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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT.

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

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	237,821	230,672	468,493
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	130,462	128,912	259,374
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	107,359	101,760	209,119
Population Density (persons/Km²)	222		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Kericho District:

- Is the 5th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 84.3%, being ranked 3rd in the province and 12th nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 20.7%, being ranked 5th in the province and 28th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and infections, intestinal worms, and eye infections;
- Has a 18.1% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 11 of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 54 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 16th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 60.6 years, being ranked 16th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a relatively low employment rate of 9.79%;
- Has a relatively high monthly mean household income of Ksh. 6,527;
- Has over a third of its residents accessing clean water to drink;
- Has 84.7% of its residents having safe sanitation;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 52.42% being ranked 20th of 46 nationally ranked districts; and
- Has a 50.88% food poverty level being ranked 22nd of 42 nationally ranked districts.

Kericho district has 3 constituencies: Belgut, Ainamoi, and Kipkelion Constituencies. The district's 3 MPs, each cover on average an area of 704 Km² to reach 156,164 constituents. This is a KANU stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, KANU won all the 3 parliamentary seats. Two of the seats were won unopposed, while the other with 81.91% valid votes.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Kipkelion is a multi-ethnic constituency with a large ethnic representation of the Kikuyu, Luo

and Kisii. Otherwise, it is a predominantly Kalenjin area.

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

One of the main economic activities of the area is tea growing.

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

This is a KANU stronghold. In the 1992 general elections, KANU won with 75.82% valid votes. In the 1997 general elections, it won unopposed. KANU retained the seat in 2002.

2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			75,203
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Daniel Tanui	KANU	43,334	75.82
Moses Keino	FORD-K	6,242	10.92
Manasseh Kabugi	FORD-A	5,901	10.32
Kiplagat Kenduywa	DP	1,477	2.58
Kipng'etich Koske	PICK	199	0.35
Total Valid Votes		57,153	100.00
Rejected Votes		-	
Total Votes Cast		57,153	
% Turnout		76.00	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS		57,697
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES
Samuel Kimutai arap Rotich	KANU	Unopposed

2.5. Main Problems

- Stalled projects;
- Discontentment among the local populations concerning the purchasing of tea estates, and prime property in the area. The local people feel that the purchases and acquisitions have all been done in favour of people from outside the constituency hence the resentment; and
- Prior to the 1992 elections, the constituency saw brutal and violent scenes during the tribal clashes, and a good number of immigrants left for safer areas.

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

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

3.1.2. Composition and Establishment

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

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

- Be the local grass root representative;
- Perform the generalization activities in the district;
- Be in charge of the documentation center/s in the district, facilitate its/their respective

management, ensuring they are stocked and are easily accessible to the public and also organize their safety and security;

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

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION.**

Civic education in the constitution was carried out between 7th February 2002 and 28th May 2002

4.1. **Phases covered in civic education**

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

4.2. **Issues and areas covered_**

- Introduction to civic education
- The constitution of Kenya
- Systems of government
- Political parties
- Gender
- Basic rights
- Constitution making process
- Emerging constitutional issues
- Land issues

- Environment and natural resources
- Electoral systems and processes

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical details**

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

- a) Date(s) 10th and 11th July 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

5.1.2. **Venue**

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s): a) Fort Ternan Full Gospel Church
b) Kipkelion Catholic Church

5.1.3. **Panels**

- e) Commissioners
Com. Pastor Zablon Ayonga
Com. Phoebe Asiyo
Com. Abubakar Zein Abubakar
- f) Secretariat
Irungu Ndirangu -Programme Officer,
Anthony Oluoch -Assistant Programme Officer
Regina Mwachi -Verbatim recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		213
Sex	Male	188
	Female	22
	Not Stated	3
Presenter Type	Individual	149
	Institutions	62
	Not Stated	2
Educational Background	Primary Level	48
	Secondary/High School Level	82
	College	43
	University	15
	None	0
	Not Stated	24
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	1
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	0
	Oral	65
	Written	57
	Oral + Memoranda	0
	Oral + Written	87
	Not Stated	4

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

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

5.3.1. PREAMBLE

- The preamble should be simple and clear.
- The preamble should reflect gender equality.
- The preamble should protect human dignity.
- ? There should be a preamble in the constitution. (24)
- ? There should be a preamble in the constitution that should read, “Truth, honesty and brotherhood is Kenyans strength”
- ? There should be a preamble in the constitution that should read, “We the people of United Federal of Kenya, enact this constitution for the benefit and importance of all Kenyans.”
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a God fearing country.
- The preamble should reflect national unity of Kenya and bad/colonial history Kenyans have undergone.
- The preamble should spell out the broad socio-economic values of the Kenyan state.
- The preamble should state that the natural resources shall be utilized by all.
- The preamble should be the basis of contract between the people and the state.
- The preamble should be based on justice.
- The preamble should state that Kenya shall always be a democratic state.
- The preamble should express peace, truth and strength of brotherhood in Kenya.
- The national vision should include stability, justice, tribalism, equality and respect for human rights.
- The constitution should include in its vision the challenges that the country will have to face in the changing society.
- The constitution should recognize the suffering of freedom fighters.

5.3.2. DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.

- The constitution should provide that the principle of state policy shall reflect need for patriotism.
- The preamble should state that Kenya shall always be a democratic state.
- The constitution should be made by the people for the people. (3)
- Democratic principles to include in the constitution are: equality, justice, freedom, fairness, accountability and transparency in the running of public affairs.
- There should be statements capturing the national philosophy and guiding principles. (9)
- Democratic principles should be enforceable in law.
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for the strict observation of the doctrine of separation of powers by the government of the day. (3)
- The constitution should promote national unity, social equality and foster economic development.

5.3.3. CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.

- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.

- The constitution should retain the 65% majority vote required for constitutional amendments. (12)
- The constitution should abolish the 65% majority vote required for constitutional amendments. (3)
- The current 65% majority vote requirement should be increased to 75% to amend the constitution. (3)
- There should be a public referendum to amend the constitution. (25)
- The constitution should provide that public referendums should be conducted by the constitution of Kenya review commission. (3)
- The constitution should provide that public referendums should be conducted by parliament. (2)
- There should not be a public referendum to amend the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should have the supreme powers to amend the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should provide that no part of the constitution should be beyond the amending power of parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliament should not be allowed to amend the following; the powers, privileges and responsibilities of the president, the structures and systems of government.
- The constitution should provide that parts on the salaries of MP's should be beyond the amending power of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament's powers to amend the constitution should be limited. (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament's powers to amend the constitution should not be limited. (2)
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy; not easily changed.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- The constitution should confer to all Kenyan children regardless of parents gender automatic citizenship so long as one parent is a Kenyan. (12)
- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship. (6)
- The constitution should confer to all persons born in Kenyan automatic citizenship. (10)
- The constitution should confer to all persons born in Kenyan of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should provide that indigenous Kenyans should be automatic citizens. (3)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan citizenship should also be acquired through naturalization and registration. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan citizenship should also be acquired through naturalization. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan citizenship should also be acquired through registration. (8)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan citizenship should also be acquired through adoption.
- The constitution should provide that anybody who has lived in the country for a minimum

of three generations should be considered an automatic Kenyan citizen.

- The constitution should provide that anybody who has lived in the country for at least 7 years.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender. (7)
- The constitution should provide that women married to Kenyan citizens should be guaranteed automatic citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should provide that a non- Kenyan woman married to a Kenyan becomes automatic citizen while a non-Kenyan man married to a Kenyan woman should apply for citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that spouses of Kenyan citizens should be vetted before being granted Kenyan citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that the marginalized minorities shall be given recognition as full citizens and be granted attendant rights.
- The constitution should provide that the process of acquisition of citizenship shall be simplified.
- The constitution should provide that on attaining the age 18 years every Kenyan should be required to obtain a national identity card. (10)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans should carry national identity cards or passports as proof of citizenship. (6)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans should carry a birth certificate, national identity card and passport as proof of citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans should carry passports as proof of citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship shall be by way of National identification cards only.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (2)
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship. (10)
- The constitution should provide for equal rights to citizenship despite a persons gender.
- The constitution should provide that the refugees right to citizenship shall be restricted.
- The constitution should provide for the right to live, freedom of expression, vote, education and participate in public affairs while the obligations should include obeying the law, paying taxes, protecting families and state.
- The constitution should provide that the rights and obligations of citizens should depend on the manner in which citizenship was acquired. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the rights and obligations of citizens should not depend on the manner in which citizenship was acquired. (2)

5.3.5. DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

- The constitution should provide for a joint staff commission to advise the president on military issues.
- The constitution should provide that the armed forces officers should be recruited from all parts of the country. (2)
- The disciplined forces should be established in the constitution. (14)
- The constitution should provide that the GSU, AP and Anti-Stock theft unit should be scrapped.
- The constitution should provide that the armed forces and police should be professionals

and they should be non- partisan.

- The constitution should provide that all forces should be trained and disciplined as per their duties.
- The constitution should provide for the formation of a security council to cater for the disciplinary cases in the armed forces in Kenya. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the armed forces should be disciplined by a martial court as per their breach of oath of office. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the armed forces should have an internal code of ethics. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a police officer should not make an arrest without a written warrant from a magistrate.
- The constitution should provide that the police force should be monitored by a panel of religious senate to ensure that Human Rights and Justice of the citizen is honored all the time.
- The constitution should provide that defense and national security shall be under presidents power.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall vet and approve all military involvement.
- The constitution should provide that defense/security council shall be established. (2)
- The constitution should provide that council of elders from all 42 tribes shall constitute national defense council with a representative from the military
- The constitution should provide that the administrative police structure shall be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that the central government shall be responsible for defense and international security.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. (16)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the executive should have the powers to declare war. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the executive should have the powers to declare war with the approval of all Kenyans the members of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should have the powers to declare war.
- The constitution should provide that a defence council should have the powers to declare war.
- The constitution should provide that the executive should not have the powers to declare war. (3)
- The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers during emergencies. (7)
- The constitution should provide that the president and the national assembly should have the authority to invoke emergency powers. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should have the authority to invoke emergency powers. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliament should have the authority to invoke emergency powers. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the defence council should have the authority to invoke emergency powers after consulting parliament, and the president should make the final decision.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should have a role in effecting the

emergency powers. (4)

- The constitution should provide that parliament should regulate the use of emergency powers.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3. (10)
- 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 4. (5)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 5. (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 6.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 10.
- The constitution should not limit the number of political parties in the country. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the political parties shall be free to view policies.
- The constitution should provide that parties shall have a minimum of 50,000 registered Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that representatives shall be vetted to head political party merchandising/sales persons.
- The constitution should provide that the political parties should finance themselves. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the political parties shall be funded from the public coffers. (14)
- The constitution should provide that the political parties shall not be funded from the public coffers.
- The constitution should provide that the political parties shall be funded by the government based on proportional representation.
- The constitution should provide that the political parties shall not be funded.
- The constitution should provide that the political parties shall be registered separately from other associations.
- The constitution should provide that the election of parties shall be conducted by secret ballot.
- The constitution should provide that political party system shall return to single party system.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (13)
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that composition, management and policies of political parties are gender sensitive.
- The constitution should provide that a political party should have a support of at least 25% of the total votes in 5 provinces for it to be registered.
- The constitution should provide that a political party should only be registered if it has over 20,000 members from all over the country.
- The constitution should provide that a political party should only be registered if it has over 100,000 members from all over the country.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties. Parties that command over 30% of support nationwide should be registered. Opinion polls should be conducted regularly to establish this fact.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a development focus.
- Political parties should play other roles such as educating on democratic principles and

articulation of policies other than political mobilization.

