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1. DISTRICT PROFILE

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

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	184,231	181,519	365,750
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	111,475	106,784	218,259
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	72,756	74,735	147,491
Population Density (persons/Km²)	24		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Narok District:

- Is one of the least densely populated districts in the province, being ranked 14th of the 18 districts in the province;
- Has one of the least primary school enrolment rates in the province at 46.3%, being ranked 14th in the province and 55 nationally;
- Has one of the least secondary school enrolment rates in the province at 11.1%, being ranked 14th in the province and 55 nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea diseases, skin diseases and infections, and urinary tract infections;
- Has a 29.7% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age;
- Has 55 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 18th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 57 years, being ranked 20th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 52.17% being ranked 19 of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 49.24% food poverty level being ranked 21st of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a monthly mean household income of Ksh. 7,799;
- Has an unemployment rate of 5.59%
- Has 29.80% of its residents accessing clean water; and
- 40.00% of its residents having safe sanitation.

Narok district has 2 constituencies: Narok North and Narok South Constituencies. The district's 2 MPs, each cover on average an area of 7,459 Km² to reach 182,875 constituents. This is a ruling party, KANU, stronghold. In the 1997 general election, KANU won the Narok North parliamentary seat unopposed, and the Narok South parliamentary seat with 79.19% valid votes.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

The main economic activities in the area are:

- Production of wheat and barley;
- Livestock rearing; and
- Revenue from tourism.

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

This is a stronghold for the ruling party KANU. In the 1992 general elections, KANU won unopposed, while in 1997, with 79.19% valid votes. KANU retained the seat in 2002.

2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS		38,794
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES
Samson Ole Tuya	KANU	Unopposed

2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			48,092
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Stephen Kanyinke Ntutu	KANU	25,942	79.19
Samson Kituiyian Tuya	DP	6,816	20.81
Total Valid Votes		32,758	100.00
Rejected Votes		169	
Total Votes Cast		32,927	
% Turnout		68.47	
% Rejected/Cast		0.51	

2.5. Main Problems

- The Maasai argue that they have not benefited from this revenue from the Mara Game Reserve;
- Tussle between the local people and the Narok County Council over opening up the remaining indigenous forests in the constituency. The Council wants to open up the forests for tourism and the Maasai argue that these areas are of great spiritual significance – the forests are used by traditional mediums to perform age-old rituals; and
- Private ranches have sprung up in the constituency heightening controversy over the sharing of revenue with Narok County Council.

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 rigors 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 13th February 2002 and 6th July 2002

4.1. **Phases and issues covered 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 to have an informed choice and present their views on constitutional review.

4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Constitutionalism and governance
- Nationhood
- Constitutional review process
- History of the review process
- Land rights
- Environment and natural resources

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s) 9th and 10th July 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

2. **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- b) Venue(s):
 - a) Ole Ntutu Arid Zone Primary School
 - b) Mulot Catholic Hall

3. **Panels**

- a) Commissioners
Com. Prof. A. I. Salim
Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira
Com. Dr. Abdirizak Nunow
- b) Secretariat
Collins Mukewa Programme Officer
Robert Machatha Assistant Programme Officer
Vivian Muli Verbatim Recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		95
Sex	Male	41
	Female	10
	Not Stated	44
Presenter Type	Individual	55
	Institutions	40
	Not Stated	0
Educational Background	Primary Level	22
	Secondary/High School Level	43
	College	8
	University	6
	None	2
	Not Stated	13
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	1
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	15
	Oral	59
	Written	9
	Oral + Memoranda	5
	Oral + Written	5
	Not Stated	2

5.3. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

5.3.1. PREAMBLE

- The constitution should have a preamble. (8)
- The constitution should use “we” which shall reflect for the people by the people.
- The preamble should be based on the vision of mutual respect, tolerance and acceptance of every Kenyan.
- The preamble should highlight a vision of justice, socioeconomic and political policies.
- The preamble should reflect the rich history of the people of Kenya.
- The preamble should reflect the Kenyans experience during the fight for independence.
- The preamble should reflect the common experience of Kenyans in terms of ethnic diversity and similar socio economic aspirations.

5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should protect the people’s rights and moral integrity of the leaders.
- The constitution should protect the rights and moral integrity of their leaders.
- The constitution should have a commitment for justice and peace and shall reflect on our socio-economic aspirations and cultural practices.
- The constitution should reflect on its aims, which shall be effected.
- The constitution should reflect on our democratic principle of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- The constitution should mention Kenyans ownership of the constitution emphasizing on our brother/sisterhood.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans shall live anywhere in spite of their tribe and that a person’s property shall remain his/hers.
- The constitution should provide for state and national writing and shall adopt words from the National Anthem.
- The constitution should value marriage, morality, and equal distribution of resources and shall possess legally enforceable principles.
- The constitution should promote and demand integrity from leaders and shun immunity from prosecution.

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide a constitutional amendment shall be done by parliament through 85% majority and no need for public.
- The constitution should provide a constitutional amendment shall be done by parliament through 75% majority vote.
- The constitution should provide a constitutional amendment shall be done by parliament through 65% majority vote. (2)
- The constitution should provide a constitutional amendment shall be done by parliament through 70% majority vote.
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution. (3)
- The constitution should provide that a constitution commission shall amend it.
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution to extend its life.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should not have powers to amend any part of the constitution.

- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum by religious organizations, which shall be done through 65% majority.
- The constitution should provide that constitutional amendments be done through referendums. (9)
- The constitution should provide that national referendums be conducted by religious organizations. (3)
- The constitution should provide that national Kenya constitutional review commission conduct referendums. (2)
- The constitution should emphasize that correction of state policy shall be done by referendum conducted by the Electoral commission. (2)

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parent's automatic citizenship. (4)
- The constitution should provide that any person whose ancestors lived in Kenya should be accorded automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should ensure that any person born of the 42 tribes of Kenya be regarded as an automatic citizen.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan citizenship be also acquired through application and registration. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan citizenship be acquired through the testimony of village elders.
- The constitution should grant citizenship to foreigners who have stayed in Kenya for three years.
- The constitution should provide that spouses of Kenyans shall be given citizenship regardless of sex. (3)
- The constitution should not grant citizenship to foreign men married to Kenyan men.
- The constitution should grant citizenship to a child born of one Kenyan parent regardless of gender. (4)
- The constitution should provide that citizens have the obligation of serving and participating in nation building.
- The constitution should provide that every Kenyan has a right to own property.
- The constitution should ensure that the rights and obligations of a citizen should not depend on the manner in which citizenship was acquired.
- The constitution should provide that Maasai's shall be given dual citizenship of Kenya and Tanzania to enable them visit their relatives.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (6)
- The constitution should not permit dual citizenship. (4)
- The constitution should provide for proof of citizenship as possessing of ID, Birth and Death certificates and passports. (2)
- The constitution should provide that any person of 18 years shall be given an ID.
- The constitution should state that the national ID be used as proof of citizenship. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the passport be used as proof of citizenship.

5.3.5. **DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should establish disciplined forces. (6)
- The constitution should grant autonomy to the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that the administration police and regular police be merged.
- The constitution should emphasize that those in-charge of security to perform their duties properly.
- The constitution should provide that the Police shall be under the Ministry of Home Affairs. (2)
- The constitution should establish an independent commission to discipline the armed forces.
- The constitution should have a provision for rules to govern the disciplined forces.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the Commander in Chief. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. (6)
- The constitution should not grant the executive powers to declare war.
- The constitution should grant the executive power to declare war in case of incursion by an enemy or lawlessness.
- The constitution should grant the executive and the defense council the authority to declare war. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the presidents' power to declare war shall be vetoed by parliament.
- The constitution should grant parliament powers to declare war.
- The constitution should permit use of extra ordinary powers in emergency situations. (3)
- The constitution should grant parliament power to invoke emergency powers. (2)
- The constitution should grant the president power to invoke emergency powers. (2)
- The constitution should have a provision for parliament's role in effecting these emergency powers. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a defense council, which shall assist the President when dealing with national calamities.
- The constitution should provide that the police force receive training on human rights for 2 years.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- The constitution should ensure that political parties have a role to play in democratic process of development.
- The constitution should ensure that political parties provide civic education to the citizens.
- The constitution should provide that political parties act as watchdogs of the government.
- The constitution should provide that political parties have other roles to play other than political mobilization. (2)
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (2)
- The constitution should provide for de-registering of parties with less than 1 million memberships.
- The constitution should provide that all political parties shall have a national outlook.
- The constitution should provide for a code or regulations of political parties, which shall

have a following of about 4 provinces.

