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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Baringo North is a constituency in Baringo District. Baringo District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

1.1 Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	130,054	134,924	264,978
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	80,725	77,889	158,614
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	49,329	57,035	106,364
Population Density (persons/Km²)	31		

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Baringo District:

- Is one of the lowest densely populated districts in the province; it ranks 13th in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 66.5%, being ranked 12th in the province and 43rd nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 19.1%, being ranked 9th in the province and 35th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: upper respiratory tract infections; Malaria, diarrhea related diseases, intestinal worms, and rheumatism;
- Has a 30% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 36th of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 63 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 24th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 55.8 years, being ranked 24th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Is the richest district in the province after Kajiado and Laikipia districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 36.95% being ranked 8th of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 35.32% food poverty level being ranked 9th of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has the highest unemployment rate in the province, at 21.44;
- Has a monthly mean household income of Ksh. 7,516;
- Has 30.20% of its residents accessing clean water; and
- 68.3% of its residents having safe sanitation.

Baringo district has 3 constituencies: Baringo East, Baringo North, and Baringo Central Constituencies. The district's 3 MPs, each cover on average an area of 2,882 Km² to reach 88,236 constituents. This is a ruling party, KANU, stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, KANU won unopposed the Baringo East and Baringo North parliamentary seats. For the Baringo Central parliamentary seat, it won with 99.45% of the valid votes.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

2.1 Socio-Economic Profile

The locals produce on small-scale coffee, cereals, fruit trees, and horticultural crops. In addition, they rear livestock.

2.2 Electioneering and Political Information

This is a stronghold for KANU. In the 1992 and 1997 general elections, KANU representatives in the constituency were elected unopposed. KANU retained the seat in 2002. One clan, Kabartonjo, has dominated the politics of the area.

2.3 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS		27,603
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES
Willy Kamuren	KANU	Unopposed

2.4 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS		28,771
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES
Andrew Chepkoiywa Kiptoon	KANU	Unopposed

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

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

3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

- The functions of the CCC were mainly facilitative and advisory, the primary aim being to enhance the effective participation in the ownership of the constitution review process by the people at the constituency level;
- The CCC was also mandated to promote, facilitate and monitor civic education at the constituency level in collaboration with the District Coordinator and civic education providers;
- Additionally, the CCC had to ensure that the constituency had access to all information relevant to the review process in coordination with District Documentation centers; and
- Finally, the CCC was also mandated with the task of dissemination of the report of the CKRC. It was to be assisted in this by the District Coordinator, who was also its accounting officer, in relation to funds that were made available to it by CKRC.

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

- Be the local grass root representative;
- Perform the generalization activities in the district;
- Be in charge of the documentation center/s in the district, facilitate its/their respective management, ensuring they are stocked and are easily accessible to the public and also organize their safety and security;
- Gathering any relevant local information and materials for the purpose of constitution making;
- Facilitate the identification, classification and organization of the physical and electronic retrieval and dissemination of information and materials for constitution making;
- Supply such information needed by local constituency forums and committees;

- Liaise with other documentation centers nearby and others for information;
- In collaboration with constituency committees, identify and arrange venues for public hearing whenever the CKRC visits the constituencies in their area;
- Facilitate regular meetings of the constituency committees and involve local people as much as possible in discussing constitutional issues;
- Source and identify other key personnel that the CKRC may wish to consult or engage in its work;
- Identify and arrange for simultaneous local translations, sign language users, procurement and hiring of public address systems, transport and communication facilities for CKRC's meetings in the district;
- Monitor the implementation of civic education by civic education providers in the district;
- Facilitate the formation of constituency committees with guidance and assistance of CKRC; and
- Perform any other tasks as directed by CKRC.

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Civic education in the constitution was carried out between 11th February 2002 and 28th June 2002

4.1. **Phases and issues 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. **The Main issues and areas covered included:**

- Democracy and Power sharing
- Participatory governance and Role of civic society
- Constitution; meaning, types and models
- Governance and structures and systems of government
- Electoral systems and processes
- Land and property rights and Individual rights and freedom

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s) 2nd and 3rd July 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

5.1.2. Venue

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s): a) Kipsaram Catholic Church
b) Kabartonjo Chief's office

5.1.3. Panels

e) Commissioners

Commissioner Pastor Ayonga
Commissioner Zein Abubakar
Commissioner Phoebe Asiyu
Commissioner Paul Musili Wambua

f) Secretariat

Ms. Fatuma Jama - Programme Officer
Mr. Makomere Wambeyi – Asist. Programme Officer
Ms. Lydiah Moraa - Verbatim Recorder.

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		122
Sex	Male	109
	Female	13
Presenter Type	Individual	98
	Institutions	24
Educational Background	Primary Level	40
	Secondary/High School Level	43
	College	13
	University	12
	None	3
	Not Stated	10
	Oral	81
	Written	13
	Oral + Written	27
	Not Stated	1

5.3 Concerns and Recommendations

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

5.3.1 PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

- The constitution should have a preamble outlining past, future and present objective
- The national anthem loyalty pledge should be the democratic principles that should be included in the constitution.
- The people of Kenya should enjoy governance with transparent and accountable leaders. Enjoy human rights and social justice.
- The national vision should be set out in the preamble as Kenya being a united and democratic Kenyan.
- The common experience of the Kenyans should be reflected from the political cultural and social economic backgrounds.
- The constitution should have a preamble. (9)
- The preamble should be in the name of Jehovah Jireh.
- The preamble should state that God bless the federal republic of Kenya to develop democratically.
- The preamble should include the natural and cultural rites.
- 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.

5.3.2 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.

- All power and authority should be derived from the people of Kenya and the people should be governed through will and consent
- There should be statement capturing the national philosophy and guiding principles in the constitution. (4)
- The constitution should be made for the people, by the people of the people.
- There should be freedom of expression.
- All state organs and people of Kenya should promote unity peace prosperity and stability.
- The constitution should be the supreme law and it should belong to the people of Kenya.
- Democratic principles should be included in the constitution.
- Harambee should be reflected in the constitution.
- Principles in the constitution should be enforceable in law.
- The constitution should provide for separation of powers.
- The constitution should provide that the country shall be called the "Peoples Republic of Kenya".

- The constitution should provide that the national vision and philosophies shall be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee that there is peace in the country.
- The constitution should provide that everybody shall be subject to the law.
- The constitution should provide for a one-person-one-job policy.

5.3.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY

- Constitutional amendments should be done by 69% majority votes.
- 69% majority votes required to amend the constitution should be amended. (4)
- Amendment of the constitution should be done by 70% majority vote in parliament.
- Constitutional amendments should be done through 60% majority vote in parliament.
- Retain the 65% majority votes to amend the constitution.(3)
- Power of parliament to amend the constitution should be limited. (3).
- Power of parliament to amend the constitution should not be limited.
- A part, which involve parliament, should be beyond the amending powers of the parliament.
- Parts of the constitution dealing with cultures and religion should be beyond the amending powers of the parliament. (2)
- Sections concerning land and their boundaries should be beyond the amending powers of the parliament. (2)
- Public referendums should be held to amend the constitution. (9)
- Religious organizations ,interested political parties, and independent foreign observers should conduct the referendum
- The speaker of the national assembly should conduct the referendum.
- The electoral commission should conduct the referendum. (2)
- Public referendums should be conducted by government representatives, religious representatives and the NGOs.
- The speaker of the national assembly should conduct public referendums.
- The constitution should provide that referendum shall be conducted by civil societies and the MPs.
- The constitution should adopt a constitution of African origin.
- The constitution should provide that 10 years shall be staged for the implementation of the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that ratification of every amendment shall be done by the parliament.
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall only be amended by a 75% parliamentary majority vote. (3)

5.3.4 CITIZENSHIP

- Anyone born of the 42 Kenyan tribes should be considered an automatic citizen. (2)
- Anyone born in Kenya by Kenyan parents should be considered an automatic citizen
- Automatic citizenship should be acquired if both parents are of Kenyan origins.
- Kenyan citizenship should also be acquired through naturalization. (2)
- Kenyan citizenship should also be acquired through naturalization and registration. (2)
- Kenyan citizenship should also be acquired through registration. (4)

- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be automatic citizens. (6)
- Any woman married to Kenyan citizen should be an automatic Kenyan citizen.
- Spouses to Kenya citizens where they have agreed to live in Kenya should be allowed to access to a temporary citizenship document for 4 years after which permanent certificate is issued.
- Kenyan women should be able to confer citizenry to foreign husbands.
- A child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of the parent's gender be an automatic citizenship (8)
- The rights of a citizen should include participation in any government issue.
- All Kenyans citizens have the obligation of promoting and protecting the constitution.
- The right of Kenyans citizens should be to live, own property, freedom to move and right to vote. (2)
- Kenyans should own property anywhere in the republic, enjoy peace and be protected.
- Obligations of a Kenya citizen should be to build and protect the nation.
- Rights and Obligations of a Kenya citizen should depend on the manner in which the citizenship was acquired. (2)
- Rights and Obligations of a Kenya citizen should not depend on the manner in which the citizenship was acquired.
- National ID, driving license and passport should be proof of citizenship (2)
- National ID, passport should be proof of citizenship(2)
- National IDs, birth certificate should be used as evidence of citizenship. (3)
- Documentation to prove citizenship should include National IDs, birth certificate and baptismal card.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (4)
- The constitution should abolish dual citizenship and uphold the current one. (8)
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to anybody born in Kenya. (8)
- The constitution should provide that citizenship shall be by birth and representation.
- The constitution should provide that a woman marrying a non-Kenyan shall automatic citizenship.

