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## 1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Eldama Ravine is a constituency in Koibatek District. Koibatek District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

### 1.1 Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	69,236	68,927	138,163
<b>Total District Population Aged 18 years &amp; Below</b>	38,990	38,204	77,194
<b>Total District Population Aged Above 18 years</b>	30,246	30,723	60,969
<b>Population Density (persons/Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	60		

### 1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Koibatek District:

- Is one the least densely populated districts in the province, being ranked 10<sup>th</sup> out of the 18 districts in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 86.8%, being ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the province and 8<sup>th</sup> nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 19.5%, being ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in the province and 34<sup>th</sup> nationally; and
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhea diseases, skin diseases and infections, and rheumatism.

Koibatek district has 2 constituencies: Mogotio, and Eldama Ravine Constituencies. The district's 2 MPs, each cover on average an area of 1,153 Km<sup>2</sup> to reach 69,082 constituents – the smallest number of constituents per MP in the province. This is a ruling party, KANU, stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, KANU won the Mogotio and Eldama Ravine parliamentary seats with 86.09% and 57.35% valid votes respectively.

## 2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Eldama Ravine is a new constituency created in 1996. It is largely a settlement area with a relatively cosmopolitan population. The indigenous population is mainly of the Kalenjin tribe. Another tribe with a substantial presence in mainly two parts of the constituency, Maji Mazuri and Timboroa, is the Kikuyu.

### 2.1 Socio-Economic Profile

The economic mainstay of the locals is subsistence farming mainly of food crops. In addition, the locals produce pyrethrum, and keep livestock.

### 2.2 Electioneering and Political Information

In the 1997 general elections KANU and an opposition party, SDP, hotly contested for the parliamentary seat. KANU, however, won with 57.35% valid votes. KANU retained the seat in 2002.

### 2.3 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS		31,181	
CANDIDATES	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Musa Cherutich Sirma	KANU	14,390	57.35
Joseph Leboo Rop	SDP	10,701	42.65
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>25,091</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		290	
Total Votes Cast		25,381	
% Turnout		81.40	
% Rejected/Cast		1.14	

### 2.4 Main Problems

The main issues experienced are:

- Issuance of title deeds to some of the locals; and
- Ethnic tensions between the minority Kikuyu and dominant Kalenjin. The Kikuyu in Maji Mazuri form a voting block of about 10,000 people.

## 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 7<sup>th</sup> February 2002 and 8<sup>th</sup> July 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**

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

## 5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

### 5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s) 5<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> July 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

#### 2. **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- b) Venue(s): a) Equator Primary School  
b) Catholic Parish Hall

#### 3. **Panels**

- a) Catholic Parish Hall - Commissioners

Com. Salome Muigai  
Com. Domiziano Ratanya  
Com. Riunga Raiji

- b) Catholic Parish Hall - Secretarial  
John Watibini - Programme Officer  
Lynne Sigei - Assistant Programme Officer  
Grace Gitu - Verbatim Reporter  
Paul Tuikong - District Co-ordinator
- c) Equator Primary School - Commissioners  
Com. Pastor Zablon Ayonga  
Com. Hon. Phoebe Asiyo
- d) Equator Primary School - Secretariat  
Irungu Ndirangu - Programme Officer  
Anthony Oluoch - Asst. Programme Officer  
Regina Mwachi - Verbatim Recorder

## 5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
<b>Number of People Who Presented</b>		100
<b>Sex</b>	Male	88
	Female	9
	Not Stated	3
<b>Presenter Type</b>	Individual	80
	Institutions	19
	Not Stated	1
<b>Educational Background</b>	Primary Level	29
	Secondary/High School Level	50
	College	10
	University	8
	None	0
	Not Stated	3
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	0
<b>Form of Presentation</b>	Memoranda	4
	Oral	45
	Written	6
	Oral + Memoranda	16
	Oral + Written	28
	Not Stated	1

## 5.3. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Eldama Ravine 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 is need for a preamble in the constitution. (14)
- The constitution should reflect Kenyans aspirations for a peaceful prosperous and united nation.
- The vision in the preamble should set economy, management of institutions and political administration of law.
- The preamble should reflect Kenyan's history.
- These should reflect common experiences in land and education.
- The preamble should state that we honour God and He comes first.
- The preamble should state that Kenya is in the process of development.
- The preamble should express the national philosophy and value of Kenya.
- The preamble should express the national anthem, coat of arms, equality of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should express that the constitution is for the people.

### **5.3.2 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should have statements capturing national philosophy and guiding principles. (3)
- The constitution should ensure that the will of people is supreme
- The constitution should include democratic principles. (3)
- The constitution should include social justice and democratic values.
- There should be freedom of choice.
- The democratic principles should include limitation of political parties and its management.
- The majority party must respect for minority parties.
- The constitution should reflect liberty equality and economic prosperity.
- The constitution should reflect important values.
- The constitution should reflect justice respect and unity.
- The constitution should reflect peace, love and unity
- Important values should be stressed as respect, freedom and family unit.
- Values to be reflected in the constitution include, traditional customs in handling leadership from generation to another without jumping, moral supportive to discipline and security in the community and maintaining values of marriage and state.
- There should be no fear, separation of powers, check and balances.
- The constitution should provide that the principles be enforceable in law. (3)
- Values need to be enforced in the law (provide room) in the community that needs most.
- The constitution should provide that the law should apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that the government should develop its people and their lifestyles.
- The constitution should state that the constitution should be accessible to all.
- The constitution should provide for separation of powers and independence of all organs of the state.
- The constitution should state that Kiswahili be the official language even in parliament.
- The constitution should state that the national anthem should be understood and recognized by all Kenyans. Maintain national philosophy of peace, love and unity.
- The constitution should state inter alia; equality of all people, non-discrimination, respect for opinion of others and respect for elders in the society.

- The constitution should provide for separation of powers between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.

### **5.3.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should retain 65% majority vote required for amendments (5)
- The constitution should provide that 70% votes required for amendments.
- Regional assemblies should amend the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that 90% votes required for amendments.
- The constitution should provide that 75% votes required for amendments. (3)
- 90% should replace 65% worth to amend the constitution.
- Parliament's power to amend the constitution should be limited (9)
- Parliament's power to amend the constitution should not be limited.
- Parts of the constitution be extensions of parliament life and impeachment of the president should be beyond parliament power to amend.
- Some parts of the constitution especially those dealing with liberties should be beyond amending power of parliament.
- There should be public referendums to amend those areas beyond parliament powers.
- The electoral commission should conduct public referendums. (5)
- The constitution commission should conduct referendums. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment should only be through a public referendum. (11)

### **5.3.4 CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should provide that anyone born in Kenya be a Kenyan citizen. (4)
- The constitution should provide that anyone born in Kenya after independence be an automatic citizen.
- The constitution should provide that anyone where ancestry can be traced to the fourth generation should be automatic citizen.
- Automatic citizen should be all those born in Kenya and those born of Kenya parents. (2)
- A child born by both Kenyans parents and non citizen living in Kenya for more than 10 years.
- A child born of a Kenyan father and Kenyan mother and a Kenyan father and a foreign mother should be automatic citizens.
- The constitution should provide that citizenship can be acquired by naturalization, nationalization and registration.
- The constitution should provide that citizenship can be acquired by naturalization and by virtue of someone having stayed in the country for more than 9 years.
- The constitution should provide that citizenship could be acquired by registration. (3)
- Kenyan citizenship be acquired through naturalization.
- By living in Kenya one should acquire citizenship
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should not be automatic citizens. They should apply for citizenship.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be automatic citizens after staying in the country for sufficient period of time.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should not be automatic citizens.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be automatic citizens. (7)

- Spouses of Kenyan men should receive automatic citizenship.
- A child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of the parent's gender be an automatic citizenship. (11)
- A child born of a Kenyan father by a foreign woman should be an automatic citizen while a child born to a Kenya woman by a foreigner father should apply for citizenship.
- A child born of virtue of his father being a Kenyan should be an automatic citizenship. (2)
- Children of one Kenyan who wish to be citizens should be allowed to do so.
- The constitution should provide that citizens obey the rules of the country and fully participate in development and social activities of the nation.
- The constitution should provide that citizens obey the laws.
- Rights and obligations of a citizen should be equal irrespective of how citizenship is acquired.
- Obligation right of citizens is to defend his country by all means.
- The constitution should provide that rights and obligations of a citizen depend on the manner citizenship is acquired. (2)
- The constitution should provide that rights and obligations of a citizen depend on the manner citizenship is acquired. (3)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans carry national identity cards, driving license or passports as proof of citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans carry national identity cards, as proof of citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans carry national identity cards, school certificate and birth certificate as proof of citizenship.
- Kenyans should carry IDs and passports for identifications.
- The constitution should put in place measures to control the refugee menace in the country.
- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (6)
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship (3)
- The constitution should provide that all those born in Kenya are Kenyan citizen and shall be identified by birth certificate as opposed to national identity card.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender.
- The constitution should provide that national identification and voters cards be issued at one place and time.
- The constitution should provide that persons who qualify for citizenship by registration should renounce other citizenship.

### **5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should establish disciplined forces. (12)
- The constitution should establish disciplined forces that should be recruited from all the 42 tribes.
- Recruitment of armed forces should be advertised and the posts known uncompetitive selection should not take place.
- The constitution should provide that armed forces be disciplined through the martial

courts. (5)

- The constitution should provide that the defense ministry disciplines the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that armed forces be disciplined by the armed forces judiciaries.
- The mechanism be regular training, examination for higher coursed, good pay in salary and allowance be kept out of public.
- The president should not be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (4)
- The president should be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the national security council has exclusive power to declare war. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president have exclusive power to declare war. (4)
- Parliament should have exclusive power to declare war. (3)
- The executive should have exclusive power to declare war.
- The president in consultation with parliament should have exclusive power to declare war.
- The constitution should permit use of the extraordinary powers during emergencies. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the state Security Council be empowered to invoke emergency powers.
- The constitution should provide that the head of state has authority security to invoke emergency powers. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the parliament has authority security to invoke emergency powers. (3)
- Provincial administration should have authority to invoke emergency powers.
- Cabinet should have authority to invoke these by the machinery used by cabinet.
- Parliament should not have any role in effecting powers.
- Parliament should approve the use of emergency powers. (2)
- Parliament should have power in effecting emergency powers.
- The constitution should provide for control of the Kenya police by the people to curb corruption in the force.
- The constitution should provide that police should not oppress people, be morally upright and shall ensure security in all areas.
- The constitution should provide that sacked army officers should be under constant watch.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of defense and national security ministry.
- The constitution should provide that armed forces be engaged in community activities development like building of roads.
- The constitution should provide that police should be taught human rights as part of civic education.
- The constitution should provide that the ceremonial president is the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

### **5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES**

- The constitution should provide that political parties be involved in economic activities.
- The constitution should provide that political parties be involved in the fight against corruption, poverty and other social evils afflicting the society.
- The constitution should provide that political parties not play other roles other than political mobilization. (2)
- The constitution should provide that political parties play other roles such as

establishment of schools, commercial undertakings, building and running of hospitals and launching of harambee projects.

