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1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Ainamoi is a constituency in Kericho District. Kericho District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

| District Population by Sex | Male | Female | Total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | 237,821 | 230,672 | 468,493 |
| Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below | 130,462 | 128,912 | 259,374 |
| Total District Population Aged Above 18 years | 107,359 | 101,760 | 209,119 |
| Population Density (persons/Km²) | 222 | | |

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Kericho District:

- Is the 3rd most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 84.3%, being ranked 3rd in the province and 12th nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 20.7%, being ranked 5th in the province and 28th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and infections, intestinal worms, and eye infections;
- Has a 18.1% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 11 of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 54 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 16th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 60.6 years, being ranked 16th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a relatively low employment rate of 9.79%;
- Has a relatively high monthly mean household income of Ksh. 6,527;
- Has over a third of its residents accessing clean water to drink;
- Has 84.7% of its residents having safe sanitation;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 52.42% being ranked 20 of 46 nationally ranked districts; and
- Has a 50.88% food poverty level being ranked 22 of 42 nationally ranked districts.

Kericho district has 3 constituencies: Belgut, Ainamoi, and Kipkelion Constituencies. The district's 3 MPs, each cover on average an area of 704 Km² to reach 156,164 constituents. This is a ruling party, KANU, stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, KANU won all the 3 parliamentary seats. Two of the seats were won unopposed, while the other with 81.91% valid votes.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

This is a new constituency carved from Buret in 1996. It is comprised of Soin, Ainamoi and Kapsaus locations/divisions of Kericho District.

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

The economic mainstay of the constituents is agriculture of which the main cash crops are: sugarcane, and tea. In addition to these, the farmers produce milk.

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

In the 1997 general elections, KANU, garnered the majority votes in the constituency. KANU won with 81.91% valid votes and retained the seat in 2002.

2.3. 1997 General Election Results

| 1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS | | 54,900 | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--|
| CANDIDATE | PARTY | VOTES | % VALID VOTES | |
| Kipg'eno arap Ngeny | KANU | 32,824 | 81.91 | |
| Kiptarus arap Kirior | DP | 4,429 | 11.05 | |
| Didacus K. Ngetich | NDP | 1,844 | 4.60 | |
| Peter Kipkorir Birgen | FORD-K | 977 | 2.44 | |
| Total Valid Votes | | 40,074 | 100.00 | |
| Rejected Votes | | 767 | | |
| Total Votes Cast | | 40,841 | | |
| % Turnout | | 75.77 | | |
| % Rejected/Cast | | 1.88 | | |

2.4. Main Problems

- Inadequate market for the milk produced by the farmers;
- Haphazard collection of tea from the buying centers;
- A poor cane harvesting programme and frustration at the cane factory; and
- Poor roads that frustrate the farmers who are unable to get their produce to the markets.

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 and ‘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**

1. Diversity in the composition, taking into account ethnicity, age, religion and professional or occupational background; and
2. 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 7th February 2002 and 28th May 2002

4.1. **Phases and areas covered in civic education**

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

4.2. **Issues and areas covered:**

- Introduction to constitution
- Culture
- Citizenship
- Local government
- The constitution of Kenya
- Systems of government
- Political parties
- Gender
- Basic rights
- Constitution making process
- Emerging constitutional issues
- Land issues
- Environment and natural resources
- Electoral systems and processes

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 15th and 16th July 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

2. **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- b) Venue(s): a) Kaitui Secondary School
b) Kericho Teachers College

3. **Panels**

- a) Kericho Teachers College - Commissioners
Com. Nancy Baraza
Com. Ahmed Isaak Hassan
Com. Dr. Mohammed Swazuri
- b) Kericho Teachers College - Secretariat
Solomon Anampiu Programme Officer
Nelson Ashitiva Asst. Prog. Officer
Zipporah Wambua Verbatim Recorder
- c) Kaitui Secondary School - Commissioners
Com. Idha Salim
Com. Abdirizak Nunow
Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira
- d) Kaitui Secondary School - Secretariat
Collins Mukewa - Programme Officer

5.2. **Attendance Details**

| Category | Details | Number |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Number of People Who Presented | | 134 |
| Sex | Male | 116 |
| | Female | 16 |
| | Not Stated | 2 |
| Presenter Type | Individual | 88 |
| | Institutions | 44 |
| | Not Stated | 2 |
| Educational Background | Primary Level | 24 |
| | Secondary/High School Level | 55 |
| | College | 18 |
| | University | 32 |
| | None | 2 |
| | Not Stated | 3 |
| Form of Presentation | Memoranda | 2 |
| | Oral | 39 |
| | Written | 40 |
| | Oral + Memoranda | 1 |
| | Oral + Written | 52 |
| | Not Stated | 0 |

5.3. **CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Ainamoi 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 provide for a preamble setting out the structure of the constitution (3)
- The constitution should have a preamble. (9)
- The preamble should begin with “ We the people of Kenya.”
- The preamble should state that there shall be justice and liberty for all.
- The national vision should be set out in the preamble (2)
- The preamble should acknowledge the country’s ethnic diversity and unity of purpose.
- The preamble should capture the country’s successful struggle for independence from colonialism.
- The constitution should state the sovereignty of Kenyans
- The common experience of Kenyans should be reflected in the preamble

5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for separation of powers in the three arms of the government (4).
- There is need for statements capturing national philosophy and guiding principles in the constitution (2)
- The constitution should provide for democratic principles to be included in the constitution (4)
- The constitution should reflect the value of the determination of Kenyans to have and to maintain peace

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should retain the 65% majority vote required for amendments (2)
- Parliament should amend the constitution with the help of the people
- Parliament should remain the supreme body of making laws in the country
- The constitution should limit parliaments power to emend the constitution (5)
- Parliament should not have power to amend the parts of the constitution concerning on human rights
- There is need for a public referendum in amending the constitution (6)
- The constitution should provide that it shall not be amenable to political whims of individuals.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall only be amended by a 75% parliamentary majority vote.
- The electoral commission should be mandated to conduct public referendums
- Parliament should be empowered to impeach the president for breaching the constitution

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- Persons born in Kenya after 1903 and persons staying in Kenya for period of more than five years should be given automatic citizenship
- Anyone born in Kenyan and his /her parents have left the country for the last 25 years should be given automatic citizenship
- Any child born of Kenyan parents should be granted automatic citizenship (8)
- Automatic citizenship should be granted to those whose parents were citizens at independence (2)

- The constitution should provide for foreigners who own property in Kenya to be registered as citizens through vigorous scrutiny
- Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through intermarriage of two different citizens
- Citizenship can be acquired through registration (3)
- The constitution should provide for women who get married to foreigners to lose citizenship
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens, irrespective of gender should be automatic citizens (2)
- The constitution should not provide for automatic citizenship to spouses of Kenyan women
- Any child born of one Kenyan parent, irrespective of the parent's gender should be granted automatic citizenship
- A Kenyan citizen should be a patriot who works hard to improve his well-being and that of the country
- Rights and obligations of citizens should not depend on the manner in which citizenship is to be acquired
- Dual citizenship may be granted to any Kenyan on request provided that they satisfy the immigration board or their home community that no major reasons for objection exists
- The constitution should provide for the use of ID card as a document for proof of citizenship (5)
- Documents which Kenyans should carry as evidence of citizenship should include the national ID, birth certificate and passport
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (2)
- The constitution should abolish dual citizenship. (2)
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to anybody born in Kenya. (4)
- The constitution should confer citizenship to anybody who has stayed continuously in the country for a minimum 7 years.
- The constitution should confer citizenship to anybody who has stayed continuously in the country for a minimum 8 years.
- The constitution should provide that any foreigner who has been married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 5 years shall be granted citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that a birth certificate or a national card shall be the official citizenship identification.
- The constitution should provide that expatriates shall be given permanent residence status.
- The constitution should provide that citizenship shall be for regional/state governments.

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- Disciplined forces should be established in the constitution.
- Disciplined forces should be disciplined through a defense council to be formed by president including armed forces only
- Disciplined forces should be disciplined through court martial
- The constitution should provide for high academic qualification for police officers.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall not have the power to declare war.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have the power to declare war. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the commander in chief of the armed forces. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the commander in chief of the armed forces. (2)

- The constitution should provide that the president shall have the power to invoke emergency states (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president with approval of parliament shall have the power to invoke emergency states

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should play roles other than political mobilization and should cooperate with the electoral commission of Kenya
- Political parties should mobilize masses to engage in economic activities to enhance rapid economic development (3)
- Political parties should be confined to political mobilization
- Constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of Political parties. (4)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 2 political parties. (5)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 3 political parties. (6)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 4 political parties. (2)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 5 political parties. (3)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 8 political parties. (2)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 10 political parties. (6)
- The constitution should not restrict the number of political parties to be registered
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall be self-funded. (3)
- The constitution should provide for all political parties to be funded by the government. (3)
- The constitution should provide for all political parties to be funded from public coffers (2)
- Each political party that is funded should account for all monies not later than 90 days after the election

5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- The presidential system of government should not be retained
- The presidential system of government should be retained (3)
- Parliamentary system of government in which a prime minister is appointed from the majority vote should be adopted
- The prime minister should be head of government
- The president should be head of state
- The president should be ceremonial (2)
- A hybrid of the current presidential system and parliamentary system should be adopted
- The constitution should adopt a hybrid system of government (2)
- The prime minister should be in charge of the government and he should appoint the ministers
- A unitary system of government in which all affairs of state are controlled by the Central government should not be maintained
- The constitution should provide for a system in which the president shares power with the president.
- The constitution should that when the president is a man the vice president shall be a woman and vice versa.
- The constitution should provide for a system of government with an executive president. The party with majority seats should nominate the president.

