

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Turkana Central constituency is in Turkana district. Turkana District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	224,548	226,312	450,860
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	116,398	111,156	227,554
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	108,150	115,156	223,306
Population Density (persons/Km²)	7		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Turkana District:

- Together with Samburu, are the least densely populated districts in the province;
- Has the least primary school enrolment in the province at 26.7%, being ranked 18 in the province and 66 nationally;
- Has the least secondary school enrolment in the province at 5.0%, being ranked 18th in the province and 65 nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea diseases, skin diseases and infections, and eye infections;
- Has 91 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 34th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 42.3 years, being ranked 45 out of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;

Turkana district has 3 constituencies: Turkana North, Turkana Central, and Turkana South Constituencies. The district's 3 MPs, each cover on average an area of 22,796 Km² to reach 150,287 constituents. In the 1997 general elections, the ruling party KANU won two of the parliamentary seats, Turkana Central and Turkana South, with 96.70% and 77.71% valid votes respectively. In Turkana North, FORD-K won the parliamentary seat with 53.30% valid votes.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

Turkanas are mainly pastoralists although there is some fishing activities along the lake.

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

Apart from outside influences, insecurity and clanism dominate elections. However KANU has always had the upper hand in elections always winning by a 75% majority vote. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			24,884
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Patrick Ejore	KANU	8,181	75.06
Michael Lokoruka	DP	2,388	21.91
David Ekwee	FORD-K	331	3.04
Total Valid Votes		<i>10,900</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		153	
Total Votes Cast		11053	
% Turnout		44.42	
% Rejected/Cast		1.38	

2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			34,030
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
David Ekwee Ethuro	KANU	15,913	96.16
Peter Ejore Emase	FORD-K	8,474	3.84
Total Valid Votes		<i>16,549</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		110	
Total Votes Cast		16,659	
% Turnout		49.24	
% Rejected/Cast		0.66	

2.5. Main Problems

The main issue is insecurity in the area. The issue of disarming pastoralists is sensitive as, when they have firearms, they raid neighbors in order to acquire livestock. When they are disarmed the neighbors raid the weakened communities.

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

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

3.1.2. Composition and Establishment

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

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Civic education in the constitution was carried out between 28th January 2002 and 26th June 2002

4.1. **Phases in civic education**

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

4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Introduction to civic education
- The whole civic education curriculum

5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS

5.1. Logistical Details

1. Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings

- a) Date(s): 27th and 28th June 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 2

1. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- a) Venue(s):
 - i. Lodwar Stadium
 - ii. Kalokol Turkana Fishermans Society Hall

1. Panels

- a) Lodwar Stadium - Commissioners

- 1.Com. Bishop K. Njoroge
- 2.Com. Dr. Githu Muigai
- 3.Com. Ibrahim Lethome

- a) Lodwar Stadium - Secretariat

- 1.George Nakholi – Programme Officer
- 2.Wambua Kagamwa – Assistant Programme Officer
- 3.Mary Babu – Verbatim Recorder
- 4.Mr. Kaituko – District Coordinator

- a) Kalokol Fisherman’s Society Hall - Commissioners

1. Com. Isaac Lenaola
2. Com. Alice Yano
3. Com. Prof. H.W.O Okoth Ogendero

- a) Kalokol Fisherman’s Society Hall - Secretariat

1. Ms. Triza Apondi - Programme Officer
2. Mr. Jomo Nyaribe - Asst. Programme Officer
3. Ms. Martina Odhiambo - Verbatim Recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		91
Total Attendance		584
Sex	Male	74
	Female	9
	Not Stated	8
Presenter Type	Individual	69
	Institutions	22
	Not Stated	0
Educational Background	Primary Level	25
	Secondary/High School Level	29
	College	7
	University	9
	None	0
	Not Stated	15
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	21
	Oral	57
	Written	4
	Oral + Memoranda	0
	Oral + Written	9
	Not Stated	0

5.3. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

5.3.1. **PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION**

- Constitution should have a preamble starting with the word “we the people of Kenya” (2)
- There should be a preamble in the constitution supporting the bill of rights to all especially to women.
- Constitution should have a preamble stating the summary of the hopes and goals of the Kenyan people.
- Constitution should have a preamble stating that the will of the people shall be the basis of the government
- A national vision of striving to achieve the society that secures the dignity of human life among others should be stated in the constitution’s preamble.
- Constitution should set out a national vision that underlines our sovereignty as a state in its preamble.
- Vision to be reflected in the preamble should be based on peace, stability and national unity.
- The constitution should have a preamble

5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.**

- Harambee spirit should be protected and captured in the constitution.
- Constitution should have a statement capturing the national philosophy and guiding principles. (3)
- Justice must be the corner stone of Kenya and the constitution.
- Sovereignty of Kenyans should be included in the constitution as a democratic principle.
- Political, economical and social freedom and equality of all citizens should be the democratic principles to be included in the constitution.
- New Constitution should clearly separate the powers of the judiciary, executive and the legislature.
- Honesty, love and other values should be included in the constitution.
- Kenyans values such as patriotism, nationalism, national language, security, harmony and cultural values of each ethnic community should be reflected in the constitution.
- The principles of state policy should be enforceable the law. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for tribal and ethnic balance when forming a government and when making senior governmental appointments

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- Parliament should amend the constitution with a 95% majority vote and NOT 65%, as it’s the case currently.
- Parliament should amend any part of the constitution by 90% majority vote.
- Parliament should amend the constitution through an 85% majority vote instead of the 65% majority votes.
- The provision of empowering parliament to amend the constitution with 65% majority votes should be abolished.
- No government should be allowed to amend or change the constitution at any time in history of Kenya.

- The powers of parliament to amend the constitution should be limited to minor amendments only.
- Parliament power to amend the constitution should be limited to certain issues e.g. social security.
- Parliament power to amend the constitution should be limited to amend issues that affect the common citizen.
- Parliament power to amend the constitution should be limited to issues that are not directive principles.
- Parliament should not have sole responsibility to amending the constitution. The Kenyan human rights and constitutional commission should also take part in the constitutional amendments.
- The fundamental issues e.g. citizen rights, freedom and protections political pluralism, 3 arms of government etc should be beyond amending power of parliament. (2)
- Public order act, NGOs' act, secrets act, preservation of the public security act, the central bank act, and some sections of the penal code should be reviewed.
- Parts of the constitution that affect parliament should be beyond the amending power of parliament.
- Public referendums should be conducted to amend the constitution. (7)
- Electoral commission should conduct referendum (3)
- Referendums should be conducted by a constitutional commission comprised of political parties, NGOs, civic groups and churches.
- Referendums should be conducted by the commission appointed by parliament.
- Referendums should be conducted by the commission appointed by an independent national press.
- The constitution should provide for its amendment through a 75% vote in parliament.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- Any person born in Kenya by Kenyan parents should be an automatic citizen of Kenya.
- A person should become an automatic citizen if he/she is born in Kenya regardless of the parents and nationality. (2)
- Anyone born of Kenyan parents should be an automatic citizen of Kenya.
- Else a person born outside Kenya by Kenyan parents should be given citizenship regardless of the gender.
- Citizenship in Kenya should be acquired through registration.
- Spouses of Kenya citizen should be entitled to automatic citizenship of gender. (3)
- A male spouse of a Kenyan citizen should not be entitled to automatic citizenship in Kenya.
- A child born of one Kenya irrespective of gender should be entitled to automatic citizenship. (3)
- A Kenyan citizen should be obliged to respect the law and be disciplined
- Citizens should have the rights to be protected by the constitution and not to be discriminated in any form.
- A Kenya citizen should be obliged to respect the head of state and issues that affect the country as a whole. He/she should have a right to national or general elections.
- Citizens should be given all their rights and obligations.
- Rights and obligations of a citizen should be to defend the nation being free to live or work anywhere countrywide.

