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VERBATIM REPORT OF

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**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, KATHIANI
CONSTITUENCY, HELD AT ATHI RIVER CATHOLIC HALL**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ON [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 16TH MAY 2002. [REDACTED]

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, KATHIANI CONSTITUENCY HELD AT ATHI RIVER CATHOLIC
HALL ON 16TH MAY, 2002**

Present

1. Com. Charles Maranga – Chairperson
2. Com. Mutakha Kangu –
3. Com. Phoebe Asiyo –
4. Com. Zablon Ayonga –

Secretariat staff in attendance

1. Peter Kanyi – Programme Officer
2. Lydia Manyoni – Assistant Program Officer
3. Jacqueline Nyumoo – Verbatim Officer
4. Rose Ngina Kimeu – District Coordinator

The meeting was called to order with Com. Maranga in the chair and started at 9.30 a.m.

Rose Kimeu: I would like to call this meeting to order and before we start, I would like someone to lead us with a word of prayer, a volunteer please. Wale wako nje tafadhali mkaweze kuingia tuendeleo na mkutano wetu. Kuna watu pale nje wanafanya registration, wacha niwakumbushe kwamba hiyo register yenye iko nje ndio itatumiwa na makamishina kuita watu kulingana na vile wamejiandikisha, wakaweze kutoa maoni. Kwa hivyo muingie kwanza tuombe halafu mtaenda mmoja mmoja nje mkaweze kuandikishwa. Ingieni kwanza tuombe. Nzioka karibu ukaombe.

Danice Nzioka: Simameni tuombe, kwa jina la baba na la Mwana na la Roho Mtakatifu. Baba asante kwa mapenzi yako, umetuwezesha kuwa hapa asubuhi ya leo, ni siku tulioipanga na wewe mwenyewe ukatukubalia kwa sababu tuko hapa. Asante Mungu kwa uhai na nguvu uliotupa ya kutufikisha hapa, tunaomba roho wako Mtakatifu atuimarishe. Afungue akili zetu tutafakari jinsi tutakavyofanya hapa katika hiki kikao cha leo na kwa jumla katika nchi yetu ya Kenya kwa sababu Mungu ulimuumba mwanadamu na ukamkabidhi kwa mkono wako mwenyewe kueneza neno lako mahali popote.

Ulitupa amri kumi nasi kama jamii ya wakristo na jumla watu wa Kenya tuko hapa tunatafakari juu ya Katiba inayoweza kutuwezesha kuisha kama jamii ya wakristo pamoja kwa haki na kwa vyovyote vile. Baba kaa nasi utukubalie tuwe tunafanya kazi na wastahili baba kuna viongozi mbele yako, wanaokusanya maoni yetu, roho wako Mtakatifu akae nao ili tufanye kazi inayostahili, tunaomba tukiamini kwamba inawezekana. Ee Mungu Tunakuomba utusikilize, kwa jina la Baba na la Mwana na Roho Mtakatifu, tumsifu Yesu Kristo milele na milele. Amina.

Rose Kimeu: Asante, nilikuwa nimesema ya kwamba kuna register pale nje, yenye Commissioners watatumia kutuita, kwa

hivyo mjiandikishe ndio muweze kupatiwa nafasi ya kutoa maoni yenu.

Com. Maranga: Tafadhalini muingie ndani ili tuweze kuanza, Kanyi wewe ndio unaweka watu nje na unatakiwa kuwaleta ndani. Tunataka kuanza kwa sababu hatutaki kuchelewa na kuna watu tunataka waanze kutoa maoni. Basi madam coordinator Endelea.

Rose Kimeu: Ala mwi nza, nimukuulwa mulike ba nathiini tukaambie vamwe. (The people who are outside, you are asked to come in so that we may start together). Members of the 3Cs, wale members wa constituency committee wenye mko hapa, tafadhali muingie nikaweze kuwajulisha kwa Commissioners. Members of the 3Cs na hapa kuna Mrs. Alice Nzioka ni member wa 3Cs na huyu kijana anaitwa Mwaka Mboloma, Mwaka is the secretary for the Kathiani constituency committee na kuna mwingine pale nje anaitwa Ojjo, Ojjo ndiye anafanya registration. Na mbele yetu kuna Commissioners kutoka kwa tume ya kurekebisha Katiba ya Kenya, watajijulisha kwenu tukiendelea. Asante.

Com. Maranga: Basi kwa niaba ya tume wanatume ambao wanarekebisha Katiba, ningewakaribisha katika huu mkutano wa leo na mimi ninayeongea ni Dr. Charles Maranga, ndiyo nitakuwa mwenyekiti wakati wa asubuhi, pengine wakati wa mchana tutakuwa na mwingine, na nitauliza wanakamati wengine waweze wakajitambulisha wenyewe.

Com. Ayonga: Mimi ni kamishina Pastor Zablon Ayonga. Hamjambo.

Com. Kangu: Watu wa kathiani Athi River hamjambo. Mimi naitwa Mutakha Kangu, ni mmoja wa makamishina.

Com. Maranga: Tunamsubiri kamishina mwingine wakati atafika, vile vile tutafanya introduction, kwa hivyo kwa wakati huu mimi ningevaliza wananchi wa Kathiani constituency muwe huru kabisa kutoa maoni, ninajua pande hii ya kathiani ni pande ya Athi River town, kwa hivyo nafikiria watu ni wengi na kwa hivyo tunataka sasa kuanza maneno yetu ya kutoa maoni. Na kabla hatujaanza kabisa pengine ningewaambia yale masharti ya muhimu, ambayo sisi kama wanatume ama tume ya kurekebisha Katiba mnatakiwa mjue. Kitu cha kwanza kabisa, mtu anaweza kuongea kwa lugha yoyote ile anayopenda. Kama wewe unataka kuongea lugha ya mama, vile vile inawezekana. Ila tu uwe umeeleza tume ya kuwa, wewe unataka kuongea kwa lugha ya mama ili tuweze tukatafuta mtu ambaye anaweza kutafsiri.

La pili, unaweza ukatoa maoni yako kupitia kwa njia ya memorandum ama ile nakala umeandika. Wewe unaweza ukapeana na ukaamua hutaki kuongea. Kwa hivyo vile vile hivyo tunakubaliana katika hali ile ya tume.

Ya tatu, kama una memorandum tunakupua dakika tano ili uweze ukatoa maoni yako, ukatoe yale maneno ya muhimu kwa sababu hiyo memorandum sisi kama wanatume, tutaisoma. Kwa hivyo wewe utatwambia tu yale maneno ya muhimu. Vile vile kama wewe huna memorandum na unataka kuongea hapa leo, tutakupua wewe muda wa dakika tano, tungekupa kumi, lakini

kwa sababu tunajua pengine tutakuwa na watu wengi tunataka kila mtu awe katika ile hali ya kutoa maoni yake kwa dakika tano.

Kwa hivyo ni muhimu sana ujue ni maneno gani unataka kuambia tume ya kurekebisha Katiba. Na kabla hujaanza kutoa maoni yako, unajitambulisha kwa majina yako kamili. Unasema mimi ni fulani fulani na baada ya kusema namna hiyo, ndio unaanza kutoa maoni, kwa sababu kuna kitu ya kunasia sauti, ama tuna-record hizi proceedings ili baadaye kama tunataka kujua mimi kama Bwana Maranga nilizungumza nini, ama Bwana Mutisya alizungumza nini, hiyo ndiyo itatusaidia kama wanatume. Kwa hivyo hiyo ndiyo maneno ya muhimu na kuna kiti hapa mbele mahali mtu atakuja, utachukua microphone, halafu uanze kuongea. Kwa hivyo ukishika microphone, unashika kwa uzuri ili ukaweze kunaswa vizuri na kile kitu ambacho tunanasia sauti.

Kwa hivyo sitaki kuchukua muda mrefu, mimi nitamwita kabisa mtu wa kwanza ambaye anaitwa Isaya Kimanthi. Basi mzee kuja hapa karibu karibia, mwanzo utoe maoni yako.

Mr. Kimanthi: Mimi siko tayari kwa sasa. Nitatoa maoni wengine wakija.

Com. Maranga: Wacha nikwambie, haya maoni unatoa, unatoa kwa tume ya kurekebisha Katiba. Sasa wewe wakati wako umepata. Tutaita mwingine. Wa pili, Stanely Mutua. Mzee wacha niwaambie, sio wewe naambia wananchi wa Athi River maoni yanatolewa kwa tume ya kurekebisha Katiba. Hata kama ungekuwa unakaa peke yako hapa, sisi tunachukua maoni yako maoni. Maoni, hata ukiyazungumza hawa wananchi watayasikia lakini hawatayafanyia kazi. Sisi ndio tutafanyia kazi. Okey, karibu mzee wangu na uanze kwa majina yako. You start with your names.

Mr. Mutua: Kwa makamishina, na tume hii ya kurekebisha Katiba, wananchi wale wengine, chief na members. Mimi kwa jina naitwa Stanely Mutua na ni mkaaji wa hapa Athi River. Ile ambayo ningeweza kusema ni kwamba, ile sheria tunaambiwa tutengeneze ni kwamba watu wengi hawaelewi ni nini wanatakiwa kufanya. Tukifuata ama tukiaangalia kulingana na vile Katiba iko kama the law ama the Act zile tuko nazo. Watu wengi hawajaelewa ni kitu gani kitaweza kuwa kinabadilishwa kwa Act ama kwa law. Ni law gani nzuri ama ni law gani mbaya. Kama nikikuja katika chief's Act, the government Act kama tukisema kama majeshi tumeona pahali ingine inasema majeshi amba G.S.U vitu kama hizo wananchi hawaelewi ni kitu gani. Ama tusema kama MP watu hawajui powers za MP ni gani. Chief's Act inaenda mpaka wapi.

Court law, tuseme kama tukija kwa upande wa court, watu hawajui court inasimama mpaka wapi na watu hawajui wenyewe wako wapi, shauri wamechanganyikiwa na hawajaona mtu wa kuwaambia ama ni kitu kigani kinatakiwa kufanywa. Ile mimi nasema ni kwamba tukienda kindani hatujaona Serikali ama hii laws ikichukua hukumu ya kwamba iko mtu ya chini ama mtu alikuwa kwa kazi aliwekwa wapi. Iko retired person alikuwa kwa army, alikuwa kwa police, aliwekwa wapi, akiwacha kazi, hajaonekana wapi. Iko mtu mwingine mzee kikongwe hajulikani ako wapi. Kwa hivyo hiyo ndio unaona watu hawakuelewa.

Tukienda pahali ingine kama vile ukabila uko, tunaona tukienda umaasaini unakuta katika nchi yetu, unakuta wamaasai wako na rungu, wako kwa streets na hawaulizwi. Unaona mtu mwingine mkamba, kikuyu, wanandi ama kisii watu wa juu juu. Wakiwa na fimbo kwa town ama kama wakamba vile huwa na mishale wanawekwa ndani. Wanaulizwa na polisi 'why are you carrying this'? Kwa hivyo wamaasai tunaona kama ndio wako na ukweli, sababu hata ataweza kuja hapa kwa kanisa ama pahali popote na rungu lakini wakabila wale wengine wakienda na rungu ama chochote ni makosa. Sasa hiyo tunaona hapo hata Serikali kama iko kando na watu wale wengine.

Kwa hivyo hiyo ni kitu moja tunaona. Tutaweza kuona mahali pengine kama tukikuja katika religion. Tunaona tukienda kotini, tunaona mtu anavaa kofia kama hii watu wa Islamic hawaulizwi na mtu mwingine anakuja na kofia anadhulumiwa anaambiwa kwa nini wewe unavaa kofia na ni Christian ama whatsoever ile religion anafuata. Lakini hiyo waislamu wanasema kama ni ukweli yake ya kwenda kotini na kofia. Hiyo ni hayo tunaona.

Tunaona hata kotini, Maasai anaenda na rungu, anaweka rungu hapa, anaweka kisu hapa na ako kotini. Lakini mkamba akienda na mishale hawezi kukubaliwa hata anawekwa ndani. Kwa hivyo on community tunaona kama hiyo si nzuri. Tukija katika MP, MP hataweza kuja, anataka kupea sisi maoni, tulimchagua lakini wakati anakuja katika trading center, pahali amechaguliwa hawezi kufanya mkutano bila sub-chief, hawezi kufanya mkutano bila chief, na hii hatujachagua chief, hii hatajachagua sub-chief lakini ile mtu tumechagua hata councillor hawezi kufanyia wananchi kama vile tulimtuma.

Ataweza kuenda kwa bunge, apewe kitu fulani gunia tano ya mahindi lakini akija kusema, akiambia watu wake unasikia sub-chief anamwambia hapana. Usifanye mkutano, na sub-chief sisi bado kuchagua, chief bado kuchagua, atuletee kitu kama hii. Hiyo nayo tunaona kama ni Katiba sasa mtu yule tumechagua amewekwa kando na sheria. Yule mtu sisi bado kuona kazi yake ni chief. Sub-chief bado hatujaona kazi yake, hajeletea sisi maploti, lakini mtu kama huyu MP ama councillor amekuwa allocated plots sasa ameshindwa jinsi ya kuelezea ama kuwapa wananchi wake.

Kwa sababu chief anamkataza, sub-chief anamkataza, sasa ataenda wapi? Hiyo ndio tunaona makosa hata President akitaka kuja hapa, minister anakatazwa na mtu mdogo kama chief, anakatazwa na sub-chief na hatujachagua yeye. Hiyo ndio sisi tunaona kama ni kurekebisha tukiwa watu tuone kama Serikali itaweza kuona kitu kama hicho.

Ile ingine, wanasema President atolewe kwa awe hana hukumu na sub-chief anapewa madaraka. Mtu huyo kidogo, sub-chief na President tukianza kama tunaanza tuanze chief, tukienda juu. Watu wengi hawakujua, kunakuwa hivyo. Kwa hivyo mengi watu / na watu watajua na watu waendeleo na kuitimiza. Vile vile, hata kama ni Katiba ichukue ile watu wataweza kujua hii ni mbaya, section ya law hii ni mbaya, hii ndio inakuwa mzuri, tunafuata hii kwa sababu mtu wa form four hata saa hii ametoka shule, ama ako na degree lakini hajajua law. Hajaenda shule ya law, hajafunzwa kwa shule law. Sasa atakuja kusema law ile mzuri na mbaya ni gani?

Ya President, ya common man, tulikuwa na commission ile ilikuwa ikijenga manyumba lakini haija... kwa hivyo Katiba asante sana kwa chairman kwa kunipa nafasi, na nikipata nafasi ingine tutaendelea.

Com. Maranga: Any questions. Asanti Bwana Mutua kwa maoni yako na nakuomba uende kwa yule ndugu yetu hapa anaitwa Bwana Kanyi, uweze kutufanyia registration kuonyesha kuwa umefika mbele ya tume ya kurekebisha Katiba na umetoa maoni. Kwa hivyo nenda ujiandikishe. Asante sana. Kitu tu ningeambia wananchi wa Kathiani ni ya kuwa mkitoa maoni yenu kwa tume ya kurekebisha Katiba, kama mnasema shida na vile vile mnatuambia mapendekezo ni gani. Tunaelewana? Mnatupa ile solution, ndio sisi kama watu wa kurekebisha Katiba tujue wananchi wa Kathiani walisema wako na taabu hii, na hivi ndio walisema tunataka tutatue hiyo taabu kwa hivyo usije tu ukatuambia taabu zenu. Lakini ukituambia taabu vile vile utuambie nini jawabu, hiyo ndiyo tunataka. Tunaelewana? Thank you very much.

Nimeona wanafunzi wamefika kwa wingi na vile vile ningewauliza kama mko katika hiyo orodha ya kutoa maoni, kwa sababu sitaki wanafunzi pengine wachelewe sana ama pengine wanataka kutoka ninaweza kujua ni wakati upi mnataka kutoa maoni yenu nyinyi kama wanafunzi.

Vile vile ningetaka saa hii kuwajulisha ya kuwa yule ambaye tunasema ni Katibu wa tume ya kurekebisha Katiba, Bwana P.L.O Lumumba, hebu simama wakuone, ni kijana chipukizi. Huyu ni Katibu wa tume. Yeye ameamua kukaa kama mwananchi, wacha akae huko kwa hivyo yeye ni one of the Commissioners. Tumelewana? Yeye ni Commissioner, vile vile katibu. Kwa hivyo sasa nimwite mwingine anaitwa Bwana Tom Koloba, wakati ni wako. Una dakika tano kutoa maoni yako. Una memorandum? Wewe uko na memorandum, sasa nataka uchukue dakika tano utuambie ile mapendekezo ya muhimu. Tunaelewana? Point by point na uanze na jina lako.

Mr. Koloba: Commissioners, wananchi wa Kathiani and the coordinators, Jina langu naitwa Tom Japhet Koloba, mimi ni mkaaji wa Katani sub-location. I would like the Commissioners to allow me to speak in English. I am before the Constitution of Kenya review commission after having recognized a the family as a unit of our nation, to present the views of my family as pertains to this important exercise of Constitution review process. As a family, we have written memorandum expressing our views of some of the issues which were published by the Constitution of Kenya commission and we have discussed a range of issues, which the Commissioners will read.

Before I forward my memorandum, I would like to make a few remarks and the rest you will have to read from my memorandum. My family says, greatly honoured by the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission, by allowing me to presents its views through this memorandum. We hope that this and all the other issues shall form the basis from re-modelling the supreme law of this land. It is our great concern that irrespective of great uncertainty surrounding the commission to complete its work and subsequently come up with a document which the sons and daughters of this land will be proud of and indeed say this is the supreme law of my land.

It is our view that is our family view and strong belief that the commission should be entrenched in the current Constitution so as to force the confidence on Kenyans of all walks of life on its supremacy. The biggest question still remains; will the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission and its products prevail? So let me take this opportunity to extend my family's congratulations to the commission, for its efforts in its endeavour to reach every single person. We should also note that reaching people in organizations, churches, schools, streets, market, even in firms, offices, hospitals to collect views on how they would want the government to form the basis for remodelling the supreme law of this land.

Indeed, this is the foundation under which the government of the day shall be the government of the people by the people for the people and I would like to recommend to the commission on its use of media workshops, seminars, constituency committees and civic education to meet this great task as it is recommendable. Therefore it is our lamentation to all Kenyans irrespective of age, gender, ability or stability, rich or poor, advantaged or disadvantaged to turn up in large numbers in presenting their views as individuals, families, groups, churches to the commission on how the supreme law of this land can be re-born.

I would like to appeal to all those with views to present them irrespective of whether the same view has been said for the strength of our views rest on the number of its custodian. End of my few remarks. Let me forward my memorandum to the commission for further perusal. Thank you very much.

Com. Maranga: Thank you very much Tom Koloba. Are there any clarifications? Let me take this opportunity you go and register and give us your memorandum. We are pleased to note that we have his worship the mayor Maboko municipal council, councillor Maillu, are you there? Let me give you a chance. You want to speak now? Okey, thank you very much we have just recognized you. Then, the next person is Samuel Wamela. It is your chance. You have a memorandum? You give your views very brief.

Mr. Wamela: Commissioners waheshimiwa, wananchi wenzangu, nawasalimu hamjambo. Maoni yangu ya kwanza ni kuhusu... (interjection) majina yangu kamili ni Samuel Wamela mkaaji wa hapa Athi River. Maoni yangu ya kwanza yako karibu kulingana na yule aliyekuwa wa kwanza na ninaanza na viongozi wetu. Kuanzia kwa village elder mpaka kwa PC mimi naonelea kwamba wawe elected by the people. Sisi wenyewe tuwachague na tujue ya kwamba huyu mtu tumemchagua na anaenda kutuwakilisha. Sio kutuchagua kiongozi ambaye atakuja kutunyanyasa kwa kiwango ingine ama anakuja na hatumjui, anakuja ku-mess up na ile resources zetu na hatuna sheria ama hatuna ruhusa ya kumtoa. Sasa ni vizuri sisi wenyewe tukapate kuwa-elect na tukijua ya kwamba akikuja kukusea tunaruhusa ya kuweza kumtoa na pia tunataka chief's Act.

Kama chief's Act atanyang'anywa powers zote, hata hakuna maana ya kuwa na chief Act. Kama ni chief apewe zile sheria zile anatakikana kuwa nazo awe nazo na alinde watu wake, kwa sababu tulimchagua na haifai kuvunja ama kumnyang'anya zile powers zake, kwa sababu akinyang'anywa zile powers zake hatakuwa na lolote la kusema mbele ya wananchi. Halafu pia hii

nini ya administration police, tunapata kwamba sisi tuko katika Kenya huru lakini unapata ya kwamba administration police akikupata na kosa anaku-harass na anakushika manguo anaku-harass ni kama you are a terrorist na katika nchi yetu uko huru. Tunaona ya kwamba hatuko huru kwa sababu tunaona ni kama hatuko wanadamu kwa sababu tunakuwa harassed. Na sisi tunataka kama ni sheria ile ya kupitishwa iwe ni sheria ambayo inaweza ku-suit sisi wote na tuwe sisi wote ni sawa. Kama ni polisi ajue pia sisi ni binadamu na yeye ni binadamu kama mimi na tupendane. Kama ni kosa, tujue vile tunaweza kusuluhisha lakini sio kuku-harass na kukupiga kuumiza.

Halafu pia, tunataka kulingana na pia mayor na deputy mayor tunataka wananchi wenyewe tuwa-elect, lakini sio kuwa elected by some few individuals wanachaguliwa kama delegates eti wanaenda kuchagua mayor, ama deputy mayor na town clerks. Hao mayors, deputy mayors na town clerks wachaguliwe na wananchi.

Halafu pia kuna powers hizi kulingana na ministries zetu. Tunaona ya kwamba ni His Excellency ndiye anachagua katika ministry ma-ministers. Mimi naonelea na kupendelea ya kwamba kama ni ministry ichaguliwe na mtu mwenye ako qualified na hiyo ministry. Kama ni ministry ya Agriculture, mtu ambaye angesomea agriculture, kama ni health akuwe doctor amesomea udaktari na anajua ni nini inapaswa katika hii ministry ya energy. Na ikiwa ni kama ya ministry of foreign affairs, ni vile vile.

Kwa sababu utaona ya kwamba imechaguliwa kama ni MPs wale tumechagua hajasomea ile ministry anapewa ministry na tunaona ya kwamba ministries haziendelei vizuri na tunalia uchumi kwa sababu tuko na personnel wenye hawako qualified katika hiyo kazi na tunaona ya kwamba kama wamechagua kama ni daktari. Kama ni professor wa elimu pia awe ni wa elimu, ndiposa tujue vile tunaweza kusaidiana katika nchi yetu.

Naona ya kwamba nchi yetu haiko stable. Tunalia kila wakati kwa sababu sisi wenyewe ni Serikali yetu yenyewe imechukulia mamlaka yote. Kama ni kuchagua kama ni ministers wawe na intelligence group, ambayo inaweza kuchagua hawa watu wenye wako qualified kwa hiyo kazi yao. Pia kulingana na sheria ambayo imewekwa kulingana na Nimemaliza.

Sheria hii ambayo imepewa..... nilikuwa nimesahau. Tunataka pia D.O, tunaona pia maD.O pia wawe wamechaguliwa na watu kwa sababu D.O analetwa kutoka mbali, D.O anakuja the same ana-act na wote wachaguliwe na watu ambao wamewajua na wanajua ya kwamba wanaenda kuwakilisha katika maswali ya wananchi wote. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Maranga: Bwana Wamela. Iko swali. Keti kidogo, kuna swali kutoka kwa com. Kangu.

Com. Kangu: Bwana Wamela unasema watu wa provincial administration wachaguliwe na watu, kwa muda wa kiasi gani.

La pili, unasema ma-ministers wawe watu wenye wako na qualifications kwa ile ministry inahusika. Ukasema kama ni daktari

awe ana simamia ministry ya health lakini utakuja kupata ya kwamba saa ingine kazi ya minister ni kazi ya administration na unaweza kupata daktari mzuri anafanya kazi ya kutibu watu vizuri sana, lakini administration hajui.

Unaweza kupata mwalimu mzuri kufundisha kwa class lakini ukimpatia administration to run a school hajui. Sasa hapo tutafanya namna gani.

Mr. Wamela: La kwanza, kulingana na kama P.C, provincial administration, tunaonelea ya kwamba kwa sababu ni kama wa kuchaguliwa akae kama ni five years, na kama tumeona ya kwamba muda kama huo wa five years haujaisha, ya kwamba ameenda kombo na kulingana na ile matakwa yetu, tuna ruhusa ya kumwondoa na tuchague yule mwingine anayeweza kutuwakilisha.

Halafu pia kulingana na ministry, kwa sababu tukikuja kama doctor, anajua kulingana na health ako na glue na kao na idea kulingana na health na afya ya jamii. Na kwa sababu amesomea kulingana na afya ya jamii, hawezi akasomea katika administration ya kujua jinsi vile anaweza kujua ni nini ambayo inatajikana katika afya ya mwanadamu. Na kama ni agriculture amesomea, hawezi kuwa amesomea agriculture na hajui administration kulingana na ministry yake, kwa sababu kama amesomea ministry yake mpaka ajue administration jinsi atakavyotekeleza matakwa yake katika hiyo ministry.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Wamela, na nakuomba sasa uende uweke sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi, ama register ya commission kuonyesha ya kuwa umefika mbele ya tume ya kurekebisha Katiba. Mwingine ninayemwita sasa ni Stephen Kioi. Stephen Kioi wakati ni wako mzee wangu, kuja utoe maoni yako. Una dakika tano.

Mr. Kioi: Kwa majina naitwa Stephen Kioi, mimi ni mkaaji wa hapa mji huu wa Athi river kwa muda mrefu kidogo. Maoni yangu kama mwanakenya halisi kwanza ni kuhusu land tenure. Katika nchi yetu ya Kenya na wacha about Kenya, dunia mzima mwanadamu akizaliwa anakuja hapa duniani na baadaye anarudishwa kwa mchanga anaenda kwa Mwenyezi Mungu. Tukiaangalia kuhusu land tenure katika nchi yetu ya Kenya watu wengi wakenya katika hii karne hawana makao. Ni kwa nini na ni wanakenya?

Unakuta 65% ya state ya Kenya inakaliwa na wachache walio pale juu na ukirudi hapa chini unakuta 5% wanapata shida ile kubwa sana. Sasa hii Katiba tuliyo nayo sasa, naona kama inapendelea wale watu wako na mamlaka. Wale watu wachache wanakula pale juu, ambayo inaumiza hata inaumiza Mungu pahali yupo, kwa sababu anatuona jinsi tuna-behave katika huu ulimwengu.

Ningonelea maoni yangu sababu haya yote tumeangalia sana sisi kama wanakenya na tunaona haistahili. Kuwe na acre fulani ambazo mtu anaweza kuzitumia na ile kubwa, ingine inakaa bure irudishwe kwa Serikali ndio iangalie wale watu hawana, angalau wapate umasikini upungue ndio wafanye kazi. Sasa hata ukiniambia niende nikalime na sina shamba, nitakwenda

mashambani kufanya nini. Hata umasikini mnazidisha, ukiangalia katika mpangilio wa land katika nchi yetu ya Kenya, unakuta ni mbaya.

Kuna watu wanaoishi katika slums na ndio wengi hawana mahali ya kukaa. Unashangaa, hawa Katiba inawabeba namna gani. Ni kama wako nchi ingine. Basi ni maoni yangu kama mwanakenya kuona hao watu waangaliwe, kwa sababu hata tukifuatilia na tunaona mahali wako ndio ni kwa Serikali lakini, ukienda ukiangalia unakuta katika kamishina wa land pako na watu na inaandikwa hakuna watu. Yaani pako blank.

Katiba iliyoko sasa ambayo tunataka kubadilisha inakaa namna gani ni wapi wanaweza kuanzia na wamalizie. Kwa hivyo mimi naonelea civic education hata baada ya hii, iendelee. Kama watu wa Kenya tujue our rights kupitia kwa Katiba yetu, kwa sababu Katiba ndio ina-govern watu wote katika dunia nzima na nchi nzima.