- Political parties should mobilize and ensure state in an accountably and transparently. (2)
- Apart from political mobilization, political parties should participate in education, medical services, discipline of youth future leaders and self- help projects for social activities.
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (7)
- The constitution should not regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties.
- The constitution should set limit on the number of political parties.
- The constitution should not limit the number of political parties. (5)
- The constitution should provide that political parties be financed by the members using registration fees, annual subscriptions, donation from well wishers and sale of party emblems.
- The constitution should provide that political parties finance themselves. (3)
- Political parties should be funded externally.
- The constitution should provide that political parties be financed from public coffers.(9)
- The constitution should set terms and conditions for the financing of political parties.
- Political parties should not get funds from public accounts and they should be edited by the auditor general in carrying out development projects, promoting the national building.
- The constitution should provide that the state recognized and respect registered political parties. In turn political parties should promote harmony in the state. (3)
- Politicians from other parties should not be barred or harassed from public rallies.
- The state should provide security for political parties.
- State and political parties should complement each other.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should represent broad national interest, ideologies and views and not just narrow tribal interest.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 (4).
- The constitution should provide that registrar of political parties to establish criteria of vetting political parties.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should have a common date of nomination.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should have at least 10% of registered voters in each province.
- The constitution should provide that political parties
- The constitution should provide that opposition political parties should be involved in development not just politicking.
- The constitution shall provide that the state shall financially sponsor all political parties.
- The constitution should provide that all political parties be represented in parliament failure to which such party be dissolved.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should not exceed 4 in number. (2)
- The constitution should provide that political parties should be at most 10 in number.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should not be united
- The constitution should provide that political parties should not be funded by the state. (2)
- The constitution should provide that one should be a member of a political party for a year before the elections.
- The constitution should provide that an MP whose party dissolves due to merger or etc should lose the seat.

- The constitution should provide political parties should be reduced to 2 only.

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

- The constitution should retain the presidential system of government
- The constitution should not retain the presidential system of government
- The constitution should adopt a parliamentary system of government (10)
- The constitution should have a prime minister appointed from the party with majority.
- The prime minister should be the head of government (4)
- Prime minister be appointed from the party with majority in parliament in charge of day to day running of the government
- We should have a prime minister who shall be the head of the government and lead government business parliament and appoint the cabinet.
- The president should be ceremonial. (11)
- The president should be the head of state.
- The constitution should adopt a hybrid system of government where executive is authority shared between the president and the prime minister.
- The prime minister should be incharge of the cabinet.
- The president should be the head of state, in-charge of the judiciary and the civil service and other public services.
- The president should be the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The constitution should retain the unitary system of government in which all affairs of the state are controlled by the central government (2)
- The constitution should establish a federal system of government with regional units each federal state should be headed by a governor. (2)
- The constitution should retain the unitary system of government in which the executive and legislative authority is split between the central government and regional authorities. Federal authority should be in-charge of development activities in their region.
- The constitution should provide that the government devolve power to lower levels of government 4)
- The constitution should establish measures to devolve power to lower levels of government. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the vice president be the president running mate.
- The vice president should also be nominated by a party to run. He should not be a MP.
- The president should elect the vice president and the he should be the principal assistant of the president.
- The vice president should provide that the attorney general register as many churches and religious organizations as possible without discrimination.
- The vice president should provide that the attorney general be elected by parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a re-introduction Majimbo system of government. (13)
- The constitution should not provide for a government represented by the Senate and the House of Representatives. Central government to handle currency and governors to head regional government, which shall take the form of existing provinces.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. Federal authorities to be in-charge of social, political and economic rights.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government. With a Prime Minister. The president becomes ceremonial.

- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government. (2)

### 5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- The constitution should provide that parliament vet appointments of senior officers. (9)
- Parliament should not vet any appointments.
- Parliament should vet all executive appointments. (2)
- Parliament should vet appointments of the permanent secretaries and the cabinet.
- Parliament should vet appointments of ambassadors, the permanent secretaries and the cabinet.
- Parliament should vet appointments of chief justice of the general staff, MD, commissioners, the permanent secretaries and the cabinet.
- Parliament should have powers to summon and censure ministers and other public officers it should also enact laws.
- The constitution should expand functions of parliament by giving it more responsibilities.
- Parliament should appoint senior public servants.
- Parliament functions should be expanded to include appointments of ministers.
- Parliament functions should be expanded with regard of vetting appointments.
- Parliament functions should be expanded for transparency.
- Parliament functions should be expanded to cover all the arms of the government
- The constitution should provide that parliament have unlimited control of its procedures. (6)
- Parliament should have unlimited control of its procedures but approved by voters.
- The constitution should provide that being an MP be a part time occupation. (2)
- MP be a full time occupation or remain part time.
- MP should work from Monday to Friday.
- Voters should be at least 18 years old.
- The age requirement of presidential candidates should be between 35-75 years.
- The age requirement for parliamentary contestants should be 25 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that the age requirement for parliamentary contestants be 30 – 70 years. The age requirement of presidential candidates be between 35-75 years
- The constitution should provide that the age requirement for presidential candidates be between 25-60 years.
- The constitution should provide that the age requirement for presidential candidates be between 50-70 years.
- The constitution should provide that the age requirements for contesting of parliamentary seats are sufficient.
- The constitution should provide that the age requirement for parliamentary contestants be 35 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that the age requirement for parliamentary contestants be between 25 – 70 years. Voting age should be 18. Presidential candidates should be 35-74 years.
- President should be between 35-70 years.
- Voting age should remain 18 years. (3)
- Voting age should be reduced to 16 years. Presidential candidates be 35 years and above but not more than 60 years. Parliamentary contestants should be 25 years but not more than 55 years.
- Voters should have attained 18 years and above. Parliamentary contestants be 25 years

and above.

- Voting age should be reduced to 15 years. MPs should be above 18 years and presidency be above 55 years and not above 70 years.
- The constitution should provide that the minimum educational qualifications for MPs be O level certificate.
- The constitution should provide that the language tests for MP s are sufficient. MPs to have a diploma
- The constitution should provide that the minimum educational qualifications for MPs be a degree. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the language tests for MP s be abolished. Minimum educational qualifications for MPs be a diploma.
- The constitution should provide that the language tests for MP s are sufficient. The minimum educational qualifications for MPs be O level certificate.
- Parliamentary candidate should be graduates and go through language tests.
- Language tests are no adequate with form 4 education.
- Language tests for MP s are not sufficient.
- The constitution should introduce moral and ethical qualifications for MPs. They should be God fearing, have no criminal record and popular among the people. (2)
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates. (12)
- The constitution should provide that people have a right to recall their MP. (17)
- MPs should act on the basis of conscience, conviction and instructions from the constituencies. (12)
- The constitution should provide that the public service commission determines salaries for MPs.
- The constitution should provide that citizens determine salaries for Mps. (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs be paid in relation to their attendance in parliament.
- Salaries and benefits of MPs should be reduced to reflect the national economic situation. There should be a public referendum to determine the salaries of MPs.
- Mps should not be allocated salaries by they should be given allowances.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated MP for women.
- The constitution should abolish the concept of nominated MPs. (8)
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated MP.
- The constitution should provide that the concept of nominated MP be retained for specific interest groups. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the women be provided with one parliamentary seat in every province.
- The constitution should not design measures to increase women participation in parliament. (4)
- The constitution should reserve  $\frac{1}{4}$  of seats for women in parliament. (2)
- 20% of total positions in parliament should be given to women to increase their participation.
- Women should be free to contest seats without waiting to be favored.
- The constitution should provide that Mps attend fundraising and other important functions in their constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that an MP automatically loses his seat when the party that sponsored him ceases to exist through dissolution or merger.
- The constitution should establish rule to govern the conduct of parliamentarians in

multiparty state. (2)

- The constitution should provide that a special house disciplinary committee establish rules to govern the conduct of MPs in a multiparty.
- State laws should govern parliament.
- All the members of the national assembly should be present all the time the house is open unless with the speakers permission. The issue of no quorum should cease.
- The functions of the MPs should be defined by the constitution.
- There should be no defection during the life of parliament, no abusive languages in all fields, MPs should have high morals.
- The constitution should not permit the formation of a coalition government (3)
- The constitution should permit the formation of a coalition government (6)
- The constitution should provide that the dominant party forms the government (4)
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government between the first two parties.
- The constitution should provide for multiparty representation at both the legislature and executive. (4)
- The constitution should continue with the current multiparty system in the legislature and one party in the executive. (6)
- Parliament should have 2 chambers i.e lower house and the senate (9)
- Parliament should have one chamber. (2)
- Parliament should have 2 chambers (3)
- We should have two chambers of parliament, districts chamber and the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament has power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence. (8)
- Executive should be removed by a referendum signed by 3/4 voters in the republic instead of parliament through a vote of no confidence.
- The president should not have powers to veto legislation in parliament. (3)
- The president should have powers to veto legislation in parliament. (3)
- The president should be responsible for accenting bills passed by legislature. (2)
- 2/3-majority vote by parliament should be sued to override the president veto.
- Legislature has the power to override the president's veto.
- Legislature has no power to override the president's veto.
- The president should not have powers to dissolve parliament. (3)
- The president should have powers to dissolve parliament. (7)
- Parliamentary elections should not be staggered. (2)
- The constitution should stagger elections for parliament, so that there is no time when there are no sitting MPs.
- The constitution should stagger elections of senate and House of Representatives parliamentarians.
- We should stagger elections for parliament so that there will be sitting MP by adopting 1/3 MPs out every 2 years in rotation.
- The constitution should provide that the powers of the president to appoint constitutional officers be subject to vetting by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should appoint ministers, assistant ministers and key government and institutional officers.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should at least be 21 years and professionals.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should at least be form four graduates of moral and ethical standing.
- The constitution should provide that an independent commission to determine the salaries

of MPs. (12)

- The constitution should provide that the Speaker of the national assembly be elected directly.
- The constitution should provide for lower and regional parliaments.
- The constitution should require that MPs are God-fearing people.
- The constitution should provide for impeachment of the president by parliament.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.
- The constitution should provide that judges and electoral commissioners be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be transparent and at least be university graduates.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the constitution should set the calendar of events in parliament. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the Senate should vet all presidential appointees.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should only be pensionable after serving for two terms.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should work full time in parliament. (13)

### **5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE**

- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate have a degree, good leadership qualities and be popular.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate be married, God fearing and have no criminal record, with O'level certificate.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate have a minimum educational qualification of a diploma. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate be morally upright, have a degree, be of sound mind, be married and have no criminal record and of integrity with impeccable character.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate be morally upright, medically fit, have no criminal record, not be bankrupt and have a minimum education of O'level.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate have a degree.
- The constitution should provide that village elders be recognized and treated as civil servants with payment.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate have O' level certificate.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate have a diploma and be of sound mind.
- Presidential candidate should be of college level.
- Presidential candidate should be healthy have no previous criminal record.
- President to have a masters and public management experience.
- There should be specific qualifications for presidential candidates.
- The president should be an economist.
- The constitution should specify qualifications for presidential candidates as should be graduates, have upright morals, clean from corruption practices and should be aged 55

years and not above 70 years.