- Rights and obligation of citizens should not depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired.
- Rights and obligation of citizens should depend on the manner in which citizenship was acquired.
- Dual citizenship in Kenya should NOT be allowed (4)
- Constitution should provide for dual citizenship in Kenya.
- A Kenyan citizen should be identified using the national ID cards and birth certificate.
- Kenyans should acquire ID and passport free of charge to all as proof of their citizenship (3)
- Citizens should possess passports only as document of proof of Kenyan citizens.
- Birth certificates, baptismal cards, driving license, school-leaving certificate be used as a proof of Kenyans citizenship.
- Passports should be compulsory documents to Kenyans and should be available at all district registration centers freely.
- Birth certificates should be carried as a document of proof of Kenya citizenship by a Kenyan.
- The constitution should provide for decentralization of the issuance of Identity cards and passports to the divisional level
- The constitution should provide for Identity cards to be issued at all times
- The constitution should provide for Identity cards to be issued free of charge (4)
- The constitution should provide for issuance of Identity cards to be decentralized

5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

- The constitution should abolish Kenya police reservists
- Disciplined forces should be established in the constitution. (3)
- A commission should be established to deal with all disciplinary matter of the armed forces.
- Mechanism to discipline the armed forces should include; reducing police powers, creating a special court to deal with matters of indiscipline among police officers.
- The armed forces should be disciplined in the ordinary courts and be prosecuted just as any other Kenyan.
- President should not be the commander in-chief of the armed forces.
- President should be the commander in-chief of the armed forces. (2)
- Parliament should have the powers to declare war.
- Power to declare war should be vested in parliament through a 65% majority vote subject to ratification by the president.
- Public should have the authority to declare wear subject to ratification by parliament.
- Constitution should allow the use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations.
- Constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers by the prime minister in emergency situations.
- Parliament should have the powers to effect emergency powers by approving the finance spent for such emergencies.
- The constitution should provide for more police to be deployed to the Turkana area to increase security
- The constitution should provide for creation of district internal security committees to beef up security in any area
- The constitution should provide for a long lasting solution to the Turkana- Pokot feud

- The constitution should provide for increased security at lake Turkana to solve the Turkana- Borana feud
- The constitution should provide for higher salaries for the police force to improve their services to the public
- The constitution should guarantee government compensation for families of individuals killed during raids
- The constitution should provide for military and paramilitary personnel to be deployed to the Kenyan boundaries to increase security
- The constitution should provide for the administration police to be replaced by home guards
- The constitution should provide for home guards to be armed to curb bandits who have sophisticated weapons
- The constitution should provide for the police force to be replaced by the General service Unit
- The constitution should provide for a limit on police power and require the police to have search and arrest warrants before they can arrest anybody
- The constitution should provide for increased security at the borders at the Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia. The G.S.U should be deployed to the borders
- The constitution should provide for the anti-stock theft unit to deal with bandits and cattle rustlers
- The constitution should provide that the government should protect her citizens, land and property
- The constitution should provide for all police departments to be provided with fire arms
- The constitution should provide for the government to guarantee security to the Turkana fishermen

5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES.

- Political parties should play other roles other than political mobilization e.g. social roles, development and watchdogs roles.
- Political parties should play a role of political mobilization and civic education.
- Constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (3)
- Constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. This should be done through some mechanisms like the political party should meet 30% support from 6 provinces.
- The number of political parties should be 4 i.e. republication socialists, democrats and labor parties
- The number of political parties should be reduced to about 5.
- The number of political parties should be reduced to not more than 5.
- The number of political parties should be 2 or 3 only.
- The number of political parties should be limited to four prominent parties.
- Political parties should be financed by the government
- Political parties should finance themselves.
- 1/3 of the political parties budget should be financed from the consolidated funds.
- Political parties should be financed from public funds. (7)
- Before political parties are founded by government they should be assessed their

credibility.

- Political parties should be all allowed to sell their campaigns in government owned media.
- President should be non-partisan i.e. without any party. (2)
- K.B.C should provide equal coverage to all political parties and people
- All Political parties should be delinked from the government
- A good relationship should be encouraged between the government and political parties. (3)
- Political parties should work hand in hand with the government on national issues.
- Constitution should spell out how the state and political parties should relate to one another.
- President should belong to a Political party.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 2 (4)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 (4)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to be registered
- The constitution should not allow for the registration of tribal parties
- The constitution should provide for 2 or 3 political parties funded by the government
- The constitution should not limit the number of political parties to be registered
- The constitution should provide for equal treatment of all political parties

5.3.7 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

- The presidential system of government should be abolished. (3)
- There should be a prime minister and there should be separation of head of state and head of government
- A parliamentary system of government with a president and a prime minister should be adopted in the constitution. (5)
- A parliamentary system of government with a prime minister appointed from the majority party in parliament should be adopted.
- A parliamentary system of government should be adopted. (2)
- Prime minister should be the head of government. (5)
- Prime minister should be the head of government and appoint ministers and the permanent secretaries and all public service servants.
- Prime minister should be the holder of executive powers and also be the leader of the winning party.
- Prime minister should be the head of government and should be appointed by the party that holds the majority parliamentary seats. (2)
- The constitution should make provision for a ceremonial president in Kenya. (10)
- The unitary system of government should be abolished.
- A federal system of government i.e. majimboism should be adopted. (4)
- A “Quasi federal system of government should be adopted.
- Power should be devolved up to local authorities level. (2)
- Power should be devolved up to the district level, headquarters, countrywide through the decentralization of issuance of ID cards, passports, birth certificate and TLB insurance and log books for all vehicles. (2)
- Through devolution, decentralization, deconcentration and delegation power should be transferred to lower levels. (3)
- Government should decentralize essential services and devolve powers to the district and

local authorities.

- Power should be devolved to lower levels of government such as districts, local authorities and through elective representation.
- Vice president aspirant should have a running mate (VP) who should be of the opposite gender. Vice president should be independent and should have no power to do his operations without interferences.
- Attorney general should be given security of tenure and his/her term be of 10 years.
- Attorney general should not enter “nolle prosequere” in all instances. Some of his powers to prosecute should be delegated to some other constitutional offices or commissions. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government
- The constitution should provide for a decentralized system of government where all leaders have office at the local level
- The constitution should not provide for a majimbo system of government
- The constitution should confer equal power on the three arms of the government
- The constitution should not provide for federal system of government
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government, with an office of the prime minister to limit the powers of the president

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- All appointments made by the president should be vetted by parliament. (8)
- Parliament should be empowered to create ministers’ public offices, provinces and districts e.t.c. It should appoint PSs judges, minister and assistant ministers e.t.c
- Parliament should approve the firing of all high-ranking government officials.
- Parliament functions should be expanded
- Parliament functions should be expanded to embrace supervision of the organs of the executive and judiciary.
- Parliament should elect the prime minister.
- Parliament should have a fixed calendar of events. (2)
- Parliament should have limited powers to control its own procedures through the standing orders.
- Parliament should have the powers to extend its life span.
- Being an MP should remain a part time job. (2)
- The age requirement for contesting parliamentary elections should be 25 yrs.
- A presidential candidate should be at least 30 yrs old. An aspirant parliamentary candidate should be at least 21 years old.
- A presidential candidate’s age should be at least 40 yrs and above.
- President should be between 45 –70 yrs old.
- A presidential candidate should be 50 yrs old.
- The president should be above 30 years.
- An aspirant MP should possess at least K.C.S.E certificate. (2)
- Language test required for MPs should be made compulsory.
- Aspirant MPs should be at least class eight leavers to undergo 3-6 months orientation course after they have been elected.
- Language test required for parliamentary elections should be toughened.
- All parliamentary candidates must be at least degree holders. (4)
- Parliamentary candidates should be development conscious.

- Moral and ethical qualification should be introduced for parliamentary candidates. (7)
- MPS should NOT be allowed to engage in government contracts.
- Electorate should not be allowed to recall their non performing MPs as it causes unnecessary elections.
- MPs should act on the basis of conscience and conviction or instructions from their constituents and not their parties. (3)
- Salaries and benefits of MP's should be determined by a committee set up to determine salaries of all Kenyans irrespective of the office they hold. (2)
- Salaries and benefits of MP's should be determined by an independent body e.g. a tribunal. (7)
- Salaries of MP's should be determined by the people through referendums.
- Public service commission should determine the MP's salaries.
- Salaries and benefits of MP's should be determined by an autonomous body comprising of the church representatives, other public servants and a few MPs.
- The constitution should scrap the concept of nominated MPs' (7)
- Concept of nominated MP's should be retained but nominees should be from the vulnerable groups. (3)
- Nominated disabled people should be elected by the disabled, nominated women should also be elected by women.
- 1/3 of parliamentarians should be women. (3)
- Special seats should be reserved for women while contesting for parliamentary positions. (4)
- There should be one parliamentary seat reserved for women in every district.
- Constitution should allow for the formation of a coalition government (8)
- All political parties should form the executive.
- There should be multiparty representation in both the legislature and the executive.
- There should be 2 chambers of parliament i.e. the house of representatives composed of elected 200 representatives and the senate composed of 36 delegates.
- The parliament should have 2 chambers the senate and House of Representatives. (3)
- There should be another chamber in parliament i.e. senate composed of 2 senators per district.
- There should be two chambers of parliament upper and lower house. (3)
- Parliament should have power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence through referendums.
- Parliament should be empowered to pass a vote of no confidence in the executive to remove him from power.
- President should have the power to veto legislation passed by parliament.
- The speaker of the national assembly should have the powers to dissolve parliament.
- President should be denied powers to dissolve parliament. (6)
- Parliament should only be dissolved by a clause in the constitution stating the exact date every five years unless there is war in the country. (2)
- President should not have the power to dissolve parliament. The public through referendum should be allowed to dissolve parliament.
- President should have the power to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should provide that MPs are not subjected to any educational qualifications before they can be hired
- The constitution should provide for MPs to be paid according to their level of education
- The constitution should provide for MPs to be well educated, with a minimum education of a diploma or a degree (2)

- The constitution should provide for more nominated MPs from Turkana for proper presentation
- The constitution should provide for MPs to teach the constituents on government policy
- The constitution should provide for all MPs to be accountable to the people and be answerable to their constituents
- The constitution should provide for all MPs to work from Monday to Friday
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for MPs
- The constitution should provide for being an MP to be a full time job (7)
- The constitution should provide that all government appointments shall be vetted by parliament
- The constitution should provide for all salaries of civil servants to be debated in parliament (2)
- The constitution should provide for the recalling of non-performing MPs by the electorate (9)
- The constitution should provide that 50% of all MPs shall be women
- The constitution should provide for members of parliament to have offices at their respective constituencies to consult regularly with the electorate (4)
- The constitution should provide for parliament to be responsible for settling the commencement date of all statutes

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE.

