuu

wote ambao wako serikalini na wale ambao wameshastaafu. Baada ya kustaafu, wanafuatwa, wanafuatwa. Mali yao iangaliwe, ipimwe kutoka wakati alianza kazi mpaka amemaliza. Biashara zote ambazo alizifanya, zianganaliwe alafu kama kuna mali ambayo alichukuwa ya serikali irudishwe kwa serikali na yale, na itolewe hukumu ya tendo kama hilo. Hiyo ni haya ya kwanza.

Ya pili, ni kuhusu elimu. Nimeshaskia watu wameongea lakini hoja yangu au mapendekezo yangu ni kuwa wanafunzi wasitumwe nyumbani. Mzazi mwenyewe aitwe, halafu aje aongee maneno ya karo. Ili mwanafunzi atumie wakati huo wote kwasababu hatamwishi wa kusoma kwake kwa mwanafunzi, kama alitumwa nyumbani. Pesa ambazo zitasosha ni zile zile tu! Kwa hivyo ningependa hiyo, upande wa utawala, askari majeshi na askari wote, unapata wanaweza kutumia hiyo kazi yao ama utawala wao kuwanyanyasa watu wengine raia. Na hali kadhalika kuna raia ambao wanawanyanyasa watu kama hao. Wakipata, wanashina kwa nguvu wanawanyanyasa kwasababu yeye ni askari. Kwahivyo hizo hoja zianganaliwe tena.

La mwisho, ni kuhusu sheria hizi sasa. Baada ya kupitisha sheria lazima kuwe na ndume ama chama ambacho kitafuata utekelezaji wa sheria, they should be track down implementation there should be a body to track down the implementation of the law na hizi sheria zote, zichapishwe mpaka ziende mpaka nyumbani, mama ambae yuko nyumbani yule ambaye hajui, na itafsiriwe kwa lugha zote na hata kuuzwa kwenye maduka ya vitabu, tena kwa bei rahisi. Asante.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much bwana Tanui, kwa mapendekezo hayo, Kipkobel Mibei?

**Kipkobel Mibei:** *Kainet ko Kipkoban arap Mibei. Olamenye ko Sub location neba oltebesi ko location ko kapkelei division Ndanai.*

**Translator:** He is Kipkobei Bipei from Olteposi

**Kipkobel Mibei:** *Ng'alekyuk ko kamache amwa ng'alek oeng' kity. Ng'alekyuk ko kamache amwa ngalek ab siretab lagok chukisire en ngo Police anan ko army alak tugul chon sire serikali ko kerenyun kityo ko kabwat ale uwon nyalu kenyokesir en division.*

**Translator:** He is talking on the issue with the recruitment of the military officers or military personnels. He says that recruitment should be done at divisional level.

**Kipkobel Mibei:** *Asikobit kora komiten amune sikobit amwa kounon kora ko olekorakerte kityo kokong'et kialdo sirisyonoton. Bwane bik che nyoko sirisy konyokoteb rabinik oko kakomut lagok kogurso kole kisirisye ko kor kageitita oltan konam, lagok konde lainit ak kolenji orwa koron ingobare twae kolejki bik che kimache ko oeng', somok oko uwon me chobot. Ko amun masich rabinik ko mekaranan.*

**Translator:** He is saying so because currently he has seen, he has witnessed a lot of corruption in recruitment, people are

being told that recruitment will take place, when they reach there they are told give us money so that they can recruit them.

**Kipkobel Mibei:** *Kong'aliot ab oeng' kora ko ng'alek ab pichu kigekas che kiguren bik ab kawaida che tam komi barabara wonate bik, ko kigekas besyo kele chon ko kawaida mi che kikonai serikali kole nyalu ko wonat bik en barabara ko kit ne kabwat en yon kokagase ane ale bichu alate ko bik ab serikali lakini ilache ingoraik che u ba polis kot ko aine kokokemwa kele polisyek ko amun ale kasit chito ko nda kisire en gaa ko kagonai bik kole lakwani eb kapanum ko makararan. Ko ng'alekyuk chon kongoi.*

**Translator:** By heading he is saying that by recruiting at the local level, these recruitees will recruit those who the local people have grudge in them. This is to curb the situation whereby police officers turn robbers.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much, asante mzee, Francis Serem. Tuko na Chepkony Rotich? Teressa Kipkimo, Richard Chirry, Richard njoo mbele, David Kirui, yuko ama hayuko? Njoo mbele tafadhali, Alexander Beth, Okey bwana Serem endelea.