- The constitution should provide for a system with a prime minister. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system with an executive president. (29)
- The constitution should devolve power to lower levels (7)
- Federal authorities should be in charge of social, cultural, economic and political development in their respective regions
- The vice-president should be directly elected by the people (3)
- The vice-president should not be an MP
- The vice-president should be a running mate of the president during election (2)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system in which the sub national units shall not be based on the tribe.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with ten regions. A governor shall head each regional.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. The sub-national units should correspond to the current 8 provinces.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government with three regions, namely: coast, central and western regions.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government with four regions, namely: coast, central, Akamba and western regions.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government. (3)
- The constitution should provide for devolution of power.
- The constitution should provide for a system in which power is shared between the central government and local authorities.
- The constitution should provide that the president's office shall be based in Nairobi and while the ministers offices shall be distributed all over the country.
- The Attorney General should be appointed by parliament (3)
- The Attorney General should not terminate a case before judgment is delivered
- The attorney general should be nominated on recommendation of an independent body
- The attorney general should not be a member of the executive
- The attorney general should be answerable to parliament

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- Parliament should vet all presidential appointments (4)
- Parliament should vet all public office appointments (5)
- Parliament should vet and approve all appointment of judges, ministers and attorney general
- Parliament should approve all public expenditures of the government
- Parliament should appoint all ministers and other public servants (3)
- Functions of parliament should be expanded to enable it to check the executive and the judiciary (2)
- Parliament should be allowed to get rid of dormant MPs in the house
- Parliament should have unlimited powers to control it's own procedures (7)
- Parliament should have limited powers to control it's own procedures
- A presidential candidate should be at least 35 years of age. The constitution should provide for an individual seeking parliamentary seat to be at least 21 years old
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a presidential candidate to be between

- 35 and 65 years (2)
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a presidential candidate to be above 40 years (4)
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a presidential candidate to be above 35 years (5)
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a presidential candidate to be above 45years (5)
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a presidential candidate to be between 35 and 55 years (2)
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a presidential candidate to be between 30 and 65 years (4)
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a presidential candidate to be between 40 and 70 years (4)
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a parliamentary candidate to be between 30 and 75 years (2)
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a parliamentary candidate to be between 25 and 60 years (2)
- The constitution should provide for the age limit for a parliamentary candidate to be at least 30 years (2)
- The constitution should for voters to be at least 14 years
- The constitution should for voters to be at least 18 years
- Language tests required for aspiring MPS are adequate. (3)
- MPs should have a minimum education qualification of O'level education (2)
- There should be moral and ethnic qualifications for parliamentary candidates (6)
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing, corrupt MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing, corrupt MPs by way of petition
- MPs should act on basis of conscience and conviction or instruction from their constituency or parties. (5)
- An independent commission under should determine MPs salaries. (9)
- Remuneration for MPs should be determined by a committee of experts
- Salaries and benefits of MPs should be determined by a commission made up of economists
- Remuneration for MPs should be determined by a committee headed by the chief justice
- Mps should determine their own salaries
- Aspiring candidates who fail to be elected should not be nominated
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated MPs
- The constitution should allow for two constituency representatives whereby one is a man and the other is a woman (2)
- The constitution should establish measures to enlighten women on leadership to increase their participation in parliament
- There should be no measures to increase participation of women in parliament (2)
- The conduct of MPs in a multiparty state should be government by a special house disciplinary committee
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs (12)
- The constitution should provide for the dominant party to form the government (2)

- The constitution should allow for the adoption of a multi-party representation at both the legislature and the executive
- The constitution should provide for two chambers of parliament – an upper and a lower house (5)
- The constitution should provide for a one-chamber parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral house with representatives and senate.
- A vote of no confidence in parliament with a simple majority should be adequate to remove a sitting president
- Parliament's power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence is adequate (2)
- President should have power to veto legislative passed by parliament. (2)
- Legislature to have veto power to override the president on matters of public interest.
- President should have power to dissolve parliament.
- President should not have power to dissolve parliament. (3)
- Parliamentary elections should be staggered. (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall be supreme over the president.
- The constitution should provide that the life of parliament shall under no circumstance be extended beyond the constitutional term.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall have the power to impeach the president and the prime minister.
- The constitution should give parliament power to appoint and dismiss ministers.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall have the power to appoint the speaker of the national assembly, the Auditor general and heads of parastatals.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall have constituency offices. (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall serve a maximum term of 2 years.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall serve a maximum three five year terms.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall have the power to appoint judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that the salary of MPs shall be determined by the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide that the salary of MPs shall be determined by the Public Service Commission. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the salary of MPs shall be determined by church representatives and the ministry of finance.
- The constitution should provide that being an MP shall be a full time occupation. (10)
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs who shall represent special interest groups. (3)
- The constitution should not provide for nominated MPs. (7)
- The constitution should provide that 40% of the total number of MPs shall constitute a quorum in parliament.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be university graduates. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a multi-party system.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 40 and 70 years.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 35 and 80 years.
- The constitution should provide that 40% of the seats in parliament shall be reserved for women.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no age limit for presidential and

parliamentary candidates.

- The constitution should provide that a third of the seats in parliament shall be reserved for women.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no age limit for presidential and parliamentary candidates.

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE**

- Presidential candidate should have at least O'level education and must be fluent in Kiswahili and English
- Presidential candidate should have at least O'level education (2)
- Presidential candidate should be at least a graduate in law who possesses leadership qualities
- Presidential candidate should be at least a University graduate (9)
- Presidential candidate must be of sound mind
- Presidential candidate should be self-disciplined with good record and from a minority tribe
- Presidential candidate should be of good moral standing, not corrupt, married and of sound mind
- Presidential candidate should have vast experience in public affairs
- The constitution should provide that president shall be above the law.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be subject to the law. (5)
- The constitution should clearly define the duties of the president. (2)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the chancellor of public universities.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be a bona fide Kenyan citizen.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be a married person.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be an MP. (17)
- The constitution should provide that a president shall serve a maximum term of two years.
- The constitution should not limit the term of the president. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not run private businesses.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration shall be scrapped. (3)
- The constitution should provide that ministers shall not be MPs.
- The constitution should provide that president shall serve a maximum two five year terms. (21)
- The constitution should provide that president's term be reduced to two terms of four years only
- The constitution should provide that president's term be reduced to three terms of four years only
- The constitution should provide that the president serves for four terms
- The constitution should provide that the president serves for 10 years only
- The constitution should provide that the presidency be ceremonial (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the head of state
- The constitution should provide that the president shall sign bills to become law
- Functions of the president should be clearly defined in the constitution.
- Presidential functions shall not include being chancellors of public universities
- The constitution should set limits on presidential powers such as that of appointing and dismissing (8)
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president for misconduct (5)

- The constitution should provide for parliament to be independent of the president (2)
- Parliament should be empowered to check the executive
- The president should be an elected MP
- The constitution should provide for a mechanism to pay village elders who should be selected by the villagers. (4)
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and their assistants shall be elected directly. (8)
- Provincial administration should be retained. (6)
- Provincial administration should be streamlined to define their rules
- Village elders, chiefs and assistants should be elected directly by the public
- Chiefs and their assistants should be trained to be conversant with their duties
- Chiefs should be provided with fire arms and radio calls for easier communication
- District officers should be removed from the provincial level
- District commissioners and officers should become speakers in all local communities
- The constitution should provide that chiefs shall be transferable.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and their assistants shall be elected for a maximum single term of five years.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs shall serve for a maximum of 4 terms.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The judiciary should include tribunal courts presided over by persons well versed in customary laws
- The present structure of the judiciary is not adequate, we should have tribunal courts at locational levels
- The present structure of the judiciary is adequate
- The court of appeal should be abolished
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a supreme court (12)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a constitutional court (13)
- Judicial officers should be appointed by a parliamentary judicial committee (3)
- Judicial officers should be appointed by the head of state (2)
- Judicial officers should be appointed by the judicial service commission (5)
- Appointment of senior judicial officers should be restricted to create independence from the executive by requiring parliamentary approval
- President shall appoint supreme court judges
- Judicial officers should be sober minded people of high integrity exercising duties with impartiality
- A diploma in law should be the minimum qualification for judicial officers
- The minimum qualification of judicial officers should be a law degree
- Judges should have served as advocates of the high court
- Judicial officers should be appointed by the judicial service commission and the LSK but vetted by parliament
- Judges should not be political appointees
- The constitution should provide that all judicial officers shall be holders of a law degree. (2)
- Judicial officers should have a tenure of 3 years
- Judicial officers should be on permanent and pensionable terms
- Tenure of judicial officers should be as per the current terms set by the judicial service commission