- The constitution should fix presidential tenure to 2 terms of 4 years each. (5)
- The constitution should not fix presidential tenure.
- The constitution should provide the president appoint all chief executives of parastatals.
- The constitution should define presidential functions. (6)
- The constitution should define presidential functions to include representing the country board, appointing ministers and ambassadors.
- The constitution should define presidential functions to pardon people convicted by court of law be chancellor of all public universities and awarding national honour to brave and hardworking citizens.
- The constitution should define presidential functions i.e head of state.
- The head of state should not appoint the head of parastatals, solicitor general ambassadors.
- Functions of the president should be defined in the constitution as the head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- The constitution should set limits on presidential powers. (6)
- Presidential powers should be limited with respect to being the chancellor of all universities.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president due to misconduct. (6)
- The seating president should not be removed during his tenure.
- The constitution should provide that the legislature and the executive be independent. (5)
- The constitution should devolve power from the central government to regional states.
- President should not have power to influence parliament, but provide checks for each other.
- President should respect the parliament and should as well be respected by MPs.
- President should be an MP. (4)
- The constitution should retain provincial administration to be incharge of security.
- The constitution should retain provincial administration, the citizens should elect chiefs. (2)
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration be restructured.
- The constitution should retain provincial administration and its functions taken over by the local authority. (2)
- The constitution should provide that chiefs be elected by citizens posts of provincial district commissioners and officers be abolished.
- The constitution should retain provincial administration. The community through the local elder should vet chief applicants who will then be appointed by the concerned authorities.
- The constitution should retain provincial administration but all officers be elected by citizens. They should serve for 2-year terms of 4 years each.
- The posts of DO and assistant chiefs should be abolished.
- The constitution should retain provincial administration but trim their powers.
- Provincial administration be abolished and replace with regional authorities.
- District boundaries should be reviewed. Chiefs be elected.
- Chiefs and administration police should carry out their duties without being corrupted.
- Chiefs should not be done away with.
- DO, D.C and PC should be scrapped.
- The President should not be the chancellor of Public Universities.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration should be retained. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve 2 terms of five years. (14)

- The constitution should provide that the Chief's Act be re-introduced.
- The constitution should state that provincial administration should be scrapped. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the chiefs should be elected from ages 35 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that powers of the president be trimmed especially those of appointing people to public office.
- The constitution should provide that the president should have a university degree and be not a tribalist.
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of PCs and DOs. Establish and strengthen offices of DCs and chiefs to serve at local levels.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be above the law. (6)
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president be between 25-60 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be aged between 35-75 years, a person of integrity and should declare his wealth.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an MP (9).
- The constitution should provide that the president could be a man or a woman.
- The constitution should provide that the president should at least be form four/diploma graduate.
- The constitution should provide that the ministers shall have executive powers and appointed by the prime minister.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not appoint CJ, AG etc.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be aged between 55-80 years.
- The constitution should provide that the chiefs and their assistants should have at least form four education.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 35-70 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 40-80 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the ceremonial president remains the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, but not the Chancellor of all public universities.

### **5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY**

- The constitution should put in place traditional courts and systems of justice. (2)
- The constitution should provide for establishment of African Courts.
- There should be village courts at locational levels (run by elders). There should be magistrate's court at divisional level. (2)
- The constitution should decentralize courts at divisional levels.
- The present judiciary is inadequate grassroots cases need their courts to be turbinate courts.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a supreme court. (4)
- There is not need for a supreme court. (5)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of constitutional court with the responsibility of interpreting the constitution and hearing constitutional related cases.
- We should have constitutional courts dealing with constitutional law.
- The constitution should provide that magistrates be appointed by the judicial service commission. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliament appoint judicial officers.
- The president should appoint judicial officers who should be vetted by parliament. (2)

- The chief justice should be appointed by the president but other judicial officers be appointed by the judicial service commission.
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice must have been a judge at the court of appeal for a period not less than 5 years.
- Minimum qualification for judicial officers be a degree in law and above. (3)
- The constitution should provide that all judges have security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide that all judges serve upto the age of 72 years.
- The constitution should provide that all judicial officers serve for an unlimited period.
- The judicial tenure should be 5 years.
- The terms and conditions of judicial officers be renewable after five years.
- Judicial officers tenure should be 45-70 years.
- The constitution should establish a board to discipline judges and other judicial officers.
- Judges should be disciplined just like other Kenyans.
- Judicial officers should be disciplined by removing them from office or legal action as any other officers.
- The constitution should provide that the chief kadhi have similar qualifications as the magistrates and qualified in Quaran.
- The constitution should provide
  - That the chief kadhi be appointed directly by the people.
- The constitution should provide that the kadhi court handle all matters under Islamic law.
- The constitution should provide that the kadhi courts have appellate jurisdiction.
- The constitution should provide that all citizens access to courts. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the government affords legal services to persons charged with capital offenses.
- The constitution should guarantee the right to legal aid to all citizens. (3)
- The constitution should provide for judicial review of laws be made by the legislature. (3)
- The judiciary should not have powers to review laws made by the legislature.
- The constitution should put in place a council of elders from village to national level to be consulted regularly.
- The elders should be trained in basic law to empower them with knowledge to deal with cultural, customary and other disputes.
- Clan elders should be involved in solving the grassroots level instead of court. (2)
- The constitution should provide that election related cases be settled within 6 months.
- The constitution should provide that illicit brewers be jailed without bail.
- The constitution should provide that those who are corrupt should be punished severely.
- The constitution should provide for abolition of trespass law.
- The constitution should provide for decentralization of the judiciary to the local level.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary. (5)

### **5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected directly by the people. (25)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a period of 5 years. (10)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a period of 4 years. (2)
- The term of two years for Mayors and council chairmen is adequate. (4)
- The constitution should provide that councils not to operate under the central government (11)
- The constitution should provide that councils continue to operate under the central

government. (2)

- The constitution should provide that councils be independent from the central government. Chief officers should only be inspectors and report to the central government.
- The constitution should provide that minimum educational qualifications for councilors be O' level certificate with grade C-.
- The constitution should provide that minimum educational qualifications for councilors be O' level certificate with grade C+.
- Minimum educational qualifications for councilors be university or secondary level and above.
- The constitution should abolish language tests for local authority seats. (2)
- The current language attests for civic candidates are sufficient. (10)
- Language tests when vying for local authority sets are not sufficient.
- The constitution should provide councilors be married, have no criminal record and have good leadership qualities.
- The constitution should introduce moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (7)
- The constitution should provide that people have a right to recall their councilors. (13)
- The constitution should provide that people have a right to recall their councilors and subject him to a judicial enquiry if he has not delivered or due to misconduct.
- The constitution should provide that the public salary commission determines the remuneration of councilors.
- The constitution should provide the ministry of local government determines the remuneration of councilors.
- The constitution should establish an independent commission determines the remuneration of councilors. (5)
- The constitution should provide the parliament determines the remuneration of councilors. (3)
- The constitution should provide the central government determines the remuneration of councilors.
- The constitution should provide that a service commission established to determines the remuneration of councilors.
- Public service commission should determine the remuneration of councilors. (2)
- Electorate should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councilors for women.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councilors. (2)
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councilors to people of integrity.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councilors to represent minority groups. (2)
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councilors for indigenous residents and have O' level certificate.
- There should be nominated councilors unless if the seats is to represents the disabled.
- The constitution should establish rules to govern the conduct of councilors in a multiparty. (5)
- The constitution should not establish rules to govern the conduct of councilors in a multiparty state.
- Councilors should follow their individual party instructions in conducting their businesses.

- The duties and functions of councilors should be defined in the constitution.
- Conduct of councilors should be vested in the voters only (no defections once elected)
- The constitution should provide that the minister of local government not have power to dissolve councils. (4)
- The president and the minister of local government should have power to dissolve councils only if are requested to do so by the electorate of the councilors.
- The constitution should provide that the minister of local government not have power to dissolve councils. The electorate of the commission should dissolve council.
- The constitution should provide that parliament have power to dissolve councils.
- The president and the minister of local government should have power to dissolve councils.
- The constitution should provide that the local councils use revenue from the local councils to enhance development activities in their various councils.
- Local authority should be empowered to make their by-laws.
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular elections and not by councilors. Mayors to have a term of 5 years.
- The constitution should provide for abolition of nomination of councilors. (9)
- The constitution should provide that residents of the local authority have a say in how trust land is planned and utilized.
- The constitution should state that councilors should be paid well from the Consolidated Fund just like MPs.
- The constitution should provide that education, health, and rural electrification be under the local government.
- The constitution should provide that councilors should have at least form 4 level of education. (18)
- The constitution should provide for de-linking of local authority and central government. Minister shall not have the power to dissolve councils.
- The constitution should provide that the electorate should have powers to sue councilors for moral misconduct.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities should have the power to hire and fire employees.
- The constitution should provide local authorities should offer bursaries to students in the locality.
- The constitution should provide that councilors should represent a reasonable geographical area so as to be more effective.
- Councilors should be governed by the rule of the law.

### **5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should retain the representative electoral system. (4).
- The constitution should provide that the queuing electoral system be practiced.
- The constitution should retain the simple majority rule as a basis for winning an election. (11)
- The constitution should not retain the simple majority rule as a basis for winning an election.
- The constitution should not design measures to increase women participation in electoral process.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate attain 25% votes in every

constituency to be declared a winner.

- The constitution should introduce minimum % votes that a presidential candidate must attain to be declared a winner.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate attain 50% votes to be declared a winner.
- Presidential election winners should have 75% majority votes to be declared a winner.
- President should garner 70% of total votes.
- The constitution should allow candidates who fail to seek nomination in one party seek nomination from another party. (2)
- The constitution should not allow candidates who fail to seek nomination in one party seek nomination from another party. (4)
- The constitution should not allow individuals to defect parties until after elections. (3)
- The constitution should allow defections between parties. (2)
- The constitution should provide that candidates be allowed to defect parties during elections years only and should establish strict policies and penalties immediately after elections.
- MPs should lose their seats as soon as they defect to other parties.
- Defecting MPs should go back and seek a new mandate from constituents on new party. (2)
- The constitution should retain 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential elections. (10)
- The constitution should not reserve seats for women.
- The constitution should reserve seats for the disabled in parliament. (2)
- The constitution should reserve seats for the special interest groups. (5)
- The constitution should not reserve seats for any groups of individuals.
- The constitution should not reserve seats for special interest groups.
- The constitution should retain the current geographical constituency system. (4)
- The constitution should not retain the current geographical constituency system.
- The current geographical constituency system should be reviewed.
- Retain the population and geographical wards given (minimum 10,000 voters)
- The constitution should provide that demarcation of constituencies be based on where people have same interests and problems. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the number of constituencies be increased by 12 to cater for the marginalized groups with large population.
- The constitution should review wards, as some are very large.
- The constitution should re-demarcate constituencies and wards and ensure fair representation.
- The current constituencies and wards are adequate.
- Common interests of particular people should be put into account.
- Demarcation should be based on population and resources.
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections be held a year after civic parliamentary elections.
- The constitution should provide that presidential, civic parliamentary, and parliamentary elections be held simultaneously. (4)
- The constitution should provide that vote registration be a continuous process. (2)
- The constitution should allow for independent candidates. (2)
- Nomination of parties should be done on the same day for all parties.
- The constitution should simplify election procedures.