**Francis Serem:** Jina langu ni Francis Serem kutoka Osil Location. Pendekezo langu ni kuhusu utamaduni, utamaduni wetu ningependa uwekwe kwenye Katiba. Pendekezo hilo ni hii: kuhusu kuolewa kwa mwanamke, wanawake inaolewa kwa kinyumbani, yaani utamaduni. Na hiyo ingefaa iwekwe kwa Katiba ipatiwe certificate. Na ingine ni kuhusu machiefs. Ningependa machiefs achaguliwe moja kwa moja na wananchi. Sampuli ingine ni kuhusu ma chairmen wa county council, pendekezo langu ningependa wachaguliwe moja kwa moja na wananchi. Na lingine ni kuhusu councilors, councilors ambao wamechanguliwa hapa nyumbani na wakienda huko wakipata tuseme hawakusikizana na wananchi, warudishwe nyumbani na wananchi. Kabla ajamalizika kipindi chake.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you so much Mr. Kinui, please register yourself there. Elizabeth Ng'enyi? Yuko? Rachael Soi? Karibu.

**Raheli Soi:** *Kainet ke kurenon Raheli nebo arap Soi. Amengunen Mariko, location Ndanai.*

**Translator:** She is saying she is Raheli Soi from Mariko, Ndanai area.

**Raheli Soi:** *Alen kit akenge ne amwae kityo ko zaiti ko imbarenik che kitindoi. Imbarenik che kitindoi ko imbarenik che meng'echen ko inabare aker ale ko mamiten imbarenik. Ko rirekyok che kitindoi ko tabu en lagok zaiti, makotabu en sigik kou eчек. Kigere kele seretos lagokyok amun mamiten imbarenik. Oko ng'aliot age ne amwae ko miten kora sukulit ake ne kitindoi ko kitten kabisa ngole ko ureren lagok, komamiten kiwanjet kouwon kit ne karibe kabisa ale tabakemwachi serikali asiba kotaretech ak koaji imbarenik bik che kirubeken en yotet anan koputyi imbarenik asikobit koteswach kiwanjet asi kourerenen lagok.*



**Translator:** She is on the issue of the land, she is saying land are becoming smaller and smaller and she is worried about the figure of the children, they lack nothing to gather for their needs. Then another issue is about playing grounds for children in primary schools, she is still saying that, children are still energetic and they want to play, but there is no playing ground. Then Kenya should see ways of ensuring that primary schools have adequate playing grounds by giving the people are in the surrounding, the individuals of that school and then this sides, so that the school can have enough playing grounds.

**Raheli Soi:** *Alen zaiti ine ko imbaret kabisa ne akase king'wan anendet zaiti. Ng'oyech subui ko kitinykat kityo mokombet kele kakicheng'ate kibarua. Kegere kele kagiumisan borwekyok kouwon tarirenech serikali kole uwon seretos ko nyalu kobutwech imbaret ak ko butyineuwech sukul. Alen komatese ng'alek chechang' kayam koten chon. Sukulit ne kitindoi kekuren mariko.*

**Translator:** What she is so bitter about is the issue of land. She is saying that the lands are slow that they are forced to be slaves in other peoples' land because they have no way to cover for the needs for their families. That is all she had.

**Raheli Soi:** *Amache kotaretech serikali ko konech imbarenik.*

**Translator:** She is saying that the government should provide land for the people.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana mama jilandikishe tafadhali, Augustine Rotich, David Chirchir? Njoo mbele, John Kosgei, David Chirchir ndio utakuwa mtu wa mwisho.

**Augustine Rotich:** *Kongoi missing. Kainenyun ko Augustine Rotich.*

**Translator:** His names are Augustine Rotich.

**Augustine Rotich:** *Kabwatutienyun ne amache en Katiba ko amun emaninyon ba Kenya kotieken temisiet , mami tuguk che kebalu en emani konyalu kikachi kamastab temisyet rabinik che yame asikobit koipchi bik kap ng'amotik che ba temisyet keboisyen ng'ungunyat komie en emani sikobet bananda.*

**Translator:** He is saying that given the economy of Kenya is much independent on agriculture. Then farmers should be given the facilities, the capital so that they can utilize their lands properly.