- The constitution should provide that political parties with less than 1 million members be deregistered.
- The constitution should provide for as many political parties as possible.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of two political parties. (6)
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of three political parties. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of four political parties. (2)
- The constitution should provide that every person shall be a member of a party.
- The constitution should provide that political parties fund themselves.
- The constitution should provide that the government fund political parties. (8)
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties by the Government and have a national representation.
- The constitution should provide that political parties be funded according to the number of parliamentary seats.
- The constitution should provide that the government funds parties that have offices all over the country.
- The constitution should provide that the president be a member of a political party.
- The constitution should ensure that political parties functions are separate from functions of the state.
- The constitution should grant protection to all parties throughout the elections.

5.3.7. STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should provide for a presidential system of Government and the presidential powers shall be reduced.
- The constitution should retain the presidential system of government. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with the President being ceremonial. (3)
- The constitution should introduce the post of a prime minister with a ceremonial president.
- The constitution should provide that an elected Prime Minister shall control cabinet.
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister be the head of government. (3)
- The constitution should empower the prime minister to make cabinet appointments.
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister be appointed by the people.
- The constitution should provide that parliament appoints the prime minister.
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the president be the head of state and in charge of internal security.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government.
- The constitution should not provide for a Majimbo system of government headed by a Governor elected by people in the state and communities with same cultural practices shall make one State.
- The constitution should provide for a two-tier system of Government, which shall be central and Federal Governments where Central government is in-charge of national and international issues.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the eight provinces are converted into states with Rift

valley split into North and South Rift states.

- The constitution should provide for regional representatives to form provincial assemblies.
- The constitution should provide for power to be devolved to lower levels of government.
- The constitution should establish traditional governance institutions with budgets and independence from the national government.
- The constitution should provide for the direct elections of the vice president. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the vice president be a running mate of the president. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the vice president be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the vice president be appointed by the president. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the vice president shall be nominated.
- The constitution should provide that the vice president should not represent a constituency.
- The constitution should ensure that the vice president be married with a stable family and with a minimum education of college certificate.
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General be the chief prosecutor whose powers are limited to be either the executive of the judiciary or the legislative.
- The constitution should empower the AG to prosecute all crimes and investigate all forms of violation of law.
- The constitution should abolish the office of the AG and appoint a minister of justice instead.
- The constitution should trim the powers of the AG.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all presidential appointments i.e. cabinet ministers, top civil servants ambassadors and parastatal chiefs. (10)
- The constitution should ensure that appointment of the chief justice be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that appointments of constitutional offices be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for parliament to be autonomous. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Parliament shall have an independently fixed calendar and timetable. (3)
- The constitution should empower parliament to control its own procedures through standing orders. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the Speaker of Parliament shall appoint the ministers and their assistants.
- The constitution should give that an MP should attend parliament at full time and members to attend sessions. (4)
- The constitution should provide that being a member of parliament remain a part time occupation. (2)
- The constitution should reduce the voting age from 18 years to 15 years.
- The constitution should retain voting age to be 18 years. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the minimum contesting age for parliamentary seat be 25 years.
- The constitution should provide that the minimum contesting age for parliamentary seat

be 35 years. (2)

- The constitution should provide that the minimum contesting age for parliamentary seat be 30 years. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the minimum contesting age for parliamentary seat be 21 years.
- The constitution should provide that the minimum age for contesting for a presidential seat be 35 years. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the minimum age for contesting for a presidential seat be 45 years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate be between 35 to 70 years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the minimum contesting age shall be 25 years.
- The constitution should provide that the contesting age shall be between 35-75 years.
- The constitution should provide that an MP must be a holder of university degree. (3)
- The constitution should provide that MP's have language tests and should have an O level education. (5)
- The constitution should provide that MPs be college graduates with fluency in English and Kiswahili.
- The constitution should ensure that MPs have no criminal record.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs after 3 years and those involved in misconduct and sign through the AG.
- The constitution should empower the people to have the right to recall non performing MPs. (4)
- The constitution should provide that constituents have the right to recall their MPs subject to 65% majority vote of all registered voters. (2)
- The constitution should provide that only Maasai shall be eligible to vie for seats in Narok.
- The constitution should stipulate that MPs shall visit most of Kenya so that they can address National issues.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall stick to party manifesto and defecting MPs to seek re-election.
- The constitution should provide that MPs serve for a five years.
- The constitution should provide for the MPs salaries to be determined by independent commission. (7)
- The constitution should provide for the MPs salaries to be determined by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the MPs salaries to be determined by a national fund and salary commission.
- The constitution should provide for the MPs salaries to be determined by a panel of commissioners of high integrity from the church, political and economic fields. (2)
- The constitution should ensure that half of the nominated members of parliament be women.
- The constitution should provide that nominated MPs be individuals of high integrity and holders of degrees.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled persons take 20% of the nominated seats.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated MPs.
- The constitution should not retain the concept of nominated MPs.
- The constitution should reserve nominated posts of Mps for specific interest groups i.e. women and the disabled.

- The constitution should provide that one third of members of parliament be women. (2)
- The constitution should provide that 20% of seats in parliament be reserved for women.
- The constitution should provide that 50% of seats in parliament be reserved for women.
- The constitution should provide for a special representation for the Dorobo and Ogiek.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the government forms the majority party in parliament.
- The constitution should retain the Multi-Party system of government. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of lower and upper houses and the senate shall be the national law-making unit.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament i.e. upper and lower house. (6)
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament i.e. house of senate and House of Representatives. (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament proceedings be broadcast live.
- The constitution should empower parliament to remove the president from office through a vote of no confidence. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the president have power to veto legislation in parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not have power to veto legislation in parliament.
- The constitution should grant power to override the president's veto.
- The constitution should provide that the president should have power to dissolve parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliament has power to dissolve itself.
- The constitution should provide for parliamentary elections to be staggered so that there is no time when there are no sitting MPs.

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- The constitution should provide that the president shall be educated, married, not a pagan and be 40 years and above.
- The constitution should provide for a president who is a professional and married. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be physically and morally upright. (2)
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the president and vice president shall not be M.Ps.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have a running mate.
- The constitution should specify the qualifications of a presidential candidate.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 2 terms of 5 years for the president. (12)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall form a government of non-Mps.
- The constitution should provide that the president be the head of state, government and leader of the ruling party. 32)
- The constitution should provide that functions of the president be to assent bills in parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be subject to the law.
- The constitution should provide for rule of law for all including the President.

- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be above the law. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the chancellor of public universities. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not have the power to release any prisoner.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president due to misconduct. (8)
- The constitution should provide for independence between the president and parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the relationship between the president and parliament be to promote economic and national unity.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be a member of parliament. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be a member of parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the governor appoint chiefs DOs.
- The constitution should provide that Provincial administration shall work for 10 years and if they don't deliver they be removed.
- The constitution should provide that village elders shall be uniformed and salaried. (3)
- The Constitution should provide protection against village elders by chiefs and DOs.
- The constitution should provide for chiefs to be elected for 5 years.
- The constitution should provide for scrapping of the Provincial administration. (6)
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and their assistants be answerable to the public. (2)
- The constitution should retain the provincial administration.
- The constitution should do away with the posts of chiefs, Dos and DCs.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of Administration Police.
- The constitution should guarantee women representation in provincial administration.
- The constitution should replace provincial administration with local authorities. (2)
- The constitution should replace provincial administration with the police force.
- The constitution should provide for election of chiefs by the people. (3)
- The constitution should provide for 10 ministries in Kenya. (2)
- The constitution should provide that every ministry be managed by permanent secretaries. There should be only 16 ministries.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- The constitution should provide for an adequate structure of the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary. (5)
- The constitution should provide for availability of courts at divisional headquarters.
- The constitution should provide for a traditional justice system to resolve traditional disputes before hand.
- The constitution should establish electoral courts for speedy hearings of petitions.
- The constitution should establish courts for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that the court proceedings be simplified and made more efficient.
- The constitution should provide for Supreme Court to be headed by the CJ. (4)
- The constitution should establish a constitutional court. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the appointment of CJ shall be vetted by Parliament

and should have adequate academic qualifications.

- The constitution should provide for election of judges by the public and establishment of lower court of elders.
- The constitution should provide that the LSK and Parliament shall vet appointment of judges.
- The constitution should ensure that judicial officers are appointed on merit.
- The constitution should provide for parliamentary vetting of judicial officers appointed by JSC. (3)
- The constitution should establish a commission specifically to appoint judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers be appointed by judicial service commission. (2)
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers be appointed by parliament on recommendation from the public service commission.
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice be appointed from a bench of court of appeal judges.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers be appointed by public service commission. (2)
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers have a degree from a recognized university and should have a relevant working experience.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers have at least a degree in law. (4)
- The constitution should provide for security of tenure for judges. (2)
- The constitution should provide for elective posts age limit to be 30 years.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers be in office up to the age of 55 years.
- The constitution should provide that judges should serve in office between the ages of 50 to 74 years.
- The constitution should provide that judges retire at the age of 70 years.
- The constitution should provide that judges retire at the age of 65 years.
- The constitution should empower the judicial service commission to discipline errant judicial officers. (3)
- The constitution should provide that judges be dismissed when they are unable to perform their duties.
- The constitution should restrict the Kadhis court to judicial work. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis have similar qualifications as magistrates.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis handle other matters related to Islamic law.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis court have appellate jurisdiction.
- The constitution should provide for existence of Islamic court and office of National Chief Kadhi.
- The constitution should provide that state judicial powers be vested exclusively in courts. (4)
- The constitution should ensure that all people have access to courts. (2)
- The constitution should establish courts at divisional level to guarantee access to courts.
- The constitution should provide for a levy- free access to judicial service.
- The constitution should guarantee a constitutional right to legal aid. (4)
- The constitution should not provide for judicial review of laws made by legislature.
- The constitution should make provisions for judicial review of laws made by legislature. (3)
- The constitution should recognize courts of council of elders.

5.3.11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- The constitution should provide that all-elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular elections. (13)
- The constitution should provide for mayors to be elected for a term of 5 years. (4)
- The constitution should provide that mayors to serve a maximum of years.
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen serve for two years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen serve for two terms of five years each. (2)
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen serve for two terms of three years each. (2)
- The constitution should provide for councilors to be recalled in case of misconduct.
- The constitution should provide for an autonomous Local Government.
- The constitution should provide that local councils continue to operate under the central government. (4)
- The constitution should provide that local councils should not continue to operate under the central government.
- The constitution should provide for councilors to be at least STD 8 leavers. (3)
- The constitution should provide for councilors to be at least form 4 leavers. (13)
- The constitution should provide that the minimum education qualification for mayors and council chairmen be a university degree.
- The constitution should provide that the minimum education qualification for mayors and council chairmen be a diploma or university degree in management.
- The constitution should provide for language tests for those vying for local authority seats. (4)
- The constitution should provide for moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (2)
- The constitution should provide that those vying for local authority seats are 25 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the councilors shall be married and 30 years and above and council chairmen garner 25% of total votes.
- The constitution should empower the electorate to recall non-performing councilors. (5)
- The constitution should provide that remuneration package for councilors shall be determined by parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that remuneration package for councilors shall be determined by the labor office in conjunction with the electorate.
- The constitution should provide that remuneration package for councilors be determined by a special commission. (2)
- The constitution should provide that remuneration package for councilors be determined by the local authority.
- The constitution should provide that remuneration package for councilors be determined by the central government.
- The constitution should retain the nomination of councilors. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the disabled persons take 20% of the nominative seats.
- The constitution should provide that 52% of the nominated councilors be pastoralist women.
- The constitution should not provide for nomination of councilors and based on gender and

disability. (2)

- The constitution should abolish the concept of nominated councilors.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled persons take 10% of the nominative seats in the local authority.
- The constitution should provide for rules to govern the conduct of councilors in a multi party state.
- The constitution should provide that councilors stick to parties that sponsored them.
- The constitution should provide that the president or the minister for local government should have the power to dissolve local councils. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president or the minister for local government should not have the power to dissolve local councils. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the executive shall have powers to dissolve councils.
- The constitution should provide that councils have the power to appoint workers within councils.

5.3.12. THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The constitution should facilitate for the representative electoral system. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the secret ballot electoral system. (6)
- The constitution should practice proportional electoral system.
- The constitution should retain the simple majority rule as a basis of winning the elections. (6)
- The constitution should not design the electoral process to increase participation of women in parliament.
- The constitution should provide that for councilors to be declared winners, one should garner at least 55% of the total votes.
- The constitution should provide that for a presidential candidate to be declared a winner, one should garner at least 50% of the total votes.
- The constitution should not allow candidates who fail to be nominated by one party to seek nomination from another party. (2)
- The constitution should allow candidates who fail to be nominated by one party to seek nomination from another party. (2)
- The constitution should allow candidates to defect from one party to another.
- The constitution should provide that elected candidates should consult with the electorate before defecting.
- The constitution should ban defections between political parties.
- The constitution should retain the 25% representation in at least five provinces for presidential elections. (7)
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should garner at least 30% votes in half of all the states (jimbo)
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should garner at least 30% votes in at least 5 provinces.
- The constitution should reserve at least one third of parliamentary seats for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for seats be reserved for the Ogiek and Dorobo in parliament and local councils.
- The constitution should provide for seats to be reserved for minority groups i.e. disabled women, church organizations and youth. (6)

- The constitution should not retain the current geographical system.
- The constitution should provide for the division of Rift Valley into three regions.
- The constitution should provide that more constituencies shall be created on the basis of population. (6)
- The constitution should provide that more constituencies shall be created on the basis of minority groups.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. (5)
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held simultaneously.
- The constitution should provide for use of transparent ballot boxes (3)
- The constitution should provide that civil servants should not resign first before he/she vies for any elective post.
- The constitution should provide that disabled persons vote at the nearest polling station.
- The constitution should limit the expenditure by each candidate. (4)
- The constitution should specify the election date. (4)
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections be conducted directly. (10)
- The constitution should provide that the president be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the Electoral commissioners be retired public officers with clean records and patriotic to the nation. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners be graduates in law. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners be lawyers or economists.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners be appointed by the president and approved by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners be appointed by the president. (2)
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners be appointed by parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners be appointed by the public service commission.
- The constitutions should provide that electoral commissioners enjoy security of tenure of 5 years. (2)
- The constitutions should provide that electoral commissioners enjoy security of tenure. (2)
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners serve for 2 terms of 4 years each.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners who misuse their office should be removed from office.
- The constitution should provide that the ECK be funded from treasury. (5)
- The constitution should provide that thirteen electoral commissioners be appointed. (2)
- The constitution should ensure that one electoral commissioner be appointed per province.
- The constitution should provide that 21 electoral commissioners be appointed.
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station. (7)
- The constitution should provide for an independent ECK.
- The constitution should provide that religious leaders shall head election processes.
- The constitution should provide that returning officers and polling officers shall have a minimum of 'O' level certificate.

- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration or Police shall not be concerned with elections.

5.3.13. BASIC RIGHTS

- The constitution should guarantee individual rights.
- The constitution should guarantee fundamental rights of every Kenyan. (2)
- The constitution should protect the basic rights and shall promote unity and equality with respect to wide diversity.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of movement, association, expression and religion. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom to carryout businesses anywhere in the country.
- The constitution should entrench the right to political, civic rights and freedoms.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans.(2)
- The constitution should guarantee the right to life and the death penalty should be abolished. (3)
- The constitution should replace the death sentence with life imprisonment.
- The constitution should retain the death penalty. (4)
- The constitution should guarantee that every Kenyan has the right to free medical care, right to employment, food, water shelter and security. (7)
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans security. (3)
- The constitution should provide for protection against false arrest of citizens.
- The constitution should provide for citizen security by the Government.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan free healthcare. (10)
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan access to clean water.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan access to free education. (4)
- The constitution should provide that all Kenyans are entitled to shelter.
- The constitution should ensure that the government provides food to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for creation of more jobs for graduates.
- The constitution should discourage forced labor.
- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans the right to work and fair payment.
- The constitution should provide equal employment opportunities for the disabled. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee equal employment opportunities for both men and women. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee employment for the youths.
- The constitution should guarantee social security for the widow/widower.
- The constitution should provide for benefits for the elderly.
- The constitution should provide that the unemployed Kenyans be given allowances.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education for all Kenyans. (3)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level. (5)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to primary level. (2)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to secondary levels. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee continuity of civic education. 2)

- The constitution should guarantee information in the hands of the state or organ of the state. (3)
- The constitution should provide for it being translated into all languages of Kenya. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee right to trade unions for all.
- The constitution should provide for a right to trade unions representation for all workers. (8)
- The constitution should guarantee land ownership as a basic right.

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should provide for free participation of women in politics.
- The constitution should provide for protection of women from all forms of violence.
- The constitution should provide for 50% of government employees be women and be involved in commissions such as ant corruption.
- The constitution should provide for women treatment as 1st class citizens.
- The constitution should provide for sections 84b, 82,45 and 89 as they discriminate against women
- The constitution should provide that 20% of nominated posts shall be for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for institution of the office for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for budget allocation for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for consideration in buildings etc for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that parents shall declare if they have a disabled child and the government to form an assessment Center for such cases.
- The constitution should provide that special considerations shall be given for the disabled in NHIF, training, jobs, funding, marriage, equity, ministry, court, prison, punishment etc.
- The constitution should provide for the disabled rights and employment without discrimination.
- The constitution should provide for the rights and needs of the disabled persons.
- The constitution should guarantee the disabled the right to marry.
- The constitution should facilitate bursaries for the disabled persons.
- The constitution should guarantee people with disability the rights to security, education and employment.
- The constitution should provide that disabled women should have special security to free education.
- The constitution should guarantee that the disabled have the right to own land.
- The constitution should guarantee the disabled the right to free education services, financial assistance and employment. (2)
- The constitution should provide for rehabilitation centers for the disabled in every district.
- The constitution should protect the education of the Girl child. (3)
- The constitution should protect the rights of children (5)
- The constitution should provide equal rights for children. (2)
- The constitution should provide for funds to assist the orphans.
- The constitution should protect children from child abuse and child labor. (3)
- The constitution should protect the rights of the street children. (2)
- The constitution should consider pastoralists as vulnerable groups. (3)
- The constitution should provide that special quota on entrance to the universities, colleges, and secondary schools shall be accorded to Dorobo due the hardship in their

area.

- The constitution should provide for employment of Maasai who attain D+ by the TSC.
- The constitution should provide that the government shall provide for the old. (3)
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for women and minority groups. (8)
- The constitution should provide for medical personnel in police stations to deal with conditions of suspects.
- The constitution should provide for free defense council by the state for offences with less than 3 years jail term.

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide that the individual has ultimate ownership of land. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the local community has ultimate ownership of land. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the Government should have power to acquire private land. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the Government should not have power to acquire private land. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the state or local government should have the power to control use of land by owners. (2)
- The constitution should provide for taxing of any idle land.
- The constitution should provide for productive use of all land.
- The constitution should replace land control board with a council of elders, who shall perform the sale and purchase of land.
- The constitution should provide that the council of elders shall solve land disputes. (2)
- The constitution should provide that stiffer penalties shall be imposed on those concerned with irregular allocation of land.
- The constitution should encourage group ownership of land.
- The constitution should provide that land title deeds be in the name of the head of the home, wife as well as the children. (3)
- The constitution should provide for group ranches be reinforced.
- The constitution should decentralize the land registration transactions.
- The constitution should provide that matters of land inheritance be discussed by all family members including sons and daughters. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee land title deeds for all landowners.
- The constitution should provide that inheritance be distributed along cultural lines.
- The constitution should provide for land to be shall be regularized by the Government and each individual must have at least 5 hectares.
- The constitution should provide for a land ceiling owned by an individual. (5)
- The constitution should provide that persons owning more than 200 acres should be taxed.
- The constitution should provide that maximum ceiling of land be 10 acres.
- The constitution should provide that maximum ceiling of land be 100 acres.
- The constitution should provide that maximum ceiling of land be 5 acres.
- The constitution should provide that maximum ceiling of land be 2.5 hectares.
- The constitution should not allow non-citizens to acquire land. (6)
- The constitution should provide that land board is situated in the divisional headquarters.

- The constitution should provide for the simplification of land transfers and levies are scrapped. (2)
- The constitution should simplify land transfer procedures. (2)
- The constitution should provide that land board is situated at locational levels.
- The constitution should provide that land transfer be strictly controlled by community based land committees.
- The constitution should decentralize land control boards.
- The constitution should provide for land council availability at all level.
- The constitution should provide for provide for married women to own property.
- The constitution should provide that land title deeds shall bear the names of both spouses. (5)
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women.(9)
- The constitution should provide that sale of land shall be done by the consent of the wife.
- The constitution should retain the pre independence treaties. (2)
- The constitution should do away with the pre independence treaties. (5)
- The constitution should provide for the return of land that was taken from the Maasai.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country. (11)
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for all Kenyans. (6)
- The constitution should provide that trust land be owned by the community. (3)
- The constitution should abolish the concept of trust land.

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

- The constitution should protect and promote Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity. (4)
- The constitution should provide for respect of customs.
- The constitution should provide that marriage shall be respected and formalized.
- The constitution should guarantee intact cultural values.
- The constitution should provide for optional dowry.
- The constitution should capture cultural values e.g. dress code of the Kenyans during traditional occasions.
- The constitution should consider Maasai women as a distinct social group.
- The constitution should provide that the Ogiek/Ndorobo be recognized as a distinct social group.
- The constitution should provide that the Maasai culture be protected by the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that Maasai women be considered for property inheritance.
- The constitution should provide that negative the ethnicity be discouraged.
- The constitution should discourage tribalism.
- The constitution should provide that all tribes in Kenya respect each other.
- The constitution should provide for abolishing of FGM. (8)
- The constitution should protect against discriminatory aspect of culture. (4)
- The constitution should provide for two national languages i.e. English and Kiswahili. (3)
- The constitution should provide for Kiswahili as a national language. (2)
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous language. (7)

