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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT.

Emgwen Constituency is a constituency in Nandi District. Nandi District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

1.1 Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	290,003	288,748	578,751
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	161,098	159,681	320,779
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	128,905	129,067	257,972
Population Density (persons/Km²)	200		

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Nandi District:

- Is the 5th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 78.0%, being ranked 7th in the province and 23rd nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 21.1%, being ranked 4th in the province and 27th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and infections, diarrhoea diseases, and intestinal worms;
- Has a 24.9% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 27th of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 59 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 20th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 56.7 years, being ranked 22nd of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has the 4th lowest unemployment rate in the province at 7.18% and ranking 16th in the country;
- Has a high absolute poverty level of 64.15%;
- Has a food poverty level of 55.39%;
- Has 59.6% of its residents having safe sanitation; and
- 47.55 of its residents accessing clean drinking water.

Nandi district has 4 constituencies: Mosop, Aldai, Emgwen, and Tinderet Constituencies. The district's 4 MPs, each cover on average an area of 725 Km² to reach 144,688 constituents. This is a ruling party, KANU, stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, all the 4 parliamentary seats were won by KANU.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Total	Area Km²	Density (persons per Km²)
	167,824	666.70	251.7

2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

The main economic mainstay of the constituency is dairy farming.

2.3 Electioneering and Political Information

Intra-Kalenjin rivalry may determine the course of the area's politics. The predominantly Nandi electorate sees an attempt by the Tugen and Keiyo Kalenjin groups to destroy their economic mainstay, thus making them easily manipulated. In addition, the Nandi feel that the Keiyo and Turgen are getting a bigger slice of the national cake at the expense of the Nandi.

In addition to the Kalenjin rivalry, religion also plays a significant role in the politics of the region. The African Inland Church (AIC) has a greater following (compared to the Catholic Church), and is favoured in land allocation.

In the 1997 general elections, KANU won with the majority votes in the area. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			50,040
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Joseph Tendenei Leting	KANU	32,688	85.04
Patrick Kipkemboi Rop	FORD-K	4,312	11.22
Henry Kiplagat Arap Kemei	NDP	910	2.37
Dorcas Jepkemboi	FORD-P	530	1.38
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>38,440</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		547	
Total Votes Cast		38,987	
% Turnout		77.91	
% Rejected		1.40	

2.5 **Main Problems**

- A dilapidated local dairy industry. Milk cooling plants are inadequate, while the poor state of the cattle dips has led to a drop in milk production;
- Rampant unemployment and poverty.

3. **CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS**

3.1. **Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)**

3.1.1. **Philosophy**

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

3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION.**

Civic education in the constitution was carried out between 2nd February 2002 and 28th June 2002

4.1. **Phases in civic education**

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

4.2. **Issues and areas covered_**

- Issues and questions for public hearings
- Introduction to civic education
- The constitution of Kenya
- Acts of parliament
- Constitution making process
- Emerging constitutional issues
- Governance and democracy
- Independence constitution and shortcomings
- Rights and obligations of citizens
- Constitutional supremacy
- Structures and systems of government
- Defense and national security
- Succession and transfer of power
- Land issues
- Environment and natural resources
- Electoral systems and processes
- Civic education curriculum

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
- a) Total Number of Days: 2

5.1.2 **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- a) Venue(s): a) Nandi County Council Hall Kapsabet
b) Mogoan Community Hall (Kilibwoni)

5.1.3 Panels

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

- a) Secretariat

Hassan Mohamed Programme Officer
 Anne Cheronu Asst. Programme Officer
 Suzanne Mutile Verbatim Recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

TOTAL REGISTERED ATTENDANCE		526
Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		149
Sex	Male	129
	Female	20
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	101
	Institutions	48
	Not Stated	0
Educational Background	Primary Level	30
	Secondary/High School Level	69
	College	12
	University	17
	None	0
	Not Stated	10
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	1

TOTAL REGISTERED ATTENDANCE		526
Category	Details	Number
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	18
	Oral	75
	Written	2
	Oral + Memoranda	49
	Oral + Written	5
	Not Stated	0

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Emgwen 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 (25).
- The preamble should state the vision for Kenya (2).
- The preamble should mention the our fraternity, unity and democracy.
- The preamble should state that the Kenyans are owners of the constitution
- The preamble should include a definition of Kenya acknowledging the 42 tribes.
- The preamble should state that the constitution is supreme and enforceable.
- The Preamble should provide for a common attribute of all Kenyans e.g. common history.

5.3.2 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- The constitution should include statements capturing national philosophy and guiding principles (8).
- The constitution should provide for the true separation of powers.
- The guiding principles of state policy should include the separation of powers promotion of the welfare of the people and equality (4).
- There should be separation of powers between the judiciary, legislature and executive (6).
- The constitution should provide for checks and balances on the three arms of the government.
- The constitution should spell out directive principles in which: All Kenyans should be

equal and ensure justice, fairness and liberty of all, in the distribution of national resources

- The constitution should state the value of love and unity in the country
- The constitution should provide for the social responsibility by the government
- The constitution should provide for good governance by the current government
- The constitution should provide the need for national cohesion
- The constitution should entrench certain values in the constitution like human dignity and the rule of the law.
- Democratic principles of the state should include the democracy of the state based upon the rule of law, the sovereignty of the people and democratic expression.
- Democratic principles should include pluralism of democratic expression, respect for fundamental freedoms and rights and the sovereignty of the people.
- Democratic principles to include in the constitution should be the protection of basic rights.
- The constitution should include accountability and accessibility of government.
- The constitution should include bill of rights as democratic principles.
- The constitution should put into consideration district based democracy rather than national.
- The constitution should reflect values such as human rights and respect of ethnic and regional diversity communal rights.
- Values that should be reflected in the constitution include our desire to live together in love, peace, unity, patriotism and protection of the rights of others and to uphold the virtues of hard work and honesty.
- The constitution should reflect African socialism.
- Values to be included in the constitution should be respect for diversity.
- The constitution should reflect social and cultural values.
- All Kenyans should access to leadership at all levels.
- The constitution should uphold equitable development and outlaw discriminative policies and practices.
- Harambee and pulling resources together should be reflected in the constitution.
- Principles of state policy should be enforceable in law (3).

5.3.2 **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- The constitution should provide that Parliament shall only enact constitutional amendments by a 65% majority of parliament (2).
- The constitution should provide that Parliament shall only enact constitutional amendments by a 2/3 majority vote.
- The constitution should provide that Parliament shall only enact constitutional amendments by a 85% majority of parliament
- The constitution should provide that Parliament shall only enact constitutional amendments by a 75% majority of parliament (6).
- The constitution should provide that Parliament shall only enact constitutional amendments by a 65% majority of parliament but this should be ratified by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the senate and at least half of the regional assembly members.
- Parliamentary power to amend the constitution should be limited (3).
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution.

- Parliament should not be allowed to make some amendments e.g. an amendment to take the country back to the single party system.
- Parliament should not have the power to amend the presidential tenure bill of rights system of governance manner of electing and removing the present citizenship and multipartyism.
- Some parts of the constitution should be beyond amending power of the parliament e.g. citizenship and electoral process.
- The constitution should prohibit the amendments of its basic structure and principles by parliament.
- The constitution should not empower parliament to change culture and ethical values of a given society.
- A public referendum should be required to amend the constitution (10).
- When the conditions for amendment of the constitution by parliament are not met then $\frac{3}{4}$ of the registered voters should vote via a referendum.
- Referendum should be conducted by the electoral commission (3).
- A constitutional commission should carry out referendums (3).
- The referendum should be conducted by an independent commission established by parliament.
- Referendum should be conducted by the youth, council of elders and women.
- The constitution should provide that the people's representatives have a national outlook and every Kenyan is patriotic.
- The constitution should provide rights and liberties of all Kenyans based on Holy Scriptures.
- The constitution should be able to serve even future generations (for prosperity)
- The constitution should be flexible to allow quick amendments when necessary.

5.3.3 **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents' automatic citizenship (5).
- Automatic citizenship should be given to Kenyans who have attained the age of 18 years.
- Those who have long family ties should be given automatic citizenship.
- An individual born in Kenya should be an automatic citizen.
- Those who belong to the ethnic tribes in Kenya should be automatic citizens.
- The constitution should provide citizenship by naturalization after 10 years of residence
- The constitution should provide for automatic citizenship to a non-Kenyan child adopted by a Kenyan citizen.
- The constitution should provide that automatic citizenship be conferred to all persons who have stayed in Kenya for a continuous period of more than five years.
- The constitution should provide that aliens who have worked for the good of Kenya for an aggregate of 15 years should on application be granted citizenship.
- The constitution should provide permanent residence status to all deserving foreigners on application.
- The constitution should provide that any Kenyan who has resided out of the country for an aggregate of more than 55 years should automatically lose citizenship.
- Other ways of acquiring Kenyan citizenship is through registration and naturalisation (2).
- Kenyan citizenship should be acquired by applying to the Kenyan government and renouncing previous citizenship.

- Foreigners who have stayed in Kenya for over 5 years shall be given automatic citizenship.
- Foreigners who have stayed in Kenya for over 10 years shall be given automatic citizenship.
- Foreigners who have stayed in Kenya for over 20 years shall be given automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender (9).
- Female spouses of Kenyan citizens should be entitled to automatic citizenship but male spouses of Kenyan citizens by naturalisation.
- The constitution should provide that a foreign spouse should lose citizenship in cases where divorce has been successfully filed.
- A child born of one Kenyan parent regardless of parent's gender shall be entitled to automatic citizenship (7).
- The constitution should clearly state the rights and obligations of Kenyan citizens.
- A Kenyan citizen should have a right to generate wealth.
- Citizens should be entitled to political, civil, social, economic, cultural and solidarity rights. Obligations should include taking part in creating wealth, obeying and practicing the rule of law.
- Citizens should have an obligation to defend and serve the country selflessly.
- The rights of individuals to property ownership and leadership shall be included in the constitution.
- The rights and obligations of Kenyan should be to participate in the formation of government and to generate wealth.
- A Kenyan shall have the right to own land, work and vote during the elections.
- The rights and obligations of a citizen should apply to all regardless of the manner in which citizenship was acquired.
- 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 (9).
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship (4).
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship should be by way of National identification cards, birth certificates and passports.
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship be ascertained through alternative documents such as birth certificate, driving license, passport or school leaving certificate.
- ID's, birth certificates, passports, driving licences and baptismal cards shall be used as proof of citizenship.
- ID's and passports shall be used as proof of citizenship (4).
- ID's shall be used as proof of citizenship (6).
- Passports shall be used as proof of citizenship.
- ID's and birth certificates shall be used as proof of citizenship.
- The constitution should lessen the process of acquiring ID cards.
- The constitution should abolish the use of ethnic/tribal references/religious in government records especially during registration of persons and education
- The constitution should provide that birth certificates should be the only requirement for the acquisition of national identity cards.

5.3.4 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

- The military, paramilitary, police and prisons shall be established in the constitution (5).
- Disciplined forces should be established in the constitution (10).
- The mechanism of disciplinary of the armed forces shall be by court martial (2).
- The mechanism of disciplinary of the armed forces shall be by provided by parliament (2).
- The mechanism of disciplinary of the armed forces shall be by a code of conduct put in place by the constitution.
- The armed forces should be prosecuted due to misconduct.
- The constitution should provide that the commandants of the disciplined forces should be appointed by the president but vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the disciplined forces be under the control of the Attorney General.
- The mechanism of disciplinary of the armed forces shall be by military courts or tribunals (2).
- The constitution should provide that military personnel should strictly be confined to military duties.
- The constitution should provide that the Commissioner of Police should be answerable to parliament.
- The constitution should address the problem of corruption in the police force.
- The constitution should provide that the recruitment of officers in the disciplined forces would reflect the cultural and ethnic diversity of Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that the current police force be retrained and properly equipped.
- The constitution should provide that that the armed forces and the police force shall be independent of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces (4).
- The constitution should provide that the president should be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces (10).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the only one to declare war and clearly define the roles of police (4).
- The executive should not have the exclusive power to declare war (3).
- The constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations such as war, national disasters, insurrection and breakdown of public order (8).
- The constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations.
- The constitution should provide that the president should exercise the prerogative of declaring a state of emergency (5).
- The constitution should provide for a joint staff commission to advise the president on military issues.
- The constitution should provide that no decisions affecting national policy on defence should be made without the approval of parliament (2).
- The president in consultation with the prime minister should have the authority to invoke emergency powers.
- The president should have the authority to invoke emergency powers with parliamentary approval.
- The president in consultation with the head of government and other security officers should invoke emergency powers.

- The constitution should provide that a national state of emergency should not be declared unless approved by parliament.
- Parliament should be empowered to invoke emergency powers.
- Parliament should have a role in invoking emergency powers (2).
- The constitution should provide that the armed forces to do development works like road construction.
- The constitution should provide for the employment of lawyers in the police force.

5.3.5 **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- The constitution should provide that political parties co-operate with and respect the government of the day.
- Political parties should be allowed to scrutinize and challenge the government.
- Political parties should in formulating education policies in fracturing of the budget.
- Political parties should be involved in formulating of the various government bodies.
- Political parties should be involved in civic education and in social and cultural activities.
- Political parties should only play the role of political mobilisation.
- Other than political mobilisation, political parties should play the role in economic policy making, drafting of the budget and formulation of education policies.
- Political parties should participate in development projects in their areas.
- Political parties should participate in development projects in the nation.
- Political parties should protect and promote cultural, social and political advancement of all Kenyans.
- Political parties should also mobilise resources for their economic and social well-being.
- The constitution should provide that any political party should have at least 2 million people.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a national outlook for their formation, management and conduct and be gender sensitive.
- The constitution should regulate formation, management and conduct of political parties (10).
- The constitution should provide that political parties should only merge after a referendum involving members of the concerned parties.
- Registration and de-registration of political parties should be undertaken by the electoral commission.
- The constitution should provide that all political parties with at least 20 members of parliament should be part of government of national unity.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a development focus and mobilization of resources.
- The constitution should provide that there should be no limit in the number of political parties.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 2 (2).
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 (7).
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 4
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 2-3.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to between 3 - 5
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 with at least 1 million memberships.

- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 8.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 4 or 5 (2).
- Political parties should be funded through contributions or donations from citizens only.
- Political parties should be financed through contributions from citizens and public funds.
- Political parties should be funded through member contributions, donations, party investments and government allocations.
- Political parties should be financed through contributions from Harambees and from the exchequer.
- Political parties should be financed by their members (2).
- Political parties should be financed by the government (2).
- Political parties should be financed from public coffers (5)
- The constitution should provide that the state should fund the three largest political parties.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties as long as such parties have representation in parliament and have a demonstrated substantial following.
- The constitution should provide that political parties that have at least 10% of votes in 4 provinces in elections be funded by the state.
- Political parties should be audited regularly.
- For political parties to be funded, they should be national in outlook and sign a memorandum of good conduct and liability.
- Political parties should be funded if they preach peace and unity in the country and have registered more than 2m followers.
- Parties to be funded should be registered political parties.
- For parties to be financed, they should demonstrate that they are democratically organised, offer people clear choices of policies and goals, uphold constitutional values and pursue their objectives with dedication and professionalism.
- The state and political parties should relate in a friendly and supportive manner.
- The state and political parties should relate to one another in mutual understanding respect partnership and absolute partnership.
- The state and political parties should encourage coexistence, tolerance and jointly work for the common good of their cities.
- Political parties should respect and depend on the state for all their functions.
- The constitution should provide for fair ground in terms of resources and media coverage for political parties.
- The constitution should make provision for equal access to the state media for campaign purposes, by all registered political parties.

5.3.7 **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.**

- The constitution should provide for a presidential system of government with a clear separation of powers (4).
- We should not retain the presidential system of government (2).
- A parliamentary system of government should be adopted in the constitution (8).
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister as the head of government and a ceremonial president.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government in which the National Assembly chooses the Prime Minister.

- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister as the head of government.
- We should have a prime minister through a majority vote from Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for the president to only ceremonial.
- The President should be the head of state (3).
- The constitution should provide for the Prime Minister to be the head of government.
- The president should deal with defence and national security, state functions and international relationship.
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president elected for a one five year term by parliament and an executive prime minister who should be an elected MP and a university graduate.
- The constitution should provide for a president to appoint the Prime Minister to answer questions in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who should not belong to any political party and should be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President and the Prime Minister.
- The Prime Minister elected directly by people to serve for only two 4-year terms.
- The constitution should provide that executive power should reside in both the executive and the prime minister who should both be elected by popular vote.
- We should adopt a hybrid system of government (3).
- The prime minister should be the head of government, appoint ministers and assistants.
- The President should be the head of state and should appoint senior government officials.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government with a ceremonial President and an executive Prime Minister.
- The constitution should retain the current unitary system with its emphasis on the presidential system.
- We should retain the unitary system of government (3).
- We should NOT retain the unitary system of government.
- We should adopt a federal system of government (9).
- We should NOT adopt a federal system of government.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of the office of a governor instead of that of prime minister.
-
- The constitution should provide for a majimbo system of government with provincial assemblies and a central command in Nairobi...indigenous people of the place should inhabit that particular jimbo.
- The constitution should provide for a federal government with no prime minister
- The constitution should not provide for a Majimbo system of government, as it would hinder national integration.
- The vice president should be elected by the people (3).
- The vice president should be appointed by the president (2).
- The constitution should provide for the direct election of the vice-president as the running mate of the president.
- The constitution should provide that if the president is a man, the Vice president should be a woman and vice versa.
- The constitution should provide that the Vice President to be directly elected by popular vote.

- The attorney general should not have the power to terminate proceedings instituted by an individual.
- The Attorney General should be a cabinet minister.
- The Attorney General should be appointed by the president on the recommendation of a board of professionals.
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General should not have the power to terminate corruption cases involving public funds.

5.3.8 **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential appointments be vetted by parliament (3).
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet appointments of judicial officers.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all appointments of permanent secretaries, ambassadors, commanders of the armed forces, judicial officers and heads of commissions.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all appointment of AG, Auditor General, judges of the high court and court of appeal, governor of central bank, parastatal heads, ambassador, permanent secretaries and members of constitutional commission.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all appointments of ministers, assistant ministers, senior civil servants, chief executive of parastatal and government institutions and chairmen of commissions and commissioners.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all appointments (2).
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all appointments of civil servants, parastatal heads, vice chancellors etc.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all appointments of AG, Chief Justice, judges, ministers, provincial administrators and commissions.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to supervise the Judicial Service Commission and the Public Service Commission.
- Parliament's functions should be expanded to include the power to invoke the preservation of the public security.
- Parliament should appoint provincial commissioners and district commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that the consolidated fund should be controlled by parliament.
- Parliament's functions should be expanded to enable it have checks and balances over the executive and the judiciary.
- Parliament should have the functions of appointing ministers and their assistants (4).
- The constitution should give parliamentary committees the power to prosecute.
- Parliament should have the functions of appointing permanent secretaries.
- Functions of parliament should be expanded.
- Parliament should have the power to develop its calendar.
- Parliament should have unlimited control over its procedures through standing orders (3).
- Parliament should have NOT have unlimited control over its procedures.
- The constitution should provide that the MPs should be a part time employment.
- Being an MP should be a part time occupation (11).
- The constitution should provide that the MPs should be a part time employment and they

should take 4 days in parliament and 2 days to do their own job.

- The constitution should provide that the age voting reduced to 16 years of age.
- The constitution should provide for 40 years for presidential candidate and 18 for parliamentary.
- The constitution should provide for 40 years for presidential candidate and 25 for parliamentary.
- Parliamentary candidate should be aged between 35 and 70 years.
- Parliamentary candidates should be 33 years old.
- Parliamentary candidates should be 35 years old.
- Parliamentary candidates should be 18 years old.
- Parliamentary candidates should be 21 years old.
- Parliamentary candidates should be 30 years old and above.
- A presidential candidate should be 45 years of age and above.
- A presidential candidate should be 30 years of age and above (3).
- A presidential candidate should be at least 35 years of age (5).
- A presidential candidate should be aged between 50 and 70 years of age.
- A presidential candidate should be 40 years of age and above (3).
- A presidential candidate should be aged between 35 and 75 years of age.
- The president should be above 60 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an elected MP.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 45-70 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 40 and 70 years.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 30 and 60 years
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 30 and 55 years.
- The constitution should provide that the MPs to graduates with professional experience (2).
- Nominated MPs must be graduates.
- Language tests required for MP's are not adequate.
- Those contesting for parliamentary seats should be diploma holders or university graduates (5).
- A parliamentary seat aspirant should be fluent in English and Kiswahili.
- The constitution should provide that the MPs should be diploma holders.
- The constitution should provide that the MPs should be a holder of O level certificate (4).
- Language tests should be made compulsory for the parliamentary candidates.
- Moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates shall be introduced (3).
- Parliamentary candidates should be men and women of integrity, have stable families and be dedicated to the service of the nation.
- Parliamentary candidates should be legally married, morally upright and should not have been involved in corruption or imprisoned.
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for MPs.
- People should have the right to recall an MP if inefficient (14).
- People should have the right to recall an MP through a vote of no confidence by the party mechanism.
- People should have the right to recall an MP by presenting 3,000 signatures to the speaker of the national assembly.
- People should have the right to recall an MP by petition signed by two thirds of the constituents.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of

petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.

- People should have the right to recall an MP through a 25% votes sent to the speaker of the national assembly.
- People should not be given the mandate to recall their MPs instead they should leave the MP's to finish 5 years in office.
- People should have the right to recall an MP through the speaker of the national assembly.
- MP's should act on the basis of their conscience, conviction and also through instructions from the electorate (5).
- The constitution should bar MPs from legislating their own remuneration.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs (5).
- The parliamentary service commission should determine salaries and benefits of MP's (4).
- The salary review commission should determine salaries and benefits of MP's.
- The constitution should provide that the MPs can only decide salaries of the next parliament not the current one.
- The constitution should provide that the MPs earn Kshs 200,000. Any allowances determined by his performance in parliament and his constituency.
- The people should determine salaries and benefits of MP's.
- An independent body should determine salaries and benefits of MP's.
- The MP's should determine the salaries but public service commission should determine the benefits of MP's and should not be over 50% of the salaries.
- A constitutional body should determine salaries and benefits of MP's.
- The constitution should provide that the independent commission to fix parliamentary calendar and salaries of MPs
- The constitution should provide that remuneration of members of parliament be based on the strength of their experience and academic qualifications.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should not be pensionable.
- The parliamentary remuneration committee should determine salaries and benefits of MP's.
- The salaries and benefits of MP's should be determined by a commission appointed by the executive.
- Nominated MPs be representatives of the disabled persons, aged, minorities, and youth, military and marginalized communities only (6).
- The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs (4).
- The constitution should retain nomination of MPs (5).
- The constitution should provide that the nominated MPs should be representatives of disabled and aged persons in the society (2).
- The concept of nominated MP's should be retained and MP's should be nominated from organisations like COTU, NCKK and Maendeleo ya Wanawake.
- The constitution should provide that nominated members of parliament should be selected from civil society organizations and special interest groups.
- The concept of nominated MP's should be retained but should only be for those who are morally upright.
- The concept of nominated MP's should be retained but should only be for those minority tribes.
- The concept of nominated MP's should be retained but should only be for those who are

unsuccessful in parliamentary elections.

- The constitution should provide that the 16 seats reserved for women, 16 for disabled, 2 representing each jimbo.
- The constitution should provide that the Youth should have representatives in the parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a gender based Parliamentary Service Commission.
- Parties should be required to nominate 5% of women to vie for parliamentary seats.
- 1/3 of parliamentary seats should be reserved for women.
- The constitution should reserve 50% of the parliamentary seats for women.
- The constitution should nominate women to parliament to increase their participation.
- The constitution should set rules to govern the conduct of MP's in a multi party state.
- MP's should attend all sessions and abide by parliamentary rules.
- The constitution should permit a coalition form of government (11).
- We should retain the current dominant party form of government.
- The constitution should provide for a government of National Unity composed of all parliamentary political parties.
- The constitution should provide that where a government of National Unity is formed, the nominee of the party with the majority of seats in parliament should become the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should continue with the multi party system in all the arms of government (3).
- The constitution should continue with the multi party system in both the executive and the legislature.
- The constitution should continue with the multi party system in legislature and one party in the executive.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament. The upper house should have a veto power over the lower house.
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral house with the president to heading the upper house and the chief minister heading the lower house
- There should be two chambers in parliament (10).
- There should be one chamber in parliament.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president through a vote of no confidence (5).
- Parliament's power to impeach the president through a vote of no confidence is not adequate.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president through a vote of no confidence (by at least 80% vote).
- The president should have veto power over legislation passed in parliament (2).
- The president should NOT have veto power over legislation passed in parliament.
- Parliament should have the power to override the president's veto if the president declines to sign for a reason that is not in the public interest.
- Parliament should have the power to override the president's veto if 80% of the MP's are in agreement.
- Parliament should have the power to override the president's veto (3).
- The constitution should provide that the president should have the power to dissolve parliament (7).
- The constitution should provide that the president should not have the power to dissolve

parliament.

- We should stagger parliamentary elections so as to always have sitting MP's.
- We should stagger parliamentary elections so as to always have sitting MP's.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies (5).

5.3.9 **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- The constitution should provide that the president must be a Kenyan by birth.
- The constitution should provide for president not to own any property outside Kenya.
- The constitution should provide for president should be married and morally upright.
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate (6).
- Presidential candidate should be morally and ethically upright.
- Presidential candidates should be men and women of integrity, have a stable family, be a Kenyan citizen, value sanctity for life, be a registered voter and be a university graduate.
- A presidential candidate should be of high integrity and good conduct.
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of an O level certificate for a presidential candidate (3).
- A presidential candidate should be married, incorruptible of sound mind and have a diploma in economics, law, political science or education.
- The constitution should provide for 25 years for presidential candidate holder of a degree from a recognised university.
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum two five-year terms (16).
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum two four-year terms.
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve for one term
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum two six-year terms.
- Functions of the president should be defined in the constitution and should include appointments of ministers and handling of emergencies.
- Functions of the president should be defined in the constitution and should include receiving of foreign dignitaries, awarding of honours and medals and presiding over state opening of parliament (2).
- Functions of the president should be defined in the constitution.
- The president should not attend funerals or weddings in his/her official capacity.
- The president should manage and protect the environment and manage the economy of the country.
- The constitution should provide that the president must attend all parliamentary sittings.
- The constitution should provide for retain president's power to appoint cabinet and senior civil servants
- The constitution should provide that the president should be subject to the law.
- The constitution should limit the duties of the president to that of Commander in Chief of the armed forces and appointment of cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should abolish the powers of the president to appoint persons to key constitutional offices or to declare a state of emergency in Kenya.
- The presidential powers should be limited to exclude setting the date of elections and setting ministries.

- The presidential powers to dismiss civil servants at will should be abolished.
- The constitution should set limits on presidential (17).
- The constitution should set NOT limits on presidential.
- The president should not be above the law (7).
- Presidential powers should be reduced i.e. he/she should not be above the law, should not appoint electoral commissioners and should only be a chancellor of a university if he/she has a university degree.
- The president should not be allowed to appoint public officers or allocate land.
- The president should not appoint judicial officials, controller and auditor general.
- The constitution should provide for maintain current presidential powers.
- The constitution should provide that the president is not the universities chancellor, board member of any institution but hold only the president post.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president for abuse of office (9).
- The constitution should provide for removal of the president for mismanagement of the economy.
- The president should be removed for corruption, nepotism, favouritism, mismanagement and involvement in scandals. Procedures should include impeachment passing a vote of no confidence and prosecution in court.
- The president and parliament should work in partnership and respect one another.
- President and parliament should have a cordial relationship.
- The president should attend all parliament business and should be respected by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be an elected MP (2).
- The constitution should provide that the president should be NOT an elected MP (15).
- The constitution should provide for retaining of provincial administration (4).
- The constitution should provide for retaining of provincial administration but their roles should be redefined.
- The constitution should provide for scraping of provincial administration (4).
- The constitution should provide for scrap provincial administration, retain and re-define roles of DOs.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government (10).
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the office of the governor.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration officers be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide that provincial and district administrators be elected by popular vote.
- The post of the assistant chief should be scrapped (2).
- There should be introduction of village administration.
- Chiefs should be elected by the people and should serve for a maximum of 4 years.
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected directly by the people.
- The office of provincial commissioner should be scrapped while that of the district commissioner should be retained.
- There should be the office of ceremonial chiefs who are non-political.
- The constitution should make provisions for the overhaul of the provincial administration to ensure its efficiency.