- The constitution should provide that political parties should foster development, enhance democracy and ensure efficiency of services.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should participate in civic education and unify Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should initiate and promote development projects. (4)
- The constitution should provide that political parties and the state should maintain a good relationship and should promote unity for national development. (10)
- The constitution should provide that political parties should have equal opportunities during the campaigns period, for example equal access to airwaves, free advertisements and the general media service. (2)

5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.**

- The constitution should retain the presidential system of government. (9)
- The constitution should not retain the presidential system of government. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister from the winning party. (6)
- The constitution should not provide for a parliamentary system of government.
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister should be the head of government. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be the head of state. (10)
- The constitution should provide for a hybrid system of government; president as head of state mixed with prime minister as head of government. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister shall appoint ministers and assistants in consultation with the president.
- The constitution should retain the unitary system of government. (5)
- The constitution should not retain the Unitary system of government. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. (55)
- The constitution should provide for a majimbo system of government and be divided into 10 jimbo.
- The constitution should not provide for a Majimbo system of government as it would hinder national integration.
- The constitution should provide for a majimbo system of government with a central government and autonomous regions headed by a governor. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a majimbo or federal system of government with a prime minister as head of government and a ceremonial president.
- The constitution should provide for a prime ministerial system of government with 3 deputies.
- The constitution should provide that where a government of National Unity is formed, the nominee of the party with the majority of seats in parliament shall become the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide that the structure of government shall be President-Vice President- Prime Minister- Two dignities.
- The constitution should provide that powers shall be devolved to the lower levels of government. (6)
- The constitution should provide that local issues should be dealt with at the divisional

level.

- The constitution should provide that the vice- president shall be elected directly by the people. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the running mate of the president should be the vice-president. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be appointed with a running mate, VP to succeed president in event of death.

The constitution should provide that the attorney general shall be in charge of transits.

The constitution should provide that the attorney general should not have the powers to pass nolle prosequere to terminate any case.

The constitution should provide that the attorney general should not be appointed by parliament.

The constitution should provide for independence of A.G

- The constitution should provide that the political party with the second largest number of seats in parliament shall nominate the national Vice President.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments. (14)
- The constitution should give Parliament power to create and dissolve ministries.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary functions should be expanded to include appointments of ministers, heads of parastatals and other civil servants.
- The constitution should provide that the appointments of Chief Justice, Attorney General and commissioners shall be done by parliament.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to have unlimited control over its own operations through the standing orders. (11)

The constitution should provide that parliament sessions should start from Tuesday and Thursday.

The constitution should provide that being an MP should be a full time occupation. (12)

- The constitution should provide that being an MP should be a part time occupation. (2)
- The constitution should provide for an age limit of the president.

The constitution should provide that age requirement for voting and contesting should remain the same. The age requirement for the presidency should be between 35-80 years.

The constitution should provide that voting age should be 21 years while a presidential candidate should be 40-70 years old.

The constitution should retain the current age requirements for voting and contesting. (3)

The constitution should provide that the age requirement for presidential and parliamentary candidates should be 25 and 18 years respectively.

The constitution should provide that the age requirement for presidential candidates should be at least 35 years.

The constitution should provide that the age requirement for presidential candidates should be between 50-70 years.

The constitution should provide that the age requirement for parliamentary candidates should be between 25-55 years.

The constitution should provide that the presidential candidates should be over 65 years old.

The constitution should provide that language tests are sufficient for parliamentarians. (4)

The constitution should provide that parliamentarians should have at least a form four

certificate of education. (8)

The constitution should provide that parliamentarians should have at least a diploma certificate of education. (3)

The constitution should provide that parliamentarians should have at least a university degree. (5)

- The constitution should provide that there shall be no educational requirement for MPs.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be persons of unquestionable integrity and moral probity.
- The constitution should introduce moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentarians. (16)
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for MPs.
- The constitution should provide that the legislatures shall be morally upright. (2)
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs. (24)
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs if 50% of the voters are in agreement.

The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs if 25% of the voters are in agreement.

The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs with at least 400 signed petition.

The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs. People should write to the party under which the MP was nominated to express dissatisfaction then write to the speaker of the national assembly expressing the same then moving a vote of no confidence.

- The constitution should provide that legislatures shall consult the electorate in all matters affecting them. (9)

The constitution should provide that MPs should act on the basis of instructions from their constituents.

The constitution should provide that MPs should retire at the age of 55 years.

The constitution should provide that parliamentary term should be retained to be five years.

- The constitution should provide that the number of parliamentarians shall be reduced.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs. (6)
- The constitution should debar MPs from legislating their own remuneration.

The constitution should provide that salaries of the MPs should be set by the proposed labour ministry and employment commission.

The constitution should provide that salaries and allowances of the MPs should be set by the national economic committee.

The constitution should provide that salaries and allowances of the MPs should be determined by the parliamentary service commission in consultation with the parliamentary budget committee.

The constitution should provide that salaries and allowances of the MPs should be determined by the office of the president.

The constitution should provide that salaries and allowances of the MPs should be determined by the electorates. (2)

The constitution should provide that salaries and allowances of the MPs should be determined by a public referendum.

The constitution should provide that salaries and allowances of the MPs should be the

same as that of the provincial governors.

The constitution should provide that salaries and allowances of the MPs should be determined by the public service commission. (4)

The constitution should provide that the current salaries and allowances of the MPs should be reduced by 30% and the remaining 50% should benefit the needy and the disabled people.

- The constitution should retain the nomination of MPs.
 - The constitution should retain the nomination of MPs to gather for the special interests groups. (3)
 - The constitution should retain the nomination of MPs to gather for the youth, women and the minority groups. (3)
 - The constitution should retain the nomination of MPs but the president should not have powers to nominate them.
 - The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs. (7)
- The constitution should increase women's participation in parliament by reserving special seats for them. (4)
- There should be no special measures in place to increase women's participation in parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary standing orders should govern the conduct of parliamentarians. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a coalition system of government. (14)
- The constitution should not provide for a coalition system of government.
- The constitution should provide for the practice of multiparty system in both legislative and executive levels of government. (4)
- The constitution should provide for one chamber parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a two chamber parliament – upper house and chamber representation. (9)
 - The constitution should provide for a regional assembly that constitute the power house of a bicameral parliamentary system.
 - The constitution should provide for a regional parliament.
 - The constitution should give Parliament power to remove the president through a vote of no confidence. (9)
 - The constitution should provide that the president should have veto powers over legislation in parliament. (2)
 - The constitution should provide that the president should not have veto powers over legislation in parliament. (3)
 - The constitution should provide that parliament should have veto power to override the president's veto. (4)
 - The constitution should provide that there should be 2/3 majority approval to override president's veto.
 - The constitution should provide that the president should have powers to dissolve parliament. (5)
 - The constitution should provide that the president should not have powers to dissolve parliament. (5)
 - The constitution should provide that there should be 2/3 sitting MP's during the staggering of parliamentary elections.
 - The constitution should provide that the parliamentary elections should not be staggered.
 - The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies. (2)

5.3.9. THE EXECUTIVE.

- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be a Kenyan by birth.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should be learned, popular, wealthy, development conscious, morally upright, experienced in leadership and with no prior record of any offence or misconduct. (3)
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should be a married Kenyan citizen of sound mind with a university degree. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should have a minimum of a master's degree.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should be from the minority groups.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve a maximum two five year terms. (15)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no limit of the presidents tenure.
- The constitution should provide that the president should have the following functions; he/she should represent the country in foreign countries, protect citizens, sign treaties with UN and others on behalf of Kenyans and coordinate activities of parliament.
- The constitution should define the presidential functions. (4)
- The constitution should provide that appointment of public officers of certain cadies of civil servants shall be by the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be above the law. (22)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president.
- The constitution should limit the duties of the president to that of Commander in Chief of the armed forces and appointment of cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have no power to elect commissioners, A.G, and vice chancellors.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have no powers to appoint civil servants, ministers and heads of parastatals.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have no powers to appoint and sack ministers at his will.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the chancellor of public universities. (5)
- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president due to misconduct. (11)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall also be an elected M.P. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be an elected MP. (11)
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be retained. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be restructured. (2)
- The constitution should reduce the provincial administration's powers.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government.
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government and be replaced by a governor.

- The constitution should provide for impeachment of the governor.
- The constitution should make provisions for the overhaul of the provincial administration to ensure its efficiency
- The constitution should abolish the D.C'S, D.O'S chief and assistant chiefs administration structure of government.
- The constitution should provide that the elders shall be empowered and paid salaries by the government. (12)
- The constitution should provide that the Chief and the Assistant Chief be elected by popular vote by members of the respective administrative location. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration and staff should be elected directly by the people. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Chiefs and the Assistant Chiefs should serve for five years.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs minimum age shall be 35 years.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs minimum education qualification should be form four level. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the office of the chiefs and assistant chiefs should be abolished. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the chief powers shall be devolved to elders.
- The constitution should provide that the chiefs shall be accorded more powers to command.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be two deputy ministers (no assistants), the deputy be able to step in or act as minister.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be appointment of a minister for religion.
- The constitution should provide that the cabinet ministers shall have no elective posts.
- The constitution should provide that the number of ministries should be reduced to 15 only.
- The constitution should provide that the agriculture ministry shall be given more powers.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary. (5)
- The present structure of the judiciary is adequate. (2)
- The present structure of the judiciary is not adequate. (2)
- The constitution should provide for establishment of regional courts.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of mobile courts.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of magistrates courts at the divisional levels. (2)
- The constitution should provide for establishment of magistrates courts at the village levels to cater for those who cannot access judicial services.
- The constitution should establish independent special courts to deal with all sorts of corruption cases.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of special courts to handle election matters.

The constitution should abolish the “Nolle Prosequere” that is power to terminate cases.

The constitution should provide that the oppressive colonial laws shall be removed.

The constitution should provide for trial by a Jury.

The constitution should provide that the administration of justice shall be expedited

speedily.

The constitution should provide for establishment of African customary courts to oversee A.G divorce, marriage, land disputes and inheritance.

The constitution should provide that sentencing shall be localized.

The constitution should provide that petty prisoners shall serve their sentences under the chief's for extra moral sentences.

The constitution should provide for a supreme court. (9)

The constitution should provide for a supreme court headed by a bench of 7 judges including the chief justice.

The constitution should not provide for a supreme court.

The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court. (7)

The constitution should not provide for a constitutional court.

The constitution should provide that the courts shall be decentralized so as to be easily accessible.

The constitution should provide that judges and magistrates should be appointed by the judicial service commission. (4)

The constitution should provide that judges of the high court should be appointed by the president after being vetted by parliament.

The constitution should provide that advocates should be appointed to the bench after working for 5 years under complete registered advocates firm.

The constitution should provide that the judicial officers should have a minimum of a university degree in law. (5)

The constitution should provide that all judges should be appointed by the president and vetted by the parliament. (4)

The constitution should provide that the judicial officers should be qualified and experienced people with proven clean records.

The constitution should provide that the judicial officers should be appointed by parliament.

The constitution should provide that appointment of judges shall be vetted in parliament.

The constitution should provide that the high court judges should retire at 72 years.

The constitution should provide that the high court judges should retire at 70 years.

The constitution should provide for a tribunal which should deal with disciplinary matters regarding judicial officers enjoying the security of tenure. (2)

The constitution should provide that the judicial officers should be disciplined by the public service commission and judicial commission.

The constitution should provide that judges and other judicial officers enjoying security of tenure who fail to perform should be dealt with. (2)

The constitution should provide that chief Kadhis/Kadhis should be restricted to judicial work. (2)

The constitution should provide that the chief Kadhis/Kadhis should have similar qualifications as the magistrates.

The constitution should provide that the chief Kadhis/Kadhis should have similar qualifications as the high court judges.

The constitution should provide that the chief Kadhis should also be a university graduate apart from the knowledge of Islamic/ Sheria law.

The constitution should provide that the Kadhis should be appointed by the Islamic council and the PSC.

The constitution should provide that the Kadhis should be appointed by the judicial

service commission with the advice from the Muslims Imams.

The constitution should provide that the Kadhis should handle all matters related to Islamic laws.

The constitution should provide that the Kadhis court should have appellate jurisdiction. (2)

The constitution should provide that the judicial powers of the state should be vested exclusively in courts. (2)

The constitution should ensure that all Kenyans have access to courts by controlling the cost of legal services.

The constitution should ensure that all Kenyans have access to courts by availing mobile courts to the rural folks.