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

- The constitution should retain the executive power to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- The constitution should provide that federal states have power to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- The constitution should provide that the central government and regional government should have power to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- The constitution should retain parliament's power to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances. (4)
- The constitution should facilitate for the raising of revenue through income generating parastatals.
- The constitution should provide that other means of generating income be through allowing investors to have dual citizenship in order to generate income.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources. (3)
- The constitution should provide for fair distribution of all resources.
- The constitution should emphasize the equal distribution of the national cake.
- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities are accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.
- The constitution should provide that the government apportions benefits from resources between the central government and communities where such resources are found. (5)
- The constitution should ensure that the controller and auditor general should check on the government's use of public finances. (2)
- The constitution should empower the auditor and controller general to prosecute those who embezzle public funds.
- The constitution should provide that the Auditor and Controller General be appointed by parliament. (3)
- The constitution should establish parliamentary committees on finances with powers to prosecute through the Attorney General.
- The constitution should empower parliament with the authority to manage national resources.
- The constitution should ensure that public servants are offered better pay and allowances so as to attract them to the civil service. (2)
- The constitution should ensure that employment should be done on merit.
- The constitution should stipulate that ministers be professional in their ministerial fields.
- The constitution should provide that public servants serve for 10 years and their educational qualifications be above secondary levels.
- The constitution should have a provision for permanent secretaries to be appointed a constitutional commission.
- The constitution should provide that the president appoints members of the public service commission.
- The constitution should provide that parliament appoints members of the public service commission. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a code of ethics for public servants. (4)
- The constitution should compel public servants to declare their wealth. (5)

5.3.18. ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should put in place environmental protection issues for water bodies, forests, rangelands minerals and wildlife. (2)
- The constitution should protect against environmental degradation from drainage of waste matters into water bodies and toxic fumes into the air.
- The constitution should protect rivers from pollution and forests from depletion.
- The constitution should provide that the government should have the power to enforce laws on the protection of the environment. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the executive should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws.
- The constitution should provide that the local community should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws.
- The constitution should provide that the local community own natural resources. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the government own natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the federal states own natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the local community should manage and protect the environment. (6)
- The constitution should protect natural resources i.e. minerals, wildlife, forests, range lands (8)
- The constitution should provide that parliament should have the responsibility for management and protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the government and local councils should have the responsibility for management and protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should ensure that natural local communities manage resources and organized local committees assisted by the local authority.
- The constitution should prosecute those who are found to have misused natural resources.
- The constitution should have a provision for highly skilled personnel to manage and protect natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for irrigation of marginal areas.
- The constitution should provide that local communities shall exploit the natural resources for their benefits.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should provide that NGO's and other organized groups should have a role in governance i.e. policy formation and advisory roles (4)
- The constitution should provide that civil societies be given education on the constitution and other government issues.
- The constitution should provide that the state regulate the conduct of civil society organizations including the media. (4)
- The constitution should provide for scrutiny of religious activities.
- The constitution should institutionalize the roles of civil society organizations. (3)
- The constitution should ensure that there is maximum participation of women in governance. (5)
- The constitution should ensure that qualified disabled persons are recruited into executive positions.
- The constitution should guarantee maximum participation of the youth in governance. (2)

- The constitution should provide for special ministry for the youth.
- The constitution should guarantee maximum participation of minority groups in governance i.e. pastoralists, hunters and gatherers.
- The constitution should guarantee maximum participation of the elderly in governance.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs be the responsibility of the exclusive responsibility of the executive.
- The constitution should provide that a public referendum be sought before the executive conducts any serious commitment in foreign affairs.
- The constitution should ensure that the conduct of foreign affairs be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should ensure that parliament allocates finances for foreign affairs and determine the number of foreign missions.
- The constitution should grant that parliament scrutinize international treaties and conventions in which Kenya is involved.
- The constitution should provide that international treaties and conventions and regional treaties should not have automatic effect on domestic law.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall elect ambassadors.

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

- The constitution should establish institutions for the disabled at district levels.
- The constitution should provide for a creation of Defense Ministry.
- The constitution should establish constitutional commission to review and amend the constitution from time to time.
- The constitution should provide that the public shall elect ombudsmen.
- The constitution should establish the office of ombudsman to receive complaints from the people. (4)
- The constitution should establish a human rights commission. (3)
- The constitution should establish a gender commission. (2)
- The constitution should establish an anti corruption commission. (5)
- The constitution should establish a lands commission. (6)
- The constitution should establish a national food commission to ensure food security.
- The constitution should establish a local authority service commission.
- The constitution should provide for parliament service commission.
- The constitution should provide that a salary commission shall be established to determine public servants salaries.
- The constitution should provide that the following commissions be formed Electoral, Judicial, Public Service, Education, Health, Disaster, National Fund and Salary, Land, External trade, National Defense and Ombudsman. (2)
- The constitution should establish a Minister of Justice and constitutional affairs to embrace commissions on electoral, judicial and human rights. The Attorney General should be the legal advisor to the government.
- The constitution should establish a minister of justice to supervise justice in courts and regulate court functions.

5.3.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The constitution should provide that CJ shall assume power to assume executive power during polls. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the speaker shall have power during transition and the in-coming president assume office after 14 days while the out going president hand over power during swearing in.
- The constitution should provide that the speaker of the national assembly should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that judges of the Supreme Court be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that the chairman of electoral commission shall have power to declare winner and hand over instruments of power. (2)
- The constitution should provide that presidential election results be declared after all votes have been counted. Figures from each polling station should be stated. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General declare the presidential election results.
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president assumes office 14 days after the elections.
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president assumes office soon after the election results are declared. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president assumes office 60 days after being declared winner in the elections.
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice swears in the incoming president. (4)
- The constitution should provide that a judge from the Supreme Court swears in the incoming president.
- The constitution should provide that transfer of instruments of power by out going president to incoming president be done during the swearing in ceremony.
- The constitution should provide that ceremonial function be mode of power transfer. (2)
- The constitution should make provisions for the former president in terms of security. (3)
- The constitution should have welfare provisions for the former president.
- The constitution should provide that the former president should have immunity from legal proceedings. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the former president should have not have immunity from legal proceedings. (2)
- The constitution should provide for state recognition of the former president.

5.3.23. **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- The constitution should fully guarantee the rights of women.
- The constitution should provide that women have the right to speak and to be heard.
- The constitution should provide that women have the rights to ownership of property. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee widows and women property inheritance.
- The constitution should ensure that women have the right to inherit property. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a right to inherit property for both sons and daughters.
- The constitution should provide for unmarried girls to inherit parental property.
- The constitution should provide that divorced women should have the right to share the

property with the ex-husband.

- The constitution should provide that children of divorced families be taken care of by the husband.
- The constitution should harmonize marriage laws.
- The constitution should provide for fathers' responsibility in cases of separation and divorce.
- The constitution should provide that registration of property be in both names of the husband and wife.
- The constitution should abolish the concept of dowry.
- The constitution should provide that traditional marriages be awarded certificates.
- The constitution should prohibit domestic violence. (4)

5.3.24. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC**

- The constitution should provide that marginalized areas are provided with electricity.

5.3.25. **NATIONAL OTHER**

- The constitution should provide that AIDS victims are put in homes and catered for.
- The constitution should provide that there be a policewomen's office in federal states.
- The constitution should provide that corruption offenders should have their properties confiscated by the state.
- The constitution should provide that corruption offenders be heavily penalized.
- The constitution should protect the common man from corruption.
- The constitution should provide that the citizens shall be empowered to protect themselves and property.
- The constitution should provide that population be controlled by incentives, i.e. the first 3 children be given free and compulsory education.

5.3.26. **SECTORAL**

- The constitution should provide that livestock policy on health and marketing be enforced.
- The constitution should provide that crop growing and marketing be promoted by the government.
- The constitution should provide that the government protect farmers through subsidizing agricultural farm produce, inputs and provide ready market for farm produce. (2)
- The constitution should allow the Maasai community shall be allowed to build a slaughter house in Narok.
- The constitution should provide that wheat factory for farmers shall be built in Narok.
- The constitution should provide for availability of agricultural officers.
- The constitution should provide that 20% of the school bursary committee should be comprised of disabled persons.
- The constitution should provide for integrations programmes for disabled children to regular schools.
- The constitution should facilitate for more boarding schools to be built for the Maasai community by the government.

