

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

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

1.1 Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	71,147	72,718	143,865
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	40,079	40,263	80,342
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	31,068	32,455	63,523
Population Density (persons/Km²)	100		

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Keiyo District:

- Is the 8th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 98.4%, being the leading in the province and ranked 3rd nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 51.8%, being the leading in the province and nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea diseases, intestinal worms, and eye infections; and
- Has a life expectancy of 61 years, being ranked 14th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts.
- Keiyo district has 2 constituencies: Keiyo North, and Keiyo South Constituencies. The district's 2 MPs, each cover on average an area of 720 Km² to reach 71,933 constituents. This is a KANU stronghold. In the 1992 and 1997 general elections, KANU representatives in the Keiyo North and Keiyo South constituencies won with 70.07% and 93.72% valid votes respectively.

2. CONSITUENCY PROFILE

2.1 Socio-Economic Profile

There is fluorspar mining, lumbering, farming and livestock rearing.

2.2 Electioneering and Political Information

This constituency is predominantly a Kanu zone. Elections are normally determined at the nomination stages.

2.3 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			19,328
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Paul Chepkok	KANU	Unopposed	

2.4 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			21,947
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Elijah Sumbeiwu	KANU	12,917	70.07
Gilbert Koech Langat	SAFINA	5,517	29.93
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>18,434</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		70	
Total Votes Cast		18,504	
% Turnout		84.31	
% Rejected/Cast		0.38	

2.5 Main Problems

The underdevelopment of Iten town, particularly the market, is one of the main issues. Vegetable vendors are disillusioned by unfulfilled promises to build them a modern market. Other problems include unemployment and lack of markets for agricultural and dairy produce.

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 19th November 2001 and 30th July 2002

4.1. **Phases in civic education**

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

4.2. **Issues and areas covered included:**

- Constitution
- Constitution making process
- The government of Kenya
- Emerging issues
- Structures and systems of government
- Governance

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 3rd and 4th July 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 2

5.1.2 **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- a) Venue(s):i. Tambach Teachers raining College
ii. Iten County Council Hall

5.1.3 **Panels**

- a) Commissioners
 - i. Com. Abdirizak Nunow
 - ii. Com. Idha Salim
 - iii. Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira
- a) Secretariat
 - i. Irene Marsit - Programme Officer
 - ii. Geoffrey Imende - Asst. Programme Officer
 - iii. Josephine Ndung'u - Verbatim Recorder

5.2. **Attendance Details**

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		50
Total Attendance		274
Sex	Male	40
	Female	10
Presenter Type	Individual	20
	Institutions	30
Educational Background	Primary Level	8
	Secondary/High School Level	29
	College	5
	University	6
	Not Stated	2

Category	Details	Number
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	8
	Written	3
	Oral + Memoranda	20
	Oral + Written	19

5.3 CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

5.3.1 PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

- The constitution should have a preamble which should have loyalty pledge and national flag colours
- The constitution should provide for a preamble.
- Women rights should be known in the preamble and the preamble should state that women are the backbone of the society.
- The constitution should provide for a preamble that acknowledge that women have suffered discrimination, acknowledge women as moral agents and as important agents of change who carry with them unique experience.
- There should be a preamble, which includes the words of the national anthem and the loyalty pledge.
- The national vision to be set out in the preamble includes, peace, love and unity to strengthen the nation.
- The national vision to be set out in the preamble is recognition of women as the backbone of the society.
- The vision of the Kenyan people should be set out in the preamble.
- The national vision to be set out in the preamble is peace, love and unity
- The national vision to be set out in the preamble is Nyayo philosophy for peace, love and unity, patriotism and cohesion between Kenyan and the harambee spirit as a tenet for national building.
- The national vision to be set in the preamble include the promotion of dignity, unity and integrity of the people of Kenya.
- The national vision to be set in the preamble encompasses a sense of common unity and future national/patriotism, justice, peace, respect of human rights, equality for all regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, class, religion and political affiliation.
- The common experience of Kenyans to be reflected in the constitution is their fight for independence. (3)

- The common experience of Kenyans to be reflected in the constitution should include culture of our nation and unity at independence from the boundaries of colonialism.
- The common experiences of Kenyans that are to be included in the preamble include Kenyans fight for independence and multipartism.
- The history of constitutional development in Kenya should be reflected in the constitution.
- The common experience of Kenyans to be reflected in the constitution include the fight for independence and the past disregard to human rights and freedoms.
- The preamble should reflect the fight for independence, sportsmanship and the cultural diversity.
- The constitution should provide for a preamble to the constitution. (11)
- The preamble of the constitution should promote gender equality.
- The preamble of the constitution should bear the words ‘We the people of Kenya do hereby resolve...’
- The preamble of the constitution should set out our culture.

5.3.2 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.

- There should be statements capturing national philosophy and guiding principles outlining how power should be exercised and the achievements of peace, national unity and integrations of Kenyans.
- Kenyan value of hospitality, respect for accountable and respectable authority and social responsibility as directive principles should be recognized.
- There is need for statements capturing national philosophy and guiding principles. (3)
- There is need for statements capturing the supremacy of the people of Kenyan National Anthem and the court of arms.
- The democratic principles to include the constitution include free and fair election, rule of law, human rights and gender equality.
- The constitution should be based on the democracy to the people. (3)
- The democratic principles such as participatory decision-making, and governance, free fair and frequent elections, responsible executive and legislature, fair and judicial system should be included in the constitution.
- The democratic principles included in the constitution should include multiparty rights freedom and human dignity by Kenyans and national assembly.
- The constitution should enhance the welfare of the people through good and democratic governance. (2)
- The democratic principles to be reflected in the constitution include the promotion of a truly democratic and multiparty state devoid of any suppression of dissenting voices.
- The constitution should reflect Kenya’s good values and aspirations. It should highlight matters such as good geographical location, physical features and rich cultural values.
- There should be equality before the law for all citizens irrespective of gender.
- Values such as customary laws, ethical and moral principles should be included in the constitution.
- The principles of sovereignty and independence of Kenya should be reflected in the constitution.
- Values to be included in the constitution include promotion of a social order where rule of human rights, justice, peace and security are all safeguarded.
- The principles of justice, liberty, and equality should be enforceable in law.
- The principles of human rights should be enforceable in law.

- Customary laws, ethical and moral principles should be enforceable in law
- The principles of welfare of Kenyan people through good governance should be enforceable in law.
- The preamble of the constitution should expressly bar any form of discrimination or oppression.

5.3.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.

- The constitution should replace the 65% majority votes required in amendment of the constitution. (6)
- The constitution should replace the 65% majority votes required in amendment with 75% (3)
- The 65% majority vote should be replaced with either 75% or 80%
- The constitution should replace the 65% majority votes required in amendment with 75% in the lower house and 80% in the upper house.
- Parliament power to amend the constitution should be limited. (4)
- Parliament should not be given power to amend the constitution.
- Parliament power to amend the constitution should not be limited.
- Some parts of the constitution that should be beyond amending by parliament should include; basic rights, election timetable, defense and national security structures and systems of government and land issues.
- The matters that deal with the executive, judiciary and legislature should be beyond the amending power of the parliament.
- The amendments of the systems of government bill of rights and political system should be above the amending powers of the parliament.
- Matters to do with remuneration of members of parliament and extension of the life of parliament should be beyond the amending powers parliament.
- The following parts of the constitution are beyond the amending powers of the parliament. i.e. right not to be tortured, the right to life and right not to be held in servitude or slavery.
- The constitution should provide for a public referendum to amend the constitution. (13)
- The ECK in unison with a constitutional court should conduct the referendum.
- The constitutional officers should conduct the referendums.
- A commission should be set from time to time to conduct referendums.
- An independent body mandated by the judiciary should conduct the referendums. (2)
- Constitution commission should conduct referendums.
- All constituencies should have representatives in the referendums and special interest groups should be catered for.
- A commission should be set to conduct the referendums (2)

5.3.4 CITIZENSHIP.

- The constitution should provide that anybody born of both Kenyans parents should be an automatic citizen. (4)
- Anybody born in Kenya should be an automatic citizen. (4)
- Citizenship of Kenya can be acquired by registration or naturalization. (3)
- Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through registration or naturalization or approval

by the parliament.

- Kenyan citizenship can be acquired by naturalization or a person from a common wealth or an African country can acquired Kenyan citizenship should also be conferred to founding and adopted.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizen should not be an automatic citizens.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be an automatic citizen. Kenya should adopt S9 (1) of the CEDAW that provided “state should grant women equal right with men to acquire changes or retain nationality. Neither marriage should force a
- A child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of the gender should be an automatic citizen. (11)
- A child born of one Kenyan father and a foreign mother or vice versa needs application.
- Every citizen should have a right to life, private property, justice in court of law and respect of their person.
- Every citizen of Kenya shall be entitled to rights contained in any other applicable in Kenya.
- A Kenyan should have a right to travel out of the country at any time.
- Acquisition of citizenship should operate, as an automatic passport to enjoyment of all rights and obligations in the laws of the country one is a citizen. All citizens are equally entitled to the rights privilege s and benefits duties and responsibilities.
- Every Kenyan citizen has an obligation to participate in nation building.
- Every Kenyan citizen shall be entitled to all rights contained in the constitution any other laws applicable in Kenya any citizen who attains the age of 28 should be entitled to obtain a Kenyan passport.
- A citizen has a right to vote, right to a name and nationality equal opportunities for registration obtain a permanent Kenyan passport free of charge, should obey the constitution and right to obtain permanent Kenyan passport free of charge.
- The rights and obligations of citizens should depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired.
- The rights and obligations of citizens should not depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired.(4)
- Dual citizenship should be allowed by the constitution. (3)
- Dual citizenship should not be allowed by the constitution. (3)
- Kenyans should carry birth certificates as evidence of citizenship
- Kenyans should carry national identity cards, and passports as proof of citizenship.
- Kenyans should carry national identity cards, as proof of citizenship.
- Kenyans should carry birth certificates, national identity cards, and Kenyan passports and immigration permit as evidence of Kenyans citizenship.
- Kenyans should carry birth certificates, national identity cards, and religious testimonials as proof of citizenship.
- Children born of refugee parents shall also remain refugee and shall not be citizens of Kenya.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender. (5)
- The constitution should grant citizenship to those born by Kenyan parents in Kenya.
- The constitution should provide easy procedure for obtaining a passport.

5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

- Military and paramilitary should be retained in the central government
- Military, paramilitary and national security intelligence forces should be established under central government while all other police units should be established under the federal government
- The constitution should provide for stiff penalties on members of the armed forces committing crime.
- The armed forces discipline should be highly maintained by establishing a disciplinary panel through a bill vetted and passed by parliament, which should include retired servants, senior military officers in addition to others as per the current.
- Court martial should discipline the armed forces officers. (2)
- The president should be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (6)
- The commander-in-chief of the armed forces should be the head of the state subject to the type of government being established.
- The executive should have exclusive power to declare war.
- The executive should not have exclusive power to declare war.
- The defense in conjunction with the president shall declare war.
- The president on the advice of the prime minister should have powers to declare war and must table this declaration and the reasons for it to parliament within 7 days of parliament in session.
- The constitution should permit use of extraordinary power in emergencies. (2)
- The constitution should permit use of extraordinary power in emergencies like national disasters insurrection and public disorder.
- The executive through parliament should have the powers to invoke emergency powers. (2)
- The executive should have the authority to invoke emergency powers.
- The parliament should vet the decision under emergency conditions. (2)
- The constitution should establish all disciplinary forces. (5)

5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES.

- Political parties should participate in social, economic and general mobilization.
- Political parties should participate in decision-making, making panels that eventually establish the products of the government should be the public watchdogs in monitoring the ruling party's life of public funds and participate in national development projects.
- The constitution should provide that political parties be involved in national development projects.
- Political parties should be given the authority and opportunity to participate in national development and implementation of their manifesto. (4)
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (9)
- The constitution should not regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (2)
- The number of political parties should be limited to 2-3 parties.
- The number of political parties should be limited to 4 parties
- The number of political parties should be limited to 8 each province to have one.
- The number of political parties should be limited to 4. (5)
- The number of political parties should be limited to 3.
- The number of political parties should be limited to 6.
- The government should fund all parliamentary political parties (3)

- Political parties should be financed from public funds. (6)
- For political parties to be financed they should be national parties having more than a million registered members, able to garner more than 30% of votes cast in more than 4 provinces or regions.
- There should be equal funding to those parties with at least 10 MP in the house from the consolidated fund.
- The financing of political parties should be limited to two parties. I.e the ruling and official opposition parties. The funds in question should be audited and report tabled in parliament annually and in case of misappropriation of funds of the concerned party.
- All political parties should be financed according to their representation in parliament.
- The state goal of achieving prosperity and development of the nation and not doing a lot of empty politicking.
- The state of political parties should be friendly to enable its citizens live in a conducive atmosphere.
- Political parties should act as checks and balances to the running deputy and should act as watchdog.
- 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 5. (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to between 3 and 5.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties only to those having a minimum of 10 MPs in the country to 8.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 2 and be funded by the government.