- Parliamentary judicial committee should discipline judicial officers
- A commission should be used to discipline judges and other officers enjoying tenure of office
- The constitution should establish laws that govern the judges and other judicial officers enjoying security of tenure
- Judicial officers enjoying security of tenure should be impeachable and face the law due to misconduct
- Judicial officers should receive their terms of reference contained in the judicial service commission's code of ethics
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis shall be restricted to judicial work
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis shall be qualified in Islamic law
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis and their assistants shall have similar qualifications as other magistrates (2)
- The constitution should provide that the chief Kadhi shall be appointed by the Judicial service commission
- The constitution should provide that the chief Kadhi shall be appointed by chief Imams
- The constitution should provide that the chief Kadhi shall be appointed by the AG on recommendation from the Muslim Supreme council (2)
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis shall be of the same rank and remuneration with magistrates.
- All judicial powers should be vested exclusively in courts (4)
- Courts should be decentralized to the divisional level to guarantee access to courts by all citizens
- Courts should be decentralized to remote parts of the country to guarantee access to courts by all citizens
- Suspects should be taken to court immediately after arrest to avoid torture
- There should be constitutional right to legal aid for those who cannot afford. (5)
- There should be provision for review of laws by the Supreme court
- There should be provision for review of laws by the legislature
- The constitution should provide for council of elders to link the people and central government
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General shall not have the power to terminate prosecutions.
- The constitution should provide that suspects shall be produced in court within 48 hours.
- The constitution should provide that civil disputes shall be handled by elders. (2)
- The constitution should provide that judges shall retire at 60 years.
- The constitution should provide that legal costs shall be made affordable to all.

5.3.11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should provide for mayors and council chairmen to serve for a 3 year term
- The constitution should provide for mayors and council chairmen to serve for a 4 year term
- The constitution should provide for mayors and council chairmen to serve for a 5 year term (5)
- The current 2 year term for mayors and council chairmen is adequate (2)

- The central government role in the local authorities should be limited to monitoring and evaluation
- Councils should continue to operate under the central government (2)
- The constitution should provide that local authorities shall be autonomous. (7)
- The constitution should provide that when the chair of the County Council is a man, the vice chair shall be a woman and vice versa.
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the County Council, shall be filled by direct popular elections. (23)
- Councilors should be at least form 4 with grade C
- There should be minimum qualifications for councilors in order to interpret laws of the local authority
- Councilors should be fluent in English and Kiswahili.
- Language tests required of aspiring councilors are adequate.
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (4)
- People should be given right to recall non-performing councilors. (5)
- People should be given right to recall non-performing councilors through a public referendum (2)
- People should be given a right to recall their councilors by passing a vote of no confidence with 65% of registered votes
- Parliament should determine the remuneration of councilors
- The public should determine the remuneration of councilors (2)
- Presiding officers should determine the remuneration of councilors
- Local tribunals should determine the remuneration of councilors
- The remuneration of councilors should be determined by a commission appointed by the Minister concerned
- The remuneration of councilors should be determined by a commission and should depend on the financial status of the councils
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councilors
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councilors, but only those representing special interest
- The councilors in a multiparty state should be governed by the rule of law regardless of their party affiliation
- The constitution should establish rules to govern the conduct of councilors in a multiparty state
- President or minister in-charge of local government should not have power to dissolve council (3)
- President or minister in-charge of local government should have power to dissolve council
- President should have power to dissolve councils
- The provincial administration should be answerable to the mayors and council chairmen
- The constitution should provide that the mayor and chair of the County Council shall be elected by councilors.
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall have the power to dismiss the councilors.
- The constitution should provide that voters shall have the power to recall non performing mayors and chair of County Council.
- The constitution should provide that there shall not be nomination of councilors. (4)
- The constitution should provide that a local authority ward shall have a minimum of

10,000 registered voters.

- The constitution should provide that the councilors shall have minimum education qualification of secondary school certificate. (13)

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- Kenyan should retain the representative system of election. (3)
- The constitution should ensure increased participation of women in political leadership by developing and disseminating material to educate society
- There should be no special favour on women participation in elections
- There should be a review of the electoral system to determine what system is more accommodating for women's participation (2)
- In any elections, the winner must get at least 50% of all votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate shall get 51% of the total votes cast.
- The candidate who fails to be nominated by one party should be allowed to seek nomination from another party. (3)
- Candidate who fails nomination in one party should not be allowed to switch over and seek nomination from another party. (3)
- An MP who defects from one party should resign and seek fresh mandate from the electorate (3)
- The constitution should retain the 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential candidates (5)
- The constitution should retain the 35% representation in 5 provinces for presidential candidates
- 5 seats should be reserved in parliament for disabled.
- Seats should be reserved in parliament for disabled. (5)
- Seats should be reserved in parliament for minority groups
- Seats should be reserved in parliament for specific interest groups
- The constitution should retain the current geographical constituency system (2).
- The constitution should provide for creation of constituencies and administrative boundaries to ensure appropriate representation (2)
- Civic and Parliamentary elections should be held separately from presidential election
- Civic and Parliamentary elections should be held simultaneously with presidential election (3)
- Parliamentary seats should be contested for by any Kenyan citizen
- Electoral process should be completely and totally free from the executive
- Election process should be simplified by allowing use of national ID, driving license and passports
- The presidential elections should be done after every 5 years
- The election date should be specified in the constitution
- The president should be elected by an electoral college
- The president should be elected directly by the people. (6)
- The president should be elected indirectly.
- 2002 elections should be free and fair
- 2002 elections should be conducted under the new constitution
- We should have a government in place during the 2002 elections
- Election commissioner to enjoy security of tenure of two terms of 5 years, which should

be renewable.

- 1/3 of all electoral commissioners should retire after every election
- Election commissioner should be funded by public funds controlled by parliament.
- Vote counting should be done at polling stations (3)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate shall get 50% of the total votes cast. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary and civic elections shall be held after every three years.
- The constitution should provide that in all elections, the simple majority rule shall apply. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration shall be de-linked from the electoral process.
- The constitution should provide for an independent Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that registration of voters shall be a continuous exercise.
- The constitution should provide that all election aspirants shall be literate.
- The constitution should provide that all election aspirants should not have been convicted of a criminal offence.
- The constitution should put no limit on election expenditure.
- The constitution should provide that voting in all elections shall be by secret ballot.
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes shall be transparent.
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections.
- The constitution should provide that any citizen of 16 years and above shall be eligible to vote.

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The rights of all Kenyans should be guaranteed and protected by the constitution (3)
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worshipping the living God only and not devil worship (2)
- The constitution should provide for freedom of movement and association
- The constitution should guarantee every person the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including freedom to change religious affiliations or beliefs
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship and movement (3)
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship (2)
- The constitution should stipulate for freedom of conscience
- The constitution should stipulate for speech (2)
- The constitution should enshrine equal access to resources
- The constitution should have provisions for social, economic and cultural rights (2)
- The constitution should abolish abortion
- The constitution should abolish death penalty (5)
- The constitution should abolish death penalty and replace it with life imprisonment
- The constitution should guarantee security, health care, water, education, shelter, food and employment as basic rights for all Kenyans (4)
- The responsibility of ensuring for basic rights should fall on the state
- There should be a provision of free education for all.
- There should be a provision of free health for all. (4)
- Cost sharing in hospitals should be abolished
- The constitution should provide for piped water to be made accessible to all remote areas

- The constitution should provide for access to education for all Kenyans upto college level
- The constitution should provide for free basic education
- Education should be free for all (4)
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans adequate shelter
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans adequate supply of food
- The constitution should provide for free medical care for all children of school going age
- The constitution should provide for security for all Kenyans (5)
- The constitution should provide for a one man, one job policy to expand employment opportunities (5)
- Teachers' salaries should be increased
- The constitution should ensure that all agricultural extension officers are well paid
- Civil servants should be well paid and retirement benefits properly defined
- Nepotism in government employment should be done away with
- Tribalism in employment should be abolished
- Ministry of labour should put in place rules that protect the employees
- Recruitment of public officers should be done at the locational level
- Unemployed citizens aged between 55 and 100 years should be entitled to some allowance from the government
- The government should refund at least 80% of NHIF contributions to contributors
- The constitution should guarantee allowances for all citizens
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education for all (11)
- The constitution should provide for free secondary education (8)
- The constitution should provide for retirement age to be 50 years
- The constitution should provide for salaries to be based on qualifications
- The constitution should guarantee all trained people employment
- The constitution should provide that the government shall provide clean water for all. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the bill of rights shall not only be entrenched in the constitution but also be implemented.
- The constitution should provide that freedom of the media shall be entrenched in the constitution as a fundamental right.
- The constitution should guarantee the right to information for all.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall give maintenance allowance to the poor.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship. (8)
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level. (5)
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas (4)
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should provide that everybody shall be before the law irrespective of the gender
- The constitution should provide for a one-person-one-job policy. (2)
- The constitution should provide that retirement age of civil servants shall be 60 years.
- The constitution should provide that in the event of divorce, the man shall leave the home for the woman.
- The constitution should provide that it shall be made widely available to the citizenry.

