

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface.....	i
1. District Context.....	1
1.1. Demographic characteristics.....	1
1.2. Socio-economic Profile.....	1
2. Constituency Profile.....	1
2.1. Demographic characteristics.....	1
2.2. Socio-economic Profile.....	1
2.3. Electioneering and Political Information.....	2
2.4. 1992 Election Results.....	2
2.5. 1997 Election Results.....	2
2.6. Main problems.....	2
3. Constitution Making/Review Process.....	3
3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs).....	3
3.2. District Coordinators.....	5
4. Civic Education.....	6
4.1. Phases covered in Civic Education.....	6
4.2. Issues and Areas Covered.....	6
5. Constituency Public Hearings.....	7
5.1. Logistical Details.....	7
5.2. Attendants Details.....	7
5.3. Concerns and Recommendations.....	8
Appendices	31

1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Eldoret East is a constituency in Uasin Gishu District. Uasin Gishu District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

1.1 Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	315,932	306,773	622,705
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	165,937	165,745	331,682
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	149,995	141,028	291,023
Population Density (persons/Km²)	187		

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Uasin Gishu District:

- Is the 6th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 70.9%, being ranked 10th in the province and 37th nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 18.1%, being ranked 11th in the province and 38th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: respiratory tract infections, malaria, skin diseases and infections, diarrhoea diseases, and rheumatism;
- Has a 19.7% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 12 of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 54 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 17th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 59.3 years, being ranked 18th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 42.22% being ranked 13th of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 43.62% food poverty level being ranked 17th of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has an unemployment rate of 14.48%;
- Has the 2nd highest monthly mean household income in the province after Kajiado, at Ksh. 8,509;
- Has 84.10% of its residents accessing clean water; and
- 90.70% of its residents having safe sanitation.

Uasin Gishu district has 3 constituencies: Eldoret North, Eldoret East, and Eldoret South Constituencies. The district's 3 MPs, each cover on average an area of 1,109 Km² to reach 207,568 constituents (the 4th largest number of constituents per MP in the country). This is a ruling party, KANU, stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, Eldoret East KANU representative won the seat unopposed. For the Eldoret North and Eldoret South constituencies, the KANU representatives won with 61.26% and 73.20% valid votes respectively.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

2.2 Socio-Economic Profile

The economic mainstay of the locals is the production of maize and wheat.

2.3 Electioneering and Political Information

The dominant Kalenjin sub-group in the constituency is Keiyo. Unlike other constituencies in the district, this constituency is not plagued by Kalenjin sub-ethnic tensions. The past election campaigns have been centered on political patronage – those within the establishment against those aspiring to exercise influence in the corridors of power. While the candidates try to get votes based on political alignment, the issue of development remains pertinent. The constituency, nevertheless, is a stronghold for the ruling party, KANU. In the 1992 general elections, KANU won the seat with 82.70% valid votes while in the 1997 elections, unopposed. KANU retained the seat in 2002.

2.4 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			47,910
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Joel Barmasai	KANU	30,378	82.70
Njuguna Mwangi	FORD-A	4,878	13.28
Charles Murgor	DP	1,478	4.02
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>36,734</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes			
Total Votes Cast		36,734	
% Turnout		76.67	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

2.5 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS		51,768
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES
Francis K. Lagat	KANU	Unopposed

2.6 Main Problems

The issue of development is pertinent in the constituency. This is specifically on:

- Poor of the roads;
- Unequal distribution of electricity: the power grid is currently concentrated around Kaptagat and Chepkanga, areas where powerful people in the government and their relatives own property;
- The poor state of the social facilities; and
- Unstable grain pricing following liberalization. The main grains marketed are wheat and maize.

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

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

3.1.2. Composition and Establishment

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

The Select Committee of the National Assembly, which reviewed the Act in early 2000, decided to

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

- The functions of the CCC were mainly facilitative and advisory, the primary aim being to enhance the effective participation in the ownership of the constitution review process by the people at the constituency level;
- The CCC was also mandated to promote, facilitate and monitor civic education at the constituency level in collaboration with the District Coordinator and civic education providers;
- Additionally, the CCC had to ensure that the constituency had access to all information relevant to the review process in coordination with District Documentation centers; and

- Finally, the CCC was also mandated with the task of dissemination of the report of the CKRC. It was to be assisted in this by the District Coordinator, who was also its accounting officer, in relation to funds that were made available to it by CKRC.

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

- Be the local grass root representative;
- Perform the generalization activities in the district;
- Be in charge of the documentation center/s in the district, facilitate its/their respective management, ensuring they are stocked and are easily accessible to the public and also organize their safety and security;
- Gathering any relevant local information and materials for the purpose of constitution making;
- Facilitate the identification, classification and organization of the physical and electronic retrieval and dissemination of information and materials for constitution making;
- Supply such information needed by local constituency forums and committees;
- Liaise with other documentation centers nearby and others for information;
- In collaboration with constituency committees, identify and arrange venues for public hearing whenever the CKRC visits the constituencies in their area;
- Facilitate regular meetings of the constituency committees and involve local people as much as possible in discussing constitutional issues;
- Source and identify other key personnel that the CKRC may wish to consult or engage in its work;
- Identify and arrange for simultaneous local translations, sign language users, procurement and hiring of public address systems, transport and communication facilities for CKRC's meetings in the district;
- Monitor the implementation of civic education by civic education providers in the district;
- Facilitate the formation of constituency committees with guidance and assistance of CKRC; and
- Perform any other tasks as directed by CKRC.

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

- 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 19th February 2002 and 24th June 2002

4.1. Phases in civic education

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

4.2. The main Issues and areas covered were:

- Constitution of Kenya
- Structures and systems of government
- Sovereignty and citizenship
- Devolution of power
- Nationhood, democracy and governance
- Constitution; definition, types and models
- Emerging constitutional issues
- Rights and freedom of individual

5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

5.1. Logistical Details.

5.1.1 Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings

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

5.1.2 Venue

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s): a) Moiben Secondary School
b) Burnt Forest Catholic Church

5.1.3 Panels

- e) Burnt Forest Catholic Church – Commissioners
Com. Riunga Riaji
Com. Domiziano Ratanya
Com. Salome Muigai
- f) Burnt Forest Catholic Church – Secretariat
John Watibini - Programme Officer
Lynne Sigei - Ass. Programme Officer
Grace Gitu - Verbatim Recorder

- g) Moiben Secondary School - Commissioners
Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira
Com. Prof. Ida Salim
Com. Abdirizak Nunow
- h) Moiben Secondary School - Secretariat
Irene Marsit - Programme Officer
Geoffrey Silas Imende - Asst. Programme Officer
Josphine Ndungu -Verbatim Recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		220
Sex	Male	188
	Female	32
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	148
	Institutions	72
	Not Stated	0
Educational Background	Primary Level	66
	Secondary/High School Level	112
	College	8
	University	15
	None	0
	Not Stated	9
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	10
	Oral	103
	Written	23
	Oral + Memoranda	29
	Oral + Written	55
	Not Stated	0

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Eldoret East 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

- The constitution should have a preamble (17).
- The constitution should have a preamble reading “we the people of Kenya”.
- The preamble should recognize the social & cultural diversity of various ethnic groups in Kenya as a vision.
- The preamble should promote harmony and peaceful co-existence among these communities.
- The preamble should have a national vision, which expresses the national ethics to which the Kenyan people aspire.
- The preamble should state that the constitution shall guarantee the rights of citizens without discrimination.
- The preamble should state clearly the vision of the people of Kenya (2).
- National vision, values and philosophy of justice should be included in the preamble.
- The constitution should have a preamble and a vision.
- The constitution should have a preamble that shall entrance the concept of justice.
- The preamble should include the history of our independence struggle.
- The constitution should have a preamble that shall outline the Kenyan historical experience, anthem, coat of arms and recognition of the 42 tribes.
- The constitution should have a preamble that shall be a prayer and recognize the independence fighters.

5.3.2 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- The constitution should state clearly ways & means of helping the less fortunate Kenyans.
- The constitution should define the boundaries of Kenya.
- There should be democratic principles in the constitution such as a government of the people, for the people and by the people.
- The constitution should include democratic principles like love, peace and unity.
- There should be clearly stated democratic principles in the constitution.
- The people of Kenya should be supreme and guided by the democratic principles.
- The constitution should reflect our national values (2).
- The constitution should state that Kenyans value hospitality, respect for accountable and respectable authority.
- Values to be included in the constitution should use the majority rule but protect the minority as well.
- The constitution should provide for protection of all Kenyans and promote peace, unity and equal rights.
- The constitution should provide for policies that shall give lasting solutions to areas with specific hardships.
- The constitution should provide that the Government shall be under the law.

5.3.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY

- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall have the power to amend the constitution only after a 75% vote (4).
- The constitution should provide a constitutional amendment shall be done by parliament and that it shall be on a 95% vote.
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall have the power to amend the constitution only after a 90% vote.

- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall have the power to amend the constitution only after an 85% vote.
- Amendment of the constitution should be by a 75% vote of upper house and 65% of the House of Representatives.
- Retain the 65% requirement for amendment of the constitution (2).
- Parliament's power to amend the constitution should be limited (3).
- Parliament should amend any section of the constitution except anything that directly concerns the MP's e.g. salaries of MP's and their tax free importation of commodities.
- No part of the constitution may be amended by the power of parliament.
- No part of the constitution should be beyond the amending power of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum (11).
- Any expenditure affecting the exchequer other than the budgeted programmes should go to the public through a public referendum.
- Referendums should be conducted by the electoral commission of Kenya.
- Referendums should be conducted by the parliament.
- Referendums should be conducted by a body mandated by the judiciary.
- Referendums should be conducted by representatives from all constituencies and other special groups.
- Referendums should be conducted by the constitution review commission of Kenya.
- The constitution should be in line with the U.N conventions.
- The constitution should maintain that it shall be supreme over other laws.

5.3.4 CITIZENSHIP

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parent's automatic citizenship (9).
- Indigenous native people should be regarded as Kenyan citizens.
- Persons born in Kenya who do not possess citizenship of any other country should be regarded as automatic citizens.
- Other ways of acquiring Kenyan citizenship should be through marriage, naturalization and registration of the citizens of commonwealth countries (2).
- The constitution should provide that citizenship shall be given to non-citizens married to citizens (7).
- Spouses of Kenyan women should not be automatic citizens and can only be considered on merit after ten years.
- A child born of one Kenyan parent should be regarded as an automatic citizen (4).
- All citizens should be equally entitled to rights and privileges (2).
- Bill of rights should be entrenched in the constitution to ensure the rights of citizens are fully taken care of.
- A citizen has a right to take part in the country's economic growth, exercise the right of representation and contest any political seat (2).
- The constitution should declare equality of all Kenyans before the law regardless of ethnicity, position in society, sex, religion and creed (2).
- Kenyan citizens should be loyal to the government.
- The rights and obligations of a citizen should depend on the manner in which citizenship was acquired (2).
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship (3).

- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship (7).
- All citizens above 18 years should be provided with passports during issuance of National ID cards .
- Documents required for Kenyan citizens include ID cards and Birth Certificates.
- Documents required for Kenyan citizens include ID cards (7).
- Registrar of persons should hasten the issuance of ID cards (3).
- Documents required for Kenyan citizens include ID cards, passport and Birth Certificates.
- Special citizenship certificates should be issued to people indicating the nature of citizenship.
- All citizens above 18 years should be provided with ID cards.

5.3.5 DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

- Disciplined forces should be established in the constitution (7).
- The Armed forces including the GSU should remain under the head of state.
- Police should stop asking for bribes from people who go to report their case to them at the stations and should especially stop harassing women asking for sexual favors.
- Police officers should be retrained on aspects of human rights (3).
- The armed forces should have their mechanisms to discipline the armed forces.
- Police who enter premises/houses without warrants should be made to pay damages they cause to compensate the owner.
- Police should be trained on public relations.
- Police officers should be disciplined through the current established code of conduct.
- All disciplined forces should be governed by the law.
- The director of CID and the police commissioner should have security of tenure.
- Soldiers who commit offences should be killed.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of an anti corruption unit in the Police.
- The constitution should provide for the President to be Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces (10).
- The constitution should provide that the President should not be Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces (3).
- The executive should have the exclusive power to declare war (4).
- The executive should NOT have the exclusive power to declare war.
- The executive should NOT have the exclusive power to declare war but should be ratified by parliament (4).
- Parliament should be empowered to declare war.
- The constitution should permit the use of extra-ordinary powers during emergencies (3)
- The president should invoke emergency powers (6).
- The head of state and minister of defense should invoke emergency powers (6).
- Parliament should have a role in invoking emergency powers.
- Parliament should NOT have a role in invoking emergency powers.
- Only the president should have a role in invoking emergency powers.
- The armed forces should be involved in construction of roads when there is no war.

