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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

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

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

| District Population by Sex | Male | Female | Total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | 185,999 | 196,795 | 382,794 |
| Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below | 117,124 | 115,106 | 232,230 |
| Total District Population Aged Above 18 years | 68,875 | 81,689 | 150,564 |
| Population Density (persons/Km²) | 203 | | |

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Bomet District:

- Is the 4th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 81.4%, being ranked 4th in the province and 16th nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 18.2%, being ranked 10th in the province and 37th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, intestinal worms, skin diseases and infections, and diarrhoea diseases;
- Has a 23.7% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 24 of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 57 years, being ranked 21 of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 61.80% being ranked 32 of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 63.86% food poverty level being ranked 39 of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has the lowest monthly mean household income in the province, Ksh. 3,283 being ranked 43 of 44 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a food poverty level of 63.86 being ranked 39 of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 61.80% being ranked 32 of 46 nationally ranked districts;

Bomet district has 3 constituencies: Bomet, Chepalungu, and Sotik Constituencies. The district's 3 MPs, each cover on average an area of 628 Km² to reach 127,598 constituents. This is a ruling party, KANU, stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, KANU won two of the parliamentary seats, Bomet and Chepalungu, unopposed, while the other with 92.0% valid votes.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Bomet Constituency is comprised of locations/divisions of Bomet District.

2.1. **Socio-Economic Profile**

One of the main economic activities the locals engage in is production of tea.

2.2. **Electioneering and Political Information**

This is another example of effective zoning by KANU. The constituency voted in unopposed the same MP in both the 1992 and 1997 general elections. The MP has been associated with the ethnic clashes that broke out during the 1992 general election. He has also subsequently made other utterances that were clearly meant to scare potential opponents. KANU retained the seat in 2002.

2.3. **1992 General Election Results**

| 1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS | | 47,123 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| CANDIDATE | PARTY | VOTES |
| Kipkalya Kiprono Kones | KANU | Unopposed |

2.4. **1997 General Election Results**

| 1997 REGISTERED VOTERS | | 55,820 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| CANDIDATE | PARTY | VOTES |
| Kipkalya Kiprono Kones | KANU | Unopposed |

2.5. **Main problems**

- Late collection of tea at the buying centers;
- Poor road network;
- Famine relief for the semi-arid parts of the district especially Longisa; and
- The district hospital was mooted over a decade ago but has not yet become fully operational.

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 1st February 2002 and 14th June 2002

4.1. **Phases in civic education**

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

4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Constitution; meaning, types and models
- Structure and systems of government
- Emerging constitutional issues
- Human rights and gender
- Rights and freedom of the individual
- Governance
- Gender
- Democracy
- Citizenship
- Women Participation

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s) 12th and 15th July 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

5.1.2. **Venue**

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s):
 - a) Bomet Municipal Hall
 - b) Longisa High School

5.1.3. **Panels**

- e) Commissioners
Com. Dr. Charles Maranga Bagwasi.
Com. Dr. Mosonik Arap Korir.
Com. Abida Ali Aroni.

- f) Secretariat

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| Ismael Aden | - | Prograame Officer |
| Omwanza Ombati | - | Assistant Program Officer |
| Flora Wafula | - | Verbatim Recorder |
| David Cheruiyot | - | District Co-ordinator |

5.2. Attendance Details

| Category | Details | Number |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------|
| Number of People Who Presented | | 173 |
| Sex | Male | 152 |
| | Female | 18 |
| | Not Stated | 3 |
| Presenter Type | Individual | 30 |
| | Institutions | 39 |
| | Not Stated | 4 |
| Educational Background | Primary Level | 15 |
| | Secondary/High School Level | 113 |
| | College | 14 |
| | University | 23 |
| | None | 0 |
| | Not Stated | 8 |
| | Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education) | 0 |
| Form of Presentation | Memoranda | 51 |
| | Oral | 42 |
| | Written | 78 |
| | Oral + Memoranda | 0 |
| | Oral + Written | 0 |
| | Not Stated | 2 |

5.3. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Bomet 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**

- There should be a preamble. (19)
- National division should be set out in the constitution. (3)
- The preamble should state importance of the constitution in the general conduct society and should state its national vision. E.g. as stated in the national anthem “ to have peace, love and unity and liberty” in the country.
- National vision and goals touching on education, economics, social equality and equity, political stability and enhancement of personal goals should be set out in the constitution.
- A constitution that acknowledge Kenya’s history of struggle and common future.
- Common experience of Kenyans should be reflected in the constitution.
- The preamble should mention that it is a people’s based.
- The preamble should capture justice, liberty and freedom of worship.
- The preamble should cite freedom struggle. (2)

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

- Constitution should state directive principles of state policy including power sharing principle and commitment to preserve our indigenous cultures.
- We need statements in our constitution capturing the national philosophy and guiding principles. (6)
- Democratic principles to be included in the constitution.
- Democratic principles that should be included in the constitution are liberty, social justice, and equality of all citizens. (3)
- Democratic principles of sovereignty of Kenyans to be enshrined.
- A constitution enhancing the principles of democracy and gender equality, supremacy of the peoples will, a system of devolution of power, provision for referendum and sustained civic education and respect for rule of law.
- Values to be reflected in the constitution should be human dignity and equality, respect for human rights, respect of the rule of law, non-discrimination, indeciveness participatory government respect for diversity, accountability and placing country.
- The constitution should have principles and values that govern how state power is exercised.
- Guarantee all citizens equality under rule of law, promote democratic leadership.
- The democratic principles should be enforceable in law.
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that principles of democracy shall be in-built.
- The constitution should provide that liberty, national philosophy; free and fair elections and accountability shall be rooted.
- The constitution should entrench the doctrine of separation of power.
- The constitution should provide guidelines capturing national policies of free and fair elections.

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- Parliament should amend constitution by 65% majority vote in parliament. (6)
- 65 majority vote required to amend the constitution should be increased.
- Constitution should require 75% parliament majority to amend
- Parliament power to amend the constitution by 65% majority vote be abolished. (2)
- Replace procedure that requires 65% majority vote to change constitution.
- Amendments to the constitution require 70% majority vote.
- Power of Parliament to amend the constitution should be limited (6)
- Parliament should be barred from making amendments leads to extension of life of Parliament.
- Parliament should be unable to amend some parts of the constitution.
- The constitution should not be amendable to easy amendments by parliament.
- All parties of the constitution be beyond the amending powers of parliament.
- During war time constitutional change shall be by parliament.
- Political parties and churches should conduct referendums.
- The AG and electoral commission to conduct the referendums
- Electoral commission to conduct the referendums. (4)
- Constitution commission to conduct the referendum.
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum. (14)
- The constitution should provide that for minor amendments 75-90% majority votes from MPs is needed.
- The constitution should provide that people are the supreme organ in the government for they elect MPs and president.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- Anyone born by Kenya citizens, anyone whose parents have lived in Kenya since 1901 and has shown the willingness to be a Kenyan citizen and anyone who after 1963 has applied and has been granted Kenyan citizenship should be regarded as automatic Kenyan.
- A child born of Kenyan parents should be given automatic citizenship. (10)
- Citizenship should be acquired through naturalization and registration. (3)
- Kenyan citizens should be acquired through registration. (3)
- Kenyan citizens can be acquired through marriage or registration
- Any foreigner with Kshs. 50 million should acquire Citizenship.
- Citizenship be acquired through naturalization.
- Foreigners married to Kenyans to acquired citizenship after 20 years.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be automatic citizens. (9)
- Women should be able to pass citizenship in their foreign husbands.
- A woman from another country married to Kenyan should be entitled to Kenyan citizenship.
- Children of Kenya males to obtain Kenyan citizenship automatically but for Kenyan female born outside Kenya they should acquire by registration.
- Children of Kenyan women married to foreigners can acquire citizenship through registration if the husband has resided the country for over two years.
- Citizens should have a right to shelter, food, employment and clothing.

- Citizens should have a right to life, property ownership and personal liberty. (2)
- All Citizens should enjoy right and freedom in the constitution and be obliged to pay taxes to government and obey the law of land. (2)
- Rights and obligation of citizens should be involved in development with such as farming and business, right to vie for a civic seat right to vote and own land to pay taxes and obtain a job and follow the laws of country.
- Citizens should have a right to acquire passports and title deeds easily. (2)
- National identity cards to be issued freely and quickly.
- All Citizens locally and abroad should be allowed to vote.
- Every citizen who has attained the age of 18 should be free to join any of the registered political parties.
- Rights and obligation of citizens should depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired. (2)
- Those who get citizenship through naturalization or registration cannot vie for political electoral posts.
- The constitution should allow for equal citizenship. (3)
- All Kenyan citizen should hold birth certificate or national ID as prove of citizenship.(2)
- National ID should be proof of citizenship.(5)
- National IDs, birth certificate and passport be upheld as evidence of citizenship.
- National IDs, birth certificate are evidence of citizenship.
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship. (11)
- The constitution should provide that women shall pass citizenship to foreign husbands and children.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to a child given birth to by a Kenyan lady citizen married to a foreigner.
- The constitution should provide citizenship for any child born of a Kenyan parent regardless of gender. (4)
- The constitution should provide automatic citizenship shall be granted for all people born in Kenya. (5)

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.**

- Disciplined forces should be set out in the constitution.
- Disciplined forces should be recruited through community involvement
- Court martial to be used to discipline officer of armed forces. (3)
- Armed forces should be disciplined through the court of law. (2)
- A code of regulations should be used discipline the armed forces. (2)
- President should not be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (3)
- Parliament to have exclusive power to declare war. (3)
- Executive should have power to declare war when necessary for security purposes.
- Executive should not have power to declare war. (3)
- President may only declare war subject to parliament approval. (3)
- The constitution should not permit use of ordinary powers in emergency situation such as war, natural disaster, insurrection and breakdown of public orders.
- The constitution should permit use of ordinary powers in emergency situation such as war, natural disaster e.t.c.
- Parliament to have power to invoke emergency.
- Executive should have authority to make emergency powers.
- Parliament in consultation with executive should invoke emergency power. (2)
- President should have the role invoke emergency power. (7)
- Parliament to impose curfews, close the borders and advise the president during emergency powers.
- Armed forces to assist community projects and voluntary service during peacetime.
- The constitution should provide that forces shall be established in the constitution.(11)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. (17)
- The constitution should provide for involvement of community in police recruitment.
- The constitution should provide that executive shall be in charge of the army and place.
- The constitution should provide that police shall be in the disciplined forces category.
- The constitution should scrap administration police.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- Political parties should play roles other than political mobilization like national building, national developments, national security e.t.c (5)
- Political parties should promote harambee philosophy and fight corruption.
- Constitution should not regulate the formation, management and conduct of Political parties. (2)
- Constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of Political parties. (5)
- Constitution should manage parties by ensuring they have a manifesto for national unity and development and a following of at least 30% of registered voters in every province.
- Political parties should not be limited in numbers. (2)
- Political parties should be limited to four.
- Number of Political parties registered should be limited. (2)
- Political parties should be limited to two.
- Political parties should be funded through grants, loans and membership fees.
- Political parties once registered should be funded through government funds. All Political

parties should be given full freedom to solicit funds from donors to finance their development projects.

- Political parties should be financed through membership subscription fee, fundraise, public donations and state funding.
- Political parties should be self financed and not from public funds.
- Political parties should be financed from local and foreign resources. (2)
- Political parties should be financed through public funds and independent candidates to seek their own finance.
- Political parties should be financed by public funds. (2)
- There should be regular auditing of political parties.
- Police should not be used as weapon by the ruling party to fight opposition.
- The state and political parties should operate and work hand in hand. (2)
- The state and political parties should operate separately.
- The state and political parties should adhere to democratic principle and respect the rule of law.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3. (13)
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall solicit for donor funds.
- The constitution should provide that if there's a defection there shall be a by-election.
- The constitution should scrutinize the governing party's policies.
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall practice their policies without impediment.
- The constitution should provide that ministerial seats shall be divided according to seats and votes of a party.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a development focus.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties. (8)
- The constitution should provide for political parties code of conduct.
- The constitution should provide regulation of number of political parties.
- The constitution should provide that the President shall not belong to any political party.

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

- Retain presidential system of government (6)
- Kenya should retain presidential system of government, but more powers should be devolved to parliament.
- We should adopt presidential system of government
- We should adopt parliamentary system of government in which a prime minister is the head of government The president should appoint the vice president.
- We should adopt parliamentary system of government in which a prime minister is appointed from the majority party in parliament. (2)
- There should an executive prime minister.
- The president should be ceremonial. (3)
- The president should be ceremonial with a role to safeguard the integrity of the country and constitution.
- The president should not appoint the V-P should be elected directly. The winning V-P should be required to have at least 25% vote in at least 5 provinces.
- Retain the unitary system of government (5)
- Do not adopt a majimbo government (2)
- Federal form of government should be adopted. President should be the head of state.

