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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Nakuru town constituency is in Nakuru district. Nakuru District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

1.1 Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	598,703	588,336	1,187,039
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	315,254	311,648	626,902
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	283,449	276,688	560,137
Population Density (persons/Km²)	164		

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Nakuru District:

- Is the 7th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 73.5%, being ranked 8th in the province and 30th nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 20.3%, being ranked 7th in the province and 31st nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhea diseases, skin diseases and infections, and eye infections;
- Has a 22.8% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 21st of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 46 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 13th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 57.4 years, being ranked 19th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 45.08% being ranked 14 of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 42.26% food poverty level being ranked 4th in the province, and 16 of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has the 5th highest monthly mean household income in the province at Ksh. 6,826;
- Has 57.6% of its residents accessing clean water; and
- 92.3% of its residents having safe sanitation.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Total	Area Km²	Density (persons/Km²)
	231,262	262.50	881.0

2.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Nakuru Town is an administrative and industrial town. There is trading and commerce in the area. Agriculture is also practiced in the peri urban areas where food crops are mostly grown for sale in the town.

2.3 Electioneering and Political Information

This constituency is predominantly an opposition zone. Nakuru is a cosmopolitan city and campaign issues revolve around solutions to the main problems. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			100,322
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Lwali Oyondi	FORD-A	28,178	45.23
Geoffrey Asanyo	KANU	10,323	16.57
John Kamangara	FORD-K	11,996	19.26
Mark Mwithaga	DP	10,812	17.36
Amos Kimemia	KNC	535	0.86
Joseph Gichuru	PICK	451	0.72
Total Valid Votes		62,295	100.00
Rejected Votes		1,064	
Total Votes Cast		63,359	
% Turnout		70.58	
% Rejected/Cast		1.68	

2.5 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			89,383
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
David Manyara Njuki	DP	22,173	43.16
Alice Chelaite	KANU	12,970	25.25
Joseph Gichuru	NDP	9,076	17.67
Protas Nyandika	K FORD-K	4,689	9.13

Joseph Oyondi	Lwali	FORD-A	1,439	2.80
Julius Okinda	Okongo	SDP	762	1.48
Isaac Waweru	Wacira	FORD -P	263	0.51
Total Valid Votes			51,372	100.00
Rejected Votes			737	
Total Votes Cast			52,109	
% Turnout			58.30	
% Rejected/Cast			1.41	

2.6 Main Problems

Main problems in the constituency revolve around unemployment, breakdown of services, lack of water and inadequate health facilities among others.

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 8th February and 11th June 2002

4.1. **Phases in civic education**

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

4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Constitutionalism and constitution making
- State democracy and democratization
- Judiciary and the judicial process
- Meaning and levels of governance
- Management and use of national resources
- Nation and state
- Decentralization and devolution of power
- Meaning nature and functions of the constitution
- Citizenship and democracy
- Human rights
- Nationhood and nation building
- Women and youth

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

5.1.1 **Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings**

- a) Date(s): 11th 15th and 16th July 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 3

5.1.2 **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 3
- a) Venue(s):
 - i. Holy Cross Catholic Church Kenland
 - ii. Free Area Social Hall
 - iii. Old Town Hall

5.1.3 Panels

- a) Old Town Hall - Commissioners
Com. Alice Yano
Com. W. H. O Okoth Ogendo
Com. Isaac Lenaola
- b) Old Town Hall - Secretariat
Pauline Nyamweya - Programme Officer
Sarah Muriithi - Asst. Programme Officer
Michael Koome - Asst. Programme Officer
Hellen Kanyora - Verbatim Recorder
- c) Holy Cross Catholic Church Kenland - Commissioners
Com. Salome Muigai
Com. Domiziano Ratanya
Com. Riunga Raiji
- d) Holy Cross Catholic Church Kenland - Secretariat
Samuel Wanjohi - Programme Officer
Mathew Ngugi - Assistant Programme Officer
Gladys Osimbo - Verbatim Reporter
- e) Free Area Social Hall - Commissioners
Com. Charles Maranga
Com. Abida Ali
- f) Free Area Social Hall - Secretariat
Ismail Aden - Program Officer
Omwanza Ombati - Asst. Program Officer
Flora Wafula - Verbatim Recorder
Margaret Wahome - Sign Language interpreter

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		253
Total Attendance		178
Sex	Male	199
	Female	54
Presenter Type	Individual	173
	Institutions	80
Educational Background	Primary Level	37
	Secondary/High School Level	157
	College	21
	University	30
	Not Stated	7

Category	Details	Number
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	16
	Oral	110
	Written	78
	Oral + Memoranda	17
	Oral + Written	30
	Not Stated	2

5.3. Concerns And Recommendations

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

5.3.1 PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

- The constitution should have a preamble (23).
- The preamble should guarantee equality of all Kenyan citizens before the law regardless of gender or status.
- The constitution should have a preamble expressing the desires and visions of Kenyans.
- The preamble should set out to achieve social, political and economic transparency.
- A national vision should be set out in the preamble.
- Kenyans and Kenya as a sovereign state should be protected under the constitution.
- The national vision captured in the preamble should be national unity, development, peace and national diversity.
- The preamble should focus on national interest.
- The unity shown in the fight for freedom should be respected and promoted.
- The constitution should recognize freedom fighters and other nation builders.
- The preamble should recognize that Kenyans are God fearing, peaceful, and all working towards ensuring the security of the country.
- The struggle for independence and eradication of poverty should be some of the common experience reflected in the preamble.
- The preamble should recognize the diverse communities of Kenya and their need to co-exist peacefully.
- The preamble should reflect the common struggle Kenyans had for independence
- The preamble should recognize the role of Kenyans in making the constitution
- The preamble should state that the people shall be ruled by their consent and will

- The preamble should reflect the history of Kenya.
- The preamble should capture the national vision of the country.
- The preamble should reflect the need for peace, justice and equitable distribution of resources
- The preamble should recognize all the 42 tribes which make Kenya
- The preamble should reflect the spirit of harambee and “*hakuna cha bure*”
- The preamble should reflect our cultural values, our dignity, sovereignty and gender equality.
- The preamble should pronounce our dignity, vision and diversity of the Kenyan tribes.

5.3.2 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- The three arms of the government must act as independent bodies (3).
- There should be separation of powers among the arms of the government (3).
- The constitution should incorporate the national philosophy that is collectively formulated and relevant to our nationhood.
- Kenya should be governed by Christianity principles as a Christian nation.
- The constitution should ensure that all Kenyans enjoy the fruits of independence.
- The democratic principle of equitable representation of both gender in decision-making should be recognized as a directive principle.
- There should be guiding principle such as love, peace and unity of all tribes and religions.
- The constitution should guarantee the supremacy of the people (2).
- The constitution should recognize the Kenyans values of hospitality, respect authority.
- No organ of the state should have right or power to tamper with the constitution.
- The constitution should express respect and sanctity and dignity of all human life as a guiding principle that is legally enforceable.
- There should be values principles and statements for the governors and governed to guide them forward to promote brotherhood.
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should enshrine the fact that Kenya shall always be a democratic state
- The constitution should provide that the minorities shall not be dictated by the majority
- The constitution should provide for principles of governance in the constitution
- The constitution should provide for the enactment of the directive principles of state policy
- The constitution should include a statement that God shall be a guiding light for all Kenyans

5.3.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY

- Retain the 65% majority vote to amend the constitution (6).
- The constitution should provide for its amendment through a 75% vote in parliament (3).
- The constitution should provide that constitutional amendment should be done by an 80% majority vote in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for its amendment through a 90% vote in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for its amendment through a 70% vote in parliament.
- Parliament powers to amend the constitution should be limited (7).
- Parliament should not have powers to amend the constitution (3).
- Powers to amend the constitution should be vested on the people.
- The procedure for parliament to amend the constitution should be made more stringent.
- Some sections of the constitution should be beyond the amending powers of parliament (2).
- LSK and other legal bodies should be involved in the amendment of the constitution.
- There should be public referendum to amend the constitution (18).
- All parts of the constitution should be within the amending powers of the constitution.
- Constitutional amendments should be through national referendums with 75% of the populace approving any amendment.
- Constitutional amendments should be approved by $\frac{3}{4}$ majority of Kenyans.
- Churches and professionals should conduct referendums.
- Public referendums should be conducted by churches, political parties and 5 professional groups.
- Electoral commission should conduct referendums (2).
- Referendums should be conducted by independent bodies.
- An independent body mandated by the constitution should conduct referendums.
- Highly respected citizens appointed by the chief justice should carry out public referendums.
- All efforts should be made to ensure that this constitution is not tampered with.
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy above all other laws of the land
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution should be translated into the local languages.
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the land.
- The constitution should provide that the parliament should have the power to amend the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution should have a clause protecting itself from breach, disregard or whistle amendment.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should not have the power to amend the constitution.

5.3.4 CITIZENSHIP

- All indigenous Kenyans should be accorded automatic citizen (4).
- Any child born in Kenya by Kenyan parents should be automatic citizen of Kenya (6).
- Persons born in Kenya after 1963 and those in Kenya for 5 years should be automatic citizens of Kenya.

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship (8).
- Citizenship should be acquired through registration and naturalization.
- Citizenship should be acquired through registration (3).
- Citizenship should be acquired through naturalization.
- Citizenship should be acquired through registration after a thorough investigation on the person is completed (2).
- Citizenship should be acquired through registration and naturalization and adopted children less than 5 years should be accorded citizenship.
- Citizenship to any person be subject to public vetting and such application be gazzeted.
- A child born in Kenya is a citizen of Kenya if his father is a Kenyan citizen (3).
- A Kenyan citizen is any person who belong to any tribe in kenya.
- A Kenyan woman married to a foreigner should surrender her citizenship.
- Spouses of Kenya citizens irrespective of gender should be automatic citizens (14).
- A child born of Kenyan lady and a foreigner should have the option of choosing his citizenship.
- A child born of a Kenyan parent regardless of gender should be automatic citizen (11).
- All citizens should respect the law and any person who betrays the nation should be prosecuted.
- All Kenyans should have right to own property and be employed.
- All citizens should be respected and must take part in protecting the national resources.
- Kenyans should be entitled to all freedom that are necessary for upholding human rights.
- Rights and obligations of Kenyans should be promotion of peace, happiness, justice and service to the country.
- All citizens should have right to be issued with passport and national ID card.
- The obligation of citizen is to be loyal to the country and obey the laws of the land.
- All Kenyans should be entitled to equality in the assessment of duties and responsibility.
- Rights and obligations of citizens should not be based on how the citizenship is acquired.
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship (3).
- The constitution should allow dual citizenship (12).
- Dual citizenship must not be allowed and persons who register as citizens must give up their former citizenship.
- National ID and birth certificate should be enough proof for citizenship.
- Passport and national ID card should be used as a proof of citizenship.
- Kenyans should be not carry any document as a proof of citizenship..
- Documents such as ID card ,driving license ,and passport should be used as a proof of citizenship.
- National ID card should be used as proof of citizenship (4).
- Passport issuance procedure should be simplified.
- ID cards should be issued to any person regardless of whether one has attained maturity age and the right to get passport should be guaranteed to all Kenyans.
- Identity cards should be issued to Kenyans at the age of 15 years.
- Birth certificate passport and national ID card should be carried by Kenyans as a proof of citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for a simplified process of acquisition of ID cards (3).
- The constitution should provide that foreigners should become citizens by naturalization after seven years of residence or five years of marriage to a citizen.
- The constitution should provide that female spouses of Kenyan citizens should be

automatically for citizenship while male citizens should always remain citizens regardless of marital affiliations with foreigners.

- The constitution should provide that citizens should be accorded the first priority in the distribution of national resources.

5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

- Disciplined forces should be established by the constitution (8).
- Police boss should be responsible for the discipline of junior officers.
- Armed forces should be disciplined by their employer and crimes committed outside the work environment should be handled by civil courts (2).
- Armed forces should be prosecuted in courts.
- President should be commander-in chief of armed forces (15).
- The president should not be the commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The executive should have powers to declare war (5).
- The executive should not have powers to declare war (7).
- Parliament should approve declaration of war (3).
- The constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers (3).
- The president should have powers to invoke emergency powers
- Parliament should be consulted before invoking emergency powers (4).
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that every Kenyan be entitled to hold a firearm for self-protection.
- The constitution should provide for professionalism to be instilled in the police force.
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of the administration police force.
- The constitution should provide for the armed forces to be involved in development activities when there is no war
- The constitution should provide for the police to be retrained on how to handle the public
- The constitution should provide that the president has the power to declare war but after consultation with parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the police force should be provided with better pay and housing.
- The constitution should provide for an equal recruitment to the armed forces among the eight provinces.

5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES

- Political parties should play the role of political mobilization and check on the ruling party.
- Political parties should mobilize people and educate them.
- All political parties should maintain their national outlook.
- Political parties should participate in development projects.
- Parties should act as watch dog.
- Political parties should play the mobilization role only (3).
- The constitution should regulate formation management and conduct of political parties (17).
- The number of political parties should be limited to three (15).
- There should 4 political parties (4).

- Political parties should be limited.
- There should be 5 political parties only (3).
- Political parties should be limited to 2.
- There should be a maximum of 12 political parties in the country.
- Political parties should not be limited (3).
- Political parties should be funded from consolidated funds (10).
- Political parties should be funded from consolidated funds on the basis of their parliamentary strength (4).
- Financing political parties should be proportionate to their membership.
- Any party with at least 3 MPs in parliament should be funded from public funds.
- State and political parties should separate entities especially the ruling party (4).
- State and political parties must work together to ensure development.
- State and political parties should work together to ensure peace and stability (2).
- Political parties should co-operate with the government.
- The state and political parties should be complementary and work together but the roles should be defined.
- The constitution should provide that Kenya should remain a multiparty state.
- The constitution should provide for three political parties funded by the government.
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall be funded by the government.
- The constitution should set standards for the formation of political parties.

5.3.7 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

- Retain the current presidential system of government (9).
- Adopt a parliamentary system of government (5).
- The prime minister should be the head of government and have powers to appoint ministers and government officials.
- The prime minister should be appointed from the majority party.
- There should be the post of prime minister and deputy prime minister.
- There should be the post of prime minister (6).
- The prime minister should be the head of government (3).
- Prime minister should be answerable to the parliament.
- The post of prime minister should not be provided for in the constitution.
- The president should have ceremonial powers (9).
- The president should be the head of state (5).
- Prime minister should be elected by a third majority of members of parliament.
- There should be a federal system of government (14).
- The prime minister should be the government representative.
- The prime minister should be the governor.
- There should be a prime minister chosen by parliament to head the government without executive powers.
- The president should be political head.
- The president should open parliament and swear the prime minister.
- There should be a unitary form of government (17).
- There should be devolution of power from the top to lower levels of government.
- There should be a federal government in which executive and legislative authority is split between government and regional units (3).

- The constitution should not provide for federal government.
- The power of the government should be devolved to local authorities (4).
- An effective of devolving power should be implemented.
- The vice –president should be elected by the people (8).
- The president should appoint the vice-president (3).
- The runners of the presidential election should be the vice-president (3).
- The vice president should serve 2 terms of 5 years each.
- The vice president should be the running mate of the president in presidential elections.
- The president’s running mate should be of different gender.
- The AG should be appointed by parliament (2).
- The attorney general should be appointed by the judicial service commission.
- An independent body should appoint the AG.
- The prime minister should appoint the AG.
- The law society of Kenya should appoint the AG.
- The attorney general should be a person of high integrity
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary form of government with a president as head of state.
- The constitution should provide that the AG shall not have powers of nolle prosequi on privately instituted criminal cases.