5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES

- Political parties should also play a role in community development projects other than mobilization (2).

- The only role of political parties shall be mobilization.
- Other rules political should play can include forwarding proposals for the national budget, play a role in education and participate in promoting development projects and civic education.
- The constitution should provide for the regulation of party's activities and their formation.
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties (7).
- Political parties will be less than 500,000 members should be registered.
- To qualify as a party the party should attain 50% votes from all over the country.
- The constitution should allow political parties with less than at least 7 members to continue in operation.
- The constitution should allow political parties with less than at least 10 members to continue in operation.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no control of number of parties and the parties shall not be funded by the government (3).
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 5 political parties.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum of 3 political parties (9).
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of two political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 4 political parties (4).
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 10 political parties.
- The constitution should provide for 2 or 3 political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 5 political parties.
- The constitution should provide for 3 to 5 political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 6 political parties.
- The constitution should provide for 3 or 4 political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 3 self funded political parties.
- The political parties should be self funded (3).
- The political parties should be funded from the budget.
- The political parties should be financed by the state (3).
- The political parties should be financed according to their numerical strength in parliament.
- The political parties should be financed by the government equally (4).
- The political parties should be financed through Harambee.
- The political parties should be self funded (or seek donor funding but not government funded).
- The political parties should be financed by the state and trade unions constituency associations and donations from companies.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties in the accordance of the most dominant party downwards.
- The constitution should provide for tackling of defections from parties.
- The constitution should provide for funding of political parties if they have more than 10 MPs.
- The constitution should provide for government funding and registration of political parties that shall have at least 25% of the country's voters.
- Political parties should be funded from public coffers (6).
- The expenditures of the political parties should be audited by the auditor general.
- If a political party is officially registered, it should have a right to equal funding like others by the government.

- The constitution should provide that the president shall be party less.
- The state and political parties should respect one another in order to serve the public better (4).
- The government should be independent from political party interference.
- Political parties should not interfere with civil society.

5.3.7 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should provide for a presidential system of Government and the presidential powers shall be reduced.
- We should retain the presidential system of government (2).
- We should NOT retain the presidential system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government (11).
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a Prime Minister as the head of government.
- There should be the post of a prime minister (3)
- The prime minister should be elected.
- The constitution should provide for election of Prime Minister by public.
- The constitution should create the office of the head of state.
- The prime minister should be the head of government (14).
- The constitution should create the office of the head of state.
- We should have a powerful prime minister.
- The prime minister should appoint the ministers and can be impeached by simple majority vote of the senate and the lower house.
- The constitution should create the office of the head of government.
- The president should be ceremonial (9).
- The president should be the head of state.
- The constitution should provide for power sharing between the President and PM.
- We should adopt a hybrid system of government (9).
- The constitution should retain a unitary system of government (9).
- A federal system of government should be adopted (31)
- A federal system of government should be adopted (3).
- The constitution should provide for a Majimbo system of government (3).
- The constitution should provide for a Majimbo system of government with a ceremonial President and PM from party with majority MPs with each state having its own government.
- The constitution should provide for half-federal and half-unitary systems of Government.
- The constitution should not provide for majimbo system of government.
- The constitution should provide for an executive government but federal.
- The constitution should provide for federal system of Government where the central Government shall be headed by PM and States headed by Chief Ministers and Senators.
- Powers vested on central government should be devolved to local authorities (4).
- The constitution should devolve power to lower levels of government by involving opinions from lower levels to the top.
- Powers should be devolved to lower levels by appointing custodians of public funds at the district and provincial levels.
- Power should be devolved to the districts (2).
- Power should be devolved to the village level.

- Every district should have 30 councilors the governor should form a governing team from his party they should be able to make by laws.
- The vice president should be elected directly by the people (8).
- The vice president should be the running mate of the president.
- The vice president should be nominated by the president from three short listed candidates elected by the majority party/coalition of parties and should act as the president in case the president's seat falls vacant.
- The vice president should be elected by an electoral college.
- The vice president should assist the president and should not be an MP.
- The vice president should be appointed by the president.
- The AG should remain the chief legal advisor (4).
- AG's office should still remain but will be answerable to the minister and by extension parliament.
- The AG should have security of tenure.
- The constitution should establish a public Interest litigation Act that will minimize the role of the AG as the primary defender of the public interest.
- The AG should not go to parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the AG's term shall be 5 years.

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all appointments (20).
- The constitution should provide that all presidential appointments be vetted by parliament (4).
- Parliament should be empowered to verify all appointments for constitutional offices (2)
- Key positions in government should be vetted by parliament (2).
- Parliament should vet the appointment of senior civil servants (2).
- Parliament should vet the appointment of cabinet ministers (2).
- Parliament should vet the appointments of judges, directors, ministers, provincial administration, civil servants, parastatal heads, speaker and deputy speaker.
- Parliament should vet cabinet appointments by the prime minister.
- Parliament should vet all public appointments.
- Parliament should vet members of PSC before appointment by the head of state.
- The functions of parliament should not be expanded.
- The constitution should provide for parliament to be autonomous.
- Parliament should have the power to check the executive.
- Parliament should appoint the commissioner of police.
- Parliament should have unlimited control over its procedure through standing orders (5).
- The speaker and his deputy should be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should clearly stipulate its calendar.
- MP's should exercise their powers without barriers.
- The constitution should provide that the MPs shall decide on issues affecting them.
- For any business of parliament to continue, there should be a quorum of a third of the total number of MP's.
- The constitution should provide that the legal quorum of parliament shall be 1/3.
- The constitution should give for parliament to be conducted five days a week.
- The constitution should provide that a bill shall require 30% support to be passed.
- The constitution should give that an MP should attend parliament at full time and that

members to attend sessions daily.

- Being an MP should be a full time occupation (9).
- Being an MP should be a part time occupation (2).
- The constitution should give that the MPs shall be at least 35 years (2).
- The constitution should give that the president shall be at least 35-70 years old (2).
- The constitution should give that the president shall be at least 35-65years old.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be 50-70 years old.
- The constitution should give that the president shall be at least 30-70years old.
- The constitution should give that the president shall be at least 35 years.
- The constitution should give that the president shall be at least 40-70 years old.
- The constitution should give that the MP's shall be at least 35-60 years old (2)
- No changes should be made to the current age for voting and contesting requirements (4).
- The constitution should give that the MP's shall be at least 21-55 years old.
- There shall be an age limit of 75 years for the president.
- The constitution should give that the MPs shall be at least 25 years.
- There shall be an age limit of 65 years for the MP's.
- The constitution should give that the president shall be at least 40 years.
- The constitution should give that the president shall be at least 35- 75years old.
- The constitution should provide that an MP must be a holder of university degree (8).
- The constitution should provide that an MP must be a holder of O-level certificate (5).
- The language requirements for MP's are sufficient (5).
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be persons of good moral and ethical qualifications
- Introduce moral and ethical qualifications for MP's (4).
- Parliamentary candidates should be persons of good conduct, married and with a good family (2).
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing and those involved in misconduct and give them a month's notice.
- People should have a right to recall back their MP if he is incompetent (26).
- People should NOT have a right to recall back their MP.
- People should have a right to recall back their MP by a 30% of the electorate-appending signature against the MP.
- People should have a right to recall back their MP by a tribunal court at the constituency level.
- MP's should serve for only two terms.
- MP's should serve for 3 terms of 5 years each.
- MP's should act on the basis of instructions from their constituents (3).
- The constitution should provide that the life of being an MP shall be 15 years.
- People should be consulted when it comes to the MP's salaries and benefits (3).
- The constitution should provide that the MPs salaries shall be the highest in the land.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall represent an equal number of constituents.
- The constitution should state that the MPs salaries shall be Kshs 50,000 (2).
- The constitution should provide for the Mps salaries to be determined by an independent commission such as a salary review board.
- MP's should determine their own salaries and benefits (2).
- A select committee should determine the salaries and benefits of MP's (4).
- There should be an independent body to look into the MP's salaries and benefits (2).
- The constitution should provide for the Mps salaries to be determined by an Ombudsman.

- The constitution should provide for the Mps salaries to be determined by the GDP through a bill represented in parliament.
- MP's should NOT determine their own salaries and benefits.
- The constitution should not provide for nomination of MPs (3).
- The constitution should provide for nomination of MPs (3).
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs to be 1/3 of all MPs and they shall represent unrepresented groups, disabled, and women.
- The constitution should provide for nomination of MPs and half of them should be women.
- 1/3 of the MP's should be nominated.
- Nominated MP's should represent the special interest groups like the disabled, women etc (7).
- The constitution should provide for a minimum of 4% women in the legislature.
- The constitution should provide for a minimum of 1/3 women in the legislature.
- Parliament should reserve seats for women to encourage their participation.
- No special measures should be taken to increase the number of women in parliament.
- MP's should follow the moral and ethical obligations and the laws of the country in a multi party state.
- All parliamentarians should subscribe to a code of conduct in a multi- party system.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition Government (16).
- The ruling party should solely form the government.
- The constitution should allow a system that demands for multi party representation at both levels of government (2)
- The constitution should provide for a bi-cameral system of legislation (12).
- The constitution should provide for one chamber of parliament (4).
- Parliament should have the power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence (5)
- The constitution should give parliament power to impeach the president.
- The president should have power to veto legislation passed in parliament (4).
- The president should NOT have power to veto legislation passed in parliament (2).
- Parliament should have power to override the president's veto with a 65% vote.
- Parliament should have power to override the president's veto if they find it null and void (2).
- The president should not have the power to dissolve parliament (4).
- The president should have the power to dissolve parliament (5).
- The constitution should provide for an automatic dissolution of parliament.
- All parliamentary elections should be staggered.
- All parliamentary elections should be carried out at the same time countrywide.
- MP's should have constituency offices (4).

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE

- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate (10).
- The constitution should provide for a president who is a professional and married.
- The constitution should provide that president shall be a registered voter (2).
- The constitution should specify the qualifications of a president (2).
- The constitution should provide for a presidential candidate who is morally upright, married, holder of a diploma and of sound mind.

- The constitution should provide for a presidential candidate who should have form four level of education.
- The constitution should provide for a president who is a God fearing person and morally upright (2).
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 2 terms of 5 years for the president (15).
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 3 terms of 5 years for the president.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 3 terms of 10 years for the president.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 10 years (2).
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 2 terms (3).
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 5 years (2).
- There should be no fixed tenure for presidency, he should continue as long he is popular and wanted by the public (2).
- The constitution should provide for unlimited term in the presidency on popularity.
- The president should be in office for 5 years and should not be sacked at the whims of the president.
- The presidential functions should be specified in the constitution (8).
- The presidential functions should be specified in the constitution and should include promoting national unity and upholding, defending and respecting the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be above the law (14).
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president (14).
- The constitution should NOT limit the powers of the president (3).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be subject to the law.
- The constitution should provide for easing of access to the president.
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president to appoint ministers (2).
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president due to misconduct (21).
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president due to misconduct by 2/3rd majority votes of the members of parliament (2).
- The constitution should provide that the President shall counsel parliament.
- The president and parliament should enjoy good cordial relations.
- The constitution should provide that the President shall address parliament once a year to inform the country of the state of the nation.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be an MP (12).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be an MP (6).
- The positions of PC's should be advertised for interviewing by a panel formed by parliament and chiefs and assistant chiefs to hold a diploma in public administration.
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be holders of diploma in public administration vacancies and panels of interviewers from all interested parties be in charge of selecting candidates.
- Administrative boundaries should also be done in consultation with the community.
- Chiefs and their assistants should be elected directly by the people (22).
- The chief's power should be below the MP's.
- Provincial administration should be abolished and their duties taken up by local authorities (3).
- The constitution should provide that the chiefs and their assistants be transferable (2).
- The constitution should provide for scrapping of the Provincial administration (5).
- The constitution should provide for scrapping of chiefs and their assistants offices (2).
- The constitution should provide for an election of Provincial Administrators, chiefs and

their assistants.

- Assistant chiefs should be replaced by a council of elders comprising of village elders.
- Provincial administrators should be elected directly by the people (2).
- Provincial administration should be retained (4).
- The post of DC's and PC's should be abolished instead we should have departmental heads from various ministries to serve the public (2).
- Provincial administration should be abolished and their duties taken up by elected leaders.
- The village elders should assist the chiefs in their work and should be paid an allowance (8)
- Provincial administration should be abolished and their duties taken up by a federal government (2).
- The constitution should provide that village elders shall be salaried (3).
- The constitution should provide for chiefs to be elected for 5 years.