5.3.7 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

- The constitution should retain the presidential system of government (6)
- The presidential system of government should be abolished.
- The constitution should adopt parliamentary system of government. (9)
- The prime minister should be the head of government. (6)
- The president should be the head of state. (2)
- The president should be the custodian of constitution and sovereignty having ceremonial powers.
- The president should be the head of state and should protect the constitution and sovereignty.
- The president should be the head of state and be ceremonial
- The president should be ceremonial.
- The constitution should adopt hybrid system of government culture power is shared between the president and prime minister. (6)
- The prime minister should be the head of government to appoint ministers and their deputies should be in charge of budget and its allocation and controlling of government finances.
- The prime minister should be in charge of government (2)
- The prime minister should be the head of government elected by MPs from the winning party.
- President should be the head of state, should attend to state functions and appoints heads of constitutional offices.

- The president should be in charge of state affairs. (2)
- President should be the head of state.
- The constitution should retain a unitary system of government (10)
- The constitution should not adopt a federal system of government
- Power can be devolved to lower levels of governance by creating a three tier government – local government, regional and national government.
- The government should devolve powers to local government (3)
- Power should be devolved to lower levels by having 3 systems of government, regional and local authority. (3)
- Office of the public trustees should be decentralized upto the district level. The constitution should devolve powers on the control of national resources to lower levels. ID procedure should remain the same and issuance should be simplified and decentralized.
- Powers from the central government should be devolved to the strong and well-financed local authorities at the ward and constituency level.
- There should be strong independent local authorities with political and economic independence. They should be made financially sound through funding.
- The vice-president should be elected by the president and approved by the parliament.
- The vice-president should be elected directly and should be a senate member and not an MP.
- The Attorney General should be appointed by an independent judicial service commission.
- The Attorney General should be appointed by the parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide for Majimbo system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. (10)
- The constitution should advocate for a government which shall promote unity.
- The constitution should provide for office of the PM.
- The constitution should provide that the Vice president shall be the president's running mate.

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- All constitutional appointments should be vetted by the parliament. Parliament should vet appointments under state co-operative act should be vetted by the parliament. (6)
- The appointment of ministers and assistant ministers should be vetted by the parliament.
- The appointments of auditor general, general speaker, ambassador, head of parastatal should be utilized by the parliament.
- The appointments of the Attorney General, chief justice, senior judges, head of civil service and secretary to the cabinet should be vetted by the parliament. The members of PSC should be vetted by the parliament.
- All presidential appointments shall be vetted by the parliament.
- A relevant parliamentary committee should ratify all appointments by the president.
- The parliament should appoint ambassadors, directors of state corporations.
- The parliament should protect the country from external attack, pass bills and implement policies. The parliament should appoint the chief justice, electoral commission, chairman and attorney general. The age requirement for contesting for parliamentary seats.
- The parliament functions should be defined in the constitution.
- The parliament functions should be expanded mainly from working committee to closely monitor the activities of the civil service and state sponsored projects.
- The parliament should approve the printing of more additional currency.

- The parliament should be given the power to implement the clause mandating equal protection of the laws in all spheres of life through suitable statutes.
- The parliament should have its own calendar. (4)
- The parliament should have unlimited power in regulating its own activities through standing orders it should have its own calendar of activities. (4)
- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation. (11)
- For one to qualify as a voter he/she should be 18 years and above.
- Age of parliamentary contestants should be over 30. The voting age should be 18 years and over. Age of presidential candidate should be over 30 years.
- The age requirement for contesting for presidency should be 35 years.
- The age requirement for contesting for parliamentary seat should be 30-70 years. The age requirement for contesting for presidency should be 40-70 years.
- The age requirement for contesting for parliamentary seats should be 21- 65 years. There should be no change in age requirement for contesting of presidency.
- There should be no change in age requirement for contesting presidency. The age requirement for contesting for parliamentary seats should be 25 years and above.
- There should be no change in age requirement for contesting of presidency.
- The language tests required for parliamentary elections are not sufficient. They should have a minimum educational qualification of O'level. (6)
- The language tests required for parliamentary seats are not sufficient. All the MPs should be graduates and have good record of service to the people.
- The language tests required for parliamentary candidate is not adequate they should have minimum educational qualifications of O' level, should be God fearing, trust worthy transparent and should have a clean record Kenyan citizen and should be married.
- The constitution should provide for moral and ethical qualifications for MPs. (4)
- People should have the right to recall their MP, it should be established through a constitutional court with 2/3 majority
- The constitution should provide people with the right to recall their MPs. The constituents should conduct an opinion poll after 2 1/2 years to determine if the MP should continue or not through a letter of memorandum signed by the 2/3 of the
- Voters should have power to recall incompetent MP by more than 50% vote of no confidence.
- The constitution should provide people with the right to recall their MPs. If provoked to have committed an offence or negligence to the needs of his constituent.
- MPs should act on the instructions, conscience and convictions of the constituents. (7)
- The constitution should provide for an independence body to determine the salaries and benefits of MPs (9)
- An independent body or referendum should be appointed by the government to determine the salaries and benefits of the MPs
- The chairmen of constituency development committee should determine the salaries and benefits of the MPs.
- A commission to determine the salaries and benefits of the MPs should be formed and commissioners should be from all regions.
- The electorates should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- The salaries and benefits of MPs should be determined by a body chaired by finance minister and approved by parliamentary committee.
- There should be constitutional procedures to determine the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- The nominated Mps should be appointed by the three political parties. They should be

hardworking and have a good record of service to the people.

- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated Mps but those rejected by the electorates should not be nominated to parliament.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated Mps but nomination should be reserved for women, disabled, youth and religious organizations.
- The concept of nominated Mps be retained to represent the professionals.
- The constitution should provide for 30% of parliamentary seats be reserved for women. (5)
- There should be no measures to increase women participation in parliament.
- The constitution should provide that one woman representative from every province be an ex-official member of parliament making a total of eight ex-officio members of parliament.
- The number of women in parliament should be increased.
- The constitution should provide than 1/3 of parliamentary seats be reserved for women. (3)
- The constitution should provide that half of all constitutional appointments shall be occupied by women.
- Nomination to parliament should be reserved for women.
- A member of parliament who misses to attend proceedings for three consecutive times should be dismissed.
- MPs should keep to the policies of their parties.
- There should be establishment of parliamentary support and research service department that will draw from the existing research institutions such as universities, research NGOs and other information resource centers provisions of a secretariat pool.
- Coalition government should be permitted only if the largest party does not have over 50% of MPs.
- The constitution should provide for multiparty representation at legislative and executive levels. (5)
- There should be two chambers of parliament (house of representatives) for special interest groups, industry, civil society and Ngos. The lower house (house of representatives) for elected leaders.
- The constitution should provide for two chambers of parliament. The senate and the house of representatives. (4)
- The constitution should provide for one chamber parliament. (2)
- There should be two chambers of parliament. The members of the upper house should be elected on geographical constituencies to balance but out the masonariah tendencies of the lower houses.
- The president should be subject to impeachment by parliament for breach of the constitution. (4)
- Parliament's power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence is not adequate.
- Parliament's power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence is adequate. (3)
- Parliament shall impeach the president for committing a felony, breaching the constitution for conduct known to common law all high crimes and misdemeanors the proceedings will not be judicial and courts shall have no jurisdiction over them.
- The president should have no power to veto police over legislation in parliament.
- The president should have veto power over legislation in parliament 65% should be required to overcome that veto. If parliament overcomes the veto to president should be required to sign into law the proposed legislation.
- The legislature should have power to override the president veto.

- Parliament should dissolve even times of war or emergencies until the completion is full term. (2).
- The president should have the power to dissolve parliament.
- The president should have the power to dissolve parliament. It should be dissolved as per the calendar. (2)
- The president should have the power to dissolve parliament if parliament has voted to dissolve with a 2/3 majority of three year have passed after parliament was elected.
- A constitution office should set in every constituency where an MP and his/her constituents meet on stipulated days of the week/month.
- The constitution should provide for an ethical code for the MPs, should represent his constituents in a full time job.
- The constitution should provide for calling back non-performing MPs. (8)
- The constitution should provide for the MPs to have offices in their constituents. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the MPs shall be person of high integrity.
- The constitution should bar any candidate guilty of corruption or abuse of office from becoming a MP.
- The constitution should empower the parliament to approve all appointments.
- The constitution should provide for nomination of MPs only from the vulnerable groups. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a committee to decide on matters affecting the MPs.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government.
- The constitution should empower the parliament to appoint ambassadors and senior civil servants.

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE.

- The presidential candidate should be a graduate, moral upright, married, never have been convicted of any crime and should not engage in any business activities.
- The presidential candidate should be a Kenyan citizen, should be a registered voter necessary form his own constituency and a university graduate or its equivalent.
- The presidential candidate should be a graduate from a recognized university and must not have foreign accounts.
- The presidential candidate should be a graduate, a person of integrity and must possess good management skills.
- The presidential tenure be fixed to one term of seven years.
- The presidential tenure be fixed to one term of two years
- All powers and duties of the president should be defined in the constitution, he should appoint various commissions and officers.
- President should perform ceremonial duties. E.g in public holiday. Chancellor of universities, appoint chief justice and ambassadors
- President should not be above the law, not appoint ministers, heads of parastatals, constitutional offices and commission, ambassadors, high court judges, commander-in-chief of armed forces and other heads of security. (4)
- President should not appoint the Attorney General.
- President should have no power to appoint public universities vice chancellors, head of parastatals, military and police commissioners. He should not be the chancellor of public universities.
- President should not be above the law issue orders or decrees that violate constitution. The president shall appoint various commissioners and officers and shall be the

commander-in-chief of the armed forces

- The constitution should provide for removal of president if insane, incapacitated due to illness, criminal offence and immorality.
- President should attend all state functions, opening and closing of parliament sessions and should meet parliamentary committees when required. (2)
- The president should not be an MP. (8)
- The president should be an MP.
- The president once elected shall cease a member of parliament.
- The posts of provincial administration, district officers and assistant chiefs should be scrapped. The administration police should be scrapped.
- Provincial administration comprising of all DCs, chiefs, and assistant chiefs should be scrapped. The administration police should be scrapped and the officers so affected should be retained and integrated into regular police unit.
- The people should elect the chiefs and deputies. Village elders should be recognized and paid allowances by the government
- There should be provincial administration to mobilize the public, provide security, maintain law and order, protect cultural activities and public property. (3)
- The chiefs and sub-chiefs posts should be removed to village elders and should be elected by the people and should be paid by the government
- Provincial administration should range above DO. Appointments should be done by public service commission. Assistant chiefs and chiefs should be vetted by the concerned group. Village elders should be elected by the people and included in the public service.
- Assistant chiefs and chiefs should be elected by people. Abolish DO's and retain DC and PC should be elected by the region. Create office for village elders and must earn salaries from the consolidated fund.
- Village elders and chiefs be elected.
- Provincial headquarters should be scrapped. The chiefs and assistant's chiefs should be elected by people and paid by the government and there should be gender equity in this.
- The constitution should provide for all appointments to provincial administrative offices to be elective. (2)
- The chiefs and assistant's chiefs should be elected for five years estate elders should be elected and remunerated by the government
- The entire provincial structure should be scrapped and replaced with a democratic institution that is directly elected by people.
- The village elders should be paid allowance for the work and elected by the people.
- Ministers should be fixed by the constitution and decrease or increase of the ministers should be approved by the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve for a maximum of two-five year terms. (10)
- The constitution should provide for the payment of the village elders by the government. (2)
- The constitution should reduce the presidential powers.
- The constitution should provide for the scrapping off the offices of the DC, DC, PC, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president for any misconduct while in office. (7)
- The constitution should provide that president shall not be above the law (8)
- The constitution should provide that the executive authority shall be shared by the

president and the prime minister.

- The constitution should provide that the president shall be a graduate.
- The constitution should abolish the offices of the DO and Chiefs.
- The constitution should provide for the election of the chief and the assistant chiefs.
- The constitution should provide for the election of the Chiefs and the Assistant chiefs.

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY.