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- Parliament should vet the appointment of cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries, judges and parastatal heads (3).
- Parliament should vet the appointment of cabinet ministers.
- Parliament should have the powers to vet the appointment of AG, auditor general, chief justice, and parastatal heads.
- Appointment of judicial service should be vetted by parliament (3).
- Parliament should vet the appointments to public service.
- Appointment of permanent secretaries, directors, chairmen of parastatals should be vetted by parliament.
- Appointment of ministers should be approved by parliament.
- Parliament should vet all presidential appointment (4).
- Appointment of senior public officers, head of parastatals should be vetted by parliament.
- The national assembly should have powers to make laws on peace, order, and good governance.
- The functions of parliament should include law making, check and balances on the ruling party.
- MPs should elect the speaker and the deputy speaker.
- The functions of parliament should be expanded.
- The parliament should have a calendar set by the MPs.
- Parliament should have unlimited powers over its own procedures (9).
- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation (14).
- Being a member of parliament should be a part time occupation.
- An MP should be 30 years and above.
- Parliamentary candidates should be aged over 21 years (3)
- Presidential candidates should be over 35 years (5).

- Voting age should be reduced to 16 years.
- Presidential candidates should not be over 75 years (4).
- A member of parliament should not be over 65 years of age.
- A presidential candidate should be between 35-70 years old (4).
- Presidential candidates should be over 50 years.
- Presidential candidates should be between 21-60 years of age.
- MPs should be mature Kenyans aged between 30-60 years.
- Presidential candidates should be aged 40- 75 years (4).
- There should be no age limit for presidential candidates but the voting age should be 18 years.
- The president should be between 35-70 years.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 40 and 65 years.
- Presidential candidate should be at least 40 years (3).
- Presidential candidate should be at least 45 years.
- Presidential candidate should be 35 years.
- MPs should be university graduates (4).
- Parliamentary candidates should be form 4 leavers and above (4).
- Parliamentary candidates should o level of education.
- Mp should have a minimum of of form 4 educations and have no criminal record.
- An mp should be married and of a Kenyan citizenship.
- An MP should be a form four leaver and of sound mind, registered voter, and belong to a political party or church organization and of good moral conduct.
- In addition to language test required for parliamentary elections, candidates should be tested on proficiency in math's, simple accounts and basic economics and moral ethics.
- A moral code of ethic should be introduced for MPs.
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary seats (11).
- The constitution should provide that the electorates should have power to recall a non-performing MP (12).
- People should have right to recall their MP.
- People should have right to recall their MP through a vote of no confidence.
- A non- performing MP can be recalled through a 51%vote of the registered voters.
- People should have powers to recall non-performing MP through 75% majority vote.
- People should have right to recall their MP for non-performance after 2and1/2 years.
- People should have powers to recall non-performing MP through 70% presented signatures.
- Constituents should have right to recall their mp if they collect at least 1000 signatures when they are not satisfied with his performance.
- The constitution should provide for how sitting MPs can be voted out by the voters when he/she does not perform.
- The electorates should have powers to recall their MP for misconduct and under performance.
- MPs should act on the basis of instructions from their constituents (5).
- Mps should not have powers to review their salaries.
- A commission should be appointed to determine the salaries and benefits of MPs (8).
- MPs salaries should be pegged on their sittings and not a basic salary.
- Parliamentary service commission should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs (4).
- The parliamentary service commission in conjunction with the PS, governor of central bank, chief justice should determine the salaries of MPs.

- A social committee should determine the salaries of MPs.
- An independent body should be set up to determine the salaries of MPs (5).
- The people should determine the salaries of MPs.
- MPs should not have right to review their salaries.
- Pay package for MPs should be pegged on the prevailing economic conditions.
- The concept of nominated MPs should be retained (7).
- Retain nominated MPs and 30% of the seats should be given to women.
- There should be no nomination of people who lost in the elections (3).
- The concept of nominated MPs should be abolished (4).
- Nominated MPs should represent the interest of special groups such as disables, and minority tribes (5).
- Nominated Member of Parliament should not be appointed to cabinet position.
- Nominated MPs should be people from religious groups and they should be people high integrity.
- Nomination of MPs should be based on professional qualification and recognize special talents.
- The constitution should provide for a limit in number of nominated MPs to six.
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs to represent women and persons with disability.
- Women participation should be increased through 30%representation in parliament.
- There should be no special mechanism to increase women participation in parliament.
- Women should be allowed to contest elections freely as men do.
- Women should have 1/3 representation in parliament (2).
- There should be a rule to govern the conduct of MPs in a multi part state.
- The constitution should discourage defections.
- There should be certain rules to control the attendance of parliamentarians.
- The conduct of parliamentarians should be governed by a special house disciplinary committee.
- The constitution should provide for coalition government (10).
- The constitution should state that where no single party garner s majority in the national assembly there should be a coalition government (2).
- There should be multiparty representation in both the executive and legislative (3).
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral house, the upper house and the lower house (6).
- There should be only one chamber house (3).
- Parliament should have powers to pass a vote of no confidence in the president (8).
- The president should not have powers to veto legislation passed by parliament (3).
- The president should have powers to veto legislation passed by parliament (2).
- The legislature should have the powers to override presidential veto.
- The legislature should have the powers to override presidential veto if in so doing its promoting the economic and social well being of the nation (2).
- The president should not have powers to dissolve parliament (10).
- Parliamentary election should not be staggered (2).
- Mps should have constituency office.
- The constitution should provide that the National Assembly shall vet all the presidential appointments.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should not be extended unless there is war.

- The constitution should provide that MPs must pay taxes.
- The constitution should provide that MPs be at least 30 years old.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary term should be 2 ½ years.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber house: House of Representatives and senate.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be exempted from paying taxes

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE

- The president should be a university graduate (11).
- The constitution should specify qualifications of the president.
- The president should be a university graduate of good health, sound mind, and good personal integrity (4).
- The president should be a university graduate married and living with his wife (2).
- The president should have stable family and be Kenyan citizen and must have o level education and above (4).
- The president should be a university graduate and a man of proven integrity.
- Presidential candidates should have o level of education and above (4).
- President must be political science graduate.
- Presidential candidate should be a Kenyan citizen (4).
- Presidential candidate should be married ,good moral standards, and attain university degree (3).
- Presidential candidate should not have any criminal record,should be medically fit and must have at least 10,000 voters.
- Presidential candidate should be well educated and morally upright (3).
- Presidential parties should be sponsored by political parties.
- Presidential candidate should be a university graduate ,family man, and a Kenyan citizen.
- President should be of sound mind and married (4).
- Presidential tenure should be fixed at 2terms of 5 years each (28).
- Presidential tenure should be 5-10 years only.
- Presidential tenure should be 2 and ½ years term in office.
- Presidential tenure should be five years.
- Presidential tenure should be seven years.
- The president should serve for one term of five years.
- The president should serve for 2 terms of 7 years.
- Presidential tenure should be 2 terms of 4 years each.
- Presidential tenure should be 2 terms (3).
- The functions of the president should be defined in the constitution (5).
- The president should appoint civil servants such as ministers heads of parastatals and permanent secretaries.
- The president should be the head of government should appoint ministers (2).
- The president should not be the chancellor of public universities.
- A president should be impeached or removed from office for misconduct.
- The president should not be above the law (16).
- Powers of the president should be reduced (8)
- The president should not have powers to appoint and fire senior civil servants.
- Powers to appoint governor, head of parastatals and chairmen should be withdrawn from

the president.

- The presidential powers of prerogative of mercy and pardoning of guilt should be limited instead court of appeal should act.
- The president should exercise any executive authority through the office of the prime minister.
- Mechanism to impeach the president if he violates the constitution should be put in place (5).
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president from office due to misconduct and misuse of office (4).
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president from office due to misconduct (10).
- The president should be removed from office for any corruption charges against him.
- The president may attend parliamentary sitting though not mandatory.
- The president and the vice president should be people of vision, integrity, honest, wise, and have wife.
- The president should not be an mp (11).
- President should be a member of parliament (12).
- The president should be an ex-offio (2).
- Retain provincial administration (9).
- Village elders should be remunerated (3).
- Provincial administration should be abolished (12).
- Provincial administration should be restructured.
- Provincial administration should be independent of the executive.
- Provincial administration should be elected right from the village to the district level.
- Chiefs should be elected directly (5).
- Provincial administration should be replaced with local authorities (4).
- Provincial administration should be scrapped replaced with council of elders from NGOs and religious organizations.
- The constitution should establish local administration structure manned by elected officials.
- Chiefs should be elected after every 2 years.
- Mayors and council chairmen should replace provincial administration.
- The post of district commissioners, PC, and Dos should be abolished.
- Regional; presidents should replace provincial administrators (3).
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected by the people.
- Chiefs should be transferable like other civil servants.
- The position of DO should be abolished.
- Dc should be the highest ranking in the provincial administration.
- There should be at least 18 cabinet positions.
- The constitution should determine the number of ministries their functions and number of departments so as to determine the size of the government.
- Ministers should not exceed more than 15 while assistant ministers should be 30.
- There should be one minister in every ministry and assistant ministers should be reduced to 15.
- Related ministries should be merged.
- The office of the president should be relieved of some departments and responsibility.
- There should not be more than 21 ministries.
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve two five-year terms.

- The constitution should provide that the parliament should appoint the provincial administration officers.
- The constitution should provide for the reduction of the powers of the chief.
- The constitution should provide for the position of a president and a prime minister.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be at least 40 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be more than 75 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be a political party leader
- The constitution should debar the president from holding bank accounts in other countries
- The constitution should provide that all Presidential expenditure shall be made known to the public
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration should be strengthened.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall only serve for one term.
- The constitution should provide for the office of a prime minister as head of government.
- The constitution should provide that the president must garner 51% of total votes.
- The constitution should provide that a president should be elected through a simple majority of the votes.
- The constitution should provide that a president should be at least 30 years but should not be commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not have the power to appoint judges.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be allowed to participate in publicity campaigns for presidential hopefuls.
- The constitution should provide that a president's leave of absence should be publicly announced.
- The constitution should provide that the president and vice-president should not be MPs.
- The constitution should provide that a president should be married.
- The constitution should provide parliament should vet presidential appointment of chief army officers.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall assent all the bills.

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY

- The judiciary should be independent (6).
- The current structure of the judiciary is inadequate (5).
- Minor cases should be handled by chiefs.
- The judiciary should be transparent and fair.
- The present judiciary system should be restructured.
- The constitution should establish a supreme court (8).
- A supreme court should be established to hear appeals from court of appeal.
- The Supreme Court should have 11 judges.
- A constitutional court should be established (7).
- Constitutional court should assess review and declare laws or policies.
- The president should appoint judicial officers (4).
- Judicial commission should appoint judicial officers (3).
- Appointment of judicial officers should be done by judicial service commission and vetted by parliament (3).

- Judicial officers should be appointed by parliament (4)the chief justice should be proposed by civil servants and vetted by parliament.
- The minimum education for judicial officers should be advocate of high court (2).
- The minimum education for judicial officers should be masters degree in law.
- Judges should have a minimum of 10 years experience in the profession.
- Judicial officers should have a 5-year tenure.
- Judicial officers do not require security of tenure.
- Judges should serve for up to 70 years of age and then retire.
- Chief justice should serve for 55 years.
- A tribunal should be formed to look into discipline of judicial officers.
- Errand judicial officers should be dismissed.
- The chief justice should appear before law society of Kenya for disciplinary action.
- Judicial service commission should create an effective mechanism to discipline corrupt judicial members.
- The judicial commission should monitor the discipline of judicial officers.
- An office should be formed to discipline judges and other judicial officers enjoying security of tenure.
- Chief kadhi should be restricted to judicial work like other judicial officers (2).
- There is no need for chief kadhi in the constitution.
- Chief kadhi should be an advocate of high court.
- Kadhis should be elected by registered Muslim organizations like SUPKEM.
- Kadhis court should have appellate jurisdiction (4).
- The chief kadhi should be involved in civil and criminal cases.
- Kadhis court should handle other matters related to Islam and should not be restricted to marriage ,divorce and succession only.
- Judicial powers should be vested in the courts.
- Village elders should handle simple social /boundary disputes in their respective localities instead of vesting all judicial powers on courts.
- Pending court cases should be determine fast.
- Legal fees should be reduced to ensure that all people access legal aid.
- Legal fees should be standardized.
- Court cases especially petty cases should not take more than 7 days.
- The poor should receive legal aid representation.
- Kenyans should have right to legal aid representation.
- There should be a provision for legal aid.
- A government funded legal office should be established to ensure that every body gets legal aid.
- Court fees should be abolished in order justice to be accessed by the poor.
- The constitution should ensure that everybody has access to courts.
- There should be customary court to deal with African customary law.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a constitutional court with a bench of seven judges.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a Supreme Court comprising of appeal judges financed by the state.
- The constitution should provide for the reformation of the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide that the judicial system should include domestic courts to arbitrate domestic conflicts.
- The constitution should provide that advocates should appoint judges.

- The constitution should provide that the chief justice should hold office for a period of five years.

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected by the people directly (35).
- Mayors should be elected by the people (3).
- Mayors and council chairmen should not be elected by the people.
- Parliament should appoint mayors and council chairmen.
- The president should appoint mayors and council chairmen.
- Mayors and councilors should have 2 and ½ years in office (2).
- Mayors and council chairmen should have 5 years tenure (3).
- Mayors and council chairmen should have a tenure 2 terms of 5 years each (4).
- Mayors and council chairmen should have 2 years in office.
- The current two –year term for mayors and chairmen of local authorities is adequate.
- Mayors should serve for 3 years in office (3).
- Local councils should operate under the central government.
- Local authorities should be autonomous from the central government (10).
- Councilors should have o level education (18).
- Councilors should have a form four level of education and above, while mayors must be university graduate (3).
- Councilors should be area residents and have form four qualifications.
- Mayors and their deputies should be educated to form four level but councilors should have primary certificate.
- Councilors should have a mean grade of D+ in their form four exams (3).
- Education should not be the basis for local authority leadership.
- Language test is not neccassary for local authority seat.
- Language test should be abolished as it is catered for by the education qualification.
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authorities seats.
- Councilors should be morally upright.
- Councilors should be morally upright and should not have bank accounts abroad.
- People should have right to recall their councilor for non-performance (7).
- People should not have right to recall their councilor.
- Electorates should have powers to recall their councilor by seeking consensus.
- People should recall their councilor through public referendum (2).
- A commission should be set up to study and fix councilors remuneration (4).
- Parliament should determine remunerations of councilors.
- An independent body should be set up to determine the remuneration of councilors.
- Salaries and allowances of councilors should be pegged on the availability of funds raised by the councils.
- A special committee should decide on the remuneration of councilors.
- Councilors should be paid from the consolidated funds.
- The remunerations of councilors should be determined by a committee set up by parliament.
- A commission set up by 2/3 of parliamentarians should determine the salaries of councilors.
- The concept of nominated councilors should be abolished (6).
- Nominated councilors should be retained (2).

