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## 1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Mt. Elgon Constituency is found in Mt. Elgon District. Mt. Elgon District is one of 8 districts of the Western Province of Kenya.

### 1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	66,783	68,250	135,033
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	40,991	40,535	81,526
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	25,792	27,715	53,507
Population Density (persons/Km <sup>2</sup> )	143		

### 1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Mt. Elgon District:

- Is the least densely populated in the province;
- Has one of the highest primary school enrolment rates in the province at 86.8%, being ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the province and 9 nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 20.2%, being ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in the province and 32<sup>nd</sup> nationally; and
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, skin diseases and infections, and diarrhea diseases.

Mt. Elgon district has one constituency: Mt. Elgon. The district's MP covers an area of 944 Km<sup>2</sup> to reach 135,033 constituents. In the 1997 general election, the ruling party, KANU, won the parliamentary seat with 68.56% valid votes. All the registered voters in the district/constituency voted in the elections.

## 2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

### 2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (persons/Km <sup>2</sup> )
	66,783	68,250	135,033	944	143

### 2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

The main economic activities of the area are the production of tea, coffee, and maize. In addition, the people also rear livestock.

### 2.3. Electioneering and Political Information

This is a KANU stronghold. In the 1992 and 1997 general elections, it won with 78.76% and 68.56% valid votes respectively. KANU retained the seat in 2002.

#### 2.4. 1992 General Election Results

<b>1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS</b>			<b>32,958</b>
<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% VALID VOTES</b>
<b>Wilberforce Kisiero</b>	<b>KANU</b>	20,022	78.76
Moses Kakoi	FORD-K	4,811	18.92
Princhani Simiyu	FORD-A	542	2.13
Cosmas Shapali	DP	48	0.19
Total Valid Votes		25,423	100.00
Rejected Votes		-	
Total Votes Cast		25,423	
% Turnout		77.14	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

#### 2.5. 1997 General Election Results

<b>1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS</b>			<b>39,697</b>
<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% VALID VOTES</b>
<b>Joseph N. Kimkung</b>	<b>KANU</b>	21,835	68.56
Enos Saulo Chemobo	FORD-K	7,607	23.88
Bramwel M. Serebemuun	NDP	2,408	7.56
Total Valid Votes		31,850	100.00
Rejected Votes		569	
Total Votes Cast		32,419	
% Turnout		81.67	
% Rejected/Cast		1.76	

#### 2.6. Main Problems

- The constituency has only three secondary schools, a district hospital that is lacking in equipment and medicine, and poor roads;
- Absence of a tea processing factory in the area;

- The indiscriminate felling of the Elgon teak;
- The 1991 ethnic conflicts pitted the Sababots against their Teso and Bukusu neighbours. Many people were killed, scores more maimed and displaced with property worth millions of shillings destroyed; and
- The land problem of Chebyuk.

### 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 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2002 and 16<sup>th</sup> July 2002

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

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

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

- Constitution.
- Constitution making process.
- The constitution of Kenya.
- Emerging issues.
- Governance.

## 5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

### 5.1. Logistical Details

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

- a) Date(s): 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> July 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

#### 2. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- b) Venue(s): Kapsokwony High School  
Cheptais Secondary School

#### 3. Panels

- a) Commissioners
  1. Com. Mosonik arap Korir
  2. Com. Lenaola Isaac
  3. Com. Zein Abubakar
- b) Secretariat
  1. Hassan Mohammed -Programme Officer
  2. Joyce Wamucii -Assistant Programme Officer
  3. Marion Nekesa -Verbatim Recorder

### 5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
<b>Number of People Who Presented</b>		148
<b>Sex</b>	Male	140
	Female	8
<b>Presenter Type</b>	Individual	124
	Institutions	24
	Not Stated	0
<b>Educational Background</b>	Primary Level	16
	Secondary/High School Level	95
	College	12
	University	24
	Not Stated	1



<b>Category</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Form of Presentation</b>	Memoranda	5
	Oral	88
	Written	14
	Oral + Memoranda	16
	Oral + Written	25

### 5.3. **Concerns and recommendations**

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Mt. Elgon 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**

- The constitution should have a preamble. (13)

The preamble should:

- Set out patriotism and national unity as the national vision. (4)
- Be simple and clear.
- State that Kenya is a God fearing country.
- Express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- Spell out the broad socio-economic values of the Kenyan state.
- State equal distribution of resources.
- State that there should be equal rights and opportunities for all.

#### 5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICIES:**

- The principles of state policy to be included in the constitution should include rule of law, human rights and sovereignty of the state.
- Democratic principles to be included in the constitution should include respect for multi party system of government. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the law should apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that state powers should remain independent.
- Principles of state policy should be enforceable in law.

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

- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- The 65% majority vote required to amend the constitution should be retained. (3)
- The 65% majority vote required to amend the constitution should be abolished.
- The constitution should be amended by a 75% majority vote. (2)
- The constitution should be amended by an 85% majority vote.
- Amendments touching on fundamental rights and freedoms of the people and trust land should require a 70% parliamentary vote.
- The constitution should be amended after every 5 years.
- Parliaments power to amend the constitution should be limited. (3)
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution.
- Issues related to minority groups should only be amended in consultation with the group. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment should only be through a public referendum. (19)
- Referendums should not be used to amend the constitution. (2)
- The Constitution Review Commission should conduct referendums.
- The Electoral Commission should conduct referendums. (2)
- The electoral commission and the judiciary should conduct referendums.

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

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship. (8)
- Any child born in Kenya should be an automatic citizen. (3)
- The constitution should stipulate that citizenship should be conferred on children born outside Kenya by Kenyan parents.
- Kenyans born before 12th December 1963 and their offspring should be regarded as automatic citizens even if they were born outside the country.
- The constitution should provide that all children born of at least one Kenyan parent be given automatic citizenship regardless of gender. (8)
- A child born of one Kenyan parent should not be conferred automatic citizen until there is proof that they will live permanently in Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that a non-Kenyan child adopted by a Kenyan citizen should automatically qualify for Kenyan citizenship.
- Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through application and approval from the registrar of persons.
- Citizenship should be acquired by naturalization and registration.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender. (8)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should not be automatic citizens until it is proved they will live in Kenya.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens should not be automatic citizens but may acquire such status through registration.
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship. (4)
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (7)

## Rights and obligations:

- Citizens should have the right to vote and be voted for and to be protected by the state.
- Citizens should be loyal to the state and must serve the nation when called upon.
- Citizens should have the obligation of defense, peacekeeping, prosperity, and fighting illiteracy and hunger.
- Citizens should enjoy basic rights.
- The rights and obligations of a citizen should depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired. (4)
- The rights and obligations of a citizen should not depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired. (3)
- The constitution should provide that all citizens who have an identity card are entitled to a passport.
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship should be by way of National identification cards, birth certificates and passports.
- The issuance of identity cards should be simplified.

### 5.3.5. **DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.**

- Disciplined forces should be established in the constitution. (10)
- The constitution should provide that all decisions affecting national policy on defense should be made with the approval of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that a Minister who will be in charge of all forces should head the ministry of Defense.
- The traffic police department should be restructured and placed under the motor vehicles inspection unit.
- Administration police force should be merged with the regular police force.
- The constitution should provide that police and prison officers should be trained for a period of one year.
- Recruitment into the armed forces should be by secret ballot yes/no.
- All recruits into the armed forces must be citizens.
- Military courts should be established to deal with discipline in the armed forces.
- The court Marshall should discipline armed forces.
- The constitution should provide the President should not be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. (2)
- The president should be the commander-in- chief of the armed forces. (10)
- Parliament should approve declaration of war by the executive. (4)
- The executive should contact the defense council before declaring war. (2)
- Only parliament should have power to declare war.
- The executive should not have exclusive power to declare war. (2)
- The constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers in emergencies. (6)
- Parliament should have the authority to invoke emergency powers. (4)
- The executive should have the authority to invoke emergency powers. (4)

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

- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct

of political parties.

- Political parties should provide civic education, mobilize the public for development and ascertain proper use of government. (3)
- Political parties should support the government policy on issues of external aggression and disasters.
- Political parties should play a role in making of the budget.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a national outlook.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should have a code of conduct.
- There should be no political parties because they generate tribalism and hatred. (2)
- Political parties should be funded by the state. (3)
- Political parties should be financed through harambees and membership registration. (2)
- Political parties should be self financed.
- Political parties should be financed according to their number of parliamentary seats.
- Political parties should be financed on condition that they maintain proper records.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties as long as such parties have representation in parliament and have a demonstrable substantial following. The funding should be approved by the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that all political parties should have equal access to public premises.