- The constitution should provide that the Chief and the Assistant Chief be elected by popular vote by members of the respective administrative location.
- The constitution should make provisions for the restructuring of the provincial administration.
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials.
- The constitution should provide institutional checks to reduce incidents of abuse of power by civil servants.
- The constitution should provide that the Public Service Commission should appoint the provincial and district administrators.
- The constitution should provide for provincial administration not under central government.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs should at least be 35 years of age and should serve for a specific term.
- Parliament should have power to determine the number of relevant ministries required.
- The constitution should provide for appointment to the cabinet through merit and the ministries should be limited to 18.
- The constitution should provide for the number of Ministries to be fixed by the constitution
- The constitution should provide for the establishment the ministry of defence.
- The constitution should provide for the no of ministries to be 15, headed by one minister and one assistant
- The constitution should determine the number of ministers.
- The constitution should provide for ministries to be appointed by the president, but approved by the parliament
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary committee from among professionals should appoint Ministers.

5.3.10 **THE JUDICIARY**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary (2).
- The subordinate courts should be established at the locational levels.
- The constitution should provide that the composition of Kadhi's courts should ensure gender parity.
- The constitution should make provisions that ensure that the prosecution of corrupt cases is prompt.
- The present structure of the judiciary is adequate (4).
- The present structure of the judiciary is NOT adequate (5).
- A women's court should be set up to deal with problems affecting women.
- The constitution should provide that a Minister for Justice should head the Judiciary.
- The present structure of the judiciary should be restructured to include sub-district courts.
- The present structure of the judiciary is NOT adequate it should include the village courts as the lowest courts.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of private prosecutors.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of District High Courts.
- The constitution should widen the jurisdiction and structures of Kadhis courts to make them equal with law courts.

- The constitution should empower the chief justice to make regulations that cover litigations in matters of human rights.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Supreme Court (11).
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court (10).
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by a commission composed of senior and more experienced judges.
- The constitution should provide that appointment of judges should be approved by two thirds of the Members of Parliament.
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by the president (3).
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by the judicial service commission (4).
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by the prime minister.
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by an independent commission.
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by a panel of judicial officers of high standing.
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by the president on the recommendation of a board of professionals.
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by parliament (4).
- The constitution should provide that the Prime Minister upon the advice of the Judicial Service Commission should appoint judges and other judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that the appointment Magistrates and other judicial arbiters should attract an input from Hindus, Muslims and Christians.
- The constitution should provide for the election of judges by the Law Society of Kenya to enhance the independence of the Judiciary.
- The constitution should provide that the Judicial Service Commission should make the appointment of Judges of the courts of law after vetting by parliament.
- The minimum qualification for judicial officers should be a university degree in law for junior officers and for senior officers, they should be advocates of the high court for not less than 7 years.
- Judicial officers should have a law degree, be of reputable character and be aged 40 years and above.
- Minimum qualification for judicial officials should be a degree in law from a recognised university (5).
- Judicial officers should have a second degree in law.
- The constitution should provide for security of tenure for judges (2).
- Judicial officers should serve for a minimum of 7 years.
- Judicial officers should serve for a period of 5 years.
- Judicial officers should serve for a period of 10 years.
- Judicial officers should serve for 3 terms of 5 years.
- Judicial officers tenure should be set out in accordance with international standards.
- The constitutional court should undertake the discipline of judges.
- The constitution should institutionalise alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- The constitution should provide for internal disciplinary avenues against judges.
- An independent tribunal should be set up to investigate and discipline judicial officers.
- Any judge or magistrate guilty of receiving a bribe should be removed from office and face life imprisonment.
- The constitution should provide for a Judicial Commission elected by the people to oversee the functioning of the Judiciary.

- A judicial disciplinary commission should discipline the judicial officers.
- Kadhis should be restricted to judicial work only (3).
- The chief Kadhi should have similar qualifications as magistrates (3).
- A Chief Kadhi should be a degree holder from a recognised university.
- The Chief Kadhi should be appointed by SUPKEM.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis be nominated by Muslims before appointment.
- The constitution should provide for Kadhis to be elected by Muslims.
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi, who should be appointed in conjunction with the Muslim community, should not perform any extra or quasi-judicial functions.
- Kadhis should be appointed by the judicial service commission.
- Kadhis should have appellate jurisdiction.
- Judicial powers should be vested exclusively in courts (3).
- Judicial powers should be delegated to the local authorities.
- Judicial powers should be exercised by the village elders.
- The constitution should guarantee access to courts for all people.
- The constitution should stipulate that application and filing fees should as much as possible be pegged at a rate affordable to the common person.
- Disabled persons should be exempted from paying court filing fees and assistance provided to enable them understand court proceedings.
- Women should be given access to courts.
- There should be a constitutional right to legal aid (5).
- There should be a provision for judicial review of laws made by the legislature (5).
- The constitution should establish a council of elders to handle cultural and customary disputes at the grass root level (8).

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the county council, be filled by direct popular elections.
- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected directly by the people (18).
- Mayors should be elected directly by the people (2).
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum two five-year terms.
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum of a single one-year term.
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum two four-year terms.
- The two-year term for mayors and council chairmen is adequate (2).
- A councillor should serve for three years.
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a period of 5 years (7).
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a period of 2 1/2 years.
- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities be autonomous from the central government (4).
- Councils should continue working under the central government (3).

- Councils should operate through regional offices under the federal system of government.
- The constitution should provide mayors be holders of a law degree, councillors be O-level certificate holders.
- The constitution should provide local authorities councillors and all members of a county council should be above 40 years, must be holders of O-level certificates, honest, faithful and qualified in all matters of governance.
- The minimum qualification for councillors should be a form four certificate (20).
- The constitution should provide that councillors have at least a minimum requirement of education.
- Councillors should undergo written and oral language tests.
- Councillors should be fluent in English, Kiswahili and mother tongue (2).
- Language tests required to vie for local authority seats are sufficient.
- Language tests required to vie for local authority seats are NOT sufficient (2).
- Moral and ethical qualifications should be considered for local authorities (5).
- A councillor should not have a record of corruption.
- People should NOT have a right to recall their councillor and should be left to complete their term (2).
- People should have a right to recall their councillor (6).
- People should have a right to recall their councillor by collecting signatures and presenting the same to the council chairmen.
- People should have a right to recall their councillor by use of a referendum (2).
- People should have a right to recall their councillor by a petition signed by at least two thirds of the electorate.
- People should have a right to recall their councillor through a vote of no confidence (2).
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by the country's remuneration service commission.
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by the central bank.
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by an independent body.
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by the council chairman and clerk to the councils.
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by the local government.
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by a selected commission.
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by a regional commission.
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by the minister in charge of local government (3).
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by the central government.
- The remuneration of councillors should be determined by a finance committee organised by the local government.
- Councillors should determine the salary of the next lot of councillors. Their allowance should be determined by PSC and should not exceed 50% of their salary.
- The constitution should abolish nomination of councillors (10).
- The constitution should retain nomination of councillors but priorities should be given to women, youth, disabled persons and minorities like the Ogiek (6).
- Councillors should not be nominated from persons who were unsuccessful in local government elections.
- 1/3 of nominated councillors should be women.
- 10% of nominated councillors should be given to people with disabilities.
- Councillors who defect to another political party should lose their seats and a by election

held.

- All councillors should practice co-existence and should be treated equally irrespective of party affiliation.
- Councillors should have a code of conduct to help in governing their conduct in a multi party state.
- The constitution should limit the power of the Ministry of local government to dissolve local councils.
- The dissolution of councils should be done by the regional assembly.
- The president or local government minister should not have power to dissolve councils (3).
- The president or local government minister should have power to dissolve councils (4).
- The dissolution of councils should be done by the select committee.
- The president should only dissolve councils by 2/3 majority votes of councillors.
- The local councils should be given the power to manage trust lands.
- The constitution should provide that all local authority by-laws be adopted by way of a referendum.
- The constitution should give mayors and councillors limited executive power.
- The constitution should provide Local Authorities with the power to hire and fire chief officers.
- The constitution should provide local authorities to be in charge of education in any area up to secondary level.
- The constitution should provide local authorities should oversee construction of infrastructure, electricity and roads as well as management of forests and natural environment.
- The constitution should provide local authorities should be immune from dissolving and /or nomination of a councillor by minister of local government; given autonomy or entrenched in the constitution.

5.3.12 **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief Justice, Vice-President and Attorney General should be elected by secret ballot.
- We should practice representative type of electoral system (7).
- We should practice proportional type of electoral system.
- The constitution should adopt free and fair elections.
- The constitution should retain the simple majority rule as a basis of winning an election (7).
- The electoral process should be redesigned to increase participation of women in parliament and local authority elections by adopting quota system.
- The electoral process should be redesigned to increase participation of women (2).
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get 50% of the total votes cast. In the event that this is not achieved in the first contest, a run-off of the first two candidates with highest number of votes shall be immediately held.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 75% of the votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 25% of the votes cast.

- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 51% of the votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 30% of the votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 40% of the votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the votes cast (2).
- There should be a minimum percentage or number of votes a candidate should get to be declared a winner.
- The constitution should allow candidates who fail to be nominated by one party to seek nomination from another party (6).
- The constitution should NOT allow candidates who fail to be nominated by one party to seek nomination from another party.
- The constitution should provide that all MPs who defect from their parties or whose parties merge should lose their seats (3).
- Defectors should be banned from running in subsequent elections.
- Defections between parties should be banned.
- MP's should be allowed to defect and seek fresh mandate from their electorate.
- Defections between parties should be allowed subject to approval by the electorate.
- Heavy financial penalties should be imposed on MP's who defect.
- The constitution should provide that Defecting mp loses his seat, runners-up takes over.
- The constitution should provide for the president to be elected by a 50% in all 8 provinces.
- The constitution should provide for the president to be elected by a 25% in at least 5 provinces (8).
- The constitution should provide for the president to be elected by a 50% in at least 5 provinces.
- The constitution should provide for the president to be elected by a 25% in all 8 provinces.
- The constitution should provide for the president to be elected by a 10% in at least 5 provinces.
- When a seat falls vacant, preference should be given to women.
- Seats should be preserved for special interest groups such as persons with disabilities (4).
- Seats should be preserved for special interest groups such as women.
- Seats should be preserved for special interest groups such as persons with disabilities, youth and women (2).
- Seats should be preserved for special interest groups.
- Seats should be preserved for special interest groups such as persons with disabilities and women (2).
- Seats should be preserved for special interest groups such as youth.
- Seats should be preserved for special interest groups such as marginalized tribes and children.
- Seats should be preserved for special interest groups such as persons with disabilities, women, professionals and religious groups.
- Constitution should reserve 10% of seats in parliament for the disabled and be given ministerial posts.
- Constitution should preserve seats in parliament for the Nandis, disabled and the minority tribes in parliament.
- Women and vulnerable groups should be reserved for seats in parliament.

- At least two seats should be reserved for the youth in parliament.
- We should retain the current geographical constituency system (9).
- We should NOT retain the current geographical constituency system.
- The government should clarify boundaries between Nandi and Kakamega.
- We should rationalise the current geographical constituency system.
- The constitution should provide for clear rules for the creation of parliamentary constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency must have a minimum of 20,000 people.
- The constitution should provide for constituency boundary reviews after every 5 years.
- The constitution should provide that constituencies must be created by parliamentary approval. Those constituencies, which might have been created through other processes, must be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency have a maximum of 50,000 people.
- Population should be a major consideration in the demarcation of constituencies and wards (3).
- The constitution should provide that the establishment of electoral boundaries that shall be on the basis of population as opposed to spatial distribution.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections should be held first.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates (9).
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held simultaneously (6).
- The constitution should provide that political parties nominate their parliamentary candidates on the same day.
- Mark of a vote should be a **tick** not an **X**
- The constitution should provide for Independent candidates for local government, parliamentary and presidential elections (2).
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent (2).
- The constitution should provide that presidential aspirants obtain at least 1 million registered voters before nomination.
- Voters should make mark any kind against the name of the preferred candidate.
- Voter registration should be a continuous process and election monitors should oversee the process.
- The electoral process should be simplified by increasing the number of polling stations (2).
- The electoral process should be simplified by introducing modern and latest state of the art computer system.
- The constitution should provide that president vacate office a year before elections.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission set a limit on election expenditure by each candidate.
- Polling stations should be at close proximity to the disabled people.
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date of general elections (11).
- Election date should NOT be specified in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for the General election dates to be fixed on the 29th day of December every five years.
- The president should be elected directly by the people (12).

- The 2002 election should be conducted under the current constitution (3).
- A timetable should be established and published for each phase of the 2002 official election programme, which should be effected on dissolution of the current parliament.
- The constitution should provide that electorate should elect: elders, chiefs, sub chiefs, councillors, mayors, council chairman, members of parliament and president.
- Provincial administration and police force should be removed during elections.
- Qualifications for electoral commissioners should be determined by parliament.
- Commissioners of the electoral commission should be men and women of integrity with good moral and educational background and should be above sectarian party interests.
- The commissioners should have O-level certificates and must have served in the public service for 7-10 years.
- Electoral commissioners should have a degree in law from a regional university (2).
- Electoral commissioners should be respectable practicing Kenyan lawyers.
- The constitution should provide clear criteria for the appointment of commissioners to the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that a percentage of Electoral Commissioners be chosen from the religious community.
- The constitution should provide that a percentage of the members of the Electoral Commission be drawn from specific professions and gender.
- The constitution should provide that Commissioners appointed to the Electoral Commission be nominated by, and be representative of all political parties.
- The constitution should provide that election of commissioners to the Electoral Commission be subject to vetting and approval by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that 1/3 of the electoral commissioners shall be women.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament (3).
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by an independent commission on consultation with various political parties (2).
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners be elected by an independent panel of judges.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by a parliamentary select committee.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by judicial commission of Kenya (2).
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president.
- Parliament should determine the retirement age for the electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should serve for a period of 5 years and their service should be renewable.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure.
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office when they fail to discharge their duties or are involved in unbecoming behaviour.
- The commissioners should be removed from office due to misconduct e.g. being involved in politics.
- The commissioners should be removed from office by the judicial service commission.
- The commissioners should be expelled from the commission and legal action taken against them in case of misconduct.
- The commissioners should be removed from office by passing a vote of no confidence.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission be entrenched in the constitutional only removable by the chief justice.
- The electoral commission should be funded directly from the consolidated fund (7).
- There should be 15 electoral commissioners.