- The present structure of the judicial system is not adequate there should be traditional courts to try customary and cultural cases.
- Family courts should be established to deal with matters with violence against women and children. (3)
- The present structure of judiciary is not adequate. (2)
- The constitution should create traditional courts consisting of village elders by the people for a fixed period of 5 years.
- An electoral court should be established with the same status as the high court to facilitate speedy hearing of elections petition and the petition should be heard by more than one judge to avoid allegation of bias.
- The constitution should provide for a supreme court. (8)
- There should be a supreme court to handle appeals on matters of law. The judges in the Supreme Court should have demonstrated competency.
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional court. (3)
- A constitutional court should be established, shall have judges appointed to the court and it shall be a permanent court. The judges shall have high morality, integrity and impartiality.
- There should be a constitutional court to scrutinize parliamentary bills before they are enacted.
- The judicial officers should be appointed by the president after recommendation by the judicial service commission and the parliament.
- The judicial officers should be appointed by the judicial service commission (3)
- Appointment of judicial officers should be done by parliamentary chief justice and others should be appointed by judicial service commission.
- The judicial officers should be appointed by the judicial service commission.
- The chief justice should be appointed by a panel of law society of Kenya and ratified by the president.
- The president should appoint the chief justice and judges from advocates proposed by the LSK and the association of judges and magistrates and should be approved by the parliament.
- Judicial officers should be holders of university degree in law. (2)
- All judicial officers should possess at least a bachelor's degree.
- The chief justice and all judges should be guaranteed security of tenure by the constitution. The retirement ages for judges should be 70 years. (2)
- Judicial officers should be given security of tenure. (3)
- Judicial officers should retire when they are 75years.
- The judges and other officers should be disciplined by judicial service.
- Kadhis should have equal qualifications. Powers and privileges as the judges and magistrates.
- The constitution should clearly and unambiguously vet all the judicial powers in Kenya in

the Supreme Court. The parliament and executive should have no legislative or administrative to oust the jurisdiction of the court from any issue without an

- The constitution should ensure that all people have access to courts by providing for high court at districts and provincial levels.
- Magistrates and judges should be appointed to handle difficult issues at the lowest level like district level.
- The constitution should ensure that all people have access to courts by providing access to courts at the local levels.
- A new small claim court division should be created to handle unrepresentative casts of a particular size and dispense ready justice at a minimal cost.
- There should be constitutional right to legal aid. (9)
- The constitution should provide for free legal aid at district and upper courts.
- The constitution should provide for free legal for the disabled.
- There should be free legal aid at district and upper courts for the disabled facing criminal and civil cases. The courts should hasten cases pending for the disabled.
- There should be councils of elders to handle customary and cultural affairs disputes. The village of elders should be trained and paid by the government
- The constitution should provide that the police shall not be the prosecutors in a court of law.
- The constitution should ensure that the independence of judiciary is maintained. (5)
- The constitution should empower council of elders to dispense social justice.

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- Mayors and council chairmen should serve a 2 term of five years each. (2)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve of five-year term. (8)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve a 2 term of five years each is adequate. (3)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve a 21/2 year. (2)
- The council should operate independently but not under the central government (5)
- Councils, city municipal, town and county should be left to operate independently from the central government Powers of the councils should be shared among the councilors and chief officers to promote accountability and transparency. (2)
- The educational qualifications for councilors should be form two.
- The minimum educational qualifications for councilors should be O ' level. They should process good management skills.
- The language tests when vying for local authority seats is sufficient.
- The language tests when vying for local authority seats is not sufficient. (2)
- The constitution should provide for moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (11)
- The people should have right to recall their councilor through a constitutional court and supported by 2/3 of the votes in the ward.
- The constitution should provide people the right to recall their councilor. (5)
- The procedures should be that half of the registered votes of the ward write their names, ID numbers and election vote number and sign. The constitution should provide the right to recall their councilor.
- The electorate should be able to recall their councilor by a vote of 2/3 of the total votes.
- The central government should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- A body appointed by the executive and approved by the parliament should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- The budgetary system of local government should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- Nomination of councilors should be reserve for pastoral groups.
- Nomination of councilors should be retained for special interest groups. (6)
- The concept of nominated council should be retained but the nomination should be reserved for special interest groups and expertise.(2)
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councilors but the nomination should be given to the disabled, women, youth, religious leaders and farmers.
- Concept of nominated councilors should be retained to represent women and the professionals. At least half of the nominated councilors should be women.
- The councilors should render their services to all people regardless of their parties.
- The ministry of local government should not have power to dissolve councils. (3)
- President and minister in charge of local government should not have power to dissolve councils; it should be dissolved by a court of law.
- There should be free license for the disabled. (2)
- Commercial sex operations should be licensed by the local authority but taxed which will help the government to generate more revenue so long as the business is carried out under strict local government legislation.
- License fees for businesses for people with disabilities should be subsidized. (2)
- The local councils should implement local development projects, promote participatory democracy within local community, maintain local infrastructure, provide social services

and promote local economy.

- Members of parliament should be ex-officio members of all committee in the council and be entitled to vote in council with their areas of jurisdiction.
- The powers taken away from the local authority should be reinstated back like the provision of grants for provision of education, better roads, and health services.
- The constitution should provide that the government should pay the councilors.
- The constitution should provide for the election of the mayors and chairman of the local authority. (23)
- The constitution should provide for the minimum qualification of the councilor as O-level. (18)
- The constitution should provide for equal allowance s of the councilors all over the country.

5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The constitution should provide for a representative electoral system. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a fixed electoral system
- The constitution should provide for a proportional electoral system
- There should be proportionate electoral system whereby 2/3 of the MPs are elected in single member constituents and the other 1/3 from party lists.
- Retain the simple majority rule as basis for winning elections. (2)
- The constitution should not retain the simple majority rule as basis for winning elections.
- The electoral process should not be designed in any way to increase women participation.
- There should be development of gender specific voter education and election materials by the electoral commission in an aim to teach the society on the values of women's leadership and thus destroy the cultural barriers that discriminate against the role of women.
- The presidential candidates must attain 51% of total vote to be declared a winner. (4)
- There should be no minimum % or number of votes that a ward, constituency and presidential candidate should attain to be declared a winner.
- The presidential candidates should attach a minimum of 50% of total votes to be declared a winner. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a ward constituency and presidential candidate attain a minimum of 30% of total votes to be declared a winner.
- The candidate who fails to be nominated by one party should not be allowed to seek nomination from another. (3)
- The constitution should allow candidate who fail to be nominated by one party to seek nomination from another party.
- When one defects form a party, he/she should not contest at any other term and should loose the seat. (2)
- The constitution should provide that in case of defections from parties one should seek fresh mandate from the electorate. The constitution should provide that in parties crossing the floor one should join a new party without dissolving his/her own party.
- The constitution should retain the 25% representation in 5 provinces for the presidential elections. (4)
- The 25% representation in 5 provinces for the presidential elections should be scrapped.
- Seats should be reserved in parliament for the marginalized groups. (2)
- The constitution should provide for reservations of seats for people with disabilities. (5)

- Seats should be reserved in parliament for the disabled, minorities, industrialists and trade unionists.
- The constitution should provide for reservations of seats for vulnerable groups.
- The constitution should provide for reservations of seats for women and disabled. (2)
- The constitution should provide in 33% of seats viewed for women. Security should be provided from nomination day through campaigns up to election day and especially to women since they are humiliated and abuse by male counterparts. There should be campaign trust for women.
- There should be seats reserved for women.
- The constitution should retain the current geographical constituency. (3)
- The demarcation of constituencies and wards should be taken into account, geographical size as well as the population distribution. (3)
- There should be no change of boundaries to serve cultural, economic and social issues taking into consideration.
- The boundaries of constituencies and wards should be adjusted geographically depending on the needs of the electorate.
- The demarcation of constituencies and wards should be visited by the electoral commission for review. (2)
- There should be no change in demarcation of constituencies.
- The demarcation of constituencies and wards should be based on population. The constituency boundaries in Kenya should be redrawn with 25% deviation rule incorporated.
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential should held be simultaneously. (5)
- The election process should be simplified by making registration of voters a continuous process also Kenyans living abroad should be allowed to vote.
- Registration of votes showed be a continuous process. It showed be made accessible cheaper and convenient to the voters. Registered voters in place of voters card can use national Identity Cards, passports.
- The constitution should simplify the election process by providing for transparent ballot boxes. (2)
- The constitution should simplify the election process by extending the voting days from one to three to enable all eligible voters to vote.
- The constitution should simplify the election process by providing for transparent ballot boxes for all elections making all election secret ballot and ballot papers should have security marks also national identity card and passport.
- Expenses of campaign depend on the candidate and his/her party.
- An electorate college should conduct presidential elections. (2)
- Presidential elections should be conducted by directly. (8)
- 2002 election should be conducted in the new constitution as regards counting, announcing and petition of electoral offences.
- There should be adequate training of all officers responsible for the administration of elections on the ground voter boxes should be
- There should be free fair education for year 2002.
- The constitution should provide for academic, moral, ethical and economic qualifications for electoral commissioners.
- The electoral commissioners should be graduates specialized in law economics/accounting education among other professions.
- The electoral commissioners should be graduates in law. (2)

- Political parties should appoint the electoral commissioners.
- The electoral commissioners should be appointed through a parliamentary commission. (2)
- The electoral commissioners should be appointed by the parliament. (3)
- The electoral commissioners should be appointed by political parties and vetted by the parliament.
- The electoral commissioners shall enjoy security of tenure for five years. (2)
- The electoral commissioners shall enjoy security of tenure for Five-year terms. (3)
- The timing of the retiring electoral commissioners should be before the elections.
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office by the parliamentary select committee and approved in a court of law.
- The government should fund the ECK the funds being charged directly to the consolidated fund. (5)
- Only nine commissioners should be appointed. (2)
- There should be 42 commissioners to serve in there interest of all tribes.
- The constitution should provide for the appointment of 10-12 commissioners.
- The constitution should provide for the appointment of 11 commissioners.
- The number of electoral commissioners should be reduced by half. (2)
- Counting of votes should be centralized at constituencies headquarters but counting clerks should work in shifts to minimize fatigue. (2)
- Power to decide on the number and demarcation of constituencies should exclusively be left to the electoral commissioners vetted by the parliament. The electoral commissioners should be responsible for the registration.
- The ECK should be independent and impartial and should have powers to prevent electoral violence and bribery of voters and misuse of public funds.
- The constitution should provide for separate presidential, parliamentary and civic elections. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the counting of the votes in the polling station. (4)
- The constitution should provide for secret ballot system n election. (6)
- The constitution should provide for independence of the ECK.
- The constitution should provide for the voting age as 21 years.
- The constitution should provide for an independent body to decide on elections.
- The constitution should fix the election date in advance. (9)

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS

- The institution of family should exclusively be protected in the constitutional design. The freedom of worship and assembly, the right to own property should be enshrined in the constitution.
- There should be freedom of worship. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee for freedom of conscience, expression, association and movement. There should be right to privacy, protection of ownership of private property, protection form slavery and forced labour and protection from torture.
- The constitution should guarantee civic, political and economic rights.
- Freedom of speech and religion should be guaranteed.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship but this should be limited to worship God. (2)

- The constitution should provide for right to liberty protection from slavery and forced labour, torture, inhuman and undergrading treatment, protection of ownership of private property.
- The bill of rights should be enshrined in the constitution.
- Freedom of expression, assembly and association should be enshrined in the constitution.
- Economic, social, cultural and communal rights should be enshrined in the constitution.
- God's seventh day Sabbath must be observed as holy day by all loyal people and nation.
- Death penalty should be enshrined especially for rapists. (2)
- The constitution should provide for right to life.(3)
- Abolish death penalty. (2)
- The death penalty should be administered to murderers and rapists.
- The constitution should retain death penalty for robbery with violent and embezzlement of public finances.
- The constitution should protect security, healthcare, water shelter, food and employment as basic rights for all Kenyans. (6)
- The government should be responsible for ensuring enjoyment of basic rights. (3)
- The home affairs should be responsible for ensuring enjoyment of basic rights.
- Police should take care of citizens and their property. There should be free and compulsory education up to O' level. The constitution should provide for clean piped water for all Kenyans.
- All employment should be on merit and not based on nepotism, religion race or any other form of dissemination. There should be free education for orphans up to any level they may attain.
- The constitution should provide for healthcare, free piped water for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for free education and healthcare. Single mothers should be treated equally like married women at place of work. Pension benefits should be processed at district level to reduce expenses.
- The maternity leave benefits should be one month before delivery and four months after delivery.
- The constitution should provide for clean piped water, healthcare, employment should be one man one job and employees in private sectors should ensure that they carry out their duties and responsibilities as laid down by the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for healthcare for all Kenyans. The constitution should guarantee employment to professionals.
- The constitution should provide for healthcare for all Kenyans. The constitution should provide water for all Kenyans. The constitution should provide for equal employment for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide security for all Kenyans. (3)
- The constitution should provide for free healthcare for all. (8)
- There should be free medical care for institutions of persons with disabilities. (2)
- There should be free medical care for children of the disabled until 21 years of age.
- Every person has a right to enjoy quality physical and mental health right to accessible and quality primary and reproductive healthcare services. No one should be denied emergency medical treatment by any health care establishment whether privately.
- The government should provide for adequate safe drinking water in ASAL areas by drilling boreholes.
- The constitution should provide for free education for the disabled. (5)
- The constitution should provide for adequate clean and safe water.