- The constitution should provide for continuous civic education for Kenyan citizens to understand their rights, duties and obligations
- The constitution should provide for live coverage of the proceedings inside parliament
- Kenyans should not have access to information in the hands of the state for purposes of security
- The constitution should guarantee all workers the rights to trade union representation
- The constitution should allow for the formation and registration of retirees union
- The constitution should ensure all citizens have access to special amenities such as health centers, sports, families, e.t.c
- No religious community or denomination should be denied provision of religious instructions to their pupils

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- Women's rights should be fully guaranteed in the constitution
- The disabled should be empowered economically
- The constitution should provide for free education for orphans at all levels
- The constitution should provide for free education for all handicapped children
- Special courts should be convened for disabled persons including the mentally handicapped
- The constitution should provide for appropriate infrastructure for people with disabilities
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a special children's court to address children issues and abuses
- Employment of children below 18 years should be abolished
- The constitution should clearly define a child as anyone under 18 years and provide protective measures to children under special circumstances
- The constitution should provide for adequate care to children until they attain the age of 18 years
- The marginalized groups such as the Ogiek should be protected by the constitution, they should be guaranteed settlement
- The constitution should provide that the Talai, Olomoro and the Ogiek shall be given land for settlement by the government.
- The constitution should protect the interests of the old people by making provisions for homes for them
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of women and other vulnerable groups (3)
- The confinement and torture of suspects should be declared illegal.
- Prisoner's rights should be fully respected. There should be no mistreatment of inmates, but prisons should be an area for rehabilitation.
- Prisons or inmate conditions should meet internationally acceptable standards
- Pregnant girls in schools should be allowed for a maternity leave and permitted to continue with their studies
- Maternity leave should be provided to all working mothers
- Disabled persons should be guaranteed civil employment opportunities
- The constitution should provide that everybody below 18 years of age shall be classified as a child.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of children's rights. (6)
- The constitution should guarantee equal treatment for both the boy and girl child.

- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the rights of disabled person. (4)
- The constitution should guarantee equal job opportunities to disabled people without any discrimination on the basis of their disabilities.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of disabled persons.
- The constitution should provide that a Ministry of the minority and disabled shall be established to protect the interests of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled shall be given free land.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a national fund to support people with disabilities.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled shall be represented in district development committees.
- The constitution should provide that businesses owned by the disabled shall be exempt from taxation.
- The constitution should provide for the introduction of Braille as a teaching subject in schools.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled shall be given free wheelchairs.
- The constitution should provide that five seats shall be reserved in parliament for disabled persons.
- The constitution should reserve seats in local authorities for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for traffic facilities for the blind to enhance their freedom of movement. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the street children shall be taken care of by the government.
- The constitution should provide that affirmative action shall be implemented to allow both male and female to compete on a level ground.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of minority rights.

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The community should have ultimate land ownership rights.
- Local authorities should have ultimate land ownership rights.
- The individual should have ultimate land ownership rights. (7)
- The state should have ultimate land ownership rights.
- Government should have power to acquire private land compulsorily from an individual but the county council should consult the owner amicably without any attempted eviction.
- Government should have no powers to acquire private land. (2)
- Government should have powers to acquire private land if the land was acquired through fraud (2)
- Local authority has power to control land use by owner's and occupiers
- The procedure of transfer of land among women and men should depend on the customs of a particular community
- The constitution should provide for any child regardless of sex to be entitled to inheritance of their parents land or property (4)
- The constitution should provide for girls to inherit their parent's property (2)
- The constitution should provide for girls who do not get married to inherit land
- The constitution should provide for women to inherit family wealth (2)
- Land offered as security to secure loans should be accepted only if both couples and their first born give consent

- There should be a limitation to land ownership up to 200 acres
- No one should own more than 10 acres of land in Kenya
- People holding over 10,000 acres of land should surrender some acres to the government
- There should be a ceiling on the size of land people own except that which is commercially productive
- No person should hold more than 25 acres of land
- There should be a review of the ceiling owned by an individual to enhance equitable land distribution
- The constitution should debar non-citizens from land ownership (7)
- The constitution should be involved in issues concerning transfer and inheritance of land
- Transfer and acquisition of land should be free (4)
- The land registrar should be decentralized country wide and transactions carried out at the district level (2)
- The constitution should protect the sanctity of the title deed
- Surveyors should lower the cost of surveying land
- Title deed cost of acquisition should be lowered
- Women should be allowed to own land
- Men and women should have equal access to land (3)
- Women should not be allowed to own property
- Pre-independence land treaties should not be retained in the constitution
- The constitution should provide for Kenyans to own land anywhere in the country (7)
- Kenyans should not own land anywhere in the country unless permitted by local elders
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan
- The trust land act should be abolished (2)
- The constitution should provide that the 99-year land lease policy shall be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that land shall be owned by a community. (4)
- The constitution should provide that land shall be owned by a tribe.
- The constitution should provide that every citizen shall be entitled to a piece of land.
- The constitution should provide for a ceiling on land ownership by private individuals.
- The constitution should provide that nobody shall own more than 100 acres of land. (5)
- The constitution should provide that nobody shall own more than 50 acres of land. (2)
- The constitution should provide that nobody shall own more than 20 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that land disputes shall be heard at the village level.
- The constitution should provide that land title deeds owned by a family shall be under the name of the husband and the wife.

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

- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution. (5)
- Every tribe in Kenya should be allowed to live according to their own culture
- Cultural and ethnic values derived from our shared experience should include birth rights, rights of passage and marital rights
- The constitution should cater for the interests of distinct social groups
- No citizen should be denied admission to any institution on the ground of race, religion, caste or place of birth
- Ethnicity should be dealt with by distribution without discrimination of cultural and communal rights
- The constitution should protect women against female genital mutilation

- The constitution should provide for protection from all discriminatory aspects of culture (2)
- The constitution should provide for only one national language (2)
- The constitution should provide for only two national languages; Kiswahili and English
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages (4)
- Indigenous languages should be taught at lower primary schools in respective home areas.
- The constitution should guarantee Muslims equal rights with other Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for customary law.
- The constitution should provide for the recognition of all ethnic languages.
- The constitution should provide that mother tongue shall be taught up to class 5.
- The constitution should recognize the three major ethnic divisions: Bantu, Cushites and Nilotes.
- The constitution should provide that village elders shall be remunerated by the government.
- The constitution should provide that village elders shall be elected for a ten year term.
- The constitution should abolish wife inheritance (2)
- The constitution should provide that marriages certificates shall be issued for traditional marriages.
- The constitution should provide for female circumcision to be done by a qualified medical doctor.

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

- The executive should not retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources (2)
- Parliament should play a central role in the mobilization and disbursement of national resources
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances (2)
- The constitution should establish mechanisms for equitable distribution of resources such as decentralizing employment opportunities
- The constitution should provide for 90 % of all revenue generated at the county council to be retained whilst 10% should be sent to the central government
- Measures should be made so that the controller and auditor general do not authorize any withdrawals from the consolidated funds (2)
- Auditor general should have powers to prosecute culprits
- The terms for controller and auditor general should not be reviewed
- The controller and auditor general should be appointed by the prime minister with a tenure of office of 5 years
- The appointment of controller and auditor general should be done by a parliamentary select committee (2)
- Parliament should be given the responsibility to scrutinize governments of the economy as well as enact legislation for regulating the use of public finances
- Ministers should be professionals in their fields of which should be on merit (3)
- Recognition and proper remuneration and protection should be guaranteed so as to attract Kenyans of high Calibre to take up public service jobs (2)
- Public office holders should be employed on merit and they should be well remunerated
- The appointment of the civil servants should be done by the public service commission
- Members of the public service commission should be selected and appointed by

parliament (7)

- Corrupt officers in any government should be dealt with in accordance to the law
- Corrupt leaders should resign immediately and be charged in a court of law
- The constitution should establish a code of ethics for holders of public office
- Contestants of parliament and council should declare their wealth
- Public office holders should be required to declare their wealth
- The constitution should provide for equal access of all Kenyans to the national resources.
- The constitution should provide that funds shall be set aside to develop semi-arid areas.
- The constitution should provide that 90% of the proceeds from multinational companies shall be used to develop the country.
- The constitution should provide that permanent secretaries shall be appointed by the prime minister.