- There should be 20 electoral commissioners.
- There should be 22 electoral commissioners (2).
- There should be 12-15 electoral commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station (5).
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should establish a non-partisan electoral commission with two representatives from each province and four representatives from the disadvantaged groups.
- The constitution should provide an electoral conduct to check violence by candidates and their supporters.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission be empowered to regulate the conduct and actions of political aspirants and parties during elections.
- The constitution should empower the electoral commission to nullify any unfair elections.
- The constitution should provide the electorate with a right to petition any election at all levels.
- Bribing during elections should be banned.
- Any person found bribing voters should be penalised.

5.3.13 **BASIC RIGHTS**

- Our constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are not adequate (5).
- Our constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are adequate.
- The bill of rights within the constitution should be strengthened.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans (4).
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship and movement to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide freedom and protection of all religious groups.
- The constitution should make acquisition of passports as a right.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of movement and settlement everywhere within the republic.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom to deal with private property in whatever way one wants.
- The constitution should provide that there should be no special day of worship.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement (2).
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should provide that freedom of worship should be restricted to the worship of a true God.
- The constitution should protect the rights of human dignity, equality, freedom of movement, privacy, religion and philosophy, information and opinion, assembly, association and petition (2).
- The constitution should provide for academic freedom.
- The constitution should provide workers with the right to a fair hearing in courts.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement and assembly.
- The constitution should abolish the death penalty (7).
- The constitution should retain the death penalty.

- The constitution should abolish the death penalty in favour of life imprisonment.
- The constitution should retain the death penalty for rapists, murderers and tribalists.
- The constitution should protect security, healthcare, water, food, education and employment as basic needs for all Kenyans (7).
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter, clean water and electricity (2).
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- Government should be given the responsibility to ensure all individuals enjoy basic rights.
- Central government should be given the responsibility to ensure all individuals enjoy basic rights.
- The constitution should guarantee the security of all Kenyans (6).
- The constitution should guarantee security of persons and property.
- The constitution should provide for community policing strategies.
- The constitution should protect individuals from political harassment and foreign invasion.
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas (16)
- The constitution should provide clean water to all individuals and to all localities (7).
- The constitution should provide free education for all both boys and girls including the disabled (7).
- Every Kenyan should have a right to education.
- The constitution should provide affordable and good housing facilities to all people (7).
- The constitution should provide affordable building materials e.g. sheets to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide adequate food to all people in all regions (5).
- Every Kenyan should have a right to employment (3).
- The constitution should guarantee all individuals' access to adequate pay minimising the gap between the rich and the poor.
- Job opportunities should be considered for all from district to provincial level.
- The tenure of civil servants to reduce unemployment should be at least ten years.
- The policy of one man one job should apply (3).
- Employment opportunities should be given to the local communities.
- Graduates should be employed by the government for 10 years and thereafter on a contractual basis depending on the individual's productivity.
- Retired officers from all government departments and parastatals should not be appointed to other posts.
- Qualified persons should be provided with employment (5).
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of workers from intimidation from employers.
- The constitution should provide workers with the right to industrial action.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants get between 20,000 to 100,000 as salary.
- The constitution should provide labour laws that enhance equitable labour relations.
- The constitution should ensure that the gap between the highest and lowest paid government employees should not exceed 200,000 Kenyan shillings.
- The constitution should guarantee social security for retirees and persons of old age.
- The constitution should provide that all people over 55, should be eligible for pension irrespective of whether a former civil servant or not.
- Retirement benefits should be accompanied with a retirement letter, which should be

given to all civil servants.

- The constitution should provide that the retired civil servants family shall be remunerated.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level (5).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to primary level (9).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to secondary level (5).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory basic education for all.
- Civic education should be entrenched in the constitution and should be a continuous process (2).
- The constitution should be written in a simple language and translated in all languages of the tribes of Kenya, also in Braille for the blind (3).
- Kenyans should have access to information in the hands of the state.
- The constitution should make provisions that will enable parliamentary proceedings to be televised.
- The constitution should guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation (8).
- The constitution should guarantee respect for the Islamic faith in its practice of activities.

5.3.14 **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should domesticate the provisions of the international convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
- The constitution should guarantee widows social security.
- Women's rights are not fully guaranteed in the constitution (3).
- Women's rights are fully guaranteed in the constitution.
- Women's rights should be fully guaranteed in the constitution.
- The interests of the people with disabilities are not fully guaranteed (3).
- The interests of the people with disabilities should be fully guaranteed.
- Disabled people should be exempted from tax and should be considered during job interviews.
- People with disabilities should be provided with free education (5).
- The constitution should make provisions for free medical care to the blind (3).
- The constitution should provide mechanisms and incentives to encourage employment of the deaf.
- The constitution should provide that sign language is an alternative qualification to English/ Swahili for election to political office.
- The constitution should provide that court cases filed by disabled persons should have their fees waived.
- The constitution should make provision for sign language services for the deaf in all public places including parliament.
- The constitution should provide for government buildings structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that deaf people be allowed to drive.
- The constitution should provide for special identification cards for the deaf.
- The constitution should make sign language official.
- The constitution should provide a support infrastructure in the form of relief and loans to boost the economic status of persons with disability
- The constitution should outlaw discrimination of the disabled.

- The constitution should provide for a review of the school curriculum to accommodate the special needs of the deaf.
- The constitution should make provisions for legal aid for the disabled.
- People with disabilities should be nominated to leadership positions, revolving funds should be created to initiate income generating activities and the community should be sensitised on its duties to respect the disabled
- The state should have a fund to cater for the disabled children in basic education and essentials.
- The constitution should provide auditing materials at affordable rates and other special facilities.
- The constitution should provide ladders to lift the disabled into vehicles, special toilets and booths should also be made for them.
- The constitution should provide for disabled persons in terms of equal chances in education, employment, representation and consideration in public transport (2).
- Disabled persons should offered with free transport.
- The constitution should guarantee rights of abused children, orphaned, and disabled
- The constitution should establish a juvenile court, a children's department to cater for needy children.
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children.
- The constitution should protect child rights especially the right not to be forced into an early marriage.
- The constitution should provide for a children's cabinet, which should be composed of representatives of children from all parts of the country.
- The constitution should protect the education of the girl child (2).
- The constitution should establish a fund for destitute children.
- The constitution should establish adequate juvenile institutions to cater for children in need of protection and discipline such as street children.
- Children should have the right to special protection of their integrity and to encouragement of their development.
- Child labour should be abolished and every child irrespective of gender should have a right to inherit (2).
- Children born out of wedlock should be protected by the government.
- The constitution should guarantee every child a right to education, health services, freedom from labour, material and sexual exploitation and freedom of thought, expression, association and the right to life (2).
- The constitution should protect and guarantee rights of children (2).
- Children's rights should be protected irrespective of the parents' marital status.
- The rights of children should be protected by the constitution in areas of female genital mutilation and negligence between the ages of 1-8 years.
- Children should be guaranteed employment opportunities. Children regardless of sex, should be allowed to inherit land at the age of 15.
- The constitution should allow children to defend their rights.
- Other vulnerable groups include minorities, youth, aged, the Ogiek, Elmolos, Njemps, Talas, squatters, flood victims and orphaned children.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favour of the disabled in all public facilities.

- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of women.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of people who have been marginalized due to historical, social, cultural or other reasons.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of women and vulnerable groups.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of persons with disabilities, marginalized groups and special interest groups.
- The constitution should protect the rights of prisoners.
- Prisoners should be granted access to medical care.
- Prisoners property should be protected by parliament.
- The prisoners should be given the right to vote.
- Congestion in prisons should be eased.
- Prisoners should be given training in prisons.
- Each prisoner should be allocated his room.

5.3.15 **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide that the ownership of land should be individual (9).
- The constitution should provide that the ownership of land should be local community (4).
- The constitution should provide that the ownership of land should be the government.
- The constitution should provide that the ownership of land should be the state (2).
- The constitution should allocate land next to Mt. Kenya to the current inhabitants
- The constitution should provide that the land should be vested in the local people; outsiders should only use, not to buy it.
- The constitution should provide that the land should be vested in the state and registered in the name of the whole family.
- The constitution should provide that the land should be vested in the indigenous people of a place
- The government should NOT have power to compulsorily acquire private land (4).
- The constitution should give the government the right to acquire all fallow land for development purposes
- The constitution should give the government the right to acquire public land for national or regional use.
- The government should have power to compulsorily acquire private land for national development on condition that owners are fully compensated (7).
- The constitution should not empower the government to compulsorily acquire land of private individuals.
- The government should only have power to compulsorily acquire private land in the event of a calamity, insecurity or to protect endangered natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the land compulsorily acquired should be compensated.
- State, government or local authorities should not control use of land by their owners or occupiers.
- State should not control use of land by their owners or occupiers.
- Local authorities should not control use of land by their owners or occupiers (5).
- Owners and occupiers should have power to control the use of land.
- The constitution should provide that the rates charged on idle land should be dropped.
- The constitution should provide that for any land sale, the consent of the entire family

should be sought.

- The constitution should provide that for any land sale, or transfer the consent of the village elders should be sought.
- Any unutilised land should be given to the poor.
- The constitution should abolish buying and selling of land.
- The constitution should provide that all public land shall be leased for a maximum of 15 years
- The constitution should provide that all public land shall be leased for a maximum of 1000 years
- The constitution should put a ceiling on the fees charged for sub-division and registration of boundaries.
- The constitution should provide for free government surveyors.
- The constitution should establish special courts to settle land disputes.
- The constitution should provide that the land control board chairman should be elected by the people.
- The constitution should provide that the land control board chairman should be from the local community.
- The constitution should provide that the land transfer should be handled by county council agents.
- The constitution should provide that the land control board be vested in the local authorities.
- The constitution should provide that the land control boards should be scrapped. Instead, have elected elders take their place.
- The constitution should establish land tribunals to settle land disputes.
- The constitution should provide that all public land that has been grabbed be repossessed.
- The constitution should provide that the freehold land tenure system be replaced with a 60-90 year leasehold scheme.
- The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership
- The constitution should provide that all land owners shall be issued with title deeds.
- The constitution should provide that land control board be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should give county council powers to transfer land (3).
- Inheritance of land by girls should be determined by the family.
- The constitution should allow fathers to divide their land when the last born is 18 years old.
- Widows should be allowed to inherit their husband's land.
- Sons and unmarried daughters should be allowed to inherit family land.
- The constitution should involve community on transfer and inheritance of land.
- The constitution should provide that the disputes on land settled by council of elders, not a court.
- The constitution should provide a ceiling on land ownership beyond which tax should be paid.
- The constitution should provide a ceiling on land ownership depending on the productivity of the area.
- The constitution should provide that the ceiling on the ownership of land to a maximum of 1000 acres and not more.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 20 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 50 acres of land.

- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 100 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 200 acres of land.
- There should be a ceiling on land to be owned by an individual (3).
- There should be no ceiling on land to be owned by an individual (3).
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 1000 acres of land (2).
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 5000 acres of land.
- No foreigner should own land in Kenya (6).
- The constitution should abolish restrictions on land ownership non-citizens.
- Non-citizens should only be allowed to get leasehold titles up to 9 years.
- The constitution should provide that the land acquisition be made simple, fee for obtaining title deed be scrapped (4).
- Charge on land title deeds should be lowered.
- The constitution should provide that village elders, chiefs, assistant chiefs and divisional land board with an elder as its chairman and not through the divisional office.
- The procedure of land transfer should be done at the district level.
- Land should be registered at under the names of both spouses, children irrespective of sex should have the right to inherit land.
- Men and women should NOT have equal access to land (2).
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women (8).
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women from their parents.
- Title deeds should bear the names of both husband and wife (2).
- Pre independent treaties should be retained (3).
- Pre independent treaties should NOT be retained (2).
- Pre independent treaties should be changed.
- The constitution should provide that the expired leases for the Nandi teas estates, sugarcane plantation, nyayo tea zones be given back to the nandi.
- The constitution should provide that the nandi teas estates and nyayo tea zones should pay taxes to nandi county council and not to central government.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country (10).
- The constitution should NOT guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country (2).
- Kenyan ownership of land should be restricted according to ethnic background.
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan (2).
- The constitution should NOT guarantee access to land for every Kenyan (5).
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for the disabled.
- The constitution should guarantee that no Kenyan shall be landless.
- The constitution should provide for a redistribution of land.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of land.
- The constitution should consider redistributing land to the landless.
- The constitution should provide that all Kenyans above the age of 18 years should be given some parcels of land.
- The constitution should provide that for land adoption mechanisms that will ensure that there are no squatters in the country.
- The constitution should provide that the land compulsorily acquired should be compensated like the case of Nandi and their land from the British colonialists.

- The constitution should provide that the address land rights of the squatters in the Tinderet hill.
- The constitution should provide for compensation for the Talai for their displacement from Adlai indigenous home
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless.
- The constitution should provide that trust land in a given locality shall be held in trust by a clan.
- We should retain the Trust Land Act (4).
- We should NOT retain the Trust Land Act.

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

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to a national culture (7).
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution (11).
- The boundaries of land of every ethnic group should be protected by the constitution (2).
- Payment of dowry should paramount in the community and should be enforced by the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the Nandi should be addressed as distinct community from Kalenjin (2).
- Nandi and Kipsigis should be protected from discrimination because isolation became their area is surrounded by rivers and swamps.
- The British government should compensate the Nandi for property destroyed by British agents and for the death of soldiers who participated in the Second World War.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice.
- The constitution should existing contradictory customary laws should be harmonised.
- The constitution should abolish the practice of female genital mutilation.
- The constitution should eradicate harmful cultural practices like female genital mutilation, early marriages, dowry payment
- The constitution should that freedom fighters be given proper burial.
- The constitution should provide that freedom fighters be given land as compensation.
- The constitution should provide mechanisms that will safeguard the preservation of useful traditions for posterity.
- The constitution should not address cultural issues.
- The constitution should address social and cultural issues.
- The constitution should provide that the culture of wife inheritance to done away with.
- The constitution should provide that upon divorce all property to equally shared and divided.
- In order to ensure diversity and the security of the person and property, the individual rights and property rights should be dealt with.
- There is a strong need for promoting a strong sense of civic citizenship, protection of individual rights and the principle of non-discrimination. Ethnic incitement should be outlawed
- The constitution should provide for protection from the discriminatory aspects of culture (6).
- The constitution should provide for protection of women from the discriminatory aspects of culture (2).