The constitution should ensure that all Kenyans have access to courts. (2)

The constitution should stipulate that application and filing fees should as much as possible be pegged at a rate affordable to the common person.

There should be a constitutional right to legal aid for the poor, disabled and the children.

There should be a constitutional right to legal aid for all Kenyans. (5)

The constitution should provide for a judicial review of laws made by legislature. (4)

- The constitution should empower the village elders to handle customary affairs. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the village elders should be recognized and respected by the government.

5.3.11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular elections. (42)
- The constitution should provide that the mayor and chairman of country council shall continue to be elected by the elected members.
- The constitution should provide that the chairman of country council shall not represent any ward.

The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum two five year term.

- The constitution should provide that Mayors and council chairmen should serve for two years. (3)
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and council chairmen should serve for two and half years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and council chairmen should serve for three years.
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and council chairmen should serve for five years. (16)
- The constitution should provide that the local authority shall be independent from central government. (20)
- The constitution should provide that central government shall have only supervisory not control over local authority.
- The constitution should provide that the local authority should continue working under the central government. (4)
- The constitution should provide that councillors should be people observers of planned policies and implementation while the chief officers should be representatives of the

central government to ensure its budgetary allocation.

- The constitution should provide for empowerment of local government.
- The constitution should provide that the local authority shall share resources with the central government.
- The constitution should provide that the chief shall be elected by the local authority. The constitution should provide that the local authority shall be in charge of development.
- The constitution should provide that the local authority shall be in charge of development.
- The constitution should provide that local authority shall have legislative and executive powers.
- The constitution should abolish local authority.
- The constitution should provide that mayors and councilors shall have O level minimum education qualifications. (6)
- The constitution should provide that mayors and councilors should be university graduates. (3)
- The constitution should provide that councilors should have at least a form four certificate of education. (10)
- The constitution should provide that councilors should be university graduates.
- The Language tests required for local seats aspirants are sufficient. (6)
- The Language tests required for local seats aspirants are not necessary. (3)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no education qualification for councilors.
- The constitution should introduce moral and ethical qualifications for the local authority seats aspirants. (21)
- The constitution should provide that mayors and councilors shall be of high moral probity.
- The constitution should provide that councilors should be morally upright and honest people.
- The constitution should provide that councillors should retire at 55 years.
- The constitution should provide that people with a bad reputation should not be allowed to contest for council seats.
- The constitution should provide for impeachment of councilors.
- The constitution should provide that people should have a right to recall their councillors. (13)
- The constitution should provide that people should have a right to recall their councillors if 50% of voters are in agreement.
- The constitution should provide that people should have a right to recall their councillors. People should write to the local government about their dissatisfactions and then moving a vote of no confidence on their councillors and a copy of the letter should be sent to the county council.
- The constitution should provide that people should have a right to recall their councillors with at least 100 signed petitions from the electorate.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to determine the salaries of councillors. (4)
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councillors should be determined by the local authorities.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councillors should be determined by the labour ministry and employment commission.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councillors should be determined by the local authority service commission. (2)

- The constitution should provide that salaries of councillors should be determined by the economic council and the ministry of finance.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councillors should be determined by a parliamentary budget committee.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councillors should be determined by the central government. (2)
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councillors should be determined by the public service commission. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the electorates should have the power to determine salaries of councillors.
- The constitution should provide that the councilors shall be well remunerated.
- The constitution should provide for nomination of women as councilors.
- The constitution should provide that the minister of local government shall not be involved in nominations.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councillors. (3)
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated councillors so as to cater for the special interests groups such as vulnerable, women, youth and the disabled. (3)
- The constitution should abolish the concept of nominated councillors. (8)
- There should be council standing orders and the ruling party to govern the conduct of councillors.
- The constitution should provide for a provision of dismissing councillors due to misuse of office.
- The constitution should provide that councillors in a multiparty system should work together towards the national interests and aspirations. (2)
- The constitution should provide that local authority shall be responsible for efficient utilization of resources.
- The constitution should provide for government to return local authority machinery for development.
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall be made to represent equal geographic locations.
- The constitution should provide that dormant councils should be disbanded.
- The constitution should provide for boards to oversee local authority.
- The constitution should provide that the president or the local government minister in charge of local government should have the authority to dissolve councils. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the president or the local government minister in charge of local government should not have the authority to dissolve councils.
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for council staff.

5.3.12. THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

The constitution should retain the representative electoral system. (7)

The constitution should provide that the secret ballot system should be used during the general elections. (7)

The constitution should abolish the queuing electoral system.

The constitution should adopt a proportional system of government.

The constitution should retain the simple majority rule as the basis for winning an election. (14)

The constitution should provide that there should be an absolute majority of 90% of

registered voters in order for one to be declared a winner.

The constitution should provide that the electoral system should be designed to increase women's participation in parliament. (6)

The constitution should provide that the electoral system should not be designed to increase women's participation in parliament. (2)

The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should garner at least 50% of the total votes cast to be declared a winner. (3)

The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate should garner at least 25% of the total votes cast to be declared a winner.

- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 75% of the votes cast in eight provinces.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 20% of the votes cast in six provinces.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% vote with possibility of a run off.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% vote in at least half of provinces
- The constitution should provide that candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should be allowed seek nomination from another party. (9)
- The constitution should provide that defections between parties should not be allowed. Party crossing the floor should be allowed after consultation with the electorates. (2)
- The constitution should provide that defections of any kind should not be tolerated. (3)
- The constitution should bar defectors from participating in the consequent election.
- The constitution should provide that party defections should call for an immediate declaration of a by election. (2)
- The constitution should provide for heavy financial penalties on MP's who defect from the party which sponsored them to parliament.
- The constitution should retain the 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential elections. (17)
- The constitution should provide that some seats in parliament should be reserved for the special group interests such as the disabled, women, and the youth. (10)
- The constitution should provide that some seats in parliament should be reserved for the Talai community.
- The constitution should retain the current geographical constituency system. (8)
- The constitution should review the current geographical constituency system. (2)
- The constitution should provide that constituencies must be created by parliamentary approval. Those constituencies which might have been created through other processes must be abolished.
- The constitution should provide for constituency boundary to be created according to the population density. (5)
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency must have a minimum of 20,000 people.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral boundaries shall be harmonized.
- The constitution should provide that a constituency should have a minimum of 20,000 registered voters and 10,000 voters for a ward.
- The constitution should provide that Kipkelion constituency should be sub-divided into two regions.
- The constitution should provide that the number of wards should be reduced.

- The constitution should provide for clear rules for the creation of parliamentary constituencies.
- The constitution should provide for constituency boundary reviews after every 5 years.
- The constitution should provide for constituency boundary reviews every 5-10 years.
- The constitution should provide for separation of presidential and parliamentary elections.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections should be held first.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential elections should be done separately from civic and parliamentary elections. (6)
- The constitution should provide that civic, parliamentary and presidential seats should be held separately.
- The constitution should provide that civic, parliamentary and presidential seats should be held simultaneously. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the elections shall be done on weekdays.
- The constitution should provide for Independent candidates to contest for local government, parliamentary and presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide for a continuous voter registration exercise.
- The constitution should provide that the election process should be women friendly.
- The constitution should provide that the election process should be simplified by using a tick instead of a cross because to majority a cross is wrong.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners must be graduates, moral upright and be elected by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent. (3)
- The constitution should provide that each Kenyan shall be restricted to vote in their regions.
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections.
- The constitution should provide for limitation of campaign expenditure.
- There should be a limit on election expenditures by each candidate. (5)
- There should be a limit on election expenditures by political parties.
- The constitution should specify the election date. (9)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be directly elected by popular vote. (13)
- The 2002 elections should be conducted under the new constitution.
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should enjoy the security of tenure. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should be qualified and experienced.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should be well learned, served in public offices and either retired or about to retire.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should have knowledge in law and administration, honest and morally upright individuals.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should be university graduates of high moral integrity.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should be at least university graduates.
- The constitution should provide a clear criteria for the appointment of commissioners to the Electoral Commission.

- The constitution should provide that a percentage of the members of the Electoral Commission be drawn from specific professions and gender.
- The constitution should provide that election of commissioners to the Electoral Commission be subject to vetting and approval by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president and ratified by parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should be appointed by their federal governments.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should be appointed by the political parties and the respective provinces they ought to represent.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should serve for five years.
- The constitution should provide that the all electoral commissioners should be held in office for only two years, after which only three should remain at the secretariat for compilation of voters register, issuing of cards and to conduct any by-election.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should retire on rotational basis and not at the same time. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners should be removed from office through a tribunal of inquiry and trial pending a dismissal for serious misconduct in office.
- The constitution should provide that if the electoral commissioners are not efficient, they should be required by legislative to resign.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission should be funded from the consolidated funds. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission shall have 12 commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission shall have 22 commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission shall have 15 commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission shall have 11 commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission shall have 8 commissioners one from each province.
- The constitution should provide that each province should appoint a certain number of commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station. (7)
- The constitution should provide for laws against election violence and implementation strategies against offenders adopted. (2)

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

The constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are adequate. (3)

The constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are inadequate. (2)

The constitution should guarantee human rights of all Kenyans.

- The constitution should provide for the economic and social rights for all Kenyans. (2)

- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of speech.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans. (4)
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans and recognize Saturdays as worship days for SDA's and declare all Saturday a holiday and free of all functions and commitments. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans and ban devil worship or worship of other gods. (6)
- The constitution should provide freedom and protection of all religious groups.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation.
- The constitution should provide that the death sentence shall be retained. (2)
- The constitution should abolish death penalty. (3)
- The constitution should abolish death penalty and be replaced by life imprisonment.
- The constitution should abolish abortion no one has a right to take anybody's life.
- The constitution should protect security, healthcare, water, education, shelter, food and employment as basic rights for all Kenyans. (3)
- The constitution should provide, protect and guarantee fundamental rights to all Kenyans. (11)
- The constitution should provide that the three arms of government together with the office of the president should ensure that all Kenyans are enjoying their basic rights.
- The constitution should provide that the party in power should ensure that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- The constitution should provide that each and every ministry should have a body responsible for ensuring that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- The constitution should provide that the government should ensure that Kenyans enjoy their basic rights. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the local government should ensure that Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- The constitution should guarantee the security of all Kenyans. (2)
- The constitution should provide that fundamental rights shall include right of employment. (5)
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all Kenyans. (13)
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas.
- The constitution should provide that all Kenyans should have access to clean drinking water.
- The constitution should provide for free education for all children.
- The constitution should provide for free primary education for all children. (4)
- The constitution should provide for free education up to the university level. (2)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education. (22)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to the primary school level. (5)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to the primary school level. (7)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level. (4)

- The constitution should ensure adequate food for all Kenyans. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy. (6)
- The constitution should provide for the employment of all university graduates.
- The constitution should provide for employment opportunities for all Kenyans without any discrimination. (7)
- The constitution should ensure that salaries reflect the work of their employees.
- The constitution should ensure that Kenyans are employed on the basis of their merits and experience and not favourism.
- The constitution should provide that retirees should not be allowed to hold jobs somewhere else in a public office or even a government agency.
- The constitution should ensure that a certain percentage of any job opportunities should be reserved for women and PWD's.
- The constitution should provide for the retirement age to be 55 years, people should not be re-employed after retirement.
- The government should give unemployment benefits to the unemployed Kenyans. (5)
- The constitution should provide for pensioners to be paid their dues immediately after they retire.
- The constitution should provide for welfare and social service of the aged above 50 by the government.
- The constitution should provide for a welfare system to care for those who cannot fund for themselves.
- The constitution should take care of the aged Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be equal opportunities in employment irrespective of gender.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of assembly.
- The constitution should provide for the right to live, own property, and to self expression and movement. (2)
- The constitution should provide for political freedom.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans the right to access information in the hands of the state. (6)
- The constitution should provide any information that would risk security of the state should be reserved for the intelligence. (2)
- The constitution should be accessible in schools, public libraries and even in the rural areas.
- The constitution should guarantee all workers a right to trade union representation. (4)
- The constitution should provide for freedom from illegal arrests.
- The constitution should provide that there should be no detention without trial.
- The constitution should be written in simple languages. (3)
- The constitution should be written in both English and Kiswahili. (5)
- The constitution should be translated into the local languages. (3)