- A presidential candidates should be one possessing a high level of education have good leadership skills and should have served as an MP for at least 30 years consecutively.
- The qualification of a presidential candidate should be that one of credible education among other qualification.
- Presidential candidates should be a person of good morals and ethics, HIV negative, be married and a degree holder.
- There should be language tests for presidential candidates. There should be moral and ethical qualification for presidential candidates.
- President should not be corrupt and should not be tribalistic. (2)
- President should be elected for a period of 5 years.
- Functions of the president should be defined in the constitution. (3)
- Ministers and PSs should be appointed by president.
- President should not have power to elect the heads of the 3 arms of government
- President should not have powers to sack civil servants. (2)
- President should not have exclusive power to create ministers, public offices, districts and provinces. (2)
- President should share the role of appointing senior state appointments with another public body and he should be prosecutable in court for violating law.
- President should have the power to confirm appointments and terminate such appointments and constitution should set limits on presidential powers.
- The President should share the power of appointing senior officials of state with parliament.
- President should not appoint the Attorney General.
- President should be immune from prosecution.
- President's power should be limited and his current powers divided between the vice president and the minister.
- Powers of the president should be scaled down and vested in the post of the prime minister.
- President should be impeached in case of misconduct while in office. (11)

- President should preside over state opening of parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the executive and legislative to work independently. President should NOT have power over parliament. (2)
- President should be a member of parliament.
- The constitution should make provisions for mobile services for chiefs and sub chiefs. The constitution should determine administrative boundaries in Kenya and make provisions for Turkana district to be divided into two Turkana south and Lokitaung.
- The post of district officer should be scrapped, chiefs should be elected by the people and they should have a minimum education qualification of O-level and they should be 30 yrs of age and above, chiefs should be elected to work from their location.
- The provincial administration should be abolished and replaced by local councils.
- Chiefs should be elected by the people. (8)
- D.Os duties should be expanded to handle petty cases committed by the people,
- D.Os post should be abolished and all the duties be taken by the local authorities.
- Chief post should be abolished and replaced by councils.
- Chiefs should be elected by people. DO's post should be abolished but DC and PC's should be retained.
- The provincial administration should be trimmed with a view of phasing it out completely. Posts of DO and PC should be abolished. Chiefs should be elected directly.
- Boundaries around lake Turkana should be re-drawn to incorporate the lake in Turkana district.
- There is need for an independent provincial administration.
- Assistant chiefs should be removed from provincial administration. (2)
- Post of DC should be removed and other posts of provincial administration be elected through queuing.
- Chiefs should be elected directly and be 35 years.
- There should be one assistant chief under a chief.
- Chiefs, assistants and Dos should go through proficiency course.
- Provincial administration should be retained to maintain security and peace.
- Provincial administration should be elected by the people. Chiefs should be elected and be transferable and their salaries should be better to stop corruption.
- There should be a cabinet minister and assistant ministers appointed from Turkana district.
- The constitution should make provision for creating ministries for the disabled pastoral communities and women. (6)
- Ministerial and other top government posts should be equally distributed among the tribe. A ministry of pastoralism should be established.
- The constitution should provide for anyone who abuses executive authority to be prosecuted in a court of law
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be above the law (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be subjected to the law while holding office
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be over 30 years old
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be over 35 years old
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be an executive president and not a member of parliament
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration system of government (7)
- The constitution should debar the president from appointing ministers and assistant ministers

- The constitution should provide for a rotation of the presidency between men and women
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 35 and 53 years
- The constitution should provide for the president to be a God fearing man
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be a member of parliament (9)
- The constitution should limit the presidents tenure of office
- The constitution should provide that the presidency shall not be a monarchy where a new president takes over power from the incumbent who is his relative
- The constitution should provide that villages shall be headed by elders and not by chiefs
- The constitution should provide that chiefs shall be educated up to primary level
- The constitution should provide that chiefs shall be educated up to form four level
- The constitution should provide for aspiring chiefs to have at least 10 years experience and be over 30 years old
- The constitution should provide that chiefs must be residents of the areas they serve.
- The constitution should provide for chiefs to be promoted to more senior positions and their salaries to be increased to about 40,000 Kshs per month
- The constitution should provide for chiefs to be under a certain supervisory authority
- The constitution should limit the president serves for only two terms of five years each (10)
- The constitution should compel the president to be traveling regularly throughout the country to meet his people
- The constitution should provide for the office of the District Officer to be scrapped
- The constitution should provide for the Turkanas to have more than one district and more than four constituencies
- The constitution should provide for the office of the assistant chief to be abolished
- The constitution should provide for a ministry of pastoralism to cater for the interests of pastoralists (3)
- The constitution should provide for locational boundaries to be mapped out for easier administration

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY.

- The Kadhis court should be abolished
- Every district should have at least one children's court.
- Review the structure of the judiciary and establish an African Court.
- The constitution should establish an independent judiciary.
- A supreme court should be the highest national judicial authority and it should be created by the constitution. (4)
- There should be a constitutional court in the judiciary. All the judiciary powers of the state should be vested exclusively in court. (3)
- Judges of the Supreme Court should be appointed by the head of state on the recommendation of judicial service commission.
- Appointments of judges should be vetted by parliament.
- Judicial officers should be legal practitioners with enough experience in the legal profession.
- Judges of the Supreme Court should enjoy security of tenure.
- Tenure of judicial officers should be up to 75 years.
- Tenure of Kadhi should be 5 years.
- Corrupt judges should be sacked.
- Judicial disciplinary committee should deal with all matters related to indiscipline cases in the judiciary.

- Chief Kadhi/Kadhi should have a master degree in Islamic Sheria.
- Chief Kadhi should be appointed by Muslims.
- Kadhi court should have appellate jurisdiction.
- Judicial powers of the state should not be exclusively vested in courts other bodies like customary judicial committees etc should have judicial powers.
- There should be an independent judiciary system.
- Juvenile courts should be located near the people e.g. Turkana a children court should be established in Lodwar.
- Judiciary should stop the delays in the hearing of cases and stop the disappearance of files as this denies the people access to courts.
- Constitution should ensure that all people have access to courts by introducing mobile courts and establishing courts in all district including juvenile courts.
- Constitution should ensure that all Kenyans have access of judicial services by decentralizing the court system with high court sitting at every district headquarters. (2)
- Kenyans should have a right to free legal representation in courts. (4)
- There should be provision of judicial review of laws made by the legislature. (2)
- Village elders should be recognized, empowered and should earn a salary. (2)
- Council of elders should settle domestic, disputes and matters pertaining to marriage and inheritance.
- The constitution should provide for the government to prosecute all those who cause violence or any sort of disturbance
- The constitution should outlaw marriage through the district commissioners office
- The constitution should provide for a decentralization of the judicial system to make courts accessible to all Kenyans (4)
- The constitution should provide for more courts to be set up in Turkana
- The constitution should provide for all suspects to be arraigned in court within 24 hours
- The constitution should legalize civil marriages to avoid men marrying through both customary and civil marriages
- The constitution should provide for courts to treat all people equally

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- The local authorities should provide basic essential services to local communities like building public toilets, public markets/stalls etc
- Councilors tenure should be for a maximum of 5 years. (7)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve only for two year term.
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve in office for a term of 4 yrs.
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve in office for 2 terms for 5 yrs each.
- Councils should operate independently. (7)
- Chairmen of the county council should be empowered to execute the powers of the district officers.
- The minimum educational qualification for councilors should be O-level. (7)
- An aspirant council should possess either a CPE or K.C.PE. certificate
- Aspiring councilors should be at least class eight leavers ready to go a 3-6 months orientation.
- Minimum educational qualifications for councilors be university graduates. (2)
- Councilors should not necessary be educationally qualified. They just need to be experienced in leadership.