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary (10).
- The constitution should provide for stiffer penalties for drug traffickers.
- The constitution should provide for availability of courts at divisional headquarters (2).
- The constitution should provide for existence of domestic courts to deal with issues of succession.
- The constitution should provide for existence of mobile courts.
- The judiciary should be restructured to empower the judicial service commission.
- There should be private prosecutions without interference from the public prosecutor.
- The constitution should ensure that juvenile justice is accorded to children.
- Mobile courts should be abolished.
- Our judicial system should be such that all are given a fair trial without discrimination or bias.
- The constitution should provide for a Supreme Court (15).
- The constitution should NOT provide for a Supreme Court.
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court (14)
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court with 6 judges and a chair.
- The constitution should NOT provide for a permanent constitutional court.
- The constitution should provide that JSC shall run and appoint Judges (5).
- Judges shall be appointed by the law society of Kenya and the judicial commission.
- There should be appropriate boards who will shortlist names for appointment by the president.
- Judges shall be appointed by the parliament (4).
- Judges shall be appointed by the prime minister and ratified by the legislature.
- Judges shall be appointed by the law society of Kenya & an independent body of lawyers.
- Judges shall be appointed by the president.
- Judges shall be appointed by the judicial service commission and 30% shall be women.
- For a person to qualify for appointment as a judge of the supreme court, he must be a Kenyan citizen, has been for at least 10 years been an advocate of the high court and at least two years a judge of the high court.
- The current qualifications for judicial officers should be retained.

- Judicial officers must have a degree in law and must be below 70 yrs.
- Minimum qualifications for judicial officers should be form four level of education.
- The qualifications for judges should be included in the constitution.
- Judicial officers should be learned in the law cadre.
- All judicial officers should enjoy security of tenure (5)
- The tenure of judicial officers should depend on their performance.
- Judicial officers should retire at the age of 60.
- Mechanisms to discipline judges and other officers should be by having the chief justice judge their cares under authority form of government.
- Judicial body should include 30% women.
- There should be a simplified process to impeach judges for misconduct while in office.
- Judges who are corrupt should be jailed for life.
- Non-performing judicial officers should be sacked and should be sentenced to more years than a commoner.
- Chief Kadhi/Kadhis should be restricted to judicial work like all other judicial officers (2).
- Chief Kadhi/Kadhis should have similar qualifications as other judicial officers.
- Chief Kadhi/Kadhis should be holders of a degree in Shariah law.
- Kadhi's court should be abolished.
- The Kadhis should be appointed by the Muslims.
- Judicial powers of the state should be vested on other authorities such as the civil society to be granted the right to discipline errant members, as it deems appropriate (2).
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans access to courts (3)
- The constitution should provide for a levy- free access to judicial service.
- The constitution should provide that the government lawyers shall represent the poor.
- The constitution should state that all cases shall be cleared with after 6 months (2).
- Legal charges should be made affordable to the people (2).
- Small courts should be established at the village level.
- The constitution should create municipal courts, subordinate courts, locational/village courts, human rights courts and land courts to operate at the district level.
- There should be a constitutional right to legal aid (9).
- The judiciary should not review what the legislature has enacted.
- The village elders should handle land cases, cultural cases and civil cases.
- Village elders should be empowered.
- We should have native courts manned by council of elders to deal with cultural.

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected directly by the people (31).
- Mayors should be elected directly by the people (3).
- Councilors should be elected directly by the people.
- There should be no mayors and council chairmen.
- The constitution should provide for mayors and chairmen be appointed by councilors.
- The constitution should provide for mayors to be elected for a term of 5 years (8).
- The constitution should provide for mayors to be elected for a term of 6 years.
- The constitution should provide for mayors to be elected for a 3 terms of 5 years.
- The constitution should provide for mayors to be elected for a term of 2 1/2 years.
- The constitution should provide for mayors to be elected for a term of 2 years (3).
- The constitution should provide for an autonomous Local Government (10).

- Local government should be empowered.
- Cap 265 laws of Kenya should be amended to give more powers to the local authorities to run, control and manage its affairs.
- Councils should continue working under the central government (2).
- Councils should work under the federal government (2).
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall be paid by the central government.
- The constitution should provide for councilors to be at least Std 8 leavers.
- The constitution should provide for councilors to be at least form 4 leavers (20).
- Mayors should be university degree holders.
- The constitution should hold at least a college diploma (2).
- Language tests requirement for councilors is sufficient (3)
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for civic leaders (5).
- Councilors should be aged between 30-65 years old.
- Local authority officials should be persons of good conduct, good records and discipline.
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall be persons who have lived in the area for at least 5 years.
- The constitution should provide that for councilors to be 25 years and not have been convicted of any criminal offence.
- The constitution should provide for councilors to be recalled in case of misconduct & non-performance (10).
- The constitution should provide that the councilors salaries shall be increased and they should be able to speak their mother tongue and Swahili.
- Regional government should determine the remuneration of councillors (2).
- Councillors should be paid from consolidated fund.
- Councillors should be paid by the central government and their allowances should be increased by 25%.
- A commission should determine the remuneration of councillors (3).
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined through a referendum.
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by the law on the land.
- Parliament should determine the remuneration of councillors
- Remunerations of councillors should be scrapped.
- The constitution should provide for retention of nomination of councilors (4).
- The constitution should abolish nomination of councilors (7).
- The constitution should provide for retention of nomination of councilors but should come from special interest groups (6).
- The president should nominate nominated councillors.
- The issue of nominated councillors should be repealed.
- The issue of nominated councillors should be determined through labor unions.
- In a multi party state, all councillors should be treated equally irrespective of party affiliations (2).
- Code of conduct should govern councillors in a multi party state
- Local authority should govern the conduct of councillors in a multi party state.
- Councillors in a multi party state should be governed by the constitution.
- President and the local authority minister should not have the power to dissolve councils (3)
- President and the local authority minister should have the power to dissolve councils (3)
- The constitution should have powers to dissolve the councils.
- Only the people who elected the councilors should be consulted before dissolving the

councils.

- Councils should account for all monies received by way of license.
- Public works should give up the running of public roads and feeder roads to the council.
- County councils should assist and maintain at least two secondary schools in every location.
- The council should relax the law that governs hawkers so that they are not harassed all the time
- Local authority councils should be responsible for allocation of adequate space/market for all traders especially hawkers.
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall be provided with offices.
- The constitution should provide that the local government shall enact laws on environment conservation.
- The constitution should provide that the town clerks shall be hired by the local government.
- The constitution should provide that the council shall control its funds, education and roads.
- Councils should have the power to hire and fire its officers.

5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- We should practice the representative electoral system (7).
- We should practice the representative and proportional electoral system.
- The queuing system of elections should be abolished completely.
- We should practice the secret ballot electoral system.
- Voting should be by queuing.
- We should retain the simple majority rule as a basis of winning an election (12).
- The electoral process should be designed in such a way that there is increased participation by providing a trust fund for female candidates.
- Women should be encouraged to enter races for parliamentary and civic elections.
- Women should win elections democratically.
- 30% of all elected members of a party should be women.
- There should be women representatives in parliament.
- Women should seek votes from the electorate just like their male counterparts.
- Presidential candidates should garner over 50% votes to be declared a winner (4)
- Presidential candidates should garner over 51% votes to be declared a winner (3)
- Candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should not be allowed to seek nomination from another party (4).
- Candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should be allowed to seek nomination from another party (4).
- Candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should be appointed to head parastatals.
- Defectors should automatically lose their seats and seek fresh mandate from the people (4).
- Defections should not be restricted and in case of defection, the member should continue in his party or his new party whichever he chooses.
- The constitution should provide that the presidential candidate should garner 25% votes in 5 Provinces (16).
- The constitution should provide that the presidential candidate should garner 40% votes

in 5 Provinces.

- The constitution should scrap the requirement for 25% votes in 5 Provinces for presidential candidates.
- The constitution should provide for reservation of seats for special interest groups e.g. women, youth and disabled in all seating (11).
- 30% of seats should be reserved for the special interest groups (2).
- We should retain the current geographic constituency system (8).
- Every constituency should as far as possible be based on proportionate geographical and population density difference.
- The number of wards should be reduced.
- Demarcation of constituencies and wards should be done in consultation with the public.
- There should be equalization of constituencies to create a fairer electoral system.
- Current demarcation of constituencies should be reviewed (2).
- Constituencies should be demarcated according to population of the given area (5).
- Demarcation of constituencies should be done by an ad-hoc committee appointed by the president and MP's must not be that committee.
- Constituencies should be redrawn based on community interests and populations. This should be done by an independent committee without including any MP.
- Council wards should be reduced but constituencies should remain as they are.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates.
- The constitution should provide that the elections of all elective posts shall be done on the same date (10).
- The presidential elections should be held after the general elections (2).
- The constitution should provide for Independent candidates for local government, parliamentary and presidential elections (5).
- The constitution should provide for independent candidates and no defection at any time.
- Registration of voters should be a continuous exercise (2).
- A passport and driving license should be accepted in provision of voters cards.
- All persons with disabilities should be entitled to assistance during voting.
- The electoral process should be simplified by allowing the voter to mark a **tick** instead of an **X**.
- The electoral process should be simplified (3).
- There should be no limit on election expenditure by a candidate (3)
- There should be a limit on election expenditure by a candidate (6).
- The constitution should provide that funds used during elections/campaigns be minimized.
- The constitution should specify the date of election (16).
- The constitution should NOT specify the date of election (2)
- Elections should not be held on Sunday but on weekdays.
- Election date should fall on the date of expiry of 5 years since the last general elections
- Election of the president should be done by an electoral college (2).
- Election of the president should be done directly by the people (21)
- The presidential position should rotate within the 8 provinces and each president holds office for a period of two years each.
- The 2002 elections should proceed as scheduled and not delayed (2).
- The electoral process should be extended to two days.
- For transparency, the elections should be completely delinked from the provincial

administration.

- The 2002 elections should be conducted using the new constitution.
- The electoral commissioners should have a university degree.
- The electoral commissioners should be non-partisan.
- The electoral commissioners should be appointed by political parties and vetted by parliament (3).
- The electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament (3)
- The electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president and should select at least two commissioners from each province.
- The current method of appointing electoral commissioners should be retained.
- The ECK should be independent.
- The ECK should enjoy security of tenure (3).
- The ECK should be free from the influence of the ruling party.
- The current terms of service for ECK commissioners should remain.
- The tenure of electoral commissioners should be 11 years but the security will depend on the performance.
- The ECK should be independent and mandated to conduct all elections.
- The tenure of electoral commissioners should be 3 years
- The tenure of electoral commissioners should be 5years
- The electoral commissioners should retire at the age of 65 years but after the forthcoming general elections.
- A commissioner should retire when his retirement comes irrespective of the election time.
- Commissioner's age should be determined by parliament plus the retirement procedures.
- Commissioners should be dismissed by the approval of a parliamentary commission.
- The council of electoral commissioners should meet first and forward any misconduct of a fellow commissioner to parliament for approval.
- The electoral commissioners should be remunerated just like any other civil servant.
- There should be 7 electoral commissioners, one from each party a youth, a woman, a disabled and the chairman of a parliamentary commission.
- Number of commissioners should remain the same.
- There should be 22 electoral commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station (4).
- ECK should be in charge of calling elections and not the head of state.
- Armed soldiers should not go anywhere near a polling station.

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS.

- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights for all Kenyans.
- Human rights should be respected and entrenched in the constitution (2).
- Constitutional provisions for human rights are not adequate.
- The basic needs provided by the government are not sufficient.
- The constitution should ensure that the laws relating to human rights, industrial and agricultural sectors and social amenities e.g. health services etc should be reviewed/enacted urgently.
- The right to equality, freedom, right against exploitation, religion, cultural and right to constitutional remedies should be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans (6).
- Freedom of worship should be regulated (2).

