

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

## 1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Konoin Constituency is a constituency in Buret District.

### 1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	162,703	154,179	316,882
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	89,363	88,578	177,941
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	73,340	65,601	138,941
Population Density (persons/Km <sup>2</sup> )	332		

### 1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Buret District:

- Is the most densely populated district in the province;
- Has one of the highest primary school enrolment rates in the province at 79.6%, being ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in the province and 20<sup>th</sup> nationally;
- Has one of the highest secondary school enrolment rates in the province at 20.4% being ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in the province and 30<sup>th</sup> nationally; and
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and infections, intestinal worms, and eye infections.

## 2. CONSITUENCY PROFILE

### 2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

The area is renowned for tea production. There is also maize and dairy farming.

### 2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

This constituency is predominantly a Kanu zone. Migrant communities that may have followed a different route were scared during the infamous land clashes. Elections are normally determined at the nomination stages.

### 2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			37,357
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Nathaniel Chebeylon	KANU	Unopposed	

## 2.4. 1997 General Election Results

<b>1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS</b>			<b>44,100</b>
<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% VALID VOTES</b>
<b>Raphael K. arap Kitur</b>	<b>KANU</b>	26,713	81.02
Ronald K. Ngeny	NDP	5,218	15.83
Francis Kipsile Too	DP	691	2.10
Kipkemoi P. Cheruiyot	FORD-K	347	1.05
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		32,969	100.00
Rejected Votes		242	
Total Votes Cast		33,211	
% Turnout		75.31	
% Rejected/Cast		0.73	

## 2.5. Main Problems

The major problem is poor infrastructure, which also leads to late collection of green tea leaf. There are also problems of low bonuses and lack of market for milk.

## 3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

### 3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

#### 3.1.1. Philosophy

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

#### 3.1.2. Composition and Establishment

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

prescribing minimum qualifications for membership and regulating the operations of the District Forums.

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

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

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

### 3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

### 3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

constituency level in collaboration with the District Coordinator and civic education providers;

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

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

### **3.1.5. Date of Commencement of Work**

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

## **3.2. District Coordinators**

### **3.2.1. Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

### **3.2.2. Criteria for Appointment**

- Diversity in the composition, taking into account ethnicity, age, religion and professional or occupational background; and
- Appointees had at least attained Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education **or its equivalent.**

#### 4. **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Civic education in the constitution was carried out between 21<sup>st</sup> June 2002 and 6th July 2002

##### 4.1. **Phases covered in civic education**

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

##### 4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Issues and questions for public hearings
- Constitution of Kenya

## 5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS

### 5.1. Logistical Details

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

- a) Date(s): 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 2

#### 1. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- a) Venue(s):
  - i. Mogogogiek Liberty Church Hall
  - ii. Kimulot Secondary School

#### 1. Panels

- a) Mogogogiek Liberty Church Hall Commissioners
  - Com. Nancy Baraza - Chairman
  - Com. Dr. M. Swazuri
  - Com. Ahmed Isaac Hassan
- a) Mogogogiek Liberty Church Hall - Secretariat
  - Solomon Anampiu - Programme Officer
  - Nelson Ashitiva - Assistant Programme Officer
  - Zipporah Wambua - Verbatim Recorder
  - Keneth Cheruiyot - District Co-ordinator
  - Joel Sang - Translator
- a) Kimulot Secondary School - Commissioners
  - Com. Ahamed Issac Hassan
  - Com. Nancy Baraza
  - Com. Dr.M. Swazuri
- a) Kimulot Secondary School - Secretariat
  - Programme Officer - Solomon Anampiu
  - Assistant Prog. Officer - Nelson Ashitira
  - Verbatim Recorder - Zipporah K

### 5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
<b>Number of People Who Presented</b>		209
<b>Sex</b>	Male	184
	Female	25
<b>Presenter Type</b>	Individual	162
	Institutions	47

<b>Category</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Educational Background</b>	Primary Level	65
	Secondary/High School Level	106
	College	9
	University	7
	Not Stated	22
<b>Form of Presentation</b>	Memoranda	77
	Oral	66
	Oral + Written	66

### 5.3. **CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Konoin Constituency. The recommendations were collated around 43 areas of concern, from the Preamble to National integrity/identity. Only areas where recommendations were made in the constituency are covered. The numbers in parentheses represent the number of times the recommendation (bulleted) was made, either orally or through written memoranda. Each count on a specific recommendation was picked from an individual, a group or an organization. Where a presenter made different recommendations on the same area of concern, each recommendation was counted separately. Where no number appears in parentheses, the recommendation was made only once.

#### 5.3.1. **PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION**

- We need a preamble in the constitution.
- We need a preamble reflecting our vision and a government that respects democratic values of transparency and accountability.
- Vision, what recognize our freedom fighters shedding blood.
- Our desire for peace and prosperity for our children should be reflected as our vision.
- Our vision shall be the betterment and guaranteeing of stability and a just government.
- The constitution should maintain the citizens commitments.
- The fight against foreign invasion during colonial times should be reflected.
- The preamble should feature the suffering of our people under colonialism, our desire for peace and prosperity for our children and us.
- The preamble should reflect Kenyans history.
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a God fearing country.
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should recognize that the constitution has been designed by Kenyans for themselves.
- The preamble should capture a common destiny for all Kenyans.
- The preamble should capture the desire for peace and prosperity.
- The preamble should express the power of the people to amend or repeal the constitution.
- The preamble should express the importance of unity in diversity within Kenyan cultures.
- The preamble should express the Kenya's struggle for independence. (3)
- The preamble should state the importance of Kenya's resources.



### 5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.**

- The constitution should clearly define Kenyans territorial extent and surface area.
- There is need for directive principles of state policy. (2)
- The guiding principles shall be democratic state guided by the popular sovereignty of Kenyan people who shall have the final voice in a just government.
- Human rights shall be treated as Gods given and not gift of any person or authority.
- Our constitution should have guiding principles for the government when carrying out duties and courts.
- Government. is hereby established by the law and no by individuals
- Governance should be by consent of the people. (2)
- All forms of dictatorship should be disallowed.
- Democratic principles to include freedom, peace and unity.
- The preamble should enshrine our unity in diversity by providing our diverse culture and languages. It should sanctify the powers of the people to ordain, alter or abolish governments. As they deem fit our desire for peace, love and unity. (3)
- The sanctity of the constitution and the people's supremacy should be outlined in the constitution.
- Our unity in diversity should be reflected in the constitution respect for human rights should be captured.
- Our desire for social justices should be reflected in the constitution
- The preamble should outline the philosophy of peace love and unity. (2)
- Government is created by the people for the good of their welfare and order.
- Equality of all persons should be guaranteed by the constitution.
- The above principles should be enforceable in law. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that the Government should be formed through the consent of the people.

### 5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- Parliament shall have the power to change some sections of the constitution by 60% majority vote but major pats to involve referendums.
- 65% vote of parliament to amend the constitution should be retained. (2)
- Parliament shall not amend more than 10 sections of the constitution in one term.
- Parliament's role to amend the constitution should be limited. (3)
- Constitution should be amended by wananchi
- Parliament should not amend the constitution without consulting the public.
- People and parliament must be fully involved whenever there is a conflict. The will of the people must be know through referendums. People's will is supreme over parliament.
- Electoral commission or the constitutional courts to preside over a referendum
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum. (13)
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution. (2)

- The constitution should provide that the constitution amendment shall be done by 75% vote in parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that both parliament and people shall be involved in amending the constitution.
- Referendum should be conducted by an Electoral Commission. (5)

#### 5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- Children born in Kenya be accorded citizenship and those born to Kenyan parents abroad.
- Automatic citizenship be granted to anyone born in Kenya. (3)
- An automatic citizen is one whose both parent are Kenyans. (7)
- A child born of one Kenyan parent regardless of parents' genders be entitled to automatic citizenship.
- A person who has consistently dwelled in Kenya for a period of over 18 years be eligible to become citizens.
- Citizenship may be attained through naturalization especially for people who have voluntarily contributed their resources, time and energy for the well being of the nation.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens should denounce their former citizenship before being entitled Kenyan citizenship.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizen regardless of gender should not be entitled to automatic citizenship.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens who are non-Kenyans must satisfy the immigration authorities or the community to which the Kenyan spouses belongs to before being accorded citizenship. (2)
- A child born of one Kenyan parent should be accorded citizenship regardless of gender. (5)
- Citizens should have access to medicine, education and food.
- Dual citizenship should not be allowed. (2)
- Either Birth certificates, ID cards, voters card or passports is sufficient proof of citizenship.
- Kenya national identity card and passport should be used as evidence of Kenyan citizenship.
- National ID should be enough evidence for citizenship.
- A valid driving license or a passport, elector's card, or national ID should be adequate proof of citizenship.
- The constitution should confer on all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship after candidate satisfies immigration department. (5)
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to Kenyan citizens. (6)
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons who have stayed in Kenya for a continuous period of more than five years.
- The constitution should confer citizenship to any person above 16 years and born in Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that Rwandans whose ancestors came to Kenya in the 1940s be give equal rights as other citizens of Kenya.
- Kenyans should be given ID cards at the age of maturity and passport upon request.

#### 5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should provide for the establishment of the disciplined forces. (4)
- Court martial be used to discipline only the members of armed forces in matters touching on state security, police, APs, prison warders, GSU be taken to regular courts.
- President should not be the commander- in-chief of the armed forces.
- The President should be the chairman of the defense council not commander of all armed forces.
- Prime minister to be the commander- in-chief of the armed forces.
- The prime minister shall be the one to declare war.
- Executive should not have exclusive power to declare war.
- The president in consultation with the defense council should declare war.
- Parliament shall approve executive's declaration of war.
- Constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers in cases of an emergency. (2)
- Extraordinary powers be vested in the president who must consult the defense and Security Council before invoking such powers.
- Parliament must be consulted before extraordinary powers come into place.
- The president shall have power to invoke emergency powers.
- Legislature should have authority to invoke emergency powers.
- President shall invoke state of emergency but with parliament's approval
- Parliament should have power to invoke emergency powers.
- The constitution should provide that the military personnel should not be dismissed anyhow as they could be a security threat.
- The constitution should stipulate that a defence council should regulate the appointment and discipline of the armed forces and the police.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces (13)

#### 5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should sensitize the public of social evils such as crime, drug abuse, and disease e.g. AIDS.
- Political parties should promote national integration and shun ethnicity.
- The constitution should regulate the formation and management and conduct of political parties. (
- Political parties should be limited to six (2)
- Political parties should be reduced to 3 (9)
- Political parties should be limited to 5
- Political parties should be restricted to only 4.
- Financing parties should be by members (2).
- Political parties should be funded by the government. (4)
- Political parties should not be funded by the government. (3)
- For a party to be financed, they should have a clear manifestation that is in line either the national vision.
- A political party should produce a comprehensive budget of expenditure and government should meet only 30% of the budget.
- President should not be a member of any party.
- State and Political parties should view each other as healthy competitors and partners for national good. (2)

- The president should be non-partisan.
- National state functions should not be used as political platform by political party leaders.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 and be self-financing.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 and be funded by government.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to between 3 and 4.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to two.
- The constitution should provide for political parties to advise the government.
- The constitution should not limit the number of political parties.
- The constitution should provide that political should have membership from at least five provinces.