- Language tests should be retained for aspiring councilors. (2)
- Language tests required for local authority seats should be administered with high standards.
- Councilors should be proficient in Swahili and English
- Language tests should determine the effective communication ability of councilors.
- Language tests for aspirants' councilors should be made vigorous.
- Moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats should be established by the constitution. (6)
- The government should determine the remuneration for councilors. (5)
- Concept of nominated councilors should be abolished. Councilors MP should be set by a salaries commission.
- The remuneration of councilors should be determined by a parliamentary service commission.
- The remuneration of councilors should be determined by the district service commission.
- The concept of nominated councilors should be abolished. (5)
- Nomination of councilors should be retained and they should be given to the socially marginalized groups e.g. women, youth, disabled, e.t.c.
- Mayors should not be councilors there should be NO nominated councilors.
- Conduct of councilors should be stipulated by their parties.
- The local government body should have the power to dissolve the councils and NOT the president or local government minister.
- Minister for local government should not continue excising the powers of dissolving councils. (3)
- Special constitution board in liaison with the local government minister should have power to dissolve local authorities.
- The constitution should provide for Councilors to have at least form four education
- The constitution should provide for Councilors to have at least primary school education (3)
- The constitution should provide that education shall not be the determining factor in deciding who will be elected as a Councilors
- The constitution should provide for salaries of Councilors to be increased to reduce the level of corruption in the country
- The constitution should provide that county council chairman and mayors shall not be Councilors
- The constitution should provide for mayors to have at least post secondary education
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Councils to be paid by the central government
- The constitution should provide that the electorate shall have the power to recall non-performing local government leaders (10)
- The constitution should provide for all local government leaders to be elected through the queuing system
- The constitution should provide for all local government leaders to be local natives
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chairmen of County Councils be elected by the public (21)

5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- Kenya should adopt mixed types of electoral systems.
- Majority rule should be used as a basis for winning an election. (2)
- Electoral system should be designed in a way to increase the participation of women. (2)
- For any candidate to be declared a winner in an election he/she should gain at least 50% of

the popular vote. (4)

- Presidential and parliamentary candidates should garner at least 60% of the votes cast to be declared winners.
- Constitution should allow a candidate who fails to be nominated by one party to switch over to other parties and seek nominations as it's a political right.
- An MP who defects from his/her party should lose the seat and not be allowed back in parliament until the term ends.
- A party that crosses floor should be dissolved and fresh positions arising thereby should be contested for.
- One who defects should automatically lose his seat and fresh elections should be held.
- 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential elections should be retained.
- President should garner at least 60% of the total votes in at least 5 provinces for him/her to be declared a winner.
- Seats should be reserved in parliament for the marginalized groups e.g. Disabled, youth and women (8)
- 1/3 of the elective seats should be reserved for women.
- Seats should be reserved in parliament for the youth.
- Constitution should provide a certain number of seats for women.
- Current geographical constituency system should be reviewed.
- Turkana Central should be divided into three constituencies. (2)
- The Constitution should make provisions for six constituencies in Turkana district. (5)
- Turkana district should be divided into four constituencies. (2)
- The Constitution should create more constituencies in Turkana district. (2)
- Number of wards in a locality or council should NOT be decreased but they should be increased.
- While constituencies and wards are being demarcated, size and area of the place should be first considered then finally the population.
- Constitutional boundaries should be redrawn to represent equal representation per population.
- Civic parliamentary and presidential elections should be held separately. (9)
- Constitution review should be continuous, school leaving certificate, driving license, national ID, birth certificate, and baptismal cards should be allowed as voting documents. Voting day should be a public holiday and there be mobile polling stations.
- Electoral process should be simplified by giving powers to the Electoral College to determine how elections should be conducted.
- Constitution should provide for free and fair elections. Voter registration should be computerized and all voters should be registered.
- People should only vote in their districts.
- Government should regulate the elections expenditure per candidate.
- Election date should be specified in the constitution. (5)
- President should be elected directly by the people. (7)
- In the coming election the retirees should not be allowed to vie for any elective or nomination posts.
- Nomination of councilors, MP and the president should be done separately.
- Electoral commissioners should be people of high integrity and able to do their jobs.
- Electoral commissioners should be degree holders preferably from the law profession.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliamentary political parties in proportion to their numbers of seats in the house of representative.

- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament with consent of all political parties.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president.
- Appointment of electoral commissioners should be after consulting all parties, churches, and other stakeholders.
- Public service commission should appoint the Electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament. Appointments of Electoral commissioners should consider the special interest groups.
- Electoral commission should be independent and their tenure should be of 5 years.
- Electoral commissioners should be independent and the commissioners should have a fixed tenure of two terms only.
- The Electoral commissioners should serve for 2 terms of five years and they should be independent.
- Electoral commissioners should be made independent.
- Retirement of the Electoral commissioners should only be possible after the elections of the second term of parliamentarians.
- Any commissioners should be removed through a vote of no confidence (Electoral commissioners)
- Electoral commission should be funded from public funds.
- Ballot papers should be counted at the polling station during the day.
- No candidate should be allowed to threaten voters or his opponents during campaigns and election.
- Stealing of votes should not be allowed and the electoral commission should control such occurrences.
- Bribing during elections should be outlawed.
- The constitution should provide for mobile polling stations to allow nomadic communities to vote (8)
- The constitution should provide for constituencies to be created according to the population of the area
- The constitution should provide for chiefs to be elected by the electorate through queuing system
- The constitution should provide for Turkana Central constituency to be divided into several constituencies
- The constitution should provide that the demarcation of constituencies shall not be based on the population only
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections
- The constitution should provide for secret ballot system of voting (2)
- The constitution should provide for queuing system of voting as the ballot system facilitates a lot of rigging
- The constitution should provide for voting to be done on only one day
- The constitution should provide for voters cards to be issued throughout and not only during the election year (2)
- The constitution should provide for identity cards to be used for voting instead of voting cards

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS

- Fundamental human rights should be provided to all Kenyans.
- Current constitutional provisions for fundamentals rights are adequate but exceptions to them

should be removed.

- Constitution should allow for freedom of movement and settlement. People should have the right to hold public meetings freely.
- Constitution should guarantee the rights of liberty, protection for ones privacy, freedom of conscience, expression and assembly to all Kenyans.
- Constitution should ban religion groups that are suspected to have septic and cultic practices.
- There should be freedom of worship in Kenya. (4)
- Constitution should contain basic rights chapter. Freedom of speech should be guaranteed to all Kenyans.
- Death penalty should be abolished, government to protect the life of Kenyans. (2)
- Death penalty should be abolished, and replaced with life imprisonment. (2)
- Constitution should protect security, healthcare, education, water, shelter food and employment as basic human rights to all Kenyans. (3)
- State should ensure that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights. (2)
- All job opportunities should be advertised at the district and divisional level.
- The government should provide water for all as a basic right for all Kenyans. The government should provide healthcare as a basic aright for all Kenyans. The government should guarantee free education for all Kenyans.
- Government should guarantee security to all its citizens. (4)
- Government should guarantee security to all its citizens within the boarders off the country. Piped water should be provided and also food security should be provided to every Kenyan. There should be a policy of one man one job
- Constitution should provide relief food to the suffering marginal group who do not have food.
- The Constitution should provide adequate security to all citizens and of property. (3)
- The government should ensure that all international boundaries are secure by deploying military and paramilitary unit, i.e. army and the GSU.
- District boundaries should be secured, determine and protected. Turkana district should be inclusive of mount Choror. (2)
- District boundaries should be secured and protected. (4)
- Government must check insecurity among the tribes in all high-risk areas.
- The constitution should guarantee healthcare as a basic right for pastoral communities.
- There should be free health services for all individuals below the poverty line.
- Disabled should receive free healthcare.
- The constitution should guarantee water as a basic right for pastoral communities.
- The constitution should provide adequate water to all its citizens. (3)
- The constitution should make provisions for education for pastoral communities.
- Government should provide adequate facilities to all systems of education in arid and semi arid areas.
- Disabled should be given free education.
- The constitution should guarantee shelter for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee food as a basic right for all Kenyans. (2)
- Relief food should reach the needy persons free of charge.
- Employment opportunities in a region should first be given to the locals from the region. Foreigners should not take the opportunities before the locals. (2)
- The government should set a commission to review salaries for its employee in accordance with their job group, professional and after every 5 years.
- All persons should have the same chance to employment opportunities, irrespective of

qualifications.

- There should be one-man one job policy.
- Employment benefits and allowance should be equal and fair to all government and public servants.
- Retirement age should be 60 yrs.
- Constitution should guarantee all educated Kenyans job. (3)
- There should be equal distribution of employment from province to province.
- The constitution should guarantee allowances for the elderly in society and build houses for them. (2)
- Pension for retired staff should be given promptly on the retiring date. (2)
- Government should provide free and compulsory education
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to secondary level. (7)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to university level. (3)
- Disabled should have free education from primary to the university.
 - Government should provide civic education to the Turkana people.
- Kenyans should have the right to access information in the possession of the state. (4)
- Civic education should be taught to all Kenyans so that they know their rights.
- Constitution should be translated into different languages according to the number of tribes in Kenya.
- Constitution should give workers the right to trade union representation. (4)
- The Constitution should guarantee electricity as a basic right for Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for availability of health facilities in every location
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education (12)
- The constitution should provide for free medical facilities for all (8)
- The constitution should provide for free electricity and water for all
- The constitution should provide for a welfare system to cater for all
- The constitution should provide for free food for all
- The constitution should provide for freedom of movement for all people
- The constitution should provide for freedom of expression for all people
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship for all and abolish all licenses for religious gatherings
- The constitution should not allow for registration of churches that practice gender segregation
- The constitution should guarantee employment as a basic right to all Kenyans

5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- The Constitution should guarantee and protect women rights. (2)
- The interests of women are not fully guaranteed and so a special government department should be made responsible of their interests.
- Rights of women are NOT fully guaranteed in the constitution.
- The Constitution should fully take care of the interest of people with disabilities.
- The Constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. (2)
- Government should guarantee the needs of the disabled people through giving all the facilities necessary to them and provide free civic education to them as their rights. (2)
- The Constitution should encourage sports for the disabled and be given free medicine services.
- The Constitution should address the concerns of the disabled i.e. social security, welfare

services. e.t.c.