- The constitution should provide for two national languages i.e. Swahili and English (8).
- The constitution should provide for recognition of all languages as national languages
- The constitution should provide for one national language i.e. Swahili.
- The constitution should recognise and promote indigenous languages (13).

5.3.17

MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should not retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources (3).
- The constitution should retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources (5).
- The treasury and ministry of finance should have the powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources (5).
- Parliament should retain the power to authorise raising and appropriation of public finances (5).
- The government should raise public finances through external loans from monetary institutions (2).
- Public finances should be raised through exports, tourism, harambees and donor funds.
- The constitution should raise public finances through strengthening state corporations.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources (3).
- National resources should be distributed to each constituency for particular projects.
- The government should be required to apportion benefits from resources to communities where such resources came from (2).
- The constitution should provide that the local government should manage natural resources, but taxes should be shared with central government, local government getting 60%, central 40%.
- 50% of revenue from resources should remain in the community where such a resource is found and any employment opportunity should be given to the local communities.
- The Auditor General should hold office for no more than two four-year terms.
- The office of the auditor general should be empowered to institute criminal proceedings against wrongdoers (2).
- The role of controller and auditor general should be enhanced by parliament.
- The auditor general should be appointed by the president.
- The auditor general should be appointed by the public service commission.
- The auditor general should be appointed by the parliament.
- Parliament should control management and use of public finances through public accounts and investment committees.
- Attractive pay packages should be offered to attract competent Kenyans to work in the public service (3).
- Providing attractive and competitive terms of service as well as security of tenure should be ways of attracting competent Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for appointment to the cabinet through merit.
- The constitution should outlaw multiple occupations of public offices.
- The constitution should provide for a minister who will be a professional should head each Ministry.
-
- The constitution should provide that all elective public positions have a retirement provision of a maximum 55 years.

- There should be gender equality in public service appointments.
- PSC should vet appointments of senior public officials.
- PSC should be independent.
- Management and discipline roles of the public service commission should be strengthened by organising seminars, symposiums and training workshop for civil servants.
- The constitution should provide office of Head of Public Service entrenched, and define roles more clearly.
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General, Director of Personnel Management, Permanent Secretaries, Secretary to the Cabinet and the Controller and Auditor-General should be appointed by the Public Service Commission.
-
- Members of PSC should be appointed by an independent body.
- Members of PSC should be appointed by the prime minister.
- Members of PSC should be appointed by the president.
- Members of PSC should be appointed by an employment panel formed.
- There should be a code of ethics for holders of public offices (5).
- Any government vehicle should not be used over the weekend.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential candidates declare the source of their wealth (2).
- The constitution should provide that all public officers should declare the source of their wealth (3).
- The constitution should provide that all parliamentary candidates and electoral commissioners should declare the source of their wealth.
- The constitution should provide that elected leaders declare their wealth before assuming office.

5.3.18 **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide that Kenya ratify international instruments dealing with environmental protection.
- The constitution should have a chapter dealing with environment.
- The constitution should provide for the forests to be demarcated properly for purposes of preservation.
- All documents relating to the environment that have been signed by Kenya should be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for the prevention of pollution, ecological degradation and promotion of conservation of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for conservation of forests, encourage afforestation, protection of water catchment areas, and elimination of poaching and banning of game hunting.
- County councils should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws.
- The communities should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws.
- The government should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws.
- National commission should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws.
- The ministry of agriculture, ministry of environment and natural resources and the office of the president should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws.
- Local authority should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws (2).
- Village elders and assistant chiefs should have the power to enforce environmental

protection laws.

- The constitution should compel all landowners to put 10% of their land under forests to conserve the environment.
- Local authorities should be custodians of natural resources on behalf of the community.
- Natural resources should be owned by the government and the community where such resources are found.
- Natural resources should be owned by the individual.
- Natural resources should be owned by the government.
- Natural resources should be owned by the local authority (2).
- Natural resources should be owned by the state.
- Natural resources should be owned by the local community (2).
- The role of local community is to ensure that the natural resources are properly taken care of.
- Communities should be consulted in terms of management and protection of the natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for water catchments areas to be protected.
- The constitution should provide for forest areas to be protected.
- Natural resources to be protected by the constitution should include land, water, forests, oil, rivers, minerals, slopes, escarpments and wildlife (10).
- Natural resources should be protected by the constitution (8).
- The constitution should provide for the protection of natural forests.
- The constitution should provide that the management and control of natural resources be regulated by the constitution and should be vested in the local community
- The constitution should provide that the management of forests and natural resources should be in the post of local authority (7).
- The constitution should provide that the management of forests and natural resources should be by the individuals.
- The constitution should provide that the management of forests and natural resources should be in the post of local people (4).
- The constitution should provide that the management of forests and natural resources should be in the post of government and local communities (2).
- The constitution should provide that the management of forests and natural resources should be in the post of executive.
- The constitution should ensure that wetlands are reclaimed and afforestation put in place.
- The constitution should provide that citizens be protected from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.

5.3.19 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- NGO's and other organised groups should have a role in governance (2).
- NGO's and other organised groups should have a role in governance by providing civic education to all citizens, providing legal representation to aggrieved persons and providing funds for economic activity.
- The constitution should address the issue of creation of civil society organisations.
- The constitution should address the formation, management, functions, duties and sources of finances of civil society organisations.
- The constitution should specify the conditions for registration and de-registration of civil

society organisations.

- The constitution should limit the number of denominations registered.
- The state should censor the media on moral or social grounds.
- The state should regulate the conduct of civil society organisations (2).
- The state should NOT regulate the conduct of civil society organisations (3).
- Any denomination abusing the government should be de-registered.
- The constitution should institutionalise the role of civil society organisations.
- The gender sensitivity should be practised to ensure maximum participation of women.
- People with disabilities should be given a certain percentage of leadership roles.
- People with disabilities should be given representation in local government councils, parliament, ministerial posts, government posts and district development committee.
- The youth should be given a chance to express themselves e.g. in elections and leadership.
- Youth should have elected representatives in parliament to cater for their interests and introduce them to adult politics soberly and maturely.
- Minority groups should be given recognition in parliament and job opportunities.
- The elderly should be encouraged to play an advisory role in the community.
- The constitution should provide that the demarcation of borders should be drawn with assent of the local people.

5.3.19 **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide the conduct of foreign affairs should not be the exclusive role of the executive arm of government (2).
- The constitution should provide the conduct of foreign affairs should be the exclusive role of the executive arm of government
- The constitution should provide the conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the executive and foreign relations committee.
- The constitution should provide the conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the federal assembly and the senate.
- The constitution should provide that all the conduct of foreign affairs be vetted by parliament (3).
- Parliament should ensure that the state assumes and fulfils international obligations as a commitment to the rule of law in international relations and promoting international co-operation.
- Parliament's role is to set the laws and lay down foreign policy while the executive's role is to implement the policies on foreign affairs.
- International treaties and conventions and regional and bilateral treaties should have automatic effect on the Kenyan laws. They must however be stated and provided for in our internal laws.
- International treaties and conventions and regional and bilateral treaties should have automatic effect on the Kenyan laws (3).
- International treaties and conventions and regional and bilateral treaties should NOT have automatic effect on the Kenyan laws.
- Laws made regulations made by regional organisations should that Kenya belongs to should have automatic effect in domestic law (2).
- Laws made regulations made by regional organisations should that Kenya belongs to should NOT have automatic effect in domestic law.
- The constitution should provide that documents and treaties should have automatic effect

on domestic law.

5.3.20 **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional commission.
- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions be set up by parliament or with the approval of parliament and not by the president
- The constitution should provide for a commission to be set to vet the salary increment of MPs
- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions be set up by parliament or with the approval parliament.
- The constitution should set up a salary review commission to address the remuneration of all civil servant including Mps
- There is need for constitutional commissions, institutions and offices (3).
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an ombudsman's office (17).
- The constitution should establish an independent human rights commission (10)
- The constitution should provide for a special commission formed by the constitution to safeguard the implementation of the bill of rights and section 82 of the current constitution.
- The constitution should establish an independent gender commission (8)
- The constitution should establish an independent Anti-corruption commission (11)
- The constitution should establish an independent land commission (10)
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the management of natural resources.
- The constitution should make provisions for the creation of the "mufti" which should be elected by the Muslim faithfuls and this institution should be the mouthpiece for Muslims in political and social matters.
- There should be a country's remuneration commission.
- An electoral commission should be established.
- Police, prisons, judiciary, civil service, public service, parliamentary and environmental commissions should be established.
- An education commission should be established.
- A regional commission should be established.
- Human rights commission should ensure that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights, investigate human rights violations and carry out programmes to educate citizens on human rights (2).
- The gender commission should monitor and refill progress in implementation of gender equity.
- All commissions should carry out the functions for which they were created.
- There is need for a minister of justice or constitutional affairs as distinct from the office of the AG (2).
- There is NO need for a minister of justice or constitutional affairs as distinct from the office of the AG.
- The constitution should provide for a review every 10 years through a referendum.

SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- The constitution should provide that retiring/outgoing presidents should hand over the instruments of power to the chief justice in the interim period before the next president is sworn in.
- The constitution should provide that once parliament is dissolved the office of president should remain dissolved too, chief justice be in charge of government during election time.
- During presidential elections the outgoing president should be in charge of executive powers until he/she hands over.
- During presidential elections the speaker should be in charge of executive powers.
- During presidential elections a transitional government made up of retired judges should be in charge of executive powers (4).
- During presidential elections the AG should be in charge of executive powers.
- During presidential elections a commission set by parliament should be in charge of executive powers (2).
- Results of the presidential elections should be announced at the constituency level.
- Results of the presidential elections should be declared by the media.
- Results of the presidential elections should be taken to the speaker of national assembly for announcement.
- The incoming president should assume office immediately after elections.
- The incoming president should assume office within 14 days after declaration of election results (2).
- The incoming president should assume office three months after elections (3).
- The incoming president should assume office 30 days after elections.
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president (6).
- The AG should swear in the incoming president.
- The judiciary should swear in the incoming president.
- The instruments of power should be transferred to the incoming president during the swearing in ceremony (2).
- The instruments of power should be handed over in parliament in the presence of MP's through the speaker.
- The mode of transfer of instruments of power should be clearly stated in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for a 30-day period between elections and the swearing in of the new president.
- The constitution should not make any provisions for former presidents who led undemocratic regimes.
- The constitution should make any provisions for former presidents in terms of security (9).
- The constitution should make any provisions for former presidents in terms of welfare (9).
- The constitution should make any provisions for former presidents in terms of immunity from legal process (2).
- The constitution should NOT make any provisions for former presidents in terms of immunity from legal process.
- Any gifts to and presents received by the executive should remain as state property.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Women should have the right to property (2).

- The constitution should give unmarried girls the right to inherit parental land (2).
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse (4).
- In case of divorce the property should be shared equally between the husband and wife.
- Traditional marriages should be harmonised.
- Prenuptial agreements should be introduced and the property should be shared equally between the husband and wife irrespective of spouse's contribution.
- A working father should give part of his salary for child support; If unemployed he should give part of his property.
- The constitution should provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.
- The constitution should legislate against gender-based discrimination.
- The constitution should protect all Kenyans against domestic violence.

5.3.23 POLICY ISSUES

Role of Bretton wood Institutions & Other Multilateral Donors

- A public referendum should be conducted to involve the public in donor transactions.

Economic Liberalisation

- The constitution should guarantee the freedom to exercise private economy activity.
- Liberalisation should be stamped out and the government allowed to standardise prices

Poverty Reduction

- Salaries should be vested on gross domestic product.
- Government should put in place poverty eradication measures.

Physical, Economic and Social Infrastructure

- The constitution should oblige the government to develop physical and social infrastructure for economic development.
- The constitution should guarantee the provision of infrastructure in the whole country.

HIV Aids

- The state should cater for AIDS orphans.

Public Safety & Security

- The government should protect people from being grabbed by able people.
- The police should only shoot when their lives are in danger and then only to disable the suspects.
- The constitution should provide for an end to police torture.
- There should be national security councils whose membership should be held responsible for deliberately withholding state protection from any group of people or geographic area. Local security committees should be erected.

Corruption

- Land grabbing and irregular hiring of forests should be taken seriously and offenders charged in court (2).

- The constitution should provide that persons convicted of corrupt practices shall not be allowed to hold public office again.
- The constitution should establish an independent body to check on incidents of corruption (3).

Population Issues

- Kenyans should bear four children each.

Agriculture

- Board of cooperatives should be registered.
- The government should protect importation of cash crops grown in Kenya.
- Farm inputs should not be taxed and agricultural products should not be imported.
- The government should provide storage facilities for bumper harvests and subsidize farm inputs (3).
- The government should provide market for agricultural produce and protect farmers by improving infrastructure and forming credit schemes for farmers.
- Farmers who deliver their produce to the national cereal board and KCC should be allowed to determine the price they should get for their deliveries.
- The constitution should provide food production systems to help increase food production in the country.

Education

- Public offices under the ministry of education should be held by learned individuals.
- There should be public and private education.
- The government should employ more teachers.
- Quota system of education should be abolished
- The constitution should be taught right from primary school.
- Adult education should be compulsory for adults and should be given exams.
- Canning should be retained in schools (3).
- Public schools should be empowered and provided with academic materials to compete with private ones (2).
- The government should provide bursaries to students in secondary schools and universities.
- There should be scholarships for all students from poor families and those with disabilities.
- Government should adjust the current school syllabus to suit the modern society and should also provide textbooks and teaching aids in schools.
- Girls should be given equal opportunities in colleges.
- Nursery teachers should be paid by the government.
- TSC should employ teachers who have been doing guidance and counselling so as to have good characters in schools.
- There should be compulsory teaching of mother tongue up to Std 4.
- Politicians should not be members of BOG in schools.
- Any student involved in a strike should be expelled from the learning institution.
- District education boards should be accountable too parents for funds collected from a school.
- The constitution should provide that schools be provided facilities by the government
- 844 system of education should be replaced by one that is alive modern technological

requirements and sensitive to cultural, social and religious needs of Kenyans.

- Agriculture as a subject should be made compulsory in schools.
- Nursery schools should be under the government.