5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

- The constitution should establish disciplined forces. (18)
- Both martial and civil law should apply when disciplining the armed forces.
- The head of the public forces should have the authority to discipline armed forces.
- A court martial should be established to discipline the armed forces.
- The armed forces should adhere to the laws of the land.
- A special court should be established to discipline armed forces.
- The armed forces should establish disciplinary mechanism according to their codes of regulation.
- Jailing and firing of the armed forces should be mechanisms used to discipline forces.
- The president should not be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- The executive should not have exclusive power to declare war.
- The executive should have exclusive power to declare war. (9)
- The constitution should permit use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations. (7)
- The constitution should not permit use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations
- Authority to invoke emergency should be with the executive in consultation with the cabinet.

- The executive should have the authority to invoke the emergency situations. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the parliament has authority security to invoke emergency powers. (2)
- Parliament should be consulted before invoking emergency powers. (2)
- Parliament should debate before invoking emergency powers.
- Parliament should play a role in invoking emergency powers.
- Parliament should vote for or against invoking emergency powers through a 80% vote by the members of parliament.
- Parliament should support the decision of effecting emergency powers.
- The constitution should provide that the militants shall be under law outside the barracks.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have all the security powers.
- The constitution should abolish general Service Unit.
- The constitution should outlaw the use of force by the police.
- The constitution should scrap Administration police.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the commander in chief.
- The constitution should provide that military officers shall be given powers to punish errant juniors.
- The constitution should provide for security enforcement so to curb cattle rustling.
- The constitution should be responsible for the security of both property and life.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the commander in chief of the armed forces. (15)
- The constitution should provide that the executive shall have powers to declare the state of emergency.

5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES

- Political parties should only play a role of mobilization. (3)
- Political parties should poster development in the country. (2)
- Political parties should only play a role of education and development of the nation.
- Political parties should only play a role of political mobilization and their implementation and should advocate patriotism, peace and development.
- Political parties should only play a role in enhancing democratic principles and ensuring the good welfare of the people act as a check and balance of the government.
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (9)
- Political parties should be limited in numbers
- Number of Political parties registered should be limited to 2 and a maximum of 4.
- Number of Political parties should not be limited. (3)
- Number of Political parties registered should be limited to 5.
- Political parties should be financed by the government. (2)
- Political parties should be funded through co-operative shares.
- Political parties should be financed through public funds (4)
- Political parties should be financed through public coffers. (3)
- The state and political parties should practice unity and respect among themselves. (4)
- The state and political parties should not relate to one another.
- The state and political parties should work together to ensure the unity of the nation.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 2 political parties.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 3 political parties. (4)

- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 4 political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a multi-party system.
- The constitution should provide funding for all political parties.
- The constitution should abolish tribal parties.
- The constitution should abolish all political parties.
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall be self-funded. (3)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be equal distribution of resources to both parties, that is the government an opposition.

5.3.7 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should retain the presidential system of government (9)
- The constitution should not retain the presidential system of government
- The prime minister should be the head of government (2)
- The constitution should have a prime minister appointed from the party with majority in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the office of the prime minister with executive powers.
- The president should be the head of state. (2)
- The president should be the ceremonial. (3)
- The president should be the ceremonial and he/she should appoint the prime minister.
- The constitution should not adopt a hybrid system of government
- The constitution should not retain the unitary system of government (2)
- Federal form of government should not be adopted.
- Federal form of government should be adopted which will guarantee equal distribution of power from central government to various regions of the country.
- Executive powers should be devolved to the central government and regional units.
- Executive powers should be devolved to state governors in the different regions.
- The executive and legislative authority should be split between the central government and regional units.
- Regions should be the basic unit of decision making each region should be headed by regional directs.
- Local districts should have authority to issue out birth and death certificate.
- The vice president should be running mate of the vice president. The vice president should serve term of 6 years.
- The powers of attorney general should be reduced and the appointments of the attorney general should be done by the independent commission.
- The office of the attorney general should be maintained.
- The attorney general should be appointed by parliament.
- The attorney general should not be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a system in which the president shares power with the prime minister.
- The constitution should provide for a system of government with an executive president.
- The constitution should provide for a system with a prime minister.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system with an executive president.
- 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.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. The sub-national units should correspond to the current 8 provincial administrations.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government. (5)
- 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 Prime Minister shall appoint permanent secretaries
- The constitution should provide that president shall be head of state and that prime minister shall be head of government.

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- The following office holders should be vetted by parliament; permanent secretaries, vice president, vice chancellors to public universities, directors of the parastatals, governor of the central bank and provincial and district commissioners. (3)
- Parliament should vet appointment of cabinet ministers, heads of parastatal, attorney general and chief justice.
- Parliament should vet ministerial appointment.
- Parliament should vet appointment of directors of parastatal, permanent secretaries, attorney general and chief justice. (3)
- Parliament should vet appointment of chairmen of electoral commission, attorney general and chief justice.
- Parliament should vet appointment of directors of parastatal, permanent secretaries, attorney general, public service commission members, controller appointments and chief justice.
- Parliament should vet appointment of directors of parastatal, commission office bearers, judicial officers and auditor and solicitor general.
- Parliament should approve all presidential appointments.
- Parliament should be able to impeach the Supreme Court judges.
- Parliament should be the supreme body. Parliament should select the speaker and the chief justice.
- Parliament should have automatic power over the state.
- Functions of Parliament should be expanded.
- Parliament should own money, legislative over federal government, regulate the values and fix standard of weights and measures, establish federal corporation and determine citizenship.
- Parliament's power should be limited
- Parliament's power should be expanded.
- Parliament should have unlimited power to control its own procedures through standing orders.
- Parliament should not have unlimited power to control its own procedures through standing orders. (2)
- Parliament should have its own procedures.
- Being an MP should be a part time job. (2)
- There should be no changes in the voting process. The presidential candidate should be

30 years and above. (2)

- The presidential candidate should be 40 years and above
- The presidential candidate should be 45 years and above
- The presidential candidate should be 35 years and above. The voting age should be retained at 18 years.
- The voting age should be reduced to 15 years. Parliamentary candidates should be between 30-60 years.
- The voting age should be retained at 18 years. Contesting MP should be 30 years. And presidential should be 40 years.
- Parliamentary candidates should be 25 years. Presidential candidate should be 35 years and maximum of 70 years.
- Language tests for MP s should be abolished; they should be O level certificate holders.
- Parliamentary candidates should have a minimum education level of secondary education. (2)
- Language tests for MP s should be required for parliamentary election.
- Language tests for MP s are sufficient. (2)
- The constitution should introduce moral and ethical qualifications. (12)
- People should have the right to recall their MPs. (12)
- People should have the right to recall their MPs through a petition to the high court.
- People should have the right to recall their MPs through endorsement of 75% of voters.
- Mps should act on the basis of conscience and conviction and instructions from the political parties and constituents. (7)
- The head of civil service should determine salaries and benefits of MPs.
- Parliamentary service commission should determine salaries and benefits of MPs. (2)
- The parliament should determine salaries and benefits of MPs
- Retain the nominated MPs. (7)
- The concept of nominated MPs should be retained and their number increased from 12 to 16
- The concept of nominated MPs should be limited
- The concept of nominated MPs should retain the numbers of these seats and should be given to women.
- There should be no special measures to increase the participation of women in parliament. (3)
- Women should be nominated in the parliament.
- There should be special measures to increase the participation of women in parliament.
- 40% of the seats should be reserved for women in parliament.
- Seats for nominated should be reserved for women.
- Parliamentarians should conduct themselves in a way that promotes the national unity.
- MPs should visit their constituency frequently.
- The winning party in the general elections should be given power to form government (3)
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government.
- There should be multiparty representation at both levels of the government.
- We should retain the current multiparty system in the legislation and one party in the executive. (2)
- Parliament should have 2 chambers. (4)
- There should be one chamber of parliament.
- Parliament should not be allowed to pass a vote of no confidence on the institution of the presidency.

- Parliament power to remove the executive through vote of no confidence is adequate. (5)
- The president should power to veto legislation in parliament. (5)
- The president should not have power to veto legislation passed by parliament.
- Parliament should have powers to dissolve parliament.
- The Parliament should have powers to dissolve parliament. (5)
- The president should not have authority to dissolve parliament. An independent should have the authority.
- The president should not have power to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should not stagger elections for parliament. (2)
- Stagger parliamentary election. (3)
- 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 provide a permanent timetable for parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall have three functional days.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall decide president's salary.
- The constitution should provide that MPs salaries shall be cut shall there be cases of security problems or other problems.
- The constitution should provide that all the legislative post holders shall be impeachable.
- The constitution should decentralize Mps offices to their constituencies. (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be obliged to monitor financial conditions of schools and support the less privileged students.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament, which shall be the lower and the upper house. (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall be supreme over the president.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall have the power to impeach the president and the prime minister.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall have the power to appoint the ambassadors, the Auditor general and heads of parastatals.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall serve a maximum term of 2 years.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall have the power to appoint judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide for a special commission to determine the salary of MPs. (12)
- The constitution should provide that an independent commission shall determine the salary of MPs.
- The constitution should provide that being an MP shall be a full time occupation. (8)
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs who shall represent special interest groups.
- The constitution should not provide for nominated MPs. (5)
- The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be university graduates. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government. (6)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no age limit for presidential and parliamentary candidates.