The constitution should limit the number of political parties:

- To 2 (3)
- To between 3 and 5. (10)
- To 10 (2)

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

- The Presidential system of government should be retained. (2)
- The Presidential system of government should not be retained.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government. (6)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government in which the National Assembly chooses the Prime Minister.
- The prime minister should be the head of government. (5)
- The prime minister should hold a university degree and be morally upright.
- The president should be ceremonial. (4)
- The president should order implementation of issues forwarded to him, address public meetings and ceremonies and deal with the country's security.
- The president should play an advisory role and be custodian of national interests and security.
- The constitution should provide for a hybrid system of government. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government with a ceremonial President and an executive Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. (31)
- Power should be decentralized to the local government.
- Regions should have power to implement laws made by the central government according to the local needs.

- Local authorities should be empowered to take charge of education, health, water, security, trade, environment, tourism, industry and finance.

Vice President and Attorney General:

- The constitution should provide that the Vice President be directly elected by popular vote. (3)
- The vice president should be appointed by parliament.
- If the president is a man the vice president should be a woman.
- The vice president should be the president's running mate.
- The Attorney General should be appointed by parliament.
- The Attorney General should be an ex-officio member of parliament.
- A special tribunal should appoint the Attorney General.
- The president should appoint the Attorney General. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Parliament should appoint the Attorney General with the help of the Law Society of Kenya.

### 5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

Parliament:

- The appointment of ministers and their deputies should be vetted by parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that all presidential appointments be vetted by parliament.
- The appointment of PS', ambassadors, high commissioners, parastatal heads, directors, commissioners, chancellors, chief justice, speaker, chief whip, controller and auditor general should be vetted by parliament.
- All constitutional appointments should be vetted by parliament.
- The appointment of ministers and their deputies should be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to appoint all Ministerial Assistant ministers and Permanent secretaries appointments.
- The constitution should give parliamentary committees the power to prosecute.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to supervise the Judicial Service Commission and the Public Service Commission.
- The constitution should give Parliament sole power of approval of public expenditure as well as the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should empower parliament to discipline public servants who misappropriate funds.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar. (2)
- Parliament should not have unlimited control of its procedures. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a coalition Government. (3)
- The constitution should not provide for a coalition Government.
- We should change to multiparty representation at both the executive and the legislature.
- The constitution should provide for two chambers of parliament; upper and lower houses. (15)
- Parliament should have power to remove the president through a vote of no confidence. (7)
- Parliament's power to remove the president through a vote of no confidence is insufficient.
- The president should have power to veto legislation passed by parliament. (5)
- The president should not have power to veto legislation passed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the President should sign all bills passed by the parliament immediately.

- The legislature should have power to override the president's veto. (3)
- The legislature should not have power to override the president's veto.
- The president should have power to dissolve parliament. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not have the power to dissolve parliament.
- There is no need to stagger parliamentary elections.

#### Voting in and Contesting Elections:

- Every citizen attaining the age of 18 should be eligible to voting.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 40-65 years of age.
- The president should be aged between 35-70 years while an MP should be between 21-70 years. (19)
- The president should be aged between 45 and 75 years old. (3)
- MP's should have a minimum O-level education qualification.
- MP's should be degree holders. (3)
- An MP should hold a diploma or it's equivalent from a recognized institution. (2)
- Language tests required for parliamentary elections are sufficient. (2)
- MP's should be of good integrity, social and financial standing. (2)
- Moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates should be introduced. (9)
- Each district should elect one woman regardless of population size.

#### Members of Parliament:

- Being an MP should be a full time occupation. (2)
- Being an MP should be a part time occupation. (5)
- A third of the members of parliament should be reserved for women.
- MPs should not be involved in trade.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies.

#### Voter's power over their MPs:

- The electorate should have power to recall inefficient MPs. (17)
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.
- MPs should act on the basis of instruction from their constituents or parties. (7)
- The constitution should provide that nominations in parliament should only be reserved for special interest groups and the vulnerable groups. (10)
- The concept of nominated MPs should be abolished. (3)
- The constitution should provide for Affirmative action legislation to ensure women's participation in parliament increases.

#### MPs salaries:

- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs. (8)
- The PSC through an independent panel of eminent persons should determine the salaries of MPs. (2)

- The PSC should determine the salaries of MPs and it should be reduced by 40% to 50%.
- The public should determine MP salaries.

### 5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

#### The President:

- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate. (11)
- Presidential candidates should have a minimum form-four education qualification. (2)
- The president must have served in the government. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not belong to any political party and should be elected by popular vote.
- Presidential candidates should be wealthy Kenyan citizens with good public relations skills.
- Presidential candidates should be morally upright and have good health. (5)
- Presidential candidates should be non-alcoholics, married and God fearing. (2)
- The constitution should not specify qualifications for presidential candidates. (2)
- Presidential candidates should be Kenyans by birth. (3)
- Presidential candidates should have a clean record in public service.
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum of two five-year terms. (15)
- Presidential tenure should depend on the leadership service.
- The president should stay in office for one term of 5 years.
- Presidential tenure should not be fixed. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president rules for three terms of five years.
- The functions of the president should be specified in the constitution. (5)
- The president should appoint the members of cabinet.
- The constitution should provide that the President should not appoint cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. (5)
- The president should not be chancellor of all public universities. (2)
- The president should not dismiss ministers as he wills.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be subject to the law. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the out going president should not appoint a successor.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president due to misconduct. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be a member of parliament. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be a member of parliament. (5)

#### Provincial Administration:

- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government. (9)
- The public should elect provincial administrators. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the Chief and the Assistant Chief be elected by popular vote by members of the respective administrative location. (7)
- The constitution should provide for retaining the provincial administration. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government.

#### Size of Government:

- The constitution should provide for the adoption of one minister, one ministry policy. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a ministry of persons with disabilities.
- The constitution should provide for a ministry of minority groups.
- The constitution should provide that all ministries should have advisory board to advise the minister before the enacting of any related issues.
- The constitution should provide that the Executive should comprise of the Prime Minister, the Ministers, the Deputy ministers and the Permanent Secretaries all of whom shall be liable to impeachment.

#### 5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- Provide for the independence of the judiciary. (7)
- Stipulate the period that a case in court should take.
- Provide for local courts to be set up in the constituency level under Council of Elders to settle minor disputes.
- Provide for the establishment of a land claims court, economic crimes court and a human right court.
- Location courts should be established to be manned by local qualified personnel and their jurisdiction should be determined by parliament.
- Every district should have a court.
- The court system should be restructured.
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional court. (7)
- The constitution should not provide for a constitutional court. (2)
- The constitution should provide for village courts.
- The constitution should provide for judicial review of laws made by the legislative depending on the section to be reviewed.

#### Appointment and qualification of Judicial Officers:

- The constitution should provide that appointment of judges should be approved by two thirds of the Members of Parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the appointment of members of the Judicial Service Commission should be done by Parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a Judicial Commission elected by the people to oversee the appointment of judicial officers. (3)
- The president should appoint judicial officers from names proposed by the judicial service commission and approved by parliament. (2)
- The Supreme Court judges should elect one of their own to be the chief justice.
- The constitution should provide that the minimum education qualification for judicial officers be a law degree. (3)
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers must be at least 20 years old.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers must be at least 45 years old.
- The chief justice should be in office for a period of five years.
- The constitution should provide for security of tenure for judges.
- The constitution should provide that the tenure of judicial officers is fixed to 20 years.
- Judges should retire at the age of 65 years.
- The constitution should provide for life imprisonment as the mechanism for disciplining



judges.

- Independent courts should be established to facilitate cases of corruption among lawyers and judges.

#### Kadhis Courts:

- The Chief Kadhi should be restricted only to judicial work.
- The Kadhi should be a Muslim with a degree in law and appropriate qualifications in Islamic shariah.
- The Chief Kadhi should have similar qualifications as the magistrates.
- The judicial service commission on recommendation should appoint Kadhis.
- The president should appoint the Kadhis.
- The Muslim community should appoint the Kadhi.
- The chief justice should appoint the Kadhis.
- The constitution should provide that Muslim scholars appoint Kadhis.
- Kadhis court should handle other matters related to Islamic law other than divorce, marriage and succession. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Muslim cases should be handled by Kadhis court.
- Kadhis court should have appellate jurisdiction. (2)

#### Additionally:

- The constitution should guarantee free legal aid to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should stipulate that application and filing fees/ legal fees should as much as possible be pegged at a rate affordable to the common person.
- The constitution should provide for a right to legal aid for the poor and juvenile cases. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a council of elders to handle customary/ cultural disputes. (13)
- The constitution should provide that the Government should remunerate village elders. (4)

### 5.3.11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The constitution should provide that:

- All elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the County Council, are filled by direct popular elections. (23)
- Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum two five-year terms.
- Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum of 5 years. (8)
- The two-year term for mayors and council chairmen is adequate. (2)
- Councils should continue working under the central government.
- Local Authorities should be given some autonomy and power by the Central Government. (9)
- There should be no minimum education qualification for councilors. (2)
- Councilors should have at least an O-level education qualification. (15)
- Councilors should have attained at least std.8 level of education.
- The language tests required when vying for local authority seats is sufficient. (4)
- County clerks, town clerks and municipal council clerks shall be registered lawyers.
- There are moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (4)
- The electorate can recall their ineffective councilors. (10)
- The remuneration of councilors should be determined by the central government. (5)
- The citizens should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- Councilors should be paid directly from the exchequer.
- For the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The concept of nominated councilors is abolished. (3)
- The concept of nominated councilors is retained. (4)
- The concept of nominated councilors is retained to cater for the interests of special groups. (4)
- The minister for local government should not be empowered to dissolve local councils.
- The president or minister for local government should have power to dissolve councils.
- The president or local government minister should only dissolve a council when the unity of the state is threatened or in case of corruption.
- Councils should be empowered to oversee the maintenance of roads and other means of communication.