### 5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- Presidential system to be abolished
- Kenya should adopt a hybrid system of government.
- Retain the presidential system of government. (2)
- There should be a prime minister who shall be an MP appointed by the majority party in parliament. (2)
- We shall have a prime minister appointed by the president from the majority part.
- We should adopt a parliamentary system of government. with a prime minister elected by the MPs (2)
- Adopt parliamentary system of government. with a prime minister elected by the majority party. (2)
- Prime Minister should be the head of government. (9)
- Prime Minister powers he shall be a ceremonial head.
- Prime Minister should be chief executive, head of cabinet 'he shall appoint public officials and cabinet and he should be answerable to the people and parliament.
- Premier should appoint ministers and defend government policies in parliament.
- The Prime Minister should be the head of government with 2 deputy prime ministers.
- There should be a prime minister with executive powers (2)
- President shall swear in the chief justice and prime minister.
- The presidency shall be ceremonial; (4)
- Presidency shall remain ceremonial, swearing in cabinet and offer oath of allegiance to the constitution.
- The president shall be the chief justice. (3)
- Prime minister to be the head of government.
- The president should be the head of state.
- Kenya should retain unitary system of government. (11)
- Abolish the unitary system of government. (2)
- Federalism should be adopted with 8 provinces as regional units. (6)
- Kenya should not adopt a federal system of government. (4)
- Executive and legislative authority should be split between the central government and parliament.
- Kenya should devolve some powers to the local authority so as to run and be in charge of health, road, education and lands within their jurisdiction.

- There is need for decentralization of power from the central government. to the local authority. (2)
- Power evolution should be done by decentralization of power from the central government to the various provincial regions.
- Power to devolve powers to lower levels of government. such as districts, local authorities and provinces.
- Mps should have power to implement projects, the councilors after consulting the people to be allowed to implement projects as a way of devolution of powers.
- The vice president shall be elected as a runners up and complete the presidential term should it be vacant for a reason other than vote of no confidence.
- Vice president should be elected by Kenyans.
- The VP should be of the opposite sex as the president.
- The constitution should provide that the VP be the president's running mate. (2)
- VP should be elected for 2,5 year terms.
- The constitution should provide that the federal state be established and be supreme.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government. (9)
- The constitution should provide for a government of National Unity.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. (56)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government with 12 states.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government, the sub-national units should correspond to the boundaries of current provinces.
- The constitution should provide that a coalition government should only be created at a time of war.

#### 5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- Parliament should vet all presidential appointments (9)
- Appointments of public servants and parastatals head should be vetted by parliament. (3)
- Appointment of cabinet Minister should be vetted by parliament. (2)
- Parliament shall elect the prime minister.
- Parliament's functions should not be expanded. (2)
- Parliament should have unlimited powers of control over its procedures. (5)
- Parliament should have limited powers over its procedures. (2)
- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation. (8)
- A member of parliament should not be employed elsewhere.
- Presidential aspirant should be aged 40yrs or above.
- President should retire at age of 70yrs.
- President should be aged between 40yrs and not exceeding 60 yrs.
- The minimum age for an MP should be 40 yrs.
- Presidential aspirant should be 45 yrs and above.
- An MP should be at least 25 yrs. (2)
- Voting age should remain as 18 yrs. (4)
- MPs vying for parliamentary seats should be at least 45 yrs while presidential candidate should be 55 yrs.
- An MP should be aged 21 yrs and above.
- Presidential candidate should be over 40 yrs. (3)
- Presidential candidate should be over 35 yrs. (2)

- Minimum contesting age should be 21 yrs for parliamentary (3).
- Presidential candidates should be above 35 years of age.
- Presidential aspirant should be 45 yrs and over.
- MPs be over 35 yrs.
- Presidential candidate should be 35-65 years old. (2)
- The constitution should provide that age requirements for presidential candidates be between 40-55 years.
- The constitution should provide that age requirements for presidential candidates be between 30-65 years.
- The constitution should provide that age requirements for presidential candidates be between 35-55 years.
- The constitution should provide that age requirements for presidential candidates be between 35-75 years. (3)
- Age of presidential candidates should be between 21-72 years
- A presidential candidates should be between 35-50 years
- An aspiring MP should be a university graduate fluent in Kiswahili and English. (3)
- An aspiring MP should possess at least O'level education (2)with grade C and above (2)
- An aspiring MP should be a degree holder (7)
- Language tests are not sufficient; academic/educational level should be a factor.
- Introduce moral and ethical qualifications for MPs (10)
- People should have a right to recall their MP through 66% vote of no confidence.
- Voters should be empowered to recall a non-performing MP after two and half yrs in office.
- Electorate should recall back their MPs on a 25% petition.
- Members of parliament who do not measure up to the expectations of the electorate may be recalled by 1/3 of the registered votes. (3)
- Voters should be empowered to recall incompetent MPs' by 65% vote of no confidence.
- Voters should have no right to recall MPs
- MPs' should not do what electorate thinks.
- MPs should get instructions from the electorate.
- An independent parliamentary body should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs. (2)
- MPs salaries be determined by a body independent of parliament.
- MPs salaries be determined by the Directorate of Personnel Management.
- MPs salaries and allowances should be declared by parliament.
- Public should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs through committee appointed from all districts of Kenya.
- Parliamentary service remuneration commission should be formed to determine the MPs salaries.
- MPs salaries increment should be decided by the wananchi.
- MPs salaries should be reduced. (2)
- MPs should be according to qualifications.
- The salaries of MPs to be determined by a constitutional court
- The current salaries to be reduced by 80%.
- Concept of nominated MPs should be done away with. (3)
- Nomination of MPs be done only when less than 5 women are elected to the house.
- Retain the concept of nominated MP but 50% should be women. (2)
- MPs be nominated as per their professional eminence. (2)
- Retain the concept of nominated MP as is now. (4)
- Nominated MPs should have high morals values.

- Nominated MPs should be retained but nominees should come from youths, disabled, professionals, squatters and women groups. (2)
- Nominated MPs should be appointed by political parties on the basis of their numerical strength
- Women should be supported both economically and socially.
- Women should elect one of their own.
- We should have reserved seats for women. (2)
- Each district be regarded as a woman constituency where they vie for a parliamentary seta.
- Women should be encouraged to vie for civic seats to make them participate in elections. (2)
- Rules governing conduct of MPs necessary to promote mutual understanding and harmony in line with democracy.
- MPs should flirt with other parties.
- The dominant political party should form the government.
- No coalition should be allowed. (3)
- Constitution to permit for a coalition government. (5)
- We should retain the multiparty system.
- Multipartism should be upheld at all levels. (4)
- There should be two chambers of parliament (5)
- The current set up of single chamber in National assembly should be retained.
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral house. The upper house shall consist of senators, from each Kenyan tribe and the lower house MPs elected from constituencies.
- Parliament power to pass a vote of no confidence should be enhanced. (2)
- President should be impeached by parliament. (2)
- Parliament's power to vote out executive is adequate.
- Parliament's power of vote of no confidence against executive is inadequate. National referendum is needed.
- The vote of no confidence and impeachment must be backed by a 75% vote of the sitting MPs.
- President should have powers to veto legislation by parliament, if it is not the interest of the nation.
- President should have no powers to veto legislation by parliament.
- President should not veto any legislation duly passed by parliament.
- The president shall not challenge 75% of MPs.
- The PM shall be the one to dissolve parliament.
- The president should not dissolve parliament. (3)
- President should dissolve parliament. (3)
- Parliament should be dissolved during emergency.
- We should not stagger parliamentary elections.
- The constitution should provide that the constitutional office appointment shall be done by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament, one from central government and the other from the regional government.
- The constitution should debar MPs from legislating their own remuneration.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs. (12)
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for MPs.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies.

- The constitution should provide that MPs should be full time legislators, aged at least 45 years and should be degree holders.
- The constitution should provide for a reduction in powers of the MPs.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be amenable to vote of no confidence.
- The constitution should provide that the public shall have power to recall a non-performing MP within the five-year term. (13)
- The constitution should provide that MP should consult with constituents at least once a month.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should earn below Kshs.70, 000.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should earn either Kshs. 50,000 or Kshs. 60,000.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should earn Kshs. 20,000.
- The constitution should provide that MPs' salary to be reduced to Kshs. 300, 000.
- The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs and councilors.
- The constitution should provide that MPs be graduates, aged 40 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that MPs be graduates, above 25 years.
- The constitution should provide for a two five-year terms for MPs

### 5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE**

- Presidential aspirant should be a university graduate, no criminal record, fluent in both Kiswahili and English,
- President qualification; be a Kenyan citizen, a university graduate of Kenyan state university and be strictly married.
- The president should be a master degree holder.
- President should be a graduate who has served in distinguished position and who has an unblemished past. (2)
- Presidential candidates should be at least having O'level certificate. (2)
- Constitution to specify the qualifications of the president viz have a clean record and a learned person.
- Presidential candidates should be well educated, should possess moral and ethical values, not a tribalist somebody to advocate peace and unity.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential candidates be stable and hardworking.
- A president should not have been declared bankrupt. The constitution should provide that a minimum educational qualification for presidential candidates be O'level.
- Qualifications for the president; be educated, have experience in sufferings, be same and a Kenyan citizen.
- There should be no term limit for the presidency. (2)
- Presidential tenure should be two terms of ten years each
- Presidential tenure should be fixed to a maximum of 3 consecutive terms of 5 years each. (2)
- The president shall be elected every five years. (2)
- Presidential tenure should be for 5 yrs (2)
- The president should be in the office for 10 yrs.
- The president should serve for a term of four yrs.
- Presidential functions be defined clearly in the constitution to avoid interference with other department functions. Viz. provide internal and external security, promote



international co-operation, and preside over state functions.