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE

- Presidential candidate be morally upright, medically fit, and have a minimum education of O' level. (2)
- Presidential candidate be an O' level holder and of sound mind.
- Presidential candidate be at least a form four leaver, morally upright, be of sound mind, be married of high integrity. (2)
- Presidential candidate be an O'level holder and nominated from political party.
- Presidential candidate be of good moral and ethical qualifications.
- The constitution should specify the qualifications of the president i.e. degree holder, God fearing and good public relations.
- Presidential candidate should be a Kenyan citizen, registered voter, have a university degree and should have served in the government for 10 years.
- Presidential candidate should be a man or woman of integrity, knowledgeable and committed to constitutionalism.
- To qualify to be a presidential candidate one should hold university degree from a recognized university. (2)
- The president should serve for one term of six years.
- Presidential term should not be limited.
- The president should hold office for a maximum of 2,4 year term.
- The constitution should specify the functions of the president. (7)
- The president should sign bills into legislation, be the head of state, accredit and receive envoys, appoint cabinet ministers, federal judges and federal servants.
- The constitution should set limits to presidential powers i.e. he should not appoint vice chancellors, parastatal directors, chairmen of commissions, ministers and assistant ministers.
- The president should not have powers to give out degree at public universities.
- Retain all the presidential powers.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president due to misconduct. (9)
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president due to misconduct. I.e. misuse of public funds and decline of the country's economy.
- The legislature and executive should be independent of each other. (2)
- The president and parliament should relate harmoniously.
- The president should be an MP. (4)
- DO, chiefs and assistant chiefs should be transferred from region to region. They should be at least form four leavers. Village elders should be paid salaries.
- Retain provincial administration, Dos, and chief should not be a chairman in every committee.
- Dos and PCs should ensure security, finance and planning of the province.
- Provincial administration should be maintained. Appointments of assistant chiefs should be done by civil society organization. The government should pay village elders. Chiefs should have O' level certificates.
- Provincial administration should be retained. PCs, DCs, and DOs should be university graduates. Chiefs, assistant chiefs should be O' level.
- Provincial administration should be retained. Chiefs, assistant chiefs should be appointed directly by people.
- The constitution mainstream, provincial administration. . Chiefs, assistant chiefs should be subjected to discipline. Village elders should be rewarded.
- Provincial administration should be scrapped and their powers given to the local government. (2)

- Provincial administration should be retained. (3)
- Retention of the chief's power.
- The government should consolidate ministries so that they be 18 in number.
- The constitution should provide that president shall be above the law.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be of 40 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be subject to the law. (6)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. (8)
- 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 married person.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be an MP. (6)
- The constitution should provide that a president shall serve a maximum term of two years.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration shall be scrapped. (2)
- The constitution should provide that president shall serve a maximum two five-year terms. (13)
- The constitution should provide that chiefs shall be elected. (2)
- The constitution should provide that chiefs shall be transferable.
- The constitution should provide that people with form four level shall be allowed to vie for the position of chiefs and their assistants.
- The constitution should provide for security of village elders.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall choose the prime minister.
- The constitution should decentralize ministries as per the needs and resources prevailing from that given region, for example fishery in Nyanza.
- The constitution should abolish presidential power to allocate natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall remunerate village elders. (3)

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY

- The judiciary should be independent from the other arm of the government. (5)
- The present judicial structure is adequate. (2)
- The present judicial structure is adequate. Customary and constitution courts should be established.
- The judiciary should be independent from the other arm of the government and should function its own financial budget. It should constitute the court of appeal. High court and the subordinate court.
- The government should establish regional courts of human rights.
- A land claim court should be established.
- Human rights courts should be established.
- There should be a supreme court in Kenya, which should be the highest court of land.
- There should be a supreme court in Kenya with 7 justices sitting in it.
- The judiciary should be appointed by the prime minister and the chief justice.
- The judiciary should be appointed by the president. (3)
- The judiciary should be appointed by the parliament.
- An independent commission should appoint the judiciary. (2)
- An independent commission should oversee the appointment of judicial officers under the supervision of the attorney general and chief justice.
- Judicial officers should be recommended by the judicial service commission and forwarded to the parliament for approval.

- Judicial service commission should nominate judicial officers then forwarded to the president for approval.
- Judicial service commission should be final in appointment of judges. (2)
- Supreme court judges should have served for 10 years in the Court of Appeal.
- To qualify to be judicial officers one should be a graduate.
- Judicial officers should serve for life.
- Judicial officers should retire at 72 years.
- The tenure of judicial officers should be retained.
- Judicial officers should have security of tenure. (2)
- The president should impeach judicial officers or parliament in case of abuse of office, incompetence or seniority.
- Undisciplined judicial officers should have their term of service terminated.
- A commission should be established to discipline judicial officials.
- Judicial powers of state should be vested in courts.
- Constitution should ensure that all people have access to the courts through civic education e.t.c.
- Constitution should provide legal aid by engaging public lawyers to those who cannot afford the legal services. (3)
- There should be a right to legal aid and especially for the poor and illiterate.
- There should be a provision for the judicial review made by the legislature. (3)
- Council of elders should handle issues within the community. They should be paid by the government.
- ? Council of elders should be empowered to deal with customary or cultural dispute.
- The constitution should provide for a supreme court. (8)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory legal advice services.
- The constitution should establish a court for each religion.
- The constitution should provide that a justified acts that robbers and cattle rustlers shall be sentenced to death.
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional court. (7)
- The constitution should provide that all judicial officers shall be holders of a law degree. (4)
- The constitution should provide for corporal punishment.
- The constitution should provide that legal costs shall be made affordable to all.
- The constitution should provide for capital punishment.

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a period of 2 years. (2)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a period of 5-year term. (8)
- The central and local government should have equal participation in running local authorities.
- Councils should continue to work under the central government. (6)
- Councilors should have a minimum education of K.C.P.E and above.
- Language tests when vying for local authority seats are adequate. (4)
- Language tests when vying for local authority should be done away with.
- Moral and ethical qualifications for candidates should be introduced i.e he should be local resident of the area of birth.
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seat candidates. (8)
- People should have the right to recall their councilors. (9)

- People should have the right to recall their councilors through 65% vote of registered voters.
- An independent commission should be established to determine the salaries of the councilors. (3)
- The central government should determine remuneration and allowances of councilors.
- An appointed regional body should determine remuneration and allowances of councilors.
- Salaries and benefits of councilors should be drawn from the consolidated fund and its rate determined by a remuneration board.
- Government should pay councilors. A local authority commission should be formed to determine remuneration of councilors.
- Remuneration of councilors should be done through Act of parliament.
- The ministry of local government should continue the remuneration of councilors. (2)
- Nominated councilors should be retained. (8)
- Nominated councilors should be retained and priority should be given to the disabled and the technocrats.
- Councilors should be treated equally irrespective of their parties they represent.
- President or the minister of local government should have the power to dissolve the councils. (4)
- The minister in charge of local government should be given mandate by law to dissolve any local authority due to management of funds and acute disagreement between council members.
- President should have the power to dissolve the councils.
- President or the minister of local government should not have the power to dissolve the councils.
- Licenses for small scale should be done away with.
- Local authority should be empowered to collect their localities and use collected revenue in the advancement of the residents.
- The constitution should provide more powers to the councils to be able to control the excess by the executive officers.
- The county council should have the authority over district development committees.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities shall be autonomous.
- 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. (19)
- 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 should not be nomination of councilors. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the councilors shall have minimum education qualification of secondary school certificate. (13)
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall be paid from the consolidated fund. (2)
- The constitution should abolish the flat rates principle in municipalities.
- The constitution should provide that mayors shall be of diploma and above level of education.

- The constitution should provide that local ministers shall have power to dissolve local authority. (3)

5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- There should be a representative electoral system (7)
- A third of the councilors should be women.
- The electoral process should be designed to increase women participation. (2)
- There should be no minimum percentage of votes of garner.
- There should be no minimum percentage of votes for an election candidate to be declared a winner.
- A presidential candidate should garner 50% of the total votes to be considered winner in the elections.
- The constitution should not allow candidates who fail to seek nomination in one party seek nomination from another party. (4)
- Those defecting between parties should be compelled to resign from their seats.
- There should be no defection of candidates between parties. Parties crossing floors should not be allowed. (2)
- A presidential candidate should garner 50% representative in federal regions.
- Seats should be reserved for special interest groups. (4)
- Seats should be reserved for special interest groups i.e. children, ageing groups and the like.
- Retain the current geographical system (4)
- The boundaries should be redrawn.
- Demarcation of the constituencies and wards are satisfactory.
- Demarcation of the constituencies and wards should be reviewed.
- Demarcation of the constituencies and wards is not satisfactory.
- North Baringo should be divided into two other constituencies.
- Demarcation of the constituencies should be on basis of population.
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held separately. (3)
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously. (2)
- Presidential elections should be held before Civic and parliamentary elections.
- Voter registration should be done with the documentation of the identification instead of the national identity cards.
- The election process should be simplified.
- Election expenditure by each candidate should be limited. (2)
- ECK should limit the election expenditure by each candidate. (3)
- The election date should be specified in the constitution. (7)
- Presidential elections should be held directly. (7)
- President should be elected by parliament.
- Elections should be done after constitutional review process.
- The life of parliament should not be expanded. (2)
- 2002 elections should decline from the constitution making process.
- Electoral commissioners should have a degree of law. (2)
- Electoral commissioners should have minimum educational qualifications of a degree.
- Political parties should nominate electoral commissioners and approved by the president.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed through Act of parliament.
- Chairman of the Electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president.