- Social, economic & cultural rights should be entrenched in the constitution (2).
- Freedom of worship should be amended to read freedom of worship to God.
- Freedom of worship should be external and unpopular churches should be closed down.
- Devil worship should be abolished.
- There should be a right to freedom from harassment and torture, right to worship & right to movement.
- The right to information and right to live should be entrenched in the constitution.
- Freedom of speech and press should be entrenched in the constitution.
- There should be a right to prepare and commune alcohol.
- The right to democracy should be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of movement, expression, right to justice and association.
- The constitution should provide for the rights of the media.
- The constitution should protect the right to life.
- Death penalty should be abolished (4).
- Death penalty should be retained.
- Death penalty should be abolished and replaced with life imprisonment.
- Abortion should be severely punished as it restricts the right to life (2).
- Constitution should protect security, healthcare, water, education, food and shelter as basic right for Kenyans (6).
- Kenyans should have access to basic rights like education and medical care, water, electricity and infrastructure.
- The responsibility of enjoyment of basic rights should fall on the central government (3).
- The responsibility of enjoyment of basic rights should fall on the local authorities, central government and regional government.
- There should be a mechanism to guarantee free treatment to under-privileged in and out patients and make consultation fees affordable to all patients.
- Kenyans should enjoy their basic rights freely.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be security and safety for all Kenyans and their property.
- The constitution should provide for curbing of banditry and cattle rustling (2).
- The constitution should provide for curbing the influx of arms into the country.
- The constitution should endorse security for all children.
- The constitution should ensure security for all women.
- The constitution should ensure security for all (6).
- The government should set up a crime technology center to intercept crimes even before the police get to the crime scene.
- Government should provide free medical services to Kenyans (23).
- Every person has a right to have access to healthcare including reproductive healthcare.
- There should be adequate healthcare services in public hospitals.
- The constitution should ensure that water shall be a right for all.
- Everyone should have a right to clean & sufficient water (3).
- Children from poor families should receive education irrespective of gender (3)
- Education should be free for all Kenyans (5).
- There should be sound policies on food security (4).
- Provision of relief food by the government should be ensured in times of shortages.
- The constitution should guarantee adequate food supply for all (2).
- The constitution should encourage education by employing all graduates.

- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy (7).
- The constitution should provide for the employment of all university graduates (3).
- The constitution should provide for creation of locational employment agencies.
- The constitution should provide that retirees shall not be re-employed.
- The constitution should provide for increase in employment opportunities.
- Everyone should have a right to employment (3).
- Breast-feeding mothers should be given 3 months maternity leave including their spouses (2).
- A certain percentage of employment opportunities should be reserved for persons with disabilities.
- Maternity leave should be increased.
- All job opportunities should be advertised in the media.
- Fairness should be used when recruiting for employment (2).
- Genuine advertisements on vacant posts should be made at the district headquarters and genuine personnel employed.
- Bribery should be scrapped out completely especially when recruiting police officers where merit/academic qualification do not count.
- The government should provide jobs for all trained personnel with good policies to protect people from retrenchment.
- All recruitment of armed forces should be done at the divisional levels in every district to reach rural folks to avoid corruption.
- Civil servants salaries should be increased.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans shall be accorded first priority in employment matters.
- Employment should be given to all qualified and deserving Kenyans.
- Retirement age should be 55 years.
- Retirement age should be 45 years.
- The constitution should provide for government funding for the unemployed.
- The constitution should provide that the pensions offices shall be brought to localities.
- The constitution should provide for sustenance allowance to citizens by the government.
- People with disabilities should be considered for monthly social welfare.
- NHIF should be expanded to cater for other people who are self employed.
- Public reward allowances should be reviewed annually according to the economic trends.
- A retiring civil servant should receive their pensions within a month's period.
- All retiring persons should receive their pensions/salaries as soon as possible.
- All government servants who die or retire should be entitled to expeditions payment of their pension.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level (9).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education from standard one to form five.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to secondary level (8).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to primary level (12).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education from standard one to form two (2).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education (3)

- The constitution should guarantee continuity of civic education.
- The constitution should provide for it being written in Kiswahili.
- The constitution should be available to all Kenyans free of charge (3).
- The language of the constitution should be simplified (3).
- Everyone should have access to information in the hands of the state (7).
- The constitution should guarantee all workers a right to trade union representation (6).
- Trade unions should be incorporated in the constitution.

5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- The constitution should provide for free participation of women in politics.
- Women's rights should be fully guaranteed in the constitution (3).
- Women's rights should not be fully guaranteed in the constitution (2).
- Interests of the disabled should be fully guaranteed in the constitution (5).
- Disabled children should be taken care of by the government to whichever level (3).
- The disabled should be provided with education, employment, health care and any other support related to disability (4).
- People with disabilities should be educated freely by the government.
- People with disabilities should be given equal opportunities (3).
- Equipment and materials like Braille and wheelchairs should be free of taxation.
- Persons with disabilities should have a right to inheritance.
- The constitution should address unfair termination of employment especially for the disabled.
- Vulnerable groups should not be discriminated against when accessing credit facilities.
- The disabled should be given allowances by the government to boost their economic status.
- The constitution should provide for the disabled rights and employment without discrimination.
- Roads telephone and other infrastructure should be user friendly to people with disabilities.
- The constitution should provide for free medical services for the handicapped.
- The constitution should provide for consideration of the handicapped in employment, retrenchment, parliament representation, resource allocations, buildings, taxing, maternity care for mothers, PSVs, foreign aid.
- The constitution should provide for the well-being of the blind and shall provide for land inheritance for them.
- The constitution should provide equal rights for children (3).
- The constitution should provide for unmarried girls to inherit parental property.
- The constitution should protect the education of the Girl child.
- The constitution should provide for the rights of children.
- Children born out of wedlock should receive support from both parents.
- Every child should have a right to a name and a nationality from birth, a right to a family or parental care or to appropriate alternative care when removed from the family environment.
- The Children's Bill should be fully entrenched in the constitution so as to fully take care of the children's interests (6).
- Child labor should be abolished (2).
- Constitution should provide for the protection of children rights by giving orphans or

disadvantaged children free education, shelter, clothing and care.

- Street children should be taken back to schools.
- The constitution should specify how orphans in our society should be taken care of.
- Other groups to be considered vulnerable include the poor, prisoners, minority, insane people, the elderly, widows and orphans (6).
- The constitution should provide for funds to assist the orphans and widows.
- The constitution should provide for the welfare of the AIDS victims.
- The constitution should provide that the Government shall allocate land for the freedom fighters, squatters.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall provide for the old in homes and institutions.
- The government should rehabilitate drug abusers.
- The constitution should provide for women representation in all leadership aspects.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of women and other vulnerable groups (6).
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of other vulnerable groups in employment and education up to university level.
- Disabled women should be treated with respect and given first priority in employment opportunities.
- The constitution should provide for women representation in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the well being of the prisoners.

5.3.15 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The community shall have the ultimate land ownership.
- The individual shall have the ultimate land ownership (12).
- The community and individuals shall have the ultimate land ownership.
- The local authority shall have the ultimate land ownership.
- Settlement schemes should be allocated to the poor and distributed equally to all tribes in Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that all communities shall live in their ancestral land.
- The government should have power to compulsorily acquire private land for the interest of the public & with due compensation (7).
- The district land tribunal should be consulted before land is acquired compulsorily by the state.
- The government should have power to compulsorily acquire private land if it was illegally acquired.
- The constitution should provide for productive use of all land.
- The state, government and local authority should have the power to control the use of land by the owners or occupiers.
- The local authority should have the power to control the use of land by the owners or occupiers (3).
- The state, government and local authority should NOT have the power to control the use of land by the owners or occupiers.
- The government should have the power to control the use of land by the owners or occupiers (3).
- The central government should ensure land is properly used for production of crops.
- The state should NOT have the power to control the use of land by the owners or

occupiers.

- The constitution should provide that sale of land shall be done after consulting the elders.
- The constitution should provide that title deeds shall be processed on a specific time and for life not lease and idle land to be allocated to landless persons.
- The constitution should do away with lands commissions office.
- The constitution should provide that land for cultural rites/functions shall not be sold.
- The constitution should provide that land disputes shall be solved by the council of elders (2).
- The constitution should give unmarried girls the right to inherit parental land.
- Irregular allocation of land should be traced and recovered.
- Transfer of land should be handled at the law courts instead of elders.
- Interests and dispensation of land should be removed from the commissioner for land to local and regional authorities only.
- Land rates and plot leases should be abolished.
- Issues of land inheritance should be dealt with by the state.
- The village elders should oversee the sale and transfer of land.
- Landowners should be issued with title deeds (2).
- On transfer and inheritance of land, the constitution should address the cultural and traditional way of inheritance of land by that community (2).
- In case of land inheritance or transfer, the title deeds should be issued within two months.
- The constitution should address issues of land to children.
- Only the children of a person should inherit land.
- The government should recognize wills that are discriminatory and should share land equally to all children of that family.
- Sanctity of future and present title deeds should be enshrined in the constitution.
- All issues of land succession inheritance should be dealt with by the district tribunal elder's assembly before land can be acquired.
- The leasehold title should not apply to Kenyans as it is colonial and all land should be freehold (2).
- Title deeds should be the legal document of land ownership.
- The government should not interfere with family land disputes; customary law should prevail.
- The constitution should provide for land to be regularized by the Government and each individual must have at least 5 hectares.
- The constitution should provide for land ceiling of 200 hectares.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no limit to land ownership (13).
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a limit to land ownership (6).
- The constitution should provide for land ceiling to be 100 acres (2).
- The constitution should provide for land ceiling to be 10 acres.
- The constitution should provide for land ceiling to be 20 acres.
- The constitution should provide for land ceiling to be 10,000 acres.
- The constitution should provide for land ceiling to be 5-500 acres.
- The constitution should provide for land ceiling to be 50 acres.
- The constitution should provide for land ceiling to not more than 5 plots (2).
- The constitution should provide that refugees shall not be eligible to own land.
- The constitution should provide that non-citizens should not own land in this country (9).
- Non-indigenous Kenyans should be restricted to leasehold land arrangements only.
- The constitution should provide that non-citizens should own land in this country

- The procedure of land transfer should be simplified to be handled at the district headquarters (2).
- The procedure of land transfer should be simplified appropriately and all interested parties including wives, community and children should give their consent before transfer or sale.
- Exclusive hold of public land by the commissioner for lands and president should be loosened to make land transactions more transparent.
- The procedure of land transfer should be simplified to be handled at the locational level.
- The procedure of land transfer should be simplified.
- All land registration regimes should be done away with and only retain the registration system under the registration of titles act which should be universal.
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women (5).
- The constitution should provide that land title deeds shall bear the names of both spouses.
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women should own land in accordance with the culture of that particular ethnic groups.
- Pre independence land treaties should be renegotiated a fresh since the circumstances under which they were drawn are different.
- Pre independence land treaties should be abolished (3)
- Boundaries of land should remain as they were during independence.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country (18).
- The constitution should provide restrictions to ownership of land in any part of the country.
- The constitution should provide that the Government shall provide land for the landless (10).
- There should be clear safeguards against grabbing and protect peasant landowners from unsumptuous buyers and settle squatters.
- Government land and trust land should be decentralized.
- The Trust land Act should be repealed.
- The Trust land Act should be abolished.
- Cultural land should be retained/set aside for cultural activities such as initiation.

5.3.16 CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to a national culture (3).
- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity does not contribute to a national culture.
- The constitution should provide for cultures that enhance a modern state.
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be promoted in the constitution (15)
- Everyone should have a right to use the language and participate in the cultural life of his or her choke.
- National unity and free interaction should be encouraged and ethnicity discouraged.
- Land inheritance and settlement of disputes should be captured in the constitution.
- The constitution should recognize ethnic criminal justice system and recognize their power.
- The constitution should provide for respect of customs.
- The constitution should provide that women elders shall advice girls and men elders to give advice to boys before initiation.
- The constitution should provide for practice of different doctrines as stipulated in different religions.
- The constitution should provide for a national dressing code,

- The constitution should not provide for polygamy.
- The constitution should provide that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) shall be abolished.
- The constitution should provide for scrutiny of religious activities.
- The constitution should guarantee intact cultural values.
- The constitution should provide for recognition of Sabbath.
- The church is a distinct social group whose interest should be catered for by the constitution and should be allowed to contribute to social and spiritual matter.
- The Pokot women should be recognized to handle family disputes and women cases in particular.
- Ethnicity should be dealt with to ensure unity.
- The constitution should provide protection from discriminatory aspects of culture that cause health problems, financial constraints and poverty (3)
- The constitution should prohibit FGM practice (6).
- The constitution should prohibit wife inheritance (4).
- There should be two national languages (7).
- There should be one national languages i.e. Swahili.
- Sign language should be recognized as a national language.
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages (7).
- The constitution should not recognize and promote indigenous languages.
- The constitution should encourage culture language.