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should protect environment and natural resources such as forests (2)
- The powers to enforce laws on the protection of the environment should be on the government in collaboration with the local community (2)
- The executive should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws
- Natural resources should be owned by the government (2)
- All forestry resources should be enjoyed by the community resident in their respective areas
- Rivers should not be polluted by any person or institution
- The local community should manage and protect the environment and natural resources
- The constitution should provide that funds collected from local natural resources shall be utilized in improving the area by local authorities.
- The constitution should provide that owners of private land shall set aside 5% of their land for forests.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOs should be empowered to co-ordinate development activities of community based self-help groups
- NGOs should promote the economic welfare and participate in civil education on democratic principles and good governance
- NGOs and other organized groups should have an advisory role in governance
- NGOs and other organized groups should mobilize some sections of society that may be captured in the mainstream governance
- The state should regulate the conduct of all civil society organizations including the media

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the executive (3).
- Parliament should be conducted in the conduct of foreign affairs.
- Parliament should appoint and monitor heads of diplomatic missions
- International treaties, convention, regional bilateral should not have an automatic effect in domestic law. (2)
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belongs should have

automatic effect on domestic law

- The constitution should provide that parliament shall be involved in the making of foreign policy.

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

- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional review commission.
- The constitution should provide for a Public Service Commission, which shall be appointed by the president and approved by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a Teachers Service Commission, which shall appoint and discipline teachers.
- The constitution should provide for a Parliamentary Judicial Committee to discipline judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of an ombudsman (5)
- The office of the ombudsman should be independent from the civil service
- The office of the ombudsman should be independent from the other arms of the government
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a human rights commission (2)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a land commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an anti-corruption commission (3)
- The constitution should provide for a conservation commission to look into affairs of the environment and natural resources
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional commission to run a trust fund to compensate Kenyans and sue the colonial government
- The constitution should provide for a Waqf commission with national jurisdiction dominated by respected Muslim leaders
- The constitution should provide for a commission to ensure that judicial officers enjoy security of tenure
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a ministry of justice or constitutional offices distinct from the AG to interpret and amend laws (3)
- The constitution should provide for a special commission to determine the salary of MPs.
- The constitution should provide that an independent board shall appoint civil servants.
- The constitution should provide for a supreme court.
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional court.
- The constitution should provide that government tenders shall be issued by an independent body.
- The constitution should provide for a salary approval board to regulate the salaries of all public servants.

5.3.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The attorney general should be in charge of executive powers during presidential election (2).
- The attorney general should be in charge of executive powers for 90 days
- The speaker should be in charge of executive powers during presidential election (2).
- A national commission should be in charge of executive powers during presidential election.
- Results of the presidential elections should be declared by the electoral commission
- The in-coming president should assume office 1 month after the elections

- The chief-justice should swear in the in-coming president (2)
- A national commission should swear in the in-coming president (2)
- The transfer of instrument of power should be done in the presence of the chief justice and the speaker of the national assembly
- The constitution should make provision former president in term of security. (2)
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of welfare. (2)
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of pension, gratuity and other allowances (2)
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of immunity from legal process. (3)
- The constitution should state the period and manner of handing over power from one president to the other.
- The constitution should provide that a retired president can be tried in a court of law for offences committed while in office.
- The vice-president should take over the presidency for 90 days before and election and when a sitting president is incapacitated

5.3.23. **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- Women rights should be guaranteed under the constitution
- Women should have rights to acquire their own property (2)
- The constitution should not provide for equal inheritance rights between men and women because men are superior
- A woman who is widowed should be heir of all properties for the children
- Women should have the right to inheritance and succession as men
- The constitution should ensure that all marriages are certified.
- The constitution should ensure that customary marriages are certifiable (4).
- The constitution should ensure that customary marriages are witnessed and documented by a council of elders
- Cohabitation should be eliminated
- Traditional marriages should be protected by the constitution
- The constitution should abolish the concept of early marriages for underage girls
- The constitution should guarantee that a man who divorces his wife provides full financial support for his children
- The constitution should guarantee that a man who impregnates a girl should educate the child and maintain the child to maturity (2)
- The constitution should provide that unmarried women shall not be leaders.
- The constitution should guarantee the rights of women to own and inherit property.

5.3.24. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The constitution should allow for local manufacturing industries to flourish so as to eradicate poverty

5.3.25. **NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- All persons intending to get married should be subjected to HIV/AIDS test
- Regional police force should be established to serve along with the national police force
- The government should act against police brutality

- It should be a criminal offence for the police to receive bribes and be bribed. If found guilty, perpetrators must be prosecuted
- Eradication of corruption should be done to create employment for the jobless
- It is the obligation of the state to finance and provide sporting facilities and amenities as well as rewarding great sportsmen/women
- The constitution should provide for the sacking of corrupt officers.
- The constitution should provide for registration of vehicles on a regional basis.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants convicted of corruption shall be punished and shall be barred from future employment in the civil service.
- The constitution should provide that retired civil servants shall not be re-employed.

5.3.26. **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should debar cultivation of land along rivers.
- The constitution should provide for subsidies on agricultural inputs (2)
- The government should repossess the former ADC farms
- The government should buy farm produce from farmers at good prices
- The government should look for markets for farm produce (2)
- Under-utilized land should be fully utilized by the government to increase the national agricultural output
- Corporal punishment should be upheld and constitutionalized for schools to be disciplined (3)
- Corporal punishment should be abolished
- The government should provide free learning materials for primary schools
- The government should guarantee proper equipment of all schools and colleges
- The education system should be reverted to the old 7-4-2-3 system (2)
- Fees paid at secondary school should be reduced
- Education should be made more practical through introduction of vocational institutions
- The constitution should be taught in schools
- No student should be forced to dress in school uniforms that undermine religious and cultural identity
- Retirement age for teachers should be raised to 60 years
- The government should provide bursary funds to children from poor families (2)
- The government should build more schools in remote areas
- All students above age 18 should be entitled to government allowances
- Head teachers should not be deployed in their local areas to curb corruption
- University entry points should be lowered
- The system of education should be reviewed by an appointed commission of professionals and politicians
- All secondary school fees should be scrapped and private schools abolished
- The constitution should provide for quarter system of education for tertiary education
- The constitution should provide for only 25 students per class in all schools.
- The constitution should provide for interest free banking
- Tax offices in every district should be set
- All private hospitals should be closed and remain with only public hospitals
- Government doctors and nurses should not own private clinics
- All drugs should have labels
- Cost sharing in hospitals should be scrapped

- Kiosks should not be charged high costs of licenses
- The government should facilitate reliable infrastructure to quicken marketing of farm produce
- Local government should provide network within its locality
- Government should improve roads by filling pot-holes
- The constitution should provide that the government shall control interest charged on bank loans.
- The constitution should provide that corporal punishment shall be used in schools.
- The constitution should provide that teachers shall be well remunerated.
- The constitution should provide that doctors shall be well remunerated.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall provide subsidy to farmers.

5.3.27. **CUSTOMARY LAW**

- The constitution should make provisions to allow citizens to follow their specific customary laws

5.3.28. **STATUTORY LAW**

- The constitution should provide for legalization of local brews
- The constitution should make provisions for rapists to be lawfully castrated
- Criminal law system should be reformed
- Tribal incitement should be regarded as a capital offence
- The constitution should provide should provide for the abolishment of the court of appeal.
- The constitution should provide for corporal punishment.
- The constitution should abolish the legal profession
- The constitution should provide for capital punishment.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should make criminalize tribalism.
- The constitution should abolish national identity cards

5.3.29. **GENDER EQUITY**

- We should eliminate all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex in recruitment, appointment and in other institutions of governance

5.3.30. **TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- People in senior positions should be accountable for all the finances to avoid misappropriation
- Every implementing officer who is given a project to undertake should be accountable for the resources under him

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

- The constitution should ensure that the judiciary sticks to the rule of law to ensure fair dispensation of justice

5.3.32. **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- National identity cards should be obtained from divisional offices in Chief's offices

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Kipngeno A. Ngeny MP (Chairman)
2. Caroline Langat DC
3. Moses K. Rono
4. Pastor Paul Rono
5. Alhaji Abdullah Kiptonui
6. Jonah Kosgei
7. Alice Mutai
8. Betty Koech
9. Mary Cherotich
10. Paul Kipyegon Mutai

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. District coordinator
2. Rural initiative approach
3. Rural initiative for overall support
4. Recovery mission singers
5. African family support programme
6. Kokwet women group
7. Maendeleo ya Wanawake
8. Constitutional constituency committee