- Education should be defined as a basic right.
- The constitution should provide for free education for all. (4)
- Every citizen should be taught civic education as a basic right.
- Education could not be free.
- The constitution should provide for shelter for the disabled. (3)
- Every Kenyan shall have the right to safe housing.
- The constitution should provide for free food of the disabled.
- Every person has the right to be free from hunger and shall have access to adequate food. The state shall take legislative measures to disseminate knowledge on the principles of nutrition ensure equitable distribution of quality food supplies in relation
- The constitution should provide for employment as a basic right for all. Men should get 2 months parternity leave.
- Women should not have less than 120 working days with full benefits for maternity leave.
- The constitution should create quota system in employment of the disabled people. (2)
- The disabled should be given priority in employment opportunities. (5)
- Women should not be discriminated against in terms of allowances based on marital status.
- The constitution should provide for equal employment opportunity for all Kenyans.
- Retrenchment of the youthful, efficient and energetic servants should be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that any Kenyan can work anywhere. (2)
- There should be reservation of a certain percentage for people with disabilities. Employed mothers should be given maternity leave for three months, which should include their spouses.
- No person should be denied access to opportunities for suitable employment by reasons his/her disability. There should be no discrimination in promotion/training development and other opportunities.
- The lump sum pension should be increased by 1/2 . The pension should be paid on the last day upon leaving the service, monthly payments be paid promptly at the end of every month. The government should review the pension alongside with the salaries.
- Pensions should be raised whenever there is annual salary increment. (2)
- The government should pay welfare to all disabled for their upkeep. (3)
- Pensions for the retired should be well calculated and paid to them
- Monthly pensions for public servants should be revived with the salary revision lump sum payments factor should be 1/400 instead of 1/480 before they leave office. Pension should be revised accordingly and should cater for the past retirees.
- Government should provide upkeep allowance for the elderly and the unemployed Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education.(10)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to secondary level. (6)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to university level.
- There should be a free and compulsory education for people with disabilities upto university level.
- The constitution should be made available and accessible to all Kenyans. The constitution should be written in the national and local languages. (5)
- Kenyans should not have access to information in the hands of the state or organizations/agency of the state, except authorized person or organizations for confidentiality.

- The constitution should guarantee all workers right to trade union representation.
- The constitution should guarantee all workers right to trade union representation except the management.
- The constitution should provide for the right to peace and conducive environment.
- The constitution should provide for free education and health facilities for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee to all Kenyans the right to have basic needs met.
- The constitution should advocate for the imparting of the human rights education in schools.
- The constitution should protect the rights of various groups in the society.
- The constitution should abolish death penalty and put life imprisonment in lieu
- The constitution should provide for legal aid for all in the country.
- The constitution should guarantee to all Kenyans right not to be discriminated or oppressed.
- The constitution should provide for live recording of the parliamentary business
- The constitution should prohibit abortion by a law.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a social security fund for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should be simple and easy to understand for the common man to contribute in governance.

5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- The rights of women are not fully guaranteed in the constitution. (2)
- The interest of women are full guaranteed in the constitution.
- The rights of women are not fully guaranteed in the constitution. The UN convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women be institutionalized in the bill of rights.
- The interests of people with disabilities are not taken care of.)6)
- The government should provide some commission living allowances for the disabled and those employed should be exempted from tax.
- The disabled should be provided with free education and medical care, examination time should be extended for disabled and a welfare financial scheme should be set for them.
- The government should provide allowances to the people with disabilities and provide them with food and shelter.
- The government should provide a welfare fund for the disabled and their children. They should be entitled to employment without discrimination provided they are qualified.
- There should be zero-rate taxes on support equipment used by the disabled.
- The constitution should provide free education and healthcare for the disabled.
- The government should create district rehabilitation centers for the disabled. Committees for the disabled should be from national and locational levels. The constitution should decentralize funds benefiting the disabled.
- The government should provide a school for the disabled in every district.
- The constitution should provide financial assistance every month to the people with disabilities. (2)
- The disabled should have a right to inheritance and acquiring property.
- The disabled should be protected by the constitution particularly rights to free education, health and other basic.
- The disabled should be protected by the constitution and provided with free education, medical services, shelter and food and given priority in job opportunities.

- The disabled should be taken care of by the government
- The constitution should provide right to development and clean environment for the disabled and establish special schools.
- National funds for the disabled should be decentralized to the district level to simplify and minimize various kinds of bureaucracy and to hasten the time taken in availing these funds. (2)
- There should be fair representation of the disabled in organizations and sport councils and they should be encouraged in various sporting recreational and cultural activities. Government and sporting council should assist them acquire passports.
- The rights of the disabled shall be recognized and implemented by the state which shall commit itself to concrete measures to protect the disabled in affirmative action if necessary.
- Recognition of the sign languages as one of the official languages in Kenya and Braille as a tool for reading and writing for persons with visual disabilities.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect children rights by protecting them from all forms of abuse and providing them with the right to education.(2)
- The constitution should protect and guarantee by providing that the children should be taken care of both parents. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee and protect children rights by protecting them against abuse and providing equal education to both girls and boys.
- All children boys and girls without discrimination should inherit a family asset/land. The constitution should guarantee and protect children rights by ensuring a special desk at district hospitals and police stations.
- All children should be protected from child abuse e.g defilement, child labour e.t.c any person found defiling a child should be sentenced to death.
- Girls should have equal rights with boys to inherit family assets/land. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee and protect children rights. (3)
- Part II of the children Act, 2002 be uplifted and verbatim be included in the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect children rights by adopting the UN conventions on the rights of the child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the child.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect children rights in 1980 incorporation into national law treaties.
- The constitution should consider orphans as vulnerable. (2)
- The other groups considered vulnerable. And which should be protected include girl child, aged single parents and orphans.
- Widows and orphans should be considered vulnerable and constitution should protect them. Education, health and security should be guaranteed.
- The old should be considered vulnerable and the state should create homes for them and pay them remuneration each month. (3)
- The constitution should make provisions for affirmative action in favour of women and other vulnerable groups. (5)
- The constitution should provide special prisons for the disabled. (2)
- The prisoner should be guaranteed of their conjugal right by the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for creation of and management of funds to benefit the aged, illegitimate children and the destitute ones.
- The constitution should provide for the representation of the youth and the women in parliament.

- The constitution should provide for the financial needs of the disabled and should not be discriminated.
- The constitution should provide for setting up a fund at district level to deal with the affairs of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for legal aid and reservation of some government posts for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for reduction of taxes and other levies on the equipments of the disabled and their businesses.
- The constitution should provide that the children shall be responsible for their aging parents.
- The constitution should protect the rights of the minority group.
- The constitution should give priority to the vulnerable groups in matters of employment if they are qualified.
- The constitution should provide that women's interests shall be represented in parliament.

5.3.15 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The individual should have ultimate land ownership. (4)
- There should be land owned by the state and that owned by the individuals.
- The local community should have ultimate land ownership (3)
- All land ownership should be free hold and categorized under state, communal and individual.
- The government should have power to acquire land under proper compensation. (6)
- The government should have power to acquire private land but the commercial value of land should be ascertained and full compensation be given, disturbance allowance should be valued to 30% of the value of acquired land.
- The government should have power to acquire private land but should enter into contract with the owner.
- Compensation be given full and a disturbance allowance of 50% of the value of property or land taken by the government
- The government should have power to acquire private land because it has the authority to give and protect. All the machinery is within the government
- Government can acquire private land only if it is for public good and an adequate compensation has been paid.
- State, government or local authority should have power to control use of landowners or occupier. (2)
- The constitution should provide that idle land should be taxed to enhance productivity. (5)
- The constitution should provide that property to be given to both children.
- Compulsory land should be issued to anybody in the family beyond 18 years.
- The constitution should provide for land and properties to be divided equally regardless of gender. (4)
- The transfer and registration of land should be decentralized to the lowest possible level.
- Transfer/inheritance of land should be simplified based and harmonized on cultural values of the community of land should be produced. (2)
- The constitution should provide that inheritance of land be given to the legal wife and children.
- The land to be inherited should be in the names of wife and husband and if two are not alive all children should inherit in equal proportions regardless of their gender.

- Land ownership by individuals should be registered with title deeds being issued.
- The constitution should provide for protection to the disabled against discrimination in inheritance of land.
- The disabled should have a right to inherit land. (2)
- Village elders should solve Land disputes.
- There should be not ceiling on land owned by individual. (5)
- There should be restrictions on land ownership by non-citizens. (3)
- non-citizens should only lease land for commercial purposes. (2)
- There should be no restrictions on land ownership by non-citizens.
- All lands in Kenya should be titled.(2)
- There should be simplification of land transfer procedure by using the community, leaders from the areas concerned. (2)
- The constitution should not provide for simplification of land transfer procedures to avoid cases of forgery of land title deeds and one's ownership documents.
- The constitution should simplify and decentralize land transfer procedures to district or divisional levels.
- Survey fees should be minimized and the process of acquiring title deeds be simplified. Transfer of land should be agreed between the owner and the buyer.
- Land ownership should be given their land title deeds immediately. (2)
- Land transfer procedure should be simplified.
- Men and women should have equal access to land.(4)
- Men and women should not have equal access to land
- Land titles should bear only the husband's name.
- Men and women should have equal access to purchase land only but the head of the household should hold the title deeds on behalf of the family.
- Any land/property should be registered under the names of the husband and wife after registration of marriage.
- The pre-independence land treaties should be abolished.
- Kenyans should own land anywhere in the country. (7)
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for all Kenyans. (5)
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for all Kenyans. The government should identify land to settle the landless. When the government identifies settlement scheme such land must be advertised so that the communities in the district.
- The government should consider the disabled when setting the landless and other marginalized groups.
- No one should be arbitrary deprived of land.
- The constitution should put machinery in place to make room for adequate consultation with the local community if any trust land is to be acquired.
- All trust land/plots when available for allotment, the public must be informed through advertisement in the media. Allocation committee be formed who shall carry out interviews to the applicants and allocation be done through ballot.
- The trust land should be under a council of elders, MP and other people as the community may choose.
- The constitution should provide for considerate allocation of trust lands to disabled persons for development. (2)
- Trust land should be preserved and controlled by the residence of that particular area. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee the right to own a land to all Kenyans including women.

- The constitution should guarantee the right over land and property by the wife of a deceased husband.
- The constitution should provide for sorting out land disputes at district and locational levels.
- The constitution should provide for demarcation and allocation of trust lands. (2)
- The constitution should empower the local authority to supervise the trust lands.
- The constitution should protect the rights of a female and a male child equally in matters pertaining to inheritance.
- The constitution should provide for the registration of the land and other property under both husband and wife. (3)

5.3.16 CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity contributes to a national culture. (2)
- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity cannot contribute to a national culture. It is impossible to bring into the culture the more than forty two different ethnic groups.
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution. (9)
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution by way of having their practices. Beliefs and traditions written down so as to safeguard their extinction.
- Those cultural and ethnic values that promote unity and nationhood should be captured in the constitution.
- The interest of Adventists should be catered for in the constitution.
- The Adventists believe and recommend the recognition of God the infinite external omnipotent. The highest idler will be in control of the affairs of our nation setting up kings and deposes them.
- The constitution should recognize and approve cultural practices so long as it is not repugnant to any written law in order to ensure unity in diversity and security of the person and property.
- The constitution should provide that where ethnicity does not promote unity in diversity and the security of the person and property of universal law should be enacted to provide uniformity
- There should be regional system of government to deal with ethnicity to ensure unity in diversity and security of the person and property.
- The constitution should recognize the 42 tribes and Kenyans of all races.
- The constitution should outlaw FGM. (2)
- The constitution should provide for protection from the discriminatory aspect of culture.(3)
- FGM should be abolished and male circumcision should be done under hygienic conditions.
- Early forced marriage of girls under the age of 18 should be prohibited and the culprits should be fined.
- The constitution should provide for abolishment of wife inheritance and FGM. (2)
- Circumcision of both girls and boys should continue.
- The constitution should provide for two national languages. (2)
- The constitution should provide for one national language. (Kiswahili)
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages. (3)
- The constitution should legalize bad cultural practices like clitoridectomy [FGM] and early marriages. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the legal certification of traditional-customary marriages.
- The constitution should abolish the practice of widow inheritance.
- The constitution should obligate leaders to uphold good cultural practices and prescribe health guidelines for these practices
- The constitution should seek to preserve ethnic languages to prevent their extinction.
- The constitution should provide that the two national languages shall be Kiswahili and English.

5.3.17 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- Parliament should have the power to voice and distribute resources and management of human resources.
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize raising appropriation of public finances. (4)
- The government can raise public finances through loans, fundraising and sale of public assets.
- Benefits from resources should apportion by the government in such a way to ensure equitable distribution of national resources. (2)
- The constitution should empower local communities to become the first owner of their resources subject to taxation.
- The constitution should set aside constituency development committee consisting of representatives from every location who should receive a share of national resources for use in their constituency as per priorities.
- The government should establish an equitable framework for economic growth and access to national resources.
- Funds should be divided for use on people with disabilities projects in the annual budget.
- All national resource shall be managed and used in rational and efficient manner.
- Sale from natural resources e.g wildlife, minerals, forests should benefit the local community diversity.
- The government should apportion benefits from resources between the central government and communities where such resources are found. (2)
- The government should apportion 50% of the benefits accruing from resources with the communities where such resources are found.
- All local authorities should benefits from between 20-25 % income tax and expenditure of the proceeds be determined by the local authority.
- Local taxes should go towards the development of the areas in which they were collected and marginal areas should be supported through a more equitable system of national taxes.
- The controller and auditor General should be given tenure of office and empowered to prosecute offenders and creating committees to oversee such matters and report to parliament. (2)
- The office of the controller and auditor General should be changed to ambiguously vest the control functions into controller and auditor.
- The Controller and Auditor General should be appointed by parliament. (3)
- The Controller and Auditor General should be appointed by president.
- The Controller and Auditor General should be appointed by parliament by the executive in liaison with the parliament.
- Parliament should appropriate public expenditure.
- The parliament role to control management and use of public finances should be enhanced.
- The parliament should be a body to appoint financial experts.
- All monies withdrawn from the consolidated funds should have prior approval of the parliament.
- The parliament should modify the audit and exchequer act become the audit, exchequer and control of expenditure act specifying in detail the manner and times in which the controls may be implemented.
- Ministers should be professionals in the ministries they serve. (6)
- The constitution should increase the salaries and improve terms of service to attract

experts to public.