- The constitution facilitate for revision of the education curriculum to accommodate pastoralists.
- The constitution should provide that education in higher learning institutions be facilitated by the government.
- The constitution should ensure that local languages be taught in schools. (2)
- The constitution should provide that each region should have a university.
- The constitution should provide that the quota system be applied to the Maasai community.
- The constitution should provide for a fair distribution of teachers to the federal states, more universities in all jimbo.
- The constitution should encourage education by employing all graduates.
- The constitution should provide for proper education to curb tribalism
- The constitution should provide for civic education in schools.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall be taught in schools and it shall be freely available.
- The constitution should provide that any reform in the education sector be referred to professionals before implementation.
- The constitution should provide that the government earmarks some funds from the budget to help people with disabilities. (2)
- The constitution should provide that equipment for the disabled be imported tax-free.
- The constitution should provide for title deeds be used to secure loans. (2)
- The constitution should provide for means in which the disabled can access credit at concessionary rates.
- The constitution should compel the government to improve health facilities.
- The constitution should provide that the government ensures accessibility to the disabled to access the national hospital insurance fund.
- The constitution should facilitate for the awareness of immunization campaigns being carried out.
- The constitution should provide that doctors should not be allowed to run private clinics.
- The constitution should require medical check ups for both men and women when a husband has been away from the wife for 3 months.
- The constitution should require that an ambulance be at every dispensary to assist in emergency cases.
- The constitution should provide that district hospitals be equipped with disabled therapy rooms.
- The constitution should provide for availability of P3 forms in hospitals.
- The constitution should provide that the Kenya Tourism Board be decentralized.
- The constitution should address the potential of tourism in Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that colleges dealing with tourism shall have a quota for the Maasai
- The constitution should provide that the government supports the Maasai industry of leather goods and beads.
- The constitution should provide that the government sponsors all small development projects.
- The constitution should provide that all mineral rights be vested in the local authorities.
- The constitution should require that PSVs need ascending ramps for ease of entry and exit by disabled people.
- The constitution should provide that all resources derived from parks or wildlife be

invested into the local authorities. (2)

- The constitution should address the conflict between wild life and people. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee protection to people fro wildlife that comes to destroy property. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the government shall relocate wild animals for people and that persons injured be compensated.
- The constitution should provide that wild animals shall be taken away from the communities into the parks.

5.3.27. **NATIONAL**

- The constitution should control the proliferation of peri-urban centers and commercial trading centers.
- The constitution should have a provision for enforceable disclosure of disabled children for effective planning.

5.3.28. **LEGAL SYSTEMS**

- The constitution should provide for the retention of customary law.
- The constitution should provide that land trespass shall have a jail term of 10-20 years.
- The constitution should provide that cattle trespass shall have a jail term of 10-20 years.
- The constitution should provide for strict punishments for murderers, rapists.
- The constitution should require that misuse of public resources by persons be made a criminal offence.
- The constitution should demand that cattle rustlers get stiff penalty.
- The constitution should order that men who get children out of wedlock be prosecuted.
- The constitution should demand that those who inflict AIDS knowingly, be sentenced to death.
- The constitution should equate sexual harassment of the disabled to that of underage children.

5.3.29. **GENERAL AND CROSSCUTTING THEMES**

- The constitution should guarantee gender equity. (4)
- The constitution should guarantee compensation for those whose property has been destroyed by wildlife. (2)
- The constitution should provide that government officers be accountable to affairs of the state.
- The constitution should provide that all Kenyans be equal before the law. (2)

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon Stephen ole Ntutu MP
2. Masaiyo Ole Pelela DC
3. Francis Nkoitoi Chairman
4. Cllr. Stephen Ole Senteu
5. Lemita Ole Lemein
6. Pastor Serur
7. Boniface Kashu
8. Alicena Korgoren
9. Mary Simat
10. Elizabeth Sonko

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. Maasai educational providers
2. TILIDIP
3. ORIP
4. District coordinator
5. Comm. Keraiko Tobiko
6. Comm. Dr. Mosonik
7. OPDP
8. Constitutional constituency committee

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

1	0004ONORV	Cllr Helen Kipetu	CBO	Memorandum	Masai Women Pastoralists
2	0003ONORV	David Ole Shunkur	CBO	Written	Ole Polos & Ole Irien Member
3	0005ONORV	Douglas Meigera	CBO	Written	Ololunga Disabled
4	0017ONORV	George C Aruttoh	CBO	Written	Mulot Division
5	0002ONORV	Joseph Karia	CBO	Written	OlePolos Members
6	0019ONORV	Keter K Paul	CBO	Memorandum	CTA
7	0006ONORV	Margaret Nenkai	CBO	Memorandum	Kenya Women Political
8	0007ONORV	Mary Simat	CBO	Written	Maasai Women
9	0001ONORV	Moses Naekal	CBO	Written	Naroosura Residents
10	0018ONORV	Simeon K Tiitany	CBO	Written	Sagamian
11	0015ONORV	Simon Ngetich	CBO	Written	Mulot Division
12	0013ONORV	Wilfred Langat	CBO	Memorandum	Sagoo Organisation
13	0014ONORV	Wilson Rutoh	CBO	Written	Mulot Division
14	0053INORV	Agnes Laboso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0027INORV	Alice C Singen	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0041INORV	Anastasia Lanoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0057INORV	Anna Korir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0030INORV	Annah Naramat Senai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0046INORV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
20	0047INORV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
21	0064INORV	Anthony Mita	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0071INORV	Barnaba Karonoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0002INORV	Ben K Ole Letoluo	Individual	Written	
24	0073INORV	Cheruiyot Anthony	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0060INORV	Cllr Felix Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0024INORV	Cllr Samuel Koriata	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0023INORV	Cllr Simon K Muvsoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0036INORV	Daniel A S Ntutu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0058INORV	Emmanuel Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0042INORV	Emmanuel Sadera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0075INORV	Eric K Bett	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0055INORV	Hellen Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0004INORV	Hon Ole Ntutu	Individual	Written	
34	0061INORV	Irene Limo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0017INORV	Jackson Ole Kamoye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0021INORV	Jackson Ole Saika	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0070INORV	Joel Kileges	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0032INORV	Joel Ole Ketita	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0026INORV	John K Tonui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0052INORV	Joseph Korir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0044INORV	Joseph Ole Lenien	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0009INORV	Joseph Sayaelololoso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0059INORV	Julius K Barsuguta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0069INORV	Justus Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0074INORV	Kennedy Nyamongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0050INORV	Kipkemoi A Sangutet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0049INORV	Kipkoskei Salat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0010INORV	Kipteigok Chumo John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0001INORV	Kiwape Simion	Individual	Written	
50	0043INORV	Koriata Nadala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0048INORV	Leonard K Langat	Individual	Written	