- Electoral commissioners should be nominated by the president.
- Electoral commissioners should be nominated by the parliament.
- The president should nominate electoral commissioners. (2)
- Political parties should appoint the Electoral commissioners
- Appointments of electoral commissioners of Kenya should take into account provincial representation, gender and special interest groups. A gender sensitive electoral board should be enacted to appoint electoral commission.
- Electoral commissioners should retire at 65 years.
- Electoral commissioners should be independent and the Electoral commissioners should enjoy the security of tenure.
- Electoral commission should be funded by the executive.
- Electoral commissioners should be funded by the public funds. (2)
- Commissioners should be elected from every province.
- There should be 12 electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should be 22 in number.
- Counting of votes should be done at the polling station and results announced immediately. (2)
- Security should be improved to minimize rigging incidences.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate shall get 25% of the total votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commission shall be obliged to provide civic education for the people.
- The constitution should outlaw use of money during campaigns.
- The constitution should provide that votes shall be counted immediately.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commission chairperson shall be independent.
- The constitution should provide that registration of voters shall be a continuous process.
- The constitution should provide for increment of constituencies both on population and geographical regions even in arid areas.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate shall get 25% cast in at least 5 provinces. (4)
- The constitution should provide that in all elections, the simple majority rule shall apply. (4)
- 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. (2)
- The constitution should provide that all election aspirants should not have been convicted of a criminal offence.
- 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. (3)
- The constitution should provide that constituency shall be formed, based on the social and economical standing of that given area society.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall get 60% from his region and 30% from other regions to be declared a winner.

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS

- The fundamental provision of human rights are adequate.
- The constitution should guarantee socio-economic political and cultural rights. Freedom of worship should also be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should regulate the formation of many churches.
- Abolish death penalty. (4)
- Death penalty should be abolished and replaced with life imprisonment. (2)
- Death penalty should be retained (3)
- The constitution should protect the right of its people without regard to sex.
- The basic rights of the citizen should be protected by the constitution. (5)
- The government should make sure the citizens enjoy basic rights. (3)
- All employees who have attained retirement's age should retire.
- There should be security, free health, water, food, employment, and education for all.
- All Kenyans should have free health services. All citizens should have access to clean water and security. Medical allowances deducted from remuneration of workers salaries and other benefits should be reviewed.
- There should be education to all.
- A citizen should have the right to education, the constitution should protect basic rights for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide security to all its citizens especially against properties. I.e livestock. Healthcare should be made free of charge for all Kenyan citizens. Feeding programme should be introduced to schools. Relief food should be provided.
- The constitution should ensure the security of every Kenyan is guaranteed.
- Any employment opportunity should be open to the qualified person. People should have access to free healthcare.
- The government should provide security of property.
- Medical attention should be privileged to the whole nation.
- The president should provide healthcare.
- Boreholes should be drilled so as to ensure that there is accessibility to water.
- ASAL areas should have access to water through sinking boreholes.
- Every citizen should have a right to education.
- Every child should have a right to education.
- The children in schools to be taught discipline.
- Feeding programme should be provided by government to school in ASAL areas.
- Government should provide employment to all graduates.
- The constitution should provide employment for the youth.
- Government should ensure that school leaves secure jobs.
- One-man one job policy should be adopted.
- There should be free and compulsory education up to form four. (7)
- There should be free and compulsory education up to primary levels (4)
- Education should be compulsory for all. (8)
- Kenyan gazette should be circulated and new publication intended for the public should be published in the local dailies.
- Kenyans should have access to information in the hands of the state.
- Every Kenyan should have a right to information in the hands of the state. The Kenyan constitution should be easily accessible to all.
- Kenyans should not have access to information in the hands of the state.
- The constitution should guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation. (3)
- The constitution should provide that pension benefits shall be released promptly.

- The constitution should provide that the government shall provide clean water for all.
- The constitution should provide that the bill of rights shall not only be entrenched in the constitution but also be implemented.
- The constitution should guarantee the right to information for all.
- 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 freedom of worship.
- 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. (3)
- 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 guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should abolish abortion.
- The constitution should provide that retirement age of civil servants shall be 60 years
- The constitution should provide compulsory health insurance by the government.
- The constitution should provide for sustainable civic education.
- The constitution should provide that Kenya gazette shall be placed in all media.
- The constitution should be made widely available to the citizenry.

5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Women rights are fully guaranteed in the constitution.
- Women and children's right should be observed
- The constitution should guarantee and fully provide for the needs of people with disabilities (2)
- Interests of people with disabilities are not fully taken care of in the constitution. They should have access to health education security.
- People with disabilities should be provided with wheel chairs.
- The constitution should provide against child labour, forced marriages and discrimination on education circles so as to ensure children rights.
- The constitution should strengthen the child's bill of right.
- Children should be protected by compelling parents to take their children to schools.
- The constitution should impose strict laws that guarantee children are fully taken care of.
- Single pears should be considered vulnerable group and their needs should be provided by the government.
- Old people should be catered for
- The aged, sick, widows and widowers should be catered for by the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for women.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for women and minority groups.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action.
- The law should provide dignity to arrested citizens.
- The constitution should guarantee that women shall elect women representatives.
- The constitution should guarantee that prisoners shall be ex-communication and placed in of prison.

- The constitution should guarantee establishment of widow's welfare.
- The constitution should guarantee education for the elderly.
- The constitution should guarantee establishment of children's welfare.
- The constitution should oblige children to maintain their parents during old age.
- The constitution should guarantee food and health support for those in arid areas.
- The constitution should guarantee support of single parents by increasing their allowances.
- The constitution should guarantee support of the needy by the government.
- The constitution should provide that a third of the seats in parliament shall be reserved for women.
- The constitution should provide that women shall not be leaders.
- The constitution should guarantee the rights of women to own and inherit property.
- The constitution should provide that a qualified medical doctor shall do Female circumcision.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of children's rights.
- 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.
- 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 favor of disabled persons.
- 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 reserve seats in local authorities for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for traffic facilities for the blind to enhance their freedom of movement.
- The constitution should provide that the street children shall be taken care of by the government.
- The constitution should provide that prisoners shall be jailed in their home districts.

5.3.15 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The individual should have ultimate land ownership. (11)
- Government should have power to acquire private land compulsorily in cases where the mineral or oil is found and the local community should be adequately compensated. (2)
- The government should not have mandate to repossess land from a resident without consent of the owner.
- Government should have power to acquire private land compulsorily for development purposes. (2)
- Government should have power to acquire private land compulsorily for public utilities but the affected should be compensated, all lands wrong allocated to the individuals should be returned to the communities.
- The government should compensate farmers of Kerio-Valley game reserve after having acquired their land.
- The government should not have authority to control the use of land by the owners. (4)

- The government should have the authority to control the use of land by the owners. Anyone with unutilized land should be made to pay tax.
- The government or local authority should not have power to control the use of land by the owners/occupiers.
- Landowners should be compelled to develop land before owning another plot within three years of allocation.
- The government should be allowed to control the use of land in case natural resource is discovered.
- The government should control the use of land if current practice leads to land destruction.
- During transfer and inheritance of land, the whole family should be involved in the process. (4)
- Land should be inherited by sons and shared equally among them, the daughters should be allowed to grow subsistence crops and not allowed to own land.
- Land adjudication, consolidation and allocation should be left to the smallest units of the government.
- Traditional rights should be considered during land inheritance and transfer issues.
- The issues should issue out title deeds to all actions regardless of whether they have arid or productive land.
- Girls should not be allowed to inherit ancestral land.
- There should be a ceiling of land ownership by individuals. (5)
- There should be no ceiling of land ownership. (2)
- There should be no restriction on land ownership by the non-citizens. (2)
- Village elders, the family and chief should be involved when transferring land.
- Title deeds process should be done in the demarcation of/adjudication area of the jurisdiction.
- Transfer of land should be done at the nearest rural administration.
- Procedures of land transfer should be simplified.
- Men and women should have equal access to land. (4)
- There should be a joint ownership of land for the husband and wife in cases of marriage or co-habitation.
- Pre-independence land treaties and agreements involving communities of Maasai, mazrui and the coastal people should be retained.
- Pre-independence land treaties of the 13-komitok forest permanent rights holders should be retained.
- Kenyans should have right to own land anywhere in the country. (90)
- There should be access to land to all citizens. (11)
- All Kenyans should enjoy a right of a minimum of 5 acres.
- Trust lands should not be owned by county councils rather they should be subdivided and given to squatters.
- Trust lands should be converted either into game reserve and irrigation scheme.
- Trust lands should be under the community.
- The constitution should provide that a community shall own land.
- 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 the ADC land shall be divided to those in unproductive lands.
- The constitution should provide for compensation for livestock caught up in road

accidents.