- The constitution should limit election expenditure by each candidate. (7)
- The constitution should specify the election date. (9)
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections be conducted directly. (7)
- The constitution should provide that president be elected by parliament among three or four candidates proposed by the party with majority seats.
- The constitution should provide that the 2002 elections be held under the new constitution. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the 2002 elections be held under the new electoral commission.
- Electoral commissioners should be highly learned persons.
- Electoral commissioners should have a degree in political science and have no criminal record.
- Electoral commissioners should have minimum educational qualifications of a diploma.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners have an O' level certificate, professional or departmental training certificate, and not less than 50 years.
- Electoral commissioners should be graduate of law, should have 10 years experience as lawyers. Electoral commissioners should also be 50 years and above.
- Electoral commissioners should have a masters degree.
- Electoral commissioners should be a university graduates aged between 45-65 years.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament. (2)
- President should appoint electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed on geographical regions and be the best qualified among the candidates and should not be picked.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure. (2)
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure and serve for 2 terms of 4 years each.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners serve for a period of 5 years.
- Electoral commissioners should security of tenure and should be in the office for ten years.
- Electoral commissioners should serve for 10 years if election is 5 years and serve 8 years if election is after 4 years.
- Electoral commissioners should retire after election
- They should retire after two terms of elections.
- Electoral commissioners should also retire at attaining 70 years.
- Electoral commissioners can be removed for breach or misconduct.
- Electoral commissioners may be removed on misconduct or idled in politics
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners be funded by the government. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners be 22. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners be 16, 2 from each province. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners be 10.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners be 24, 3 from each province.
- There should be 9 electoral commissioners.
- There should be 2 electoral commissioners from each region
- The constitution should abolish the use of bribery during campaigns and provide that political parties campaign by laying out strategies.

- The constitution should provide that voting age be 18 years as well as the age to get identity card.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commission to declare winners.
- The constitution should provide that age for voting be 15 and vying for any elective post be 18 years.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the votes cast and that the provision that the winning candidate should garner 25% of votes cast in 5 provinces retained.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates must name their running mates before the elections.
- The constitution should provide that civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held separately. (7)
- The constitutional provision that winning candidate should garner 25% of votes cast in 5 provinces be removed. (2)
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners should be appointed by civil society in conjunction with parliament.
- The constitution should provide that counting of votes be done immediately at the polling station.
- The constitution should provide that politicians should not use alcohol in campaigns.
- The constitution should provide that the Electoral Commission should use transparent ballot boxes. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the elections should be de-linked from constitutional making.
- The constitution should provide that all voting be done by secret ballot. (6)
- The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs and councilors.
- The constitution should provide that the president should garner 51% of total votes cast. (3)
- The constitution should provide for certain seats (25%) be reserved for people with disabilities.

### **5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitution provisions for fundamentals rights are not adequate. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee for fundamentals rights to all citizens.
- The constitution should provide for social, economic and political rights and they should be enshrined.
- The current constitutional provisions for fundamentals rights are not adequate they should include social, economic and cultural rights.
- The constitution should guarantee for human rights, civil, social, cultural and economic rights for all citizens. (12)
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the bill of rights to all citizens. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship to all citizens without any discrimination. Saturday should be protected as a day for worship for the seventh day Adventist.
- The constitution should entrench the right to preserve and protect our economy, environment, heritage, natural resource and customs.
- The constitution should enshrine the universal declaration on the rights of the minorities.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship to all citizens and protect the days

of worship.

- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship to all citizens except for devil worship. It should guarantee bill of rights to all citizens.
- The constitution should guarantee basic rights to all citizens without discrimination.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom education.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights to own property. (2)
- The constitution should abolish the death sentence and replace it with life imprisonment. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee the right to life to all citizens. (2)
- The constitution should abolish the death sentence. (3)
- The constitution should retain death sentence for murderers.(2)
- The constitution should retain death sentence. (2)
- Abortion should be punishable by jail to discourage it.
- The constitution should protect security, healthcare, shelter, food and employment as basic right for all Kenyans. (4)
- The constitution should guarantee basic rights for all Kenyans. (2)
- Basic right for all Kenyans basic right for all Kenyans
- The constitution should be responsible of ensuring that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a medical fund for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that government gives persons above 70 years social security. The government should provide free healthcare and employment opportunities to all citizens.
- The constitution should provide that the government provides social security to families whose income fall below internationally recognized poverty threshold.
- The constitution should provide security to all citizens.
- The constitution should provide free healthcare to all citizens. It should provide shelter.
- The government should provide security, free healthcare, clean water, and relief food to all ASAL areas in the country, job opportunities to all citizens.
- The government should set aside a fund for food security.
- The constitution should provide that retired employees be paid pension 60 days after retirement.
- The constitution should guarantee security to all Kenyans. (6)
- The constitution should provide free education to all Kenyans. (4)
- Religious education should be compulsory. Mock exams should be abolished.
- The constitution should provide decent and adequate shelter for all citizens. (3)
- The constitution should provide decent and adequate shelter for all citizens through upgrading shelters.
- The constitution should provide for food for all citizens. (4)
- The government should provide that employment opportunities in a particular region be given to the indigenous resident of that area.
- The constitution should provide employment for qualified Kenyans. (5)
- Civil servants be paid every two weeks. Women should be employed at 50-50 basis with men.
- People should retire at age 55 and should not be re-appointed to any other position.
- Pensions should be paid on time. Annual increments should include pensions.
- There should be employment quotas to target people with disabilities.
- Under employed one should not be disqualified because of height.

- Every person completing school after 18 years should be guaranteed jobs.
- The constitution should provide that the government gives welfare to citizens above 80 years.
- Retired civil servants must be provided with welfare fund.
- The constitution should provide free education upto university level. People with disabilities should be well equipped with employment skills, by equitable distribution of vocational training institution. It should also provide healthcare.
- The constitution should provide free and compulsory education upto standard 8. (8)
- There should be free and compulsory education at all levels for people with disabilities.
- Education should be free from class one university.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans have right to access information in the hands of the state or organ of the state. (8)
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary proceedings be aired live by the media. (2)
- The constitution should be taught in schools.
- The constitution should provide guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation. (6)
- There should be freedom of speech.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship and that the God to be worshipped is the Almighty God. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee promotion of principle of living i.e. access to resources, basic services and facilities.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education and knowledge of the constitution.
- The constitution should provide equal education for both male and female children.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship and association
- The constitution should provide that the unemployed youth be entitled to subsistence allowance.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan the right to vote. ID card and voters card should be issued together when one attains age 18 years.
- The constitution should guarantee any Kenyan the right to stay anywhere in Kenya provided he/she respects the customs of the people there.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to form four. (10)
- The constitution should provide for free healthcare for all Kenyans. (8)
- The constitution should provide for access for clean water for all Kenyans. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the security of person and property of the common man should be guaranteed.
- The constitution should provide for justice to all Kenyans. It shall also protect all Kenyans from gender-based discrimination at all times.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that one man should have only one job. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Civic education should be entrenched in the constitution and should be a continuous process
- The constitution should provide that the current system of education be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that there should be a health center in accessible distance.
- The constitution should provide for free basic facilities and socio-economic infrastructure.
- The constitution should provide that the government should provide free medical services

in public medical institutions.

- The constitution should provide for no running of institutions on Saturdays.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall be translated into local languages and copies made available to the citizenry. (4)

### **5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of women. (5)
- Interests of women are not fully catered for in the current constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of the disabled. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of the vulnerable groups with respect to education, employment and salaries. (3)
- The rights of the vulnerable groups with respect to basic needs should be guaranteed.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of the disabled. (7)
- The constitution should provide that the disabled have special courts, juvenile schools and interpreters in various public offices and institutions. Disabled persons should be referred to physically challenged persons.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of the disabled. It should provide for free education for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that public utilities for instance telephone booths, toilets and lifts be established to cater for the needs of the disabled.
- The rights of disabled people to vote should be a respected the voting materials should be people with disability friendly.
- The concern of people with disabilities with respect to their daily needs should be addressed by the constitution be high cost of their equipments. (2)
- There should be free education for the disabled at all levels. There should be special schools with all facilities for disabled.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of children. (6)
- The constitution should provide that every child have the right to family care, protection from child labour, neglect, mistreatment, sexual abuse and physical or mental violence. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the government establish rehabilitation centers for street children and guarantee them all basic needs. (3)
- Boys and girls should have the same rights to property inheritance. Children should also be protected in broken marriages. Street children should be taken care of.
- The constitution should protect children from bad habits like drinking, smoking and other abuses.
- Street children should be provided with relief food and training as a basis need and as a right.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of minority groups like pastoralists.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of marginalized groups. (2)
- The government should take care of the freedom fighters.
- Constitution should protect the aged.
- The constitution should make provisions for affirmative action for the disabled. (3)
- The constitution should make provisions for affirmative action for illiterate persons.
- The constitution should make provisions for affirmative action for the Nubian community.
- There should be a deliberate effort by the constitution through affirmative action to

develop marginalized communities economically and socially.

- The constitution should make provisions for affirmative action in favour of vulnerable groups like women to participate in civil parliamentary and even local government seminars.
- The constitution should provide that The National Fund for the Disable should be made a revolving fund and acts as bank for disable people.
- The constitution should provide that disable be given special consideration at work place.
- The constitution should provide that women be given equal rights to inheritance.
- The constitution should provide that the government is opposed to affirmative action for women.
- The constitution should provide that fathers to illegitimate children who impregnate schoolgirls should be made responsible for their children and should be charged in court.
- The constitution should provide for equal recognition of children in the areas of education and inheritance.
- The constitution should provide that the disable shall be provided with structures or equipment that they need for their care.
- The constitution should provide that aged (over 70years) people should be regarded as a disadvantaged group and their welfare taken care of by the state.
- The constitution should provide that there should be affirmative action for women. (2)
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- The constitution should provide for establishment of a special department for children to cater orphans and street children.
- The constitution should provide for buildings that are structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.

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

- Local community should have ultimate ownership of land. (7)
- The constitution should provide that the individual has ultimate land ownership. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the state has ultimate land ownership.
- The constitution should provide that the individual and local community has ultimate land ownership. (2)
- Local community and the government should have ultimate ownership of land.
- Government should have no power to acquire private land compulsorily from an individual except in cases where it properly negotiated and compensated the owner. (3)
- Government should have power to acquire private land compulsorily. (2)
- Government should have no power to acquire private land compulsorily. (3)
- Government should have power to acquire private land compulsorily in cases where the mineral or oil is found or if the government wants to expand development projects e.g hospitals.
- The constitution should provide that the central government or local government buy lease land from the community if required for public purposes.
- The government should have powers to acquire private land, which is not put under useful purpose.
- The government or local authority should not have power to control the use of land by the owners. All unutilized land should be taxed.
- The government should have power to control the use of land by the owners. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the central government lease un-occupied land to

individuals or companies who want to use the land for agricultural purposes thus receive revenue. The government should assess all land and suggest how it can be used best.