- Nominated councilors should be reserved for special interest groups like the disables, women and youth (4).
- 30% of nominated councilors should be reserved for women.
- Councilors should be governed by rule of law regardless of party affiliations.
- There should be rules to govern the conduct of councilors.
- A councilor who defects should not contest in the subsequent by-elections (2).
- Councilors should be governed by rule of law regardless of their culture and ethnic diversity and should be protected and promoted in the constitution.
- The president or minister in charge of local government should have powers to dissolve local councils (4).
- The president or minister in charge of local government should not have powers to dissolve local councils (7).
- Dissolution of local councils should be done by electoral commission.
- The president or minister in charge of local government should have powers to dissolve local councils only if councilors misuse council's funds and resources.
- Parliament should have powers to dissolve local councils with the recommendations from auditor and controller general.
- Traders should be allowed to pay for licenses from the month they start their business to the end of year.
- There should be no interferences from local authorities when new license are issued.
- Local authorities should be empowered.
- Councils should be independent (4).
- Local councils should have the powers to control development projects in their area of jurisdiction.
- Councilors should not have powers to allocate themselves plots.
- At least 75% of funds raised by local authorities should remain in the locality while 25% go to the central government.
- Local authorities should own substantial resources within their areas.
- Local government should improve infrastructure.
- Local government should have the powers to hire and fore chief officers.
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chairman of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular vote.
- The constitution should provide for the councilors to be paid by the central government.
- The constitution should provide that 1/3 of civic seats should be reserved for women.
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5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- Proportionate electoral system should be practiced in Kenya (4).
- Simple majority rule as a basis of winning elections should be retained (4).
- Candidate who garners 20% of the votes cast should be the winner in elections.
- Mps and councilors should win by simple majority vote.
- Simple majority rule should only be used for parliamentary and civic seats as a basis of winning elections.
- For every 5 men elected to political posts there should be 2 women to allow women to participate in elections.
- 1/3 of electoral posts should be reserved for women both in parliament and local councils (5).

- There should be seats reserved for women in parliament and local authorities.
- There should be no mechanism to increase women participation in parliament.
- Women should fight it out with men for electoral positions.
- 33% of seats in parliament should be reserved for women.
- Women candidates should be given security during campaign periods.
- A winning presidential candidate should garner 50% of total votes cast (11).
- Presidential candidate should garner 50% popular votes and 20% in five provinces.
- Presidential candidate should garner 51% of total votes cast to be declared winner (7).
- There should be minimum number of votes a ward, constituency and a presidential candidate should get to be declared a winner.
- Presidential candidate should get 65% of votes cast (3).
- Presidential candidate should garner 50% votes of total votes cast failure to which a re-run should be conducted.
- Candidates who fail to be nominated from one party should be allowed to seek nomination in another party (3).
- Candidates who fail to be nominated from one party should not be allowed to seek nomination in another party (4).
- Elected persons who defect should seek fresh mandate from the people.
- Any person who defects should not be allowed to contest in the by-elections (2).
- The constitution should outlaw defection.
- Mps and councilors who defect should loss their seats (3).
- Defectors should pay 2 million to the party they are defecting from.
- Political parties should have powers to remove any person using the party ticket who defects to loss their position.
- Penalties should be imposed on defectors.
- Presidential candidates should garner 25% in five provinces (8).
- 25% representation in five provinces should be abolished.
- A presidential candidate should get 51% of total votes cast in addition to 25% representation in 5 provinces (2).
- The president should get 50% of votes cast to be declared a winner or face a re-run.
- 25% representation in five provinces should be replaced by 51% majority votes.
- No seats should be reserved for special interest groups (2).
- Seats should be reserved for disables in the parliament (3).
- Positions should be reserved for specifically stated interest groups and stake holders in the society.
- People know as Elmolo should have a representative in the parliament.
- Seats should be reserved in the parliament for specific interest like youth, women, disables, and minority groups (5).
- 2 disables from every district should be nominated to parliament.
- Retain the current geographical constituencies (2).
- The current geographical constituencies should be reviewed (2).
- Constituency demarcations should be reviewed every 10 years.
- Population should be considered in the creation of new constituencies.
- An administrative boundary commission should altar administrative boundaries.
- Demarcation of constituencies and wards should be reviewed and population density should be the basis of demarcation.
- Small districts should be combined so that each local council has no less than population of 250,000 and municipal councils has not less than 200,000 while town councils not

more than 100,000 people.

- Presidential and civic elections should be held on the same date but parliamentary election should be held separately.
- Civic parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously (4).
- Presidential elections should be held separate from civic and parliamentary elections (11).
- Presidential elections should be held 2 months after parliamentary and civic elections.
- Presidential elections should be held 2 weeks after parliamentary and civic elections.
- Elections should be conducted and governed as per existing constitution.
- All candidates should be allowed to present their papers without harassment.
- Ballot papers should bear the pictures of candidates and ballot boxes should be transparent.
- Other authentic document other than Id cards should be used in voters registration.
- The president should not campaign for any person.
- A candidate who vies twice should not be allowed to vie again.
- Voters registration should be continuous and documents such as birth certificate ,driving license, and passport, should be used to register as a voter (2).
- Ballot boxes should be transparent.
- Voters registration should be continuous (3).
- All registered voters should be given time to vote in prisons hospitals and travelers.
- There should be adequate training n of officers directly responsible for the administration of elections on the ground.
- The constitution should allow civil servants to retain their seats if they fail to capture the seats they vie for in elections.
- Secret ballot voting method should be enshrined in the constitution.
- More than one judge should hear Elections petitions.]
- Election expenditure should be limited by electoral commission (2).
- There should be no limit on election expenditure by candidates.
- Expenditure during elections by a candidate should be limited.
- There should be a limit on election expenditure by each candidate and should not exceed kshs.60,000 and kshs.25,000 for councilors.
- Election date should be specified in the constitution (15).
- The constitution should be clear on when parliament commences and when it will end.
- Parliamentary elections should be held after every 5 years.
- Parliamentary service commission should determine election date.
- The tenure of office for members of parliament should be reviewed after two and a half years.
- Elections should be held the last day of November in every five years.
- Presidential elections date should be held by an electoral college.
- President should be elected through a secret ballot.
- President should be elected directly by the people (8).
- The 2002 election should be conducted under the new constitution.
- Polling stations should be accessible to persons with disability.
- All civil servants should not vote.
- Electoral commission should be free to conduct its affairs.
- Electoral commissioners should be university graduates.
- Electoral commissioners should be aged 40 years with at least form four education and with no less than 10 years experience in managerial /administrative capacity in private or public sector.

- Parliamentary committee should appoint electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by president and vetted by parliament.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament (3).
- Electoral commissioners should be elected by all political parties.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed from each tribe.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure of 10 years (2).
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure of 5 years.
- The tenure of electoral commissioners should be 2 terms of 5 years each.
- Electoral commissioners term should be limited to a maximum of 2-5 years.
- Electoral commissioners should retire after elections.
- The electoral commissioners removal from office shall be through the recommendation of parliament committee (2).
- ECK should be funded from consolidated funds (2).
- Electoral commission should be funded from public funds.
- Electoral commission should be funded by the government.
- Electoral commissioners should not exceed 15.
- There should be 15 electoral commissioners appointed on regional basis
- Ballot boxes should be counted at polling stations (9).
- All votes should be counted at 16 polling stations.
- The electoral commission should be independent.
- ECK should have operational offices at the constituency and district level.
- Vote rigging should be punishable offence.
- Election violence should be punishable by law.
- It should be an offence for individual to use state resources to campaign.
- ECK should have powers to disqualify candidates who perpetrate violence, corruption, transportation of voters, or encourage destruction of voter's cards.
- Candidates should be protected from harassment.
- Politicians who use youth in their campaigns and lure them to drugs should be prosecuted.
- Election offences such as bribing should be stamped out.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary aspirants should declare their wealth and should have no criminal record.
- The constitution should provide that the ballot boxes should bear the pictures of candidates.
- The constitution should provide that the right to vote should be determined by ones possession of a birth certificate and an ID card.
- The constitution should provide the chairman of the electoral commission should be elected.
- The constitution should provide that the chairperson of the electoral commission should be selected by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that minimum voting age should 16 years.
- The constitution should provide for penalty for candidates who defect after party nomination.

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS

- Constitution provision for fundamental rights is inadequate (3).
- The constitution should provision for fundamental rights (3).

- The constitution should ensure that fundamental rights are provided by without discrimination.
- All Kenyans should have access to basic fundamental rights (7).
- The constitution should guarantee social security.
- There should be freedom of worship (3).
- Citizens above 25 years should have right to own arms.
- The constitution should allow for right of movement.
- Death penalty should be abolished (6).
- The constitution should provide for protection of private property.
- Freedom of movement, expression, worship, and association should be addressed in the constitution.
- There should be freedom of expression and association.
- Freedom of movement should be entrenched in the constitution
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship and enjoyment of life.
- There should be right to expression without victimization.
- Registration of new cults should be scrutinized (2).
- Devil worship and other related groups should be outlawed.
- The death penalty should be retained.
- Capital punishment should be abolished.
- The constitution should guarantee right to life.
- Kenyan gazette should be sold in bookshops and by street vendors.
- The constitution should protect the security, healthcare, education shelter, employment food and water (9).
- The parliament should the responsibility of ensuring that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- The government should ensure Kenyans of jobs.
- The security of Kenyans should be guaranteed especially in border districts.
- House rents should be reviewed to make it affordable.
- Kenyans should have access to free education and health care.
- Health care should be free (15).
- Dismissal of security officers without pay should be an offence.
- Quota system should be retained.
- All Kenyans should be accorded security.
- The government should not put any minimum wages to its people.
- All Kenyans should have access to clean water (5).
- Retrenched staff should be given better packages and reassured of employment once the economy improves.
- The issue of house rent should be reviewed.
- The constitution should guarantee security for all and ensure that people do not acquire arms illegally.
- The constitution should guarantee security to any body above the age of 65.
- The constitution should protect the lives and property of Kenyans.
- Security should be guaranteed to Kenyans (4).
- Health care should be subsidized for impatient and mortuary charges reduced.
- Public health institutions should be free to the community.
- The constitution should guarantee free medical services to primary schools.
- The constitution should guarantee free medical services to the unprivileged.
- Disciplinary measures should be restored in schools.

- Civic education should be offered in schools.
- There should be cost sharing in higher education and public universities.
- Primary education should be compulsory and free (4).
- Secondary and university quota system of admission should be abolished.
- Deaf children should be given equal education opportunity.
- Education should be free (3).
- Every young Kenyan should have access to education.
- Basic education should be should be free and funded from public funds.
- The constitution should provide for accessibility to food for all Kenyans irrespective of where they live.
- Everybody should be guaranteed shelter and those who are able to construct their own houses should be encouraged.
- Urban housing policy should be improved.
- The right to shelter should be enshrined in the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee food as a basic right.
- Kenyans should be assured of their job security (3).
- Terms and conditions of employment should be such that no citizen is discriminated against.
- Employment opportunities should be shared fairly among all who deserve.
- The constitution should address the employment of school leavers.
- Teacher's remunerations should be revised periodically.
- Workers should be protected from exploitation.
- Right to employment should be enshrined in the constitution (4).
- Employees should be given reasonable dues and rent allowances.
- During employment should be not an issue because university graduates have no experience.
- Retired persons should be paid immediately they leave office (3).
- Welfare allowance system should be established.
- Terminal benefits should be paid before one leaves office upon retirement.
- Pensions should be reviewed yearly to cope with raising living standard.
- People should be allowed to own arms for self-defense against animals and thugs.
- The old and the aged should be receive financial assistance from the government.
- The unemployed should receive monthly state payment to survive.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education (9).
- Education should be free and compulsory from primary to higher learning.
- Education should be free and compulsory up to university.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to secondary (4).
- There should be free and compulsory universal education.
- Education should be free both at nursery and primary level.
- Education should be compulsory to those aged between 7-16 years.
- The constitution should be written in English and Kiswahili.
- The constitution should be written in simple language that all could understand (3).
- Kenyans should have right to access information in the hands of the state or organs of the state (4).
- Kenya gazette should be free for the common man.
- KBC should no charge for permits.
- The constitution should provide for all workers to have trade union representation ((11).
- All workers except the armed forces should have right to trade union representation (3).

- The constitution should provide that freedom of worship should be limited.
- The constitution should provide for provision of civic education to all Kenyans and should be continuous.
- The constitution should recognize Saturday as a day of worship.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution should be taught in Kenyan secondary schools.
- The constitution should provide that NHIF and NSSF should be managed by labour unions.
- The constitution should provide for all commissions to be answerable to the public
- The constitution should provide for all results of commissions of inquiry to be made known to the public
- The constitution should provide for the results of the Akiwimu commission to be made known to the public

5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Women rights are not fully guaranteed in the constitution
- Women rights and interests should be catered for in the constitution (5).
- The state should protect women rights and ensure that they are observed.
- Women should be given equal rights as their male counterparts.
- Women should be included in lands board.
- Disables should be born in mind during construction of roads.
- The interest of disables should be catered for in the constitution (6).
- Disables should be empowered to do whatever they can in their capacity to reduce dependency.
- Disabled children should have right to education free support service, free medical service, job opportunities access to buildings road and public transport.
- The constitution should ensure provision of support service for disables such as wheel chair, hearing devices, and Braille materials.
- Disables should be given allowances to cater for their necessities in life.
- Sign language should be used in courts.
- The constitution should protect the rights of street kids.
- The term “illegitimate child” should be deleted from the constitution.
- The government should cater for the welfare of street kids they should be placed in children homes and provided with social necessity.
- The government should create rehabilitation centers for street children (3).
- Children rights should be enshrined in the constitution.
- Children should be protected against irresponsible families.
- The constitution should outlaw child labor.
- Girl child should be protected from early marriages.
- Children should be protected from irresponsible families.
- Homes should be established for the elderly.
- The aged should be provided for in the constitution.
- Aged persons should be given money at the end of every month.
- The constitution should make provisions for the elderly.
- Old men and women aged above 75 years should be guaranteed food, shelter, and other necessities of life until death.
- The rights of minorities should be protected.

- The poor should be considered in preparation of budget.
- There should be affirmative action.
- An affirmative action for women, vulnerable groups, and minorities should be made to ensure their rights are met.
- The constitution should provide for an affirmative action for women.
- Prisons should be increase and inmates treated as human beings (2).
- Suspects from prison cells should not be mixed with suspects from police cells.
- Harassment of women in prisons should be stopped and measures taken to correct the vice.
- Prisoners should be protected from harassment (3).
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should provide for the physically impaired be give priority in employment.
- The constitution should provide for the physically impaired be represented by nominated MPs.
- The constitution should provide that a person who impregnates a girl should marry her.
- The constitution should provide for the widows to inherit their husbands' property.
- The constitution should provide for 30% of parliamentary seats to be reserved for disabled and women.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of schools for the orphans.
- The constitution should provide for setting up a fund for street children.
- The constitution should provide for the government to set up and finance homes for the elderly.
- The constitution should provide that the aurally impaired girl-child should be protected from sexual exploitation.
- The constitution should provide that captioning should be integrated into all television transmission to enhance learning for the aurally impaired.
- The constitution should provide that sign language interpreters should be availed in law courts to ease communication problems for the aurally impaired.
- The constitution should provide that sign language interpreters should provided at health facilities.
- The constitution should provide that the government should educate street children.
- The constitution should provide that public buildings should be designed to suit the needs of the disabled persons.
- The constitution should provide that the children of the single parents should not be referred to as illegitimate in any legal or public document.
- The constitution should provide for women to be involved in policy making.
- The constitution should provide that remand period should take a maximum of two days.
- The constitution should provide that HIV positive people should not marry.
- The constitution should provide that early marriages should be outlawed.
- The constitution should provide that disabled persons shall not discriminated in terms of medical insurance cover.
- The constitution should provide that the sign language should be introduced in schools.
- The constitution should provide that the government should provide old age benefits in terms of food, shelter and medication.
- The constitution should provide that pregnant inmates should be provided with clean dwelling facilities and appropriate clothing.