- The disabled person should be protected by the constitution against any violence by the able bodied.
- Social service offices dealing with disabled should be established in every district.
- Every disabled child should be given a special tutor.
- The Constitution should provide for the government to establish orphanage and street children homes.
- Government to provide all the needs of the orphans.
- The Constitution should protect children's right. (2)
- Children should be given free health services and international charter on children's rights should be included in the constitution.
- Children should be protected against all forms of violence and serious measures should be taken to anyone found doing any inhuman act on a child. Government should assist street children by starting a street children's fund.
- The Constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of orphans.
- Education should be compulsory for all children whether disabled or not.
- Single parents rights and needs should be well catered for by the constitution.
- Pastoral communities should be classified as vulnerable groups and be provided with free education by the government
 - Pastoralist groups should be considered as vulnerable group.
- Children should have a right to inherit property from their parents.
- The Constitution should make provisions for affirmative action for persons with disabilities.
- The Constitution should make affirmative action for women in politics, education e.t.c (2)
- The Constitution should make affirmative action in favor of all vulnerable groups.(7)
- The Constitution should make provisions for petty criminals to serve their penalty outside prison in terms of community of service. (2)
- Prisoners should have access to medical attention while in prison.
- Children who have committed crimes should not be mixed with adults in police cells.
- Prison department should be rehabilitated. Prison gates should be left open. Prisons should not be torture chambers.
- The constitution should provide for destitute children to be taken care of by trustees comprising of local leaders, non-governmental organizations, provincial administration and district children welfare officers
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of children
- The constitution should provide for a committee to investigate, evaluate and take legal action against those who abuse children's rights
- The constitution should provide for men and women to be treated equally in matters of inheritance
- The constitution should prohibit domestic violence and make it a criminal offence liable to prosecution in a court of law
- The constitution should provide that domestic violence shall be regarded as a private affair
- The constitution should provide for the government to rehabilitate all destitute children to reduce the number of street urchins
- The constitution should not provide for gender equality
- The constitution should guarantee for gender equality
- The constitution should provide for a special seat in leadership forums for the disabled
- The constitution should provide for free education for all disabled persons
- The constitution should provide for provide that the government shall cater for the up-keep of

all retired persons

- The constitution should provide for affirmative action be established for the disadvantaged communities
- The constitution should provide for feeding programmes in arid and semi-arid regions
- The constitution should provide for a fund to cater for all orphaned children
- The constitution should provide for children to cater for their elderly parents
- The constitution should provide for gender equality especially for divorced women to benefit from matrimonial property
- The constitution should provide for widows and their children to benefit from their deceased husband/father
- The constitution should provide for men to compensate all women with whom they are cohabiting with, by making customary payments to them

5.3.15 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- Individuals should have ultimate ownership of land. (3)
- Ultimate land ownership should be vested on the local community in a given area. (8)
- Ultimate land ownership should be by the individual and the communities. (3)
- Before the government compulsorily acquires land it should first of all seek the consent of land owners.
- Any excess land beyond the limit set for ownership should be compulsorily acquired by government
- State should impose a tax on privately owned land that remains idle for a stipulated time period.
- Government state and local authorities should only control the use of land by owner-occupiers if it is dangerous to the community of environment.
- Government state and local authorities should have the power to control the use of land by owners /occupiers
- The constitution should guarantee titled deeds for individuals who own land.
- Land title deeds should be issued to all arable areas, markets, plots and schools.
- Any commercial transaction on family land should have the express consent of the spouses and children. Land Act should make land registered and secure.
- Women should be given land inheritance rights. (2)
- For any land issue in the community, the government should first consult the community of that area.
- Boys and girls should be given the right to inherit land from their parents.
- Widows should be given land inheritance rights.
- The constitution should establish a divisional land board committee.
- Land disputes should be settled at the village level by elders. Elders should oversee any land transaction in the village. (3)
- There should be a limit on land ownership as per the ability of the individuals.
- The constitution should put a ceiling of what acreage each individual should own. (2)
- Non-citizens should be given leasehold land. (2)
- There should be restrictions on land ownership by non-citizens. (2)
- The government should simplify the procedures of issuing title deeds.
- Procedures for land transfer should be simplified and decentralized e.g. land title deeds should be issued at the district headquarters. Also customary tenure should be legally

recognized and registrable. (2)

- Registration laws for plots in settlement areas should be relaxed.
- Every Kenyan be it a man/woman should have equal access to land. (5)
- Local areas residents should own land in their area and nothing else. (3)
- Kenyans should own land anywhere in the country. (2)
- All Kenya should have access to land.
- The Trust Land Act should be repealed. (3)
- All trust land should be under the local communities.
- The Trust Land Act should NOT hold land in trust.
- Abolish trust land act.
- All trust land should be vested in the county council.
- Revenue collected should be used to develop that particular area and any natural resources should benefit the people of that particular area.
- The constitution should provide for all land in Turkana to be owned by the community
- The constitution should provide for government compensation for all land acquired compulsorily for public purposes (5)
- The constitution should provide rights for women to own land in Kenya
- The constitution should provide for individuals to own a maximum of only 2 pieces of land
- The constitution should provide for all individuals displaced by multinational companies be compensated for
- The constitution should guarantee that no title deeds will be issued for reserve areas (trust lands) but this land shall always belong to the Turkanas and should be managed by the elders
- The constitution should provide for each location to have a land committee (2)
- The constitution should guarantee that all trust land laws are repealed
- The constitution should guarantee that the Central highlands of the Rift valley Province should be given back to the Turkana people
- The constitution should not provide for ownership of land in more than one region

5.3.16 CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Kenyans cultural and ethnic diversity contributes to a national culture. (2)
- Kenyan ethnic and cultural diversity should be protected and promoted by the constitution. (7)
- Tradition methods of conflict resolution should be captured in the constitution.
- Turkanas should be part of the district social groups whose interests should be catered for in the constitution.
- The pastoralists should be identified as a distinct social group.
- Tribalism should be discouraged completely. All tribes should be encouraged to live together.
- To protect women against discriminatory aspects of culture all the customary laws should be reviewed.
- Repugnant cultural practices should be outlawed.
- Early marriages should be discouraged and abolished by the constitution.
- Turkana culture of acquiring a woman without marriage should be stopped.
- The birth of a disabled child in Turkana culture should not be taken to mean a bad luck.
- Kiswahili should be the only national language in Kenya.
- English and Kiswahili should be made national languages. (2)
- The constitution should protect and promote indigenous languages in Kenya. (4)

- The constitution should provide for local languages to be protected and conserved through being taught in schools
- The constitution should guarantee that dowry payment, a sacred part of the Turkana traditions be maintained and protected by the new constitution
- The constitution should provide for preservation of the tradition of inheritance among the Turkana people
- The constitution should provide for preservation of the traditions and customs of the Turkana people
- The constitution should provide for the government to recognize and support age groups as they are only involved in development related matters
- The constitution should provide for husbands in polygamous marriages to create homes for each wife
- The constitution should provide for ethnicity to be taken into account when the president is appointing government ministers
- The constitution should provide for elders to be paid by the government when carrying out their duties of running the village
- The constitution should provide for the government to support churches in whatever way possible
- The constitution should provide for councils of elders to determine rule over issues of inheritance

5.3.17 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- Raising of revenue, management and distribution of finances should be under the control of state security.
- Parliament should have to manage the use of national resources.
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances. (2)
- Taxation should be the only way of raising public finances except during natural calamities and acts of terrorism.
- Harambee system should be retained but it should be held for development purposes. It should not be forced or imposed on the people.
- National cake should be shared equitably to all provinces and districts. (3)
- Money collected by county council should be for development of wards in that locality. Natural resources should benefit the locals of that area.
- Equal distribution of public funds for both genders should be ensured in the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee equal distribution of national resources in Kenya.
- Ministerial posts should be distributed fairly across the country. (4)
- Tribalism should not be used to distribute national resources.
- Distribution of the national cake should take into account the minority groups.
- Government should take into account that some areas do not have adequate resources and therefore need assistance.
- The government should apportion benefits from resources between the central government and communities where such resources are found. (4)
- The constitution should ensure that at least 60% of the revenues collected by a council are used for that council developments.
- Communities should benefit directly from the natural resources neighboring them.
- Any value acquired from the natural resources should benefit the locality to which it is found;

i.e. they should get 40% of these values.