- The constitution should provide that nobody shall own more than 1000 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.
- The constitution should provide that clan elders shall solve land disputes.
- The constitution should provide for full compensation for compulsory acquisition of land. (7)
- The constitution should provide that government shall make a compensation scheme for land, which was taken by colonialists, and are now government land.
- The constitution should provide that children born out of wedlock shall inherit land.
- The constitution should abolish hearing of land cases by courts.
- The constitution should provide that land shall be snatched from those who don't make maximum use of them to potential users.
- The constitution should provide that land registration period shall be specified.
- The constitution should provide that every Kenyan shall have a right to own land.
- The constitution should provide that the family shall be involved in land selling.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be limits in property ownership.
- The constitution should provide that all the arid land shall be under the community.
- The constitution should provide that documents of ownership such as title deeds shall be issued promptly.
- The constitution should guarantee that a title deed shall contain both the name of the man and the wife.

5.3.16 CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity should contribute to national culture through preserving national museum, community museum and cultural infrastructure.
- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity does not contribute to national culture.
- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to national culture
- Ethnic and cultural diversity should be protected by the constitution. (10)
- Every Kenyan tribe should maintain and preserve their culture.
- Traditional music, dress code and traditional art gallery should be captured in the constitution.
- Kenyans, age set system, inheritance laws and customary in marriage laws should be captured in the constitution
- Our cultural songs should be captured in the constitution
- The Tugen community cultures should be protected, the eldest son should bury the father while the youngest should bury the mother.
- The Aror community age sets duration should be 10 years and should be recognized in the constitution.
- The Aror community should have clan naives' enacted in official document i.e national identity card and birth certificates.
- The constitution should protect Kenyan properties irrespective of an individual's ethnic background.
- The constitution should name communities as part of their religion
- The constitution should protect against discriminatory aspects of culture. (3)

- The government should deal with ethnicity to ensure protection of private property.
- The constitution should draw a balance where negative culture do not hinder or harm and act as obstacles to people especially women i.e FGM being outlawed.
- There should be two national languages in Kenya.
- There should be one official language.
- The constitution should provide for one national languages in
- The constitution should provide for two national languages i.e English and Kiswahili.
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages. (5)
- The constitution should provide that different cultures shall be in the rights of freedom to practice them.
- The constitution should provide that Pokots shall be returned to their ancestral land.
- The constitution should provide that those responsible for early pregnancies shall be punished.
- The constitution should abolish non-beneficial customs.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of cultural mode of dressing.
- The constitution should guarantee publication of cultural literature of every tribe, which shall be readily available.
- The constitution should guarantee maintenance of cultural ethics and regional diversity and thus circumcision of men shall be as per the prevailing economic conditions.
- The constitution should guarantee legalization of customary brew.
- The constitution should guarantee retention of cultural rights.
- The constitution should provide for a course on FGM.
- The constitution should abolish civil marriages.
- The constitution should provide that during marriage the consent of parents shall be sought first so as to maintain family units.
- The constitution should abolish unnatural marriages such as homosexuality and lesbianism.
- The constitution should provide certificates for traditional wedding's and marriages.
- The constitution should abolish segregation
- The constitution should recognize polygamy.
- The constitution should provide for customary law.
- The constitution should provide for the recognition of all ethnic languages.
- The constitution should abolish wife inheritance
- The constitution should guarantee that the family shall have a right to bury their dead husband.

- The executive should retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- The executive should not retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- Parliament should have powers to authorize the raising and appropriate public finances (3)
- Public finances should be raised through exports, fines from public offenders.
- To ensure equitable distribution of natural sources, citizens should be aware of how much of government is spending in every region.
- Any distribution of natural resources should be vetted by the parliament.
- The state should promoted equitable distribution of natural sources.
- Industries should be decentralized to ensure equitable distribution of natural sources.
- There should be equal distribution of natural sources.
- The government should build a prison in every district.
- The community should benefit from the resource in their areas. (3)
- Taxes collected by the local government should have 25% of it being taken back to develop where the taxes were being collected.
- The government should apportion benefits from resources between the central government and communities where such resources are found. (4)
- 50% of the revenue collected from resources should benefit the municipalities from which such resources are found, the regional government should retain 50%
- Auditor and Controller General should be independence and enjoy security of tenure.
- The parliament should appoint the Auditor and Controller General.
- The president should appoint the Auditor and Controller General.
- Parliament should have check the running of the Auditor and Controller General.
- Parliament should have the authority to investigate appropriation of funds in projects.
- Ministers should be appointed from among civil servants, ex-civil servants who are professionally qualified in the particular field. An MP should not be appointed to a ministerial post.
- Only competent professionally qualified Kenyans should be employed in the public service.
- Public service should have attractive schemes of service i.e salaries that should attract Kenyans to work in the public service. (3)
- Members of cabinet should not be appointed from the MPs. (2)
- Parliament should appoint members of public service commission. (2)
- President should appoint members of public service commission. (3)
- There should be a code of ethics for holders of public offices. (5)
- All public officers should declare their assets. (5)
- The constitution should provide for equal access of all Kenyans to the national resources.
- The constitution should provide that an independent body shall issue government tenders.
- The constitution should provide for a salary approval board to regulate the salaries of all public servants.
- The constitution should provide that funds collected from local natural resources shall be utilized in improving the area by local authorities.
- The constitution should that an independent board shall appoint civil servants.
- The constitution should provide for usage of economical vehicles and machineries by government.

5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The people of Kenya should be consulted when policies affecting their environment are being drafted.
- Water catchments areas should be protected.
- The constitution should protect the environment.
- Government has powers to enforce laws on the protection of environment. (3)
- The relevant natural resources ministry should enforce environmental protection laws.
- The local communities and the government should own land equally.
- The individuals, community should own natural resources.
- The government community should own natural resources
- The community should have a role to play in environmental conservation.
- Local community should support the management and protection of the environment. (2)
- Communities should be involved in the protection of the environment. (2)
- The constitution should protect forests from depletion.
- Water, forests, and other catchments areas, wildlife, should be protected by the constitution. (2)
- All natural resources i.e water bodies and catchments should be protected by the constitution.
- Natural should be protected by the constitution. (3)
- The regional government should have powers to protect the environment. (2)
- The community should manage and protect the natural resources. (2)
- Government should be responsible for the protection of natural sources. (2)
- Local authorities should control the natural resources. (2)
- Kenyan natural resources should be managed in such a way as to meet the development and environmental needs of present and future generations of Kenya.
- Traditional environmental rituals of conservations should be applied in the constitution.
- Anyone found felling trees should be fined Kshs.100,000 so as to protect and manage natural resources.
- The constitution should abolish minister of environment and natural resources power to gazette areas.
- The constitution should oblige government to monitor the exploitation of natural resources.
- The constitution should protect wildlife.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall assist the local people in protection of the forests.
- The constitution should provide for laws governing rivers and streams.
- The power to gazette areas by the minister of environment should be abolished.

5.3.19 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- Civil society organizations should develop its citizens participate in the national issues and improve better governance, they should have a role to play in the constitutional making. NGOs should have a role to play in governance.
- NGOs should have a role to play in governance.(2)
- NGOs and other organized groups should have a role in governance I.e Implementation of government policies.

- All state and civil society organizations should run according to democratic principles and human rights.
- NGOs should report to District Development Committee while liaising with the Provincial administration.
- Civil society organizations should be vetted by the parliament to prevent role confusion and conflicts.
- There should be liberalization of airwaves.
- The state should regulate the conduct of civil society organizations. (2)
- The state should not have power over the conduct of churches.
- The constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society organizations.
- Women should have equal opportunity to play in the development process.
- Women should be assisted and encouraged to take up positions in decision-making institution of society.
- 40% of the position in decision-making bodies should be given to women so as to enhance their participation in governance.
- Women should be given posts in various departments so as to participate in governance.
- People with disabilities should be incorporated into the mainstream of decision-making process.
- People with disabilities should be educated and trained on various issues of governance.
- The youth should be engaged in various projects that provide/give them with experience in governance.
- Minority groups should brought and trained on fields, which lead to participation in governance.
- The elderly should act as role models to the young generation by providing information on governance.
- The constitution should provide that the government hall help the locals protect their environment.

5.3.20 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Conduct of foreign affairs should not be vested exclusively on the executive.
- The conduct of foreign affairs be exclusive responsibility of the executive. (3)
- Members of parliament should debate in laws that ensure co-operation with other countries.
- Parliament should scrutinize international treaties and conviction before they are implemented.
- Parliament should market the country abroad so as to create positive attitudes in foreign affairs.
- Parliament should discuss the conduct of foreign affairs through parliamentary committee.
- Parliament should discuss on matters arising from foreign affairs.
- Parliament should debate their motions in parliament and the president should sign the assent.
- International treaties, convention, regional bilateral should have an automatic effect in domestic law.
- International treaties, convention, regional bilateral should not have an automatic effect in domestic law
- Laws and the relations made by the regional organization that Kenya belongs should not have an automatic effect in domestic law. (3)

- The constitution should legalize political asylum.