52	0033INORV	Lerionka Sironka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0016INORV	Livingstone Nkuwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0029INORV	Loise Ntutu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0025INORV	Mohamed Khan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0018INORV	Mohamed N Yoris	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0040INORV	Mopite Ole Tokoiwua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0005INORV	Mustafa Mututu	Individual	Written	
59	0022INORV	Mustafa Ntullu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0016ONORV	Nancy Koech	Individual	Written	Mulot Divison
61	0020INORV	Nelson S Y	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0007INORV	Nickson S Katangin	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0045INORV	Paul A Kilel	Individual	Written	
64	0056INORV	Paul K Chepkwony	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0031INORV	Paul Korata	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0051INORV	Philip Kenduiywa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0072INORV	Pr Stanley Towet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0038INORV	Richard Ole Kibos	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0039INORV	Richard Ole Kibos	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0028INORV	Rutt Mpoke	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0054INORV	S Tangus	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0035INORV	Saitoti Kesier	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0008INORV	Saitoti Tanki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0013INORV	Sakana Ole Sarkuyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0065INORV	Samuel Kirui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0066INORV	Samuel Kones	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0063INORV	Samuel Tangus	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0015INORV	Sanja Ole Sangei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0034INORV	Seuri Ole Keshe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0068INORV	Simion Koyumi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0037INORV	Simoion Ole Gisa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0062INORV	Simon Kirui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0012INORV	Simuntei Kulet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0014INORV	Stephen Piun	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0019INORV	Supeyo Ole Lemein	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0006INORV	Sylvester Ntutu	Individual	Written	
87	0067INORV	Takites Bore	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0003INORV	Tokoishi Ole Nampaso	Individual	Memorandum	
89	0011INORV	Tole Tamri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0012ONORV	Albina Korgoren	Other Institutions	Written	Sogoo Organization
91	0010ONORV	Benson Korir	Religious Organisation	Written	Ilmotiok
92	0020ONORV	David Mutai	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Mulot Catholic Church
93	0008ONORV	John Cheruiyot Sang	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Justice & Peace Com.
94	0011ONORV	Julius Korir	Religious Organisation	Written	Africa Gospel Church
95	0009ONORV	Mary Vicky Chepkemoi	Religious Organisation	Written	Mulot Catholic Church

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

OLE NTUTU ARID ZONE PRIMARY SCHOOL

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Mary Simat	P.O. Box 711, Narok	24	Lenkume Saitoti	P.O. Box 80, narok
2	Carolyn Sopiato Simon	P.O. Box 711, Narok	25	Douglas Mugafa	P.O. Box 140, Narok
3	N.S.Katangie	P.O. Box 555, Narok	26	Anastasia Lamoi	P.O. Box 5, Narok
4	Helen Soke Kipstu	P.O. Box 555, Narok	27	John N. Tankile	P.O.Box 96, Narok
5	Kiwape Simon	P.O. Box 622, Narok	28	Sanja Ole Sankei	P.O. Box 20, Narok
6	Saitoti Tanki	P.O. Box 60, Narok	29	Njathi Waihenya	P.O. Box 223, Narok
7	Koriata Nadala	P.O. Box 20, Ololulunga	30	Livingstone Ole Nkuwau	N/A
8	Olologo Joseph S.	P.O. Box 20, Ololulunga	31	Jackson Ole Kamoye	P.O.Box 99, Ololulunga
9	Kipteigok Chumo John	P.O. Box 42, Ololulunga	32	Mohamed H. Yons	P.O. Box 40, Ololulunga
10	Moses Naeku	P.O. Box 617, Narok	33	Superyo Ole Lemein	P.O. Box 56, Ololulunga
11	Ben K. Letoluo	P.O. Box 281, Narok	34	Nelson S. Yenko	P.O.Box 18, Ololulunga
12	Joseph Karia	P.O. Box 45, Narok	35	Konde	N/A
13	Parmuki Tampul	N/A	36	Dalton Neloko	P.O. Box 51, Ololulunga
14	Tikoishi Ole Nampaso	P.O. Box 657, Narok	37	M. Neloko	P.O. Box 51, Ololulunga
15	David Ole Shunkur	P.O. Box 81, Ololulunga	38	Lemeria	N/A
16	Joseph S. ole Lemein	P.O.Box 37, Ololulunga	39	Mopel	N/A
17	Ole Kulet Simintei	N/A	40	Kishyan	P.O. Box 99, Narok
18	SakanaSharkoyio	N/A	41	Turanta Ole Mkume	P.O. Box 40, Ololulunga
19	Cllr. Kilerai	P.O. Box 19, Narok	42	Sananga Setek	P.O. Box 56, Ololulunga
20	John Saiyoi	P.O. Box 52, Narok	43	Ntimama Kilerai	P.O. Box 99, Narok
21	Lekishon Tiapuke	P.O. Box 229, Narok	44	Ole Koiseker	P.O. Box 40, Ololulunga
22	Stephen Pion	P.O. Box 40, Narok	45	Ole Sopia	P.O. Box 180, Narok
23	Mustofa Tampul	P.O. Box 5, Narok	46	Ole Chapit	N/A
47	Washira	P.O. Box 20, Narok	70	Cllr. Koriata	P.O. Box 50, Ololulunga
48	Ole Risa	N/A	71	Alusu Ole	P.O. Box 11, Ololulunga
49	Ole Sirkore	P.O. Box 56, Ololulunga	72	Sakna Nainsuta	P.O. Box 11, Ololulunga
50	Domnic Kimiriny	N/A	73	Samson Koini	P.O. Box 29, Ololulunga
51	Mesemka	N/A	74	Sanka Ole Kimiriny	P.O. Box 3, Oloiria
52	Talanta Ole Mchoko	N/A	75	Samson Ole Nainguta	N/A
53	Jackson Saika	P.O. Box 395, Narok	76	Tema	N/A
54	Kitilai Ole Ntutu	P.O. Box 164, Narok	77	Taes	N/A
55	Mathew Sinteria	N/A	78	Rashid S. Suleman	P.O. Box 4, Ololulunga
56	Ledama Ngeeti	N/A	79	Issa Mahamud	N/A
57	Robert Kiramba	N/A	80	Pempa Ole Kiimodu	P.O. Box 81, Ololulunga
58	Leshus Kiroki	N/A	81	Moses ole Shoroi	P.O. Box 81, Ololulunga
59	Dickson Kunder	N/A	82	Moses Nkoitoi	P.O. Box 3, Oloiria
60	Kiserema Muna	P.O. Box 236, Narok	83	Kaka	P.O. Box 3, Oloiria
61	Joseph Ngeeh Ole	P.O. Box 236, Narok	84	Ole Napaala	N/A
62	Lemashon Kiparus	P.O. Box 49, Narok	85	Jemise Ole Kotioko	P.O. Box 81, Ololulunga
63	Ole Lekaking Kimeiuva	P.O. Box 49, Narok	86	Margaret Nenkai	P.O. Box 555, Ololulunga
64	Mustafa Ntutio	P.O. Box 99, Narok	87	Mohammed Khan	P.O. Box 13, Narok

65	James Namposo	P.O. Box 55, Narok	88	Annah Narama	P.O. Box 59, Narok
66	France Tomiok	P.O. Box 236, Narok	89	Ruth Mpoke	P.O. Box 65, Narok
67	Cllr Peter K. Nkoitoi	P.O. Box 425, Narok	90	John K. Tanui	P.O. Box 42, Ololulunga
68	Maurore Magol	N/A	91	Melitei Nampaso	P.O. Box 55, Ololulunga
69	Cllr Simon Kimursoi	P.O. Box 19, Narok	92	Joel L. Ketita	P.O. Box 39, Ololulunga
93	Paul N. Koriata	P.O. Box 50, Ololulunga	98	Ole Leperes	P.O. Box 85, Ololulunga
94	Lerionga Sadera	P.O. Box 81, Ololulunga	99	Daniel Ntutu	P.O. Box 95, Narok
95	Seuri Keshe	P.O. Box 40, Narok	100	Saimon Ole Gisa	P.O. Box 3, Ololulunga
96	Saitoti Kesier	P.O. Box 40, Narok	101	Richard Ole Kibos	P.O. Box 754, Melelo
97	Dalton Ole Sadera	P.O. Box 92, Ololulunga	102	Motite Ole Ntokowan	P.O. Box 55, Ololulunga