### 5.3.12. THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

The constitution should provide:

- For adoption of the proportional electoral system.
- For adoption of the representative electoral system. (5)
- That voting is done by secret ballot. (3)
- For the simple majority rule as the basis for winning an election. (6)
- That the simple majority rule is not used as the basis for winning an election.
- At least twenty positions of elective posts should be reserved for women.
- There is no need for increasing the participation of women in politics.
- That no seats are reserved for specific interest groups.
- That seats are reserved for specific interest groups such as minority groups, religious groups and retirees. (3)
- Seats should be reserved for persons with disabilities, women and the youth. (7)
- That district boundaries are redrawn according population sizes.

- For separate periods for local government, parliamentary and presidential elections.
- That Presidential and Parliamentary elections are held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections should be held first. (10)
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously. (2)
- That ballot box is transparent. (2)
- For continuous registration of voters. (3)
- For increased number of polling stations. (3)
- For independent candidates to vie for seats.
- For the use of birth certificates to register voters.
- For the registration fee required for contestants to be reduced by 50%.
- No limit to the election expenditure by each candidate. (2)
- A limit on election expenditure by each candidate.
- That the election date of general elections. (9)
- That election should be held on weekdays and not the weekends.
- That the election date for the next general election be announced when parliament reconvenes for its last sitting before the term is over.
- The electorate with a right to petition any election at all levels.
- That votes be counted at the polling station. (6)
- That it's the right of the electorate to petition for a by-election.

#### Presidential Elections:

- Presidential elections should be conducted directly. (15)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the votes cast.
- A presidential candidate must garner at least 30% of the total votes cast.
- A presidential candidate must garner at least 51% of the total votes cast, if not a run off should be held for the two top candidates. (2)
- The rule on 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential elections should be retained. (9)
- The rule on 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential elections should be replaced.
- The presidency should rotate among the eight provinces of Kenya.

#### Defections:

- Candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should not seek nomination in another party. (3)
- Candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should be allowed to seek nomination in another party.
- The constitution should provide that party defectors should seek re-election. (2)
- People who defect from their parties should resign.
- Defections between parties should not be allowed. (4)
- There should be no restrictions on defections between parties.
- The constitution should provide that in case of defection, MP's shall not contest until the next general elections

#### Constituencies:

- The current geographical constituency system should be retained.
- The current geographical constituency system should not be retained. (3)
- Mt. Elgon district should be merged into rift valley province.
- Some constituencies need to be sub divided.
- Special constituencies should be created to cater for the interests of minority and marginalized groups.
- The number of constituencies should be increased and in doing so, ethnic and population factors should be considered.
- The constitution should provide for clear rules for the creation of parliamentary constituencies.
- The constitution should provide for constituency boundary reviews after every 5 years.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency must have a minimum of 60,000 people.

#### On 2002 Elections:

- The justice and peace commissioners, human rights activists and civic providers should monitor the 2002 elections.

#### Electoral Commission of Kenya:

- Electoral commissioners should be graduates of law. (3)
- Electoral commissioners should be morally upright and with impeccable credentials.
- Electoral commissioners should be Kenyan citizens, knowledgeable in the electoral process and have good record as civic educators.
- The constitution should provide a clear criterion for the appointment of commissioners to the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that Commissioners appointed to the Electoral Commission be nominated by, and be representative of all political parties. (3)
- The constitution should provide that election of commissioners to the Electoral Commission be subject to vetting and approval by parliament. (2)
- An electoral college should appoint electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure. (3)
- The tenure of electoral commissioners should be fixed to five years. (2)
- The government should fund the electoral commission. (3)
- The ruling party should fund the electoral commission.
- The number of electoral commissioners should be limited to 12.
- The number of electoral commissioners should be limited to 22
- The number of electoral commissioners should be limited to 32
- The number of electoral commissioners should be limited to 42 to represent the 42 ethnic groups in Kenya.
- One third of the electoral commissioners should be women.
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission.
- The electoral commission should study and publish the manifesto of all political parties.
- The electoral commission should be empowered to deal with election violence without reporting to the AG.
- The electoral commission should be empowered to prosecute election offenders.

### 5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The current constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are inadequate. (3)

The constitution should:

- Lay emphasis on economic, social, political and cultural rights. (2)
- Guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- Provide for the freedom of expression like peaceful demonstrations without police interference.
- Entrench freedom of worship. (9)
- Provide for freedom of movement for all Kenyans.
- Abolish death penalty. (8)
- Retain death penalty. (3)
- Guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- Protect security, healthcare, water, education, shelter, food, and employment as basic rights for all Kenyans. (6)
- Guarantee the security of all Kenyans. (4)
- Guarantee decent housing for all Kenyans. (3)
- Guarantee right to welfare, leisure and cultural activities.

### Responsibilities for rights:

- The responsibility of ensuring the enjoyment of basic rights by all Kenyans should fall on the government. (3)
- Human rights activists should ensure the enjoyment of basic rights by all Kenyans.

### Health and water:

- Provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas (8)
- Provide for clean supply or piped water within the reach of every Kenyan. (3)

### Education:

- Guarantee free education for all. (2)
- Provide for free primary school education. (14)
- Provide for free and compulsory formal education up to form four. (5)
- Provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level. (7)

### Employment:

- The one man, one job policy should be implemented.
- Any employee who works in an institution for two and a half years should be confirmed permanent.
- The government should regulate employment guidelines regardless of race or tribe.
- Employment opportunities should be equitably distributed. (4)
- Guarantee employment to all qualified Kenyans. (3)
- Promotions at work should be on merit.
- Harmonize salaries for all employees.
- Provide that salaries and benefits should be reviewed after a period of 5 years.
- Retirees should be granted annual pension increments. (2)
- The unemployed should be entitled to unemployment benefits.
- Pensions should be granted immediately on retirement. (3)
- Guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation. (3)

### Additionally:

- Provide that there should be equal coverage by all state-owned media groups to all.
- Provide that every citizen should be educated on civic education and the constitutional concepts.
- Provide that civic education should be a continuous activity. (7)
- Provide that the Kenya Gazette should be available to all freely.
- Provide that the constitution should be available at all Chief's offices for accessibility to citizens.
- Parliamentary debates should be televised live.
- The constitution should be taught in public meetings and written in other languages. (2)

### 5.3.14. THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

#### Women and children:

- Women's rights are not fully guaranteed in the constitution. (3)
- Women's rights are fully guaranteed in the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children.
- All children who for reasons of incapacity of their parents to maintain them should be given a constitutional right to be adopted.
- The constitution should protect the education of the Girl child.
- The constitution should provide that there should be no child labor.
- The constitution should protect Child rights especially relating to forced early marriage. (2)
- All children should be protected from any physical, psychological, environmental and emotional exploitation.
- The constitution should provide for heavy penalties for child abuse. (4)
- A branch should be set up under the human rights commission to oversee the rights of children.
- Provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.
- Provide that widows shall be protected against next of kin who intent to grab their property.
- The youth should be considered vulnerable because they lack capital and employment.

#### People with disability:

- The interests of people with disabilities are not fully taken care of. (2)
- The interests of people with disabilities are fully taken care of.
- Medication to the people with disabilities should be addressed and emphasis placed on referral.
- Provide for free education and registration of disabled persons organizations.
- Protect the rights of the disabled.
- A national council for the disabled should be established to coordinate programs for the disabled.
- Public buildings and transport system should be designed to be user friendly for the disabled. (2)
- Sign language should be recognized as an official language.
- Braille should be used in schools. Vocational training and rehabilitation centres should be established in every district to train the disabled in fields such as tailoring and masonry.
- Assertive devices for disabled persons should be exempted from import tax.
- Disabled persons should be granted employment, soft loans and free equipment with regard to the nature of their disability.