5.3.15 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The ultimate owner of land should be the individual (9).
- The state should be the ultimate land owner (3).
- Local communities should be the ultimate land owner (3).
- Any unused land should be acquired by cooperative societies companies and government departments.
- The government should not have the powers to compulsorily acquire private land (7).
- The government should duly compensate any land compulsorily acquired from individuals.
- The government should not have powers to compulsorily acquire private land (4).
- Private land be acquired by the government and the owners compensated (2).
- Land that is irregularly possessed should be repossessed buy the government and distributed to the landless.
- Every land should be managed in a sustainable way.
- The government should control the use of land.
- The state should have powers to control the use of land by owners.
- Any unutilized land for a period of 2 years should be taxed by the government.
- The government should prohibit land speculation and repossess any unutilized land.
- The state should not have powers to control land use by owners or occupiers.
- The constitution should address land transfers and inheritance (3).
- Transfers and inheritance of land should be done open to avoid bureaucracy.
- All children should have equal rights to land inheritance.
- Landless should be resettled.
- Land acquired by the rich unfairly should be redistributed.
- Unused lands in the hands of individuals should be redistributed.
- The community should be involved in land transfers and inheritance.
- Land survey should be harmonized to avoid duplication of allocations.
- Village elders should handle land cases.
- Girl child should be considered in property sharing.
- A ceiling should be set on land ownership (8).
- No citizen should own an excess of 200 acres of land.
- A land ceiling of 50 acres should be observed (4).
- No individual should own more than 10000 acres of land.
- Land ceiling should be between 2-300 acres.
- Maximum land owned by individual should not exceed 100 acres (3).
- 500 acres should be the maximum limit of land owned by an individual (3).
- Non-citizens should not own land.
- Restrictions should be put in place for non-citizens to own land (3).
- Non-citizens should not own land they should only lease (4).
- Land transfers procedure should be simplified.
- Procedures of land transfers between men and women should depend on the customs of a particular community.
- Land transfers procedure should be simplified such that the office of land control board be moved from from the office of the president to registrar of lands (2).
- Documentations and issuance of title deeds should be done at every region (2).
- Sale and transfer of land should be waived of taxes.
- Land registration should be decentralized.
- Men and women should have equal access to land (8).

- Men and women should have equal access to land and other property ownership rights.
- There should be policies to ensure that land is registered in the name of both spouses.
- Men and women should have equal access to land through inheritance by sons and daughters.
- The constitution should provide for right of ownership of property by all Kenyans irrespective of gender or marital status.
- Pre-independent land treaties should be abolished (8).
- All pre-independence land treaties and agreements involving certain Kenyan tribes such as Maasai, mazrui, and the coast strip should be abolished.
- Leasing of land for 99 years should be abolished.
- Kenyans should be free to own land anywhere in the country (15).
- Every Kenyan should have access to land (10).
- There should be a provision that would require that once somebody has lived on land for a year that land belongs to that person.
- The deaf should be given equal opportunity to own property such as without discrimination.
- Squatters should be fully settled.
- Trust land act should be abolished.
- Trust land act should not be retained.
- The government should distribute trust land when need arise.
- Kenyans living on trust land should be protected.
- All land should be held in trust for future generations.
- The constitution should provide that the trust land be vested in the community.
- The constitution should limit land acreage owned by an individual as well as companies.
- The constitution should provide that land control board should be constituted at the divisional level.

5.3.16 CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Kenya cultural diversity does not contribute to national culture.
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected in the constitution (5).
- The constitution should cater for the interest of distinct social groups.
- Freedom fighters should be honored and recognized in the modern Kenya.
- Freedom fighters should be given assistance.
- Tribalism should not be encouraged (3)
- The constitution should provide for protection from discriminatory aspect of culture (3).
- Wife inheritance should be made illegal.
- Customs and cultures that perpetrate oppression should be discouraged.
- Kiswahili should be the official national language.
- There should be 2 national languages (4).
- Kenya sign language and Braille should be recognized as national languages (3).
- Sign language should be included as an official language.
- The constitution should promote and recognize indigenous language (4).
- The constitution should promote and recognize indigenous language for respective tribes (2).
-
- The constitution should provide the Kiswahili language to be national language.

- The constitution should provide for the abolition of dowry payment as cultural practice.
- The constitution should provide that polygamy should be outlawed.
- The constitution should provide that all wives in a polygamous family should be recognized by law and issued with a marriage certificate.
- The constitution should provide for marriages to be considered as fixed term contracts renewable after expiry.
- The constitution should provide for full recognition of the customary law.
- The constitution should provide for a ban on witchcraft.
- The constitution should provide that FGM should be outlawed.

5.3.17 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- The executive should retain the powers to manage and distribute finances and human resources.
- The executive should retain not the powers to manage and distribute finances and human resources (2).
- Parliament should be empowered to control the raising of resources, management and distribution of financial and human resources (2).
- Parliament should retain powers to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances (4).
- Other methods of raising public finances should be through natural resources, public buildings, state firms and parastatals (2).
- There should be regional centers to distribute resources.
- Mechanism should be entrenched in the constitution to ensure equitable distribution of resources (3).
- The constitution should specify that each region should get 85% of total revenue it will generate.
- Funds from natural resources should benefit the local community.
- The constitution should protect the rights of Kenyans to access national resources.
- Revenues collected from local areas should be divided on the ratio that 30% belongs to the state while 50% remains with the local community.
- There should be a code of conduct for public office holders (4).
- Ministers should not attend presidential tours unless it concerns their ministries or constituencies.
- All members of PSC must adhere to the set code of conduct.
- An independent body selected by parliament should probe corrupt officers.
- All watchdog committees in parliament should have the powers cases against persons.
- Parliament should do and approve the appointment of public office holders (3).
- An independent body should be in-charge of appointment of public servants.
- The prime minister subject to parliamentary approval should appoint members of PSC.
- Members of PSC should have security of tenure and must have risen through the ranks in the service to strengthen the management and discipline roles of the PSC.
- No government leader should occupy public office for more than 2 consecutive terms.
- All public servants shall be responsible and fully answerable to their duties.
- All those who are found to have contribute to corrupt practices whilst holding public office must be made to refund the property.
- Civil servants should work for 30 years and then retire to give a chance to others.
- Vacancies should be advertised.

- Police officers should be paid well.
- Government employees should be remunerated properly.
- Competent Kenyans can be attracted to work in the public service by upholding respect and professionalism.
- Public servants should be paid good salaries.
- Ministers should be professionals in their respective ministry.
- Appointments to public service should be based on merit (2).
- Parliament should vet the appointment of controller and auditor general.
- Parliament should appoint the auditor general.
- Auditor general should be appointed by an independent professional body.
- The controller and auditor general should be appointed by the president after the approval 2/3 majority national assembly (2).
- Parliament should be given more powers to inspect accounts of parastatals.
- The president should declare his wealth and should not have foreign bank account.
- All public officers should declare their wealth (7).
- All MPs should declare their wealth.
- The all presidential and civic aspirants should declare their wealth.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants should retire at 65 years.
- The constitution should provide that local brews be legalized and licensed.
- The constitution should provide that the public service commission should be independent of the executive.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants should declare their wealth.
- The constitution should provide that communities living around mining areas should receive 50% of the income from the minerals.
- The constitution should provide that all Kenyans should pay taxes.
- The constitution should provide for a simple process of acquiring trade licenses.
- The constitution should provide for civil servants to be accorded political leave to contest elections without jeopardizing their jobs.
- The constitution should provide for the exemption of informal sector and small-scale industries from paying taxes.
- The constitution should provide for a reduction of VAT.
- The constitution should provide that retrenches should be eligible for reappointment in the public sector.
- The constitution should provide for a ban on harambees.
- The constitution should provide that the office of the controller and auditor general should be given the powers to prosecute and greater security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide that smoking in public should be a criminal offence.

5.3.18 **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should ensure protection of the environment.
- Environmental laws should be defined in the constitution.
- The constitution should address the use waste management.
- The government should have the powers to enforce environmental laws.
- 30%of the funds from natural resources should belong to the local community who should be educated on the benefits of their natural resources so as to manage them and protect them (2).
- Companies like BAT that consumes a lot of firewood should provide tree nurseries to

farmers to avoid deforestation.

- The government should ensure protection of natural resources through the enforcement of laws (2).
- Local authorities should enforce environmental laws (3).
- Commission or authority appointed by parliament should enforce environmental laws (2).
- The state should own natural resources (3).
- Natural resources should be owned and managed by the government, which work hand in hand with the local authorities.
- The government should own natural resources (4).
- All natural resources should be protected by the constitution.
- Natural resources such as the forest minerals, land, and water bodies should be protected by the constitution (4).
- Water catchments areas , wet lands wild animals marines should be protected by the constitution (2).
- The government should be in-charge of the managing natural resources.
- Local communities should manage natural resources.
- The government should conserve the environment through proper management and protection of natural resources.
- A commission should be entrenched in the constitution to manage natural resources (2).
- Natural resources should be managed and protected through policy guidelines formulated by professionals (3).
- Natural resources should be managed in such a way that the benefits are divided among the community 50% county council 30%and central government 20%.
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in managing and benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for protection of water catchments areas.
- The constitution should provide for the local people to manage the natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that local communities be compensated for damage from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of the environment by the government.
- The constitution should provide a ban on charcoal burning.
- The constitution should provide for all the natural resources to be owned by the state.
- The constitution should provide for a 7-4-2-3 system of education.

5.3.19 **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOs and other organized groups should not have direct links in governance (2).
- NGOs and other organized groups should be allowed in governance.
- The rights of civil society should be addressed in the constitution.
- Civil society should be given greater opportunity to participate in governance.
- Mass action should be legalized.
- The media should be liberalized.
- Registration of new churches should be scrutinized.
- The constitution should regulate the conduct of NGOs and have them declare their source of funding.
- The constitution should protect civil society from unnecessary government interferences.
- All Kenyans should be allowed to participate in governance irrespective of gender, tribe, or level of education.

- Women should be allowed to participate in governance (3).
- There should be at least 2 women in the cabinet.
- A mechanism
- should be put in place to ensure that women participate in governance.
- Disables should be represented in parliament.
- Marginalized groups should be allowed to participate in governance.
- Top economist from the private sector should be involved in drawing the national budget.
- Public should be involved in matters of governance.
- The general public should be involved in budgeting process (2).
- The people should be consulted to approve or disapprove issues pertaining to governance.
- All professional associations should join the people's committee to run all public utilities and be responsible to supervise its execution.⁸⁶⁷
- The constitution should provide for the participation of religious organizations in governance.
- The constitution should provide for constitutional principles to be taught at schools

5.3.20 **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should determine who conducts foreign affairs.
- The conduct of foreign affairs should not be an exclusive responsibility of the executive (2).
- Parliament should conduct foreign affairs.
- Parliament should be consulted in the signing of international treaties.
- International treaties and conventions should not have an automatic effect on domestic law (2).
- The constitution should provide that the Asian community should be restricted to industry-oriented businesses.

5.3.21 **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- The number of commissions should be reduced.
- Office of the ombudsman should be established (8).
- Office of the ombudsman should be established to recommend the government on the action necessary to remedy any wrong done by the government including prosecution of culprits and giving evidence.
- A human right commission should be established (2).
- The constitution should create gender and development commission with at least 50% women representation.
- Anti-corruption commission should be formed (5).
- An equivalent of KACA should be formed to fight corruption.
- Land commission should be formed (7).
- A land commission should be formed with 50% women representation (2).
- Land commission should be made up of persons elected by the people.
- A commission should be formed to determine the presidents salaries and benefits.
- An office should be introduced for preparing national budget.
- A medical commission should be formed.
- An independent environmental commission should be established.
- Family commission should be set up.
- The truth and reconciliation commission should deal with human rights violations since

1963.

- Environmental commission should have powers to conserve environment.
- The medical commission should be responsible of health service delivery.
- Land commission should investigate land grabbing.
- There is need for minister of justice and constitutional affairs.
- There is need for minister of justice and constitutional affairs whose function shall be to advice the government (2).
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional office to enlighten the people at the constituency level.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the education sector, which should be de-linked from the executive.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of an independent human rights commission with special reference to the rights of children.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of public land commission to manage the public land.
- The constitution should provide establishment of a religious commission to oversee registration of religious groups.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of truth and reconciliation commission to deal with the perpetrators of human rights violations.
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional commission to implement and set up the new constitution.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a special commission to appoint ministers.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a national disaster commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of the office of ombudsman for public complaints.
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional council to advice the president
- The constitution should provide for a commission to be established to review MPs salaries
- The constitution should provide for the CKRC to be entrenched into the constitution
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a food commission to oversee food shortages in the country

5.3.21 **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The speaker of the national assembly should be in-charge of executive powers during elections (7).
- Religious leaders should exercise executive powers during elections.
- The leader of the opposition should be in charge of executive powers.
- The attorney general should be in-charge of executive authority during presidential elections.
- Presidential elections results should be announced at every polling station separately and the total tally handed to the chairmen of of the electoral commission (3).
- Election results must be announced within a period of 24-hours.
- Incoming president should assume office 30 days after declaration election winner (3).
- Incoming president should assume office 40 days after the elections results is known.
- Chief justice should swear in the incoming president (5).
- The swearing in ceremony should be open to all and conducted in public place.
- Instrument of power should be handed to incoming president as soon as assuming office

(2).

- The constitution should provide for the security of former president (7).
- The constitution should make provision for the welfare of a former president (3).
- Salary and allowances payable to the president any pension should be paid from the consolidated funds.
- A former president should be entitled to pension or gratuity and other allowances.
- A former president should not enjoy immunity from legal process (3).
- A former president should be immune to legal proceeding.
- Outgoing president should be provided with medical care.
- Former president should be given office and staff.
- In case of insanity the president should vacate office.
- The president should vacate office due to illness, insanity (3).
- The constitution should provide that a transition from one government to another should be done within 90 days.
- The constitution should provide for a transition government during elections.
- The constitution should provide that election petitions must be heard and determined before swearing in a new president.
- The constitution should provide for the vice-president to take over in case of death or incapacitation of the president
- The constitution should guarantee presidential immunity after retirement.