Public finance (Fiscal Policy)

- The constitution should scrap harambees, replace with contribution from the treasury.
- The constitution should provide that Incumbent government to resign if the country registers a growth rate of under 3%

Monetary Policy

- The constitution should provide that the national currency/legal tender has a permanent face.
- The constitution should provide that the President's portrait in the national currency be replaced by natural historic landmarks.
- The constitution should bar citizens residing in the country from securing foreign accounts.

Health

- The government should provide accessible and well equipped health facilities, abolish cost sharing policy and increase the number of hospitals.

Mineral Exploration and Excavation

- Murram quarries should be refilled after excavation.

Game Parks & Wildlife

- Reserves from wildlife services should be used to maintain national parks and game reserves (2).

Customary Law

- The law should standardise customary laws to suit laws of the country.

Statutory Law

- The public order act should be done away with.
- Paedophiles should be sentenced to death.
- Illicit brews should be banned.
- Coup plotters should be charged under severe laws.
- All those who infect each other should be prosecuted in court.
- Litigants in land issues should be educated on the proper procedure when making claims under the act.
- Parents whose children are not going to school should be sentenced for life.
- Any lawyer/advocate taking advantage of his/her client should serve a jail term of not less than 20 years.

Bills

- The constitution should provide that the parliamentary bills to be returned to electorate before assent by the president.

Common Good

- Each town should have a public park.

Gender Equity

- Both men and women should be treated equally by the state (5)

National Integrity/Identity

- National heroes should be given a proper burial and recognition at the national level e.g. naming streets after them.
- Freedom fighters should be honoured by the government.

APPENDIX:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon Joseph Letting MP
2. Julius Barno DC
3. Samuel Ngeny Chairman
4. K.K. Sego Vice Chairman
5. Hellen Cherop Secretary
6. Cllr. Joseph Maritim
7. Joseph Matutu
8. Sarah Kosgey
9. Rose Chesang
10. Sosten Boit

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. Supreme council of Kenyan muslims
2. Terik educational and development group
3. CMWAK
4. KNUT-Nandi
5. FONE
6. NDCET
7. Patners in poverty alleviation
8. Welfare for single mothers and widows
9. CITC
10. TAPORE
11. Kapsabet vision youth group
12. SDA church
13. Kapsabet consumer cooperative society
14. Maendeleo ya wanawake
15. Kenya society for the physically handicapped
16. Nandi district civic education team
17. Catholic peace and justice commission
18. District coordinator
19. Constitutional constituency committee

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

1	0013ONERV	Alfred Chemai	CBO	Memorandum	Malckim Community
2	0009ONERV	Ben Rotich	CBO	Memorandum	Friends For Nandi
3	0029ONERV	Benjamin Chepkochok	CBO	Memorandum	Sembe
4	0019ONERV	Charles Langat	CBO	Memorandum	Catholic Justice And Peace C
5	0025ONERV	Cleophas Terai	CBO	Memorandum	Chemundu Sub Location Commun
6	0027ONERV	Daniel Yator	CBO	Memorandum	Friends Of Nandi Environment
7	0011ONERV	Dymphina Tiony	CBO	Memorandum	Emgwen Women Group
8	0031ONERV	Fredrick Tarus	CBO	Oral - Public he	Tinderet/Kilibwoni Elders
9	0028ONERV	Geoffrey Singoei	CBO	Memorandum	Emdin Sub Location community
10	0020ONERV	Grace Kirorei	CBO	Memorandum	Kapsabet division Women
11	0042INERV	Grace Kirorei	CBO	Oral - Public he	Kapsabet Division Women
12	0007ONERV	Henry Kemei	CBO	Memorandum	Kaplelach Echo
13	0008ONERV	Joseph Chelule	CBO	Memorandum	Disabled Persons Association
14	0032ONERV	Mathew Kimeli	CBO	Memorandum	Lessos Association
15	0017ONERV	Nicholas Tuwei	CBO	Memorandum	Kombe Community
16	0005ONERV	Norah Bett	CBO	Memorandum	Kisorai Division
17	0001ONERV	Petero Kirwa Sang	CBO	Memorandum	Nandi Tulwop Segai
18	0024ONERV	Richard Limo	CBO	Memorandum	Kapsabet Vision Youth Group
19	0016ONERV	Richard Rono	CBO	Memorandum	Kaptet Constitutional Review
20	0037INERV	Richard Rono	CBO	Oral - Public he	
21	0039ONERV	Rose Chesang	CBO	Memorandum	Kilibwoni Disabled Persons s
22	0033ONERV	Selina Sitienei	CBO	Memorandum	Women Forum
23	0036ONERV	Simon Nyoros	CBO	Memorandum	Welfare For Single Mother An
24	0018ONERV	Stephen Arap Kirwa	CBO	Memorandum	Nandi Gaa Kabururo
25	0035ONERV	Thomas Kirwa	CBO	Memorandum	Arwos location Residents
26	0006ONERV	Thomas Maritim	CBO	Memorandum	Talai Community
27	0036INERV	Abubakar Sadala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0011INERV	Actipas Musambi	Individual	Memorandum	
29	0067INERV	Ajega Nixon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0002INERV	Alexander Boen	Individual	Memorandum	
31	0086INERV	Alfred Bett	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0035INERV	Ali Said Rajab	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0063INERV	Andrew Kemboi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0078INERV	Athanus Bwaley	Individual	Memorandum	
35	0070INERV	Barnaba Keino	Individual	Memorandum	
36	0083INERV	Barnaba Too	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0032INERV	Benjamin Kipkosgei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0045INERV	Benson Shamay	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0055INERV	Bernard Alai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0009INERV	Boniface Githumba	Individual	Memorandum	
41	0092INERV	C K T Taplengei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0101INERV	Cheruiyot Solit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0052INERV	Chris Simon S	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0100INERV	Christopher Bitok	Individual	Oral - Public he	

45	0022INERV	Christopher Kogo	Individual	Memorandum	
46	0040INERV	Christopher Samoei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0076INERV	Clement K Lelei	Individual	Written	
48	0041INERV	Cleophas Chepngubit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0090INERV	Daniel Barno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0065INERV	David K Situri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0053INERV	David Kemboi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0091INERV	David Maiyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0046INERV	David Mibei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0007INERV	David Mwangi	Individual	Memorandum	
55	0066INERV	David Ole Sawe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0028INERV	Dorcas Luseno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0017INERV	Dorcas Rono	Individual	Memorandum	
58	0077INERV	Eileen Chelegat	Individual	Written	
59	0102INERV	Elijah Bitok	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0107INERV	Emily Cherwor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0049INERV	Enock Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0064INERV	Eunice Serem	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0059INERV	Fr. George Cheboryot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0025INERV	Fredrick Boit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0099INERV	Fredrick Bor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0081INERV	Fredrick Tarus	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0006INERV	Gilbert Kipkoech Som	Individual	Memorandum	
68	0108INERV	Gilbert Kisorio	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0096INERV	Hon. K K Sego	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0027INERV	Hosea Saina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0015INERV	Jackson Bett	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0048INERV	Jackson Miheso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0082INERV	Jacob Songok	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0050INERV	James K Sang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0057INERV	Job Too	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0038INERV	John K Arap Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0033INERV	John Kipyego	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0075INERV	John Kutwo	Individual	Written	
79	0105INERV	John Ngetich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0012INERV	John Njoroge	Individual	Memorandum	
81	0043INERV	John Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0016INERV	John Rop Titi	Individual	Memorandum	
83	0008INERV	Joseph Arap Leting	Individual	Memorandum	
84	0013INERV	Joseph K Too	Individual	Memorandum	
85	0056INERV	Joseph Moses A T	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0074INERV	Joseph Terep	Individual	Written	
87	0003INERV	Julius Some	Individual	Memorandum	
88	0098INERV	Justus Cheror	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0097INERV	Kimibei Ngelese	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0080INERV	Kipkoech Kirwa	Individual	Written	
91	0026INERV	Kiptum Samoei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0014INERV	Kipyego Some	Individual	Memorandum	
93	0103INERV	Margaret Kata	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0068INERV	Martin Bera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0030INERV	Mathayo Barguteny	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0051INERV	Mathew Kimei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0019INERV	Mathew Kiprono	Individual	Memorandum	

98	0109INERV	Michael Magut	Individual	Oral - Public he	
99	0001INERV	Moses Sairia	Individual	Memorandum	
100	0054INERV	Muji Busnene	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0034INERV	Musyoka Benson	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0044INERV	Nathan Oyengo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0095INERV	Nelly Arusei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0079INERV	Nicholas Kosgei	Individual	Written	
105	0061INERV	Nicholas Serem	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0062INERV	Noah Ayabei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
107	0039INERV	Omar Luyali Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0093INERV	Patrice Kipsang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0004INERV	Paul Amayi	Individual	Memorandum	
110	0088INERV	Paul Bore	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0020INERV	Paul Kirwa Tum	Individual	Memorandum	
112	0073INERV	Paul Rotich	Individual	Written	
113	0031INERV	Philemon Kibor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0010INERV	Philip Rotich	Individual	Memorandum	
115	0018INERV	Pius Rotich	Individual	Memorandum	
116	0106INERV	Priscah Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0069INERV	R. C Mutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0023INERV	Richard Maindi	Individual	Written	
119	0072INERV	Robert Monjoy	Individual	Written	
120	0089INERV	Robert Ngetich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0085INERV	Sammy Mutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
122	0024INERV	Samuel Ngeny	Individual	Oral - Public he	
123	0104INERV	Sarah Kolin	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0087INERV	Simeon Lagat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
125	0005INERV	Solomn Mang'ira	Individual	Memorandum	
126	0071INERV	Stephen Keter	Individual	Memorandum	
127	0021INERV	Stephen Ombogo	Individual	Memorandum	
128	0047INERV	Stephen Tanis	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0084INERV	Tirong Arap Tanui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0038ONERV	Ben Rotich	NGO	Memorandum	Catholic Justice And Peace
131	0037ONERV	Dymphina Tiony	NGO	Memorandum	National Council Of Women
132	0094INERV	Sarah Kosgey	NGO	Oral - Public he	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake
133	0022ONERV	Stephen Ngososei	NGO	Memorandum	National Council Of Ngos
134	0023ONERV	Charles Rotich	Other Institutions	Memorandum	KNUT
135	0034ONERV	Dr. K P Kurgatt	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Nandi Scholars
136	0003ONERV	Eric Maitsi	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Baraka School
137	0029INERV	Kevin Kidiga	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	Nandi Primary
138	0058INERV	Kipchumba Songuh	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	KNUT
139	0014ONERV	Linda Ambiyio	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Nandi Primary
140	0060INERV	Nicholas Cheploi	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	KUPPET
141	0012ONERV	Vivian Kogo	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Nandi Primary
142	0002ONERV	Yasin Mohamed	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Baraka School
143	0004ONERV	Yasmin Chebeichi	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Baraka School
144	0026ONERV	Cllr Joseph Maritim	Politcal Party	Memorandum	Kapsabet Municipal Council
145	0021ONERV	Bernard Magut	Private Sector Organisa	Oral - Public he	Chamber Of Commerce
146	0010ONERV	Barnabas Kosgei	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Chemwoso Sub Parish
147	0015ONERV	Issa Songok	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Kapsabet Jamia Mosque
148	0030ONERV	Pastor Wilson Kiprono	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	SDA Group

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL HALL

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Peter Kirwa Sang	P.O. Box 287, Kapsabet	160	Musoga M. Benson	P.O. Box 79, Kapsabet
2	Moses K. arap Saina	P.O. Box 214, Kapsabet	161	Issa Songok	P.O. Box 24, Kapsabet
3	Thomas Martim	P.O. Box 242, Kapsabet	162	Ali Said Rajab	P.O. Box 622, Kapsabet
4	Henry K. Kemei	P.O. Box 937, Eldoret	163	Abubakar Sadalia	P.O. Box 24, Kapsabet
5	Joseph Chelulei	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet	164	Rev. James K. Bassy	P.O. Box 330, Kapsabet
6	Ben C. Rotich	P.O. Box 1055, Kapsabet	165	Samuel K. Cherogony	P.O. Box 20, Serem
7	Baraka Primary	P.O. Box 86, Kapsabet	166	Kennedy A. Saina	P.O. Box 452, Kapsabet
8	Solomon Kipkosgei Mangira	P.O. Box 3900, Eldoret	167	Ernest Tiong'ik	P.O. Box 858, Kapsabet
9	Samuel Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 290, Kapsabet	168	Richard Ronoh	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet
10	Frederick K. Boit	P.O. Box 19, Mosoriot	169	John Kiplagat Koech	P.O. Box 72, Muhoroni
11	Kiptum Samoei	P.O. Box 287, Kapsabet	170	Stanley Melly	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet
12	Kibet Biwott	P.O. Box 287, Kapsabet	171	Ismail Choge	P.O. Box 241, Kapsabet
13	Gilbert Kipkoech Sum	P.O. Box 933, Eldoret	172	Peter Sang	P.O. Box 503, Kapsabet
14	Kipsalat Tumno	P.O. Box 397, Kapsabet	173	Omar Luyari Ali	P.O. Box 383, Kapsabet
15	Dorcas Luseno	P.O. Box 29, Kapsabet	174	Stephen Melly	P.O. Box 199, Kapsabet
16	Dymphina Tiony	P.O. Box 106, Kapsabet	175	Darius Kiana	P.O. Box 164, Kapsabet
17	Everlyn Menjo	P.O. Box 657, Kapsabet	176	Stephen arap Kirwa	N/A
18	Ben Kibittok Sang	P.O. Box 80, Nandi Hills	177	Reuben Chebotich	P.O. Box 6430, Eldoret
19	Cllr. M. Barngetony	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet	178	Amos Chepsiror	P.O. Box 403, Kapsabet
20	Kipkoech Arap Musee	P.O. Box 722	179	Stephen Magut	P.O. 818, Kapsabet
21	Philemon Lagat	P.O. Box 553, Kapsabet	180	Benjamin Chepkochoi	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
22	Benjamin Kipkosgei	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet	181	Fred Tiony	P.O. Box 100, Kapsabet
23	John Kipyego	P.O. Box 288, Kapsabet	182	Hosea Saina	P.O. Box 1160, Kapsabet
24	Alexander Buen	P.O. Box 50, Kapsabet	183	Kiptanui Tarus	N/A
25	Joan K. Tabut	P.O. Box 598, Kapsabet	184	Paul Kipkurui Lelimo	P.O. Box 72, Kapsabet
26	Dickson Tui	P.O. Box 627, Kapsabet	185	Acpitas Musambi	P.O. Box 819, Kapsabet
27	Kimaiyo Kemei	P.O. Box 72, Kapsabet	186	Japhet Ronoh	P.O. Box 360, Kapsabet
28	Charles Milangat	P.O. Box 207, Kapsabet	187	Cristopher Busolo	P.O. Box 321, Kapsabet
29	Saleh Suleiman	N/A	188	Grace J. Kirorei	P.O. Box 689, Kapsabet
30	Nicholas Tuwei	P.O. Box 356, Kapsabet	189	Paul Kipkorir Birgen	P.O. Box 523, Kapsabet
31	Julius S. Kosgei	P.O. Box 377, Kapsabet	190	Ben Kitur	P.O. Box 296, Kapsabet
32	Christopher Samoei	P.O. Box 23, Mosoriot	191	Dickson Kipkorir	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet
33	Philip Rotich	P.O. Box 926, Kapsabet	192	Ast. Nathwan Oyengo	P.O. Box 2500, Eldoret
34	Mohammed Makani	P.O. Box 220, Kapsabet	193	Simion Mutai	P.O. Box 161, Kapsabet
35	Patrick Rono	P.O. Box 298, Kapsabet	194	Zainab Issa	P.O. Box 24, Kapsabet
36	Stanley Meli	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet	195	Paul K. Amai	P.O. Box 542, Kapsabet
37	Richard Rono	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet	196	J. Kemboi	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet
38	Mrs. Mutai	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet	197	Nicholas Ngeny	P.O. Box 336, Kapsabet
39	Marcell C. Maiyo	P.O. Box 742, Kapsabet	198	Ambrose Kiriongi	P.O. Box 460, Kapsabet
40	Cleophas Chepmabit	P.O. Box 58, Kapsabet	199	Kennedy Koech	P.O. Box 46, Kapsabet