5.3.21 CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES

- There should be constitutional commission and offices established by the constitution. (5)
- There should be a cabinet post as constitutional offices.
- The constitution should establish human rights commission and should have powers to prosecute those who abuse them
- Establish a gender commission. (2)
- Establish an anti-corruption commission. (3)
- Establish an anti-corruption commission, which should have powers to prosecute corrupt offenders. (2)
- The constitution should establish land commission. (2)
- The constitution should establish land commission to ensure that land policies are established.
- Local authority service commission should be established to cater for the terms of service of all councilors and chief officers.
- Establish parliamentary, disabled rights and social security commission.
- Establish economic and religious commission.
- The commission should have the role of harmonizing the central government and the federal government
- The powers and functions of such commissioner to ensure that all policies land by the above are being issued without discrimination.
- There should be a minister of justice to see implementation of justice according to the laws of the land.
- There should be no minister of justice.
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional review commission.
- The constitution should provide for a commission in the AG's office to check church registration.
- The constitution should establish a council of elders in the country.
- The constitution should establish a parent's welfare office.
- The constitution should establish a commission to appoint CJ and the A-G.
- The constitution should establish a human rights commission. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a commission of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for a salary commission for all people.
- The constitution should establish a commission of selecting the members of cabinet after parliament's proposal.
- The constitution should provide for a Parliamentary Judicial Committee to discipline judicial officers.
- The constitution should establish the office of constitutional affairs.
- The constitution should establish an ombudsman office. (4)

5.3.22 SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- The attorney general should have executive power during presidential elections (2)
- Results of the elections should be announced at every polling station. (2)
- Presidential election result should be declared and announced through the media.

- The incoming president should assume office three months after elections results have been declared. (2)
- The constitutional judge or the acting speaker should swear in the incoming president.
- The Chief Justice should swear in the incoming president.(3)
- Former president should have security provisions by the constitution. (6)
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of welfare. (4)
- Former president should be immune in legal process. (3)
- Former president should not be immune in legal process
- The constitution should provide that the speaker shall head the state during elections. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the elected president shall office immediately.

5.3.23 WOMEN RIGHTS

- The constitution should guarantee protection against social economic cultural practices that limit the freedom of women.
- Women should have the right to own land and property. (3)
- Women should have a right to inheritance of property.(3)
- Single women should have equal inheritance rights.
- Constitution should harmonize marriage laws.
- Marriage certificate should be issued whether in customary or the traditional marriages.
- Marriage laws should be harmonized to discourage divorce.
- Divisional officer should be empowered to officiate civil marriage, all marriages should be legalized.
- Constitution should harmonize issues on marriage, separation divorce, martial properties, succession and custody of the children.
- Fathers should be compelled to take care of their children. (3)
- Fathers should ensure mother's support.
- Domestic violence or assault physical and psychological abuse, sexual harassment, rape should be criminalized.
- The constitution should make provision for protection against domestic violence.
- The constitution should guarantee punishment of those who abandon their wives.
- The constitution should guarantee that there shall be no changing of women's name after marriage.
- The constitution should guarantee inheritance of parent's property by women in a case where they all children are females.
- The constitution should provide that women shall not inherit land, but will inherit moveable properties.

5.3.24 NATIONAL ECONOMIC

- The wholesalers and retailers should specialize on brand names.
- There should be a controlled price for all products in the market.
- Other companies should be permitted to supply electricity.
- Government should protect the locally produced goods from competition.
- Government should provide public utilities i.e hospitals and schools.
- Government should protect public utilities i.e schools and social halls.
- Government should ensure that there is equal distribution of social, physical and economic infrastructure in every region of Kenya.

5.3.25 NATIONAL OTHER

- The constitution should protect and provide for the HIV/Aids orphans.
- There should be a mandatory requirement for HIV/Aids test before marriage.
- Government should ensure that ordinary people do not carry weapons.
- Poverty eradication policies should be in place at all levels of government.
- Government should provide security measures to protect against cattle rustling.
- The Kalenjin should be allowed to carry their weapons.
- People should be protected against police harassment. (2)

- All measures should be taken to expose, combat and eradicate corrupt public officers that abuse power.
- The constitution should provide for the sacking of corrupt officers.
- 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 for compulsory medical check-up before marriage.

5.3.26 **SECTORAL**

- There should be market for the produce, farmers should be given financial assistants in form of loans and term of payments should be minimal.
- Government should buy farm produce from Wananchi
- The regional ministry should assist farmers with small loans to develop their shambas.
- Government should provide market.
- Government should part with funds to improve livestock.
- Reduction of the cost of seed in order to increase production.
- 8-4-4 system of education should be abolished and 7-4-2-3 returned.
- Primary boarding schools should be established and cared for by government, revive 7-4-3-2 system, each district should have a national school. BOG should be replaced with the PTA.
- Environmental education should be taught in schools so as to create environmental awareness.
- Both pre-school and nursery school teachers should be paid by the government HELB should provide loans to the extremely needy student. Teachers should be given mandate to cane defaulting students so as to maintain good discipline.
- Government should pay nursery school teachers.
- An independent body should oversee allocation of bursaries. Needy students should enjoy free education. Discipline in schools should be serviced. The government should pay pre-school teachers.
- When setting up school committees Board of Governors and PTA should be appointed by the parents. School committees' tenure should be 2 years.
- Fees for school should be determined by the local government
- Government should prioritize the needs of needy students by providing them with bursaries.
- The school curriculum should be tailored so as to gather for basic needs of the people.
- Fee structure in ASAL regions schools should be lowered.
- Government should provide facilities to all schools.
- Increase in the taxation should be done within a span of 10 years.
- Every Kenyan should pay tax from their employment incomes.
- Health facilities should be made accessible to all people. The Government should channel funds to care of serious diseases.
- There should be a mandatory health insurance scheme by the state to ensure good health.
- Government should ensure that there is equal distribution of health services so that Kenyans have equal access to the medical care.
- Government should ensure better roads in Baringo.
- 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 the government shall provide subsidy to farmers.
- The constitution should provide that funds shall be set aside to develop semi-arid areas.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall pay pre-school teachers.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be only one school board, which shall be the PTA.
- The constitution should provide that each district shall have a national school.
- The constitution should abolish liberal and free market policy.
- The constitution should oblige the government to enhance irrigation and maintain them.
- The constitution should provide that bursaries for the less privileged children shall be handled by chiefs and village elders.
- The constitution should provide for protection of farmers.
- The constitution should establish trust funds for every sector.

5.3.27 CUSTOMARY LAW

- Traditional customary laws should take precedence over other law.

5.3.28 STATUTORY LAW

- The constitution should abolish alcoholic brews
- The constitution should outlaw all local brews. (4)
- Any resident in possession of firearms without permit should be considered for capital punishment.
- Whoever is found practicing witchcraft should be taken to court.
- All educated persons enjoying a salary should submit 20% of the salary to his/her parents.
- Illegally arrested persons subjected to unfair treatment in police cells should be compensated.
- The constitution should outlaw advertisement of harmful substances such as cigarettes and alcohol.
- The constitution should oblige parents to declare his/her will before death.
- The constitution should abolish drinking of all forms of alcoholic drinks.

5.3.29 ECONOMIC /SOCIAL JUSTICE

- Government should compensate those who have been affected by wildlife destruction. (2)
- The constitution should address plight of those affected by historical injustices.
- All people displaced during tribal clashes should be compensated

5.3.30 GENDER EQUITY

- The constitution should enact corrective resources to resolve gender imbalances by ensuring no discrimination on gender basis.
- Provision of gender equality.

5.3.31 NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW

- The law should apply to all Kenyans regardless of wealth status.

5.3.32 **TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- Transparency and accountability in governance should be promoted during the country's public affairs.
- Transparency and accountability should be applicable in public governance.
- The constitution should guarantee accountability of public funds from the grassroots level to the central government.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon Andrew Kiptoon MP
2. Elijah Letangule DC
3. Cllr. Harun Loyetta Chairman
4. Pastor John Chebet
5. Eric Kalalee
6. Rodah Kiplagat
7. Nathaniel Barmosho
8. Lambert Taiwa
9. James Chelal
10. Job K. Chesaro
11. Priscah Chepsingei

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

- 1 Kapcheberet youth association
- 2 Civic education network
- 3 AIC kipsaraman
- 4 Baringo graduates association
- 5 KEVA community services
- 6 Ecumenical center for Justice and peace
- 7 Kiabtha group
- 8 Maregut academic promotion