5.3.23. WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Women right should be guaranteed in the constitution.
- Women should not be required to produce marriage certificates when applying for passport.
- Women should be allowed by law to inherit.
- Women should have right to property and family property should bear both husbands and wife's name.
- Widows should be allowed to inherit their husband's wealth.
- Two women married to one man should be entitled to inherit their husband's property equally.
- Women should have right to inherit their husband's property (2).
- In the absence of a will a wife should be allowed to bury the spouse and manage their property.
- Daughters should have right to inherit their father's property.
- Female offspring regardless of their marital status should be allowed to inherit family property (3).
- Marriage laws should be harmonized to recognize second marriage.
- Marriage certificates should be issued to people intending to have more than one wife.
- Fathers should ensure women child support.
- Any man who impregnates a girl should be responsible for the care of the child.
- The constitution should address domestic violence.

5.2.24. INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

- The constitution should ensure that conditions set by institutions such as Bretton woods do not comprise national interest.

- There should be policies to promote foreign investments

5.3.26.NATIONAL ECONOMIC.

- Local markets should be protected from dumping of goods from outside the country.
- Domestic market should be regulated.
- The government should ban the importation of goods that are locally manufactured.
- Imported commodities should be highly taxed.
- A bank of commerce and industrialization should be established.
- Poverty eradication issues should be addressed in the constitution (2).
- The government should act on poverty eradication programs.
- There should be policy aimed at reducing poverty.
- Necessary steps should be taken to alleviate poverty.
- The government should advance loans to those with feasible projects as away of poverty reduction.
- There should be equal distribution of social amenities.
- National housing corporation should own all buildings ,shops and residential houses where people buyshares.
- Barak River should be exploited for H.E.P project.

5.3.27.NATIONAL OTHER.

- If an insurance company winds up there should be compensation of all individuals through a scheme organized by the government.
- The state must insure all citizens so that insurance companies can deal with hospital services.
- NHIF should give bonuses s to its members.
- There should be a law to force insurance companies to speed up the claims of their clients.
- All insurance companies should remit 50%of their money collected from the public to boost the attorney general office for motor vehicles accident victims.
- There should be separate lodging for men and women.
- People should be allowed to possess weapons for self defense.
- Police should monitor the behavior of touts and matatu drivers towards the passengers.
- Police should not harass the public.
- Hawkers should be provided with sites to sell their wares to avoid harassment by law enforcers.
- Grand grabbing should be outlawed.
- Corruption and bribery should be addressed especially in the police force.
- Any person charged with corruption should be punished by ensuring they pay back and dismissed from duties.
- Stern measures should be taken to curb corruption and anyone who embezzles public funds should be prosecuted.
- Corruption should be treated as treasonable offence (3).
- Those convicted of corruption should be hanged.
- Corruption should be defined and addressed in the constitution (6).
- Corruption should carry 5 years jail term.
- Anti-corruption measures should be intensified.

- Those who misappropriate public funds should be required to pay back by 200% the amount.
- All people who have run down public corporations should be removed from office.
- Accuracy of population census should be ensured.

5.3.28. SECTORAL

- Farm inputs should be subsidized (2).
- Policies should be set to govern agricultural sector to improve production.
- Agricultural related policies should be reviewed.
- The government should reduce tax on agricultural produce.
- Adequate resources should be allocated to rehabilitate dilapidated water schemes, facilitate harvesting of rain water, avail irrigation water to all agricultural and livestock farmers.
- Dairy farmers should be free to sell their products anywhere in the country.
- Farmer's interest should be taken care of.
- Mechanism should be put in place to stabilize coffee farmers.
- The government should farmers.
- The constitution should recognize the centrality and vitality of agricultural sector in the economy and should make provision for preferential taxation.
- The government should control farm inputs.
- All manufacturing companies should be forced to have workers union.
- The constitution should protect manufacturing industry from dumping.
- The constitution should protect industries and factories through control of cheap import goods.
- Education policy should be reviewed and the issue of changing textbooks every other time should be addressed.
- Religion should be integrated in school syllabus.
- A policy should be formulated on the promotion of teachers.
- Changes of school syllabus should be made public.
- Joint admission board for university should not make students wait for 2 years to join public universities.
- Education policies should address the plight of people with disability.
- Schools currently under municipality should be brought under the direct supervision of district education.
- Kenya school equipment scheme should be introduced.
- Youth should be given proper training to enable them be productive.
- The 7-4-2-3 system of education should be re-introduced (5).
- Changes on school curriculum should involve stakeholders.
- The constitution should be taught in primary schools.
- Deaf people should have access to civic and reproductive education through sign language.
- Board of governors should be replaced by parent /teachers association.
- The constitution should make it mandatory for private schools to employ qualified and trained teachers.
- All those who qualify for university admission should undergo military training at N.Y.S. and serve the nation.
- Teachers' service commission should appoint university principals.

- Teaching and use of Kiswahili in schools should be encouraged.
- Education ministry should be given priority over other ministries.
- Nursery school teachers should be paid by the government.
- University students under the parallel programme should be entitled to HELB loans.
- Quota system of admission to universities should be abolished.
- University strikes should be reduced through spiritual intervention.
- Disabled, and other marginalized groups should be given access to education through bursaries.
- Disciplinary measures in schools should not be meant to hurt students.
- Taxation should be lowered to make it affordable.
- All Kenyan should be taxed irrespective of status, whether MP, president or not.
- VAT should be lowered to 5%.
- All donor funds for various projects should be monitored by parliament to create check and balances.
- There should be fair taxation system.
- Importation of vehicles from foreign countries should be taxed.
- Disabled employees should be exempted from taxes.
- Religious development activities should be exempted from taxes.
- The constitution should establish national currency.
- Health insurance policy should be adopted.
- Medical cost should be lowered.
- The government should ensure adequate supply of doctors in hospitals.
- There should be a provision in the constitution which empowers the citizens to challenge the government if they are not getting proper medical care.
- Airwaves license for radio and TV should not be restricted to few people.
- The constitution should guarantee the citizens the right to information.
- TV programs including the news should have written parts cater for the deaf.
- Small enterprises should be exempted from taxes.
- Hawking should be legalized.
- The constitution should establish funds to cater for hawkers and school leavers.
- The constitution should ensure that small enterprises have access to financial assistance of 600,000 and above.
- Jua kali artisans should be assisted (4).
- The constitution should protect small-scale enterprises.
- The constitution should protect the rights of hawkers to carry out their business.
- Transport cost should be regulated so that people are not exploited during peak hours.
- The constitution should protect both passengers and vehicle owners.
- Parks and game reserves should be conserved (3).
- Classification of animal parks and game reserves and national parks should be abolished and named as game reserves (2).
- Wildlife should be managed properly to earn revenue (2).

5.3.29. NATIONAL.

- Public holidays for individuals should be scrapped off.
- Forced harambees should be abolished.
- Appointment of retired officers to head parastatals should be discouraged.

5.3.30. CUSTOMARY LAW

- Dowry and bride prize should not be used to exploit the family of bridegroom.
- There should be customary courts for fair trails.

5.3.31. STATUTORY LAW.

- Local brews should be banned.
- All crops classified as drugs e.g. miraa, tobacco, bhang should be grown under control for export only.
- All criminal cases should be determined by court of law.
- The government should allow local authorities to make by-laws independently concerning street trading and hawking.
- Traditional brews should be legalized (5).
- Drug abuse both in schools and society should be eliminated.
- There should be a heavy penalty for those who have caenal knowledge of disable girls.

5.3.32.COMMON GOOD.

- There should be a provision for mandatory disaster management for both natural and man made disasters as well as displaced persons.
- No litter policy should be adopted in the cities and free ways.
- Youth should be discouraged from drinking and smoking marijuana.
- Auctioneers should be stopped from harassing loan defaulters.

5.3.33. GENDER EQUITY.

- The constitution should promote and guarantee gender equity.
- Each gender should be accorded equal opportunity.
- There should be gender equality (4).
- Maendeleo ya wanaume to be established for gender equity.
- Men should assist their wives in domestic duties.

5.3.34. ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE.

- The issue of land clashes should be addressed and victims compensated for lost of lives and property (2).
- Justice should be done on perpetrators of tribal clashes.

5.3.435. TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY.

- Misappropriation and embezzlement of funds should be reported to the public investment committee.
- Government ministries should give account of how they spend funds.
- The government should be transparent in the use of public funds.
- Public servants should ensure accountability in their actions.
- There should be transparency in government expenditure.

5.3.36. NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW.

- Rule of law should be enshrined in the constitution.
- Tribally named administrative zones, avenues, institutions should be abolished.

5.3.37. NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY.

- Women should not be allowed to dress in men outfit or put on short cloths.
- Tribe should be deleted from national ID card forms.
- All the heroes of Kenya should be honored.
- Kenyan currency should have one permanent portrait it should not change with regime change.
- No national day should be added without public mandate.
- Cultivate a non-violent culture in the youth.
- Public national holidays should be abolished.
- The cockerel on the coat of arm should be replaced with a miniature map of Kenya.
- Kenyan currency should not have the portrait of the president.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. David Manyara
2. Kipsang Arap-Lang'at
3. Cllr. Charles Rono
4. CllrNgali Valai
5. Bosire Nyamwaka
6. Joshua Muriithi
7. Abas Pakaa
8. Mark Mwithaga
9. Joshua Toroitich
10. Daniel Keboga
11. Zipporah Kirwa
12. Magdalene Kipng'etich
13. William Atinga
14. Mary Adagala
15. Lwali Oyondi

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

- 1 Bondeni location youth group
- 2 Wakhikhabira self help group
- 3 Tech kobor women's group
- 4 St. Francisca women group
- 5 South rift valley association for the deaf
- 6 IRAF
- 7 Shauri yako residents women group
- 8 Rift valley national chorale
- 9 Nakuru youth group
- 10 Kikas self help group
- 11 District coordinator
- 12 ECWD

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

1	0019ONNRV	George Nyaberi	CBO	Written	Rural Urban Enterprises
2	0026ONNRV	Godfrey Njuguna	CBO	Memorandum	Kenya National Hawkers Assoc
3	0059ONNRV	Grace Koske	CBO	Written	Berurot women Group
4	0010ONNRV	Issa Gichangi	CBO	Written	Almomin Community Developmen
5	0032ONNRV	Jackton E Okumu	CBO	Written	Wakhiwikahbira Self Help gro
6	0028ONNRV	Jane Gathogo	CBO	Written	Women Organizations
7	0048ONNRV	Joseph K Langat	CBO	Written	PAN African
8	0036ONNRV	Joseph Riungu	CBO	Written	Nyamarutu Squatters
9	0049ONNRV	Keffa Magenyi	CBO	Written	Community Peace Building & D
10	0054ONNRV	Magdalene Kimengich	CBO	Written	Kenya Womens Organisation
11	0040ONNRV	Margaret Ngugi	CBO	Written	Wendo Women Group
12	0011ONNRV	Mwangi Nuraya	CBO	Written	Nyamaruti and Wamagata Villa
13	0016ONNRV	Nelson Mwathi Ngoo	CBO	Written	Kenya retrenched Workers Ass
14	0023ONNRV	Norman Maigwa	CBO	Written	Street Traders and Hawkers
15	0030ONNRV	Patrick Njenga	CBO	Memorandum	Kiamunyeki Lanet
16	0047ONNRV	Pauline Burer	CBO	Written	Mentors Women Group
17	0051ONNRV	Peter Maina	CBO	Written	Rhonda Residents
18	0003ONNRV	Peter Maina Nigwi	CBO	Written	O Best
19	0001ONNRV	Relson Waweru	CBO	Written	Biashara Ndogo Ndogo Organis
20	0029ONNRV	Ruth Cheptaris	CBO	Written	Barut location
21	0057ONNRV	Stephen Tangus	CBO	Written	Tech Kobor
22	0061ONNRV	Stephen Tangus	CBO	Written	St Francisca Women Group
23	0015ONNRV	Zipporah Kirwa	CBO	Memorandum	Paralegals Self Help group
24	0104INNRV	Alaphaxard Kihoi Kimemi	Individual	Written	
25	0047INNRV	Alex Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0181INNRV	Alex Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0045INNRV	Alice Bomett	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0141INNRV	Alice N Gethi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0021INNRV	Allan Kungu Mwangi	Individual	Written	
30	0111INNRV	Andrew Yatich	Individual	Written	
31	0035INNRV	Ann Akosh Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0067INNRV	Anonymus	Individual	Written	
33	0068INNRV	Anonymus	Individual	Written	
34	0069INNRV	Anonymus	Individual	Written	
35	0092INNRV	Anthony Makaa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0064INNRV	Arthur Njuguna	Individual	Written	
37	0098INNRV	Barrack Onyango	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0008INNRV	Ben Gathogo	Individual	Written	
39	0124INNRV	Benjamin Rono	Individual	Written	
40	0030INNRV	Betty Onyancha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0118INNRV	Charles Gatere	Individual	Written	
42	0053INNRV	Charles Onsomu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0101INNRV	Charles Oriuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	

44	0155INNRV	Christopher Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0056INNRV	Col (Rtd) H F K Muhindi	Individual	Written	
46	0055INNRV	Dadson Ngatia	Individual	Written	
47	0174INNRV	Daniel Lukoye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0151INNRV	Daniel Macharia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0110INNRV	Daniel Mbandu	Individual	Written	
50	0014INNRV	David Cheseret	Individual	Written	
51	0041INNRV	David Kuria	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0134INNRV	David Mtai	Individual	Written	
53	0142INNRV	Dennis Ogumbo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0133INNRV	Dickson Leitich	Individual	Written	
55	0037INNRV	Dr Limoi Martha Leiro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0036INNRV	Dr. Isaac Kimbi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0027INNRV	Dr. Sinoya Nyikuri	Individual	Written	
58	0126INNRV	Eileen Munyingi	Individual	Written	
59	0140INNRV	Elijah J Siatikho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0120INNRV	Elijah K K Chelaite	Individual	Written	
61	0138INNRV	Elijah K Katya	Individual	Written	
62	0032INNRV	Elijah Siatiko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0163INNRV	Elizabeth Wanjera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0051INNRV	Eseri Aswari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0013INNRV	Evanson Muiruri	Individual	Written	
66	0179INNRV	Evanson Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0145INNRV	Fanuel Javis	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0019INNRV	Francis Kimani Kariuki	Individual	Written	
69	0103INNRV	Francis Mina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0080INNRV	Francis Musyoka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0102INNRV	Francis Njogu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0121INNRV	Frank J Matunda	Individual	Written	
73	0020INNRV	Fredrick Lagat	Individual	Written	
74	0180INNRV	Gabriel Gachie	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0157INNRV	Gabriel Muchiri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0096INNRV	Geofrey Njirani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0066INNRV	George King'ori	Individual	Written	
78	0153INNRV	George Owino	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0009INNRV	Gideon Kirima	Individual	Written	
80	0172INNRV	Gisla Awuor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0077INNRV	Godfrey Kanoti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0167INNRV	Grace Lasoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0044INNRV	Harun Ondimu Mabeta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0029INNRV	Hellen Wanjiku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0081INNRV	Hesbon Odeponuo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0156INNRV	Hon Mark Mwithaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0139INNRV	Innocent Nyamweya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0060INNRV	Isaac Githaiga	Individual	Written	
89	0108INNRV	Issa Gichangi	Individual	Written	
90	0059INNRV	J C Nduati	Individual	Written	
91	0105INNRV	J K Toroitich	Individual	Written	
92	0008ONNRV	Jackline Andali	Individual	Written	Streams of Life Academy educ
93	0114INNRV	Jackson Wainaina	Individual	Written	
94	0025INNRV	James Cheruiyot	Individual	Memorandum	
95	0052INNRV	James Maina Nthira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0136INNRV	James Mungai	Individual	Written	
97	0015INNRV	James Omolo Kadirir	Individual	Written	
98	0159INNRV	Jane Gathogo	Individual	Oral - Public he	