- The government should not have power to control the use of land by the owners except in urban areas.
- The government should only play in an advisory role in the use of land by the owners. It can intervene if it considers that certain land uses are a threat to the environment.
- The state should not have powers to control the use of land. The local authorities should ensure maximum use of land.
- The regional state and the community should have powers to control the use of land by owners/occupiers.
- The government should take away land, which is not being used by the owner. (2)
- Land, which is not being utilized, should be axed or there should be a penalty on it. (2)
- The constitution should provide that every community handles the transfer and inheritance of land according to their own customary laws. Any selling or transfer of land be brought forward to the chiefs office. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the land board deals with issues on land transfer.
- Any land transfer should include all family members and elders.
- Land surveyors and land boards should be abolished.
- Issuing concerning transfer and inheritance of land rights should be addressed in the constitution.
- The constitution should not set ceiling on land ownership by an individual. (4)
- The constitution should set a ceiling on land ownership by an individual to 20 acres.
- The constitution should set a ceiling on land ownership by an individual to 10 acres.
- The constitution should set ceiling on land ownership by an individual.
- There should be a ceiling in the amount of land one should own i.e 5 acres and 50 at most.
- The constitution should set ceiling on land ownership by an individual to 50 acres. (3)
- People should not have more than 10 acres each.
- The constitution should set restrictions on land ownership by non-citizens. (3)
- Foreign and non-citizens should not own land but may lease land for a specific period of time. (2)
- Foreigners should not own land in Kenya. (2)
- The constitution should simplify procedures for land transfer. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the commissioner of land offices be decentralized to district level and that charges for land transfer be minimized to allow affordability.
- The constitution should provide that vacant land given out to local residents by the government be registered to the same number of people in common register.
- The constitution should simplify procedures for land transfer and leave it to the communities.
- Local elders should participate in land transfers.
- The constitution should provide that men and women not have equal access to land. (2)
- The constitution should provide that men and women have equal access to land. (6)
- The constitution should provide that men and women have equal access to land in the country. Single mothers should be allowed to own land.
- The constitution should retain pre-independent land treaties and agreements.
- Pre-independent land treaties and agreements should be repealed and revised. (2)
- Pre-independent land treaties and agreements should be abolished. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans could own land anywhere in the country. (8)

- The constitution should not guarantee Kenyans access to land anywhere in the country. (4)
- The constitution should not guarantee access to land for every Kenyans.
- The government should find a way of eradicating the issue of squatters.
- The constitution should retain the Trust Land Act.
- The constitution should repeal the Trust Land Act. The trust lands should be given back to the communities.
- Land, which is known as public utilities, should be reserved for future use and not grabbed.
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the issuance of land title deeds be free.
- The constitution should provide for no ceiling to land ownership. Shall be taxed or re-distributed if left unproductive.
- The constitution should provide for settlement of the landless.
- The constitution should provide for minimum land transfer charges.
- The constitution should provide that all those who have more than 100 acres of land to give the excess to the landless or be taxed.
- The constitution should provide that the land boards be chaired by the Dos and at local level, village elders take charge.
- The constitution should provide for land compensation for the marginalized communities.
- The constitution should provide that trust land should only be allocated to locals of that area.
- The constitution should provide that every region should have a committee of elders to resolve land disputes.
- The constitution should provide that all land matters including issuance of title deeds should be dealt with at the district level.
- The constitution should provide for abolition of local/central government control over use of land. (2)

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

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity does not contribute to national culture. (2)
- It does not contribute to national culture but it is inserted to constitution.
- The constitution should protect and promote cultural and ethnic diversity. (10)
- The constitution should protect and promote cultural and ethnic diversity. The constitution should provide that each tribal list of customs and traditions be incorporated in the law.
- The constitution should provide that cultural and ethnic values derived from our share experience be captured and protected.
- The constitution should protect cultural and ethnic values related to customs food, clothing and language.
- Values like traditional dances, weapons, foods, marriage etc. should be captured in the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of the Lembus tribe.
- Mau mau freedom fighters, political detainees e.t.c should be taken care of by the constitution.
- The constitution should cater for the interest of the Kalenjin community.

- The constitution should protect the rights of the Lembus by re-allocating Lembus forests to the indigenous inhabitants and the Koibatek land control board be composed of the indigenous persons.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the Nubians community such that they can be recruited into the military without discrimination and treated equally with all other citizens.
- Ethnicity should be outlawed.
- The constitution should make provisions for protection against discriminatory aspect of culture. (4)
- The constitution should provide for two national languages i.e English and Kiswahili. (4)
- The constitution should not provide for two national languages.
- The constitution should provide for three national languages. i.e English, Kiswahili and vernacular of each province. (4)
- The constitution should provide for one national language.
- 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 provide that girls clothing should be regulated.
- The constitution should provide that cultures and customs should be respected. Customary marriages should be recognized and treated equally to statutory marriages.
- The constitution should provide for elders to resolve disputes in communities.
- The constitution should provide that girls should get married, those who do not shall be supported by their parents.
- The constitution should provide for encouragement of indigenous languages. (9)
- The constitution should provide for abolition of female genital mutilation.

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

- The constitution should provide that a group of commissioners be responsible for the management and use of national sources.
- Parliament and the executive should have powers to raise and distribute financial resources.
- The executive should retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources. (3)
- The constitution should provide that regional authorities have powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- The executive together with relevant parliamentary arm should have powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- Parliament should have powers raise and distribute resources.
- Parliament should have powers to authorize the raising and appropriate public finances.
- Parliament should retain powers to authorize the raising and appropriate public finances. (7)
- Parliament should not retain powers to authorize the raising and appropriate public finances. It should be left to regional states.
- There should be established an independent body to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances.
- The government should invest in court fines, parastatals and foreign funding as other ways of getting money apart from taxation.

- Harambee should be used to raise public funds.
- The constitution should establish measures to ensure equitable distribution of national resources. (8)
- The constitution should establish an independent body to ensure equitable distribution of national resources. (2)
- Regional government should ensure equitable distribution of national resources.
- The constitution should provide for budgetary provision the sharing of finances from the central government to the regional bodies.
- The government should apportion benefits from resources between the central government and communities where such resources are found. (7)
- The constitution should provide that government be required to apportion benefits from resources between the central government (60%) and communities where such resources are found.
- The government should apportion benefits from natural resources 40% to benefits the source communities.
- Natural resources found in an area should be used to benefit the residents of that place. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the auditor and controller general be involved in drawing the budget.
- The constitution should provide that the office of auditor and controller general be independent so as to enhance their role
- The constitution should provide that parliament supervise auditor and controller general so as to enhance their role.
- The constitution should enforce measures to enhance the role of auditor and controller general.
- There should be a public finance commission under the auditor and controller general to address all issues of management of finances.
- The constitution should establish two offices of the financial auditor and controller general enhance their roles.
- Auditor and controller general should be enshrined in the new constitution and be independent.
- The constitution should provide that parliament appoint the auditor and controller general. (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament committee appoints the auditor and controller general. (2)
- The auditor and controller general should be appointed by the prime minister.
- President should appoint the auditor and controller general.
- The constitution should provide that parliament appoint the public account committee to control the management and use of public finances.
- Parliament should ensure they sanction all public expenditure. Public officers in charge of public finances should also give quarterly reports.
- All proposals and withdrawals of finances by government should be reflected in the budget. All these expenses must be approved by parliament. The auditor and controller general should be appointed by parliament.
- Parliament be empowered to question ministers who misappropriate public funds.
- The constitution should provide that the public service commission offer good salaries to Kenyans to attract them to work in the public services (6)
- The constitution should provide that ministers have relevant qualifications in relation to

their various ministries. MPs should not be ministers. (2)

- The constitution should provide that pay for public servants be in relation to economic times and be in line with education qualifications.
- The constitution should improve the salaries of public servants to attract competent Kenyans and stop economic migrants.
- The constitution should strengthen the public service by raising the educational and professional standards of its members.
- People with records of corruption should not be allowed to manage public office.
- There should be strict measures to deal with tax officers.
- The constitution should establish a commission to appoint members of the public service commission.
- Parliament should appoint head of public service commission. (2)
- Parliament should members of public service commission. (2)
- Prime minister should appoint head of public service commissioners.
- President should appoint members of public service commission.
- The constitution should provide that anyone who wants to be a leader in the country be God fearing.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants not engage in profit making businesses
- The constitution should provide that all public servants not be allowed to run businesses or work in other capacities.
- The president just like other public officer should declare his wealth.
- The constitution should provide that all public officers be require to declare their assets. (8)
- The constitution should provide that all public officers be require to declare their assets annually.
- The constitution should provide that resources should equally be distributed.
- The constitution should provide that national resources are equitably distributed in all provinces and quota system be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that each region's resources should be used to develop that region/locality.
- 75% of the regional revenue should be retained in the region and 25% given to the central government.
- The constitution should provide for recognition of teachers and better pay for them.
- The constitution should provide for consideration of non-academic qualifications in employment.
- Government should increase job opportunities.
- The constitution should provide that all appointments to civil service must be based on merit.
- The constitution should provide for no room for idling; leaders shall mobilize people to look for something to do.
- The constitution should provide that ministers should be professionals in the areas they are appointed to serve in.
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### **5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide that forests be protected from grabbing, logging, man destruction and pollution of the environment.

- The constitution should provide that elders have responsibility for the management and protection of the environment.
- The local communities should practice proper farming methods, controlled forest exploitation e.t.c.
- All environmental issues to be protected.
- The government should make it mandatory for people to plant trees to increase the percentage of forests by providing seedling.
- The community should protect the natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that local communities have power to enforce laws on the protection of the environment. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the district environmental committee has powers to enforce laws on the protection of environment.
- The constitution should provide that the community elected representatives and the minister of environment and natural resources have power to endorse environmental protection laws.
- The constitution should provide that the forest department has powers to enforce laws on the protection of environment.
- The constitution should provide that the government through the provincial administration and the ministry for natural resources has powers to enforce laws on the protection of environment.
- Constitution should provide that regional authorities, police, the forest department and wildlife department as well as the local communities have powers to enforce laws on the protection of environment.
- Constitution should provide that the government has powers to enforce laws on the protection of environment.
- County councils should form forest committee and enforce environmental protection laws.
- Constitution should provide that regional authorities should have powers to enforce laws on the protection of environment.
- The government should own natural resources. (2)
- Constitution should provide that the local communities own natural resources. (7)
- The regional government and local communities should own natural resources.
- The individual and government should own natural resources.
- The people or individuals should own and use natural resources.
- Constitution should provide that the local communities be involved in management and protection of the environment. (7)
- The local communities through committee should protect and ensure proper use of resources.
- Local authorities and the local community should protect the environment. Natural resources should be managed through parliamentary acts of law.
- Water, forests, and other catchments areas, wildlife, should be protected.
- The constitution should ensure protection of water bodies, forest, wildlife and minerals
- The constitution should ensure protection of rangeland, water bodies, forest, and wildlife.
- The constitution should ensure protection of water bodies, forest, wildlife, water catchments areas, game reserve and minerals.
- Water bodies, forests, wildlife, minerals and historical sites.
- The constitution should provide the minister for natural resources manage and protect natural resources. (2)
- Management and protect natural resources should be left to the regional government. (2)

- The responsibility of management and protect natural resources be vested with the local community. (3)
- The constitution should provide that natural resources be protected by formulating environmental laws.
- The constitution should provide that forest reserves within the communities have power to control, manage and regulate its own procedures.
- Community should be assisted to manage and protect the natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that areas be grown trees to conserve land.
- The constitution should provide for protection of trees, forests and water catchments for benefit of locals.