Nikitoka hapo kuhusu land, ni wale wanakuwa wakubwa wawe na minimum kama acre ishirini na wanatumia na ile ingine irudishwe kwa Serikali.

Jambo lili lingine ni mfagilio wa miji. Unakuta katika town nyingi za nchi yetu ya Kenya mpangilio si mwema. Nikisema hivyo unaweza kuona town zingine ni kama wale watu wamepanga na mipango ya miji ni mbaya. Hakuna mahali pa kupitisha sewerage ama barabara ni very squeezed. Unashangaa wale watu wanapanga na kuna provincial planners na watu wa planning wanafanya nini na hiyo inapita namna hiyo. Shida ikitokea kama mikasa ya moto, hakuna mahali pa kuingilia ambulance kwa sababu mpangilio wa miji ni mbaya sana. kwa hivyo katika Katiba ya sasa, hizo zote ziko lakini unaonekana watu wa Kenya hawafuati na hata hii tukibadilisha itakuwa namna hiyo; Kwa hivyo hapo sasa iangaliwe kabisa.

Jambo lile lingine ni kuhusu kilimo. Katika nchi yetu ya Kenya, tunaona tuko na shida sana saa yote, jinsi tunavyoombaomba hapa na pale katika nchi zile zingine na bado tuko na ardhi, maji yako, yanamwagika mpaka mtoni. Katika Katiba ya sasa kwa mwananchi inatwambia nini. Watu hawajui hata kidogo kabisa na wengine wamezeeka. Inafaa wafundishwe na wajue kilimo ndio uti wa mgongo wa nchi yeyote. Kwa sababu saa hii naongea nikiwa hakuna kitu kwa tumbo sitasikia na sitakuwa na nguvu ya kuongea. Kwa hivyo Katiba ya sasa katika kilimo inafaa iangaliwe kabisa ndio tuwe nchi yetu ya Kenya unaweza kukaa na kustamili maisha yanayostahili, kwa sababu unaona nchi ni kubwa lakini inakaa tu bure, na shida ikitokea watu wanapata shida.

Kuhusu elections, ningeonelea katika kule kuchagua, mtu akikaa miaka tano awe councillor, awe MP sio lazima akae miaka tano. Kama hasaidii wananchi wale wamemchagua, kuwe na sheria inasema atoke hata kama ni miaka mbili, hakuna kitu anafanya. Hakuna maana ya kumweka miaka tano, aharibu kila kitu, ajitayarishe mwenyewe halafu anakuja kuwaambia mambo mengine yasiyostahili. Kwa hivyo huo wakati mfupi na wananchi wawe na mamlaka ya kusema la, huyu hatumtaki. Ndiposa tuwe na kiongozi anayestahili.

Kuhusu mayor mimi ningeonelea chairmen and mayor wachaguliwe kutoka kwa wananchi straight, badala ya wachache kuenda kukaa na kuongea na ku-draw mambo yao nakusoma ni fulani. Hiyo haitakuwa mapendekezo ya wananchi.

Kile kingine katika administration, kuna mtu mmoja wa maana sana alikuwa mzee wa kijiji. Kwa nini asiandikwe kama wale wengine kwa sababu ile kazi anafanya ni ya maana sana. Ukianza kwenda safari unaanzia nyumbani. Serikali ikitaka kufanya chochote inanzia kwa mzee wa kijiji. Kwa hivyo haya yote yaangaliwe kwa sababu kama hakuna mzee wa kijiji, na kuwe na P.C atapitia wapi? Information atapata kutoka wapi?

Kwa hivyo kile kingine ni kuhusu mamlaka. Ikiwa mtu amekosea ile kazi amepewa, ile jukumu amepewa. Kama ni jambo la corruption, mambo yale mengine apelekwe kotini na baada ya kupelekwa kotini ahukumiwe lakini asiwekwe miaka na miaka baadaye unasikia ameachiliwa hivyo tu. Kama alikuwa ametumia mali ya umma vibaya unamwona tu mnakaa na yeye unashangaa. Kweli Katiba iko? Basi Katiba tunayotengeneza sasa iangalie hayo. Aadhibiwe na alipe hata akitoka. Asanteni.

Com. Maranga: Asante mzee Kioi. Sijui kama wenzangu wana maswali.

Com. Ayonga: Mzee Kioi sikuweza kukusikia vizuri ulisema kwamba kuna watu walio na udongo mkubwa acre nyingi na tena ukasema ya kwamba warudishe kwa Serikali. Je, zile acre nyingi ni kama acre ngapi ndizo unaita nyingi.

Mr. Kioi: Kuna watu wako na acre zaidi ya elfu mia mbili ama elfu moja na haifanyi kitu inakaa tu. Na unakuta watu wengi hawana makao.

Com. Ayonga: Na ungetuambia ungependa mtu awe na acres ngapi on the average.

Mr. Kioi: Acre ishirini na ziwe zinatumika.

Com. Maranga: Asante mzee wangu, utuwekee sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi. Nakushukuru kwa maoni yako. Anayefuata sasa ni Muilu M. Mikki. Hauongei. Okey, next anaitwa Kathukie S.M, haongei, then Chester Ndanyo. Haya wakati ni wako endelea na uanze na majina yako.

Mr. Chesteki Ndanyo: makamishina, majina yangu kamili ni Chesteki Ndanyo na wala sio Chester Ndanyo vile unavyosema. Mimi Nashukuru kwa ajili ya kazi ambayo mnafanya. Mimi nikiwa mwanakenya na mkaaji wa hapa Athi River, maoni yangu, moja ni kwamba haswa Constitution ya Kenya ilivyo sasa hivi, namna ambavyo wazungumzaji wa kwanza walisema, haieleweki na mwananchi wa kawaida. Kwa hivyo kuchangia kwake huenda kukawa kiasi fulani. Kwa hivyo ningependelea ya kwamba Constitution inapokuja iwe na kipengele ambacho kitailazimisha hii yenyewe iwe inafundishwa. Iwe shuleni, iwekwe kwenye public library, iwekwe mahali ambapo wananchi wanapitia ili iwe ni kati ambayo itafanya wananchi wawe wazalendo zaidi.

Iwapo kutatokea mabadiliko mengine iwe wana haki na uwezo zaidi wa kuweza kuchangia marekebisho mengine.

Pia, ningependa kuzungumzia juu ya swala la elimu ya umma, vyenye ambavyo imeendelea. Ijapokuwa ni hivyo, lakini iwe pia inaambatanishwa na hiyo ili mwananchi kila wakati awe anaendelea kujifunza mambo yanayohusiana na Katiba, haki zake na kadhalika na kadhalika.

Halafu jambo la pili ningependa kuzungumzia juu ya kazi, uajiri wa kazi. Hapa Kenya, nafasi za kazi ni haba mno, lakini sio haba vile. Ijapokuwa tu ni kwamba, watu fulani wakawa na upendeleo fulani wakawa na watu fulani wanaojiriwa nje ya watu wengine.

Kwa mfano, kuna mtu anaweza kuwa na sehemu muhimu katika ofisi fulani, yeye akawa anaangalia kwao kule juu na kumetokea ulaghai, makamishina. Kwa mfano nilikuwa nasoma kwa gazetti siku moja. Wameandika ya kwamba wanataka watu wafanye kazi lakini tarehe ambayo imewekwa kwenye gazetti ikawa kwamba iko nyuma, yaani ishapita. Tarehe ambayo wanasema barua ifike. Hiyo tarehe ikawa ishapita. Mimi ningependelea ya kwamba kitu kama hicho kikitokea, watu kama hao wawe pia wanalazimishwa kusema ni kwa nini wanafanya hivyo.

Ningependa kuzungumzia jambo la ardhi. Nchi hii kwa hakika kuna watu wengi sana hawana mashamba, watu wanaoitwa squatters. Watu ambao na si kwamba wametokea mahali tu wakaja wakawa squatters. Ni watu wamezaliwa nchi hii na wamekulia hapa, mababu zao wako hapa lakini ajabu ni kwamba unapata mtu anawaita squatters. Je, ni lazima mtu arithi shamba ama Serikali iwe na jukumu pia ili, mtu awe anapewa shamba.

Kwa mfano unapata watu kwa hakika watu wana mashamba makubwa. Nimesema mashamba kwa sababu mtu mmoja anaweza kuwa na title deed kama tano, kumi, ishirini wengine na hizo ni za mashamba. Sio plot mjini, hayo ni mashamba. Acre elfu moja, elfu mbili halafu mle ndani mwa shamba kuna watu wanaishi kando kando ya miti, wao ndio wanaitwa ma-squatter na wao wamegandamizwa pale kufanya kazi kwa hayo mashamba kama ndio wenye hayo mashamba. Halafu watoto wao hawasomi kwa ajili hawana mapato mazuri basi na wao wanakuwa permanent squatters kwa mashamba kama hayo.

Mimi ningependelea kwamba watu walio na mashamba kama hayo na wako na watu wanaitwa squatters kwa mashamba hayo, walazimishwe kiasi fulani wawape mashamba na wao wawe wanaokaa wawe na mashamba yao, kuliko kukaa tu pale permanently kama squatters. Unapata kifo kikitokea, hawana mahali pa kuzika kwa sababu ukizika mtu wenu pale itakuwa ya kwamba mtakuwa na right ya ku-claim ya kwamba mtakuwa na right ya kuclaim ya kwamba sisi tangu zamani tumezikana hapo hapo kwa hivyo hapa ni kwetu. Sasa inabidi mtu atoke pale aende mjini pengine anunue kijisehemu eti wanachimba kaburi pale kuzika mtu. Mimi hiyo naona kama ni mambo ya aibu sana.

Ningependa kuzungumzia juu pia ya swala la siasa. Mimi ningependelea kwamba licha ya kwamba rais ana uwezo kwa hakika

kwa wakati huu wa kuteua wabunge maalum, mimi ningependelea kitu kama hicho kisikuwe maanake mtu anapoteuliwa, anakuja pale ikawa yeye loyalty yake tu ni kwa Presidents kwa mtu na mtu amekuwa nominated, amepewa uaziri, wadhifa mwingi serikalini. Kumbe yeye akawa ni kwamba hawezi akajali mwananchi wa kawaida, maanake atasema kwani wewe ulimfanyia nini. Sasa ikawa mimi naona mimi naona pia hiyo inafanya ya kwamba vyama kwa vile ni vyama vingine vikawa vimepelekwa vibaya, maanake kwa sababu ni idadi inayotakikana pale. Sasa ikawa wao wanadhulumwa kwa ajili ya rais kuteua watu kwa mfano kwa upande wa chama chake, halafu akaacha hao watu wengine. Hivyo iwe na ma-councillors pia. Mimi sioni kuwe na haja wao kuwa nominated kabisa.

Pia upande wa siasa kwa mfano sasa hivyo tunavyoelekea kura, uchaguzi mkuu, unapata ya kwamba wanasiasa wanaanza kusimama wakisema maneno kwa mfano sasa sisi hapa labda ni zone yetu, ndio chama fulani mtu fulani asipigie hapa. mimi ningependelea kwamba sheria iwe kali mno kwa watu kama hao, maanake ilivyotokea awali ni kwamba mazungumzo kama hayo yamesababisha gazi.

Miongoni mwa wananchi wapenda amani, halafu wamehitilafiana, wamekorofishana, wamepoteza mali hata na maisha. Kwa hivyo mimi ningependelea ya kwamba hayo mambo ya zone ama mazungumzo yoyote hadharani iwe hadharani ama yadhibitishwe mtu kama huyo ajizatiti kamwe kwa mujibu wa sheria kuweza kusimama katika kura. Kwa hivyo ningependelea niseme ya kwamba, upande wa elimu namna ambazo sasa ni East African community, mimi ningependelea ya kwamba elimu isawazishwe ili ya kwamba sisi Wakenya, Watanzania na Waganda elimu iwe sawa. Examining body ikiwezekana iwe sawa halafu ili watu wanaposoma katika Africa mashariki, wawe na uwezo wa kuweza kufanya kazi kila upande bila ya kuwa na kwa mfano elimu ya Kenya ya 8-4-4 haistahili. Mambo kama hayo mimi nafikiria ya kwamba hayafai. Asanteni makamishina.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Chesteki Ndanyo, sasa sijui kama wenzangu wana maswali. Hawana, mimi nakuomba tu nakushukuru wewe, nenda uweke sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi ya kuonyesha kuwa umefika mbele ya tume ya kurekebisha Katiba. Mwingine ninayemwita sasa ni John Kimea. Asante, mwingine ninayemwita ni Michael Omondi, he is a student ako? Tukisubiri Michael Omondi mimi naita Bwana Mbuthia. Are you Michael Omondi? Okey, it is your turn now, give your views. Thank you. You start with your full names and then that will be okey. Michael Omondi have a sit. You have five minutes to summarize your main points.

Mr. Omondi: Okey, my names are Michael Omondi from Maboko secondary school, I have a short memorandum of the Constitution of Kenya. First of all, let me start with the citizenship of this country and so that only those who are born by the parents of this country Kenya should be called the citizens of Kenya. Those are the ones who should be officially named as the citizens of Kenya and other means to acquire citizenship in Kenya are through franchise that is you buy citizenship in Kenya and also by back.

The spouses of Kenyan citizens should be entitled to automatic citizenship and approximate age which Kenyans should have

national identity it should just remain 18 years, simply because we take a 16 year old citizen you find that currently in the country, there is what we call child labour and you see most people in this country they get employed at the age of 18 and above and since this child has got an ID at the age of 16, this child is going to look for employment and since he or she has got an ID and presents it to an employer, then the child is very much likely to get employed and this one is going to lead to a lot of child labour, which is not very good for their health also.

The rights and the obligations of citizens should be in that, the person should have right to security, should have the right to vote and also other freedoms like worship and free movement in the country. The Constitution should not allow dual citizenship because if one is caught in a country, he is arrested because of causing trouble in a country, for example a case like terrorism, that person is going to claim that he is not a citizen of that country. He is going to claim that he is a citizen of another country, thereby leading to being unloyal to the country. Kenyans citizens should carry their IDs as evidence that they are true citizens of this country and we appeal to the Constitution committee that students in form four, we really need the identity cards because soon we are going to leave out of the school and how can we be identified as citizens of this country without national ID cards.

To the point of defence and national security, you find that discipline of the forces, military and paramilitary police and so on should be established by the Constitution because if established by the government it might favour those forces and the rest of the citizens are going to suffer.

Policemen in Kenya they lack respect. You find that you are accused of something and then they just come to you, they manhandle you very much. You don't know why you are being manhandled. You are put behind bars, you have not yet been proved guilty, nor innocent. Why should you be manhandled? Also, they abuse their arms. There are these cases of shooting aimlessly, along the streets while they are chasing after robbers. You see they shoot a lot of stray bullets, which end up killing innocent lives and also there is another case of a doctor's son, the only son of a certain doctor in Nairobi.

Com. Maranga: Is that case still in court? I think don't discuss it. We don't want to have the merits and demerits. Proceed.

Mr. Omondi: The penalty, which we felt that should be given to these policemen with this kind of behaviour, that they should also deserve a death sentence.

Also the President should not be the commander in chief of the armed forces because he may be outside the country on other important issues and some army comes in from nowhere and attacks the country and yet he is the one who is supposed to allow these forces of Kenya to go forth and defend the country when he is away, who is going to do the work? The forces are going to stay quiet until the President gives the order for them to go forth. So we feel that, that should not be his power. It should be left to the chief commander of the armed forces.

The Constitution should not also allow use of extra-ordinary powers in emergency situations like in the case of war between Kenya and let us take for example Tanzania, should not allow the use of extra-ordinary powers.

The Local Government, mayors and council chairmen should be chosen directly by the people, only the people know these individuals in and out. The two-year terms for mayors and council chairmen is adequate because people are able to know if the mayor is capable or incapable to control the local authorities. If it made more than that, you find that this person will start showing, his concern towards the end of his office terms, so that he may secure himself another opportunity.

Com. Maranga: Try to wind up, your time is almost over. You wind up please, your last few points.

Mr. Omondi: On to my final point, there should be minimum education qualification for councilors, in that he should be learned. Thank you very much and now I forward my memorandum to the committee.

Com. Maranga: Thank you Michael you remain there maybe there are questions from Commissioners, Commissioner Kangu.

Com. Kangu: Omondi you have emphasized that ID should be issued to people who are 18 and you say that if we bring that law, it will encourage child labour, but when you came to the issue of the document that should be used as proof of citizenship, you again say that we use the ID. Now, that would mean that all the people below 18, would have no document to prove that they are citizens. So what document will we give out, to prove that one is a citizen, if we are saying that citizenship is acquired at birth and even a baby of one day, if born to Kenyan parents will be a citizen, how does that child prove citizenship.

Mr. Omondi: I think there is a one point that I left out at that and it is that when a person who is below that age can prove to be a Kenyan citizen by producing his or her birth certificate.

Com. Kangu: The problem with birth certificate is that the rules are that if a child is born in a hospital, they issue a birth certificate and I am imagining a situation where some Tanzanian is traveling from Namanga going to see some relatives in Uganda and then she goes into labour in Nairobi and gives birth to a child in Nairobi and that is given a birth certificate. Now, will that alone prove that that child is a Kenyan?

Mr. Omondi: Up to that extent, I think that child who is born by that parent will be considered to be... at that instance the child will be considered a citizen, because the child has been born in Kenya, it has been given the birth certificate.

Com. Maranga: The other point I want to ask very quick ones, how do you want the policemen to respect their work and the people of Kenya. Do you have any recommendation?

The second question, you said mayors and chairmen should be elected, but you are saying they should go there for two years. Does it mean after two years they go back to the people to be re-elected again, to seek a fresh mandate?

Mr. Omondi: If I may talk at the point of the mayors, you see that the local man is the one who knows where he or she is getting the main problem and if he is just told that he this is your mayor, or this is your mayor he doesn't know how this person. He or she has never seen this person, so he may know of a person who is much better, whom he or she thinks the people would be very much comfortable with such a person at that post. So, they would rather go and vote for that person to represent them at the municipality level so that at least they get some comfort within the municipality.

Com. Maranga: About the policemen how do you make them respectable?

Mr. Omondi: Well, it has become a very big problem with the police when it comes to handling people because even if it were you, there is a problem of where you work. We only recommend to the policemen they should be given thorough training.

Com. Maranga: Thank you very much Michael Omondi for your views, please register with us and leave us with your memorandum. Thank you for appearing before the commission. Now, I want to give a very special request which has been given to me as a chair of the session and I hope members of the public will accept. There are two young kids who want to go back to school and they want to make their presentation to the commission. So this is your time, thank you. All of them will say their names, I don't know whether you want them to present at the same time or you want them one by one. They can get another chair, Kanyi provide a chair for the other one. Thank you.

Ashley: My name is Ashley Mwelu.

Joan: My name is Joan Wangari.

Ashley: We come from Shalomac Junior School. We want to present children contribution to the Kenya constitutional review process the year 2002.

Ashley: We want free quality basic education.

We want to be respected in parliament.

We want freedom of expression.

We want our basic needs met e.g food, clothing and shelter and health services.

We want cooperation with our parents.

We want to be loved, recognized, respected and accepted by both the society and our parents. My name is Ashley Mwelu.

Joan: My name is Joan Wangari.

We don't want corporal punishment.

We don't want child labour.

We don't want to be exposed to violence and drugs.

We don't want girl child negligence.

We don't want to be spoken to in baby language.

Com. Maranga: They remain there because it seems like Com. Ayonga has a question.

Com. Ayonga: The question I have is of interest, I just want to know how old is this one, how old is the that one.

Ashley: I am five years old.

Joan: I am five years old.

Com. Ayonga: They are both five years old. Now, thank you very much.

Ashley: Thank you too.

Com. Maranga: Do you have any questions children to the commission? Okey thank you very much take them then they sign our book. Just a minute, there is a question from Com. Kangu.

Com. Kangu: Joan you said that you don't want corporal punishment, but when you annoy mummy what should she do?

Joan: She will beat me.

Com. Kangu: She should beat you. But you said you don't want to be beaten.

Joan: To be beaten thoroughly, not beaten thoroughly.

Com. Kangu: You should not be beaten. Mummy can beat you a little.

Joan: Just a bit.

Com. Maranga: Just a bit. (laughter) thank you very much Joan and Ashley. Take them there so that they can sign our official register and they should sign separately, they will be guided and the memorandum is left behind to the commission. Thank you very much. I think you have seen even the five year old are really getting concerned the constitution. you can see how serious it is. It is only the people who are old enough are the ones who are saying we are not interested with that. Hiyo ni maneno ya hao. Now, Mr. Mbuthia. You only said one name and Mbuthia is the next, you have five minutes please and let us summarise the points. Thank you. And I can see you have a memorandum. So give us the main recommendations.

Mr. Mbuthia: Thank you very much the commission. My names are Peter Mbuthia Ngugi. Nachukua nafasi kuwashukuru kwa kazi nzuri ambayo mnafanya and we are really behind you. I know you have been having a lot of problems with a few people but infact we are much behind you because we want a new constitution, and these are my 11 points proposals, na nitazisoma kwa Kiingereza, because I have written them in English.

These are my proposals, to the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission. First, it is my view that every citizen of Kenya should be conversant with the Constitution of Kenya, so he or she can understand how he or she is governed. This will facilitate the knowledge of Constitution of his/her country.

All public office appointees should be vetted by Parliament and, especially those appointed by the president.

It should not be always, the prerogative the of the president to appoint public office there as but either the parliament, or a constituency committee to verify whether such appointees are qualified and competent. There should be seats reserved for special groups in Parliament and especially the physically and mentally handicapped.

These groups should enjoy free medical attention and education. Mayors and council chairmen should be elected directly by the people. Local authorities should be delinked from the Central Government. Primary education should be free and a must for all children who have attained the age of going to school.

The Parliament should have powers to impeach the President by the simple majority votes of at least 40%, if alleged to be corrupt or immoral. All those implicated in corruption should not own public offices and if such people are tried and found guilty in courts of law, then all that they have acquired illegally, should be seized by court and converted into state assets. On top, these people should serve jail terms or sentences, of not less than three years. Kenya should have an Executive President who is elected directly by the people.

It is my view that he must attain 50% of the votes cast. If this is not attained, then there should be a run off between the two leading contestants. It is my view that Kenya should have a government of national unity, where the five major or leading political parties are involved with the government.

All public office holders should declare their wealth and finally, Kenya should have the office of an ombudsman. And that is all I have for you.

Com. Maranga: Thank you very much. Any points of clarification? Thank you Mr. Mbuthia. Thank you for your views, they are clear. Please hand over your memorandum and sign our official register. Please leave the memorandum herein. The next person is Elizabeth, and I am encouraging, please register people with at least two names because now we are calling Elizabeth, there might be another Elizabeth. Where is Elizabeth. It is your turn. Na kuna mzee yule mwingine mwenzangu Isaiah Kimanthi, uko tayari kutoa maoni? Wacha Elizabeth analize and then you will come. Thank you.

Elizabeth: Kwa Commissioners na viongozi wenzangu, mimi maoni yangu...(interjection) jina langu ni Elizabeth Muya. Maoni yangu ni kuhusu wanawake wa Makadara, marekebisho ya Katiba ya Kenya tarafa ya Athi River tarehe kumi na sita mwezi wa tano mwaka elfu mbili na mbili.

Serikali za mitaa- mimi maoni yangu ningependelea mayor achaguliwe moja kwa moja na wananchi, kwa sababu mayor yeye kazi yake ni kutumikia wananchi wote kwa jumla sio kuhusu ma-councillors peke yao. Na pia, akichaguliwa na ma-councillors pia ma-councillors wanakuwa na tofauti mbali mbali na sisi huku nje tunakuwa hatuna tofauti. Kwa hivyo maoni yangu ningependelea achaguliwe na wananchi ili akikosa kutumikia wananchi tunamrejesha nyumbani au kumrudisha miaka ile tunaweza kupendelea.

Pili, inahusu wanawake. Wanawake wapewe nafasi yao kugombea viti na kupewa ulinzi wa kutosha wakati wa uchaguzi, Kwa sababu mwanamke anaweza kugombea kiti kama councillor na awe anashindana na mwanamume na hapo inakuwa hapana ulinzi, mwanamke anaweza kuwa hana pesa ya kutosha ya kumpatia ulinzi wake mwenyewe. Kwa hivyo ningependelea wawe wanapewa ulinzi wa kutosha wakati wa uchaguzi.

Tatu, kuwe na madiwani wateule lakini ningependelea wawe wanawake. Ni kwa sababu wanawake hawawezi kujimudu

kimaisha. Hawana pesa za kutosha na pia wana mambo mingi ya kufanya na wana mzigo mzito kwa familia. Kwa hivyo anaweza kuwa anataka kuongoza na hana uwezo wowote wa kujiandikisha kusimama u-councillor. Kwa hivyo ningependelea wateuliwe wanawake.

Nne, Diwani achaguliwe awe mcha Mungu na pia mwenye familia na pia mwenye tena aweze kujali masilahi ya mwananchi wa kawaida.

Tano, elimu ya chini zaidi iwe darasa la nane na kwenda juu, kwa sababu wanawake wengi pia hukosa nafasi ya masomo zaidi na ni viongozi wa kawaida, nafika hapo maoni yangu iko.

Com. Maranga: Swali moja kutoka kwa kamishina Ayonga.

Com. Ayonga: Mama umesema wanawake kama kuna viti ambavyo watu wanateuliwa wao wapewe tu viti vya kuteuliwa tu viwe vya wanawake?

Elizabeth: Hapana, ni vile vya ma-councillors. Kuna viti vimeteuliwa kama viwili hivi.

Com. Ayonga: Ni kwa nini ulifikiria wanawake wateuliwe na hali wanawake ndio wengi katika Kenya, wao ni asilimia hamsini na mbili na wanaume ni asilimia arubaini na nane. Na tena wewe unataka kutuambia wanawake hawawezi kwa hivyo wao ni watu wa kupewa na hali wanawake wanataka kuwa equal na wanaume. Hii si unaenda kinyume cha ile lengo la wanawake?

Elizabeth: Ndio, mimi natetea wanawake ni kwa sababu pia hata wakigombea viti ma-councillors wa wanaume huwa ni wengi. Kwa hivyo wanaweza kuteuliwa wanaume pia waendeleo kuwa wengi na pia hata kwa council unakuta hakuna mwanamke. Kwa hivyo nimeonelea wawe wanateuliwa.

Com. Ayonga: Asante.

Com. Kangu: Niko na swali. Na mama Muhia, sababu watu wanalalamika sana kuhusu mambo ya nominated MPs nominated councilors, ni kwamba wanasema hawa watu mara nyingi wanachaguliwa na mtu mmoja na kwa hivyo hawatumikii wananchi, wanatumikia mtu mmoja. Tena watu wanasema hata wakati wa hiyo nomination, ikikuja wakiamua kuweka mwanamke, wanachagua saa ingine bibi ya mtu mkubwa. Sasa wewe ukisema nominated councilors wawe wanawake tutafanya namna gani tuwe na utaratibu wa ku-nominate wanawake wenye watatumikia watu na wanawake, badala ya ku-nominate wale wako associated na watu wakubwa.

Elizabeth: Ni kwa sababu unakuta wanawake wengi ndio wapiga kura na ndio wenye kupiga siasa. Unakuta mwanamke

amejitoa kupiga siasa na unakuta mwenye hakupiga siasa wanachaguliwa nje. Kwa hivyo mimi nimeonelea sababu sisi ndio tunapiga kura kwa wingi ndiyo nimeonelea tuwe wateule. Ndio niweze kuhudumia wananchi sababu nilikuwa nafanya kazi na wao huko nje.

Com. Kangu: Swali langu ni kwamba, hata tukikubali tuwe na wanawake wateule councilors, saa ingine tutapata tena itakuwa mabibi ya wakubwa, marafiki ya wakubwa tutafanya namna gani, tupate tukisema nominated councilors wanawake tuhakikishe hawatakuwa tu wale mabibi ama marafiki ya wakubwa.