#### Additionally:

- Other vulnerable groups include minority groups such as the sabaot, retirees, and the aged.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons. (6)
- Do not provide for affirmative action whatsoever.
- Provide that Prisons should be places of rehabilitation and not corporal punishment.
- The time a person has spent in police custody awaiting trial should be taken into account when the sentence is passed
- Those in police custody should be protected from harassment.

- Provide that freedom fighters should be taken care of by the government.

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

The constitution should provide:

- That local communities have the ultimate land ownership. (10)
- That individuals have the ultimate land ownership. (7)
- That the state has the ultimate land ownership. (2)
- That private land acquired by the government for national development should be compensated promptly and adequately. (7)
- The government the right to acquire public land for national or regional use.
- Give the government no power to compulsorily acquire private land.
- Give the state no power to control the use of land by owners/occupiers. (3)
- Give the state power to control the use of land by owners/occupiers. (5)
- Non-citizens should not own land anywhere in Kenya. (7)
- Non-citizens should own land on a twenty-year renewable leasehold certificate.
- That no citizen should pay money to have their land surveyed or to acquire title deeds. (3)
- That land title deeds should be processed at the divisional level and should be made cheaper. (5)
- That clan elders and local administrators should be involved in land inheritance issues.
- That land should be registered under both spouses' names. (2)
- For equality in family property ownership.
- That married women shall possess no property from their fathers land.
- Either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse.
- Men and women should have equal access to land. (9)
- For the retribution of Sabot's ancestral land and compensation for displacement.
- Pre-colonial land treaties and agreements should be abolished. (3)
- Pre-colonial land treaties and agreements should be retained. (9)
- Kenyans should not be free to own land anywhere because larger tribes have dispossessed smaller tribes of their ancestral land. (4)
- Kenyans should be free to own land anywhere in the country. (5)
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless.
- All Kenyans access to land. (8)
- No guarantee to all Kenyans access to land. (2)
- The Trust Lands Act should be abolished and the lands bestowed upon the local communities. (3)
- The Trust Land Act should be retained.

On land ceiling, citizens should only be allowed to own a maximum of:

- Between 50 and 100 acres of land. (4)
- Maximum of 500 acres of land.
- There should be no limit to the amount of land an individual can own. (3)

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



- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity does not contribute to a national culture. (5)
- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity contributes to a national culture. (2)
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution. (18)
- Positive aspects of culture such as circumcision, dressing, chiefdom and dowry should be captured in the constitution. (7)
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice.
- The Sabaot community is a distinct group whose interests should be catered for in the constitution. (2)
- The Chepkitele community is a distinct group whose interests should be catered for in the constitution. (3)
- Each community in Kenya should respect the cultures of other communities.
- Traditional intellectual property rights should be institutionalized under the realm of traditional diversity.
- Community cultural museums and heritage be established in every district.
- Abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation. (4)
- Do not provide for the protection from discriminatory aspects of culture.
- Provide for two national languages; English and Kiswahili. (6)
- Provide for one national language.
- Recognize the Sabaot language.
- Provide for recognition of indigenous languages. (8)
- Do not provide for recognition of indigenous languages.

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

- The executive should retain the power to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- The power to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources should be transferred to parliament.
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances. (5)
- Other methods of raising public finance should include issuance of Treasury bills and borrowing from bilateral and multilateral sources. (2)
- The constitution should provide for equal distribution of earnings from national resources. (11)
- Provide that all government services and facilities be accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.
- To ensure equitable distribution of resources, the constitution should specify the minimum amount of money allocated to each district with a bias towards disadvantaged areas that should receive higher funding.
- Provide for locals to manage natural resources and benefit from them.
- 75% to 80 % of taxes, natural resources and wealth generated within a district should be used to benefit the particular community. (2)
- The government should be required to apportion benefit from resources between the central government and the communities where such resources are found. (12)
- Provide for the full participation of MPs in the preparation of the national budget at all stages.

## Controller and Auditor General:

- Provide that Controller and Auditor General should have powers to prosecute. (2)
- Provide that Controller and Auditor General are autonomous.
- Provide that Controller and Auditor General are credible persons and if possible should be expatriates for impartial auditing of public finances.
- Provide that Controller and Auditor General are protected by the constitution.
- Provide that Controller and Auditor General are appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that a special tribunal appoints Controller and Auditor General.
- Provide that the president appoints Controller and Auditor General. (2)
- Provide that the office of the ombudsman appoints Controller and Auditor General.

## Public Service:

- Provide that all appointments to civil service must be based on merit. (4)
- Provide that Ministerial appointments should be by portfolios in accordance with their professionalism. (2)
- Good remuneration packages should be implemented to attract competent Kenyans into the public service. (3)
- To enhance a high standard of discipline in the civil service the PSC should be autonomous. (2)
- Members of the PSC should enjoy security of tenure.
- The government should provide training for civil servants as an incentive to improve services.
- The constitution should provide that members of the PSC are appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president appoints members of the PSC. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the office of the ombudsman appoints members of the PSC.
- A code of ethics should be formulated for holders of public office. (6)
- The constitution should provide that all presidential candidates declare the source of their wealth. (2)
- All civil servants apart from the subordinate staff should declare their wealth.
- All public officers should declare their wealth. (3)

### 5.3.18. ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- Factors that may trigger or accelerate desertification should be included in the constitution to protect the country from desertification.
- The constitution should provide that the environment should be protected against negative impact of science and technology.
- The ministry of environment should train environmentalists who should be deployed in both rural and urban areas.
- The local government should have power to enforce environmental protection laws. (3)
- The local communities should have power to enforce environmental protection laws. (2)
- The local communities should own natural resources. (8)
- The state should own natural resources. (2)
- Individuals should own natural resources.
- Local communities should be encouraged to foster protection and management of their

environment. (10)

- The constitution should provide for the protection of forests, rivers, water catchments areas and wildlife. (4)
- The constitution should provide that scientific innovations and traditional herbs should be reserved and protected.
- The church and government should be responsible for the protection of natural resources. (3)
- The local community should be responsible for the protection of natural resources. (4)
- The local authority should be responsible for the protection of natural resources. (3)

#### **5.3.19. PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- Provide for the participation of religious organizations in governance. (2)
- Provide for the participation NGOs in governance. (7)
- Duplication of work by NGOs and all civic societies should be discouraged.
- The government should pay pastors of registered churches.
- Provide for regulation of the formation and conduct of civic society organizations. (3)
- Churches should be free to run their own affairs without interference.
- There should be a clear distinction between the role of the church and state.
- Institutionalize the role of civic society organizations.
- Women should participate in governance through the women group organizations.
- 10% of parliamentary seats should be allocated to women and they should be equitably distributed among the regions.
- 2.5% of parliamentary seats should be allocated to disabled persons and they should be equitably distributed among the regions.
- 5% of parliamentary seats should be allocated to the youth and they should be equitably distributed among the regions.
- There should be a youth representative in parliament from every district to maximize their participation in governance. (2)
- Provide for adequate participation of minority groups in governance. (3)
- The elderly should form an organization to cater for their interests in governance.
- Provide that NGO's should nominate a representative in the parliament.

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

- The conduct of foreign affairs should not remain the preserve of the executive. (5)
- Parliament should discuss international issues and advice the prime minister accordingly.
- Parliament should be responsible for enacting international treaties.
- Parliament should monitor the executive in the conduct of foreign affairs.
- Parliament should discuss and accredit foreign envoys.
- Parliaments role in the conduct of foreign affairs is to legislate laws while the executive is to enforce laws and policies.
- Parliament's role in the conduct of foreign affairs is advisory.
- The laws of Kenya should not conflict with international treaties and agreements.
- International treaties and agreements should have automatic effect on domestic law. (3)
- Regulations by regional organizations should have automatic effect on domestic law. (2)

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

- There is need for constitutional commissions. (4)
- Provide that constitutional commissions be set up by parliament or with the approval parliament.
- Provide that commissions established shall operate under a specified time and the findings made public immediately.
- Provide for an inspectorate of government commission to handle ombudsman type of functions.
- We should have an office of the ombudsman. (10)
- Human rights commission should be established. (7)
- Gender commission should be established. (2)
- Anti-corruption commission should be established. (6)
- Land commission should be established. (4)
- Armed forces commission should be established.
- Provide for a commission to oversee the education sector, which should be de-linked from the executive and should be answerable to the National Assembly.
- Provide for a rehabilitation commission, women's commission and a justice and peace commission.
- There is need for a minister of justice as distinct from the office of the AG to protect the fundamental rights and freedom of individuals. (4)