Prime should be the head of government

- Adopt a federal form system of government, with a federal government, regional government and local authority.
- Government services and finances be devolved to district levels.
- Executive and legislative authority would split between central government and region districts.
- The vice president to be elected directly and should not be an MP.
- The vice president to be elected by the president.
- The vice president should be a running mate to a presidential candidate. (2)
- A.G to be appointed by parliament.
- Attorney General should be appointed by judicial service commission.(2)
- Parliament should vet the appointment of the A.G.
- Consent to prosecute murder cases to be given the high court and not attorney General.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a Prime Minister as the head of government.
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral system of government.
- The constitution should provide for the formation of central government, which shall be in charge of foreign affairs and internal security.
- The constitution should provide for a federal government. (38)
- The constitution should provide for a provincial system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a presidential type of government with a single chamber.
- The constitution should provide that the office of the Vice President shall be regulated.
- The constitution should provide that if the president is a man, the vice president shall be a woman and vice versa.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- Vetted powers of parliament include appointment of ministers and assistant ministers and head of parastatal.
- Parliament should vet appointment of head of parastatal, heads of public institutions, NSSF and NHIF.
- A special parliamentary committee should oversee nominations of MPs, assistant ministers, police commissioners and junior government officials.
- Parliament should vet appointments of ministers, permanent secretaries, the chief justice, A.G, police commissioners and other commission chargs and electoral commissioners. (2)
- Appointments of chief executive officers in government institutions and parastatal should be an independent advisory committee subject to approval and vetting of parliament.
- Ministers to be appointed by parliament.
- Parliament should appoint the commissioners of inquiry and anti-corruption committee member. Parliament should be a partner to government in governance.
- Parliament should appoint the commissioners, commissions, ambassadors and permanent secretaries. (2)
- All senior gvot posts appointments should be done by parliament. (2)
- Parliament should play a role in the control of security forces.
- Parliament should appoint and form government commission, appoint ministers and nominate representatives of special interest groups.
- Parliament should have the powers to control its own procedures through standing votes.

(5)

- Parliament should not have powers to extend its life.
- Parliament should not have the powers to control its own procedures. (2)
- M.P should remain a part time position. (3)
- Being an MP should be a full time job. (6)
- M.P should be part time but attend to all businesses of the house.
- President must be over 35 years. (5)
- For parliamentary seats, one should be aged over 21years. (2)
- No changes should be made on age requirement for candidate vying for parliamentary seat and presidency.
- Voters should be over 18 years. MPs should be between 30 – 70 years presidential aspirant should be 40 – 75 years.
- President must be between 35 – 73 years.
- Voting age to be 18 years and above.
- MPs should be between 46 – 70 years. Presidential aspirant should be 50 – 70 years.
- Voters should be above 40 years.
- MPs should be between 21 – 65 years. Presidential aspirant should be 35– 65 years.
- Presidential aspirant should be 25 – 40 years.
- President should be over 21 years.
- President should be over 30 years.
- Contesting Presidential aspirant should be 35 years and above. Contesting parliamentarians should be 23 years or over.
- MPs should be illiterate. (2)
- Language tests required for aspiring MPS are adequate. (2)
- MPs should have at least diploma level of education with good records of performance in the offices they have held in the past.
- MPs should have a minimum education qualification of a college diploma or a first degree.
- MPs should hold a minimum of diploma.
- Professional and academic qualifications are necessary.
- There should moral and ethnic qualification for parliamentary candidates they should not be corrupt, immoral or drunkards they should have very high integrity.
- Parliamentary candidates should be morally upright. (2)
- MPs should declare their wealth and source.
- Constituents to be able to recall MPs through constituency referendum.
- MPs should act on basis of conscience and conviction or instruction from their constituency or parties. (2)
- Parliament should not decide on its own benefits/salaries. (2)
- A special commission set up by government to check on the salaries of all civil servants should determine salaries and benefits for MPs.
- An independent body under the president should determine MPs salaries. (2)
- A commission consisting of the head of public service, the secretary of the cabinet, chief justice, attorney general, permanent secretary of finance, members of public accounted committees should determine MPs salaries and benefits.
- An independent commission should determine MPs salaries. (6)
- A parliamentary committee should determine MPs salaries and benefits.
- MPs to propose their salaries, which shall be vetted by the senate.
- Retain the concept of nominated MPs.
- Retain the concept of nominated MPs but ensure equal opportunities for men and women.

- Retain nominated MPs which one should be a woman.
- Retain nominated MPs to represent special interest groups such as women and vulnerable.
- Encourage women participation in parliament through Maendeleo ya Wanawake.
- Allow independent candidates to increase women participation.
- No special measures should be in place to increase women participation.
- 30% of seats in parliament should be reserved for women. (2)
- There should be special measures should be in place to increase women participation in parliament. There should be one woman MP in every province.
- MPs should not be involved in physical fights in parliament and should not dose during proceedings.
- MPs should always attend parliamentary sittings and if they absent themselves, they should be penalized through a salary deduction.
- MPs defection should automatically lead to a by-election.
- Parliamentarians including the president should not fail to attend parliament at any time without good reason.
- There should be more than one chamber of parliament (2)
- Adopt a 2-chamber parliament. (2)
- Parliament should have two chambers elected MPs and senate.
- Parliament should have two chambers of parliament. I.e upper house with representatives from district and a lower house consisting of MPs for every constituency.
- Parliament should have two chambers of parliament. The upper chamber of regional representatives and the lower chamber composed of elected MPs.
- Parliament should have two chambers of parliament composed of MP (house of representatives) and regional representatives (senate) also composed of a representative of special interest e.g the disabled women and children.
- Parliament's power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence is adequate. (4)
- President should not have power to veto legislation. 4)
- President should not have power to veto legislative passed by parliament. (3)
- President can veto legislation only when it conflicts with the constitution.
- Legislature to have veto power to override the president. (2)
- Legislature not to have veto power to override the president.
- President should not have power to dissolve parliament. (5)
- President should have power to dissolve parliament. (3)
- Parliamentary elections should be staggered.
- Elections to be staggered to ensure that during presidential elections upper and lower house are still sitting.
- We should not stagger elections for parliamentarians use that there is no time when there are no sitting MPs.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary committee to investigate the activities of the president.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall be able to grant clemency.
- The constitution should provide that an MP shall be elected for 2 terms only. (3)
- The constitution should provide that 8 women shall be nominated to represent the provinces.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall set parliamentary timetable. (4)
- The constitution should provide for only one chamber of parliament. (2)

- The constitution should provide that parliamentary attendance shall be compulsory and full time.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of moral and ethical test.
- The constitution should provide that public service commission shall decide MP s salaries. (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall earn Kshs.100, 000 per month.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments.
- The constitution should debar MPs from legislating their own remuneration.
- The constitution should empower speaker of the national assembly to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own budget.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs or the ones who fight or cause mayhem.
- The constitution should provide for an upper and a lower house.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary debates shall be televised and broadcasted live.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be placed in job groups.
- The constitution should provide that all MPs shall be person(s) who are of high integrity.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall disburse cess.
- The constitution should provide that the electorate are empowered to recall non-performing MPs. (9)
- The constitution should provide that all MPs shall be university graduates.
- The constitution should provide that Attorney General, chief justice and judges shall be appointed by the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that an MP shall be holder of at least KCSE certificate.
- The constitution should provide that an MP must be morally and ethically upright.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no nominated MPs. (11)
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government. (12)

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- Presidential candidate must be above 35 years, sound mind, and nominated or independent candidate.
- President should have minimum education and should not be above 100 years.
- Constitution should specify the qualifications for Presidential candidates. (2)
- President of Kenya must be a man and not a woman and a Kenyan.
- President should a Kenyan citizen, a graduate from a recognized university and with a sound mind.
- Constitution should not specify the qualifications for Presidential candidates.
- Presidential candidates should have at least a university level of education or equivalent should have a vast experience in leadership.
- The president should be a citizen.
- The president should be a graduate and a man of wisdom.
- The president should be a Kenyan citizen, registered voter, mentally sane, and morally upright.
- The president should have a minimum secondary school education.
- The president should be a Kenyan citizen and hold a diploma in any field and be a registered voter and free from corruption.

- The president should have a minimum education upto degree level, be married in a state family and be high moral character.
- The president should not belong to a political party.
- The presidential candidate should have a minimum of O' level education and experienced in administration.
- The president must hold a degree and should be of high moral character.
- The president should be a Kenyan citizen with at least form 4 education, fluent in Kiswahili and English, medically fit. (2)
- The presidential candidate should be at least a diploma holder with good quality leadership.
- The president should serve for a five year term (2)
- The president should be removed for misconduct and corruption.
- There should be no tenure of office for president. (2)
- Tenure of office for president should be two terms of 7 years each.
- Presidential tenure should be for two terms of 4years each.
- Presidential functions should be specified and should mainly be ceremonial. (2)
- The president should appoint ambassadors and high commissioners. (2)
- Presidential functions should be defined in the constitution to include appointment of the vice president, chief justice, chief of general staff and preside over public holidays.
- Presidential appointments of ministers, permanent secretaries and other senior officers up on approval of parliament to address the nation during important occasions, be the head of state.
- The president shall be the head of state. (3)
- Presidential functions should be defined in the constitution. (2)
- Constituency boundaries should be changed through parliament not president.
- The president should not appoint ministers, controller and auditor general any commissioners, a commission, ambassadors, judges. Should not be above the law. (2)
- There should be no creation /introduction of public holidays y one person.
- President should not be the chancellor of public universities. (4)
- President should not have power to sack ministers.
- President should appoint university chancellors.
- Presidential powers to be limited so that he cannot dismiss or appoint senior civil servants arbitrary and without parliamentary approval, cannot allocate public land and cannot be above the law. (2)
- President should not be above the law, not appoint without approval of parliament and nod adjourn or dissolve parliament.
- President should be ceremonial. Presidential directions should be backed by law/constitution. The chancellor of universities should not necessarily by president.
- President should be removed from office for misconduct. (12)
- Constitution provide for the removal of president for misconduct by a 10% vote by parliament.
- President should be impeached for non-performance and corruption after referendum calling for removal of performance of the president.
- President should be an MP. (7)
- Constitution provide for separation of power between the executive and parliament.
- The chief and assistant chief should be elected. (5)
- Chief should be elected and assistant made by council of elders.
- Provincial administration should be retained. (3)

- The present system of Provincial administration should be retained with particular emphasis on chiefs and sub-chiefs, village elders should be recognized and remunerated through allowances.
- Chiefs Act should be reinstated and chiefs and assistance chiefs transferred. (2)
- Village elders should be paid by government (2)
- Office of DO, chief and assistant chief should be abolished.
- Provincial administration be retrieved to bring administration closer to people, provide civic education and ensure security for people.
- Abolish post of assistant chiefs.
- Chief and assistant chief duties to be clearly stated.
- Chief and assistant chief to have more powers especially to fight drug abuse, alcohol and violence.
- Provincial administration should not be under the president.
- Chiefs should be at least O level graduates and be well paid.
- Provincial administration should be abolished. (2)
- Retain but reform Provincial administration and abolish posts of assistant chiefs, chiefs, Dos, and Pcs.
- District commissioners should be from the districts they represent.
- Ministry for vulnerable groups should be established.
- The number of government ministries should be specified.
- Ministries should not have more than one minister.
- There should be a maximum of 18 ministries and equivalent number of ministers and assistant ministers.
- The constitution must establish and define the functions of a public office, ministers or any government department. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who shall be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not appoint the vice president.
- The constitution should recognize village elders as administrators and that they shall be put on salary.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be subject to the law. (7)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. (7)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve a maximum two five-year terms. (20)
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate. (2)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a presidential running mate.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be a professional in any field.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be an elected MP. (18)
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be impeached.
- The constitution should provide for a ministry of constitutional affairs.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- Establish tribunal headed by council of elders to resolve land issues and marriage conflicts. (2)

- There should be a supreme court whose officials should work independently and should be only answerable to parliament.
- Judicial should be free of corruption.
- There should be African courts subordinate to district courts.
- Have courts at location and village levels and traditional and ecclesiastical courts.
- The judiciary should improve and the A.G should fall under the judiciary.
- Arbitrators should be included in the court system.
- Courts should also be located at divisional level. (2)
- A supreme court should be established in the constitution. (6)
- There should be a constitutional court. (4)
- Create a transition constitutional court to act as a supreme court with original jurisdiction on all matters pertaining to elections and the entire electoral process.
- To be appointed by parliament. (4)
- The judicial service commission must appoint Judges. (4)
- A commission appointed by a president should appoint Judges.
- Judicial officers should be appointed by parliament and one judicial service commission
- Judiciary should be headed by the chief justice appointed on merit basis.
- Chief justice to be appointed by the president.
- The president should not appoint judges.
- Judicial service commission member should not be personnel appointees of the president.
- They must be holders of law degree and must not be above 65 years.
- Judges should have a law degree.
- Judicial officers should be university graduates. (2)
- Judicial officers have a law degree and be advocates. (2)
- Judicial officers should serve for a fixed term in office.
- High court judges, chief justice and attorney general should serve for 7 years.
- Judges to retire at 55
- Judges to have security of tenure.
- Removal of judges implicated in complains.
- Judicial service commission should be responsible for disciplining them.
- Kadhis to have qualification similar to other magistrates. (3)
- Kadhis to be appointed by an Islamic body.
- The Judicial service commission should appoint kadhis.
- Kadhis court should have appellate jurisdiction. (2)
- Judicial powers to be vested exclusively in courts.
- All levels courts should be available in every district.
- There should be legal aid especially for murder cases.
- There should be constitutional right to legal aid. (2)
- Judicial review of parliaments law to be allowed.
- There should be no judicial review of law by the legislature. (2)
- We should have council of elders to handle customary /cultural affairs, disputes. (11)
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary. (2)
- The constitution should provide for simplification of legal language.
- The constitution should provide that council of elders shall help judiciary in petty cases and land cases.
- The constitution should define sentences and penalties.
- The constitution should provide that local tribunals shall handle local matters.
- The constitution should provide for a district magistrate based on judiciary and divisional

level.