Elizabeth: Mimi ninaposema mwanamke ateuliwe, sikusema awe bibi ya mkubwa. Nimeonelea awe mwanamke yule wa chini kabisa na anafanya kazi sana ya kuchagua viongozi na unakuta sisi wenye viti vya chini sana, ndio wenye siasa, wale hatuna, wale sisi ni maskini. Ndio nimependelea, sikupendelea bibi ya mkubwa au nani.

Com. Maranga: Asante Elizabeth, nafikiri umejaribu hiyo ni sawa sawa. Sasa nawaomba tafadhalini wale watu wako na mobiles muweze mkatoa kwa sababu hii ndio sababu hii machine inafanya namna hii. Ukifanya hii mobile ina-interfere with our recording. Kwa hivyo nawaomba tu muweze mkazima wakati tumemaliza kikao munaweza tena mkaziweka. Basi Elizabeth asante, uende uweke sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi na utuachie hiyo memorandum yako. Kabla sijamwita mwingine, hebu niweze kumtambua D.O Bwana S.K Makori. Yuko wapi Bwana D.O? Bwana D.O una jambo la kuzungumzia wananchi ama una maoni saa hii? Chukua microphone ukaribishe wananchi upande wa Athi River.

Mr. Makori: Commissioners, ningeambiwa wananchi wenzangu kwamba wawe huru, wazungumze bila woga, na bila wasi wasi. Kile ambacho wako nacho moyoni wakitoe hapa maanake siku ndio hii. Asanteni na karibu hapa Athi River.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana D.O, na mobiles ziko nyingi sana na zinaumiza sisi hapa. kwa hivyo kitu mimi nauliza watu wajisikie huru kabisa, kwa tume ya kurekebisha Katiba uwe mfanyi kazi wa Serikali, uwe mwanajeshi, uwe nini, una haki ya kutoa maoni yake mbele ya tume ya kurekebisha Katiba na kama unaona hutaki kutoa maoni yako, wazi wazi hapa unaweza ukauliza tume ili tuweze tukakaa kipindi kingine mahali wewe peke yako uko halafu utoe maoni yako. Kwa hivyo sheria inasema namna hiyo. Tunaelewana? Na hapa leo usiwe na wasiwasi eti oh! Huyu atanishika, ukisema eti maneno mengine eti chief atanishika, hapana. Unatoa maoni yako vile mafikira yako yanakuongoza. Tumeelewana? Basi asante. Mwingine ambaye naita sasa ni Joan Mbithe. Okey, huzungumzi, haya mwingine ni Alice Nzioka, toa maoni yako mama uje mbele, dakika tano.

Mrs. Nzioka: Kwa majina naitwa Alice Mukomo Nzioka, kutoka Kinani sub location, LuKenya location, Athi River Division. Ningependa kuzungumzia kwanza juu ya Serikali za mitaa. Maoni yangu ni kwamba, nataka mayor ama mwenyekiti achaguliwe moja kwa moja na mwananchi na hii itampa lile jukumu au atakuwa kabisa, atafanya kazi kwa sababu akikataa kufanya pia ningesema, akiwa haudumii waliomchagua vizuri, arejeshwe nyumbani.

Kipindi cha mayor ama mwenyekiti ningesema kiwe muda wa miaka mitano. Pia ningesema kama ni baraza, lijisimamie lenyewe sababu tukisema baraza linaokota kodi nyingi utakuta sehemu nyingi kama mabarabara, soko haijafanywa vizuri kwa sababu pesa wanazokusanya ni lazima wapewe njia ya kuzitumia na Central Government. Kwa hivyo ningeonelea wajisimamie na wawe wanawajibika kabisa kuzitumia hizo pesa.

Jambo lingine, madiwani wawe na haki sababu baraza lao wanalisimamia, wawe wanaweza kuongea juu ya mishahara yao na marupurupu. Kwa sababu tunaona madiwani pale chini, wanafanya kazi nyingi na unakuta mishahara kuna board inasimamia Central Government, wanawapatia mishahara kadiri ya vile wanataka, na hivyo utakuta Diwani hana uwezo wa kutumikia waliomchagua vilivyo.

Jambo lingine ningesema kwenye huu mfumo wa vyama vingi, utakuta town clerk ama officer aliyeandikwa ana jukumu zaidi ama anaona madiwani waliochaguliwa hawana maana, utakuta hawana vile wanaweza kusema ama kuwasilisha maoni yao kabisa. Kwa hivyo madiwani tunaowachagua, wapatiwe ile jukumu ya kuwa wanaweza kupitisha mambo anayotaka kuyafanya.

Jambo lingine naongea juu ya muundo wa uchaguzi ama uchaguzi utakavyokuwa kwa maoni yangu. Uchaguzi naona Katiba iliyoko sasa, haijawahusisha wanawake kabisa kuwa wanaweza kuwa kwenye uchaguzi na mimi maoni yangu ningependelea, theluthi moja ya wabunge walioko, wawe ni wanawake. Kuwe na ile sheria ama kuwe na kitu kama affirmative action, ihusishe wanawake kabisa kwenye bunge letu.

Jambo lingine, hao wagombea viti ama wabunge tunaowachagua, wasiwe wanaruka ruka kutoka chama hiki kwenda kingine. Ukisema uko kwenye chama fulani cha kisiasa, basi pale pale sababu, hicho chama ulikiona ni kizuri wakati ulipokuwa unatuitisha kura. Kwa hivyo huku kurandaranda kwenda hapa na pale, waliokuchagua pia unawapotezea hatua zao.

Ningependa kusema pia kuwe na body ama tume ambayo inatoa pesa ambazo, pesa kiasi fulani za kutumika kwenye uchaguzi. Utakuta kwa favour ya mtu fulani anumia pesa za Serikali ya Kenya kama mali yake mwenyewe. Kwa hivyo kuwe na body ile inatoa pesa kama ni electoral commission, waone kama ni Presidential candidate atatumia pesa ngapi kwenye kuitisha kura.

Ningependa Katiba pia itupe tarehe kamili ya uchaguzi. Sio kutuhanyahanyisha hapa na pale, hatujui tutachaguana lini, sababu tunangoja rais aliyoko atupe hiyo tarehe. Kwa hivyo ningesema ndio tuwe kabisa wananchi huru kwenye nchi huru, tuwe tunajua siku ya uchaguzi iko kwenye Katiba. Kwa hivyo ningesema tupatiwe hiyo nafasi ili tuwe tunajua hivyo.

Ningependa Katiba, uchaguzi unaokuja, tufanye chini ya Katiba mpya. Pia, ningependa kusema kama ingewezekana, makamishina wapatiwe ile nafasi ama waongezewe wakati ndio waweze kuangalia vizuri kabisa, wakati wamepatiwa wa kutosha ili wawasilishe maoni yetu tunaotoa kikamilifu.

Pia nataka kuongea juu ya haki ya makundi yanayoweza kudhuriwa. Sana sana naongea juu ya wanawake. Wanawake wana shida nyingi na pia hawajahusishwa kikamilifu kwenye Katiba tuliyoko nayo sasa. Ningependa kuongea juu ya ule utamaduni wa kuwa ni lazima mwanamke atahiriwe. Maoni yangu ni kuwa hiyo ikataliwe kwenye Katiba, kwa sababu kuna shida nyingi, kuna kitu kama AIDS, vitu zingine sehemu ya utamaduni kama mahali wanawake wanatahirishwa utakuta vitu ambavyo vinatumiwa sio sterile na pia ni hatari kubwa kwa afya yao.

Mimi ningependa wakati kama ni bunge, naonelea kuwe na wabunge wateule, lakini hii sehemu pia, hao wanaoteuliwa iwape nafasi wanawake na walemavu, kwa sababu tuna walemavu wengi na tumeweka kando ni kama sio mtu wa kawaida na hivyo basi hakuna vile wanaweza kusaidika.

Pia, tuna walemavu wengi na utakuta kwenye streets kuna vipofu, kuna vilema ambao mtu hawezi kujisaidia, kazi ni kuomba omba. Ningependa Katiba iwe ni lazima kwa Serikali iwasaidie walemavu kama ni mtu ambaye anaweza kushona, ama kazi nyingine ile aweze kujimudu kimaisha.

Katiba pia iweke tuwe na elimu ya bure kutoka darasa la kwanza hadi la nane na Katiba iweke sheria ya lazima kila mtoto Kenya asome kwa sababu tuna masomo ya bure. Kwa makamishina wetu, nafikiri nitafika hapo, asanteni.

Com. Maranga: Asante Alice. Lakini keti tu hapo pengine kuna maswali kutoka kwa Commissioners. Com. Ayonga.

Com. Ayonga: Mama Alice hapa Kenya tumekuwa na campaigns za kukataza wanawake wasitahiriwe na makabila tuna mila zetu, wengine wanasisitiza, mara habari hii iko parliament, leo unasikia imekubaliwa kwamba ifanywe hivi na vile, lakini tena ukaenda ukapata shida inatokana na wanawake wenyewe, kwa maana kutahiri wanawake, wanatahiriwa na wanawake wenzao. Hufikiria kwamba hii mila ingeweza kumalizwa na wanawake wenyewe, without having to make sheria juu ya hii. Kwa maana wengine wanawatahirisha hata bila kuimba zile nyimbo za kutahiri na hali unapata mtoto ametahiri. Sasa hii ingefanywaje?

Mrs. Nzioka: Mimi Naonelea kwenye hilo jambo la kutahirisha wanawake, ikiwa imewekwa sheria kwenye Katiba pia tutachagua kule ambapo kuna huo utamaduni wa kabisa, tuchague wanawake ama tume ya wanawake kuangalia kabisa na kuwaambia wanawake imekataliwa mwanamke kutahirishwa na pia wawaonyeshe ni sababu gani, ambayo si vizuri mwanamke kutahirishwa. Kwa hivyo ningependa tuwe na tume ya wanawake na pia wafunzwe, wapatiwe civic education kuonyeshwa ubaya wa kutahiri, ili wawe wanaweza kuelewa.

Com. Ayonga: Unafikiri ni civic education ambayo haitoshi?

Mrs. Nzioka: Nafikiria sehemu kama zile ziko ndani ndani, kuna akina mama ambao hawajafikiwa kuwa kuna hatari za

mwanamke kutahirishwa, kwa hivyo nafikiria ingefaa wajulishwe ama wasomeshe kabisa hatari ya kutahirishwa.

Com. Ayonga: Ungeweza kutuambia pia kwamba wale ambao wataendelea kutahirisha wangepanyiwa nini?

Mrs. Nzioka: Mimi ningeonelea wale ambao wanawalazimisha wanawake wenzao kutahiriwa, wapelekwe kotini na kushtakiwa.

Com. Kangu: Mama Nzioka, umesema uchaguzi ujao unafaa tufanye chini ya Katiba mpya. Tena ukasema commission iongezwe muda ndio iweze kutengeneza Katiba nzuri kwa wakenya na kama mlisoma magazeti sisi tuliomba tuongezwe muda kufika mwezi wa May mwaka ujao.

Wakati huo, wakati wa kuenda kura utakuwa umepita. Ni namna gani unataka haya mambo mawili umesema yaunganishwe, kwamba tupate nafasi, tufanye Katiba mzuri, lakini at the same time unasema kura hii ijayo lazima ifanywe kwa Katiba mpya.

Mrs. Nzioka: Ningependa kusema, Katiba tunayoitengeneza sasa ni ya miaka ijayo na tunapaswa kuitengeneza iwe Katiba ya kusaidia mwananchi wa Kenya. Sio eti tunatengeneza Katiba kwa kumtoa pengine rais aliyoko sasa. Tunaweza hata kusema, bunge lisonge ndio tufanye Katiba yetu ikamilike, kwa sababu hata tukisema tunafanya isifanye, tutatoa rais aliyoko lakini tutabaki pia na shida. Kwa hivyo hata bunge likisonga lakini Katiba iwe mpya na uchaguzi. Maoni yangu ni hayo.

Com. Kangu: Kulingana na wewe, la muhimu ni kwamba tutengeneze Katiba nzuri yenye itatupeleka mbali na kama hata itakuwa haja kuongeza bunge kidogo wewe unaona hiyo ndio ya muhimu.

Mrs. Nzioka: Mimi Naonelea hata pengine mwaka ujao pia naweza kusema nataka kuwa MP kwa hivyo nataka hiyo Katiba ini-cover, nimepatiwe ulinzi wa kutosha, kwa hivyo ningeonelea hata kusonga kwa bunge mpaka mwaka mwingine hakuna shida yoyote, kama tunataka kufanya Kenya yetu iwe nzuri juu ya Katiba tunayoiandika sasa.

Com. Asiyu: Mama, nimesikia ukiongea juu ya affirmative action. Nataka nikuulize kwa maoni yako, ungependa mpango wa affirmative action ya akina mama na walemavu iwe namna gani. Kwa maana kwa kweli hawana nafasi ya kuingia kwa bunge kwa kukosa mali na mambo fulani kama hayo. Wajua kwamba kuna nchi hapa jirani zetu, kama Tanzania na Uganda, Namibia na South Africa, hata Algeria na Ethiopia wako na affirmative action, lakini wanafanya hivi.

Kabla ya uchaguzi mkuu, wanaitisha uchaguzi wa akina mama peke yao kwa district, kila district inatoa mwanamke mmoja. Kila party ina-nominate mwanamke mmoja, halafu wanawake hawa wanachaguliwa na watu wote wale wanapiga kura, yule mama atakayeshinda kwa party yake, ndiye ataenda bunge kuwakilisha district kwa mambo ya maendeleo au ya akina mama pia. Katika nchi hii hakujawezekana kuwa hivyo, sasa kabisa mimi nataka kujua vile unataka. Unataka iwe kwa provincial level,

au kwa district level. Uganda wanafanya kwa district mpaka wanapata wanawake 45 mmoja kutoka kwa kila district. Tanzania wanafanya hivyo sasa East Africa iko tofauti kidogo lakini utueleze kabisa vile unataka mpango ya Kenya ya Katiba mpya juu ya uchaguzi wa akina mama, walemavu na vijana ifanyike.

Mrs. Nzioka: Ningeonelea mwanzo, ndio wanawake wawe na ule uwezo wa kujitetea, utakuta mimi ni mwanamke, ambaye nimeolewa, tuna mali, shamba nini, ni lazima ule uwezo wa kumiliki hiyo mali yangu. Ningependa mwanzo tupatiwe hiyo access tuwe tunaweza kumiliki mali kama shamba, vitu zingine tuwe tunahusishwa. Utakuta tumefanya kazi nyingi, niko na shamba na unakuta mume wangu anaenda kuuza hiyo shamba. Hata haniusishi kwa sababu sasa nikiusishwa pia nitakuwa nina ule uwezo hata nikiulizwa kugombea viti, pia nina uwezo wa kufanya hivyo. Kwa hivyo ningependa wanachaguliwa kutoka kwa district level ndio pengine inaweza kufikia wanawake wengi wachague kama ni mwanamke, na pia ningependelea wanawake wengi mtu anaweza kuwa anataka kuwa kiongozi, lakini kule kukosa ulinzi pia na mtu hana pesa waangaliwe kabisa na wanawake wawe wanaweza kumchagua mwanamke mwenzao kwenda kuwawakilisha kama ni kwenye kamati fulani, ama mtu kuwa bunge, isiwe kama ni mwanamke anataka kuwa member of Parliament kuna ule mtihani unafanywa pengine kujiandikisha kwa electoral commission na vitu kama hizo. Iwe kama mwanamke amechaguliwa straight kutoka kwa district na wanawake wenzako anaweza kuwa mgombea kiti na ule uwezo pia wa kugombea hicho kiti.

Mlemavu, kwa sababu Serikali imemwangalia vya kutosha, anafanya kazi ambayo inaweza kumpatia mkate wa kila siku, hivyo atakuwa na uwezo wa kujimudu kimaisha. Pia Serikali imempa huyo mlemavu ile nafasi, kama ni nominated MP, kuna mlemavu, kuna kipofu, vitu kama hizo, kwa hivyo nilikuwa nikimaanisha hivyo kusema kuwe na affirmative action.

Com. Maranga: Asante Alice, sasa nakuomba uweke kitabu chetu sahihi, asante kwa maoni yako. Anayefuata sasa ni Isaiah Kimanthi.

Mr. Kimanthi: Commissioners, jina langu naitwa Isaiah Kimanthi na mimi ni mkaaji wa Athi River na umri wangu ni miaka sitini na nne, na mimi ni mkamba. Makamishina, jambo langu la kwanza, mashamba ndio tunategemea kitu kinaitwa uchumi. Na tukirudi nyuma kidogo, mwaka wa sitini na mbili, wazee wetu walienda Lancaster House na walikuwa na agenda moja tu, mashamba irudishiwe wenyewe, lakini kwa bahati mbaya, Kenyatta, Odinga na ngei, walipatiwa bendera wakatuletea lakini haya mashamba hayajasawazishwa hata leo. Kwa hivyo ningependa hii Ghai commission, wakati mnachukua maoni, muweke maanani mambo ya mashamba.

Yangu ni hivi, jambo la kwanza, ile mipaka ingewekwa Lancaster House mwaka wa sitini na mbili, Ghai commission wangeelimisha watu wetu. Wajue boundaries ziko namna gani. Ikiwa unaelewa mambo ya Maseno. Hata sijui kama leo mmesuluhisha mambo ya maseno. Mambo kama haya, ningetaka Ghai commission ielewe. Ikiacha namna hiyo, hakuna kitu inaendelea.

Toka hapo, muundo wa Serikali. Mimi kwa maoni yangu ambayo naona inafaa wananchi, ni lazima tuwe na mbunge na county council iliyo na nguvu. Mimi napinga kuwe na administration. Huu ni utawala ya kikoloni. Hatuwezi kuwa na chief analipwa pesa nyingi kuliko headmaster, ambaye hafanyi chochote. Hata ikiwa ni mtoto wangu na yeye sio sub-chief ambaye anakaa ofisini bure, sioni maana.

County council ipatiwe nafasi na iandike wataalamu wafanye kazi. Mimi nazungumza na experience. Nimekuwa councillor over 20 years na kabla hii education na health na barabara wawe kwa Serikali, county ilikuwa inafanya kazi vizuri. Utoaji wa pesa haukuwa mbaya, lakini hata wa leo tunawekewa kitu kinaitwa sales tax, ambayo zile pesa unatoa machakos hatujui zinaenda wapi.

Wakati huo tulikuwa tunatoa kodi ya kichwa, lakini tulikuwa tunafanya kazi. Ukienda pale chini, utaona jina ya J.M aliweka jiwe kwa hiyo pesa, kwa sababu council haikuwa na pesa na ikajenga maskuli. Wakati huo tunaambiwa, wazazi wajenge skuli, hawana pesa. Harambee inafanywa mahali watu wako na pesa. Hiyo ni lazima county council ambayo itakuweko iwe na nguvu. (inaudible) iwe ikichunga Parliament isiwe na corruption.

Uchaguzi, wakati huu tunaongea mambo ya uchaguzi. Kuna ile inaitwa electoral commission, ambayo wakati huu haina kibali ya parliament. Inafanya kazi peke yake. Nataka mubadilishe kutoka leo ipate kibali ya parliament, iwe na uwezo. Kwa nini? Wakati huu tunafikisha watu elfu mia mbili na hamsini wamechukua kura ya ukora. Na badala ya Kivuitu ku-sack hawa watu, ange-sack watu wenye kuleta hawa watu kwa sababu yule mtu hukufanya bidii yake, aliletwa kwa sababu ya pesa. Mwenye kuleta hawa watu, awe disqualified, ikiwa ni councillor ikiwa ni MP, asisimame. Kwa mfano, hesabu ya Athi River imeongezeka mara tatu kwa sababu ya importation yaani kuleta wapiga kura katika Athi River ambao sio sehemu yao. Kwa hivyo, Kivuitu lazima apatiwe nguvu ya kuondoa wenye kusimama ambao wanaita watu. Sababu hiyo ni corruption ambayo tunakataa.

Elimu- mnajua sana sana watu wa rural area kuna wazee werevu wanaposimama. Hatuwezi kuweka kiwango ya juu ya elimu ya local authority, kwa sababu hii ni Serikali ya wenyewe lakini kuwa na mtu anaweza kusema Kiingereza na kuelewa kwa sababu akija kuwa na lugha ya kuelewana, ingekuwa Kiingereza lakini county council sana sana katika rural areas wawe na elimu ya std. 8 ambayo mtu anaweza kusoma na kuandika.

Umri ya councillor, awe miaka ishirini na tano na kwenda juu. Awe ni mtu anaelewa, awe na family, awe na mali yake. Wale watu ambao wanaosimama ikiwa ni councillor ni lazima achunguzwe, alipata mali wapi? Na kama ameonekana mali yake alipata kwa njia mbaya, asiruhusiwe kusimama.

MP awe na miaka ishirini na tano, awe na elimu ya kutosha, kupigania katika Parliament kwa sababu inakuwa Kiingereza.

Mtu ambaye anataka kusimama President awe na miaka hamsini, na awe na mali yake na achunguzwe ikiwa ni wale waliweka

pesa ngambo, hata ikiwa ni nani, asiruhusiwe kusimama. Tunaambiwa tunangojea wasafiri na pesa yote imeenda ng'ambo.

Ukija mambo ya foreign affairs, ni jambo la kusikitisha leo tunanunua mafuta bei ghali na juzi mheshimiwa Raila Odinga alileta Sudan (inaudible) kwa sababu kuna control kutoka nje na America hatuwezi kupata kitu rahisi, ndio watu wote wanaendelea kudidimia. Commission ni lazima iwe tunasikia inasema nini. Tunaweza kutoa mafuta mahali popote, subject to tusiwe tunafungwa kwa upande mmoja ambaye inasemekana Kenya isitegemee pahali moja.

Je, kwa nini hatuwezi pata usaidizi kutoka kwa Saddam tunaangalia America. Wanasema tufute watu wetu. Tukifute watu wale wanasema tutaua, watoto wetu wana shida kila wakati. Na hawa tunazaa wataenda wapi? Hiyo ndio mpangona kuleta IMF. Tufute watu wetu na wale tunazaa tutapeleka wapi? Kwa sababu ni policy ya America na mimi nasema yule mbunge atachaguliwa asiwe anapendelea upande mmoja.

Hapo, mambo ya nje, mimi najua itakuwa bitter, sababu nikisema Gaddafi na Saddam kila mtu anasikia maji inamwagika lakini sio hoja. Tunaambiwa tutoe maoni yetu na mimi naona ni nzuri. Ikiwa ni mafuta hapa tunaweza kununua shillingi thelathini, kwa nini tutoe kwa Gaddafi iende America, ili tuletewe watu wa Kenya.

Elimu- elimu yetu wakati tulipata 8-4-4 imeharibika. Juzi tu tunasikia kuna diploma, sijui imetengenezwa katika jogoo house. Je, wale watoto wetu ambao wako skuli, unafikiria watapata kazi, inakuwa world wide. Kenya wanatengeneza degree wanatengeneza diploma. Ni wajibu wa commission either ile elimu ya 8-4-4 ivunjwe ianze mtindo mwingine, tupatie tunapatia watoto wetu nafasi ya kupata kazi. Hata wa leo hakuna / wa Kenya anaweza kuandika mtoto wetu wa 8-4-4. Si niko na watoto wangu, hawawezi kupata kazi sababu elimu yao ni nusu na sio kupenda kwao.

Kwa hivyo nyinyi watu wa commission vile mtaandika mtoe maoni, yale tumetoa ni lazima tuone yametekelezwa, hata ikiwa ni wakati mlisema, extension yenu sio hoja. Mtengeneze Katiba ya kufanya elections. Labda kutakuwa na hiyo extension ya Parliament lakini mtengeneze Katiba ya kufanya elections isiyo na corruption lakini muwe na ofisi ya kutengeneza Katiba, mwananchi ako wapi, mwanamke ambaye analima anaweza kujua ako wapi lakini sio mtu fulani afaidike. Kuwe na ofisi ya commission ambayo haiishi, inaendelea lakini sio isukume commission na parliament.

Parliament mutengeneze nyinyi kama mna uwezo. Wengine najua hamjafanya plan katika parliament. Kama watakubali muendeleo lakini Parliament ivunjwe wakati wake. Kwa hivyo hii hali ya mashamba it is the most important. Mambo ya kazi, halafu munakuja kuuza mashamba. Kenyatta analeta bendera na Je, nyinyi munaleta uhuru kweli wa economy? Nafika hapo Bwana Commissioner.

Com. Maranga: Mzee asante Bwana Kimanthi Isaiah. Keti hapo pengine kuna maswali kutoka kwa Commissioners.

Com. Ayonga: Mzee umesema na kuweka mkazo sana kwamba, councillor lazima awe na family na mali yake. Sasa ninaelewa nikifika awe na family lakini unaposema awe na mali yake, ni mali ya namna gani hii ambayo unafikiria?

Mr. Kimanthi: Kwa maoni yangu na umri wangu, mtu akiwa na umri wa miaka ishirini na tano, hata ikiwa hajaoa, anajitegemea na ni mtu anaelewa. Kwani ni lazima tufikirie mtu anaelewa anaweza kuwa namna gani. Hata akiwa hana mali lakini 25 years is somebody who is understanding.

Com. Ayonga: Lakini hii mali yake ambayo umesema, ni mali gani ambayo ingekuwa required of this person kwamba ni mashamba unafikiria, ni ng'ombe, mbuzi, pesa, ni mali gani haya?

Mr. Kimanthi: Mali ya kwanza, mtu anategemea hata kama hajaandikwa, analima.

Com. Ayonga: Kwa hivyo lazima awe na shamba.

Mr. Kimanthi: Awe na shamba yake analima sababu akiwa analima anashughulikia mwanamke analima kama yeye. Hawezi kuwa anakosa kuku, hata akiwa maskini namna gani, lazima awe na kuku, na mbwa. Sio lazima awe na motokaa, sikusema awe na motokaa ya kwenda kufanya campaign, lakini awe na mtu anajulikana katika kijiji, tena achaguliwe na local people.

Com. Ayonga: Asante mzee.

Com. Kangu: Mzee umezungumzia kwamba tuwe na senate. Ningependelea utueleze senate itakuwa na wabunge wangapi wakisimamia sehemu gani na tukigawana kazi kati ya Parliament iwe na senate itakuwa na kazi gani na Parliament itakuwa na kazi gani, na la mwisho hiyo senate tuiweke Nairobi vile tumeweka vitu zingine zote Nairobi, ama tutaiweka wapi?

Mr. Kimathi: Senate tukirudi nyuma kidogo vile unaniuliza mimi, wakati tulitoka Lancaster house kulikuwa na hiyo regional assembly na senate na kila district ilikuwa inatoa MP mmoja wa senate wakati huo mimi ningependelea kila kitu kitoe (inadible) mawili, kwa sababu acha hii imetengenezwa juzi tuko na kabila arubaini na moja, wacha hii ambayo inafanywa branding ambayo haina mipaka, kama huko jeshi inapigana, (inaudible) Sisi hatutaki. Forty one districts zitachagua senate arubaini na moja, tuseme kama ni mawili wanakuwa thamanini na wawili na hawa mahali ikiwa ni Nairobi wanatengeneza chamber huko. Kazi yao ni kuangalia parliament, isipitishwe mswada usio na maana. Na tena Parliament inapitishwa na 65%. East African community kulifanyika nini? Kuchukua wanawake. Hiyo ni haki, kulifanyika haki? Unasikia tena vile itakuwa.

Com. Kangu: Nataka kukuuliza wewe unasema tunaweza amua iwe Nairobi. Na umetuambia tuangalie mambo ya uchumi, na inaonekana kwa sasa kwa sababu mambo yote tumeweka Nairobi, hiyo haipeani equitable distribution of resources. Ukienda kama Tanzania unapata sasa maneno ya international affairs mengi iko arusha, sasa hiyo inasaidia resources, kuwa distributed

across the country. Sasa hii yako unatuambia angalia uchumi kwa sababu tunataka tuangalie uchumi wa wakenya wote unatuambia weka senate tena Nairobi.