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- Women rights should be fully guaranteed in the constitution. (7)
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the interests of people with disabilities

with respect to their needs. (12)

- The constitution should provide the disabled shall have the right to free medical services. (2)
- The constitution should allocate a provision of the budget towards the disabled people.
- The constitution should provide the disabled shall have the right to education, employment, security and own property.
- The constitution should provide the disabled shall have the right to employment.
- The constitution should provide for government buildings structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that the marginalized Kenyans shall be provided with means of accessing livelihood.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect children's rights. (11)
- The constitution should provide that children shall get proper upbringing and quality education.
- The constitution should provide that both boys and girls should have a right to inherit their parent's property. (10)
- The constitution should protect Child rights especially the right not to be forced into an early marriage. (2)
- The constitution should protect the education of the Girl child.
- The government should ensure that street children are provided with the essential basic needs.
- The constitution should provide for equality in education to enhance girl education.
- The constitution should provide that children shall be protected from exploitation and neglect or abandonment.
- The constitution should abolish child labour or neglect. (4)
- Children should be taught technical and vocational education, cultural values and the bad effects of corruption.
- The constitution should provide for free treatment of rape and defiled victims.
- The constitution should guarantee protection to refugees and marginalized groups.
- The constitution should ensure that the poor are provided with the essential basic needs.
- The constitution should protect the poor, landless and the less fortunate in the community. (2)
- The constitution should establish old peoples homes in the country to take care of the elderly people.
- The constitution should establish old peoples homes especially for those who are 75 years and above in every province.
- The constitution should provide for assistance of orphans and widowed women.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favour of women and other marginalized groups.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favour of women and other vulnerable groups. (7)
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favour of the disabled in all public facilities.
- The constitution should provide for government buildings structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should guarantee for the rights of prisoners. (3)

5.3.15. LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The constitution should provide that the individual should have the ultimate ownership of land. (28)
- The constitution should provide that the local authorities should have the ultimate ownership of land. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the government should have the power to compulsorily acquire private land. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the government should have the power to compulsorily acquire private land but the owners should be compensated. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the government should not have the power to compulsorily acquire private land. (5)

The constitution should give the government the right to acquire all fallow land for development purposes. (5)

The constitution should limit government powers over private land use.

The constitution should provide that local authority shall control land only with owners authority. (4)

The constitution should provide that country council shall control and distribute land.

The constitution should provide that the state, government or local authorities should have the powers to control the use of land by the land owners or occupiers. (5)

The constitution should provide that the state, government or local authorities should not have the powers to control the use of land by the land owners or occupiers. (8)

The constitution should provide for taxation of idle land.

The constitution should provide that the land board and transfer of land shall be under country council.

The constitution should provide that transfer and inheritance of land rights should be done at the divisional level. (5)

The constitution should provide that transfer and inheritance of land rights should be done at the district level. (3)

The constitution should provide that transfer and inheritance of land rights should be done at the regional level.

The constitution should provide that the commissioner of land shall be abolished and brought to district level.

The constitution should provide that transfer and inheritance of land rights should be dealt with by the village elders and not advocates. (3)

The constitution should provide that transfer of land rights should only be finalized after the beneficiaries have agreed upon. (2)

The constitution should provide that land grabbing should be wiped out and perpetrators forced to return the land.

The constitution should provide that title deeds shall be freehold not leasehold.

The constitution should provide that lease of land should be removed and title deeds should be issued to those who leased it for at least 35 years.

The constitution should provide for a ceiling on land owned by an individual. (12)

The constitution should provide that an individual should own a maximum of 50-80 acres of land.

The constitution should provide that an individual should own a maximum of 100 acres of

land. (4)

The constitution should provide that an individual should own a maximum of 150 acres of land.

The constitution should provide that an individual should own a maximum of 500 acres of land. (2)

The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 100,000 acres of land and any land above that be bought by government with prompt compensation.

The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 20 acres of land.

The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 50 acres of land. (4)

The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 30 acres of land.

The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 15 acres of land.

The constitution should provide that there shall be no land ownership limit. (5)

The constitution should provide that there should be restrictions on land ownership by non-citizens. (9)

The constitution should provide that there should be no restrictions on land ownership by non-citizens. (3)

The constitution should provide that land transfer procedures should be simplified. (4)

The constitution should provide that land title deeds issuance should be free of charge. (3)

The constitution should provide that land title deeds issuance should be done at the district headquarters. (5)

The constitution should provide for equal access to land for both men and women. (15)

The constitution should provide that pre-independence boundaries shall be maintained.

The constitution should provide that the pre-independence land treaties and agreements should be abolished. (9)

The constitution should provide that Kenyans shall be restricted to settle in their own areas.

The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country. (16)

The constitution should provide that all trust lands should be vested in council. (3)

The constitution should provide that all trust lands should be used to reward senior politicians and government officers.

The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless.

The constitution should provide that children shall be included as joint title holders.

The constitution should provide that before a crown or government land is sold, persons living in it shall be given first consideration.

The constitution should provide that village elders shall settle land disputes.

The constitution should provide the county council shall be empowered to charge tax or cess on foreign ownership of land.

The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan. 14)

The constitution should provide that girls shall be entitled to property inheritance.

The constitution should provide that title deeds shall be registered in name of both couples.

The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse.

The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership. (2)

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

- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice.
- Kenya's Cultural and ethnic diversity should contribute to the national culture. (11)
- The constitution should provide for recognition of all tribal diversity.
- The constitution should protect and promote Kenya's cultural and ethnic diversity. (22)
- The cultural and ethnic values derived from Kenyans shared experiences should be captured in the constitution. (3)
- The Kipsigis community should be recognized as a distinct social group.
- The Kalenjin community should be recognized as a distinct social group.
- The constitution should recognize and protect the rights of the Dorobo.
- The constitution should cherish the Kipsigis community and their traditional values and artifacts.
- The constitution should cherish and protect cultural rights such as initiation, traditional dances and traditional weapons.
- Cultural diversities in ethnicities should be seen as a separation of role of duty in the mutual obligation of ensuring the countries welfare.
- The constitution should encourage cross ethnic tolerance; those found advocating ethnicity should be prosecuted.
- The constitution should tackle negative ethnicity and use of tribal or racial hate to achieve or retain political or economic power.
- Tribalism should be abolished.
- The constitution should provide for FGM to be outlawed.
- The constitution should provide for protection from the discriminatory aspects of culture. (4)
- The constitution should eliminate all forms of discrimination on the basis of gender in recruitment, appointments and training in the disciplined forces and all other institutions of the government.
- The constitution should provide for protection against racism.
- The constitution should provide for Kiswahili as a national language. (3)
- The constitution should provide for two national languages Kiswahili and English. (12)
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages. (13)
- Local languages should be discouraged and radio stations that broadcast in vernacular should be stopped.

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

- The constitution should provide that the executive should retain the powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- The constitution should provide that the executive should not retain the powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- The constitution should provide that the local council should retain the powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliament should continue authorizing the raising and appropriation of public funds. (3)
- The constitution should give Parliament sole power of approval of public expenditure as well as the salaries of MPs.

- The constitution should provide that parliament should not retain the powers of authorizing the raising and appropriation of public funds.
- The constitution should provide that Harambees should be used as another method of raising public funds. (14)
The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources. (14)
The constitution should provide that resources shall be distributed to all from top to grass roots.
- The constitution should provide that the local community should directly benefit from the resources that are locally available. (21)
- The constitution should provide that 75% of natural resources should benefit the owners while 25% should go to the central government. (2)
The constitution should provide that 90% of employment opportunities in local areas should be reserved for the locals.
- The constitution should provide that 60% of natural resources proceeds to central government and 40% to local authority.
The constitution should ensure that 95% of revenue generated by the resources directly benefit the local communities through their local authorities where the such resources are found.
The constitution should provide that national revenue generated by a particular region shall be used to develop each region.
- The constitution should provide that industries e.g. Kenya pipeline shall be used for benefit of locals where they are situated.
- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities be accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.
- The constitution should provide that the controller and auditor general should be given more powers to prosecute those who misuse and misappropriate public funds.
- The constitution should provide that the controller and auditor general should be independent and free from manipulation. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the controller and auditor general reports should be scrutinized by the public and action taken.
- The constitution should provide that the controller and auditor general should be appointed by parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the controller and auditor general should be appointed by the public service commission.
- The constitution should provide that the controller and auditor general should be recommended and approved by the judicial officers and the legislative.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should have its own supervision committee that shall be independent and ensure proper expenditure of the public funds.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a body to oversee revenue collection and expenditure.
- The constitution should provide that the finance parliament committee should be very strict on yearly audit and prosecution of offenders.
- The constitution should provide that there should be proper collection of public revenue.
- The constitution should provide for accountability of government expenditure.
- The constitution should put in place mechanisms to check economic crimes, mismanagement and unfair distribution of national resources. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the full participation of MPs in the preparation of the national budget at all stages.

- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption be also made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled.
- The constitution should provide that all appointments to civil service must be based on merit.

The government should give better terms of service and good working conditions so as to attract Kenyans to work in the public service. (5)

The constitution should provide that all appointments to civil service must be based on merit and run by a commission with security of tenure.

The constitution should provide for strict enforcement of employment on merit in all public institutions.

The constitution should provide that employment shall be based on meritocracy.

The constitution should provide that all the public officers should be qualified university graduates.

The constitution should provide that all ministers should be professionals in their respective fields. (3)

The constitution should provide that the government shall have a criteria for appointment and retrenchment.

The constitution should provide that government officers involved in corruption shall be presented in court and property returned. (2)

The constitution should provide that quota system shall be used to bring marginalized areas into greater development level.

The constitution should provide that the budget shall be prepared by representatives from all political parties.

The constitution should provide that there should be a body to discipline the public servants.

The constitution should provide that the management of PSC should be strengthened and disciplined by appointing honest and morally upright persons to the public offices. (2)

The constitution should provide for mechanisms to check on the performance of the public servants.

The constitution should provide that public officers with bad records should not be entrusted with public offices. (3)

The constitution should provide that corrupt civil servants should be sacked, transferred, prosecuted and their bank accounts frozen and their property confiscated by the state.

The constitution should provide for a code of ethics for holders of the public office. (7)

The constitution should provide that public officers should not run any other business.

The constitution should provide that public officers should be morally upright.

The constitution should provide that public officers should not own private businesses.

The government should have laid down regulation on hiring and firing of public officers as well as the procedures for retrenching them.

The constitution should provide that all the stake holders should be involved in the appointments of PSC members.

The constitution should provide that parliament should appoint members of the public service commission. (2)

The constitution should provide that all the public officers should declare their wealth. (10)

5.3.18. ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting

from local natural resources.

- The constitution should provide for the protection of natural resources. (7)
- The constitution should provide for environmental protection laws to protect the environment and natural resources. (5)
- There should be sustainable development of the environment and natural resources.
- There should be directive principles on the use and management of natural resources. (2)
- The government should protect the Kenya natural resources. (2)
- The regional governments should have a role in empowering laws on environmental protection.
- The constitution should provide that the government should have the powers to enforce laws on the protection of the environment. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the local authorities should have the powers to enforce laws on the protection of the environment. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the natural resources should be owned by the government. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the natural resources should be owned by the local authorities. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the natural resources should be owned jointly by the state and county council. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the individual should have the ultimate ownership of natural resources. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the local councils should have 75% ownership of the natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the natural resources within jurisdiction of a community should be owned by that community.
- The constitution should provide that the natural resources shall be utilized and controlled by indigenous or local people.
- The constitution should provide that every individual should have an obligation to protect the environment. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the local communities should be involved in the protection of natural resources. (2)
- Water, forests, wildlife, fisheries and minerals should be protected in the constitution. (3)
- All the valuable natural resources such as water bodies, forests, wildlife and the environment at large should be protected by the constitution. (3)
- Land, lakes and forests should be protected by the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should provide that natural resources shall be controlled by the local government.
- The constitution should provide that the county council shall play a minor role in allocation of resources.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of forests and catchments areas to safeguard water.
- The constitution should provide that the village elders shall be involved in protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the local authorities should have the responsibility for the protection and management of natural resources within their jurisdiction. (15)
- The constitution should provide that the local communities should have the responsibility for the protection and management of natural resources within their jurisdiction. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the state should be in charge of protecting the seas

and air space, while the county council should manage forests, water, air, e.t.c. within its jurisdiction.