**Augustine Rotich:** *Ng'aliot age ne kamache atiny ko mi bik che kikokage en Serikali kobaisye, mi bik che kikobais en serikali kenysiek chechang ako matakomuch Serikali kosir ko kiseretio families che chwak amun masoman lagok.*

**Translator:** He is saying that there are people who want employment in this country many of them so their families are suffering. Then there must be employment for those people.

**Augustine Rotich:** *Ng'aliot age ko sire tab bik konyalu konyo divisional level. Kesir en divisional level*

**Translator:** He is saying that any vacancy which people need to fill should be devolved to the divisional level.

**Augustine Rotich:** *Ngaliot nagesunen akere missing koseretos bik en emani. Amun yekagokilge kobai okottuga ak koalda chego ko masiche rabinik komie. Ko ne kagel kotem bandek ak koalda bandek komasiche rabinik komie. Akase missing tabaisyechi serikalit bik komie asikobit bandap tai ne mie en emani.*

**Translator:** He is saying that the citizens of Kenya are suffering because most of them are farmers, the produce they produce are not bought at proper prices then they suffer. Then he is recommending that the government should make that issue critically.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana mzee, David Chirchir?

**David Chirchir:** Kwa majina ninaitwa David Chirchir, kutoka kata ya kipsimbo location ya kelegele. Province ya Ndanai. Mapendekezo yangu ni kama yafuatayo:

Kwanza ningependekeza kama wale wenzangu waliotangulia walivyosema, tuwe na elimu ya bure kwa shule za msingi, na za sekondari, kwasababu ni jukumu la serikali kuhakikisha kwamba kila mwanakenya amepata elimu. Tumetaja kuhusu umaskini mingi, kuna watu wengi ambao hawana chochote. Kwahivyo lazima serikali ihakikishe kwamba kila mtoto amesoma. Pengine katika kiwango cha vio vikuu. Mpangilio wa sasa naweza kuksema ni nzuri kwa sababu hao wanapewa loan ambao baada kuhitimu unapata kazi, watailpa pesa hizo. Kwa hivyo elimu ya msingi na ya sekondari iwe bure.

Jambo la pili: ni kuhusu swala ambalo la mashamba. Kabla ya kuja kwa wakoloni, wakenya wote walikuwa na mashamba. Lakini baada ya wakoloni kuondoka, wakoo wengine walihamishwa kutoka mashamba yao baada ya uhuru, serikali ilichukuwa jukumu ya kuhakikisha watu wamepewa mashamba lakini kwa bahati mbaya, kuna wale ambao hawakupewa. Hata mpaka wa sasa wanakaa katika vibanda. Kwa hivyo Katiba hiyo ambayo inayokuja tunataka tuone ya kwamba kila mmoja, makwotas wote ambao hawana mashamba kwa hakika, wapewe mashamba. Waliotangulia wameteta kuhusu mashamba, watu matajiri ambao wamenyakuwa mashamba wengine wao wameyakuwa wengine wamenunua. Kwa hivyo, tungeweka viwango, alafu wale watu ambao hawana mashamba, pengine serikali iangalie jinsi ya kuwapatia. Kwasababu, tutaondoa aje umasikini ikiwa watu wanapewa vyakula kila mara. Kuna wale ambao wanatengemea vyakula kwa kuwa hawana mashamba. Lakini wale ambao hawana, wapewe, ambao acre ambile, tano na kadhalika. Kutegemea kiasi cha mashamba ambayo yamo.

Jambo la tatu ni kuhusu, vyama. Ukiangalia vyama ambao viko sasa, ni vyama vingi. Na ukiangalia miundo yao, ni ya kikabila,

vyama vingi , kila kabila karibu lina chama chake. Kwa hivyo ningependekeza tuwe na vyama vitatu vyama hivyo vitatu vitahakikisha ya kwamba wakenya wote wameunganika. Tutapigania tuwe na umoja katika nchi ya Kenya. Kwa hivyo tukiwa na vyama vitatu, tutaunganika pamoja (claps).