99	0125INNRV	Jeremiah Cherule	Individual	Written	
100	0006INNRV	Jerry Ondiri	Individual	Memorandum	
101	0161INNRV	Joachim Kondaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0168INNRV	John Chemweno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0109INNRV	John Gachoka	Individual	Written	
104	0010INNRV	John K A Busii	Individual	Written	
105	0176INNRV	John K Ngila	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0158INNRV	John Kahato	Individual	Oral - Public he	
107	0162INNRV	John Nganga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0129INNRV	Johnson Gatere	Individual	Written	
109	0038INNRV	Johnson Ndemo Ndegwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
110	0090INNRV	Joseph K Gacheru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0062INNRV	Joseph Kamau Gathua	Individual	Written	
112	0072INNRV	Joseph Karanja Thuo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0095INNRV	Joseph Kimotho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0165INNRV	Joseph Koske	Individual	Oral - Public he	
115	0177INNRV	Joseph M kirem	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0042INNRV	Joseph M Mwai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0170INNRV	Joseph Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0011INNRV	Joseph Ndiragu	Individual	Written	
119	0065INNRV	Josephat Njoroge Waitit	Individual	Written	
120	0070INNRV	Joshua Toroitich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0026INNRV	Julius Kamotho Nyaga	Individual	Memorandum	
122	0131INNRV	Julius Nyawach	Individual	Written	
123	0005INNRV	Karanja Mungai	Individual	Written	
124	0057INNRV	Karanja Quindos	Individual	Written	
125	0091INNRV	Kariuki Gikinga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
126	0173INNRV	Kariuki Gilunga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
127	0046INNRV	Kariuki wa Gikonga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0149INNRV	Ken Orwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0083INNRV	Kiptoo Rop	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0154INNRV	Leah Wanjiru Karingo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
131	0002INNRV	Lina Chebet	Individual	Written	
132	0117INNRV	Lucas Kubebea	Individual	Written	
133	0113INNRV	Lucy Cheptim	Individual	Written	
134	0079INNRV	Magdalene Kimengich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
135	0028INNRV	Magdaline Kipnetich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
136	0119INNRV	Mark Nyakundi	Individual	Written	
137	0087INNRV	Mark Okello	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0143INNRV	Martha Nderitu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
139	0178INNRV	Martin M Wachibei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
140	0115INNRV	Mary Muiruri	Individual	Written	
141	0086INNRV	Mary Njambi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
142	0144INNRV	Mary Nyokwoyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
143	0089INNRV	Mary Waithera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
144	0152INNRV	Mary Wanjiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
145	0075INNRV	Masinde N Everlyne	Individual	Written	
146	0112INNRV	Michael Abuya	Individual	Written	
147	0107INNRV	Michael Chekowel	Individual	Written	
148	0128INNRV	Michael Cherop	Individual	Written	
149	0048INNRV	Michael Kariuki Kirungi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
150	0135INNRV	Michael Owuor	Individual	Written	
151	0031INNRV	Monica Kironji	Individual	Oral - Public he	
152	0054INNRV	Moses Masiaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
153	0007INNRV	Moses Wambugu	Individual	Written	
154	0082INNRV	Munge Kago	Individual	Oral - Public he	

155	0123INNRV	Mutai Philip	Individual	Written	
156	0150INNRV	Mwangi Muraya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
157	0049INNRV	Ndirangu Maraga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
158	0012INNRV	Ngali Valai	Individual	Memorandum	
159	0100INNRV	Ngige Mbogo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
160	0097INNRV	Nicholas Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
161	0003INNRV	Njoroge Macharia	Individual	Written	
162	0130INNRV	Njoroge Macharia	Individual	Written	
163	0024INNRV	Njuguna Njoroge	Individual	Written	
164	0034INNRV	Odhiambo Swamakuduol	Individual	Oral - Public he	
165	0106INNRV	Odhimbo Swa	Individual	Written	
166	0043INNRV	Oswald Kibui Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
167	0122INNRV	Patrick Mathenge	Individual	Written	
168	0094INNRV	Paul Kamau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
169	0166INNRV	Paul Kanyi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
170	0148INNRV	Pauline Opondo	Individual		
171	0039INNRV	Peter Nyabando	Individual	Oral - Public he	
172	0018INNRV	Peter Nyabando	Individual	Written	
173	0061INNRV	Peter Nyamboga	Individual	Written	
174	0050INNRV	Peter Olongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
175	0164INNRV	Peter Olupie	Individual	Oral - Public he	
176	0175INNRV	Philiph Muturi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
177	0033INNRV	Protus N Otieno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
178	0023INNRV	Raphael Mutisya	Individual	Written	
179	0137INNRV	Raymond Ndalo	Individual	Written	
180	0001INNRV	Relsom Waweru	Individual	Memorandum	
181	0160INNRV	Richard C C Arap Temon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
182	0004INNRV	Ronnie Onyango	Individual	Written	
183	0016INNRV	Rono K Fredrick	Individual	Written	
184	0084INNRV	Rose Muthoni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
185	0146INNRV	Roseline Mulula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
186	0183INNRV	Sally Towett	Individual	Oral - Public he	
187	0182INNRV	Samson Orina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
188	0171INNRV	Samuel Kibet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
189	0040INNRV	Samuel Onyango	Individual	Oral - Public he	
190	0116INNRV	Samuel Onyango	Individual	Written	
191	0127INNRV	Sarah Rotich	Individual	Written	
192	0093INNRV	Sebastian Maseli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
193	0076INNRV	Silas R Mukokwe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
194	0073INNRV	Simon Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
195	0074INNRV	Stephen Njogu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
196	0063INNRV	Stephen Rotich	Individual	Written	
197	0147INNRV	Susan Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
198	0132INNRV	Symon Chege	Individual	Written	
199	0022INNRV	Tabson Walubengo	Individual	Written	
200	0017INNRV	Tom Cornel Mukalama	Individual	Written	
201	0058INNRV	Tom Cornell Mkalama	Individual	Written	
202	0085INNRV	Trumphena Owour	Individual	Oral - Public he	
203	0078INNRV	Wellington Oruko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
204	0099INNRV	Wilfred Muiruri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
205	0169INNRV	Wilson A sang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
206	0071INNRV	Wycliffe Agesa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
207	0088INNRV	Wycliffe Ambaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
208	0012ONNRV	Fred Owako	NGO	Memorandum	Association for the Disabled

209	0018ONNRV	Joseph Wanyoike	NGO	Memorandum	South Rift Association of th
210	0004ONNRV	Kavengo Matundu	NGO	Written	Children Rights Organization
211	0002ONNRV	Tuna Juma Khan	NGO	Memorandum	National Council of Women of
212	0017ONNRV	Bernard Odwour	Other Institutions	Written	St Xaviers High School
213	0060ONNRV	Cheruiyot James	Other Institutions	Written	Mogoon Men Sub Location
214	0058ONNRV	David Mureu	Other Institutions	Written	KNUT Nakuru Branch
215	0031ONNRV	Dorcas Moraa	Other Institutions	Written	Streams of Life
216	0006ONNRV	Dorcas Moraa	Other Institutions	Written	Streams of Life Academy educ
217	0009ONNRV	Emily Baraza	Other Institutions	Written	Streams of Life Academy educ
218	0007ONNRV	Francis Mwaura	Other Institutions	Written	Streams of Life Academy educ
219	0005ONNRV	Stephen Njogu	Other Institutions	Written	Streams of Life Academy educ
220	0038ONNRV	Geoffrey Kariuki	Political Party	Written	Democratic Party of Kenya
221	0045ONNRV	Mary Adagale	Political Party	Written	KANU
222	0042ONNRV	Ben Gathogo	Pressure Groups	Written	Kenya Peoples Coalition
223	0033ONNRV	Masinde N Everlyne	Pressure Groups	Written	Kenya Women political caucu
224	0013ONNRV	Samuel Kamau Murubi	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	National Convention Executiv
225	0027ONNRV	Edward Kengs Maina	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Chamber of Commerce and Indu
226	0034ONNRV	Francis Musyoka	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Kenya News Agency
227	0025ONNRV	James Nganga Kuria	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Kenya Local Government Worke
228	0052ONNRV	Samuel Kingori	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Tribal Clashes Victims
229	0055ONNRV	Ambrose Orimba	Religious Organisation	Written	Catholic Justice and Peace C
230	0014ONNRV	Bernard Oyugi	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	SDA
231	0024ONNRV	Charles Ochuodo	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	St. Francis Catholic Church
232	0044ONNRV	David Macharia	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Full Gospel churches of Keny
233	0056ONNRV	Duncun Gitonga	Religious Organisation	Written	Catholic Justice and Peace C
234	0050ONNRV	Fr. Dominic Kimengich	Religious Organisation	Written	Catholic Dioceses
235	0020ONNRV	Francis M Kangarua	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Peace and Justice C
236	0041ONNRV	Jane Gathogo	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	ECEP
237	0021ONNRV	Michael Denson Mabugu	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA
238	0053ONNRV	Ochondo Charles	Religious Organisation	Written	Kiamunyi Catholic Church
239	0039ONNRV	Pastor Jacob Akali	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	SDA
240	0037ONNRV	Pastor Joshua Kamau	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	ECEP
241	0043ONNRV	Pastor Samuel Kimaru	Religious Organisation	Written	Chosen Church of Holy Spirit
242	0035ONNRV	Rose Wachira	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Justice and Peace C
243	0046ONNRV	Simon N K	Religious Organisation	Written	PCEA Nakuru West
244	0022ONNRV	Yusuf Athuman	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Muslim Association Nakurur

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

LANET SOCIAL HALL

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Patrick Njenga	P.O. Box 38, Nakuru	91	Francis Eboko	P.O. Box 9633, Nakuru
2	Dadson I. Ngatia	P.O. Box 9762, Nakuru	92	Munge Kago	None
3	Joshua Toroitich	P.O. Box 3438, Nakuru	93	Isaack Githaiya	P.O. Box 917, Nakuru
4	Col. Hastings H. F. Muhindi	P.O. Box 9715, Nakuru	94	Samuel Maina Mwangi	P.O. Box 9511, Nakuru
5	Wycliff Agesa	P.O. Box 1801, Nakuru	95	Karanja Quindos	P.O. Box 376, Nakuru
6	Odhiambo Swa Makadual	P.O. Box 13351, Nakuru	96	F. M. Wainaina	P.O. Box 9522, Nakuru
7	Isaa Gichangi	P.O. Box 2710, Nakuru	97	Milka Robert	P.O. Box 2991, Nakuru
8	Raymond Ndalo	P.O. Box 3472, Nakuru	98	Philip T. Kuria	P.O. Box 9545, Nakuru
9	Joseph Karanja Thuo	P.O. Box 9761, Nakuru	99	Samuel N. Kimani	P.O. Box 1875, Nakuru
10	Peter Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 1273, Nakuru	100	Kanene Gachanja	P.O. Box 1527, Nakuru
11	Simon Mwangi	P.O. Box 9505, Nakuru	101	Gadson Mbugua	P.O. Box 85, Nakuru
12	J. C. Nduati	P.O. Box 1603, Nakuru	102	John Kariuki	P.O. Box 3139, Nakuru
13	Pastor Emera	P.O. Box 867, Nakuru	103	Anthony Mugambi	P.O. Box 1870, Nakuru
14	Masinde N. Everlyne	P.O. Box 30197, Nakuru	104	Samuel M. Macharia	P.O. Box 1963, Nakuru
15	Silas Richard Mukolwe	P.O. Box 12747, Nakuru	105	Kiptoo Rop	P.O. Box 51, Nakuru
16	Pius Mburu	P.O. Box 13940, Nakuru	106	Duncan Okwaro	P.O. Box 672, Nakuru
17	Godfrey Kandti	P.O. Box 9602, Nakuru	107	Charles Kabui	P.O. Box 978, Nakuru
18	Oruko A. Wellington	P.O. Box 1600, Nakuru	108	Mark Okello Ogola	P.O. Box 3341, Nakuru
19	Richard Achollah	P.O. Box 9602, Nakuru	109	Joseph Kinyanjui	None
20	Vincent Ingala	P.O. Box 928, Nakuru	110	Ismael Onyimbo	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru
21	Magdaline Kingetich	None	111	Esther Mbugua	None
22	Francis Musyoka	P.O. Box 1493, Nakuru	112	Elijah Kariuki	P.O. Box 120, Nakuru
23	Hesbon Hongo	P.O. Box 9633, Nakuru	113	Joseph Kamau Gathua	P.O. Box 13422, Nakuru
24	Paul M. Hongo	P.O. Box 9633, Nakuru	114	Robert G. Karanja	P.O. Box 3913, Nakuru
25	James Kamau	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	115	Peter Mwangi	P.O. Box 218, Nakuru
26	Rose Wachira	P.O. Box 13801, Nakuru	116	John Macharia	P.O. Box 9740, Nakuru
27	Charles Odhiambo Olalo	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru	117	Anthony Kimani	P.O. Box 9724, Nakuru
28	Joseph Kimani	P.O. Box 9697, Nakuru	118	Douglas Kamau	P.O. Box 1185, Nakuru
29	Joseph Ndungu	P.O. Box 829, Nakuru	119	Mohammed Kariuki	P.O. Box 12143, Nakuru
30	Francis Gwecegi	P.O. Box 928, Nakuru	120	Stephan Kamau Mwangi	P.O. Box 108, Gilgil
31	Adriano shikoli	P.O. Box 9615, Nakuru	121	Joseph K Gaceru	P.O. Box 1713, Nakuru
32	Margret Wahome	P.O. Box 814, Nakuru	122	Pius Ngugi Njoro	P.O. Box 14650, Nakuru
33	Anthony Gabriel G. Muge	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	123	Kariuki Gikung'a	P.O. Box 1529, Nakuru
34	Wycliff Ambwaya	P.O. Box 8696, Nakuru	124	David Muzee	P.O. Box 11818, Nakuru
35	Ngige Mbugua	P.O. Box 9691, Nakuru	125	Joseph Ndungu	P.O. Box 8029, Nakuru
36	Jared Otieno Odhiambo	P.O. Box 2493, Nakuru	126	Alex Kaquithia	P.O. Box 11854, Nakuru
37	Pastor Joshua Kamau	P.O. Box 3527, Nakuru	127	John Mungai Karanja	P.O. Box 1020, Nakuru
38	Jakson Muriithi	P.O. Box 3527, Nakuru	128	Francis Njogu	P. O. Box 2107, Nakuru
39	Peter Chege	P.O. Box 9556, Nakuru	129	Peter Nyaboga	P.O. Box 9663, Nakuru
40	Fredrick Onyango	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru	130	Mary Adagala	None
41	Kennedy Waswa	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru	131	Geoffrey Njuguna	None