MULOT CATHOLIC CHURCH

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Samuel Ngetich	P.O. Box 2, Oloomiran	24	Cllr. Kiojeso Kenduiwo	P.O. Box 26, Oloomirani
2	John Sang	P.O. Box 2, Oloomiran	25	Cllr. Joseph Rotich	P.O. Box 321, Narok
3	Richard Langat	P.O. Box 63, Oloomiran	26	Cllr. Joseph Ngisbfachi	P.O. Box 19, Narok
4	Mary Vicky	P.O. Box 2, Oloomiran	27	Jonathan K. Koskei	P.O. Box 23, Oloomirani
5	Kipkoske Tulmat	P.O. Box 26, Oloomiran	28	Isaac Bii	P.O. Box 50, Narok
6	Joseph Kirui	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	29	Philiph Tuimising	N/A
7	Stanley Kerich	P.O. Box 93, Oloomirani	30	Wilson Rutoh	P.O. Box 32, Oloomirani
8	Kipkemo Sangotet	P.O. Box 93, Oloomirani	31	Stephen Kosgei	N/A
9	Philip Kenduiwo	P.O. Box 93, Oloomirani	32	Joseph Tuimising	N/A
10	Joseph Korir	P.O. Box 50, Oloomirani	33	Philiph Kosgei	P.O. Box 38, Oloomirani
11	Benson Korir	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	34	Simion Ngetich	P.O. Box 15, Narok
12	Leonard Langat	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	35	Sigey Benjamin	P.O. Box 18, Narok
13	Ben K. Marusoi	P.O. Box 22, Oloomiran	36	Samwel Kirui	P.O. Box 4, Narok
14	Julius Korir	P.O. Box 17, Oloomiran	37	Joseph Rono	P.O. Box 94, Oloomirani
15	Alphina Korgoren	P.O. Box 60, Sogoo	38	Keter K. Paul	P.O. Box 56, Oloomirani
16	Wilfred Langat	P.O. Box 321, Narok	39	Samwel Tangus	P.O. Box 27, Oloomirani
17	Joseph Waitalei	P.O. Box 321, Narok	40	Agnes Laboso	P.O. Box 93, Oloomirani
18	Anthony Mitei	P.O. Box 87, Oloomiran	41	Selina Tangus	N/A
19	Richard Tanui	P.O. Box 87, Oloomiran	42	Annah Korir	P.O. Box 93, Oloomirani
20	David Maritim	P.O. Box 87, Oloomiran	43	Hellen Koech	P.O. Box 93, Oloomirani
21	Daniel Bett	P.O. Box 87, Oloomiran	44	Robert Kosgei	P.O. Box 87, Oloomirani
22	Fred Tangus	P.O. Box 23, Oloomiran	45	Philip Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 87, Oloomirani
23	Richard K. Sang	P.O. Box 50, Oloomirani	46	David Terer	P.O. Box 87, Oloomirani
47	David Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 87, Oloomirani	70	David Kiriwyet	P.O. Box 93, Oloomirani
48	Joseph Ruto	P.O. Box 87, Oloomirani	71	Philip Koech	P.O. Box 4, Oloomirani
49	Paul Mutai	P.O. Box 66, Oloomirani	72	Joseph Tangus K.	Oloomirani
50	Joel Chebusit	P.O. Box 66, Oloomirani	73	Paul Chepkwony	P.O. Box 86, Oloomirani
51	Francis Too	P.O. Box 87, Oloomirani	74	William Busienes	P.O. Box 41, Oloomirani
52	Daniel Rono	P.O. Box 2, Oloomirani	75	Richard Barusei	P.O. Box 15, Oloomirani
53	Joseph Lelei	P.O. Box 32, Oloomirani	76	David Korir	P.O. Box 15, Oloomirani
54	Joel Kileges	P.O. Box 66, Oloomirani	77	Jane Mwema	P.O. Box 50, Oloomirani
55	Emanuel Langat	P.O. Box 50, Oloomirani	78	Pst. Joseph Langat	P.O. Box 35, Oloomirani

56	Julius Barsuguta	P.O. Box 50, Oloomirani	79	Dickson Tonui	P.O. Box 97, Oloomirani
57	David Soi	P.O. Box 87, Oloomirani	80	Aanon Kirui	P.O. Box 2, Mukot.
58	Nicholas Korir	P.O. Box 21, Oloomirani	81	John Ngetich	P.O. Box 31, Longisa
59	George Ruto	P.O. Oloomirani	82	Joel Tangus	P.O. Box 15, Oloomirani
60	Chesinet Sammy	P.O. Box 80, Oloomirani	83	Daniel Lelei	P.O. Box 8, Oloomirani
61	Moritim Tompo	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	84	Nancy Koech	P.O. Box 15, Oloomirani
62	Wilson Kopir	P.O. Oloomirani	85	Cheruiyot Anthony	P.O. Box 15, Oloomirani
63	Julius Netich	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	86	Justus Maina	P.O. Box 15, Oloomirani
64	Jacklin Sempelo	P.O. Box 13, Oloomirani	87	Wilson Korir	P.O. Box 23, Oloomirani
65	Korir Charles	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	88	Joseph Rono	P.O. Box 78, Oloomirani
66	Boit Joseph	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	89	Julius Mutai	P.O. Box 78, Oloomirani
67	Pacy K. Better	P.O. Box 93, Oloomirani	90	Stanley Mastamet	P.O. Box 23, Oloomirani
68	David Cheruiyot	P.O. Oloomirani	91	David Ngeno	P.O. Box 50, Oloomirani
69	Kones K. Peter	P.O. Box 32, Oloomirani	92	Zachary Koech	P.O. Box 24, Oloomirani
93	Dinner Chepkosgei	P.O. Box 24, Oloomirani	116	Samwel Cheluget	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani
94	Irine Limo	P.O. Box 60, Oloomirani	117	Sammy Too	P.O. Box 17, Oloomirani
95	Pastor Stanley Towett	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	118	Richard Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 17, Oloomirani
96	Wilson Seroney	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	119	Caterina Byomndo	P.O. Box 66, Oloomirani
97	Eunice Maritim	P.O. Box 24, Oloomirani	120	Samwel Rutoh	P.O. Box 37, Oloomirani
98	Simion Koyomi	P.O. Box 24, Oloomirani	121	Paul K. Kosgei	P.O.Box 66, Oloomirani
99	Eliud Rotich	P.O. Box 63, Oloomirani	122	Wilson Mosonik	P.O. Box 26, Oloomirani
100	Simeon Tiitany	N/A	123	Stanley Kirui	P.O. Box 50, Oloomirani
101	Richard Molel	P.O. Box 66, Oloomirani	124	John Mutai	P.O. Box 66, Oloomirani
102	David Kenduiywo	P.O. Box 66, Oloomirani	125	Moses K. Koima	P.O. Box 5, Oloomirani
103	Fred Mutai	P.O. Box 87, Oloomirani	126	Richard Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 5, Oloomirani
104	Wesley Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 32, Oloomirani	127	Eric Bett	P.O. Box 87, Oloomirani
105	Joseph Shilai	P.O. Box 30, Oloomirani	128	Kennedy Nyamongo	P.O. Box 15, Oloomirani
106	Paul Tanui	P.O. Box 30, Oloomirani	129	Samwel Kirui	N/A
107	Paul Kones	P.O. Box 22, Oloomirani	130	Eric Bett	N/A
108	Paul A. Kilel	P.O. Box 50, Oloomirani	131	David Rotich	N/A
109	Pauline Chepkwony	P.O. Box 50, Oloomirani	132	Felix Koech	N/A
110	Jacob Kositany	P.O. Box 32, Oloomirani	133	Paul Maritim	N/A
111	Joseph Towett	P.O. Box 38, Oloomirani	134	Paul Kilele	N/A
112	Samson Kilele	P.O. Box 66, Oloomirani	135	Hilary Rono	N/A
113	Joseph Kirui	P.O. Box 66, Oloomirani	136	Mark Molel	N/A
114	Joseph Mutai	P.O. Box 72, Oloomirani	137	Kiprotich Kilere	N/A
115	Richard Marugeny	P.O. Box 57, Oloomirani	138	David Gutai	N/A