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

- The constitution should provide that during the transition period presidential powers rest with the Attorney General. (3)
- The speaker should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections. (5)
- An independent body such as the justice and peace commission should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The office of the ombudsman should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The chairman of the Electoral Commission should announce the results of the presidential elections immediately after the results are received. (2)
- The incoming president should assume office one month after the elections. (2)
- The incoming president should assume office as soon as he is declared winner.
- The constitution should provide for a 30-day period between elections and the swearing in of the new president.
- The incoming president should assume office after 21 days. (2)
- The incoming president should assume office after 90 days.
- The incoming president should assume office after two months.
- The justice and peace commission should swear in the incoming president in liaison with the speaker.
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president. (4)
- The instruments of power should be transferred to an incoming president during the swearing in ceremony.
- The instruments of power should be transferred to an incoming president immediately after the declaration of election results.
- Instruments of power should be transferred during the day at a public ceremony witnessed by the wananchi.
- The constitution should make provision for a former president in terms of security. (5)

- The constitution should not make provision for a former president in terms of security.
- The constitution should provide for transport, accommodation, welfare payments, office and secretarial services to a former president. (4)
- The constitution should make provision for a former president in terms of welfare. (5)
- The constitution should not make provision for a former president in terms of welfare.
- A former president should be protected from legal process. (2)
- A former president should not be protected from legal process. (2)

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

- Women should only be allowed to inherit their father's property if the father did not have sons.
- Girls should have a right to inherit property from their parents.
- The minimum age for marriage should be set at 18 years.
- All marriages should have certificates.
- When a man divorces his wife, he should give her part of his property.
- The constitution should provide that fathers/men should take responsibility of the children they sire.
- Domestic violence should be prohibited. (3)

### 5.3.24. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- Local industries should be established where raw materials are found. (2)
- The constitution should provide for government role in price control to protect local produce.
- The constitution should provide for reasonable and affordable government taxation of consumer goods.
- Provide for government protection of the local market against the infiltration of fake and contraband products.
- Industries should be established in the rural areas.
- Natural resources should be used wisely to fight poverty.
- The government should tarmac and be responsible for the maintenance of roads in all the districts. (2)
- Every district should have a tarmac road of not less than 200 km
- Kenyans through the industrial act should be encouraged to own shares in foreign companies.

### 5.3.25. **OTHER NATIONAL POLICY**

- The government should promote strong family ties to control the spread of Hiv/Aids.
- The constitution should restructure the police force to make it more conscious of public safety.
- The police should stop harassing innocent citizens. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation.
- The constitution should provide that no officer should receive bribe to deliver services.
- The constitution should ensure that all guns in the hands of individuals are withdrawn.
- The constitution should provide that after every three years all security officers should under

go refresher courses and training.

- The constitution should provide that the Government should be liable for destruction, accidents or havoc resulting from the Government's ignorance.
- Corrupt individuals should be made to pay back the equivalent value of the stolen property. (3)
- The constitution should provide that corruption is a crime.
- In addition to reimbursements, corrupt officers should pay a heavy fine and serve a long sad sentence.
- In the case of bribery, the giver and the receiver should be given equal punishment.
- The government should take appropriate action on corrupt leaders and businessmen guilty of grabbing resources.
- The constitution should endeavour to wipe out corruption. (3)
- The number of children per family should be fixed to 2.
- The constitution should provide for the control of birth rate.

### 5.3.26. **SECTORAL POLICY**

Agriculture:

- The ministry of Agriculture shall provide advice and support services to farmers.
- Provide for the full liberalization of the agricultural sector.
- Agricultural industries should be liberalized and privatized.
- Agricultural factories should be established in the areas with adequate raw material.
- The interest rates charged on loans to farmers should be reduced.
- The government should provide markets for agricultural produce. (3)
- Marketing societies should be formed to ensure that farmers are paid well for their deliveries.
- The constitution should provide that farmers be paid directly for their agricultural produce.
- The government should guarantee productivity of fallow land, arid and semi arid land and areas affected by floods.
- Short period crops should be emphasized to curb hunger and the government should ensure food security in drought periods.
- The government should market livestock on behalf of pastoralists.
- The constitution should provide that the government distributes farm inputs to farmers.

Education:

- Schools should be closed on Saturdays to cater for the religious needs of SDA students.
- Religious education and instruction in schools should only be provided by a person professing the same faith.
- Students should not be forced to wear school uniform.
- Law should be taught in schools.
- The education curriculum should be multi cultural and multi lingual and should meet international standards.
- Universities should remain national properties
- Civic education should be taught continuously in schools. (2)
- Learning in schools should only be from Monday to Friday.
- All primary schools should have nursery schools and primary teachers to specialize in English, math and science. The government should equip schools for girls and boys in every

district, and scholarships should be given to children from marginalized communities.

- The constitution should provide that Secondary and University education should be subsidized by the Government to make it affordable.
- The new system of education should be done away with and the old system 7-4-2-3 be adopted. (5)
- The quota system of education should be abolished. (3)
- Proportionate quotas to national schools and colleges should be guaranteed.
- The higher education loans board should provide loans to students in public and private universities and to local and foreign universities. (2)
- The constitution should be taught in schools and colleges. (2)
- A military curriculum should be introduced in secondary schools.
- University intake grade should be C+.
- All schools under the DEB should be handed over to their original sponsors for spiritual guidance
- The 85% form one intake policy should be abolished.
- Mother tongue should be taught in schools.
- Corporal punishment in schools should be reinstated. (3)
- Corporal punishment in schools should be abolished.
- The government should ensure that schools have adequate facilities and equipment.
- School heads should be appointed on merit.
- The constitution should provide that admissions to government schools be strictly based on merit.
- The constitution should provide for the review of the education system in order to enhance the quality of the education provided.
- The constitution should strengthen the early childhood education programme. As such, the government should pay nursery school teachers.
- The BOG members in secondary schools should be degree holders.
- National exams should be done both in Form 2 and 4.
- The number of taught subjects in schools should be reduced.

#### Health:

- Cost sharing in public hospitals should be abolished. (3)
- The government should provide a health centre in each sub location.
- Every district should have a fully equipped hospital.
- All Kenyans should be members of the national hospital insurance fund.
- The public health department should be empowered to charge individuals for breaching health standards
- Traditional doctors should be incorporated in the health department.

#### Fiscal and Monetary Policy:

- Imported goods should be taxed heavily.
- Poll tax should be reintroduced and strictly observed
- The tax imposed on farm inputs should be reduced.
- Banking facilities should be made accessible to every person irrespective of race, ethnic background and gender.
- The Kenyan currency should not bear the president's image.

- The constitution should provide that the national currency/legal tender has a permanent face.
- The government should establish interest free banking.
- Central bank should control bank interest rates.
- The constitution should provide for government control over interest rates charged on bank loans.

#### Small enterprise development:

- Tribal radio stations should be closed Small scale businesses should not be taxed.
- The government should give loans to people interested in initiating small enterprises.
- Micro finance institutions should be encouraged to finance the jua kali sector.

#### Mining:

- The constitution should invalidate all contracts entered into by the Kenyan government with any mining company in Kenya and direct that such contracts be entered into afresh with the communities under the direction and supervision of their community council.

#### Transport and Communications:

- Minor road maintenance jobs should be done local agents
- Marginalized areas without good roads should receive funding to build and maintain a minimum of 200 km of tarmac road.
- The constitution should provide that Transport Licensing Board taxes should be accountable before the Parliament and help in maintenance of the roads.
- The constitution should ensure roads are repaired and others established.
- The constitution should protect the media from interference by the state

#### Tourism and Wildlife:

- A police post should be established in Chepkitale to discourage poachers from interfering with the wildlife.
- The constitution should provide that citizens be protected from wild animals.
- The government should ensure that homes have electricity. (2)
- Rural electrification programmes should be revisited with a view to electrifying those areas with progress potential.

#### 5.3.27. CUSTOMARY LAW

- Customary laws ought to be harmonised by the removal of repugnant clauses and unequivocal entrenchment of its salient features in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for traditional customary marriages.

#### 5.3.28. STATUTORY LAW

- The Public Order Act should be abolished.
- Local brews should be legalized. (9)



- The constitution should provide that local brews should be legalized for domestic use and ceremonial consumption and not for sale.
- The Chiefs Act should be reinstated.
- Rapists should be hang
- Ploughing around riverbanks and lakes should be outlawed.
- Kenyans who own land should plant trees or else a criminal charge should be brought against them.
- Rapists should serve 14 years in jail.
- The constitution should provide that questionable sects should be outlawed.
- Abortion should be made illegal.
- The constitution should provide that public burial grounds should be reserved.