- The constitution should provide that Kadhi's shall have same qualifications as magistrate and shall have appellate jurisdiction.
- The constitution should provide for right to legal aid in matters of property and judicial review of laws.
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court, which shall have judicial sector, local government sector and executive sector.
- The constitution should provide that legal aid shall be affordable to the poor and the disadvantaged/vulnerable.
- The constitution should provide that the judiciary shall apply the law in the same way to all people, regardless of their social status.
- The constitution should guarantee extension of days for appeal from 14 to 28 days.

5.3.11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected directly by the people. (18)
- The 2-year term for mayors and councilors is adequate. (7)
- Councilors should serve only two terms.
- The 2-year term for mayors and councilors is inadequate it should be 5 years. (6)
- Current 2-year term for mayors and councilors is not adequate.
- Local authorities should be independent of central government (10)
- Local authority to operate under the central government.
- Central government should devolve more powers to local authorities.
- Councilors should be literate.
- Civic leaders should be at least KCSE certificate holders with at least a D+
- Councilors should be at least form 4 with grade in English and Kiswahili.
- Language tests required of aspiring councilors are not adequate. (2)
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (3)
- People should have the right to recall their councilors by petitioning to council clerks in turn should inform the electoral commission for by-elections.
- People should be given right to recall their councilors. (4)
- Councilors to be paid 1/4 of MP salary drawn from public funds.
- Government should determine remuneration of councilors. (2)
- Population should determine remunerations of councilors.
- A body under the president should determine remuneration of councilors. Ministry of local government and local authority income department should determine remuneration of councilors.
- A central independent body should determine remuneration of councilors. (2)
- Concept of nominated councilors should be retained.
- Nominated councilors should be retained. They should be knowledgeable and creative with minimum O level education.
- Any misconduct by a councilor should lead a vote of no confidence by other councilors
- An overhauled local government Act to govern the conduct of councilors stressing service delivery to the people and not party policies.
- The local government minister to have power to abolish council.
- President or minister in-charge of local government should have power to dissolve council at the end of the council period or it is no longer self-sustainable financially.
- President or minister in-charge of local government should not have power to dissolve

council (2)

- President or minister in-charge of local government should have power to dissolve council on situations of financial mismanagement by the authority. (2)
- The council chairmen of commerce and industry should give licenses in municipal city and county council jointly
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall be ethical and morally upright.
- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The constitution should provide for empowerment of local government, municipal and county councils to generate their own income so that they shall be able to carry out their responsibilities.
- The constitution should provide that people shall govern local government.
- The constitution should provide that all councilors shall have a minimum education of 'O' level. (15)
- The constitution should provide that (cap.265) local government act shall be overhauled and that some powers shall be given to the mayor.
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall decide on their remuneration.
- The constitution should provide that nominated councilors shall have some expertise.
- The constitution should provide that mayors shall serve for five-year term.
- The constitution should provide that nomination of councilors shall be abolished.
- The constitution should abolish nomination of councilors. (9)

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- Kenyan should retain the representative system of election. (2)
- Queuing system should be adopted as a way of voting.
- There should be no special favour on women participation in elections persons should be equally considered for elections regardless of gender. (2)
- Women in each province should elect their representative who is to present them in parliament.
- Women should be facilitated to campaign for parliamentary seats.
- Winning candidates must get 51% of the vote cast. (6)
- A candidate should attain at least 2/3 of the total votes cast for him/her to be declared winner.
- Winning candidates should garner at least 51% or more of the vote cast in addition to the 25 % of the vote cast in at least 5 provinces.
- There should be a minimum percentage of number of votes for a presidential winner.
- The candidate who fails to be nominated by one party should be allowed to seek nomination from another party. (2)
- Candidate who fails nomination in one party should not be allowed to switch over and seek nomination from another party. (2)
- The constitution should allow persons or candidate to defect between parties.
- Defections to other parties should only be allowed when parliament dissolve for elections.
- Wherever an MP defect by election should be conducted. (2)
- Defections from parties crossing over the floor should be disqualified from elections.
- Retain nominated MP.
- Reserve seats for disabled representatives, women and children

- Seat should be reserved in parliament for disabled. (2)
- Seat should be reserved in parliament for specific interest groups. (2)
- No seats should be reserved in parliament for specific interest groups.
- Seat should be reserved in parliament for specific interest groups such as Ogle, Njemps.
- Constituencies to be retained but reviewed every 6-8 years to cater for population changes.
- Retain the current geographical system.
- Constituencies to be created based on population density and geographical features.
- Demarcation of constituencies /ward be due in consultation with residents of the area.
- Constituency boundaries should be based on natural and geographical boundaries e.g. rivers, and population density.
- More wards and constituencies should be created.
- All elections should be held independently not simultaneously. Civic elections should start followed by parliamentary and finally presidential elections.
- Civic parliamentary elections should be conducted simultaneously and presidential elections three months later.
- Presidential elections should be held before or after parliamentary and civic elections.
- Civic parliamentary and presidential elections should be conducted simultaneously. (4)
- Allow for independent candidates. (3)
- The election process should be simplified.(2)
- Voters' registration should not be linked to the possession of national ID card.
- Transparent ballot boxes should be used during elections to curb rigging and ballot papers should be counted in every polling station.
- Expenditure limit by electoral candidate must be set.
- Expenditure limit by each electoral candidate should not be limited every candidate should constitutionally be allowed to use/spend as much he /she can afford. (2)
- There should be limits as election expenditure by candidates. These to be set by the electoral commissioners.
- The election date should be specified in the constitution. Parliament should expire 5 years from the date on which MPs were sworn in and within 90 days from that date election should be held.
- The election date should be specified in the constitution (9)
- The president should be elected directly by the people. (9)
- Election commissioner must have degrees and be moral, integrity and transparent.
- Election commissioner should be a university graduates.
- Election commissioner to have a minimum O level education.
- Parliament should appoint the Election commissioners. (4)
- Election commissioner to be appointed by parliament in conjunction with the judicial service commission.
- Election commissioner to enjoy security of tenure of two terms of 5 years.
- Election commissioner should serve in office for 5 years.
- Election commissioner should be funded by national budget.
- There should be 11 commissioners one for every province and 3 posts for women, youth and disabled.
- Election commissioner to be appointed from each province.
- There should be 8 election commissioners from each province.
- Election ballot to be counted in parliament.
- from each province from each province.
- Election commissioner should have powers to dissolve parliament.

- It should be a crime for police organs, the provincial administration and any other unauthorized public service personnel or persons to undertake any role in the electoral process. The use of public resources by any person.
- Electoral offenses should result in loss of employment for electoral officers or councilors.
- It should be an election offense to use government vehicles and other public facilities for campaigns.
- The constitution should provide 35% parliamentary seats for women and disabled.
- The constitution should provide that simple majority shall be practiced. (8)
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections.
- The constitution should provide that no funds shall be dished out during campaigns.
- The constitution should provide that elections shall be free and fair without intimidation.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency must have a standard maximum number of people.
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station. (3)
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. (3)
- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot.
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date of general elections, which shall be alterable on emergency cases only.
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent.
- The constitution should retain the rule that requires that the winner in a presidential election get a mandatory 25% of votes cast in at least five provinces. (8)
- The constitution should provide for issuance of voter's cards continuously alongside ID cards.
- The constitution should provide for independent civic and parliamentary candidates.
- The constitution should provide that ECK shall be run by a maximum of ten commissioners
- The constitution should provide for a run-off if there is no clear presidential winner.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall garner the highest number of votes.
- The constitution should provide that winning president shall have 25% votes from 5 provinces.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans living abroad shall be allowed to vote.

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- Human rights to property to be protected.
- Fundamental rights are inadequate for they do not include socio-economic and cultural rights. (2)
- There should be freedom of association and experiences and protection of human rights.
- Constitution should ensure freedom of movement, speech and association for all Kenyans regardless of political alliance.
- Entrenchment freedom of speech, association of religious of the press and social welfare in the conditions.
- Fundamental rights should include shelter and housing secure protection, movement expression, liberty worship, property privacy and association.

- Freedom of association and worship and that every citizen irrespective of state race, colour is subject to the same law.
- The constitution should have Fundamental rights of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.
- Girls to have equal rights with boys to education.
- Right to vote, to have opposition political party.
- Kenyans should have the right to live anywhere in Kenya, right to own and sell their property and a right to access.
- Freedom of worship should be controlled. (3)
- Entrench rights to personal liberty, life, rights of women and children, information and freedom of expression, protection from slavery and forced labour, protection from arbitrary search, freedom of assembly, movement and conscience, protection from discrimination.
- Passports be issued as a right, freedom of choice in marriage, freedom of marriage entrenched in the constitution. Outlaw direct and indirect discrimination especially on ethnicity, pregnancy, marital status.
- There should be freedom of worship but all religious burdens to be inspected before registration.
- Women and daughters entitled to same rights as acts. No discrimination in educations, employment e.t.c
- There should be equal treatment of boys and girls always.
- The constitution provide for affirmative in place of swearing for Christian who may wish to affirm to courts.
- Robbers and murderers should be killed.
- Death penalty should be replaced with life imprisonment.
- Death penalty should be abolished. (2)
- Anybody assisting a lady in abortion should be killed.
- The constitution protect to security, healthcare, water, education, shelter and employment as a basic human right. (3)
- All these cannot be protected by the constitution.
- The government should have the responsibility to ensure all Kenyans enjoy guaranteed constitution at night.
- The constitution protect to security, healthcare, water, education, shelter and employment as a basic human right. (4)
- Kenyans should have food, shelter, education and employment provided by the state. (2)
- The new constitution should guarantee basic needs for all.
- All Kenyans should be assured of security for themselves and their property. (6)
- Security should acknowledge vulnerability of and to be provided for.
- Security of Kenyans should be protected by increasing the number of watchmen and training them and arming them.
- The constitution should guarantee security to the Pokot.
- Ensure medical care for the disabled.
- Healthcare should be free and there should be mobile clinics
- Free medical care up to 18 years and then cost sharing after that.
- The constitution should provide for free and clean water. (2)
- Boys and girls should have equal access to education. (2)
- There should be cost sharing at primary level and loans made available at higher levels.
- Ensure adequate infrastructure and resources to facilitate all levels of education.
- Education at primary and secondary levels should be free. (2)

- Everyone should be literate.
- State to provide food whenever there are shortages.
- The constitution should guarantee food to everybody. (2)
- Kenyans who are qualified and deserving should be guaranteed right to work.
- Employment recruitment should be decentralized at district level. It should be fair and based on merit.
- Retirement age should be 45 and retirees should not be rehired.
- Employment to be given on merit and there should be the principles of one man one job.
- The principles of one man one job applicable to even the president.
- Old people must retire to give jobs to the youth.
- Retirement age to be lowered to 50 years to give jobs to the young. (2)
- Ensure employment especially for the disabled. (2)
- Retirees should be paid their pension and gratitude's in the shortest time possible.
- The government should pay every family a monthly allowance.
- Free and compulsory education up to primary level. (5)
- Free and compulsory education from Std. 7 and. To form 4.
- Government should provide free and compulsory basic education.(2)
- Free and compulsory education up to form four. (2)
- Constitution should provide free and compulsory primary education and cost sharing in public universities and secondary schools. (2)
- Poor Kenyans should be guaranteed free basic education.
- All people should receive civic education on laws that have been made.
- Findings of any commission of inquiry should be made public.
- The constitution should be translated into 42 languages. (2)
- Kenyans should have the right to access information in the possession of the state. (5)
- New constitution should be simple language.
- Parliament proceedings should be broadcasted direct over the radio. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation. (2)
- All workers except those involved to security, national defense and health to have a right to trade unions.
- The constitution should guarantee other needs of improved road network and infrastructure, telecommunication services, electricity supply to all communities.
- Churches and other religious bodies should be scrutinized and ascertained not to be cults or devil worship.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should abolish death penalty. (5)
- The constitution should guarantee constitution accessibility.
- The constitution should guarantee clean and piped water for all. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee employment for all people.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans. (3)
- The constitution should provide freedom and protection of all religious groups.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association. (2)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level. (6)
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all. (8)
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans the right to information.
- The constitution should protect the right of prisoners.