42	Mary Waithera	P.O. Box 115, Nakuru	132	Tom Mukalama	P.O. Box 10523, Nakuru
43	John Maina	P.O. Box 14786, Nakuru	133	S. K. Lecei	P.O. Box 81, Nakuru
44	Fantas Njuguna	P.O. Box 1963, Nakuru	134	H. M. Kamau	P.O. Box 15296, Nakuru
45	Michael Kimani	P.O. Box 415, Nakuru	135	J. M. Njuguna	P.O. Box 15226, Nakuru
46	Margret Wamboi	None	136	Pastor Jacob Akali	P.O. Box 1654, Nakuru
47	Geofrey Kariuki	P.O. Box 9578, Nakuru	137	Patrick Kabira	P.O. Box 2298, Nakuru
48	Samwel Kamangu	P.O. Box 9578, Nakuru	138	Edward Nirangu	P.O. Box 3341, Nakuru
49	Stephen Njogu	P.O. Box 1595, Nakuru	139	Francis Kariuki	P.O. Box 9568, Nakuru
50	Dorcas Moraa	P.O. Box 452, Nakuru	140	Silas Nganga	None
51	Joseph Mwangi	P.O. Box 13830, Nakuru	141	Stephen Rotich	P.O. Box 2494, Nakuru
52	Aggrey Akaranga	P.O. Box 10302, Nakuru	142	Peter Kimani	P.O. Box 12168, Nakuru
53	John Wagura	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	143	Fred Oduor	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru
54	Samwel Wangura	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	144	Jalango Charless	P.O. Box 959, Nakuru
55	Anthony Makaa	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	145	Songa Ogola	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru
56	Abdulla Salim	P.O. Box 366, Nakuru	146	Jane Gathogo	P.O. Box 13476, Nakuru
57	Margret Ngugi	P.O. Box 12446, Nakuru	147	James Mboya	P.O. Box 9736, Nakuru
58	Simon Mukuga	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	148	Marikus Bodi	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru
59	William Mwangi	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	149	Sabastian Macharia Ndaya	P.O. Box 3333, Nakuru
60	Geofrey Kamau	P.O. Box 1487, Nakuru	150	Julius Odhiambo Abinya	P.O. Box 3341, Nakuru
61	Peter Karanja	P.O. Box 13848, Nakuru	151	Danson Mburu	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru
62	David Waweru	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	152	Edward Kibutu	P.O. Box 1346, Nakuru
63	John maina	P.O. Box 3428, Nakuru	153	Simon Njau	P.O. Box 14794, Nakuru
64	Emmanuel Ongeri	P.O. Box 9586, Nakuru	154	Hon. Jack Ndegwa	P.O. Box 765, Nakuru
65	David Ngugi	P.O. Box 9586, Nakuru	155	Philis Mutito	P.O. Box 13012, Nakuru
66	Philip Aburaka	P.O. Box 2390, Nakuru	156	Duncan Nuthu	P.O. Box 941, Nakuru
67	Tufena Awuor	P.O. Box 2430, Nakuru	157	J. N. Mbagara	P.O. Box 9669, Nakuru
68	Mary Njambi	P.O. Box 2570, Nakuru	158	Duke Osiago	P.O. Box 9759, Nakuru
69	Rose Muthoni	P.O. Box 2570, Nakuru	159	Paul K. Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 1986, Nakuru
70	Njehia John	P.O. Box 2485, Nakuru	160	Tim Koziyae	P.O. Box 81, Nakuru
71	Jackson Maina	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	161	Joseph Komotho	P.O. Box 9534, Nakuru
72	Joseph Kariuki	P.O. Box 124, Nakuru	162	Barack Onyango	P.O. Box 15978, Nakuru
73	Alex Lumadede	P.O.Box 9586, Nakuru	169	Mofat Ambani	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru
74	Auther Wainaina	P.O. Box 808, Nakuru	170	Pastor Macharia David	P.O. Box 14635, Nakuru
75	John W. Wanjau	P.O. Box 16578, Nakuru	171	Tom Calrince Olende	P.O. Box 917, Nakuru
76	Charles Aming'a	P.O. Box 723, Nakuru	172	Patrick Watete	P.O. Box 1516, Nakuru
77	peter Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 9761, Nakuru	173	Stephen Kamau	P.O. Box 9790, Nakuru
78	Geofrey Njiraine	P.O. Box 1504, Nakuru	174	Mary Adagala	P.O. Box 1123, Nakuru
79	Josephat Njoroge Waititu	P.O. Box 3316, Nakuru	175	Pastor Samuel Kimaru Kamayu	P.O. Box 7109, Nakuru
80	Jerry Ontiri	P.O. Box 2678, Nakuru	176	Ngige Mbogo	P.O. Box 2367, Nakuru
81	Peter Wachira	P.O. Box 13456, Nakuru	177	Charles Murioki	P.O. Box 512, Nakuru
82	Nicholas Langat	P.O. Box 9579, Nakuru	178	Francis Njogu	P.O. Box 2107, Nakuru
83	Francis Muna	P.O. Box 3826, Nakuru	179	Paul K. Mugai	P.O. Box 3396, Nakuru
84	Philip Mwangi	P.O. Box 9502, Nakuru	180	Isaack Macharia	P.O. Box 10, Dondari
85	Zack Kimiti	P.O. Box 9554, Nakuru	181	George Kimburi	P.O. Box 1623, Nakuru

86	Ibrahim Mwangi	P.O. Box 3342, Nakuru	182	Michael Makhogu	P.O. Box 1385, Nakuru
87	Peter Thiongo	P.O. Box 861, Nakuru	183	Muraya F. Mbutia	P.O. Box 12265, Nakuru
88	Simon Kihara	P.O. Box 15698, Nakuru	184	Boaz Orwa	P.O. Box 173, Nakuru
89	Ben Gathogo	P.O. Box 1014, Nakuru	185	Barack Onyango	P.O. Box 15978, Nakuru
90	Sammy Mugo	P.O. Box 1630, Nakuru	186	Wilfred Muiruri	P.O. Box 22, Nakuru
			187	Daniel Chacha	P.O. Box 9207, Nakuru

HOLY CROSS CATHOLIC CHURCH

No.	Name:	Address: (Nakuru)	No.	Name:	Address: (Nakuru)
1	Simon N. Kanai	P.O.Box 7364	30	Daniel Macharia	P.O.Box 7166
2	Joshua Toroitich	P.O.Box 3438	31	Mark Mwithaga	P.O.Box 821
3	Elijah Siatih	P.O.Box 148	32	George Owino Muya	P.O.Box 3472
4	Joseph Langat	P.O.Box 2126	33	Roselyne Mulula	P.O.Box 1585
5	Keffa M. Magunyi	P.O.Box 13272	34	George Odhiambo	P.O.Box 14438
6	Alice Gethi	P.O.Box 2440	35	Richard Lusimba	P.O.Box 7166
7	David Kiplimo	P.O.Box 7482	36	Pauline Burer	P.O.Box 16372
8	Dickson Leitich	P.O.Box 234	37	Vitalis Onyango	
9	Odhiamboswa Makadua	P.O.Box 13351	38	Paul Macharia	P.O.Box 2888
10	Innocent Nyamweya	P.O.Box 70	39	Leah Wanjiru Karingo	P.O.Box 7116
11	Ambrose Orimba Oyugi	P.O.Box 7166	40	Samwel Karugu	P.O.Box 109
12	Michael Chepkewel	P.O.Box 7133	41	Japheth Rotich	P.O.Box 12448
13	Dennis Ongundo	P.O.Box 7166	42	Paul Rono	P.O.Box 658
14	Issa Gichanga	P.O.Box 2710	43	Mukanga Barthlomew	P.O.Box 1463
15	Marther M. Nderitu	P.O.Box 7364	44	Peter Ratete	P.O.Box 7206
16	Stanley Mkaramoja	P.O.Box 830	45	Joseph Rotich	P.O.Box 1892
17	Raymond Ndalo	P.O.Box 3472	46	Josephine Nilami	P.O.Box 924
18	Mary Nyokwoyo	P.O.Box 10002	47	Andrew C. Yatich	P.O.Box 2584
19	Javis Fannel	P.O.Box 10002	48	Joseph Mjiraini	P.O.Box 1372
20	John Gachoka	P.O.Box 10002	49	Michael Abuya	P.O.Box 620
21	Ken Orwa	P.O.Box 173	50	Peter M. Migori	P.O.Box 7370
22	Shadrack Langat	P.O.Box 782	51	William Cira	P.O.Box 2430
23	Joel Kurgat	P.O.Box 952	52	Moses Mbugua	P.O.Box 650
24	John Ronguno	P.O.Box 14941	53	Father Dominic Kimengich	P.O.Box 938
25	Mwangi Muraya	P.O.Box 1478	54	Kingori Samuel	P.O.Box 938
26	George Bosire	P.O.Box 15653	55	Christopher Maina Muturi	P.O.Box 743
27	Topoika Ole Mkoora	P.O.Box 7166	56	Susan Taprokoi Maina	P.O.Box 712
28	Araphaxard Kihoi Kimemia	P.O.Box 1169	57	Ochodo Charles	P.O.Box 829
29	Daniel Mbandu	P.O.Box 7166	58	Joseph Kihato Mbutia	P.O.Box 2759
59	Pauline Opondo	P.O.Box 12208	94	Sammy Miraya	P.O.Box 15564
60	Jackson Wainaina	P.O.Box 2438	95	Ben Kihanya	P.O.Box 15564
61	Stanley Onyango	P.O.Box 242	96	Douglas M. Njoroge	P.O.Box 7246
62	George Mwangi		97	Fr. Cleophas Oseso	P.O.Box 938
63	David Nyaberi	P.O.Box 1889	98	Ezekiel Ndungu	P.O.Box 3573
64	Innocent Manyura	P.O.Box 2389	99	Duncan Gitonga	P.O.Box 3949
65	Martin Yengo Simali	P.O.Box 13887	100	Samwel King`ori	P.O.Box 938
66	Benard Kosgey	P.O.Box 12899	101	Mary Wanjiru	P.O.Box 1000
67	Samuel Onyango Owino	P.O.Box 10062	102	Anthony Mwangi	P.O.Box 9 Naivasha
68	G.M. Thiongo	P.O.Box 3420	103	Frank J. Matunda	P.O.Box 25
69	John Ndemo	P.O.Box 1478	104	Moses K. Katamei	P.O.Box 3436
70	Vincnt Otieno	P.O.Box 7230	105	Patrick G. Mathenge	P.O.Box 1373
71	Joseph Kitheka	P.O.Box 230	106	Thomas K. Mutua	P.O.Box 1478
72	Titus Ngumu	P.O.Box 225	107	Alex Maina	P.O.Box 10047
73	Oscar Maundu		108	Silas Mikolwe	P.O.Box 12747

74	Kimosop Kipkusei		109	Ken Sira	P.O.Box 2506
75	Thomas C. Menge	P.O.Box 1111	110	Erastus Maina	P.O.Box 938
76	Njoroge Macharia	P.O.Box 996	111	Wanjiku M.	P.O.Box 41079
77	Lucas Kubeba	P.O.Box 1478	112	Joseph Ngaruya	P.O.Box 9 Naivasha
78	John Kihato	P.O.Box 16445	113	Samson Karanja	P.O.Box 113 Njoro
79	Aggrey Oduor	P.O.Box 501	114	Francis Ndungu	P.O.Box 1865
80	Isaiah Baraza	P.O.Box 1023	115	Daniel Muiende	K.C.C. Private
81	Richard Ternom	P.O.Box 7133	116	Magdaline Chepgetich	P.O.Box 4082
82	Julius Bowen	P.O.Box 1965	117	David Ng'ang'a	
83	Mark Nyakweli	P.O.Box 473	118	Dan Odindo	P.O.Box 658
84	Rhoda Langat	P.O.Box 10348	119	Joshua Korir	P.O.Box 658
85	Kasibe Korgoriri	P.O.Box 10348	120	Charles Gatere	P.O.Box 7278
86	Chrisphine Onyango	P.O.Box 712	121	Andrew Otieno	P.O.Box 2707
87	Elijah Chelaite	P.O.Box 7192	122	Isaack Githaga	P.O.Box 917
88	Alicon Chelaite	P.O.Box 7192	123	S.K. Maritim	P.O.Box 15507
89	Ambrose Orimba Oyugi	P.O.Box 7166	124	Ibrahim Koech	
90	Joakim Illoodanga	P.O.Box 7166	125	Mary Mwiruri	P.O.Box 124
91	John Ndungu	P.O.Box 12329	126	John Ndemo	P.O.Box 104
92	Josphat Rotich	P.O.Box 12329	127	Gilbert Gechure	
93	Charles Omollo	P.O.Box 7166	128	George Morara	P.O.Box 512
129	Mutahi Philip	P.O.Box 10348	164	Joseph Mwangi	P.O.Box 1619
130	Samson Kamau	P.O.Box 7166	165	Tomas Abundoki Ngetich	P.O.Box 10250
131	Masinde N. Everlyne	P.O.Box 30197	166	John Kibet Ruto	P.O.Box 10250
132	Elizabeth Wanjiru Evans	P.O.Box 7399	167	Elmeda Mocheche	P.O.Box 7166
133	Julius Nduati Kariuki	P.O.Box 3478	168	Mary Mugwe	P.O.Box 7166
134	Zachariah Waithaka		169	Margret Wanjiku	P.O.Box 7166
135	Pius M. Njenga	P.O.Box 13940	170	Elaikim M. Kondanga	P.O.Box 7166
136	David Kiplagat	P.O.Box 13142	171	Emmy C. Koskei	P.O.Box 15301
137	James Kiarie	P.O.Box 12456	172	Francis Ngware macharia	P.O.Box 15183
138	Joseph Ndegwa	P.O.Box 2506	173	Thomas Menge	P.O.Box 1111
139	Peter Orupia	P.O.Box 230	174	Michael Owuor Makadara	
140	Julius Omondi	P.O.Box 525	175	Jane Gathogo	P.O.Box 13476
141	David Gitonga	P.O.Box 2748	176	Paul Maina	P.O.Box 26 Subukia
142	Julius Oricha	P.O.Box 124	177	John Talam	P.O.Box 733
143	Joseph Koske	P.O.Box 10348	178	Samuel Chepkony	P.O.Box 3684
144	Gathogo Ben	P.O.Box 1014	179	David Opondo	P.O.Box 847
145	Stephen T.	P.O.Box 10548	180	Grace Lasoi	P.O.Box 7351
146	Ndalo raymond	P.O.Box 3472	181	Julius Omondi	P.O.Box 525
147	Mary Muiruri	P.O.Box 124	182	Mureu David	P.O.Box 1203
148	Yucabeth Momanyi	P.O.Box 7166	183	Njau Kuria	P.O.Box 1203
149	James Tanguis	P.O.Box 13779	184	Charles Kimani	P.O.Box 1203
150	Joseph Mwangi	P.O.Box 15998	185	Gisla Awuor	
151	Paul Kanyi	P.O.Box 1413	186	Kariuki Gikunya	P.O.Box 1529
152	John Chemweno	P.O.Box 2935	187	Daniel Lukoye	P.O.Box 7166
153	R.C. Kaplich	P.O.Box 3807	188	Barnaba Omusa	
154	Julius Origa	P.O.Box 124	189	Cecila Mwangi	P.O.Box 7166
155	Samson Ombasa Ondieki	P.O.Box 1419	190	Evans Sioja	P.O.Box 420
156	Simon Chege	P.O.Box 3938	191	John Langat	P.O.Box 7404
157	Raphael Opata	P.O.Box 7166	192	Shihan Kinyanjui	P.O.Box 522
158	Jane Ga' thogo	P.O.Box 13476	193	Wachira Rose	P.O.Box 13801
159	Wilson Arap Sang	P.O.Box 182	194	James Churu Mungai	P.O.Box 2888
160	Dickson P. M. Leitich	P.O.Box 234	195	Christine Awino	
161	Daniel Yego	P.O.Box 14612	196	Melsa Achieng	
162	David Mutahi	P.O.Box 10348	197	Grace Koskei	P.O.Box 12899
163	Sarah Rotich	P.O.Box 7404	198	John Musemi	P.O.Box 1821
199	Philip Muturi	P.O.Box 12935	209	Jacob M. Itangi	P.O.Box 45