#### 5.3.29. **GENDER EQUITY**

- There should be no equality between men and women.
- Gender equity should be an integral part in the development of the nation. (3)

#### 5.3.30. **ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- The government should compensate the Saboot for the many years they were displaced from their indigenous land. (2)
- The constitution should provide for compensation of those killed during the fight for independence.
- Respect of the rule of law should be entrenched in the constitution.

#### 5.3.31. **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- There should be a national dress code. (2)
- The constitution should spell out the dressing code for men and women.
- Women should not be allowed to wear trousers.
- A national dress should be designed for official functions to uniquely identify the nation.

## **APPENDICES:**

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

1. Hon. Joseph Kimkung MP
2. Bramuel Murgor DC
3. Robinson Kimachas Chairman
4. Cllr. Francis Ndiwa
5. Kiboki Kikai
6. Janephar Cherop
7. Hesbon Kundu
8. Gerishom Katenya
9. Agnes Aserena
10. Peter Chemengich
11. Lynett Shabatai Chemaiyiek
12. Amos Ndiwa

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

- Constituency constitutional committee
- District coordinator
- Comm. Nancy Barasa
- Comm. Raiji
- Anglican Church of Kenya
- Mt. Elgon Adult Education
- KOLA
- Operation Embrace Children's Rights
- Ecumenical Center for Justice and Peace
- Kingo Civic Education
- Sabot Bible Translation
- Chepkarai planners Group
- Church of Christ
- Esiimba Women Group
- Toroso youth Group
- Excel Institute
- Chepkurkur
- ODECECO
- Amani Kwa Wote
- Shalom Day Co-operative
- Business talk consultancy group
- Cheboramwa self help group
- Chepkube Water project
- Chesikaki Co-operative
- Chesikaki Youth
- Chesikaki Medical Center
- AIC Women Group
- Kapsokwony Disabled Association
- Kenya National Union of Teachers
- Kenya Union of Post Primary Education Teachers
- Kimjoy Self Help Group
- Kongasis
- Maendeleo ya Wanawake
- MOET
- Peacenet Group
- Satellite Philanthropy service
- Mt. Elgon Information Resource Foundation
- Catholic justice and peace commission

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

1	00110MEWE	Dan Kirui	CBO	Memorandum	Namoriondet-Ab-Kupebenge
2	00100MEWE	Francis Kirui	CBO	Memorandum	Kopsiro Division Residents
3	00010MEWE	Hillary Masai Arap Boko	CBO	Memorandum	Kongasis Constitution Review
4	00190MEWE	Maghas Toge	CBO	Written	Toroso Youth Group
5	00140MEWE	Martin Simotwo	CBO	Memorandum	Ndorobo Community
6	00020MEWE	Soet Sichei	CBO	Written	Sabaot Group
7	00090MEWE	Tungwet Fendra	CBO	Memorandum	Ndorobo Community
8	00070MEWE	Vincent Cheptang	CBO	Written	Chepkitale Community
9	00160MEWE	Wilberforce Kisiero	CBO	Memorandum	Sabaot Council Of Elders
10	0098IMEWE	Abdu Masud	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0115IMEWE	Abdul Aziz Sirari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0001IMEWE	Abraham Chebet	Individual	Written	
13	0110IMEWE	Alfred Sonit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0072IMEWE	Alice Kimatep	Individual	Written	
15	0017IMEWE	Amos Kimutai	Individual	Written	
16	0039IMEWE	Andrew S Chemaiyele	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0018IMEWE	Aramis W Kiplaikong	Individual	Written	
18	0069IMEWE	Ben Cheseba	Individual	Memorandum	
19	0073IMEWE	Ben K. Kibet	Individual	Written	
20	0100IMEWE	Benjamin Borter	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0022IMEWE	Checkman Siyoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0037IMEWE	Chemwalin Dickson	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0093IMEWE	Cheptot Fredrick	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0026IMEWE	Cherotich Qualantine	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0091inewe	Christopher Sudi	Individual	Written	
26	0091IMEWE	Christopher Wanyama	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0070IMEWE	Christopher Wanyama	Individual	Written	
28	0096IMEWE	Cleophas Ngeiywa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0043IMEWE	Cllr Pius Muye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0011IMEWE	Cllr Titus Mayiek	Individual	Memorandum	
31	0104IMEWE	Cllr. Simon S. Ngeiywo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0067IMEWE	Collins Meko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0126IMEWE	Daniel Chafi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0127IMEWE	David Simiyu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0008IMEWE	Davis Boiyo	Individual	Memorandum	
36	0090IMEWE	Dr. Moses Ngeiywa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0068IMEWE	Edik Nakoko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0118IMEWE	Enos Chemor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0075IMEWE	Eric Sakit	Individual	Written	
40	0088IMEWE	Ernest Waraba	Individual	Written	
41	0047IMEWE	Felix Ndiwa	Individual		
42	0114IMEWE	Festo Kisiero	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0063IMEWE	Francis Kapsim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0028IMEWE	Francis Ndhiwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0093inewe	Fredrick Cheptoto	Individual	Written	
46	0097IMEWE	Geoffrey Masudi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0055IMEWE	Geoffrey Sichei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0122IMEWE	George Makasi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0078IMEWE	George Wahuchu	Individual	Written	
50	0016IMEWE	Gregory K Ngeiywa	Individual	Written	
51	0015IMEWE	Harry Bowen	Individual	Written	

52	0074	IMEWE	Henry Chesori	Individual	Written	
53	0076	IMEWE	Hesbon Kundu	Individual	Written	
54	0002	IMEWE	Hesbon Naibei	Individual	Written	
55	0048	IMEWE	Hilary Cheptoti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0105	IMEWE	Ibrahim Kones	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0050	IMEWE	Ibrahim Masai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0052	IMEWE	Isaack Chengek	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0064	IMEWE	Isaack K Walia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0120	IMEWE	Jackson Kiberenge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0010	IMEWE	Jackson Latebo	Individual	Written	
62	0060	IMEWE	James Boiyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0020	IMEWE	James Morogo	Individual	Written	
64	0086	IMEWE	Jamin Kimtai	Individual	Written	
65	0125	IMEWE	Japhet Chesele	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0103	IMEWE	John Chesumet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0057	IMEWE	Johnstone Cherok	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0085	IMEWE	Jonathan Cheptei	Individual	Written	
69	0116	IMEWE	Jonathan Makasi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0027	IMEWE	Joseph Kimkung	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0082	IMEWE	Joseph Kipkei	Individual	Written	
72	0014	IMEWE	Joseph Ngomat	Individual	Written	
73	0079	IMEWE	Joseph W. Chesikaki	Individual	Written	
74	0029	IMEWE	Julius N Naibei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0053	IMEWE	Julius Tarit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0119	IMEWE	Justomre Tekwenyi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0003	IMEWE	Kapsali Isaya	Individual	Written	
78	0049	IMEWE	Kasisi Julius	Individual	Oral - Phone	
79	0099	IMEWE	Kemei S. Kiteria	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0077	IMEWE	Kibet Kennedy	Individual	Written	
81	0024	IMEWE	Kinjo Fredrick	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0054	IMEWE	Kipkorir Kigai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0113	IMEWE	Kipkurui Winser	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0040	IMEWE	Lawrence C Kuboi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0007	IMEWE	Leonard Ndiema	Individual	Written	
86	0036	IMEWE	Lois Psenjen	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0111	IMEWE	Martin Chepkechi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0089	IMEWE	Masika Maugol	Individual	Written	
89	0106	IMEWE	Mbishai F. Naibei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0107	IMEWE	Meshack Chemos	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0066	IMEWE	Michael Chebus	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0090	inewe	MM Ngeywa	Individual	Written	
93	0058	IMEWE	Morris Cheptek	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0051	IMEWE	Morris Kinyandia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0062	IMEWE	Moses Kirui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0019	IMEWE	Moses Kiterier	Individual	Written	
97	0006	IMEWE	Moses Mbito	Individual	Written	
98	0025	IMEWE	Moses Ngeiywa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
99	0087	IMEWE	Mostapha Idd	Individual	Written	
100	0031	IMEWE	Nancy C Ngeiywa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0094	IMEWE	Nancy Ngeiywa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0061	IMEWE	Nashon Ruto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0101	IMEWE	Nelson Mendei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0021	IMEWE	Pastor Chemwotei Arap S	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0121	IMEWE	Patrick Chebonyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0092	inewe	Patrick Chepkedhiri	Individual	Written	