- The constitution should guarantee issuance of ID cards and passports to all persons over 18 years of age.
- The constitution should guarantee right and protection to private property.
- The constitution should guarantee free basic education as fundamental right.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans freedom of settling anywhere in Kenya.
- The constitution should guarantee affordable health services.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of press.
- The constitution should guarantee maintenance of corporal punishment as in proverbs 23:14.
- The constitution should grant passport as a right.
- The constitution should guarantee right to life.
- The constitution should guarantee right to participate in the political process.
- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans right to stay anywhere in Kenya.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of movement.
- The constitution should provide that retirement age be 45 years.
- The constitution should provide for a one man one job policy.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall give allowance to Kenyan adults without employment.

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- Women rights should not contravene gender equality.
- Women should be involved in nation building
- Current constitution does not fully guarantee the rights of women
- Interest of women to be constitutionally protected.
- Women should have equal opportunity for leadership posts.
- The constitution should fully guarantee the interests of women such as a right to control family property.
- People with disabilities should be provided with free education equipment and/or gadgets to aid them to move/see/talk /communicate or hear well.
- The constitution should fully guarantee the interests of people with disabilities.
- The disabled should have access to free education, medical care and employment.
- The rights of disabled should be catered for and there should be rehabilitation for them and creation of awareness of their rights to education, food and shelter provision.
- Women with disabilities should have the right to free education, healthcare, food and shelter.
- Persons with disabilities should be taken care of and representation in parliament.
- The disabled should have equal rights e.g to education and movement.
- Ensure proper infrastructure and facilities in all public institutions and facilities for the disabled. There should be rehabilitation centers in every district to offer free services to the disabled in their area.
- Create a ministry for the vulnerable groups.
- The government should take care of the orphans.
- Girls should not be subjected to force labour.
- Both parents participate in taking care of children, there should be a campaign against early marriages of girls.
- Children to be protected from torture, forced labour and excessive punishment.

- Children's right should not be abused and children should not be exposed to violence.
- Anyone who causes children problems should be punished.
- There should be no street boys/girls
- The constitution should guarantee and protects the children rights. (3)
- The orphans should be provided with free education.
- Elderly people are vulnerable and should be protected.
- Farmers and manufacturers are vulnerable groups.
- Plight of orphans to be looked into and their welfare taken care of
- Youth to be fully involved in decision making.
- Vulnerable groups include the aged, the orphans, the widows, the blind, the deaf the paralyzed and the mentally disabled.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for women. (3)
- Affirmative action should be provided for people with disabilities. (2)
- There should be affirmative action for women and disabled by ensuring representation in some all elected posts.
- The constitution should make provisions for affirmative action in favour of women and other vulnerable groups. (2)
- The new constitution should provide for the election of a disabled person in parliament and local authorities.
- Device for the protection of minorities.
- Remand prisoners to be provided with legal education and all prisoners to have access to healthcare and right to vote.
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children.
- The constitution should guarantee expansion of prisons and clothing of prisoners.
- The constitution should guarantee use of an interpreter and sign language specialists for the deaf and dumb in district hospitals to help doctors.
- The constitution should guarantee that prisoners shall be provided with legal education.
- The constitution should guarantee that appealing against criminal convictions shall be made free of charge.
- The constitution should guarantee prisoners freedom to vote and healthcare.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of women against exploitation and issues such as rape, divorce and other forms of violence shall be addressed.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favor of the disabled in all public facilities.
- The constitution should provide for public service vehicle and government buildings structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should guarantee free education and healthcare for the disabled people. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee lowering of entry points for secondary school, colleges and university for disabled.
- The constitution should guarantee vulnerable groups enlightenment on their rights.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of women to inherit property.
- The constitution should guarantee orphans, homes.
- The constitution should guarantee equal rights of inheritance to girls and boys.
- The constitution should guarantee free training of women midwives.
- The constitution should guarantee that all people sentenced for less than six months shall serve for 6 months only or on commercial services.
- The constitution should guarantee joint registration of matrimonial property between the

husband and the wife.

- The constitution should guarantee employment for all educated disabled.
- The constitution should guarantee special education for all disabled.
- The constitution should guarantee disable exemption from taxation.
- The constitution should guarantee that either a man or a woman shall fill office of village elders.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of small-scale farmers.
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of women from violence and discriminatory cultural practices.
- The constitution should provide that Braille and sign languages for the disabled shall be nationalized in every ceremonial activities.

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The state should have ultimate ownership of land. (2)
- Individual should be ultimate land owner. (10)
- The government and local community should have ultimate ownership of land.
- Ultimate ownership of land to be by local community. (5)
- Government should have no power to acquire private land compulsorily from an individual but the county council should consult the owner amicably without any attempted eviction.
- Government should have powers to acquire private land. (2)
- Government should have powers to acquire private land provided the owner is adequately compensated.(3)
- Government should have powers to acquire private land in terms of conditions negotiated by the owner.
- Government should have power to acquire private land compulsorily for any purpose in consultation with the community.
- Land title deeds should be issued fast and free of charge.
- Government should have power to acquire private land compulsorily is for use in public interests and public use but owner must be compensated.
- Government should have not have power to acquire private land compulsorily for any purpose.
- Local governments should be empowered to impose laws that eliminate public plot from grabbing in town and cities local authority should have power to control use of land by the owners/occupiers.
- Neither the state government nor local authority should control land use.
- Local authority has power to control land use by owner's and occupiers to accelerate economic development. (2)
- The state /local authorities should power to control land use by owner's and occupiers.
- Village elders be responsible for the transfer of property.
- Land grabbers should declare their land obtainance and should be convicted. The government should provide interim title deeds to the immediate buyers or among family members. The constitution should empower village elders and area chief to provide land.
- Title deeds to land should be man's name not woman's. (2)

- Land should be inherited by all children regardless of gender but for women at least 40 years.
- Wife's daughter should have equal inheritance rights like husbands and daughters.
- Constitution should ensure every family makes a will on how they want their land to be divided.(2)
- Family land to be inherited by sons and unmarried daughters.
- All members of family to have equal inheritance rights to all types of property.
- Land should be owned and managed in a sustainable way.
- Land transfer should be agreed upon by all the family members in presence of the village elders.
- There should be a limit on land ownership of 15 acres for an individual.
- There should be a ceiling on land ownership and any one having more than the set limit should pay tax on the excess land.
- If one has over 100 acres, which is not utilized, it should be withdrawn and be distributed to the needy.
- There should be a ceiling on land ownership by the individual as long as the land is acquired legally. (2)
- Individuals land ownership should be limited to 20 acres.
- There should be a ceiling of 50 acres on land ownership by and individual any extra should be taxed.
- Ownership by individuals should be limited to 50 acres. (2)
- Ownership of size of land should be limited. (3)
- People should not own more than 200 acres of land.
- No person should own more than 100 acres of land.
- The constitution should allow only short-term ownership of land by non-citizens.
- Non-citizens should not own land, can only lease for no more than 30 years.
- There should be restrictions on ownership of land by non-citizens. (2)
- Foreign and non-citizens should not own land but may lease it subject to local agreements. (2)
- Non-citizens should only be allowed to lease and not own land.
- Non-citizens should hand over all their land to Kenyans.
- Foreign and non-citizens should not have a right to own land. (2)
- Simplify land transfers by using tribunal at community level.
- Land control boards should tighten the procedures for land transfer and should minimize transfer fee to local owners or citizens.
- Land title deeds should be made easily accessible.
- Village elders and chiefs should conduct Land transfer.
- Land transfer should be simplified by appointing panels of elders in every sub-location.
- Land district survey should be reviewed every 25 years.
- Land transfer can be simplified by bringing land boards closer to the people.
- Women should have a right to either buy or inherit land.
- Only men should have equal access to land. (2)
- Depending on beliefs of the ethnic community men and women should have equal access to land.
- Family property should be shared equally between brothers and sisters.
- Women should have a right to inherit land only if they reach 40 years without having been blessed with a child.
- Pre-independence land treaties and agreements to be registered and forest reserve in

bomet and Narok to be justly share.

- Pre-independence land treaties involving certain community should be eradicated to reduce tribalism and create national cohesion.
- People of each province should own land in their province and not outside. (2)
- Squatters issued addressed adequate.
- All Kenyans should be guaranteed of access to land. Present land settlement scheme should be demarcated to squatters and other landless people.
- All Kenyans should have a right to access to land (7)
- Constitution should guarantee access to land for all citizens (at least one acre for every individual)
- Constituencies to ensure repossession of grabbed land and settlement of the landless and squatters.
- Retain but ensure mechanism for use and protection.
- Trust land should be controlled and utilized by the county council.
- Trust land should be retained.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country. (10)
- The constitution should provide that tax shall be levied on idle land owned by an individual. (2)
- The constitution should provide protection to freedom to own property.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 100 acres of land. (5)
- The constitution should guarantee that land title deeds and transfers would be easily obtainable. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee that the title deed shall bear the names of both spouses. (7)
- The constitution should guarantee regulation of costs of land transfers.
- The constitution should guarantee that only Kenyans shall hold land.
- The constitution should guarantee that nobody shall be landless.
- The constitution should give unmarried girls the right to inherit parental land.
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership.
- The constitution should provide that state shall own land for state affairs.
- The constitution should annul pre-independence land treaties. (4)
- The constitution should provide that crown land/trust shall be returned to the people.
- The constitution should provide that land grabbers shall be deprived of their land.

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

- Kenyans ethnic and cultural diversity does not contribute much to a national culture.
- Kenyans ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to a national culture.
- Traditional heritage to be protected.
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution. (7)
- Cultural and ethnic values to be captured in the constitution include that woman should not wear male clothes, should not paint their finger nails and lips and should not put pin in their ears. Whereas initiation ceremonies should continue, the age set and
- Cultural practices should be promoted but Kipsigis should not be forced to practice

Kikuyu cultural practices.

- The constitution should protect and promote cultural diversity. The constitutional law should protect traditional marriages, weapon, religion and other customary law.
- Cultures should be should be protected by the constitution. (3)
- Positive cultural practices should be protected by the constitution
- Ethnicity to be encouraged.
- Customary laws to be preserved.
- Kipsigis culture should be protected.
- Every district social group should be respected as per their culture.
- Ethnic groups should have authority in constitution to practice their culture.
- To ensure ethnic unity in diversity and security of persons and property the constitution should respect culture of every ethnic group through basic human rights.
- Stop widow inheritance and polygamy and FGM.
- Abolish section 82(4) (b) that promotes cultural practices.
- Beer and cigarettes should not be advertised on TV and radio.
- The government should ban girl's circumcision and early marriages of girls.
- Early and forced marriages should be abolished, wife inheritance should also be abolished and female circumcision.
- Female genital mutilation should not be abolished.
- The constitution should provide for protection from discriminatory aspects of culture.
- National language should be provided.
- There should be two national languages. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice.
- The constitution should define boundaries between Bomet and Transmara.
- The constitution should provide for recognition and respect of ethical and cultural diversity.
- The constitution should provide for professionals' qualification for preachers.
- The constitution should provide for recognition of ancient weapons and protection of archives.
- The constitution should provide that Kiswahili and English shall be national languages. (3)
- The constitution should provide that clan laws shall be protected and that their application shall be constitutionally binding.
- The constitution should provide that local brew shall be allowed as aright.
- The constitution should provide that language shall be gender sensitive.
- The constitution should guarantee that cultural languages shall be cherished and respected. (8)
- The constitution should guarantee the outlawing of harmful cultural practices.
- The constitution should abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation. (4)