- Better terms and conditions of service promotional and upgrading even within the same stations in all sectors of the public service should be put in place to attract competent Kenyans to work in the public service.
- The constitution should provide for promotions to be based on academic qualifications and experience in the public service.
- Employment in the public service should be on merit and not based on nepotism, tribe, region, race or any other form of discrimination. (2)
- Public servants should be subject to regional court or local public service commission vetting.
- The senior staff under public service commission should be paid and supervised by local government staff commission.
- Any person implicated and found guilty of embezzling funds of any public institution shall be banned from holding any public office.
- The public service commission should be made independent and subject to parliamentary censure.
- The entire public service commission should be shielded from manipulation from any quota and be held accountable to national assembly regional and local councils.
- Members of public service commission should be appointed by the parliament.
- The president should appoint members of public service commission.
- The constitution should provide for a code for holders of public office. (5)
- The president, prime minister, cabinet ministers and all persons appointed to constitutional offices should disclose their wealth after every year that they serve in office. (2)
- Public officers should be required by law to disclose their assets at the time of appointment and from time to time.
- Public officers above job group H should be required to declare their wealth.
- Candidates contesting for presidency must declare their wealth.
- Public officers should be required to declare their wealth. (5)
- The constitution should provide for “One man, one job” policy.
- The constitution should provide for the increasing the pension and prompt disbursement.
- The constitution should provide for funding the district development projects through the area MPs.

5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- There should be education on the ways and means of conserving the environment.
- The constitution should provide for environmental protection of endangered species. (2)
- There should be a committee to protect the environment in every district.
- A law should be enacted where land owner is required to plant trees in at least 1% of his/her land.
- Forestry act should be amended.
- There should be formulation of a constitutional law governing and restoration of the environment.
- The state should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws.
- The local communities should own the natural resources.
- All the natural resources should belong to the people Kenya in common including the

future generations.

- The local communities should be responsible for the management and protection of the environment.
- The constitution of boards managing natural resources should include one or two members representing the interest of the community.
- Natural resources like water catchments areas, forests rangeland, wildlife, mines should be protected from pollution, depletion, destruction and any other form of human activity that may interference with their existence and maintenance.
- Natural resources should be protected by the constitution. (3)
- There should be a commission to run all the natural resources in the country.
- Any person or institution engaging in profit ventures in their areas rich in natural resources should be entrusted with the up-keeping of these things. This will provide a conducive environment for harmonious co-existence.
- The responsibility for management of natural resources to be vested by the local communities and the local government should oversee this.
- The responsibility for management of natural resources should fall on local authority. (2)
- The state should be responsible for the management and protection of natural resource.
- The council of elders should be empowered to arbitrate on issues concerning resources one of the members should be literate to record the proceedings.
- There should be a formulation of a constitutional law governing preservation and protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of District Assemblies to manage and environmental resources.
- The constitution should provide for legislation for preserving pure environment
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for equal distribution of natural resources
- The constitution should provide that the authority to manage natural resources should be vested with local people. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the protection of the wildlife under the KWS.

5.3.19 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- NGOs and other organized groups should involve before any project is implemented or approved.
- Civil organizations should act as checks and balances to governance by the government
- The constitution should address financing elections of officials and registration of civil society organizations.
- The constitution should guarantee the right to civic groups such as CBO's, religious organizations and NGOs to operate without the government
- The constitution should regulate the conduct of civil society organizations including the media. (2)
- There should be vetting of the NGOs soliciting funds for the disabled. (2)
- Economic, social and cultural rights that entails the basic needs as well as new generation rights such as right to sustainable development and the right to peace should be enshrined in the constitution.
- The civil society organizations should be compelled to work in liaison with other government organs in the study and implementation of their projects.

- The constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society organizations.
- The civil society organizations should be involved in participatory governance by being partners for the development with the government
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to ensure participation of women in governance. (3)
- Women especially rural areas should be given 30% participation in both decision- making and policy at all level.
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to ensure participation persons with disabilities in governance.(3)
- Caucuses should be initiated to fight for and champion the caucuses for people with disabilities in all spheres of life and particularly their political inclination and association. The government fully opened for political participation of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to enhance participation of youth in governance. (3)
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to enhance participation of the minority groups in governance.
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to enhance participation of the elderly in governance.(2)
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to enhance participation of pastoralists in governance.
- The constitution should provide for considering women in councils leadership
- The constitution should regulate and provide for the supervision of the activities of the NGOs

5.3.20 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The president should have power to negotiate and sign treaties and other international instruments but should be approved by parliament.
- The various UN conventions such as UN conventions on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and universal declaration of human rights in which Kenya is a signatory should be enshrined in the constitution.
- International treaties conventions, regional and bilateral treaties should have an automatic effect in domestic law.
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belongs should have automatic effect in domestic law.

5.3.21 CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES

- The constitution should seek to promote strong institutions and not powerful officers and individuals.
- The constitution should provide for an ombudsman office. (4)
- The constitution should provide for an ombudsman office to check and balance the functions of the government office. (4)
- An ombudsman office should be established. The ombudsman shall either be a judge or a person possessing the legal qualification, shall be appointed by proclamation by the president on the recommendation of the judiciary service commission shall hold.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of human rights commission. (6)
- The constitution should provide for establishment of gender commission. (7)

- The constitution should provide for establishment of Anti-corruption commission
- An independent anti-corruption agency should be established. Any corruption cases should be treated like murder cases.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of land commission. (5)
- The constitution should provide for establishment of land commission.
- The constitution should provide for establishment parliamentary service, judicial service, public service, armed forces pouse electoral, prison and law reform commission. (3)
- The constitution should provide for establishment of councilor service commission.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of teachers service, judicial service and parliamentary service commissions.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of prison commission.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of public service, police, electoral, judicial service, prisons, auditor general, armed forces and controller commissions.
- The constitution should establish a police service commission
- The equal opportunities commission should access the degree to which Kenya government implements and complies with international treaties and conventions outlawing gender discrimination, discrimination against disabled children and other vulnerable.
- The constitution should provide for minister of justice or constitutional affairs as distinct from the AG. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a committee of retired civil servants.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a commission to look after and manage national resources.

5.3.22 SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- The president should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections and if unable to exercise of duties the speaker of the national assembly will act in his place.
- The commissioner in charge of electoral commission should be in charge of the executive powers during presidential elections.
- The speaker of the national assembly should be in charge of the executive powers during presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that there is a vacancy in the presidency, the vice president shall take over for a period of 90 days and if unable to exercise the powers and duties of presidency the speaker of the national assembly shall act.
- The constitution should provide that office of the president have should be the vice president for the speaker of the national assembly and finally perhaps the chief justice in the line of succession.
- The president after being declared a winner should assume office.
- The constitution should provide for a former president in terms of security.
- The constitution should provide for a former president in terms of welfare.
- The constitution should provide for a former president in terms of immunity from legal process.

5.3.23 WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Women should have a right to own property. Existing property should have the names of both spouse for single women it should have her name and next of kin.

- The constitution should provide that all family resources and investments should have the name and titles of both spouses. Property ownership should be under the names of widow or mother and children. (4)
- Women should be recognized as immediate heirs in case of husbands' death and should own all property. (3)
- All unmarried daughters who may or may not have children be considered for inheritance and succession. Those who have been married off to other families or places should be considered to be part and parcel of those families and hence inherit from them.
- Women and men should have equal access to succession and inheritance only if the woman is unmarried and is barren.
- Women and men should have equal right to inherit land.
- Those married under customary marriages should be issued with certificates. (2)
- The constitution should provide that documents should be written during local marriage engagement so as to safeguard the wife in case of death of the husbands before the formal wedding.
- Marriage certificates should be issued to spouses who celebrate five marriages under the African customary law. It is pointless to recognize these marriages without written document to prove the same.
- Those marriages engaged under customary laws must receive legal certificate through the judiciary facilitated by council of elders. The minimum marriage age should be 22 years.
- The constitution should abolish the polygamous marriage.
- Engagement certificate should be considered by law.
- The minimum age for marriages shall be 18 years. Men and women are entitled equal rights during marriage and its dissolution. Marriage shall be entered into with the free consent of the man and the woman intending to marry.
- Fathers should ensure women of child support and maintenance.
- Prohibition of domestic violence should be constitutionalized. (3)
- There should be a special desk at every police station or every district hospital with professionally trained women in guidance and counseling to attend to wife beating and violation against women.
- The state should oversee the implementation of women's rights. It shall protect women taking into account their natural and material functions in society.

5.3.24 INTERNATIONAL POLICY

- People should not be allowed to invest outside the country.

5.3.25 NATIONAL ECONOMIC

- The government must buy and market local products before importing. All weather markets should be availed by the government/local authorities.
- There should be no economic liberalization.
- The government should privatize all parastatals that make losses.
- Rural electrification should be intensified in rural areas.
- The government should provide mechanisms for poverty eradication.
- The state shall facilitate equitable development through eradication of poverty and the establishment of a balanced framework for economic growth and social justice.
- The constitution should provide social, physical and economic infrastructure.

- Market places should have basic infrastructure such as water, transport, light, security, toilets and conducive environment for the buyers and sellers.
- The constitution should provide that baths and building should address the needs of the disabled persons. (5)
- The constitution should establish physical facilities for person with disabilities.
- The government should provide electricity to the marginalized communities

5.3.26 NATIONAL OTHER

- NHIF holders should extend their benefits to the spouse and children currently there are women in certain ministries who aren't allowed to extend the benefits to their husbands.
- The constitution should provide for NHIF committee at the district level.
- Pastoralists should be allowed to own guns for their own protection from cattle rustles.
- The police should not harass the public meetings.
- The military should establish a commando squadron to combat terror and terrorist activities.
- Ministry or independent body should be established in the constitution to deal with corruption.
- Corruption should be fought at all levels as a matter of urgency.
- An independent anti-corruption agency should be blamed to fight corruption, which is failing the economy.
- And persons involved in corruption should be jailed for two years or his property sold to recover for the cash embezzled by the person.
- There should be zero tolerance to corruption.
- The national policy on population should be adopted by locations.
- Every person shall have a right to control their fertility including the right to decide when and whether not have children.
- The constitution should extend the retirement age of some civil servants like teachers to 60years and be exempted from taxation..
- The constitution should provide for a stringent law for cattle rustling.
- The constitution should provide for indemnifying those who lose property in the hands under the responsibility of the government.

5.3.27 SECTORAL

- People should be given rights to elect their own leaders to manage the agricultural industries.
- Farmers' co-operatives and associations, UK, KCC, and KFA should be revived.
- Farm inputs and products should have smaller packages e.g gunny bags of 30kg so that women can be employed in loading.
- The government should intervene in looking for markets for agricultural produce but the farmers should decide where to market their products.
- The government should provide better prices for agricultural produce.
- The government should establish new industries and factories.
- The 8-4-4 system should be replaced with the 7-6-3 system of education.
- African values should be taught in schools. The institute of African studies should not

interfere with it running.

- Education for women should be enhanced through quota system and adult education.
- The 8-4-4 system should be replaced with the 7-6-3 system of education. Higher education should be subsidized with loan facilities. Parallel programmes should be scrapped. Adult education should be revived.
- The education system should be changed to 7-4-2-3 promotion of teachers should be done on merit. There should enough teachers in schools and they should be professionally trained.
- The system of education should be changed to 7-4-2-3, promotion of teachers should be on merit. The entry requirement to teachers training college should be raised. Parallel degree programmes should be scrapped. Teachers/ lecturers serving the public.
- Constitution should be taught in schools at all levels. (2)
- The government should provide bursaries to students in higher institutions of learning.
- There should be adult education for grassroots women to acquire skills and know how in various fields.
- The constitution should provide for trust funds at district headquarters to assist the bright needy students to pursue future education.
- The higher education loans board should provide loans to teachers in teaching college.
- Schools for disabled persons should receive funding from the government bursary prioritization should be given to students with disabilities. The government should create quota system in educational aspects to benefit persons with disabilities.
- The 8-4-4 system should be replaced with 8-4-2-3 system primary.
- Teachers seeking degree through parallel programme must be assisted by the government university admission requirement for students from rural areas should be lowered.
- The constitution should provide for people driven education services. Centers where herbalists can be taught in liaison with registered medical practitioners should be established.
- The minimum entry requirement to colleges should be lowered for people with disabilities.
- Reasonable caning in school should be catered for in the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the government reduce entry points into colleges.
- Schools for the disabled should be funded by government and bursaries should be given to the children whose parents have disabilities.
- Technical professional and higher education should be available.
- Parallel degree programme should be scrapped.
- Adult education should be revived.
- 8-4-4 system should be replaced with 7-4-2-3.
- Higher education should be subsidized with loans.
- The nursery school teachers should be paid by TSC.
- The government should build schools for disabled. Training specialized to care for the needs of the disabilities of all kinds.
- Quota system should be retained and the entry requirement to colleges and universities should be lowered for the disabled.
- 8-4-4 system should be reviewed to favour person with disabilities. Sign languages should be included in the curriculum. The people with disabilities should be given more time during examination.
- Religious education should be taught in schools.