Halafu jambo la mwisho. Moja ni kuhusu, pengine ningependekeza vyama vya ikianza ambavyo itapigania viti vikabiliwe kwa kupewa pesa. Kwasababu utaona kwamba chama ambacho kiko mamlakani, kina uwezo, nguvu na pesa. Na vyama ambao vinachibuka haziwezi zikawa na nguvu kama hizo. Asante.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana Chirchir, kwa hayo maoni. John Kosgei ndio mwisho katika hiyo orodha na ikiwa atakuwa mwisho, kwa kuzungumza, mutatusamehe kwasababu ile registratio nishamaliza, sitaweza kumsikiza mwingine. Pengine kama una jambo ambalo una hakika halijazungumziwa. Ni kupe dakika moja moja. Njoo mbele, okey ni nyinyi wawili? Keti chini nitakuita. Wewe unataka kuzungumza? Kwa hivyo muko wangapi? Watatu sio, ulizungumza? Pole nilikuita, ulikuwa umezungumza lakini. Hiyo utafanya wakati mwingine. Sawa, kwa hivyo mwenzangu, wewe, wewe ndio wa kwanza namba yako ni moja, namba yako ni mbili namba yako ni tatu. Na namba nne okey, endelea.

**Kosgei Kipng'enyi:** My names are Kosgei Kipng'enyi John from Chegelo sub-location Ndanai Locaiton. My issue goes to the presidential powers, am of the opinion that he presidential powers should be trimmed. They should be clear separation of the three arms of the government, that is, the judiciary executive. They should be clear separation of powers between the three arms of the government. so the presidential powers should be trimmed like the appointment of the P.S. This one should be done specifically with the appointed commission. They should be an appointed commission to deal with this appointees. Even with the case of five councilors. President should not have any link with the university. Atleast this one should be independent on its own. President should not be a vice-chancellor of the university, that is according to my opinion.

The second one goes to the one of electoral commission. Electoral commission should be independent, appointment of say the chairman, should not be done by the president, this should be clearly independent because if is done by the president, then it will be seen to the tune of the president of the day and atleast elections would not be fair at all. So to my opinion this one should be independent.

The other issue goes to the distribution of the resources. There should be equitable distribution of resources like the assuming the assumption of wall pound or the funding from the N.G.Os, I think to my opinion this one should be, go back to the district level like the wall pound if at all there will be some resumption it should go directly to the district level, not direct from or not to the ministries concerned. This one should go direct to the district level so that it will be atleast fairly distributed. Another suggestion or to by opinion goes to the president election. To my opinion this one should attain. The voting of the presidents election should attain atleast fifty percent of the total population. It should get that fifty percent if all for the candidates of the president does not attain the fifty percent, then they should be a runners-up. For the first one and the second so that atleast they

will come up with that fifty percent majority so that the ruling will be fair, thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you very much, number one you have one and a half minutes.

**Bw. Lang'at:** *Kainenyun ko bismas Lang'at ko kit nekamache ang'alalenen ireyu ko kikere en Kenya kele ko bik chechang' ko tinye kasisyek che chang' ko kamache asom en the next coming bang' Janet ab ng'atutik che bwane keger kele chita akenge koyai kasit akenge. Makele chairman neba co-operative, chairman neba miling co-operation ak alak chechang'.*

**Translator:** He is saying that in the new constitution it should be imported that there should be one man to one job not one man having multiple jobs to save the employment situation in this country.

**Bw. Lang'at:** *Ne ba oeng kegere kele bik chechang' ko kikobet kasisiek chechang' kigere kele yon machekosam chito councilor anan ko MP ko mi ng'atutiet ne kikisir en serikali kele nyalu kostage koron lakini asome serikali ale ng'atutiet ne nyone kikachi chichoton nafasi yani kigachi leave kidogo kobakoyai siasa ye sindonis anan kobut kowek kasinyin.*

**Translator:** He is saying on the issue of election whereby somebody is seeking an office say in the civil or parliamentary or president should vacate employment so that they can seat that election should be done away with, person who want to vie should be given least five or that seat if he wins he goes to that job, if he does not he resumes his job.