5.3.17. MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- Powers to manage and use of national resources should be removed from executive (2)
- The raising of revenue, management and distribution of financed should be given to experts who will appointed from all region.
- The executive should not manage the distribution of finance and management of human resources, it should be parliament.
- Parliament and local authorities be responsible for raising of revenue, management and distribution of financed and management of human resources.
- Minister of labour to have a department for employment and salaries review to ensure salary is based on education level.
- Parliament to retain the power to authorize and appropriation of public finances. (3)
- Central bank should authorize raising and appointing public finance.
- Development projects should be decentralized to district levels.
- Resources should be allocated at locational level.
- Where minerals are discovered the local community should have a share in the management and utilization of the mineral half of the resources generated should be used for the benefit of the locals.
- The government should apportion benefits from resources between central government and communities where such resources are found. (3)
- Have power to institute prosecution proceedings.
- The controller and auditor general office should be autonomous and subject to consolidated protection and have security of tenure
- The controller and auditor general to be independent of the permanent secretaries.
- The controller and auditor general should be directly answerable to parliamentary finance committee and not the cabinet.
- Parliament should vet the appointments of the auditor general
- The president should appoint the controller and auditor general.
- Parliament should appoint the Controller and Auditor General(2)
- The PAG and PIC to be empowered to deal with corruption.
- The constitution should not allow any one to allocate himself money.
- Government dormant resources should be used wisely and spread to all areas.
- Should employ professionals the district.
- Attractive remuneration packages should be offered to attract skilled personnel. (2)
- Ministers in particular ministries should be professional in those ministries. (2)
- Recruitment of public civil servant should be done properly and provided with houses.
- Ministers should have professional qualifications not MPs and have secondary school qualifications.
- The constitution should increase salaries and allowances of public servants to match those of private sector to encourage Kenyans to the public service.
- To attract competent Kenyans to work in the public service should be appointed on merit, enumerate well and reward deserving ones..
- Ministers, departmental heads, permanent secretaries should be appointed on the basis of qualifications.
- The constitution should guarantee workers a right to trade unions.
- Ministers should be professionally qualified in their ministries and should not be necessarily be appointed from among the MPs.
- Corrupt officers convicted should first be made to repay public stolen property before

being sentenced to prison and should never be appointed to public office after serving the sentence.

- The strengthen discipline any servant found un unfair deals like misappropriation of funds or misuse of office should be sacked and not transferred to another office/department.
- Parliament should appoint members of the public service commission and member of public investment committees. (2)
- Holders of public office should have good conduct.
- There should be a code of ethics for holders of public office. (4)
- Public servants should not engage in private business.
- Public officers should be required to declare his assets. (8)
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources. (2)
- The constitution should provide for strict enforcement of employment on merit in all public institutions.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be reduction on expenditures on public holidays by the government.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants shall not render into private practices and business.
- The constitution should provide that ministers shall not be MPs.

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- Water, forests, and other catchments areas, wildlife, should be protected.
- The constitution should provide that 10% of all coverage of land should be consented for forest and nature.
- The environment should be protected by constitution from any form of unnecessary exploitation.
- Environment issues to be included in the constitution, which include pollution control, afforestation, filling mine dumps, restrict poaching.
- The constitution should ensure protection of water bodies, forest, wildlife and minerals.
- Environmental protection issues should be including water catchments areas, water points, salt licks, footpath and public parks.
- The right to a healthy Environment to be constitutionally protected.
- Forests should be fully protected
- Local government should enact by-laws to protect natural resources.
- Local communities and government should enforce protection law.
- The state and government should have the power to enforce laws on the protection of the environment.
- Local communities should own the natural resources. (3)
- Local communities should plant trees to control soil erosion.
- Water bodies, rangelands, minerals, wildlife, and forests should be protected by the constitution.
- Water catchments areas should be protected by the constitution.
- Natural resources to be protected by the constitution should be forests, lakes, rivers, oceans, game reserve wildlife and tourists attraction spots.
- Water catchments areas should be protected by prohibiting farming nearby. Tree planting should also be encouraged and enforced.
- The natural resources should be managed and protected by the government And

immediate residents.

- Local communities should be responsible for management and protection of the natural resources.
- Parliament be responsible for management and protection of the natural resources.
- Government should be fully committed to protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of rangelands and wildlife by pollution control.
- The constitution should provide that national resources shall be owned by the state.
- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities are accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.
- The constitution should legislate for compensation.
- The constitution should provide for management of natural resources such as forests, water catchment areas.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall not be a trustee to national resources.
- The constitution should provide that the blue gum trees shall not be planted in water catchment areas.
- The constitution should provide that people shall not farm 30 meters next to the river.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOs and other organized groups should have a role of mobilizing the public on matters of national interest.
- NGOs and other organized groups should have a role in governance. (4)
- NGOs and other organized groups should have a role in governance and thus could be to support democratic institution and systems in developing a democratic culture acts as watchdog for excess in powers of state ensure protection of human rights and advocacy.
- The constitution should recognize civil society organizations by sponsoring them. Civil society organizations should be provided with management technicians and extensional services.
- The constitution should give freedom to civil society organizations but should also regulate their activities.
- The constitution should empower the state to regulate the conduct civil society organizations including media. (2)
- The state should regulate the conduct civil society organizations but not the media.
- Constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society organizations.
- Constitution should recognize the role of churches in governance.
- Women should be allowed to participate efficiently in national building.
- Women should be included in governance. (2)
- Make women more aware of their role in the society and strengthen their capacity for development.
- The disabled should be included in governance to ensure maximum participation. (2)
- Have rehabilitation centers nationwide for the disabled and create awareness to the parents and local communities.
- There should be youth representation in parliament to enhance youth participation in governance.
- Train and support the youth in the national building and provide employment.

- Develop a policy framework for participation of youth in the public affairs at all levels of society.
- The minority group should be included in governance to ensure maximum participation (2)
- Involve the minority group in national building.
- The elderly should be included in governance to ensure maximum participation (2)
- Every tribe should have a representative in parliament.
- The constitution should recognize civil society.
- The constitution should provide that the church shall work with the government.
- The constitution should provide for inclusive democratic in exercising of governance.
- The constitution should guarantee a policy for participation of youth in constitutional governance.
- The constitution should guarantee regulation of freedom of worship.
- The constitution should provide for professional qualifications for preachers.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- Parliament should have a role in the conduct of foreign affairs.
- Parliament should debate on the importance of some trade agreements to country's economy.
- The constitution should provide that foreigners shall not own land
- Parliament should approve treaties before Kenyan signature.
- The republic of Kenya should be made subscribed to international treaties and charters that is a signatory.
- International treaties, convention, regional bilateral should not have an automatic effect in domestic law. (2)
- International treaties, convention, regional, bilateral treaties should be reviewed before they are affected in domestic law.
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belongs to should have automatic effect in domestic law.

5.3.21 **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- The office of the deputy president should be created.
- We need constitutional commission, institutions and offices that supervise the exercise of constitutional functions.
- Introduce the office of ombudsman and be directly answerable to parliament.
- Introduce the office of ombudsman, which is to become a watchdog to the legislature.
- Establish office of ombudsman where citizens can give suggestions or complaints on any particular issue.
- Establish a children commission and a financial commission.
- Establish a human rights commission
- There should be a different body to ensure and protect human rights.
- Establish a gender commission. (6)
- Establish a anti-corruption commission (7)
- There should be a youth affairs commission to look closely at issues concerning the youth and protect them from any form of exploitation.

- Establish a constitutional commission.
- Establish a children’s constitutional commission
- Establish a permanent constitution review commission.
- The financial affairs commission to oversee the finance of political parties, civil servants salaries.
- Constitutional commission should create boundaries for wards.
- The commission shall respectively discipline those who abuse human rights, ensure enjoyment of the rights of Kenyans regardless of sex, ensure accountability and transparency, ensure all land is acquired legally, protect rights of children and laws.
- The gender commission shall address issues pertaining to gender.
- There is need for a minister of justice or constitutional affairs as distinct from the office of the AG. (2)
- The constitution should establish a land commissions. (4)
- The constitution should establish an ombudsman’s office. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the disabled shall lead the trustees for the national fund for the disabled.
- The constitution should establish a national body to test parliamentarians on language competency.
- The constitution should establish a local government commission.
- The constitution should provide a commission to monitor the central bank and money market.
- The constitution should provide that human rights commission shall be established. (7)
- The constitution should provide for establishment of public service commission.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to determine MPs salaries.

5.3.21. SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- Judiciary should entrust with executive powers during elections.
- Upon dissolution of parliament, the president should continue until the election is over and hand over to the incoming president. (2)
- From the moment the national assembly is dissolved. All executive power should immediately arrest in a transition executive council.
- The chief justice should be in charge of executive powers during presidential election.
- Electoral commission to announce the result of presidential elections. (2)
- President should assume office two weeks after the results are declared.
- The constitution should provide that as soon as the elections results are out the winning candidate should assume presidential office after being sworn in.
- President should assume office 15 days after election.
- Incoming president should assume office within 3 months after elections.
- The chief justice should swear in the new elected president. (\$)
- Provide a clean, dignified and orderly process for transfer of power.
- The constitution should make provision former president in term of security. (4)
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of welfare.
- Legal proceedings should be instituted on the president for violating the constitution.
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of immunity from legal process. (4)

- The constitution should provide a clear procedure on succession.
- The constitution should provide that speaker of the national assembly shall be in-charge.

5.3.22 WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Women should have rights in marriage.
- Women should be recognized and represented, constitution should be gender neutral and remove and forbid all forms of discrimination against women.
- Equal employment of opportunities should be given to women in all sectors.
- Girls should not own land.
- Boys and girls should both be entitled to inherit land.
- Women should have a right to property.
- Wives to inherit husband's property.
- Women should have a right to land
- Women should be entitled to all kinds of property inheritance.
- Sons and not daughters should inherit property.
- Women should not have a right to inherit property.
- Women should have a right to inherit property.
- Unmarried ladies should be allocated by their parents.
- Wives should have a right to inherit from the deceased husband.
- Wives should have a right to inherit from the deceased husband's property. (4)
- Both girls and boys should inherit Land.
- Men and women should have equal rights of inheritance.
- Marriage laws should be harmonized.
- Come-we-stay kind of marriage should be recognized in law.
- Kipsigis should follow their customary marriage rite and the assistant chief should issue certificate in respect of such marriage.
- Village elders should issue certificates for traditional marriage.
- Customary marriage law should not force marriage to girls over 25 years
- Marriage certificate should be used for customary and polygamous marriages.
- Recognize customary marriages and award certificates for them. (3)
- Any person who takes somebody's daughter to be his wife or for any other purposes should marry them even if he takes her for a day. Recognize traditional marriages and have a certificate issued in their respect.
- Legalize polygamy.
- Every father of a child (except for self willed single parents) should be under the obligation to raise the children he has fathered.
- Fathers ensure woman child support and maintenance. (2)
- Fathers ensure child support upto 18 years.
- Fathers should be forced to marry girl regardless of her physical status.
- The new constitution should protect women against all forms of violence. (5)

5.3.23 NATIONAL ECONOMIC

- Government should do away with making prostates e.g KCC,KCPU,KFA
- Government should not import foodstuff when there is enough in our stores.
- Local products should be protected from competition from cheap imports.
- Banks should be monitored so as not to exploit customers.

- There should be a poverty eradication scheme.
- Address poverty reduction from a gender perspective.
- All grabbed public property should be repossessed.

5.3.24 NATIONAL OTHER

- Penalty should be imposed on dishonest partners who are HIV positive who get married to unsuspecting uninfected persons.
- Money should not be used in AIDS control.
- Security in the village should be improved.
- Police officers should be polite and always identify themselves.
- People who get arrested by the police should be protected.
- Torturing of suspects by the police should be abolished.
- Corruption involving public property should be considered a capital offense.
- Persons named by the auditor general as having embezzled public funds should be subject to prosecution and be barred from holding any public office.
- Corruption should be removed
- There should be a law against corruption
- The constitution should provide that retirees shall not be re-employed.
- The constitution should scrap cost sharing.
- The constitution should create pension-departments in provincial levels to perform duties of NSSF.
- The constitution should provide that dropouts and secondary schools shall be recruited in youth camps in every district.
- The constitution should provide for punishment and control of corruption.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants shall retire at 50.

5.3.26 SECTORAL

- Cash crops to be managed by the farmers.
- Give appropriate incentives to small -scale farmers.
- Farmers welfare should be protected by paying them well for their produce.
- Agricultural industries should be protected by the government against unfair competition from imports in order to protect the farmers and economy at large.
- There should be free seeds to enable farmers to produce more.
- Taxation on farm inputs should be reduced and the government should subsidize farm inputs and give loans to farmers.
- Constitution to protect market for farm products and allow and protect independent farmers unions.
- Government should ensure good agricultural policies marketing of agricultural products and protection of farmers' interests. (2)
- Agriculture should be promoted and protected to ensure food security.
- All farm implements should be duty free.
- The government should fully support Agriculture being the backbone of Kenya's economy.
- Farmers should be allowed to air the views /complaints without interference by the police.