- The constitution should provide that the regional governments should have the responsibility for the protection and management of natural resources. (2)
- The constitution should provide that natural resources shall diverse from central government to local authority.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the management of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for a trained man power to protect the natural resources that fall within the government trust lands.
- The constitution should provide that qualified people should be employed to manage and protect our natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the natural resources should be protected by adopting a sustainable development policies.
- The constitution should provide that the natural resources should be protected by providing security and educating the surrounding community.

5.3.19. PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

The constitution should provide that the NGO's and other organized groups should actively participate in governance. (6)

The constitution should provide that the NGO's and other organized groups should always ensure that the fundamental rights and freedoms of Kenyans are guaranteed constitutionally.

The constitution should address the issues of advisory, monitoring and implementation by the civil society organizations.

The constitution should provide that the civil society organizations should respect the ruling party.

The constitution should regulate the conduct of civil organizations within the laws of the land. (6)

The constitution should regulate the conduct of the media, both electronic and print, by ensuring that they censor dirty/ pornographic programs and foreign cultures that bring about immorality to the Kenyan youth.

The constitution should provide that there is protection of both local and foreign journalists. The law enforcement officers should not harass the journalists when they are covering public rallies.

The constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society organization by form of law as pertains to the development programmes to uplift the standard of living in the country. (2)

The NGO's should be given a role of check and balances and also monitor the development projects started by the government.

- The constitution should provide that civil society and participatory government activities shall be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the youth shall be considered in appointment opportunities.
- The constitution should ensure maximum participation of women in governance. (5)
- The constitution should ensure maximum participation of persons with disabilities in governance. (5)

- The constitution should ensure maximum participation of the youth in governance. (5)
- The constitution should ensure maximum participation of the elderly in governance. (4)
- The constitution should ensure maximum participation of the minority groups in governance. (3)
- The constitution should provide that members of the international bodies should fully participate in governance.
- The constitution should provide that the minority and marginalized tribes shall be represented in parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide for proportional representation in parliament of women and children.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs should be subject to approval by the other arms of government.
- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the executive but with the approval of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the executive. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs should not be the exclusive responsibility of the executive but rather the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should ensure that the rights of Kenyans are not compromised by the executive so as to win favours from the international bodies.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should be involved through the foreign service commission in the conduct of foreign affairs.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should deal with the contradicted laws, while the executive should deal with the laws that are concurrent with the laws of the land.
- The constitution should provide that international treaties, conventions, regional and bilateral treaties should have automatic effect in domestic law.
- The constitution should provide that international treaties, conventions, regional and bilateral treaties should be discussed in parliament before adoption in domestic law.
- The constitution should provide that international treaties, conventions, regional and bilateral treaties should not have automatic effect in domestic law.

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

- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions be set up by parliament or with the approval parliament.
- There should be constitutional commissions and institutions. (5)
There should be a permanent review commission to deal with constitutional affairs.
The constitution should provide for creation of constituency or district employment council.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a commission to advice the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be establishment of local authority service

commission.

- The constitution should provide for a salary review commission to harmonize salaries.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a health and welfare commission, labour and employment policy commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Trust commission comprising of religious leaders from all the recognized denominations.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a public service, teachers and the judiciary service commission.

The constitution should provide for an office of ombudsman. (8)

The constitution should provide for an office of ombudsman which should act as a watch dog of the government. (2)

The constitution should provide for establishment of a human rights commission. (4)

The constitution should provide for establishment of a gender commission. (4)

The constitution should provide for establishment of anti-corruption commission. (8)

The constitution should provide for establishment of a land commission. (3)

- The constitution should provide for a standing salary review commission, represented at all levels of government, with a mandate to review the salary of all public servants.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of a gender commission which should gather and deal with gender issues such as guidance on the purpose of strengthening it.
- The functions and powers of the various commissions should be advisory, regulatory, prosecution and investigatory.
- There is need for a constitutional affairs minister who will be responsible for the implementation of laws.
- There is no need for a constitutional affairs minister. (3)
- The constitutional/ justice ministry should be re-established to offer legal advice to the government.

5.3.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER.**

- The constitution should provide that the prime minister should be in charge of the executive powers during the presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that the incumbent president should be in charge of the executive powers during the presidential elections. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the speaker of the national assembly should be in charge of the executive powers during the presidential elections. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the attorney general should be in charge of the executive powers during the presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that succession of presidency shall not be the preserve of one person.
- The constitution should provide that on demise of president the speaker shall be acting president and shall call elections after 3 months and not eligible him/herself.
- The constitution should provide that the results of the presidential election should be declared by the three arms of government and announced by the media.
- The constitution should provide that the results of the presidential election should be announced by the electoral commission.
- The constitution should provide that the results of the presidential election should be announced by the electoral commission at the polling stations followed by at the district level, provincial and lastly at the national head quarters.

- The constitution should provide that the incoming president should assume office one month after the elections results have been announced.
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president should assume office 7 days after the announcement of results.
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president should assume office within 21 days after being sworn in office.
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president should assume office not more than two days after the election.
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president should assume office immediately after the election results have been announced.
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice should swear in the incoming president. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the instruments of power should be transferred to the incoming president after the swearing in ceremony.
- The constitution should provide that the instruments of power should be transferred to the incoming president within a week after the swearing in ceremony.
- The constitution should provide that the instruments of power should be transferred to the incoming president within 21 days after the swearing in ceremony.
- The constitution should provide that the instruments of power should be transferred to the incoming president by the out going president at the swearing in ceremony.
- The constitution should provide that for one month the outgoing president should keep the incoming president wholly informed of the functions and duties expected of him/her.
- The constitution should provide that the newly formed cabinet should witness the handing over of instruments of power facilitated by the chief secretary to the cabinet.
- The constitution should provide that the out going president should transfer the instruments of power to the incoming president through the chief justice.
- The constitution should make provisions for a former president in terms of security. (5)
- The constitution should make provisions for a former president in terms of welfare. (7)
- The constitution should make provisions for a former president in terms of immunity from legal process.
- The constitution should provide for a former president's union.
- The constitution should not make any provisions for a former president.
- The constitution should provide that incase the president dies, the speaker should take over the government and the election should be held within three months. The speaker should not vie for the office.

5.3.23. WOMENS RIGHTS

The constitution should provide that the customary marriages shall be entitled to marriage certificates.

The constitution should provide for 2 years desertion qualification for divorce.

- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.

The constitution should give unmarried girls the right to inherit parental land.

The constitution should provide that women should have a right to own property. (2)

The constitution should provide that women should have a right to property inheritance. (11)

The constitution should provide that first wife shall be entitled to property of husband acquired before second marriage, the second wife be entitled to property afterwards.

- The constitution should provide that wives who desert shall not return after husbands death to inherit property.

The constitution should provide that customary marriages shall be retained and respected and chiefs issue certificates. (3)

- The constitution should provide that marriage should always be finalized with a certificate and polygamy should be discouraged.
- The constitution should provide that divorce in marriages should be abolished. Both couples should contribute towards dowry payment.
- The constitution should harmonize marriages with respect to polygamy.
- The constitution should provide that marriage and dowry issues should be dealt with by elders.
- The constitution should prohibit marriages of persons of the same sex.
- The constitution should provide that women found guilty of committing adultery should be divorced automatically.

The constitution should provide that married men who commit adultery with young girls should be punished severely.

Any one who impregnates a woman should be forced to marry the her.

- The constitution should provide for provision of children born out of wedlock by their fathers. (5)
- The constitution should protect all Kenyans against domestic violence. (2)

5.3.24. **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

The constitution should provide that foreign investments shall be allowed and controlled.

The government should not depend on external aid but should find a solution by expanding our economy and speed up our own development by creating income generating developments.

The constitution should provide that foreign investors should pay 50% tax. (2)

5.3.25. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

The constitution should provide that free market economy shall be abolished.

The constitution should establish liberalized markets.

The constitution should provide for government role in price control to protect local produce.

The constitution should provide that foreign importation shall be banned.

The constitution should provide that proceeds from resources be used to improve infrastructure.

The constitution should provide that companies that are privatized should not be controlled by the government.

The constitution should put in place mechanisms to eradicate poverty. (2)

The constitution should ensure that roads are repaired and proper maintenance is carried out. (2)

The constitution should provide that infrastructure shall be given serious treatment as health by central government.

5.3.26. NATIONAL OTHER POLICY

Every Kenyan should be forced by law to take a regular HIV/AIDS test. (2)

Orphaned children whose parents died of AIDS should be cared for by the government. (2)

There should be a special ward in all hospitals and health centers for the AIDS patients.

The constitution should put in place mechanisms to wipe out or control the HIV/AIDS scourge. (2)

The constitution should protect Kenyans from brutal punitive measures employed by the police to convict the criminals.

Every armed officer should always display their serial numbers for identification purposes. (2)

The constitution should put in place mechanisms to wipe out corruption. (8)

There should be a law against corruption with a minimum of 7 years prison sentences attached to it.

There should be a limit on the number of children that each family should get, a maximum of four children. (2)

The constitution should regulate the number of children per family, so as to curb high population rates.

5.3.27. SECTORAL POLICY

The constitution should provide for establishment of business industries in all regions.

- Arid and semi-arid areas should be irrigated.
- The government should revive financial institutions for farmers; KFA, AFC, in order to enable farmers have access to loan facilities to promote agriculture.
- The government should address the numerous issues and problems affecting the agricultural sector. (2)
- The government should protect the rights of coffee and tea farmers.
- The government should protect and promote agricultural produce production and marketing.
- The constitution should provide farmers with the freedom to market coffee through their own channels.

The constitution should provide for government role in the marketing of Kenyan products.

The constitution should provide that farmers be paid directly for their agricultural produce.

The constitution should allow farmers to export their farm produce without interference. (2)

The constitution should provide that agriculture industries shall be nearer to agricultural farm areas.

The constitution should provide that farmers union shall be included in constitution to protect farmers from free market.

The constitution should provide that the agricultural products shall not be imported.

- The constitution should provide for easy accessibility of health care.
- The P3 forms should be issued free of charge to all Kenyans and suspects of assault case should be arrested prior to issuance of the police P3 forms.
- The fight against drug abuse should be strengthened.
- The constitution should provide that canning and discipline shall be re-introduced in schools.

- The constitution should be taught from class four.
 - There should be no mixed schools.
 - University intake should be reduced to c+.
 - There should be no activity fees in schools. Students who are due for their final examinations should be given study leave prior to their exams.
 - There should be bursaries to bright students.
 - Those students who impregnate fellow students should be suspended from school.
 - The constitution should provide that teenage mothers shall be allowed to complete school.
- (3)
- The constitution should provide that the government shall provide facilities to all schools.
 - The constitution should provide for a mobile library to all rural schools.
 - The constitution should provide that education syllabus shall include technical subjects, corruption, drug abuse and alcoholism.
 - The constitution should provide for quota system in university entry.
 - The constitution should provide that there shall be equal geographical distribution of facilities in schools.

The government should give bursaries to university students.

The government should review the education system and re-instate the 7-4-2-3system.

The government should meet 50% in all the building expenses of schools.

All teachers salaries from nursery to the university teaching staff should be revived. (2)

Kenya school equipment should be revived.

Law should be taught from primary to secondary schools.

The government should ensure that specializing in school starts from form one and should be in two subjects only.

The government should reduce university qualifications for students in marginalized areas.

Parents should have the power of hiring and firing of teachers if the cost-sharing system is going to continue. Chancellor of the public Universities should be elected among the teaching staff by the university council.

The government should offer loan facilities to all university students without any discrimination.

