

i) Introduction of devolution to empower county governments.

ii) Establishment of the Bill of Rights protecting citizens' freedoms.

iii) Creation of independent commissions such as IEBC, EACC, and Judiciary Service Commission.

iv) Reform of the electoral process to ensure free, fair, and credible elections.

v) Gender equality provisions, e.g., no more than two-thirds of public appointments can be of the same gender.

vi) Strengthening of judiciary independence.

vii) Clear separation of powers between the executive, legislature, and judiciary.

viii) Recognition of community and cultural rights.

SUB-STRAND 5.3: HUMAN RIGHTS

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (30 Marks)

QUESTION NUMBER	QUESTION	ANSWER	EXPLANATION
1	In a school in Kisumu, the headteacher ensures both boys and girls get equal chances to participate in science competitions. Which human rights principle is being applied?	**B) Equity and non-discrimination**	**Equity** means fairness, while **non-discrimination** means treating all people equally without prejudice. By providing equal opportunities for both boys and girls, the headteacher is promoting both principles.
2	Which of the following is a political right?	**A) Right to vote**	**Political rights** are rights that allow people to participate in their government. The **right to vote** is a classic example, as it gives citizens a say in who represents them.
3	During a peaceful protest in Nairobi, police ensure demonstrators are safe and free from harm. This	**B) Freedom of assembly**	**Freedom of assembly** is the right of people to gather peacefully. When police protect protesters, they are upholding this human

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