- Expand rural and urban informal sector to create employment
- Home industries and markets should be protected.
- Reform the education sector and ensure no government influence.
- Revision of the education system.
- Mixed schools abolished and government provides facilities for this schools.
- Schools should be built and equipped by the government.
- Polytechnic institutions should be catered for in the constitution and bursary funding for polytechnic should be considered.
- There should be no female teaching in boys schools and vice-versa because they cause physiological problems and there should be no suspension in schools.
- Bursaries should be given to fatherless children in school and not to rich people
- The outlawing of corporal punishment should be progressive and other alternatives sought. The issue of religious sponsors in education should be abolished.
- The Teachers Service Commission should be free and independent and the commissioners to enjoy office tenure.
- Chairs of school committees should educated and religious institutions should not interfere with learning institutions and all public schools should be under district education board also reform school inspection systems. (2)
- Create a fully fledged division for the disabled in the ministry of education and provide incentives to teachers dealing with the disabled. There should be public awareness about the disabled and their circulation in all aspects of society.
- Teachers should be paid well and at schools should have proper sufficient facilities. The education system should be reformed and free milk distribution re-introduced.
- The president should not be the chancellor of universities.
- The education system should provide knowledge competencies and attitudes, which appropriately address the needs and aspiration of Kenyans.
- Early childhood development teachers and nursery school teachers should be paid a Salary like any other teacher by the government under the ministry of education.
- In schools, students should study only those subjects, which are career oriented.
- Taxes reduced
- President should use a private bus with his ministers and fellow MPs rather use many limousines to save of fuel.
- The government should publicize all monies in the consolidated funds and by means of budget, how it intends to spend it.
- All members of parliament should pay taxes like other Kenyans.
- Kenyan currency to have image of the president Jomo Kenyatta.
- National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) laws should be streamlined to allow for the use of cards for both inpatients and outpatients and offsetting hospitals bills fully or in total where drugs accommodation and meals are concerned.
- Constitution should recognize the role of women who engage in midwifery. They should be trained.
- Health facilities should be equipped and accessible and immunization and vaccination should be subsidized.
- Tourism should be promoted.
- Provide for complete liberalization of telecommunication industry.
- Constitution should protect small- scale businesses.
- The development of road network equally around the country.
- Constitution should guarantee a safer transport system.

- Kenya broadcasting Corporation to be liberalized and the head of state should not dominate news reports.
- The constitution should provide that churches shall not interfere with running of schools.
- The constitution should provide that admissions to government schools be strictly based on merit.
- The constitution should provide for bursaries for all schools.
- The constitution should provide for localization to industries to create job opportunities.
- The constitution should develop clear-cut policies to protect farmers.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be freedom to trade anywhere.
- The constitution should provide that cooperative bank act shall be amended to allow the cooperative the bank operate like other commercial banks.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall pay early childhood teachers.
- The constitution should provide that farmers shall be protected from the middlemen.
- The constitution should reduce levies for urban businesses.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall classify certain agricultural products and protect them.

5.3.27 CUSTOMARY LAW

- Constitution should protect all the customary laws for all communities.

5.3.28 STATUTORY LAW

- The constitution should a ban commercial sex.
- Preaching in public places such as market places should be outlawed.
- Brewing alcohol for sale should be stopped as well as selling alcohol.
- Rapists should be hanged. (2)
- FGM should be legalized
- Abortion should not be legalized
- Appeals against sentencing to be extended from 14 to 28 days and ensure proceedings are availed for free to all interested parties.
- Rape cases should be addressed seriously.
- Pornographic materials and literature should be banned.
- Eldest son to inherit property upon death of parents.
- People who impregnate girl and abandon them and refuse to marry them should be fined and jailed.
- There should be adequate maternity and paternity leave and equal employment opportunities for women and men.
- Local brewing especially busaa should be allowed.
- A law should be made to stop commercial sex
- Imprisoned people should work for the government to improve the economy of the country.

5.3.29 TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY

- Resolution of public land prosecution of looters.
- Funds received from foreigners must be accounted for and information made available to

the public.

5.3.30 GENDER EQUITY

- Gender equity should be applied in all fields.

5.3.31 NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW

5.3.32 NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY

- Kenyan currency to have a logo of peace love and unity on one side and of founding father Jomo Kenyatta on the other side.
- The president portrait should only be in government offices

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Hon. Kipkalya Kones | MP |
| 2. David K. Cheruiyot | DC |
| 3. David Sang | Chairman |
| 4. Rev. David Kilel | |
| 5. Fr. Christopher Rotich | |
| 6. David Waithage | |
| 7. David Kosgei | |
| 8. Mrs. Grace Koech | |
| 9. Mrs. Priscillah Tesot | |
| 10. Viola Chesimet | |
| 11. Wilson Sosion | |

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. Prison officers Bomet
2. Global Vision
3. Maendeleo ya Wanawake
4. Bomavil College
5. Kiramkok Community
6. Sauti ya Neema choir
7. Marinyiw Parish
8. Catholic justice and peace commission
9. The Anchor
10. Kipkoi Welfare Organization
11. Chepkoin Youth Group
12. KERONJO
13. Cheboien Education Development
14. Rift Valley Associates
15. Magarama Foundation

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

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 0004OBTRV | Andrew Kipsang | CBO | Written | Bomet District Disabled |
| 2 | 0018OBTRV | David Koskei | CBO | Written | People with Disability, Bome |
| 3 | 0016OBTRV | Evaline C. Koyume | CBO | Written | Keneni Group |
| 4 | 0011OBTRV | Florence Mutai | CBO | Written | Mutharakwa Women Group |
| 5 | 0012OBTRV | John Koech | CBO | Memorandum | Silibwet Business Community |
| 6 | 0015OBTRV | Zephaniah Ronoh | CBO | Written | Kamito Group |
| 7 | 0102IBTRV | Alexander K. Ronoh | Individual | Written | |
| 8 | 0047IBTRV | Alexander Rono | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 9 | 0132IBTRV | Alice Cheruiyot | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 10 | 0094IBTRV | Alice Cheruiyot | Individual | Written | |
| 11 | 0111IBTRV | Amon Sitienei | Individual | Written | |
| 12 | 0028IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 13 | 0119IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 14 | 0120IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 15 | 0121IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 16 | 0122IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 17 | 0123IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 18 | 0124IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 19 | 0125IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 20 | 0126IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 21 | 0127IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 22 | 0128IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 23 | 0129IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 24 | 0130IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 25 | 0131IBTRV | Anonymous | Individual | Written | |
| 26 | 0083IBTRV | Baliach Kipkemoi Joseph | Individual | Written | |
| 27 | 0074IBTRV | Benson Munene | Individual | Written | |
| 28 | 0070IBTRV | Bernard Kiprui Cheruiyo | Individual | Written | |
| 29 | 0089IBTRV | Caliph Sang | Individual | Written | |
| 30 | 0087IBTRV | Charles Siele | Individual | Written | |
| 31 | 0139IBTRV | Chelogoi David | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 32 | 0117IBTRV | Cheruiyot A. Geoffrey | Individual | Written | |
| 33 | 0050IBTRV | Cheruiyot Sang | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 34 | 0023IBTRV | Cllr. Alfred Cherangoi | Individual | Written | |
| 35 | 0001IBTRV | Cllr. David K. Sang | Individual | Written | |
| 36 | 0093IBTRV | Cosmas Musau | Individual | Written | |
| 37 | 0018IBTRV | D. K. Kisortich | Individual | Written | |
| 38 | 0073IBTRV | Daniel J. Kirui | Individual | Written | |
| 39 | 0038IBTRV | David K. Langat | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 40 | 0059IBTRV | David Keter | Individual | Written | |
| 41 | 0060IBTRV | David Towett | Individual | Written | |
| 42 | 0142IBTRV | David Waitaye | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 43 | 0072IBTRV | Elly Kipng'eno Rotich | Individual | Written | |
| 44 | 0032IBTRV | Eric Bore | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 45 | 0090IBTRV | Esther Korir | Individual | Written | |
| 46 | 0022IBTRV | Ezekiel Turgut | Individual | Written | |
| 47 | 0017IBTRV | F. K. Tanui | Individual | Written | |
| 48 | 0020IBTRV | Francis Ruto | Individual | Written | |
| 49 | 0037IBTRV | Fredrick Kiptonui A. Ch | Individual | Oral - Public he | |

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|-----|-----------|-------------------------|------------|------------------|--|
| 50 | 0009IBTRV | George Chirchir | Individual | Written | |
| 51 | 0077IBTRV | George Kitur Sitienei | Individual | Written | |
| 52 | 0061IBTRV | Godfrey Cheruiyot | Individual | Written | |
| 53 | 0096IBTRV | Grace Koech | Individual | Written | |
| 54 | 0098IBTRV | Harrison Koskei | Individual | Written | |
| 55 | 0112IBTRV | Henry K. Koskei | Individual | Written | |
| 56 | 0080IBTRV | Hillary Mutai | Individual | Written | |
| 57 | 0147IBTRV | Hon. Kipkalya Kones | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 58 | 0115IBTRV | Hon. Kipkalya Kones | Individual | Written | |
| 59 | 0035IBTRV | James Kipsang | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 60 | 0006IBTRV | Jeremiah K. A. Mosonik | Individual | Written | |
| 61 | 0049IBTRV | Jeremiah Rotich | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 62 | 0066IBTRV | Jeremiah Rotich | Individual | Written | |
| 63 | 0097IBTRV | Job Ray Ngetich | Individual | Written | |
| 64 | 0051IBTRV | Joel C. Ngeno | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 65 | 0055IBTRV | Joel Chelule | Individual | Written | |
| 66 | 0002IBTRV | Joel Muriet | Individual | Written | |
| 67 | 0021IBTRV | Joel Towett | Individual | Written | |
| 68 | 0016IBTRV | John Korir | Individual | Written | |
| 69 | 0019IBTRV | John Maritim | Individual | Written | |
| 70 | 0140IBTRV | Jonathan Korgoren | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 71 | 0025IBTRV | Joseph Bii | Individual | Written | |
| 72 | 0075IBTRV | Joseph Cheres | Individual | Written | |
| 73 | 0145IBTRV | Joseph Chirchir | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 74 | 0088IBTRV | Joseph K. Langat | Individual | Written | |
| 75 | 0068IBTRV | Joseph Kiplangat Cherui | Individual | Written | |
| 76 | 0086IBTRV | Joseph Kirui | Individual | Written | |
| 77 | 0064IBTRV | Joseph Mibei | Individual | Written | |
| 78 | 0015IBTRV | Julius Kirui | Individual | Written | |
| 79 | 0057IBTRV | Julius Towett | Individual | Written | |
| 80 | 0069IBTRV | Kibet Langat | Individual | Written | |
| 81 | 0045IBTRV | Kimolel A. Mibei | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 82 | 0105IBTRV | Kipkirui Rono | Individual | Written | |
| 83 | 0099IBTRV | Kipkoech Yaban | Individual | Written | |
| 84 | 0133IBTRV | Kipkorir Festus | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 85 | 0040IBTRV | Kiptele Arap Tesot | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 86 | 0118IBTRV | Kirui C. Erick | Individual | Written | |
| 87 | 0005IBTRV | Korir Vincent | Individual | Written | |
| 88 | 0109IBTRV | Majimbo Sitonik | Individual | Written | |
| 89 | 0052IBTRV | Mary Kenduiwo | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 90 | 0082IBTRV | Mosonik Bernard | Individual | Written | |
| 91 | 0141IBTRV | Nathan Kirui | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 92 | 0095IBTRV | Nelson Ronoh | Individual | Written | |
| 93 | 0144IBTRV | Nicholas Siror | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 94 | 0013IBTRV | Nyautieki A. Sitonik | Individual | Memorandum | |
| 95 | 0046IBTRV | Pastor Robet Bett | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 96 | 0031IBTRV | Paul Chepkwony | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 97 | 0085IBTRV | Paul Cheruiyot Moso | Individual | Written | |
| 98 | 0101IBTRV | Paul K. Rotich | Individual | Written | |
| 99 | 0100IBTRV | Paul Kiprotich Langat | Individual | Written | |
| 100 | 0078IBTRV | Paul Koskei | Individual | Written | |
| 101 | 0137IBTRV | Paul Langat | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 102 | 0042IBTRV | Paul Soo | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 103 | 0041IBTRV | Pauline Sitonik | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 104 | 0043IBTRV | Peter Arap Tum | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 105 | 0027IBTRV | Phillip Ngeno | Individual | Written | |