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

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 | 0022OKARV | Alice Koech | CBO | Written | Kosaibai Women Group |
| 3 | 0018OKARV | David Ngasura Tuei | CBO | Written | Talai Community |
| 4 | 0015OKARV | David Sang | CBO | Written | Disabled Section of Kaboloin |
| 5 | 0034OKARV | Elisha Kalya | CBO | Written | Kalenjin Kipsigis Traditiona |
| 6 | 0032OKARV | Francis Kiprono Bet | CBO | Written | Kipchimchim Bursary Group |
| 7 | 0016OKARV | J K Arap Sang | CBO | Written | Lift orphan Centre Kericho |
| 8 | 0035OKARV | Julian C Kilele | CBO | Memorandum | Ainamoi Women Group |
| 9 | 0020OKARV | Julius Soi | CBO | Written | Chagaik Community |
| 10 | 0001OKARV | Kimutai Chelule | CBO | Written | Kapsegut Kaitui Join |
| 11 | 0010OKARV | Koske | CBO | Written | Kapkiam Village |
| 12 | 0025OKARV | Mary Cherotich | CBO | Written | Harambee Women Group |
| 13 | 0011OKARV | Nelly Bii | CBO | Written | Collaborative Centre for Gen |
| 14 | 0021OKARV | Raymond Cheruiyot | CBO | Written | Kenya Union of the Blind |
| 15 | 0076IKARV | Abich Fred | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 16 | 0084IKARV | Adrew Kiprono Chepkwony | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 17 | 0062IKARV | Alfred Koros | Individual | Written | |
| 18 | 0009IKARV | Alice Mutai | Individual | Written | |
| 19 | 0038IKARV | Amb. Franklin K Arap Be | Individual | Memorandum | |
| 20 | 0013IKARV | Andrew K Rotich | Individual | Written | |
| 21 | 0046IKARV | Andrew Langat | Individual | Written | |
| 22 | 0074IKARV | Anne Ruto | Individual | Written | |
| 23 | 0060IKARV | Betty Koech | Individual | Written | |
| 24 | 0058IKARV | Caleb Bosuben | Individual | Written | |
| 25 | 0012IKARV | Charles Ngeno | Individual | Written | |
| 26 | 0033IKARV | Charles Saina | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 27 | 0047IKARV | Chemoik K Peter | Individual | Written | |
| 28 | 0003IKARV | Cheruiyot Togom | Individual | Written | |
| 29 | 0010IKARV | Christine Ngeno | Individual | Written | |
| 30 | 0029IKARV | Cllr John Ngetich | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 31 | 0008IKARV | Cllr Joseph Kamong | Individual | Written | |
| 32 | 0044IKARV | Cllr. Eric Arap Keter | Individual | Written | |
| 33 | 0048IKARV | Cllr. Zakayo Too | Individual | Written | |
| 34 | 0027IKARV | Daniel Kitur | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 35 | 0082IKARV | David Chepkwany | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 36 | 0085IKARV | David Soi | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 37 | 0017IKARV | David Too | Individual | Written | Chepkoinik Location |
| 38 | 0039IKARV | Diana Chepkoech | Individual | Written | |
| 39 | 0067IKARV | Emily Sigot | Individual | Written | |
| 40 | 0005IKARV | Geoffrey Kipkurui | Individual | Written | |
| 41 | 0061IKARV | Geofrey M Munyu | Individual | Written | |
| 42 | 0052IKARV | Godfery Koech | Individual | Written | |
| 43 | 0007IKARV | Hon. Kipngeno Ngeny | Individual | Written | |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 44 | 0057IKARV | Isaac Bosuben | Individual | Written | |
| 45 | 0073IKARV | Isabelle Itambo | Individual | Written | |
| 46 | 0037IKARV | Isaiah Baliach | Individual | Memorandum | |
| 47 | 0035IKARV | Jackson Mutai | Individual | Written | |
| 48 | 0045IKARV | James Kerich | Individual | Written | |
| 49 | 0065IKARV | Joachim K Chelagat | Individual | Written | |
| 50 | 0068IKARV | Joash Okelo | Individual | Written | |
| 51 | 0040IKARV | Joel Arap Serem | Individual | Written | |
| 52 | 0024IKARV | Joel Koskei | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 53 | 0050IKARV | John B Leteipa | Individual | Written | |
| 54 | 0036IKARV | John Chepkwony | Individual | Written | |
| 55 | 0054IKARV | John K Rotich | Individual | Written | |
| 56 | 0032IKARV | John K Sang | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 57 | 0069ikarv | John Langat | Individual | Written | |
| 58 | 0077IKARV | John Mbatita | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 59 | 0041IKARV | John Ndabi | Individual | Written | |
| 60 | 0091IKARV | Jonathan Koskei | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 61 | 0034IKARV | Joseph Bii | Individual | Written | |
| 62 | 0026IKARV | Joseph Chepkwony Kirui | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 63 | 0021IKARV | Joseph K Kimeto | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 64 | 0090IKARV | Joseph Laboso | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 65 | 0089IKARV | Joseph Mangale | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 66 | 0011IKARV | Joseph Yegon | Individual | Written | |
| 67 | 0059IKARV | Josiah Letting | Individual | Written | |
| 68 | 0018IKARV | Josphat Chepkwony | Individual | Written | |
| 69 | 0042IKARV | Julius Kipkemoi Segei | Individual | Written | |
| 70 | 0016IKARV | Julius Too | Individual | Written | Rural Initiative For Overall |
| 71 | 0056IKARV | Julius Tum | Individual | Written | |
| 72 | 0071IKARV | Kamanda A Maseri | Individual | Written | |
| 73 | 0064IKARV | Kemei Joseph | Individual | Written | |
| 74 | 0002IKARV | Ken Biwott | Individual | Written | |
| 75 | 0063IKARV | Kirui Isaac | Individual | Written | |
| 76 | 0022IKARV | Koske A Chepkwony | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 77 | 0015IKARV | Lawrence Ngeny | Individual | Written | |
| 78 | 0023IKARV | Lea Aloo | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 79 | 0086IKARV | Martin Nyamamu | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 80 | 0006IKARV | Melly Dennis | Individual | Written | |
| 81 | 0066IKARV | Moses Rono | Individual | Written | |
| 82 | 0020IKARV | Mosonik Towett | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 83 | 0053IKARV | Okello J Agar | Individual | Written | |
| 84 | 0051IKARV | Pr. Reuben Koech | Individual | Written | |
| 85 | 0072IKARV | Ramosy K Yegon | Individual | Written | |
| 86 | 0078IKARV | Richard Mutai | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 87 | 0070IKARV | Sablon Samoei | Individual | Written | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 88 | 0055IKARV | Sammy Rotich | Individual | Memorandum | |
| 89 | 0030IKARV | Samson Koske | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 90 | 0001IKARV | Samuel K Chepkwony | Individual | Written | |
| 91 | 0004IKARV | Samuel Malel | Individual | Written | |
| 92 | 0014IKARV | Samuel Tonui | Individual | Written | |
| 93 | 0025IKARV | Shadrack Murgong | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 94 | 0081IKARV | Sidam Kibet | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 95 | 0087IKARV | Siele Eric | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 96 | 0075IKARV | Soi Cheruiyot | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 97 | 0079IKARV | Thaddeaus Martin Momany | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 98 | 0019IKARV | Thomas Taita Leting | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 99 | 0083IKARV | Tito Mitei | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 100 | 0028IKARV | William Biegon | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 101 | 0043IKARV | William Ketienya | Individual | Written | |
| 102 | 0031IKARV | Wilson Togom | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 103 | 0049IKARV | Zakaria Mitei | Individual | Written | |
| 104 | 0080ikarv | Zakariya Mitei | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 105 | 0088IKARV | Zakayo Ngeno | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 106 | 0007OKARV | Chepsoo Primary School | Other Institutions | Written | Cheokonik Location |
| 107 | 0002OKARV | Cllr. Moses Rono | Other Institutions | Written | Soliat Ward |
| 108 | 0019OKARV | Ernest Mutai | Other Institutions | Written | Teachers of Chepseon |
| 109 | 0004OKARV | Julius Langat | Other Institutions | Written | Kaitu Sec School |
| 110 | 0023OKARV | Livingstone Bett | Other Institutions | Written | Keongo Group Kericho |
| 111 | 0033OKARV | Margaret Onsando | Other Institutions | Written | Lady Lecturers at Kericho |
| 112 | 0003OKARV | Moses Beigon | Other Institutions | Written | KNUT Soin Division |
| 113 | 0030OKARV | Peter Koech | Other Institutions | Written | MYOT Welfare Association |
| 114 | 0017OKARV | Stanely Arap Mutai | Other Institutions | Written | KNUT Kericho |
| 115 | 0026okarv | Cllr. Thomas Ngeno | Pressure Groups | Written | Kipsigis County Council |
| 116 | 0012OKARV | Mathias Ngeno | Pressure Groups | Written | KUPPET |
| 117 | 0031okarv | Peter Koech | Pressure Groups | Written | Kipsigis Council |
| 118 | 0014OKARV | Alhaj Abdulahi Kiptanui | Religious Organisation | Written | SUPKEM Rift Valley |
| 119 | 0013OKARV | Chepsir African Inland | Religious Organisation | Written | Church Chepsir |
| 120 | 0006OKARV | David Kiprop Sang | Religious Organisation | Written | Full Gospel Church |
| 121 | 0029okarv | Joseph Batasi | Religious Organisation | Written | Catholic Peace and Justice C |
| 122 | 0009OKARV | Joshua Terer | Religious Organisation | Written | Catholic Peace and Justice C |
| 123 | 0028OKARV | Kashetoro AIC Women Gro | Religious Organisation | Written | Women Church Group |
| 124 | 0024OKARV | Kipkoech Keter | Religious Organisation | Written | Elimu Victory church |
| 125 | 0008OKARV | Peter Krel | Religious Organisation | Written | Catholic Justice & Pwace Com |
| 126 | 0036OKARV | Pr. Ken Barasa | Religious Organisation | Memorandum | SDA Kericho |