41	Francis Silatei	P.O. Box 281, Kapsabet	200	Casmir K. Samoi	P.O. Box 407, Kapsabet
42	Samuel Saurei	P.O. Box 485	201	Kipyego Some	P.O. Box 70, Kapsabet
43	Albert K. Murgor	P.O. Box 336, Kapsabet	202	Goin Simeon	P.O. Box 60, Kapsabet
44	Julius Kebenei	P.O. Box 343, Kapsabet	203	Jacob Tenai	P.O. Box 203, Kapsabet
45	Kipkiorong Ngetich	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet	204	Pastor Beti	P.O. Box 600, Kapsabet
46	Tom Musabia	P.O. Box 532, Kapsabet	205	Pr. Jonah Leley	P.O. Box 14, Kapsabet
47	Joel C. Sonho K.	P.O. Box 36, Kapsabet	206	Paul Mandago	P.O. Box 598, Kapsabet
48	Hellen Jepwambok	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet	207	P.K. Siongei	P.O. Box 60, Kapsabet
49	Sharon Sepkosgei	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet	208	Tarus B.K.	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet
50	Christopher Biwot	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet	209	E. Korir	P.O. Box 107, Kapsabet
51	Pastor Boniface Githumbi	P.O. Box 49, Kapsabet	210	John Keino	P.O. Box 37, Kapsabet
52	Kipkorir A. Lagat	P.O. Box 913, Kapsabet	211	Tito Letting	P.O. Box 1107
53	Joseph Musumba	P.O. Box 240, Kapsabet	212	Philimon Bitok	P.O. Box 28, Lessos
54	Paul Tenai	P.O. Box 484, Kapsabet	213	Titus Balangetung	P.O. Box 235, Kapsabet
55	John Kiprono Suge	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet	214	Richard Limo	P.O. Box 1004, Kapsabet
56	Livingstone Bongei	P.O. Box 296, Kapsabet	215	Solomon Magut	P.O. Box 37, Kapsabet
57	Sharack Biwott	P.O. Box 855, Kapsabet	216	Paul Tuwei	P.O. Box 15, Kapsabet
58	Simon Kiboiy Letting	P.O. Box 323, Kapsabet	217	Ben K. Kutoh	P.O. Box 17, Kapsabet
59	Siluono Magut	P.O. Box 568, Kapsabet	218	Elijah Seurei	P.O. Box 322, Kapsabet
60	John N. Njoroge	P.O. Box 58, Kapsabet	219	Aspel Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 59, Kapsabet
61	Cllr. Abdi Keter	N/A	220	S.K. Magut	P.O. Box 36, Kapsabet
62	Cllr. Remond Lameu	P.O. Box 211, Kapsabet	221	Richard Kirwa	P.O. Box 858, Kapsabet
63	Cllr. S.K.A. Too	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet	222	Samson K. Limo	P.O. Box 455, Kapsabet
64	Rukia Enepewirchir	P.O. Box 13, Kapsabet	223	Richard Magut	P.O. Box 751, Kapsabet
65	Simeon Matuiy	P.O. Box 36, Kapsabet	224	Daniel Tuwei	P.O. Box 458, Kapsabet
66	Ezekiel Chepsiror	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet	225	Nancy Jephumba	P.O. Box 63, Kapsabet
67	John Titi	P.O. Box 518, Kapsabet	226	David K. A. Matutu	P.O. Box 36, Kapsabet
68	Isaack Nandi	P.O. Box 75, Kapsabet	227	David K. A. Matutu	P.O. Box 36, Kapsabet
69	Isaack Singoi	P.O. Box 22, Kapsabet	228	Cari Omollo	P.O. Box 1180, Kapsabet
70	Jane Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 2501, Kapsabet	229	Enock Lagat	P.O. Box 150, Kapsabet
71	C.K.N. arap Limo	P.O. Box 244, Kapsabet	230	Wilson Kittur	P.O. Box 37, Kapsabet
72	John Keter	N/A	231	Jerop Margaret	P.O. Box 588, Kapsabet
73	Oguerini Kilach	N/A	232	Peter Kipkemboi	P.O. Box 503 Kapsabet
74	Thomas Samoei	P.O. Box 79, Kobusoi	233	Tom Matoigu	P.O. Box 426, Kapsabet
75	David K. Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 916, Kapsabet	234	Nicholas K. Tojom	P.O. Box 423, Kapsabet
76	John C. Mwei	P.O. Box 129, Kapsabet	235	Zilpha K. Too	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet
77	Pius Rotich	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet	236	David Singoei	P.O. Box 280, Kitale
78	Henry Kaptingei	P.O. Box 39, Kapsabet	237	James Kirwa	P.O. Box 545, Kapsabet
79	William Chirchir	P.O. Box 857, Kapsabet	238	Nelly Seroney	P.O. Box 54, Kapsabet
80	Francis Lemboi	P.O. Box 357, Kapsabet	239	David Kiptum	P.O. Box 761, Kapsabet
81	David Sitiewei	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet	240	Dominic Tangwar	P.O. Box 2055, Kapsabet
82	Arap Keny	N/A	241	Pius K. Tuikong	P.O. Box 230, Kobojo
83	Dorcas J. Rono	P.O. Box 1169, Kapsabet	242	Evans M. Akenga	P.O. Box 693, Kapsabet
84	Norah Bet	P.O. Box 3151, Kapsabet	243	Soston Kosgey	P.O. Box 647, Kapsabet
85	Joseph K. Too	P.O. Box 107, Kapsabet	244	David K. Mebei	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet

86	Renson Shamallah	P.O. Box 1114, Kapsabet	245	Daniel Serem	P.O. Box 16, Chepsonai
87	Rev. Peter Rono	P.O. Box 6070, Kapsabet	246	Stsirei Tarus	P.O. Box 6767, Eldoret
88	Isaac Biwott	P.O. Box 1, Kaimosi	247	Protus K. Kirwa	P.O. Box 359, Kapsabet
89	John Tonu	P.O. Box 77, Kapsabet	248	Ken Opimo	P.O. Box 1004, Kapsabet
90	Lt.Gen. A.K. arap Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 253, Kapsabet	249	John Lang'at	P.O. Box 23, Kapsabet
91	David K. Tanui	P.O. Box 1139, Kapsabet	250	Simon Kibelio Simotwo	P.O. Box 241, Nandi Hills
92	Edward Sirma	P.O. Box 357, Kapsabet	251	Samuel Ng'etich	P.O. Box 18, Chepsonai
93	Kiptenai Lagat	P.O. Box 203, Kapsabet	252	Peter Rotich	P.O. Box 53, Kapsabet
94	Joseph Koech	P.O. Box 242, Kapsabet	253	Sammy Songok	P.O. Box 431, Kapsabet
95	Selly Chumo	P.O. Box 575, Kapsabet	254	Kassim Mohamed	P.O. Box 24, Kapsabet
96	Samson Maru	P.O. Box 2307, Eldoret	255	Rajab Magut	P.O. Box 411, Kapsabet
97	Patrick Almasa	P.O. Box 350, Kapsabet	256	Kiptun	P.O. Box 2, Mosomof
98	K.S.S. Simatwo	P.O. Box 2262, Eldoret	257	Richard Samoei	P.O. Box 84, Kapsabet
99	Beatrice Kaonga	P.O. Box 763, Kapsabet	258	John Korir	P.O. Box 468, Kapsabet
100	Jackson Miheso	P.O. Box 385, Kapsabet	259	Mathew Mutwol	P.O. Box 823, Kapsabet
101	Mary C. Jebogobur	N/A	260	Pastor Absolom	P.O. Box 389, Kapsabet
102	Edwin Kilel	P.O. Box 1030, Kapsabet	261	Samuel Kemei	P.O. Box 462, Kapsabet
103	James Sang	P.O. Box 272, Kapsabet	262	Stephen Ngososei	P.O. Box 4648, Eldoret
104	Mathew Kemei	P.O. Box 512, Kapsabet	263	Pastor Evans Omuse	P.O. Box 53, Amukura
105	Maiyo K. Henry	P.O. Box 637, Kapsabet	264	Fr. George Cheboryot	P.O. Box 207, Kapsabet
106	Meshack K. Lagat	P.O. Box 07, Mos	265	Richard Kimeli	P.O. Box 207, Kapsabet
107	Joseph Kipchumba Ng'etich	P.O. Box 50, Kapsabet	266	Charles Kotich	P.O. Box 324, Kapsabet
108	Chris Simon K. Sitei	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet	267	Joseph Tuei	P.O. Box 371, Kapsabet
109	Philip Kirwa	P.O. Box 991, Kapsabet	268	Ernest Kosgei	P.O. Box 1092, Kapsabet
110	Gilbert Chumba	P.O. Box 459, Kapsabet	269	Joseph Maritim	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet
111	John Rotich	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet	270	S.K. arap Ng'eny	P.O. Box 5877,
112	Henry Tarus	P.O. Box 199, Kapsabet	271	K.K. Sego	P.O. Box 1196, Kapsabet
113	Bernard K. Magut	P.O. Box 177, Kapsabet	272	Alfred Chemai	P.O. Box 71, Kabiye
114	Samwel K. Sawe	P.O. Box 426, Kapsabet	273	Maritim Ezekiel	P.O. Box 182, Kapsabet
115	Joseph Beth	P.O. Box 575, Kapsabet	274	Kogo Vivian	P.O. Box 637, Kapsabet
116	Kevin Kidiga	P.O. Box 637, Kapsabet	275	Barnabas Kosgei	P.O. Box 480, Eldoret
117	Alfred K. Lelei	P.O. Box 750, Kapsabet	276	Salima Sitienei	P.O. Box 236, Kapsabet
118	Ambiyo Lynda	P.O. Box 637, Kapsabet	277	Pamela Lagat	P.O. Box 493, Kapsabet
119	Fr. Kanda John	P.O. Box 207, Kapsabet	278	Peter Sitienei	P.O. Box 377, Kapsabet
120	Marius Maindi	P.O. Box 37, Kapsabet	279	Wilson Kenduiywo	P.O. Box 422, Kapsabet
121	Leah Mutai	P.O. Box 37, Kapsabet	280	G.K. Sitienei	P.O. Box 342, Kapsabet
122	Daniel Yator	P.O. Box 1037, Kapsabet	281	Daniel Tunji	P.O. Box 37, Kapsabet
123	David Kemboi	P.O. Box 337, Kapsabet	282	Acheka Nickson	P.O. Box 100, Kapsabet
124	Samson Mutei	P.O. Box 356, Kapsabet	283	David Chumo	P.O. Box 447, Kapsabet
125	Stephen K. Chirchir	P.O. Box 455, Kapsabet	284	Benson Mutama	P.O. Box 121, Kapsabet
126	Kiplimo Magut	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet	285	Tenai Elias	P.O. Box 120, Kapsabet
127	Rop K. Paul	P.O. Box 28, Kobujui	286	Nicholas Chumba	P.O. Box 333, Kapsabet
128	B.K. Sawe	P.O. Box 53998, Nairobi	287	Wilson Ngetich	P.O. Box 992, Kapsabet
129	James K. Kepsney	P.O. Box 991, Kapsabet	288	Barnabas Rop	P.O. Box 17, Kapsabet