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|-----|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 106 | 0146IBTRV | Rebecca Sitonik | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 107 | 0114IBTRV | Rebecca Sitonik | Individual | Written | |
| 108 | 0134IBTRV | Reuben Turgut | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 109 | 0107IBTRV | Richard Chebusit | Individual | Written | |
| 110 | 0014IBTRV | Richard K. Mitei | Individual | Written | |
| 111 | 0071IBTRV | Robert K. Mutai | Individual | Written | |
| 112 | 0062IBTRV | Rotich Welsey | Individual | Written | |
| 113 | 0034IBTRV | Sammy Bett | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 114 | 0012IBTRV | Sammy Bett | Individual | Written | |
| 115 | 0143IBTRV | Sammy Kipkirui | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 116 | 0116IBTRV | Samson Taita Manyey | Individual | Written | |
| 117 | 0135IBTRV | Samuel Barbaren | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 118 | 0113IBTRV | Samuel Chesimet | Individual | Written | |
| 119 | 0138IBTRV | Samuel Rono | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 120 | 0076IBTRV | Samuel Tangus | Individual | Written | |
| 121 | 0065IBTRV | Sang Bernard | Individual | Written | |
| 122 | 0010IBTRV | Shadrack K. Byegon | Individual | Written | |
| 123 | 0104IBTRV | Simon Koskei | Individual | Written | |
| 124 | 0058IBTRV | Simon Mosonik | Individual | Written | |
| 125 | 0004IBTRV | Simon Sang | Individual | Written | |
| 126 | 0091IBTRV | Sitienei Samuel | Individual | Written | |
| 127 | 0092IBTRV | Stanley Chemiriot | Individual | Written | |
| 128 | 0030IBTRV | Stanley Kones | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 129 | 0081IBTRV | Stanley Koskei | Individual | Written | |
| 130 | 0003IBTRV | Stanley Mutai | Individual | Written | |
| 131 | 0007IBTRV | Stephen Kibet Koskey | Individual | Written | |
| 132 | 0063IBTRV | Stephen Kipngetich Kone | Individual | Written | |
| 133 | 0110IBTRV | Tecla Chebusit | Individual | Written | |
| 134 | 0026IBTRV | Torongei Chemutai | Individual | Written | |
| 135 | 0084IBTRV | Towett Joseph | Individual | Written | |
| 136 | 0008IBTRV | Walter Rono | Individual | Written | |
| 137 | 0053IBTRV | Weldon E. Maritim | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 138 | 0029IBTRV | Weldon K. Maritim | Individual | Written | |
| 139 | 0011IBTRV | Weldon Kipyegon Sigei | Individual | Memorandum | |
| 140 | 0033IBTRV | Weldon Kipyegon Sigei | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 141 | 0024IBTRV | Weldon Mutai | Individual | Written | |
| 142 | 0067IBTRV | Wesley Kithigo | Individual | Written | |
| 143 | 0136IBTRV | Wesley Towett | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 144 | 0056IBTRV | Wilfrida Chelangat | Individual | Written | |
| 145 | 0044IBTRV | William K. Cheruiyot | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 146 | 0039IBTRV | William Tesot | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 147 | 0108IBTRV | Williter Chereno | Individual | Written | |
| 148 | 0103IBTRV | Willy Ngerech | Individual | Written | |
| 149 | 0106IBTRV | Willy Ng'erech | Individual | Written | |
| 150 | 0079IBTRV | Wilson Mutai | Individual | Written | |
| 151 | 0036IBTRV | Wilson Ngeno | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 152 | 0048IBTRV | Zachary Rotich | Individual | Oral - Public he | |
| 153 | 0014OBTRV | Anonymous | NGO | Memorandum | Kenya Women Political Caucus |
| 154 | 0006OBTRV | Alfred Langat | Other Institutions | Memorandum | Kipkoi Welfare Association |
| 155 | 0027OBTRV | Bernard Kitur | Other Institutions | Written | Longisa High School |
| 156 | 0001OBTRV | Bernard Tole | Other Institutions | Written | G. K. Prison Bomet |
| 157 | 0002OBTRV | Cllr. Joseph Langat | Other Institutions | Written | Bomet Municipal Council |

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|-----|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 158 | 0009OBTRV | Daniel Kipkorir Maritim | Other Institutions | Memorandum | Kipkoi Welfare Organisation |
| 159 | 0023OBTRV | David Tonui | Other Institutions | Written | Longisa Parish Youth |
| 160 | 0017OBTRV | Decla June | Other Institutions | Written | Kongotik Girls Secondary Sch |
| 161 | 0003OBTRV | Edna Chelule Mibei | Other Institutions | Written | Singorwet, Ndarawetta & Siba |
| 162 | 0005OBTRV | Elijah Kibili Soi | Other Institutions | Memorandum | Rift Valley Review Associati |
| 163 | 0028OBTRV | Gabriel Chepkelat | Other Institutions | Written | Catholic Justice & Peace |
| 164 | 0019OBTRV | John K. Mabway | Other Institutions | Written | Yelkatel Sub Location |
| 165 | 0008OBTRV | John Langat | Other Institutions | Memorandum | Itembe Location |
| 166 | 0024OBTRV | Langat K. Joseph | Other Institutions | Written | Longisa High School |
| 167 | 0025OBTRV | Nehemiah Sitonik | Other Institutions | Written | Chemoner Sub Location |
| 168 | 0021OBTRV | Philemon Bett | Other Institutions | Written | Yelkatel Sub Location |
| 169 | 0026OBTRV | Philip Kemol | Other Institutions | Written | Kipreres Location |
| 170 | 0013OBTRV | Pricilla Tesot | Other Institutions | Memorandum | Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organi |
| 171 | 0022OBTRV | Sosio Jonathan | Other Institutions | Written | Longisa Hogh School |
| 172 | 0020OBTRV | Yegon Moses | Other Institutions | Written | Longisa High School |
| 173 | 0029OBTRV | Mutai Beatrice | Pressure Groups | Written | Kenya Women Political Caucus |
| 174 | 0007OBTRV | David K. Langat | Religious Organisation | Written | Catholic Justice & Peace |
| 175 | 0010OBTRV | Joseph Chepkwony | Religious Organisation | Written | PEFA Church |

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

BOMET MUNICIPAL HALL

| No. | Name: | Address: (Bomet) | No. | Name: | Address: (Bomet) |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|-----|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Benard Tole | P.O.Box 377 | 30 | Richard Maritim | P.O.Box 110 |
| 2 | Cllr. David Sang | P.O.Box 382 | 31 | Francis Kosgey | P.O.Box 111 |
| 3 | Betty Langat | P.O.Box 20 Kericho | 32 | Eric Ng'etich | P.O.Box 226 |
| 4 | Livingstone Kombich | P.O.Box 367 | 33 | Cllr. Ronoh | P.O.Box 85 |
| 5 | Cllr. Joseph Langat | P.O.Box 382 | 34 | Mutai Kenneth | P.O.Box 17 |
| 6 | Stanley Kones | P.O.Box 60 | 35 | Klenton Ngeno | P.O.Box 17 |
| 7 | Paul Chepkwony | P.O.Box 147 | 36 | Benjamin Koech | P.O.Box 33 |
| 8 | Gideon Chelule | P.O.Box 39 | 37 | Albert Tembur | P.O.Box 17 |
| 9 | Hellens Maina | P.O.Box 39 | 38 | David Ronoh | P.O.Box 2 |
| 10 | Richard Cheboin | P.O.Box 19 | 39 | Paul Ngetich | P.O.Box 17 |
| 11 | Joel K. Muryet | P.O.Box 136 | 40 | Paul Tanui | P.O.Box 88 |
| 12 | Pr. George Kurenji | P.O.Box 190 | 41 | Daniel Maritim | P.O.Box 118 |
| 13 | David Cheruiyot | P.O.Box 395 | 42 | Kipngetich Langat | P.O.Box 226 |
| 14 | Stanley Mutai | P.O.Box 260 | 43 | Nixon Cheruiyot | P.O.Box 118 |
| 15 | Onesmus Tobon | P.O.Box 35 Longisa | 44 | Josphat Langat | P.O.Box 336 |
| 16 | Simon Sang | P.O.Box 17 | 45 | Stephen Kosgey | P.O.Box 228 |
| 17 | Edna Mibei | P.O.Box 226 | 46 | Josphat Kirui | P.O.Box 17 |
| 18 | Geoffrey Kosgey | P.O.Box 252 | 47 | Jeremiah Langat | P.O.Box 4 |
| 19 | Pr. Joseph Keter | P.O.Box 335 | 48 | Jackson Maritim | P.O.Box 292 |
| 20 | Shadrack B. Yegon | P.O.Box 2 | 49 | James Marisin | P.O.Box 22 |
| 21 | Andrew Kitur | P.O.Box 172 | 50 | Godffrey Cheruiyot | P.O.Box 60 Longisa |
| 22 | Leonard Langat | | 51 | Walter Ronoh | P.O.Box 131 |
| 23 | Peter Sitonik | P.O.Box 161 | 52 | david Ngetich | P.O.Box 131 |
| 24 | Joseph Siele | P.O.Box 35 Silibwet | 53 | Wilgerson Koech | P.O.Box 63 |
| 25 | Paul Kitur | P.O.Box 147 | 54 | Geoffrey Koech | P.O.Box 63 |
| 26 | Samwel Tanui | P.O.Box 147 | 55 | Stephen Chepkwony | P.O.Box 55 |
| 27 | Paul Rono | P.O.Box 161 | 56 | Henry K.A. Konduiyiro | P.O.Box 58 Olbutyo |
| 28 | George Chirchir | P.O.Box 52 | 57 | Cllr. Alfred Cheramgoi | P.O.Box 19 |
| 29 | Vincent Korir | P.O.Box 110 | 58 | Stanley Kosgey | P.O.Box 140 |
| 59 | Jeremiah Mosonik | P.O.Box 323 | 94 | Joshua Ronoh | P.O.Box 17 |
| 60 | Pr. Joel Tesot | P.O.Box 85 | 95 | James Kipsang | P.O.Box 282 |
| 61 | Eric Bore | P.O.Box 76 | 96 | Simon Tonui | P.O.Box 16 |
| 62 | Jonah Maridany | P.O.Box 99 | 97 | Henry Kirui | P.O.Box 122 |
| 63 | Philemon Kirui | P.O.Box 85 | 98 | Richard Keter | P.O.Box 4 Siliowet |
| 64 | Richard Makerer | P.O.Box 85 | 99 | Wilson Bett | P.O.Box 104 |
| 65 | Elijah K. Soy | P.O.Box 104 | 100 | Stehen Kirui | P.O.Box 222 |
| 66 | Joel Towett | P.O.Box 1 | 101 | Richard Koech | P.O.Box 226 |
| 67 | Viola Chesimet | P.O.Box 36 | 102 | Edward Bett | P.O.Box 63 |
| 68 | Sisytya Koech | P.O.Box 36 | 103 | Thomas Koech | P.O.Box 131 |
| 69 | William Bjomalo | P.O.Box 36 | 104 | Kibet Langat | P.O.Box 131 |
| 70 | Ngeno Paul | P.O.Box 36 | 105 | Ambrose Kenduijue | P.O.Box 86 |
| 71 | Gedruide Itende | P.O.Box 36 | 106 | Joel Ronoh | P.O.Box 49 Silibwet |
| 72 | Esther Mosonik | P.O.Box 36 | 107 | John Towett | P.O.Box 36 |
| 73 | Esther Kilei | P.O.Box 36 | 108 | Rev. Stanley Koech | P.O.Box 190 |
| 74 | Josphat Towett | P.O.Box 17 | 109 | Kipkering Kapwos | P.O.Box 369 |
| 75 | Samwel Kirui | P.O.Box 79 | 110 | Stephen Korir | P.O.Box 5 Silibwet |
| 76 | Timothy Langat | P.O.Box 64 Sotik | 111 | Wilson Ngenoh | P.O.Box 2 |
| 77 | Benard Koech | P.O.Box 17 | 112 | Aron Tuimising | P.O.Box 82 |
| 78 | Jonathan Sowe | P.O.Box 226 | 113 | Samwel Towett | P.O.Box 13 |
| 79 | Eric Soi | P.O.Box 131 | 114 | Gilbert Korir | P.O.Box 138 |
| 80 | Weldon Sigei | P.O.Box 26 Sotik | 115 | Richard K. Mitei | P.O.Box 232 |