- Parents and guardians shall have the right to participate in the management of learning institutions. The state should promote adult literacy general civic awareness and continuing education for the creation of enlightened citizens.
- There should be equal opportunities in the use of facilities, schools and colleges for Adventists. Adventists students should be exempted engaging in work and sports activities on the Sabbath day.
- Government should waive taxes on all the educational materials, books and teaching materials
- Tax on facilities and equipments for the disabled should be abolished. (5)
- Taxation law should be streamlined to reduce taxation on Kenyans. VAT should not exceed 15%. (3)
- Relief's and incentives by all persons with disabilities by being exempted firm income tax and any other levels of such income and materials articles and motor vehicle.
- Money held in foreign accounts should be repatriated back to the country. Printing of any additional currency should be approved by the parliament. (2)
- The president and all members of the parliament should not have bank accounts in foreign countries.
- Citizens should not be allowed to invest their money in other countries.
- Traditional herb practitioners must be licensed by the government after such practitioners have been recognized, the code of ethics and conduct should be established to guide them. The constitution should protect species that contain medial values.
- The government should subsidize the medical care expenses. The disabled private hospitals that offer medical services to the disabled should be given a tax subsidy.
- The government should post medical specialists to assist in institutions for disabled special attention should be given to children with mental illness and government should cater for their welfare.
- The government should provide cheap inputs to farmers and should encourage and find a market for their produce.
- The government should be prohibited from propagating, propaganda through public media.
- Businesswomen to be accessible to credit schemes without many pre-conditions to boost their business.
- Local authorities should give priority to disabled when allotting business development plots. Harassment y local authorities on disabled business should ease. Requirement for loan securities should be relaxed to enable the disabled run businesses.
- The lease of harvesting resources mining mineral or oils should be translated with the consent of the local people.
- People should compensated for if minerals are found in their land and they should be given monthly payments.
- If a mineral is found in a certain area MP should restrict the benefits from the minerals to the people in that area.
- A mining control board should manage mineral within a constituency. Proper exhaustive and feasibility study should be carried out before commencing mining.
- Any mineral and other resources on and private land shall belong to the landowners.
- Traffic laws must be enforced because of overloading and congestion has negatively impacted on women and children.
- There should be free transport for the disabled, vehicle should be built in a way to accommodate the disabled.

- The government should create location committees to monitor funds allocated for the construction of all weather roads more funds should be allocated for the road construction.
- Adequate compensation should be given to those whose property and lives have been damaged by the wildlife. (2)
- The constitution should lift the agricultural inputs related taxes.
- The constitution should provide for the revival of the marketing and producing boards.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of job opportunities and provision of loans to boost small-scale entrepreneurs.
- The constitution should ban corporal punishment in any institution.
- The constitution should reinstate corporal punishment in institutions.

5.3.28 STATUTORY LAW

- The constitution should provide that rape cases be punishable with severe terms.
- The constitution should legalize traditional liquor.
- Those involved in defilement and incest should be given heavy penalties.
- A spouse ignoring his/her marital responsibility should face the law in judiciary family courts.
- Cattle rustlers should be hanged.
- Dressing provocatively in public should be punishable by a fine of Kshs. 5,000 and this will be the same for rape case. The government to ban all nightclubs but reinstate the pubs and bars that operate during the day.
- Abortion should be made illegal.
- Brewing and consumption of illicit brew should be outlawed.
- Murderers and rapists should be prosecuted and given heavy penalties.
- Pornographic literature and videos should be banned.

5.3.29 NATIONAL POLICY

- The constitution should provide a hero's day for all the disabled
- The disabled should be given contracts to supply stores and supplies to government departments, schools colleges and hospitals.
- Rehabilitation centers should be established at district level whereby staffing and funding is directly done by the government

5.3.30 GENDER EQUITY

- The constitution should provide that women should be accorded equal dignity and have equal treatment in political, economic, and social activities. The constitution should prohibit laws and cultural systems, which violates the dignity or interests of women.
- The constitution should uphold and promote equity in political economic and social spheres. (3)
- The state and its organs should take the necessary measures to ensure that women have equal opportunity with men to play an active role in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of development plans and programmes.

5.3.31 TRANSPARENCY /ACCOUNTABILITY

- Tendering, management and assessment of public projects should be handled by an independent commission to enhance transparency and accountability.
- There should be transparency and accountability of government officers. (2)

5.3.32 **ATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- Criminals should be judged according to their offences.
- In addition to the equality before the law, a new course mandating equal protection of the laws in all spheres of life should be enacted.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. Elijah Sumbeiywo MP
2. Francis K. Arap Kigen DC
3. Lucas Chipkitony Chairman
4. Cllr. Raymond K. Sende
5. David Kuto
6. Francis Cheblaiti
7. Mrs. Selina Sumbeiywo
8. Julius Kitur
9. Mrs. Linette Rono
10. Mrs. Mary Ruto

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. District coordinator
2. Constituency constitutional committee

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

1	0023OKNRV	Albert Kiprob	CBO	Written	Mwangaza Self-Help Group
2	0033OKNRV	Bartilol Kese	CBO	Written	Laleiyo Environment & Cultur
3	0008OKNRV	Francis K. Cheplaite	CBO	Memorandum	Keiyo North Elders
4	0052OKNRV	James Kigen	CBO	Written	Students with Disabilities
5	0026OKNRV	John K. Chirchir	CBO	Written	Chepati Farmers Group
6	0031OKNRV	Leah Chebiemet	CBO	Written	Elderly Women
7	0024OKNRV	Lineus Kenei	CBO	Written	Kapchela Sub Location
8	0044OKNRV	Lynette Rono	CBO	Written	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organi
9	0010OKNRV	Magrina Serem	CBO	Written	Rimoi Community Development
10	0016OKNRV	Margaret Cherop	CBO	Written	Widows/Single Mothers Associ
11	0013OKNRV	Mesig J. Kabulwa	CBO	Written	Rural Empowerment to Basic S
12	0025OKNRV	Michael Kandie	CBO	Written	Kapchela Sub Location
13	0036OKNRV	Pacifica Komen	CBO	Written	Elderly Women
14	0028OKNRV	Patrick K Kirui	CBO	Written	People With Disabilities
15	0053OKNRV	Patrick Kurui	CBO	Written	Persons With Disabilities
16	0042OKNRV	Rebecca Kiptoo	CBO	Written	Women Farmers
17	0030OKNRV	Selina Sumbeiyo	CBO	Written	Keiyo Women Group
18	0048OKNRV	Alexander Sutuk	Individual	Written	
19	0048IKNRV	Alexander Sutuk	Individual	Written	
20	0003IKNRV	Aron Chumo	Individual	Written	
21	0065IKNRV	Beatrice Rotich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0020IKNRV	Benjamin Chemosit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0031IKNRV	Caroline Naba	Individual	Written	
24	0060IKNRV	Charles Opondo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0059IKNRV	Chelal Joseph	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0026IKNRV	Christopher Chepkuyeng	Individual	Written	
27	0001IKNRV	Cllr. Wilson Omonei	Individual	Written	
28	0055IKNRV	Collins Kibet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0006IKNRV	Daniel Chesire	Individual	Written	
30	0030IKNRV	David Kuto	Individual	Written	
31	0053IKNRV	Edwin Kimuge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0061IKNRV	Emmanuel Katam	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0041IKNRV	Ernest Chebii	Individual	Written	
34	0008IKNRV	Ernest K. Chebii	Individual	Written	
35	0049IKNRV	Florence Sang	Individual	Written	
36	0038IKNRV	Francis K Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
37	0062IKNRV	Gabriel T Chebasa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0024IKNRV	Gedion Kiprop	Individual	Written	
39	0005IKNRV	Gideon Kirop	Individual	Written	
40	0021IKNRV	Isaac Kilach	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0046IKNRV	Jackson Chirchir	Individual	Written	
42	0023IKNRV	James Kipsang Kipruto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0032IKNRV	Jared Chebon	Individual	Written	
44	0027IKNRV	John K Chirchir	Individual	Written	
45	0022IKNRV	John Toroitich Cheboiyw	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0018IKNRV	Jonathan Chesesisio	Individual	Oral - Public he	

47	0009IKNRV	Jonathan Cheseso	Individual	Written	
48	0016IKNRV	Jonnes Kego	Individual	Written	
49	0015IKNRV	Joseph Chemet Kimuge	Individual	Written	
50	0067IKNRV	Joseph Kiptoo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0019IKNRV	Josephine	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0064IKNRV	Kimuge Chemem	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0036IKNRV	Kipserem Limo	Individual	Written	
54	0069IKNRV	Koima Mike	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0039IKNRV	Komen	Individual	Written	
56	0011IKNRV	Lazaro Chebii	Individual	Written	
57	0044IKNRV	Lorna Jemutai	Individual	Written	
58	0017IKNRV	Luka K. Kimengich	Individual	Written	
59	0037IKNRV	Maria Shangwei	Individual	Written	
60	0010IKNRV	Maria Shiokwet Kigen	Individual	Written	
61	0028IKNRV	Mark Lawler	Individual	Written	
62	0035IKNRV	Martin Chirchir	Individual	Memorandum	
63	0034IKNRV	Martin Chirchir	Individual	Written	
64	0063IKNRV	Mathias K Changwony	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0056IKNRV	Michael K Chepkonga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0043IKNRV	Michael Lelit	Individual	Written	
67	0057IKNRV	Moses C Cheptoo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0029IKNRV	Moses Kendagor	Individual	Written	
69	0068IKNRV	Peter Kigori	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0013IKNRV	Peter Tarus Kiyeng	Individual	Written	
71	0007IKNRV	Philip Chebii	Individual	Written	
72	0040IKNRV	Philip K Kibor	Individual	Written	
73	0004IKNRV	Philip Kimayokamu	Individual	Written	
74	0042IKNRV	Rachel Kimeli	Individual	Written	
75	0012IKNRV	Raymond K. Sandre	Individual	Written	
76	0054IKNRV	Raymond Kirwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0047IKNRV	Robert Boit	Individual	Written	
78	0050IKNRV	Robert Boit	Individual	Written	
79	0066IKNRV	Roberto Messoh	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0045IKNRV	Rose Maina	Individual	Written	
81	0058IKNRV	Samuel Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0033IKNRV	Susan Koech	Individual	Written	
83	0051IKNRV	Thomas K Chirchir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0002IKNRV	Vincent Omet	Individual	Written	
85	0014IKNRV	Willy Birir	Individual	Written	
86	0011OKNRV	Anne Suter	NGO	Written	Maendeleo ya Wanawake
87	0004OKNRV	Joseph Rono	NGO	Written	Keiyo North Persons With Dis
88	0006OKNRV	Judy Cheruiyot	NGO	Memorandum	The Kenya Women's Political
89	0003OKNRV	Mary Cheboi	NGO	Written	Iten PWD
90	0046OKNRV	Abraham Chemwolo	Other Institutions	Written	Keiyo Valley Pastoral Commun
91	0039OKNRV	Alfred K Lemiso	Other Institutions	Written	Kasit CMC
92	0040OKNRV	Ann Suter	Other Institutions	Written	Rwebase
93	0034OKNRV	Catherine Tuitoek	Other Institutions	Written	Single Mothers /Widows
94	0022OKNRV	Charles K. Rotich	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Kaptum Sub Location
95	0049OKNRV	Florence Somongi	Other Institutions	Written	KNUT Iten