Mr. Kimanthi: Mimi sikusisitiza iwe Nairobi. Inategemea kwa sababu mpango wa Serikali vitu vya Serikali ambavyo vyeo kwa ofisi za Serikali ilipatiwa, it doesn't matter. Ikiwa ni Kisumu ni Kisumu lakini mimi nasema Parliament isifanye makosa ile ilifanya katika East African community. Anything else.

Com. Maranga: Asante mzee wangu, Isaiah Kimanthi. Asante kwa maoni yako, weka sahihi kwa kitabu chetu rasmi. Yule ambaye ninayeita sasa ni Francis Kikube. William Okose. Nafasi ni yako William Okose. Anza kwa majina yako una dakika tano ndugu na mimi naona wewe uko na memorandum, give us only the main points, don't explain, give us the recommendations and the main points, because I have over a hundred people here who want to speak. Five minutes please thank you.

Mr. Okochi: Nashukuru sana kwa majina naitwa William Okochi mkaaji wa Athi River hapa kwa miaka fulani. Maoni yangu kama mkaaji ama mwanakenya, ningetaka tuongee kuhusu nyinyi kama commission kuitisha muda wa kuweza kuendelea. Ninadhani Katiba mnayoandika ni Katiba yetu wananchi na sioni kwa nini mmeenda katika Parliament kuitisha muda wa kuongezewa kuendelea kuandika Katiba. Ingekuwa vizuri mrudi kwa wananchi muwaulize muda wa kuweza kuendelea kuandika Katiba, sababu Katiba ni yetu, Katiba ni yetu, Katiba sio ya parliament.

Jambo la pili naongea kuhusu ardhi. Tungeomba ardhi yote iliyoko irudishwe mikononi mwa Serikali, iwe ardhi ya watu binafsi, ardhi ya trust land na ardhi ile yoyote. Iwekwe Katika mikononi mwa Serikali, ili kila mtu anayetaka kufanya development kwa ardhi a-apply kwa Serikali na Serikali impe permit ya kutumia ile ardhi na anapomaliza kufanya maendeleo anarudisha hiyo ardhi mikononi mwa Serikali, ili tukose kuwa na shida za kila siku kusikia ardhi mimi sina ploti mimi sina makao, mimi sina nini. Kila mtu atakuwa na uwezo wa kuweza kutumia ardhi kulingana na vile Serikali imepanga.

Jambo la tatu ningependa ministry ya defence iwekwe. Tukose kuwa na defence kuwa Katika president's office.

Electoral process- mambo ya electoral process yamekuwa ni mambo ya kutatanisha sana kwa sababu ya kuweza kusema ya kuwa ni lazima tuwe na ID card ndio tuweze kupiga kura. Tumepata ya kuwa kunayo watu wa rika ya miaka kumi na nane na ishirini na moja wenye wameshindwa hata kuweza kupata ID card, na kitu kimoja kifaa cha kupiga kura ni kupata ID card. Sasa ikubaliwe hata yule mtu ana leaving certificate, mtu ana recommendation kutoka kwa machifu, aweze kuwa na nafasi ya kupata electoral na apige kura anapofika miaka kumi na nane.

Wakati wa mambo ya elimu. Tumekuwa na mambo ya elimu zinatutatanisha. Ningesema hivi, mambo ya elimu Kenya hapa elimu iwe bure kuanzia std. 1 hadi university ikiwezekana. Na kunazo pesa nyingi sana zinazokusanywa na NSSF. Zile pesa

zinapokusanyika ni pesa za wanakenya. Hizo pesa ziweze kuwa borrowed by the government, zisaidie ministry ya education na iweze ku-run mambo zile zinaitwa kama facilities na nini. Basi sasa Serikali iweze kupunguza zile mambo iko nayo izingatie mambo ya mishahara peke yake. Lakini vifaa vingine vyote pesa za NSSF zinaweza kuombwa, kutumika na kurudishwa baadaye.

President- president's office tumepata powers ni nyingi sana. Kwa mapendekezo yangu ningesema President awe amechaguliwa na wananchi, awe ni ceremonial president, awe cabinet yake sio ndani ya parliament, watafute professional carrier, wawe cabinet minister, na bunge ibaki bunge na MPs peke yao.

Mambo za President and his Executive wawe wanaweza kuwa wale watu watawajibika kuulizwa na kujibu kulingana na vile wameambiwa. Tuwe na ofisi kama za Attorney General na ofisi za auditor general ziwe haziko katika mambo ya kiserikali. Ziwe independent na Serikali.

Citizenship- Every citizen is a citizen, hakuna eti mwananchi wa kawaida tunayosikia kama Serikali inasema wananchi wa kawaida wanamia. Mwananchi ni mwananchi kawaida. Mwananchi awe mwananchi kama yule mwingine. Katika Constitution hatujapata mahali kumeandikwa mambo ya wafanyi kazi. Tungeomba Constitution yetu I-specify chapter ya ufanya kazi ama labour in general.

Tungeomba Constitution yetu nayo iweze kutambua ma-NGOs. NGOs ziwe zinaweza kupewa kipaji katika Katiba iwe na chapter yake. Environment and pollution of environment and deforestation. Tumepata mazingira yetu ina shida sana. Kukata kata miti ovyo ovyo, kukata forests zile tulizo nazo zile zinaweza kutusaidia. Constitution iweze kuweka muhimu Katika mambo za mazingira na misitu zetu.

Kwa kumilizia, vile naona kama umeniharakisha masaa zimeenda, tungeomba ikiwezekana Constitution iweze kuweka nafasi ya defence kama peace keeping forces zetu ziwe debated in Parliament before waende kufanya mambo za peace keeping katika nchi mbali mbali. Tumepoteza wanajeshi na wanapoulizwa, tunarudi baadaye na kuanza kuuliza kwa bunge, hatukutuma iliitishwa, na walipoenda hatukujua. Ni baba zetu, ndugu zetu wanaoenda.

Girl child education iwe at least emphasized on. Mambo za watoto wasichana kuweza ku-inherit mali za baba zao, Constitution iweze kutoa kibali. Asante ni hayo tu.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Williama Okosi. Any point of clarification?

Com. Ayonga: Bwana William ulisema auditor general na AG wasiwe chini ya Serikali. Nilikusikia sawa? Unaposema hivyo unamaanisha nini?

Mr. Okosi: Ningependelea kama auditor general na AG ni watu wamehusika katika ku-advice Serikali na wanakaa katika bunge, so may be wawe ndani ya bunge lakini wakatae kuwa ndani ya Serikali.

Kwa upande wa Executive wakatae kuwa members of the executive, wawe members of parliament. Ili kama wameona kitu kibaya kinatendeka katika Serikali wana-argue wakikwa ndani ya bunge. Exactly that should be the word. Asante kwa kunisaidia kwa hilo neno.

Com. Maranga: Asante William, I think you register and please leave behind your memorandum, we want to read it and leave it at the entrance. Thank you very much, sign our register. Yule anayefuata ni Francis Kioko. Tafadhalini nawaomba nikiwagongea namna hii dakika tano ukiona tu imefika the fourth minute you are summarizing your point because we have so many people. Francis Kioko.

Mr. Kioko: Basi kwa majina yangu naitwa Francis Kioko. Nitaanzia kwa councillor ama mbunge akichaguliwa na kabla ya huo muda kuisha wa miaka mitano, akihama hicho chama ambacho kimefanya achaguliwe kuenda pale, mkuu wa uchaguzi, anaweza tangaza ya kwamba hii ikiwa ni ward fulani iwe haina kiongozi na iwe nafasi inaweza kugombewa tena.

Tarehe ya uchaguzi tukiaangalia ni kama kwa wakati huu ni kama inakuwa ni siri kwa watu wengine. Inafaa Kenya ya sasa tuwe na siku na tarehe, tuwe tunajua baada ya miaka mitano, tarehe fulani, siku fulani tutakuwa na uchaguzi.

Mayor achaguliwe moja kwa moja na wananchi na sio kumaliza miaka mbili kama hapo mbeleni vile walikuwa Wanamaliza miaka mbili, iwe ni miaka tano na ikiwa hatafanya kazi kwa uaminifu ama vile inavyotakikana, inaweza kutangazwa hiyo kiti ama anaweza ondolewa na kuchaguliwa mwingine yule anaweza kazi.

Ukienda kama kwa kotini ama unasikia umefungwa na sheria kifungo namba fulani, cap. Whatever lakini sasa ukiangalia law kama inawezekana, secondary ziwe zinaweza anza kusomeshwa law ili kusiwe na eti unaambiwa umefungwa na law chapter fulani iwe wanaweza kusomeshwa ili tuwe tunajua law zetu za Kenya hapa.

Hukumu ya kifo inaweza kutupiliwa mbali kwa sababu hata tunaona kwa sheria za Mwenyezi Mungu zile kumi, inasemekana tusiue na tukiaangalia hiyo sheria iko unasikia mtu amehukumwa kifo. Kwa hivyo ningependelea kama inaweza kuondolewa na kutafutwe adhabu ingine.

Kitu kingine ni kubadilishwa kuwe mkenya anaweza kupiga kura kupitia kwa kitambulisho chake kwa sababu tunaona ya kwamba wafanyi kazi saa ingine hawawezi wakapata nafasi ya kuenda kujiandikisha kwa kura na unapata already wako na vitambulisho lakini hawana ile voting card ya kuwawezesha kwenda kupiga kura. Kwa hivyo kama inawezekana kubadilishwa

iwe kitambulisho inaweza kupiga kura na hiyo namba yenye iko kwa kitambulisho.

Masomo ya ma-councillors. Tuwe ma-councillors na wabunge. Mahali Kenya imefikia sasa wakati wa kuweka sign na kidole hiyo imeisha. Sasa yule mtu tunataka kuchagua awe ni mtu anayejua kuandika na kusoma, bila shida yoyote. Kwa mfano, hapa kwetu athi river kwa mfano ikiwa ni mayor, deputy mayor, ikiwa mayor ameshikana mahali anataka kutuma deputy, mayor wake unakuta sasa anaenda kuwakilisha. Sasa yule mayor ikiwa bado, hujui kusoma ama kuandika I think hutaweza kuwakilisha watu wa mavoko vile inavyotakikana. I think ni hayo tu asanteni.

Com. Maranga: Asante, sijui kama kuna swali kutoka kwa Commissioner wote, none. Thank you very much, you sign and leave your memorandum. The next is Phillip Mwangi. Next, kuna mzee hapa ambaye ame-request yeye haoni, anaitwa mzee John Ng'ang'a. Sasa wakati ni wako, please elekeza John Ng'ang'a Bwana Kanyi. Muelekeze hadi kwa kiti ili atoe maoni yake.

Mr. Ng'ang'a: Kwanza mimi natoa shukurani kwa kuwa tuna wakubwa wetu ambao wanatuongoza katika Serikali yetu. Jina langu ni John Gathenge, mimi nakaa hapa KMC. Kwa hivyo sitaongea mambo mengi sana, maana kuna mambo ingine nimeuliza mtu anisaidie kuandika. Hiyo sitaongea, nitapeana tu hiyo karatasi. Ile nitaongea ambayo haingewezekana iwe katika barua sana ni juu ya pesa.

Juu ya pesa, tuna shida kidogo maana tukipata pesa, pesa ikija kukaa kwa muda fulani inapinduliwa na kuna vipofu hawa wenyewe wanafanya biashara na watu hawa kuna shida kidogo maana ikiwa wao wenyewe kama hakuna mtu wa macho karibu, pesa za siku hizi inatusumbua, maana itakuwa shida kupapasa kwa kubadilishwa wakati mwingi. Kwa hivyo juu ya pesa ndio nitaongea peke yake, yale mengine nitapeana.

Ningetaka kwa mfano nikubaliwe kidogo kwa dakika chache kidogo nionyeshe pesa vile ilivyo, maana pesa ile ambaye imetengenezwa, ile kamili kabisa ambayo haisumbui vipofu ni pesa mbili, ni 5 shillings ile ya zamani ya silver ya corner saba. Ile ingine ni sumni ile imetengenezwa kwa sasa. Sio ile ya zamani, maana hiyo ya zamani na shillingi tano hii ya siku hizi ni kama imefanana. Tukitoka juu ya pesa niongee kwa kifupi, ningetaka kama inakubaliwa, sisi vipofu tupewe na wakati. Kenya union of the blind, wale wengine ni Kenya Society For The Blind. Tukikutana tunaweza kuleta ni mark gani ama ni alama gani inaweza kutusaidia katika Kenya nzima. Juu ya pesa nasema hiyo peke yake.

Sasa nitaonyesha hiyo pesa kidogo ingawaje sio yote na maana sio mimi pekee yangu ni lazima tukutane. Lakini kwa mfano kwa sasa ndio Commissioners waweze kusikia au wachukue, kwa mfano kidogo nitaonyesha kidogo vile ilivyo.

Com. Maranga: Haya mzee onyesha kwa dakika moja.

Mr. Ng'ang'a: Hii ni tano. Na ambaye kipofu lazima hiyo haiwezi ikamsumbua.

Com. Kangu: Kwa nini haiwezi kumsumbua yeye?

Mr. Ng'ang'a: Kwa ajili ya corner hii. Tungeweza kuuliza hiyo idumu, isipinduliwe tena. Serikali ikiona kama inapendelea.

Com. Kangu: Noti?

Mr. Ng'ang'a: Noti, tutakutana maana noti ni ngumu kidogo. Noti tutapewa ruhusa tukutane. Sasa, ile ingine kamili haiwezi kusumbua kipofu, ni hii, 50cents, ile ya siku hizi maana haina laini, ni smooth, hii sasa. Sasa kwa hii ni ile 50cents ingine, hii inaweza kuleta hitilafu maana shillingi tano na hii ni karibu kufanana. Nafikiri mmeziona. Tukipatiwa nafasi tutakutana tuseme ni alama gani tunaweza kujisaidia nayo. Sitaongea mengi maana mambo yale mengine iko hapa.

Com. Maranga: Basi asante mzee wangu, Nashukuru huyu kijana mko naye Bwana Kanyi atakuongoza mpaka mahali utaweka sahihi na utuachie hiyo memorandum tumeshukuru sana kwa maoni yako Na Mungu akubariki.

Basi yule mwingine ambaye namwita anaitwa Isaac John. Alright, then we have Omondi George, then we have Peter Kiptemwa, okey.

Mr. Kiptemwa: My name is peter Kitemwa and I am here to present the memorandum of Athi River slum dwellers. Nitasema maoni yangu kwa kiswahili na nitaanza kwa kusema matajiri ambao wana kampuni humu nchini, zikifilisika wawe wakiwalipa wafanyi kazi ujira wao wote na madai yao yote.

Mfanyi kazi akiumia akiwa kazini, awe akigharamiwa gharama yote ya hospitali mpaka apone kabisa na alipwe fidhiya. Kuhusu maombi ya kitambulisho, mtu awe anapatiwa kituambulisho pale anapostahili bila kudhibitisha chochote, kama kuenda alipozaliwa.

Passport, ziweze kupeanwa bila masharti magumu kama vile kupitishwa statement ya bank na kuulizwa sababu ya unakoenda.

Elimu iwe bure nchini kote kwa shule za umma hadi chuo kikuu.

Kotini kuwe kunatumiwa lugha inayoeleweka na mwandishi na vile vile mawakili wawe wa bei nafuu, na vile vile wale ambao hawawezi kujimudu kuwa na wakili wawafadhiliwe kutoka kwa Serikali.

Wazee wa vijiji, naibu wa chifu, chifu na mayor wake wakichaguliwa na wananchi na wazee wa vijiji wawe wakilipwa na

Serikali. Kuwe na tume huru ya kuchunguza na kupendekeza mishahara hapa nchini. Iwe ikishirikishwa na watu wote kutoka tabaka zote na wawe wanatoa vitengo vyote vya kuvinasa uchumi. Sio kama vile wabunge wetu walijipatia mishahara mikubwa na kupendekeza wananchi wapewe mishahara kidogo.

Mamlaka ya rais yapunguzwe asiwe juu ya sheria. Awe kiongozi wa Serikali, bunge iwe inasimamiwa na waziri mkuu, mahakama iwe na jaji mkuu na kila mmoja iwe huru kabisa. Mabaraza ya miji yawe yakishirikisha wananchi katika mipango yote ya maendeleo, iwe elimu afya, upanuzi wa huduma na utengenezaji wa utumiaji wa ardhi. Wachuuzi wawe wanatozwa kodi ambazo wanaweza kukidhi kulipa, kama vile mama ambaye anauza sukuma akitozwa shillingi hamsini atakuwa anaweza kulipia hiyo pesa bila kuwa na shida yoyote. Asilipishwe leseni ya pesa ya juu ambayo hawezi kulipia. Viongozi waliochaguliwa na watu na hawatoi huduma vizuri, watu wapewe nafasi ya kuwatoa kwa kura. Ni kinyume cha adhili njema kama kwa kila 55% katika miji ya Kenya, maskini hamsini na tano wanaishi kwa acre moja, yaani 1.5% kwa kila hectare mia moja.

Katika makao haya, hakuna maji safi, uzoaji taka, stima na mahitaji mengine ya lazima. Serikali haihusiki kamwe na mipango maalum kuhusu mahitaji ya muhimu. Tukiwa wakaazi wa vibanda, tunatangaza kwamba ardhi ambayo tunakalia ni yetu, na iwekwe kwenye ramani ili isinyakuliwe na wanyakuzi wa ardhi. Kama wakaazi wa vibanda, tunatangaza kwamba ardhi ni haki tunayopewa na Mungu kwa kila binadamu.

Sisi ni raia wa nchi hii na inafaa tuwe na ma ardhi rasmi. Ardhi yote ya umma, iwe ya Serikali, au miliki wakfu, ipatwe kuhimizwa kwenye Katiba. Lazima Katiba itambue makao yetu. Sasa ni makao rasmi. Tumeamua kwamba, marekebisho ya Katiba yazingatie kutobagua wenye kuisha katika vibanda, yaani slum dwellers. Tumekataa wanaoshirikiana na wezi wa ardhi, wawe ni raia, polisi, wanaosajili wa ardhi au wanasiasa. Wote ni maadui kwetu wa Kenya yote. Tunakataa kuisha kama wakimbizi nchini kwetu bila mahali pa kuishi na kujiendeleza.

Makao bora na uthabiti wamiliki hazitengeki. Kukomesha ubomoaji wa makao ya vibanda badala yake rekebisha hali hii. Ardhi yetu inayonyakuliwa kiholela irudishwe kwa miliki ya umma. Msimamizi mkuu wa maswala ya ardhi anahitajika sasa. Hatutaondoka wala kuhamishwa kamwe. Raia hawafai kunyanyaswa na polisi kwa visingizio kuna msako. Kuwe kunatolewa arifa kama kuna jambo fulani baya ambalo limetokea.

Vile vile, watu wasishikwe kwa ulevi eti kwa sababu wale wanaowashika hulewa pamoja nao. Walemavu wawe wakitengewa asilimia kumi ya viti vya baraza ya miji na bunge. Mtu ambaye ameajiriwa asiwe Akifanya kazi zaidi ya moja. Kuwe na vazi rasmi ya kitaifa, yaani national dress. Tufanye uchaguzi chini ya Katiba moja lakini wakati ambao Katiba inafaa kurekebisha usiongezwe muda.

Siku ya uchaguzi uwekwe kuwa siku kuu, yaani siku rasmi. Presidential advisors wawe wanajulikana na taifa lote. Hii nitasoma na kizungu ambayo ndiyo point ya mwisho.

People found corrupt should be charged as criminals i.e corruption should be treated as a criminal offence.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Peter Kitemwa. Any questions the Commissioners? None thank you very much. Please hand over your memorandum and sign our official register. Thank you for that memorandum. The next person is Joel Mukwa, Hayuko. Dominic Kithuku, Noah Baraza, yes it is your turn. Dakika tano please, utoe maoni yako kwa haraka.

Mr. Baraza: Mimi kwa jina naitwa Noah Baraza, nimekaa hapa Athi River na ningependa kuzungumzia kitu kingine. Kwanza, ni mambo ya president, yaani Executive office. Ako na powers nyingi kabisa hata raia, hawana 'say' kwa Serikali yake, yeye ndio anaamua ambapo si vizuri.

Ile powers ako nazo inatakikana iwe scrapped na irejeshwe katika parliament, na hii Parliament kwa maoni yangu inatakikana ikuwe ikiongozwa na Prime Minister. Huyu Prime Minister ndiye atakuwa the Executive in the house.

Ya tatu, nitazungumzia juu ya judiciary. Katika Judiciary yetu, inatakikana judges na magistrates wa courts wawe na powers ambazo haziwi influenced na mtu mwingine e.g government, iwe independent.

Judges wawe wako na muda katika hizo ofisi. Sio kukaa kwa hapo for the rest of their life as it has been before.

Iko kitu ingine naona Katika Serikali yetu. Sasa I don't know which one is supreme, ni court au ni Parliament kwa maana unaona Parliament inapitisha bill in Parliament halafu huku watu wengine wanaenda kichini halafu koti inaenda inakataza parliament. Sasa which one is supreme, the court or the Parliament.

Narudia kwa mambo ya elimu, ile system tulikuwa nayo kitambo naona ilikuwa ni nafuu kidogo na kitu ambacho wazungu walikosea, walikuwa wanatengeneza watu ili waajiriwe kwa kazi, lakini hiyo mambo ya education vile mimi naona, inatakikana iwe kama zamani lakini iwe practical ambayo hii elimu ukitoka uwe unajua kitu fulani ambacho unaenda kufanya bila kuandikwa, bila kuwa employed na mtu mwingine. Uwe independent nawe uweze ku-survive.

Nikiendelea juu ya education nataka kwa maoni yangu, ningependelea hii mambo ya education hii iwe free. Ikiwa free, watoto wetu waweze kusoma kutokea class one mpaka university bila malipo kwa maana ile taxation tunatoa hapa Kenya, ikiwa managed, zile natural resources ambazo tuko nazo zikiwa managed properly tutakuwa hatuna shida, hata huwezi kusema eti pesa hatuna za kugharamia skuli kutoka kwa Central Government.

Tumerudia mambo ya health. Raia wa Kenya anateseka sana, ile what we call local man in the village. Kwa maana unaweza kuwa mgonjwa na huna pesa. Unaacha mpaka ugonjwa iingie kwa mwili wako kabisa ndio upate kwenda hospitali. Wakati

unaenda hospitali ugonjwa umeingia kwa mwili wako kabisa, hata huwezi kutibiwa. Kwa hivyo ninge-propose kwamba mambo ya health yawe free. Sina mambo mengi, hayo ndio maoni niko nayo.

Com. Maranga: Asante sana Bwana Baraza umetoa maoni muhimu sana ya kikatiba kwa hivyo tunashukuru sana. sijui kama kuna swali lolote, hamna. Basi asante sana weka sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi na tunakushukuru kwa maoni yako. Hebu nimtambue mbunge wa sehemu hii ya Kathiani mshemiwa Kaindi, pengine utakuwa na wakati wa kuzungumza na wananchi wa uwakilishi bungeni. Asante. James Musivi, hayuko, Morris Oduor, basi kuja wakati ni wako.

Mr. Oduor: Thank you very much first of all. I have to dignify your dignity for the opportunity. To start with I am going to be specific in my points. My names are Morris Oduor. I am going to start with the agricultural sector. As we know that agricultural sector, is the backbone of our economy, yet we have seen agriculture being abused in our country. We have seen many industries like muhoroni, Miwani, Chemilil, KMC, Rivatex name them, and they are not doing well. They are not doing well, this is because we are seeing the government importing agricultural products from outside the country. I can't explain the reason behind it but we should be concerned as citizens of this country because these industries have employed Kenyans as citizens. Right now, they are collapsing. Recently we saw Castle breweries, it is now closed. The reason behind it is that barley was imported and we know barley is the raw material for brew yet here in Kenya, we have barley plantations. Now, the minister for agriculture Bonaya Godana is not talking about this issue, yet his ministry is being affected.

Secondly, still under the same agricultural sector, there is land limiting eastern and northern parts, which has not yet been reclaimed. It should be put into use, so that it can uplift the economic status of people around it. In relevance with that, we are seeing that agriculture is also being abused in that you find that in budget day in June, you find that less resources are only left for the agricultural sector and yet they know very well that Kenya is earning foreign exchange from the agricultural sector by exporting coffee, tea name them.

Secondly, the system of education in our country, the system of education in our country relies more on theory than practical. You find that in secondary level, a subject like physics, we can only learn maybe Archimedes principles as one part of it and after the form four level, there is nowhere to be put it in practice. Somebody, a graduate knows that Archimedes principles are in physics, but how will he apply this principle to help him in his life. So the mode of education, should be such that, you find that let me say a std. 1 or 2 should start knowing the practical part.

Like in Japan, you find that a std.2 kid can make for you a watch, but come to Kenya, even a form four can't make a watch. Now, it should be more of practical as in a student from school can make something like an iron box, can make anything to sell, to boost his economic status.

Third, we have the Constitution language. It should be simplified for people to understand. You find that they are written cap.

No. such and such, now you find that people don't understand the language, it should be simplified.

Fourth, freedom of worship. It should be specific, what are you worshipping? The devil, God, or Constitution review people. What are you worshipping? Now, it should be specific. Otherwise, thank you.

Com. Maranga: Thank you very much, Morris Oduor. Any points of clarification? None thank you very much. Register and please leave us with your memorandum. The next person is Edward, somebody is it Chichi Edward? Okey, maybe I don't see how you wrote your name but you can tell us correctly. Okey, you have five minutes, give us the main points and start with your name please. Thank you.

Mr. Chuchu: Mimi naitwa Edward Chuchu. Mimi nakaa hapa Athi River, nimeona nitoe maoni yangu kwa hii marekebisho ya Katiba ambayo inaendelea.

Ya kwanza, nitaongea juu ya afya. Kwa afya, inafaa hospitali iwe bure bila malipo yoyote. Bila kulipa pesa yoyote kwa hospitali kwa maana hata mimi naongea saa hii nimetoka hospitali na nimeambiwa niende nilete pesa ndio nitibiwe. Saa hii niko na malaria na sijui kama naweza fika kesho ndio nipate hiyo pesa nitibiwe. Kwa hivyo, afya ndio nimeomba iwe bure.

Ya pili, naongea juu ya elimu. Elimu pia iwe bure kwa watoto wote kutoka std. 1 mpaka university.

Ya tatu, naongea juu ya siasa. Katika siasa, napendelea kwa upande wa mayor, mayor achaguliwe na raia moja kwa moja, na mayor awe mtu amesoma kuanzia form four kwenda mbele na achaguliwe na raia, kwa maana tunataka tuzuie hii shida ya kila siku mayor anachaguliwa. Ametolewa na ma-councillor, kwa maana akichaguliwa na ma-councillor wanakaa tena wanatoa huyo mayor wanataka mwingine. Sasa akichaguliwa na raia watazuia kutoa mayor huyu bila makosa.

Ya nne, naongea juu ya kurithi mali ya ukoo. Inafaa wasichana warithi mali ya babu yao vile wanaume wanarithi hizo mali. Hiyo inaweza kusaidia wakenya wasizae watoto wengi zaidi kwa maana mtu anaweza kuwa amezaa wasichana wanne, anajaribu apate mwanamume na anaendelea kuleta population inakuwa nyingi. Sasa, ikiwa mali yako, hata msichana atagawa pamoja na kijana wako, ni sawa. Inaweza kuzuia kuzaa watoto wengi katika Kenya.

Kuhusu walemavu, wawe free. Wawe wanagombea viti vya ubunge mpaka udiwani. Wawekwe na watu sawa.

Nitagusia upande ya urais, rais apunguziwe mamlaka mengine. Apunguziwe mamlaka kama ya kuchagua mawaziri, Katibu mkuu, ma-chairman wa ma-company na vitu kama hiyo. Tuwe na waziri mkuu ambaye atakuwa na hayo mamlaka. Nafikiri nimefika kikomo hapo.