The constitution should provide for the review of the education system in order to enhance the quality of the education provided.

The constitution should provide that the national currency/legal tender has a permanent face.

The Kenyan currency should not have a portrait of the president.

The Kenyan currency should have a Court of Arms or the picture of Mount Kenya. (2)

The constitution should create a mechanism to protect the banking sector from distortion and manipulation from profiteers.

The constitution should provide for equality in both small and large scale businesses.

The constitution should assist and promote small business ladies develop their businesses.

5.3.28. CUSTOMARY LAW

The Customary laws should be paramount especially where issues of culture and customs are in dispute.

5.3.29. STATUTORY LAW

The constitution should provide for legalization of abortion.

The constitution should ban prostitution.

The constitution should provide that corruption shall be outlawed.

Local brews should be legalized.

Parents who fail to take their children to school should be prosecuted.

The laws on rape, defilement, sexual assault and sexual harassment should be thoroughly reviewed. Anyone who defiles a minor and infect them with STD should be imprisoned for more than 25 years.

Pornography should be prohibited in all forms.

Those convicted of rape should be sentenced to a minimum of 10 years and 10 strokes of cane.

5.3.30. COMMON GOOD

People should love one another, a friendly and conducive environment should be created to enable this.

Kenyans are peaceful people. They should not be made to fight their brothers by politicians.

5.3.31. GENDER EQUITY

There should be gender equity in all aspects of life. (5)

5.3.32. ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE

The minority groups who were displaced from their home land should be compensated by the government. (2)

The government should ensure that all land clash victims are adequately compensated.

5.3.33. TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY.

There should be transparency and accountability in the governance of the country.

5.3.34. NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW

The constitution should ensure that the rule of law is adhered to by all. (2)

5.3.35. NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY

The constitution should provide for a national dress code for all Kenyans.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. Eng. Samuel Rotich MP (Chairman)
2. Caroline Langat DC
3. Thomas Ngeno
4. Emily Ruto
5. Agnes Chepkirui Kemei
6. Joyce Chepchirchir Maraba
7. Philip Kurgat
8. Joshua Kipkoech Kilel
9. Charles Lwanga
10. Paul Ruto

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. Kericho disabled group
2. Comm. Dr. Mosonik
3. Kenrift good Samaritan
4. Kipkellion education foundation
5. Kenya foundation for youth and women programme
6. CHEMUAK
7. KELMENET
8. Torret gei self help group
9. Huruma self help group
10. Constitutional constituency committee

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

1	0003OKKRV	Apollo Cheruiyot	CBO	Written	Lift orphans Centre
2	0001OKKRV	Benjamin Mutai	CBO	Written	Kefotra Self Help Group
3	0030OKKRV	David Nasura tuwei	CBO	Written	Talai Laibons
4	0029OKKRV	Elisha Chepkwony Kalya	CBO	Written	Londian Elders
5	0021OKKRV	Harriet Macharia	CBO	Written	County Micro Enterpreneurs W
6	0037OKKRV	Johnstone Cheruiyot	CBO	Written	Toretge Self Help Group
7	0035OKKRV	Joyce Rono	CBO	Written	Kergaa Group
8	0044OKKRV	Paul Chepkwony	CBO	Written	Londian Disaled peopleWelfar
9	0047OKKRV	Paul Rono	CBO	Written	Kaplelech/Korongorage group
10	0022OKKRV	Petrolina Lelei	CBO	Written	Kipkelion Women Group
11	0042OKKRV	Richard Kosgei	CBO	Written	Mwangaza Youth Group
12	0010OKKRV	Richard Langat	CBO	Written	Kedowa Youth AIC Church
13	0012OKKRV	Richard Towett Maina	CBO	Written	Testai Kimasian
14	0046OKKRV	Samuel Keter	CBO	Written	Momoniat Group
15	0009OKKRV	Sigira Koech	CBO	Written	Marao Farm
16	0031OKKRV	Stephen K Laboso	CBO	Written	Kapseger location
17	0034OKKRV	William Cheruiyot Koech	CBO	Written	KenRift Medical Good Samarit
18	0026OKKRV	William Magori	CBO	Written	Bondeni Self Help Group
19	0081IKKRV	A. Matelon	Individual	Written	
20	0130IKKRV	Adrew Maritim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0008IKKRV	Agnes Kemei	Individual	Written	
22	0060IKKRV	Alfayo Sang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0115IKKRV	Amos Macharia	Individual	Written	
24	0045IKKRV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
25	0046IKKRV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
26	0047IKKRV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
27	0048IKKRV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
28	0049IKKRV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
29	0050IKKRV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
30	0051IKKRV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
31	0052IKKRV	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
32	0151IKKRV	Anthony Rotich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0107IKKRV	Beatrice Chelangat	Individual	Written	
34	0056IKKRV	Benjamin Mutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0128IKKRV	Benjamin Ruto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0141IKKRV	Bernard Ngeno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0160IKKRV	Bernard Siele	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0077IKKRV	Brian Wasike	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0126IKKRV	Charles Kibe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0089IKKRV	Cheruiyot Hillary	Individual	Written	
41	0118IKKRV	Cheruiyot Michael Stanl	Individual	Written	
42	0142IKKRV	Christopher Kibii Chere	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0133IKKRV	Cllr Chumo Kiprono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0120IKKRV	Cllr Joseph Sang	Individual	Written	
45	0006IKKRV	Daniel C. Koech	Individual	Written	
46	0017IKKRV	Daniel K. Tuwei	Individual	Written	
47	0016IKKRV	Daniel Rop	Individual	Written	
48	0140IKKRV	Daudi Lasoi	Individual	Oral - Public he	

49	0027IKKRV	David K. Ruto	Individual	Written	
50	0037IKKRV	David Koech Koros	Individual	Written	
51	0025IKKRV	David O. Ongiro	Individual	Written	
52	0079IKKRV	David Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0004IKKRV	Dickson Sitaenei	Individual	Written	
54	0116IKKRV	Dr Sammy K Ruto	Individual	Written	
55	0148IKKRV	Edwin Tum	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0146IKKRV	Elijah Chepkwony arap R	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0071IKKRV	Elijah Marutergek	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0127IKKRV	Elisha Kimutai Arap Soi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0086IKKRV	Emily Cherotich	Individual	Written	
60	0083IKKRV	Emily Ruto	Individual	Written	
61	0102IKKRV	Emmanuel Abdul Ali	Individual	Written	
62	0106IKKRV	Emmanuel Koech	Individual	Written	
63	0053IKKRV	Gabriel K. Mutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0061IKKRV	Hannah Wangui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0152IKKRV	Hezra Korir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0122IKKRV	Isabella Chebet	Individual	Written	
67	0155IKKRV	Jackson Chepkwony	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0059IKKRV	Jackson Kimisoi Chumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0068IKKRV	Jackson Kipbii Chumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0040IKKRV	Jackson Mitei	Individual	Written	
71	0028IKKRV	Jackson T. Moroin	Individual	Written	
72	0058IKKRV	Jafeth Koskei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0064IKKRV	James Chepkwony	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0121IKKRV	James Maina	Individual	Written	
75	0103IKKRV	James Rotich	Individual	Written	
76	0134IKKRV	Jedidah Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0097IKKRV	Joel K Rono	Individual	Written	
78	0138IKKRV	Johana Chepkwony	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0078IKKRV	Johana Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0082IKKRV	John Kahindi	Individual	Written	
81	0149IKKRV	John Kipkorir Mutahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0111IKKRV	Joseph Biegon	Individual	Written	
83	0011IKKRV	Joseph Chepkwony	Individual	Written	
84	0020IKKRV	Joseph Chepkwony	Individual	Written	
85	0044IKKRV	Joseph Chepkwony	Individual	Written	
86	0090IKKRV	Joseph Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
87	0018IKKRV	Joseph Chirchir	Individual	Written	
88	0091IKKRV	Joseph K Langat	Individual	Written	
89	0039IKKRV	Joseph K. Maritim	Individual	Written	
90	0012IKKRV	Joseph Kiplangat	Individual	Written	
91	0054IKKRV	Joseph Kiptoo Kenduiwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0057IKKRV	Joseph Sigilai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0094IKKRV	Joseph Too	Individual	Written	
94	0080IKKRV	Joshua Cheipkwony C.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0096IKKRV	Joshua Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
96	0084IKKRV	Joshua K Rono	Individual	Written	
97	0002IKKRV	Joshua K. Kilel	Individual	Written	
98	0088IKKRV	Joyce Mwendu	Individual	Written	
99	0112IKKRV	Julius Kibet	Individual	Written	
100	0065IKKRV	Julius Kipkurui Toronge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0092IKKRV	Kimagut John	Individual	Written	
102	0001IKKRV	Kimete Kerich	Individual	Written	

103	0150IKKRV	Kipkorir David Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0153IKKRV	Kipkosgei Korir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0108IKKRV	Kipngeno Koech	Individual	Written	
106	0072IKKRV	Kipsoi Korir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
107	0042IKKRV	Kipyegon Langat	Individual	Written	
108	0041IKKRV	Lawrence Watugen	Individual	Written	
109	0032IKKRV	Leonard Pande	Individual	Written	
110	0131IKKRV	Lilian Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0101IKKRV	Livingstone K Siuyon	Individual	Written	
112	0010IKKRV	Magawi Fridah	Individual	Written	
113	0063IKKRV	Mary Waitera Magera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0095IKKRV	Mathew Mburu	Individual	Written	
115	0129IKKRV	Mercelyn Chebet	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0055IKKRV	Michael Sang	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0038IKKRV	Misoi Bariwa	Individual	Written	
118	0066IKKRV	Moses Rono Ramadhan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0036IKKRV	Mosoi Geoffrey	Individual	Written	
120	0139IKKRV	Mzee Kiplelgo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0043IKKRV	Nicholas Bore	Individual	Written	
122	0085IKKRV	Noah Kirui	Individual	Written	
123	0110IKKRV	Onsomo James	Individual	Written	
124	0119IKKRV	Pastor Michael Tanui	Individual	Written	
125	0113IKKRV	Patrick Langat	Individual	Written	
126	0022IKKRV	Paul Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
127	0009IKKRV	Paul K. Keter	Individual	Written	
128	0062IKKRV	Paul Kiptoo Keter	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0073IKKRV	Paul Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0109IKKRV	Pauline Mokuia	Individual	Written	
131	0031IKKRV	Peter Chelogoi	Individual	Written	
132	0030IKKRV	Philip Kimutai Mibei	Individual	Written	
133	0157IKKRV	Philiph Arap Kilel	Individual	Oral - Public he	
134	0003IKKRV	Pius Kemalel Kirui	Individual	Written	
135	0019IKKRV	Prof. Kibet Bond	Individual	Written	
136	0135IKKRV	Rael Koech	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0161IKKRV	Rebecca Cheruiyot	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0093IKKRV	Reuben Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
139	0156IKKRV	Richard Bii	Individual	Oral - Public he	
140	0098IKKRV	Richard Chepkwony	Individual	Written	
141	0035IKKRV	Richard Chirchir	Individual	Written	
142	0074IKKRV	Richard Kiplangat Lelei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
143	0005IKKRV	Richard Koskei	Individual	Written	
144	0034IKKRV	Richard Misoi	Individual	Written	
145	0143IKKRV	Richard Munai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
146	0154IKKRV	Richard Tanui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
147	0132IKKRV	Robert Ngetich	Individual	Oral - Public he	
148	0014IKKRV	Rtd. Sgt. John Koech	Individual	Written	
149	0067IKKRV	Sammy Salim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
150	0137IKKRV	Samson Tanui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
151	0021IKKRV	Samuel K. Kenduiywo	Individual	Written	
152	0033IKKRV	Samuel Langat	Individual	Written	
153	0158IKKRV	Samuel Mutai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
154	0125IKKRV	Samuel Rotich	Individual	Written	
155	0023IKKRV	Samuel Rotich K	Individual	Written	
156	0105IKKRV	Simon C Langat	Individual	Written	
157	0147IKKRV	Simon Cheruiyot Langat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
158	0013IKKRV	Simon Koskei	Individual	Written	