**Bw. Lang'at:** *Neb a somok, polisyek yani security personnel, konyalu kikachi che kibare risky allowances*

**Translator:** He is saying that the police should be given risky allowances.

**Bw. Lang'at:** *Amun kigere kele bichutan ko bik che ndochin emet.*

**Translator:** They are saying this are people that are maintaining law and order and they involve a lot of risks.

**Bw. Lang'at:** *Neba mwisho kityo, Komi insurances*

**Translator:** Finally, we have this people called insurances.

**Bw. Lang'at:** *Koa same serikali ale igere bik che tinye karisiek kolibani che mi parak zaiti.*

**Translator:** He is saying that the issue of insurance, insurance premiums should be reduced.

**Bw. Lang'at:** *koik elifusiek mut kityo*

**Translator:** to five thousand shillings only.

**Bw. Lang'at:** *Ibwat chito neyai kasit ab matatu komuche kosich kityo elifusiek artam ko chitob insuarance komache 78,000/=, imukakse?*

**Translator:** He is saying that a person who is owning a matatu, is required to pay seventy –eighty thousand for as insurance premiums. But he can only get forty thousand given the current economic situation.

**Bw. Lang'at:** *Kongoi missing.*

**Translator:** Thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Thank you Bwana Lang'at. Number two?

**Lang'at Chemutai:** My names are Lang'at Chemutai from Ndanai sub-location, Ndanai Division. I have only two opinions. One, we are on a very rich country, that is Kenya, we have so many resources that are natural resources which can enable each and everyone of us to benefit from this country. So my opinion is that everybody who has attained on at the age of eighteen and above should be given salary of three thousand six hundred. Whether employed or not employed. They should be given a salary of three thousand six hundred.

My second opinion and the last is that, in Kenya, again we can see most of our resources are being wasted by a few individuals, say for example, the president, this traveling of president from one country to another, every now and then, form three to four days. You can hear that the president is going to Yugoslavia, is going to West-Indies, is going to Europe, Korea and where so this one must be accounted and must be put in the pay slip of this president. So as a president, it should be strict that the president must go only once a month or once a year. Thank you.

**Com. Nunow:** Number three?

**Stanley Ropp:** Kwa majina Stanley Ropp kutoka Kipsingoi sub-locaiton Gelegele locaiotn, Ndanai Division. Pendekezo langu ni hili, ningependekeza ya kwamba county council ya Kipsigis iwe moja. Iwe county council ya Kipsigis iwe ni moja.

Pili, resources ya Kipsigis land ichungwe, au iwe ichungwe na county council of Kipsigis. Ya tatu, ningependekeza ya kwamba,

mjumbe au mjumbe yeyote akichaguliwa kwa opposition party iwe ruling party. Anampa pesa, au anampa pesa ya kutumia katika constituency yake. Kwasababu serikali ya sasa ukiwa opposition, constituency yako haweza kupewa pesa ya kutumia hapo.

Ya nne ningependekeza judiciary iwe independent. Majudges wachaguliwe na parliament. Ya tano, ningependekeza ya kwamba hii mambo ya kusema president awe above the law ningependekeza awe chini ya sheria sio juu ya sheria. President awa chini ya sheria. Ya mwisho ningependekeza ya kwamba kama nchi ambayo imeendelea kama America ilete hiyo constitution yao tu, tutumie katika Kenya kwasababu nimeona ni kama wamependekezea yangu ni mzuri. Hata president anawekwa tu kotini kama amekosa. Asante sana bwana Commissioner.

**Com. Nunow:** Bw. Ropp kabla haujaondoka, ni lipi nzuri zaidi wewe mwenyewe kujitengenezea ile Katiba unapenda, badala ya kuiga ya nchi nyingine.

**Stanley Ropp:** Kama haiwezekani, unajuwa sasa Commission mengi katika Kenya, imeundwa lakini mambo ambao yameenda kuchunguzwa, haifanyi kazi. Inachunguzwa baadaye, inatupwa. So many commissions imeundwa katika nchi yetu, hata hii sasa, hatujui kama itakuwa. Ama itakuwa tutaandika tu, an iende itupwe kama Njonjo's commissions. Kama hii ya David Koech. Alichaguliwa kuchunguza upande wa elimu, alipendekeza akahand over to the government lakini haikutumika. Kwa hivyo naomba Mungu hii ya constitution iwe inapitishwa na itumike.