Com. Maranga: Asante Edward Chuchu, maoni yako ni sawa kabisa. Any points of clarifications. There is one from Com. Kangu.

Com. Kangu: Now, Edward na wengine pia wamezungumza, wengi wanasema tuwe na free education kuanzia class one mpaka university. Sijui ni kwa nini mnaacha mambo ya nursery school nje.

Mr. Chuchu: Nursery schools, iwe hapo pia.

Com. Maranga: Okey, asante weka sahihi. Yule anayefuata ni Shadrack Adika. Shadrack wakati ni wako, una dakika tano. Points na mapendekezo yale ya muhimu na haraka haraka.

Mr. Adika: Asante sana mimi ni Shadrack Adika. Nitaongea juu ya elimu, afya, viwanda na watumishi wa Serikali.

Kwanza naanza na elimu. Maoni yangu kwa elimu ni ya kwamba Serikali iwape watoto wa Kenya elimu ya bure kuanzia nursery hadi kiwango cha juu kama university na ilingane na vile huyo mtoto ni mwerevu. Akifika darasa la nane, inatakikana waweke kiwango fulani cha points, mtoto akipita aweze kuendelea na masomo mpaka wakati atakuwa mwalimu amalize. Kwa maana unaweza kukuta ya kwamba watoto werevu maskini hata kama Serikali wanapiga mayowe ya kwamba wapewe waalimu bure, haitendeki vile inatakikana. Inatakikana iwe sheria.

Kulingana na afya, maoni yangu ni kwamba hospitali ya Serikali ihudumie wananchi wa Kenya bila kutoza malipo yoyote na nilikuwa naomba Serikali iondoe mambo ya kugawana gharama. Hiyo kugawana gharama ndio imefanya tumie zaidi hata kushinda vile tulikuwa tunalipa hasa kulingana na elimu. Unaweza kukuta ya kwamba elimu, mtoto anasema anasoma bure lakini vitabu vimekuwa ghali. Hata mwananchi wa kawaida hawezi kugharamia. Sorry, kwa kurudia nyuma vile nilikuwa natokea hapo.

Naongea juu ya viwanda – hapa Kenya unaweza kukuta ya kwamba kuna wageni marafiki zetu wanatoka nchi za ng'ambo ili waje kujenga industries ama viwanda hapa Kenya, lakini wamepewa mamlaka zaidi kushinda vile inatakikana. Serikali ingeweka ya kwamba kila kiwanda kitangaze hasara ama faida ambayo wamepata kwa mwaka. Na hiyo iwe sheria kamili na watumishi wa Serikali kama watu wa labour mmoja wao aandikwe katika hiyo company, wajue ukweli uliopo hapo ndani. Kwa maana tumekuwa na vitu vingine vinapelekwa kwa factory, lakini mpaka uende kwa labour na labour hawakai hapo. Wanakuja kwa muda wa dakika tano ama dakika mbili lakini wenye viwanda wanapata faida kubwa na wanadanganya Serikali ya kwamba wanapata hasara na mali yote wanatuma kwao pale wanatoka, hiyo ndio imefanya wananchi wa kawaida wanakuwa maskini na wanafanya kazi, kwa sababu mali unakwenda nje badala ya kusaidia nchi.

Katika watumishi wa Serikali nilikuwa naona ya kwamba chief na assistant chiefs pia wachaguliwe na raia ili ihudumie wananchi

ipasavyo. Kwa maana wakichaguliwa na raia wanajua ya kwamba kuna muda fulani, halafu watarudi kwa raia waombe kura tena. Hayo ndio maoni yangu ya siku ya leo. Asante.

Com. Maranga: Asante Shadrack. Any point of clarifications from the Commissioners. Asante weka sahihi kitabu chetu, thank you very much and leave us that memorandum. The next person is Mutua Stephen, hayuko. Is it Raph Mutiso or Raphael? Raph ako? Hayuko. Francis Nzioka, yes wakati ni wako mzee wangu. Kuja utoe maoni yako kwa haraka, dakika tano unayo. Toa mapendekezo ya muhimu una muda wa dakika tano, asante.

Mr. Nzioka: Mimi ni Francis Nzioka Nthenge. Swali langu ni kuhusu parliament, mlango namba tisa kifungo namba sita. Na pia katika Local Government namba kumi na tatu kifungo ni cha tano, mambo yangu inahusu lugha. Ningetaka nielewe ile lugha ambayo inatumia katika parliament, naelewa kabisa ni lugha ya Kiingereza na tukiaangalia zaidi wale watu wanazungumziwa ambao huwa wanasikiliza maswali ya bunge ni wananchi wa kawaida. Pia katika chamber ya council, pia wale wanazungumziwa ni wananchi wa Kenya. Tuna mshangao kuhusu lugha yenyewe. Sisi katika Kenya lugha yetu ya taifa ni Kiswahili. Kwa nini Katiba yetu haiwezi ikaruhusu chamber ya parliament, chamber ya council iongee lugha ya taifa.

Swali la pili, linahusu justice mahakamani. Mahakama yetu unaweza kuona kesi ni kama ya civil servants ama pengine iwe ni kesi ya civil. Kesi hii inaweza maliza hata miaka kumi, ikiwa ni ya civil. Kwa nini Katiba yetu haiwezi ikaweka kiwango, ambacho ni muda wa kesi iwe kama imechelewa sana ni kama miezi sita. Hii ni kusema watu wengi wanaumia sana, kwa sababu ya mambo kama haya. Unaweza kuwa na kesi ndogo tu na hiyo kesi inachukua gharama kubwa sana kwa sababu ya kuchelewa, kuja kesho, nenda uchukue tarehe fulani.

Tungetaka kama Katiba yetu inaweza kushirikishwa muda wa kesi iwe mwisho wake ni kama miezi sita, hata izidi mwaka mmoja, lakini iwe na kiwango ya vile justice anaweza kumaliza kesi.

Jambo la tatu linahusu transport. Siku hizi Serikali ilifanya mzuri sana ikaweka mamlaka ya uchukuzi free kwa wenyewe na ikawa imefanya vizuri sana, lakini pande ingine ikawa pia imelete hasara. Unaweza kuona wewe uko Nairobi, umefika saa moja ya usiku, ukija katika station ya matatu, badala ya utoe shillingi thelathini na tano, unaambiwa ni hamsini. Wewe uko na shillingi thelathini na tano peke yake ile ulikuwa unabakisha. Inakulazimu wewe uombe usingizi au uje na miguu.

Kwa nini Katiba yetu haiwezi kuruhusu Serikali isimamie hiyo, iwe kama ni kutoka hapa kwenda machakos ni shillingi hamsini, iwe ni hamsini hata kama kuna likizo yoyote ama kuna public holiday, iwe ni hiyo hiyo, hakuna kuongeza. Nafikiri nitakoma hapo.

Com. Maranga: Asante mzee wangu Bwana Francis Nzioka Nthenge. Any points of clarifications? Asante tuwekee sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi, thank you for your views. Thank you very much. The next person is Oliver Situma. Situma yuko.

Mr. Situma: Kwa majina naitwa Oliver Situma. Yangu ni kuhusu wafanyi kazi ambao walipoteza kazi bila malipo. Whenever any company goes under receivership, employers are carried as secured creditors na hiyo naona ndio inachangia uhalifu nchini. Inapaswa kuwa na sheria, tajiri yeyote awe akionyesha kampuni kuwa kuna utaratibu kwamba akiwa na deni nje, kama kwa bank ama mahali popote, awe akikaa tayari kutenga pesa ya wafanyi kazi, kampuni yake ikifilisika.

Tutaendelea kwa upande wa kuajiriwa. Kenya siku hizi inaonekana ya kwamba kazi kubwa kubwa ni kama zimechukuliwa na mtu mmoja. Unakuta ya kwamba, rais ndiye anateua watu kwa kazi kubwa kubwa, unaweza pata kwamba many are offered jobs on political favour na unapata kwamba hata wengine hawafai hiyo kazi na kuna vijana wengi sana wametoka university ambao hawana kazi. Mshahara wa huyo mtu mmoja ambaye anafanya hiyo kazi, inaweza kupewa vijana wengi sana waliotoka university.

Baada ya kura, unajua rais ana mamlaka ya ku-appoint ministers, napendekeza kwamba raia wawe na haki ya kusema ndio ama la, mbunge fulani akipewa portfolio yenye hawezi, sijui kama mtanisameheha nikipeana mfano. Inaweza kuwa pengine mtu fulani hana elimu kulingana na hiyo profession, labda kwa ministry of health na elimu yake ni duni. Sioni kama hii ministry ataichangia vilivyo, ilhali utakuta kuna doctor so and so ambaye amekaa akiwa mbunge, hana ministry yoyote.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Oliver Situma thank you very much, any points of clarification. None. Okey, you can now register and please leave us with your memorandum if you have any. Thank you very much for appearing before the commission. The next person is Thomas, hayuko. Then we have Shadrack Muli, he is not there, Joseph Kilinde. Okey, it is your turn. Five minutes.

Mr. Kilinge: My name is Joseph Kilinge from Athi River. I will start my proposals from the presidential powers. The President has been given a lot of powers, which should be trimmed, for example enactment of commissions, heads of parastatals. We should have an independent commission, to avoid a conflict of by-product of political favouritism.

Secondly, I would like minimum reforms before the elections. The Ghai commission they should submit their proceedings before the elections, failure to which the commission should do the rest of the work voluntarily. In elections, the electoral commission should be independent to which they should tell the Kenyans the date of elections. Ministers and the assistant ministers should be elevated according to their profession to avoid a conflict of a road engineer being elevated to a health ministry port folio.

Civic education should be introduced to schools, a subject to be learnt in both primary and secondary schools. Nomination of MPs should be vetted by the parliamentarians, so that we will have all the interested groups like the youth, minority groups and the disabled people.

MPs salaries, there should be a committee within the presence of Parliament to review the salaries of MPs, to avoid misuse of taxpayers' money. Mayors and council chairmen, should be elected directly from the electorate. Mayors and council chairmen inclusive of councilors, should have a minimum education of form four certificate, so that we can have presentable leaders who can argue electorate wishes at any given platform. Thank you.

Com. Maranga: Thank you Joseph Kilinge. Any points of clarification? Thank you very much, you can now sign up and give us your memorandum. Sign our official register. The next person I am calling is Edward Mwangi. Okey, it is your turn. Five minutes and it seems like you have a memorandum, give us the highlights, the main recommendations and please hand over your document later on. Okey, proceed and start with your names.

Mr. Mwangi: Asante sana Commissioners. Kwa jina naitwa Edward Mwangi Njuguna. Maoni yangu naanza na kuhusu mamlaka ya rais. Ni maoni yangu kwamba mtu anapochaguliwa, rais huwa kiongozi wa taifa na ingekuwa vizuri baada ya rais kuchaguliwa ajiuzulu kutoka katika chama chake ambacho amechaguliwa nacho, ili aweze kutumikia watu wote bila kubagua.

Ingingine, inapotokea nafasi ya kuwaajiri watu, ingekuwa vizuri ihakikishwe kwamba watu wenye madaraka hawatumii madaraka yao kuwa kuwaandikisha watu wao kazi. Hii ni kwa sababu jambo hilo linafanya wale wanaoandikishwa na jamaa wenye mamlaka, wanakuwa na vichwa vigumu na yule msimamizi wa kazi, huwa na shida ya kuweza kusimamia kazi kwa sababu anaweza kuogopa yule aliyemleta na kwa hivyo hawezi hata kumuuliza au kumfuta kazi.

Hiyo ingine, ningeonelea waziri au mawaziri yeyote akifanya makosa katika kazi yake, ingekuwa ni vizuri asimamishwe kazi au alazimishwe kujiuzulu kwa kazi, baada ya kuonekana amefanya makosa katika kazi yake.

Com. Maranga: Asante mzee Edward Mwangi any points of clarification? None, thank you very much, sign our official register, weka sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi na utuachie memorandum. Sasa namwita Lydia Agina, hayuko. Catherine Nduku, hayuko. Nduku Musyimi, hayuko. Patwell Munili, he is not there. Bernard Rioba, hazungumzi. Then Evans Rioba, hayuko. Elijah Kichana, Patrick Lumba, Joseph Afro. Okey, very good.

Mr. Afro: Kwanza napongeza hii tume ya kurekebisha Katiba. Jina langu naitwa Joseph Afro. Kile kitu nitazungumzia, ni maswali matatu.

La kwanza, ni kuhusu hii mambo ya uchaguzi, inayohusiana na Katiba. Hii Katiba tumesikia iongezwe muda. Ikiongezwe muda, tunataka Katiba nzuri. Hatukatai wananchi juu tunataka ile itakayotuongoza kwa siku mingi. Nao huu uchaguzi unaokuja vile vile tunataka iwe chini ya hii Katiba. Katiba ikiongezwa, nao uchaguzi uongezwe muda kwa vile ikiongezwa muda, tutakuwa tuko chini ya Katiba mpya, na ndio itakuwa inalinda kila kitu.

Kile kitu kingine nataka kuzungumza kidogo, sijasikia mambo ya kuhusu kazi, population imekuwa juu. Watu ni wengi, kwa huo tulikuwa tunataka, ikiwa ni Katiba iangalie mambo yake kama vile ikiwa ni haya masaa ya kufanya kazi masaa nane, yapunguzwe ili population kwa vile ni kubwa yakichunguzwa, nafasi zitapatikana. Ikiwa kampuni iko na shift mbili, itapatikana kama tatu hivi na watu watapata kazi.

Jambo lingine ni kuhusu elimu. Tunataka watoto wetu wasome kuanzia nursery mpaka juu, lakini ifikapo hata ikiwa ni darasa la nane, kuwe maximum points, mtoto akipita hiyo anaendelea. Ikiwa ni wale wengine wanarudia, ile target afikie., sio eti Serikali isukume watu mbele kwa vile masomo ni ya bure, hiyo iangaliwe sana.

Ile ingine, ni mambo kama vile hii uchaguzi wa madiwani, ma-chief councilors, namna hiyo. Iko jambo moja inaendelea nayo hiyo nikiangalia kwa maoni yangu naona haifai, juu hao watu wakichaguliwa kama kwa mfano chief amechaguliwa, sasa kwa upande ya vijiji anakuja anachagulia sisi wazee wa vijiji na wazee ambao wamechaguliwa, raia hawawataki na tunavumilia na huyo mtu mpaka anaumiza sisi. Hiyo ni kitu kimoja, Katiba iangalie ichunguze, ili raia watendewe mema. Mimi sina mengi nafika hapo, asanteni.

Com. Maranga: Asante Afro, sijui kama kuna maswali, okey, asante. Tuwekee sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi, kumaanisha kuwa umefika mbele ya tume ya kurekebisha Katiba. Mwingine ambaye naita sasa ni Eric Kio, hayuko, Peter Nzomo, okey, wakati ni wako.

Mr. Nzomo: Asante, kwa majina ni Peter Nzomo, ningependa kuzungumzia juu ya mambo matatu. Ningependa kuzungumzia juu ya elimu, ningependa kuzungumzia juu ya bunge yaani parliament, ningependa kuzungumzia juu ya wafanyi kazi.

Kwanza nitaanza na kuzungumza juu ya wafanyi kazi. Population imekuwa juu, kwa maana nikilinganisha kwa maoni yangu, wale ambao wameajiriwa katika Kenya ni kama 50% na wale ambao hawafanyi kazi, let's say ni kama 50%. Sasa kulingana na hali hii, kwa maoni yangu naona watu ambao watakuwa hawafanyi kazi, tukiendelea hivi, let's say about five years to come or ten years to come, watu watakuwa wengi. Na wale watakuwa hawafanyi kazi watakuwa ni zaidi ya wale wanafanya kazi.

Kwa hivyo ningependelea Katiba ya leo ambayo inatengenezwa sasa iweze kuangalia juu ya suluhisho ya wafanyi kazi, ili Kenya isiwe na watu ambao hawafanyi kazi wengi. Ningeonelea kwa maoni yangu, badala ya masaa manane, badala ya mfanyi kazi kufanya masaa manane, nilikuwa naona at least masaa hayo yapunguzwe, let's say pengine yawe pengine masaa sita au pengine five hours. Kwa sababu ya kuongeza shifts, katika mafactories. Kwa mfano kuna portlands wana-operate na three shifts, ikiwa namna hiyo at least every factory watakuwa na shift nne ambazo zitaweza kusaidia wafanya kazi ama wale wanaotafuta kazi.

Kwa upande wa Parliament nilikuwa naona ni vizuri badala ya kusikia leo katika bunge, kusikiza matangazo katika radio vile

wabunge wetu wameongea. Nilikuwa naona ni vizuri hapo wakati wabunge wanazungumza katika bunge, tuwe tunawasikia moja kwa moja kutoka kwa vinywa vyao, vile wanavyozungumza badala ya kutafsiriwa na kutangaziwa. Nilikuwa naona hiyo iwe inawekwa kanda ambayo watu wanaweza kusikia vile wabunge wao wanavyozungumza.

Kwa upande wa elimu, nilikuwa naona ni vizuri Serikali ama Katiba ambayo inatengenezwa sasa, tuweze kutengeneza Katiba ambayo itaweza kusimamia watoto wetu kutoka darasa la nursery, mpaka hata university ikiwezekana. Kwa maana kwa uchambuzi wangu, ninaonelea ya kwamba elimu katika Kenya hii, ina watoto wale ambao wazazi wao ni matajiri ama wale ambao wana kazi nzuri za kuweza kuwalipia watoto wao karo. Unakuta ya kwamba, kuna yule ambaye hajiwezi ni maskini lakini mtoto wake ni mwerevu hata katika masomo, lakini kwa upande mmoja au kwa upande mwingine mtoto yule ananyimwa nafasi ya kusoma kwa sababu ya hela kutopatikana.

Kwa upande wa council, ningependa kuzungumzia kuhusu upande wa mayor, nilikuwa Naonelea ni vizuri mayor awe akichaguliwa na wananchi moja kwa moja na akae kwa miaka mitano kama ma-councillors vile wanavyokaa. Kwa maoni yangu, naonelea ya kwamba mayor akiendelea na kuchaguliwa na macouncillors katika council, itabidi mambo mengine yasitendeke kwa njia inayofaa, kwa kusaidia wananchi kwa maana pengine, kwa maoni yangu, mayor akichaguliwa na councillors, itabidi councillors wamlazimisha mayor afanye mambo ambayo hawezi kuyafanya, na atafanya kwa sababu anaogopa kutimuliwa kwa maana amechaguliwa na yule councillor.

Pia kwa upande wa chief na assistant chief, ningependa kusema ya kwamba, ninaona chief na assistant chief wakae vile walivyo kwa maana ikisemekana watachaguliwa na wananchi, hapo itakuwa vibaya kwa maana chief ni wa kurekebisha watu tabia, na anafanya kazi tuseme ya administration na akichaguliwa na wananchi hata kwa kufanya kazi yake haitakuwa nzuri, kwa maana atakuwa na favour kwa sababu akifanyia mtu mabaya atakuwa anajua hatachaguliwa, au pengine chief atalazimishwa na mwananchi kumfanyia kazi kulingana na vile anavyotaka. Kwa hivyo tunaona Serikali pia inaweza kuchukua jukumu hiyo ya kusimama juu ya upande wa chief na assistant chief. Kwa maoni mengine nilikuwa naona ya kwamba mzee wa kijiji naye pia awe pengine akipewa mshahara na Serikali kama vile ma-chief, maoni yangu yamefika hapo.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Peter Nzomo, kuna swali lolote hamna okey weka sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi. Asante kwa maoni yako. Sasa pengine nataka kujua kama hawa wako, Angelina Mutethia, okey kuja utoe maoni yako. Esther Kanini, hayuko. Emmanuel Sibo, hayuko. Boniface Wathome, wewe ndio Boniface? Kuja basi. Baada ya Boniface nitamuuliza mshahara atoe maoni yake kwa sababu tume ya kurekebisha Katiba tutakuwa na break kati ya saa saba na robo hadi saa nane.

Mr. Wathome: Asante, My names are Boniface Wathome na nataka kutoa maoni yangu. Niko na four items.

Ya kwanza, is on government housing. Sasa, kunakuwa na shida ambayo inapaswa kutatuliwa kuhusu nyumba za Serikali.

Unakuta wafanyi kazi wengine wako na haja ya nyumba, mtu ametumwa tusema transfer to a division and district na huko kuna nyumba ambazo zimejengwa na zimetengwa na wafanyi kazi wa Serikali. Lakini vile akienda kule anakuta zile manyumba ziko na ziko vacant, hawezi kutoshea kwa ile job group yake. Unakuta kuna nyumba za lower grade, higher grade na kwa sababu yeye ni sub-ordinate staff, nyumba iko vacant na hawezi kuingia. Sasa ndio nilikuwa naonelea, ingekuwa ya muhimu kama Katiba ingeangalia maneno ya nyumba za wafanyi kazi. Mfanyi kazi akienda mahali fulani na kuwe kuna nyumba, hata kama sio ya class yake apewe nyumba aishi vizuri, aendelee kufanya kazi ya Serikali akijisikia ni mmoja wao.

The second point is on rent restriction. Kuna shida nyingi sana kuhusu ma-landlords. Unakuta, watu wanajenga manyumba ambayo ni ya of very low class. Iko chini, zimejengwa na mabati lakini ile rent inalipishwa pale iko very high ili kwamba ni kama imejengwa na mawe kutoka Kisii. Ile rent unaitishwa unakuta hata kulingana na house allowance, huwezi hata kuingia kwa hiyo nyumba ya mabati. Kwa hivyo nilikuwa naonelea ni muhimu kwa Katiba, iangalie sana mambo ya nyumba ili mwananchi yeyote awe na nafasi ya kupata nyumba bila shida. Nyumba ni kitu cha muhimu kabisa kwa mtu akiwa anatafuta kazi ama anafanya kazi. Watu wengine wanalazimika kukaa maisha duni kabisa, kwa sababu ya mtu fulani kutaka sana pesa na inakuwa hakuna njia Serikali inaweza kuingilia kujua vile inaweza kusaidia wananchi wake.

The third point, ni juu ya clans. Unakuta ma-clans za nchi yetu wamekuwa divided sana na hii division sana inaingia kwa sababu ya pesa. Unakuta chairman fulani wa clan fulani anataka pesa, anataka kujitajirisha na pesa ya kutoka kwa watu wa nyumba yake na inakuwa kuna shida ambazo zinawakumba wananchi na wananchi sana sana hawatambuliki. Kwa mfano, clan elders wanakaa chini, wanasema we need a certain amount of money and we need to collect from our people na hao watu wanaingilia kwa kusanya pesa kutoka kwa watu ambao wako nyumbani, sio hata wale wako town. Unakuta wale watu wako town wanafanya kazi sana sana, hawahusiki na mambo ya kinyumbani sana na mambo ya clan, wale wako huko ni wale watu wanalima shamba, hawafanyi kazi na wakati hao wakubwa wamekaa chini, pesa wanaokota kutoka kwa hao watu wale wako na shida. Kwa hivyo, ni maoni yangu, ningeluliza mambo ya clans pia yaangaliwe, kwa sababu kuna wananchi wanateseka huku katikati, saa zingine hata mali ya mtu unakuta mbuzi imechukuliwa imeenda kuuzwa kwa sababu ya shillingi mia moja na inakuwa sasa huyu mtu hana mtu wa kumtetea, kwa hivyo Katiba za nchi pia zikiangaliwa ziingaliwe kuna zingine hapa za mambo ya kinyumbani, kuhusu clans pia ingaliwe.

My last point is on agriculture, hii mimi nataka kusema kwamba ni maoni yangu Serikali ifungue njia ya kuanzisha miradi ya kutafuta pesa ama kuajiri wananchi kupitia kwa wizara ya ukulima. Unakuta ya kwamba kama msimu huu unaisha wa mvua, maji mingi inapotea sana. maji yanapita mengi yakiangaliwa na badala ya kuzuiwa maji yatumike na tunajua tu hata kama mvua imenyeshwa for about a month or two, or three months, kuna msimu unakuja wa kiangazi. Kwa nini haya maji Serikali isitafute njia ya kuzuia maji, ili wakati wa kiangazi ukifika, Serikali iweze kuajiri watu kwa mashamba, watu wengi ambao hawana kazi waweze kupata kazi ya kufanya ya mkono, hata kama ni wale hawajasoma, waajiriwe kufanya kazi ya mkono, kwa ma-plantations na hao watu watumike kwa kutafuta chakula. Kama mtu ameandikwa kwa plantation, akilima pale anaweza kupata chakula. Serikali ikipata chakula kingi hao watu watakula kwa sababu leo shida iliyoko nyingi sana ni kuhusu chakula.

Kwa hivyo Serikali iangalie vile inaweza kutengeneza Katiba ya kutafuta chakula sana kwa wananchi ili shida nyingi ya chakula iwe tumeweza kusuluhisha.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Boniface. Any points of clarification? None, okey thank you very much for your views, asante sana na ufanye registration, Nashukuru kwa maoni yako. Sasa kabla sijamwita mbunge atoe maoni yake kwa dakika kumi, mimi kwa sababu yeye ni mbunge ndio maana nimempa dakika kumi na jana alitoa maoni ingine pengine leo utaongezea mafupi mheshimiwa, ili watu tuweze tukapata break halafu turudi saa nane. Sasa nauliza kama inawezekana nijue kama Scholastica Mwikali ako hapa. ako? Basi wewe ndio utakuwa wa kwanza, kwa hivyo ufike hapa saa nane mapema na Catella Leonard, hayuko. Samuel Irungu, hayuko. Basi mheshimiwa wakati ni wako halafu tumalize, baada ya mheshimiwa tutakuwa na break ya dakika arubaini na tano.

Hon. Kyalo Kaindi: Asante sana kwanza nataka tena kuchukua nafasi hii kwa niaba kwa watu wa Kathiani sana sana sehemu hii ya Athi River niwakaribishe sehemu hii yetu, kwa majina mimi naitwa mheshimiwa Kyalo Kaindi, mbunge wa Kathiani. Jana nilikuwa nimetoa maoni huko sehemu ya Kathiani na mimi nafurahia ya kwamba wananchi wa Kenya wako tayari kutoa maoni pia. Nilipokuwa nikiangalia, nilikuwa nikijiuliza ni kwa nini tuwe na (inaudible) why don't we have Katiba ambayo tutasema this is the Constitution of the republic of Kenya. The Constitution of the republic of Kenya shall be re-organised kwa mambo yote ya kisheria. The Constitution of the republic of Kenya shall be reviewed wakati huu. Kwa nini tunakuwa kama sasa ni wakati gani ambao tutarekebisha Katiba yetu. Hatutaki kuwa Katiba hii, haifanyi baada ya miaka kumi, haifanyi baada ya miaka ishirini. Kwa hivyo Katiba yenyewe, haisemi Katiba yenyewe itakuwa imerekebishwa wakati gani. So my first point is Katiba yetu katika ile introduction that is the preamble, ikiwa tunasema kwa mfano rais wetu atakayekuja, in my view ikiwa hiyo kwa utawala wa Kenya kuwe na amani kwa sababu ku-review sio kama imepotea miaka yote ili tuweze kurekebisha Katiba yetu.

Tumekuwa tukirekebisha hii na ile kwa bunge kwa sababu Katiba yenyewe haina mwelekeo wa kutosha wa kusema baada ya (inaudible)hakuitisha. If there are not terms, kuwe na wakati na kamati ya kuelimisha. Kuangalia ni maneno gani na hiyo kamati inaweza kuenda na kwa sababu tumekaa miaka bila kuelimishwa juu ya Katiba yetu. Jambo lile nimesema jambo la kurekebisha Katiba liwe ni sawa. Kwa hivyo hii ndio Lancaster house yetu. Wale mlienda huko, sasa hapa ndio Lancaster house. Kwa hivyo wale walienda uingereza mliandikiwa na wazungu.