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

1	0006OBNRV	Alfred K Komen	CBO
2	0007OBNRV	Chelelgo Damaris	CBO
3	0024OBNRV	Esther Kaino	CBO
4	0019OBNRV	Harold Kipchumba	CBO
5	0020OBNRV	Hellen Talaam	CBO
6	0010OBNRV	Issack C Chemobo	CBO
7	0008OBNRV	Job Chesaro	CBO
8	0011OBNRV	Joseph Cherop	CBO
9	0017OBNRV	Joshua Chemochok	CBO
10	0012OBNRV	Joshua K Komen	CBO
11	0016OBNRV	Mark Chepkok	CBO
12	0001OBNRV	Naftali K Chelagat	CBO
13	0015IBNRV	Naftali K Chelagat	CBO
14	0023OBNRV	Nathaniel Barmosho	CBO
15	0013OBNRV	Paul C Tuikong	CBO
16	0009OBNRV	Peter Kibowen	CBO
17	0005OBNRV	Shem Boiywo	CBO
18	0021OBNRV	Sospeter Chebor	CBO
19	0012IBNRV	Alexander C Amdany	Individual
20	0045IBNRV	Amdany Sammy Letto	Individual
21	0058IBNRV	Anna Tungo	Individual
22	0051IBNRV	Benjamin Chelimo	Individual
23	0016IBNRV	Charles Katabes	Individual
24	0027IBNRV	Charles Kulei	Individual
25	0032IBNRV	Charles Toroitich	Individual
26	0064IBNRV	Chebet Kandakwan	Individual
27	0024IBNRV	Chebet Sumukwa	Individual
28	0052IBNRV	Chepchei Cheptui	Individual
29	0055IBNRV	Chepkwunon Kokuon	Individual
30	0068IBNRV	Chirchir Lagat	Individual
31	0077IBNRV	Christopher Kaptum	Individual
32	0075IBNRV	David C Kanguru	Individual
33	0076IBNRV	David Chemursoi	Individual
34	0083IBNRV	David K Kipkemei	Individual
35	0092IBNRV	Edward Kaptum Chepyegon	Individual
36	0030IBNRV	Elijah Chebon	Individual
37	0072IBNRV	Emmy Komen	Individual
38	0081IBNRV	Enock Chelimo	Individual
39	0018IBNRV	Evelyn Kadie	Individual
40	0002IBNRV	Ezekiel K C Komen	Individual
41	0001IBNRV	Ezekiel K Chemelili	Individual
42	0004IBNRV	Ezekiel K Tuikong	Individual
43	0036IBNRV	Fred Kibet	Individual
44	0042IBNRV	Harold Kipchumba	Individual
45	0090IBNRV	Harun Kiplatany	Individual
46	0014IBNRV	Harun Ruto	Individual
47	0088IBNRV	Harun Tuitoek	Individual
48	0087IBNRV	Hellen Chemelil	Individual
49	0005IBNRV	Hellen Chepyeegon	Individual
50	0071IBNRV	Issac K Chebii	Individual
51	0035IBNRV	Jacob Cheptalam	Individual
52	0060IBNRV	Jacob Keitany	Individual
53	0082IBNRV	James A Kipkebut	Individual

54	0046IBNRV	James Chebu	Individual
55	0095IBNRV	James Cherotich	Individual
56	0084IBNRV	James Chesang Chepkwony	Individual
57	0008IBNRV	James Kiprop	Individual
58	0022IBNRV	Job C Sengenge	Individual
59	0066IBNRV	Job C Sengenge	Individual
60	0094IBNRV	Joel Jerotich	Individual
61	0003IBNRV	Johana Kibet	Individual
62	0065IBNRV	John Cherogon	Individual
63	0086IBNRV	John K Kandie	Individual
64	0078IBNRV	Joseph Amge	Individual
65	0053IBNRV	Joseph Chebii	Individual
66	0089IBNRV	Joseph K Cheserem	Individual
67	0073IBNRV	Joseph K Kipkemei	Individual
68	0070IBNRV	Joseph Kimosop	Individual
69	0059IBNRV	Josephine Khaggai	Individual
70	0054IBNRV	Josephta Tobero Ruto	Individual
71	0057IBNRV	Joshua Bargasia	Individual
72	0069IBNRV	Kabogor Chamase	Individual
73	0067IBNRV	Kabut Chebor	Individual
74	0011IBNRV	Kipkulei Amdany	Individual
75	0061IBNRV	Kipkulei Chesang	Individual
76	0056IBNRV	Kiprato Amudany	Individual
77	0017IBNRV	Kiptalaam Masirgen Davi	Individual
78	0093IBNRV	Komen Bochel	Individual
79	0020IBNRV	Laaban Rotich	Individual
80	0025IBNRV	Linah Chebon	Individual
81	0063IBNRV	Lomuton Kipkemei	Individual
82	0091IBNRV	Luka Chesire	Individual
83	0031IBNRV	Mandela Tuikong	Individual
84	0010IBNRV	Mariko Cheboywo	Individual
85	0049IBNRV	Mark Talam Komen	Individual
86	0080IBNRV	Mary Luka	Individual
87	0044IBNRV	Micah Chebii	Individual
88	0009IBNRV	Michael Chebon	Individual
89	0038IBNRV	Michael Cheptumo	Individual
90	0062IBNRV	Micheal Chelangat	Individual
91	0079IBNRV	Musa Chepsergon	Individual
92	0040IBNRV	Nathan Barmosho	Individual
93	0037IBNRV	Paul Kiptoo	Individual
94	0029IBNRV	Peter Kimosop Chesire	Individual
95	0041IBNRV	Philemon Kirui	Individual
96	0034IBNRV	Priscah Chepsengei	Individual
97	0021IBNRV	Raphel Katia	Individual
98	0050IBNRV	Reuben Kandagor	Individual
99	0039IBNRV	Ruto Arap Kipkemei	Individual
100	0023IBNRV	Samson Chemwetich	Individual
101	0085IBNRV	Samuel Kimaru	Individual
102	0043IBNRV	Samuel Kimurgor	Individual
103	0026IBNRV	Samuel Kiptui Kale	Individual
104	0019IBNRV	Silas Chepsergon	Individual
105	0047IBNRV	Silas Kimnagiy Kibowen	Individual
106	0048IBNRV	Solomon Kangogo Yatich	Individual
107	0096IBNRV	Tarkok Barkoton	Individual
108	0007IBNRV	Vincent Kiros	Individual
109	0013IBNRV	William Chebet	Individual

110	0074IBNRV	Willy Aenguro	Individual
111	0015IIBNR	Willy Kamuren	Individual
112	0006IBNRV	Wilson Kandagor	Individual
113	0006IBNVR	Wilson Kandagor	Individual
114	0028IBNRV	Wilson Ruto	Individual
115	0033IBNRV	Wisley Cherop	Individual
116	0004OBNRV	Joshua B R Mecha	Other Institutions
117	0022OBNRV	Nathaniel Barmosho	Other Institutions
118	0018OBNRV	Dhamaris Cheelgo	Pressure Groups
119	0014OBNRV	Joseph Barkoton	Religious Organisation
120	0003OBNRV	Joshua Kipkitol	Religious Organisation
121	0002OBNRV	Rev Zechariah C Chirchi	Religious Organisation

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings**KIPSARAMAN CATHOLIC HALL**

No.	Name	Address	No.
1	Paul C. Tuigony	P.O. Box 81, Kabartonjo	
2	Joseph C. Barkoton	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
3	Naftal Chelagat	P.O. Box 104, Kabartonjo	
4	Mark Chepkok	P.O. Box 15, Kapiya Samari	
5	Mark K. Komen	P.O. Box 232, Kabartonjo	
6	Reuben K. Kangor	P.O. Box 232, Kabartonjo	
7	John Amdany	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
8	Peter Chepkandor	P.O. Box 80, Kabartonjo	
9	Benjamin Chelimo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
10	Eric Kalale	P.O. Box 79, Kabartonjo	
11	Kiprator Amdany	P.O. Box 140, Kabartonjo	
12	David Kiptoo	P.O. Box 1, Kabartonjo	
13	Nickson Chesang	P.O. Box 79, Kabartonjo	
14	Joshua Chemochok	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
15	Joseph Chebii	P.O. Box 85, Kabartonjo	
16	Tobero Rutto	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
17	Joshua Barnghasha	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
18	Micah Chebii	P.O. Box 5, Bartolimo	
19	Jacob Kaitany	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
20	Kipkulei Chesang	Bartabwa	
21	Paul Chebii	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaran	
22	Mathew Kipchomba	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaran	
23	Esther Cheron	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaran	
24	Eunice Kusetei	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
25	Martha Elija	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
26	Eunice James	P.O. Box 79, Kabartonjo	
27	Sote Joel	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
28	Joseph K. Cheserem	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
29	James Chelagat	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
30	Laban Chebet	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
31	Samwel Muhindi	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
32	Wilson Rotich	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
33	Johana K. Chebii	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
34	Joseph Kimosop	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
35	Paul Amge	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
36	Isaac Chebii	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
37	Jeniffer Tuitoer	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
38	Maria Joseph	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
39	Sote Komen	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
40	Joshua Chelanga	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
41	Jeniffer Solomon	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	