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|-----|-----------|----------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 127 | 0027OKARV | Richard Langat | Religious Organisation | Written | Recovery Singers Kericho |
| 128 | 0005OKARV | Stanley Kemei | Religious Organisation | Written | SDA Kaitu |

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

KAITUI SECONDARY SCHOOL

| No | Name: | Address: | No | Name: | Address: |
|----|------------------------|------------------------|----|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Thomas Taita Letting | P.O. Box 64, Kiptugumo | 25 | Daniel Kitur | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 2 | Samwuel Chepkwony | P.O. Box 235, Kericho | 26 | Stanley Kemei | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 3 | Towett Mosonik | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 27 | William Yegon | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 4 | Joseph Rono | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 28 | Joel K. Kurgat | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 5 | Cherono Fancy | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 29 | Kimutai Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 6 | Kimutai A. Chelule | P.O. Box 56, Kiptugumo | 30 | Hezron Oriwa | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 7 | Jack Mutai | P.O. Box 343, Kericho | 31 | Sarah Chelule | P.O. Box 56, Kiptugumo |
| 8 | Joseph Kimeto | P.O. Box 1, Kiptugmo | 32 | Benjamin K. Korir | P.O. Box 1, Kiptugumo |
| 9 | Kipkosgei A. Chepkony | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 33 | Reuben Muge | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 10 | Moses K. Biegon | P.O. Box 472, Kericho | 34 | Cllr. John Ngetich | P.O. Box 154, Kericho |
| 11 | Ken Biwott | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 35 | Joseph Yegon | P.O. Box 2, Kiptugumo |
| 12 | Mutai Kipngetich | P.O. Box 56, Kiptugumo | 36 | James Bartore | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 13 | Cheruiyot togom | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 37 | Solomon Koech | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 14 | Malel Samwuel | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 38 | Japheth Mutai | P.O. Box 30521, Nairobi |
| 15 | Leah Aloo | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 39 | Joel Keter | P.O. Box 70, Kiptugumo |
| 16 | Moses Kipruto Rono | P.O. Box 154, Kericho | 40 | Julianne Kirui | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 17 | Julius Langat | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 41 | Cllr. Joseph Kiprono Muati | None |
| 18 | Kipkuroi Geoffrey | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 42 | Alice Mutai Ainamo | P.O. Box Muhoroni |
| 19 | Meli Dennis | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 43 | Hon. Kipngeno Ngeny | P.O. Box 73192, Nairobi |
| 20 | Patrick Kitonga | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 44 | Jonah Koskei Ainamo | P.O. Box 2030, Kericho |
| 21 | Koskei Joel | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 45 | Jremiah Ngeny | P.O. Box 9, Kiptugumo |
| 22 | Murgon' Shadrack | P.O. Box 673, Kericho | 46 | William Chepkwony | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 23 | Joseph Chepkwong Kirui | P.O. Box 10, Kiptugumo | 47 | Kibwombar A. Gogo | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 24 | Daniel Bore | P.O.Box 68, Kiptugumo | 48 | Kipkoechi Togom | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 49 | Korir J | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 73 | Philip Kerich | P.O. Box 29, Kiptugumo |
| 50 | David K. Langat | P.O. Box 60, Kiptugumo | 74 | Kipsang Chumo | P.O. Box 703, Kericho |
| 51 | Kipkoros A. Langat | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 75 | Joel A. Marisin | P.O. Box 5, Kiptugumo |
| 52 | Samwuel Kemei | P.O. Box 9, Kiptugumo | 76 | Andrew Rotich | P.O. Box 420, Kericho |
| 53 | Isaac Korir | P.O. Box 1, Kiptugumo | 77 | Joseph Sang | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 54 | Kiprotich Yegon | P.O. Box 9, Kiptugumo | 78 | David Sang | P.O. Box 673, Kericho |
| 55 | Benjamin Koskei | P.O. Box 32, Kitui | 79 | Samwuel Tonui | P.O. Box 24, Kapsoit |
| 56 | Eli Koech | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 80 | Joyce Rotich | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 57 | Wilson Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo | 81 | Cllr. Joseph Kamoing | P.O. Box 2073, Kericho |
| 58 | Johnstone Langat | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo | 82 | Kipruto Ng'eny | P.O. Box 154, Kericho |
| 59 | Akuitum | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo | 83 | Esther Koech | P.O. Box 15, Kericho |
| 60 | Samson Koskei | P.O. Box 24, Kiptugumo | 84 | Julius Too | P.O. Box 49, Kapsoit |
| 61 | Chelule Kipkoros | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo | 85 | David Too | P.O. Box 773, Kericho |
| 62 | William Tonui | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo | 86 | Joseah Mutai | P.O. Box 23, Kaitui |
| 63 | Wilson Togom | P.O. Box 688, Kericho | 87 | David Bii | P.O. Box 982, Kericho |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------|-----|--------------------|------------------------|
| 64 | Christine Ngeno | P.O. Box 75, Kiptugumo | 88 | Augustine Bii | P.O. Box 688, Kericho |
| 65 | Charles Ngeno | P.O. Box 75, Kiptugumo | 89 | Malei Arap Keter | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 66 | Johana Sang | P.O. Box 75, Kapsoit | 90 | Naomi Mutai | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 67 | William Koskei | P.O. Box 106, Songok | 91 | Robert O. Kelly | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 68 | Paul T. Mutai | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo | 92 | Lennox Maritim | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 69 | Kipkorir A. Keter | P.O. Box 1, Kiptugumo | 93 | Agustine Langat | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 70 | James A. Kilel | P.O. Box 1, Kiptugumo | 94 | Erickson Chepkwony | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 71 | Charles Saina | P.O. Box 49, Kiptugumo | 95 | Eric Mokoro | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 72 | Sally Chelangat | P.O. Box 29, Kiptugumo | 96 | Kirui Alfred | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 97 | Robert Kerion | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 121 | Momanyi Mayuya | P.O. Box 1, Kiptugumo |
| | Kioet Jefferson | | | | |
| 98 | Kasiizia | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 122 | Matayo K. Chirchir | P.O. Box 12, Kiptugumo |
| 99 | Ngeno & Siangey | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 123 | John K. cheruiyot | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 100 | Magel Dennis | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 124 | Sammy Maritim | P.O. Box 187, Kericho |
| 101 | Kipronoh Maritim | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 125 | Meli Wilfrer | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 102 | Chebet Ngeno | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 126 | Robert Kirui | P.O. Box 187, Kericho |
| 103 | Cheptoo Edina | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 127 | Michael chepkwony | P.O. Box 41, Kiptugumo |
| 104 | Chepngeno Koskey | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 128 | Geoffrey Kirui | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 105 | Cherotich Agnes | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 129 | Elizabeth Byegon | P.O. Box 346, Kericho |
| 106 | Chepng'eno | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 130 | Kipsang Koros | P.O. Box 15, Kiptugumo |
| 107 | Chepkwony Benard | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 131 | Jackson Ngeno | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| | Celestine | | | | |
| 108 | Chepngetich | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 132 | Jackson Ngeno | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 109 | Cheruiyot Langat | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 133 | Josphat chepkwony | P.O. Box 27, Kiptugumo |
| 110 | Kipkoech Kirui | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 134 | Zachariah Rotich | P.O. Box 1215, Kericho |
| | Cherono Beryl | | | | |
| 111 | Ruittoh | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 135 | Peter Kilel | P.O. Box 162, Kericho |
| 112 | Ronoh Lucy | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 136 | Matingwony | P.O. Box 32, Kiptugumo |
| 113 | Evans Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 137 | Paul Chepkwony | P.O. Box 5, Kiptugumo |
| 114 | Kibet Vincent | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 138 | Timothy Ruto | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 115 | Kibet Victor | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 118 | Kipngetich Marusoi | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 116 | Bii Julius | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 119 | Kiprono cheruiyot | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |
| 117 | Kirui Ben | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo | 120 | Chepkurui Viola | P.O. Box 3, Kiptugumo |