- The president be head of state. President shall receive foreign dignitaries.
- The president's role should not be defined.
- The president should provide that at the president has prerogative of mercy in the laws of Kenya.
- President's functions be trimmed.
- Powers of the president should be reduced by introducing a post of prime minister.
- The president should be above the law.
- The constitution should not set limits on presidential powers
- The president should not be the chancellor of all state universities.
- President should only be removed' if he falls sick to a point he cannot perform duties, if he loots state funds and for immoral conduct
- The president should be removed for misconduct. (8)
- President and parliament should be partners in development.
- There should be no relationship between the President and parliament so as to emphasis separation of powers.
- Any activity to be performed by the president should come directly from parliament.
- President should have not superior powers
- President role in parliament shall be attending official functions and serving MPs
- President should not be an MP. (15)
- Once a persons is elected as a president, he/she should resign the seat of MP and the constituency elect another one.
- President shall be an MP (7)
- The provincial administration should be scrapped and replaced with a citizen friendly system.
- The provincial administration should be elected. i.e. chiefs and assistants and serve for 6 yrs.
- The provincial administration should be abolished and instead have in place strengthened local administrators.
- Retain provincial administration but eliminate Dos and assistant chiefs.
- Scrap posts of chief and at their assistants and retain Dos and DCs with a salaried village elder.
- The provincial administration should be answerable to the respective regional assemblies in a majimbo set up.
- The provincial administration should be abolished in their respective localities and be responsible for their respective heads of department in national headquarters.
- Chiefs and assistants should be elected by the people. (7)
- The provincial administration should be restructured.
- Chiefs and assistants to be given more powers to curb any corruption
- The provincial administration should be retained but posts of Chiefs and assistants be scrapped and replaced with village elders.
- We should have provincial administration but elected by the people. It should be a link between the people and the government.
- Chiefs should be done away with. (6)
- The provincial administration especially chief should deal with judicial matters. Elders court should be recognized and members salaried.
- The provincial administration should not operate kangaroo courts.
- We need provincial administration. (2)

- The posts of chiefs and district officers should be abolished.
- The constitution should provide for transfer of chief and assistant within the division. (3)
- The constitution should retain provincial administration for security purposes. District officer should be abolished. Chiefs should be appointed by the president.
- The constitution should retain provincial administration but abolish the post of district commissioner.
- Chiefs be elected every 5 yrs.
- Abolish the position of the assistant chief and Dos.
- The provincial administration should be abolished. Village headmen should be paid salaries.
- District development committee should be chaired by local and not provincial administration chiefs.
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected through the queuing system.
- The constitution should provide for 16 ministers and 16 assistant ministers.
- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President and the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be subject to the law. (15)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. (19)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not have the power to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should limit the duties of the president to that of Commander in Chief of the armed forces and appointment of cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the V.P should hold power interim.
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 35 and 70 years, a graduate and with majority vote.
- The constitution should provide that the president be between 35 and 60 years.
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister should not hail from the same region as the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not have power dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve two five-year terms. (16)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be given immunity.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 21 and 72 years and not a member of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the village elders be remunerated. (12)
- The constitution should provide that assistant chiefs should replace the village elders.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration officers be elected by popular vote.

- The constitution should provide for abolition of the provincial administration and be replaced with judiciary.
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister should be 60 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that the president be amenable to impeachment by 75% vote in parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president be provided for, welfare, immunity from legal process, and security by the government.
- The constitution should provide that the president be over 35 years and shall not be an MP.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and assistant chiefs be elected by acclamation.

### 5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- Judiciary needs administrative and financial independence from the executive. (3)
- The present structure of judiciary is inadequate.
- The chief justice should not be a presidential appointee. (5)
- Judges should be appointed by parliament. (5)
- Minimum qualification for judges should be at least a law degree.
- Qualification of judicial officers should be a minimum of an LL.B degree and a diploma from Kenya School of Law.
- Judicial officers should have PhDs
- A judicial officer shall be a qualified advocate.
- Judicial officers should be serve for 30 yrs.
- Judicial officers should be given life tenure.
- Judges shall be disciplined by voting put up by parliament.
- Judicial disciplinary council should regulate disciplinary activities.
- Kadhis and judges should have same qualifications.
- Kadhis be appointed by regional parliament.
- Appellate jurisdiction shall be vested on kadhi court.
- Judicial powers should be vested on kadhi court. (3)
- Enhancement of court can be achieved by increasing the number of magistrate courts and village courts. (2)
- Court fees should be scrapped to enable Kenyans access the courts. (2)
- Establish court in each division.
- Provision for legal aid should be spelt in the constitution.
- There should be a constitutional right to legal aid. (2)
- There should be a constitutional right to legal aid for the poor, women, children and the disabled.
- Constitution should make provision for judicial review of laws made by parliament. (2)
- The Constitution should provide that the council of elders handle customary disputes. (11)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a supreme court. (9)
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers be appointed by an independent body and vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the customary law be superior to foreign systems of law.
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court. (7)
- The constitution should provide that appointment of judges should be approved by two thirds of the Members of Parliament.

- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by a commission composed of senior and more experienced judges.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a supreme court.
- The constitution should provide for the village elders to work under the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of special courts to deal with corruption.
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional court to determine the salary of the president and MPs.
- The constitution should provide for introduction of village courts.
- The constitution should provide that deliberate HIV transmission be regarded as murder by law

### 5.3.11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Mayors/council chairmen term be 2 and ½ yrs.
- The heads of local government. should remain in office for 5 yrs. (2)
- Mayors/council chairmen of councils should serve 3 yrs.
- Mayors/council chairmen of councils should serve for 2 yrs.(2)
- Local authorities should operate independently of the central government. (7)
- Councils chiefs to operate under the federal government
- Minimum education for councilors should be form 4 level with a pass. (2)
- Minimum education for councilors be C+
- Councilors should be university graduates.
- Language test for councilors is insufficient. (2)
- Language test be enhanced.
- Moral and ethical qualifications should be introduced for councilors. (4)
- Voters should be able to recall back their councilors. (5)
- Councilors salaries be determined by an authority not affiliated to the council. (2)
- Remuneration of councilors should be decided by parliament.
- Remuneration of councilors should be fixed by the public service commission.
- A government remuneration committee should determine councilor's salaries.
- Federal government to determine councilors pay.
- Councilors should be paid from the consolidated fund
- Nominated councilors should be abolished as it leads to squabbles at councils
- Abolish nominate councilors. (3)
- Do not nominate anyone who lost an election.
- Nominated councilors should be professionals or representing special groups.
- Nominated councilors to be abolished and be replaced by interest groups of youth religious women.
- Councilors should stick to his sponsoring party.
- President/minister of local government should not dissolve any local authority. (2)
- Parliament should have the power to dissolve council (2)
- President/minister of local government shall have minimum power to dissolve councils but only on proof of incompetence.
- Local authorities should perform functions, which were hitherto performed by civil servants.
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular elections. (16)

- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities be providers of services and be non-partisan.
- The constitution should provide that nominated councilors should have equal number of men and women.
- The constitution should provide that mayors and chairmen of county councils should be graduates.
- The constitution should provide that councilors should hold an O level certificate. (11)

### 5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- Retain the simple majority rule as the basis for winning an election. (5)
- Simple majority should not be the basis of winning elections.
- To be declared a winner, a candidate must bag more votes than the sum of the losers.
- Electoral process to be designed in such a way to increase women participation in the house.
- There should be no tilting of election of favor women.
- Presidential candidate should have 1/3 of the total votes cast. (2)
- Presidential candidate should have at least 50% of the total votes cast.
- Election result for presidential candidate should be declared valid only after someone attains 51% of the votes.
- A candidate vying for any post should gather 60% of the vote to be declared a winner.
- The constitution should provide that candidate must attain more than 40% votes to be declared a winner.
- Allow candidates who fail to be elected to seek nomination in another party. (3)
- Defections should be banned.
- Defecting of persons from one party to another should be discouraged.
- Retain the current 25% vote requirement in five constituencies from the presidential candidate. (5)
- Reserve seats for special interest groups e.g. disabled women and small tribes. (2)
- Parliament seats be reserved for the deaf.
- At least 5 seats be reserved for women.
- Representation for disabled people in the national assembly should have reserved seats. (3)
- Seats should be reserved for the handicapped and youth in parliament.
- Seats for marginalized communities, disabled and for the youth should be reserved for them to be represented in parliament.
- Reserve seats in parliament for churches.
- Reserve seats for professional groups.
- Retain the current demarcation of constituencies. (3)
- The demarcation of constituencies should coincide with the administration divisions.
- Election boundaries be made to reflect population density
- When revising constituencies local elders should be involved.
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held at separate times. (3)
- Presidential and parliamentary elections should be held simultaneously (4)
- Civic education be held a year each.
- The constitution should provide that voter cards be issued to persons aged 18 and above

by using birth certificates, school leaving certificates and chief's letter.

- Voters' bribery should be outlawed and consequently parliaments or civic candidates found guilty therefore should be barred from contesting in the elections.
- Election expenditure should be limited. (3)
- President should be elected directly. (15)
- Presidential elections should be conducted indirectly by a collage.
- The constitution should provide for improvement of the 2002 elections through proper management of the election
- The constitution should make provisions for security of votes ballots.
- We need truly independent observers to monitor the 2002 elections.
- Electoral commissioners should be university graduates of good moral records and integrity with no record of corruption.
- Electoral commissioners should be law graduates. (2)
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by a constitutional court.
- Appointment of members of commission be done by parliament. (2)
- Electoral commissioners be appointed by parliament and the civil service.
- Regional legislature to recommend names to parliament for vetting.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy the security of tenure. (4)
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office if they fail to execute their duties as provided by law either due to ill health misdemeanor.
- The Electoral commissioners should be funded by public coffers. (2)
- There should be no more than ten commissioners and no less than eight.
- The Electoral commissioners be ten and the chairperson should all be university graduates whose minimum age is 40 years and should retire at age of 70 yrs.
- We need 22 Electoral commissioners.
- Vote counting should be done at polling stations and results announced there. (5)
- The independence of the Electoral commissioners should be enhanced.
- The constitution should provide that the Vice President be directly elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide that both the V.P and President to gather at least 50% of votes cast and should be MPs.
- The constitution should provide that Prime ministers be elected from a party with the majority votes.
- The constitution should provide for constituency boundary reviews after every 5 years.
- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot. (5)
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date of general elections. (8)
- The constitution should provide that Commissioners appointed to the Electoral Commission be nominated by, and be representative of all political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a representative electoral system. (5)
- The constitution should provide that all leaders be elected and the president should have no influence on who should be elected.
- The constitution should provide that dishing out handouts during campaigns be outlawed.
- The constitution should provide for the electoral commission to comprise 10 members.
- The constitution should provide that the requirement of the 25 % provincial support be scrapped of and be replaced by 50% support.

### 5.3.13. BASIC RIGHTS

- Our constitutional provisions for rights are not adequate. (3)

- Government should have the responsibility of ensuring that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights. (2)
- Right to social and cultural rights should be entrenched in our new constitution. (3)
- Constitution should guarantee freedom of worship and religion. (5)
- We should have press freedom.
- The universal declaration of human rights be enshrined in the constitution.
- Constitution should guarantee freedom of worship to all citizens and protect Saturday and Sunday as days of worship. (3)
- The Constitution should provide for the right to personal liberty, property, expression, assembly, association and freedom of movement.
- Freedom of worship should be guaranteed. The Constitution should guarantee the enjoyment of land or property rights to the exclusive of fraudsters.
- The church should have more influence on the affairs of the state to help eradicate corruption in the government.
- Schools to allow all churches to use their facility for freedom of worship, even if they are not affiliated.
- The death penalty should not be abolished. (7)
- The Constitution should abolish death sentence and replace it with life imprisonment.
- Capital punishment for capital offence should be abolished and replaced with a reformatory punishment.
- The Constitution should protect security, healthcare, education, shelter, water, and employment as basic rights for all Kenyans. (7)
- Parliament should ensure Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- The government. of the day should ensure all Kenyans enjoy the basic rights. (3)
- Employment should be based on merit not bribing. (2)
- Civil service should hire retirees on contract.
- Human rights should include the right of decent wages and favorable working conditions that take into account their humanity.
- All statutory deductions on workers salaries should be effected only when the government. and employees have deliberated and agreed.
- Every division should have a police post for security purposes.
- The government should provide security to all citizens by providing bodyguards to all MPs and local authority seats.
- There should be free health care. (3)
- Each location should be provided with health centers. Kenyans should not be denied treatment because of lack of funds.
- Government should build hospitals in all districts. Private hospitals should reduce amount of money charged.
- The constitution should establish a health security fund to cater for the medication of all citizens.
- There should be hospitals to provide mental services.
- All Kenyans should be supplied with clean water.
- The right to education should be guaranteed.
- The children of squatters should be provided for their education.
- Primary education should be free.
- The constitution should ensure that Kenyans have a right to food.
- Every man should have one job. (4)
- Companies should be forced to provide good working environment for their employees.