- The constitution should clearly define in terms of percentages how government shares out benefits accrued from the exploitation of natural resources between central government and communities where such resources are found.
- The office of the auditor general should be empowered to prosecute all those who misuse public finance.
- Controller and auditor general should enjoy security of tenure and be independent so as to check government's handling of public finances and their reports to be availed to the public.
- Controller and the auditor general should be appointed by the senate.
- The constitution should make provisions for employees to be paid on the basis of educational background. The government should provide for increased salaries for holder of public office as a measure to curb corruption. (2)
- People to be appointed or recruited, as civil servant should be career professionals with specific skills and experience relevant to their duties.
- No MP should be given a ministerial post.
- There should be good salaries and allowances as a measure to attract competent Kenyans to work in the public service.
- Ministers should not be MPs.
- P.S.C. should be headed by a chief secretary.
- P.S.C. should hire all the council staff.
- P.S.C. should be empowered to sack all civil servants
- Public service commission should be independent from political interference in appointing high-ranking government positions. (2)
- Public service commission should be empowered to fire any civil servant in Kenya.
- Chief secretary heading P.S.C should be appointed by the parliamentary service commission with the approval of the state
- Leaders with past records of corruption should never be elected, appointed or transferred to any public office. (2)
- There should be a code of ethics for public office holders. (3)
- Civil servants should be neutral.
- A presidential candidate should be required to declare his assets. (3)
- Public officers should be required to declare their wealth. (6)

5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- Constitution should specify ways in which the pastoralist communities can preserve their environment.
- Constitution should curb the cutting of trees
- Destruction of forests should be curbed, grazing land be protected to prevent erosion and reserved to conserve environment.
- The Constitution should protect the environment.
- National environmental management authority should be empowered to make environmental protection laws and enforce them.
- Parliament should have the power to enforce laws on the protection of the environment.
- Community should have at least 40% ownership of the natural resources found within them.
- Local communities should own natural resources. (5)
- Community's role in management and protection of the environment should be to implement policies and mobilizing themselves.

- Local community should play a management role of forests.
- Constitutional boards comprising of local communities should be involved in treaty making/recommendation to the management and protection of the environment.
- Constitution should provide for the protection of forests.
- All natural resources should be protected by the constitution. These should include flora, fauna, e.t.c
- Forest should be managed by the government of Kenya.
- Local authority in conjunction with the constitutional land boards should manage and protects natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for lake Turkana to be divided equally between Marsabit and Turkana
- The constitution should provide for the government to support local irrigation schemes
- The constitution should provide that the Turkanas shall be the only people to fish in Lake Turkana
- The constitution should provide for the local community be given first preference in benefiting from any minerals found in the area
- The constitution should provide for the local community to be consulted before any minerals can be extracted
- The constitution should provide for oil discovered in Turkana to be mined and used to develop the local area
- The constitution should provide for the local community be given first preference in benefiting from proceeds from lake Turkana
- The constitution should provide for the local community be given first preference in benefiting from proceeds accruing to the government from the sale of sand
- The constitution should provide for Choror mountains to be opened for use by the local people
- The constitution should provide for the Turkana people to be consulted before local resources can be exploited
- The constitution should provide that local communities be compensated for damage from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for the government to encourage the extraction and exploitation of natural resources in Turkana

5.3.19 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- NGOs' and other organized groups should have a role in governance by promoting civic education and providing technical and supervisory techniques for projects.
- NGO's should benefit the people of the region. They should help develop the region in terms of schools, hospitals. etc (2)
- NGO's organizations should benefit the people in that region first. Turkana people should be the first beneficiaries of all the NGO's in Turkana districts.
- The government should restrict the registration of religious bodies in Kenya.
- State should not regulate or control trade unions. (2)
- State should not regulate conduct of civil society organizations including media. (2)
- Constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society organizations. (2)
- Women should be given a top leadership posts. (2)
- Constitution should provide for proportional representation to have at least 1/3 of the total number of women in the composition of all constitutional office organs and structures of

government

- Constitution should provide and encourage women to go for leadership positions in the country.
- Disabled people should be given leadership posts in the district and provinces.
- Youth should be directly represented in various levels of decision-making bodies.
- Minority communities e.g. Elmolos, Okiiek and other marginalized groups should be given ministerial posts in the government
- There should be at least one minister from every pastoralist community.
- Marginalized categories should be involved in decision making at all levels of local government
- Constitution should ensure participation in governance by all Kenyans.
- Muslims should be appointed to senior government positions.
- The constitution should provide for the constitution to be translated into all languages for all Kenyans to understand
- The constitution should provide for all people to be taught their rights through civic education
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of women to enhance their participation in governance

5.3.20 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The international treaties conventions, regional and bilateral treaties should automatically be integrated into domestic law. (2)
- The constitution should provide for an improvement between Kenya and Ethiopia in order to guarantee security for the Turkanas
- Conduct of foreign affairs should continue being responsibility of the state.
- The role of parliament in conduct of foreign affairs should include regulating registration of aliens.
- International human rights convention should be incorporated into domestic law.

5.3.21 CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES

- The constitution should provide for a human rights commission to ensure that basic human rights (such as the Cleverland inhuman settlement) are not violated
- We need additional constitutional commissions, institutions and offices to safeguard and enforce constitutional provisions in Kenya. (2)
- The Constitution should establish an Ombudsman office. (11)
- An office of the Ombudsman should be established to instill cheques and balances in governance.
- There should be an office of the Ombudsman to fight the rights of the poor, weak and marginalized communities.
- The Constitution should establish human right commission. (6)
- A gender commission should be established by the constitution. (4)
- The Constitution should establish an anti-corruption commission. (5)
- An anti-corruption commission should be created to deal with corruption and it should be answerable to parliament.
- Land commission should be established by the constitution. (3)
- A commission should be established to review employees' salaries.

- A national environmental management Authority should be established by the constitution.
- An education curriculum review commission should be established by the constitution.
- Commission should establish a parliamentary security committee.
- Commission should establish a commission for cultural religious and linguistic issues.
- There should be a minister of defense and constitutional affairs as distinct from the office of the AG. (2)
- The constitution should provide for an office of the Ombudsman, which should be decentralized to the district level
- The constitution should provide for a special commission to investigate and prosecute corrupt individuals

5.3.22 SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER.

- The speaker of the national assembly should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections. (2)
- Presidential elections result should be declared through broadcast.
- The elected president should assume office one month after elections.
- The incoming president should assume office after two months from the time results were declared.
- Chief justice should swear in the incoming president.
- An outgoing president should transfer the instruments of power to an incoming president months after his/her term has ended.
- The constitution should make provisions for the president in terms of security after retirement. (4)
- The constitution should make provisions for the president in terms of welfare after retirement. (3)
- The constitution should make provisions for the president in terms of immunity from legal process.
- A government that does not protect the people should be removed from power.
- The constitution should provide that handling over of the presidential office be formalized

5.3.23 WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Marriage laws should be harmonized. In polygamous marriage all wives should be treated equally and fairly.
- The constitution should guarantee women the right to own property. (2)
- Both the boy and girl child should have equal inheritance rights to property.
- Widows should be given inheritance right for their deceased husbands property.
- Widows should have the right to inheritance and succession.
- The constitution should guarantee payment of dowry by men in Turkana community.
- Any marriage should be protected by the constitution.
- Dowry payment should be retained but it should be minimized in terms of cost. Traditional marriages should be recognized in the constitution.
- Marriage couples that live together and with children under the care should not be forced to pay bride price.
- Dowry should continue being paid to the parents of the bride and no changes should be made. (3)
- Dowry should continue being paid to the parents of the bride as a present or a thanksgiving.

- In cases of divorce should be equally shared between the husband and wife.
- Marriage laws should be harmonized. (9)
- Boys in pastoralists communities who impregnate girls should be punished by way of paying a compensation to women i.e. the 'ekuchul in Turkana.
- Children born out of wedlock should be taken care of by both parents especially the father.
- Fathers should guarantee women of child support and maintenance. (2)
- Prohibition of domestic violence should be constitutionalized. (3)

5.3.24 NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

- Liberalization should be allowed for the big companies but not for small ones.
- The government should promote and support cottage industries and other big economic activities in Turkana district.
- The government should provide rural electrification for all regions. (4)
- Government should promote a balanced framework for economic growth and social justice to eradicate poverty in the country.
- Government should formulate strategies to alleviate poverty among citizens.
- Social and economic programmes should be established for the youth.
- Government should construct, maintain and repair all Kenyan roads. (3)
- Structure of all building should be disabled friendly so that the disabled have easy to access to the building.