96	0020OKNRV	James Kasika	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Kenya National Union of Teac
97	0041OKNRV	Jonathan Kimuge	Other Institutions	Memorandum	NGO Consortium
98	0021OKNRV	Patrick Kiprop	Other Institutions	Written	Nyalil Sub-Location
99	0009OKNRV	Raymond K. Mebur	Other Institutions	Written	Keiyo North Constituency
100	0002OKNRV	Sammy Kasongo	Other Institutions	Written	Tambach Teachers College
101	0017OKNRV	Ishmael Kiprop	Political Party	Memorandum	Democratic Party of Kenya -
102	0035OKNRV	Ismael Kiprop	Political Party	Written	Democratic Party
103	0001OKNRV	Abraham K. Chemwolo	Pressure Groups	Written	Kerio Valley Pastoral Commun
104	0012OKNRV	Abraham Kongin	Pressure Groups	Written	Setek Youth Group
105	0047OKNRV	Caroline Chemursui	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Kenya Women's Political Cauc
106	0050OKNRV	Florence Morgor	Pressure Groups	Written	Kenya Political Women's Cauc
107	0007OKNRV	Francis K. Cheplaite	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Kaptuilong Location
108	0027OKNRV	Haron Kiprop Ego	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Keiyo Youth Group
109	0051OKNRV	Lorna Jemutai	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Keiyo North Constituency Wome
110	0015OKNRV	Lucas Chepkitony	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Professionals of Keiyo Peopl
111	0005OKNRV	Mary Ruto	Pressure Groups	Written	Elderly & Retired Women
112	0019OKNRV	Monica Cheruiyot	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Women Professionals
113	0014OKNRV	Peter Bangetuny	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Youth for Keiyo North Distri
114	0018OKNRV	Philip K. Kibor	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Youth for Keiyo North
115	0037OKNRV	Aron Chumo	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Church
116	0032OKNRV	Esther Chumo	Religious Organisation	Written	SAD-Iten
117	0043OKNRV	John Chebet	Religious Organisation	Written	North Rift NCKK
118	0038OKNRV	Paustine Chemwolo	Religious Organisation	Written	Catholic Women
119	0029OKNRV	Pr. Harun Kwambai	Religious Organisation	Written	Outreach Revival
120	0045OKNRV	Pricilla Simuyu	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA
121	0052IKNRV	Mathew K Teguchon		Oral - Public he	

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

KEIYO COUNTY COUNCIL HALL

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Patrick K.Kurui	P.O. Box 10, Iten	138	Rosalina Chelimo	P.O. Box 247, Iten
2	Thomas K. Chioedi	P.O. Box 408, Iten	139	Barnaba Kwamba	P.O. Box 374, Iten
3	Pastor Haron Kwamboi	P.O. Box 582, Iten	140	Moses Chesero	P.O. Box 332, Iten
4	Gideon C Kiprop	P.O. Box 446, Iten	141	Samuel cheruiyot	P.O. Box 474, Iten
5	Philip K. Talam	P.O. Box 528, Iten	142	Joseph Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 220, Iten
6	Christopher K. Chepkuyeng	P.O. Box 240, Iten	143	James Rotich	P.O. Box 374, Iten
7	John K. Chirchir	P.O. Box 45, Tambach	144	Martin Chirchir	P.O. Box 25, Iten
8	John Koech	P.O. Box 306, iten	145	Ismail Kiprop	P.O. Box 458, Iten
9	Stephen Barem	P.O. Box 339, Iten	146	Joseph Chelal	P.O. Box 250, Iten
10	Salina Sumbeiywo	P.O. Box 238, Iten	147	Francis Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 336, Iten
11	Mathew K. Teguchoo	P.O. Box 21, Chebiemit	148	Joseph Tallan	P.O. Box 220, Iten
12	Edwin Kimuge	P.O. Box 4, Chebiemit	149	Stephen Butwo	P.O. Box 220, Iten
13	Leah Chemitei	P.O. Box 360, Iten	150	Philip Kibor	P.O. Box 45, Tuba
14	Esther Chumu	P.O. Box 200, Iten	151	Charles Opondo	P.O. Box 509, Iten
15	David Kuto	P.O. Box 220, Iten	152	Luka Chepkitony	P.O. Box 6794, Eldoret
16	Lynette Rono	P.O. Box 361, Iten	153	Robert Britt	P.O. Box 550, Iten
17	Raymond Kirwa	P.O. Box 247, Iten	154	Magrina Kimaiyo	P.O. Box 399, Iten
18	Caroline J. Maba	P.O. Box 285, Iten	155	Magret Kimita	P.O. Box 973, Eldoret
19	Kesse Bartilo	P.O. Box 75, Iten	156	Aron Chumo	P.O. Box 441, Iten
20	Colline Kibet	P.O. Box 256, Iten	157	Joseph Seren	P.O. Box 410, Iten
21	Michael K. Chepkonga	P.O. Box 973, Eldoret	158	Regina Chelimo	P.O. Box 236, Iten
22	Hon. E. Sumbenjno	P.O. Box 272, Iten	159	Pacifica Komen	P.O. Box 236, Iten
23	Catherin Tuitoek	P.O. Box 310, Iten	160	Naustina Chemwolo	P.O. Box 339, Iten
24	David Cheserek	P.O. Box 418, Iten	161	Isaac Ruto	P.O. Box 250, Iten
25	Jared Chebon	P.O. Box 220, Iten	162	Jonathan Ckimuge	P.O. Box 624, Iten
26	Alfred Lemuso	P.O. Box 458, Iten	163	Rebecca Kiptoo	P.O. Box 251, Iten
27	Emmanuel Katam	P.O. Box 545, Iten	164	Martin Kurui	P.O. Box 339, Iten
28	Albert Chemose	P.O. Box 2180, Eldoret	165	Maru Fredrick	P.O. Box 214, Iten
29	Peter Kipkuni	P.O. Box 517, Iten	166	Roceline Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 214, Iten
30	Joseph Kiptoo	P.O. Box 399, Iten	167	John Tanri	P.O. Box 310, Iten
31	John Kipyagan	P.O. Box 206, Iten	168	Philip Kirui	P.O. Box 504, Iten
32	Philip Korio	P.O. Box 365, Iten	169	Fred Cherangen	P.O. Box 226, Iten
33	Josephat Chpyator	P.O. Box 49, Iten	170	Samuel Kimuge	P.O. Box 82, Iten
34	Ernest chebii	P.O. Box 426, Iten	171	Pastor Paul Cherop	P.O. Box 230, Iten
35	Recho Kimeli	P.O. Box 214, Iten	172	Mary Rutto	P.O. Box 227, Iten
36	Raphael Kibet	P.O. Box 404, Iten	173	Rosaline Cheptum	P.O. Box 214, Iten
37	Patrick Kosgei	P.O. Box 404, Iten	174	Abraham Tanui	P.O. Box 2747, Eldoret
38	Samuel Koech	P.O. Box 1789, Eldoret	175	David cheruyot	P.O. Box 18, Iten

39	Oliver Kumutai	P.O. Box 1789, Eldoret	176	John Maike	P.O. Box 507, Iten
40	Oanne Soter	P.O. Box 236, Iten	177	Moses Kandagor	P.O. Box 55, Kaptai
41	Grace Kipserem	P.O. Box 273, Iten	178	Terrah Abuya	P.O. Box 333, Iten
42	Julius Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 248, Iten	179	Caroline Chemursoi	P.O. Box 368, Iten
43	John S. Kibiego	P.O. Box 285, Iten	180	Philip Cherop	P.O. Box 399, Iten
44	CharlestK. Kahoni	P.O. Box 22, Iten	181	Lona Chemutai	P.O. Box 312, Iten
45	Luka K. Kamengichi	P.O. Box 468, Iten	182	Agnes Chelimo	P.O. Box 334, Iten
46	Johana	P.O. Box 556, Iten	183	Sabina Kibiego	P.O. Box 209, Iten
47	Josphat Kiplangat	P.O. Box 79, Iten	184	Pius Cheruyot	P.O. Box 232, Iten
48	Mary Cheronon	P.O. Box 360, Iten	185	Christine Chepkonga	P.O. Box 469, Iten
49	Benard Kedemi	P.O. Box 20, Iten	186	Silas Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 2249, Iten
50	Abraham chemwuolo	P.O. Box 220, Iten	187	Pius Kemboi	P.O. Box 251, Iten
51	Elizabeth Kipruto	P.O. Box 330, Iten	188	Francis Cheplati	P.O. Box 524, Iten
52	Francis Kangog	P.O. Box 53, Iten	189	Amina Haron	P.O. Box 238, Iten
53	William Kemboi	P.O. Box 299, Iten	190	Esther Kimayo	P.O. Box 238, Iten
54	Frederick Kigen	P.O. Box 299, Iten	191	Kipserem Limo	P.O. Box 5177, Eldoret
55	Ernest Siten	P.O. box 226, Iten	192	S. K. Rono	P.O. Box 864, Eldoret
56	William Chemutei	P.O. Box 247, Iten	193	Michael Chesire	P.O. Box 821, Iten
57	Simon Rono	P.O. Box 504, Iten	194	James K. Morogo	P.O. Box 265, Iten
58	Benardine Samogi	P.O. Box 556, Iten	195	Shiloko P. M.	P.O. Box 265, Iten
59	Thomas Mosop	P.O. box 94, Iten	196	Joseph Kibor	P.O. Box 956, Eldoret
60	Fred Kemboi	P.O.Box 570, Iten	197	Benjamin Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 368, Iten
61	Philip Chesire	P.O. Box 310, Iten	198	Hesbon Otieno	P.O. Box 630, Eldoret
62	Barnabas Serem	P.O. Box 361, Iten	199	Christopher Komen	P.O. Box 449, Iten
63	Barnabas Chesire	P.O. Box 360, Iten	200	Joseph Nure	P.O. Box 2772, Eldoret
64	Prisilla Ngeno	P.O. Box 535, Iten	201	Kipkor's John	P.O. Box 227, Iten
65	Joseph Kiplagat	P.O. Box 3082, Eldoret	202	Thomer Kosge	P.O. Box 227, Iten
66	Esther Chesui	P.O. Box 380, Iten	203	John Kiplagat	P.O. Box 361, Iten
67	Rose Kiplagat	P.O. Box 380, Iten	204	Richard Kimoelal	P.O. Box 49, Iten
68	Brigid Kiptanui	P.O. Box 408, Iten	205	Joseph K. Limo	P.O.Box 258, Iten
69	Lozan Rotich	P.O. Box 202, Iten	206	Joseph Kokwon	P.O. Box 230, Iten
70	william Kiptum	P.O. Box 202, Kipsren	207	Willam Kwambai	P.O. Box 226, Iten
71	Judith cheruiyot	P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi	208	Nicholas Kiplagat	P.O. Box 226, Iten
72	P. Philip K. Kimutai	P.O. Box 86, Iten	209	Ernest Kinyeng'	P.O. Box 374, Iten
73	Susan Koech	P.O. Box 456, Iten	210	Saida Kipsat	P.O.Box 553, Iten
74	Margaret chemwolin	P.O. Box 499, Iten	211	Caroline Kipst	P.O. Box 553, Iten
75	Gabriel T. chebasa	P.O. Box 5905, Eldoret	212	Willam Ayabei	P.O. Box 100, Iten
76	Julius Chesire	P.O. Box 232, Iten	213	Thomas Tanui	P.O. Box 77, iten
77	Benjamin Kumayo	P.O. Box 441, Iten	214	Dominic Kimutai	P.O. Box 463, Iten

78	David Kiptoo	P.O. Box 479, Iten	215	Kobet Sirwanei	P.O. Box 202, Iten
79	Michael Chebii	P.O. Box 29, Iten	216	Ann Kisgei	P.O. Box 553, Iten
80	George Kiplimo	P.O. Box 22, Iten	217	Clara Koech	P.O. Box 553, Iten
81	Kenneth Kandie	P.O. Box 361, Iten	218	W. K. Kone	P.O. Box 416, Iten
82	Regina Kimutai	P.O.Box 218, Iten	219	Christopher Chemweno	P.O. Box 418, Iten
83	Shakwei K. Maria	P.O. Box 368, Iten	220	Pastor Sawe	P.O. Box 324, Iten
84	Richard Chebelio	P.O.Box 339, Iten	221	Barnaba Kandie	P.O. Box 324, Iten
85	Mathew Kuri	P.O. Box 339, Iten	222	Jackson Chirchir	P.O. Box 9, Iten
86	Mathas Chemgwou	P.O. Box 397, Iten	223	Anne Kipchumba	P.O. Box 49, Chebeni
87	John Chirchir	P.O. Box 2588, Eldoret	224	Mercy Jelagat	P.O. Box 347, Iten
88	Daniel Kandie	P.O. Box 2588, Eldoret	225	Rose Maina	P.O. Box 973, Eldoret
89	Francis Kuri	P.O. Box 463, Iten	226	Clement Kiprop	Iten
90	Paul Cherusei	P.O. Box 463, Iten	227	Richard Kengogo	P.O. Box 418, Iten
91	Charles Cherop	P.O. Box 517, Iten	228	Hellen Chebii	P.O. Box 426, Iten
92	Patrick Chemwolo	P.O. Box 504, Iten	229	Beatrice Nyangwaria	P.O. Box 449, Iten
93	Limah Kembo	P.O.Box 430, Item	230	Eunice Kemboi	P.O. Box 426, Iten
94	Flomena Kipsat	P.O.Box 430, Iten	231	Robert Messoh	P.O. Box 623, Iten
95	Teresia Koech	P.O. Box 103, Iten	232	Justin Koech	Private Bag, Mumias
96	Josphine Kibii	P.O.Box 103, Iten	233	James Limo	P.O. Box 30, Tambach
97	Florence C. Gumba	P.O. Box 336, Iten	234	S. K. Chemiyo	P.O. Box 233, Iten
98	Rosa Kibor	P.O. Box 418, Iten	235	Eunice Kiptoo	P.O. Box 247, Iten
99	Sammy Kinui	P.O. Box Iten	236	Messojik	P.O. Box 332, Iten
100	Peter Chirchir	P.O.Box 48, Eldoret	237	T. K. Rutto	P.O. Box 249, Iten
101	Phillip Kiplagat	P.O. Box 48, Eldoret	238	Veronica Kosgei	P.O. Box 30, Tambah
102	Beatrice Kiplogot	P.O. Box 273, Iten	239	Thomas Korir	P.O. Box 226, Iten
103	Monica Kemboi	P.O. Box 374, Iten	240	Ailean Keitany	P.O. Box 209, Kipkobus
104	Susan Cheuiyot	P.O. Box 374, Iten	241	Isabella Mogeni	P.O. Box 30, Tambach
105	John Kosgei	P.O. Box 200, Iten	242	Moses Rono	P.O. Box 81, Mnabkoi
106	Jacob Chelang'	P.O. Box 200, Iten	243	Luko Kiplagot	P.O. Box 504, Iten
107	Florence Murgor	P.O. Box 238, Iten	244	Rosemary Kibos	P.O. Box 553, Iten
108	David Komen	P.O. Box 52, Kaplagat	245	Agnes Komboi	P.O. Box 449, Iten
109	David Cherono	P.O. Box 249, Iten	246	Joseph Chemmeno	P.O. Box 553, Iten
110	Magret Chemwolin	P.O. Box 499, Iten	247	Michael Kipyagon	P.O. Box 209, Iten
111	John chebet	P.O. Box 190, Iten	248	Priscilla B. Simuyu	P.O. Box 245, Iten
112	Sammy Kiptoo	P.O. Box 339, Iten	249	Y. N. Nduko	P.O. Box 295, Iten
113	William Choge	P.O. Box 18, Iten	250	Francis Kitilil	P.O.Box 436, Iten
114	Michael Lelit	P.O.Box 9, Iten	251	Peter Chemitei	P.O. Box 361, Iten