- No person should have more than one job unless in the private sector.
- Employment should be offered indiscriminately.
- The age retirement should be stipulated at 50 yrs.
- Retrenchment of young employees should not take place.
- The age retirement should be 45 yrs instead of the current 55 yrs. (2)
- There should be a quarter for women from rural areas for employment.
- Qualified people should be employed to run corporations for better management.
- If a person resigns he should be entitled to NSSF benefits.
- Free and compulsory education up to form 2 should be provided.
- The constitution should provide free and compulsory education in primary schools. (8)
- Kenyans should have the right to free access of information. (4)
- Kenyans should have the right to free access of information in the possession of state or organs of state.
- Constitution should guarantee all workers right to trade union representation. (7)
- Freedom of worship should be guaranteed.
- The constitution should recommend for the procedure of acquiring ID cards to be made less complex.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee free education from primary to secondary. (9)
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement.
- The constitution should guarantee the security of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level. (12)
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of Workers from intimidation from employers.
- The constitution should recognize human rights as God given not a privilege.

#### 5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- Women interests should be fully guaranteed in the constitution. (3)
- Women rights should be addressed in this way: all marriages including traditional should be issued with certificates; unmarried women should have equal rights during inheritance; there should be no forced circumcision of women by husbands after marriage.
- A law should be put in place to ensure that orphans and disabled are provided for in terms of security, education and employment.
- The interests of people with disabilities are not well addressed in the constitution. (2)
- Management of the national fund for disabled should be decentralized.
- For education for the disabled from primary to university. Disabled person facilities should be exempted from import duty. Government should provide social welfare for persons with disabilities. (2)
- Disabled persons should be catered for by the community through the county councils.
- People with disability should be provided with the necessities for their comfort.
- The constitution should guarantee free education to all children with disabilities.
- The special schools for people with disabilities should be established in every district for their early education.



- Public amenities should be made/constructed and its use adjusted to suit the convenient use of people with disabilities.
- Handicap people should also be considered in local councils.
- People with disability should be given loans to start some income generating activities. They also need an organization or co-operative to co-ordinate their interests and needs.
- All children regardless of gender should have the right to share their parents' property.
- Mistreatment of all children of any form should be a crime. Food, shelter, education and security should be guaranteed for all children, the girl child should not be forced to circumcision until she is at the age of 16 yrs then she can decide by her own.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of children. (4)
- The government. should be required to cater for needs of orphaned children.
- Other vulnerable groups, the mentally derailed, the elderly women, Okiek, elmolo, and Jemps
- Landless persons should be considered as vulnerable groups.
- Affirmative action on jobs, education should be offered to the deaf.
- The constitution should make provision for affirmative action in favor of women and other vulnerable groups by grouping them in societies and provides loan and gratuity.
- The constitution should make provisions for affirmative action in favor of women.
- Prisoners and suspects must retain their human right stand, should maintain their dignity under all circumstances except, forfeiting freedom of movement and should not be dictated as to where to be held.
- The constitution should provide that where there is improvement of conduct of a prisoner his years be reduced and the prisoner be released. The police should not beat and torture suspects. Police to arrests suspects only when is a court order.
- The prisoners right to be reflected and be allowed access to medicine, visitors and medical facilities, no torture in custody, but movement to be restricted.
- The constitution should abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation.
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should protect the right of prisoners. (2)
- The constitution should provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.
- The constitution should provide that the elderly members of the society be taken care of by the government.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of learning institutions from primary to university for the physically impaired.
- The constitution should provide that the physically impaired be give priority in employment.
- The constitution should provide for free legal aid for women and children.
- The constitution should provide that domestic violence should be outlawed.
- The constitution should provide that women to stay with the children upon separation with a spouse.
- The constitution should provide for women to have equal seats in parliament as men.
- The constitution should provide for the physically impaired be represented by nominated MPs.
- The constitution should provide that the government should educate orphans.
- The constitution should provide that government should give allowances to the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of mental hospitals in every district.
- The constitution should provide that a person who impregnates a girl should either marry

her or take care of the child.

- The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse

### 5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The individual shall have the ultimate ownership to land. (13)
- Community should have the ultimate ownership of land. (16)
- Local authority should be the prime land trustees of the government. and land.
- Government. institutions like schools should be the ultimate title holders of land in which they are situated.
- The government. should compulsorily acquire private land at whatever cost (6)
- The government. should have power to compulsorily acquire land for public purpose. (2)
- Government. can acquire private land only through compensation.
- The government. should have the power to acquire private land for any purpose.
- The government. should not compulsorily acquire private land for any use except by the consent of the owner and the local community.
- The government. should have power to compulsorily acquire private land, save only by negotiation and compensation.
- The local authority in conjunction with the community under which the land falls in should control the use of land by the owner/occupation. (4)
- State, government. or local authority should not have power to control the use of land by owners or occupiers. (3)
- Persons with unutilized land should be required to lease it or alternatively such land should be taxed by the state if it is not leased out.
- Children, brothers or stepbrothers to a deceased man should be entitled to inheritance and succession rights.
- Sons and daughters of a family should share the land equally, be it the daughter once married or not. (5)
- The council of elders be fully responsible to subdivision and land issues and forward it for approval.
- Transfer and inheritance of land right should involve the administration and all members of the family. (2)
- Unmarried women should get a share of their parents land while married one should not.
- Land inheritance be by sons.
- Women should have a right to inherit land.
- Authority over the former owner of lands should be transferred from the government. to the local community from whom the land was robbed by the British government.
- Squatters should be issued with title deeds or land certificates. (2)
- Cases of land transfer be by a tribunal.
- Kalenjin community wishes to retain land owned by husbands in trust of wife and children, women should not be given land. Women to have to be given property of land when their husbands die.
- No land ownership ceiling should be provided for. (10)
- There should be a limit of 50 acres to be owned by individual in Kenya. (5)
- Every Kenyan citizen should own a maximum of 20 acres of land.
- Land ownership c should be ceiled at 200 acres any more should be taxed.
- There be a ceiling on land owned by an individual. (7)

- The maximum land size one can own should be one acre in the high lands.
- The constitution should set a ceiling on land ownership by an individual depending on the various zones.
- Non-citizens should not own land. (2)
- There should be restrictions of land to non-citizens. (4)
- Foreigners or non-citizens shall not own land but may lease land subject to local agreement.. (4)
- Non-citizens should own land.
- Non-citizens should own land but no more than 25 acres.
- No Foreigners should own land in Kenya and lease should not exceed 20 years.
- Procedures for land transfer should be simplified. (2)
- Procedures for land transfer should be a regional subject. (3)
- The free title deeds should be reduced for everyone to afford.
- Land registration should be free.
- The process of land survey, pending transfer or registration of titles should be continuous.
- The process of land transfer should be free and simplified. (2)
- A spouse consent should be mandatory in sale of land, they should also sign to authorize the transaction.
- Men and women should have equal access to land. (4)
- Land treaties and agreement of pre-independence must be reviewed in accordance with the provision for basic rights of victims of colonial and land robbers through biased agreement of treaties.
- The pre-independence land treaties be regulated a fresh with a view of reverting the land ownership to their right owner. (2)
- Land treaties and agreements involving certain communities should not be retained.
- Land leases and pre-independence treaties of foreigners should be revoked and the land distributed to the local communities.
- Kenyans should be free to own land anywhere in Kenya.(7)
- Kenyans shall have the right to own land anywhere in the republic but such land ownership must conform to the laws of the local concerned. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan. (11)
- The constitution should not guarantee access to land for every Kenyan.
- It is impossible for all to own land.
- The aspect of accessibility to land should entirely depend on the ability of an individual to acquire on willing buyers.
- Land which was wrongfully taken away from the natives should be restituted.
- The constitution should address disparities in ownership of land between private companies and the landless.
- All trust land should be vested in the government. or regions whose jurisdiction area covers.
- The trust land act should be repealed and the county council divested of the powers to own trust lands.
- We retain the Trust Land Act.
- The constitution should provide that foreigners should not own natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that sale of trust land should be by public auction.
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless.
- The constitution should guarantee that no Kenyan shall be landless.

- The constitution should abolish buying and selling of land.
- The constitution should put a ceiling on the fees charged for sub-division and registration of boundaries.
- The constitution should provide for free government surveyors.
- The constitution should give unmarried girls the right to inherit parental land. (3)
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women.
- The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the trust be vested in the community.
- The constitution should provide that squatters be given land. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the land taken away during colonization should be taken back to the community. (3)
- The constitution should provide that husband should own land in trust for the wife and children.
- The constitution should provide that idle land should be taxed heavily. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the Land control board should control town planning.
- The constitution should provide that the maximum land holding be 200 acres per individual. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the maximum land holding be 1000 acres per individual.
- The constitution should provide that the maximum land holding be 100 acres per person. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the maximum land holding be 200 acres per person.
- The constitution should provide for council of elders to deal with land disputes.
- The constitution should provide that leaseholds of 999 years be abolished. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the 90 days litigation in land disputes be scrapped.

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

- Kenya ethnic and cultural diversity has not contributed to a national culture.
- The rich diverse cultures in Kenya should be protected and permitted in the constitution to stem adverse foreign modes of behavior. Community rights should NOT be tampered with by the state.
- The constitution should allow for the people to express and practice their culture; traditional brews, dancing and solving of disputes.
- The constitution should protect and promote cultural and ethnic diversity. (11)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of District Archives and museums where material culture of the district inhabitants can be preserved.
- The constitution should protect and promote cultural and ethnic diversity in the notice.
- All cultural practices values that do to contradict basic human rights should be implemented.
- The constitution should capture our cultural values.
- The various ethnic groups in Kenya should be accorded a fair share of the national cake.
- The original boundaries of the Kipsigis to be repossessed as follows. Irismet (mogomon) boundary with Kisii and the provincial boundary – Nyandarua district rightfully fall in Rift Valley.
- Our unity in diversity of cultures should be enhanced in the constitution.