### **5.3.19 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOs and other organized groups should have a role in governance. (4)
- The constitution should provide that NGOs declare their sources of income and their usage of funds be accompanied by a certificate of their expenditure by a local committee constituting of councilors. Local professional, youth and women leaders.
- NGOs' should fund small projects build schools, provide relief food and assist in civic education.
- The issues of registration, freedom of work and police harassment.
- The constitution should provide that the government highlight and promote media programmes that enforce the needs of the disabled.
- The state should not regulate the conduct of civil society organizations including the media.
- The constitution should regulate the conduct of various media stations.
- The constitution should control media showing programmes that are repugnant to family life.
- State should regulate conduct of civil society organizations including the media with special respect to state security.
- A church that is said to be worshipping devil should be de-registered.
- The constitution should control the freedom of worship.
- Constitutions should institutionalize the role of civil society organizations.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled play a role in governance.
- The constitution should provide that youth play a role in governance.
- The constitution should provide that members of the Muslim community be given priorities in the district development committee and the district land board.
- The constitution should provide for a continuous civic education via the school curriculum and the mass media so that the people can know their rights.
- The constitution should provide for supervision and regulation of NGO activities.

### **5.3.20 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide that the ministry for social services be responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs.
- The conduct of foreign affairs be exclusive responsibility of the executive. (2)
- The conduct of foreign affairs be exclusive responsibility of the executive and the

parliament.

- Parliament should be consulted for approval of any international law. (2)
- Parliament should function the conduct of foreign affairs and national decision on the same.
- Parliament should regulate the conduct of foreign affairs.
- The constitution should provide that a treaty be scrutinized for side effects before being effected into domestic law.
- International treaties, convention, regional bilateral should have an automatic effect in domestic law. The Lake Victoria water treaty should be repealed.
- International treaties, convention, regional bilateral should have an automatic effect in domestic law.
- International treaties, convention, regional bilateral should have no automatic effect in domestic laws. Parliament has the right to effect these treaties.
- The constitution should provide that the government studies the side effects of an international law before implementing it into domestic law. The laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belong should not have an automatic effect. (2)
- The laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belong should have an automatic effect on domestic law.
- No automatic effect of laws and regulations and regional organizations, without regulating it from the parliaments as the supreme to the land.
- The constitution should provide that treaties signed before independence be re-negotiated i.e. the 1929 Nile Treaty.
- The constitution should provide that international treaties should be rationalized to ensure more equitable access and exploitation of the resources of a region e.g. the sea.

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

- The constitution should allow the formation of commissions, institutions and offices. (4)
- There should civil service commission to discipline public service officers.
- There should civil service commission to deal all issues of civil service.
- Institutions should be established in every district to take care of the old people.
- The constitution should establish office of ombudsman. (5)
- The constitution should establish office of ombudsman to handle cases beyond the efforts of high courts.
- The constitution should establish office of ombudsman to check on governmental excesses and provide remedies to aggrieved parties.
- The constitution should not establish office of ombudsman
- The constitution should establish human rights commission (7)
- Establish a gender commission (6)
- Establish an anti-corruption commission. (8)
- The constitution should establish land commission. (7)
- The constitution should establish children's right commission
- The constitution should establish salary commission.
- The constitution should establish ethnic and clan rights commission.
- There should be civil servants commission.
- A commission should be established to provide recommendations for those who are seeking employment.
- The constitution should establish cultural, ethnic and moral commission.

- The human rights commission should draft bills amending the current legislation affecting human rights.
- The children's right commission should guarantee and entrench children's right.
- The constitution should provide that the constitutional commissions protect the rights of citizens.
- The cultural, ethnic and moral commission should protect the rights and interests of minorities.
- Powers and functions of such commission should be to find the roots of problems and find their solutions.
- The constitution should provide that the minister for justice be distinct from the office of the attorney general (5)
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a State Security Council to advise the president on security matters.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a special body (ombudsman) to check misuse of state power.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a Prime Minister's office to share power with the president.
- The constitution should provide that regional assemblies and constitutional commissions be set up by parliament or with the approval parliament.
- The constitution should provide that constitutional offices should enjoy security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of constitutional court.
- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions/offices should be independent.

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

- The constitution should provide that the outgoing president be in charge of executive powers during elections. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the attorney general be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections
- The speaker of the national assembly should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the parliamentary service commission be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections
- State Security Council should carry out executive powers.
- Chief justice should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections results be declared 24hours after elections.
- The constitution should provide that the chairman of the electoral commission declare presidential election results. (3)
- The election results should be declared publicly on radio and TV.
- The electoral commission should announce presidential election results three days after the national elections through public radio.
- Presidential elections are declared from each region.
- The election results should be declared by the chief justice with assistance of the electoral commission chairman.
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president assume office, name his cabinet and vice president 14 days after being sworn in.

- The constitution should provide that the incoming president assume office after elections results have been declared. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president assume office immediately after being sworn in. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president assume office after the transfer of instruments of powers.
- The incoming president should be given a month to prepare to take office, this should be in the timetable in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice swear in the incoming president. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the attorney general swear in the incoming president
- The constitution should provide that the instruments of power transferred to the incoming president at the time of swearing in. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the instruments of power transferred to the incoming president a month after elections. (2)
- Mode of transfer of instruments of power should sign out with the outgoing president and sign in the elected president.
- The constitution should make provisions for former president in term of security. (8)
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of welfare. (6)
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of welfare. It should also make provisions to a former president in terms of personal staff, transport allowance, and other necessary benefits.
- Constitution should make provisions to a former president in terms of immunity from legal process. (4)
- Transport for former president.
- The constitution should provide that pension and allowance for a retiring president should come from consolidated fund.

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

- Women should have rights protected by the constitution according to ability without discrimination.
- The constitution should provide that women have a right to inheritance. (7)
- The constitution should provide that the government abolishes the concept of come we stay.
- Traditional weddings should be respected and given certificates.(2)
- Weddings should be mandatory and marriage certificates should be issued even by the chief.
- The constitution should provide that fathers ensure women of child support and maintenance. (3)
- The constitution should provide that women should have equal access to land and property. Women should be allowed to inherit, during divorce matrimonial property should be apportioned equally.
- The constitution should provide that women should not inherit father's property.

### **5.3.24 NATIONAL ECONOMIC**

- The constitution should protect local products from unfair competition from finished imports from outside.

- The constitution should provide that construction of road, electricity distribution, telephone and water distribution be liberalized.
- For the government to eradicate poverty, farmers should be encouraged to do a lot of farming.
- The constitution should provide that road, electricity, building and construction of specific projects be supervised by a special committee.

### **5.3.25 NATIONAL OTHER**

- The constitution should state that all vacancies in the civil service should be advertised.
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for those in public office (8).
- The constitution should state that corruption shall be curbed and power abusers shall be prosecuted.
- The constitution should provide that all appointment of chief officers should be through interviews.
- The constitution should provide that employment to public office be done on merit
- Insurance should be provided to every Kenyan.
- The constitution should provide that the police not harass citizens.
- The constitution should provide that the government establish more police stations nearer to the people.
- Speed governors should be a must. The government should retrain all PSV drivers.
- The constitution should safeguard life and properties of person living in mixed ethnic communities.
- The constitution should provide that the government establishes measures to abolish corruption.
- Contraceptives should not be there because it makes young girls promiscuous.
- Family planning should be a must. Every family should not exceed five children.

### 5.3.26      **SECTORAL**

- The constitution should provide that the powers to appoint registrars, vice-chancellors and chair of university departments should be exercised by the university senate.
- The constitution should provide for teaching of patriotism as one of the courses in schools.
- The constitution should provide that roads should be kept in good condition to facilitate agricultural growth. Improve arid and semi-arid regions.
- The constitution should provide for government role in market search for local products and price control to protect local producers. No tariffs on farm in-puts.
- The constitution should provide for abolition of sponsorship of schools by churches.
- The government should regulate prices of fertilizers and importation of foodstuff it should subsidize agricultural inputs.
- The constitution should provide that the government Abolish levying duties, fees and cess on agricultural produce. There should be zero tariffs on farm inputs and machinery.
- The government should eliminate taxes on farm inputs. Roads leading to agricultural areas should be maintained. It should revive the parastatal dealing with farm inputs.
- The government should assist the farmers by providing farm inputs at low interest loans. Farm inputs should not be subjected to heavy duty.
- The government should not allow importation of agricultural products.
- The constitution should provide that school board members be professional of high moral standards and be appointed by local professional bodies.
- The constitution should provide that the government establish special schools in all parts for the disabled. The curriculum should suit the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that sponsorship of schools by religious organization not be allowed. Private schools should be privately owned and all wages be paid by owners.
- The government should subsidize all public universities and technical colleges.
- The constitution should provide that teachers not to be members of school boards. Indigenous languages should be taught in schools. Health education should be a subject in all schools.
- The constitution should provide that civic education be part of the school curriculum.
- The constitution should provide that the government re-introduce the Kenya school equipment scheme and provide funds for purchases of basic learning materials. Schools in areas with natural are source should include conservation of resources.
- The constitution should provide that the government establish a national curriculum and examinations for all schools.
- The recommendation of Koech's commission into educating system in Kenya should be fully adopted.
- Only needy children should be given bursaries to continue with secondary education. Nursery school teachers should be paid by the ministry or government.
- Girls who get pregnant should be allowed to continue with education after delivery.
- There should be national examinations from nursery schools. The ministry should pay nursery school teachers.
- Students should upgrade the subject they failed only. Not repeat the whole year all subjects. Corporal punishment should be are trained in schools.
- The constitution should provide that primary and secondary school syllabus should incorporate mother tongue. And should be taught from std. One to four.
- Education syllabus should include the subject of patriotism from primary to university.
- The government should disband harambees.

- The constitution should provide that the disabled can import necessary facilities and equipment duty free.
- The budgeting system should be based on regional requirements.
- The constitution should guarantee citizens access to loans from local banks by lowering the interests rates.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans currency have the national emblem and mount Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that the government give loans to the disabled for a period of 5 years repayment scheme.
- The constitution should provide that all government managed hospitals have a locally constituted board which must file monthly reports back to the ministry.
- The constitution should provide that hospital staffs cater for the needs of the disabled with sensitivity.
- The constitution should provide that medical officers no be allowed to operate private clinics. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the government establish medical home care facilities in every district.
- There should be health center in every location.
- The constitution should provide that lorries over 10 tones pay a levy to repair roads and the government should invest on railway transport.

### **5.3.27 STATUTORY LAW**

- The constitution should provide that smoking and drinking be banned for those under 20 years.
- The constitution should provide that anyone below 20 years not be allowed to drink and anyone found selling alcohol to the underage be prosecuted.
- The constitution should enforce that the government who hid and not take their disabled children to school be prosecuted.
- The constitution should provide that government legalize traditional brews.
- The constitution should provide that the government enforce a law to prosecute anyone found loitering aimlessly at night. Legal drinking age should be 40 years and above. Persons brewing illicit brews should be arrested.
- Drinking and smoking be given an age limit i.e to discourage child smoking.
- Harambee should be outlawed because they lead to dependency.
- Rapists to jailed 15 years without option of a fine. Dealers in illicit brews should be jailed 10 years.

### **5.3.28 GENDER EQUITY**

- The constitution should provide that men and women be treated equally (3)

### **5.3.29 ATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- The constitution should ensure fairness and the rule of law.

### **5.3.30 ATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- The constitution should provide that that the flag has 2 colours i.e green, white with 4 small stars with a big star in the middle representing the central government. The courts of arms should have 2 doves, a star and a golden ribbon.