5.3.17 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- The executive should retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources (2).
- The executive should NOT retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- Management of national resources should be conferred to parliament.
- Parliament should retain power to authorize raising and appropriation of public funds (3).
- Besides taxation, the government can raise public finance by being an active producer and distributor of essential Kenya products and services.
- Taxation should be the only way to raise public funds (2).
- Besides taxation, the government can raise public finance by tourism, customs and duties.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources (4).
- The constitution should provide for fair distribution of all resources.
- National assets should not be used for the benefit of a few people.
- The government should stop using middlemen who reap profits of a country.
- Locals should take 30% of national resources if it was generated in their areas 30% to go to hardship areas and 20% should be retained for government expenditure.
- Government should apportion benefits between the central government and communities where such resources are found.
- 35% of income from national resources should benefit the local community.
- 18% of the resources should be given back to the residents of the area where such are found.
- Controller and Auditor general should not be answerable to the Ag but to a parliamentary select committee.
- Auditor general's recommendations should be followed and implemented immediately.
- The Auditor general should be given powers to prosecute.

- The work of the Auditor general should be asserted twice a year in the Kenya gazette.
- The Controller and Auditor general should be appointed by the president.
- The Controller and Auditor general should be appointed by parliament (2).
- The Controller and Auditor general should be appointed by an independent judiciary.
- The Controller and Auditor general should be appointed by a parliamentary commission.
- Parliament should have the powers to institute proceedings and prosecute those found to have misused funds from public coffers.
- Parliamentary select committee should be appointed to make proposals on how the government should raise and spend their funds.
- Parliament should accept proposals given by political parties to ensure proper use of public funds.
- The government should use the constitutional court to control and manage public finances.
- Competent Kenyans can be attracted by good remuneration and fringe benefits, good education and promotions on merit (10).
- The constitution should provide that the ministers shall not be MPs but former Permanent Secretaries.
- Ministers shall be appointed on merit (5).
- Ministers should be appointed to ministries relevant to their professions.
- The constitution should provide that ministerial posts shall be accorded to professionals.
- Civil servants working in hardship areas should be given hardship allowance.
- Ministers should not necessarily be picked from among the MP's (3).
- The PSC should penalize leaders found guilty of abusing or betraying public trust.
- The PSC should be in charge of recruitments.
- The PSC should appoint government officers on merit.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants shall be promoted on merit, declare their wealth, and do not abuse office.
- Members of PSC should be appointed by parliament (3).
- Members of PSC should be appointed by the presidents (3).
- Holders of public office should be governed by a code of conduct (10)
- Holders of public office should not participate in harambees as this encourages abuse of office by wrong acquisition of money.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential candidates declare the source of their wealth.
- The constitution should provide that all public office holders declare the source of their wealth (8).
- The constitution should provide that all leaders declare the source of their wealth.

5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should advocate for forests conservation (2).
- The constitution should provide that there shall not be use of biodegradable materials and fuel be used in such a way as to conserve the environment.
- The principle of a healthy environment should be embodied in the constitution.
- The constitution should ensure that everyone enjoys a healthy environment not harmful to their health or well-being and it shall be the duty of the constitution to prevent pollution and ecological degradation and to promote conservation.
- Protection of endangered species should be included in the constitution.

- Constitution should set a law in protecting the environment and natural resources (3).
- The power to enforce environmental protection laws should be vested on the regional government (2).
- The power to enforce environmental protection laws should be vested on the local government.
- The power to enforce environmental protection laws should be vested on a commission appointed by the head of state.
- The power to enforce environmental protection laws should be vested on the regional and local government.
- The power to enforce environmental protection laws should be vested on the district assembly.
- The power to enforce environmental protection laws should be vested on the central government (3).
- Natural resources should be owned by the local communities (8).
- Natural resources should be owned by the local government (3)
- Natural resources should be owned by the regional government and local community.
- Natural resources should be owned by the government and local communities.
- Local community should benefit from revenue from natural resources.
- Local community should take care of the natural resources within them (2)
- Local community should report smugglers or poachers and to sabotage their activities (2).
- Natural resources should be protected by the constitution (8)
- Natural resources should be protected by the constitution include forests, water catchment areas, rangeland, minerals and wildlife.
- Management and protection of natural resources should fall on the local people (4).
- Management and protection of natural resources should fall on the local authorities (4).
- Management and protection of natural resources should fall on the local people and local authorities.
- Management and protection of natural resources should fall on the regional government.
- Management and protection of natural resources should fall on the natural resources personnel.
- Management and protection of natural resources should fall on the chiefs assistant chief and council of elders.
- Stiff penalties and custodial sentences should be instituted against destructors of the environment (2).
- Developers who grab forests should be prosecuted and land repossessed.

5.3.19 **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- Registration of churches should be very strict and churches in residential areas should be banned from causing public nuisance. noise at night.
- NGO's and other organized groups should take part in governance i.e. civic education, healthcare, helping displaced and needy persons and food supplies (6).
- Civil society should be allowed to ease in procedures relating to registration, movement and selling their policies and civic education relating with minimal government interference.
- The constitution should address peace, love, unity and harmony issues as relates to civic society.
- The state should not regulate the conduct of civil society organizations (2).
- The state should regulate the conduct of civil society organizations (2).

- Registration of churches should be done by the government but separate procedures as opposed to political parties.
- Civil society organizations which discriminate against on the basis of gender, religion and race in the discharge of their duties should be terminated.
- The constitution should NOT institutionalize the role of civil society organizations.
- The constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society organizations.
- There should be mechanisms to ensure participation of women in governance (3)
- There should be mechanisms to ensure participation of people with disabilities in governance (4)
- There should be mechanisms to ensure participation of youth in governance (3)
- There should be mechanisms to ensure participation of minority groups in governance (2)

5.3.20 **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the state (3)
- The conduct of foreign affairs should NOT be the responsibility of the state but there should be public referendum.
- The conduct of foreign affairs should NOT be the responsibility of the state but there should be a permanent foreign policy.
- Parliament should have a vital role to play in the conduct of foreign affairs (2).
- All international treaties should be debated by parliament before ratification.
- Parliament should have a vital role to play by ensuring that foreigners come into the country for tourism and trade.
- International trade and conventions should have an automatic effect in the domestic law (2).
- International trade and conventions should NOT have an automatic effect in the domestic law (3).
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations of which Kenya belongs to should have an automatic effect in domestic law.
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations of which Kenya belongs to should be debated first before domestication.

5.3.21 **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- The constitution should provide for a land board to be situated at the divisional headquarters.
- We need constitutional commissions, institutions and offices like TSC, land boards, co-op societies to help in case of problems or issues affecting the people.
- The constitution should provide for the existence of ombudsman's office in every division (13).
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Human Rights Commission (4).
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Gender equality Commission (5).
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Anti-corruption Commission (6).
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Land Commission (7).
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Natural resources Commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a constitutional review Commission.

- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a education Commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a police Commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a salary review Commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a religious affairs Commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a good neighbor Commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Commission of Enquiries.
- The constitution should provide for creation of a commissioner of commissions who shall be an MP.
- The government should have a board to carry out functions like police recruitment and management.
- Powers and functions of such commissions should be as of now.
- All commissions should supervise the functions of their areas of jurisdiction, collect and collate views and suggestions of their areas.
- All commissions should give a feedback of whatever task immediately upon completion
- There should be a ministry of justice (11)

5.3.22 **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The constitution should provide for the AG to have power during transition period (3).
- The constitution should provide for the outgoing president to have power during transition period.
- The constitution should provide for the Vice president to have power during transition period.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a ceremonial president to have power during transition period.
- The constitution should provide for the speaker to have power during transition period (3).
- Results of the presidential elections should be announced at the polling station.
- Results of the presidential elections should be announced through the presiding officers.
- Results of the presidential elections should be announced by air and the mass media.
- The president should be sworn in 24hrs after the results are declared.
- The president should be sworn in and assume office immediately.
- The president should take oath of office after one month.
- The president should assume office within 30 days.
- The president should assume office within 90 days (2).
- The president should assume office immediately.
- The Chief Justice should swear in the incoming president (3).
- The AG should swear in the incoming president.
- A judge should swear in the incoming president.
- Symbolic instruments of power should be transferred during the swearing in ceremony (2).
- Symbolic instruments of power should be transferred through parliament.
- Symbolic instruments of power should be transferred at Uhuru Park.
- The laws should protect a retiring president.
- The outgoing president should enjoy all privileges and immunities he was enjoying while in office.
- The constitution should make a provision for a former president in terms of security (8)
- The constitution should make a provision for a former president in terms of welfare (9)
- The constitution should make a provision for a former president in terms of immunity from the legal process (6)

- The constitution should make a provision for a former president in terms of foreign trips made by the former president, a house and civil servants.

5.3.23 **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- Rules governing women should be based on customary laws of the specific community.
- The constitution should provide for married women to own property (3).
- All property of the home should be registered in both husband and wife's names (3).
- The constitution should guarantee widows and women property inheritance.
- The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse.
- The constitution should provide for married girls to inherit parental property (5).
- Inheritance should be between the sons and daughters and customary laws prohibiting women or girls from inheriting property abolished.
- Widowed women should NOT be allowed to sell inheritance from their husbands (2).
- The customary Kalenjin culture of boys being the only heirs of their parents should remain.
- The constitution should provide that marriage shall be respected and formalized.
- Review and reform of family law to harmonize the existing contradictions of customary, Christian, Hindu and Islamic laws especially on inheritance, divorce, ownership of property etc.
- Customary marriages should be recognized and accorded certificates.
- Any two partners who stay together for more than three years and have children shall be treated as legally married couple (2).
- Polygamy should be legalized.
- Divorce should not be allowed in the constitution.
- Issuance of marriage certificates should be a simplified process.
- Fathers should ensure women of child support and maintenance i.e. children born out of wedlock, in case of a divorce (11)
- Affiliation Act should be reintroduced.
- The constitution should provide for protection of women from all forms of violence.
- Domestic violence should be constitutionalized (3).

5.3.24 **POLICY ISSUES**

Domestic Trade Issues

- Importation of food should be prohibited if the same food can be produced locally.
- The government should establish a broad proposal on trade and commerce.
- Importation of second hand clothes should be banned.
- The government should protect the local market by winning importation of cheap goods when the same are being produced locally.

Economic Liberalization

- There should be no free market but liberalization should be controlled.
- The government should control the prices of products.
- The constitution should provide for government role in price control to protect local produce
- The constitution should not provide for economy liberalization.

Industrialization

- Our local industries should be revived.
- The constitution should protect local industries from importation of goods that are already in Kenya “BUY KENYA BUILD KENYA”.
- The government should intervene and revive bodies like KMC, KCC and Agricultural Finance Co-operative.

Poverty Reduction

- The government should formulate policies that are constitutionally enshrined in the eradication of poverty.
-

Physical, Economic & Social Infrastructure

- Road maintenance should be made under the supervision of local authorities.
- Areas of high economic potential should be given priority especially in road construction and electricity installation.
- Architectural structures should be designed in consideration of persons with disabilities.
- Rural electrification should be made a priority and should not be pegged to political patronage.
- Rural schools electrification should be embarked on by the government.
- Electricity should reach all rural areas in Kenya.
- The government should improve road infrastructure.
- Major roads and feeder roads should be privatized for easier management.
- The constitution should provide for supply of water and electricity to rural.
- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities are accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.

Insurance

- The government should introduce an attractive medical insurance to cater for the officers who die on duty or are injured. The workman compensation act has outlined its usefulness.

HIV Aids

- Spouses who willfully infect their families with HIV Aids should be punished by law.
- Constitution should be clear on how HIV Aids should be addressed.
- People should go for HIV tests before getting married.
- There should be a clear policy on HIV Aids.
- Aids drugs should be made available to those infected.
- The government should set aside funds for the management of HIV Aids.

Public Safety & Security

- The constitution should provide for strict measures and rules regarding firearms.

Corruption

- Anti-corruption offices should be formed at the regional offices.
- A list of shame should be published in the public so that the public can know who's looting them and subsequently prosecution of those involved in corrupt practices.
- Any public officer who misappropriates public resources should pay and add interest of 25%.