- The constitution should provide that citizens should not be allowed to migrate to ancestral land to ensure unity in diversity and security of the person and of property.
- Government. should not interfere with female circumcision since it is a person's wish to be circumcised. (2)
- The constitution should protect against any form of cultural discrimination. (3)
- Wife inheritance should be abolished. Female genital mutilation should be abolished.
- Female genital mutilation should be discouraged. Early marriage should be discouraged.
- Outlaw female genital mutilation and encouraged universal male circumcision for health and social reasons. (2)
- Female circumcision should not be a forced practiced.
- The circumcision of female to be abolished (3)
- Kiswahili be made the national and official language.
- Kenyans should have two national languages. (3)
- All Kenyan language shall be accorded status of national languages and Kiswahili still be the unifying and principals national language. English be a language of international commerce
- Kenya should have English and Kiswahili as the official languages.
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages as a springboard to learning.
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages by having it translated into all Kenyan directs.
- Unity and diversity of Kenya languages should be promoted in the constitution.
- Indigenous ethnic languages should be encouraged and promoted.
- All ethnic languages should be preserved.
- Indigenous languages should be only by the indigenous and lower classes in schools for communication and in the media.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices.
- The constitution should provide the Kiswahili language to be national language. (3)
- The constitution should provide that culture should not override fundamental human rights.
- The constitution should provide that all forms of marriages be equally recognized by law.
- The constitution should provide for promotion and protection of indigenous languages.
- The constitution should provide that religious groups be represented in the national assembly
- The constitution should emphasize moral values and cultural diversity.

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

- The executive should not retain the power to distribute resources.
- Executive influence over raising and distribution of financial resources should be minimized.
- All natural resources should be managed by parliament.
- Executive should not retain power of controlling human resource but left to regional government.
- Parliament should retain power to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances. (3)
- The regional parliament shall have the power to authorize taxation.
- Methods of raising funds through harambees, overseas grants and loans.

- The public funds should be distributed for projects in every districts and managed by the local elected leaders.
- The regional parliament should ensure equitable distribution of natural resources between central government. and itself.
- The government should apportion benefit from resources between the central government. and the communities where such resources are found. (2)
- The central government. should benefit by 20% of the total earnings from resources in a jimbo.
- Multi national companies should be required to apportion benefits to the local area in which they are situated.
- The auditor general should be independent from the executive.
- Empower auditor general to prosecute offenders.
- Auditor general shall be appointed by parliament upon application
- The central government should have the prerogative of appointing the auditor general.
- Auditor general to be appointed by the parliament.
- The national parliament shall appoint the auditor general. Regional auditor be appointed by the regional assemblies.
- Ministers should be appointed on the basis of professional qualifications. (6)
- Good pay should be used to attract competent person to government.
- The constitution should provide that people be employed on the basis of educational merit and experience. (2)
- Civil servant who compromises their professional duties should be punished.
- Appointments of public service commission staff be done by regional assemblies.
- Anybody corrupt in the government. should be jailed regardless of his/her status.
- Civil servants should not participate in harambees as it encourages corruption.
- A code of ethics be put in place for public servants.
- We should have penalties for corrupt civil servants.
- Corrupt public officers should be liable of a penalty of selling his property so as to pay the debt.
- The constitution should provide that any public servant who wishes to vie for any elective post be given a long leave and they can resume work if he/she loses the election.
- Public officer should declare their assets. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president be required to declare his assets every year.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources.

### 5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- All Kenyans should be involved in the protection of the environment.
- Contamination of water by factory waste be a grave crime. Water catchment areas should be reforested and protected. Environment shall enforce environment laws.
- The regional government. shall enforce environmental laws.
- Local authority should own the natural resources within the areas of their geographical jurisdiction. (2)
- The regional government. shall own natural resources.
- Local communities should own natural resources. (2)
- Local communities should protect and manage the environment and natural resources. (3)
- Communities' role in environmental protection should obey environmental laws.

- The new constitution should protect the natural resources: water, forests, hills, wildlife, etc.
- All national resources be protected by the constitution.
- The local community should be charged with the management of the natural resources. (4)
- Central government and local regional government should have well defined roles in the management of natural resources.
- Responsibility of management of protection of natural resources shall be vested on the regional government.
- Government shall take care of natural resources.
- Catchment areas shall be a no-go-zone. Government. should mount aggressive campaign on tree planting and protection. Every sub location shall have a tree nursery.
- Natural resources should be managed by MPs.
- Forestland should be gazetted and set aside.
- There should be sustainable utilization of river water.
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that citizens be protected from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of forests. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the management of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that natural resources be preserved.
- The constitution should provide that the community should own and manage the natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for a commissioner of forests to be established.
- The constitution should provide for protection of water catchments areas.

### 5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- Civil societies should be registered, its activities published and open to the public.
- The constitution should provide that the church has a right to depend the faith of its members concerning their faith.
- State should not regulate the conduct of civil society organizations including the media.(3)
- State should regulate the conduct of civil society organizations including the media.
- Constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society organizations.
- The Constitution should institutionalize the role of civil organizations by clearly defining their status and mode of operation.
- The Constitution should provide that institutions run by the government and partly sponsored by other bodies be taken over by the district education boards incases where the community contributed the land where buildings were constructed.
- The women, disabled, youth, minority groups, elderly and any other vulnerable groups can be assured of maximum participation in governance, education and financial support e.g. loans.
- Women pursuing leadership should first consider the cultural and ethnic position on the issue.
- The constitution should empower women to be economically productive.
- The constitution should provide for the participation of religious organizations in governance.
- The constitution should provide for participation of the civil society (NGOs) in governance.

(5)

- The constitution should provide for a constitutional office to enlighten the people at the constituency level.
- The constitution should provide that constitutional history as well as content be explained to the people.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution be written in vernacular languages.

#### 5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- Executive should conduct foreign affairs.
- The executive as well as parliament should handle the conduct of foreign affairs. (2)
- Parliament should have a role in the conduct of foreign affairs.
- Parliament should play a role in vetting ambassadors, high commissioners and setting foreign policy.
- Parliament should vet and approve all senior foreign affairs staff.
- International treaties may reflect law as it reflects idols.
- International treaties, conventions and regional treaties shall have no automatic effect on domestic law.
- Laws made at regional bodies should reflect in domestic laws.
- Laws and regulations may be regional organizations shall have no automatic effect of domestic law.

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

- We need an Ombudsman's office to check on mal-administration.
- We need an Ombudsman's office. (2)
- There is need for an Ombudsman's office to investigate complaints against the government from the citizens.
- The Ombudsman's office should be elected.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of human rights commission. (5)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of gender commission. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of land commission.(4)
- Constitution should establish C.K.R.C
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a church commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a research promotion commission.
- There is need for a permanent constitutional commission after the constitutional review if over. (2)
- We need a minister for justice.
- We need a minister for justice and constitutional affairs distinct from attorney general. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the education sector, which should be de-linked from the executive.
- The constitution should provide that the anti-corruption authority be constitutionally empowered. (7)

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

- Prime Minister or Chief Justice should perform the elective powers during elections.



- The incumbent president and government should be incharge of the executive powers during presidential elections
- Speaker of the national assembly to hold executive powers during presidential elections.
- A representative from the African Union should be incharge of the executive powers during presidential elections.
- The incumbent president should remain in power until the new president is sworn in.
- presidential elections result should be declared by the electoral commissioner chairman.
- The representative of African Union should in conjunction with electoral commission declare the presidential election results.
- After swearing in, the incoming president should assume power instantly.
- The Supreme Court should supervise an incoming president. (32)
- Incoming president should be sworn by chief justice. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the current president be allowed to continue in power.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a transitional government

### 5.3.23. **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- Anybody found or heard using unfit language or words degrading women should be prosecuted in a court of law.
- Mature unmarried women should get parents property but surrender it on marriage.
- Widows should be entitled to inheritance and succession rights of their deceased husbands property.
- Women should have the right to inheritance and succession. (4)
- Women who are married outside their communities , if there is misunderstanding, the women should be given children.
- When couples divorces or separate, the children should remain in the fathers custody so long as the woman came without any child but if she came with some children she should go with them.
- Persons married under church, customary or civil wedding be regarded as legally married.
- In polygamous families, the children should all receive equal share of the heritage in property and resource.
- Traditional marriage should be recognized and registered.
- The constitution should abolish marriages at the district Commissioners office and only recognizes marriages performed in religious institution.
- Village elders should be provided with marriage certificates for recognition of customary marriages.
- Customary marriages be recognized and the spouse issued with a marriage certificate.
- Divorce cases should be handled judiciously taking into accounts the issues of marriage, the circumstances and the implication on both spouses.
- During marriage the chief should give letters to certify the agreement of the two families.
- Father should ensure women of child support and maintenance where a child's is born out of wedlock.
- Fathers should be required to women of child support and maintenance.
- Domestic violence should be eradicated.
- Domestic violence should be constitutionalized.

### 5.3.24. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC**

- The popular second hand or reused goods should not be taxed by got.
- There should be no importation of goods, which our country produces. e.g. sugar., maize, wheat, e.t.c. (3)
- The marketing of agricultural produce should be liberalized to enhance better service provision and prices.
- There should be a framework for the construction and maintenance of road networks and rural electrification should be considered.
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy.
- The constitution should provide for government role in price control to protect local produce
- The constitution should provide for government protection of the local market against the infiltration of fake and contraband products.

### 5.3.25. **NATIONAL OTHER**

- The fault based insurance system should be retained
- People with HIV/AIDS should be protected in the constitution. (2)
- A law should be enacted to enable government round up all HIV suspects and confine them in one camp.
- The government should provide HIV/AIDS drugs at cheaper prices.
- Anyone who willingly infect another with HIV/AIDS should be hanged.
- The constitution should cater for the national disaster happenings and acts of terrorism.
- The constitution should provide that the police should not harass citizens.
- Economic saboteurs of corporation bosses and managing directors whose deeds lead to the collapse of corporations should be punished.
- Government should define and implement tough measures on corrupt individuals.
- Traffic police should be dismissed if found taking bribes.
- Police corruption should be sorted urgently.
- Corruption in the country should be eradicated (7)
- The constitution should provide that the government prosecutes, jails and canes individuals found guilty of corruption. These persons should be enforced to return any property they acquired through corruption.
- Nepotism be termed as corruption and be eliminated in our government system.
- Corruption should attract a jail term of up to 10 yrs.
- The people who have run down co-operatives would be prosecuted and pay back the stolen money.
- Corruption during police recruitment to be eradicated.
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption be made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled.
- The constitution should guarantee automatic insurance of all passengers in public service vehicles.
- The constitution should provide for a minimum salary for government jobs.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants should retire at 45 years.
- The constitution should provide that qualified personnel should man parastatals.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants should participate in fundraising.
- The constitution should provide that retired civil servants should not be appointed to public service.

- The constitution should protect young people from retrenchment.