107	0092IMEWE	Patrick Chepkichir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0117IMEWE	Patrick Kituyi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0084IMEWE	Patrick Ngaina	Individual	Written	
110	0124IMEWE	Peter Bichesitit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0012IMEWE	Peter Chemengich	Individual	Memorandum	
112	0013IMEWE	Peter Morongo	Individual	Written	
113	0065IMEWE	Peter Naibei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0046IMEWE	Peter O Morongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
115	0056IMEWE	Pharis Chenge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0045IMEWE	Phidis Karimi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0059IMEWE	Reuben Kimai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0080IMEWE	Richard Wasilwa	Individual	Written	
119	0035IMEWE	Robinson Kipkiriet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0009IMEWE	Ronald Ptala	Individual	Written	
121	0038IMEWE	Rueben K Cheprot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
122	0023IMEWE	S James	Individual	Oral - Public he	
123	0033IMEWE	Sakong` Kirui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0102IMEWE	Salim Daraja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
125	0042IMEWE	Samuel K Naibei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
126	0109IMEWE	Samuel Mangara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
127	0034IMEWE	Sichei Chemotwei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0112IMEWE	Sicheic Humphrey	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0095IMEWE	Soet Somburmo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0081IMEWE	Stanley K. Tumbo	Individual	Written	
131	0041IMEWE	Stanley Kirui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
132	0108IMEWE	Stephen Kimutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
133	0083IMEWE	Stephen Toywo	Individual	Written	
134	0044IMEWE	Susan Chebet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
135	0005IMEWE	Susan Kashori	Individual	Written	
136	0004IMEWE	William Samburmo	Individual	Memorandum	
137	0032IMEWE	Willy Songy Masai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0123IMEWE	Wimo Kosgey	Individual	Oral - Public he	
139	0030IMEWE	Workson Bunuka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
140	0071IMEWE	Zephania Cheboss	Individual	Written	
141	0005OMEWE	Chemwotei Evans	NGO	Written	Mt Elgon University Students
142	0003OMEWE	Davis Kiboi	NGO	Memorandum	Disabled Group
143	0015OMEWE	Dismas Watima	NGO	Written	Operation Embrace Children
144	0004OMEWE	Janerose C Sichei	NGO	Memorandum	Mt Elgon KOLA
145	0012OMEWE	George Tekei K	Other Institutions	Written	Kapso Disabled Assoc.
146	0008OMEWE	Robinson Kimachas	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Constituency Constitutional
147	0018OMEWE	Ezra Cherop	Religious Organisation	Written	Seventh Day Adventist Church
148	0006OMEWE	James Bonyo	Religious Organisation	Written	Seventh Day Adventist
149	0013OMEWE	Juma G. Simatwo	Religious Organisation	Written	Supreme Council Of Kenya Mus
150	0017OMEWE	Krong Abdalla	Religious Organisation	Written	Supreme Council Of Kenya Mus

## Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

### KAPSOKWONY HIGH SCHOOL

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Hon. W.A. Kisiero	P.O. Box 156, Kitale	41	Stanley Kirui	P.O. Box 30, Kapkateny
2	Chemwotei Arap Sakong	P.O. Box 65, Kapsokwony	42	Jackson L.Kimkunh	N/A
3	Abraham Chebet	P.O. Box 295, Kitale	43	Davis B. Chepkech	P.O. Box 198, Kapsokwony
4	Hillaryu Masai Arap Bokose	P.O. Box 7, Kaptama	44	Pst. Peter K. Morongo	P.O. Box 120, Kapsokwony
5	Checknan Siyoi	P.O. Box 156, Kitale	45	Martin Simotwo	P.O. Box 91, Kapsokwony
6	Sichei Nusa Soet	P.O. Box 19, Kapsokwony	46	Chemwotei E. Kiprotich	P.O. Box 182, Cheptals
7	Shabatai James Pkanta	P.O. Box 46, Kapsokwony	47	Joseph Kachenge Ngonai	P.O. Box 104, Kapsokwony
8	Kinjo Fred	P.O. Box 104, Kapsokwony	48	George Ngeiywa	P.O. Box 35, Kapsokwony
9	Moses Ngeiywa	P.O. Box 76, Kapsokwony	49	Robinson Kimachas	P.O. Box 212, Cijeptao
10	Julius N. Naibet/Cherotich A.	P.O. Box 104, Kapsokwony	50	Danis Kiboi	P.O. Box 11, Kaptama
11	Workson Kimotai Bunuka	P.O. Box 120, Kapsokwony	51	Benjamin K. Masai	P.O. Box 3, Kapsokwony
12	Nacy Ngei Ywa	P.O. Box 76, Kapsokwony	52	Kiptalam Ibrahim	P.O. Box 61, Kapsokwony
13	Willyson Masai	P.O. Box 259, Kapsokwony	53	Ibrahim Psomken	P.O. Box 500, Chwele
14	Kituindiwa Chemwalin	P.O. Box 173, Kapsokwony	54	Harrison Chemosit	N/A
15	Janerose Chepkenyosichei	P.O. Box 173, Kapsokwony	55	Julius Zeria Tekweny	P.O. Box 50, Kaptama
16	Chepkitale Oguk	P.O. Box 15, Kapkateny	56	Dismas Watima	P.O. Box 64, Kapsokwony
17	Willy Sike	P.O. Box 3826, Kitale	57	Felix Ndimia	P.O. Box 27, Kaptama
18	Cheprot Reuben Kiboi	P.O. Box 159, Kapsokwony	58	Lois C. Psenjen	P.O. Box 33, Kapsokwony
19	Pr. James Boiyo	P.O. Box 104, Kapsokwony	59	Ptala Naibei	P.O. Box 32, Kaptama
20	Andrew Chemayiek	P.O. Box 25, Kapsokwony	60	Moses Juma Kwala	P.O. Box 10, Kaptama
21	Maurice Chemwotei	P.O. Box 206, Kitale	61	Hillary B. Cheptot	P.O. Box 48, Kapsokwony
22	Francis Kirui	P.O. Box 30, Kapkateny	62	Robinson Kirskiriet	P.O. Box 77, Kapsokwony
23	Lawrence Kiboi	P.O. Box 322, Chwele	63	Aramis Wambele K.	P.O. Box 77, Kapsokwony
24	John Cheruo	P.O. Box 102, Kapsokwony	64	James Morogo	P.O. Box 99, Kapsokwony
25	Julius Kesis Bera	P.O. Box 5, Kapsokwony	65	Jonathan Ngoron	P.O. Box 11 Kaptama
26	Geoffrey Masudi	P.O. Box 74, Kapsokwony	66	Wyc Naibei Chesarmat	P.O. Box 193, Kaptama
27	Bernard Moiben	N/A	67	Kipkorir Kigai	P.O. Box 210, Kaptama
28	Silas Juma Ndiema	P.O. Box 129, Kapsokwony	68	Pius Muye	P.O. Box 163, Kapsokwony
29	Josphat Ikweli	P.O. Box 129, Kapsokwony	69	David Keecha	P.O. Box 9, Kapsokwony
30	George Tekei Kimai	P.O. Box 300, Kapsokwony	70	Francis Boiyo	P.O. Box 87, Kapsokwony
31	Dan Kirui	P.O. Box 93, Kapsokwony	71	Amos K. Ndiwa	P.O. Box 97, Kapsokwony
32	Renson Watima	P.O. Box 268, Kapsokwony	72	Ben Chemosit	P.O. Box 45, Kapsokwony
33	Phidis Karimi Masai	P.O. Box 1239, Kitale	73	Moses K. Neuno	P.O. Box 104, Kapsokwony
34	Cllr. Susan Kashori	P.O. Box 93, Kapsokwony	74	James K. Mamoet	P.O. Box 104, Kapsokwony

35	David Masudi	P.O. Box 74, Kapsokwony	75	Daniel Kipkomo	P.O. Box 104, Kapsokwony
36	Moses Kirui Korkong	P.O. Box 61, Kimilili	76	Maurice S. Cheptek	P.O. Box 88, Kapsokwony
37	Cllr. Titus Mayiek	P.O. Box 163, Kapsokwony	77	William C. Kesis	P.O. Box 122, Kapsokwony
38	Cllr. Francis Ndiwa	P.O. Box 163, Kapsokwony	78	Moses Cheptot	P.O. Box 106, Kapsokwony
39	Cllr. Bismark Bokose	P.O. Box 163, Kapsokwony	79	Silas Cheptot	P.O. Box 120, Kapsokwony
40	Cllr. Samburmo William	P.O. Box 163, Kapsokwony	80	Nixon Bomett	P.O. Box 163, Kapsokwony