- Corruption should be completely eradicated (5)
- Any public officer who misappropriates public resources should be made to pay back the money (2).
- To curb corruption judges should have good salaries to ensure that they are not influenced in their decision.
- Anyone engaging in corruption should be sacked and jailed.
- There should be an office to deal with corruption especially in the police force by the commissioner of police.
- Corruption courts should be entrenched within our constitution and persons convicted should be made to pay what they steal and serve maximum jail term.
- Any person who illegally acquires public property should be prosecuted and severely punished.
- To reduce corruption court fines should be reduced.
- The constitution should address the issue of corruption very seriously.
- Harambees should be banned as they encourage corruption.
- To reduce corruption the constitution should provide that any person convicted of corruption should be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Population Issues

- Each woman shall have not more than four children, whether married or not, a tax should be levied on parents bearing more than four children.
- The constitution should provide for restricting of the number of children in a family.

Agriculture

- Liberalization should be abolished in the agricultural sector.
- Farmer's organizations should be allowed to import farm inputs and export their produce.
- The agricultural market for grains, milk and other products/inputs should be strictly controlled to an off exploitation by individuals.
- There should be a firm agricultural policy and accompanying legislature to contain the current exploitation in this sect.
- Government should protect farmers of maize, wheat & dairy against the exploitation of middlemen and corrupt prostates heads.
- There should be a clear policy to address the issues of pastoralists and revive KMC.
- There should be a sound agricultural policy (4).
- The constitution should ensure sufficient market of our agricultural produce (5).
- The constitution should protect the farmers by lowering taxes on farm machinery, chemicals and fertilizers (2).
- The state should protect the grain, sugar and milk section from unfair competition from imported goods (3).
- The government should buy farmers produce.
- The government should abolish liberalization of cereal to revive their market i.e. NCPB, KFA.
- Taxes should be raised on imported agricultural products.
- KCC, KFA, AFC and KMC should be revived to assist farmers market their produce.
- The constitution should protect farming and farmers since agriculture is the pillar of the economy.
- The government should be the sole importer of fertilizers.
- There should be agricultural research institutes, which will enhance the agricultural

sector.

- The flow of water from Lake Victoria to Indian hospital be tapped for irrigation.
- The government should provide for agricultural incentives to farmers for high productivity.
- The constitution should provide that waters in Lake Victoria and Indian Ocean shall be used to provide water through irrigation processes.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a decrease in taxation of agricultural implements.

Education

- The sponsors of school e.g. missionary schools must donate blood.
- Vernacular should be taught in primary schools up to class 4 or 5 and vernacular facilities established in private and local colleges and universities.
- The 844 system of education should be abolished and replaced with the old system of education (3).
- Government should provide bursaries for bright children from poor families (3).
- Nomadic boarding schools should be established that are mobile
- There should be a provision for compassionate pastoralist scholarship programme.
- All pre-schools, primary schools and secondary schools should be sponsored by the District Education Board.
- Sign language should be included in the education curriculum (2).
- The 844 system should be revived to favor people with disabilities.
- Pre-school teachers should be well remunerated.
- Free text books and uniforms should be provided and changes in the syllabus should not be frequent unless the government provides money and the text books.
- Changes in the school syllabus should take at least a decade.
- Teachers should not be transferred to cater for the interests of political figures.
- Teaching of math's and writing in primary schools should be stressed upon to prepare these students well for secondary school
- Primary and secondary schools in rural areas should be supplied with electricity.
- Nursery school teachers should be paid the same as the primary school teachers (2).
- Church sponsored schools should be left to operate without interference from the government (2).
- All schools should be run by the government.
- Teachers should be well paid without delay.
- The fees structure in secondary schools should be regulated, and bursaries awarded to deserving students.
- All schools, colleges and other institutions should be sponsored by the district education boards and the constitution should state clearly which are public and private schools.
- Government sponsored schools should have adequate text books & stationeries.
- The 844 system should be retained.
- The constitution should abolish the concept of cost sharing in schools.
- The constitution should retain the concept of cost sharing in schools.
- The education system should be varied to accommodate the interests of all persons i.e. 844, 7423, GCE etc.
- Te government should ensure that all regions in Kenya have enough schools both primary and secondary.
- KCSE should be done in Form 2 and corporal punishment should be withdrawn in all

learning institutions.

- The constitution should provide for civic education in schools.
- The constitution should provide for compulsory adult education.
- The constitution should provide for the 7-6-3-education system.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall be taught in schools.

Public Finance (fiscal policy)

- All citizens should be loyal and support the state by paying taxes and other government revenues.
- Imported goods should be taxed highly and our produce tax should be lowered.
- Public finance should be accounted for and a constituency committee should be elected by the community to monitor.
- Tax exemption for business owned by persons with disabilities should be considered.
- Government parastatals should not be privatized.
- There should be only one kind of tax and one taxing authority.
- The constitution should provide for soft loans for businessmen.

Monetary Policy

- The Kenyan currency should not bear the portrait of any president but the flora of the country (2).
- Requirements on loan facilities should be eased on persons with disabilities.
- When lending money, banks must not demand for title deeds as security because many families end up as losers.
- The government should strengthen institutions that lend money to the locals e.g. AFC, Co-operative Society.

Health

- The government should establish broad proposals on regional government functions like health.
- Sign language interpreters should be employed in the hospitals to assist the deaf.
- There should be a medical specialist to assist at institutions for persons with disabilities.
- All drugs from government hospitals should be engraved with a symbol.
- Cost sharing in hospitals and health centers should be abolished.
- The government should build health centers nearer to Wananchi.
- All hospitals should be run by the government.
- There should be adequate facilities for health care in all public hospitals.

Tourism

- The constitution should protect the tourism industry through appropriate protective mechanisms.

Small Enterprise Development

- Businessmen should be loaned money to advance their businesses by the government.

Transport & Communications

- All PSV should be modified and fitted with the necessary equipment to ease boarding by persons with disabilities.
- Tarmaking of roads should be directly related to the production or population of given areas and contracts should be awarded to foreign companies as local companies

especially owned by politicians do shoddy work.

- The traffic system should be computerized.
- There should be restrictions on the number of passengers aboard a PSV.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall control bus terminals, supervise farmlands,

5.3.25 **LEGAL SYSTEMS**

Customary Law

- Family dispute should be solved according to the custom of the ethnic group.
- The constitution should provide for the retention of customary law.

Statutory Law

- Local traditional brews are a part of our culture and should therefore not be illegal (2).
- Rapists should be jailed for ten years.
- People who have mismanaged the economy in any position should be charged in a court of law and denied any other public positions.
- Marriages between persons of the same sex i.e. homosexuality and lesbianism should be prohibited (3).
- Any married woman found guilty of adultery should be given severe custodial punishment.
- Abortion should be made illegal and punishable cults should be done away with.
- Companies that manufacture polythene papers should be held responsible for loss of livestock that are choked to death by the same.
- Those who forcibly impregnate young girls should be sentenced to harsh punishment.
- Rapists should be jailed for life.
- Abortion should be legalized.
- The constitution should provide for strict punishments for rapists.
- The constitution should provide that justice shall prevail to all crimes committed.
- The constitution should provide for banning of illicit liquor.

5.3.26 **GENERAL & CROSS-CUTTING THEMES**

Economic/Social Justice

- The constitution should provide for compensation of all Kenyans who may be killed, injured or jailed in the process of resisting the imposition of unconstitutional government in the country.

Natural justice/Rule of Law

- The constitution should provide for rule of law for all including the President.

Gender Equity

- There should be equal rights for men and women to avoid discriminating against women.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Francis Tarar MP
2. Gilbert Bor DC
3. Ruth Kemboi
4. Nelson Chepng'otie
5. John Shokoti
6. Gilbert K Cheboswony
7. Hellen Yego
8. Eunice Kurgat
9. Cllr. Joseph Koech
10. Bernard Mutai
11. Stephen Mutai
12. Cherugut Tuitoek

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

- 1 Constitutional constituency committee
- 2 Uasin Gishu mkulima company
- 3 Comm. Alice Yano
- 4 Catholic justice and peace commission
- 5 Marakwet bursary fund
- 6 Indigenous informative group

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

1	0056OEERV	Anacleta Sang	CBO	Written	Moiben Location Women Group
2	0005OEERV	Bernard Mutahi	CBO	Memorandum	People With Disability- Uasi
3	0054OEERV	David Kitur	CBO	Written	UG Mkulima group
4	0007OEERV	Easter Gitari	CBO	Written	Pioneers Needy Children Outr
5	0047OEERV	Francis Chepkener	CBO	Written	Tembelio Location Farmers
6	0004OEERV	Hellen Yego	CBO	Written	Sere Self Help Group
7	0029OEERV	Hellen Yego	CBO	Written	Christian Community Service
8	0052OEERV	Hillary Keino	CBO	Written	Kabatu Youth Group
9	0039OEERV	Jane Nyambura	CBO	Written	Kambi ngombe East Moiben Squ
10	0012OEERV	Jeremiah Tenai	CBO	Written	Mwailuk Group
11	0034OEERV	Johnson Murrey	CBO	Written	Progressive Farmers Co-op
12	0027OEERV	Jonah K Bett	CBO	Written	Moiben Farmers Group
13	0011OEERV	Kimani Macharia	CBO	Written	Rukuini Farmers Co-operative
14	0023OEERV	Loice Langat	CBO	Written	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organi
15	0053OEERV	N K Chepkenor	CBO	Written	U G Mkulima group
16	0059OEERV	Ruth kemboi	CBO	Written	KNFU Women representatives
17	0031OEERV	Samuel Kangogo	CBO	Written	Torochmoi Sublocation
18	0037OEERV	Samuel Samoei	CBO	Written	Chebarus Village group
19	0025OEERV	William K Komen	CBO	Memorandum	Sesia Group of youth
20	0007IEERV	Abraham K Kiptanui	Individual	Memorandum	
21	0063IEERV	Alfred Kipyego	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0014IEERV	Alfred Kipyego	Individual	Written	
23	0142IEERV	Ann Kogo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0154IEERV	Anne Kibet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0030IEERV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
26	0155IEERV	Anthony Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0058IEERV	Anthony Njuguna	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0126IEERV	Anthony Tanui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0060IEERV	Barnabas Kibos	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0103IEERV	Barnabas Olbara	Individual	Written	
31	0159IEERV	Ben Tangui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0068IEERV	Boniface M Kimani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0016IEERV	Boniface M Kimani	Individual	Written	
34	0088IEERV	Carlos Cheluget	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0043IEERV	Caroline Kosgei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0044IEERV	Caroline Mengich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0047IEERV	Charles Chege Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0157IEERV	Charles Toroitich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0002IEERV	Christine Jepkinyor	Individual	Written	
40	0045IEERV	Christine Kipsang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0046IEERV	Christine Muringo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0091IEERV	Christopher mitei	Individual	Written	
43	0012IEERV	Cllr. Cornelius K Chebo	Individual	Written	
44	0041IEERV	Cllr. Zakayo Chepkonga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0132IEERV	Daniel Busieney	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0067IEERV	Daniel Chepsiror	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0054IEERV	David Arap Barengetuny	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0053IEERV	David Gachoka	Individual	Oral - Public he	

49	0120IEERV	David K Nyangwaria	Individual	Written	
50	0052IEERV	Dorcas Mbuthia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0009IEERV	Dorcas Nyambura	Individual	Written	
52	0140IEERV	Edwin Some	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0038IEERV	Elijah Seurei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0152IEERV	Elijah Chemweno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0017IEERV	Elijah Chemworem	Individual	Written	
56	0023IEERV	Elphus K Agui	Individual	Written	
57	0148IEERV	Emanuel K Kiset	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0113IEERV	Eng Tom K Murgor	Individual	Written	
59	0028IEERV	Erick Kebenei	Individual	Written	
60	0006IEERV	Ernest B Tanui	Individual	Written	
61	0037IEERV	Ernest Taumi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0116IEERV	Esther Mwenje	Individual	Written	
63	0080IEERV	Eunice Wanjiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0102IEERV	Everlyn Kiptoo	Individual	Written	
65	0022IEERV	Francis Biu	Individual	Written	
66	0108IEERV	Francis Chepkener	Individual	Written	
67	0092IEERV	Francis K Komen	Individual	Written	
68	0026IEERV	Francis K Njoroge	Individual	Written	
69	0036IEERV	Francis Mwihoti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0115IEERV	Francisca Sudoj	Individual	Written	
71	0065IEERV	Fred Yego	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0145IEERV	Gabreli Majonji	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0114IEERV	Geoffrey Sande	Individual	Written	
74	0086IEERV	George Gichana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0104IEERV	George Mukunya	Individual	Written	
76	0117IEERV	Gladys Arua	Individual	Written	
77	0069IEERV	Godfrey O Ocla	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0106IEERV	Goeffrey Naibei	Individual	Written	
79	0025IEERV	Hellen Njeri	Individual	Written	
80	0070IEERV	Hezron Kipruto Kuto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0118IEERV	Isaac Kimweno	Individual	Written	
82	0042IEERV	Isaac Kotut	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0011IEERV	J C Kendagor	Individual	Memorandum	
84	0119IEERV	Jackline Bii	Individual	Written	
85	0048IEERV	Jackson Tuwai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0024IEERV	Jacob Kangor Bowen	Individual	Written	
87	0087IEERV	Jacob Tankor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0018IEERV	Jacob Tot	Individual	Written	
89	0040IEERV	James Biwott	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0135IEERV	James Malakwen	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0056IEERV	James N Ndung'u	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0083IEERV	James Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0127IEERV	James Togom	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0123IEERV	Jeremaih Chemaluk	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0015IEERV	Jeremiah Kimati	Individual	Written	
96	0151IEERV	Joel Cheboi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0096IEERV	Joel K Korir	Individual	Written	
98	0008IEERV	Joel K Lalang	Individual	Written	
99	0066IEERV	John Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0078IEERV	John Githau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0039IEERV	John Kebenei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0089IEERV	John Kiptala Chemweno	Individual	Written	
103	0147IEERV	John Kosgei	Individual	Oral - Public he	