### 5.3.26. **SECTORAL**

- Indigenous people should be entitled to have shares in tea companies.
- Farmers' products be provided security from unscrupulous middlemen.
- Farmers must be protected against cheap imports.
- The constitution should provide that the government control the price of all agricultural products and inputs.
- The constitution should give the Kenyan citizen the exact leasing period or expiry clerk of African highlands and Kenya tea.
- The constitution should provide that the government subsidizes the price of farm inputs and machinery to all farmers.
- The constitution should provide that the government run and supervise the ministry of agriculture and livestock. The government should employ dip attendants, provide all vaccinations and other farm inputs.
- The constitution should provide that the government control the prices of all agricultural products and abolish the importation of any agricultural products.
- Adult education should be taught to the blind.
- School uniforms should be done away with to improve the competition and retention rate which will reduce school drop-outs, mobile schools be established for pastoralists and college trainees be provided with loans as university students get it.
- Government should subsidize secondary education to enable poor Kenyans afford it.
- Agriculture should be taught to all students since it's the backbone of our economy.
- Education for all should be sensitized in Kenya. Educational institutional for adult be set up in all districts. Distribution of schools in all country's districts be made equal. All training institutions should have reserved vacancies for the disabled persons. (2)
- Free milk be supplied to schools.
- Civic education should be guaranteed to all Kenyan people. (2)
- The government should build learning institutions especially at rural areas. Government should sufficiently provide teaching materials to all learning institutions. (2)
- Nursery school teacher should be paid by government (2)
- Teachers should be reshuffled more often.
- Adult education should be strengthened and expanded. (20)
- Traditional medicines should be recognized.
- Canning in schools should be allowed. (4)
- 8-4-4 system should be abolished. Corporal punishment in schools should continue.
- Education should be free for all children. Exam setting should be looked into.
- A body to be elected to deal with subjects taught in secondary schools should be taught in primary in order to lay a good foundation in those subjects.
- Removal of 8-4-4 system to 7-4-2-3 (2)
- University intake should be on merit.
- The constitution should provide that the government enforce that schools adopt a curriculum according to regional resource e.g. fish farming in Nyanza province.
- The government should provide free education up to std 8
- Offices of education officers to be abolished.
- Every district should have a university.
- The constitution should provide that the government should give bursary loans to

students from poor families.

- Tea companies be required to build schools in the tea zones for the local benefits. Build a national school in every district and quota system be used in universities.
- There should be a District Education Officers oversee the running of educational institutions in the district.
- 8-4-4 system should be abolished. (2)
- Teachers should only be transferred at the end of the academic year.
- All persons should be entitled to access to opportunities in the universities irrespective of their tribes.
- Certificates of students who have not paid school fees should not be withheld.
- Constitution be taught in schools.
- Education form primary – university to be encouraged and promoted.
- The government should assist in paying fees for university students.
- Adopt a system of education like 10:5:3 system of education.
- Facilities and equipments used by people with disabilities should be tax-free.
- The Kenyans people should be taxes according to the quality service rendered in all sectors.
- The constitution should provide that the government not charge any levies on good imported by churches and farmers.
- Taxes should be reduced, because they own too high.
- The constitution should provide that the country's currency bear the portrait of Kenyans first president.
- The ministry of health should also have a separate body to deal with drugs and financial matters.
- Herbalists should be recognized and licensed to operate clinics. They should be assisted by the government to mobilize their herbs to patients everywhere in Kenya.
- A law should be put in place to ensure all veterinary drugs be handled by veterinarians and human drugs be handled by human pharmacists.
- The constitution should provide that the government adequately remunerates doctors. Doctors should not be allowed to establish clinics.
- The constitution should provide that the government license nurses with certificate to practice.
- There should be free health care
- Forests be protected.
- The TV stations/broadcast should put an interpreter for the blind in each programme.
- Government
- The new constitution should provide for the establishment of an entrepreneurs scheme for all but of college graduates.
- The constitution should provide that the government protect all national parks and game parks. (2)
- KWS should compensate farmers' damage to their properties. (2)
- Communities adjoining national parks should be entitled to the enjoyment of proceeds garnered there from. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a ban on importation of locally manufactured goods.
- The constitution should provide that college trainees be provided with loans.
- The constitution should provide that teachers be guaranteed employment.
- The constitution should provide that adult literacy be abolished
- The constitution should provide for equal access to main roads by Kenyans.

- The constitution should provide that public health officers carry out awareness programmes.
- The constitution should provide that 8.4.4 system of education be scrapped.
- The constitution should provide that electricity be provided in all rural areas.
- The constitution should provide farmers with the freedom to market coffee through their own channels.
- The constitution should provide for the full liberalization of the agricultural sector e.g. tea farming.
- The constitution should provide for reasonable and affordable government taxation of consumer goods.
- The constitution should provide that collection of levies in schools be abolished.

#### **5.3.27. NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- All plot allocations by local authority should be approved by land controls boards.
- The constitution should abolish all other public holidays except Madaraka day and Jamhuri days, as these are very costly.
- The constitution should clearly define Kenyans territorial external and surface area inclusive of areas covered by water.

#### **5.3.28 CUSTOMARY LAW**

- The constitution should provide that the circumcision age for both girls and boys of the Nandi community to be 16 yrs.

#### **5.3.29 STATUTORY LAW**

- Prostitution should be banned and indeed made a criminal act.
- Local traditional brews should be legalized and licensed by the county councils for the collection of revenue and alleviation of poverty.
- Colonial law on trespass and against local brew should be abolished.
- A warrant of arrest should be produced by the police before arresting a victim
- Night services of churches should be banned, so many illicit activities occur there.
- Abortion should be legalized.
- There should be strict legislation against land grabbing.
- A law should be enacted to prohibit smuggling of historical artifacts and other materials culture out of the nation.
- The government should forbid smoking in public, anyone found doing so must be arraigned in court. Being drunk in public and becoming a nuisance should also be against the law.
- The agricultural Act should be reviewed.
- Locally manufactured or sold brew should be outlawed.
- Devil worship should be outlawed.
- The statutory limitation period of 30 yrs for land cases should be revived.
- The public health statutory law should prohibit bathing in or within the banks of the rivers.

- The constitution should be designed to cater for all interest groups and not a few.

### **5.3.30 GENDER EQUITY**

- Men should be the heads since women are only strong in terms of verbal expressions but on terms of thinking they are not creative thinkers.
- Equating men and women will lead to domestic squabbles.
- Women should have equal rights as men. (2)
- Rape offences be given life sentence.
- Women should not be equal with men.
- Gender equity be based on differences in communities.
- Equal education for both boys and girls
- Women should always be submissive
- All Kenya be treated equally
- Gender equity should be enshrined as a constitutional imperative.
- Gender equity should be enshrined in all towns.

### **5.3.31 NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- No person should be above the law.
- The constitution should provide for immediate trial of suspects.

### **5.3.32 NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- New currency should have Braille printing at the back to enable the visually impaired to read the denomination. (2)
- Kenyan currency should bear the Kenya coat of arms.

## **APPENDICES:**

### **Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee**

- |                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| 1. Hon. Raphael Kitur   | MP |
| 2. Kenneth Cheruiyot    | DC |
| 3. Cllr. Joseph Moi     |    |
| 4. Mrs. Elizabeth Koech |    |
| 5. Mrs. Rael Lang'at    |    |
| 6. Mrs. Bornece Soi     |    |
| 7. Peter Bii            |    |
| 8. Ronald Ngeny         |    |
| 9. Fr. Richard Soi      |    |
| 10. Eng. Henry K. Tonui |    |

### **Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)**

1. Tetgaa development group
2. Empowerment for sustainable development
3. Kogos youth group
4. CKRC team
5. Kelmenet Kenya
6. ECEP
7. District coordinator
8. Constitutional constituency committee

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

1	0001OBKRV	Alfred Sigei	CBO	Written	Bitia Location group
2	0041OBKRV	Anna Ratur	CBO	Written	Kolonge Women Group
3	0003OBKRV	Barnabas Koech	CBO	Written	Tetgoa Developmant Group
4	0040OBKRV	Daniel Laboso	CBO	Written	Kapleronyo Women Group
5	0014OBKRV	David Obonyo	CBO	Written	Kimary Tea Factory Workers.
6	0017OBKRV	David Rotich	CBO	Written	Koiwa Elders
7	0034OBKRV	Elizabeth Koech	CBO	Written	Kibai Women Group
8	0031OBKRV	Esther Koech	CBO	Written	Cheribai Women Group
9	0030OBKRV	Esther Ngetich	CBO	Written	Tuluop Kesek Women Group
10	0035OBKRV	Esther Soy	CBO	Written	Taach Asis Disabled Women G
11	0013OBKRV	Francis Rono	CBO	Written	Kipsamaek Clan
12	0038OBKRV	Grace Sang	CBO	Written	Kimulot Elite D. Group.
13	0032OBKRV	Irene Chepkwony	CBO	Written	Nyoigenyo Women Group
14	0012OBKRV	Isaiha Chepleulu	CBO	Written	Bureti Self Help Group For T
15	0002OBKRV	James Leitich	CBO	Written	Kimori village
16	0018OBKRV	John K Barchilei	CBO	Written	Kolongei Group
17	0007OBKRV	Joseph Siele	CBO	Memorandum	Kabyangek Youth group
18	0015OBKRV	Joshua Koske	CBO	Written	Tetgaga Development Group.
19	0011OBKRV	Kipkoech Davis	CBO	Written	Kapururet Youth Group.
20	0005OBKRV	Mrs. Jane Sigei	CBO	Written	Mogoyet Women Group
21	0033OBKRV	Peter Cheruiyot	CBO	Written	Keptuigeny/Chechebas Women
22	0037OBKRV	Priscilla Kerich	CBO	Written	Chorwet Women Group
23	0016OBKRV	Rhogger rono	CBO	Written	Kaplelech youth Group
24	0019OBKRV	Richard Rono	CBO	Written	Grace Foundation
25	0036OBKRV	Rose Koske	CBO	Written	Sach Kolongei Women Group.
26	0006OBKRV	Wesley Koech	CBO	Memorandum	Mogoyet Farmers's Group.
27	0004OBKRV	Wilson Keter	CBO	Memorandum	Tetgea Welfare Group
28	0036IBKRV	Albert Towet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0039IBKRV	Anna Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0060IBKRV	Anna Rotich	Individual	Written	
31	0115IBKRV	Anthony Kurgat	Individual	Written	
32	0010IBKRV	Aron Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
33	0116IBKRV	Bernard Korir	Individual	Written	
34	0096IBKRV	Bernard Rono	Individual	Written	
35	0092IBKRV	Caroline Cherotich.	Individual	Written	
36	0093IBKRV	Charles Chepkwony	Individual	Written	
37	0044IBKRV	Charles Yegon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0141IBKRV	Charles Yegon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0028IBKRV	Charlse Mose Orongo.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0148IBKRV	Chepkwonyi Mabnai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0078IBKRV	Cllr. David Rono.	Individual	Written	
42	0089IBKRV	Daniel Barchok	Individual	Written	
43	0163IBKRV	Daniel Rotich B.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0050IBKRV	Daniel Sigei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0002IBKRV	Daudi Arap Tesot	Individual	Written	
46	0023IBKRV	David Bett	Individual	Written	
47	0059IBKRV	David C. Milgo.	Individual	Written	
48	0154IBKRV	David Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0107IBKRV	David K. Tonui.	Individual	Written	
50	0113IBKRV	David Kirui	Individual	Written	