200	David Mbicho	P.O.Box 15806	210	Irene Munyinyi	P.O.Box 4047
201	M.C. Rotigh	P.O.Box 113	211	Peter Kimani	P.O.Box 15881
202	John K.Ngila	P.O.Box 15703	212	james Cheruiyot	P.O.Box 1965
203	Joseph M. Kireria	P.O.Box 2888	213	Martin Mwachibei	P.O.Box 1278
204	Wyclif Obanga		214	Evanson Mwangi	P.O.Box 3538
205	Francis Koske	P.O.Box 658	215	Gabriel Gachihi	P.O.Box 2071
206	Johnson Gatere	P.O.Box 2685	216	Alex Maina	P.O.Box 10047
207	James Maina Ngotho	P.O.Box 1787	217	Samson Orina	P.O.Box 3794
208	Timothy Ngure	P.O.Box 220			

OLD TOWN HALL:

1	Zainabu Juma	P.O. Box 4082 Nakuru	32	Godfrey Njuguna	P.O. Box 3134 Nakuru
2	Renison Waweru	-	33	Andrew O. Ongondo	P.O. Box 3134 Nakuru
3	Fred Owako	P.O. Box 1606 Nakuru	34	Mumia C. Joseph	P.O. Box 124 Nakuru
4	J.M. Ontiri	P.O. Box 2678 Nakuru	35	Dorcas Moraa	P.O. Box 7029 Nakuru
5	Issa Kichangi	P.O. Box 2710 Nakuru	36	Emily Baraza	P.O. Box 10407 Nakuru
6	Odhiambop Swa Makaduol	P.O. Box 7296 Nakuru	37	Francis Mwangi	P.O. Box 10407 Nakuru
7	Benard O. Ombwi	P.O. Box 1640 Nakuru	38	Stephen Barasa	P.O. Box 10407 Nakuru
8	Nelson Ngoo	P.O. Box 13109 Nakuru	39	Jackline Andafi	P.O. Box 10407 Nakuru
9	Zipporah Kirwa	P.O. Box 15252 Nakuru	40	Stephen Njogu	P.O. Box 10407 Nakuru
10	Onesmus Muiruri	P.O. Box 2277 Nakuru	41	Kowino Timothy	P.O. Box 10407 Nakuru
11	Michael Danson Mahigo	P.O. Box 1385 Nakuru	42	Elijah Mogoi Omambia	P.O. Box 12252 Nakuru
12	Moses Wambugu	P.O. Box 13317 Nakuru	43	Jane Wanjiru Kihoto	P.O. Box 1640 Nakuru
13	Elijah Siatikho	P.O. Box 148 Nakuru	44	Jane Wangui Kiambi	P.O. Box 1640 Nakuru
14	Ben Gathogo	P.O. Box 1014 Nakuru	45	Janes Omolo Kadiri	P.O. Box 14812 Nakuru
15	Norman Maigwa	P.O. Box 2708 Nakuru	46	Salim Nyaga Yusuf	P.O. Box 952 Nakuru
16	John K. A, Busii	P.O. Box 7410 Nakuru	47	ruth Muthoni N.	P.O. Box 7205 Nakuru
17	Joseph Ndirangu	P.O. Box 3586 Nakuru	48	Milka Obote	P.O. Box 22991 Nakuru
18	Ronnie Onyango	P.O. Box 2033 Nakuru	49	Esther Nyambura	-
19	Isaack Githaiga	P.O. Box 917 Nairobi	50	Timothy Wafuwe	P.O. Box 3938 Nakuru
20	Ochodo Charles	P.O. Box 839 Nakuru	51	Washington Shitote	P.O. Box 830 Nakuru
21	Kavengo Matundu	P.O. Box 15657 Nakuru	52	Grace Mutahi	P.O. Box 31048 Nakuru
22	Philomon Ochieng	P.O. Box 10405 Nakuru	53	Paul Mwangemi	P.O. Box 2171 Nakuru
23	George Nyaberi	P.O. Box 14385 Nakuru	54	Jane W. Gathogo	P.O. Box 13476 Nakuru
24	Yusuf II Athmani	P.O. Box 669 Nakuru	55	Mwangi Muraya	P.O. Box 1478 Nakuru
25	Peter M. Nyabando	P.O. Box 48 Egerton	56	Mungai wa Njenga	P.O. Box 10239 Nakuru
26	Njoroge Macharia	P.O. Box 996 Nakuru	57	Eunice Njeri	P.O. Box 1478 Nakuru
27	Cllr. Ngali Valai	P.O. Box 386 Nakuru	58	Jane Wanjiru Kio	P.O. Box 1478 Nakuru
28	Ann Akoth	P.O. Box 536 Njoro	59	Francis Chege Machembu	P.O. Box 124 Nakuru
29	Stephen Kabogo	P.O. Box 3411 Nakuru	60	Jared Magati	P.O. Box 124 Nakuru
30	Gache S.S.	-	61	John Okari	P.O. Box 1162 Nakuru
31	Maxwell Munge	P.O. Box 3134 Nakuru	62	Samuel Kamau Murumbi	P.O. Box 505 Nakuru
63	Mary Maina	P.O. Box 15146 Nakuru	96	Rono K. Fredrick	P.O. Box 3865 Nakuru
64	Francis Ngige	P.O. Box 15146 Nakuru	97	Maina Jehena	P.O. Box 10378 Nakuru
65	S.K. Lelei	P.O. Box 81 Nakuru	98	P. Moraa ochogo	P.O. Box 16604 Nakuru
66	Joseph S. Anyiko	P.O. Box 4021 Nakuru	99	Henry Nyanicha	P.O. Box 2638 Nakuru
67	Zablon Atuti	P.O. Box 2716 Nakuru	100	Allan Kungu Mwangi	P.O. Box 2809 Nakuru
68	Nicholas Mokaya	P.O. Box 15284 Nakuru	101	George Odhacha	P.O. Box 7202 Nakuru
69	Gikana David	P.O. Box 16101 Nakuru	102	Rose Adagala	-
70	Joseph Wangi	P.O. Box 16101 Nakuru	103	Francis Apoko	P.O. Box 9633 Nakuru
71	Rasugu Odero	P.O. Box 14148 Nakuru	104	John Waweru	-
72	Gideon Kirima Ikunyua	P.O. Box 13812 Nakuru	105	Peter Kiarie	-
73	Tom C. Mkalama	P.O. Box 10523 Nakuru	106	Benjamin Wambugu	P.O. Box 2994 Nakuru

74	John K. Bett	P.O. Box 35 Nakuru	107	Joseph Kogi	P.O. Box 799 Nakuru
75	E.M. Karanja	P.O. Box 839 Nakuru	108	David Gachidho	P.O. Box 249 Nakuru
76	Nahashon Njoro	P.O. Box 9560 Nakuru	109	Joseph Yator	P.O. Box 234 Nakuru
77	Edward Kings O. Maina	P.O. Box 246 Nakuru	110	Peter Watuta	P.O. Box 124 Nakuru
78	Karanja Mungai	P.O. Box 12673 Nakuru	111	Michael Agassi	P.O. Box 15744 Nakuru
79	Pauline Kerubo	P.O. Box 430 Nakuru	112	Fredrick M. Nyamora	P.O. Box 13511 Nakuru
80	Grace lasoi	P.O. Box 7351 Nakuru	113	Joseph M. Mwai	P.O. Box 1868 Nakuru
81	Samuel Onyango Owino	P.O. Box 10062 Nakuru	114	Oswald Kibui	P.O. Box 2089 Nakuru
82	Francis Macharia	P.O. Box 10217 Nakuru	115	Francis Kinuthia	P.O. Box 12624 Nakuru
83	John Gichuru	P.O. Box 923 Nakuru	116	Joseph Wanyoike	P.O. Box 2570 Nakuru
84	A. Mirie	P.O. Box 923 Nakuru	117	Francis Kimani Kariuki	P.O. Box 3839 Nakuru
85	J.M. Njuguna	P.O. Box 264 Nakuru	118	Stephen K. Tangiss	P.O. Box 13779 Nakuru
86	Benard Oduor	P.O. Box 618 Nakuru	119	Maurice A. Akuku	P.O. Box 4146 Nakuru
87	Joyce Kimani	P.O. Box 618 Nakuru	120	Job Ambasu	P.O. Box 4146 Nakuru
88	Janerica Njoki	P.O. Box 7486 Nakuru	121	Haron Ondimu Mabeta	P.O. Box 10220 Nakuru
89	Martha Leiro	P.O. Box 16614 Nakuru	122	George ole Kipanga	P.O. Box 3012 Nakuru
90	Johnson N. Ndimu	P.O. Box 748 Nakuru	123	David Kuria	P.O. Box 657 Nakuru
91	Pius Mburu	P.O. Box 748 Nakuru	124	James N. Kuria	P.O. Box 687 Nakuru
92	J.K. Worries	P.O. Box 625 Nakuru	125	Faith Mungai	P.O. Box 1672 Nakuru
93	Turfena Awuor	P.O. Box 240 Nakuru	126	Miriam Wanjiru	P.O. Box 1360 Nakuru
94	Ruth Chebet	P.O. Box 15907 Nakuru	127	Nancy Wairimu	P.O. Box 140 Nakuru
95	John Kahato	P.O. Box 3865 Nakuru	128	Grace Koske	P.O. Box 12899 Nakuru
129	Milsedik Nyandwaro	P.O. Box 71 Nakuru	162	Dabson Watubengo	P.O. Box 1529 Nakuru
130	J.M. Gichuru	P.O. Box 7230 Nakuru	163	Kariuki Gikunga	P.O. Box 1529 Nakuru
131	Mary A. Olingo	P.O. Box 13045 Nakuru	164	Dr. Kimoi	P.O. Box 16614 Nakuru
132	Joel Macharia	P.O. Box 2598 Nakuru	165	Sammy Kariuki	P.O. Box 9 Njoro
133	Rose Wachira	-	166	Alex Maina	P.O. Box 10047 Nakuru
134	Jane Gitone	-	167	Njoro Mburu	P.O. Box 2274 Nakuru
135	Fredrick Lagat	P.O. Box 1791 Nakuru	168	George Otieno	P.O. Box 13475 Nakuru
136	Zakaria Okayo Awiti	P.O. Box 124 Nakuru	169	James Gichuhi	P.O. Box 12078 Nakuru
137	Ann Mwema	P.O. Box 1738 Nakuru	170	Denis Mwenda	P.O. Box 2662 Nakuru
138	Noah Okinda	P.O. Box 908 Nakuru	171	Nester Nyambura	-
139	Joseph Ngewoh	P.O. Box 124 Nakuru	172	George Owino Muga	P.O. Box 3472 Nakuru
140	Nicodemus Oloo	P.O. Box 517 Nakuru	173	Daniel Cheseret	P.O. Box 2681 Nakuru
141	Rose Migare	P.O. Box 124 Nakuru	174	J.K. Kongette	P.O. Box 538 Nakuru
142	Stanley Biegon	P.O. Box 68 Njoro	175	Dr. Sinoya Nyukuri	P.O. Box 2030 Nakuru
143	Isaack Cheseren	P.O. Emining	176	Dr. I Kirubi	P.O. Box 980 Nakuru
144	Martin Gitene	P.O. Box 7026 Nakuru	177	Brother Innocent	P.O. Box 3167 Nakuru
145	Fedha Naomi	P.O. Box 1278 Webuye	178	Charles Onsamu	P.O. Box 14302 Nakuru
146	Okumu Hesbon	P.O. Box 536 Nakuru	179	Ndirangu Maranga	P.O. Box 14 Nakuru
147	Jeremiah Ndirangu	P.O. Box 2570 Nakuru	180	Njuguna Njoro	P.O. Box 14562 Nakuru
148	Abel Nyambati Bigogo	P.O. Box 1842 Nakuru	181	Joseph Nderitu	-
149	Gilbert Katsage	P.O. Box 1453 Nakuru	182	Benard Kamau	P.O. Box 7118 Nakuru
150	Nicholas Mwangi	-	183	James Kiragu	P.O. Box 7162 Nakuru
151	Joseph Langat	P.O. Box 2126 Nakuru	184	George Omondi	P.O. Box 878 Nakuru
152	Denis Okomol	P.O. Box 230 Nakuru	185	Patrick Kamau	-
		P.O. Box 12094 Nakuru			
153	Abraham Atetwe		186	Joseph Nduati	P.O. Box 2834 Nakuru

154	M.K. Kirungia	P.O. Box 16562 Nakuru	187	Walter Nyamweya	P.O. Box 13867 Nakuru
155	J.N. Karanja	P.O. Box 12475 Nakuru	188	Peter Olonto	P.O. Box 1478 Nakuru
156	J.M. Kinyua	P.O. Box 12429 Nakuru	189	Robert Mwaura	P.O. Box 15900 Nakuru
157	R. Mutisya	P.O. Box 42 Nakuru	190	Njoroge James	P.O. Box 13384 Nakuru
158	Cllr. Alice J. Bomett	P.O. Box 573 Nakuru	191	Alex K. Mwenda	P.O. Box 325 Njoro
159	Joel Atuti	P.O. Box 952 Nakuru	192	Paul M. Njihia	P.O. Box 14562 Nakuru
160	Peter Chibusia	P.O. Box 1529 Nakuru	193	Eseri Aswani	P.O. Box 2030 Nakuru
161	Lodekere	P.O. Box 1529 Nakuru	194	James P. Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 1872 Nakuru
195	Stanley Wahome Gichohi'	P.O. Box 522 Nakuru	202	James Pius Omwoyo	P.O. Box 16364 Nakuru
196	Sammy Ngigi Gatimu	P.O. Box 4080 Nakuru	203	Susan Anguku	P.O. Box 124 Nakuru
197	Anthony Gathura	P.O. Box 1014 Nakuru	204	Alex Owino Okello	P.. Box 42 Nakuru
198	Elizabeth Wanjiru	P.O. Box 1014 Nakuru	205	Moses M. Masiaga	P.O. Box 410 Nakuru
199	James Maina Thiro	P.O. Box 1509 Nakuru	206	Kingsley Ariga	P.O. Box 2299 Nakuru
200	Edwin Kimondo	P.O. Box 15676 Nakuru	207	Huberts Nyangi	-
201	Julius Kamotho Njaga	P.O. Box 1405 Nakuru	208	Simon Mwangi	P.O. Box 124 Nakuru