159	0087IKKRV	Sinei Monica	Individual	Written	
160	0070IKKRV	Stephen Kitur Keiyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
161	0145IKKRV	Stephene Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
162	0104IKKRV	Stephene Rono	Individual	Written	
163	0159IKKRV	Sungura Ruto Kipleting	Individual	Oral - Public he	
164	0075IKKRV	Tuwei Burunei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
165	0123IKKRV	Victor Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
166	0124IKKRV	Vivian Mwamba	Individual	Written	
167	0100IKKRV	William Chege	Individual	Written	
168	0026IKKRV	William K. Barno	Individual	Written	
169	0024IKKRV	William Mibei	Individual	Written	
170	0117IKKRV	Willy Koech Kiptoo	Individual	Written	
171	0069IKKRV	Wilson Cheres	Individual	Oral - Public he	
172	0029IKKRV	Wilson K. Suge	Individual	Written	
173	0076IKKRV	Wilson Kipsegei Suge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
174	0144IKKRV	Wilson Rono	Individual	Oral - Public he	
175	0015IKKRV	Wilson Terer	Individual	Written	
176	0007IKKRV	Wilson Yegon	Individual	Written	
177	0136IKKRV	Wycliffe Ngeno Lessan	Individual	Oral - Public he	
178	0114IKKRV	Zachariah Cheruiyot	Individual	Written	
179	0099IKKRV	Zephania K Soi	Individual	Written	
180	0036OKKRV	Joseph Kipngetch Kirui	NGO	Written	Kenya Forim for Youth and Wo
181	0023OKKRV	Lucy Sang	NGO	Written	Maendeleo ya Wanawake
182	0013OKKRV	Bernard Momanyi	Other Institutions	Written	Kasheen Secondary School
183	0019OKKRV	David Ngetich	Other Institutions	Written	Lelu Primary School
184	0041OKKRV	Dominic Keter	Other Institutions	Written	Students of Taita Towett Sch
185	0008OKKRV	Ezekiel Langat	Other Institutions	Written	Lesirwo Location
186	0006OKKRV	Japhet Kosgei	Other Institutions	Written	Kapkwen Kunyak Location grou
187	0027OKKRV	John Sigei	Other Institutions	Written	Kimugul Elders Group
188	0015OKKRV	Kikwai Bernard	Other Institutions	Written	Kimasia Secondary School
189	0004OKKRV	Kipngeno Geoffrey	Other Institutions	Written	ChilChila School History Cla
190	0018OKKRV	Lilian Rono	Other Institutions	Written	Kimasyan Secondary School
191	0032OKKRV	Mwalimu Nyamu Amos	Other Institutions	Written	Kimarias Secondary School
192	0025OKKRV	Pastor Jonah Keino	Other Institutions	Written	Chepchonet Sublocation
193	0033OKKRV	Richard Eddy Tanui	Other Institutions	Written	St. Francis tree Nursery Sch
194	0043OKKRV	Richard Tanui	Other Institutions	Written	Tegunot Primary School
195	0045OKKRV	Siele Eric Kippyegon	Other Institutions	Written	National graduate Frorum
196	0039OKKRV	Simon Turgut	Other Institutions	Written	Lelu Primary School
197	0002OKKRV	Stephen Cheruiyot	Other Institutions	Written	Kabunguron Village
198	0007OKKRV	William Turgot	Other Institutions	Written	Chesonoi Sublocation
199	0048OKKRB	Bernard Siele	Pressure Groups	Written	National Youth movement
200	0020OKKRV	Kibet Koros	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Kipkerion Town Council
201	0014OKKRV	Andrew Maritim	Religious Organisation	Written	AIC Church Kedowa
202	0017OKKRV	Dinner Tonui	Religious Organisation	Written	AIC Testai Church
203	0040OKKRV	Francis Kibet Chepkwony	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA Church Londia

204	0016OKKRV	J Rotich	Religious Organisation	Written	AIC Church Chorwet
205	0038OKKRV	Nicholas Oago	Religious Organisation	Written	St. Peter Catholic church
206	0024OKKRV	Peter Chepkwony	Religious Organisation	Written	Chepsion Catholic Church
207	0028OKKRV	Samuel Rotich	Religious Organisation	Written	Evangelical fellowsjip
208	0011OKKRV	Stephen Koskei	Religious Organisation	Written	St. Kizito catholic Church
209	0005OKKRV	Wesley Langat	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA Church

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

KIPKELION TOWN HALL

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Ezekel Langat	P.O. Box 29, Kipkelion	25	John Sigei	P.O. Box 5, Chesinende
2	Charles Kibe	P.O. Box 34, Kipkelion	26	Joseph Too	P.O. Box 73, Kipkelion
3	Elisha Soi	P.O. Box 87, Kipkelion	27	Jedidah Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 28, Chesinende
4	Irungu Wachira	P.O. Box 22, Kipkelion	28	Josphat Samoei	P.O. Box 30, Kipkelion
5	John Kahindi	P.O. Box 26, Kipkelion	29	Stephen Sawe	P.O. Box 100, Londiani
6	Emily Ruto	P.O. Box 73, Kipkelion	30	Elisha Kalya	P.O. Box 123, Londiani
7	Richard Langat	P.O. Box 89, Kipkelion	31	Stanley Koech	P.O. Box 28, Chesinende
8	Joshua Rono	P.O. Box 45, Kipkelion	32	Wiclyffe Ngeno Lesan	P.O. Box 51, Kipkelion
9	Stephen Koskei	P.O. Box 100, Londiani	33	Beatrice Lesan	P.O.Box 51, Kipkelion
10	Benjamin Rutoh	P.O. Box 20, Kipkelion	34	Reuben cheruiyot	P.O. Box 62, Kipkelion
11	Kirui Noah	P.O. Box 20, Londiani	35	Rael Chemutai Koech	P.O. Box 51, Kipkelion
12	Richard Towett Maina	P.O. Box 89, Kedowa	36	Mercilyne Chebet	P.O. Box 23, Kipkelion
13	Peter Chepkwony	P.O. Box 19, Kipkelion	37	Sam Nganga	P.O. Box 35, Kipkelion
14	Pastor Jonah Keino	P.O. Box 398, Kericho	38	Ernest Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 18, Kipkelion
15	William Magori	P.O. Box 26, Kipkelion	39	Samwuel Rotich	P.O. Box 71, Kipkelion
16	Samson Bundi	P.O. Box 26, Kipkelion	40	Benard Momanyi	P.O. Box 23, Kipkelion
17	Hilary Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 5, Chesinende	41	Zephania Soi	P.O. Box 71, Kipkelion
18	Joseph Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 396, Londiani	42	William Chege	P.O. Box 18, Kipkelion
19	Joseph Langat	P.O. Box 87, Londiani	43	Eliud Serem	P.O. Box 122, Londiani
20	Kimagut John	P.O. Box 35, Londiani	44	Cllr. Joel Bett	P.O. Box 133, Kipkelion
21	John Chumo	P.O. Box 92, Kipkelion	45	Richard Mutai	P.O. Box 133, Kipkelion
22	Samwuel Busienei	P.O. Box 14, Kedowa	46	Daniel Tonui	P.O. Box 28, Kipkelion
23	Edward Chumo	P.O. Box 31, Kipkelion	47	Richard Etonui	P.O. Box 6, Chesinende
24	Hajj Hussein Omari	P.O. Box 4, Kipkelion	48	Samson Tonui	P.O. Box 5, Chesinende
49	Johana A. Cheopkwony	P.O. Box 41, Kipkelion	73	Stephen Rono	P.O. Box 80, Chesinende
50	Richard Chepkwony	P.O. Box 73, Kedowa	74	Elijah chepkwony	P.O. Box 46, Londiani
51	William Koech	P.O. Box 86, Kedowa	75	Simon Langat	P.O. Box 97, chesinende
52	Kiplelgo A. Sang	P.O. Box 46, Kipkelion	76	Christopher Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 46, Londiani
53	Esther Chepkwony	P.O. Box 97, Londiani	77	Stephen Kironyei	P.O. Box 4, Londiani
54	Harriet Macharia	P.O. Box 97, Londiani	78	Sarah Koech	P.O. Box 4, Londiani
55	Lucy Amwata	P.O. Box 97, Londiani	79	David N. Twei	P.O. Box 1864, Kericho
56	Ruth C. Rotich	P.O. Box 151, Londiani	80	Sigira A. Koech	P.O. Box 28, Kipkelion
57	James Maina	P.O. Box 89, Kedowa	81	Joseph Kirui	P.O. Box 404, Kericho
58	Joshua Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 8, Chesinende	82	Johnstone Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 80, Chesinende
59	Simon Koskei	P.O. Box 57, Kipkelion	83	Julius Cheluget Korir	P.O. Box 84, Kipkelion
60	Daudi Lasoi	P.O.Box 80, Chesinende	84	Jonathan Langat	P.O. Box 71, Kipkelion
61	Emmanuel Aboulali	P.O. Box 21, Kipkelion	85	Edwin Tum	P.O. Box 10, Kipkelion
62	Benard Ngeno	P.O. Box 5, Chesinende	86	Reuben Sigei	P.O. Box 71, Kipkelion
63	Samwuel Rotich	P.O. Box 28, Chesinende	87	David Yegon	P.O. Box 73, Kipkelion
64	Christopher K. Cheres	P.O. Box 5, Chesinende	88	Nicholas Oago	P.O. Box 69, Kipkelion
65	Richard Munai	P.O. Box 16, Londiani	89	Simon Turgut	P.O. Box 51, Kipkelion