130	Barry Salil	P.O. Box 426, Kapsabet	289	Lawrence Kiplimo	P.O. Box 383, Kapsabet
131	Kimibei Ngelei	P.O. Box 37, Kapsabet	290	Wahome Samwel	P.O. Box 222, Kapsabet
132	Julius Sang	P.O. Box 191, Kapsabet	291	Stanley Njenga	P.O. Box 222, Kapsabet
133	Sammy Chirchir	P.O. Box 4400, Eldoret	292	Charles Kamau	P.O. Box 530, Kapsabet
134	Silas Ngisirei	P.O. Box 272, Kapsabet	293	Cllr. Michael Chepkwony	P.O. Box 538, Kapsabet
135	Menjo S.K.	P.O. Box 60, Kapsabet	294	Julius C. Kiboiy	P.O. Box 323, Kapsabet
136	Charles K. Lagat	P.O. Box 321, Kapsabet	295	David Sitienei	P.O. Box 213, Kapsabet
137	Sammy Kemboi	P.O. Box 556, Kapsabet	296	Stephen Keter	P.O. Box 219, Kapsabet
138	Charles Kosgey	P.O. Box 480, Eldoret	297	Abraham K. Kebenei	P.O. Box 321, Kapsabet
139	Kenneth Metto	P.O. Box 58, Kapsabet	298	Andrew Kemboi	P.O. Box 537, Kapsabet
140	Bernard Alai	P.O. Box 84, Kapsabet	299	Gilbert Kosgei	P.O. Box 37, Kapsabet
141	Joseph Moses Towett	P.O. Box 268, Kapsabet	300	David Ole Sawe	P.O. Box 32, Mosoriorof
142	Joseph Rotich	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet	301	Paul Tum	P.O. Box 182, Kapsabet
143	Elisha Chepng'abit	P.O. Box 60, Baraton	302	Isaac Ronolt	P.O. Box 1045, Kapsabet
144	John Rutto	P.O. Box 489, Kapsabet	303	Stephen Omboga	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet
145	Christopher K. Kogo	P.O. Box 989, Kapsabet	304	Paul Kosgei	P.O. Box 748, Kapsabet
146	Dimbil Mahmoud	P.O. Box 24, Kapsabet	305	Tenai Cleophas	P.O. Box 2500, Eldoret
147	Said Omar	P.O. Box 24, Kapsabet	306	Timbwai Joseph	P.O. Box 484, Kapsabet
148	Kiptoo Faraj	P.O. Box 86, Kapsabet	307	Abraham arap Sang	P.O. Box 556, Kapsabet
149	Simion Mugun	P.O. Box 7, Nandi Hills	308	H.K. Kasenwa	P.O. Box 10, Kapsabet
150	Job Too	P.O. Box 1100, Kapsabet	309	Eunice Serem	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet
151	Kipchumba Songok	P.O. Box 26, Kapsabet	310	Sarah Kosgei	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet
152	S.K. Koech	P.O. Box 582, Eldoret	311	Rose Chesang	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet
153	Z.K. Sang	P.O. Box 979, Kapsabet	312	Sosten Boit	P.O. Box 318, Kapsabet
154	W.G. Kemboi	P.O. Box 534, Kapsabet	313	Hellen Cherop	P.O. Box 207, Kapsabet
155	Hillary Maiyo	P.O. Box 830, Kapsabet	314	Joseph Matutu	N/A
156	N. Chepkoi	P.O. Box 275, Kapsabet	315	Hon. J.K. Leting	P.O. Box 58376 Nairobi
157	Amos Kemboi	P.O. Box 937, Eldoret	316	M. Busienei	P.O. Box 919 Kapsabet
158	Nicholas Serem	P.O. Box 1486, Kapsabet	317	Paul Limo	P.O. Box 281, Kapsabet
159	Joseph Kemboi	P.O. Box 281, Kapsabet	318	Noah Aiyabei	P.O. Box 20, Kapsabet

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No	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Geoffrey Sing'ei	P.O. Box 437, Lessos	25	Henry Simatei	P.O. Box 379, Lessos
2	Benjamin Chepkochui	P.O. Box 88, Lessos	26	David Too	P.O. Box 56, Lessos
3	Wilson Kiprono	P.O. Box 76, Lessos	27	Sing'oei Jacob K.	P.O. Box 192
4	Frederick Tapus	P.O. Box 76, Lessos	28	Paul Keino	P.O. Box 56, Lessos
5	Barnaba Keino	P.O. Box 11, Lessos	29	Noah Yator	P.O. Box 163, Lessos
6	Stephen K. Kotutwa	P.O. Box 187, Lessos	30	Elizabeth Yator	P.O. Box 71, Lessos
7	Essau Keino	P.O. Box 36, Lessos	31	Robert Manjoi	P.O. Box 324, Lessos
8	Mathew Murei	P.O. Box 25, Lessos	32	Thomas Kirwa	P.O. Box 391, Kapsabet
9	Jacob Songol	P.O. Box 87, Lessos	33	Simon Lagat	P.O. Box 185, Lessos
10	Simeon Goin	P.O. Box 78, Lessos	34	Paul Korir	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
11	Paul Sitienei	P.O. Box 413, Kapsabet	35	Wilson Suge	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
12	Barnaba Too	P.O. Box 43, Lessos	36	Thomas Tenai	P.O. Box 88, Lessos

13	Rev. Job Choge	P.O. Box 14, Lessos	37	Samuel Yego	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
14	Stephen Keter	P.O. Box 194, Kapsabet	38	Robert Ngetich	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
15	Tirong Tanui	P.O. Box 335, Lessos	39	Philip Koech	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
16	Salina Sitieney	P.O. Box 236, Lessos	40	Geofry Koech	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
17	Dr. Kibiwott Kurgatt	P.O. Box 3900, Eldoret	41	Cristopher Kosgei	P.O. Box 416, Lessos
18	John Limo	P.O. Box 153, Lessos	42	Japhet Kerich	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
19	Sammy Mutai	P.O. Box 12, Kapsabet	43	Rev. Henry Chemobo	P.O. Box 14, Lessos
20	Sosten Kirorei	P.O. Box 324, Lessos	44	Issac K. Letting	P.O. Box 29, Lessos
21	Ambrose Kiriongi	P.O. Box 460, Lessos	45	Peter Chumo	P.O. Box 36, Lessos
22	Evans K. Ronoh	P.O. Box 190, Kapsabet	46	Hosea Bor	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
23	Elias K. Sugu's	P.O. Box 95, Lessos	47	John Chepsiror	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
24	Alfred Bett	P.O. Box 58, Voi	48	Michael Melly	P.O. Box 44, Lessos
49	Kiptum Singoey	P.O. Box 717 Kitale	72	Pauline Yator	P.O. Box 6, Lessos
50	Samuel Rutto	P.O. Box 56, Lessos	73	Reuben Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 442, Lessos
51	Peter K. Sang	P.O. Box 717, Kitale	74	Kirwa Tanui	P.O. Box 86, Lessos
52	Simon C.Nyoris	P.O. Box 306, Lessos	75	Kiplagat Birgen	P.O. Box 36, Lessos
53	Gilbert Too	P.O. Box 324, Lessos	76	Cllr.Telengech Taptelgei	P.O. Box 45, Mosoriot
54	Josphat Kiplagat	P.O. Box 88, Lessos	77	Philip Muge	P.O. Box 87, Lessos
55	Hillary K. Kitur	P.O. Box 210, Lessos	78	Josphat Muge	P.O. Box 87, Lessos
56	Peter Sang	P.O. Box 272, Lessos	79	Clement Kebenei	P.O. Box 145, Lessos
57	Jonathan Sang	P.O. Box 64, Lessos	80	Beatrice Kipsang Suge	P.O. Box 17, Nandi Hill
58	Daniel Barno Metit	P.O. Box 161, Lessos	81	Simon Ngeny	P.O. Box 325, Kapsabet
59	Dorcas Keter	N/A	88	Stephen Rop	P.O. Box 769, Kapsabet
60	William Kipkemboi	P.O. Box 88, Lessos	89	David Bitok	P.O. Box 574, Kapsabet
61	Jackson Serem	P.O. Box 5, Lessos	90	Robert Bwalei	P.O. Box 769, Kapsabet
62	David Maiyo	P.O. Box 196, Lessos	91	Sarah Kosgei	P.O. Box 311, Kapsabet
63	Stephen Kurgat	P.O. Box 102, Lessos	92	James Kitur	P.O. Box 36, Lessos
64	Koech David	P.O. Box 178, Lessos	93	Annah Biiy	N/A
65	Norah Bitok	P.O. Box 36, Lessos	94	Dympaiwa Tiony	P.O. Box 106, Kapsabet
66	David Koech	P.O. Box 36, Lessos	95	Daniel Maiyo	N/A
67	Ruth Ng'etich	P.O. Box 324, Lessos	96	Nelly Arusei	P.O. Box 38, Lesson
68	Rebecca Kosgei	P.O. Box 421, Lessos	97	David Barngetung	P.O. Box 36, Lessos
69	Philimon Berut	P.O. Box 123, Lessos	98	Sara Kolil	N/A
70	Paul Rotch	P.O. Box 56, Lessos	99	Richard Kogei	P.O. Box 118, Lessos
71	Julius Sitienei	P.O. Box 56, Lessos	100	Silas Mutai	P.O. Box 118, Lessos
101	Julius Mengich	P.O. Box 175, Lessos	124	Justus Cheror	P.O. Box 72, Kapsabet
102	Joseph Rotich	P.O. Box 88, Lessos	125	Philip Kibor	P.O. Box 216, Kapsabet
103	Ann Rop	P.O. Box 88, Lessos	126	Dorcas Ruto	P.O. Box 56, Lessos
104	Francis Metio	P.O. Box 88, Lessos	127	Lilian Rotich	P.O. Box 56, Lessos
105	Barnaba Teigut	P.O. Box 189, Lessos	128	Emmly Chumo	P.O. Box 429, Lessos
106	Eliud Koech	P.O. Box 28, Lessos	129	Rosa Maiyo	P.O. Box 429, Lessos
107	Cristine Sitienei	P.O. Box 73, Lessos	130	Carolyn Jepchirchir	P.O. Box 643, Eldoret
108	Isack Bett	P.O. Box 75, Lessos	131	Veronica Lagat	P.O. Box 324, Lessos
109	Kiprotich Munai	N/A	132	Tom Bitok	P.O. Box 302, Lessos
110	Geofry Letting	P.O. Box 88, Lessos	133	Vincent Sang	P.O. Box 529, Kapsabet

111	David Koech	P.O. Box 379, Lessos	134	Benjamin Tanui	P.O. Box 68, Lessos
112	Clement K. Lecei	P.O. Box 191, Lessos	135	Malakwen Lelei	N/A
113	Eilean Chelagat	P.O. Box 27, Lessos	136	Isaac Mase	P.O. Box 72, Kapsabet
114	Philip Kirwa	P.O. Box 153, Lessos	137	David Birech	P.O. Box 72, Kapsabet
115	Kipkoech Mwei	N/A	138	John Murei	P.O. Box 72, Kapsabet
116	Tecla Koech	P.O. Box 36, Lessos	139	Fredric Bore	P.O. Box 17, Nandi Hill
117	Benjamin Morogo	P.O. Box 72, Kapsabet	140	Henry Keter	P.O. Box 30, Lessos
118	Rael Ngetch	P.O. Box 36, Lessos	141	Martina Sang	P.O. Box 226, Lessos
119	Kimibei Ngelese	P.O. Box 37, Lessos	142	Michael Sang	P.O. Box 36, Lessos
120	John Serem	P.O. Box 17, Lessos	143	Barnaba Kipkoech	P.O. Box 36, Lessos
121	Francis Seurei	P.O. Box 829, Kapsabet	144	Simon Nelly	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
122	Cleophas Sugut	P.O. Box 102, Lessos	145	Felix Keino	P.O. Box 220, Lessos
123	Thomas Ng'aroni	P.O. Box 88, Lessos	146	Alfred Kemboi	P.O. Box 308, Lessos
147	John Tenai	P.O. Box 72, Kapsabet	170	Diporah Mutai	P.O. Box 12, Kapsabet
148	Sarah Missoi	N/A	171	Leah Chemutai	P.O. Box 112, Lessos
149	Christopher Bitok	P.O. Box 279, Lessos	172	Isaack Letting	P.O. Box 29, Lessos
150	Endry Metto	P.O. Box 285, Lessos	173	Samuel Too	P.O. Box 192, Lessos
151	Ernest Rotch	P.O. Box 486, Kapsabet	174	Benjamin Too	P.O. Box 192, Lessos
152	Cheruiyot Solit	P.O. Box 363, Lessos	175	Elijah Bitok	P.O. Box 36, Lessos
153	Daniel Seki	P.O. Box 11, Lessos	176	Emmly Cheruwon	P.O. Box 36, Lessos
154	Willy Mutai	P.O. Box 184, Lessos	177	Athanas Bwaley	P.O. Box 56, Lessos
155	Richard Koech	P.O. Box 38, Lessos	178	Michael Birech	P.O. Box 72, Lessos
156	Robert Kosgei	P.O. Box 227, Lessos	179	Irene Letting	P.O. Box 272, Lessos
157	Roseline Busienei	P.O. Box 71, Lessos	180	Catherine Talam	P.O. Box 165, Lessos
158	Vincent Chesang	P.O. Box 363, Lessos	181	Margrate Kata	P.O. Box 165, Lessos
159	Jacob Wanjoi	P.O. Box 416, Lessos	182	Daniel Keino	P.O. Box 446, Lessos
160	Joseph Kitur	P.O. Box 95, Lessos	183	John Ngetich	P.O. Box 385, Lessos
161	J. John Kutto Songok	P.O. Box 56, Lessos	184	Daniel Mutai	P.O. Box 295, Lessos
162	B. Kimutai Tenai	P.O. Box 70, Lessos	185	Daniel Sielei	P.O. Box 110, Lessos
163	Barnaba Too	P.O. Box 170, Moi Univ.	186	Sarah Kolil	P.O. Box 36, Lessos
164	Richard Chumba	P.O. Box 71, Moi Univ.	187	John K. Magut	P.O. Box 799, Kapsabet
165	Ilary Kogei	P.O. Box 59, Lessos	188	Samuel Kirwa	P.O. Box 72, Kapsabet
166	Haron Kurgat	P.O. Box 36, Lessos	189	Charles Ketter	P.O. Box 421, Lessos
167	Rosebela Maina	P.O. Box 324, Lessos	190	Boreh K. Frederick	P.O. Box 17, Nandi Hills
168	Irine Cherubet	P.O. Box 36, Lessos	191	Henry K. Kisorio	P.O. Box 71, Lessos
169	Hellen Chebet	P.O. Box 36, Lessos	192	David Bor	P.O. Box 72, Lessos
193	Regina Chelagat	P.O. Box 416	204	Koskei Kiptoo	P.O. Box 760, Kapsabet
194	Felix Bett	P.O. Box 324, Kapsabet	205	Briscah Koech	Lessos
195	Gilbert Songok	P.O. Box 324, Kapsabet	206	P. Metto	P.O. Box 434,
196	Russy Maina	P.O. Box 416, Lessos	207	Kiprono Massai	P.O. Box 88, Lessos
197	Sarah Kosgei	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet	208	Esther Yego	P.O. Box 33, Lessos
198	Sosten Boit	P.O. Box 318, Lessos	209	Kiprono Ara Kogo	P.O. Box 33, Lessos
199	Hellen Jerop	N/A	210	Emily Cherwon	N/A
200	Rose Chesang	P.O. Box 30, Kapsabet	211	Gilbert Kisorio	P.O. Box 71, Lessos
201	Joseph Matutu	N/A	212	Michael Magut	P.O. Box 71, Lessos
202	Hon. Joseph T. Letting	P.O. Box 58770, Nairobi	213	Ben Rotich	P.O. Box 1055, Kapsabet