42	Ezra Kiptalam	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
43	Joshua Komen	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
44	Elen Chebor	P.O. Box 454, Kabartonjo
45	Kobilo Kipyekomen	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
46	Joseph Kipkulei	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
47	Isaack Cherutor	P.O. Box 81, Kabartonjo
48	Salinah Edward	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
49	Teriki Luka	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
50	Daniel Tallam	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
51	Musa Chepsergon	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
52	Musa Chelimo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
53	Lina Temo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
54	Zippora Simon	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
55	Rodah Chepkonga	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
56	Nathaniel Barmosho	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
57	Komen Simon	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
58	Joseph Simon	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
59	Titus Rutto	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
60	Kokwon Chepsergon	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
61	Chepcheng Kiptui	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
62	Chepyegon Koilegen	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
63	Lotigul Chetalam	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
64	Magdalena Joseph	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
65	Loise Kipserem	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
66	Sara Semetee	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
67	Charles Chepcheng	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
68	Zipora Kipkol	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
69	Talaa Kipyakwai	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
70	Anai T. Argut	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
71	Josephine John	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
72	Esther Tuigong	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
73	Josphine	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
74	David Tuitoek	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
75	Musa K. Komen	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
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77	Prisca Chersengei	P.O. Box 422, Kabartonjo
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81	Prisca Erick	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
82	Christopher Kaptom	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
83	Sirikwo Chelimo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
84	Joshua K. Kilawit	P.O. Box 1, Barwesa
85	Kewamoi Cheptumo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
86	Chemismis Sumukwo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
87	Kabutie Chebor	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo

88	Sote Kimurkwe	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
89	Talaa Yatich	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
90	Harun Kiplatany	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
91	Kandakwan Roktok	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
92	Reuben Chelimo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
93	Elijah Kimosop	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
94	Enock Chelimo	P.O. Box 64, Kampiya Samak
95	Wilson Chebungei	P.O. Box 104, Marigat
96	Hellen Talam	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
97	Rose Chesaro	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
98	Josphine Solomon	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
99	Florence Cherutich	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
100	Tungo Loring'o	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
101	Rose Cherutoi	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
102	Rodah Charles	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
103	Zephania Bowen	P.O. Box 100, Kabartonjo
104	Luka A. Chesire	P.O. Box 81, Kabartonjo
105	James Aengwo	P.O. Box 81, Kabartonjo
106	Joseph Chelagat	P.O. Box 81, Kabartonjo
107	Arun Chepkanga	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
108	Josphine Musa	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
109	Kipyekomen Chelagat	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
110	Alice Amdany	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
111	Cheptorus Aengwo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
112	Mary Luka	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
113	William Rutto	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
114	Elijah Rutto	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
115	Stephen K. Cherutich	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
116	Esleen Kangogo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
117	Juliah Isaac	P.O. Box 60, Kipsaraman
118	Mariko Chelal	P.O. Box 5, Bartolimo
119	Mary Kimariny	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
120	James Chepkwony	P.O. Box 454, Kabartonjo
121	Chepcheng Temwa	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
122	Richard Cheptinya	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
123	David Chep Tumo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
124	Musa Chebor	P.O. Box 454, Kabartonjo
125	Samuel Tarus	P.O. Box 6, Kipsaraman
126	Loice Joseph	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
127	James Cherutich	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
128	Zippora Musa	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
129	Zapania Kimosop	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
130	Ludia Thomas	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
131	Talaa Mariko	P.O. Box 1, Kipsaraman
132	Micah Kangugo	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
133	Kobilo Kokwon	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo

134	Mathew Aiyabei	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
135	Ben Kipkebut	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
136	Reuben Kisang	P.O. Box 454, Kabartonjo	
137	Arun Chesang	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
138	Maria Nathenial	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
139	David Kipkemei	P.O. Box 232 Kabartonjo	
140	Hellen Chemelil	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
141	Joel Chemtich	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	

KABARTONJO CHIEFS OFFICE

No.	Name	Address	No.
1	Mariko Cheboiwo	P.O. Box 24, Kabartonjo	
2	Amdany Kipkulei	P.O. Box 104, Kabartonjo	
3	Naftali K. Chelagat	P.O. Box 104, Kabartonjo	
4	Rev. Z.C. Chirchir	P.O. Box 283, Kabartonjo	
5	Joshua Kipkitol	P.O. Box 283, Kabartonjo	
6	Joshua Mecha	P.O. Box 171, Kabartonjo	
7	Shem K. Boiyiro	P.O. Box 39, Kabartonjo	
8	Alexander Amdany	P.O. Box 203, Kabartonjo	
9	Julius C. Cheptarus	P.O. Box 26, Kabartonjo	
10	William Chebet	P.O. Box 7, Kabartonjo	
11	Kiptalam Masirben	P.O. Box 65, Kabartonjo	
12	Ezkiel Chemilil	P.O. Box 230, Kabartonjo	
13	Ludia Kadibes	P.O. Box 100, Kabartonjo	
14	Dickson C. Chesaro	P.O. Box 279, Kabartonjo	
15	Harun Rutto	P.O. Box 86, Kabartonjo	
16	Symon Chesaro	P.O. Box 104, Kabartonjo	
17	Joseph Sabolgon	P.O. Box 66, Kabartonjo	
18	James Amdany	P.O. Box 53, Kabartonjo	
19	Isaiah Yatich	P.O. Box 6, Kabartonjo	
20	Japhet R. Chesang	P.O. Box 154, Kabartonjo	
21	Jane Chelimo	P.O. Box 58, Kabartonjo	
22	Alfred K. Komen	P.O. Box 70, Kabartonjo	
23	Charles Katebes	P.O. Box 80, Kabartonjo	
24	Joseph Kiloo	P.O. Box 82, Kabartonjo	
25	Luka Chepkonga	P.O. Box 82, Kabartonjo	
26	Torotich Kimengich	N/A	
27	Cllr. Isaac Chemobo	P.O. Box 139, Kabartonjo	
28	Solomon Bogon	P.O. Box 212, Kabartonjo	
29	Job Singenge	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	
30	Daniel Aengwo	P.O. Box 99, Kabartonjo	
31	Lasaro Toigon	P.O. Box 19, Kabartonjo	
32	David Aengwo	P.O. Box 104, Kabartonjo	
33	Musa Chelanga	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo	

34	Nathaniel Barmosho	P.O. Box 30, Kabartonjo
35	Michael Cherop	P.O. Box 71, Kabartonjo
36	Symon Cheroiwo	P.O. Box 24, Kabartonjo
37	Chebon Chemwetich	P.O. Box 100, Kabartonjo
38	Jacob Chetalam	P.O. Box 45, Kabartonjo
39	John Tarus	P.O. Box 71, Kabartonjo
40	Charles Chepchien	P.O. Box 78, Kabartonjo
41	Joshua Chepchien	P.O. Box 65, Kabartonjo
42	Cheptoo Kipcherop	P.O. Box 71, Kabartonjo
43	Joshua Komen	P.O. Box 114, Kabartonjo
44	Fenussy Kibowen	P.O. Box 18, Kabartonjo
45	Joseph Chesaina	P.O. Box 36, Kabartonjo
46	Musa Chelugo	P.O. Box 36, Kabartonjo
47	Pauline Boiwo	N/A
48	Sarah Loyata	P.O. Box 332, Kabartonjo
49	Lilian Cherop	P.O. Box 71, Kabartonjo
50	Eliud Chelagat	P.O. Box 81, Kabartonjo
51	N. Chebwet	P.O. Box 163, Kabartonjo
52	Jacob Kandie	P.O. Box 51, Kabartonjo
53	Charles Kulei	P.O. Box 19, Kabartonjo
54	Paul Yator	P.O. Box 124, Kabartonjo
55	Musa Talaam	P.O. Box 5, Kabartonjo
56	Chepsrgon Cheptoo	P.O. Box 5, Kabartonjo
57	James Rutto	P.O. Box 147, Kabartonjo
58	William Chebii	P.O. Box 507, Kabartonjo
59	Kiplagat Kandagor	P.O. Box 107, Kabartonjo
60	Ziborah David	P.O. Box 100, Kabartonjo
61	Lina Chebon	P.O. Box 130, Kabartonjo
62	Isaiah Bundotich	P.O. Box 171, Kabartonjo
63	Charles Limo	P.O. Box 200, Kabartonjo
64	Joshua Chepyegon	P.O. Box 38, Kabartonjo
65	Joel Chesang	P.O. Box 200, Kabartonjo
66	Wilson Rutto	P.O. Box 48, K.Y.S.
67	Isaac Cherutoi	P.O. Box 1, K.Y.S.
68	Jeniffer Tuitoek	P.O. Box 1, Kapsaraman
69	Joshua Limo	P.O. Box 19, Kabartonjo
70	Wilson Cheptoo	P.O. Box 5, Kabartonjo
71	Harun Chepyator	P.O. Box 279, Kabartonjo
72	Solomon Cheron	P.O. Box 1, Kabartonjo
73	Alfred Chebon	P.O. Box 5, Kabartonjo
74	Isaac T. Cheporegon	P.O. Box 104, Kabartonjo
75	Wilson Kiptisia	P.O. Box 19, Kabartonjo
76	Ezekiel Komen	P.O.Box 100, Kabartonjo
77	Isaiah Bartinga	P.O. Box 100, Kabartonjo
78	B. Chepkirwok Rotich	P.O. Box 94, Kabartonjo
79	Richard Chepkangor	P.O. Box 84, Kabartonjo

80	Eslee Tarus	P.O. Box 109, Kabartonjo	
81	Chepkonga Chepmetich	P.O. Box 5, Kabartonjo	
82	Susan Michael	P.O. Box 100, Kabartonjo	
83	Joshua Kiplei	P.O. Box 100, Kabartonjo	
84	Elijah Cheron	P.O. Box 14, Kabartonjo	
85	Miriam Dickson	P.O. Box 100, Kabartonjo	
86	Lonah Teriki	P.O. Box 91, Kabartonjo	