66	Samwuel Kenduiywo	P.O.Box 31, Kipkelion	90	Francis Rop	P.O. Box 10, Kipkelion
67	Elijah Tuei	P.O. Box 30, Leldet	91	Geoffrey Ngetich	P.O. Box 51, Kipkelion
68	Joseph Kirui Milgo	P.O. Box 5, Kipkelion	92	John Kipkorir Muatai	P.O. Box 46, Kipkelion
69	Joseph Muta	P.O. Box 85, Chesinende	93	Reuben Keter	P.O. Box 28, Kipkelion
70	Zachariah Soi	P.O. Box 71, Kipkelion	94	Kikwai Benard	P.O. Box 67, Kedowa
71	James Malel	P.O. Box 28, Kipkelion	95	Lilian Ronoff	P.O. Box 67, Kedowa
72	Wilson Rono	P.O. Box 46, Londiani	96	Chepkemoi Risper	P.O. Box 67, Kedowa
97	Chelangat Lilian	P.O. Box 67, Kedowa	121	Kibet Koros	P.O. Box 92, Kipkelion
98	Stanley Kipkurui	P.O. Box 67, Kedowa	122	Samwuel Keter	P.O. box 137, Kericho
99	Ng'etich Robert	P.O. Box 67, Kedowa	123	Benard Sinei	P.O. Box 28, Chesinende
100	Vivian Mwamba	P.O. Box 19, Kipkelion	124	Sungura Kipliting A. Ruto	P.O. Box 46, Kipkelion
101	Francis Chepkwony	P.O. Box 56, Londiani	125	John K. Rono	P.O. Box 100, Kericho
102	Joseph Yegon	P.O. Box 190, Londiani	126	Benjamin cheruiyot	P.O. Box 91, Kipkelion
103	Langat Julius	P.O. Box 694, Kericho	127	Joseph Ngeno	P.O. Box 47, Kipkelion
104	Doris Chirchir	P.O. Box 12, Chesinende	128	Judith Bor	P.O. Box 5, Chesindende
105	David R. Chepkwony	P.O. Box 19, Kipkelion	129	Andrew Laikong	P.O. Box 26, Chesinende
106	david Kipkorir Langat	P.O. Box 45, Chesindende	130	Benard Sielei	P.O. Box 32, Londiani
107	Joel Langat	P.O. Box 83, Kipkelion	131	Lucy Sang	P.O. Box 9, Londiani
108	Cllr. Francis Chepkwony	P.O. Box 92, Kipkelion	132	Jackson Chepkwony	P.O.Box 277, Londiani
109	Patrick Langat	P.O. Box 64, Kedowa	133	Joyce Kikwai	P.O. Box 53, Kedowa
110	Henry Soi	P.O. Box 79, Kedowa	134	Cllr. Philip Kilel	P.O. Box 92, Kipkelion
111	Sinet Monica	P.O. Box 19, Kipkelion	135	Petrolina Lelei	P.O. Box 82, Kipkelion
112	Joyce Mwende	P.O. Box 19, Kipkelion	136	Wesley Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 56, Kipkelion
113	Emily Cherotich	P.O. Box 36, Kipkelion	137	Willy Koech	P.O. Box 73, Kedowa
114	Nyamu S. Amos	P.O. Box 67, Kedowa	138	Cllr. Joseph Sang	P.O. Box 86, Kedowa
115	Antony Rotich	P.O. Box 36, Kipkelion	139	Paul K. Rono	P.O. Box 84, Kedowa
116	Ezra Korir	P.O. Box 56, Kipkelion	140	Betty Chepkemoi	P.O. Box 64, Kedowa
117	Zechariah Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 38, Kipkelion	141	Livingstone Suiyon	P.O. Box 37, Kipkelion
118	Stephen Laboso	P.O. Box 69, Chesinende	142	Samson Tonui	P.O. Box 64, Kipkelion
119	Kipkosgei A. Kirui	P.O. Box 12, Chesinende	143	Mathew Mburu	P.O. Box 2, Kipkelion
120	Richard Tanui	P.O. Box 12, Londiani	144	David Bore	P.O. Box 30, Kipkelion
145	Simon Towett	P.O. Box 112, Kipkelion	169	Pastor Michael K. tonui	P.O. Box 17, Kipkelion
146	Richard Koskei	P.O. Box 113, Londiani	170	Nehemiah Mugun	P.O. Box 75, Londinai
147	James K. Rotich	P.O.Box 30, Kipkelion	171	Rutoh Henry	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
148	Philip Bor	P.O. Box 122, Londiani	172	Koech Wesly	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
149	Samson Milgo	P.O. Box 5, chesinende	173	Koech Peter	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
150	Kibet A. Too	P.O. Box 46, Kipkelion	174	Charles Siele	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
151	Elizabeth Keter	P.O. Box 28, Chesinende	175	Rutto Albert	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
152	Dr. Ruto	P.O. Box 43844, Nairobi	176	Rono Bernard	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
153	Samwuel Mutai	P.O. Box 43, Kedowa	177	Sammy Kirui	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
154	Emmanuel Koech	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	178	Geoffrey Ombwori	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
155	Mchelangat Beatrice	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	179	Julius Langat	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
156	Kipngeno Koech	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	180	Kikwadi Kimutai	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
157	Pauline Mukua	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	181	Nahashon Langat	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion

158	James Onsonu	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	182	Ian Lang'at	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
159	Hipplus Murage	P.O. Box 562, Londiani	183	Brian Lang'ta	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
160	James Orobo	P.O. Box 28, Kipkelion	184	Benard Lang'at	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
161	Onyancha Nyachiro Stephen	P.O. Box 23, Kipkelion	185	Leonard Lang'at	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
162	Rahab Mothoni	P.O. Box 160, Londiani	186	Chepngetich Lang'at	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
163	Hellen Wangare	P.O. Box 63, Bomet	187	chepkorir Evelyne	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
164	Nyachiro Boniface	P.O.Box 23, Kipkelion	188	Ednah Hesang	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
165	Martim Joyce	P.O. Box 394, Kipkelion	189	Kiplangat Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
166	Hillary Chepkony	P.O. Box 375, Kipkelion	190	Chepkirui Emily	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
167	Onsomu James	P.O. Box 121, Sondu	191	Kiprotich Ngeno	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
168	Kipngeno Keoch Patrick	P.O. Box 389, Londiani	192	Bii Hillary	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
193	Josphine Thuo	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	217	Kosekey Charles	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
194	Gilbert Sigei	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	218	Kosgey Stanley	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
195	Chepkirui Jackline	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	219	Chepkirui Florecne	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
196	Chessang Lily	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	220	Lhepuenoi Norah	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
197	Cheiangat Lilian	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	221	Koech Charles	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
198	Kinara Linet	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	222	Kypkirui Edwin	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
199	Eusilah Cheptoo	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	223	Kibet Kirui	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
200	Too Hillary	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	224	Victor Kiprop	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
201	Floridah Chepkema	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	225	Benard Kirui	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
202	Chebett Boen	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	226	Derick Biett	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
203	Chebwohem Ngetich	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	227	Rono Benard	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
204	Mutai Jacklyne	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	228	Fred Mburu	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
205	Kiplangat Korir	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	229	Eunice Suyon	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
206	Kipngetich Keter	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	230	Eunice Tai	P.O. Box 1, Chesinende
207	Kiprotich Benz	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	231	Morgan Thomas Ongiri	P.O. Box 493, Oyugis
208	Mainye Albert	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	232	Eric O. Kiage	P.O. Box 30177, Nairobi
209	Edward Rop	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	233	Gladys Cherotich	P.O. Box 90, Kipkelion
210	Kevin Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	234	Chepkirui Janeth	P.O. Box 111, Molo
211	Geofrey Morongo	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	235	Eunice Chepngetich	P.O. Box 376, Londiani
212	Reuben Keptonui	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	236	Betty Bett	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
213	Kiplangat Kirui	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	237	Philip Maritim	P.O. Box 376, Londiani
214	Victor Langat	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	238	Cllr. Stanley Cheruiyot	P.O.Box 70, Kedowa
215	Benjamin Tonui	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	239	Simon Tonui	P.O. Box 93, Londiani
216	Monba Zechariah	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	240	Kahuro lazarus	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
241	Chemutai Hellen	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	248	Hillary Koech	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
242	Chebet Everlyne	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	249	Fred Kiprotich	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion
243	Benard Langat	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	250	David Ngetich	
244	Kiage N. Ediyah	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	251	Vivian Mwamba	
245	Kiplangat Muati	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	252	Emily Cherotich	
246	Cherotich Carol	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	253	Sinei Monica	
247	Robert Koech	P.O. Box 33, Kipkelion	254	Joyce Mwende	

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3	Joshua Kilel	P.O. Box 89 FTN	34	David Kanyare	P.O. Box 18 FTN
4	Lawrence Watungu	P.O. Box 49 FTN	35	Simon Koske	P.O. Box 51 FTN
5	Benjamin Mutai	P.O. Box 50 FTN	36	Moses K. Rono Ramadhan	P.O. Box 91 FTN
6	Gabriel K. Mutai	P.O. Box 44 FTN	37	Anna Wangui	P.O. Box 18 FTN
7	Pius Kirui	P.O. Box 16 FTN	38	David Chepkwony	P.O. Box 9 FTN
8	Joseph Bett	P.O. Box 44 FTN	39	Daudi tembur	P.O. Box 9 FTN
9	Agnes Kemei	P.O. Box 38 FTN	40	Sammy Selim	P.O. Box 1 FTN
10	Paul Ruto	P.O. Box 16 FTN	41	Thomas Kipkemboi Maritim	P.O. Box 72 FTN
11	Paul Langat	P.O. Box 1 FTN	42	Joseph Koech	-
12	Joseph Kiptoo A. Kenduiywo	P.O. Box 33 FTN	43	Wesley Langat	P.O. Box 25 FTN
13	Mathias Yego	P.O. Box 2 FTN	44	Jackson Kipbii Chumo	P.O. Box 38 FTN
14	Joseph K. A. Sigilai	P.O. Box 21 FTN	45	Wilson Cheres	P.O. Box 10 Koru
15	Michael K. Sang	P.O. Box 1 FTN	46	John Karunei	P.O. Box 49 FTN
16	Richard Koske	P.O. Box 1 FTN	47	Stephen A. Keiyo	P.O. Box 16 FTN
17	Japheth Kosgei	P.O. Box 182 FTN	48	Peter Soy	P.O. Box 45 FTN
18	Dickson Sitienei	P.O. Box 59 FTN	49	Joseph Kipkurugat	P.O. Box 38 FTN
19	Daniel Koech	P.O. Box 41 FTN	50	Elijah Marutegek	P.O. Box 123 Koru
20	Wilson Yegon	P.O. Box 90 FTN	51	David Gachina	P.O. Box 57 FTN
21	Jackson Chuma	P.O. Box 62 Chepkinyuk	52	Daniel Tonui	-
22	Appolo K. Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 777 Koru	53	Kipng'eno Geoffrey	P.O. Box 26 FTN
23	Nganga Njuguna	P.O. Box 40 Koru	54	Magawi Fridah	P.O. Box 26 FTN
24	Alphayo Sang	P.O. Box 35 FTN	55	Norman Owessi	P.O. Box 26 FTN
25	Julius Kipkurui Torongei	P.O. Box 44 FTN	56	Eliud Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 26 FTN
26	James Chepkwony	P.O. Box 38 FTN	57	Edward Soi Korir	Chilchila
27	Samuel Mutai Sambu	P.O. Box 1 FTN	58	Paul Langat	P.O. Box 1 FTN
28	Joseph Sigei	P.O. Box 189 Koru	59	Peter Langat	P.O. Box 23 FTN
29	Daniel A. Cheres	P.O. Box 44 FTN	60	Kibet Bore	P.O. Box 29 FTN
30	Charles Koros	P.O. Box 16 FTN	61	Samwuel Chepkwony	P.O. Box 45 FTN
31	Joseph Chepkwony	P.O. Box 63 FTN	62	David Koech	P.O. Box 38 FTN
63	Paul Korir	P.O. Box 9 FTN	96	Brian W. Wasike	P.O. Box 19 FTN
64	William Tuei	P.O. Box 91 FTN	97	William Barno	P.O. Box 86 Koru
65	Richard A. Ruto	P.O. Box 91 FTN	98	Grace Malakwen	P.O. Box 185 KCO
66	David O. Ongiro'	P.O. Box 98 Koru	99	Jane Maritim	P.O. Box 185 KCO
67	Kiplangat Lelei	P.O. Box 38 FTN	100	Rael Masain	P.O. Box 185 KCO
68	Tuei Busienei	P.O. Box 72 FTN	101	Jonah Langat	P.O. Box 21 FTN
69	Joseph Mutei	P.O. Box 21 FTN	102	Nicholas Bore	P.O. Box 63 FTN
70	Wilson Kipsigei A. Suge	P.O. Box 33 FTN	103	Peter Chelogoi	P.O. Box 20 FTN
71	Mary Waithera Magera	P.O. Box 40 Koru	104	David Rono	P.O. Box 16 FTN
72	David Kipkemei	P.O. Box 9 FTN	105	Joshua Chepkwony	P.O. Box 16 FTN
73	John Malakwen	P.O. Box 21 FTN	106	Anna Wunyo Kimathi	-
74	Samwel Kimetto	-	107	Mary Waithera	-
75	Peter Kurgat	P.O. Box 20 FTN	108	Fridah Makau	-
76	Julius Tarkwen	P.O. Box 20 FTN	86	Wilson Terer	P.O. Box 26 FTN
77	Samwuel Samoei	P.O. Box 45 FTN	87	Paul K. Sitieney	P.O. Box 26 FTN
78	Leonard Pande	P.O. Box 18 Mohoroni	88	Cllr. Margaret Kirui	P.O. Box 10 Koru
79	Stephen Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 72 FTN	89	Richard K. Chirchir	P.O. Box 68 FTN
80	Rtd. Sgt. Soi	P.O. Box 123 Koru	90	David K. Koros	P.O. Box 38 FTN
81	John Koech	P.O. Box 123 Koru	91	Joseph Kipkeine Tuei	P.O. Box 38 FTN
82	Joseph Langat	P.O. Box 21 FTN	92	Joseph Chepkwony	P.O. Box 21 FTN
83	Daniel Langat	P.O. Box 9 FTN	93	Paul Cheruiyot	P.O. Box 63 FTN

84	Samwel Yegon	P.O. Box 91 FTN	94	Samwuel Kibet Kenduiywo	P.O. Box 9 FTN
85	Samwel Langat	P.O. Box 25 FTN	95	Joseph Kipyegon Maritim	P.O. Box 16 FTN