5.3.25 NATIONAL OTHER POLICY

- The constitution should provide for an overhaul of the provincial administration and the police department to curb corruption
- The constitution should provide for an independent authority to review and determine salaries for all civil servants
- The constitution should provide for advertisement of employment opportunities at the divisional level to improve information flows
- The constitution should provide for ethnic balance and equality in employment matters
- The constitution should provide for a constituency focus for rural development to ensure equitable distribution of resources
- The constitution should provide for the scrapping of the ministry of rural development as it has no benefit to the local people
- The constitution should provide for a reduction in the level of corruption in the country, especially in the police force and in courts
- The constitution should provide for a decentralization in the issuance of terminal benefits, identity cards and passports
- The constitution should provide for retirement benefits to be issued immediately upon retirement
- The constitution should provide for Non- Governmental Organizations to employ members of the local community
- The constitution should provide for a one man, one job policy
- The constitution should provide for equality in payment of allowances and salaries for civil servants
- The constitution should provide for civil servants to retire at the age of 60 years
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of public resources, controlled by

the local authority

- The government should secure all international boundaries by developing military and paramilitary units.
- Kenyans should not be harassed by police. (3)
- Those who are infecting others with HIV/AIDS should be castrated.
- Constitution should guarantee safety along the boundaries of the Turkana and the Pokot people.
- To guarantee the safety of the public, illicit use of guns by citizen should be curbed by the state. (2)
- Government should guarantee security to insecure areas such as those occupied by the pastoral communities.
- Government should ensure safety of the public in insecure areas such as Turkana region which is attacked from neighboring countries and affected by cattle rustling.
- Military personnel should be dispatched in all boarders to guarantee public safety and also security councils should be treated in each district.
- There should be permanent security units at insecurity zones and permanent barracks should be established along the borders of the country.
- No one should be allowed to possess firearms.
- To ensure public safety, the police of Kenya or Kenya police reservists should be deployed in their home locality.
- The government should ensure that the police protect persons and their property.
- The police should not be allowed to harass any suspect.
- The government should initiate measures to curb corruption in Kenya police.
- Constitution should curb corruption and any person found involved in corruption should be dealt with accordingly. (2)
- Constitution should enact laws to fight corruption.
- Corruption should be curbed completely from the individual at the grassroots level.
- The 2000 national plan to provide water to all should be implemented to all areas countrywide.

5.3.26 **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for the government to subsidize the cost of products
- The constitution should provide for banking services to be decentralized such that account holders can withdraw money from any branch
- The constitution should provide for mobile hospitals during the rainy season
- Government should re-introduce programmes such as livestock marketing divisions (LMDS), Kenya meat Commission (KMC) among others to promote livestock farming.
- Constitution should promote pastoralism.
- Government should provide insecticides for livestock farmers.
- Pastoralists should be given permit to do livestock transactions wherever they may be.
- The constitution should guarantee better pay for nursery school teachers because of their fundamental role of molding the children
- The constitution should provide for an improvement in physical infrastructure in the constituency
- The constitution should provide for an improvement in communication infrastructure in the constituency
- The constitution should provide for the government to revive collapsing cooperative societies

by investigating and dealing with those responsible

- The constitution should provide for the government to issue permits to sell cattle to all farmers free of charge
- The constitution should provide for fish processing factories to be brought closer to the people
- The constitution should provide for funding of adult literacy classes by the government
- The constitution should provide for university loans to be availed to all students Government should assist farmers in arid and semi arid areas in setting irrigation schemes. (2)
- Factories should be established at the source of raw materials. They should be decentralized and established in rural areas.
- The Constitution should provide for the government to increase salaries to teacher.
- The government should provide adequate education facilities in arid areas and semi arid areas.
- The government should provide national education bursary fund in arid areas and semi arid area including boarding facilities in primary and secondary education.
- Pastoralists education and mobile schools should be introduced to cater for pastoralists children.
- Education curriculum should integrate production skills and provide for early subject specialization. There should be mobile education units for the nomads. Government should put a ceiling on secondary school fees.
- Parent should be involved to participate in the governance of educational institutions where their children get instructions.
- Education system should be reviewed to enhance more information sharing. Adult education board should be established at all levels and be emphasized. Education sector should be funded adequately.
- The K.C.SE should be reintroduced. Educational system should be reviewed thoroughly. All schools in the country should be sponsored equally by the state. (2)
- Government should provide mobile education units for pastoralists/nomads communities and education system should be market based. Bursaries should be given by the government to students from marginalized districts and teachers distributed equally.
- Government should train teachers in the informal education and produce a syllabus for it. Government should also revive the Kenya school equipment scheme.
- Bursaries should be given to students from marginalized communities at least up to O level.
- There should be an Islamic university, government to ensure adequate teachers to teach Islamic religious education, mosque should be built in schools.
- Needy students /children should be allowed to learn in schools free of charge. Government should build school and provide them with books and other facilities all over the country.
- The constitution should guarantee equal educational facilities for all schools in Kenya. The government should provide scholarships for pastoral communities.
- The government should provide national educational bursary fund to ASAL district.
- Kenyan education system should allow students who fail their examination to repeat again.
- Adult literacy should be revived and encouraged, university education should be assisted by government through issuing of loans.
- Tertiary education institutions should be available in all districts.
- The customs duty should be reduced.
- Tax system should be decentralized.
- Central bank should be made independent to regulate the financial sector independently.
- Laws should be relaxed to ensure that every Kenyans benefits from the existing financial institutions.

- The government should control commodity prices. Commodity prices should not keep on going up.
- Banks should allow for inter town interstate deposits and withdrawals.
- All bodies that manufacture drugs such as cigarettes should be scrapped.
- To promote tourism industry in up country Kenya, local authorities should develop wildlife, environmental, marine and fish resources.
- The government should guarantee all Kenyans the right to information communication technology.
- Oppressive laws curbing the freedom of media should be replaced.
- Constitution should ensure that media is free and independent.
- Government should ensure that all Kenyans have access to information by freeing airwaves among the others.
- Government should give loans to women and the youth so that they can start small businesses.
- Constitution should establish youth entrepreneurship schemes put mechanisms to micro-finance item.
- The government should assist people starting or putting up small-scale business. The government should give loans and encourage people to do business.
- Constitution should protect the extraction of natural resources.
- Government should support the exploration and mining of resources especially from Turkana central constituency and the local people should be given the benefits of mineral exports. (2)
- Government should improve and extend communication network to all places countrywide especially the mobile telephone.
- There should be post office in all locations. These post offices should be at the locational headquarters.
- Government should develop means of communication in remote areas.
- Transport and road construction should be improved.
- Fishing small fish from lakes or sea should be prohibited. Fishermen should only be allowed to fish the large or mature fish.
- There should be no restriction for fishing. Fishermen should be allowed to fish anywhere.
- Any deforestation on the community livestock or property by wildlife should be compensated. The government should take full responsibility of the destruction caused by wildlife. (2)

5.3.27 SUB-NATIONAL PLANNING

- Government should implement the project of rural electrification so that Turkana can have electricity.
- The elevation of local authorities from time to time should NOT be based on political expedience.
- Plan should be put in place to economically develop marginalized areas

5.3.28 CUSTOMARY LAW

- Turkana customary law should be documented and recognized.
- Customary law should be respected and maintained.
- The Turkana customary law that says that “when one kills another, then they must be paid the livestock of the entire family”, should be scrapped.

5.3.29 STATUTORY LAW

- The constitution should legalize all traditional liquor sold by women
- Any man impregnating a schoolgirl should be jailed or punished by law.
- Review the armed forces law.
- All oppressive laws should be repealed by the constitution.
- Parents who do not take their children to school should be prosecuted under the law.
- Persons who beat and mistreat their wives should be jailed. (2)
- Local brew should be legalized.
- Those who rape and defile the disabled should be punished severely.
- Muslims should be under the Islamic law.

5.3.30 GENDER EQUITY

- The principles of genders balance should be adhered to in the composition of all offices and governance structure.

5.3.31 ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE

- The government should compensate families whose relatives were killed and property lost during cattle raids.
- British government should compensate the Kenyan government on behalf of the pastoral communities for marginalizing them.

5.3.32 TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY

- Public resources should be managed and used in rational and efficient manner to ensure accountability. (2)
- There should be accountability of the local council funds and should be monitored by a special board.

5.3.33 NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW

- Natural justice should be guaranteed in the courts for all people even to the poor.
- Rule of law should apply to all Kenyans.