## CHEPTAIS SECONDARY SCHOOL

NO.	Name	Address:	NO.	Name	Address:
1	Peter B Chestit	59 Cheptais	97	Eric Sakit	151 Cheptais
2	Wycliff T Maruga	236 Cheptais	98	Litu Henry	5 Cheptais
3	Jaram C Ndiema	155 Cheptais	99	Nelson Mendei	16 Cheptais
4	Patrick Matep	858 Cheptais	100	Edward Sumuni	82 Cheptais
5	Japheth Chesebe	16 Cheptais	101	Salim Tarasa	66 Cheptais
6	Daniel Chafo	10 Cheptais	102	James Wasama	47 Cheptais
7	David Simiyu		103	Kennedy Kibet	151 Cheptais
8	Dr.M.M. Ngeiyo	76 Kapsokwony	104	George Walukhu	81 Cheptais
9	Mr.Ben Chesebe	236 Cheptais	105	Stephen Tonyo	30 Cheptais
10	Sammy Chemuley	31 Cheptais	106	Nehemiah C Makas	16 Cheptais
11	Christopher Sudi	152 Cheptais	107	Nicholas Kiboi	44 Cheptais
12	Patrick Chepketich	244 Eldoret	108	Ezra M Cherop	2 Cheptais
13	Zaphaniah Chebus	233 Cheptais	109	Nimo Kosgey	57 Cheptais
14	Cheptot Fred	104 Kapsokwony	110	Moses Cheseny	87 Cheptais
15	Soet Samburmo	19 Kapksokwony	111	Bramwel Tumbo	80 Cheptais
16	Cleophas Ngeywa	7 Kaptama	112	Ngoret Joseph	1 Kapsokwony
17	Kemei S Kiterie	5 Cheptais	113	Richard C Kwembur	30 Cheptais
18	Benjamin B Borter	5 Cheptais	114	Kipkony Raphael	93 Cheptais
19	Goffrey Masudi	74 Kapso	115	Benard Yeko Chemabus	139 Cheptais
20	Abdu Masudi	74 Kapso	116	Julius M Kipnimo	86 Cheptais
21	Krong Abdalla	232 Cheptais	117	Saikwa	5 Cheptais
22	Zipporah N Maghas	4 Cheptais	118	Raphael Chebus	2 Cheptais
23	Hesbon Kundu	228 Cheptais	119	John Tutei	198 Cheptais
24	Alice Kimatep	151 Cheptais	120	Chengo Benard	41 Cheptais
25	Ben K Kibet	151 Cheptais	121	Maurice Kisiero	16 Cheptais
26	Kipnusu J Kiboi	5 Cheptais	122	John Manalwa	178 Cheptais
27	Henry Chesoni	151 Cheptais	123	Abduracak Abdi	5 Cheptais
28	Samson Ngwenyo	80 Cheptais	124	Selina Kepkemei	110 Cheptais
29	Hellen Sanja	47 Cheptais	125	Patrick Sowoi	30 Cheptais
30	Gamau	21 Cheptais	126	John Marama	2 Cheptais
31	Leonard Ndiweu	19 Cheptais	127	John Myeke	41 Cheptais
32	Patrick Chebonya	105 Cheptais	128	Manuel Juma	41 Cheptais
33	Kibonti Hillary	63 Cheptais	129	Judith Maghas	9 Cheptais
34	Francis Kingoo	34 Cheptais	130	John Kiptet	2 Cheptais
35	Wycliffe Cherop	93 Cheptais	131	Cheptot Moses	236 Cheptais
36	Jamin Kimtai	234 Cheptais	132	Willy Masai	259 Kapsokwony
37	Korofia Wefwafwa	40 Cheptais	133	Moses Chepkoy	41 Cheptais
38	Masika Mangoli	236 Cheptais	134	Reuben Tuikong	37 Cheptais
39	Eliud Haee	204 Cheptais	135	Mngame Noah	2 Cheptais
40	George Makas	97 Cheptais	136	Kitui Patrick	88 Cheptais
41	Ben Chebus	158 Cheptais	137	P.K. Ngaina	163 Cheptais
42	Maurice Ngweywo	81 Cheptais	138	Nyende Ibrahim	2 Cheptais
43	Shadrack Mangeni	38 Cheptais	139	Hadson Kisiero	47 Cheptais



44	Simeon Ngeywo	42 Cheptais	140	Eliud Chongin	47 Cheptais
45	Jacktan Mayu	81 Cheptais	141	Wycliffe Cheptore	47 Cheptais
46	Charles Kimangui	132 Cheptais	142	Kennedy Sifuna	1 Sirisia
47	Solomon Kirui	80 Cheptais	143	Shadrack Ipopo	193 Bungoma
48	Eric Maghas	132 Cheptais	144	Changilwa Elam	200 Cheptais
49	Henry Cheseto	158 Cheptais	145	Moffat Nabiswa	193 Bungoma
50	Jackson Kiberenge	158 Cheptais	146	Wilfred Boiyo	191 Cheptais
51	John Rono	182 Cheptais	147	Jonathan Mang'usho	19 Cheptais
52	Kingwa Mabam	70 Cheptais	148	Idd Makhulo	193 Bungoma
53	Robert Kingwa	70 Cheptais	149	Daniel Chepkoi	9 Cheptais
54	Robert Chebus	2 Cheptais	150	Boni Fasi	86 Cheptais
55	Benard Chesai	74 Eldoret	151	Jonathan Makasi	5 Cheptais
56	Henry Wandera	221 Maseno	152	Jackson Nkurumah	5 Cheptais
57	Ernest Waraba	2 Lwandanyi	153	Moses Kaprot	136 Chwele
58	J.M. Tekwenyi	169 Cheptais	154	Masai Joseph	110 Cheptais
59	R.O. Okarau	265 Cheptais	155	Abdulaziz	288 Cheptais
60	Enos Chemobo	30 Cheptais	156	Benson Kiminy	139 Cheptais
61	Ng'otor Benard	110 Cheptais	157	Maibez Kennedy	110 Cheptais
62	Chembeni Boit	97 Cheptais	158	Kinyua Michael	46 Cheptais
63	Hezbon Omurwa	82 Cheptais	159	David Kigo	39 Cheptais
64	Shabatoi James	46 Kapso	160	Benson Kania	82 Cheptais
65	Chepkechir Kimjo	120 Cheptais	161	Alfred Somit	39 Cheptais
66	Kipsoboi Kones	64 Cheptais	162	Samuel Marakalu	15 Cheptais
67	Joshua Kibet	110 Cheptais	163	Joseph M Ndiema	97 Cheptais
68	Chemonges Boiyo	220 Cheptais	164	Cheptey Jonathan	2 Cheptais
69	Kibet Humphrey	5 Cheptais	165	Bramuel Chemito	47 Cheptais
70	Kinisa Msee	52 Cheptais	166	David Siloe	31 Cheptais
71	Chestit Amos	46 Cheptais	167	John W Tumwet	
72	Rev. Kiboi	5 Cheptais	168	J.K. Kiptamum	2 Cheptais
73	Kibet Alex	5 Cheptais	169	Justus Mosom	16 Cheptais
74	Kirui Moses	178 Cheptais	170	Moses Mabonga	82 Cheptais
75	David Kimtai	163 Cheptais	171	Joseph Makora	82 Cheptais
76	Pius Womanda	46 Cha	172	Jackson Chesebe	16 Cheptais
77	Edward Kimoet	234 Chuele	173	Bramuel Sambay	299 Eldoret
78	John Mbishai	81 Cheptais	174	Isaac Chemabus	54 Cheptais
79	David Makheso	5 Cheptais	175	Stanley Tumbo	233 Cheptais
80	Katibi Oure	5 Cheptais	176	Jackson Miti	156 Cheptais
81	Ngweyo Nelson	31 Cheptais	177	Meshak Chemos	19 Cheptais
82	Alfred Chemakat	42 Cheptais	178	Morris Jisey	5 Cheptais
83	Enock Chemekemet	178 Cheptais	179	Abraham Psomken	
84	Richard Naibai	178 Cheptais	180	Moses Cheluch	61 Kapsokwa
85	Francis C Ngweywa	5 Cheptais	181	Ibrahim Kiptalam	61 Kapsokwa
86	Isaac B Kania	100 Cheptais	182	Hillary Kiplatam	
87	Ezra Chirop	298 Cheptais	183	Joseph Wambuye	193 Cheptais
88	Timothy Chumbe	298 Cheptais	184	J.K.Chesubet	47 Cheptais
89	Martin Chepkechir	110 Cheptais	185	Cllr. R.Wasilwa	861 Bungoma
90	Mbishei Naibei	191 Cheptais	186	Ngeywo Oscar	188 Cheptais
91	Kiboi K William	63 Kapkotey	187	Japheth Chesebe Makas	16 Cheptais
92	Sichei Kipkurui	266 Cheptais	188	Abraham Chesari	31 Cheptais
93	Cheptot M Nenunge	236 Cheptais	189	Kapchengo B Opicho	30 Cheptais
94	Kirui Zakayo	19 Cheptais	190	Kimptai Stephen	15 Kaphaseny
95	Festo Kisiero	156 Cheptais	191	Saul Moing'ara	81 Cheptais
96	Richard Sikingoi	42 Cheptais			