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|-----|-------------------|---------------------|-----|----------------------|----------------------|
| 81 | Johana Ronoh | P.O.Box 20 | 116 | John stone Rotich | P.O.Box 85 |
| 82 | Langat Alfred | P.O.Box 118 | 117 | Paul Kirui | P.O.Box 164 |
| 83 | Sammy Langat | P.O.Box 20 | 118 | Fredrick Chesimet | P.O.Box 80 |
| 84 | Bongei Mike | P.O.Box 762 Sotik | 119 | David K. Langat | P.O.Box 9 |
| 85 | Joseph Langat | P.O.Box 20 | 120 | William Bett | P.O.Box 234 |
| 86 | Benard Tangus | P.O.Box 63 | 121 | Stanely Ngerichi | P.O.Box 89 Longisa |
| 87 | Newton Maina | P.O.Box 19 | 122 | Kilisho A. Soi | P.O.Box 193 Sotik |
| 88 | Wesley Mitei | P.O.Box 189 | 123 | Peter Ngeno | P.O.Box 88 |
| 89 | Charles Langat | P.O.Box 111 | 124 | John Langat | P.O.Box 19 |
| 90 | Tonui Marindany | P.O.Box 13 | 125 | Richard Chilule | P.O.Box 19 |
| 91 | Chebwan David | P.O.Box 13 | 126 | Richard Chemosit | P.O.Box 2 |
| 92 | Jonathan K. Ngeny | P.O.Box 56 Sotik | 127 | Willson Marindany | P.O.Box 8 |
| 93 | Nehemia Chepkwony | P.O.Box 17 | 128 | Jonathan Sitienei | P.O.Box 150 |
| 129 | Erick Cheruiyot | P.O.Box 5 | 163 | Paul Lang`at | P.O.Box 239 |
| 130 | Daniel Langat | P.O.Box 203 | 164 | Jonah Lang`at | P.O.Box 40 |
| 131 | Philip Kipngeno | P.O.Box 324 | 165 | Ben Lang`at | P.O.Box 40 |
| 132 | Daniel Chemwa | P.O.Box 17 | 166 | William Tesot | P.O.Box 2 |
| 133 | Kiptele Tesot | P.O.Box 13 | 167 | Limalel Mibei | P.O.Box 111 Kabusare |
| 134 | Kimoru Tuimising | P.O.Box 55 | 168 | Pr. Robert Bett | P.O.Box 354 |
| 135 | Julius Kirui | P.O.Box 38 | 169 | Jeremiah Rotich | P.O.Box 354 |
| 136 | Priscilla Tesot | P.O.Box 389 | 170 | John Korir | P.O.Box 49 Silibwet |
| 137 | Paul Sawe | P.O.Box 16 | 171 | Mary Kenduiywo | P.O.Box 40 Silibwet |
| 138 | Peter Sum | P.O.Bomet | 172 | Joel Bett | P.O.Box 2 |
| 139 | Julius Koni | P.O.Box 267 | 173 | Paul Ronoh | P.O.Box 335 |
| 140 | Sammy K. Bett | P.O.Box 98 | 174 | Linner Chepngeno | P.O.Box 36 |
| 141 | John Katam | P.O. Merigi | 175 | Rebecca Chirchir | P.O.Box 36 |
| 142 | Stanley Koech | P.O.Bomet | 176 | Joseph Chepkwony | P.O.Box 99 |
| 143 | Weldon Maritim | P.O.Box 17 | 177 | Alexander Rono | P.O.Box 335 |
| 144 | Rere David | P.O.Box 38 | 178 | Ernest Langat | P.O.Box 227 |
| 145 | Samson Ngetich | P.O.Box 203 | 179 | Thomas Korir | P.O.Box 99 |
| 146 | Geoffrey Langat | P.O.Box 190 | 180 | Nicholas Rono | P.O.Box 278 |
| 147 | Philip Langat | P.O.Box 193 Sotik | 181 | William Tesot | |
| 148 | Rutoh Francis | P.O.Box 193 Sotik | 182 | Kiptele Arap Tesot | |
| 149 | Carlos Sigei | P.O.Box 42 | 183 | Mrs. Pauline Ditomti | |
| 150 | Elkanah Chepkwony | P.O.Box 39 | 184 | Richard Malel | P.O.Box 19 |
| 151 | Ezekiel K. Turgur | P.O.Box 44 | 185 | Zachariah Rotich | P.O.Box 99 Silibwet |
| 152 | Francis Koskei | P.O.Box 13 | 186 | Richard Ruto | P.O.Box 10 Olbutyo |
| 153 | William Cheruiyot | P.O.Box 81 | 187 | Jeremaya Rotich | P.O.Box 254 |
| 154 | Nehemiah Kamoingi | P.O.Box 5 Silibwet | 188 | Bency Chelangat | P.O.Box 29 |
| 155 | Charles Rop | P.O.Box 49 Silibwet | 189 | Janeth Chepkemoi | P.O.Box 29 |
| 156 | Joseph Bii | P.O.Box 43 | 190 | Samwel Kirui | P.O.Box 345 |
| 157 | David Kamoing` | P.O.Box 5 Silibwet | 191 | Cheruiyot Sang | P.O.Box 222 |
| 158 | David Ng`eno | P.O.Box 218 | 192 | Mrs. Mutai Florence | P.O.Box 393 |
| 159 | Johana Maritim | Kapkesasio | 193 | Joel C. Ngeno | P.O.Box 29 |
| 160 | Andrew Bosek | P.O.Box 85 Longisa | 194 | Wesly Maritim | P.O.Box 947 Sotik |
| 161 | John K. Koech | P.O.Box 17 Silibwet | 195 | Wesly Kosgei | P.O.Box 75 |
| 162 | William Lang`at | P.O.Box 13 | 196 | Weldon Mutai | P.O.Box 231 |

LONGISA HIGH SCHOOL

| No | Name: | Address: | No | Name: | Address: |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------|-----|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Richard Maritim | P.O. Box 48, Longisa | 119 | Joseph Cheres | P.O. Box 319, Bomet |
| 2 | Kelong Chelule | P.O. Box 19, Longisa | 120 | Jangus Samwel | P.O. Box 29, Bomet |
| 3 | Sammy Chebusit | P.O. Box 48, Longisa | 121 | Paul Koskei | P.O. Box 29, Bomet |
| 4 | John Koyumi | P.O. Box 48, Longisa | 122 | Wilson Mutai | P.O. Box 29, Bomet |
| 5 | Zepheniah Ronoh | P.O. Box 48, Longisa | 123 | Hillary Muati | P.O. Box 29, Bomet |
| 6 | Evaline Chebet Koyume | P.O. Box 19, Longisa | 124 | Stanley Koske | P.O. Box 29, Bomet |
| 7 | Thomas Towett | P.O. Box Longisa | 125 | Mosonik Bernard | P.O. Box 88, Longisa |
| 8 | Joel Chelule | P.O. Box 48, Longisa | 126 | Baliach K. Joseph | P.O. Box 11, Longisa |
| 9 | Wilfrida Chelangat | P.O. Box 48, Longisa | 127 | Towett Joseph | P.O. Box 11, Longisa |
| 10 | Julius Towett | P.O. Box 19, Longisa | 128 | Cheruiyot Paul Moso | P.O. Box 11, Longisa |
| 11 | Simon Mosonik | P.O. Box 19, Longisa | 129 | John K. Mabwai | P.O. Box 25, CMR |
| 12 | David Keter | P.O. Box 19, Longisa | 130 | Bett Philemon | P.O. Box 25, CMR |
| 13 | David Towett | P.O. Box 48, Longisa | 131 | Kirui Joseph | P.O. Box 25, CMR |
| 14 | Godfrey Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 60, Longisa | 132 | Charles Siele | P.O. Box 25, CMR |
| 15 | Rotich Wesley | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 133 | Joseph Barbaret | P.O. Box 48, Longisa |
| 16 | Stephen Kones | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 134 | David Tonui | P.O. Box 68, Longisa |
| 17 | Joseph Mibei | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 135 | Joseph Lang'at | P.O. Box 319, Bomet |
| 18 | Sang Benard | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 136 | Kipkoech Sang Caleb | P.O. Box 66, Longisa |
| 19 | Jeremiah Rotich | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 137 | Ketili Arap Chelogoi | P.O. Box 3, Chemaner |
| 20 | Wesley Kithigo | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 138 | Reuben Turgut | P.O. Chemaner |
| 21 | Richard Towett | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 139 | Cosmas Barngatuny | P.O. Box 319, Bomet |
| 22 | Joseph K. Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 140 | Munene Benson | P.O. Box 32, Longisa |
| 23 | Kibet Langat | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 141 | Benard Mutai | P.O. Box 3, Kericho |
| 24 | Kipkirui Cheruiyot Benard | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 142 | John Towett | P.O. Box 31, Longisa |
| 25 | Kikwai Tumising | P.O. Box 319, Bomet | 143 | Phillemon Kirui | P.O. Box 85, Bomet |
| 26 | Peter Ngeleche | P.O. Box 30, Longisa | 144 | Zakayo Kosgei | P.O. Box 85, Bomet |
| 27 | Yegon Moses | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 145 | Pastor David Mibei | P.O. Box 1, Longisa |
| 28 | Kipkori Festo | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 146 | Joseph Towett | P.O. Box 119, Bomet |
| 29 | Leonard Kalya | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 147 | Nathan Kebenei | P.O. Box 3, Chemaner |
| 30 | Amos Sitienei | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 148 | Wesley Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 60, Longisa |
| 31 | Cosmas Musau | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 149 | Harison Kosgei | P.O. Box 319, Bomet |
| 32 | Jacob Langat | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 150 | Wilson Langat | P.O. Box 44, Chemnet |
| 33 | Benard Kitor | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 151 | Michael Rono | P.O. Box 31, Longisa |
| 34 | Samwel Sitien | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 152 | Joseph Ruto | P.O. Box 37, Longisa |
| 35 | S. Chemiryot | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 153 | Lordman Rono | P.O. Box 393, Bomet |
| 36 | Edwin Rotich | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 154 | Thomas Tuiya | P.O. Box 41, Longisa |
| 37 | Geoffrey Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 32, Longisa | 155 | Philiph Chepkwony | P.O. Box 59, Longisa |
| 38 | Nelson Rono | P.O. Box 60, Longisa | 156 | Charles Chepkwony | P.O. Box 59, Longisa |
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| 42 | David K. Siele | P.O. Box 59, Longisa | 160 | Joel Cheruiyot | P.O. Box 395, Longisa |
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| 44 | Paul Koech | P.O. Box 11, Longisa | 162 | Paul Langat | P.O. Box 19, Bomet |
| 45 | Joseah Kirui | P.O. Box 89, Longisa | 163 | Samwel Rono | P.O. Box 16, Longisa |
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| 48 | Samwel Sugut | P.O. Box 30, Longisa | 166 | Andrew Bosek | P.O. Box 85, Longisa |
| 49 | Richard Makerer | P.O. Box 85, Longisa | 167 | Alexander Ronoh | P.O. Box 536, Njoro |
| 50 | Joel Koromicha | P.O. Box 85, Longisa | 168 | Sarah Koyumi | P.O. Box 19, Longisa |
| 51 | Elekiel Ruto | P.O. Box 90, Longisa | 169 | Benard Tonui | P.O. Box 319, Bomet |
| 52 | Joel Ruto | P.O. Box 90, Longisa | 170 | Reuben Turgut | P.O. Box 3, Chemamer |
| 53 | Nehemia Sitonik | P.O. Box 3, Chemamer | 171 | Alfred Korir | P.O. Box 24, Longisa |
| 54 | Wesley Kangole | P.O. Box 3, Chemamer | 172 | Nyautiek Kelelyo | P.O. Box 36, Longisa |
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| 56 | Stanley Kones | P.O. Box 3, Chemamer | 174 | Joseph Kener | P.O. Box 49, Longisa |
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| 58 | Daniel Kirui | P.O. Box 16, Longisa | 176 | Esther Korir | P.O. Box 60, Longisa |
| 59 | George Sitienei | P.O. Box 22, Longisa | 177 | Daniel Tangus | P.O. Box 55, Longisa |
| 60 | Paul Rotich | P.O. Box 755, Kericho | 178 | Simon Kosgei | P.O. Box 75, Longisa |
| 61 | Geoffrey Mitei | P.O. Box 16, Longisa | 179 | David Kosgei | P.O. Box 75, Longisa |
| 62 | Richard Ruto | P.O. Box 16, Longisa | 180 | Daniel Towett | P.O. Box 49, Longisa |
| 63 | David Chelogoi | P.O. Box 19, Longisa | 181 | Joel Bagero | P.O. Box 79, Longisa |
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| 78 | Keneth Koech | P.O. Box 9, Longisa | 196 | Onesmus Tobon | P.O. Box 35, Longisa |
| 79 | Pastor Tesot Joel | P.O. Box 85, Bomet | 197 | Walter Cheronon | P.O. Box 3900, Eldoret |

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| 93 | Ruto Chepkwony | P.O. Box 50, Longisa | 211 | Lonner Kikuai | P.O. Box 37, Longisa |
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| 117 | Henry K. Koske | P.O. Box 5, Longisa | 235 | Sigei Shandrack | P.O. Box 75, Longisa |
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