5.3.34 NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY

- Sports should be promoted in the country by allocation through national council of sports.
- Ramadhan and Idil Luha should be declared as public ceremonies.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. David Ekwee Ethuro MP
2. George Eyanae Kaituko DC
3. Thomas Ekai Earamram Chairman
4. Joyce Emanikor Secretary
5. Cllr. William Abongon Angella
6. Rhoda Arupe Loyor
7. Wilhemina Asekon Lokaale
8. Jackson Lokwaton
9. Peter Ejore Emathe
10. Peter Ekai

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. Kerio youth social group
2. Turkana district university students association
3. Kenya red cross society
4. Lodwar theatre group
5. Turkana literacy and development bureau
6. Catholic justice and peace commission
7. Comm. Alice Yano
8. Irene Masit
9. Solomon Mukenia
10. District coordinator
11. Constitutional constituency committee

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

1	0002OTCRV	Alice Ewesit Erot	CBO	Written	Turkana Women Confrence Cen
2	0003OTCRV	Elim Mike Bosco	CBO	Written	Turkana District Unversity S
3	0013OTCRV	Eregae L Peter	CBO	Memorandum	Adult Education Programme
4	0015OTCRV	Jennifer Tioko	CBO	Written	Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organi
5	0019OTCRV	John Lolimo	CBO	Written	Kalokol Leaders/elders
6	0020OTCRV	Leah Ewonyi	CBO	Written	Natole Women Group
7	0004OTCRV	Mark Nakain	CBO	Written	Disabled Association
8	0011OTCRV	Maty Tioko	CBO	Written	Primary Girls Programme
9	0037ITCRV	Aiana Esnyeny	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0018ITCRV	Alemu E John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0030ITCRV	Alfred E Meyeni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0023ITCRV	Alfred Ebekon Meyeni	Individual	Written	
13	0042ITCRV	Anna Apuon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0020ITCRV	Boaz N Teria	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0064ITCRV	Daniel Acira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0028ITCRV	Daniel Namatong	Individual	Written	
17	0052ITCRV	david Ethuro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0041ITCRV	David Sudan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0067ITCRV	David Uhuru Ongawa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0013ITCRV	Ebenyo Eregae	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0039ITCRV	Edward Kaatho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0010ITCRV	Edward Ochukuli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0065ITCRV	Emana Losike	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0036ITCRV	Emankwar Loudi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0007ITCRV	Emanuel Naroo	Individual	Memorandum	
26	0031ITCRV	Esnyon Noo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0044ITCRV	Etero Okirdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0014ITCRV	Ex Chief Musa Ngitnang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0055ITCRV	Gabriel ekai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0019ITCRV	Gabriel Lopodo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0074ITSRV	Hellen Aalim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0015ITCRV	Hon D E Ethuro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0070ITCRV	Ibrahim Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0003ITCRV	Immanuel Imana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0062ITCRV	Isaac Ewalan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0016ITCRV	Jackson Lokwatom	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0071ITCRV	Jacob Erono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0005ITCRV	James Ekale E	Individual	Memorandum	
39	0011ITCRV	James Korodi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0045ITCRV	James Lowelem	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0040ITCRV	James Nato	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0058ITCRV	John Erop	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0066ITCRV	John Lomodei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0057ITCRV	Joseph Akoroni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0035ITCRV	Joseph Ekaal	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0008ITCRV	Joseph ewai eregae	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0059ITCRV	Joseph Lobolia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0029ITCRV	Joseph Lonyaet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0034ITNRV	Josephine Asimi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0056ITCRV	Leah Abenyu'	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0001ITCRV	Lochera Lomorukai	Individual	Written	

52	0048ITCRV	Lokoel Longesan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0027ITCRV	Longole david Moru	Individual	Written	
54	0060ITCRV	Lourien Ekal	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0047ITCRV	Luka Ekula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0034ITCRV	Margret Kipchumba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0054ITCRV	Marico Amadi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0026ITCRV	markEkal Tioko	Individual	Written	
59	0025ITCRV	Mary Ataaba Ekasion	Individual	Written	
60	0063ITCRV	Moses barua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0050ITCRV	Musa Muruathe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0002ITCRV	Nataan Lamorukai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0017ITCRV	Noah Lochoch	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0038ITCRV	Pastor Peter Naske	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0043ITCRV	Paul Ebongon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0069ITNRV	Paul Ekuhei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0049ITCRV	Paul Ekusi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0068ITCRV	Paul Natol	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0032ITCRV	Peter A Emankor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0006ITCRV	Peter Ejore Emaase	Individual	Memorandum	
71	0070ITNRV	Peter Kuche	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0024ITCRV	Peter Lotiang	Individual	Written	
73	0012ITCRV	Philiph Esinyoni Iperit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0022ITCRV	Philiph Lockok	Individual	Written	
75	0051ITCRV	Philiph Lokwei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0004ITCRV	Protus E Akujah	Individual	Memorandum	
77	0033ITCRV	Samson Ekidor	Individual	Written	
78	0053ITCRV	Samwel Ebei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0046ITCRV	Simon Nangiro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0061ITCRV	trufosa Atieno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0021ITCRV	William Emoru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0009ITCRV	William Eregae	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0069ITCRV	William Toto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0009OTCRV	Isaya W Mark	NGO	Memorandum	Turkan Literacy and Developm
85	0012OTCRV	Pastor Dalmas Esekon	Other Institutions	Memorandum	International Pentecoastal H
86	0014OTCRV	Paul Ekiru	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Lodwar High School
87	0016OTCRV	Edaan John ark	Pressure Groups	Written	Turkana Proffesional Caucus
88	0010OTCRV	Adiaka W Mark	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Lorugum Parish
89	0005OTCRV	Charlse Ekeno	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Mardirkoyen Catholic Church
90	0007OTCRV	Damien Aryong	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholi Justice and Peace Co
91	0018OTCRV	Martin Lokademo	Religious Organisation	Written	National Council of Council
92	0006OTCRV	Peter Ekai Lokoel	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Turkana catholic youth
93	0001OTCRV	Rev Thomas Ekai	Religious Organisation	Written	Full Gospel Churches of Keny
94	0008OTCRV	Willimena Asekon	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Women development programme
95	0017OTCRV	Yusuf Mohamed	Religious Organisation	Written	Lodwar Muslim Jamia Mosque

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

1	Alice Ewesit Erot	CBO	Written	Turkana Women Confrence Cen
2	Elim Mike Bosco	CBO	Written	Turkana District Unversity S
3	Eregae L Peter	CBO	Memorandum	Adult Education Programme
4	Jennifer Tioko	CBO	Written	Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organi
5	John Lolimo	CBO	Written	Kalokol Leaders/elders
6	Leah Ewonyi	CBO	Written	Natole Women Group
7	Mark Nakain	CBO	Written	Disabled Association
8	Maty Tioko	CBO	Written	Primary Girls Programme
9	Aiana Esnyeny	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	Alemu E John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	Alfred E Meyeni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	Alfred Ebekon Meyeni	Individual	Written	
13	Anna Apuon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	Boaz N Teria	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	Daniel Acira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	Daniel Namatong	Individual	Written	
17	david Ethuro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	David Sudan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	David Uhuru Ongawa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	Ebenyo Eregae	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	Edward Kaatho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	Edward Ochukuli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	Emana Losike	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	Emankwar Loudi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	Emanuel Naroo	Individual	Memorandum	
26	Esnyon Noo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	Etero Okirdi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	Ex Chief Musa Ngitnang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	Gabriel ekai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	Gabriel Lopodo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	Hellen Aalim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	Hon D E Ethuro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	Ibrahim Hassan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	Immanuel Imana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	Isaac Ewalan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	Jackson Lokwatom	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	Jacob Erono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	James Ekale E	Individual	Memorandum	
39	James Korodi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	James Lowelem	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	James Nato	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	John Erop	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	John Lomodei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	Joseph Akoroni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	Joseph Ekaal	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	Joseph ewai eregae	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	Joseph Lobolia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	Joseph Lonyaet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	Josephine Asimi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	Leah Abenyu'	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	Lochera Lomorukai	Individual	Written	
52	Lokoel Longesan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	Longole david Moru	Individual	Written	
54	Lourien Ekal	Individual	Oral - Public he	

55	Luka Ekula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	Margret Kipchumba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	Marico Amadi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	markEkal Tioko	Individual	Written	
59	Mary Ataaba Ekasion	Individual	Written	
60	Moses barua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	Musa Muruathe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	Nataan Lamorukai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	Noah Lochoch	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	Pastor Peter Naske	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	Paul Ebongon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	Paul Ekuchei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	Paul Ekusi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	Paul Natol	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	Peter A Emankor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	Peter Ejore Emaase	Individual	Memorandum	
71	Peter Kuchei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	Peter Lotiang	Individual	Written	
73	Philiph Esinyoni Iperit	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	Philiph Lockok	Individual	Written	
75	Philiph Lokwei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	Protus E Akujah	Individual	Memorandum	
77	Samson Ekidor	Individual	Written	
78	Samwel Ebei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	Simon Nangiro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	trufosa Atieno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	William Emoru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	William Eregae	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	William Toto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	Isaya W Mark	NGO	Memorandum	Turkan Literacy and Developm
85	Pastor Dalmas Esekon	Other Institutions	Memorandum	International Pentecoastal H
86	Paul Ekiru	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Lodwar High School
87	Edaan John ark	Pressure Groups	Written	Turkana Proffesional Caucus
88	Adiaka W Mark	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Lorugum Parish
89	Charlse Ekeno	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Mardirkoyen Catholic Church
90	Damien Aryong	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholi Justice and Peace Co
91	Martin Lokademo	Religious Organisation	Written	National Council of Council
92	Peter Ekai Lokoel	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Turkana catholic youth
93	Rev Thomas Ekai	Religious Organisation	Written	Full Gospel Churches of Keny
94	Willimena Asekon	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Women development programme
95	Yusuf Mohamed	Religious Organisation	Written	Lodwar Muslim Jamia Mosque