Nasema mambo ya Katiba, hayo ni mambo tunaweza kuyatatua, ndio umesikia wakizungumzia juu ya lugha, ndio mtu yeyote akiona Katiba kama hii aweze kuisoma na kuelewa. Nilikupatia sehemu mbili za hii Katiba, zimeandikwa kisheria, na lugha ya kisheria ambayo itataka mtu akutafsirie. Ukisoma pengine hata hutajua unasoma nini. Utasikia kwamba Katiba hii itakuwa iki-refer kwa ile ambayo ilikuwa amended 1963, amendment ambayo ilifanywa 1974, amendment ambayo ilifanywa 1967, amendment ambayo ilifanywa 1992, na ikiwa hukuona Katiba ya kwanza ama uwe unaisikia, hata hii kitabu iliyoandikwa na kiswahili, hata iandikwe kwa lugha ya kikamba wewe hatutaelewa. Kwa hivyo wakati huu tunaandika Katiba zile amendment ambazo imekuwa zikifanywa, hizo pia tupewe.

Kwa hivyo tuwe na Katiba ambayo (inaudible). Kwa mfano ukiambia watu mambo ya Katiba yetu inasema kutakuwa na ofisi ya Katiba, ama ofisi ya coordinator and should be appointed by the next (inaudible). That is what there is (inaudible). Lakini ukiangalia pale nyuma ilikuwa inasema, he shall be appointed from amongst us. Kwa hivyo Katiba yetu iwe specific na iwe Katiba ambayo mimi kama Kaindi mbunge nitaelewa. Ikiwa ni (inaudible) na amekosa, ni hatua gani, ambayo inaweza kuchukuliwa. Kuwe na sheria ambayo inaweza kuangalia, tusingojee mpaka makoti yetu yaanze kutafsiri Katiba ama wakili wetu waanze kutafsiri Katiba. Katiba ndio kitu muhimu katika sheria yetu ya Kenya. Na mimi sikuja kusema (inaudible) wanasema wafunge virago vyao waende wabadilisha Katika bunge. Sasa hawa wanachukua maoni yao.

Mtu anasimama pale na kusema, mimi ndio mkubwa wa select committee. Hawa mnaowaleta, wanasema iishe October, iwe wamemaliza, wasimalize, warudishe kwa bunge na waende kwao nyumbani. Ikiwa tunaongea juu ya sheria ambayo ni muhimu. Sio sheria ile ambayo itakuwa kutoka nje na tunaambiwa kwamba baada ya miaka kumi ni kuzozana huko nje. Kule kuafikiana ili tuweze kushiriki na tuseme ya kwamba tuendele. Ulisikia kwamba ilikuwa ni matatizo (inaudible) wakaingilia wakaanza kuleta wananchi wa Kenya pamoja, watu wakaafikiana, vikundi vya bunge, vikundi vya kisiasa na vikundi vile vingine viweze kukaa. Miaka minne tumepoteza, Katiba itatengenezwa namna gani. Itatengenezwa lini? Wakati Mungu ametupatia kwa sababu watu wengine hawana haja na Katiba, wana haja ya siasa, halafu mtu anasimama anasema wale wamalize wafunge virago vyao waende. Tunasema haiwezekani. Wacha Commissioners wapewe nafasi ya kuandika Katiba. (inaudible). Ikiwa ni yule anayefikiria hii Katiba tumemwandikia awe mwananchi wa Kenya hiyo haiwezekani. Sheria ni sheria, kwa hivyo sioni ni kwa nini tumeanza kusema (inaudible) after our independence, hawakuwa wameanzia.

Hata nikienda kutakuwa na Kaindi mwingine. So why is it all that important? Ikiwa kufikia kukubaliana tumefika hapo, sisi tukatae na tuseme kama wananchi wa Kenya, Katiba iandikwe ambayo inaweza kuzungumzia mambo ya wananchi wa Kenya, hapana mambo ya wanasiasa wa Kenya.

Na hiyo ndio tofauti na ni lazima tutofautishe. Sisi tukisema hata kama mimi ni mbunge nikisema I don't want Katiba iandikiwe Kaindi na nataka Katiba iandikiwe nyinyi, na tupatie hawa nafasi wameanza kazi yao lini? Juzi juzi tu. Jana tumeshinda Kathiani na walitoka huko usiku hata mimi nilichoka, ndio nimekuja nimechelewa, tena wako hapa, kesho wako sehemu ingine na wanaenda nchi ya Kenya wakiwa zile groups wamegawanya, hawana secretariat ya kungoja hapa, kwa sababu bunge hatukuwapatia pesa ya kutosha, kwa sababu umuhimu wa kuandikisha Katiba we are not giving it even priority.

When I came here, I expected to see a number of lawyers here ambao who can be able to summarize those views ili mambo iende haraka, hawana nafasi ya kufanya hivyo. Halafu inatakikana sasa tuwaambie, andikeni haraka. Wakimaliza lazima wasikilize hizi ukanda zote hizi, kukumbuka watu wa kathiani walisema yapi, wa-make summary zao, lakini tunaambiwa by October let them pack and go. We are saying no, let us not politicize this exercise. Wacha iendeleo watuandikie Katiba wale tuko na haraka kuwa President it is as if there is no President in Kenya, as if there are no MPs in Kenya, tuwachie wananchi

waamue mambo yao.

Ningetaka kusema mambo mawili matatu tu. Iko kitu katika Katiba yetu hii inazungumzia juu ya separation of powers. Tuko na Executive ambayo ni presidency na ambayo ni Serikali kabisa. Rais na mawaziri, executive. Hiyo ni sehemu moja ya Serikali.

Tuko na sehemu ya bunge Legislature ambayo, sisi tunatakikana tuandike na tuangalie Katiba yenu iko namna gani, inafaa mambo ya Kenya, ni mambo gani ambayo hayatakikani.

Tuko na sehemu ya tatu ya judiciary, ya ma-jugjes wetu. Shida ambayo watu wengi wa Kenya wamekuwa wakisema eti wanasema Executive iko na more powers ni kwa sababu ya mambo fulani.

Bunge imechaguliwa na wananchi wa Kenya na wananchi wanajua bunge muda wake ni miaka mingapi, mitano, na ikiisha tunaenda nyumbani. Kama sasa hata mkisema nini, miaka yetu tano itaisha February tarehe nne. Five years zitakuwa zimekwisha ndio tuliapishwa bunge na wananchi wa Kenya wanafikiria wakati huo tutafanya nini, tutaenda kwa uchaguzi. Hiyo ni sheria ambayo inazungumza kabisa and yet section 59 ya hii sub section 2, hii tena inasema the President can dissolve Parliament any time. Hiyo ni kusema nini? Na tukizungumzia, we are not talking about the President ambaye yuko, tunazungumza juu ya President ambaye anaweza kuja na akawa kichwa yake hapana mzuri ama kichwa yake ni nzuri. Bunge ilichaguliwa five years, the following day after being sworn in he can also dissolve it, anaweza kuivunja.

Hiyo sheria iko namna gani. Hiyo sheria kweli iko sawa sawa? Hapana, sheria zetu ziweze kuzungumza. Ikiwa bunge ni miaka mitano ni miaka mitano. Ikiwa tumesema hata pia sisi wabunge tukae two terms ikiwa iko bahati ya kuchaguliwa term ya pili, iwe ni hivyo na imalizikie hapo. Ile tafsiri nimekuwa nikisema katika sheria ni lazima ikome. Wacha sheria zetu ziwe straightforward. Kwa nini unapatia judge na judge wengine ni corrupt. Umwambie toa huyu, kutoka elfu mia moja mpaka milioni moja. Utasikia twende mpaka kwa ofisi tukaongee na kwenda pale high court utakuta vijana wakifanya hiyo kazi.

That, kangaroo court zimejaa na utakuta hata mawakili wengine leo, kwa Kenya ni ma-champion ya hiyo mambo. Short cutting sheria zetu ambazo zimewekwa hapa. Kuenda wakazungumze katika chamber, why do you have to discuss in the chamber, why do you have to discuss in the chamber ikiwa sheria ni straightforward. Unarudi huko kwa chamber mkafanye nini? Kwa sababu sheria zetu zimepeana nafasi ya kutoka elfu mia moja mpaka elfu mia tano. Sasa hapo katikati wazee watakubaliana.

Hatutaki wazee, tunataka nini, sheria. Na ile kitu tunasema katika Katiba yetu sheria zetu ziwe ni sheria hata nani anaweza kuzisoma na kuzielewa. Tuko na mambo nimeona ilikuwa imetajwa na kile kitabu nimeguzia kidogo, nimesema yale mengine sitaki kuyarudia. Kwa mfano, vote of no confidence. Sasa vote of no confidence ni juu ya kufanya nini? Bunge limechaguliwa na raia. Wananchi wenyewe wamechagua President wao hata ikiwa ni nani. Si tumemaliza kazi yetu, halafu tukienda bunge tunasema we are going to remove the vote of no confidence on the president.

Com. Maranga: Mheshimiwa maoni yako Ujaribu ku-summarize. Weka makaratasi pale na unakuwa recorded.

Hon. Kaindi: This is what we are saying, ikiwa tumemchagua president, niliona mwaka wa kwanza tukiambiwa vote of no confidence. Na unajua ukienda bunge ni kama umeenda shule mwaka wa kwanza, you don't know what is happening. Hakuna shule ya bunge. Ukienda huko unakuta ma-champion wengine ambao wako na fitina zao, wanangojea wale wabunge wapya waje, ili wawaambie vote of no confidence. Sasa sheria inasema hivi, tumemchagua President tumemaliza five years, si imeisha. Wabunge five years, where does the vote of no confidence come in?

If the vote of no confidence is important, tuseme ndio tumesikia hiyo Serikali hatutaki, kwa hivyo members of Parliament waketi huko wafanye vote of no confidence. What happens after you move the vote of no confidence. Sheria zetu zinazungumza, hazisemi hana kitu, kwa sababu hazisemi baada ya vote of no confidence ni nani atakayechukua hatua ya kuongoza nchi so who do we leave our country to. Nilikuwa bunge nikaona hiyo na tukaanza kusikia hata majeshi yako tayari sasa kuzingira bunge. We must remove that fear. Tulikuwa tunaambiwa pitisheni hiyo kitu muone, hamtapita katika hii bunge kwa sababu wananchi walichagua Serikali yao. So these are things we are saying ambiguity lazima iondoke katika sheria zetu. Tuko na sheria za uchaguzi. Ni watu wengi wamekuwa wakisema, President amechaguliwa, wabunge wamechaguliwa na viongozi wa vyama wanafanya wabunge watumwa. This must be solved and ndio tumesema lazima tugeuze hizi sheria.

Ikiwa wewe umegombea kiti cha rais, gombea kiti cha rais na uachane na maneno ya bunge, iishe hapo. Kwa sababu mimi hufikiria bunge ambayo haina Mwai Kibaki, bunge ambayo haina Raila Odinga, haina Charity Ngilu, haina Kijana Wamalwa, kwa sababu walishindwa katika uchaguzi na Moi akishindwa na yeye anafanya nini? Hayuko. Kwa sababu ukienda kule bunge utasikia Shem Ochuodho kwa mfano, na juzi juzi Oloo Aringo. Na ukienda katika DP ni the same. Wanaanza kuitwa rebel MPs katika vyama vyao, wa sababu hawafuati yale mambo ya kiongozi wa chama mke umemchagua lakini hayuko na uhuru. We want to instill uhuru wa mbunge, na tuna-instill namna gani akienda bunge awe mbunge. That is the end of it. hakuna mtu wa kuangalia hapa huyu wangu atasema nini hapa nyuma. Na ukisema chochote wanaketi haraka na kusema huyu mbunge ni mbaya sana wacha tu-discipline yeye. We are saying that should cease.

The only way to do it, let us separate elections. Tuwe na wakati wa presidential elections, wale wanataka kugombea viti vya rais wagombea wote wamalize maneno yao. Tujue fulani alichaguliwa and that is the end of it. Na ikiwa umeanguka huwezi kurudi tena kusema nataka kiti ya nini ya MP. Wengi wanatumia hiyo nafasi kujitangaza mimi ni presidential candidate ili raia wakuwe ni kama wajinga, aseme atakuwa rais, ili in the process achaguliwe akiwa mbunge. Wanaitumia kama ngazi this must stop na lazima tuseme katika sheria lazima ikome. We must say it. Katika bunge tuko na kitu inaitwa division. Watu wakikubali mambo wanaenda upande huu. Wale wanaokataa, wanaenda upande huu na hiyo ni sheria za bunge. Wakati huu mmepewa nafasi nyinyi kuamua, hapana bunge. Kuamua ni sheria gani and in my view, we have to separate both. Ili parliamentary na ma-councillor tuchaguliwe wakati wetu, President na wale wengine wachaguliwe wakati wao and therefore presidential

elections ziwe za kwanza. Si ni sawasawa. Wale wataanguka waendeleo tu na kumpuzika nyumbani.

Com. Maranga: Mheshimiwa nakuomba umalize.

Hon. Kaindi: Mimi najua yale mengine hapa yamechaguliwa, yamezungumziwa, mayors we are saying the same, iwe direct, I think it is important, na mtu amesema wawe wanapewa nafasi yao ya five years, I agree with that. Hapana kuwa na councilors hapa kumi na moja wanaketi, wanapelekwa hoteli kubwa, wanapelekwa zingine na zingine. Tukichagua mayor kama huyu five years imelizike kazi yake. Si hiyo ni sawasawa? That is my view na nimeona ni view ya watu wengi sana na tuko na mambo mengi ambayo tungeendelea na kuchagua lakini tunasema President akichaguliwa maneno ya kuwa ni mbunge wa Baringo, mbunge wa Machakos, mbunge wa Gatundu, ikome. Constituency yake sasa inakuwa ni nchi ya Kenya. And I think this is what we are saying. Asanteni sana Commissioners, najua ni mengi siwezi nikasema yote.

Com. Maranga: Asante sana Mheshimiwa Kaindi na nakukaribisha urudi wakati wa mchana uongezee yale ambayo unataka kuongezea. Asante sana na kwa niaba ya wanatume na wananchi wa Kathiani tunawaomba sasa tupate break ya dakika arubaini na tano, tutarudi hapa saa nane kamili tuanze tena kikao cha pili. Yule mama nilisema Scholastica, ufike hapa kwa mapema. Thank you.

AFTERNOON

Com. Maranga: Tufuata list kama hii, kama sasa niko na watu tu wachache ambao mimi nitaangalia kwa list. Do you have the machine?

Nyumoo: Yeah, it is ready.

Com. Maranga: Okey, sasa wewe unaanza na majina yako kamili ili utoe maoni yako kwa dakika tano. And give us that memorandum.

Scholastica: Nitaanza kwa majina. Majina yangu ni Scholastica Mwikali, na ni mkaaji wa Athi River Municipality. Mimi nitaanzia kuchangia mjadala huu ama hii Constitution review, kwanza nawashukuru kwa kufika huku kwetu. Kwanza ningesema kwanza, huu muda umepewa wa urekebishaji wa Katiba ni mfupi sana, mimi ningelisema maanake hii ni document ambayo it is very important kwetu wakenya wote iendeleo na tukiangalia kama Katiba ya Uganda ambayo wako nayo wakati, huu nafikiri iliwachukua miaka saba, na hii tumekimbiza sijui tunaenda wapi. Kwa hivyo mimi ningeliomba hata kama tunafanya ile marekebisho ndio elections ziendeleo, hata our elections, tafadhali hii commission isivunjwe, iendeleo mpaka tuone hata hiyo miaka tano imeenda bado wamefanya amendments here and there na wakiongeza kile wanaona kinafaa wakenya. Hiyo

ninasema hivyo.

Ile ingine ningesema ni juu ya akina mama. Mimi nitakuwa kidogo naongea juu habari za akina mama, kuhusiana na Katiba ama government ile tuko nayo. Mimi ningelisema hivi, ukiangalia tangu independence, tuko na miaka thelathini na tisa sasa, na ukiangalia katika bunge surely, nasikitika sana. Huoni hata hakuna mama hata mmoja pale ambaye ni

minister, na ukiangalia hata wale wa kiwango cha pili ambacho ni assistant minister ni mmoja tu katika 222 something MPs. Kwa hivyo tunaomba tafadhalini, hiyo affirmative action iangaliwe na kwa sababu tangu April 2000, ilipitishwa na bunge ndio ijadiliwe na hata wa leo haijadiliwa katika bunge, wala nafikiri haiko kwa orodha ya kujadiliwa wakati huu.

Mimi ningeomba kwa sababu Constitution supreme law in this country ambayo inaweza kuwa ina-surpass any other law tafadhali affirmative action iwekwe katika Constitution ndio tuwe guarantee 30% presentation ya akina mama katika decision making. Hiyo ni kusema wakija kwa upande wa uchaguzi, inaweza kuwekwa kiwango juu sana ya masomo, ambayo kama ni President kuna mama ambaye anataka kuwa president, iwekwe kama ni degree. Hiyo tunasema ipunguzwe kwa akina mama, iwe special, deliberate provision, for a lady who would like to vye for presidency. iwe chini kidogo ndio aweze kuongoza. Ile ingine nasema katika uchaguzi, mimi ningalipendelea kitu kimoja, ndio tuwe na uwezo pia akina mama tuwe na uwezo wa kuongea yale ambayo yanayotufaa, iwe tukiwa kwa district level kama district ina constituency kama tano tafadhali akina mama wapatiwe nafasi waketi wote katika hizo constituencies waongee waseme constituency fulani itolewe mama ndio ata-vye pale na wale wengine waunge. Na hii iwe ni rotation. Hii ikiwa kama uchaguzi huu ulikuwa wa wamama kutoka Machakos, ile ingine wakati mwingine wakati mwingine uchaguzi mwingine utakuwa ni kutoka Kathiani, na hiyo itatufaa ndio tuwe kwa bunge tunaweza kuwa mambo yetu inaangaliwa vizuri.

Ikija kwa mambo kama huku Serikali za mitaa, pia ningalisema iende mipango hiyo hiyo kuwe na 30% ile ya affirmative action. Nafikiri hiyo ita-sum up everything about affirmative action. Iwe kama, tukiangalia upande mwingine, kama kuna budget, tuongee habari ya budget hapa kwetu nchini. Unaona budget ile iko ni blind, ama imelala, imenyamaza tu maneno ya akina mama. Unaona kwa mfano huku kuna uchaguzi wa akina mama, unasikia kuna provincial mambo ya maendeleo ya wanawake, provincial mambo ya groups na hakuna mahali wanatokeza.

Ukija hapa kama kwa Mavoko municipality, uone kama ni council ina-seat, they don't regard hawa leaders kama wanaweza kuwa pale wakiketi kama kuna pesa imekuja na inasaidia mahali, at least nao wawe pale, ndio wasikizwe kwa maana walichaguliwa na akina wa pale. Sasa ni kama walichaguliwa bure tu. Hatuwajulii wanachukuliwa kufanya nini. Kwa hivyo tunaomba wawe wakiitwa. Kama ni mama yule wa /(inaudible) groups, mama yule wa maendeleo ya wanawake, kama kuna kitu inahusu akina mama mjadala uko kwa council ama kwa parliament, at least waitwe. Kama ni parliament, we are eight provinces, wacha wale wamama wakiwa two two that is 16, siku hiyo waende kule na budget kuwe kuna provision ya kuwapatia allowance. Tafadhali, kwa hivyo mimi kwa upande wa akina mama ningesema hivyo.

Ile kitu ingine ningeonea ni habari ya Katiba, nataka kuongea habari ya president, kama President anachaguliwa, kusema kweli charity begins at home. I stand to differ with my area MP here maanake ya kusema charity begins at home, lazima huyo mtu achaguliwe kwao kisha aje kwa mbunge ndio agombee u-president. Ikija kama ni pahali ya Serikali za mitaa, kama ni mayor tungetaka, kama mimi Ningependekeza kama ni mayor, councilors wote kwanza wachaguliwe, wakichaguliwa kisha sisi wote tuchague mayor na achaguliwe kwa mlolongo, moja kwa moja na wananchi. Sio kuchaguliwa na councilors wenzake, na pale ndio tutaangalia the type of mayor tunataka, maanake kama tuna ma-councillors pale wana elimu ya juu kuliko huyu mayor itakuwa ni shida kuwaongoza. Maanake kama ni mayor he is the overall boss for the council, ndiye anaangalia ma-councillors wengine ndio actually the chairman of the other councilors. Ndio ana-serve kama consultant, naye awe na masomo ile pengine mtaweka nyinyi.

Kuajiri kwa ma-chief, mimi ningesema ma-chief pia nao wachaguliwe na wananchi ndio, wawe maanake development inanza kule chini, ndio wajue yule mtu anaweza kuwaunganisha vizuri na kuwasikiza vizuri without bias na asiwe mtu amechaguliwa kwa sababu mtu wa siasa amekuja na amesema kwa sababu ya matakwa yake anataka am-support ndio wananchi wapewe nafasi kama ni councillor, kama ni chief ame-perform vibaya wana uwezo wa kumtoa. Kuna kitu ingine nataka kusema hapa, habari ya inheritance of land, land tumeona hapa wamama wametengwa mbali sana. Unaona tumezaliwa mahali na tukiangalia wamama ndio wengi kuliko wanaume. Pengine sijaolewa na nina ndugu yangu pale na anaenda anapatiwa shamba mimi nanyimwa shamba yangu eti niolewe. Sio lazima niolewe, kwa hivyo akina mama kama hajaolewa, apatiwe equal share ya ile shamba iko nyumbani, lakini akiolewa legally somewhere sasa hiyo inaweza kubaki na familia. Hivyo ningesema hivi, ile kitu ingine ningesema nikiondoka tafadhali tunaona mtu anatolewa kazi ama ana-retire. Aki-retire anarudi anapewa kazi ingine kusimamia, ndio wanaanza kuharibu because mtu aki-retire huwa already akili yake imeenda chini na akipatiwa kazi ingine, ni kuharibu kila kitu kwa nchi yetu. Tafadhali niwache nifike pale kwa sababu ya saa. Thank you.

Com. Maranga: Asante sana Mwikali, keti. Kuna any point?

Com. Kangu: Mama Mwikali unasema ikiwa msichana hajaolewa apatiwe shamba kwao. Na tuseme akiolewa halafu mzee agawe shamba yote, baada ya kugawa kwa vijana wake huyu msichana, ndoa yake iende mbaya arudi nyumbani. Itafanywa namna gani?

Scholastica: Hii ni rahisi sana kwa sababu kama nimeolewa na nimeenda kwa boma ingine, nina share pale. Hata ndoa ikienda kombo sheria ziwekwe, lazima nigawiwe kitu pale. Si ndio, nilikuwa nimefanya kazi kwa huo mji, lakini siwezi kurudi kwetu nikapatiwe kitu tena, lakini kama sijaolewa kabisa, niwe na share kule kwetu, tafadhali.

Com. Maranga: Okey, asante sana Mwikali, sasa unaweza kuweka sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi hapo mahali Bwana Kanyi amekaa. Kanyi onyesha mkono mahali atakuja, ndio huyo, halafu utuachie hiyo memorandum. Asante kwa maoni yako. Hiyo microphone wacha tu hapo. Haiwezi kuanguka. Mwingine ni Mary Mumo, Rebecca Ndinda, Stephen Kariuki, Richard Nzuki,

okey wakati ni wako.

Mr. Nzuki: Kwa majina naitwa Richard Nzuki mkaaji wa hapa Athi River. Kwanza nitaanza na ofisi ya rais. Ofisi ya rais, nasema ya kwamba rais akichaguliwa asiwe mbunge wa constituency yake.

Kitu cha pili, rais achague ministers. Akichagua ministers, yule minister tayari na (inaudible) kwa kura huko constituency yake anakuwa MP wa hiyo constituency na yule aliyepewa minister anashikilia hiyo kazi peke yake.

Kitu cha tatu, ni upande wa police. Cases nyingi zime-arise ambapo wanapohitaji police, they don't respond. Naonelea polisi akiwa kazini aende ofisini, lakini alipwe house allowance, asiwe anakaa kambini ili kama hayuko kazini, tunakaa na yeye huko vijijini.

Kitu cha nne, hii mambo ya, kwa mfano watu wa simu njia zetu za wizara ya simu ni za zamani sana. Simu yako ikiharibika, unapiga 997 wanakwambia tu wanakuja na hakuna kitu wanakuja kutengeneza, inachukua muda mpaka ufuatilie mpaka mwishowe you don't see them. Mimi Naonelea njia itafutwe ya kutengeneza form fulani, unapeleka pale ofisini mtu anajaza na anaandika ni nani, kule utakuwa unafuatilia kwake.

Jambo la mwisho ni kwa upande wa ardhi. Hapa kwa sheria zetu, ukishikwa na kitu cha wizi huwa unahukumiwa au ukiuziwa kitu cha wizi, huwa wewe tayari umeshikwa na hatia, kwa hivyo huwa umeshtakiwa. Pia, mtu akikuuzia shamba lake halafu anauzia mwingine, inakuwa ni vigumu sana kama umekuta uli-conniwa na kesi iki-arise thereafter inakuwa ni vigumu sana kufuatilia ile shamba maanake unaambiwa ile mimi nimenunua peke sijui unarudishwa nyuma ya yule, na yule alilipa, inakuwa hakuna kitu wewe unaulizia, kwa hivyo haichukuliwi vile sheria ya wizi inachukuliwa. Yangu ni hayo hayo machache.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Nzuki. Any points of clarification? Thank you very much. Nenda uweke sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi. Alice Mwathi. Boniface Onyancha, Stephen Cheti, Dickson Mwangangi, Stanely Ngumbi, wakati ni wako.

Mr. Ngumbi: Kwa jina naitwa Stanely Ngumbi, mimi ni mkaaji wa Athi River. La kwanza, sasa tunatengeneza Katiba mpya na tutakuja kufanya kazi na Serikali mpya, Katiba mpya. Je, inawezekana wale watu ambao hawana kazi wapatiwe shilingi elfu kumi mshahara kila mwezi na kama haiwezekani, wapatiwe shilingi elfu tano ili waweze kujisaidia kwa ajili ya kuendeleza familia, kwa sababu kuna shida sana kwa maisha ya mtu kama hana kazi tukifuata Katiba mpya.

Ile jambo jingine ni kutoka nilipokuwa na miaka kumi na nane nafikiri ndio tulipata uhuru wetu lakini kulikuwa na ahadi wakati wa Serikali hiyo kwamba kufikia mwaka wa elfu mbili, tutakuwa tukinywa maji hapo nje. Nitakuwa nikifungua mfereji hapo nje kwangu lakini mpaka sasa hilo jambo linakuwa kama ndoto. Mimi ningeomba wakati Katiba mpya na Serikali mpya itakapofanya kazi, mambo kama hayo wanayoongea katika Parliamentna-MP wetu wasije wakaiongea jambo ambalo

hawawezi kutimiza, ikiwa wanaweza kutimiza, waongee na waitimize ili kusiwe na shida hata kidogo ya jambo kama hilo. Sasa maji haipatikani na tuliahidiwa. Ahadi ahadi ambayo haina mwanzo wala mwisho.

Kile kingine ni mambo ya elimu. Elimu iwe kutoka nursery mpaka form four, mzazi halipi chochote, wawe wakipata elimu ya bure. Kile kingine ni hospitali. Hospitali nayo tuwe tunapata bure kwa sababu hizo ni vitu vya raia vya lazima na vile vitu vya lazima vingefanyiwa budget, iwe inawekwa tuwe tukipata bure.

Mwisho ni kwamba polisi wana shida ya kufanya kazi, kuwa wanafanya masaa mengi na mishahara yao ni kidogo, hata ndio unaona corruption ziko. Walipwe mshahara unaowatosheleza na wapelekwe katika seminar ili waweze kufanya kazi zao bila ya kuhongwa. Mtu akifanya kazi awe akijua kila mwisho wa mwezi anapata mshahara wa kutosha kulisha familia yake na yake mwenyewe ya kujitosheleza kwa mahitaji yale mengine. Kwa hivyo mimi sikuwa na mengi ni hayo tu. Thank you very much.