115	Josphat K. Mayo	P.O. Box 99, Tambach	252	James K. chebii	P.O. Box 361, Iten
116	Joseph K. Yatich	P.O. Box 200, Iten	253	Salina Rono	P.O. Box 200, Iten
117	Samwel Kinlrsai	P.O. Box 331, Iten	254	Richard Serem	P.O. Box 570, Iten
118	Sammy Bungui	P.O. Box 233, Iten	255	Retu Kibet	P.O. Box 570, Iten
119	S. M. Ehegee	P.O. Box 233, Iten	256	Pool Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 374, Iten
120	J. K. Cheseo	P.O. Box 233, Iten	257	Stephen Choge	P.O. Box 485, Iten
121	Joseph Kimuge	P.O. Box 14, Tamba	258	Kihara Wilfred	P.O. Box 41, Iten
122	Jackson Korii	P.O. Box 299, Iten	259	Jectow Okumba	P.O. Box 411, Iten
123	Nicholas Kotwo	P.O. Box 474, Iten	260	Andrew Kipsang	P.O. Box 310, Iten
124	Paulina Kosgei	P.O. Box 299, Iten	261	Baslai M	P.O. Box 310, Iten
125	Kimosop Barnaba	P.O. Box 231, Iten	262	Sally Bamaio	P.O. Box 332, Iten
126	Mary Chebon	P.O. Box 79, Iten	263	James Kigen	P.O. Box 527, Iten
127	Phelistus katwa	P.O. Box 220, Iten	264	Cllr. Ernest Kotonjo	P.O. Box 230, Iten
128	Benjamin Cheptolom	P.O. Box 285, Iten	265	Mike Kormio	P.O. Box 332, Iten
129	Ernest Kamau	P.O. Box 418, Iten	266	Thomas Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 246, Iten
130	Samwel Kabei	P.O. Box 238, Iten	267	Alexander Situk	P.O. Box 2588, Iten
131	Richard Kimuta	P.O. Box 486, Iten	268	Mary Jallam	P.O. Box 284, Iten
132	James Kosike	P.O. Box 364, Iten	269	Richard Webakola	P.O. Box 233, Iten
133	Lornah Jemutai	P.O. Box 624, Iten	270	Adam Maiyo	P.O. Box 418, Iten
134	Kingori Peter	P.O. Box 474, Iten	271	Albert Chelimo	P.O. Box 262, Iten
135	Benjamin Torotich	P.O. Box 474, Iten	272	Florence Sang	P.O. Box 418, Iten
136	Beatrice Rotich	P.O. Box 451, Iten	273	John Koskei	P.O. Box 332, Iten
137	S. K. cherutich	P.O. Box 49, Iten	274	Peter Kingori	P.O. Box 2, Eldoret

TAMBACH TEACHERS RAINING COLLEGE

No.	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Abraham Chemwolo	P.O. Box 220 Iten	32	James Kiprono	P.O. Box 418 Iten
2	Wilson Olwonei	P.O. Box 53 Iten	33	Hellen Kipken	P.O. Box 418 Iten
3	Julius Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 248 Iten	34	John K, Chirchir	P.O. Box 45 Iten
4	Raymond Kirwa	P.O. Box 247 Iten	35	Abraham Kongiri	P.O. Box 354 Iten
5	Robert Boit	P.O. Box 336 Iten	36	Richard Barsombi	P.O. Box 404 Iten
6	Masaku Muthui Daniel	Tambach	37	Cheptum Chepkurui	P.o. Box 365 Iten
7	Francis Kigen	P.O. Box 1798 Eldoret	38	Vincient Bundotich	P.O. Box 632 Iten
8	Joseph Rono	P.O. Box 360 Iten	39	Jones k. Ego	P.O. Box 383 Iten
9	Francis Cheplaiti	P.O. Box 524 Iten	40	Daniel Cheptum	P.O. Box 383 Iten
10	Raymond Mebur	P.O. Box 227 Iten	41	Esther Koech	P.O. Box 383 Iten
11	Caroline Chemursoi	P.O. Box 273 Iten	42	Chemtai Kurui	P.O. Box 383 Iten
12	Peter Bargetuny	P.O. Box 94 Iten	43	Christine Sang	P.O. Box 383 Iten
13	Judith Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 30197 Nairobi	44	Momia Kurui	P.O. Box 383 Iten
14	Magrina Kibet Serem	P.O. Box 150 Iten	45	Salina Koech	P.O. Box 383 Iten
15	Anne Soter	P.O. Box 236 Iten	46	Nelly Biwott	P.O. Box 383 Iten
16	Caroline Chelagat	P.O. Box 285 Iten	47	Agnes Kosgei	P.O. Box 383 Iten
17	Mary Rutto	-	48	Margaret Kwamboi	P.O. Box 383 Iten
18	Salina Sumbeiywo	P.O. Box 238 Iten	49	Sally Kimeli	P.O. Box 383 Iten
19	Stella Chesire	P.O. Box 371 Iten	50	Mary Cheboi	P.O. Box 383 Iten
20	Mercy Jepkemoi	P.O. Box 371 Iten	51	Luka Chepkitony	P.O. Box 6794 Eldoret
21	Luka Kimengich	P.O. Box 468 Iten	52	Julius Kiprop	P.O. Box 368 Iten
22	Stephen Berem	P.O. Box 339 Iten	53	Philip Chebui	P.O. Box 380 Iten
23	William Tum	P.O. Box 200 Iten	54	Vincent Chemisto	P.O. Box 383 Iten
24	Ismail Kiprop	P.O. Box 458 Iten	55	Ernest Chebii	P.O. Box 426 Iten
25	Aron Chumo	P.O. Box 441 Iten	56	Martin Chirchir	P.O. Box 25 Iten
26	Magret Cherop	P.O. Box 231 Iten	57	Philip K. Kibor	P.O. Box 45 Iten
27	Charles Cherono	P.O. Box 299 Iten	58	Isaac Simiyu	P.O. Box 249 Iten
28	Gideon Kiprop	P.O. Box 446 Iten	59	Stanley Kandie	P.O. Box 10 Iten
29	Abraham Chelego	P.O. Box 45 Tambach	60	James Limu	P.O. Box 30 Tombach
30	Sammy Kasongo	Tambach	61	Isaac Kilach	Tambach
31	Kimutai Chemweno	P.O. Box 463 Iten	62	David Kengere	Tambach
63	Richard Tuei	Tambach	96	Cllr. B.K. Chemish	P.O. Box 368 Iten
64	John Cheptolam	P.O. Box 374 Iten	97	Alfred Lenuso	P.O. Box 458 Iten
65	Stephen Muthui	Iten	98	Salina Cherop	P.O. Box 236 Iten
66	Jonathan K. Chesusio	P.O. Box 222 Tambach	99	Charles Kibor	P.O. Box 202 Iten
67	Gilbert K. Cherimo	P.O. Box 552 Iten	100	James Lagot	P.O. Box 383 Iten
68	Raymond K. Sende	P.O. Box 558 Iten	101	Koech N. Francis	P.O. Box 7466 Eldoret
69	Fredrick Kemai	P.O. Box 53 Iten	102	William K. Kemei	P.O. Box 241 Tambach
70	David Kuto	P.O. Box 220 Iten	103	Emmy Tanui	P.O. Box 140 Iten
71	David Muhoro	Iten	104	James Kasika	P.O. Box 364 Iten
72	Sammy B. Pepela	Iten	105	Ernest Chelieu	P.O. Box 404 Iten
73	Wesley Cheptich	Iten	106	Richard Chebelion	P.O. Box 472 Iten
74	David Koech	Tambach	107	Philip K. Chebii	P.O. Box Chibienet
75	Robet Korir	P.O. Box 99 Tambach	108	Ismail Kite	P.O. Box 14 Tambach
76	Nicholas Koech	P.O. Box 99 Tambach	109	Benjamin Kuru	P.O. Box 14 Tambach
77	Cornel Kemboi	PO. Box 6 Tambach	110	James Kwambai	P.O. Box 14 Tambach
78	Josphat Koech	Tambach	111	Tabitha Kiplagat	P.O. Box 4695 Eldoret
79	Elius Korir	P.O. Box 14 Tambach	112	David Visitsah	P.O. Box 331 Iten
80	Jane Cheptum	Tambach	113	John Chepkok	P.O. Box 33 Tambach
81	Musamas J.K.	Tambach	114	David Kalwal	P.O. Box 50 Tambach
82	Kamau P.W.	Tambach	115	Francis Kimuge	P.O. Box 14 Iten
83	Michael Maigut	Tambach	116	Avusei Kikwai	P.O. Box 14 Iten
84	M. Boit	P.O. Box 4321 Iten	117	Joel Ego	P.O. Box 45 Tambach

85	Paul C. Kiplagat	Tambach	118	Patrick Kiprop	P.O. Box 18 Iten
86	Monica Cheruiyot	Tambach	119	Charles Rotich	P.O. Box 33 Iten
87	Johnson Chelimo	P.O. Box 404 Iten	120	Vincent Cheptoch	P.O. Box 449 Iten
88	Ezekiel Kipchumba	P.O. Box 4 Tambach	121	Ernet Kiprop	Tambach
89	Wilson K. Kirui	P.O. Box 30 Tambach	122	Pius Ngetich	P.O. Box 449 Iten
90	Juma K. Kipkirwok	P.O. Box 30 Tambach	123	Albert Kiprop	P.O. Box 18 Iten
91	Philip K. Maiyo	P.O. Box 222 Tambach	124	Peter T. Kiyang	P.O. Box 94 Iten
92	Francis K. Kandie	P.O. Box 45 Tambach	125	Linus Kenei	P.O. Box 94 Iten
93	John Kimutai	P.O. Box 45 Tambach	126	Gabriel Barchok	P.O. Box 55 Chebient
94	Haron Ego	P.O. Box 33 Iten	127	Vincent Chelimo	P.O. Box 54 Chebient
95	Lazaro Chebii	P.O. Box 368 Iten	128	Michael Kandie	P.O. Box 94 Chebient
129	Willy Birir	P.O. Box 94 Chebient	138	Samuel K. Chebai	P.O. Box 383 iten
130	Susan Kipyego	Tambach	139	Peter Kedam	P.O. Box 220 Iten
131	Daniel Chesire	P.O.Box 94 Chebient	140	Samuel Korir	P.. Box 318 Iten
132	Philip Kimaru	P.O. Box 94 Chebient	141	Maria Kirgen Shiokwai	P.O. Box 200 Iten
133	Joseph Kimuge	P.O. Box 14 Tambach	142	Lucy Cheserek	Tambach
134	Walter Agumba	P.O. Box 336 Iten	143	Albina Keitany	Tambach
135	Benjamin Keitany	P.O. Box 4 Tambach	144	Lorna Kiplagat	P.O.Box 282 Iten
136	Elizabeth Cheboi	P.O. Box 404 Iten	145	Dina Chebiego	P.O.Box 282 Iten
137	Elizabeth Korir	P.O. Box 412 Eldoret	146	Michael Kuru	P.O.Box 282 Iten
			147	Margaret Ongek	Tambach