104	0122IEERV	Joseph C Maiyo	Individual	Written	
105	0153IEERV	Joseph Chereno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0021IEERV	Joseph Cherono	Individual	Written	
107	0156IEERV	Joseph Ekiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0035IEERV	Joseph K Rongoei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0125IEERV	Joseph K Toroitich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
110	0121IEERV	Joseph komen	Individual	Written	
111	0032IEERV	Joseph Korir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0107IEERV	Joseph Mitei	Individual	Written	
113	0003IEERV	Joseph Njoroge Muiruri	Individual	Written	
114	0101IEERV	Joseph Tanui	Individual	Written	
115	0082IEERV	Josephat Chege	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0027IEERV	Karanja Muhuthu	Individual	Written	
117	0158IEERV	Kibet Arap Birgen	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0146IEERV	Kibungei Kibirech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0073IEERV	Kikandi S N	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0074IEERV	Kili Kipa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0019IEERV	Kili Kipa	Individual	Written	
122	0055IEERV	Kiptoo Arap Bett	Individual	Oral - Public he	
123	0133IEERV	Kiptoo Chemweno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0034IEERV	Koima Segoo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
125	0075IEERV	Leah Katoon Sambu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
126	0129IEERV	Linet Nyawara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
127	0138IEERV	Magghero Wycliffe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0059IEERV	Maina Ndegwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0130IEERV	Margaret Majengo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0109IEERV	Mary Sumbeiywo	Individual	Written	
131	0064IEERV	Micah Kurui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
132	0051IEERV	Michael Ngige	Individual	Oral - Public he	
133	0029IEERV	Mining Rono	Individual	Written	
134	0093IEERV	Moses K Too	Individual	Written	
135	0128IEERV	Nicholas Koimur	Individual	Oral - Public he	
136	0084IEERV	Njagi Njuki Moses	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0005IEERV	Onwongi J Harun	Individual	Written	
138	0077IEERV	Pastor Francis Kurgat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
139	0143IEERV	Pastor John Keror	Individual	Oral - Public he	
140	0010IEERV	Patrick K Kenduiwa	Individual	Written	
141	0031IEERV	Patrick Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
142	0150IEERV	Paul Ng'ethe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
143	0050IEERV	Peter Muhuthi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
144	0097IEERV	Peter Singoei	Individual	Written	
145	0160IEERV	Philip Kabel	Individual	Oral - Public he	
146	0094IEERV	Philomen Chemweno	Individual	Written	
147	0110IEERV	Raymond Kimeli	Individual	Written	
148	0111IEERV	Raymond longlan	Individual	Written	
149	0105IEERV	Reuben Kimutahi	Individual	Written	
150	0137IEERV	Rev Nimrod Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
151	0124IEERV	Richard Busieney	Individual	Oral - Public he	
152	0136IEERV	Salina Kimoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
153	0098IEERV	Samcoti Maiyo	Individual	Written	
154	0076IEERV	Sammy Kimani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
155	0020IEERV	Sammy Ngelele	Individual	Written	
156	0085IEERV	Samson O Lusoku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
157	0057IEERV	Samson Sum	Individual	Oral - Public he	
158	0095IEERV	Samuel Kangogo	Individual	Written	
159	0001IEERV	Samuel Karau	Individual	Written	

160	0033IEERV	Samuel Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
161	0004IEERV	Samuel Kariuki	Individual	Written	
162	0061IEERV	Samuel Kimutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
163	0013IEERV	Samuel Kimutai	Individual	Written	
164	0090IEERV	Samuel Maiyo	Individual	Written	
165	0139IEERV	Samwel Rotich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
166	0062IEERV	Simon Muchiri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
167	0081IEERV	Sister R. Maiyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
168	0099IEERV	Stanley K Chebiato	Individual	Written	
169	0100IEERV	Stanley Ngososei	Individual	Written	
170	0131IEERV	Stephen Chirchir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
171	0149IEERV	Toroitich Chumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
172	0049IEERV	Victor K Lelei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
173	0072IEERV	Waithaka Samuel	Individual	Oral - Public he	
174	0134IEERV	William C Katamet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
175	0112IEERV	William K Ruto	Individual	Written	
176	0141IEERV	William Samoei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
177	0071IEERV	Wilson Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
178	0079IEERV	Yabesh Onong'a	Individual	Oral - Public he	
179	0144IEERV	Zakayo Cheboi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
180	0036OEERV	Barnabas Chemase	NGO	Written	People with Disabilities For
181	0028OEERV	Joel Kipyegon	NGO	Written	Uasin Gishu People with disa
182	0006OEERV	Ruth C Muema	NGO	Memorandum	CCCD- Eldoret East
183	0035OEERV	Alice Cherubet	Other Institutions	Written	Moiben Upper Primary School
184	0041OEERV	Christopher Langat	Other Institutions	Written	Moiben Division
185	0002OEERV	Cllr. Joseph Koech	Other Institutions	Written	Burnt Forest Town Council
186	0016OEERV	Cllr. Moses Tanui	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Plateau Ward
187	0038OEERV	Edward Chumba	Other Institutions	Written	Tuiyoluk Sub location
188	0051OEERV	Francis Maiyo	Other Institutions	Written	Tachais Farm
189	0049OEERV	Jane Tallam	Other Institutions	Written	Moiben Secondary School
190	0043OEERV	Jimmy Kimani	Other Institutions	Written	moiben Squatters
191	0044OEERV	Kennedy Koitaba	Other Institutions	Written	Cheukta Review team
192	0050OEERV	Kimursoy Rono	Other Institutions	Written	Meibeki HTSG
193	0048OEERV	Mary Wambui	Other Institutions	Written	Moiben High School
194	0042OEERV	William Rongoei	Other Institutions	Written	Moiben teachers Group
195	0010OEERV	Cllr. David B K Karamai	Politcal Party	Memorandum	Plateau Location KANU
196	0017OEERV	Cllr. Richard Kipsambu	Politcal Party	Memorandum	Kipsinende Ward KANU
197	0009OEERV	Cllr. Zakayo Chepkonga	Politcal Party	Written	Ainakoi -KANU Branch
198	0040OEERV	Emanuel Karanei	Politcal Party	Written	Meibeki Location KANU Branch
199	0030OEERV	Joel Barmasai	Politcal Party	Written	Eldoret east KANU
200	0046OEERV	Joel Cheboi	Politcal Party	Written	moiben Location KANU Branch
201	0019OEERV	Joseph Kimutai	Politcal Party	Memorandum	Kapsoya Sub Branch-KANU
202	0021OEERV	Julius Kigen	Politcal Party	Written	KANU Ainabkoi
203	0013OEERV	Rono Mondet	Politcal Party	Memorandum	Kaptagat Location KANU
204	0001OEERV	Samson K Chepseba	Politcal Party	Written	Olare Location Kenya African
205	0015OEERV	James Tum	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Forum For Youth Eldoret
206	0022OEERV	Michael Mwangi	Pressure Groups	Written	Businessmen Burnt Forest
207	0045OEERV	Christopher Kemei	Religious Organisation	Written	Ziwa Catholic Mission
208	0057OEERV	Ezekiel Mitei	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA Youth - North Wareng
209	0055OEERV	Jeremiah Simiyu	Religious Organisation	Written	Sacred Heart Of Jesus
210	0014OEERV	John Kareiga	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Redeemed Catholic Church
211	0003OEERV	John Tuwoi	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA Burnt Forest
212	0058OEERV	Jonathan Kurgat	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA Lelachbei Distrct
213	0026OEERV	Joseph K limo	Religious Organisation	Written	Sesia PCEA Church

214	0020OEERV	Mathews Oranja	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	National Council of Churches
215	0024OEERV	Paul Gathuo Kimani	Religious Organisation	Written	Israel Assemblies of God
216	0008OEERV	Paul Kiptoo Ronoh	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA
217	0033OEERV	Philip Chumo	Religious Organisation	Written	Moiben Catholic Parish
218	0032OEERV	Stephen Chirchir	Religious Organisation	Written	Kalyet AIC
219	0018OEERV	William King'oo	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Justice and Peace C

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

S.N.	Name	Organization/Address	Form of Submission
1	William K Komen	Sesia Group of youth-Box 11 Moiben	Written
2	Joseph K Limo	Sesia Pcea Church-Box 47 Moiben	Written
3	Jonah K bett	Moiben Farmers Group-Box 2368 Eldoret	Written
4	Joel Kipyego	Uasin Gishu (PWD)-Box 31 Moiben	Written
5	Hellen Yego	Christian Community Services-Box 6495 Eldoret	Memorandum
6	Hon Joel Barmasai	Eldoret KANU-Box 1911 Eldoret	Written
7	Samuel Kangogo	Torocho moi SubLocation-Box 3299 Eldoret	Written
8	Stephen Chirchir	Kalyet AIC-Box 1190 Eldoret	Written
9	Philip Chumo	Moiben Catholic Parish-Box 38 Moiben	Written
10	Johnson Murrey	Progressive F C -Box 464 Eldoret	Written
11	Alice Jerubet	Moiben Upper Primary-Box 40 Moiben	Written
12	Barnabas Chemase	PWD Forum-Box 4466 Eldoret	Written
13	Samuel Samoei	Chebarus Village-Box 171 Eldoret	Written
14	Edward Chumba	Tuiyoluk Sub Location-Box 8366 Eldoret	Written
15	Jane Nyambura	Moiben Squatters-Box 72 Moiben	Written
16	Emmanuel Karanei	Meibeki Location KANU-Box 109 Moiben	Written
17	Christopher Langat	Moiben Division-Box 32 Moiben	Memorandum
18	William Rongoei	Moiben Teachers-Box 40 Moiben	Written
19	Jimmy Kimani	Moiben Squatters Group-Box 95 Moiben	Written
20	Kennedy Koitaba	Cheukta review Team-Box 5753 Eldoret	Memorandum
21	Christopher Kemei	Ziwa Catholic Mission-Box 842 Eldoret	Written
22	Joel Cheboi	Moiben Location KANU-Box 104 Moiben	Written
23	Francis Chepkener	Tembelio Location Farmers-Box 1310 Eldoret	Written
24	Mary Wambui	Moiben H S -Box 138 Moiben	Written
25	Jane Tallam	Moiben Sec School-Box 148 Moiben	Written
26	Kimursoy Rono	Meibeki HTSG-Box 7227 Eldoret	Written
27	Francis Maiyo	Tachasis Farm-Box 42 Moiben	Written
28	Hillary Keino	Kabatu Youth Group-Box 7 Moiben	Written
29	N K Chepkener	U G Mkulima Co-Box 6575 Eldoret	Memorandum
30	David Kitur	U G Mkulima Co-Box 6575 Eldoret	Written
31	Jeremiah Simiyu	Sacret Heart-Box 289 Eldoret	Memorandum
32	Anacleta Sang	Moiben Location Women Group-Box 1441 Eldoret	Written
33	Ezekiel Mitei	SDA Youth-Box 2495 Eldoret	Written
34	Joanthan Kurgat	SDA Lelaibei District-Box 4936 Eldoret	Written
35	Ruth Kemboi	KNFU Women-Box 161 Moiben	Written
36	John K Chemweno	Box 1 Moiben	Written
37	Samuel Maiyo	Box 7174 Eldoret	Written
38	Christopher Mitei	Box 2142 Eldoret	Written
39	Francis Komen	Box 170 Moiben	Written
40	Moses K Too	Box 2974 Eldoret	Written
41	Philemon Chemweno	Box 1517 Eldoret	Written