**Com. Nunow:** Asante sana mzee, tumeskia, tafadhali ujiandikishe pale. Mama, okey?

Sasa ningependa kufika mwisho wa kikao nawashukuru nyote. Waliovumilia tangu asubuhi kuwa nasi, na kutoa maoni yao. Na sasa kwasababu tulifika mwisho, ningependa kuwajulisha ya kwamba ni haki yenyu kujuwa nini itafanyinka na maoni yenu baada ya sisi kuyaandika na kuyanasa kwa sauti. Maoni yenu wote yataandikwa, kutatokea na constituency report, kutka hayo maneno yote mumeyasema leo. Hiyo report itawekwa pamoja, itakuwa kando mwanzo, kisha itawekwa pamoja na report ingine zote za nchi kwa constituency mia mbili na kumi. Na hiyo vikundi mbili yote mutayapata hapa. kwa muda wa miezi miwili. Hiyo report mutayachunguza mutayangalia, kuhakikisha kwamba maoni yenu yamo ndani ya hiyo report.

Na baada ya hiyo, two males watakuja around tena, wamesema watakuja around kujua ni nini mungependa kusema haikuweko kama iliwachwa. Na hiyo itahakikishwa na kunaswa kwa sauti. Kwasababu, maandishi unaweza wacha kitu, lakini kunaswa kwa sauti huwezi kuwacha chochote. Hayo maneno yote ya sauti itaandikwa kwa kumputa itolewe pia kama maandishi haya.

Na baada ya kuchukuwa maongezeko ambayo mutakuja kusema, tutarudi tena na kuandika kasha hiyo report itaend kwa national conference. Ambayo ma bwana bunge wote watakuweko, na kutakuwa na watu watatu katika kila wilaya wakiwemo

akina mama mmoja. Na asiezidi moja ziwani. Lakini watatu katika kila wilaya. Wilaya ya Bomet itakuwa na watu watatu. Na kila wilaya nchini. Na baada ya hiyo, conference itapitisha mambo yote ambayo iko katika report ambayo unasema because of your Katiba. Wakipitisha kilakitu sisi tutayarekebisha na kupeleka bunge.

Kama kuna jambo lolote lile ambalo hamutakubaliana ama watu katika conference hawataweza kukubaliana, kipenda kwao, kura ya maoni. Reverendum, ambayo mutakuwa munachaguwa maoni badala ya kuchaguwa watu. Kenya tumeweza kuchaguwa watu, itakuwa kuna kura ya maoni pengine ya kwanza. Na matokeo ya hiyo kua, itaongezwa kwa Katiba, kasha iende bunge na ipitishwe kama Katiba mpya. Kwahivyo, hiyo ndio stages ambayo maoni yenu itapitia. Na ninawaeleza kwasababu ni haki yenu kujua. Napenda kuwashukuru tena kwa niaba ya wenzangu wote, na kuwatikieni kila lakheri. Ningependa kumuita bwana Kroross atuongoze kwa sala ya kufunga kikao, ama mutueleze nani atuongoze.

Asante sana bwana Commissioners wote, na timu yao yote. Hivi tukielekea kumaliza, ningetaka pia kuwashukuru wananchi, kwa vile wameitikia wito wa tume kuji...

...maoni ya wananchi, itatekelezwa kama vile walivyo hidiwa na sasa sijui ningependa niambie bwana commissioners kati ya hao wananchi, tuna wale ambao walikuwa providers halafu ilifikia mahali haki zao hazikufika hao. Najua ya kwamba hayo malalamiko ingetokea hapa lakini tuliongea nao nikaambia, wakati wa maoni tupeane maoni lakini malalamiko itatekelezwa na tume baadaye na niko na ripoti zao zote. Ama sio hivyo? Yeah.

**Interjection:** (not clear)

: Na pia ...

**Interjection:** (not clear)

: Ako Konoin

**Interjection:** Konoin?

: Eh

**Interjection:** Kuna kikao huko?

: Kuna kikao huko na pia wanakamati. Unajua mimi ni mmoja wao. Tulipewa kazi ya tume na hatujajua kama bunge yenye tulikuwa tunapewa inakuwa ni (not clear) tume ilikuwa imewatengea ama bado kuna consideration later, na hivyo tunatarajia tume ituambie, ama sivyo? Yes, na la mwisho, hawa wananchi walijitokeza na kushirikiana na sisi kabisa. Hawakuwa wana ...