51	0080IBKRV	David Koskei	Individual	Written	
52	0099IBKRV	David Langat	Individual	Written	
53	0126IBKRV	David Langat	Individual	Written	
54	0030IBKRV	David Lang'at.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0034IBKRV	David Mcharanda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0127IBKRV	David Rono	Individual	Written	
57	0007IBKRV	David Rotich	Individual	Written	
58	0084IBKRV	Davis Muigo	Individual	Written	
59	0145IBKRV	Eli Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0062IBKRV	Elija Sigei	Individual	Written	
61	0098IBKRV	Elijah Mutai	Individual	Written	
62	0051IBKRV	Elizabeth koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0159IBKRV	Elizabeth Telewa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0024IBKRV	Eng. Henry Tonui	Individual	Written	
65	0053IBKRV	Esther Tum	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0106IBKRV	Francis K. Laboso.	Individual	Written	
67	0146IBKRV	Geoffrey Bore	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0013IBKRV	George C. Ruto.	Individual	Written	
69	0018IBKRV	Gibson Korir	Individual	Written	
70	0048IBKRV	Grace Chumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0165IBKRV	Henry Mubei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0090IBKRV	Henry Rono	Individual	Written	
73	0061IBKRV	Hilary Mibei	Individual	Written	
74	0140IBKRV	Hon. Raphael Kitur	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0131IBKRV	J. K. Chepkwony.	Individual	Written	
76	0006IBKRV	Jackson Langat	Individual	Written	
77	0055IBKRV	James Cheboin.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0104IBKRV	James Cheriro	Individual	Written	
79	0094IBKRV	Janet Chesang	Individual	Written	
80	0015IBKRV	Jenniffer Ngetich	Individual	Written	
81	0134IBKRV	Jeremiah Sietierei.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0067IBKRV	Joel Kirui	Individual	Written	
83	0001IBKRV	Joel Koech	Individual	Written	
84	0111IBKRV	Joel Langat	Individual	Written	
85	0132IBKRV	Joel Maritim	Individual	Written	
86	0135IBKRV	Joel Ngeno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0133IBKRV	John Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
88	0009IBKRV	John Chesitge	Individual	Written	
89	0088IBKRV	John Korir	Individual	Written	
90	0011IBKRV	John Koske	Individual	Written	
91	0026IBKRV	John Rotich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0118IBKRV	John Terer	Individual	Written	
93	0063IBKRV	Johnston Terer Tekwa	Individual	Written	
94	0137IBKRV	Johnstone cheruiyot.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0085IBKRV	Jona Ruto	Individual	Written	
96	0095IBKRV	Jonathan Mutai	Individual	Written	
97	0076IBKRV	Jonathan Ngeno	Individual	Written	
98	0012IBKRV	Jonathan W. Bett.	Individual	Written	
99	0049IBKRV	Joseah Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0082IBKRV	Joseph Bunei	Individual	Written	
101	0155IBKRV	Joseph Chumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0136IBKRV	Joseph Mutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0066IBKRV	Joseph Mutai	Individual	Written	
104	0008IBKRV	Joseph Ruto	Individual	Written	

105	0164IBKRV	Joseph Tembur	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0021IBKRV	Josephat Soi	Individual	Written	
107	0117IBKRV	Joshua Kibet	Individual	Written	
108	0016IBKRV	Joshua Lagat	Individual	Written	
109	0105IBKRV	Joshua Ngeno	Individual	Written	
110	0128IBKRV	Joshua Rono	Individual	Written	
111	0150IBKRV	Julius Cheruiyot Ngeno.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0100IBKRV	Justus Tonui	Individual	Written	
113	0017IBKRV	Kennedy kono	Individual	Written	
114	0072IBKRV	Keraot Chumo	Individual	Written	
115	0129IBKRV	Kibet Arap Riro	Individual	Written	
116	0031IBKRV	Kibii Arap Muge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0156IBKRV	Kibii Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0071IBKRV	Kimutai Chebusit	Individual	Written	
119	0160IBKRV	Kimutai Ngasura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0046IBKRV	Kipchirchir Serser	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0029IBKRV	Kipkemoi Too	Individual	Oral - Public he	
122	0004IBKRV	Kipkirui Bett	Individual	Written	
123	0149IBKRV	Kipkirui Situnik	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0125IBKRV	Kipkorir Langat	Individual	Written	
125	0103IBKRV	Kiplagat arap Kirui.	Individual	Written	
126	0077IBKRV	Kiplagat Kimetto	Individual	Written	
127	0074IBKRV	Kiplangong Chepkwony	Individual	Written	
128	0064IBKRV	Kipngeno Korir	Individual	Written	
129	0037IBKRV	Kiprere Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0110IBKRV	Kiprono Yegon	Individual	Written	
131	0144IBKRV	Kiprotich Koskei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
132	0158IBKRV	Kipruto Arap Koech.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
133	0054IBKRV	Kiptoo arap Chepkwony.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
134	0040IBKRV	Kiptoo Marugunya.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
135	0073IBKRV	Kobiro Chepkwony	Individual	Written	
136	0075IBKRV	Koilil Chepkwony	Individual	Written	
137	0022IBKRV	Lazarus Chepkwony	Individual	Written	
138	0101IBKRV	Lily Kimeto	Individual	Written	
139	0151IBKRV	Martha Milgo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
140	0091IBKRV	Mike Ngeno	Individual	Written	
141	0152IBKRV	Ndungu Njuguna	Individual	Oral - Public he	
142	0033IBKRV	Pastor Hillary Koech.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
143	0045IBKRV	Pastor James Ngetich.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
144	0025IBKRV	Patric Yergon	Individual	Written	
145	0162IBKRV	Paul Basiso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
146	0120IBKRV	Paul Bii	Individual	Written	
147	0161IBKRV	Paul Cheptirge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
148	0079IBKRV	Paul Keter	Individual	Written	
149	0123IBKRV	Paul Kitur	Individual	Written	
150	0019IBKRV	Paul Ngeno	Individual	Written	
151	0121IBKRV	Paul Rono	Individual	Written	
152	0112IBKRV	Paul Sigei	Individual	Written	
153	0003IBKRV	Peter Bii	Individual	Written	
154	0157IBKRV	Peter Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	

155	0069IBKRV	Peter Keino (Cllr)	Individual	Written	
156	0027IBKRV	Peter Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
157	0147IBKRV	Peter M. Koske.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
158	0035IBKRV	Peter Maritim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
159	0068IBKRV	Peter Rob	Individual	Written	
160	0122IBKRV	Philip Siele	Individual	Written	
161	0038IBKRV	Priscilla Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
162	0124IBKRV	Reuben Kobiro.	Individual	Written	
163	0108IBKRV	Reuben Mitei	Individual	Written	
164	0138IBKRV	Richard Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
165	0143IBKRV	Richard K. Metel.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
166	0086IBKRV	Richard Korir	Individual	Written	
167	0052IBKRV	Robert Muthi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
168	0056IBKRV	Robert Turgut	Individual	Oral - Public he	
169	0142IBKRV	Rugut Philip	Individual	Oral - Public he	
170	0081IBKRV	Sammy Ruto	Individual	Written	
171	0070IBKRV	Samuel Arap Koe	Individual	Written	
172	0043IBKRV	Samuel Keter	Individual	Oral - Public he	
173	0047IBKRV	Samuel Mutahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
174	0083IBKRV	Samuel Ngeno	Individual	Written	
175	0102IBKRV	Samuel Too	Individual	Written	
176	0042IBKRV	Sarah Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
177	0167IBKRV	Solomon Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
178	0041IBKRV	Sophia Bwogo.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
179	0097IBKRV	Stanley Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
180	0153IBKRV	Stanley K. Turgut.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
181	0065IBKRV	Stanley Keter	Individual	Written	
182	0119IBKRV	Stephen Chumo	Individual	Written	
183	0057IBKRV	Too Philip	Individual	Written	
184	0032IBKRV	William Chebochok.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
185	0109IBKRV	William K. A. Sang.	Individual	Written	
186	0087IBKRV	William Rono	Individual	Written	
187	0020IBKRV	Wilson Bii.	Individual	Written	
188	0166IBKRV	Wilson Cheyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
189	0130IBKRV	Wilson Kibet Tonui.	Individual	Written	
190	0114IBKRV	Wilson Ngeno	Individual	Written	
191	0139IBKRV	Wilson Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
192	0014IBKRV	Wilson Serem	Individual	Written	
193	0005IBKRV	Zachari Mutahi	Individual	Written	
194	0058IBKRV	Zachariah Chemosit.	Individual	Written	
195	0028OBKRV	Bornice Soi	Other Institutions	Written	NCWK
196	0009OBKRV	David Ngeno	Other Institutions	Written	CRE - Co
197	0029OBKRV	Elijah koske	Other Institutions	Written	Council Of Elders
198	0008OBKRV	Francis Tonui	Other Institutions	Written	KNUT
199	0020OBKRV	Gerald Buteyerwa Senkum	Other Institutions	Written	Rwandeas Who Come in 1940's.
200	0022OBKRV	Kipkirui Bett Philemon.	Other Institutions	Written	C.A.C.C.
201	0021OBKRV	R. B. Charles.	Other Institutions	Written	Sess Gaa Youth
202	0039OBKRV	Sara Cheruiyot	Other Institutions	Written	Kamatikah Legok D. Group.
203	0024OBKRV	Simion Ngeno	Other Institutions	Written	CRE-Co
204	0027OBKRV	Stephen Kimiigonyge	Other Institutions	Written	Kipsamaek/Kipsigis Council o
205	0025OBKRV	Willy Bosiben N	Other Institutions	Written	CRE-Co
206	0010OBKRV	Reuben Koskei	Religious Organisation	Written	Mogogosiek Liberty Church.

207	0023OBKRV	Jonathan Mutai		Written	Murguimet A.I.C. Church.
208	0026OBKRV	Philip Koech		Written	Chepdabas Society

#### Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Kipkiui Bett Philemon	P.O.Box 99, Mogogo	25	Petea Rop	P.O. Box 57, Kimulot
2	Borness Soi	P.O. Box 26, Kimulot	26	Simion Ng'enoh	P.O. Box 57, Kimulot
3	Mibei Hillary	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	27	Swilly Bosuben	P.O. Box 1330, Kericho
4	Albina k. Rono	P.O. Box 79, Litein	28	Johnsone Terer	P.O. Box 913, Kericho
5	Joel K. Sang	P.O.Box 850, Sotick	29	samwel Koe	P.O. Box 280, Kericho
6	Philiph Too	P.O. Box 1578, Kipsaongo	30	Charles Yegon	P.O. Box 9, Kimulot
7	Zechariah Chemosit	P.O. Box 89, Kimulot	31	Joseph Sigei	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
8	Rop Charles	P.O. Box 1578, Kipsaongo	32	Philiph Koech	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
9	Jeremiah Siteinei	P.O. Box 1578, Kipsaongo	33	Rugut Philiph	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
10	David C. Mingo	P.O. Box 1578, Kipsaongo	34	Paul Sigei	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
11	Ann Rotich	P.O. Box 1578, Kipsaongo	35	Robert Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
12	Peter Nenoh	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot	36	Richard Metet	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
13	Joel Kiprotich Ng'enoh	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot	37	Kiprotich Arap Koskei	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
14	Joseph Mutai	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	38	Reuben Chepkwony	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
15	E. K. Sigei	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	39	David Rono	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
16	Richard Korir	P.O. Box 716, Litein	40	Stephen Nyige	P.O. Box 13, Kimulot
17	Johnstone Chruiyot	P.O. Box 6, Kimulot	41	Elly Arap Langat	P.O. Box 780, Kericho
18	Richard Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 57, Kimulot	42	James Koskei	P.O. Box 922, Kericho
19	Wilson Rono	.O. Box 74, Kimulot	43	Samwel Ruto	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
20	Kipngenoh Koria	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	44	Sammy K. Ruto	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
21	Justus Tonoui	P.O. Box 20, Kimulot	45	Geoffrey Bore	P.O. Box 54, Kimulot
22	Nicolas Keter	P.O. Box 1578 Kericho	46	Richard Kiget	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot
23	Stanley Keter	P.O. Box 1578, Kericho	47	Joseph Muita	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
24	Joseph Mutai	P.O. Box 57, Kimulot	48	Jonah K. Ruto	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
49	John Korir	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	73	Richard Yegon	P.O.Box 1, Kimulot
50	Peter Koske	P.O. Box 22, Kimulot	74	Joseph Chumo	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
51	Jonathan Mutai	P.O. Box 24, Kimulot	75	Stanley Maritim	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
52	Jonah Mabwai	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot	76	Jonathan Ronoh	P.O. Box 32, Kimulot
53	Philiph Sitonik	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot	77	David Korir	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
54	Simion Maritim	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	78	David Chepkwony	P.O. Box 24, Kimulot
55	David Koros	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	79	Henry Ronoh	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
56	Welsdon Bett	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	80	Paul Ronoh	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
57	Patrick Sigei	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot	81	Esther Koech	P.O.Box 322, Kericho
58	Keneot Rono	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot	82	Ndugu Njuguna	None
59	Elizabeth Koech	P.O. Box 913, Kericho	83	John Kilel	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
60	Samwel Kosilei	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot	84	Alfred Ronoh	P.O. Box 280, Kimulot
61	Nicolas Ng'enoh	P.O. Box 619, Kericho	85	Kitur Stanley	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot
62	David Mutai	P.O.Box 74, Kimulot	86	Stanley Turgut	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot
63	Kiprirui Ronoh	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	87	Francis K. Laboso	P.O. Box 48, Kimulot

64	Jonathan Mutai	P.O.Box 913, Kericho	88	Hon. Konoin Raphael Kitur	P.O. Box 22, Kimulot
65	Julius Cheruiyot Ng'eoh	P.O.Box 1, Kimulot	89	David Cheruiyot	P.O. box 99, Mogogo
66	Elijah Koskei	P.O. Box 38, Kimulot	90	Cllr. Peter Keino	P.O. Box 2, Kimulot
67	Soniu Arp Boldo	P.O. Box 38, Kimulot	91	John Sigei	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
68	Johathan Kipkenoi Ngeno	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	92	Reuben Langat	P.O. Box 19, Kimulot
69	Martha Cheratich	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	93	Christopher Ruttoh	P.O. Box 913, Kimulot
70	Richard Kinui	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot	94	Raymond Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 6, Kimulot
71	Charles Too	P.O. Box 1, Kimulot	95	Vincent Langat	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
72	Joel Cheruyot	P.O. Box 1, Kimulot	96	Zalamon Koech	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
97	Joseph Kalya	P.O.Box 14, Kimulot	121	Andrew Marindany	P.O.Box 57, Kimulot
98	David Ronoh	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	122	Joseph Tuimising	P.O. Box 57, Kimulot
99	John Korir	P.O. Box 26, Litein	123	Stephen Soi	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot
100	Joseph Towett	P.O. Box 913, Kericho	124	David Kring	P.O. Box 71, Kimulot
101	Philiph Siete	P.O.Box 1578, Kericho	125	David Tonui	P.O. Box 44, Kimulot
102	Annah Rator	P.O. Box 1, Kimulot	126	Daniel Ngenoh	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
103	Rero Arap Birir	P.O. Box 913, Kericho	127	David Tonui	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
104	Mathew Rator	P.O. Box 913, Kericho	128	Richard Nenoh	P.O. Box 819, Kericho
105	Daniel Mutai	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	129	Johnstone Chepkwony	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
106	Joseph Kikie	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	130	Simion Kitur	P.O. Box 71, Kimulot
107	Joseph Towett	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	131	John Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot
108	David Koske	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	132	Daniel Rotich Borowo	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
109	Samwel Towett	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	133	Samwel Too	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
110	Zakayo cheruiyot	P.O. Box 90, Kimulot	134	Lily Kimetto	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
111	Wesley Langat	P.O.Box 913, Kimulot	135	Kipkoech Arap Ng'enh	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
112	Davis Nilgo	P.O. Box 84, Kimulot	136	Kobiro Chepkwony	P.O. Box 100, Mogogosiek
113	William Ronoh	P.O. Box 97, Kimulot	137	Kolil Chepkwony	P.O. Box 100, Mogogosiek
114	Shadrack Kigen	P.O. Box 922, Kericho	138	Keraot Onumo	P.O. Box 1815, Kericho
115	Joel Kinui	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	139	Kiplaingong Chepkwong	P.O. Box 100, Mogogosiek
116	Reuben Mitei	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot	140	Wesley Kirui	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
117	Reuba Mitei	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot	141	Paul Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 16, Kimuot
118	Michael Korir	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	142	Robert Korir	P.O. Box 16, Kimuot
119	Daniel Barchok	P.O. Box 76, Kimulot	143	Philiph Cheruiyot Korin	P.O. Box 1578, Kipsaongon
120	Dennis Tanui	P.O. Box 912, Kimulot	144	Leonard Tonui	P.O. Box 181, Litein
145	Erick Tonui	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot	169	Eunice Ng'enh	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
146	Benjamin Mosonik	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	170	Grace Langat	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
147	Isaiah Towet	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot	171	Nicolas Ronoh	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot

148	Joel Maritim	P.O. BOX 43, Kimulot	172	Josiah Bune	P.O. Box 35, Kimulot
149	Peter Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 1464, Kericho	173	Kipruto Koech	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
150	Kimilgo Kenduiwo	P.O. Box 38, Kimulot	174	Grace Sinei	None
151	Stephen Chepkwony	P.O. Box 1186, Kericho	175	Samwel Ng'enh	P.O. Box 35, Mugeny
152	Robert Ronoh	P.O. Box 1186, Kericho	176	Elizabeth Tololwo	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot
153	Simon Langat	P.O. Box 15, Kimulot	177	Pricilah Kirui	P.O. Box 913, Kericho
154	Daniel Kiplangat	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot	178	Joshua Ng'enh	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
155	Henry Koech	P.O. Box 1464, Kericho	179	Patrick Mibei	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
156	Ludia Soy	P.O. Box 4, Kimulot	180	David Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 45, Kimulot
157	Leah Kinui	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	181	Kimutai Ngazura	P.O. Box 1, Kimulot
158	Nicholas Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 6, Kimulot	182	Paul cheptirgei	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot
159	David K. Ruto	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	183	Benard Ronoh	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
160	Kipkenior Ronoh	P.O. Box 43, Kinulot	184	Mike Ngeno	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
				Charles	
161	Edward Towett	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	185	Cheokwony	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
162	Sammy Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	186	Janet Chesang'	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
163	Joseph Langat	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	187	Caroline Cherotich	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
164	Benard Korir	P.O.Box 14, Kimulot	188	Esther Maina	P.O. Box 1, Kimulot
165	Emily Kiru	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	189	Paul Basiso	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot
166	Lucy Langat	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	190	Chepshilat Maina	P.O. Box Kimulot
167	Esther Koskei	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	191	John Terer	P.O. Box 733, Litein
168	Sarah Kurgat	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	192	William Arap Sang	P.O. Box 668, Kericho
					P.O. Box 1578, Kericho
193	Kipsiele Arap Kilel	None	217	Wilson Ngeno	
					P.O. Box 1815, Kericho
194	Charles Kamoing	P.O. Box 42, Kimulot	218	Chirchir Kipkeniu	
195	Wilson Tonui	P.O. Box 74, Kakilabei	219	Paul Togom	P.O. Box Kimulot
					P.O. Box 7815, Kericho
196	James Cheriro	P.O. Box 74, Kakilabei	220	William Koech	
197	Lawrence Bosuben	P.O. Box 913, Chebangang	221	Benard Korir	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
198	Simon Langat	P.O. Box 913, Chebangang	222	Dancan Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
199	Keneth Ngenoh	None	223	William Rotich	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
200	Stephen chumo	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	224	Esther Soy	P.O. Box 465, Kimulot
201	Jonah Kiru	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot	225	John Ronoh	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
202	Paul Bii	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot	226	Joseph Meto	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
203	Richard Chelule	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot	227	Paul Sigei	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
204	James Samoei	None	228	Joel Langat	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
205	Sarh Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	229	David Kiru	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
206	Rosemary Kosekei	P.O. Box 38, Kimulot	230	Andrew Kurgat	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
207	Selly Barta	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	231	Anthony Kurgat	P.O. Box 2, Kimulot
208	John Rotich	P.O. Box 1578, Kericho	232	Kipyegon Ngetich	P.O. Box 81, Kimulot
209	Daniel Laboso	P.O. Box 1578, Kericho	233	Stephen Togom	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot
210	Kibii Arap Cheruiyot	None	234	Joseph Tembur	P.O. Box 35, Kimulot
211	Johana Arap Rotich	P.O. Box 1, Kimulot	235	Alex Keno	P.O. Box 71, Kimulot
212	Daniel Chumba	P.O. Box 1	236	Joseah Bett	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
213	Wilson Mutai	P.O. Box 922, Kiericho	237	Kipkorir Langat	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot

	Daniel Rotich				
214	Borrowso	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	238	David Langat	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
215	Jullie Kirui	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	239	Henry Langat	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
216	John Arap Towett	P.O. Box 913, Kimulot	240	Joyce Soy	P.O Kimulot
241	Grace Chepkwony	P.O. Box 1, Kimulot	252	Jeremiah Kapketwon	P.O.Box 619,Kaptebengwet
242	Recho Tangus	P.O. Box 1, Kimulot	253	David Koech	P.O. Box 16, Kimulot
243	Esley Koech	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	254	David Rono	P.O. Box 74, Kimulot
244	Henry Mibei	P.O. Box 2815, Kericho	255	David Mitei	P.O. Box 913, Kericho
245	Reuben Kobirot	P.O. Box 35, Kimulot	256	Kipyator Rotich	P.O. Box 913, Kericho
246	Samwel Labogo	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	257	John Ronoh	P.O. Box 913, Kericho
247	Reuben Kobirot	P.O. Box 35, Kimulot	258	Robert Mutai	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
248	Samwel Laboso	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	259	Geoffrey Langat	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
249	Daniel Laboso	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	260	Geoffrey Chirchir	None
250	David Rono	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot	261	Robert Koech	P.O. Box 14, Kimulot
251	Joel Kimetto	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot	262	Wilson Cheyot	P.O. Box 43, Kimulot
			263	Joshua Kibet Chepkili	P.O. Box 23, Kimulot