42	Samuel Kangogo	Box 3299 Eldoret	Written
43	Joel Korir	Box 891 Eldoret	Written
44	Peter Singoei	Box 175 Moiben	Written
45	Samcoti Maiyo	Box 78 Moiben	Written
46	Stanley K Chebiato	Box 50 Moiben	Written
47	Stanley Ngososei	Box 1845 Eldoret	Written
48	Joseph Tanui	Box 1190 Eldoret	Written
49	Everlyn Kiptoo	Box 40 Moiben	Written
50	Barnabas Olbara	Box 1868 Eldoret	Written
51	george Mukunya	Box 50 Moiben	Written
52	Reuben Kimutai	Box 118 Moiben	Written
53	Geoffrey Naibei	Box 178 Moiben	Written
54	Joseph Mitei	Box 73 Moiben	Written
55	Francis Chepkener	Box 1310 Eldoret	Written
56	Mary Sumbeiywo	Box 555 Iten	Written
57	Raymond Kimeli	Box 151 Moiben	Written
58	Raymond Longolan	Box 2 Moiben	Written
59	William K Ruto	Box 109 Moiben	Written
60	Eng. Tom K Murgor	Box 176 Eldoret	Written
61	Geoffrey Sande	Box 11 Moiben	Written
62	Francisca Sudo	Box 131 Moiben	Written
63	Esther Mwenje	Box 40 Moiben	Written
64	Gladys Arua	Box 40 Moiben	Written
65	Isaac Kimweno	Box 2170 Eldoret	Written
66	Jackline Biii	Box 1501 Eldoret	Written
67	David K Nyangwaria	Box 50 Moiben	Written
68	Joseph Komen	Box 78 Moiben	Written
69	Joseph C Maiyo	Box 7174 Eldoret	Written
70	Jeremiah Chemaluk	Box 11 Moiben	O R A L
71	Richard K Busieney	Box 2974 Eldoret	O R A L
72	Joseph K Toroitich	Box 46 Moiben	O R A L
73	Anthony Tanui	Box 16 Moiben	O R A L
74	James togoni	Box 7432 Eldoret	O R A L
75	Nicholas Koimur	Box 138 Moiben	O R A L
76	Linet Nyawara	Box 138 Moiben	O R A L
77	Margaret Majengo	Box 40 Moiben	O R A L
78	Stephen Chirchir	Box 1190 Eldoret	O R A L
79	Daniel Busieney	Box 3987 Eldoret	O R A L
80	Kiptoo Chemweno	Box 1 Moiben	O R A L
81	William C Katamet	Box 109 Moiben	O R A L
82	James Malakwen	Box 169 Moiben	O R A L
83	Salina Kimoi	Box 40 Moiben	O R A L
84	Rev. Nimrod Koech	Box 136 Moiben	O R A L
85	Magghero Wycliffe	Box 6 Moiben	O R A L
86	Samwel Rotich	Box 37 Moiben	O R A L
87	Edwin Some	Box 66 Moiben	O R A L
88	William Samoei	Box 50 Moiben	O R A L
89	Anne Kogo	Box 19 Moiben	O R A L
90	Pr. John Keror	Box 4936 Eldoret	O R A L
91	Zakayo Cheboi	Box 2974 Moiben	O R A L

92	Gabriel Mojonji	Box 40 Moiben	O R A L
93	Kibungei Kibirech	Box 61 Moiben	O R A L
94	John Kosgei	Box 7 Moiben	O R A L
95	Emmanuel K Kiset	Box 151 Moiben	O R A L
96	Toroitich Chumo	N/A	O R A L
97	Paul Ngethe	Box 49 Moiben	O R A L
98	Joel Cheboi	Box 104 Moiben	O R A L
99	Elijah Chemweno	Box 60 Iten	O R A L
100	Joseph Cherono	Box 7 Moiben	O R A L
101	Anne Kibet	Box 33 Moiben	O R A L
102	Anthony Cheruiyot	Box 11 Moiben	O R A L
103	Joseph Ekiru	Box 2 Moiben	O R A L
104	Charles Toroitich	Box 46 Moiben	O R A L
105	Kibet arap Birgen	Box 2 Moiben	O R A L
106	Ben Tangui	Box 16 Moiben	O R A L
107	Philip Kabel	Box 78 Moiben	O R A L
108	Samson K Chepseba	Olare Location KANU-Box 260 B/Forest	Written
109	Cllr. Joseph Koech	Burnt Forest Town Council-Box 28 B/Forest	Written
110	John Tuwoi	SDA-Burnt Forest-Box 3069 Eldoret	Memorandum
111	Hellen Yego	Sere Self H Group-Box 6775 Eldoret	Memorandum
112	Bernard Mutai	PWD (Uasin Gishu)-Box 1779 Eldoret	Memorandum
113	Ruth C Muema	CCCO Eldoret East-Box 6278 Edoret	Memorandum
114	Easter Gitari	Pioneers Needy Children Outreach-Box 6278 Eldoret	Written
115	Paul Kiptoo Ronoh	SDA-Box 63 B/Forest	Written
116	Cllr. Zakayo Chepkonga	Ainakoi KANU Branch-Box 1388 Eldoret	Memorandum
117	Cllr. David BK Karamai	Plateau Location KANU-1620 Eldoret	Memorandum
118	Kimani Maacharia	Rukuni Framers Co-op Society-Box 43 B/Forest	Written
119	Jeremiah Tenai	Mwailuk Group-Box 7524 Eldoret	Written
120	Rono Mondet	Kaptagat Location KANU-Box 1483 Eldoret	Memorandum
121	John Kariega	Redeemed Catholic Church-Box 7698 Eldoret	Memorandum
122	James Tum	Forum For Youth Eldoret -Box 115 Eldoret	Written
123	Cllr. Moses Tanui	Plateau Ward-100 Eldoret	Memorandum
124	Cllr. Richard Kipsamtu	Kipsinende Ward KANU-Box 1557 Eldopret	Memorandum
125	William King'oo	CJPC Burnt Forest Parish-Box 372 B/Forest	Memorandum
126	Joseph Kimutai	Kasoys Sub Branch KANU-Box 5465 Eldoret	Memorandum
127	Mathews Oranja	NCCCK Uasin Gishu-Box 3372 Eldoret	Memorandum
128	Julius Kigen	KANU Ainabkoi-Box 142 Ainabkoi	Memorandum
129	Micheal Mwangi	Business Men Burnt Forest-Box 247 B/Forest	Written
130	Loice Langat	MYWO-Ainabkoi	Written
131	Paul Gathuo Kimani	Israel Assemblies of God-Box 290 B/Forest	Written
132	Samuel Karau	Box 3 B/Forest	Written
133	Christine Jepkinyor	Box 75 B-Forest	Written
134	Joseph Njoroje Muiruri	Box 161 B-Forst	Written
135	Samuel Kariuki	Box 171 B-Forest	Written
136	Onwongi J Harun	Box 132 B-Forest	Written
137	Ernest B Tanui	Box 44 B-Forest	Written
138	Abraham K Kiptanui	Box 888 Eldoret	Memorandum

139	Joel K Lalang	Box 109 B-Forest	Written
140	Dorcas Nyambura	Box 555 B-Forest	Written
141	Patrick K Kenduiwa	Box 222 B-Forest	Written
142	J C Kendagor	Box 7707 Eldoret	Memorandum
143	Cllr. Cornelius Kibet	Box 5155 Eldoret	Written
144	Samuel Kimuati	Box 1169 Eldoret	Written
145	Alfred Kibiego	Box 3514 Eldoret	Written
146	Jeremiah Kimati	Box 214 B-Forest	Written
147	Boniface Kimani	Box 15 B-Forest	Written
148	Elijah Chemworem	Box 5810 Eldoret	Written
149	Jacob Tot	Box 111 B-Forest	Written
150	Kili Kipa	Box 23 B-Forest	Written
151	Sammy Ngelel	Box 90 B-Forest	Written
152	Joseph Cherono	Box 1149 Eldoret	Written
153	Francis Bik	Box 131 B-Forest	Written
154	Elphus K Agni	Box 425 Eldoret	Written
155	Jacob Kangor Bowen	Box 112 Eldoret	Written
156	Hellen Njeri	Box 331 B-Forest	Written
157	Francis k Njoroge	Box 290 B-Forest	Written
158	Karanja Muhuthu	Box 52 B-Forest	Written
159	Erick Kebenei	Box 71 B-Forest	Written
160	Minig K Rono	Box 4850 Eldoret	Written
161	Anonymous	N/A	Written
162	Patrick Mwangi	Box 3 B/Forest	O R A L
163	Joseph Korir	Box 49 B-Forest	O R A L
164	Samuel Kariuki	Box 171 B-Forest	O R A L
165	Kioma Sego	Box 22 Ainabkoi	O R A L
166	Joseph K Rongoei	Box 298 B-Forest	O R A L
167	Francis Mwhati	Box 325 B-Forest	O R A L
168	Ernest Taumi	Box 44 B-Forest	O R A L
169	Elijah Seurei	Box 184 B-Forest	O R A L
170	John Kebenei	Box 48 B-Forest	O R A L
171	Jmaes Biwott	Box 44 B-Forest	O R A L
172	Cllr. Zakayo Chepkonga	Box 1388 Eldoret	O R A L
173	Isaac Kotut	Box Box 2660 Eldoret	O R A L
174	Caroline Kosgei	Box 270 B-Forest	O R A L
175	Caroline M	Box 85 B-Forest	O R A L
176	Christine Kipsang	Box 68 Anani	O R A L
177	Christine Muringo	Box 154 B-Forest	O R A L
178	Charles Chege Mwangi	Box 39 B-Forest	O R A L
179	Jackson Tuwai	Box 73 B-Forest	O R A L
180	Victor K Lelei	Box 325 B-Forest	O R A L
181	Peter Muhhuthi	Box 325 B-Forest	O R A L
182	Micheal Ngige	Box 325 B-Forest	O R A L
183	Dorcas mbuthia	Box 361 B-Forest	O R A L
184	David Gachoka	Box 333 B-Forest	O R A L
185	David Arap B	Box 43 B-Forest	O R A L
186	Kiptoo Arap Bett	Box 48 Kipkabas	O R A L

187	James N Ndungu	Box B-Forest	O R A L
188	Samson Sum	Box 50 B-Forest	O R A L
189	Anthony Njuguna	Box 171 B-Forest	O R A L
190	Maina Ndegwa	Box 363 B-Forest	O R A L
191	Barnabas Kibos	Box 3239 Eldoret	O R A L
192	Samuel Kimutai	Box 1169 Eldoret	O R A L
193	Simon Muchiri	Box 117 B-Forest	O R A L
194	Alfred Kipyego	Box 3514 Eldoret	O R A L
195	Micah Kurui	Box 343 B-Forest	O R A L
196	Fed Yego	Box 14 B-Forest	O R A L
197	John Cheruiyot	Box 255 B-Forest	O R A L
198	Daniel ChepSiror	Box 15 B-Forest	O R A L
199	Boniface m Kimni	Box 15 B-Forest	O R A L
200	Godfrey O Ocla	Box 15 B-Forest	O R A L
201	Hezron Kipruto Kuto	Box 15 B-Forest	O R A L
202	Wilson Koech	Box 127 B-Forest	O R A L
203	Waithaka Samuel	Box 156 B-Forest	O R A L
204	Kikandi S N	Box 15 B-Forest	O R A L
205	Kili Kipa	Box 23 B-Forest	O R A L
206	Loah Katoon Sambu	Box 40 B-Forest	O R A L
207	Sammy Kimani	Box 303 B-Forest	O R A L
208	Pr. Francis Kurgat	Box 3059 Eldoret	O R A L
209	John Githau	Box 333 B-Forest	O R A L
210	Yabesh Ononga	Box 333 B-Forest	O R A L
211	Eunice Wanjiru	Box 222 B-Forest	O R A L
212	Sister Rosemary Maiyo	Box 2835 Eldoret	O R A L
213	Josephat Chege	Box 324 B-Forest	O R A L
214	James Rono	Box 44 B-Forest	O R A L
215	Njagi Njuki Moses	Box 36 B-Forest	O R A L
216	Samson O L	Box 109 B-Forest	O R A L
217	Goerge Gichana	Box 43 B-Forest	O R A L
218	Jacob Tankor	N/A	O R A L
219	Carlos Cheluget	Box 86 B-Forest	O R A L