Com. Maranga: Asante mzee Ngumbi, any points? Okey, thank you very much, register with us. Ningeomba wananchi wakati mnatoa maoni mnatoa mapendekezo kabisa, usiseme tu taabu zako bila kutoa pendekezo. Unasema kama ni taabu ya elimu, halafu unasema unataka ifanyike namna gani. Kama ni maneno ya mashamba, unataka ifanyike namna gani. Tumesikizana? Kwa hivyo wale ambao mmebaki mnakuja mnatupa mapendekezo na wengine wote wamefanya namna hiyo. Mary Gideon. Okey, wakati ni wako, unanza na majina yako.

Mary Gideon: Kwa majina naitwa Mary Gideon na nimetoka Lukenya. Maoni yangu naleta kwa tume ya marekebisho ya Katiba kuhusu elimu. Elimu, kama ingewezekana, mamlaka ya elimu ipunguzwe, kwa sababu sisi wazazi tuko na shida. Kama tuko na mwalimu na anatumia pesa zetu vibaya kwa ile ngazi ya tuombe A.E.O tuende, tac tutor, tuende inspection, tuende D.E.O malalamiko yetu hayawezi yetu haiwezi kusikika kwa sababu ya zile ngazi ambazo ziko huko, kwa sababu kitambo nifike huko, yeye umefika na pesa na sisi wazazi hatuna pesa. Mnasema elimu ni ya bure na hakuna elimu ya bure. Sisi tunatoa pesa.

Com. Maranga: Pendekezo lako ni gani mama?

Mary: Pendekezo langu, kama inawezekana, watu wa Constitution waweke katika waseme hao ma-A.E.O kwa sababu hawatusaidii. Hawawezi kutusaidia na chochote kwa sababu wangukuwa wanajua shida za wazazi ni nini.

Com. Maranga: Mama umesema taabu yako, pendekezo yako ni gani, tufanyeje?

Mary: Mpunguze hizo vyeo viko, kwa sababu ni vingi hata havina kazi. Kwa sababu kama yeye ndio macho yetu hapa na hawezi kuchukua jukumu aangelie shida yetu ni nini haina haja awe pale.

Ya pili, nikiongezea, tunaomba sisi watu tuko huko settled area, tunaweza kukufa ni njaa huko kwa sababu maji imejaa, hatuna bridge ya kupita, councilors hata MP hawezi kutengeneza bridge lakini Serikali inaweza kutusaidia, kwa sababu wale pia ni watu. Kwa hivyo sisi tunaomba cost sharing iangaliwe katika district, ndio na sisi tufaidike. Kwa sababu wakati kuna mafuriko kama wiki jana, watu wengine wanaumia na njaa sana. ndege inafika hapo lakini hatuwezi kujua inatafuta nini. Kwa hivyo tunataka kama marekebisho ya Katiba itaendelea, wawe wakituma watu wa kuchunguza hali yetu iko namna gani. Ni hayo tu sina mengine.

Com. Maranga: Asante sana Mary Gideon. Any question? Okey asante, jiandikishe kitabu chetu rasmi. Mwingine ni councillor Masai, hayuko. Huyu ni nani, councillor Masai. Okey, it is your chance. Five minutes sir, give us the main points, ni yeye. Karibu.

Clr. Masai: My name is Councillor Job Maasai David. I don't have any written memorandum but I have got one or two things to comment before I say what I have to say. One thing, we are very disturbed because we hear people who come here and want to present their views and instead of presenting what they are supposed to present they cannot be very clear. The reason being there is a issue that has been said here again and again about what we call civic education. Our people are not very well conversant with the current Constitution and the areas of the Constitution and the areas of Constitution that need to be affected. This is where you find people are coming here and what they are saying is totally irrelevant to what is required to be presented in front of you people.

Commissioners, I am also very much disturbed and I wonder why is this hurry that Kenyans are being subjected to by the current system. Who came up with the idea that the Constitution that should be attached to the constitutional review? It is said very clearly that we should have elections this year. I don't know who came up with this ideal and I wish we could have the chairman here to explain to us some of these things, that we are hearing. This is a very important affair affecting the lives of the second generation or the third generation after us, yet it is being hurried like somebody must take over leadership tomorrow.

Coming to my point, I want to start with the president. My view although I know this has been presented before but I cannot say that it has been done because I have not heard about it, is that the President should be under the law of the land. He should be answerable to everything that he says. His appointments too, should be vetted by the parliament. His term as the President of this country should be two terms and not more. Any appointment that he does to any individual, should be limited to two terms only. Coming to the formation of the cabinet. Ministers should not have any constituency whatsoever, because they will not perform their duties in a more open manner. There will tendency to favour their constituencies where they have their loyalty. So I would suggest that ministers should be appointed by the President from well known individual Kenyans then their names taken to Parliament like the American system, whereby they have to be appointed by the President and vetted by the parliament.

Let me talk something else about the presidency and the formation of the forces. When it comes to the issue of forming forces

we have forces like G.S.U here and the A.P, which virtually do a lot of nothing to this country. Infact the only thing that we do is that we feed these people so that the President can use in his excessive powers and start buttoning us when it becomes necessary in the times of crisis. These forces should be disbanned or turned into a very useful factor in the country, like digging dams whereby those people who are not employed will come to and start working. If not so, they should be banned and they should not be formed unless there is a very very clear reason, which should also go to Parliament again for vetting. In other words, the Parliament should be supreme to vett anything that the President comes up with.

Let me talk about the issue of jobs. You happen to find that somebody is working like I am sure most of you Commissioners in front of us here you have other jobs somewhere. We have people who are from universities, lawyers who are tarmacking, they don't have jobs, and they have nothing to do. They should be given that job. In other words, I am saying the Constitution should form one-man one job in this country. Fair distribution of wealth in the country.

The other issue I want to talk about is land. Land should be limited to every Kenyan so that they can own land, in every corner to only ten acres to every eligible citizen of this country. a person having 10,000 acres of land he cant even use like those. We have seen people coming from Nairobi grabbing land here in Athi River yet they cannot utilize that land, they just want to sell land because they have excessive land. If you have 10 acres of land surely, you have nothing to sell. You have enough land to live and cultivate upon.

Passports- there has been a problem of Kenyans having to get a passport to either go to visit a friend or fly out of the country. In the Constitutionthe passport should be a must. A national ID should be a must. A voter's card should be a must and it should be handed over to a Kenyan the moment he attains the age of 18, when he is leaving his school education at form four level. He should have those documents when he is going home.

I want to finish up by the issue of salaries. We have a problem of salaries in this country. people who are maybe well connected or other ways, you find somebody getting a salary of about, like the other day the judges were given an amount of about half a million salary. When you look at the police officer there, he is the man who is doing the donkey job in this world. Walking at night, bad areas, meeting with thugs and I am sorry to say this, some of them have no even time to enjoy with their wives. They are newly married and you are given transfer to marsabit you walk at night and at the end of the day you take home 10,000 shillings.

A judge who just sits there and he comes in the office at about 10 o'clock, leaves about 2 o'clock and that is the end of the day, he goes home with about 200,000 shillings. It does not make sense. We need harmonization of salaries in this country, so that we don't have problems like what teachers are saying they are going on strike, we are having a very crucial time of the examination, yet when we go back to what we are saying, limit the President should be underlaw.

Now, the current President should go to court. He should be taken to court by the teachers because of lying to them. He has signed an agreement on behalf of the government that they are going to be given increment of their salaries. Now, he comes back and says no, a liar he should be taken to court for lying to the Kenyans of this country. So my dear Commissioners, thank you very much, that is all I have to say.

Com. Maranga: Thank you very much Councillor, any points of clarifications. Thank you very much, please leave us with your memorandum, thank you for your views they are well taken. Now, next we have Alex Kimeu, hayuko. Oh, Alex karibu, sasa unajua kama huitiki siwezi nikajua kama uko. Huyu ni Alex Kimeu.

Mr. Alex Kimeu: I am Alex Kimeu, I will start with the presidential terms. The presidential powers should be reduced let us talk about the issue of the appointments of the presidential directive. You see, he just appoints a minister, for example a minister e.g an engineer to go to the ministry of medical powers, whereby you cant seek that information. The appointment of councilors that means it has been (inaudible). It should go to a modified five terms and the people should elect him. Those are my views.

Com. Maranga: Any questions, No. okey, nenda utuwekee sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi. Thank you very much. Sebastian Kithindu. Okey, it is your turn.

Mr. Kithindu: Jina langu ni Sebastian Kithindu na nakaa hapa Athi River. Maoni yangu ninayotaka kusema, mimi ni mKenya huru na kuna mashamba inamilikiwa na watu binafsi na makampuni na ukipitia pale, unakamatwa, unakuwa wewe ni kanyanga na unashitakiwa na unafungwa. Hiyo sheria ningetaka iondolewe kwa sababu hiyo ni ya kikoloni wakati wa wabeberu.

Mambo mengine kuhusu hiyo ardhi, kuna watu wanakaa katika pale mabarabarani, wanajenga nyumba za ma-carton pale. Unaona mashamba mengine inamilikiwa makubwa makubwa, ukiuliza ni ya mtu mmoja. Sisemi hawa watu wanyang'anywe mashamba hayo. Ningeuliza kwa Katiba wakate acre ikiwa ni mia moja wakate hamsini, wasaidie watu wale wanakaa mahali pale. Ndio waridhike na wawe wanaishi wanafanya kazi vizuri.

Jambo lingine ni mahakama ya taifa letu. Unasikia kesi inawekwa mahakamani na ikiwekwa mahakamani wakosaji ikiwa ni watatu ama ni wanne, unasikia wakati wa mafungwa lakini mmoja anaachiliwa na kosa ni lile lile moja, wameiba pamoja. Hiyo tunashangaa. Hawa wanafungwa na huyo anaachiliwa, unakuwaje na ikiwa hivyo hakuna mtu angeweza kuuliza. Kungewekwa mahakama mengine ya kuuliza jambo hilo.

Jambo lingine ni kuhusu waalimu. Idara zote za Serikali, zimepimiwa ma-uniform lakini idara ya waalimu ya elimu hata akiwa na A.E.O, D.E.O, hata Tac Tutor, headmaster, waalimu hakuna mmoja ana uniform. Ningetaka Katiba irekebishwe ya kupimia watu wa elimu uniform ndio tuwe tunawatambua tukikutana nao. Mimi nakomea mahali pale.

Com. Maranga: Asante mzee kivindu, nenda ujiandikishe huko, uweke sahihi hapo. Mwingine ninayemwita sasa ni Peter Kitemo. Peter Kitemo alizungumza mbele yetu. Wewe uliongea, si ndio? You cant speak twice. You spoke, we cannot give you another chance, I am sorry. No! no! you will just take that memorandum there please, you spoke. The next person is Paul Masila. Okey, it is your chance.

Mr. Paul Masila: Jina langu naitwa Paul Masila, mimi ni mkaaji wa hapa. Kuna mambo machache ningependa kusema juu ya hii Katiba, sababu tangu tupate uhuru, kuna masharti fulani tuliweka tulipata uhuru na naona imetupiliwa mbali na wale wenye kuitupa hawajali. Kama leo, tuko na Commissioners katikati yetu, wametuahidi forty five minutes, they have come late, they are not apologetic na kile ningetaka kusema ni kama mtu ameajiriwa na ni mfanyi kazi wa Serikali, asiwe mkubwa wetu, awe mfanyi kazi. Atuheshimu kwa sababu tunamlipa, hiyo ni kitu mmoja.

Ile ingine nataka kusema ni juu ya kama kitu kimesemwa na hakitatimizwa. Tunaenda wakati wa uchaguzi. Kila chama kitatangaza manifesto yake. chama kikuje kichukue Serikali, ikose kutimiza hiyo ahadi imehaidia wananchi itawafanyia, hiyo Serikali inatakiwa ijiuzulu, kwa sababu imedanganya wananchi. Hiyo ni moja nilikuwa nataka tena niseme juu yake kwa sababu tuliahidiwa mambo mingi wakati tulipata uhuru 1963, hayajafanywa. KANU iko kwa kiti na ndio iliahidi free education, madawa ya bure na hawana aibu kuendelea kusema wataongoza, hiyo ni uongo open na wananchi ndio walidanganywa na wakapiga kura zao na wakawapatia wadhifa wa kutimiza hiyo agano na hawakutimiza. Tukijaribu kutoka huko. Waliahidi free education. Ile Serikali kama haitatimiza manifesto yake ijiuzulu.

Ile ingine nilikuwa nataka kusema sana sana juu ya chapter five ya Constitution yetu, ni juu ya vile Serikali imeundwa. Point ya kwanza ni independence. Kama ni parliament, kusiongezwe mambo mengine. Ikuwe independent to make their decisions open and clear kujua mambo zingine.

Kama ni judiciary, nayo iachiliwe ikuwe independent kwa sababu kumekuwa na shida mingi, kesi inakaa miaka kumi, wananchi wameibiwa pesa zao na hakuna hatua inafanywa, kwa sababu it seems the Executive has a hand in the judiciary. Kama ni executive, taking of ministers and assistant ministers. That man ought to be a man of good reputation.

Kama huyo mtu ameshtakiwa kitu fulani hata kama ameiba, ajiuzulu. Kama hatapatika na kosa arudi kwa ofisi. Akipatikana na kosa afungwe. Badala ya mtu ako kwa ofisi na ako na jina mbaya. Hiyo ni kuaibisha Serikali yetu kwa sababu tulikuwa na (inaudible) hiyo ni kitu hatujawahi kujua imeenda wapi if the people concerned in it are still in the government.

Ya tatu, the powers of the president. the President ought to be answerable to every mwananchi. Tu-scrap, itolewe presidential decrees. Iwe, whatever the President says there are people who can better it to check whether that is possible or, it is not possible. The President apewe mamlaka ya kuchagua watu, to nominate people or appoint people, let there be another body to vett those people. Si eti akikuchagua unaingia kwa ofisi. Anakuchagua, anakupeleka mahali pengine ili uangaliwe kama hiyo kazi

unaweza.

Haya, kama umechaguliwa kama sasa Commissioners, mupewe security ya umechaguliwa kwa huu muda mpaka huu muda, sio eti kama utatofautiana na mtu mkubwa serikalini unatolewa. Unakuwa kama it is five years au one year, I-remain that until you finish your contract.

Com. Maranga: Okey, wind up please, your last sentence, your time is up.

Mr. Masila: Ile ingine ya mwisho ni juu ya wafanyi kazi. Our industrial court ipewe nguvu, union zetu zipewe nguvu na salary guideline itolewe kwa sababu hiyo ndio imenyanyasa watu wengi. Mhindi anatoka kwao, anakuja hapa, anataka kuandika mshahara akikuta ya Serikali huko chini, anaandika hiyo iko chini.

Ya mwisho nikimalizia juu ya hiyo, ni juu ya hii mambo ya wafanyikazi, juu ya casuals. Hatuwezi tukakaa forty years ikiwa tunapata uhuru na ukuje kukuta mtu ni casual. Hiyo jina ya casual itolewe, itafutwe jina ingine lenye maana lakuweza kusaidia wananchi.

Com. Maranga: Okey, you go and sign our official register and leave your memorandum. The next one is Simeon Wambugu. Okey, five minutes and please stick to the time. We have so many people who want to speak. And the other point is that make recommendations, as Commissioners we are also Kenyans, we do understand some of the problems. But make specific recommendations. Like if you are saying, people cannot afford in education, they cannot afford in health. What do you want us to do in the constitution? That helps us a lot.

Mr. Wambugu: Kwa majina kamili mimi ni Simeon Wambugu, mimi ni mkaaji wa hapa Athi River na maoni yangu kwa tume siku ya leo, ninganza na utangulizi wa Katiba yetu. Kwa sababu Katiba tuliyo nayo kwa wakati huu haina utangulizi wowote, hatuelewi tunaanza wapi na inatupeleka wapi. Ningetaka iseme hivi, sisi watu wa Kenya tunatambua kuundwa kwa Serikali ni kuwahudumia wanadamu, kuwaletea amani, ufanisi, usalama furaha na uadilifu na kuheshimiwa kwa maisha ya wote.

Pia, iseme kwamba tunafahamu kwamba udumishaji wa demokrasia unahitaji uangalifu kwa madhumuni ya kustawisha jamii yenye kuzingatia haki za raia wake, uongozi mwema. Pia itaje makabila yote ya wakenya ambao wameiua hiyo Katiba. Itaje sherehe kuu za kitaifa ambazo ni ishara ya uhuru tulioupigania kutoka kwa wakoloni.

Sehemu ingine ambayo ningetaka pia kutaja kutoka hapo ni Katiba yetu, ile kiwango cha kupitisha hoja fulani kiongezwe kutoka 65% to 85% kama itawezekana na pia kuwe na utaratibu ya kwamba kama kunayo kasoro kama vile wabunge waliweza kuona hiyo Katiba iko na kasoro waweze kuiachilisha tume na pia tume iweze kuingia kwa wananchi na kuwauliza maoni juu ya kasoro fulani iliyoko katika Katiba yetu.

Pia, mikutano kama hiyo ya kuweza kufanya hiyo shughuli, iweze kuhudhuriwa na watu kama D.O au D.C kama itawezekana. Pia katika sehemu ya uraia, ningetaka pia kusema ya kwamba yeyote ambaye amezaliwa Kenya, awe mwanamke, awe mwanamume, kutoka labda baada ya uhuru na wakati huo wa uhuru, awe amepewa kibali cha kuwa mwanakenya.

Sehemu ingine ningetaka kuongezea ni juu ya usalama wa nchi yetu. Ningependekeza vyo vya usalama majeshi na hayo mengine yote, yaweze kuwekwa katika Katiba ili tuweze kujua majukumu yao ni yapi, na shughuli zao ni zipi ambazo wanatekeleza katika nchi hii yetu ya Kenya na kuwe pia na kikosi maalum cha kulinganisha hayo majeshi ya silaha na pia mamlaka, na nchi iwe na uwezo wa kutangaza vita. Na pia Katiba Ningependekeza, isiruhusu nguvu za kipekee kwa uongozi katika raia wake (extra ordinary powers).

Pia Ningependekeza bunge iwe ikikaa na kuamua mambo bila kushurutishwa. Pia kwa mambo ya vyama vya kisiasa pia ningetaja ya kwamba jukumu lolote, vyama ambavyo vyote vinafanya kama maendeleo na wananchi kusiwe na ubaguzi wa kwamba chama fulani kisipewe pesa namna hii au kingine kisipewe pesa. Vyama vyote katika sehemu ya maendeleo viweze kushirikishwa katika sehemu ya maendeleo, ila tu iwe ni zile chama ambazo ziko na wawakilishi katika bunge. Kwa hivyo kama chama kiko na wawakilishi Katika bunge, katika ile tunaita national cake waweze kugawanya equally ili maendeleo yaweze kupatikana kwa wananchi, bila kujali swala la opposition ama swala la nani, au ni nani.

Katika sehemu ingine ya bunge, ningetaka bunge kusiwe na nominated MPs. Wale MPs ambao wanateuliwa baada ya uchaguzi kufanyika. Wasiweko kwa sababu unakuta katika constituency zingine kunakuwa na mabunge wawili. Mmoja ni wa wananchi, mwingine ni wa kuteuliwa. Kusiwe na sehemu kama hiyo katika bunge letu.

Kusiwe na viti ambavyo zimetengwa pia kwa upande wa wanawake katika uchaguzi. Kila mmoja ako huru kupigania kiti akitaka. Iwe ni ya urais, iwe ni ya ubunge, iwe ni ya councilors, wanawake waweze kupewa nafasi kushiriki kivyao kama wanaume katika Katiba yetu.

Com. Maranga: Wind up please, if you have a memorandum, give us the last points.

Mr. Wambugu: Pia ningetaka kusema ya kwamba kama ni sehemu ya mahakama, mahakama yetu iwe huru kutekeleza wajibu wake bila kuingiliwa na uwezo wa rais, bila kuingiliwa na bunge, ili iweze kuhudumia wananchi iwezekanavyo.

Katika Serikali ya mitaa, Ningependekeza pia sehemu ya mayor wa jiji aweze kuchaguliwa na wananchi. Na pia mabaraza yetu yaweze kupewa uwezo wa kutumia zile pesa ambazo wamezipata kwa maendeleo ya sehemu zile wanayoishi, bila kwanza hizo pesa kupelekwa kwa treasury, halafu kurudishwa katika sehemu zile za baraza.

Sehemu ya uchaguzi pia ningetaka Katiba yetu itaje siku ya uchaguzi. Kama Katiba tuliyoko nayo sasa hatujui uchaguzi ujao utakuja siku gani. Ningependekeza Katiba hii tunayoiunda sasa, ile siku watasema uchaguzi ni mwezi fulani wa mwaka fulani au wakati fulani.

Pia Ningependekeza waweze kuangalia juu ya society yetu, kwa sababu unakuta society yetu juu ya ualimu na juu ya mambo ambayo inaendelea katika magonjwa na kadhalika.

Com. Maranga: Thank you very much, you have a memorandum, thank you please register with us officially and leave us with the memorandum. Wale ambao wako na memorandum, please tunawaomba you highlight the main points because the commission will be able to read that memorandum, we are going to develop a report for this constituency as a commission, so you can see your views, whether verbal or in written. So those reports are going to be available. Sasa nimwite Bwana Daniel Kithinzi, dakika tano umeomba unarudi ofisi na ufanye haraka. Anza na majina yako na mimi naona wewe uko na memorandum usisome tupe maoni ya muhimu. Okey, halafu utupe hiyo memorandum.

Mr. Daniel Kithinzi: Nimeandika kwa points kwa hivyo ningesema kwa ufupi sana, kitu kimoja.

Com. Maranga: Anza na majina yako.

Mr. Kithinzi: Daniel Kithinzi, mkaaji wa hapa Athi River. Kitu cha kwanza ni vile mnaendelea ndio inafaa tunasikia vitu vinaitwa national convection haitufai, kwa sababu itakuwa kwa wanasiasa. Kile munafanya kuchukua maoni kutuka kwetu ndio inafaa kutengeneza Katiba, kwa sababu tutachukua kwa kila mwananchi. National convection ni wale wanataka siasa. Kwa hivyo ingine tumeona wengine wanamwambia muache, muanze kuangalia ni nani alifanya makosa gani sasa kutakuwa na legislation na mutakuwa na judiciary. Kwa hivyo hii tukaona ni kama ujanja. Yaani legislation mtupatie Katiba. Katiba hii tutajua ni nani alifanya makosa na ni nani alikosea wapi. Kwa hivyo hiyo, wengine hata ni watu wana elimu wanawaambia hiyo tunasoma. Kwa hivyo yenu ni kutupatia Katiba, legislation. Sio judiciary.

Ingingine, tunaona Parliamen is supreme na ikae supreme. Tunataka hiyo ikae hivyo kwa sababu lazima tutengeneze sheria. Kuna points zingine ambazo nimeweka hapo kwa sababu nimeona wanawake wananyanyaswa. Hata sasa unaona kwa ofisi. Kuwe na sheria ambayo inaweza kuingilia hata top officials wale wananyanyasa office messengers. Kuwe na sheria inayowachukulia hatua kali sana, kwa sababu wanachukua eti wako in charge na kuingilia wengine. Sheria zingine lazima ziwemo kulinda mwananchi wa kawaida.

Vile vile, kuwe sheria ikiwezekana interdiction ya yule atapatikana anaweka sahihi haki za Serikali, anaweka sahihi mradi fulani umemalizika na bado haujafanywa na ameweka sahihi, hii tumepata kusikia, Serikali inapata hasara ya ma-milioni ya pesa.

Imprisonment without fine. Hiyo ndio itaweka hao wajue hiyo ni mbaya sasa. Vile vile kuna wale councils, the minister of Local

Government iwe na sheria ambayo inaweza ku-inspect Local Government, ili corruption tunasikia na vile vile over-employment imalizike. Tuwe katika councils zinaendelea vile tunatumikia wananchi.

Vile vile wengine wanasema juu ya powers of the president. Powers zinaweza kuwemo lakini kile kibaya ni ile above law. Ifanywe replacement na impeachment. Awe chini ya sheria, kwa sababu hiyo ndio inaleta corruption. Wale wako under his umbrella wanaweza kufanya chochote na hivyo wanapata ukubwa na sheria zao zinawalinda.

Vile vile, wale maofisa wa Serikali ambao wanatumia uwezo wao kama unakuwa addicted na yeye kwa sababu ulikuwa kwa mfano ukitaka kununua ploti na yeye anataka kununua hiyo. Sasa inaweza kuwa ni ugomvi akichukuliwa hatua. Sasa ile muhimu wanaangaliwa wasiwe na uwezo mkubwa ambao unaweza kuweka mwananchi kwa hatari au awekwe ndani bila kuwa na hatia.

Land cases- unajua wana title deed na ukimuuliza hadhibitishi vile alipata hiyo land. Kama mtu, kuwekwa sheria, kama mtu hawezi kudhibitisha vile alipata hiyo sehemu ya ardhi basi atapoteza haki yake. Kwa mfano unakuta ana title deed atakuja kwa ukali, bwanake amekufa, nitamwambia alimizia kabla ya kufa kwa hivyo toka hapa, nenda zenu, hiyo title deed ametoa wapi? Ningemaliza na kusema kuna chaos, kwa sababu ya administration. Ni maoni yangu ya kwamba province tatu ni kubwa sana, hasa coast, eastern na rift valley. Utakuta hii sehemu ndio unasikia kuna tribal clashes, kwa sababu effective administration inaonekana ni kama ina shida. Sasa hii maoni yangu ni kama ingegawanywa, sub-divisions sio provinces, inaweza kuitwa provinces, inaweza kuitwa regions au majimbo, lakini iwe katika sehemu ambayo provincial administration inaweza kuangalia vizuri, ili tusiendeele kuwa na shida.

Com. Maranga: Asante mzee Kinthinzi. Hata wakati wako umeisha. You have already spoken. Na una memorandum, so please sign our official register halafu utuachie hiyo memorandum, tunashukuru kwa maoni yako. Thank you very much. Mwingine ni Nzau Kombo, hayuko. Daniel, oh, Daniel ameongea. Fred Muchache Mosse, okey wakati ni wako, dakika ni tano.

Mr. Mosse: My name is Fred Muchache Mosse and mimi ni mkaaji wa hapa Athi River and first of all, I would like to say that whether there is a new Constitution or not, there should be elections and the elections should not be attached to the new constitution.

I would like to start with the issue of citizenship. Somebody should be regarded as a citizen of Kenya through birth. There is an automatic one for whoever is born in Kenya. Automatic citizenship can be required through adoption, marriage, migration who have some specific intentions in Kenya. Kenya citizens regardless of gender should be entitled to automatic citizenship. The rights of citizens should include the rights to live, right to education and the right to inherit services. The Constitution should not allow duo-citizenship.

For one to prove he is a citizen, he/she should carry an ID. The political parties also should have the following roles. They should educate the public on Constitution or on legal matters, they should assist the needy, offer constructive criticism to the government and act as a watchdog. The Constitution should regulate the formation, management and the conduct of the political parties. The number of the political parties should be limited and they should not be more than eight. The maximum should be eight.

Political parties should be financed through the sponsorship, through NGO bodies, fundraising, and investments from the chairman and through some loans from the commercial banks. Political parties should not be financed through the public funds and that one might increase or might lead to mushrooming of some political parties.

I would like to talk about the issue of having affirmative action towards women. I am not for that idea personally because every woman is a citizen of Kenya and the question of giving favours or have them demanding some favours against the opposite sex, should actually be scrapped from the Constitution and the question of female genital mutilation has actually been outlawed incorrectly and should have a specific background because in some communities genital mutilation is actually done just as a rite of passage it is not towards marriage. So it has been outlawed with scanty background and we actually request the authorities concerned to go ahead and do that.

The President should face impeachment while still in the office. And the winner of the electoral council or the MPs should be two fifths of the votes cast, when he is a councillor and this should be half of the votes cast and the President four fifths of the votes cast and some other details are inside the memorandum, I don't need to go ahead and talk about that.

The qualifications for presidential candidates should be graduate and should be a Kenyan citizen, should be financially stable and should be corruption-free.