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

1. Hon. Musa Cherotich Sirma MP
2. Paul K. Tuikong DC
3. Cllr. David Morogo Chairman
4. Simon Cheptim
5. Rev. Moses Kigen
6. George Githua
7. Isaac Bett
8. Robert Limo
9. Mrs. Magdaline Chemirmir
10. Lydia Bett

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

1. Motherhood African child providers
2. Koibatek retired teachers
3. Lembus clan
4. Kiplombe village
5. Pharmacy Bamako
6. Bishop Kigen foundation
7. International sensitization Raiser
8. Poror youth
9. Cheppema
10. Esko youth group
11. Maendeleo ya wanawake

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

1	0007OKERV	A. K. Tubei	CBO	Written	Koibatek Retired Persons Ass
2	0003OKERV	Jimmy K. Kittony	CBO	Memorandum	Saos, Tolmo, Kibias, Simotwe
3	0001OKERV	Joseph K. Aiyabei	CBO	Memorandum	Lembus Location
4	0004OKERV	Judy N. Birir	CBO	Written	Eldama Ravine Women
5	0016OKERV	Kipsang Arap Mgetich	CBO	Written	Lelgel Village Elders Associ
6	0005OKERV	Michael K. Cheruyiot	CBO	Memorandum	Tugumoi Group
7	0018OKERV	Reuben Tanui	CBO	Written	Mosop Youth Development
8	0017OKERV	Wilfred Kangogo	CBO	Memorandum	Kosyn Kolongei Zero Group
9	0056IKERV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
10	0057IKERV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
11	0058IKERV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
12	0019IKERV	Benjamin Kimitei	Individual	Written	
13	0055IKERV	Boniface Kimwei	Individual	Written	
14	0018IKERV	Caleb Kibichii	Individual	Memorandum	
15	0048IKERV	Charles Sitiemei	Individual	Written	
16	0076IKERV	Christopher Serem	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0070IKERV	Cllr. Hosea Mitei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0001IKERV	Cllr. Moses Tanui	Individual	Memorandum	
19	0031IKERV	Cllr. Samuel Komen Cher	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0016IKERV	Collins Kipchirchir Kip	Individual	Written	
21	0003IKERV	Daudi Doka Ayab	Individual	Written	
22	0023IKERV	Dickson K. Yator	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0010IKERV	Elijah Cheserem	Individual	Memorandum	
24	0049IKERV	Esau Tesot	Individual	Written	
25	0007IKERV	Esleen K. Talaam	Individual	Written	
26	0011IKERV	Evans Kiprono Bomett	Individual	Memorandum	
27	0037IKERV	Evans Kosgei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0067IKERV	Geoffrey Kiplagat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0072IKERV	Geoffrey Ngulat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0060IKERV	Haron Kandie	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0025IKERV	Hon. Musa C. Sirma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0034IKERV	Hosea Biwott	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0065IKERV	Hosea Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0012IKERV	Hussein Hamisi	Individual	Written	
35	0064IKERV	Isaac Tubei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0045IKERV	Jackline Cherotich	Individual	Written	
37	0071IKERV	Jacob Kipsui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0024IKERV	James K. Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0069IKERV	James Kegei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0033IKERV	James M. Mbuthia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0035IKERV	James Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0046IKERV	Javan Lagat	Individual	Written	
43	0062IKERV	Jeremiah Cheruiyot Kipr	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0040IKERV	Joan T. Ketan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0059IKERV	Job Kipkonga Kandie	Individual	Written	
46	0054IKERV	Joel Samoe	Individual	Written	
47	0030IKERV	John C. Rotich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0027IKERV	John Kipkespai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0043IKERV	John Koibarak Arap Koti	Individual	Memorandum	
50	0015IKERV	Jonah K. Kiprop	Individual	Memorandum	

51	0041IKERV	Joseph Arap Sambu	Individual	Memorandum	
52	0050IKERV	Joseph Leboo Rop	Individual	Written	
53	0038IKERV	Joseph Maina Ndegwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0028IKERV	Joshua Korir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0079IKERV	Julia Cheromes	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0032IKERV	Julia Kiptanui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0044IKERV	Julius Seroney	Individual	Written	
58	0036IKERV	Kenneth Sang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0066IKERV	Kipkurni Arap Cheriro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0080IKERV	Kipsindo Siror	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0073IKERV	Kiptum A. Binmon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0053IKERV	Margret Otieno	Individual	Written	
63	0013IKERV	Mathew Owino	Individual	Memorandum	
64	0052IKERV	Nancy Korir	Individual	Written	
65	0077IKERV	Nelson Bett	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0051IKERV	Noah Bowen	Individual	Written	
67	0063IKERV	Noah Kiplel	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0022IKERV	Pastor Ezekiel Chebet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0017IKERV	Pastor Paul Kipruto	Individual	Written	
70	0021IKERV	Peter A. Cheptoo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0008IKERV	Rev. Nicholas Rotich	Individual	Written	
72	0005IKERV	Richard C. Chelimo	Individual	Memorandum	
73	0068IKERV	Robert Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0020IKERV	Salome Sotitagi	Individual	Written	
75	0002IKERV	Samson K. Chemirmir	Individual	Memorandum	
76	0039IKERV	Samson Tumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0075IKERV	Samuel Bunei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0074IKERV	Silas Koskei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0047IKERV	Sirma Laban Kigen	Individual	Written	
80	0009IKERV	Stanley K. Changwony	Individual	Memorandum	
81	0014IKERV	Stanley K. Mwaura	Individual	Memorandum	
82	0006IKERV	Timothy K. Sirma	Individual	Memorandum	
83	0004IKERV	Victor Kibiwot Chebon	Individual	Written	
84	0061IKERV	Walter Kiprotich Arap R	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0078IKERV	William Chesire	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0042IKERV	William Immaitsi	Individual	Memorandum	
87	0026IKERV	William Orwaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0029IKERV	William Rotich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0010OKERV	James K. Kariuki	NGO	Memorandum	DMP'S in Koibatek District
90	0009OKERV	Samson K. A. Tim	NGO	Written	Human Rights Monitor Under E
91	0002OKERV	Cllr. Albert K. Chemite	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Town Council Eldama Ravine
92	0015OKERV	Cllr. Silvester Keitany	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Mumbereres Ward
93	0008OKERV	Dominic Buttock	Pressure Groups	Written	Kabimoi Youth Group
94	0014OKERV	Nancy Sirma	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Kabimoi Womens Group
95	0012OKERV	Philip K. Ngetich	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Lembus Youth Group
96	0013OKERV	Bishop Wilson K. Kigen	Religious Organisation	Written	United Pentecostal Evangelis
97	0006OKERV	Maxwell David	Religious Organisation	Written	Fire Ministries Internationa
98	0011OKERV	Ronald Batasi Onsase	Religious Organisation	Written	Seventh Day Adventist Church

## Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

### EQUATOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Walter Rotich	P.O. Box 188, Timboroa	71	Jonathan Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 207, Equator
2	Kipsang Arap Ngetich	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	72	Robert Kemboi	P.O. Box 541, E/Ravine
3	Jonathan Sinyei	P.O. Box 171, Timboroa	73	Wilson Mitei	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
4	Ezekiel K. Rutto	P.O. Box 192, Timboroa	74	David Morogo	P.O. Box 191, E/Ravine
5	David Kurui	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	75	James Wendot	P.O. Box 700, E/Ravine
6	Sylvester Keitany	P.O. Box 153, E/Ravine	76	Wilfred Kangogo	P.O. Box 153, E/Ravine
7	Joseph Arap Sambu	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	77	Javan Lagat	P.O. Box 153, E/Ravine
8	Harun Kandie	P.O. Box 541, E/Ravine	78	Reuben Tanui	P.O. Box 473, E/Ravine
9	Willy Yagan	P.O. Box 5, Timboroa	79	Kenedy Nyasikera	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
10	William Maitsi	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	80	James Kegei	P.O. Box 870, Timboroa
11	John Koibarak arap Koti	P.O. Box 2, Timboroa	81	Charles Langat	P.O. Box 255, Mumberes
12	Julius Seronei	P.O. Box 551, Timboroa	82	William Tuitoek	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
13	Walter Rop	P.O. Box 1, Equator	83	Kabuku Stephen	P.O. Box 2, Timboroa
14	Jeremiah C. Kiprono	P.O. Box 150, Timboroa	84	Cheruiyot Paul	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
15	Hosea Lagat	P.O. Box 355, E/Ravine	85	Cheruiyot Francis	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
16	Noah Kiplel	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	86	Julius Arusei	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
17	Isaac Tubei	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	87	Yegon Kiptoo	P.O. Box 73146, Nairobi
18	Peter Tarus	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	88	Wilson Ngerechi	P.O. Equator
19	Benjamin Cheronno	P.O. Box 114, Timboroa	89	Abraham Kiberet	P.O. Box 5, Timboroa
20	Ezekiel A. Kirui	P.O. Box 2, Timboroa	90	Hassan Mwaura	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
21	Job Kandie	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	91	Daniel Salio	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
22	Kipkurui A. Cheriro	P.O. Box 223, Timboroa	92	Charles Sitienei	P.O. Box 255, Timboroa
23	David K. Tanui	P.O. Box 541, E/Ravine	93	Titus Lagat	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
24	Cheleho Stephen	P.O. Box 378, E/Ravine	94	Jonah Mutai	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
25	Peter Sawe Soi	P.O. Box 3, Mumberes	95	Julius Koros	P.O. Box 3, Timboroa
26	Muzee Arap Barchok	P.O. Box 81, Equator	96	Jacob Kipsui	P.O. Box 261, Timboroa
27	Cheluget Rutto	P.O. Mumberes	97	Esau Tesot	P.O. Box 202, E/Ravine
28	James Rotich	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	98	Jacob Sang	P.O. Equator
29	Nelson Bett	P.O. Box 274, E/Ravine	99	Michael Kathogo	P.O. Equator
30	Charles Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	100	Jackson Kibet	P.O. Box 87, Equator
31	Moses Kigen	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	101	Kiptum Arap Binott	N/A
32	Joseph Chemjor	P.O. Box 700, E/Ravine	102	Joseph Leboo	P.O. Box 143, E/Ravine
33	Jonathan Kipkerio	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	103	Nelson Kigen	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
34	Alfred Koech	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	104	Eunice Komen	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
35	John Barsemoyo	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	105	Juddy Barus	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
36	James Kipchumba	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	106	Joan Cheruyot	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
37	Kiprop Lagat	P.O. Timboroa	107	Victor Salgong	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
38	Musa Thuku	P.O. Equator	108	Tomo Edwin	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
39	Isaac Bett	P.O. Box 444, El. Ravine	109	Benard Kibet	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
40	William Waweru	P.O. Box 44, El. Ravine	110	Stanley Yegon	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa

41	Geofrey Mutai	P.O. Box 188, Timboroa	111	Hellen Muraa	P.O. Equator
42	Kipkutung Arap Cheruiyot	P.O. Mumberes	112	Noah Bowen	P.O. Box 541, E/Ravine
43	Koila Abraham	P.O. Box 188, Timboroa	113	Thomas Segem	P.O. Box 68, Timboroa
44	Elizabeth Leldet	P.O. Box 188, Timboroa	114	Jeremia Mutai	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
45	Ann Songok	P.O. Box 188, Timboroa	115	Wilson Chebii	P.O. Box 222, Timboroa
46	Kimutai Rono	P.O. Mumberes	116	Margaret Atieno	P.O. Box 202, Awasi
47	Henry Kosgei	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	117	Jacob Barus	P.O. Box 527, E/Ravine
48	Lilian Kiprono	P.O. Equator	118	Joel K. Samoe	P.O. Box 151, Timboroa
49	Samwel Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 163, Timboroa	119	Samuel Maina	P.O. Mumberes
50	Samson Barno	P.O. Box 814, Timboroa	120	David Kahara	P.O. Makutano
51	Shadrack Barus	P.O. Box 814, Timboroa	121	Samuel Bunei	P.O. Box 187, E/Ravine
52	Borniface Mweki	P.O. Box 2, Timboroa	122	Meshack Kurui	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
53	Kipsindo Bett	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	123	Micah Momanyi	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
54	Julius Kipkerio	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	124	Joseph Mutai	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
55	Joseph Bomet	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	125	Lazarus Sang	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
56	Silas Kipkerio	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	126	Peter Rotich	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
57	Geofrey Kiplagat	P.O. Box 188, Timboroa	127	Julia J. Cheptoo	P.O. Box 963, E/Ravine
58	Robert Mwangi	P.O. Box 188, Timboroa	128	Rebeca Kibet	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
59	Jackqline Ole Sangunya	P.O. Box 188, Timboroa	129	Josphua Biwott	P.O. Box 150, Timboroa
60	Leah Samoei	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	130	Abraham Sinyei	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
61	Micah Kostany	P.O. Box 680, Timboroa	131	Christopher Serem	P.O. Box 4, Timboroa
62	Koskei Silas	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	132	Joshua Maritim	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
63	Sammy T. Kibor	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa	133	Nancy Korir	P.O. Box 254, Timboroa
64	David K. Chepkwony	P.O. Box 78, Timboroa	134	Zakayo Mburu	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa
65	Alexander Toroitich	P.O. Box 170, Timboroa	135	Patrick Tanui	P.O. Box 144, Timboroa
66	Hosea Mitei	P.O. Box 68, Timboroa	136	Waiharo Kimani	P.O. Box 96, Timboroa
67	Stephen Tarus	P.O. Box 671, E/Ravine	137	James Lelei	P.O. Box 32, Timboroa
68	Andrew Soi	P.O. Box 68, Timboroa	138	William Chesire	P.O. Box 32, Timboroa
69	Gabriel Korir	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa	139	Julia Cheromei	P.O. Box 174, Timboroa
70	Kiprotich Landa	P.O. Box 254, Timboroa	140	Geoffrey Ngalut	P.O. Box 24, Eldama Ravine
			141	Hellen Rurui	P.O. Box 87, Timboroa

## CATHOLIC PARISH HALL:

No.	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Cllr. Moses Tanui	P.O. Box 138 E/Ravine	32	Richard Chelimo	P.O. Box 440 E/Ravine
2	S.K. Chemirmir	PO. Box 15028 Nakuru	33	Michael K. Kiptuo	P.O. Box 174 E/Ravine
3	Joseph Aiyabei	P.O. Box 275 E/Ravine	34	Pr. E. Chebet	P.O. Box 9 E/Ravine
4	Cllr. Albert K. Chmite	P.O. Box 136 E/Ravine	35	David K. Kios	P.O. Box 16 E/Ravine
5	Jimmy Kittony	P.O. Box 29 E/Ravine	36	Esteem Tallam	P.O. Box 500 E/Ravine
6	Judy Birir	P.O. Box 53 E/Ravine	37	Joseph Miboi	P.O. Box 499 E/Ravine
7	Peter Amdany	P.O. Box 203 E/Ravine	38	Rev. Nicholas Rotich	P.O. Box 67 E/Ravine
8	Daudi doka	P.O. Box 324 E/Ravine	39	Dickson K. Yator	P.O. Box 746 E/Ravine
9	James Rono	P.O. Box 341 E/Ravine	40	Joseah Kombich	P.O. Box 346 E/Ravine
10	Vicotor Chebon	P.O. Box 152 E/Ravine	41	Isaac Changwony	P.O. Box 367 E/Ravine
11	Michael K. Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 164 E/Ravine	42	Enock Chebet	.O. Box 39 E/Ravine
12	Maxwell David Kariuki	P.O. Box 15869 Nairobi	43	Pamela Murgong	P.O. Box 246 E/Ravine
13	David Jacob	P.O. Box 686 E/Ravine	44	Ronald Onsase	P.O. Box 634 E/Ravine
14	Laban C. Kibor	P.O. Box 226 E/Ravine	45	A.K. Tubet	P.O. Box 781 E/Ravine
15	Richard k. Kiplel	P.O. Box 164 E/Ravine	46	Nicholas Togoch	P.O. Box 433 E/Ravine
16	Kipkogei K. Ernest	P.O. Box 8210 Eldoret	47	Peter Sawe	P.O. Box 921 E/Ravine
17	Cllr. S. Kaiteny	P.O. Box 153 E/Ravine	48	Rono Henry	P.O. Box 89 E/Ravine
18	E.C. Sigira	P.O. Box 665 E/Ravine	49	Pency Chemurmir	P.O. Box 11 E/Ravine
19	John Kibet	P.O. Box 548 E/Ravine	50	Joseph K. Cheboi	P.O. Box 216 E/Ravine
20	Kipsanga Rono	P.O. Box 164 E/Ravine	51	Samson K. A.	P.O. Box 156 E/Ravine
21	Nicholas Yegon	P.O. Box 41 E/Ravine	52	Salome Stagi	P.O. Box 75 E/Ravine
22	Isaac Kapkiai	P.O. Box 452 E/Ravine	53	Ben Bormett	P.O. Box 20 E/Ravine
23	Jackson Kipruto	P.O. Box 452 E/Ravine	54	Stanley K. Changwony	P.O. Box 82 E/Ravine
24	Rael Koech	P.O. Box 115 E/Ravine	55	Charles Kendagor	P.O. Box 232 E/Ravine
25	Job K. Kandie	P.O. Box 83 E/Ravine	56	Ezekiel Cheptoo	P.O. Box 91 E/Ravine
26	Alexander Tubei	P.O. Box 473 E/Ravine	57	Philip Kipingor	P.O. Box 111 E/Ravine
27	Reuben Tanui	-	58	Nicholas Mitei	P.O. Box 389 E/Ravine
28	Philip Ngetich	P.O. Box 166 E/Ravine	59	Elijah Cheserem	P.O. Box 739 E/Ravine
29	Richard Sangoro	P.O. Box 261 E/Ravine	60	William K. Orwaya	P.O. Box 174 E/Ravine
30	Alfred Komen	P.O. Box 136 E/Ravine	61	Hassan Hamisi	P.O. Box 585 E/Ravine
31	Ezekiel Suge	P.O. Box 66 R/Ravine	62	Samwel Kanyer	P.O. Box 288 E/Ravine
63	Evans K. Bo[m]mett	P.O. Box 66 R/Ravine	96	Meshack Bwaley	P.O. Box 49 E/Ravine
64	John Kipkespai	P.O. Box 48 E/Ravine	97	Samwel Bunyatta	P.O. Box 224 E.Ravine
65	Mathew Owino	P.O. Box 438 E/Ravine	98	John K. Busu	P.O. Box 297 Nakuru
66	James C. Kariuki	P.O. Box 438 E/Ravine	99	Timothy K. Sirma	P.O. Box 43977 Nairobi
67	Richard Kiptek	P.O. Box 174 E/Ravine	100	Joo K. Birgen	P.O. Box 62683 Nairobi
68	Joshua Korir	P.O. Box 174 E/Ravine	101	Bishop Wilson Kigoon	P.O. Box 124 E/Ravine
69	Franklyn Kipngetich Tanui	P.O. Box 750 E/Ravine	102	Collins Kirwa	P.O. Box 716 E/Ravine
70	Collins Kigwa	P.O. Box 136 E/Ravine	103	Benjamin K. Rotich	P.O. Box 162 E/Ravine
71	William Kaptich	P.O. Box 48 E/Ravine	104	Willie Ngugi	P.O. Box 135 E/Ravine
72	Kiprotich Wendat	P.O. Box 261 E/Ravine	105	Tilo Tecla	P.O. Box 135 E/Ravine
73	Susan Cheptoo	P.O. Box 175 E/Ravine	106	James Muna Mbuthia	P.O. Box 510 E/Ravine
74	Isaac C. Kipraisi	P.O. Box 336 E/Ravine	107	Record Pilasoi	P.O. Box 889 E/Ravine
75	Alfayo K. Kipchumba	P.O. Box 988 E/Ravine	108	Samson c. Kandagor	P.O. Box 2066 E/Ravine
76	John Kavani Aroba	P.O. Box 240 E/Ravine	109	Paul Chepkeitany Rop	P.O. Box 840 E/Ravine
77	Alfred C. Kiplagat	P.O. Box 355 E/Ravine	110	Alfred K. Kurgat	P.O. Box 104 E/Ravine
78	Benjamin Kimitei	P.O. Box 343 E/Ravine	111	Mark K. Yagun	P.O. Box 567 E/Ravine
79	John C. Rotich	P.O. Box 156 E/Ravine	112	Elizabeth T. Chebon	P.O. Box 716 E/Ravine
80	Mathias Kosgei	P.O. Box 182 E/Ravine	113	J. Gacheru	P.O. Box 1 E/Ravine
81	Stanley k. Mwaura	P.O. Box 50 E/Ravine	114	K.H. Biwott	P.O. Box 48 E/Ravine
82	Moses Mbogua	P.O. Box 31 E/Ravine	115	James Maina	P.O. Box 266 E/Ravine
83	Pacua Psinino	P.O. Box 398 Marigot	116	Kenneth Sang	P.O. Box 164 E/Ravine

84	Rtc. Sr. Chief J.K. Chebuiyo	P.O. Box 520 E/Ravine	117	Pastor Kimaiga	P.O. Box 104 E/Ravine
85	Cllr. Cheboi	P.O. Box 216 E/Ravine	118	Sarah J. Cheburet	P.O. Box 740 E/Ravine
86	Samuel Komen Cherop	P.O. Box 785 E/Ravine	119	Evans Kosgei	P.O. Box 166 E/Ravine
87	John Mwangi	P.O. Box 240 E/Ravine	120	Perine Cheruiyot	P.O.Box 43 E/Ravine
88	Eric Wachira	P.O. Box 240 E/Ravine	121	Sally Jerotich	P.O. Box 43 E/Ravine
89	Dominic Buttuk	P.O. Box 548 E/Ravine	122	John K. Korir	P.O. Box 339 E/Ravine
90	Hussein Hamisi	P.O. Box 324 E/Ravine	123	Nancy T. Sirma	P.O. Box 54 E/Ravine
91	Henry Cherop	P.O. Box 298 E/Ravine	124	Ezekiel K. Bundotich	P.O. Box 660 E/Ravine
92	Alice Sergon	Emining Nakuru	125	J.K. Sameet	P.O. Box 252 E/Ravine
93	Philip Ngetich	P.O. Box 166 E/Ravine	126	Linah Kiplagat	P.O. Box 38 E/Ravine
94	William Kiprop	P.O. Box 2 E/Ravine	127	Jonah K. Kiprop	P.O. Box 143 E/Ravine
95	Michael Ngetich	P.O. Box 366 E/Ravine	128	Nelson Korir	P.O. Box 41 E/Ravine
129	Alex Mwangi	P.O. Box 50 E/Ravine	131	Collins Kiptoo	P.O. Box 214 E/Ravine
130	Joseph Maina	P.O. Box 9 E/Ravine			