KERICHO TEACHERS COLLEGE

| No. | Name: | Address: | No | Name: | Address: |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Joshua Terer | P.O. Box 323 Kericho | 32 | Robert Siele | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 2 | Nelly Bii | P.O. Box 4470 Kericho | 33 | Wilson Langat | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 3 | Mathias Ngeno | P.O. Box 165 Kericho | 34 | Samwel Mosonik | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 4 | Jackson K. Mutai | P.O. Box 1211 Kericho | 35 | Kiprop Kirui | P.O. Box 57 Kptugumo |
| 5 | Mary Korir | P.O. Box 751 Kericho | 36 | Kipsugut Lelei | P.O. Box 1236 Kericho |
| 6 | Isaiah Baliach | P.O. Box 192 Kericho | 37 | Eric Arap Keter | P.O. Box 44 Kericho |
| 7 | Cheruiyot Soi | P.O. Box 491 Kericho | 38 | Benjamin Koros | P.O. Box 1971 Kericho |
| 8 | Fred Abich | P.O. Box 10 Kericho | 39 | Kennedy Shivairu | P.O. Box 376 Kericho |
| 9 | Alhaj Abdullah Kiptanui | P.O. Box 1307 Kericho | 40 | Gardson W. Iguta | P.O. Box 376 Kericho |
| 10 | J.K. Arap Sang | P.O. Box 777 Kericho | 41 | Kibet Koech | P.O. Box 420 Kericho |
| 11 | Stanley Arap Mutai | P.O. Box 472 Kericho | 42 | David Chepkwony | P.O. Box 420 Kericho |
| 12 | Diana Chepkoech | - | 43 | Pr. Reuben Koech | P.O. Box 1376 Kericho |
| 13 | Zachariah Ngeny | P.O. Box 20 Kericho | 44 | Raymond Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 177 Kericho |
| 14 | David K. Sang | P.O. Box 323 Kericho | 45 | John Langat | P.O. Bix 177 Kericho |
| 15 | Joel Kiprono Arap Serem | P.O. Box 2045 Kericho | 46 | Geoffrey K. Chepkwony | P.O. Box 579 Kericho |
| 16 | John Ndabi | P.O. Box 10 Kericho | 47 | Julius Kipkemoi Sigei | P.O. Box 152 Kericho |
| 17 | David N. Turi | P.O. Box 1864 Kericho | 48 | Joseph p. Yegon | P.O. Box 1191 Kericho |
| 18 | T. Martin Nyaingiri | P.O. Box 1230 Kericho | 49 | Alice Koech | P.O. Box 618 Kericho |
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| 20 | Nicholas K. Tum | P.O. Box 11 Kericho | 51 | Steven Langat | P.O. Box 671 Kericho |
| 21 | Ezra kerich | P.O. Box 10 Kericho | 52 | Sollo Kiragu | P.O. Box 89 Kericho |
| 22 | John Mpatita | P.O. Box 245 Kajiado | 53 | Francis Nyamboga | P.O. Box 908 Kericho |
| 23 | Julius Soy | P.O. Box 19 Kericho | 54 | Kipkoech Keter | P.O. Box 1352 Kericho |
| 24 | Livingstone Bett | P.O. Box 152 Kericho | 55 | Francis Kipkosgei | P.O. Box 5 Kapkugerguet |
| 25 | Cllr. Omar Nassir | P.O. Box 617 Kericho | 56 | Jumah Chirchir | P.O. Box 982 Kericho |
| 26 | Richard Mutai | P.O. Box 177 Kericho | 57 | Erick K. Siele | P.O. Box 1386 Kericho |
| 27 | Samwel Mibei | P.O. Box 177 Kericho | 58 | Jackson Tonui | P.O. Box 259 Kericho |
| 28 | James Chpkwony | P.O. Box 177 Kericho | 59 | Simon Sigei | P.O. Box 1715 Kericho |
| 29 | Samwel Chirchir | P.O. Box 177 Kericho | 60 | Kirui Richard | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 30 | Elizabeth Biegon | P.O. Box 347 Kericho | 61 | Francis Bett | P.O. Box 1002 Kericho |
| 31 | Daniel Mutai | P.O. Box 1594 Kericho | 62 | Geoffrey Koech | P.O. Box 38 Sosiot |
| 63 | Andrew Kiprono Chepkwony | P.O. Box 490 Kericho | 96 | P.K. Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 107 Kericho |
| 64 | David Soi | P.O. Box 987 Kericho | 97 | Tito A. Mitei | - |
| 65 | Elton Otiende | P.O. Box 669 Kericho | 98 | Sammy Rotich | P.O. Box 700 Kericho |
| 66 | Joseph Batasi | P.O. Box 2043 Kericho | 99 | Richard Langat | P.O. Box 1211 Kericho |
| 67 | Michael C. Tamnywet | P.O. Box 403 Kericho | 100 | Julius Tum | P.O. Box 1732 Kericho |
| 68 | Joseah Kipkirui | P.O. Box 177 Kericho | 101 | Isaac Bosuben | P.O. Box 17 Kapsoit |
| 69 | Henry Rono | P.O. Box 1332 Kericho | 102 | Bosuben Caleb | P.O. Box 17 Kapsoit |
| 70 | Zachariah Mitei | P.O. Box 20 Kericho | 103 | Silvester Yego | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 71 | Kiplangat A. Nyige | P.O. Box 154 Kericho | 104 | Meli Kiplagat James | P.O. Box 4856 Eldoret |
| 72 | Mathew Kirui | P.O. Box 1089 Kericho | 105 | Waweru Mwangi Paul | P.O. Box 98 N/Hills |
| 73 | Jonathan Koskei | P.O. Box 724 Kericho | 106 | Moses Rono | P.O. Box 256 Kericho |
| 74 | Mary Cherotich Korir | P.O. Box 751 Kericho | 107 | Anna Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 75 | Josphat Machoge | P.O. Box 810 Kericho | 108 | Monica Ngetioch | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 76 | Osego Nyakundi | P.O. Box 10 Kericho | 109 | Joakim K. Chelagat | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 77 | Erick Langat | P.O. Box 403 Kericho | 110 | Elisha Kalya | P.O. Box 123 Kericho |
| 78 | Erick Rotich | P.O. Box 10 Kericho | 111 | Rosemary Koech | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 79 | John Leteipa | P.O. Box 15 Sotik | 112 | Peter Mwangi | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 80 | Godfrey Koech | P.O. Box 671 Kericho | 113 | Joseah Leting | P.O. Box 64 Kiptugumo |
| 81 | Ernest Mutai | P.O. Box 90 Chesende | 114 | Nelson O. Ochiaga | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 82 | Charles Bii | P.O. Box 777 Kericho | 115 | Martin Nyamamu | P.O. Box 7 Khumusala |
| 83 | Abdulkhadir Aziz | P.O. Box 452 Kericho | 116 | Betty Koech | P.O. Box 1612 Kericho |

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| 85 | Moses Sitienei | P.O. Box 259 Kericho | 118 | Margaret Onsando | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 86 | Stanley Chirchir | P.O. Box 963 Kericho | 119 | Anne Bett | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 87 | Okello Jannes Agar | P.O. Box 10 Kericho | 120 | Alfred K. Koros | P.O. Box 671 Kericho |
| 88 | Juliana S. Kilel | P.O. Box 2090 Kericho | 121 | Kemei Joseph | P.O. Box 671 Kericho |
| 89 | John Kipkemoi Rotich | P.O. Box 88 Kericho | 122 | Joash Okelo | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 90 | Cllr. Zachayo Too | P.O. Box 154 Kericho | 123 | John Langat | P.O. Box 966 Kericho |
| 91 | Andrew Langat | P.O. Box 154 Kericho | 124 | Isabella Itambo | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 92 | Joshua Koske | P.O. Box 154 Kericho | 125 | Emily Sigut | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 93 | William Ketienya | P.O. Box 79+9 Kericho | 126 | Stanley Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 94 | Zachayo Sang | P.O. Box 34 Sosiot | 127 | Vince Ouma | P.O. Box 261 Kericho |
| 95 | Peter Koech | P.O. Box 440 Kericho | 128 | Duncan Nyambasa | P.O. Box 209 Kericho |
| 129 | Nyatska Joseph | P.O. Box 10 Kericho | 132 | Daniel Maiywa | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 130 | Abdullahi Yussuf | P.O. Box 10 Kericho | 133 | Wilson Chirchir | P.O. Box 10 Kericho |
| 131 | Hassan Bare | P.O. Box 10 Kericho | | | |