Another very sensitive issue I want to talk is about the cabinet.

Com. Maranga: I think really you need to wind up.

Mr. Mosse: I am winding up.

Com. Maranga: I am not going to allow you because there are many other people who want to speak. Thank you very much. Because we have a memorandum, there is no problem. So, register with us and give us your memorandum. The next person is Benson Muthiani. It is your chance.

Mr. Muthiani: Jina langu naitwa Benson Muthiani. Yangu ni brief kidogo. Kwanza nataka kusema juu ya Local Government. Zile qualifications za councilors, there should be, lazima kuwe na clan kama za councillor sio eti mtu yeyote akitaka kuwa councillor anaweza kuwa councillor. Why? Kwa sababu kazi ingine budget ikisomwa, kama hujui kusoma, yule officer anaendelea hii mambo na hutajua ni nini. Itakuwa ni time wasted. So there should be a qualification of that certificate of any councillor in a Local Government. hivyo ndivyo itaendelea, form four.

Kuna ingine inaendelea katika municipal council ama Local Government employment. Unakuta kazi ya Local Government imeharibika kwa sababu ya kuandikana kinyumbani. Unaona kila mwaka, sasa kila councillor analeta watu wawili ama watu wanne. Therefore baadaye hawa watu yule atakuja kulipa council atamfukuza kwa maana ako na ubaya actually. Kwa hivyo mtu akiandikwa kwa council irrespective awe na qualifications zile zinazotokana kama ni kazi imetokea.

Ile ingine ni on executive. Kwa upande wa elections ya representative, ile 25% ya provincial is not enough. Ningependelea iwe 50% ya votes cast kwa maana ile ingine unaweza kuwa unajulikana sana. Kwa hivyo kama ulikuwa na total ubaki na 2% ya votes cast.

Ile ingine ningeliza, juu ya mambo ya kulipa kodi. Kodi hapa katika Kenya yetu hapa, unakuta mtu ako na so many assets na analipa kodi ya asset moja, na hivi ndio inasemekana Serikali itatoa kwa kodi. Mtu akiwa na biashara kubwa, anasikizana na mtu wa VAT hiyo pesa halipi. Huyu ako na kazi hapa na tena ako na kazi Mombasa na unapata anatomia ile kazi anatomia kulipa kodi kwa government ni factory moja.

Ile ingine yangu ni civic education should start from primary school. Already tunaongea hapa na watu wengi unaona hakuna watu kwa sababu hawajui Katiba inamaanisha nini. Hawajaelezwa eti ni nini. Kwa hivyo tutaongezwa watu hapa hawajui hata wametoka hapa, kila mtu anashughulika ni kitu gani ambacho kinaendelea. Kwa hivyo majority of Kenyans 25% or 35% inajua what is a constitution. the rest hawajui ni nini. Kwa hivyo mimi naomba nina permission ya kutoka kwenda.

Ile ingine yangu ni jeshi. Kuna qualified people personnel, tuko na engineers, tuko na more communications, machinery tuko nazo. Badala ya tukae in the barracks, tuwe kama vile ilikuwa inajulikana miaka iliyopita, 2000 kutakuwa na maji kila mahali. Kama tungetumia hii watu wa army, wangechimba boreholes. Hata barabara wangukuwa wametengeneza, sioni haja ya mtu kukaa anaenda 25 years, anaenda nyumbani, and he is qualified na ametumia pesa ya public funds na hakuna kitu anaweza kufanya. Hata akitoka huku nje ile kazi hataifanya, kwa maana hajafanya practical. Kwa hivyo ningeliza wale wako qualified na wako huko nje wamesaidia na wananchi na kazi zao zinaendelea kuisha.

Com. Maranga: Malizia mzee wangu masaa yako yameisha, asante. Thank you very much. Enda hapo u-sign halafu utuachie memorandum yako. The next one is Winfred Tabitha. Basi wakati ni wako. Utoe maneno kabisa kwa dakika tano.

Winfred: Kwa majina naitwa Winfred Tabitha, nataka Athi River. Yangu kwa tume hii ni machache.

Kwanza ni kwa upande wa wanawake. Hakika wanawake wanafinyika sana, hasa katika hili jambo la slums na squatter. Pendekezo langu ni hili, hakika hata kama ni kufukuzwa, waonyeshwe mahali ambapo wanaweza kukaa na watoto.

La pili, langu ni kuhusu maternity fees. Pendekezo langu ni hili, kama Serikali ingefanya jambo, yaani ushuru wake uwe mdogo.

Langu la tatu ni hili, kutunga mimba wasichana wa shule. Mimi pendekezo langu ni hili ikiwa kijana amemdunga mimba msichana, amuo. La siyo, aweze kulea huyo mtoto mpaka wakati atapata kazi.

Langu la nne ni hili, urithi kwa wasichana. Wasichana wamefinyika. Hakika pendekezo langu ni hili. Kama mtoto ni mtoto awe anapewa ardhi kama vile kijana.

Langu la mwisho, ni elimu. Hakika Serikali inaweza kuangalia kama kunawezekana elimu iwe ya bure. Kwa hivyo yangu ni hayo.

Com. Maranga: Asante sana, weka sahihi kitabu chetu rasmi. Yule naita sasa ni peter Nzomo. Na uanze kwa majina yako. Why are you registering twice? Sincerely you need to be honest with yourself. There are people who have not spoken. Josephat Nzioka. Please kama Umeongea mbele ya tume, huwezi kukubaliwa tena uongee you give a chance to those ones who have not talked. Okey, Josephat Nzioka and give us a summary because I can see you have a written memorandum.

Mr. Nzioka: I am talking about the constitution. Katiba ni makubaliano baina ya watawala, kwa hivyo wakati makubaliano inaisha, mtawala atoke kwa kiti sababu mtu akikubaliwa kama kiongozi, akikubalika na watu ili aende awafanyie kazi. Na huyu kiongozi akikosa kuwafanyia kazi, basi hana budi kukaa pale ila atoke sababu hiyo.

Ya pili, an agreement inakuwa na wakati wa kuanza na wakati wa kuisha. Kwa hivyo huo mkataba ukiisha, ile date ambayo ilikuwa inianza, huyo mtu pia atoke kwa kazi.

Inginge nikiongea juu kuhusu social contract, ni ya kwamba watu, all the people led in their power from the leader, therefore after the expiry date of that power it shall be by the entire electoral. Also, those powers should be respected by these leaders.

Ya tatu, katika Katiba ambayo tuko nayo na Kenya, nikichukua Kenya as a sovereign state. Na kama Kenya inasemekana ni supreme state, also the citizens should also have the sovereignty, kwa sababu hatuwezi kuwa na sovereignty of the nation and the President sovereignty is nowhere to be found.

Katiba hii, ninaposema sovereignty, haitwambii sisi wakenya ni akina nani, sababu the work ile tunaita preamble, is nowhere to be put. Like we people of Kenya, like the Constitution of America or any other country, there is the introductory part of the Constitution.

Ya nne, ni multiparty, Katiba ya leo inatwambia Kenya is a multiparty democratic nation mr. chairman as I see, sisi raia wa Kenya we should be given a freedom to join whichever party we want. It is very much disappointing to see somebody in the opposition side, I begin to get suspicious of the KANU party and in any way with all the evidence also I might be a KANU member.

The present Constitution inapatia rais uwezo mkubwa na ndio mimi nataka katika Katiba ya leo huo uwezo upunguzwe.

Tukija katika ngazi Serikali za mitaa, section 225 laws of the government, inapatia ma-councillor uwezo wa kuchagua mayor au chairmen na mimi nasema ya kwamba katika hii Katiba ambayo tunatengeneza, the people themselves should elect the mayor, sababu kama mtu hajachaguliwa kwa upande mwingine inakuwa ni ngumu kufanyia kazi na inaweza kuwa even I don't care even if (inaudible) Nairobi.

Decentralization of the Local Government, ndio hiyo government ipatie watu huduma ambayo inafaa. Hii sasa, the town should be properly planned, sababu unaweza kuona nyumba zingine zinajengwa karibu sana na ingine na wakati moto unapowaka, basi inakuwa ni ngumu kupoesha huo moto kwa sababu hiyo nyumba imeshika na inashikisha ile ingine.

Land resource and municipality. It should be distributed equally to all the heads kwa sababu tunaweza kuona watu wadogo waki(inaudible) and this is the land. We need the municipality.

Com. Maranga: Please wind up.

Mr. Nzioka: council by-laws hizo lazima iangaliwe ya kwamba zinakuwa applied. Environment, council itupatie area ambazo tunaweza kupanda miti kwa upande wa mazingira.

Electoral commission, the chairman should be elected by public service commission. Kila political party iwe na Commissioner within the commission. The election date must be independent, kwa sababu unaweza kuona inakuwa a secret weapon on somebody to win the elections. Parliament should have a calendar.

Com. Maranga: Sasa wewe you wind up there. There are others who want to speak. You can see there are all these lists, I have given you five minutes you have taken eight minutes, so thank you very much, hand over your documents and sign that point. Then the next person is Eric Mayori. Please stick to the time, I am going to cut you short if you don't put up your points.

Mr. Mayori: Kwanza yangu naona, tume hii ya marekebisho haina haja iongezewe muda. Ule muda imepewa iwe ni ya kutosha. Kwa kuangalia kwanza tungekuwa tunakutana ule muda kama vile tulikuwa tumetangaziwa kuanza saa mbili mpaka saa kumi na moja, mukianza saa mbili exactly na ikiwa ni kwenda lunch muende one hour muingie tena saa nane, mukiona hata watu wengi wangetoa maoni yao na ingekuwa hiyo ni sawa.

Com. Maranga: We left here at 1.30 so can you calculate your one-hour.

Mr. Mayori: Ya pili, hii mambo ya affirmative action kwa wanawake. Mimi naona watu wote wako sawa kwa hivyo mambo ya wanawake kusema waongezewe ama ikiwa ni wanawake wapewe percentage fulani kwa bunge. Hiyo naona haina maana, maanake wakati wa kuomba viti kila mtu huwa ako allowed kuenda kuomba kiti kwao, ikiwa ni cha ubunge, ni cha u-councillor, hakuna mtu anaambiwa asisimame. Kwa hivyo mambo ya kusema wanawake watengewe watu fulani ama percentage fulani naona hiyo sio sawa, maanake wote ni sawa.

Mambo ya tatu kwa bunge naona watu wa vikundi kama makanisa wangetengewa viti katika bunge kama kanisa. Ikiwa ni viti watengewe kiti moja kwa bunge na organizations zingine kama za wafanyi kazi watengewe viti kwa bunge.

Ya nne, raia wapewe jukumu ama wapewe hukumu ya kurejesha mbunge. Vote of no confidence kwa wabunge wale ambao wamechagua. Wakiona mbunge hafanyi ile kazi ambayo walimtuma akafanye ama councillor, wapewe uwezo wa kumuita na kumrejesha nyumbani.

Ingingine ni ma-mayors wa miji, wawe wakichaguliwa na watu wenyewe, sio ma-councillors. Watu wapewe jukumu la kuchagua ma-mayor wale ambao watakuwa wanaongoza.

Rights za watu, watoto wapewe free education from std. One to eight, na hiyo free education iongezwe kitabu, kila kitu mpaka chakula ya lunch iongezwe ndani kwa watoto wanafunzi.

Ya mwisho, ni kuhusu urithi. Wakati wa uchaguzi, Chief Justice , wakati bunge inakuja, Chief Justice apewe jukumu ya kusimamia Executive mpaka uchaguzi ufanywe mpaka rais aapishwe na aapishwe pia na Chief Justice .

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Mayori, tuambie vile unataka tufanye. Tulikuwa hapa saa mbili na Commissioners hapa watu wamekuja hapa zaidi ya mia, wewe ni mtu wa (inaudible) tunaielewana.

Mr. Mayori: Hiyo ilikuwa ya kwanza.

Com. Maranga: Wewe umemaliza, asante.

Com. Kangu: Bwana Mayori, unasema wamama wasipatiwe reserved seats, wapigania viti kama wabunge wengine na kwa upande mwingine unasema watu wa makanisa na labour organizations wapatiwe viti. Kwa nini hawa nao wasipigania vile unasema wamama wasipigania?

Mr. Mayori: Hawa wapewe direct ama wawe nominated. Hawa wafanyiwe kama nominations, lakini wamama maanake sio vikundi. Ikiwa ni hivyo wanaume pia wapewe jukumu la kufanya vikundi vya wanaume.

Com. Maranga: Thank you very much, you sign our official register. The next person is Mustafa Ali Omar. The next Evans Kigeni, yes it is your turn. You can't come. If you are coming on behalf, go and register the memorandum, if he gave you one. Then imevunjika, be careful with those things. Next, is Evans Kigeni, yes it is your turn, you have five minutes please give a summary.

Mr. Evans Kigeni: My names are Evans Kigeni. My first point, I would wish that the Constitution will be allowed the Judiciary to be independent. This is so because the (inaudible) of those who have offended like for instance corruption.

Two, the President should have exactly two terms.

Three, the salaries. I think the salaries for juniors is too low, which cannot enable them to survive. I think for example MPs, the salary is too high, whereas these other people who are too junior have very low salary. Free education in primary schools. This will enable all Kenyans to educate their children all over the country.

Four, the politicians should be allowed to have their meetings without any harassment to have time to talk with their people.

Five, idle land should be given to the poor so that they make use of that land or if not so, they sell to them at a very low price so that poor Kenyans will afford to buy that piece of land if it is there.

The other one is on security. I think security, Kenyans by now, security is not so bad but they should ensure there is security all over without any discrimination.

Multipartism, I think all presidents of the parties that exist, should be given time to know when the elections will be taking place, so that they will be aware of the time and they go to seek mandate at the earliest time. I think that is the much I have.

Com. Maranga: Thank you Bwana Evans Kigeni, weka sahihi na utuachie memorandum. Mwingine ni B.M Ndambuki. Okey,

come. Wewe ni mgonjwa? Okey sawa, na tuna Pius Matusa, R.C Marembe, okey, sawa utasubiri baada ya huyu mzee kutoa maoni.

Mr. Ndambuki: Honourable Commissioners and fellow Kenyans my name is Bethwell M. Ndambuki. Structure of government, we should have a president, a vice President and a cabinet of ministers. The vice President should be a running mate of the president. The other forms of government, that is parliamentary and federal are all centers of ethnicity and they only plead tribalism. And this is very well exemplified by what is going on both in the ruling party and in the opposition.

Having said that the structure of government should be the president, the vice President and the cabinet of ministers, we would like them when they are carrying their duties to be distinctly obvious that they are the government but they are not the political party.

Parliamentary system of government maybe has worked well in monarchies and former community states. The cabinet, I think the Constitution should structure the cabinet. I have an example of 21 positions in the cabinet, since I leave this I wont go through it but I will highlight.

Currently there are four ministers in the office of the President but we should know those ministers by name and their designations. I will particularly mention the home affairs ministry, which should include provincial administration. I have one thing to say about the provincial administration in this country. Very many times we say a lot of things about chiefs but chiefs are very important. The only problems we have with chiefs is because they get instructions from public rallies and in barazas.

For example if a chief is told anybody who should cuts a tree, he should be arrested and goes and arrests somebody who cuts tree, that is honestly setting the chief against the population.

The other reason why I said that ministries should be structured in the Constitution is because the appointment of ministers tends to enhance ethnicity. Ministers have got to be chosen from particular tribes to have balancing acts, but if the President choses ministers from without the Parliament, he is able to get qualified people of all tribes without having to favour some areas.

On education, I suggest we have a free education up to secondary level we thereafter a revolving loan funds, for tertiary education including the university. Presidential term, two terms, five years each. Qualification of president, university degree, forty years of age. So should be the vice president. All elections should be preferably held or elections should be preferably be held in August, the second week of August and this should be entrenched in the constitution. Second week of August have taken into several factors, the whether and when certain facilities that are likely to be used are available. Parliamentary and presidential elections should differ by one year. There should be an interval of one year between the two. They should not be held in the same year.

On affirmative action, the Constitution can set several constituencies in the provinces. For example we take education, legal profession, medical profession, the women in those professions in each province, free education they can elect a representative in the Parliament that is teachers, lawyers in each location, province, medical personnel in each province that gives us an at least 24 women in parliament.

Political parties should be supervised by the electoral commission and they should file their returns with the electoral commission.

Com. Maranga: You are very specific on when the elections to be held. That is a good point. Thank you very much. Sign our book. The next person is Mr. Marende. Please come quickly and give your main points. If you can save us time, it will be very nice and if you have a written document just give us the highlights.

Mr. Marende: Kwa majina ni R.C Marende, Roland Cleopas Marende. Nitaanza na masomo ya msingi, yaani elimu. Ningependelea kwa hivi sasa Serikali inakubali ama imepitisha ya kwamba watoto wapate kusoma bure katika mashule yetu ya msingi, na kwangu Naonelea kwamba hayo ni maneno tu, bali katika vitendo haifanyiki hivyo. Ningependa kwamba wazazi wasitozwe chochote, kama pesa ya michezo, pesa ya chakula na mambo mengine, kwa sababu hivi sasa utakuta kwamba wazazi wanaendelea kulipia vitu kama hivyo na hali elimu ni ya bure.

Tuje kwa mambo ya kikoti, yaani kotini. Utakuta ya kwamba mtu akikamatwa anapelekwa ndani ya, tuseme katika police station, halafu anapelekwa kotini. Anapokataa kwamba yeye hakufanya jambo lolote, mara nyingi sana unakuta mtu kama huyo anawekwa ndani na ningependelea mtu kama huyo apewe free bond, aweze kukaa mpaka siku ile tena kesi itatajwa.

Ingingine ni kwamba ningependelea kwamba, sheria inayoruhusu ndege kupaa juu ya cities kama tuseme Nairobi, town kubwa. Iweze vile vile kuangalia upande wa ndege zetu za kivita au tuseme za Air force kama kwa mfano, Nairobi utakuta ndege kama hizo zinapaa angani, ambazo zinahatarisha maisha ya wakenya wetu.

Upande wa slums- ningependelea Serikali iingilie jambo hili kwa sababu kuna msingi kamili au mipango kamili, bado tutaendelea kuwa na watu ambao wanadai ya kwamba hawana mashamba na ilhali wako na kwao, ili kupunguza kazi kama hiyo, hao watu waangaliwe ndani waonekane kama hao watu kweli ni genuine au hapana, kwa sababu mambo kama hayo ndio inachafua town zetu.

Tuje upande wa maisha katika nyumbani. Wakati mke au mume anapoweza kukosea au kufanya kosa na akamatwe, wakati anapopelekwa ndani ya police station au afungwe, ikiwa Bwana anaweza kukubali kwamba ikiwa bibi ndiye alifanya makosa na Bwana kukubali ya kwamba anaweza kuingia badala yake, akubaliwe kufanya hivyo na vice versa. Ni hayo tu asante.

Com. Maranga: Asante Bwana Marembe. Utupatie hiyo memorandum yako. Sasa wale wako hapa tafadhali nawaomba nitakupisha muda, itakuwa dakika mbili utupe maoni yako ya muhimu na wale ambao wako ni Jackson Mutiso, ako? Stephen Njeru, hayuko, Paul Muteti, hayuko, Musau Kitheka, hayuko, Titus Kasuze, hayuko, Sidik Fidia, ni wewe? Okey, kaa hapo karibu, haya ngoja kwanza. Biam Wanywa, hayuko, wewe kaa tu hapo, kaa uwe tayari. Wambua Musau, okey, so you will get two minutes Wambua, then Gibson Mogaka, hayuko, John Mogeto, hayuko. Sasa wewe Musau ndio utakuwa wa mwisho. Okey? Nyinyi wawili. Kuna mtu yeyote hapa ambaye alikuwa anataka kuongea na sijamwita? Wewe unaitwa nani? Okey, kuja kaa hapa mbele karibu, dakika mbili na huyu mama. Basi tutamalizia hawa. Haya, endelea two minutes please. Give us the main points. If you have the document, give us the main points.

Mr. Sidik: My main point is on the Chief Kadhi . Majina yangu ni Sidik Hamisi Fidia. Yangu yahusu Chief Kadhi should do Judicial work, should supervise mosque and murderers affairs, should solve Muslim differences, he should have at least university degrees in Islamic law sheria, a Muslim uma should elect the Chief Kadhi . The kadhi court should have a fairness jurisdiction that is council of Muslim scholars.

Local Government, the mayor and council chairman should be elected directly by the people. The current two-year term of mayors and councilors is not adequate. It should be at least five-year term. We propose that all municipalities should have a Muslim nominated council incase there is no elected one, in areas where there are Muslims.

Identification cards for Muslim youths- there should be no discrimination for issuing national ID and passport to Muslims. Those are my few points.

Com. Maranga: Please register and give us your memorandum. The next person is Musau. Musau you give us your full names and then you give us your views two minutes please.

Mr. Musau: My names are Wambua Musau and here are my points. The President should not necessarily be an MP, to avoid a situation whereby everybody is running for the post. The vice President should be his running mate. He should gather 50% of the votes cast, if not so, it should be a run off between the two, the first and the second.

The provincial administration should be abolished and its portfolio should be delegated to the local authorities, which should be empowered and the mayors should be elected directly by the people and the Kenya school equipment schemes should be re-established.

The Attorney General post should be abolished and instead we have a minister for justice. The councilors should have an education level of up to form four. The councils should be empowered, the Local Government authority should be empowered,

such that they have wide ranging portfolio which should include environment, security etc.

Com. Maranga: Thank you very much Musau, what you do you hand over that small document to our secretariat and sign our register. Thank you very much for your views. Now, the next person is him and then the lady will be the last. Wewe kuja utoe maoni na useme jina lako. Dakika mbili, wewe umekuja umechelewa sana.

Mr. Kimanthi: My name is Kimanthi Mwanzia, mimi nafanya kazi kwa Jua Kali sector. Ningependa katika Katiba ya Kenya itoe jina Jua Kali na iwe replaced na Jua Kazi. Ningependa Serikali ya Kenya katika Katiba ya Kenya iweke mkataba ambao Jua Kazi haitakuwa na minister ambaye atakuwa transferred now and then. Iwe na permanent minister.

Katika Jua Kazi tunaomba katika Katiba Serikali iwe ina-provide industrial plots to every Jua Kazi katika every Local Government in urban and in rural areas. Katika Katiba ya Kenya naomba kuwe na free land for every taxation. Kikundi chochote ambacho ni katika every Local Government, Serikali I-provide industrial plots for Jua Kazi sector ambayo itakuwa nafikiri title deeds to avoid grabbers.

Naomba katika Katiba ya Kenya I-recognize Jua Kazi ambayo inaweza ikatengeneza kazi ya ku-provide employment katika nchi ya Kenya, the year 2020, ili ikuwe provided na facilities ambazo zinatakikana. Naomba katika Judiciary ya Kenya, iwe independent kiwango ya kwamba itakuwa na jukumu la kuhukumu, kulingana na sheria ile ambayo ma-judges wamesomea. Ningeomba pia tume ambayo ni ya uchaguzi ya Kenya iwe pia na jukumu ambalo ni independent, ikiwa na uwezo wa kutupatia tarehe ambazo ni za uchaguzi kabla ya siku ya uchaguzi. Yale mengine ningesema ya kwamba, mamlaka ya rais yapunguzwe awe hana mamlaka ya kuteua ma-directors katika parastatals na pia kuteua ma-PS. Kwa hayo machache, asante.

Com. Maranga: Asante sana, ujiandikishe hapo na utuachie hiyo memorandum yako. Mama wewe ndio mtu wa mwisho, uje uongee. Jina lako, muda mfupi tu dakika mbili tu.

Josephine: Kwa jina mimi naitwa Josephine Mbithe Gideon na mimi ni mkaaji wa Athi River. Ie ningechangia ni kwamba akina mama wale wanasimama wapewe security ya kutosha, kwa sababu unajua sisi akina mama mzigo mwepesi. Sisi tunaweza kushtuliwa na chochote na hatuna ngumi ya kupigana kwa hivyo tupewe security ya kutosha. Haswa kama Serikali ya mitaa mayor achaguliwe na wananchi na masomo kama akina mama wale waliachwa na maBwana kama mimi, tuko na shida. Sisi hatuna chochote cha kulipia watoto, ipunguzwe kama kuanzia form one hivi, kuanzia std. One wapewe free masomo. Ni hayo machache, asante.

Com. Maranga: Asante sana kwa niaba ya wanatume mimi nitawauliza makamishina ama wanatume wenzangu waseme kitu moja moja kabla hatujamaliza. Com. Asiyu.

Com. Asiyu: Asante com. Maranga. Nataka tu kuwapa asante sana watu wa Kathiani hapa Athi River kwa kufika kwa wingi na kwa kutoa maoni ya maana sana ambayo itatusaidia kuandika Katiba iliyo na fikira za watu wa Kenya. Kwa maana Katiba tuliyo nayo sasa ilikuwa na fikira ya wazungu na kwa hivyo muone kama hiki ni kitu cha maana sana na tunajua ya kwamba na tunajua ya kwamba mungeendelea kutusaidia hata kutuma zile zingine, ili kabisa kabisa tupate Katiba ya Kenya na hiyo Katiba yenu sio ya waniasia na sio ya wazungu, hiyo ni ya wananchi. Asante.

Com. Maranga: Asante Com. Asiyu. Com. Kangu.

Com. Kangu: Asante sana lakini nitasema kuna mtu mmoja ameuliza maswali hapa. kwa nini mko kwa haraka na mama amejibu tunataka kuandikisha Katiba ya wananchi. Mmeweka tume, mumeweka sehemu kadhaa na mimi huwa ninasema mukikaa, munyamaze, kuna wale wangependelea wachukue hiyo maneno tutengeneze Katiba ya kufaa hao wenyewe, bila ya kufikiria mambo ya watu.

Ningependa kusema, wakati munauliza maswali kama hayo, mjue kuna wakati watu walikuwa mahali, mmoja akaingia na kusema huko nje kuna mvua itanyesha, nimeona mawingu muende mutengeneze mashamba yenu mpande ndio mvune. Watu wakaanza kuvurugana. Group moja ikasema hata na sisi tumekuwa huko hatujaona mawingu hakutanyesha, kwa hivyo hatuna haja ya kupoteza wakati.

Group ingine ikasema tunajua kutanyesha lakini hata tukipanda, tunajua kuna ndege huku huwa inakula mbegu hata kama haijamea. Sasa hatuna haja tuende kushughulika. Wengine wakasema hata tukipanda zimee, tunajua kuna baboons huwa zinakula mahindi saa ile inaanza kukaribia lakini group ya mwisho ikasema, ingawaje hatujui kama kutanyesha, wacha tuende tujaribu tu na vile tunajua kuna ndege inakula mbegu, leo tutakaa huko na mawe kufukuza ndege kuhakikisha mbegu yetu itamea na vile tunajua kuna baboons zenye zinakula mahindi ikianza kutoka wakati huu tutakaa karibu kuzifukuza ndio tuweze kuvuna. Mjue kuna ndege, mjue kuna baboons na musipotoka mfukuze, hamtavuna. Tumeelewana?

Audience: Tumeelewana.

Com. Maranga: Basi kwa niaba ya wanatume wenzangu mimi kama nilikuwa mwenyekiti wa kikao hiki cha leo, mimi narudisha asante sana na sana sana narudisha kwa Bwana D.O ambaye mimi naona ako mpaka hapa sasa. Asante Bwana D.O. na sasa kwa niaba ya wote na wananchi wa Kathiani tunasema asante sana Mungu akitujalia tutaonana tena, maoni yenu tumechukua na saa hii ningeuliza tu huyu mama mmoja aliyetuomba, atufungie kwa maombi. Asante sana. tusimameni tafadhali.

Josephine: Tuombe. Baba Mungu Mwenyezi, ni wakati tumekamilisha tulikuomba mwanzo mwanzo Baba utuongoze. Baba ni shukurani kuona kuwa tumemaliza kazi yetu kabisa. Baba tunaapa ma-Commissioners tunawaleta mbele ya macho yako wape

